

Architecting on AWS

day 3

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LCjX2rsQ2wA>

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/discover-sensitive-data-by-using-custom-data-identifiers-with-amazon-macie/>

https://www.normkean.com/arcacc/arcacc_day1.html

9/14

Module 1: Introduction



After completing this course, you will...

- Be able to discuss the aspects of AWS architectures and how they fit together to build complex systems.
- Have hands-on experience building architectures for various scenarios that use AWS services.
- Be able to design optimal IT solutions following AWS Cloud best practices and design patterns.

Amazon.com's e-commerce tools were a "jumbled mess:"

- Applications and architectures were built **without proper planning**.
- Services had to be **separated** from each other.

Solution: Tools became a set of well documented APIs, which became the standard for service development at Amazon.

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Problems persisted

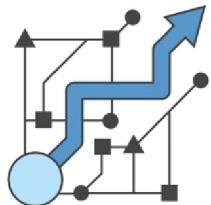
Amazon.com still struggled to build applications quickly.

- Database, compute, and storage components took **3 months** to build.
- Each team built their own resources, with **no planning for scale or re-usability**.

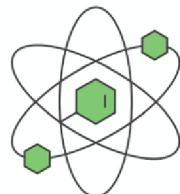
Solution: Built internal services to create highly available, scalable, and reliable architectures on top of their infrastructure. In 2006, Amazon started selling these services as Amazon Web Services (AWS).

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What is the cloud? What is AWS?



Programmable resources



Dynamic abilities



Pay as you go

What other advantages does the cloud offer?

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Six advantages of cloud computing



Trade capital expense for variable expense



Benefit from massive economies of scale



Stop guessing about capacity



Increase speed and agility

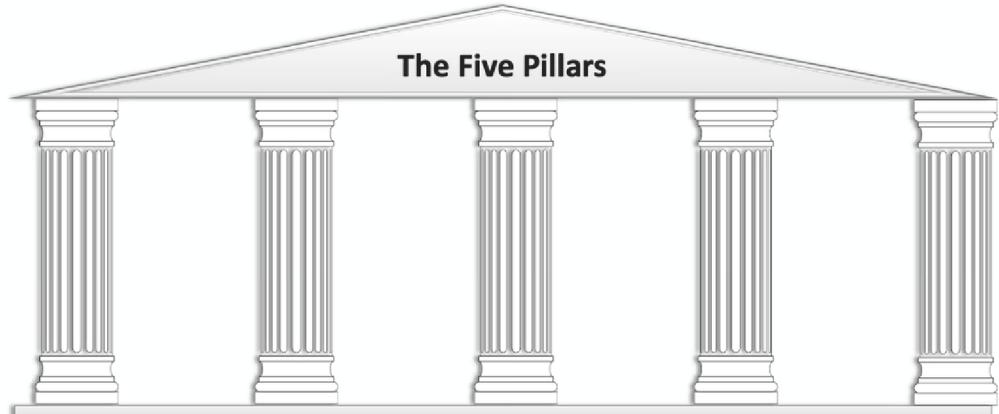


Focus on what matters



Go global in minutes

The AWS Well-Architected Framework

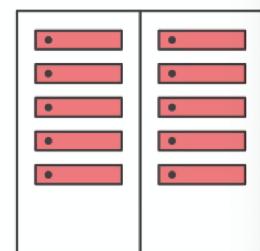


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Reliability



- Dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand
- Recover quickly from infrastructure or service failures
- Mitigate disruptions such as:
 - Misconfigurations
 - Transient network issues



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Cost optimization



- Measure efficiency
- Eliminate unneeded expense
- Consider using managed services

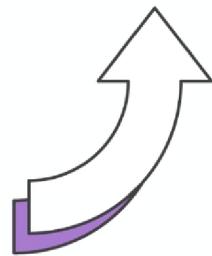


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Performance efficiency



- Choose efficient resources and maintain their efficiency as demand changes
- Democratize advanced technologies
- Mechanical sympathy



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Operational excellence



- The ability to run and monitor systems
- Continually improve supporting process and procedures



Deployed



Updated



Operated

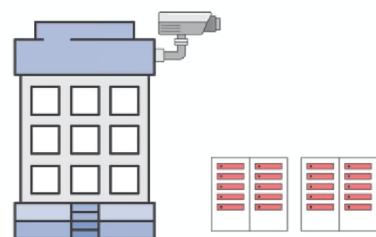
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<https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/well-architected/?wa-lens-whitepapers.sort-by=item.additionalFields.sortDate&wa-lens-whitepapers.sort-order=desc>

AWS data centers



- A single data center typically houses tens of thousands of servers
- All data centers are online, not “cold”
- AWS custom network equipment:
 - Multi-ODM sourced
 - Customized network protocol stack



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AWS Availability Zones



Each Availability Zone is:

- Made up of one or more data centers
- **Designed for fault isolation**
- Interconnected with other Availability Zones using high-speed private links
- You can choose your Availability Zones
- AWS recommends replicating across Availability Zones for resiliency



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77 AZs!

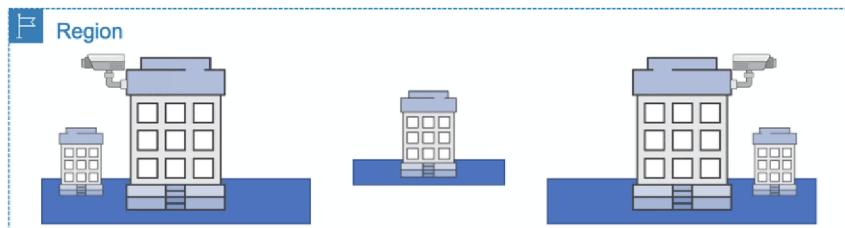
AWS Regions



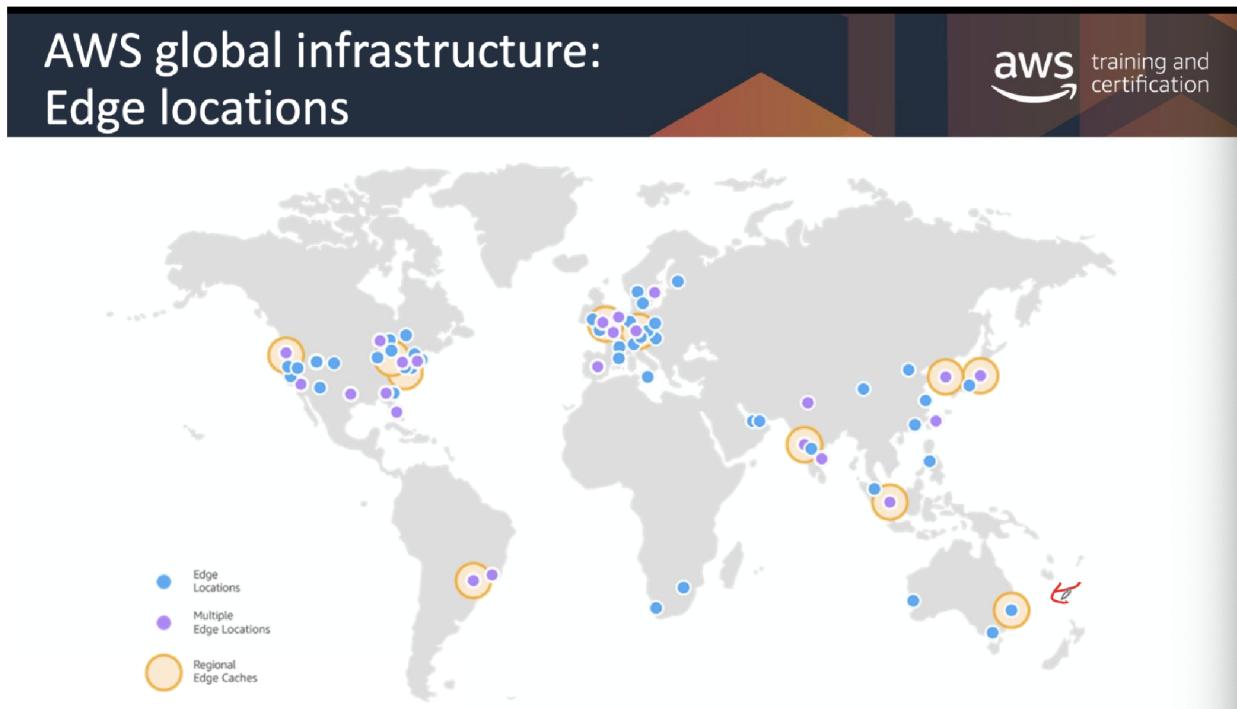
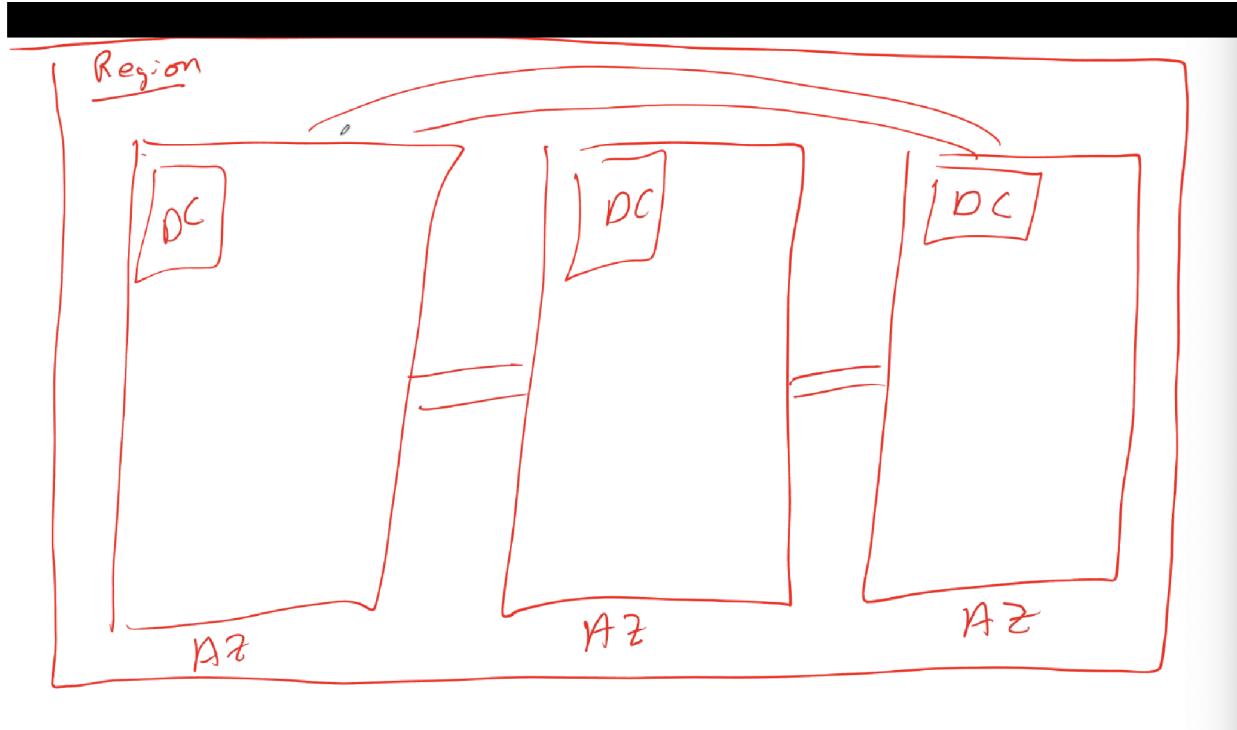
Each AWS Region is made up of two or more Availability Zones.

24

- AWS has **22** Regions worldwide.
- You enable and control data replication across Regions.
- Communication between Regions uses AWS backbone network infrastructure.



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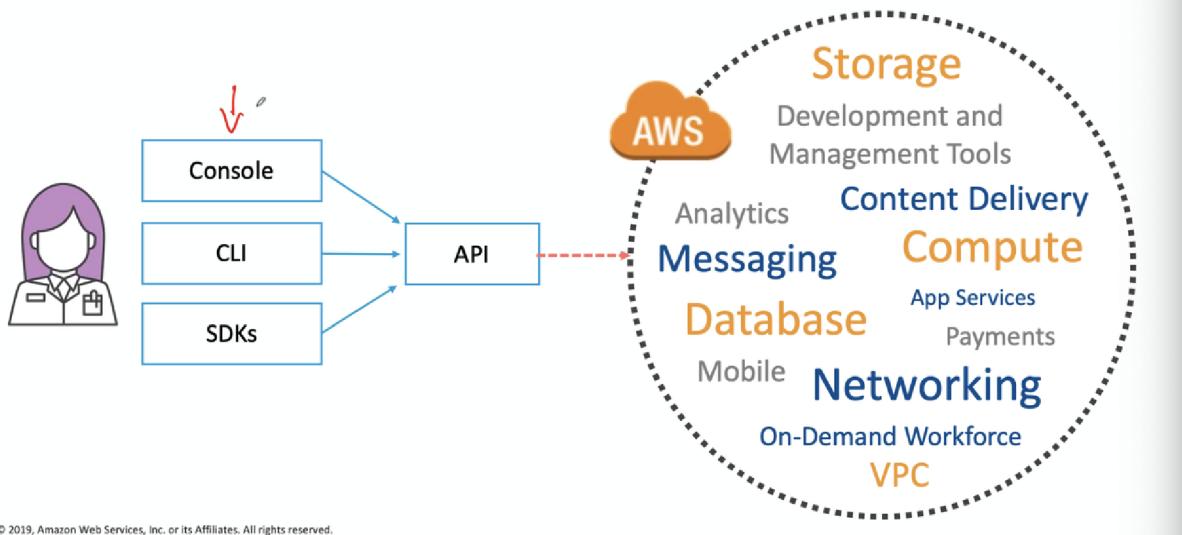


<https://infrastructure.aws/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/>

Great video from re:invent 2016 on AWS global network: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uj7Ting6Ckk>

Operating an AWS Service



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end points are outside of regions, but do serve as caching points. They are there to push out contents to larger place

Module/Lab	Time Estimate
Module 0: Welcome to Architecting on AWS - Accelerator	9:00 AM - 9:30 AM
Module 1: Introduction	9:30 AM - 10:05 AM
Break	10 Minutes
Module 2: The Simplest Architectures	10:15 AM - 11:15 AM
Lab 1: Hosting a Static Website	11:15 AM - 11:35 AM
Lunch	11:35 AM - 12:35 PM
Module 3: Adding a Compute Layer	12:35 PM - 1:35 PM
Break	10 Minutes
Module 4: Adding a Database Layer	1:45 PM - 2:45 PM
Lab 2: Deploying a Web Application on AWS	2:45 PM - 3:15 PM
Break	15 Minutes
Module 5: Networking In AWS Part 1	3:30 PM - 4:30 PM

Resources

The following resource links will provide more information and help reinforce topics covered during Day 1:

Amazon S3 use case 1



Storing and distributing static web content and media



[https://\[BucketName\].s3.\[aws-region\].amazonaws.com](https://[BucketName].s3.[aws-region].amazonaws.com)

[https://\[BucketName\].s3.\[aws-region\].amazonaws.com/homepage.html](https://[BucketName].s3.[aws-region].amazonaws.com/homepage.html)

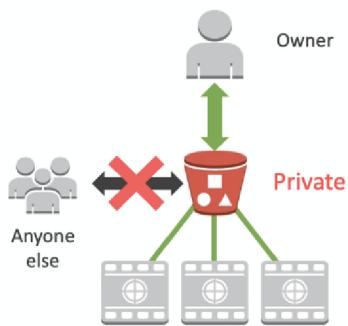


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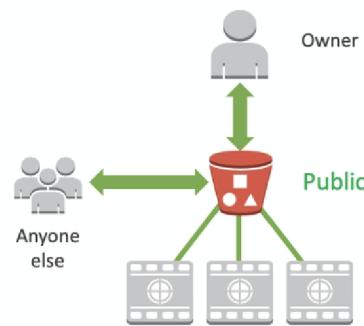
Amazon S3 access control - general



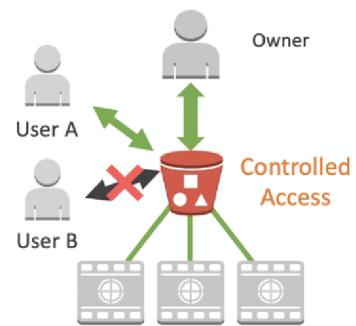
Default



Public



Access Policy



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Amazon S3 use case 2

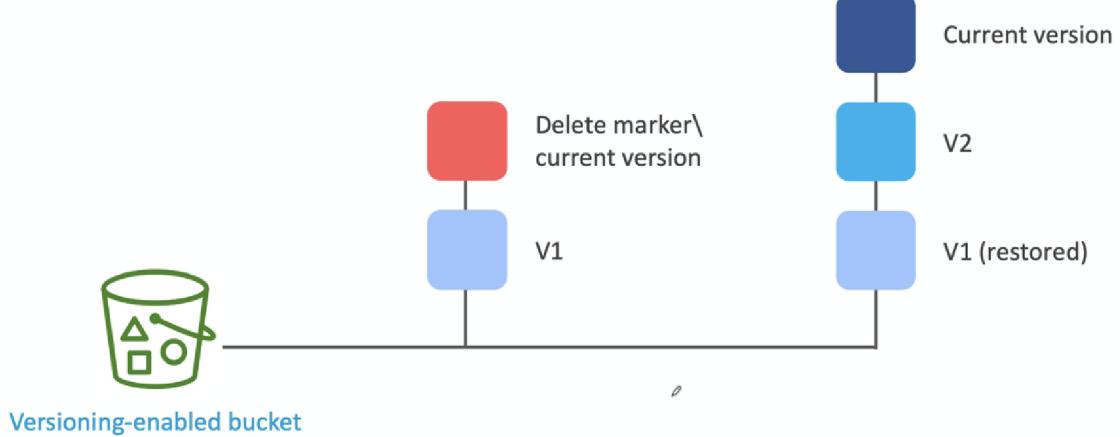


Host entire static websites



HTML files, images, videos, and client-side scripts

Amazon S3 versioning

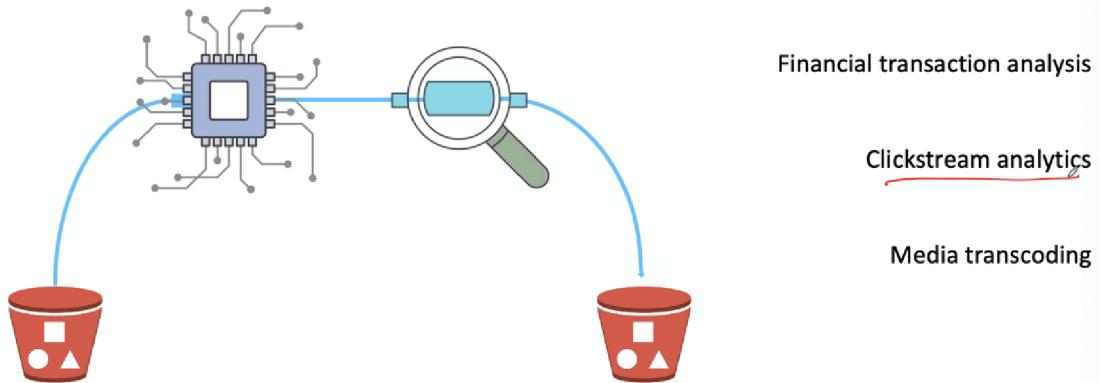


can't disable versioning. pay for each of the versions

Amazon S3 use case 3

aws training and certification

Data store for computation and large-scale analytics

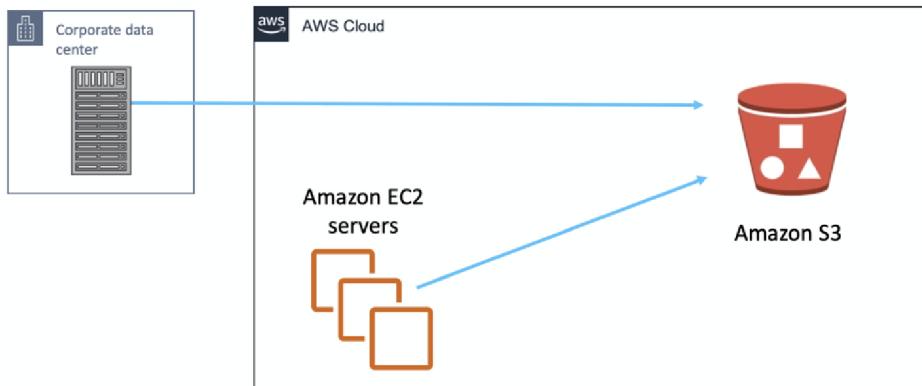


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Amazon S3 use case 4

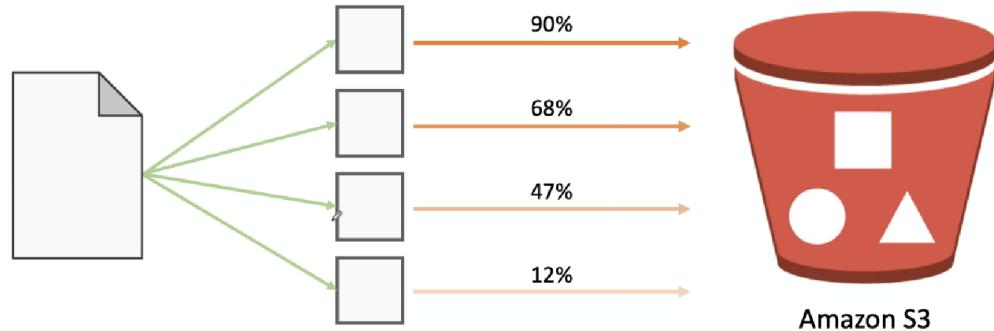
aws training and certification

Backup tool



Amazon S3 multipart upload

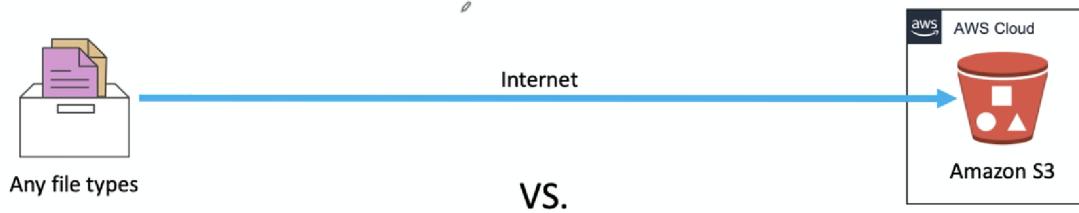
aws training and certification



it will break down a large file into parts, then upload!! 5 terra byte per file is the limit!

Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration

aws training and certification



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Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration

Speed Comparison

Upload speed comparison in the selected region

Virginia

(US-EAST-1)

S3 Direct Upload Speed



Upload complete

S3 Accelerated Transfer Upload Speed



Pending

This speed checker uses multipart uploads to transfer a file from your browser to various Amazon S3 regions with and without Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration. It compares the speed results and shows the percentage difference for every region.

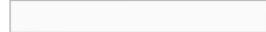
Note: In general, the farther away you are from an Amazon S3 region, the higher the speed improvement you can expect from using Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration. If you see similar speed results with and without the acceleration, your upload bandwidth or a system constraint might be limiting your speed.

Upload speed comparison in other regions

San Francisco

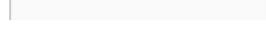
(US-WEST-1)

S3 Direct Upload Speed



Pending

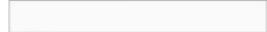
S3 Accelerated Transfer Upload Speed



Oregon

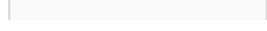
(US-WEST-2)

S3 Direct Upload Speed



Pending

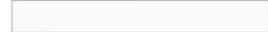
S3 Accelerated Transfer Upload Speed



Dublin

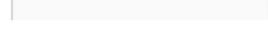
(EU-WEST-1)

S3 Direct Upload Speed



Pending

S3 Accelerated Transfer Upload Speed



<https://s3-accelerate-speedtest.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/en/accelerate-speed-comparison.html>

Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration

aws training and certification

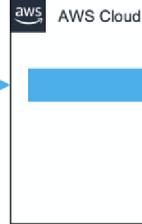


Internet



Any file types

VS.

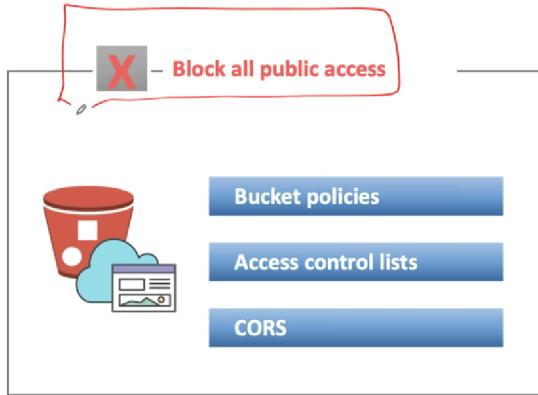


Amazon network

Amazon S3

Note: Data transfer *in* is metered.

Securing your bucket completely



Block public access to buckets and objects granted through [any access control lists \(ACLs\)](#)

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through [new ACLs](#)

Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through [any public bucket policies](#)

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through [new public bucket policies](#)

Moving large data into Amazon S3



AWS Snowball

Petabyte-scale data transport



AWS Snowball

AWS Snowmobile

Exabyte-scale data transport



AWS Snowmobile

AWS Snowball
Edge Optimized

Amazon S3 costs



**Pay only for what you use,
including:**

GBs per month

Transfer OUT to other Regions or
the internet

PUT, COPY, POST, LIST, and GET
requests

**You do NOT
have to pay for:**



Transfer IN to Amazon S3

Transfer OUT to Amazon EC2 in
the same Region, or to
Amazon CloudFront

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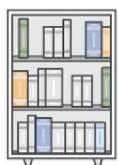
Amazon S3 Glacier



Amazon S3
Glacier



Long-term data storage



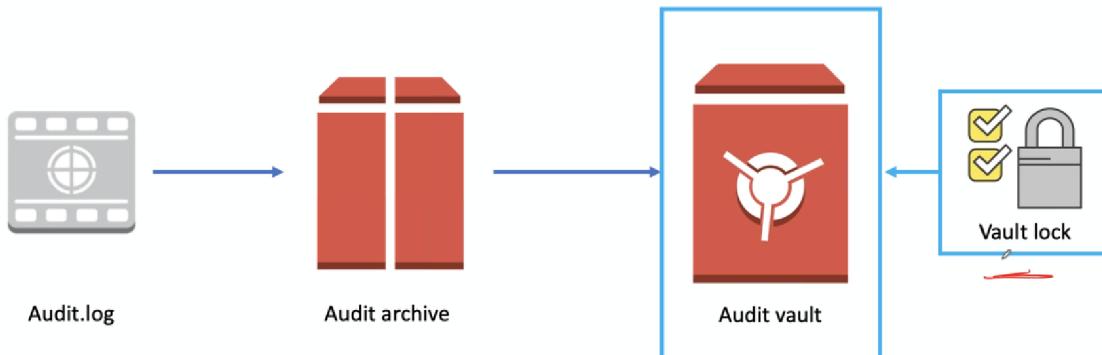
Archival or backup



Very low-cost storage

replacement to long term archive (tape??)

Amazon S3 Glacier archives and vaults

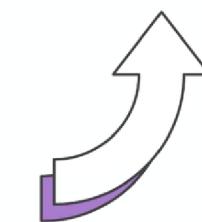


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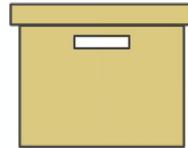
Costs related to Amazon S3 Glacier



Retrieving data from Amazon S3 Glacier



Expedited retrieval



Standard retrieval

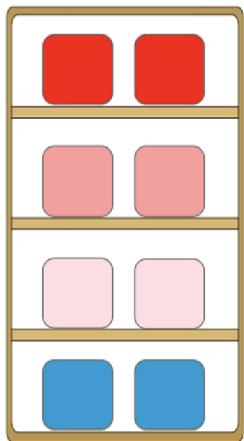


Bulk retrieval

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Retrieval times: 1-5 min | 3-5 hr | 5 - 12 hrs

Amazon S3/Amazon S3 Glacier storage classes



- **S3 Standard:**
General purpose
- **S3 Standard IA:** *(Note: Infrequent but rapid access)*
- **S3 One Zone IA:**
Recreatable, infrequently accessed data
- **Amazon S3 Glacier/Deep Archive:**
Archival data, cheapest available storage tier

Amazon S3 Intelligent Tiering

Automatically moves your objects between two access tiers of storage



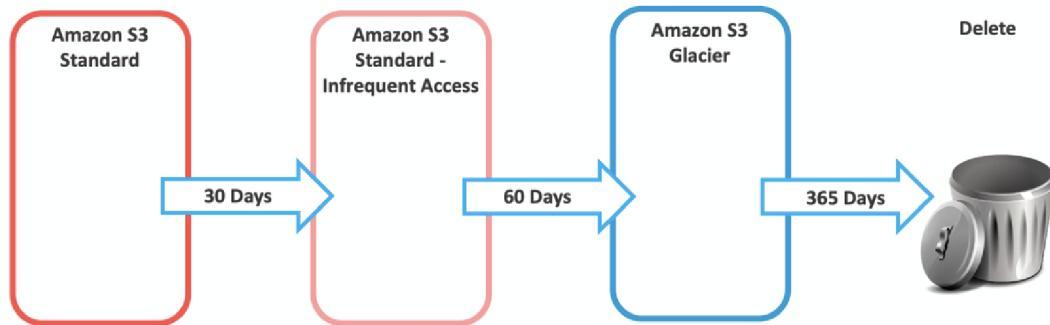
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<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/lifecycle-transition-general-considerations.html>

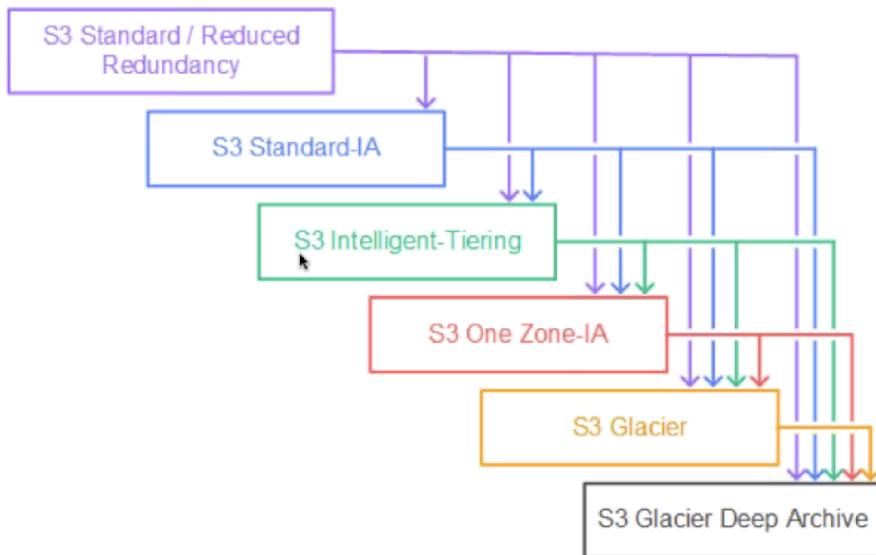
Lifecycle policies



Amazon S3 lifecycle policies allow you to delete or move objects based on age.



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Screenshot of the AWS S3 console showing the CORS configuration for the bucket "normkean.com".

The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, Services dropdown, Resource Groups dropdown, a user icon for "nkean.adm @ normkean.com", Global dropdown, and Support dropdown.

The main navigation bar for the bucket "normkean.com" includes Overview, Properties, Permissions, Management, and Access points. The "Management" tab is currently selected.

Below the navigation bar, there are four buttons: Block public access, Access Control List, Bucket Policy, and CORS configuration. The "CORS configuration" button is highlighted with a blue border.

The main content area displays the CORS configuration editor. It shows the ARN: "arn:aws:s3:::normkean.com" and a text input field for adding a new configuration or editing an existing one. The text area contains the number "1".

At the bottom right of the editor are three buttons: Delete, Cancel, and Save.

At the very bottom of the page, there are links for Feedback, English (US), and footer links including © 2008 - 2020, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved., Privacy Policy, and Terms of.

CORS: cross region resources sharing

Choosing a Region



Data residency and regulatory compliance



Are there relevant
[data privacy](#) laws in
the Region?



Can customer data be
stored [outside the](#)
country?



Can you meet your
[governance](#)
obligation?

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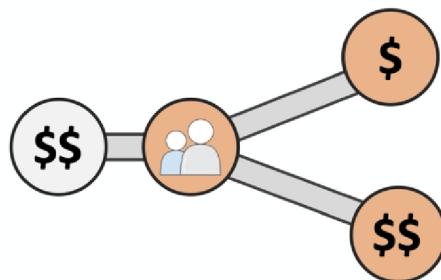
Choosing a Region



Proximity of users to data

Small differences in latency can impact
customer experience

Choose the Region closest to your users



Choosing a Region



Cost-effectiveness

- Costs vary by AWS Region
- Some services like Amazon S3 have costs for transferring data out
- Consider the cost-effectiveness of replicating the entire environment in another Region

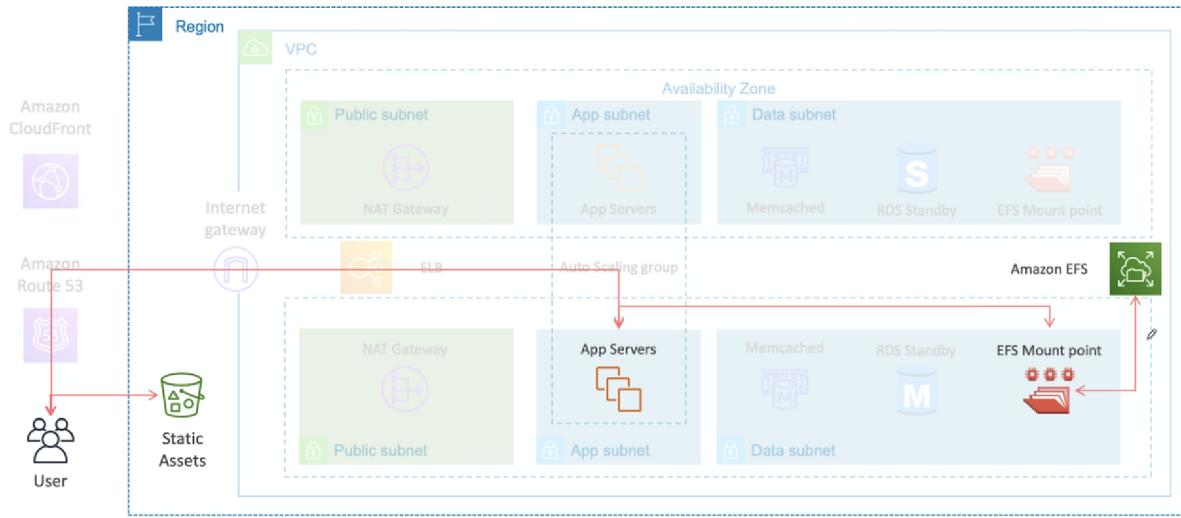


<https://aws.qwiklabs.com/>

Common Data Storage Measurements

UNIT	VALUE
bit	1 bit
byte	8 bits
kilobyte	1,024 bytes
megabyte	1,024 kilobytes
giga-byte	1,024 megabytes
terabyte	1,024 gigabytes
petabyte	1,024 terabytes
exabyte	1,024 petabytes
zettabyte	1,024 exabytes
yottabyte	1,024 zettabytes
brontobyte	1,024 yottabytes

Adding the compute layer



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Module 3



The architectural need

You need to run applications that are going to be used by a consistent but small number of users.

Module overview

- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- Instance types and families
- Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes
- Compliance options

Virtual machines vs. physical servers



Amazon EC2 can solve some problems that are more difficult with an on-premises server.

When using **disposable** resources

Data-driven decisions

Quick iterations

Free to make mistakes

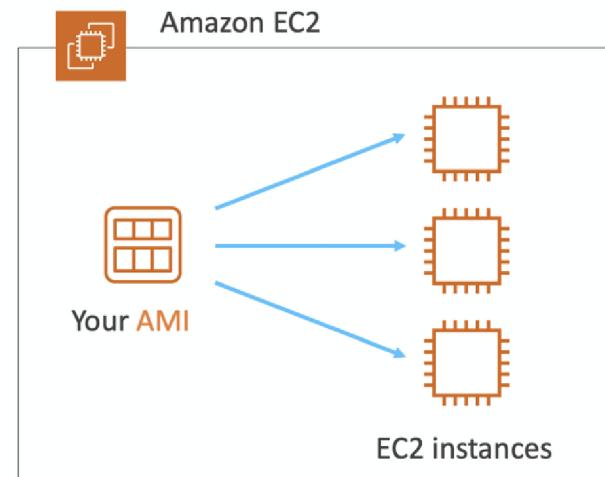
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Amazon EC2 and AMIs



AMIs include:

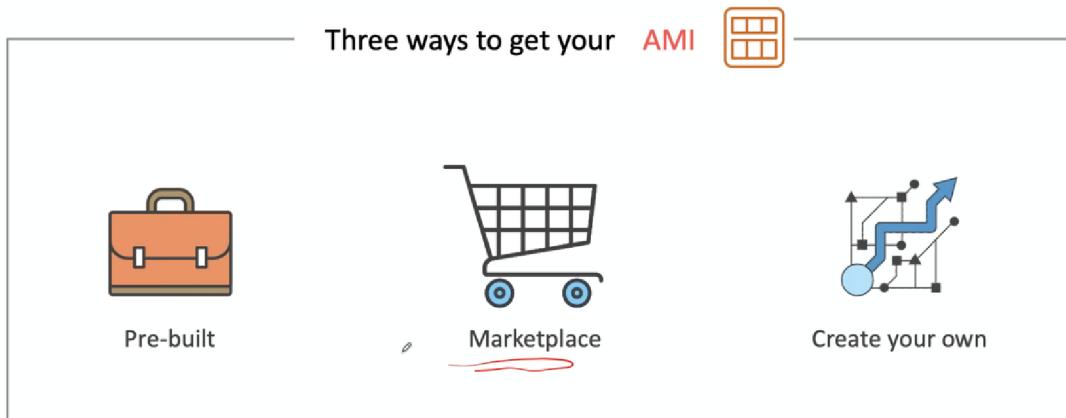
- A template for the root volume (copy of the boot drive)
- Launch permissions
- A block device mapping



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boot drive: is it linux?

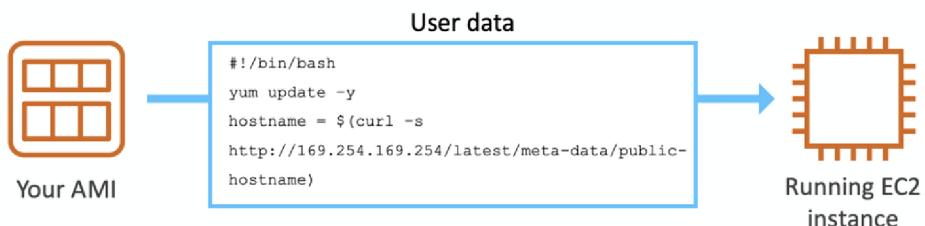
Where do you get an AMI?



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An Amazon Machine Image is a special type of virtual appliance that is used to create a virtual machine within the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud. It serves as the basic unit of deployment for services delivered using EC2.

Retrieving information about your EC2 instance with instance metadata



Metadata	Value
instance-id	i-1234567890abcdef0
mac	00-1B-63-84-45-E6
public-hostname	ec2-203-0-113-25.compute-1.amazonaws.com
public-ipv4	67.202.51.223
local-hostname	ip-10-251-50-12.ec2.internal
local-ipv4	10.251.50.12

What needs can Amazon EBS address?



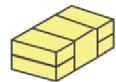
Amazon EBS

Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) is an easy-to-use, high-performance block storage service designed for use with Amazon EC2.

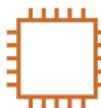
- Replicating within the Availability Zone, offering 99.999% availability
- Offers four different volume types at various price points and performance benchmarks
- Enables you to increase storage without any disruption to your critical workloads

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What problems does Amazon EBS solve?



Application needs block-level storage



Instance storage is ephemeral



Need data to persist through shutdowns



Need to be able to back up data volumes

Amazon EBS volume types



Solid-state backed

Volume Type	<u>General-Purpose SSD</u>	<u>Provisioned IOPS SSD</u>
Description	General-purpose SSD volume that balances price and performance for a wide variety of workloads	Highest-performance SSD volume for mission-critical low-latency or high-throughput workloads
Use Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recommended for most workloads <p><i>3 DOPS 16B</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Critical business applications that require sustained IOPS performanceLarge database workloads

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IOPS (input/output operations per second) is a popular performance metric used to distinguish one storage type from another. Similar to device makers, AWS associates **IOPS** values to the volume component backing the storage option. As **IOPS** values increase, performance needs and costs rise.

Amazon EBS volume types

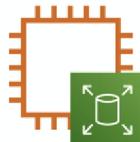


Hard-disk backed

Volume Type	Throughput-Optimized HDD	Cold HDD
Description	Low-cost HDD volume designed for frequently accessed, throughput-intensive workloads	Lowest-cost HDD volume designed for less frequently accessed workloads
Use Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Streaming workloadsBig dataData warehousesLog processingCannot be a boot volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Throughput-oriented storage for large volumes of data that is infrequently accessedScenarios where the lowest storage cost is importantCannot be a boot volume

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Instances optimized for Amazon EBS



EBS Optimized Instance

- Optimized configuration stack
- Additional dedicated capacity for Amazon EBS I/O
- Minimizes contention between Amazon EBS and other traffic
- Options between 425 Mbps and 14,000 Mbps

Shared file systems



What if I have multiple instances that need to use the same storage?



Amazon EBS only attaches to one instance



Amazon S3 is an option but is not ideal



Amazon EFS and Amazon FSx are perfect for this task

Amazon EFS and Amazon FSx

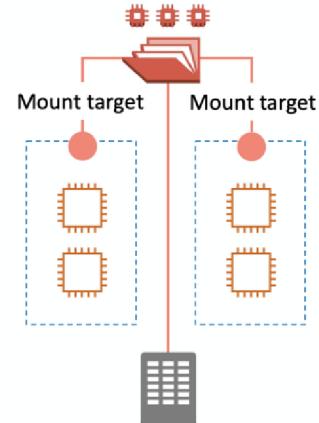


Amazon EFS
(Linux workloads)
NFSv4 file system

- Shared across:
- Availability Zones
 - AWS Regions
 - VPCs
 - Account

Amazon FSx
(Windows workloads)
NTFS file system

- Shared across:
- Availability Zones



Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides a simple, scalable, fully managed elastic NFS file system for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. ... Amazon EFS offers two storage classes: the Standard storage class, and the Infrequent Access storage class (EFS IA).

EC2 instances – What's in a name?



m5.large

m is the family name

5 is the generation number

large is the size of the instance

Examples

t3.large

c5.xlarge

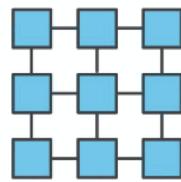
p3.2xlarge

EC2 instances – types



Choosing the correct type is very important for:

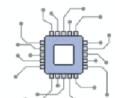
Efficient utilization of your instances



Reducing unneeded cost



EC2 instances – types



General purpose

6 available selections



Compute optimized

3 available selections



Memory optimized

7 available selections



Accelerated computing

4 available selections



Storage optimized

3 available selections

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<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/>

Intel® Xeon CPUs and EC2 instances



All current EC2 instance types include:

- [Intel AES-NI](#): Reduces performance hit due to encryption
- [Intel AVX](#) (AVX2, AVX-512): Improve floating-point performance. Only available on HVM deployments

Some EC2 instance types include:

- [Intel Turbo Boost](#): Runs cores faster than base clock speed when needed
- [Intel TSX](#): Uses multiple threads or single thread depending on need
- [P state](#) and [C state](#) control: Fine-tune performance and sleep state of each core

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Intel® processors for your workloads



Scientific Simulations
Financial Analytics



AVX 512



Optimized Compute
Performance



TSX



Data Protection
& Greater Security



AES-NI



Consistent Peak
Performance Needs



Turbo Boost

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Intel® Xeon scalable processors



Latest generation of Intel Xeon processors up to:

- 28 cores per CPU
- 6 memory channels
- 48 PCIe lanes of bandwidth/throughput
- 100 Gbps network bandwidth (C5n.16xlarge)

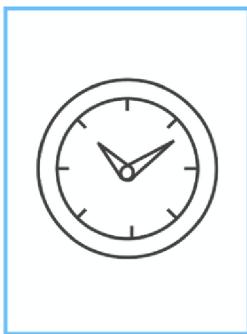
Intel AVX-512:

- Twice the floating-point performance of AVX2
- 512-bit instructions (vs 256 for AVX/AVX2)

EC2 pricing options



On-demand instances



Reserved instances



Spot instances



On-Demand instances



- Pay for compute capacity per second (Amazon Linux and Ubuntu) or by the hour (all other OS)
- No long-term commitments
- No upfront payments
- Increase or decrease your compute capacity depending on the demands of your application

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