

## AWS S3







### **Table of Contents**

- Introduction to S3
- Bucket & Object Components
- Storage Classes
- Versioning
- S3 Static Website Hosting

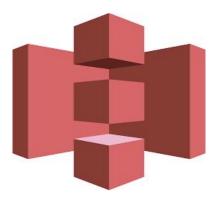








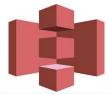
What is S3?



- S3 stands for Simple Storage Service.
- One of AWS's oldest services, Amazon S3 could be defined as AWS object-based file storage service.



#### **Storage Options**

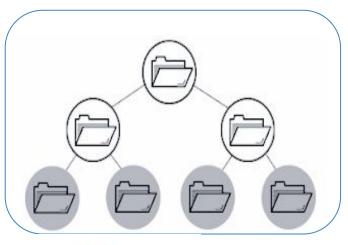








File Storage

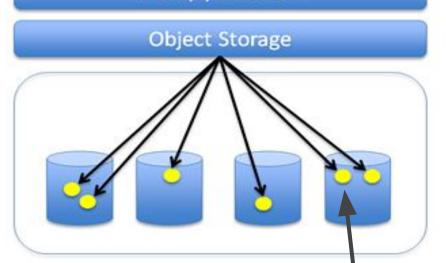




Amazon EFS



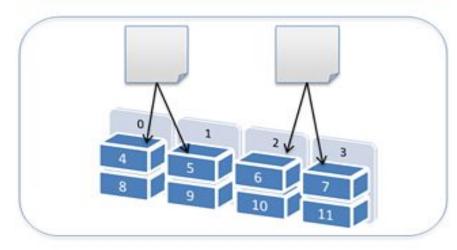
#### HTTP(S) Interface



- Store virtually unlimited files.
- · Maintain file revisions.
- HTTP(S) based interface.
- Files are distributed in different physical nodes.

Object=
File+
Unique ID+
Metadata+

#### Block Storage



- File is split and stored in fixed sized blocks.
- Capacity can be increased by adding more nodes.
- Suitable for applications which require high IOPS, database, transactional data.

What is S3 Bucket?

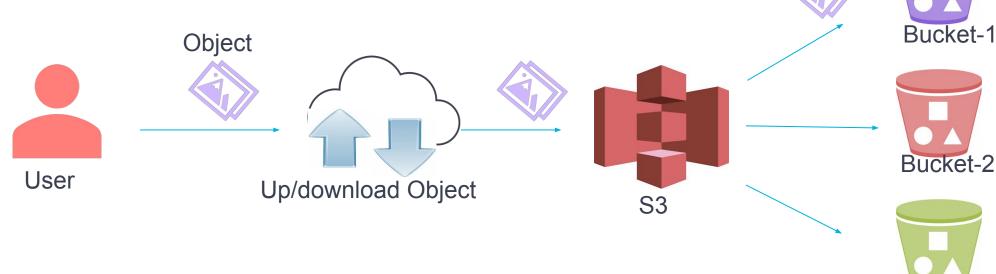


- A bucket is a logical storage unit used to store objects in AWS.
- A bucket can also be considered as a container.





#### S3 Bucket



- Amazon S3 stores data in buckets as objects.
- The number of objects that can be stored in a bucket is not limited, but each AWS account can only have 100 buckets at once.



Bucket-100

#### S3 Bucket

- S3 is a global service, but a region must be selected
- Bucket's name must be unique.
- Objects is stored in a minimum of 3 Availability Zones (AZs) in an Amazon S3 Region.













What is an Object in S3?











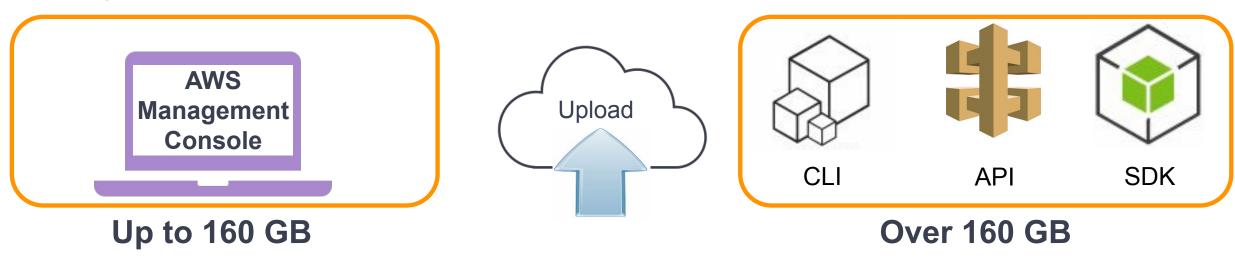


**5 TB** 





#### Object in S3-Upload



- The max. size of an object you can upload via AWS Management Console is 160 GB.
- For uploading a file greater than 160 GB, the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or API is needed to be used



#### S3 Object Pricing

Upload

(\$)

Download

Storage

Management

Request

Transfering in the same Region















- Standard
- Reduced Redundancy \*
- Express One Zone
- Intelligent-Tiering
- Standart-IA
- One Zone-IA
- S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval
- S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval
- Glacier Deep Archive
- AWS S3 Outposts

CLARUSWAY

\* Not recommended by AWS

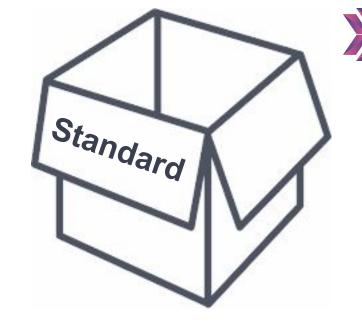
#### **Standard Class**











- Standard is the default storage class unless you change
- This is the basic storage solution for frequently accessed data
- Reliability at 99,999999999%
- Availability at 99,99%
- Cloud applications and web-services, mobile games and website hosting are some example of use case

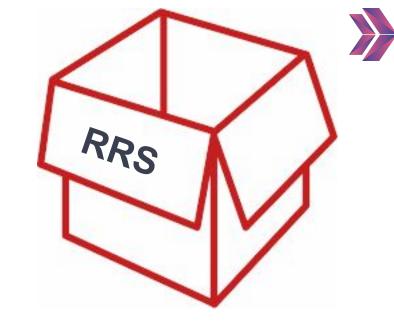


Reduced Redundancy (RRS)

Non critical Data







- RRS class offering less redundancy is a modified version of Standard storage class
- It is designed for non critical and reproducible data
- The main difference between RRS and Standard class is reliability



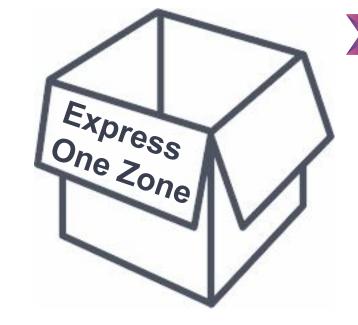
#### Express One Zone











- Express One Zone is a high-performance, single-zone S3 storage class
- Express One Zone has the lowest latency among others.
- Reliability at 99,999999999%
- Availability at 99,95%
- Up to 10x faster and request costs 50% lower than S3 Standard.



Standard IA (Infrequent Access)

Infrequently Accessed Data







- Standard IA (Infrequent Access) is a convenient for infrequently accessed files
- But in case of access, it provides you to reach the file quickly.
- In fact, it designed for the data which requires less frequent access, but with longer storage time than the Standard class
- It is cheaper than Standard class as long as you access infrequently.

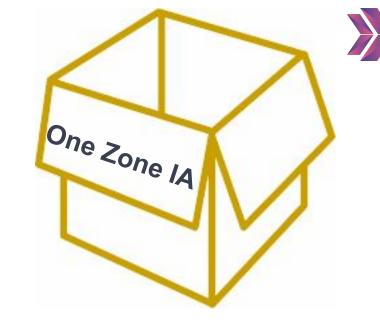


One Zone IA (Infrequent Access)

Infrequently Accessed & Non Critical Data







- One Zone IA class is a modified version of Standard IA.
- It is 20 percent cheaper than Standard IA due to less availability.
- Unlike others, One Zone IA stores data only in one availability zone, instead of three availability zones
- One-Zone IA can be prefered when you have infrequently accessed and noncritical files

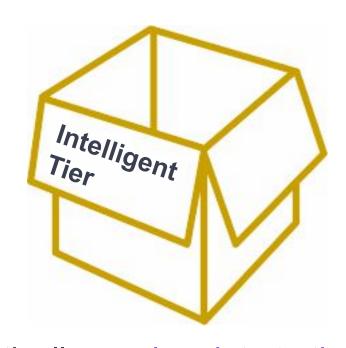


Intelligent Tier

Unpredictable Access Patterns







- It is designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective storage access tier.
- There are 3 automatic access tiers and 2 optional access tiers.
- It is ideal, if your access patterns are unknown or unpredictable.

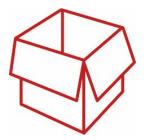






Frequent Access Tier

30 consecutive days after last access



Infrequent Access Tier

90 consecutive days after the last access



**Archive Instant Access Tier** 

**Automatic** 



#### **Intelligent Tier**

#### **Optional**

90 consecutive days after the last access



Archive Access Tier

180 consecutive days after the last access



Deep Archive Access Tier

#### **Amazon Glacier**



S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval

#### **S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval**

- It is used for archiving data that is rarely accessed and requires milliseconds retrieval.
- It offers a cost savings compared to the S3 Standard-IA storage class, with the same latency and throughput performance
- S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval has higher data access costs than S3 Standard-IA.

- It is a perfect solution for long-term storage and data archiving that doesn't require instant access.
- Minimum storage duration period is 90 days and can be accessed at least in 1-5 minutes
- If you have deleted, overwritten, or transitioned to a different storage class an object before the 90-day minimum, you are charged for 90 days.



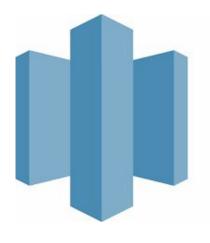


#### Amazon Glacier Deep Archive

Infrequently Accessed & Non Critical Data





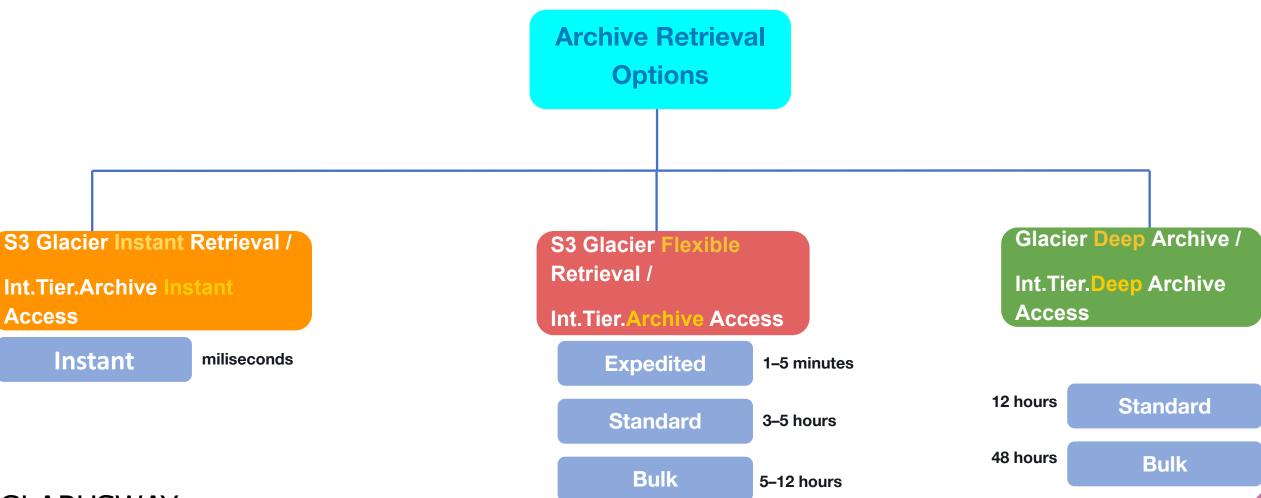


- It is used for archiving data that rarely need to be accessed
- It is the lowest cost storage option in AWS.
- Minimum storage duration period is 180 days and a default retrieval time of 12 hours. If you interact with the object in 180 days you'll be charged for 180 days.





#### **Archive Retrieval Options**





Summary of Storage Classes Access-Based Storage Classes

Frequent Access

Reduced Redundancy

Standard

Express One Zone

Infrequent Access

Standart-IA

One Zone-IA

Unpredictable Access

Intelligent Tiering Archive

Glacier Instant
Retrieval

Glacier Flexible Retrieval

Glacier Deep Archive

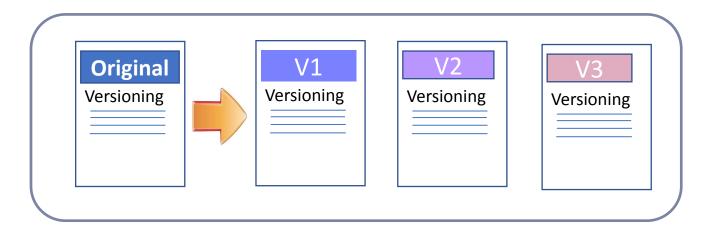
Hybrid

S3 Outposts





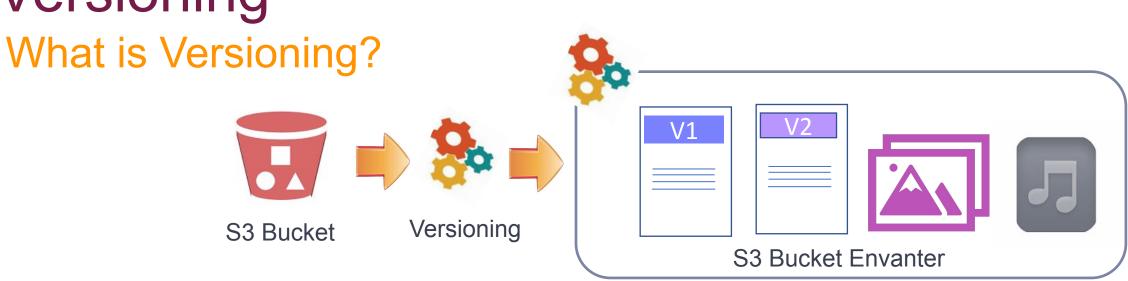
#### What is Versioning?



- Versioning is a way to keep multiple versions (deleted and changed versions)
  of an object in a bucket.
- By using versioning, all unwanted user behavior and program errors can be quickly recovered.







Versioning is bucket-based feature





#### States of Versioning

DEFAULT

Unversioned

**ENABLED** 

Versioning Enabled SUSPENDED

Versioning Suspended

It is not possible return to an unversioned state, however, you can make suspend versioning on that bucket.









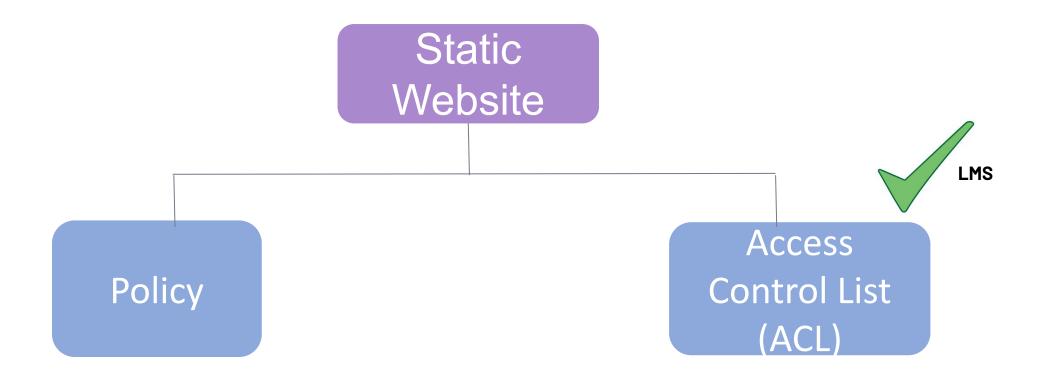
What is Static Website Hosting?



- Static Website Hosting is a website that contains simple web components.
- Uses HTML, CSS, images, etc.
- No server, database or any application code.



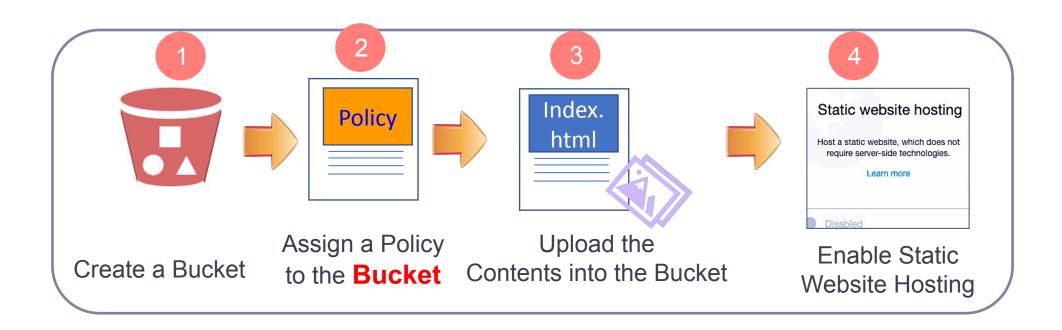
#### Static Website Permission Options







Static Website Hosting - With Policy







# THANKS!

## Any questions?

You can find me at:

- @Guile Instructor
- guile@clarusway.com



