

# Setting up AWS account

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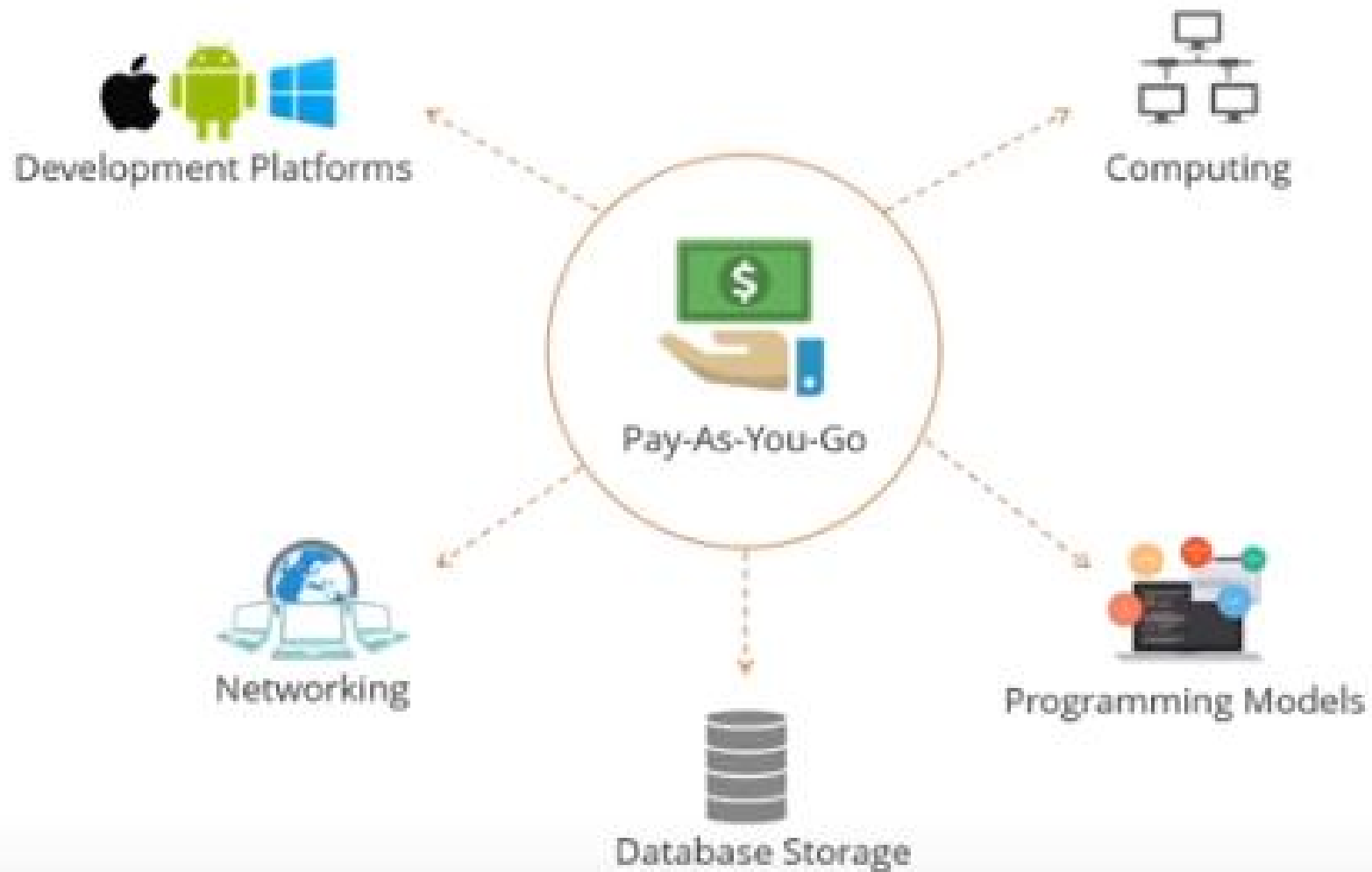
# What is AWS

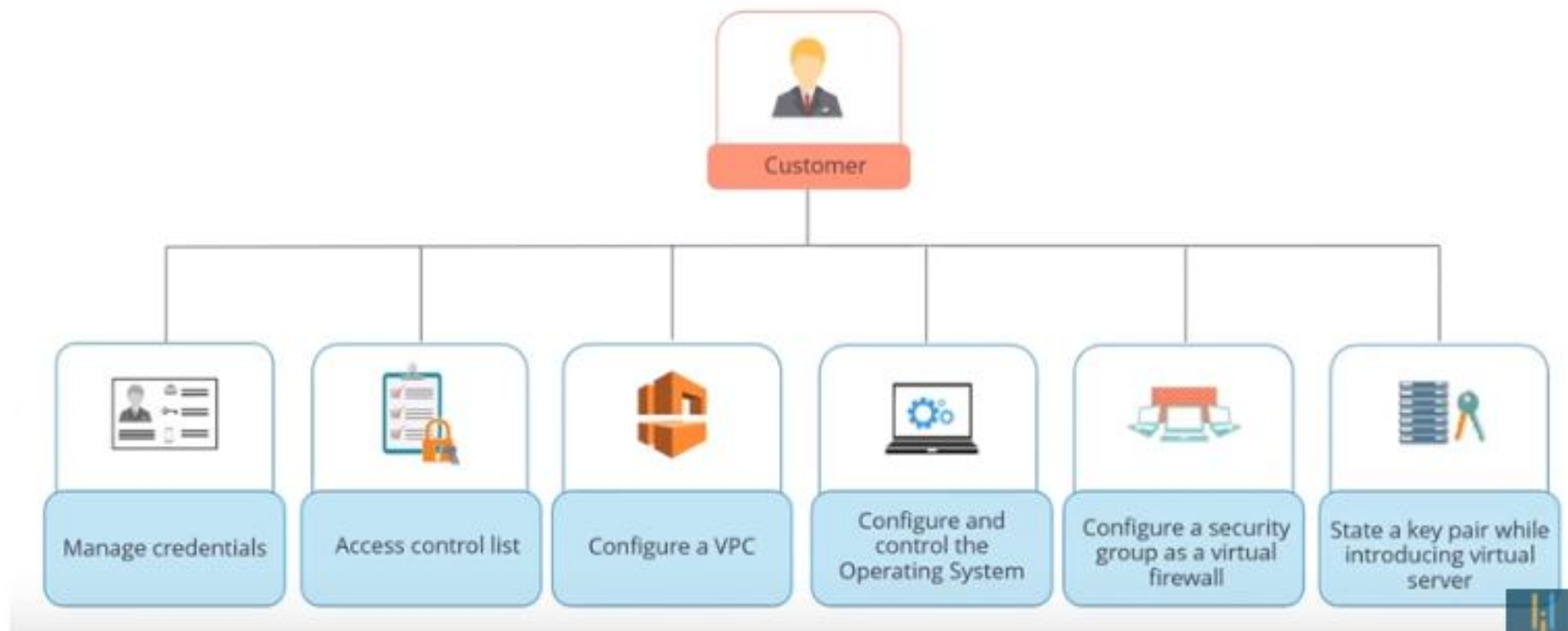
- It is global cloud platform which allows to host applications and services on the internet.
- Used by around 80% of fortune 500 companies to host the infrastructure
- They provide the IaaS, PaaS (java,php,ruby), SaaS (email)
- Hosting provider

# Why it is such a hit?

- The billing - Per hour billing, Micro billing
- Easy signup process
- Simple billing dashboard
- Services are stable
- Trusted vendor

# Why AWS?





# Service overview

- EC2 – bare service, a machine can be launched
- VPC- virtual private cloud
- S3- simple storage service – upload and share files
- RDS- run and manage databases on the cloud – Mysql, Oracle, Postgresql
- Route 53 – DNS service
- Auto scaling – capacity to scale on the fly
- ELB- Elastic load balancing – scale up in multiple traffic

# How much it costs

- Per hour billing for almost everything
- Region specific pricing –Virginia-cheapest
- Term specific pricing – year pricing is cheap (has discounts)
- Spot resources

# How big is it?

- 18 regions
- Global footprint – 1 million active customers in 190 countries, and steadily increasing
- Massive data centres (3000 – 5000)
- Multiple availability zones per region



# AWS Free-Tier

## Amazon Web Services

### Compute

-  **EC2**  
Virtual Servers in the Cloud
-  **Lambda** PREVIEW  
Run Code in Response to Events

### Storage & Content Delivery

-  **S3**  
Scalable Storage in the Cloud
-  **Storage Gateway**  
Integrates On-Premises IT Environments with Cloud Storage
-  **Glacier**  
Archive Storage in the Cloud
-  **CloudFront**  
Global Content Delivery Network

### Database

-  **RDS**  
MySQL, Postgres, Oracle, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora
-  **DynamoDB**  
Predictable and Scalable NoSQL Data Store
-  **ElastiCache**  
In-Memory Cache
-  **Redshift**  
Managed Petabyte-Scale Data Warehouse Service

### Networking

-  **VPC**  
Isolated Cloud Resources
-  **Direct Connect**  
Dedicated Network Connection to AWS
-  **Route 53**  
Scalable DNS and Domain Name Registration

### Administration & Security

-  **Directory Service**  
Managed Directories in the Cloud
-  **Identity & Access Management**  
Access Control and Key Management
-  **Trusted Advisor**  
AWS Cloud Optimization Expert
-  **CloudTrail**  
User Activity and Change Tracking
-  **Config** PREVIEW  
Resource Configurations and Inventory
-  **CloudWatch**  
Resource and Application Monitoring



### Deployment & Management

-  **Elastic Beanstalk**  
AWS Application Container
-  **OpsWorks**  
DevOps Application Management Service
-  **CloudFormation**  
Templated AWS Resource Creation
-  **CodeDeploy**  
Automated Deployments

### Analytics

-  **EMR**  
Managed Hadoop Framework
-  **Kinesis**  
Real-time Processing of Streaming Big Data
-  **Data Pipeline**  
Orchestration for Data-Driven Workflows

### Application Services

-  **SQS**  
Message Queue Service
-  **SWF**  
Workflow Service for Coordinating Application Components
-  **AppStream**  
Low Latency Application Streaming
-  **Elastic Transcoder**  
Easy-to-use Scalable Media Transcoding
-  **SES**  
Email Sending Service
-  **CloudSearch**  
Managed Search Service

### Mobile Services

-  **Cognito**  
User Identity and App Data Synchronization
-  **Mobile Analytics**  
Understand App Usage Data at Scale
-  **SNS**  
Push Notification Service

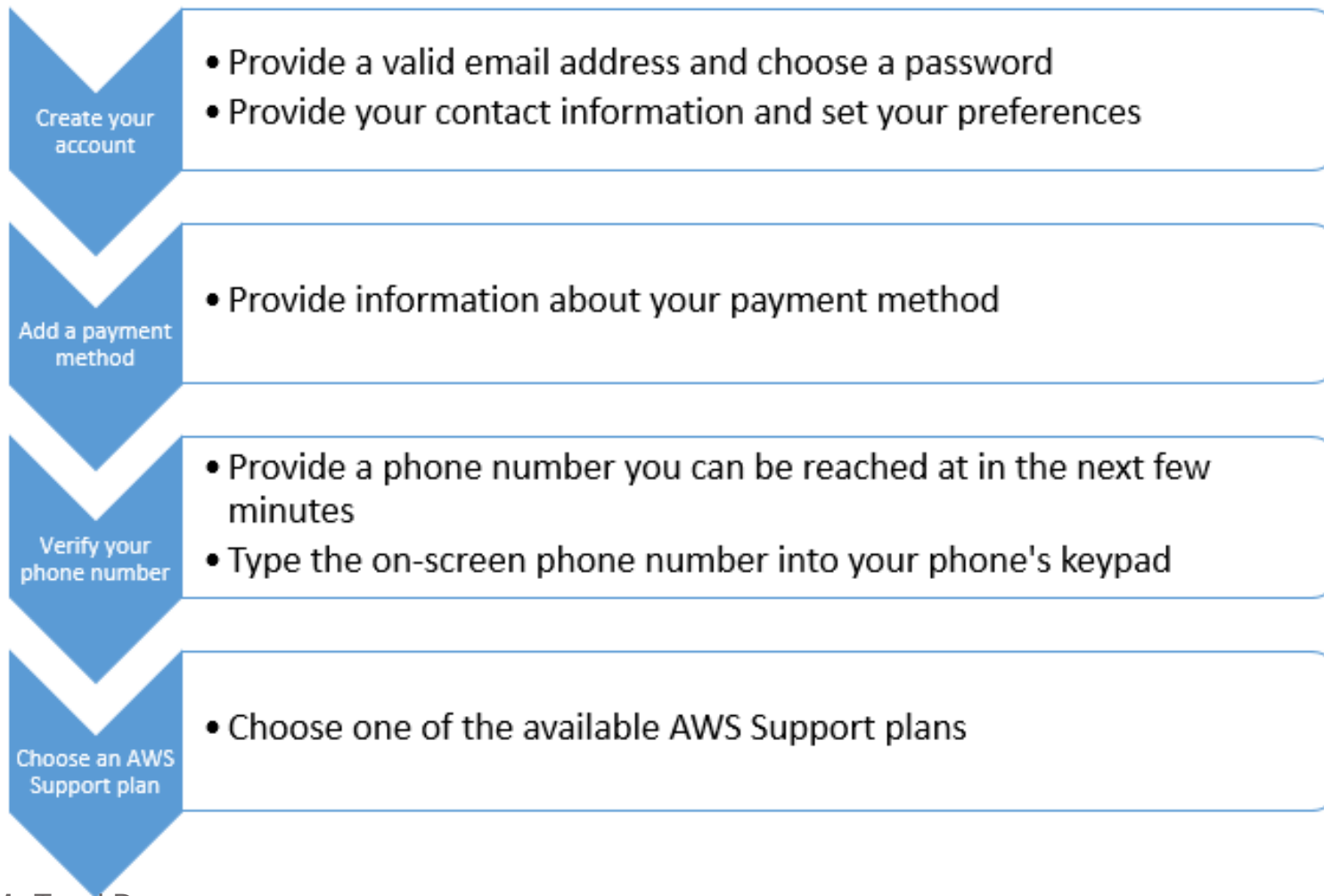
### Enterprise Applications

-  **WorkSpaces**  
Desktops in the Cloud
-  **Zocalo**  
Secure Enterprise Storage and Sharing Service

# Advantages

- 64 services currently
- Launching new services in all domains
- Focus on machine learning
- Focus on SAAS products
- Reduction in costs

# Setting up AWS account



1. Go to the [Amazon Web Services home page](#).
2. Choose Sign Up.  
Note: If you've signed in to AWS recently, it might say Sign In to the Console.
3. Type the requested account information, and then choose Continue.  
Note: If Create a new AWS account isn't visible, first choose Sign in to a different account, and then choose Create a new AWS account. When creating a new account, be sure that you enter your account information correctly, especially your email address. If you enter your email address incorrectly, you might not be able to access your account or change your password in the future.
4. Choose Personal or Professional.  
Note: These two account types are identical in functionality.
5. Type the requested company or personal information.
6. Read the [AWS Customer Agreement](#), and then check the box.
7. Choose Create Account and Continue.
8. Note: After you receive an email to confirm that your account is created, you can sign in to your new account using the email address and password you supplied. However, you must continue with the activation process before you can use AWS services.