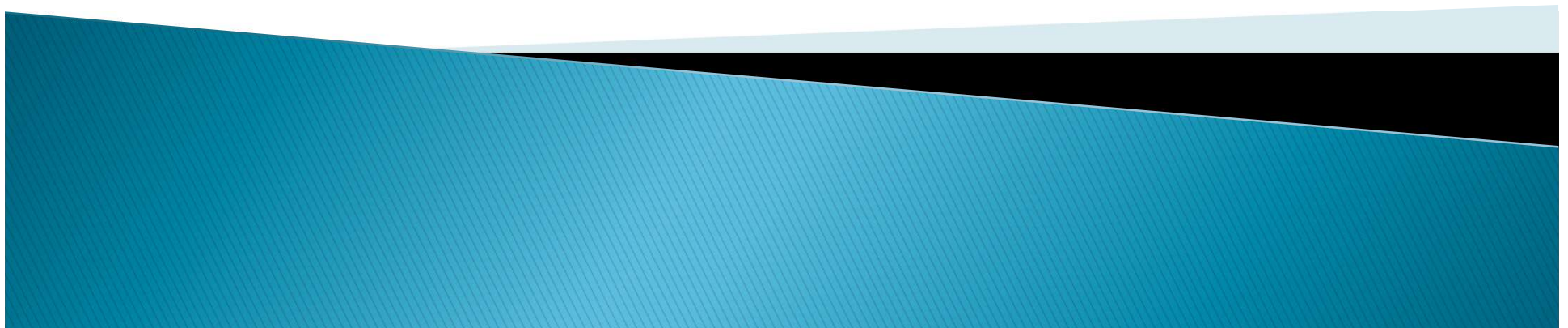


# Amazon S3



# AWS

- ▶ Amazon Web Services (AWS) offers a suite of cloud-computing services that make up an on-demand computing platform.
- ▶ Designed for high redundancy, high availability and low latency.
- ▶ Services: EC2, S3
- ▶ Offers more than 70 services
- ▶ to provide large computing capacity quicker and cheaper than a client company building an actual physical server farm.



# Amazon S3

- ▶ S3 stands for Simple Storage Service
- ▶ online file storage web service offered by Amazon Web Services
- ▶ Amazon launched S3, its first publicly available web service, in the United States in March 2006<sup>[2]</sup> and in Europe in November 2007
- ▶ Provided through web services interfaces(REST and SOAP)
- ▶ Based on the same infrastructure Amazon uses for its global network of websites

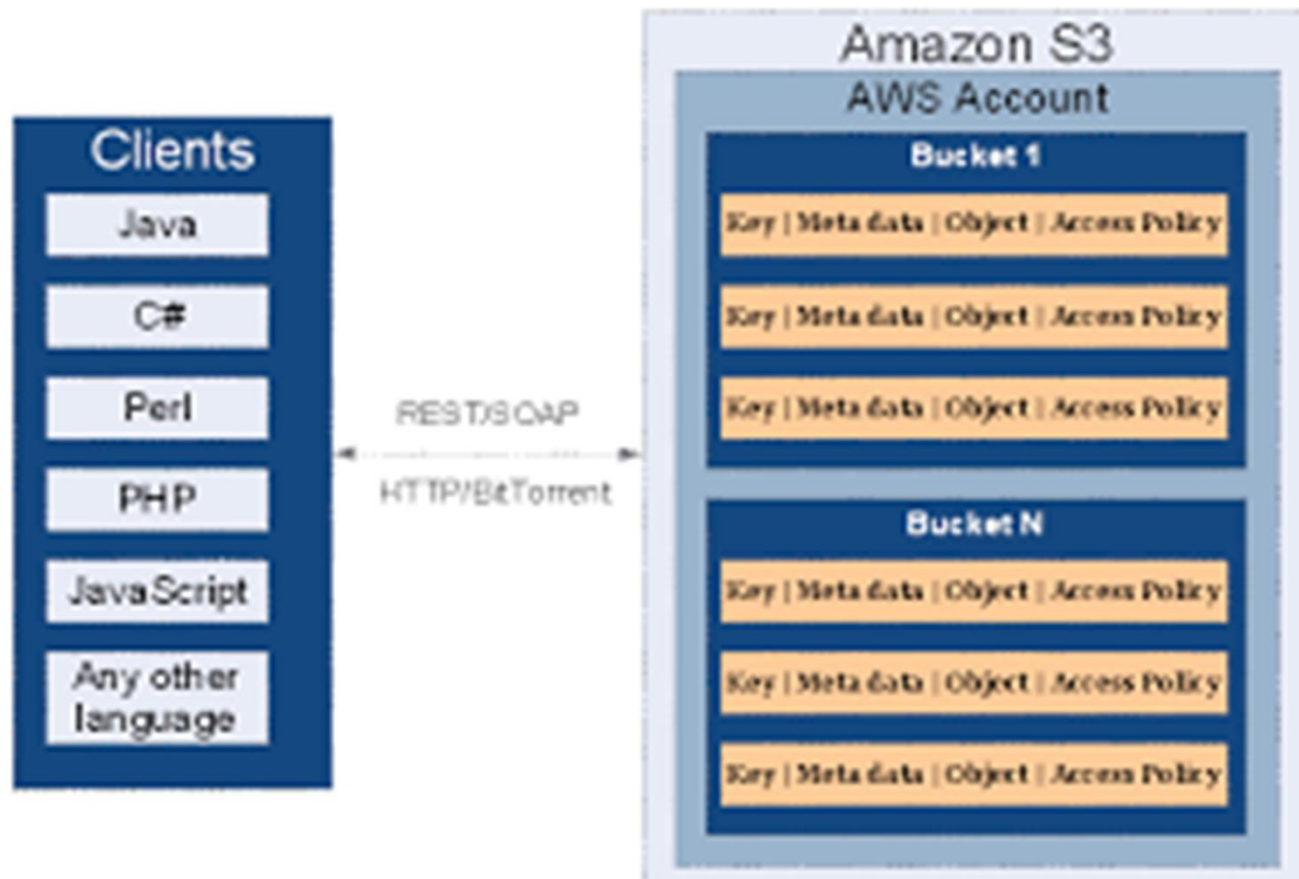


# Design

- ▶ details of S3's design not public
- ▶ Uses object storage architecture
- ▶ Allows unlimited storage of objects/files containing of 1 byte to 5 TB each.
- ▶ each object accompanied by up to 2 kilobytes of metadata
- ▶ Objects are organized into buckets.



# Design



# Design

- ▶ Each bucket is owned by AWS account
- ▶ identified within each bucket by a unique, user-assigned key
- ▶ Requests are authorized using an access control list associated with each bucket and object
- ▶ Buckets and objects can be created, listed, and retrieved using either a REST-style HTTP interface or a SOAP interface
- ▶ objects can be downloaded using the HTTP GET interface and the BitTorrent protocol



# Buckets

- ▶ Buckets are used to partition the namespaces of objects at the highest level
- ▶ Buckets are similar to Internet domain names. They are accessed via `bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com`
- ▶ There is a limit on number of buckets each developer can have. Usually 100.



# Objects

- ▶ A key is the unique identifier for an object within a bucket.
- ▶ A bucket and key together uniquely identify each object in S3.
- ▶ For example, if your bucket name is mybucket and key is myhomepage.html, the URL for the object will be <http://mybucket.S3.amazonaws.com/myhomepage.html>





# Amazon EC2

- ▶ EC2 stands for Elastic Compute Cloud
- ▶ Think of it as CPU/OS while S3 is hard disk.
- ▶ Provides a web server computing environment, allowing you to create AMI containing your applications, library, data etc.
- ▶ Designed to be very scalable like S3.



# Advantages

- ▶ Scalability
- ▶ Availability
- ▶ Unlimited Storage
- ▶ Inexpensive and Capital outlay
- ▶ Accessible from any location



# Disadvantages

- ▶ Not user-friendly
- ▶ UI-less
- ▶ Trust issues
- ▶ Back in 2007 and 2008, had speed issues



# Requirements

- ▶ To get started with S3, an AWS account is needed.
- ▶ And then sign up for S3 service
- ▶ A credit card needs to be associated with the account
- ▶ You will be given an Access Key ID and secret Access Key on successful creation



# Pricing

- ▶ Charges for using S3 is based on the location of your buckets.
- ▶ You are billed according to storage, data transfer in and out and the number of requests per month
- ▶ There is no minimum fee to use S3
- ▶ Can view your current charges incurred on S3 portal
- ▶ Detailed usage report in csv or xml format.



# Implementation

- ▶ To start using S3, get hold of your Access Key ID and Secret Access Key
- ▶ Next, get hold of an application capable of managing S3. Here are few resources:  
Spaceblock, S3 Web interface, S3 Firefox Organizer
- Applications make objects more manageable due to directory structure similar to windows explorer.



# Uses

- ▶ HTML Microsites
  - ▶ Flash Microsites
  - ▶ Media Storage
  - ▶ Backups
- 
- ▶ No server side processing should be in S3 as they will not work without web servers

