

The AWS Transfer Family offers fully managed support for transferring files over secure protocols directly into and out of Amazon S3 or Amazon EFS.

Benefits?

Easy and Secure

AWS Transfer Family supports multiple protocols for business-to-business (B2B) file transfers so data can easily and securely be exchanged across stakeholders, third-party vendors, business partners, or customers.

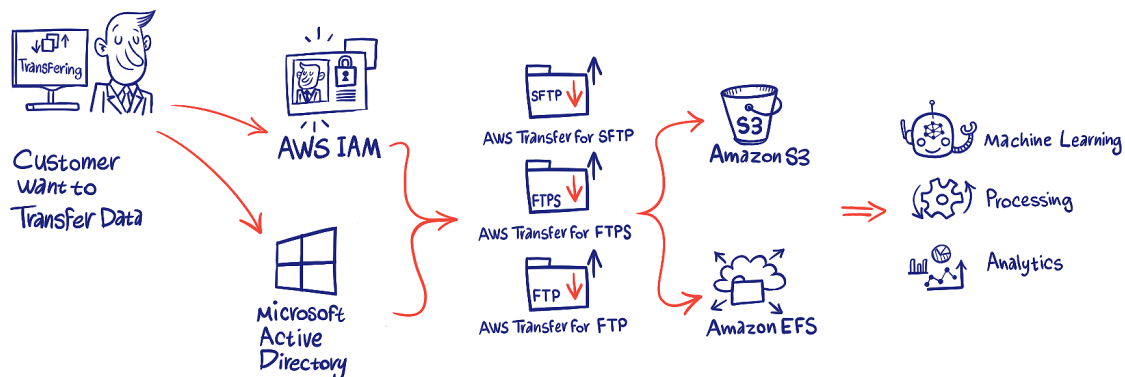
No servers to manage

You don't have to host and manage your file transfer service, which requires you to invest in operating and managing infrastructure, patching servers, monitoring for uptime and availability, and building one-off mechanisms to provision users and audit their activity.

Seamless migrations

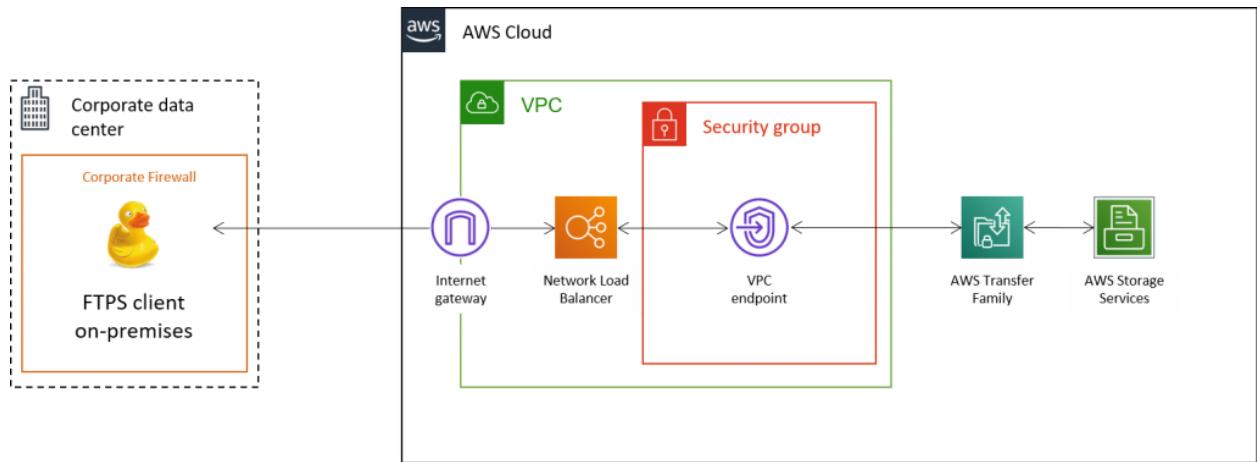
The AWS Transfer Family is fully compatible with the SFTP, FTPS, and FTP standards and connects directly with your identity-provider systems like Active Directory, LDAP, Okta, and others. For you, this means you can migrate file transfer workflows to AWS without changing your existing authentication systems, domain, and hostnames. Your external customers and partners can continue to exchange files with you.

How does it work?

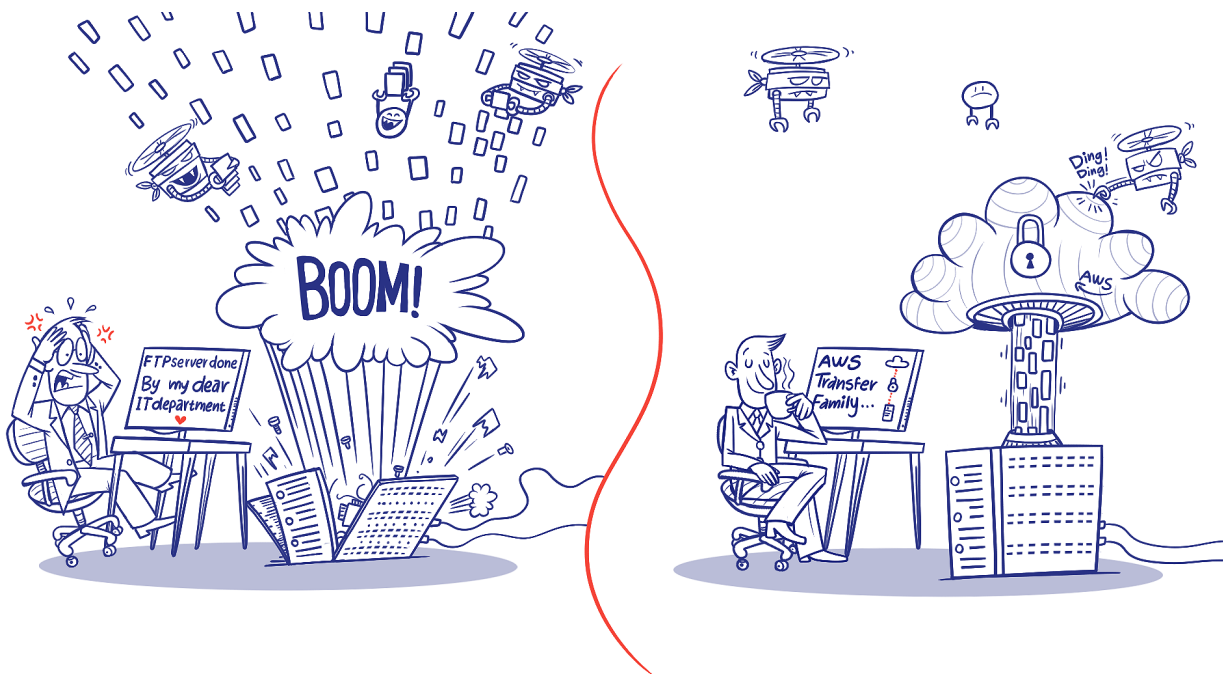


In 3 simple steps:

1. First, you select the protocol(s) you want to enable your end-users to connect to your endpoint.
2. Second, You configure user access using Transfer Family's built-in authentication manager (service managed), Microsoft Active Directory (AD), or by integrating your own or a third-party identity provider such as Okta or Microsoft AzureAD.
3. Finally, select the server to access S3 buckets or EFS file systems. Once the protocol(s), identity provider, and access to file systems are enabled, your users can continue to use their existing SFTP, FTPS, or FTP clients and configurations, while the data accessed is stored in the chosen file systems.



Easy and Secure



The AWS Transfer Family offers multiple protocols to access data in Amazon S3 or Amazon EFS. Access control mechanisms and flexible folder structures help you dynamically decide who gets access to what and how. With support for Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP), File Transfer Protocol over SSL (FTPS), the AWS Transfer Family helps you with scaling and high availability capabilities for secure and timely transfers of data.

How much should I pay?

With the AWS Transfer Family, there are no resources to manage and no upfront costs. You pay only for access-enabled protocols, and the amount of data (gigabytes) uploaded and downloaded over those protocols. You select the protocols, identity providers and choose endpoint configuration.

Pricing examples

Assume you set up your endpoint and enable it for Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) access. You then configure 20 end-users to access data stored in your Amazon S3 bucket over SFTP. In total, your users download 1 GB/day of data from your S3 bucket. We calculate your monthly AWS Transfer Family cost using pricing in the US-East-1 Region, as follows:

SFTP enabled on your endpoint:

At \$0.30 hourly rate, your monthly charge for SFTP is:

$$\$0.30 * 24 \text{ hours} * 30 \text{ days} = \$216$$

SFTP data upload and download:

At \$0.04/GB, your monthly charge for data uploads and downloads over SFTP is:

$$\$0.04 * 1 \text{ GB} * 30 \text{ days} = \$1.20$$

Adding the charges above, your total monthly bill for the AWS Transfer Family would be:

$$\$216 + \$1.20 = \$217.20$$

What are the costs of having your own server?

There are two main costs associated with that choice:

1. Actual costs:
 - a. The amount of time spent on development will be around \$200 if we consider 35+ hours of work for your IT department.
 - b. The amount of time spent on Maintenance (Upgrade/Patches/Downtime):
 - c. The amount of time spent on Integrations like connecting to Identity providers and other platforms won't come out of the box, and your IT deployment should do that causing more headaches for different sections.
2. Hidden costs (painful costs and sometimes irreparable damages):
 - a. Risk of security breaches and data losses.
 - b. Breaking the SLAs when the data is not ready for the BI team and the whole business is frozen or big opportunities have been missed.