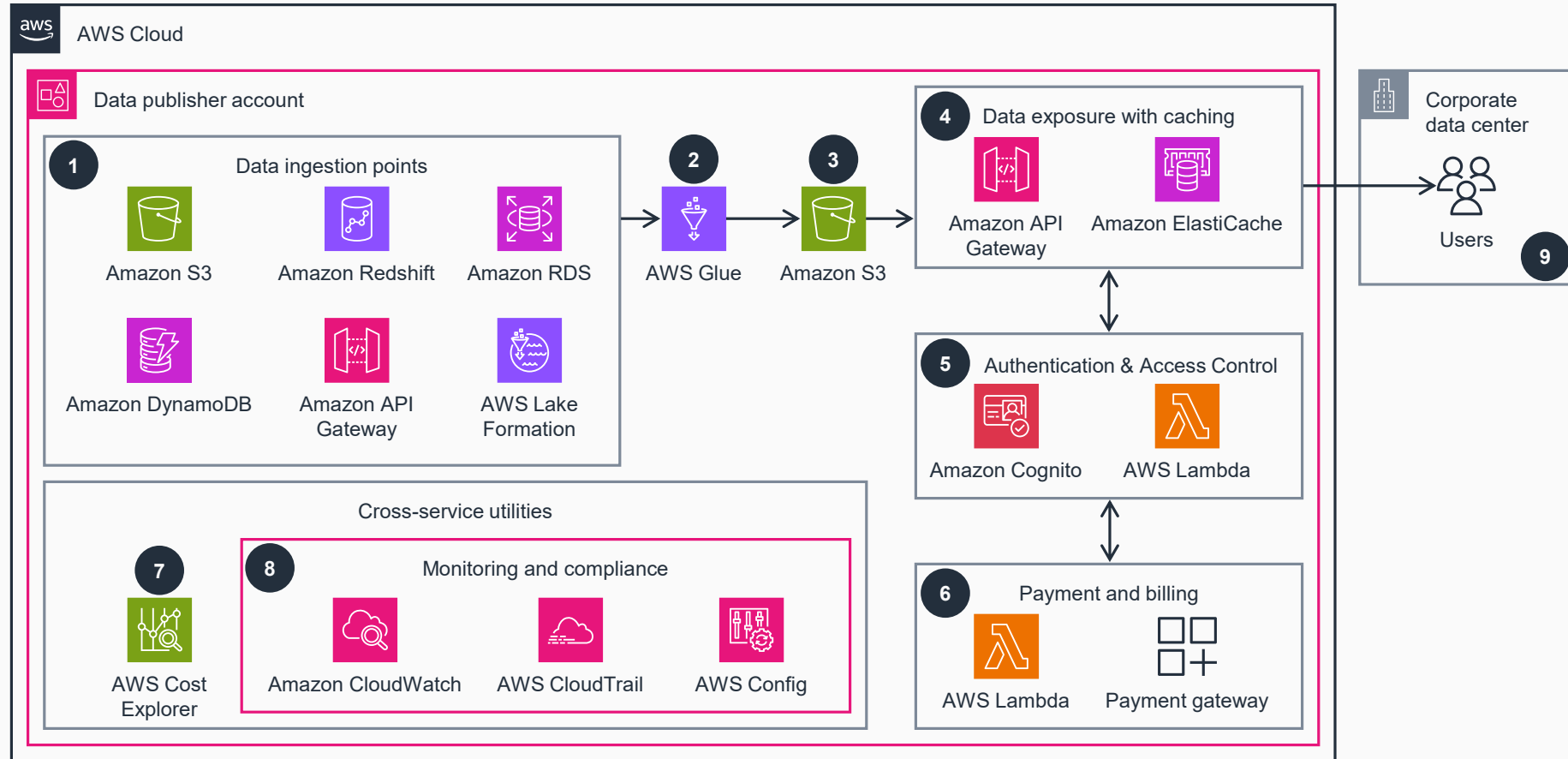


# Guidance for Research Data Monetization on AWS

This architecture diagram shows how you can improve data monetization with customers that use either cloud providers other than AWS or on-premises servers.



- 1 This is the entry point into the AWS environment. Ingest data from relational databases **Amazon RDS**, object stores like **Amazon S3**, NoSQL stores like **Amazon DynamoDB**, data lakes through **Lake Formation**, or external APIs through **API Gateway**. **Lambda** functions can be used for custom ingestion logic.
- 2 **AWS Glue** serves as the extract, transform, load (ETL) engine. It will automate the cumbersome process of data preparation, transformation, and schema evolution, readying your data for analytics.
- 3 After ETL, data is securely stored in an **Amazon S3** bucket and is encrypted at rest and in transit. **IAM** policies will be configured for granular access control.
- 4 **API Gateway** exposes the clean data stored in the **Amazon S3** bucket to external customers. **Amazon ElastiCache** is used for caching frequently accessed data.
- 5 **Amazon Cognito** handles user authentication, and **Lambda** functions manage access control based on user subscriptions or credits.
- 6 A payment gateway manages transactions, and **Lambda** functions handle billing and invoicing based on usage and confirmed transactions.
- 7 **AWS Cost Explorer** helps monitor and optimize operational costs. It provides insights into spending patterns and can help identify cost-saving opportunities.
- 8 **CloudWatch** offers real-time monitoring, **CloudTrail** provides an audit log for governance, and **AWS Config** facilitates compliance with your organizational policies. Together, they form a robust framework for operational oversight.
- 9 The end user interacts directly with the system by making API calls. These are authenticated by **Amazon Cognito** and may have access controlled by **Lambda**, based on subscriptions or credits.