

Cloud Object Storage

Instead of using local file storage, large data storage in the cloud-based systems are commonly stored as “objects”. These objects (files) are organized into _____:

Public Cloud Providers	Private Cloud Solutions

Example: AWS

```

Amazon AWS S3 CreateBucket REST API
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/API\_CreateBucket.html

PUT / HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: ACL
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead : UserList
x-amz-grant-write: GrantWrite : UserList
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl : UserList
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP : UserList
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP : UserList
[...]
```

Bucket:	Name of the bucket. <i>[Required]</i>
ACL:	The canned Access Control to apply to the bucket. private public-read public-read-write authenticated-read
UserList:	You specify each grantee (user) as a type=value pair, where the type is one of the following: id – if the value specified is the canonical user ID of an AWS account uri – if you are granting permissions to a predefined group emailAddress – if the value specified is the email address of an AWS account Ex: <code>x-amz-grant-read: id="11112222333", id="444455556666"</code>
ACP:	x-amz-grant-read grants permission for the file itself; x-amz-grant-read-acp grants permissions for the access control policies.

+ Lots of Language-level Libraries

Private Cloud Solutions:

MinIO: https://docs.min.io/docs/python-client-api-reference.html#make_bucket

OpenStack/Swift:

<https://docs.openstack.org/api-ref/object-store/index.html?expanded=create-container-detail#create-container>

Adding files to storage are also HTTP endpoints:

```

Amazon AWS S3 PutObject REST API
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/API\_PutObject.html

PUT /Key HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-tagging: Tagging
x-amz-acl: ACL
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl : UserList
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead : UserList
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP : UserList
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP : UserList
[...]
Content-Length: ContentLength

Body
```

Q: Is there a directory structure similar to traditional file systems?

Cloud Object Storage in Python

Instead of using file storage on disk, object storage in the cloud provides us access to a file-system-like interface without the need for all programs to be running on the same computer!

Reading a file in Python:

```

18/local.py
1 f = open("settings.json", "r")
2 print(f.read())
```

Initializing an S3 connection:

```

18/s3.py
1 import boto3
2 s3 = boto3.client('s3', [...])
```

Reading Data from S3:

```

18/s3.py
4 # Reading data from S3:
5 obj = s3.get_object(Bucket="cs240", Key="session_data")
6 f = obj["Body"]
```

- The **f** variable in local.py and s3.py are both _____!
- **Key Idea:**

18/s3.py

```

8 print("== S3 Response ==")
9 print(obj)
10 print()
11
12 print("== Contents ==")
13 print(f.read().decode("utf-8"))
14 print()

```

Writing Data to S3 is one line just like files to disk:

18/s3-put.py

```

14 # Add an object as a string:
15 s3.put_object(Bucket="cs240", Key="session_data",
                Body=json.dumps({"hello": "world"}))
16
17 # Upload a file:
18 s3.upload_file("cs240.png", Bucket="cs240",
                Key="profile-picture.png")

```

Common Data Storage Options:

Scope	Data Storage	Interface	Technology
Local	Variables	Lang. Feature	All Programs!
	Files	File or File-like	open / fopen
Remote (Cloud)	Object Storage		S3 / MinIO
	Key-Value DB	Dictionary API set / get	redis
	Document DB	JSON find / update / insert	mongodb
	Relational DB	SQL	mysql / postgres
	Special Purpose	Objects	neo4j

The Illini "Coin Flip" Game Architecture:**Using Local Variable Storage for the Wallet Service:****19/wallet-service-local/app.py**

```

5 d = {}
...
8 def createUser(sessionID):
9     d[sessionID] = 100
...
30 d[sessionID] = userData["amount"]

```

Using a Key-Value Store (redits) for the Wallet Service:**19/wallet-service-kvstore/app.py**

```

5 kvStore = redis.Redis()
...
9 def createUser(sessionID):
10     kvStore.set(sessionID, 100)
...
32 kvStore.set(sessionID, userData["amount"])

```

Using a Document Database (mongo) for the Wallet Service:**19/wallet-service-documentdb/app.py**

```

5 mongo = MongoClient(port=27017)
6 db = mongo["IlliniCoin"]["users"]
...
10 def createUser(sessionID):
11     userData = {"amount": 100, "sessionID": sessionID}
12     r = db.insert_one(userData)
...
32 db.update_one({"sessionID": sessionID}, {"$set":
{"amount": userData["amount"]}})

```