Databases In The Cloud



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<u>Amazon Web Services</u>

General Overview of Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS)

- Fast Database Provisioning
- Easy Database Scaling
- Choice of Database Engines
- Free Tier



Fast Database Provisioning with RDS

Multiple ways to start and manage your Amazon RDS for Oracle resources



Amazon RDS

Management

Console



AWS Command Line Tools (CLI)



AWS SDKs

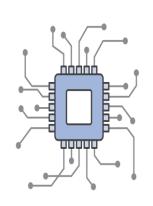


AWS CloudFormation templates

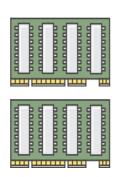


Easy Database Scaling

RDS DB Instance Class



Compute Capabilities vCPUs



Memory Capabilities GB of RAM



Network
Performance
MB/s (Throughput)

RDS Storage Type



Storage Performance I/O Throughput

Instance class families:

General Purpose (M1,2,3,4)
Memory Optimized (R3)
Burstable Capacity (T2)

Range of DB instance classes:

From: 1 vCPU and 1 GB of RAM To: 40 vCPU and 244 GB RAM

Up to 10 Gbps Network

Storage types:

Magnetic to 6 TB SSD Provisioned IOPS to 6 TB SSD General Purpose to 6 TB



Choice of Database Engines















AWS Free Tier for One Year

https://aws.amazon.com/rds/free/

AWS Free Tier includes the following each month, for one year:

- 750hrs of RDS in a db.t2.micro Instance
- 20GB of Storage
- 10 million I/Os
- 20GB for Backups each month



AWS Free Tier for One Year

https://aws.amazon.com/rds/free/

Other AWS Services free for one year:

- EC2 Virtual Machines
- **\$3** Object Storage
- IOT Connected Devices
- EC2 Container Registry
- DynamoDB NoSQL Database
- **SWF** Simple Workflow
- SQS/SNS Simple Queue/Simple Notification
- SES Simple Email
- Lambda Serverless Compute
- and more...



AWS Simple Monthly Calculator

Transparent Pricing:

https://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html

On-Demand, Hourly Billing for greatest flexibility

https://aws.amazon.com/rds/reserved-instances/

Reserved Instances for significant discounts for longer term contracts up to 3 years



Technical Deep Dive into Amazon RDS for Oracle

- High Availability
- Security and Compliance
- Database Migration



High Availability with Amazon RDS for Oracle

- Global and Redundant Data Centers
- Multi-AZ Standby Databases



AWS High Availability Global Redundant Data Centers





AWS High Availability Global Redundant Data Centers



US East (Northern Virginia) Region

EC2 Availability Zones: 5* Launched 2006

US West (Northern California) Region

EC2 Availability Zones: 3*

US West (Oregon) Region

EC2 Availability Zones: 3

Launched 2011

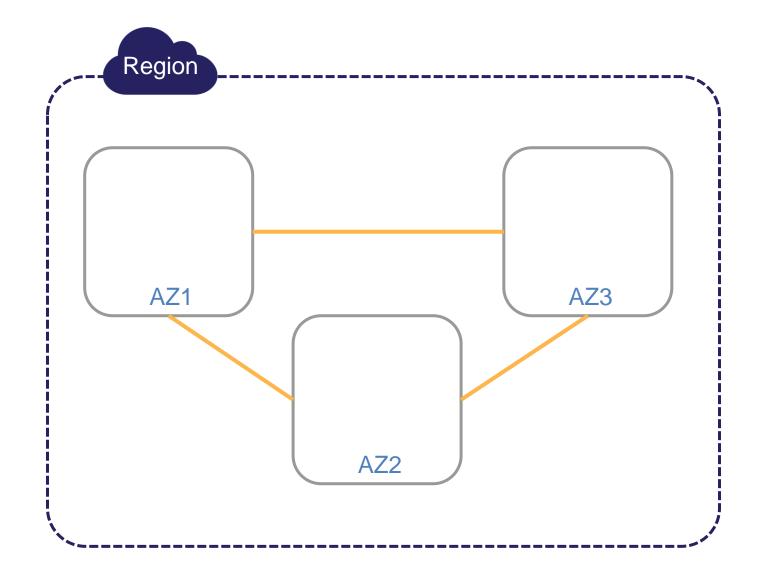
AWS GovCloud (US) Region

EC2 Availability Zones: 2

Launched 2011

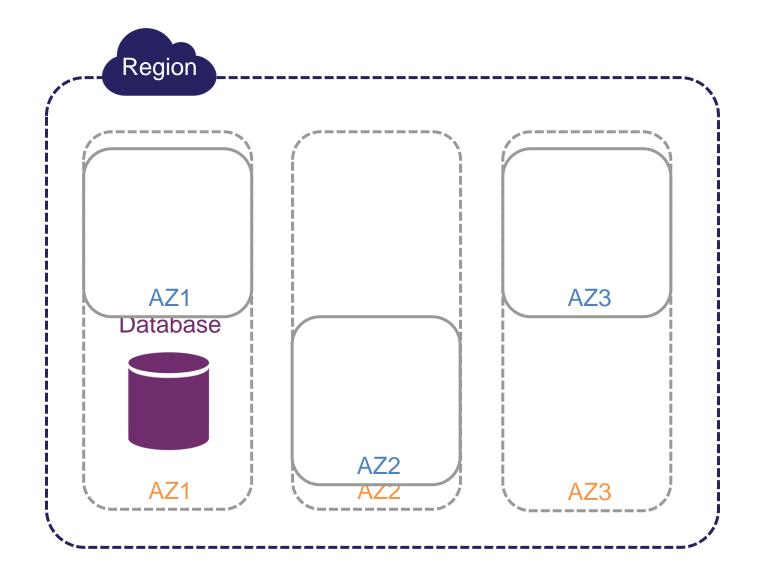


AWS High Availability Regions and Availability Zones (AZ)



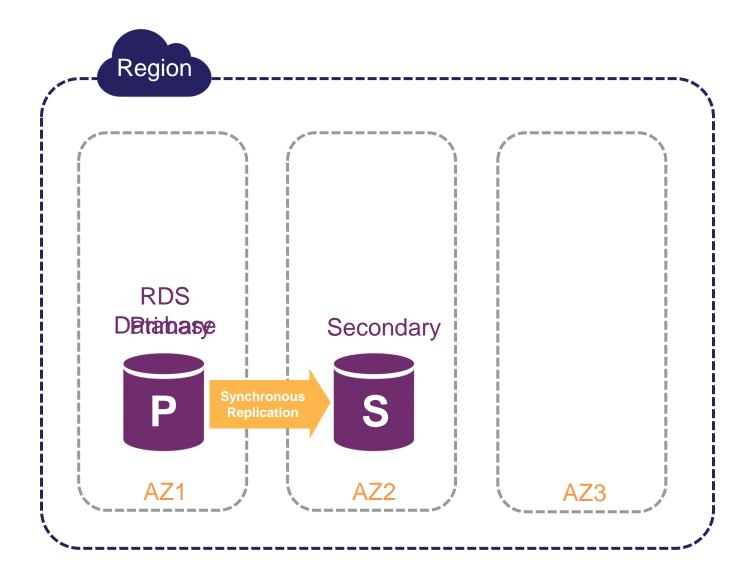


AWS High AvailabilitySingle Availability Zones (Single-AZ)



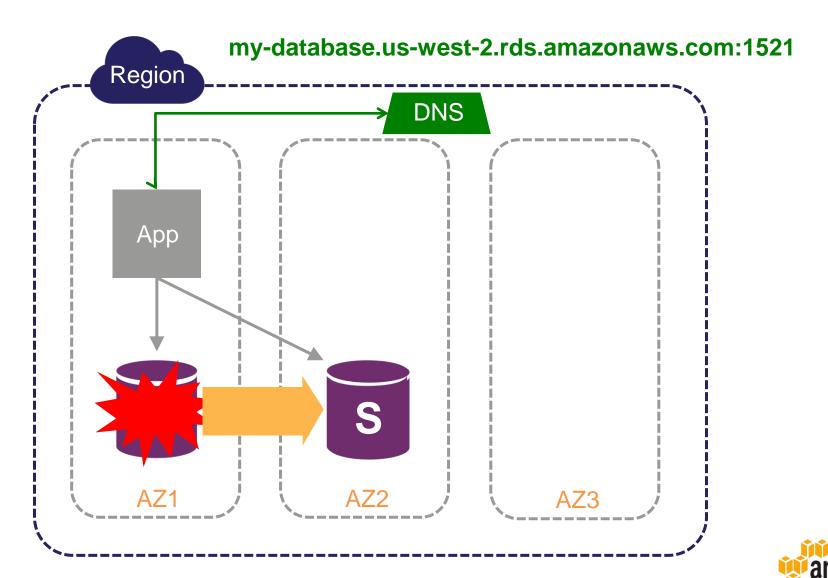


AWS High Availability Multiple Availability Zone (Multi-AZ)

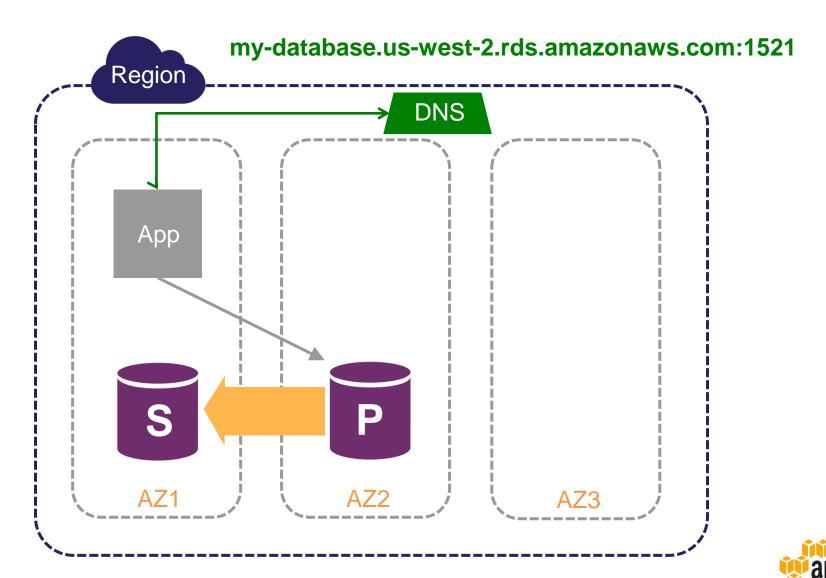




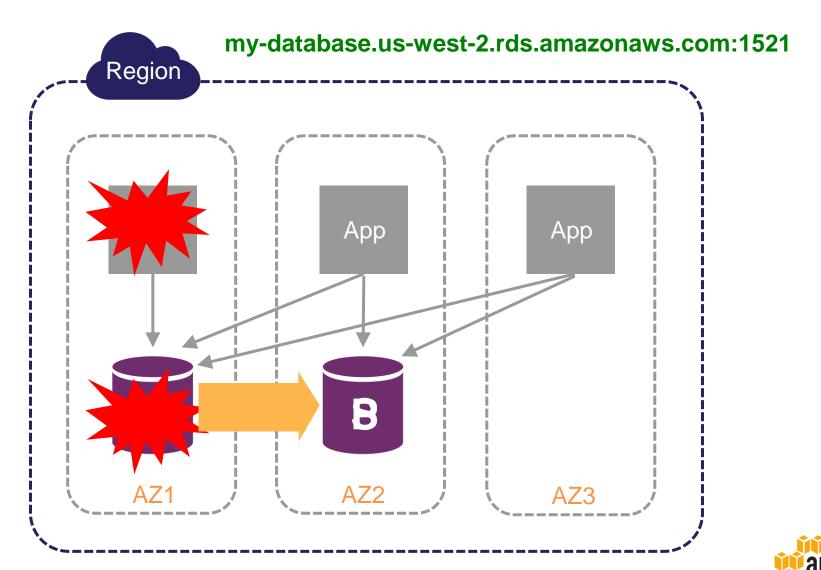
AWS High Availability Multi-AZ Failure Scenario



AWS High Availability Multi-AZ Failure Scenario



AWS High Availability Multi-AZ and Applications

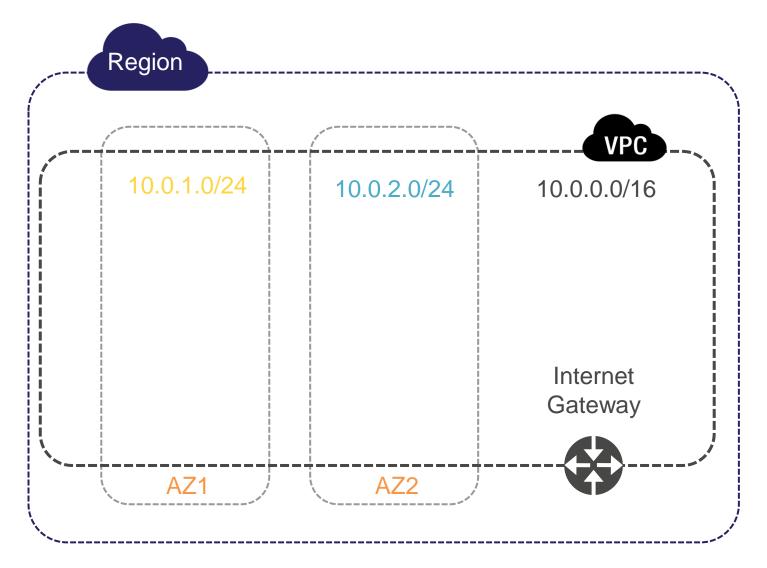


Security and Compliance with Amazon RDS for Oracle

- Access Control
- Encryption
- Compliance



Access Control Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)





Access Control necting to AWS

Public Internet

- Customers connect to AWS endpoints
- Your internal AWS usage from your company network, usually over SSL/TLS

VPN

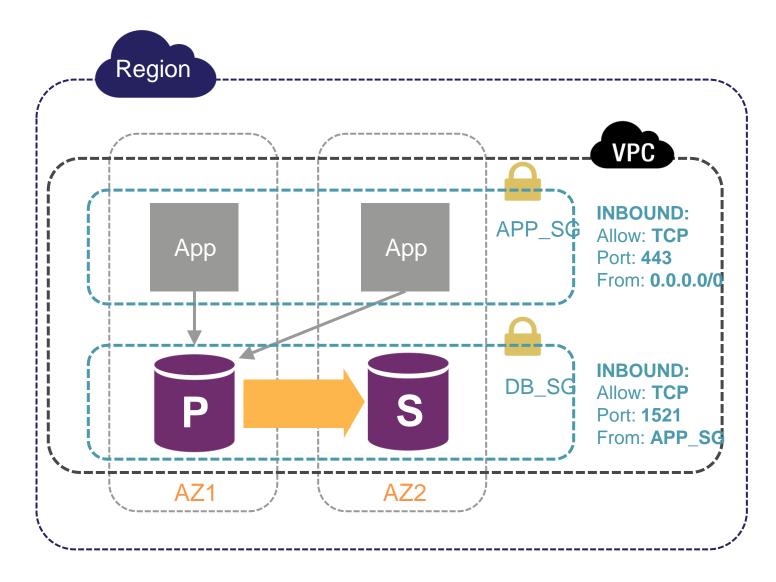
- IPSec Hardware VPN over public internet
- Two AWS VPN endpoints for failover

AWS Direct Connect

- Private network link into AWS
- AWS acts like an extension to your existing network
- Lower cost for Network usage with your ISP and with AWS
- More consistent network latency



Access Control VPC and Security Groups





Access Control Authentication and Logging

AWS Security Mechanisms

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

CloudTrail – monitor API calls to AWS resources

CloudWatch – monitor performance as well as changes to instances, snapshots, security groups

Oracle Database Security Mechanisms

Users, roles, privileges 'audit_trail' parameter Virtual Private Database



Encryption

Encryption at Rest

AWS RDS Encryption at Rest – uses industry standard AES-256 encryption

Oracle Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

Oracle TDE with Hardware Security Module (TDE_HSM) – stores keys in AWS

CloudHSM

Encryption in Transit

SSL/TLS *recently launched*
Oracle Native Network Encryption (NNE)



Regulatory Compliance with Amazon RDS for Oracle

CJIS

CSA

FIPS 140-2

HIPAA

IRAP

ISO 9001, 27001, 27017, 27018

ITAR

MPAA

NIST

PCI DSS

SOC 1, 2, 3







https://aws.amazon.com/compliance



Database Migration with Amazon RDS for Oracle

Migrating Databases to the Cloud



AWS Database Migration Migrating to the Cloud

Small Databases

Oracle SQL Developer Oracle Export/Import

Large Databases

Oracle SQL*Loader (best for limited schemas)

CTAS / INSERT over database link

Oracle Data Pump Network Mode

Zero-Downtime

AWS Database Migration Service (DMS)

Oracle GoldenGate

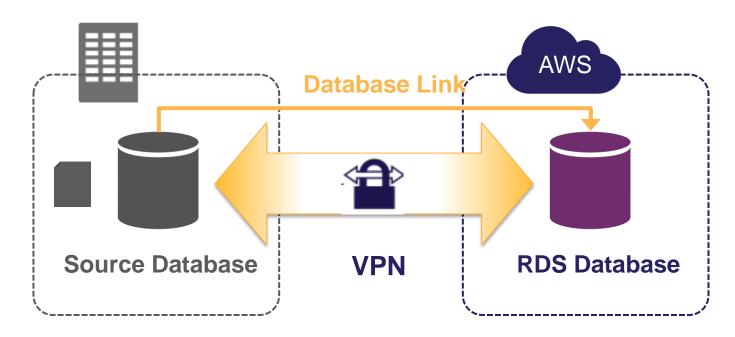
Oracle Materialized Views (best for smaller databases)

Very Large Databases (or Small Network Pipes)

AWS Import/Export Snowball + EC2 + DMS



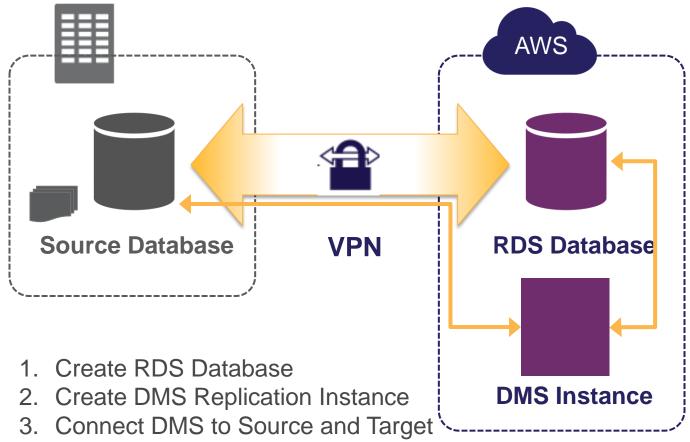
AWS Database Migration Oracle Data Pump from On-Premises to RDS



- 1. Create RDS Database
- 2. Schema Export (expdp) on source
- 3. Create DB Link on source to target
- 4. Transfer dump file over DB Link with DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER
- 5. Import dump file (impdp)
- 6. Remove dump file on target



AWS Data MigrationData Migration Service (DMS)



- 4. Enable Supplemental Logging on Source
- 5. Use DMS to Create Tables on Target and Load Data



AWS Database MigrationRDS Oracle Best Practices

Before Initial Data Load

Create tables and primary keys only
Put database in NOARCHIVELOG mode

 set Backup Retention to zero Use Single-AZ

After Initial Data Load

Create secondary indexes and triggers Switch to ARCHIVELOG mode Switch to Multi-AZ if necessary

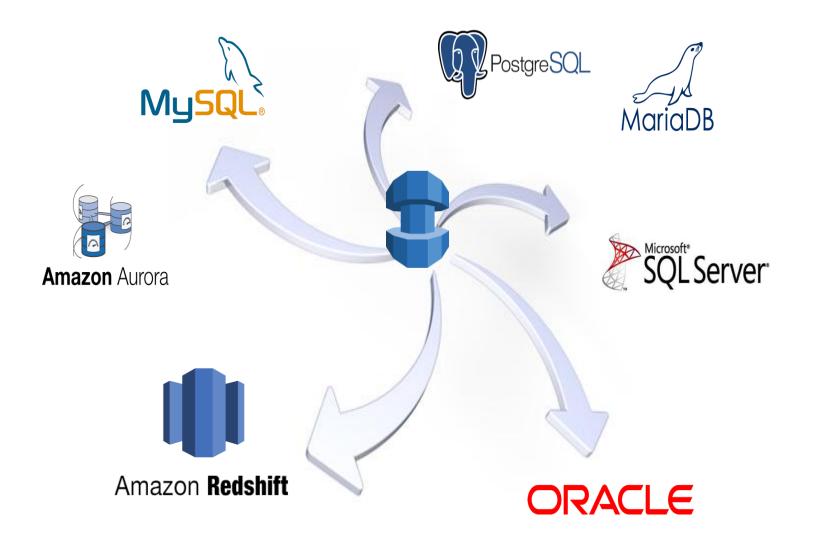
Optimize Hardware and Network

Choose appropriate instance type and storage

Use EBS-Optimized instances
 Scale down instance type after data load



AWS Database Migration Migrate and Replicate Between DB Engines





AWS Services





Q & A

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