

AWS Academy Cloud Foundations

# Module 7: Storage

## Topics

- Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
- Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- Amazon Simple Storage Service Glacier

## Demos

- Amazon EBS console
- Amazon S3 console
- Amazon EFS console
- Amazon S3 Glacier console

## Lab

- Working with Amazon EBS

## Activities

- Storage solution case study



**Knowledge check**

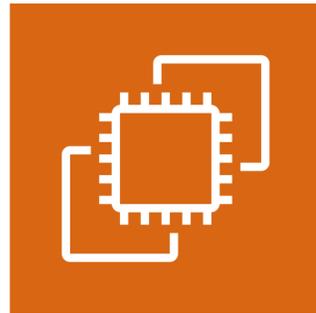
After completing this module, you should be able to:

- Identify the different types of storage
- Explain Amazon S3
- Identify the functionality in Amazon S3
- Explain Amazon EBS
- Identify the functionality in Amazon EBS
- Perform functions in Amazon EBS to build an Amazon EC2 storage solution
- Explain Amazon EFS
- Identify the functionality in Amazon EFS
- Explain Amazon S3 Glacier
- Identify the functionality in Amazon S3 Glacier
- Differentiate between Amazon EBS, Amazon S3, Amazon EFS, and Amazon S3 Glacier

# Core AWS services



**Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)**



**Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)**



Amazon S3



Amazon EBS



Amazon EFS



Amazon S3 Glacier

## Storage



Amazon Relational Database Service



Amazon DynamoDB

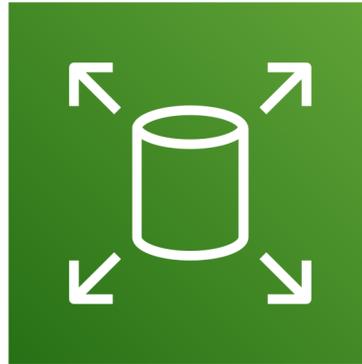
## Database



**AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)**

Module 7: Storage

# Section 1: Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

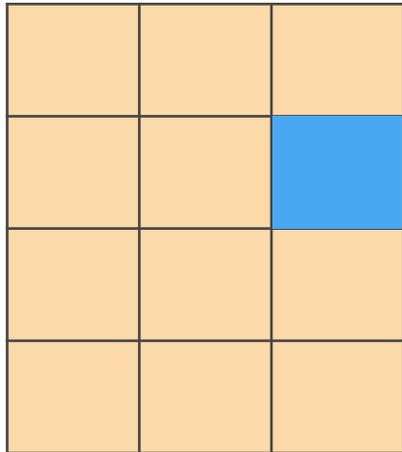


## Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

# AWS storage options: Block storage versus object storage

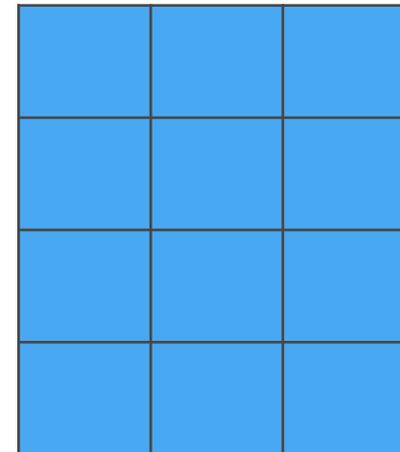


What if you want to change one character in a 1-GB file?



Block storage

Change one block (piece of the file)  
that contains the character



Object storage

Entire file must be updated

Amazon EBS enables you to **create individual storage volumes** and **attach them** to an Amazon EC2 instance:

- Amazon EBS offers block-level storage.
- Volumes are automatically replicated within its Availability Zone.
- It can be backed up automatically to Amazon S3 through snapshots.
- Uses include –
  - Boot volumes and storage for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances
  - Data storage with a file system
  - Database hosts
  - Enterprise applications

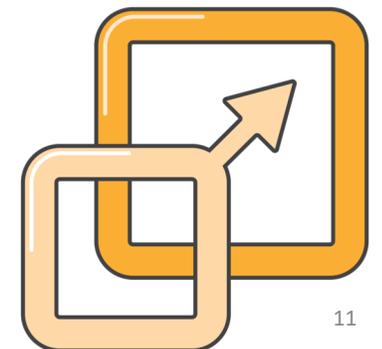
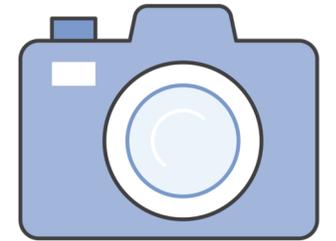
# Amazon EBS volume types

	Solid State Drives (SSD)		Hard Disk Drives (HDD)	
	General Purpose	Provisioned IOPS	Throughput-Optimized	Cold
Maximum Volume Size	16 TiB	16 TiB	16 TiB	16 TiB
Maximum IOPS/Volume	16,000	64,000	500	250
Maximum Throughput/Volume	250 MiB/s	1,000 MiB/s	500 MiB/s	250 MiB/s

# Amazon EBS volume type use cases

Solid State Drives (SSD)		Hard Disk Drives (HDD)	
General Purpose	Provisioned IOPS	Throughput-Optimized	Cold
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This type is recommended for most workloads</li><li>• System boot volumes</li><li>• Virtual desktops</li><li>• Low-latency interactive applications</li><li>• Development and test environments</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Critical business applications that require sustained IOPS performance, or more than 16,000 IOPS or 250 MiB/second of throughput per volume</li><li>• Large database workloads</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Streaming workloads that require consistent, fast throughput at a low price</li><li>• Big data</li><li>• Data warehouses</li><li>• Log processing</li><li>• It cannot be a boot volume</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Throughput-oriented storage for large volumes of data that is infrequently accessed</li><li>• Scenarios where the lowest storage cost is important</li><li>• It cannot be a boot volume</li></ul>

- Snapshots –
  - Point-in-time snapshots
  - Recreate a new volume at any time
- Encryption –
  - Encrypted Amazon EBS volumes
  - No additional cost
- Elasticity –
  - Increase capacity
  - Change to different types



## 1. Volumes –

- Amazon EBS volumes persist independently from the instance.
- All volume types are charged by the amount that is provisioned per month.

## 2. IOPS –

- General Purpose SSD:
  - Charged by the amount that you provision in GB per month until storage is released.
- Magnetic:
  - Charged by the number of requests to the volume.
- Provisioned IOPS SSD:
  - Charged by the amount that you provision in IOPS (multiplied by the percentage of days that you provision for the month).

## 3. Snapshots –

- Added cost of Amazon EBS snapshots to Amazon S3 is per GB-month of data stored.

## 4. Data transfer –

- Inbound data transfer is free.
- Outbound data transfer across Regions incurs charges.

# Section 1 key takeaways



## Amazon EBS features:

- Persistent and customizable block storage for Amazon EC2
- HDD and SSD types
- Replicated in the same Availability Zone
- Easy and transparent encryption
- Elastic volumes
- Back up by using snapshots

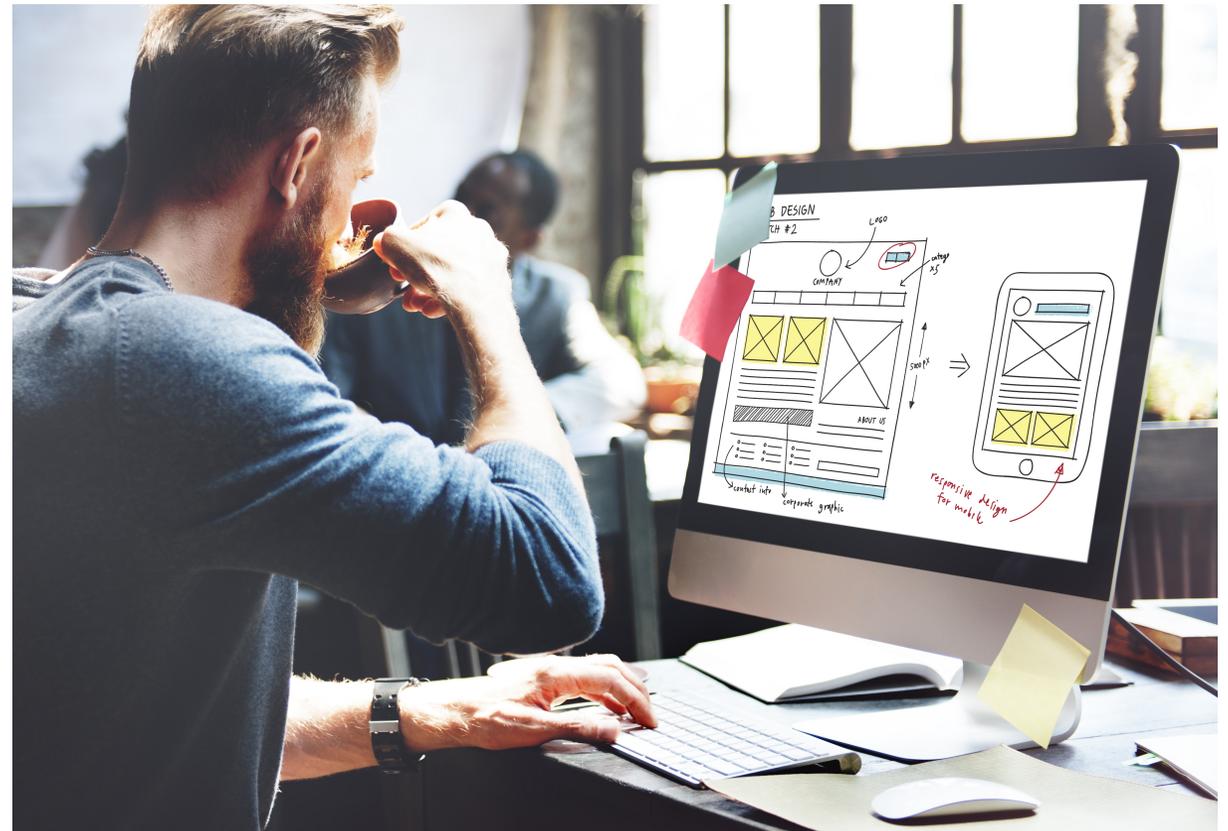
# Recorded demo: Amazon Elastic Block Store

## Elastic Block Store demo

### Set up demo

Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS)

# Lab 4: Working with Amazon EBS

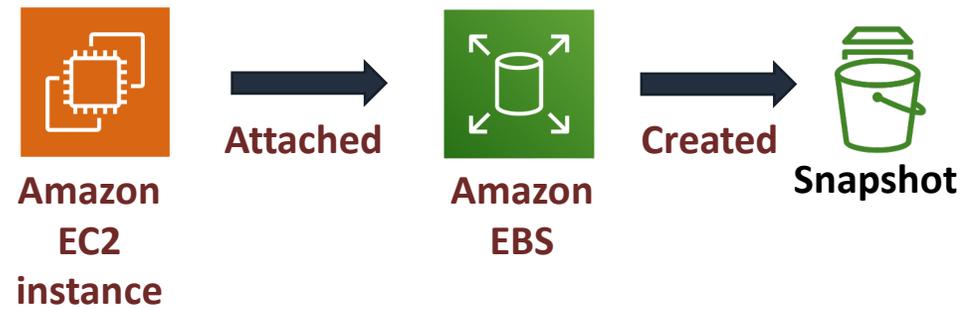


# Lab 4: Scenario

This lab is designed to show you how to create an Amazon EBS volume. After you create the volume, you will attach the volume to an Amazon EC2 instance, configure the instance to use a virtual disk, create a snapshot and then restore from the snapshot.



# Lab 4: Final product





~ 30 minutes



# Begin Lab 4: Working with Amazon EBS

# Lab debrief: Key takeaways



Module 7: Storage

# Section 2: Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)



## Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

# Amazon S3 overview



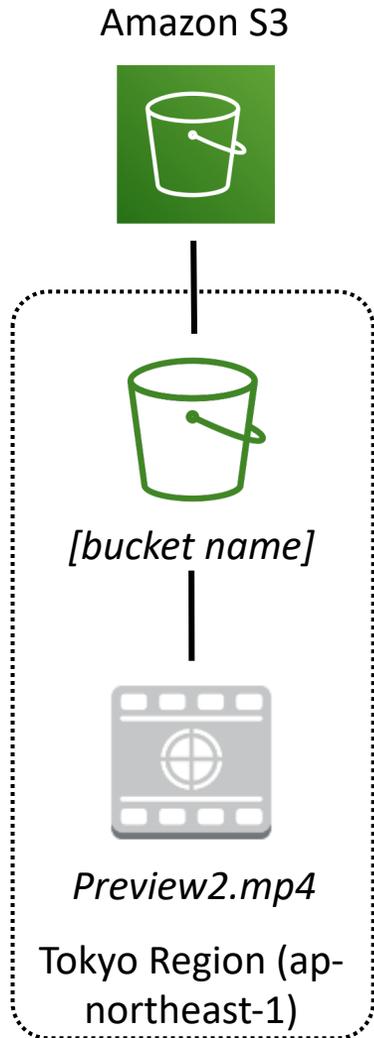
- Data is stored as objects in buckets
- Virtually unlimited storage
  - Single object is limited to 5 TB
- Designed for 11 9s of durability
- Granular access to bucket and objects



Amazon S3 offers a range of object-level storage classes that are designed for different use cases:

- Amazon S3 Standard
- Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (Amazon S3 Standard-IA)
- Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (Amazon S3 One Zone-IA)
- Amazon S3 Glacier
- Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive

# Amazon S3 bucket URLs (two styles)



To upload your data:

1. Create a **bucket** in an AWS Region.
2. Upload almost any number of **objects** to the bucket.

Bucket path-style URL endpoint:

<https://s3.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com/bucket-name>

Region code

Bucket name

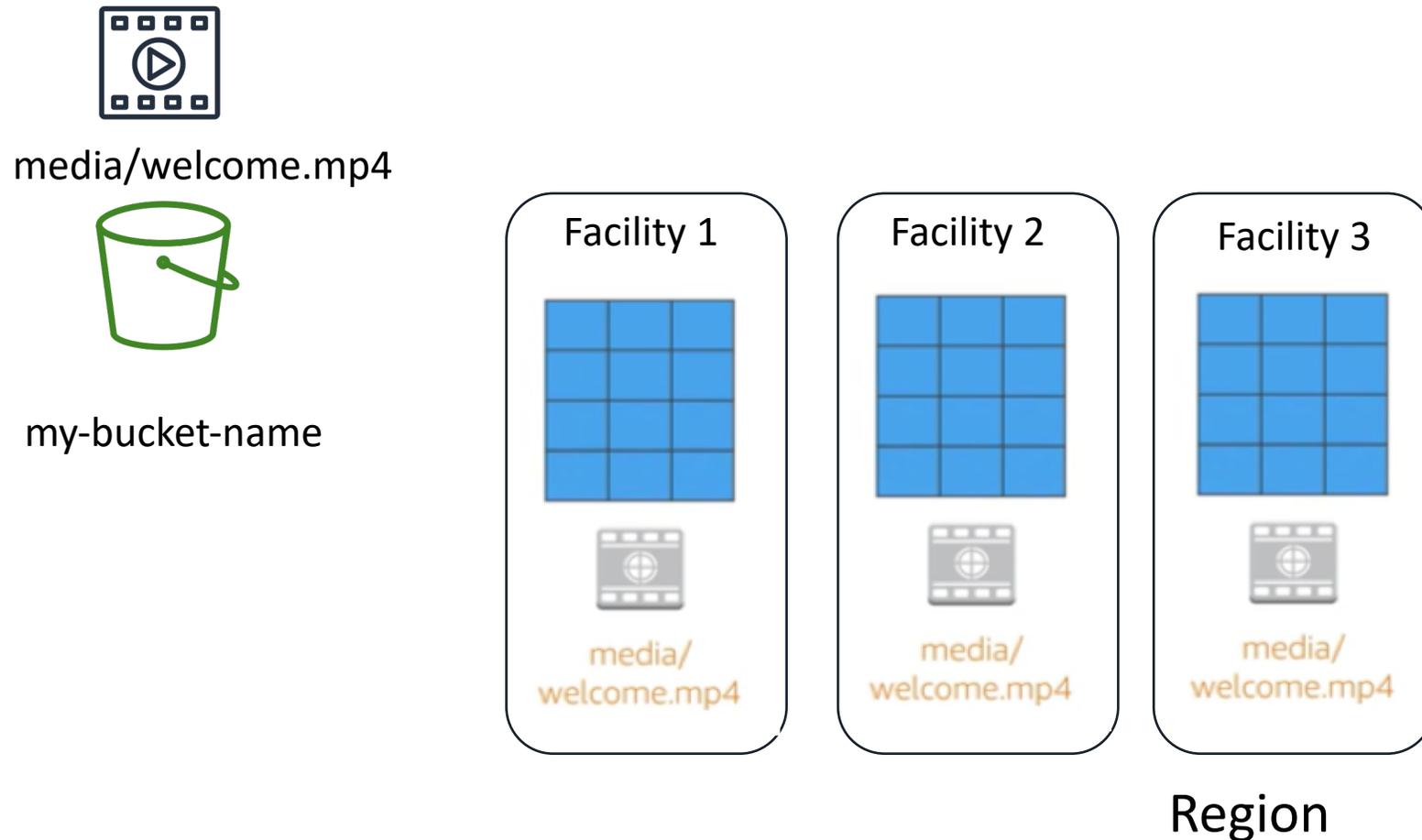
Bucket virtual hosted-style URL endpoint:

<https://bucket-name.s3-ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com>

Bucket name

Region code

# Data is redundantly stored in the Region



# Designed for seamless scaling



my-bucket-name



media/welcome.mp4



prod2.mp4



prod3.mp4



prod4.mp4



prod5.mp4



prod6.mp4



prod7.mp4



prod8.mp4



prod9.mp4



prod10.mp4

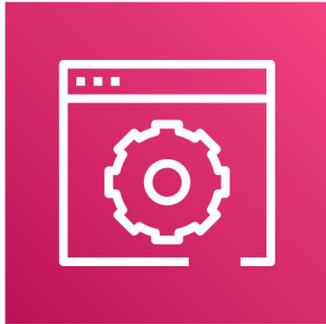


prod11.mp4

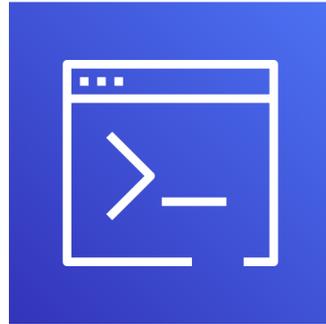


prod12.mp4

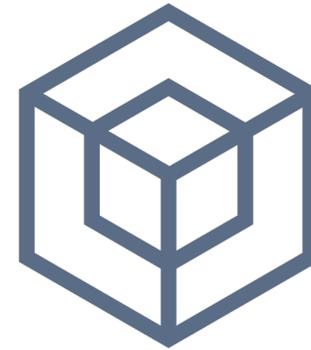
# Access the data anywhere



AWS Management Console

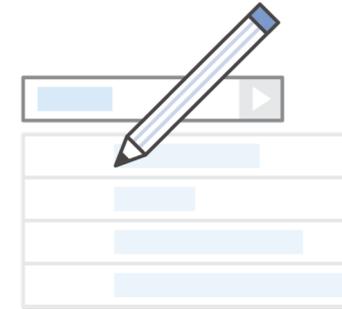


AWS Command Line Interface



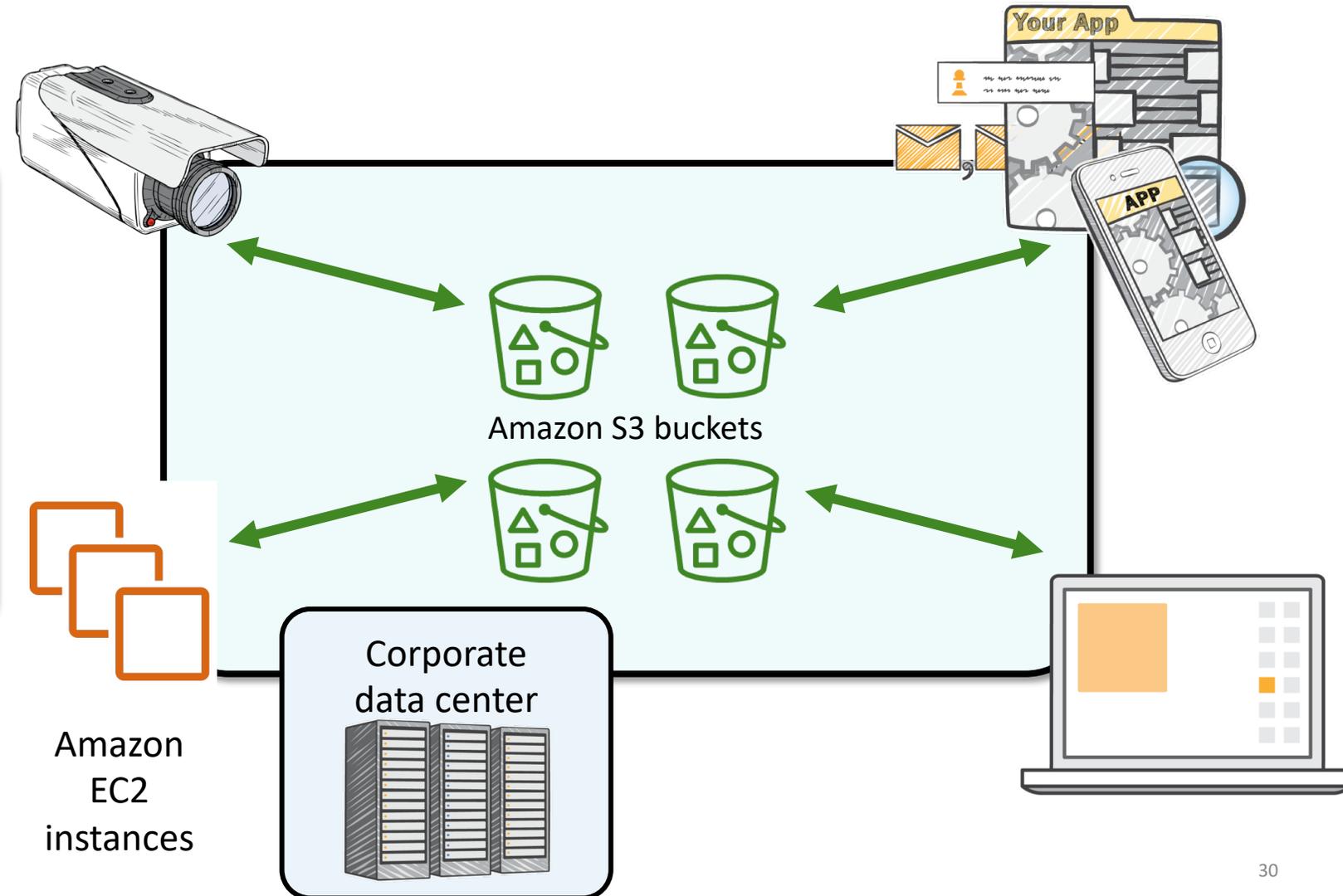
SDK

- Storing application assets
- Static web hosting
- Backup and disaster recovery (DR)
- Staging area for big data
- *Many more....*



# Amazon S3 common scenarios

- Backup and storage
- Application hosting
- Media hosting
- Software delivery



- Pay only for what you use, including –
  - GBs per month
  - Transfer OUT to other Regions
  - PUT, COPY, POST, LIST, and GET requests
- You do not pay for –
  - Transfers IN to Amazon S3
  - Transfers OUT from Amazon S3 to Amazon CloudFront or Amazon EC2 in the same Region

To estimate Amazon S3 costs, consider the following:

## 1. Storage class type –

- Standard storage is designed for:
  - 11 9s of durability
  - Four 9s of availability
- S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S-IA) is designed for:
  - 11 9s of durability
  - Three 9s of availability

## 2. Amount of storage –

- The number and size of objects

## 3. Requests –

- The number and type of requests (**GET, PUT, COPY**)
- Type of requests:
  - Different rates for GET requests than other requests.

## 4. Data transfer –

- Pricing is based on the amount of data that is transferred out of the Amazon S3 Region
  - Data transfer in is free, but you incur charges for data that is transferred out.

## Section 2 key takeaways



- Amazon S3 is a fully managed cloud storage service.
- You can store a virtually unlimited number of objects.
- You pay for only what you use.
- You can access Amazon S3 at any time from anywhere through a URL.
- Amazon S3 offers rich security controls.

# Recorded demo: Amazon Simple Storage System

## Set up demo

Amazon S3

Module 7: Storage

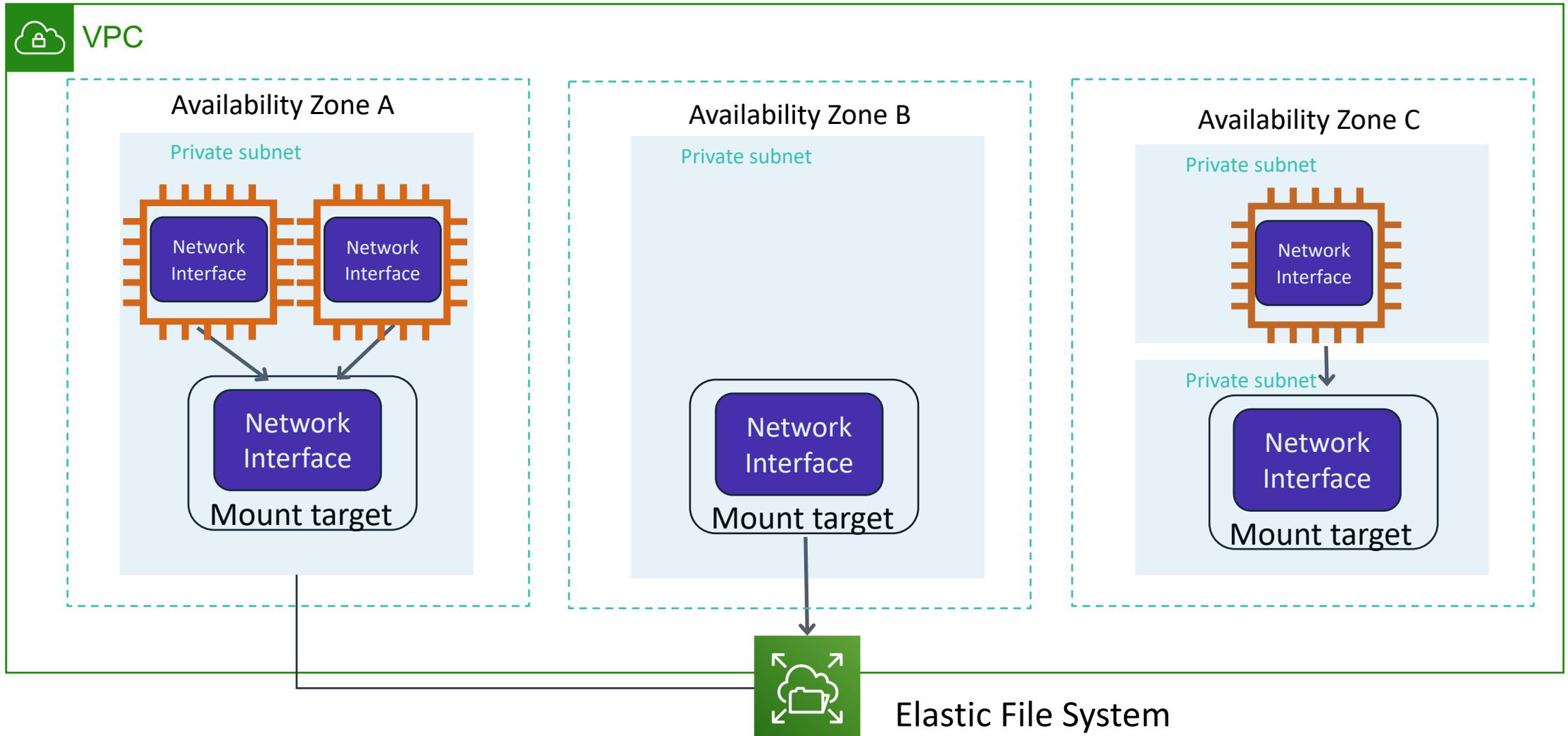
# Section 3: Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)



## Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

- File storage in the AWS Cloud
- Works well for big data and analytics, media processing workflows, content management, web serving, and home directories
- Petabyte-scale, low-latency file system
- Shared storage
- Elastic capacity
- Supports Network File System (NFS) versions 4.0 and 4.1 (NFSv4)
- Compatible with all Linux-based AMIs for Amazon EC2

# Amazon EFS architecture



- 1 Create your Amazon EC2 resources and launch your Amazon EC2 instance.
- 2 Create your Amazon EFS file system.
- 3 Create your mount targets in the appropriate subnets.
- 4 Connect your Amazon EC2 instances to the mount targets.
- 5 Verify the resources and protection of your AWS account.

## File system

- Mount target
  - Subnet ID
  - Security groups
  - One or more per file system
  - Create in a VPC subnet
  - One per Availability Zone
  - Must be in the same VPC
- Tags
  - Key-value pairs



# Section 3 key takeaways



- Amazon EFS provides file storage over a network.
- Perfect for big data and analytics, media processing workflows, content management, web serving, and home directories.
- Fully managed service that eliminates storage administration tasks.
- Accessible from the console, an API, or the CLI.
- Scales up or down as files are added or removed and you pay for what you use.

# Recorded demo: Amazon Elastic File System

## Set up demo

Amazon Elastic File System  
(Amazon EFS)

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# Section 4: Amazon S3 Glacier

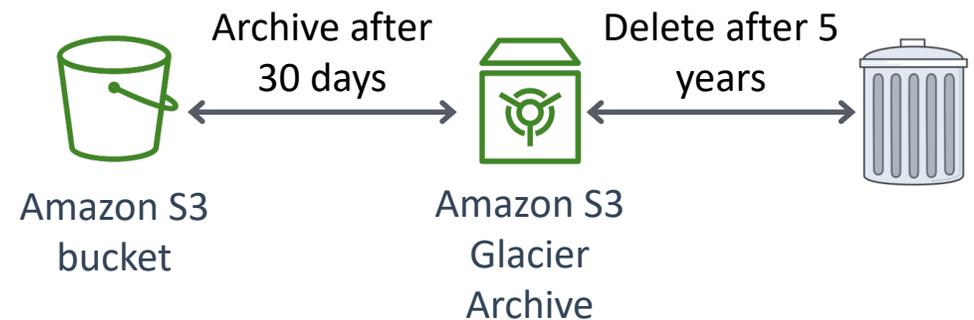


## Amazon S3 Glacier

Amazon S3 Glacier is a **data archiving service** that is designed for **security, durability, and an extremely low cost.**

- Amazon S3 Glacier is designed to provide 11 9s of durability for objects.
- It supports the encryption of data in transit and at rest through Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS).
- The Vault Lock feature enforces compliance through a policy.
- Extremely low-cost design works well for long-term archiving.
  - Provides three options for access to archives—expedited, standard, and bulk—retrieval times range from a few minutes to several hours.

- Storage service for low-cost data archiving and long-term backup
- You can configure lifecycle archiving of Amazon S3 content to Amazon S3 Glacier
- Retrieval options –
  - Standard: 3–5 hours
  - Bulk: 5–12 hours
  - Expedited: 1–5 minutes





Media asset archiving



Healthcare information archiving



Regulatory and compliance archiving



Scientific data archiving

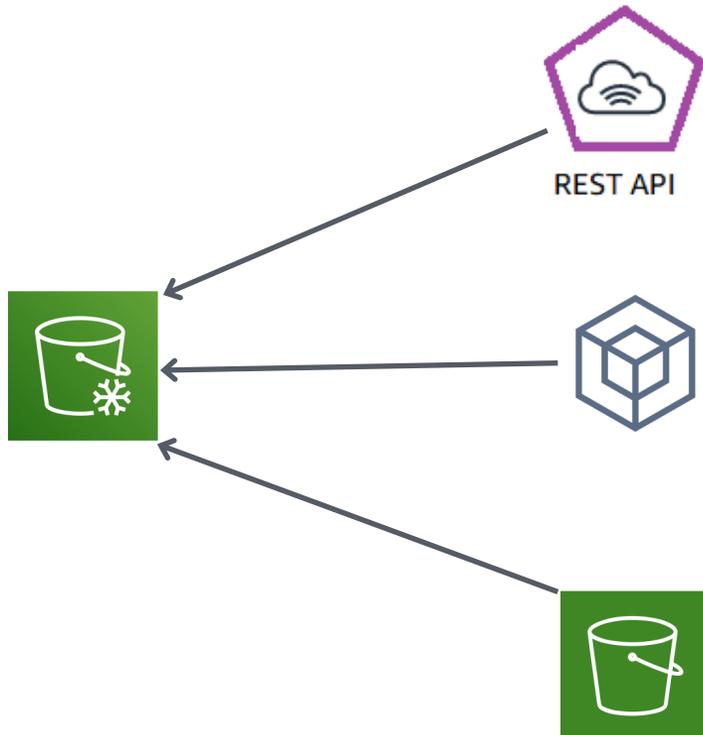


Digital preservation



Magnetic tape replacement

# Using Amazon S3 Glacier



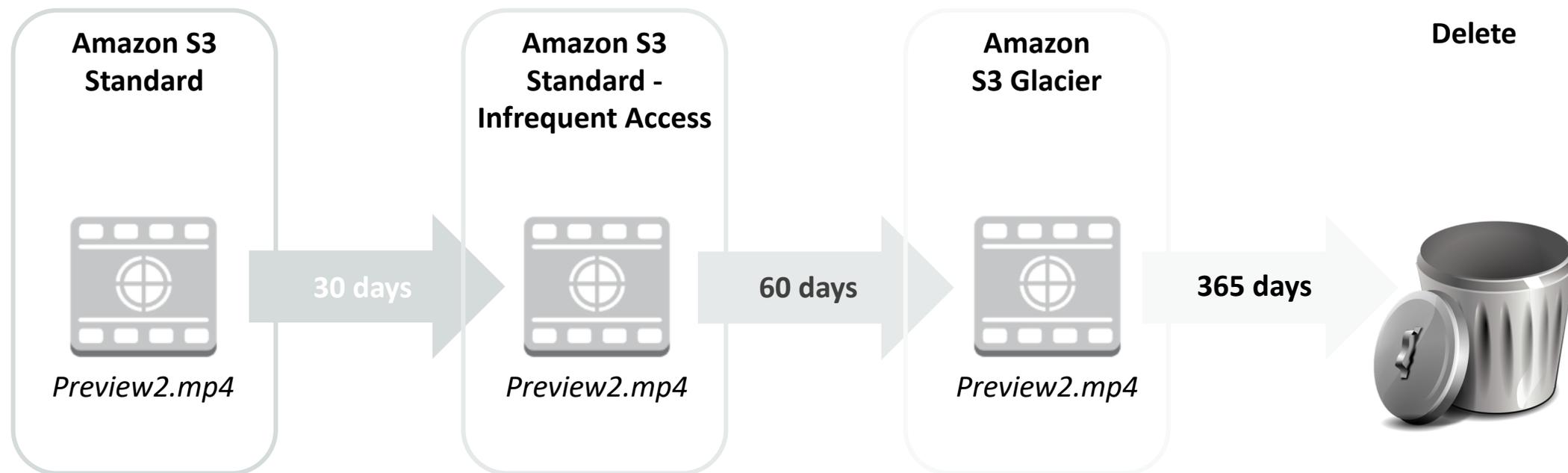
RESTful  
web services

Java or .NET  
SDKs

Amazon S3 with  
lifecycle policies

# Lifecycle policies

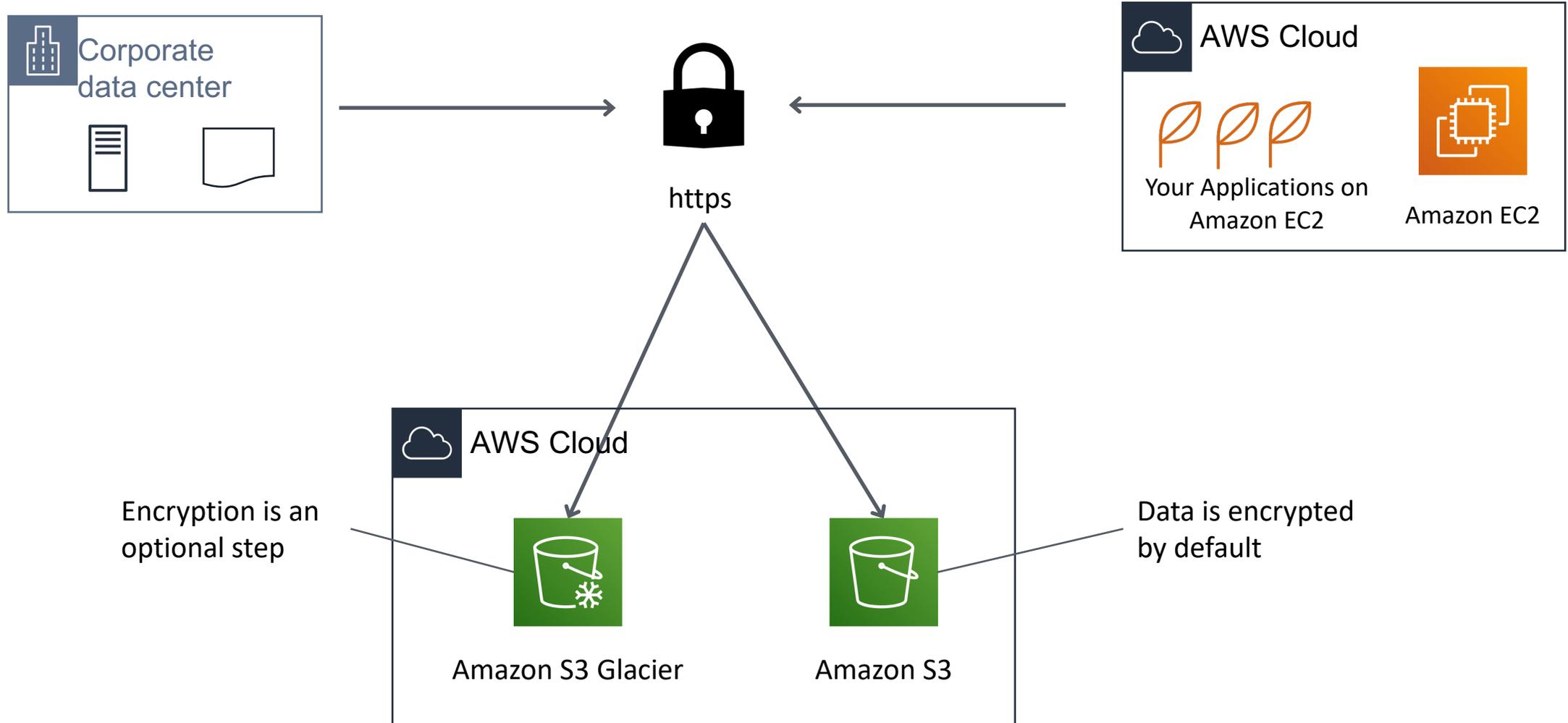
Amazon S3 lifecycle policies enable you to delete or move objects based on age.



# Storage comparison

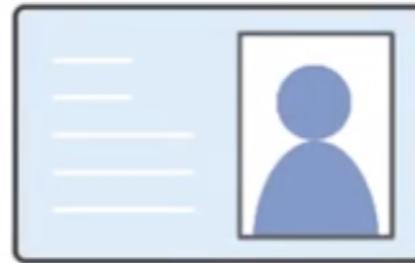
	Amazon S3	Amazon S3 Glacier
Data Volume	No limit	No limit
Average Latency	ms	minutes/hours
Item Size	5 TB maximum	40 TB maximum
Cost/GB per Month	Higher cost	Lower cost
Billed Requests	PUT, COPY, POST, LIST, and GET	UPLOAD and retrieval
Retrieval Pricing	¢ Per request	¢¢ Per request and per GB

# Server-side encryption





**Amazon S3  
Glacier**



**Control access with  
IAM**



**Amazon S3 Glacier encrypts  
your data with AES-256**



**Amazon S3 Glacier manages  
your keys for you**

## Section 4 key takeaways



- Amazon S3 Glacier is a data archiving service that is designed for security, durability, and an extremely low cost.
- Amazon S3 Glacier pricing is based on Region.
- Its extremely low-cost design works well for long-term archiving.
- The service is designed to provide 11 9s of durability for objects.

# Recorded demo: Amazon S3 Glacier

## Set up demo

Amazon Glacier

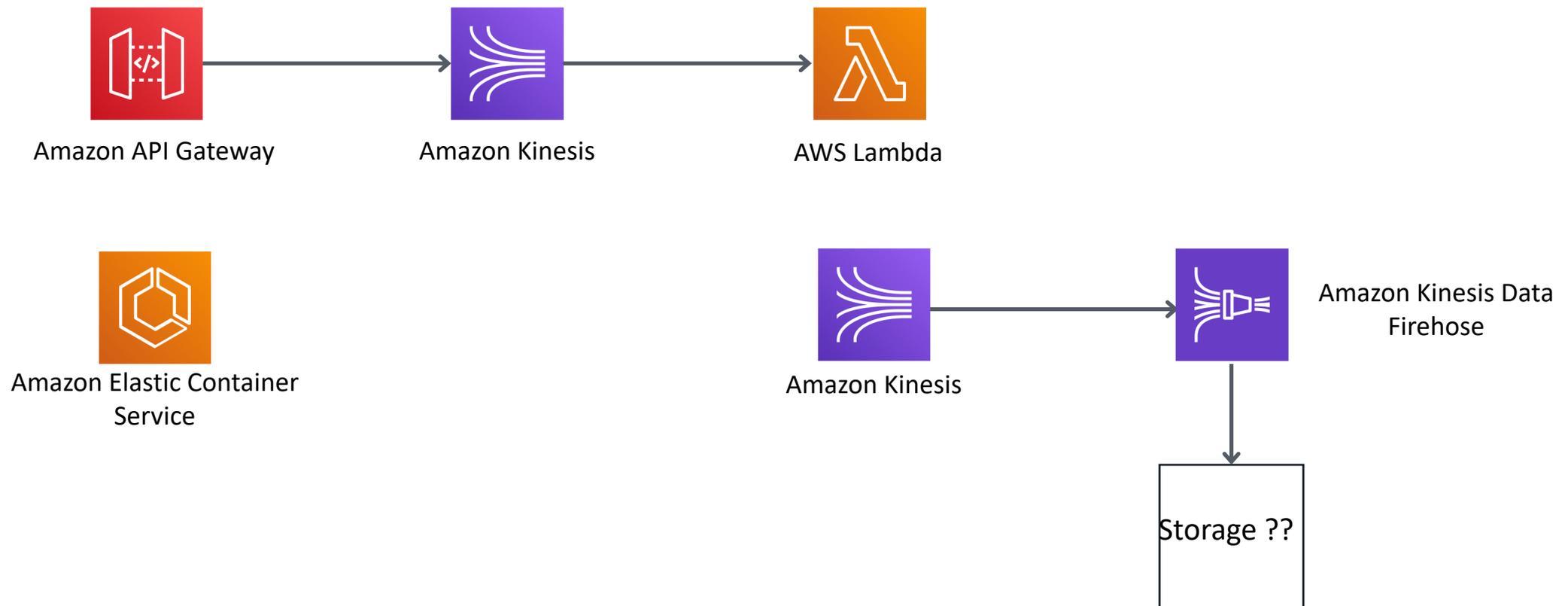
# Activity: Storage Case Studies



Photo by panumas nikhomkhai from Pexels.

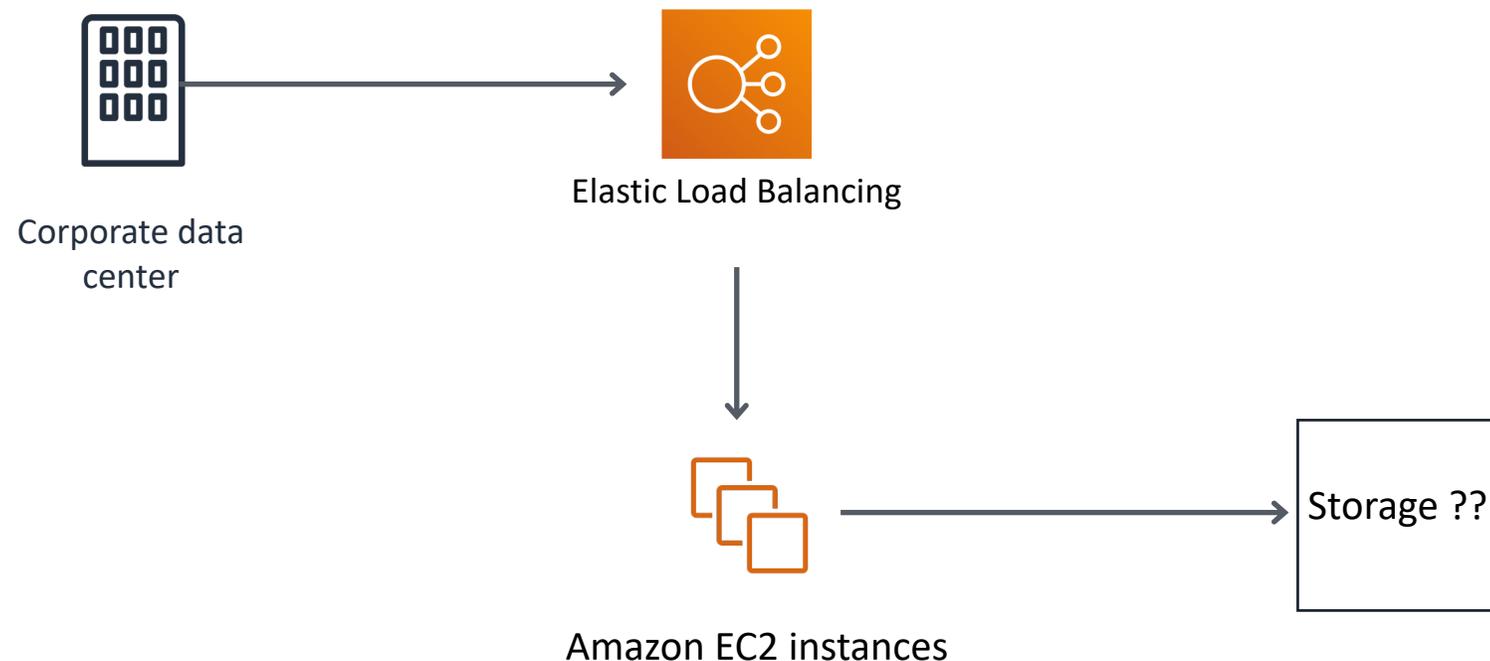
# Storage case study activity

**Case 1:** A data analytics company for travel sites must store billions of customer events per day. They use the data analytics services that are in the diagram. The following diagram illustrates their architecture.



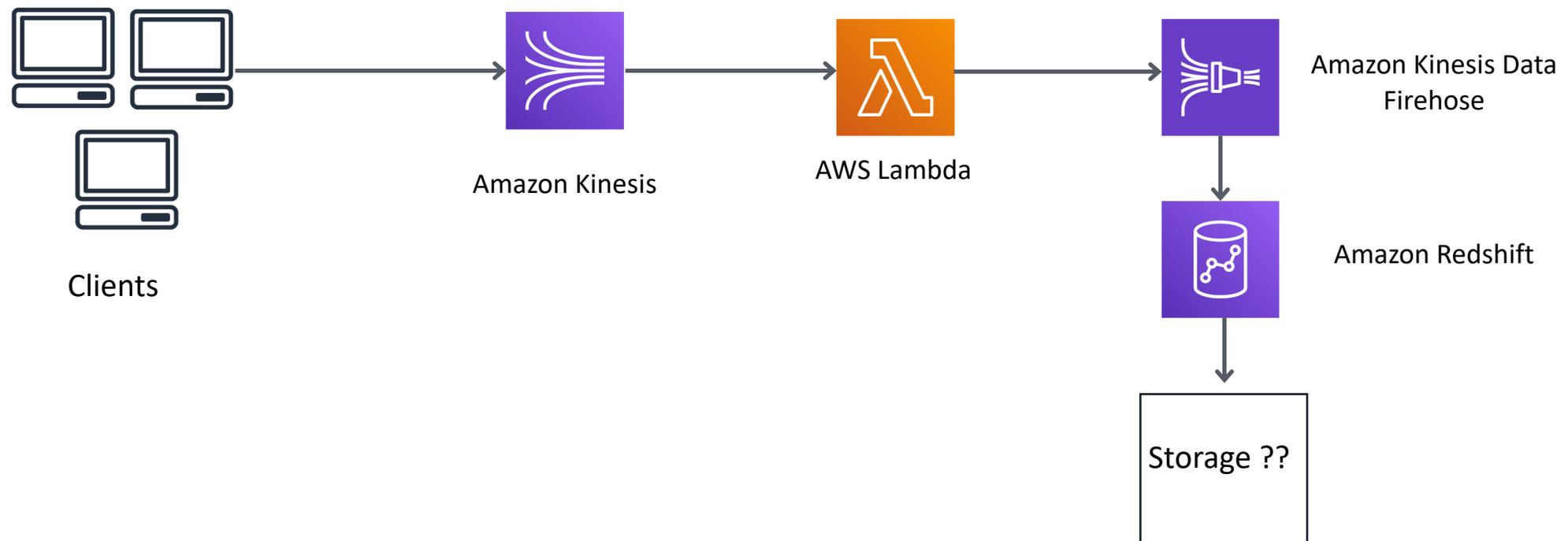
# Storage case study activity

**Case 2:** A collaboration software company processes email for enterprise customers. They have more than 250 enterprise customers and more than half a million users. They must store petabytes of data for their customers. The following diagram illustrates their architecture.



# Storage case study activity

**Case 3:** A financial data processing and consulting company must store large amounts of data for compliance reasons. They use Amazon Kinesis for processing the data and Amazon Redshift for analysis. The following diagram illustrates their architecture.



Module 7: Storage

# Module wrap-up

In summary, in this module, you learned how to:

- Identify the different types of storage
- Explain Amazon S3
- Identify the functionality in Amazon S3
- Explain Amazon EBS
- Identify the functionality in Amazon EBS
- Perform functions in Amazon EBS to build an Amazon EC2 storage solution
- Explain Amazon EFS
- Identify the functionality in Amazon EFS
- Explain Amazon S3 Glacier
- Identify the functionality in Amazon S3 Glacier
- Differentiate between Amazon EBS, Amazon S3, Amazon EFS, and Amazon S3 Glacier

# Complete the knowledge check



# Sample exam question

A company wants to store data that is not frequently accessed. What is the best and cost-effective solution that should be considered?

- A. AWS Storage Gateway
- B. Amazon Simple Storage Service Glacier
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- D. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

- [AWS Storage page](#)
- [Storage Overview](#)
- [Recovering files from an Amazon EBS volume backup](#)
- [Confused by AWS Storage Options? S3, EFS, EBS Explained](#)

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