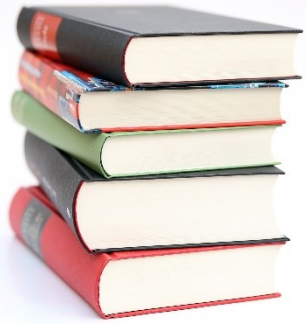




UNIVERSITY OF ŽILINA  
Faculty of Management Science  
and Informatics

# Lecture 3 - Storage

- **AWS M7 - Storage**



# Outline

- **AWS M7 - Storage**
  - Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
  - Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
  - Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
  - Amazon Simple Storage Service Glacier

# Lecture objectives

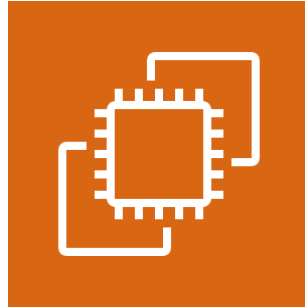
After completing this lecture, you should be able to:

- 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



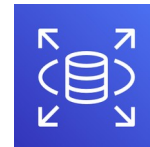
**Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)**



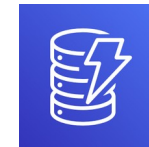
**Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)**



**Storage**



**Amazon Relational Database Service**



**Amazon DynamoDB**

**Database**



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



## Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

# Amazon EBS Storage

- persistent block storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances
- Persistent storage
  - data storage device that retains data after power is shut off
- Each Amazon EBS volume is automatically replicated within AZ
- high availability and durability
- consistent and low-latency performance

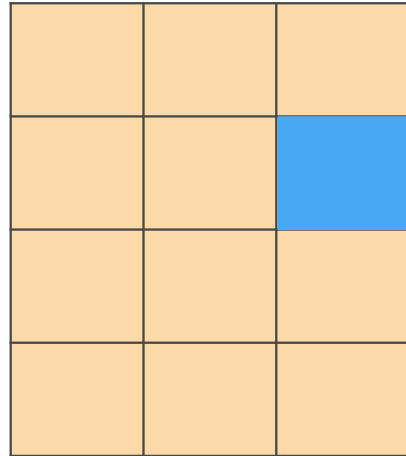


Amazon Elastic Block Store  
(Amazon EBS)

# AWS storage options: Block storage versus object storage

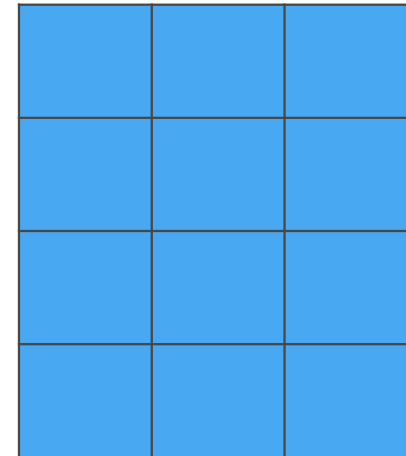


What if you want to change one character in a 1-GB file?



Block storage

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



Object storage

Entire file must be updated

# Amazon EBS

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

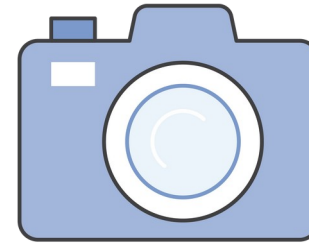
|                           | Solid State Drives (SSD) |                  | Hard Disk Drives (HDD) |           |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|
|                           | General Purpose          | Provisioned IOPS | 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> |

# Amazon EBS features

- 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



# Amazon EBS: Volumes, IOPS, and pricing

## 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).

# Amazon EBS: Snapshots and data transfer

## 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.



## Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

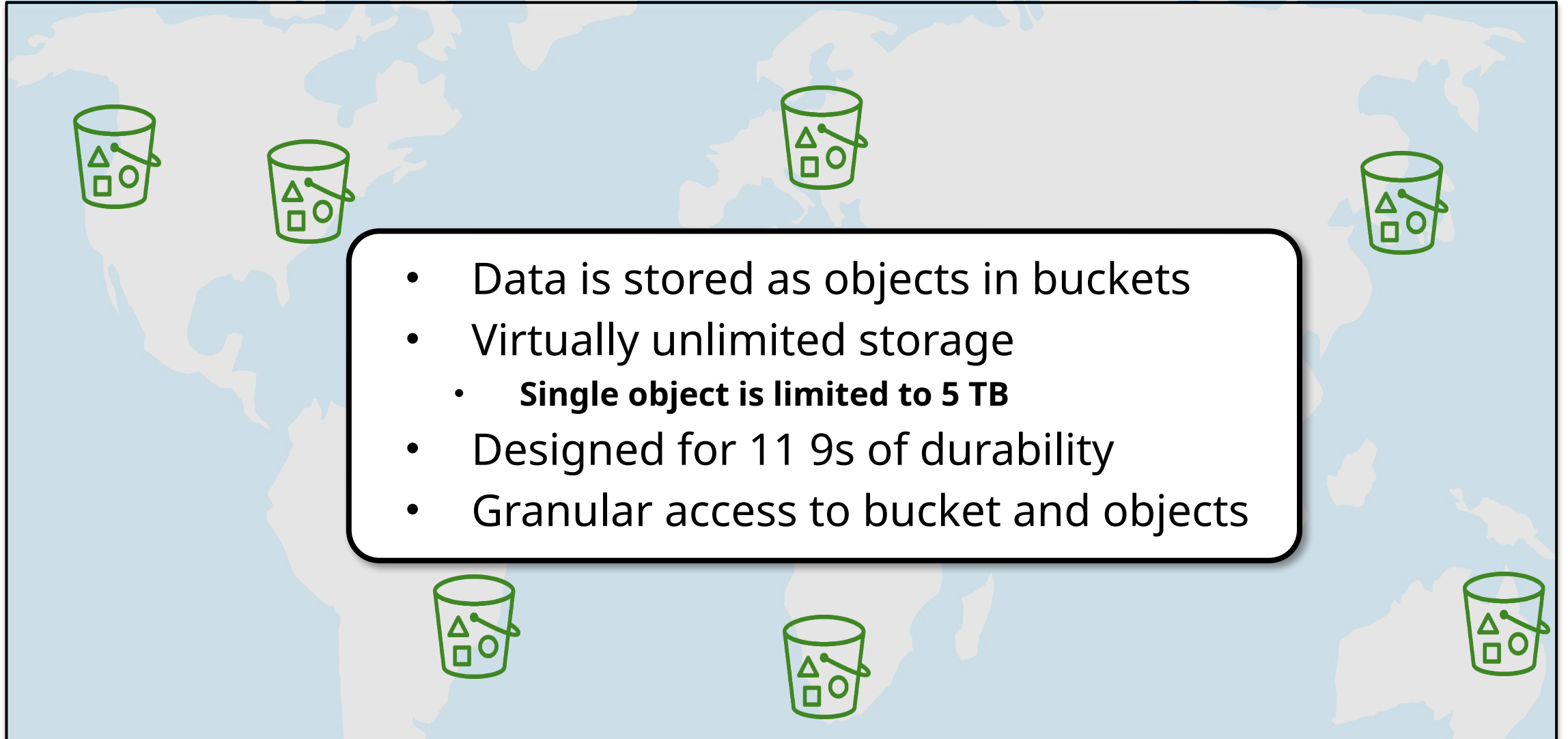
# Amazon S3

- object-level storage
  - if you want to change a part of a file, you must make the change and then re-upload the entire modified file
  - stores data as objects within resources that are called **buckets**



**Amazon Simple Storage  
Service (Amazon S3)**

# Amazon S3 overview





# Amazon S3 storage classes

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)

Amazon S3



[bucket name]



Preview2.mp4  
Tokyo Region  
(ap-northeast-1)

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

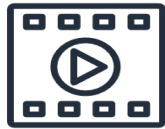
**Bucket virtual hosted-style URL endpoint:**

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

Bucket name

Region code

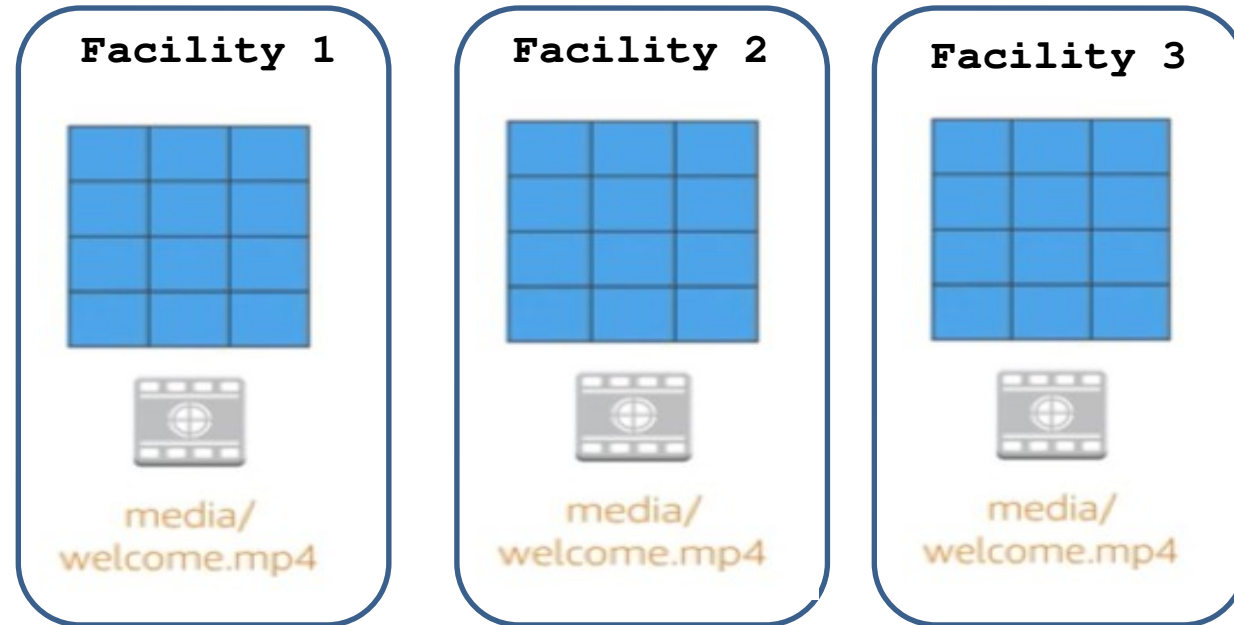
# Data is redundantly stored in the Region



media/welcome.mp4



my-bucket-name



**Region**

# Designed for seamless scaling



my-bucket-name



media/welcome.mp4 prod2.mp4

prod3.mp

prod4.mp



prod5.mp4

prod6.mp4

prod7.mp

prod8.mp



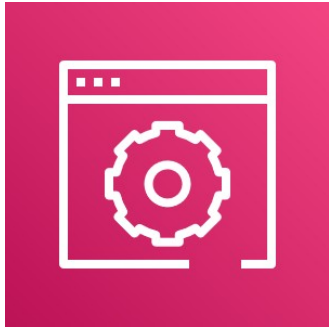
prod9.mp4

prod10.mp4

prod11.mp4

prod12.mp4

# Access the data anywhere



**AWS Management  
Console**



**AWS Command Line  
Interface**



**SDK**

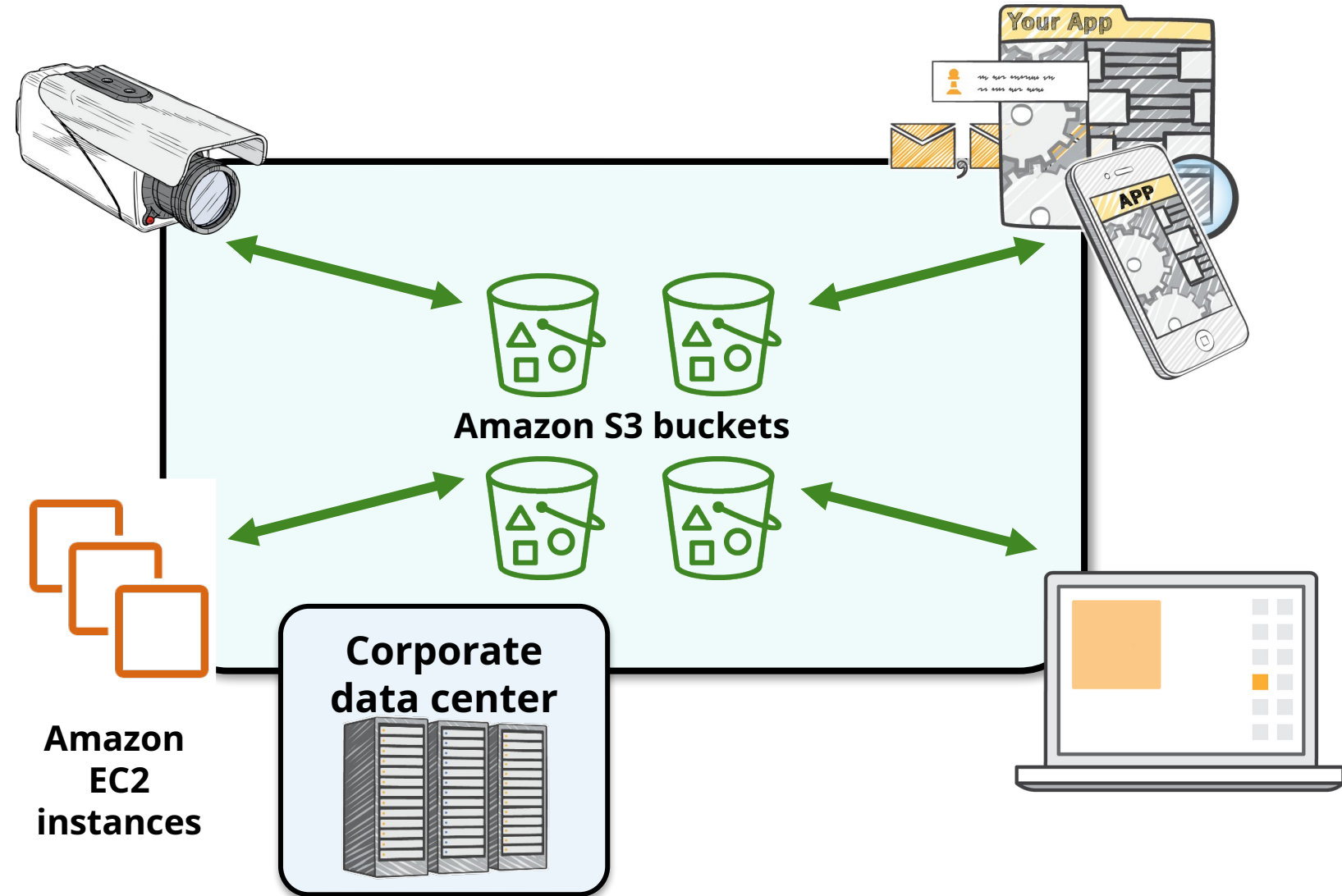
# Common use cases

- 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



# Amazon S3 pricing

- 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



# Amazon S3: Storage pricing

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

# Amazon S3: Storage pricing

## 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.



## Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

# Amazon EFS

- simple, scalable, elastic file storage
- simple interface that enables you to create and configure file systems quickly and easily
- built to dynamically scale on demand without disrupting applications
- it will grow and shrink automatically as you add and remove files

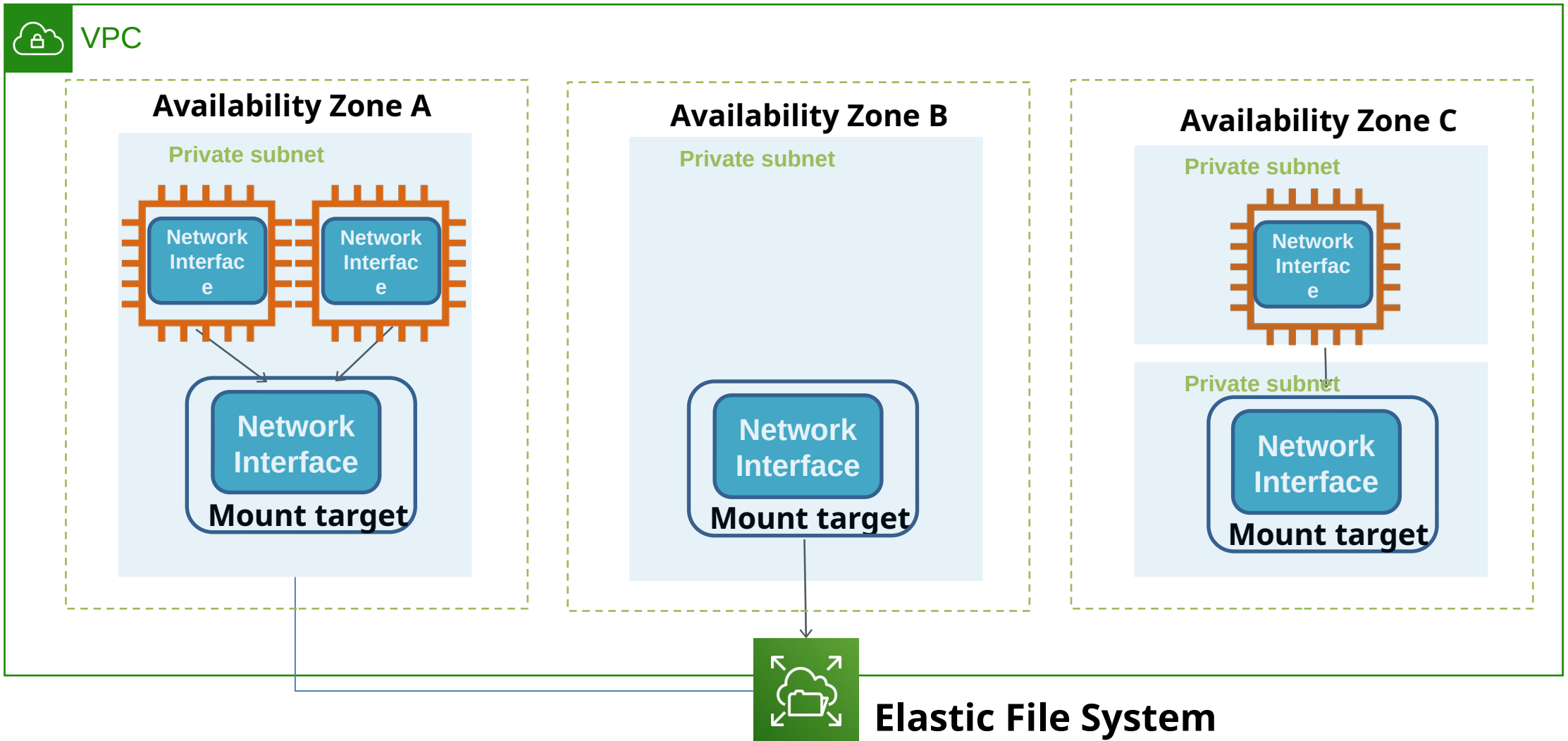


**Amazon Elastic  
File System  
(Amazon EFS)**

# Amazon EFS features

- 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



# Amazon EFS implementation

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.

# Amazon EFS resources

## 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







# Amazon S3 Glacier

# Amazon S3 Glacier

- data archiving service that is designed for security, durability, and an extremely low cost
- pricing is based on Region
- works well for long-term archiving



**Amazon S3 Glacier**

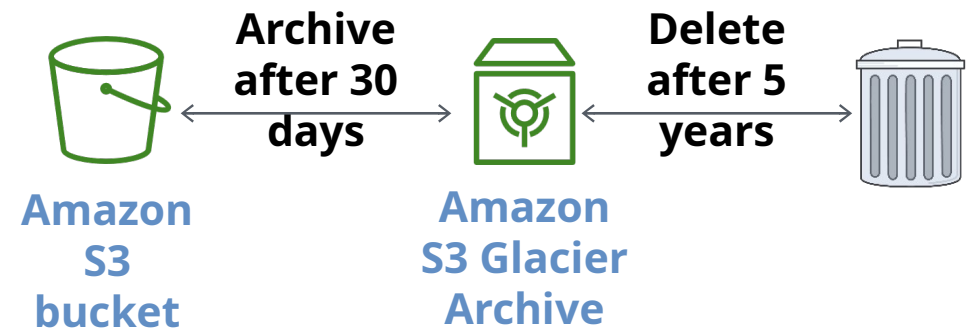
# Amazon S3 Glacier review

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.

# Amazon S3 Glacier

- 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



# Amazon S3 Glacier use cases



Media asset archiving



Healthcare information archiving



Regulatory and compliance archiving



Scientific data archiving

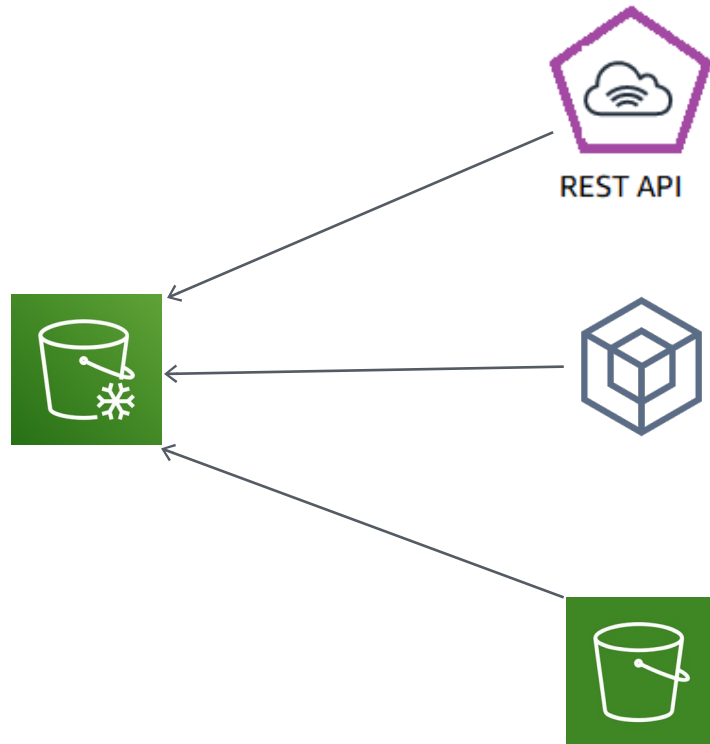


Digital preservation



Magnetic tape replacement

# Using Amazon S3 Glacier



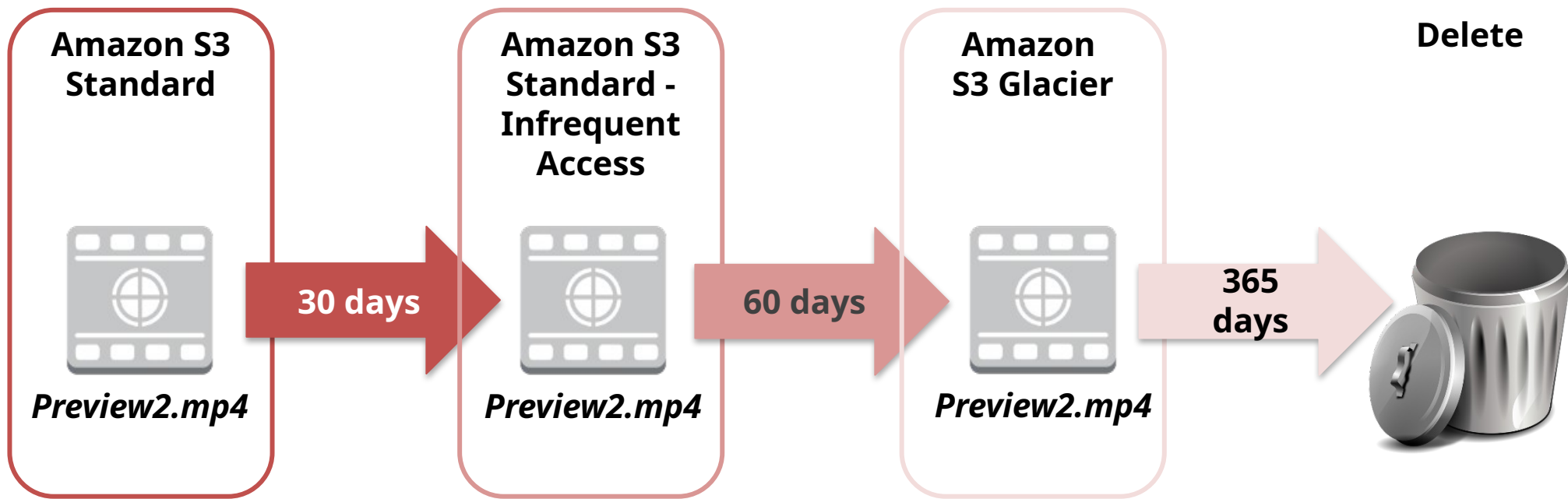
**RESTful  
web services**

**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.

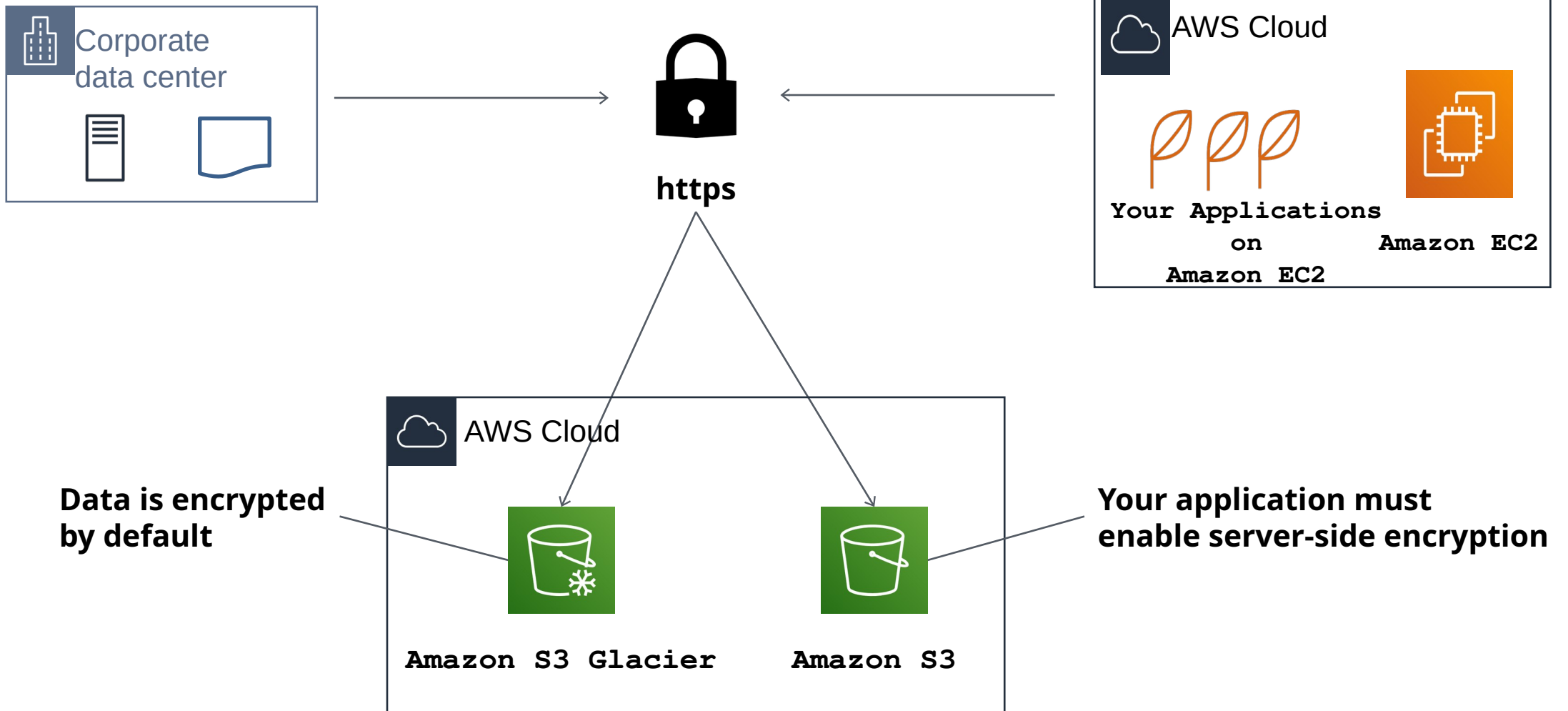


# Storage comparison

|                   | 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 | ¢<br>Per request               | ¢¢<br>Per request and per GB |



# Server-side encryption



# Security with Amazon S3 Glacier



**Amazon  
S3 Glacier**



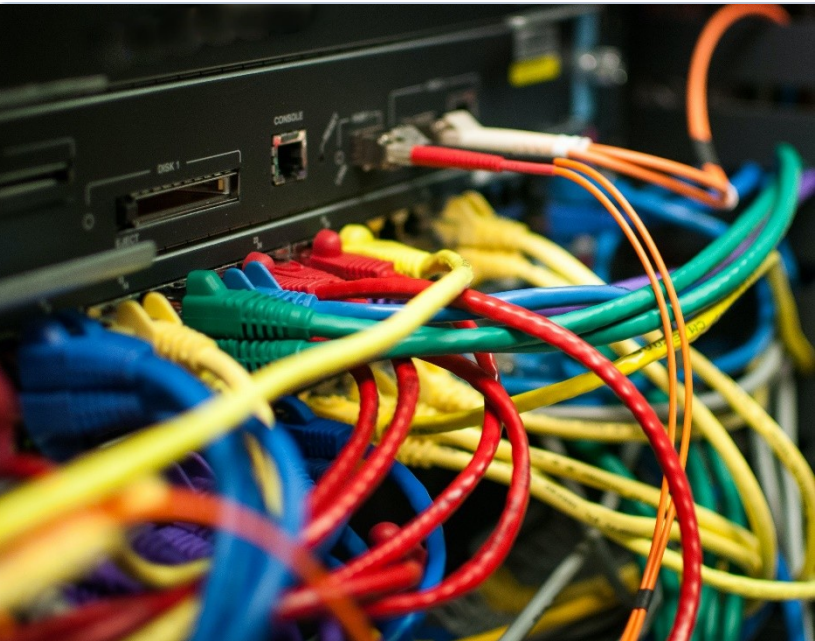
**Control access with  
IAM**



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



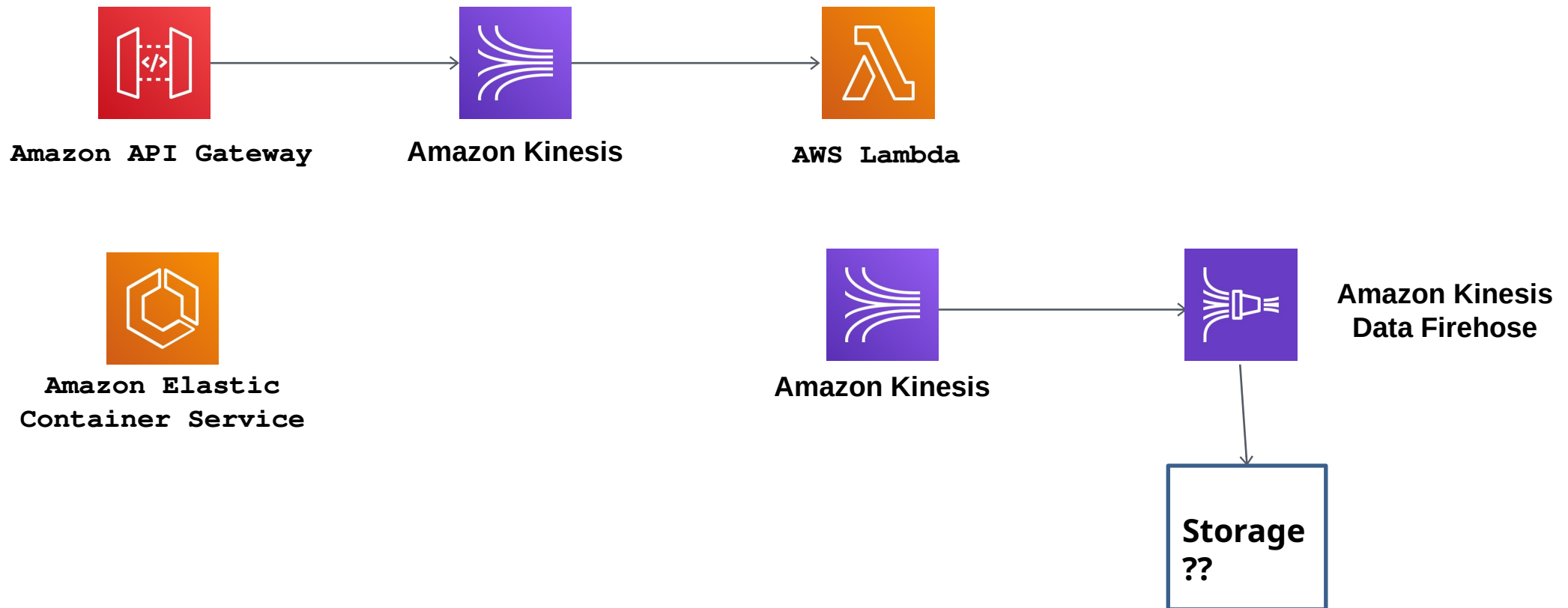
**Amazon S3 Glacier  
manages your keys for  
you**



## Activity: Storage Case Studies

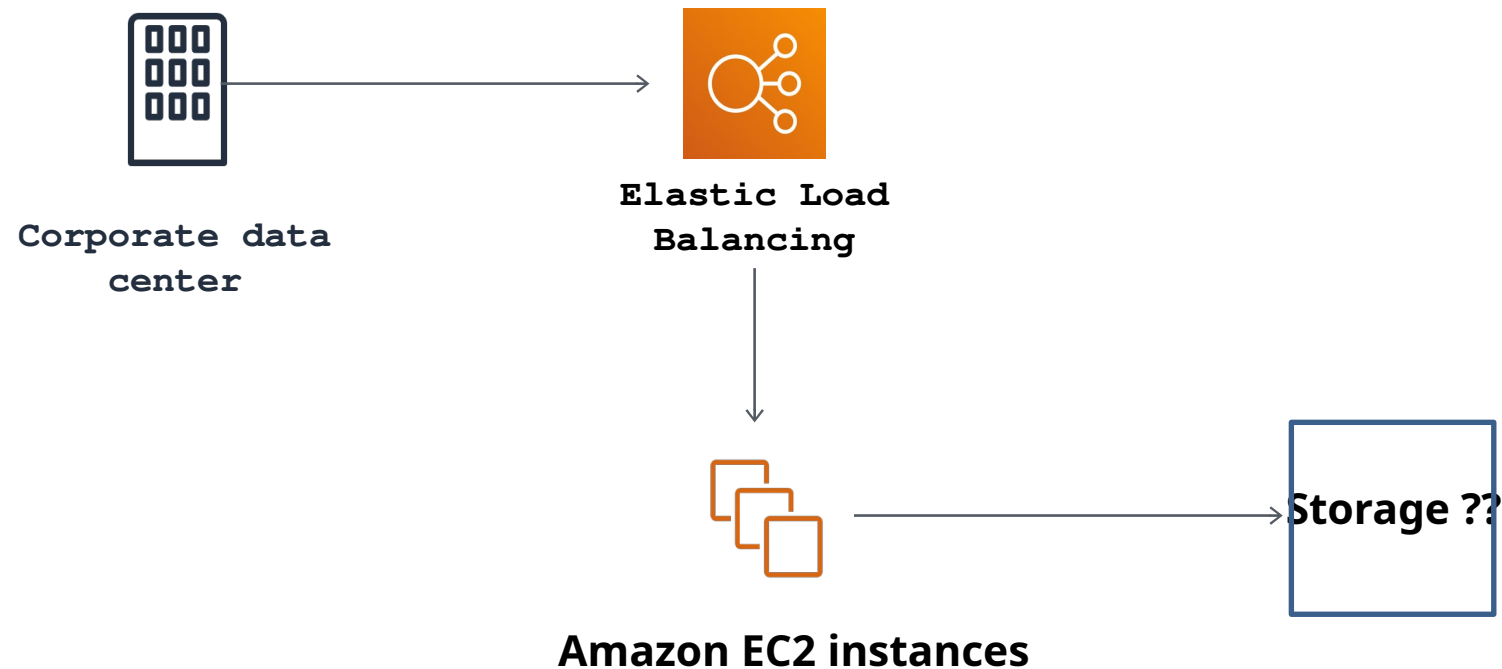
# Storage case study activity

**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.



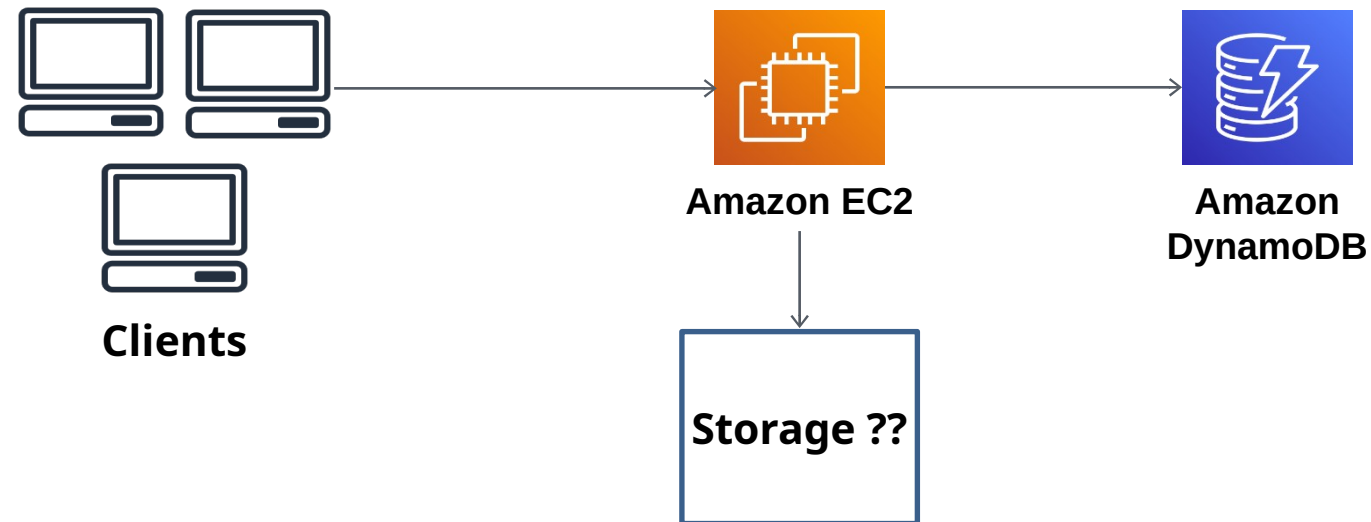
# Storage case study activity

**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 data protection company must be able to ingest and store large amounts of customer data and help their customers meet compliance requirements. They use Amazon EC2 for scalable compute and Amazon DynamoDB for duplicate data and metadata lookups. The following diagram illustrates their architecture.



# Module summary

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

# Additional resources

- [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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SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

**Thank you for your attention.**

The content was chapter from AWS Foundations Modules  
AWS M7 - Storage