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# Architecting with AWS

Architecting in the Cloud

## Architecting in the Cloud | What we'll cover

1

**Five benefits  
of the cloud**

2

**Seven best  
practices for  
building  
systems  
with AWS**

1

**Five benefits  
of the cloud**

# What makes the cloud attractive?

- **Abstract Resources**
  - Focus on your needs, not hardware specs. As needs change, so should your resources.
- **On-Demand Provisioning**
  - Ask for what you need, exactly when you need it; get rid of it when you don't.
- **Scalability in Minutes**
  - Scale out or in, up or down, depending on usage or needs

## What makes the cloud attractive?

- **Pay Per Consumption**
  - No long-term commitments. Pay only for what you use.
- **Efficiency of Experts**
  - Utilize the skills, knowledge and resources of experts.

## Architecting in the Cloud | Seven best practices for building systems with AWS

2

**Seven best  
practices for  
building  
systems  
with AWS**

# There are 7 best practices to remember...



- 1. Design for failure and nothing fails**
- 2. Loose coupling sets you free**
- 3. Implement elasticity**

**4. Build security in every layer**

**5. Don't fear constraints**

**6. Think parallel**

**7. Leverage different storage options**

“Everything fails, all the time.”

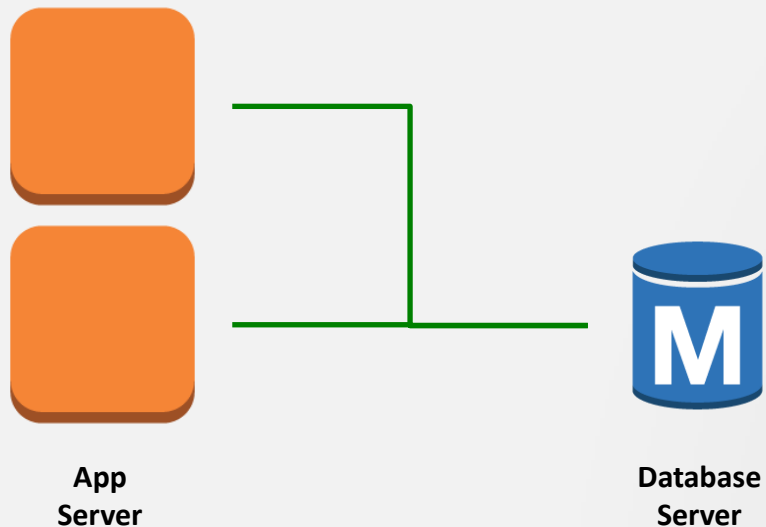
*Werner Vogels, CTO, Amazon.com*

## Design for failure

- Avoid single points of failure

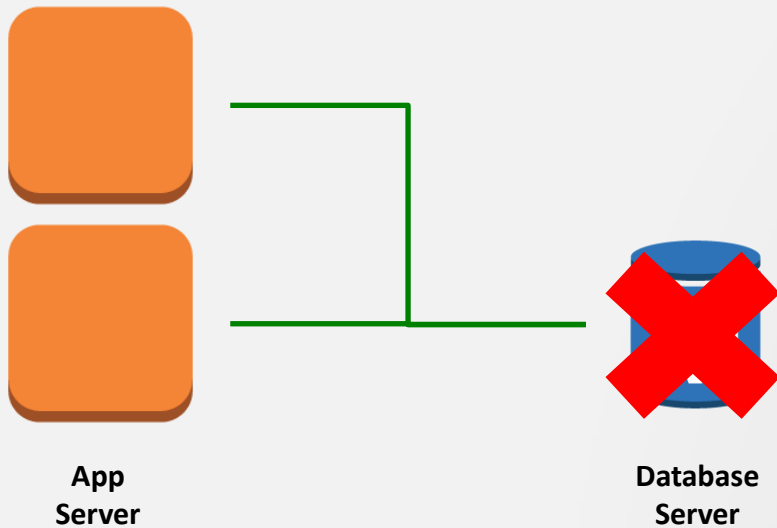
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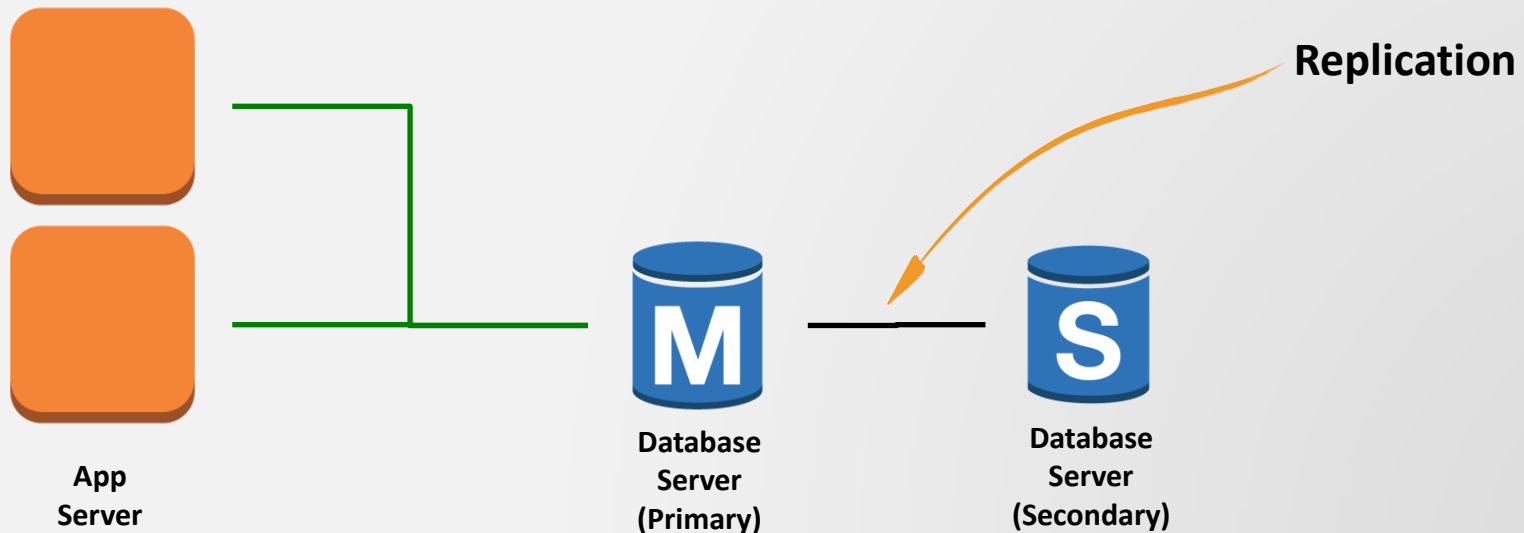


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  - **Goal: Applications should continue to function even if the underlying physical hardware fails or is removed/replaced.**

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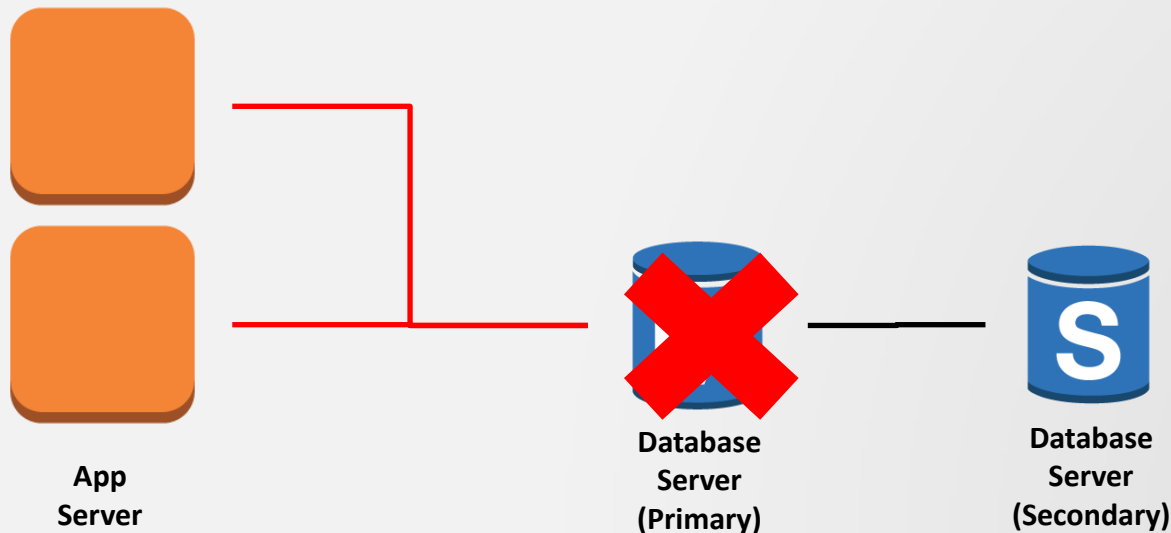
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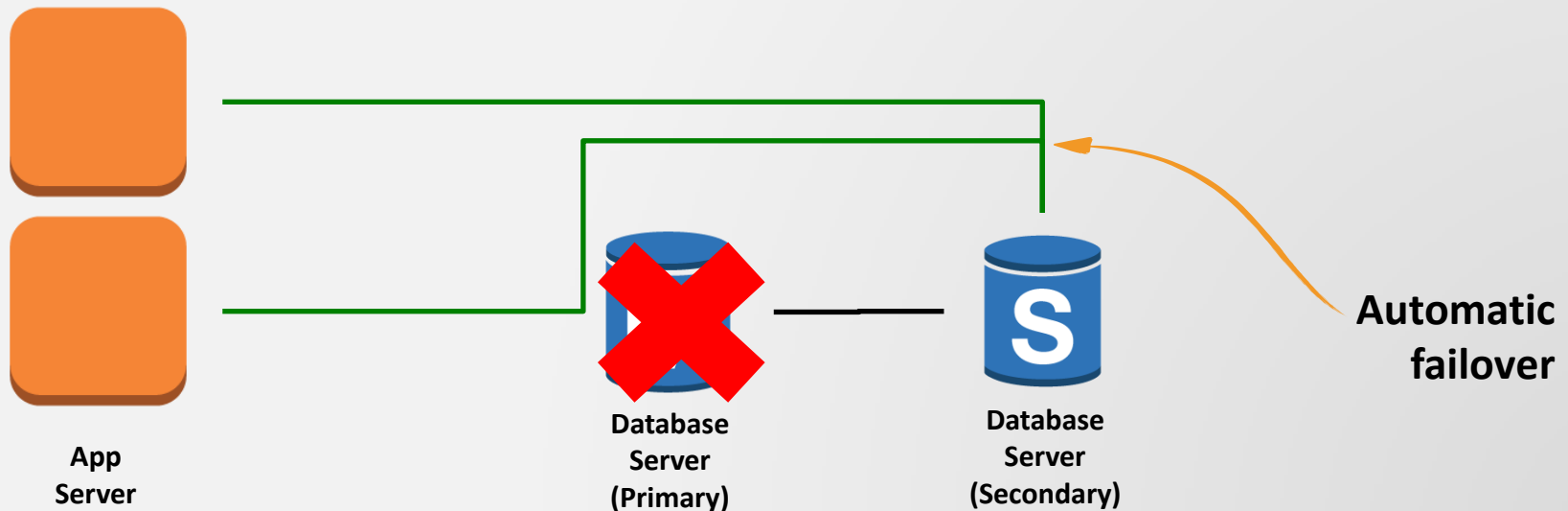
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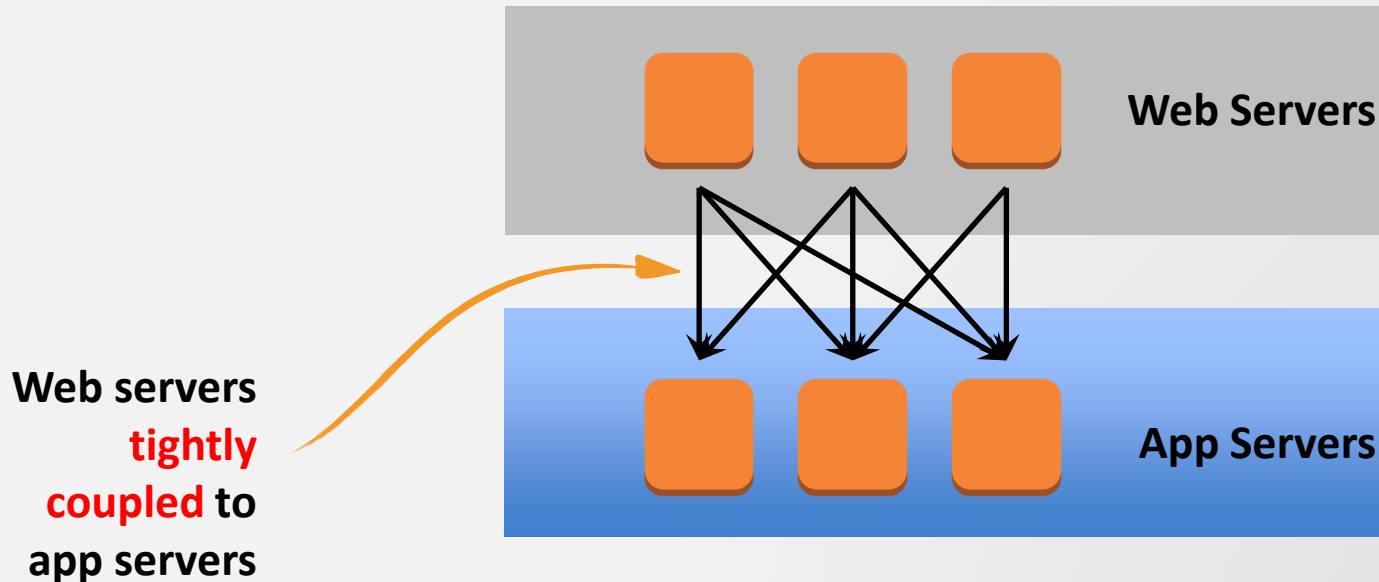
- Design architectures with independent components
  - The more loosely they're coupled, the bigger they scale
- Design every component as a black box

## Loose coupling sets you free

- Load balance clusters
- Use a queue to pass messages between components

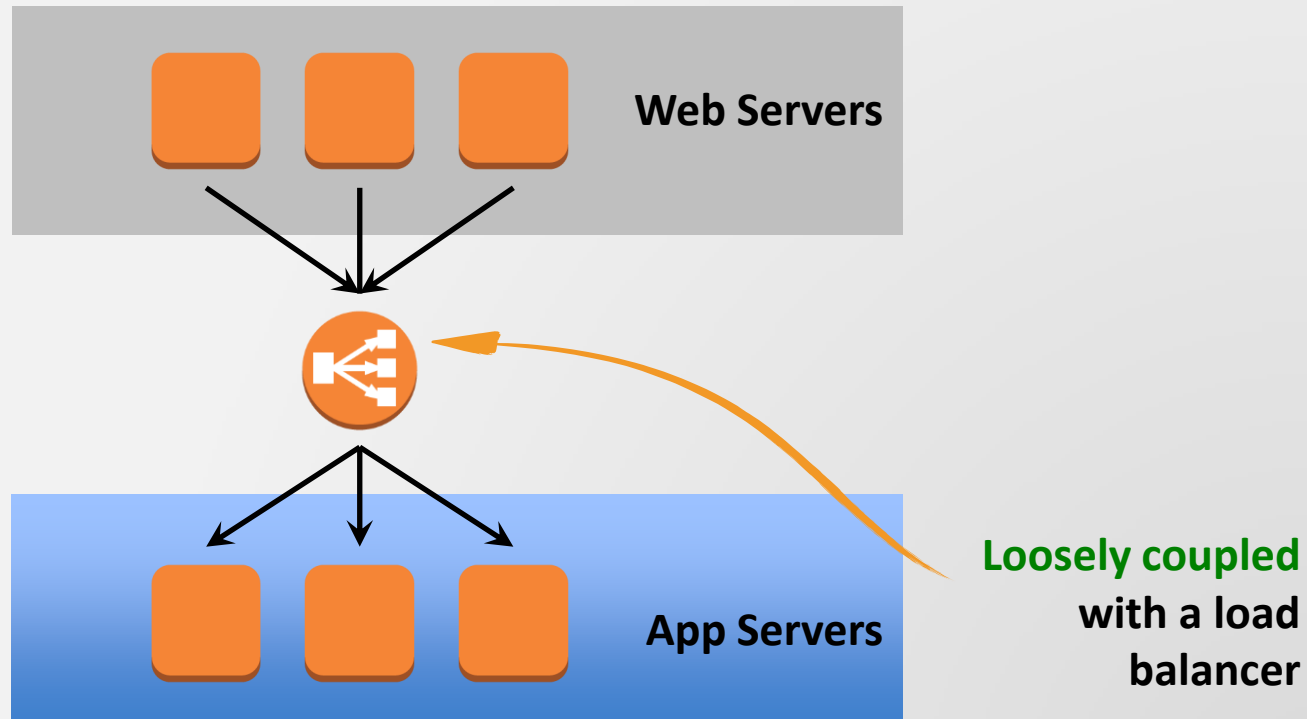
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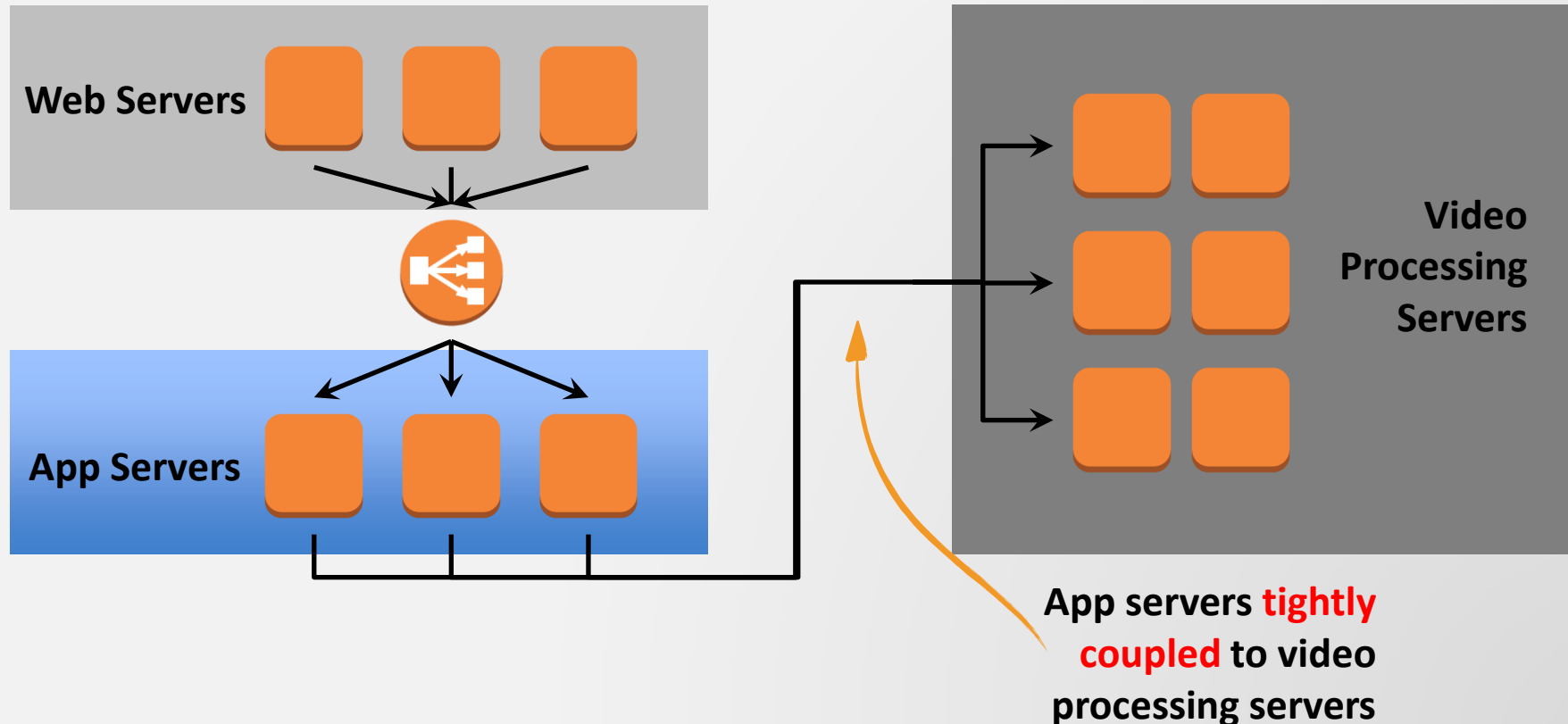
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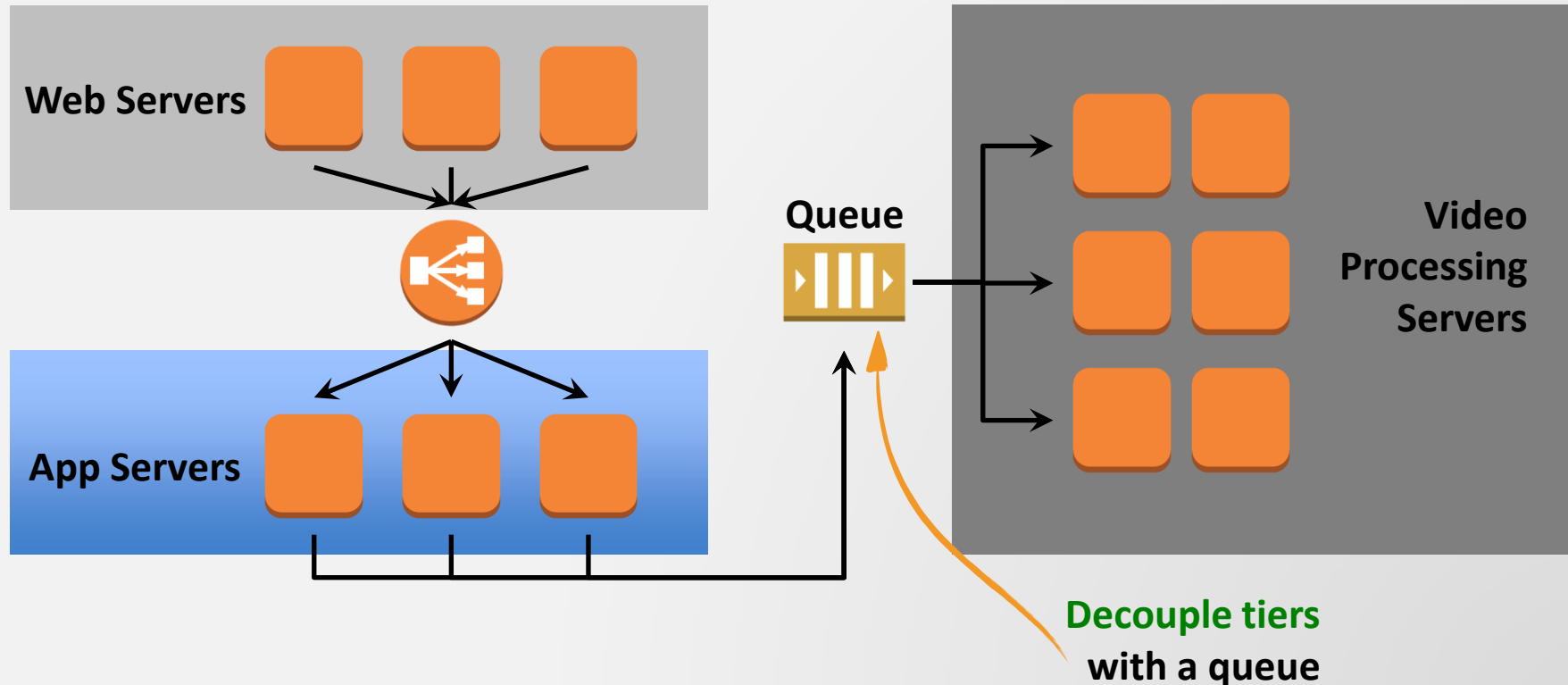
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- Favor dynamic configuration

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Security is a shared responsibility. You decide how to:

- Encrypt data in transit and at rest
- Enforce principle of least privilege
- Create distinct, restricted Security Groups for each application role
  - Restrict external access via these security groups
- Use multi-factor authentication

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- Need more RAM?
  - Consider distributing load across machines or a shared cache
- Need better IOPS for database?
  - Instead, consider multiple read replicas, sharding, or DB clustering
- Hardware failed or config got corrupted?
  - “Rip and replace”—Simply toss bad instances and instantiate replacement

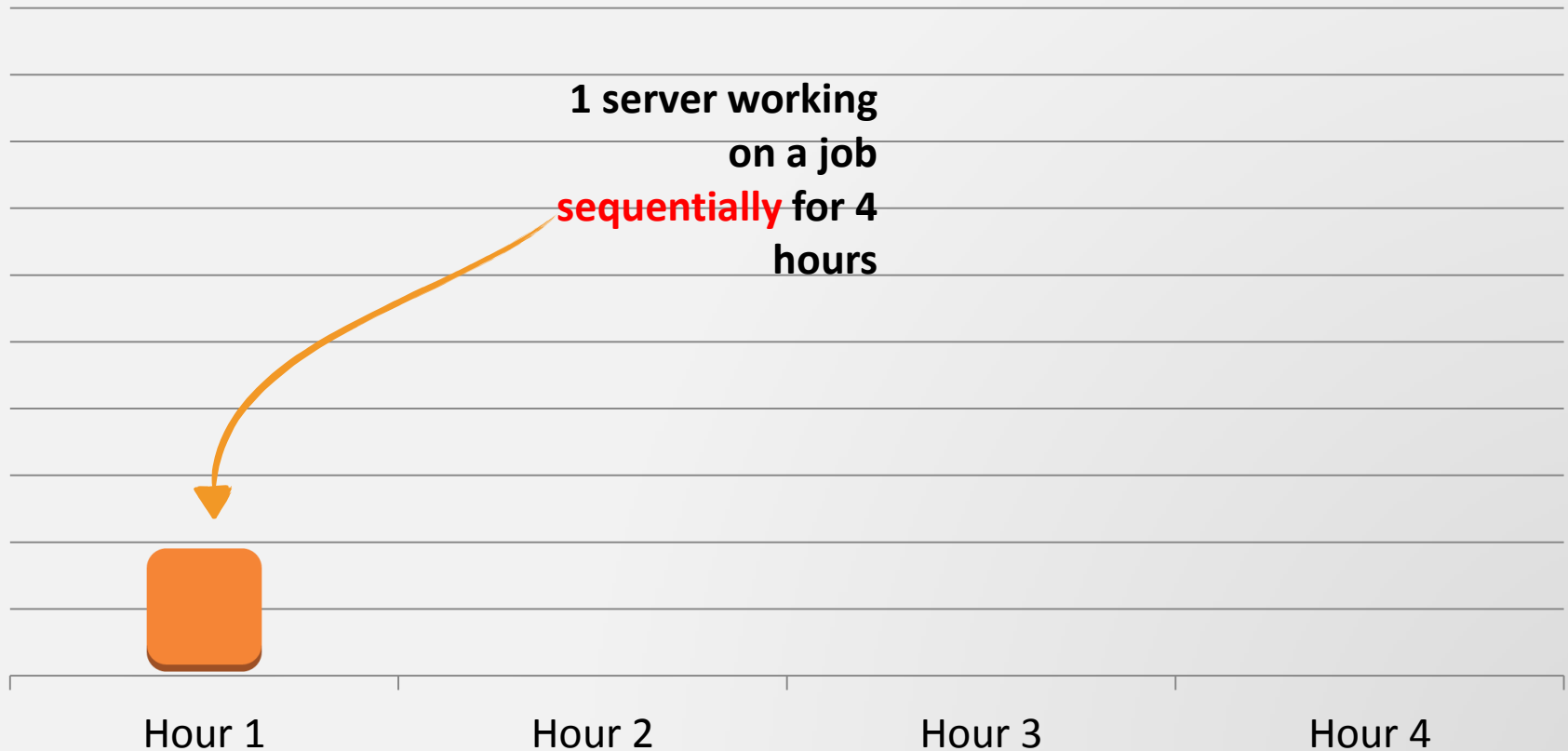
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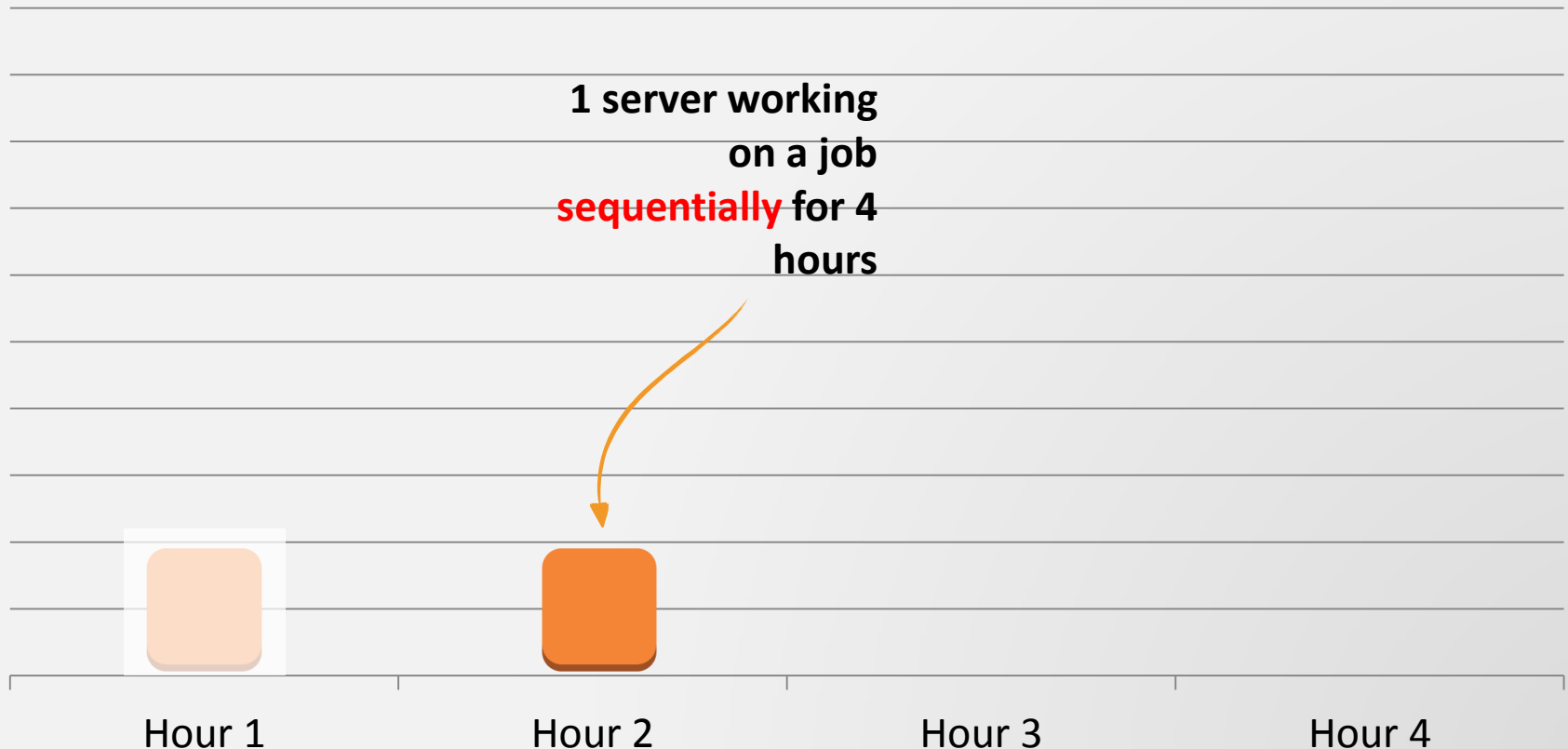
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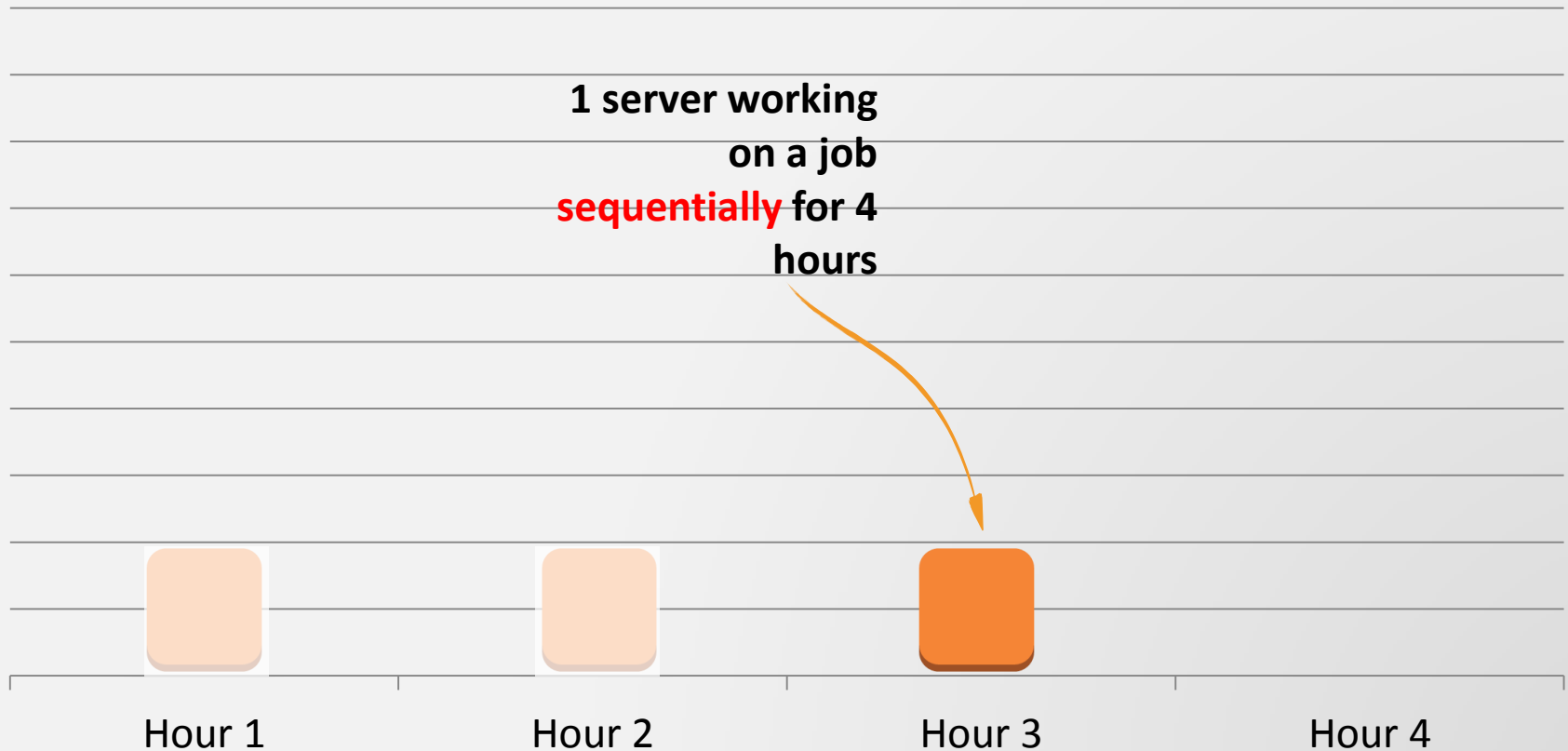
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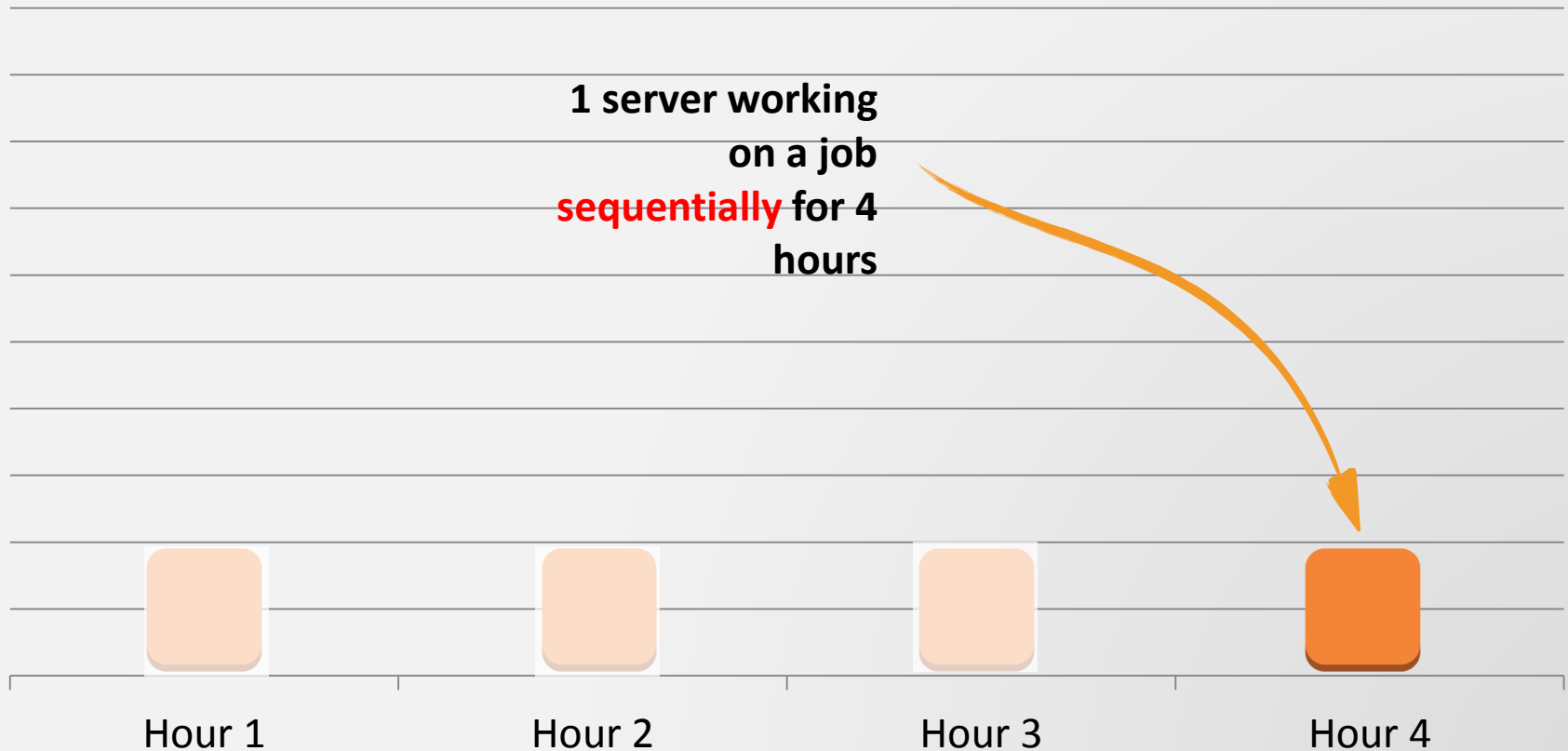
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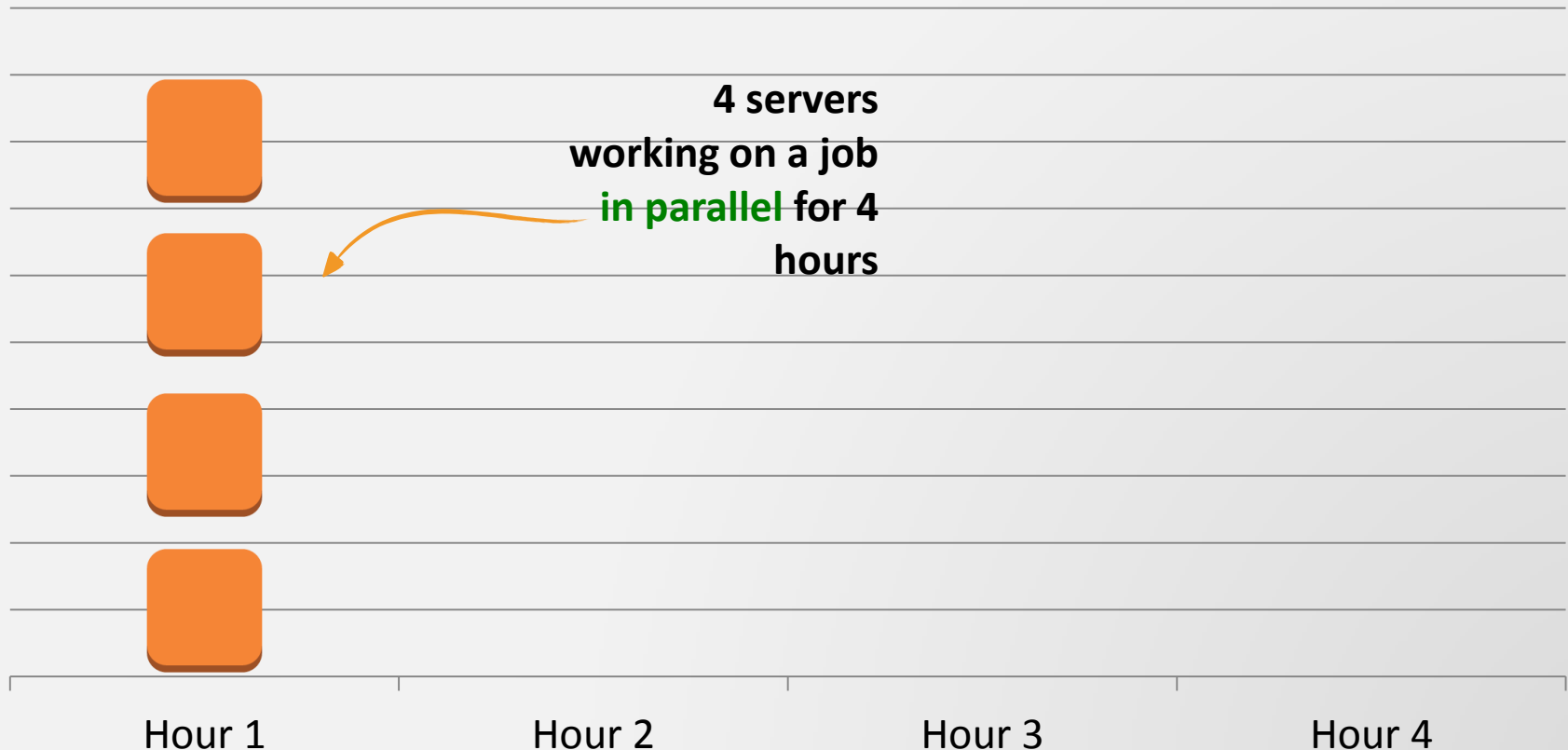
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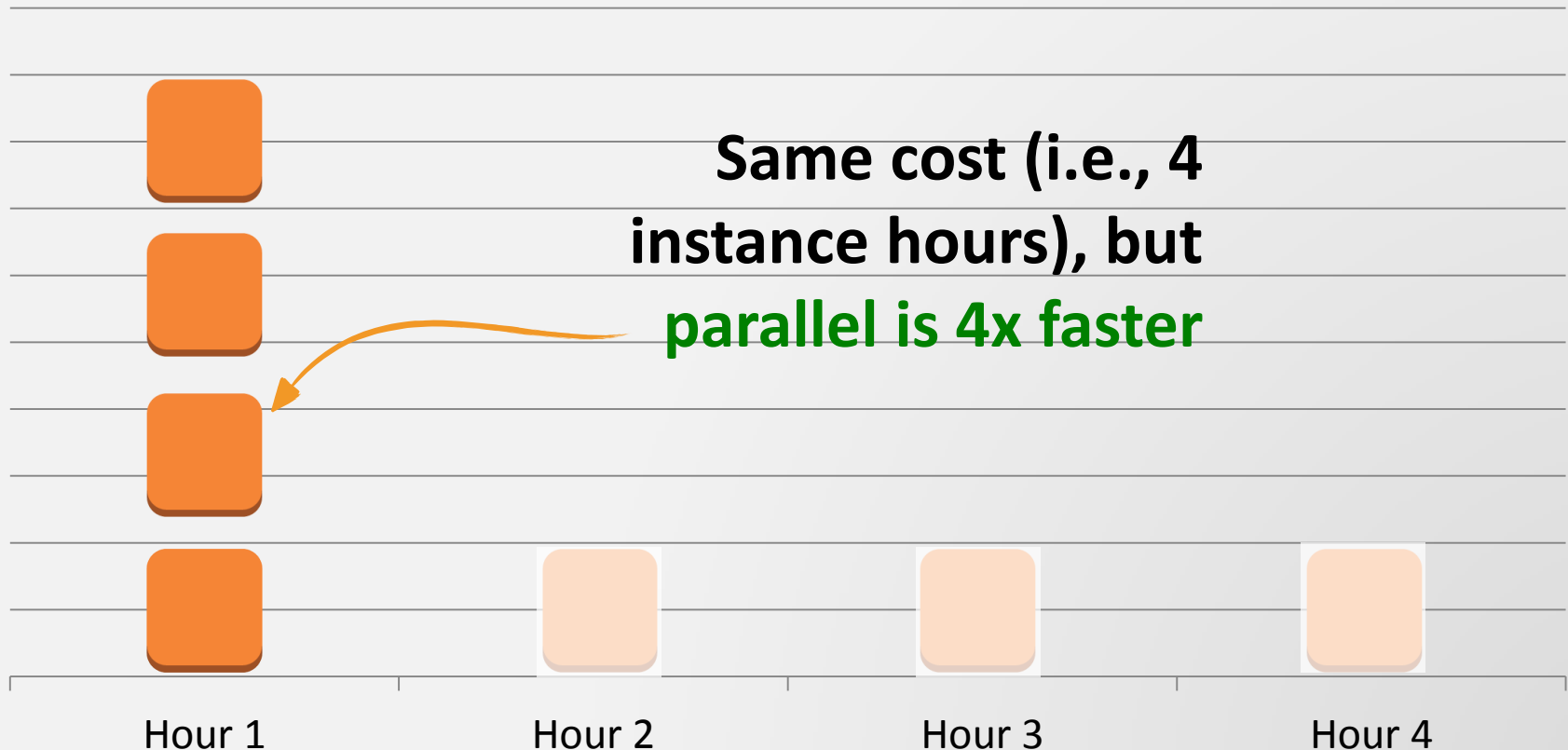
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# Leverage many storage options

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## One size does not fit all

- Object storage
- Content delivery network/edge caching
- Block storage
- Relational database
- NoSQL

## Let's review:

- List five benefits cloud services offer
- List the seven AWS best practices