Cloud Computing Models (SI)

On-Premise	You are the owner of the infrastructure
Cloud	Someone owns the servers, you are responsible for setting up the cloud services and the code
Hybrid	Mix of the previous approaches

Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) SI

Object Storage Service. It will allow us to store objects in buckets, and each object can have a maximum of 5TB. Each object has a key, value, metadata, access control information and version ID.

Amazon S3 - Security & Policies (SI)

Effect	Allow/Deny
Principal	Who can perform an action over the bucket/object
Action	What the user can do over the bucket/object
Resource	Object/bucket affected

Amazon S3 - Encryption (SI)

Server Side Encryption - S3	Amazon S3 manages the encryption key
Server Side Encryption - KMS	AWS KMS manages the encryption key
Server Side Encryption - C	The customer provides the encryption keys
Client Side Encryption	Encrypting data before sending it to Amazon S3
Dual-layer Server Side Encryption - DSSE-KMS	It applies two layers of encryption to objects when they are uploaded to Amazon S3

AWS CloudTrail (SI)

Monitor and record account activity across your AWS infrastructure. For example, you can check the account that deleted an EC2 instance. There are two types of events:
- **Data events**: Visibility into the resource operations performed on or within a resource.
- **Management events**: Visibility into management operations performed in our AWS accounts.

A PARTIR DE AQUI TODO ES NEW

Amazon CloudFront - Cache

Edge Location	Each Edge Location has its own cache
Cache Key	Unique identifier for an object in the cache
Cache Policies	Based on HTTP headers, Cookies, or Query Strings. Automatically included in the origin request. You can use TTL
Cache Invali-dations	Entire Refresh (invalidating all files) or Partial Refresh (invalidating a set of files) of the cache
Cache Behaviors	Settings that describes how CloudFront processes requests

AWS CodeCommit - Authentication

HTTPS	AWS Access Key
HTTPS	GIT credentials generated with IAM
SSH	SSH keys associated with IAM user

Files/Folders Summary

CodeBuild	buildspec.yml
CodeDeploy (Lambda/ECS)	appspec.yaml
CodeDeploy (EC2/On-premise)	appspec.yml
Elastic Beanstalk	ebextensions
Elastic Beanstalk (Docker)	dockerrun.aws.json

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AWS STS - Main API Functions

AssumeRole	Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to access AWS resources
AssumeRoleWithSAML	Request temporary security credentials for an IAM role for users authenticated via SAML. The user authenticates against an external SAML-based identity provider
AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity	Returns a set of temporary security credentials for users who have been authenticated in a mobile or web application with a web identity provider
GetSessionToken	Used when using MFA to protect programmatic calls
AWSRevokeOlderSession	Revoke all active sessions.

Service to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for users. The AssumeRole functions have a duration of 15min - 12h. When assuming a role, you give up your original permissions.

You can pass session tags and use the aws:PrincipalTag condition in your policies to allow/deny access based on these tags.

External ID for additional security control

AWS CONTROL TOWERR

Account Factory	Automate the provisioning and management of accounts
Guardrail	Framework to help you prepare for audits by detecting and remediating policy violations. Types: preventive and detective

TODO: ADD DESCRIPTION QUE YA ESTÁ EN EL OTRO LADO

AWS Directory Services

AWS Managed Microsoft AD	It's a Microsoft Active Directory (AD) as an AWS managed service. You can also configure a trust relationship (not replication) between AWS Managed Microsoft AD in the AWS Cloud and your existing on-premises Microsoft Active Directory.
AD Connector	Gateway with which you can redirect directory requests to your on-premises Microsoft Active Directory. It does not support Active Directory transitive trusts, it works as a 1-to-1 relationship with your on-premise AD domain. The on-premise network must be connected to your VPC through a VPN connection or AWS Direct Connect
Simple AD	Standalone managed directory. It does NOT support some features like MFA, trust relationships, and more.

Migration Strategies - The 6 R's

Rehosting (lift-and-shift)	Moving to the cloud without making significant changes to the architecture:
Replatforming	Moving to the cloud making minor architecture adjustments. For example, an on-premise DB to RDS
Repurchasing	Moving to a different product
Refactoring	Re-architecting your application, typically using cloud native features
Retire	Get rid of the application

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Migration Strategies - The 6 R's (cont)

Retain	Do nothing (for now)

AWS Organizations

Main Components	Organizational Units (OUs), and Service Control Policies (SCPs)
Type of Accounts	Main Account, and Member Account
Tag Policies	Standardize tags across resources in your organization's accounts
Feature Sets	All features and Consolidated Billing features
Move Accounts between Organizations	Remove Account from Org1, invite the account from Org2, and accept invite

You can programmatically create new AWS accounts and allocate resources, group them, apply policies, and simplify billing by using a single payment method for all your accounts

Spot Fleet - Allocation Strategies

priceCapacityOptimized (best choice)	Provide a balance between capacity availability and cost optimization
capacityOptimized	Analyzes the available Spot Instance pools across all selected instance types in an AWS Region and launches instances from the most available pools
diversified	Distribute Spot Instances across all pools

Spot Fleet - Allocation Strategies (cont)

lowestPrice	Launches instances from the Spot Instance pool with the lowest price

A Spot Fleet is a set of Spot Instances and optionally On-Demand Instances that is launched based on criteria that you specify.

AWS IAM Policy Types

Identity-based policies	Grant permissions to an identity (users, groups, or roles)
Resource-based policies	Attach inline policies to resources. Amazon S3 bucket policies is an example
Permissions boundaries	Maximum permissions that the identity-based policies can grant to an entity (only users or roles). It doesn't grant permissions by itself
Organizations SCPs	Maximum permissions for account members of an organization or organizational unit (OU)
Access control lists (ACLs)	Cross-account permissions policies that grant permissions to the specified principal. They are not in JSON format
Session policies	Permissions that the role or user's identity-based policies grant to the session created assuming a role or federated user

Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) (SI)

EC2 is a web service to provide compute capacity in the cloud. It's one of the core services of AWS, including processor, storage, networking, operating system, and purchase model. It's composed of Virtual machines (EC2), Block-storage service (EBS), Load Balancer (ELB) and Elasticity of the resources (Auto Scaling Group)

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EC2 Instances Types (SI)

R	Application requires **RAM**
C	Application requires **CPU**
M	Balanced Applications **Medium**
I	Application requires **I/O**
G	Application requires **GPU**
T2/T3	Burstable instances
T2/T3 Unlimited	Burstable instances that you can pay more to not lose performance

You can find a lot of different instance types at the following link.
https://instances.vantage.sh/

EC2 Security Groups (SI)

Inbound Traffic	Traffic that tries to access the instance.
Outbound Traffic	Traffic that leaves the instance

Security Groups act as a virtual firewall to control inbound and outbound traffic for your instance. You can specify **allow rules, but not deny rules**. They live outside of EC2, so you can attach them to multiple instances.

EBS (SI - edit)

Block-storage service for EC2. It's a network storage drive, and you pay for the capacity you provision. You can back up the data on your Amazon EBS volumes to Amazon S3 by taking point-in-time incremental snapshots.
You will also need to create snapshots to migrate an EBS between AWS Regions. You'll have to restore the snapshot in the Region where you want to copy it.

EBS Types (SI)

GP2/GP3 SSD	General Purpose SSD volumes
IO1/IO2 SSD	Highest performance. They support **EBS Multi-Attach** (attach IO1 or IO2 volume to multiple EC2 instances in the same AZ)
ST1 HHD	Frequently accessed, throughput-intensive workloads
SC1 HHD	Lowest cost per GB

Instance Store (SI)

Temporary physically attached storage for your instance. It provides high performance / IOPS.

Elastic File System (EFS) (SI)

Performance Modes	General Pupose & Max I/O
Storage Classes	Standard & Standard-IA

EFS allows you to mount a file storage system across multiple AZs and instances. It provides massively parallel shared access to thousands of instances.

Main Serverless Services (SI)

AWS Lambda

Lambda@Edge

DynamoDB

API Gateway

Amazon Cognito

AWS Serverless Application Model

A PARTIR DE AQUI TODO ES NEW (copy)

AWS Resources Access Manager (RAM)

Share your AWS resources across AWS accounts, within your organization, or organizational units (OUs). VPC Subnets, Prefix List, etc.

Identity Federation

Federation with IAM Identity Center (Successor to AWS SSO)adf	Centralized access management. You can manage access using permission sets to different AWS accounts and external services (Slack, SalesForce, custom apps) from the same place. Build-in and 3rd party IdPs.

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Identity Federation (cont)	
Federation with SAML 2.0	Integrating AWS with an external identity provider (IdP) that supports the SAML 2.0 standard. You can use the AssumeRoleWithSAML API call or Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
Web Identity Federation	Allowing users to authenticate using identity providers like Amazon Cognito (recommended), Google, Facebook, or other OpenID Connect (OIDC) providers. AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity API
Federation with Custom Identity Broker	A custom identity broker acts as an intermediary between AWS and your organization's authentication system

Process of linking an organization's existing identity management system (for example, Active Directory) with AWS services to enable secure and seamless access to AWS resources. Users can log into the AWS Management Console or call the AWS API operations without you having to create an IAM user.

TODO: AGREGAR FOTO DEL PROCESO.

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