







Today's Takeaways

- Introduction to EC2
- EC2 Instance Types
- Creating an EC2 instance



What is EC2?

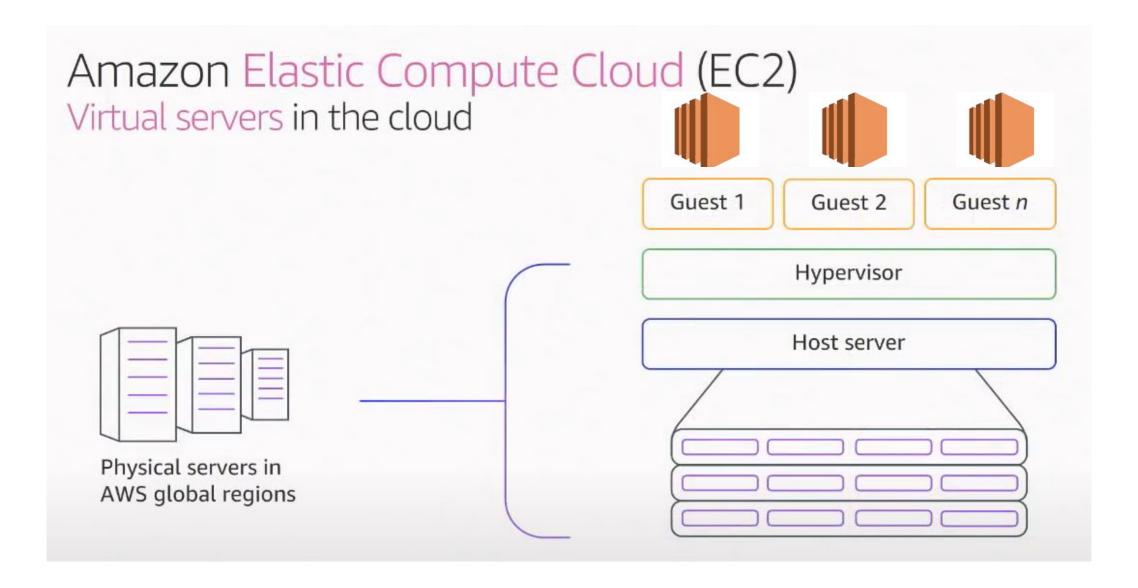






- EC2 stands for Elastic Compute Cloud in AWS.
- EC2 is a service that allows you to run application programs in the computing environment.
- EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It is designed to make web-scale cloud computing easier for developers.

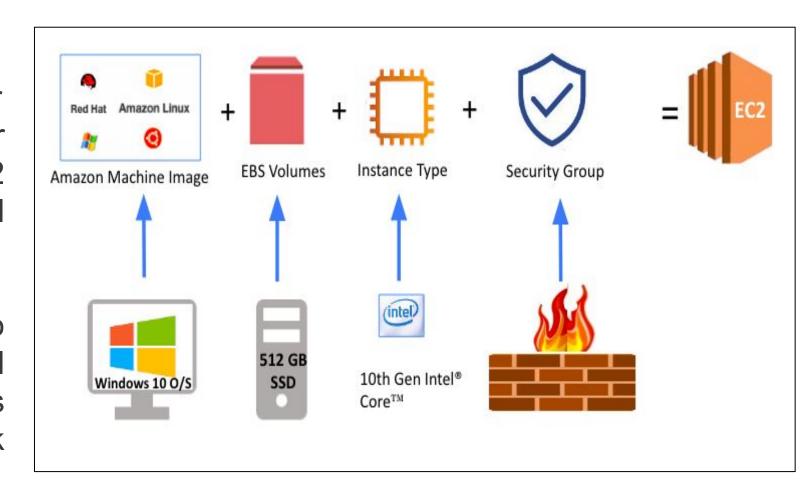






What is EC2?

- In fact, EC2 is a kind of computer such as your desktop in your home.Components of the EC2 are similar to conventional computer devices.
- Each EC2 component refers to one of the conventional computer parts such as Operation System, Hard Disk and Intel/AMD processors, etc.







EC2 Features













- Pay as you go,
- Setup and ready to use within 1 minute,
- CPU, Memory and Storage Capacity needs can be arranged within minutes,
- Create, Stop or Terminate instances via EC2 console easily.

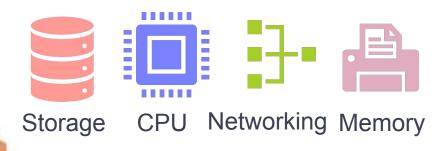


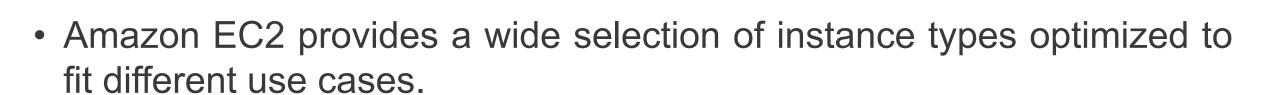


2 Types of Instances



Types of Instances

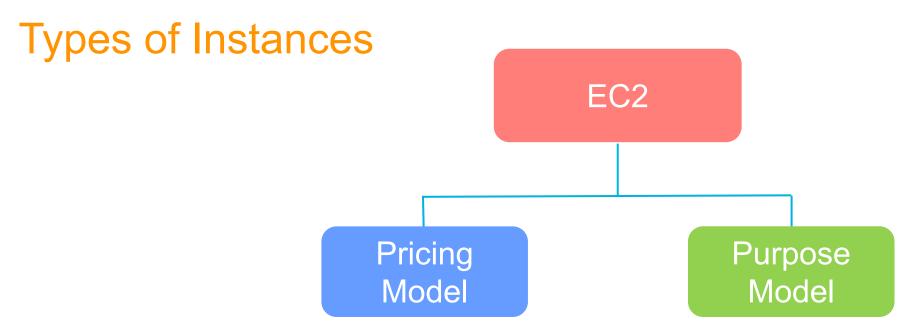




 Instance types comprise varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity





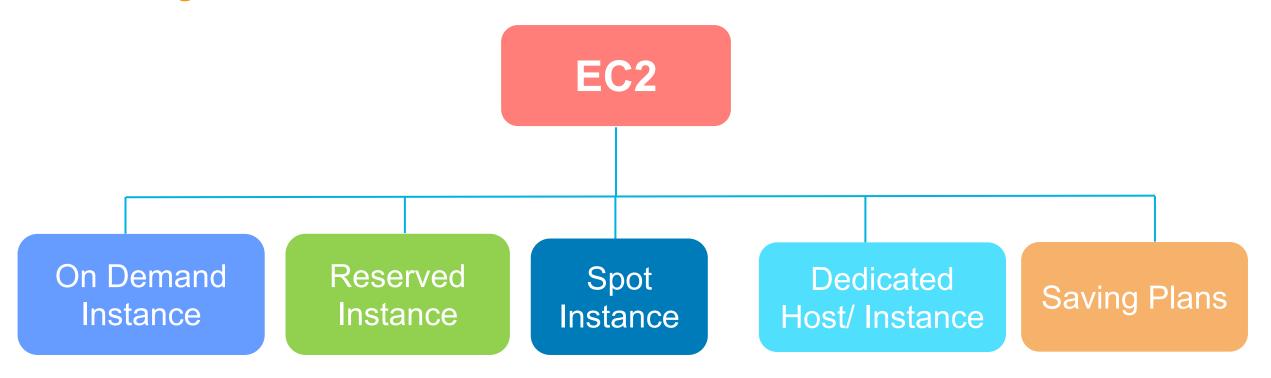


- Instance types are grouped into a variety of families based on target application profiles and pricing options. It is possible to categorize EC2 types under two main perspective:
- These are Pricing Model and Purpose Model.





Pricing Model of Instances



When we look at the pricing perspective, AWS offers 5 different types of instance pricing.



On Demand Instances







- You pay for compute capacity by the "hour "or the "second"
- No commitments
- No upfront payments
- You can increase or decrease your compute capacity
- Pre-estimated



On Demand Instances



On-Demand instances are recommended for:

- Users that prefer the low cost and flexibility of Amazon EC2 without any up-front payment or long-term commitment
- Applications with short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted



On Demand Pricing

- t2.micro in us-east-1 (N.Virginia)
- cost: \$ 0.0116/hour



- 25 seconds usage--->>> \$ 0.0116 / 60= \$ 0.00019 (min 60 seconds
- 60 seconds usage--->>> \$ 0.0116 / 60= \$ 0.00019 (min 60 seconds
- 30 minutes usage--->> \$ 0.0116 / 2= \$ 0.0058
- 1 month usage---->> \$ 0.0116 * 24 *30 = \$8.32



Reserved Instances (RI)







- Reserved Instances provide you with a significant discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand instance pricing.
- It is a tariff that takes advantage of the discounted price by giving AWS a 1 or 3-year commitment.
- In addition, Reserved Instances provide a capacity reservation, giving you additional confidence in your ability to launch instances when you need them.



Reserved Instances (RI)

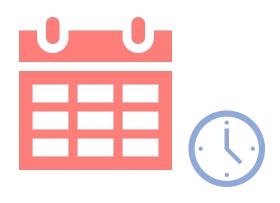


Reserved Instances are recommended for:

- Applications with steady state usage
- Applications that may require reserved capacity
- Customers that can commit to using EC2 over a 1 or 3 year term to reduce their total computing costs



Scheduled Reserved Instances



- It's an Instance model derived from Reserved Instance
- This model is very similar to the Reserved Instance and provides you to make the purchase over 24 hours.
- Thanks to the Scheduled Reserved Instance, you can run an instance only between the hours you reserved in reduced price.



Example





RESERVED INSTANCE: 7/24

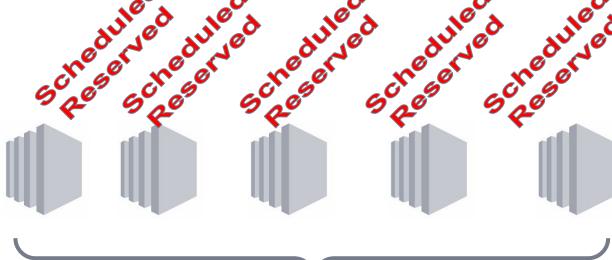














Scheduled Reserved 08:00 AM - 08:00 PM

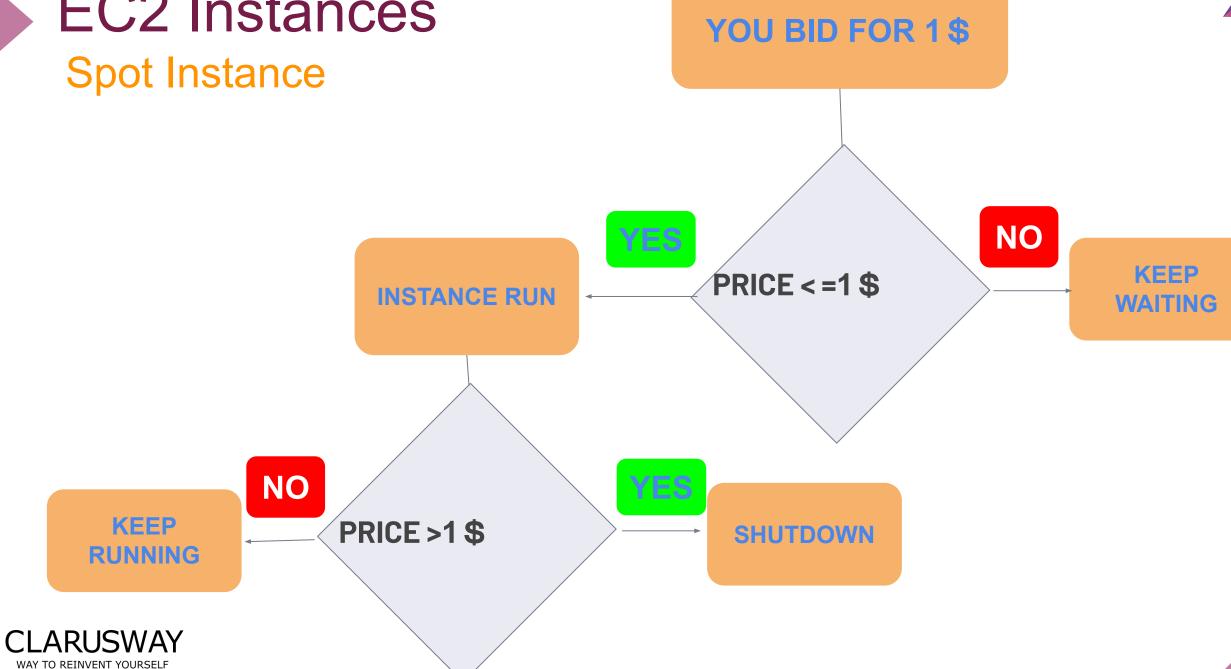
Spot Instance



Shut down

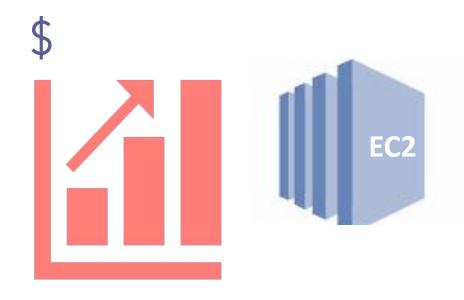
- In Spot Instance, you can enter a purchase order by setting a target price.
- The machine runs when the current price falls below the target price.
- The machine automatically shuts down if the price exceeds that target price.
- You can save up to 90% cost advantage.







Spot Instance

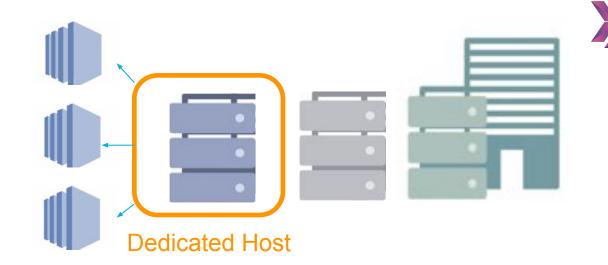


Spot instances are recommended for:

- Applications that have flexible start and end times
- Non-continuity jobs such as testing



Dedicated Host/Instance



A Dedicated Host is a physical server the whole capacity of with EC2 instance is dedicated to your use.

Not only your instances are reserved but also they physically separated from the other servers.

A Dedicated Host consists of Dedicated Instance capacities according to your needs. You may choose to buy a Dedicated Host or only one Dedicated Instance also.





Saving Plans

Savings Plans is a flexible pricing model offering lower prices compared to On-Demand pricing, in exchange for a specific usage commitment (measured in \$/hour) for a one or three-year period.

AWS offers three types of Savings Plans – Compute Savings Plans, EC2 Instance Savings Plans, and Amazon SageMaker Savings Plans.

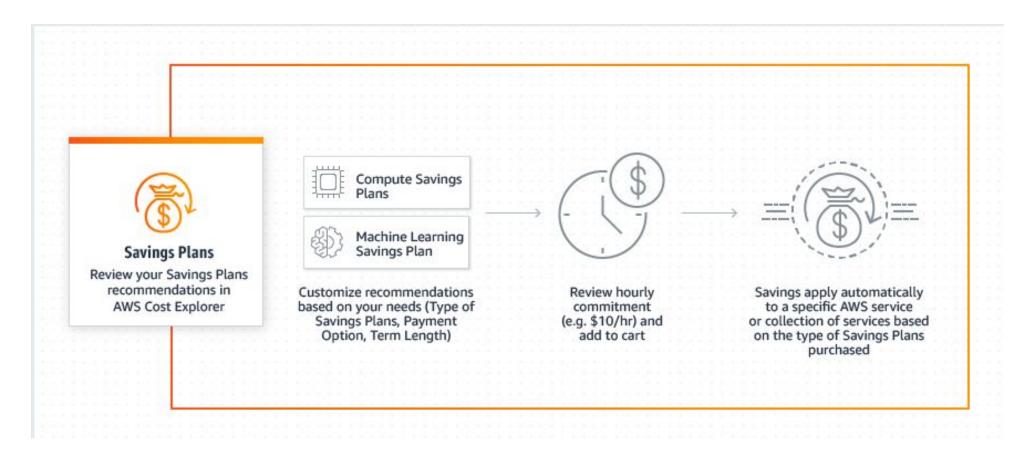
Compute Savings Plans apply to usage across Amazon EC2, AWS Lambda, and AWS Fargate.

The EC2 Instance Savings Plans apply to EC2 usage, and Amazon SageMaker Savings Plans apply to Amazon SageMaker usage.

You can easily sign up a 1- or 3-year term Savings Plans in AWS Cost Explorer and manage your plans by taking advantage of recommendations, performance reporting, and budget alerts.



Saving Plans







Saving Plans

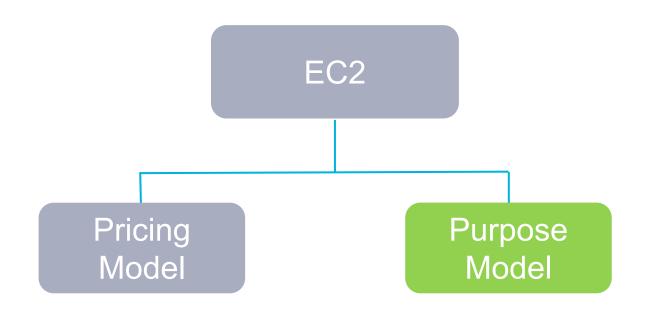
Difference Between Reserved Instances & Savings Plan

Reserved Instances are based on the commitment to use an instance at a particular price over a specific period, while Savings Plans are based on the commitment to spend a particular dollar amount per hour over a specific period.



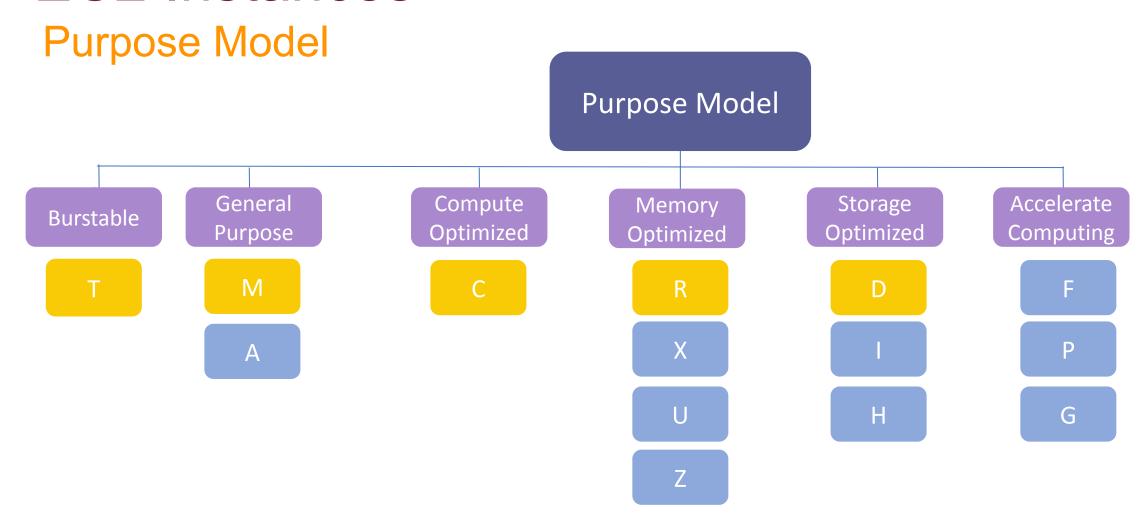


Types of Instances Recap









AWS offers 14 different types of virtual machines in 6 categories



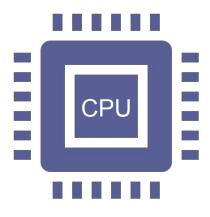
General Purpose



- General purpose instances provide a balance of compute, memory and networking resources, and can be used for a variety of diverse workloads.
- There are T, M and A options that we can use for standard and application needs.
- This is the most commonly used instance type and ideal for web servers.



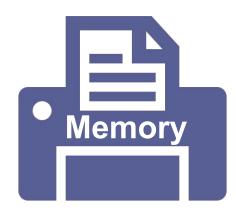
Compute Optimized



- Compute Optimized instances are ideal for compute bound applications that benefit from high performance processors.
- Instances belonging to this family are well suited for batch processing workloads, media transcoding, high performance web servers, dedicated gaming server, etc.



Memory Optimized



- Memory optimized instances are used in situations requiring a high-performance database, real-time large data analytics, and high memory usage.
- There are R, X, Z and U type instances in this category.



Storage Optimized



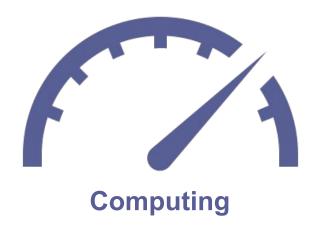


- Storage optimized instances are designed for workloads that require high, sequential read and write access to very large data sets on local storage.
- It is the best used for the fast disk structures we need in NoSQL databases or data warehouse solutions.
- There are D, H and I type of instances in this category.





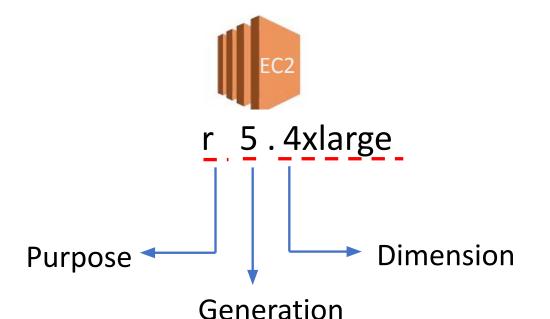
Accelerated Computing



- Preferred when you need machine learning, deep learning calculation, and analysis.
- There are F, P and G type of instances in this category.



Instance Coding



- R refers to its purpose. It means this EC2 is Memory Optimized instance.
- 5 refers to instance generation. For example, the last generation of the r-family is 5.
- 4xlarge refers to dimension of instance. AWS has built servers of various sizes to suit every need in instance families. For example, the r5-family has 8 different sizes starting from large to 24xlarge.
- Not all models have instances in every generation and size.





Let's get our hands dirty!

- Introduction of EC2 console
- Creating an EC2 instance
- Creating an EC2 instance with user data
- Working with Instance Actions





THANKS!

Any questions?

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