

# EXPLORE | DIGITAL SKILLS

AWS Global Infrastructure

## Train Overview

In this train we will cover the following:

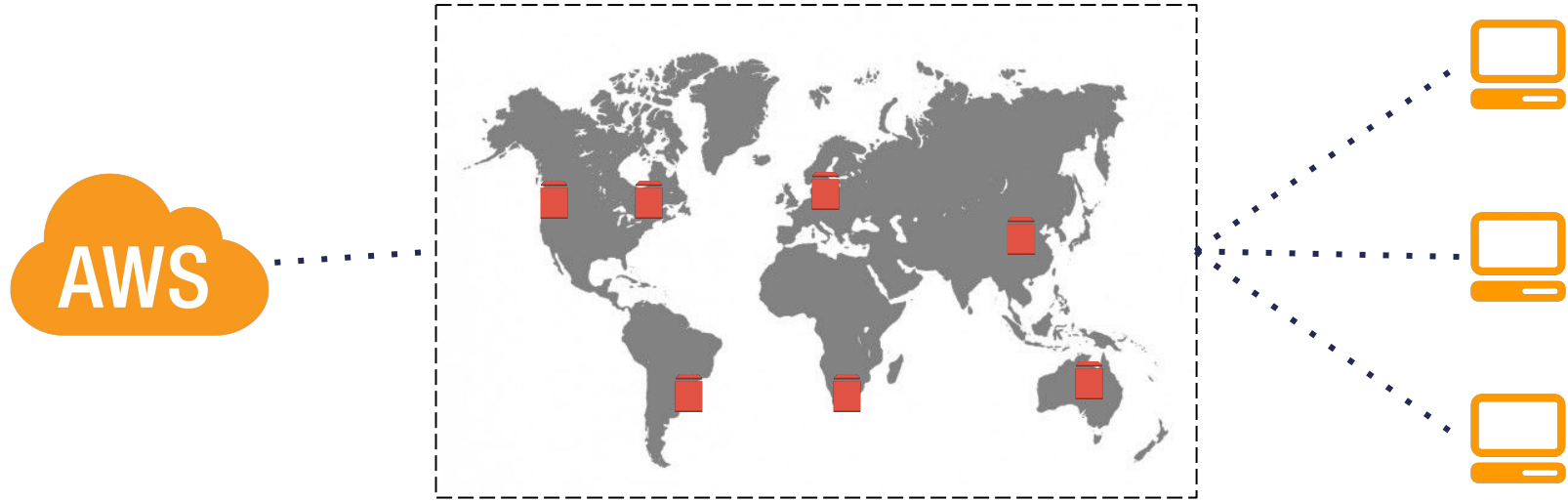
---

The **role and function of regions, availability zones and edge locations**. We will also be going over some **high level concepts** of how cloud vendors **ensure security of the cloud**. Finally, we will discuss some **general considerations** that need to be kept in mind when **choosing a region** for your cloud solution.

---

# Cloud Computing Region Overview

When building a single cloud application or architecting a multi-cloud solution it is important to understand the concept of cloud regions



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

**Cloud computing regions refer to the physical geographical location where the servers/  
clustered data centers are located**

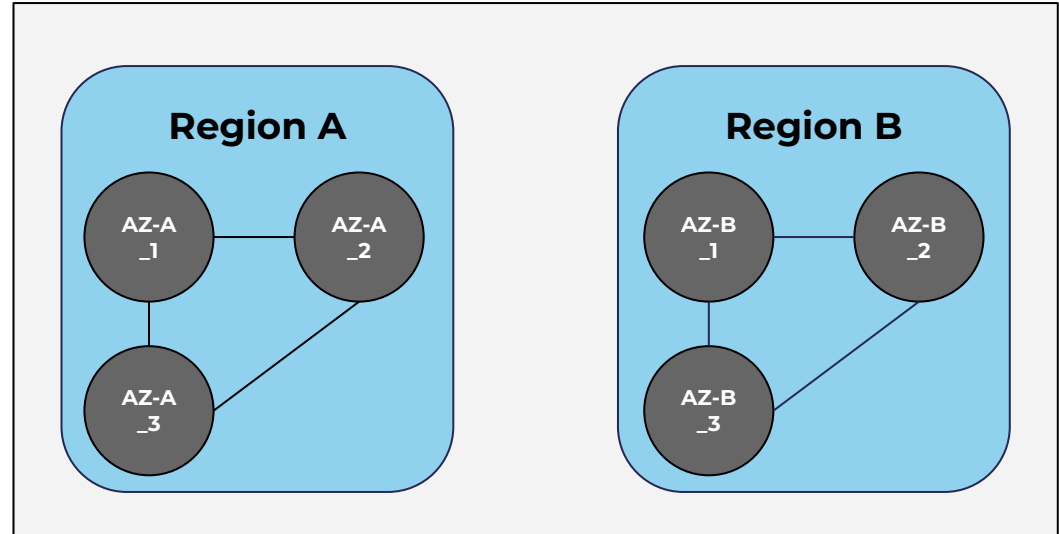
# Cloud Computing Availability Zones Overview

An availability zone in cloud computing refers to an isolated data center(s) within a single region. It is typical to find that one region will have multiple availability zones.

## Availability Zone Properties

1. A single availability zone can run on multiple data centers
2. No two availability zones share the same data center
3. Local AZ enable you to place your resources closer to the end user

## Availability Zones (AZ) Within Regions



# Edge Locations and their Function

Edge locations are used to cache data near the end-user to reduce latency. User data is automatically routed to the nearest edge location for caching purposes.

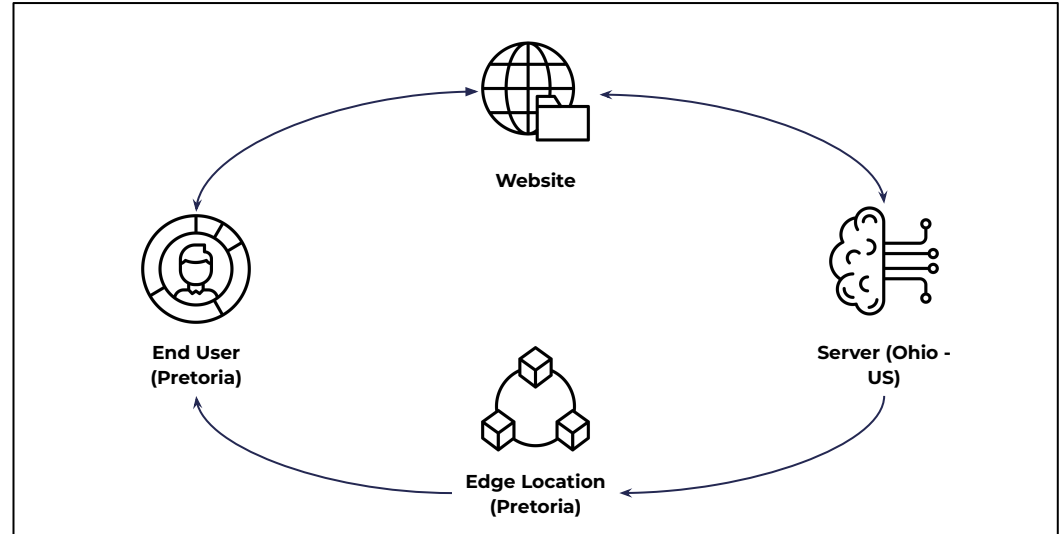
## Edge Location Example

Let's say you have a website hosted in a data center sitting in the US i.e your region is Ohio - US.

Your main client base is however sitting in Pretoria - South Africa. If your end users therefore request information there will be high latency because of the geographical separation (distance).

Edge locations solve this latency problem. Rather than making requests to the Ohio data center, data will automatically be cached in the nearest edge location to Pretoria.

## Visual Example of Edge Location



# Considerations when Selecting a Region



## Latency

Latency can be described as a delay before a transfer of data begins - following an instruction for its transfer. When creating a solution we would like to minimise latency. This can be done by locating the data center near the end consumer. For example, if your client base sits in Germany it is wise to choose a data center somewhere in Europe.



## Cost

The cost of running your solution in the cloud is dependent on the choice of region. This is simply the case because some data center regions have higher real estate cost compared to others - think of a data center in an urban area compared to one in a rural area.



## Security

Every country has its own security, regulatory and compliance requirements. When choosing a region to host your solution it is important to choose the region that will make your life easier in trying to adhere to country specific regulations and requirements.



## Compute

Different regions have different data centers with varying specifications. When choosing a region be sure to investigate if the chosen region has available the required computational resources.



## Services





As with the compute example, different regions offer different services. It is therefore important to align your region choice with your service and feature requirements.







## Recovery

When choosing a region make sure that the backup or redundant data center is not in the same region. That way, when a disaster hits one region your application/solution/data will be safe.

# AWS Foundational Services: Storage Services





Amazon Web Service	Service Overview
<b>Amazon S3</b> 	Fully managed scalable, safe and simple online object storage service
<b>Amazon EBS</b> 	Low Latency, block level storage volumes for EC2 instances
<b>Amazon EFS</b> 	Scalable shared file storage service for EC2 instances
<b>Amazon Glacier</b> 	Long term object storage service ideal for backup or archival of data

# AWS Foundational Services: Compute Services





Amazon Web Service	Service Overview
<b>Amazon EC2</b> 	On-demand and scalable compute capacity in the AWS cloud
<b>Amazon ECS</b> 	Service for the management and orchestration of containers
<b>Amazon Elastic Beanstalk</b> 	Easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services
<b>Amazon Lambda</b> 	Easily run code without the need to provision or manage servers and only pay for the resources used





# AWS Foundational Services: Database Services

Amazon Web Service	Service Overview
<b>Amazon RDS</b> 	Managed Relational Database Service for MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, Oracle BYOL, or SQL Server.
<b>Amazon Aurora</b> 	MySQL and PostgreSQL-compatible relational database built for the cloud
<b>Amazon Redshift</b> 	Fully managed big data warehouse service designed for petabyte-scale data storage and analysis
<b>Amazon DynamoDB</b> 	Multi-region, durable database with built-in security, backup, and in-memory caching for large scale web applications

# AWS Foundational Services: Networking and Content Delivery Services

Amazon Web Service	Service Overview
<b>Amazon VPC</b> 	Define a isolated virtual network in which you can launch your AWS services at scale. With Amazon VPC you can control your IP address range, creation of subnets and configure network gateways
<b>Amazon Elastic Load Balancing</b> 	Automatic distribution of incoming application traffic across multiple Amazon EC2 instances.
<b>Amazon CloudFront</b> 	Web service to distribute content to end users with low latency and high data transfer speeds.
<b>Amazon Route 53</b> 	Highly available and scalable cloud Domain Name System (DNS) web service.

# AWS Foundational Services: Security, Identity and Compliance Services

Amazon Web Service	Service Overview	
<b>Amazon IAM</b> 	Securely manage access to your AWS services and solutions	
<b>Amazon Organisations</b> 	Centrally manage billing - control access, compliance and security; and share resources across your AWS accounts	
<b>Amazon Cognito</b> 	Mobile user identity and synchronization	
<b>Amazon KMS</b> 	Easily create and manage cryptographic keys and control their use across AWS services and solutions	

# Conclusion

## What we've learnt

The basics of edge locations, availability zones and regions

How vendors keep your data safe in the cloud

Key considerations when choosing a specific region for your cloud solution



# Appendix



# Edge Computing vs Cloud Computing

Edge computing refers to carrying out the computation or running an application as close to the source as possible, thereby eliminating the need to relay the data to a data center, carry out the computation and send back the results. Adopting the approach of edge computing reduced/eliminates latency.

## Edge Computing Advantages

**Improved Performance:** Data collection, transformation, processing and analyses happens locally

**Reduced Cost:** Because the requirement for data transfer is eliminated, costly bandwidth additions to the solutions architecture are no longer required

## Edge Computing Examples

- Self-driving AI powered cars
- Smart homes
- Streaming services

## Cloud Computing Advantages

**Scalability/Flexibility:** Cloud models allow for small initial rollout and then rapid and efficient scalability later

**Reduced Maintenance:** Cloud vendors maintain the hardware and software

## Cloud Computing Examples

- Data storage and file sharing
- Big data analytics
- Cybersecurity



# Service Offerings Cloud Vendors Provide to Customers to Ensure Data Security

## Protection Mechanisms

1	<b>Data Encryption at Rest and in-transit</b>	Cloud vendors encrypt data and provide encryption services to their clients to allow for data encryption across all storage, compute and data base services
2	<b>Infrastructure and Physical Access Control</b>	Firewalls are built into cloud service offerings. On top of this access to the data centers are strictly regulated and often their physical locations are not disclosed
3	<b>Access</b>	Cloud vendors provide capabilities that make it easy to centrally establish and maintain access rights across many of their services
4	<b>Monitoring</b>	Vendors provide cloud monitoring services which can be used as management tools to prevent malicious attacks and budget overruns

## AWS Offering



# AWS Regions Around the World

For more information on the latest AWS regions world wide, visit this [link](#)





# Azure Regions Around the World

For more information on the latest Microsoft Azure regions world wide, visit this [link](#)



# Google Cloud Regions Around the World

For more information on the latest Google Cloud Platform regions world wide, visit this [link](#)

