

AWS S3 WALKTHROUGH

-Aakash Deorukhkar

- **What is it?**

Object storage is offered by Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service), which was created for the purpose of storing and retrieving any quantity of data or information from anywhere online. It offers this storage capability through a convenient web services interface. It is useful because it has been known to deliver 99.99999999 percent durability and 99.99 percent availability of items while being built for developers to make web-scale computing easier. Additionally, it can hold data large files of up to 5 terabytes in size in the storage buckets. It offers "pay as you go" payment schemas so the user only pays for the S3 services used on the cloud.

- **What does it do?**

AWS S3 is known to provide features like easy scalability, enhanced security and performance, and high availability of data on the cloud from anywhere in the world. These features can be utilized by organizations of any size in any geographic location without worrying about physical on premises servers. Users can store data in a variety of "storage classes" using S3. These categories are based on how frequently and quickly users need to access the data files on S3 buckets. Businesses only pay AWS for the resources they use on S3(pay as you go); there are no overage or hidden fees involved. In order effortlessly meet the shifting needs of a business, users can easily scale their storage resources just by the click of a few buttons. S3 has a reputation to deliver 99.99 percent availability of data items stored in the S3 buckets. This means that there are no downtimes, and a business can work efficiently while depending completely on the cloud service for data storage.

- **How does it work?**

Every single object/folder in S3 is stored in a container called as an S3 bucket. Each object stored in this bucket consists of 3 parts: Data, Key (the name associated with the data), and metadata. Every time data is added to the S3 bucket, a unique version ID is created internally by AWS S3 and is allocated to the object. Firstly, a bucket is created by a user. The user will define the zone in which this bucket will be deployed

when it is built. The user will then choose the type of S3 storage class to be utilized for those specific objects later, when files are uploaded to the bucket. Users may then specify bucket features like bucket policy, lifecycle policies, version control, etc. The data on an S3 bucket is highly secured. This data is protected by methods like data encryption, versioning, cross-region acceleration, and transfer acceleration. All the objects in the bucket can be managed with the AWS management console.

- **Why do we need it?**

There are many reasons why an organization needs/should consider using AWS S3 instead on an on-premises storage system.

Data durability: S3 supports data durability of 99.99999999% (11 9s). Similarly, if you maintained 10,000,000 data objects in Amazon S3, you would lose just one object once every 10,000 years.

Data availability: Every object that is uploaded to S3 will be automatically duplicated and stored on several servers. This ensures comprehensive data availability when you need it while safeguarding your data from mistakes, failures, and attacks.

Security: S3 provides excellent security thanks to its outstanding array of access management tools and encryption technologies.

Flexibility: S3 is excellent for a variety of tasks, including data backup, disaster recovery, software distribution, data archiving, website hosting, mobile applications, Internet of Things devices, and much more.

Simplified Data transfer: Data transmission is straightforward on S3, so you don't need to be an IT pro to utilize it. The focus of the service is on use and simplicity.

- **Use case?**

AWS S3 has many use cases. Below are a few real world use cases:

Cost optimization: Due to the infinitely expandable and accessible resources that cloud computing offers, more firms are choosing to host their data there. It's important to maximize the cloud utilization since the costs associated with data access and storage mount up quickly. By segregating frequently used data from data that is

viewed less frequently, S3 enables businesses to save expenses. Less expensive yet always accessible data levels are available for the data. Without sacrificing speed, users may lower your cloud storage expenses by keeping cold data in the Infrequent access section.

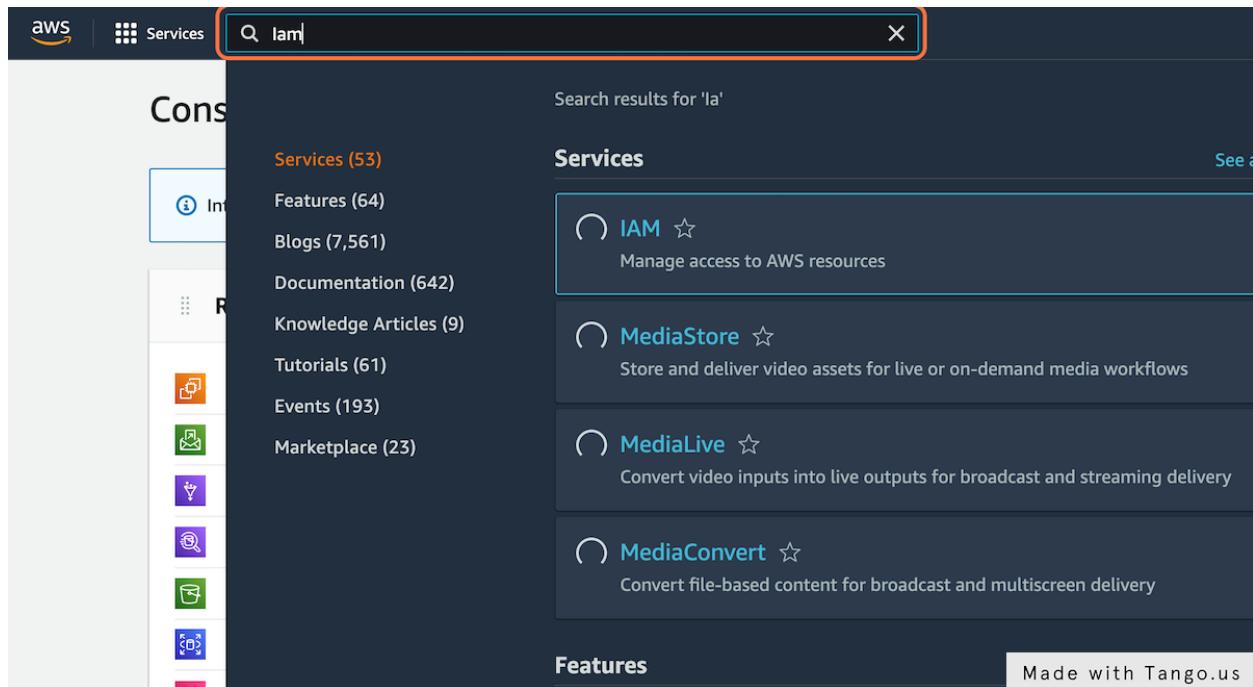
Workload management and data availability: Intelligent Tiering performs task of segregation automatically rather than requiring users to choose which data belongs on the Infrequent Access and Archive Tiers as you would do with strict Lifecycle Policies. For example, one will receive different requests for exam data when you are constructing a school database. For a sizable chunk of the academic year, this data will be kept in the Infrequent access tier. There will be a huge number of requests to access the test database when the exam season gets underway. When no access requests are received for a month, this data is then transferred from the Frequently access tier to the Infrequent access tire, where it will remain available.

Attached is a link of a few example organizations that chose S3 for their data management:

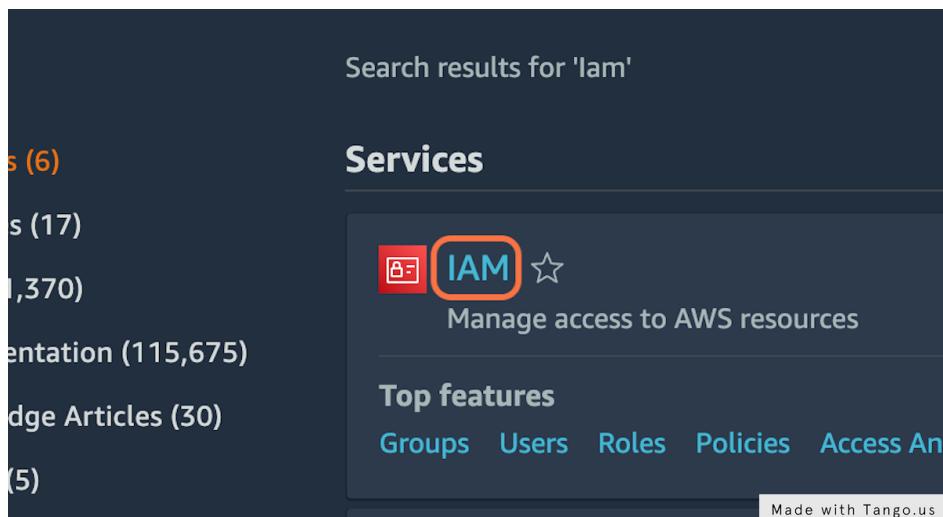
<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/customers/>

IAM Workflow with AWS(Link Embedded)

1. In the AWS Management Console Type "IAM"



2. Click on "IAM"



3. Click on Users

 Search IAM

Dashboard

▼ Access management

User groups

Users

Roles

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

IAM dashboard

Security recommendations

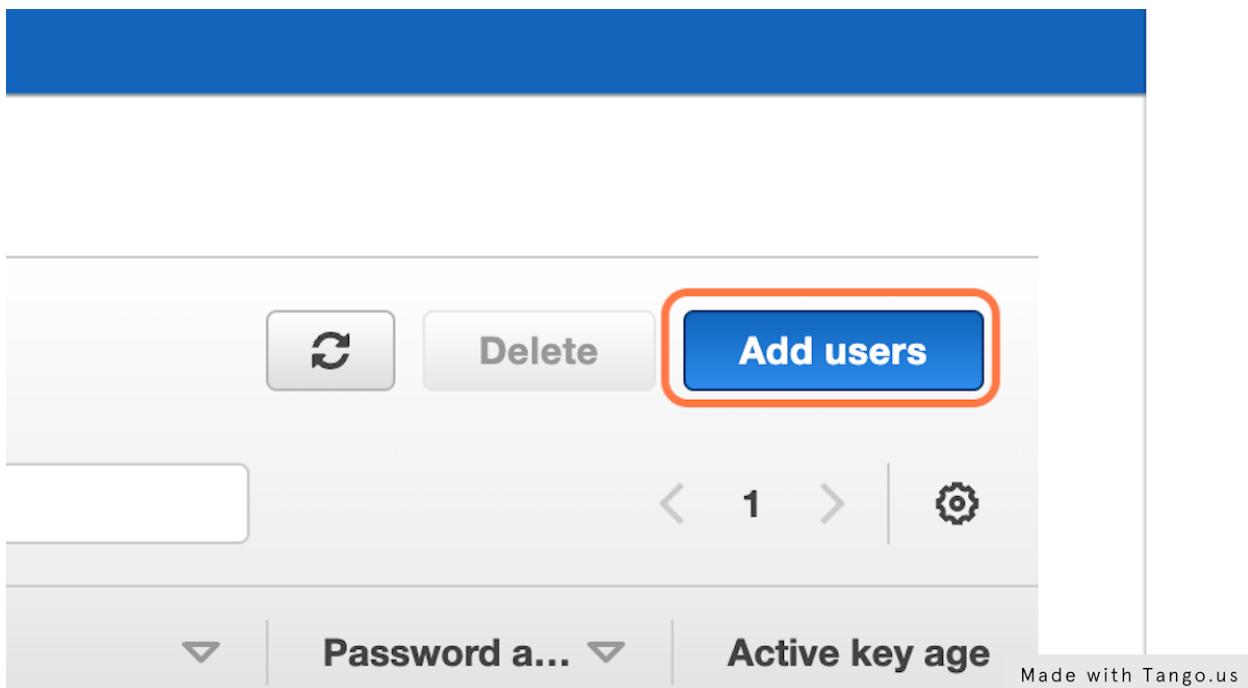
 **Add MFA for root user**

Add MFA for root user. It's a security best practice to add MFA for the root user.

 **Root user has root access**

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4. Click on Add users



5. Type "Administrator" (Can be anything as per user's choice)

1d user

1 2 3 4

Set user details

You can add multiple users at once with the same access type and permissions. [Learn more](#)

User name*

Administrator

[Add another user](#)

Select AWS access type

Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only programmatic access, it does NOT prevent users from accessing the console using an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are provided in the last step. [Learn more](#)

Select AWS credential type***Access key - Programmatic access**

Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.

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6. Select the AWS access type

Here we select "Password- AWS Management Console Access"

Add user

1 2 3 4 5

Set user details

You can add multiple users at once with the same access type and permissions. [Learn more](#)

User name*

Administrator

[Add another user](#)

Select AWS access type

Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only programmatic access, it does NOT prevent users from accessing the console using an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are provided in the last step. [Learn more](#)

Select AWS credential type* **Access key - Programmatic access**

Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.

 Password - AWS Management Console access

Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Console.

Console password* Autogenerated password Custom password

Require password reset User must create a new password at next sign-in
Users automatically get the [IAMUserChangePassword](#) policy to allow them to change



* Required

Cancel

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7. Here we select "Custom Password"

other development tools.



Password - AWS Management

Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Conso

Console password*



Autogenerated password

Custom password

Show password

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8. Type unique password of user's choice

Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.



Password - AWS Management Console access

Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Conso

Console password*



Autogenerated password



Custom password

.....

Show password

Require password reset



User must create a new password at next sign-in

Users automatically get the [IAMUserChangePassword](#) policy to allow them to change their own password.

d

Canc

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9. This is an option field based on the user's demand

You can add multiple users at once with the same access type and permissions. [Learn more](#)

User name* [Administrator](#)

[+ Add another user](#)

Select AWS access type

Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only programmatic access, it does NOT prevent users from accessing the console using an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are provided in the last step. [Learn more](#)

Select AWS credential type* Access key - Programmatic access
Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.

Password - AWS Management Console access
Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Console.

Console password* Autogenerated password
 Custom password

 Show password

Require password reset User must create a new password at next sign-in
Users automatically get the [IAMUserChangePassword](#) policy to allow them to change their own password.

* Required [Cancel](#) [Next: Permissions](#) [Made with Tango.us](#)

Looking for language selection? Find it in the new [Unified Settings](#).

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10. Click on "Next: Permissions"

AWS. If you choose only programmatic access, it does NOT prevent users from accessing the console using generated passwords are provided in the last step. [Learn more](#)

Access key - Programmatic access

Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.

Password - AWS Management Console access

Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Console.

Autogenerated password

Custom password

Show password

User must create a new password at next sign-in

Users automatically get the [IAMUserChangePassword](#) policy to allow them to change their own password.

[Cancel](#)
[Next: Permissions](#)

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[Privacy](#)

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11. Click on "Add user to group"

All users

▼ Set permissions



Add user to group



Copy permissions from existing user



Get started with groups

You haven't created any groups yet. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage users' access, or your custom permissions. Get started by creating a group.

[Create group](#)

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12. Choose to "Create group"



Add user to group



Copy permissions from existing user



Attach existing permission directly



Get started with groups

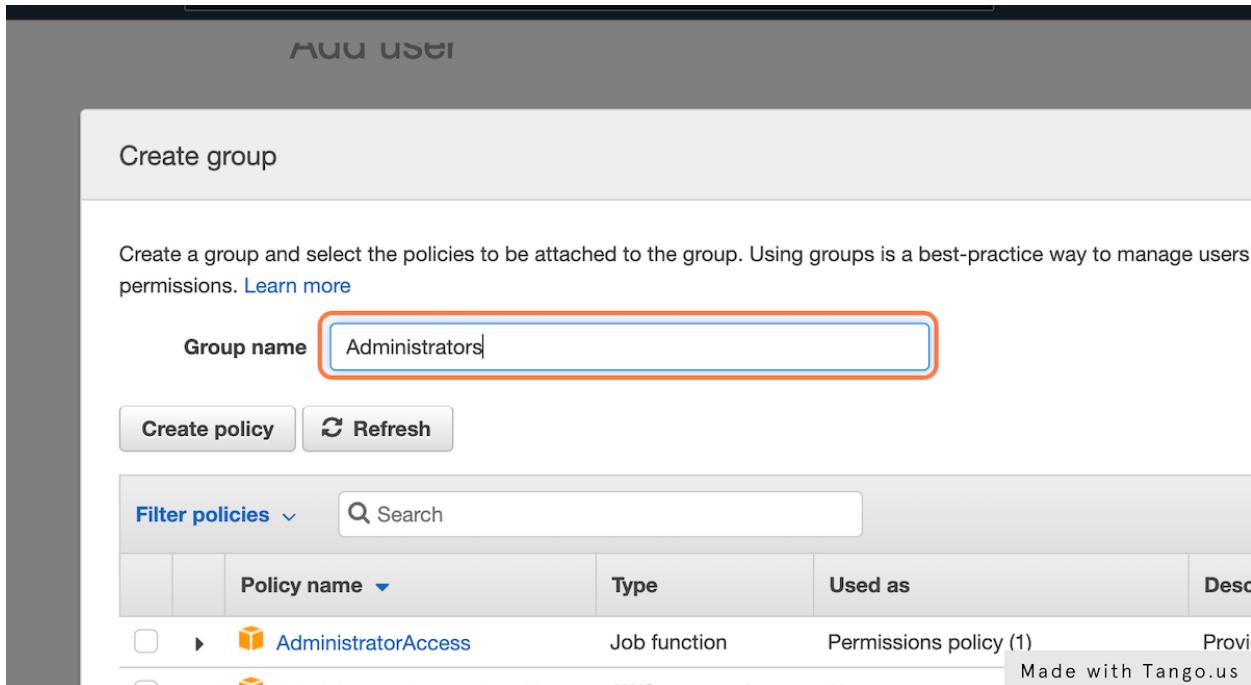
You haven't created any groups yet. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage users' access, or your custom permissions. Get started by creating a group. [Learn more](#)

[Create group](#)

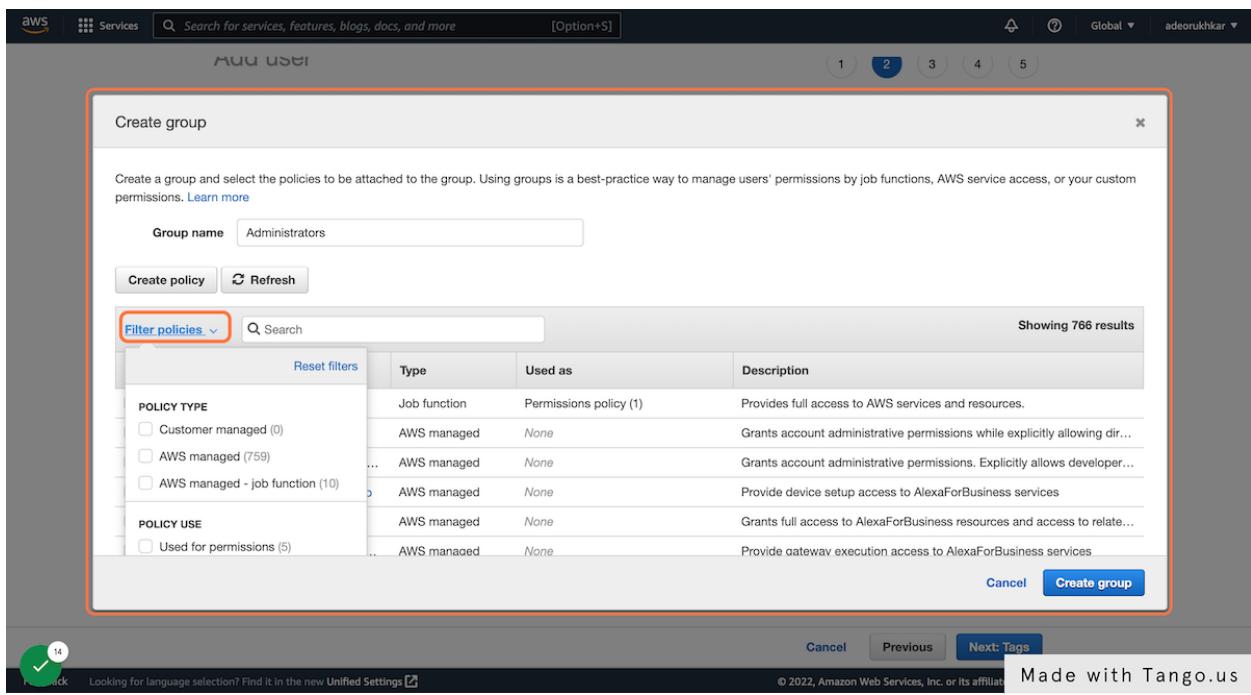
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► Set permissions boundary

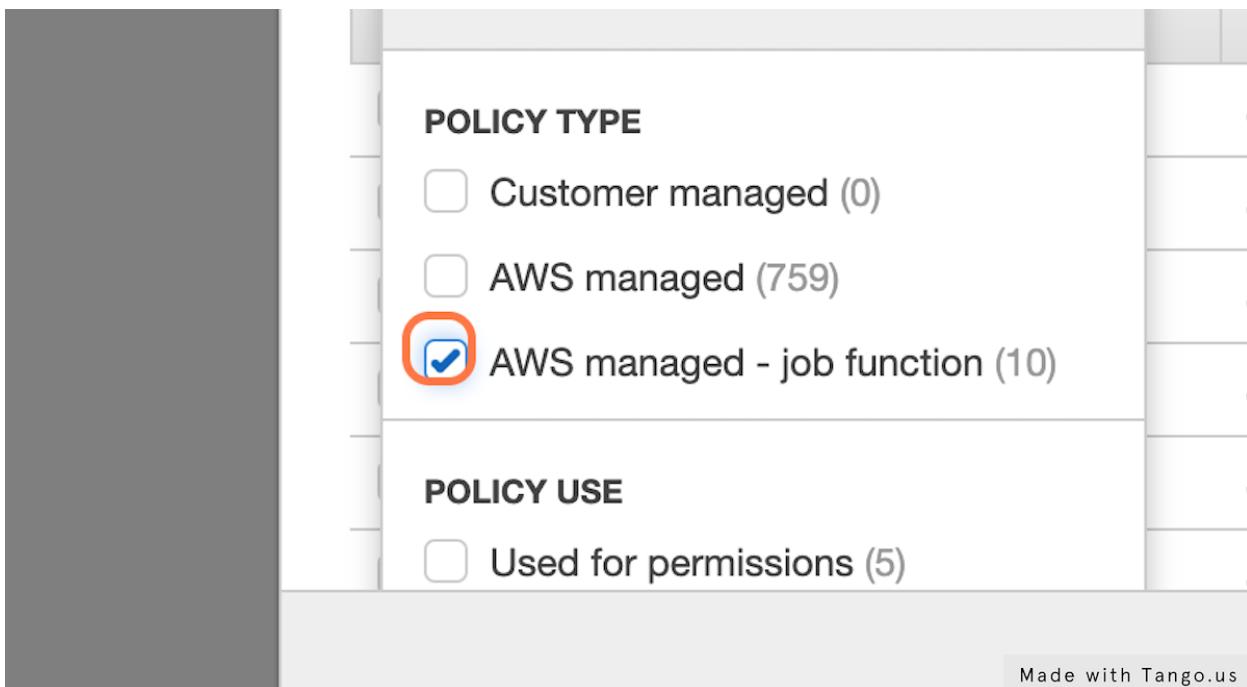
13. Type the group name that user wishes to give. Here we choose "Administrators"



14. Click on Filter policies



15. Check on "AWS managed-job functions" (Choose as per demand of user group)



16. Check the AdministratorAccess block

The screenshot shows the 'Create group' screen in the AWS IAM console. The 'Group name' field is set to 'Administrators'. The 'Policy name' dropdown is set to 'AdministratorAccess', which is highlighted with an orange circle. The 'Create policy' and 'Refresh' buttons are visible. Below the table, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create' buttons. The table displays a single row for the 'AdministratorAccess' policy.

	Policy name	Type	Used as	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AdministratorAccess	Job function	Permissions policy (1)	Provides full access to AWS services and resources.

Create group

Create a group and select the policies to be attached to the group. Using groups is a best-practice way to manage users' permissions by job functions, AWS service access, or your own permissions. [Learn more](#)

Group name Administrators

Create policy Refresh

Filter policies Search Showing 1

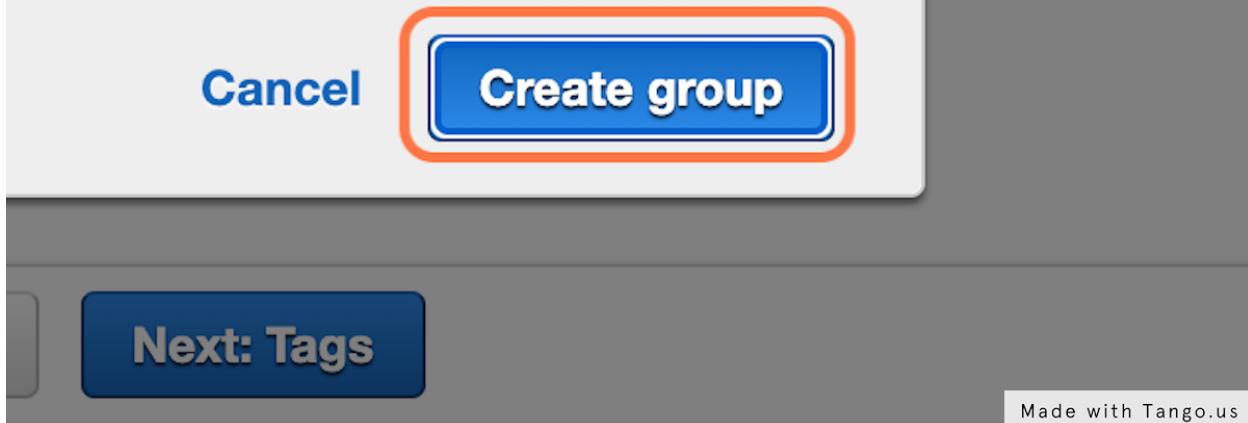
Cancel Create

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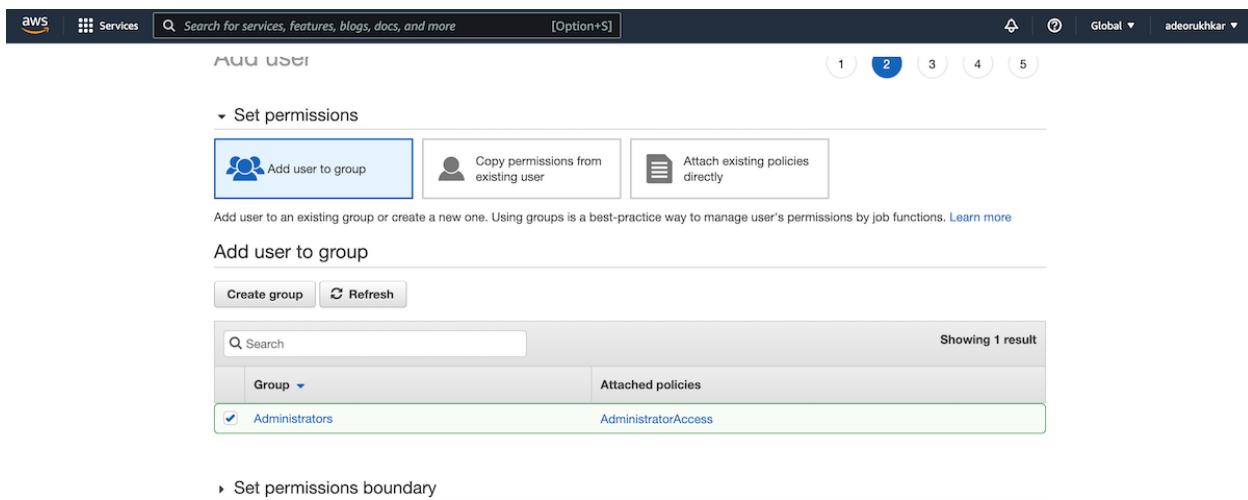
17. Click on Create group

VS services and actions required t...

s and resources. but does not allo...



18. After the group permission is successfully added, click on "Next: Tags"



19. We typed "AdminGroupDev" in the Tags field (TAGS are optional)

Add tags (optional)

IAM tags are key-value pairs you can add to your user. Tags can include user information, such as an email address, or can be descriptive, such as a job title. You can use the tags to organize, track, or control access for this user. [Learn more](#)

Key	Value (optional)	Remove
AdminGroupDev		
Add new key		

You can add 49 more tags.

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20. Click on Next: Review

Add tags (optional)

IAM tags are key-value pairs you can add to your user. Tags can include user information, such as an email address, or can be descriptive, such as a job title. You can use the tags to organize, track, or control access for this user. [Learn more](#)

Key	Value (optional)	Remove
AdminGroupDev		
Add new key		

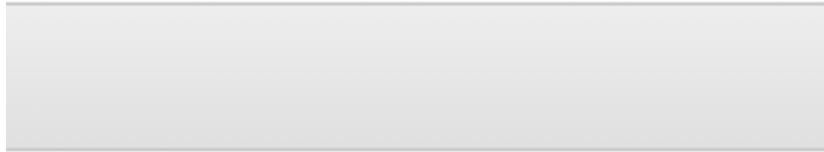
You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel Previous **Next: Review** Made with [Tango.us](#)

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21. Click on Create user



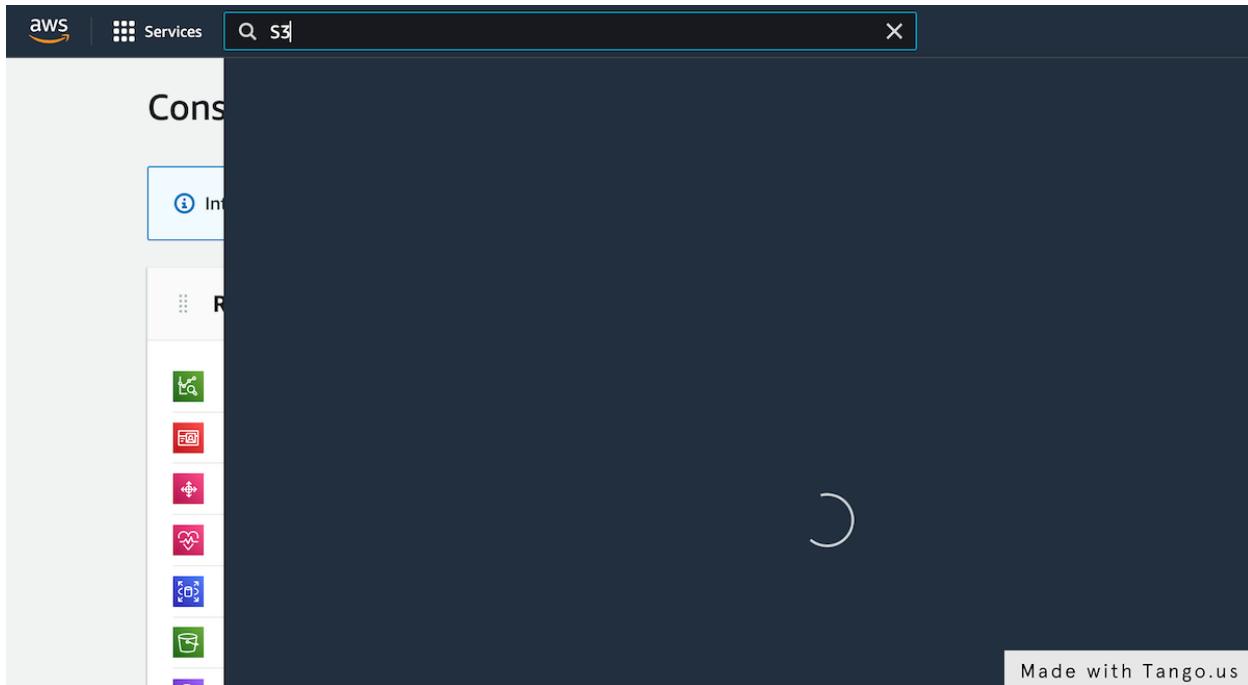
Previous  Create user

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The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console Home page. At the top, there's a search bar with placeholder text "Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more" and a keyboard shortcut "[Option+S]". To the right of the search bar are links for "N. California" and "Administrator @ 1417-3244-8389". Below the search bar, there are three main sections: "Recently visited" (listing AWS Cost Explorer, Directory Service, Control Tower, AWS Health Dashboard, RDS, S3, and Athena), "Welcome to AWS" (with sections for "Getting started with AWS", "Training and certification", and "What's new with AWS?"), and "AWS Health" and "Cost and usage" sections. A message at the top of the main content area says: "Introducing the new widget Recent AWS blog posts. Find it at the bottom of your Console Home." A "View all services" link is also visible.

S3 Workflow with Amazon Web Services(Link Embedded)

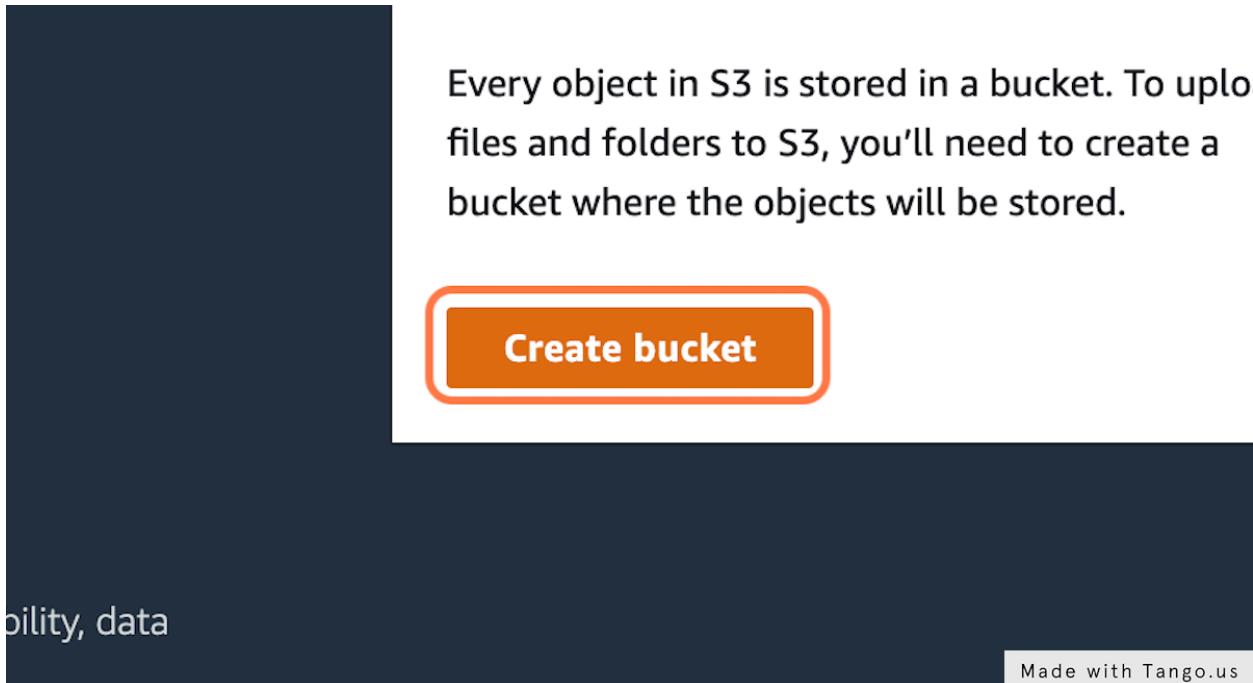
1. In the AWS Management Console type "S3"



2. Click on S3

A screenshot of the AWS S3 service page. The top navigation bar shows the AWS logo and a 'Services' dropdown. The main content area has a heading 'Search results for 'S3'' and a sidebar with various service links. The main content area features a large card for 'S3' with the sub-headline 'Scalable Storage in the Cloud'. Below this are sections for 'Top features' (Buckets, Access points, Batch Operations) and a 'Create bucket' button. At the bottom right of the main content area is a small watermark 'Made with Tango.us'.

3. Click on "Create bucket"



4. Type "awss3tutorialbucketakash" (name has to be unique amongst all S3 buckets globally)

Name can be anything of the user's choice

A screenshot of the 'Create bucket' configuration page. The top navigation bar shows 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket'. The main title is 'Create bucket' with a 'Info' link. Below it, a sub-instruction says 'Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)'. The 'General configuration' section contains fields for 'Bucket name' (containing 'awss3tutorialbucket'), 'AWS Region' (set to 'US West (N. California) us-west-1'), and a 'Copy settings from existing bucket - optional' section with a 'Choose bucket' button. At the bottom of the configuration section, there is a 'Object Ownership' dropdown menu. In the bottom right corner of the configuration area, there is a small grey box containing the text 'Made with Tango.us'.

5. Select region. Here we click on "US West (N. California) us-west-1"

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

General configuration

Bucket name

Bucket name must be globally unique and must not contain spaces or uppercase letters. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

AWS Region

US West (N. California) us-west-1

United States

US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

US East (Ohio) us-east-2

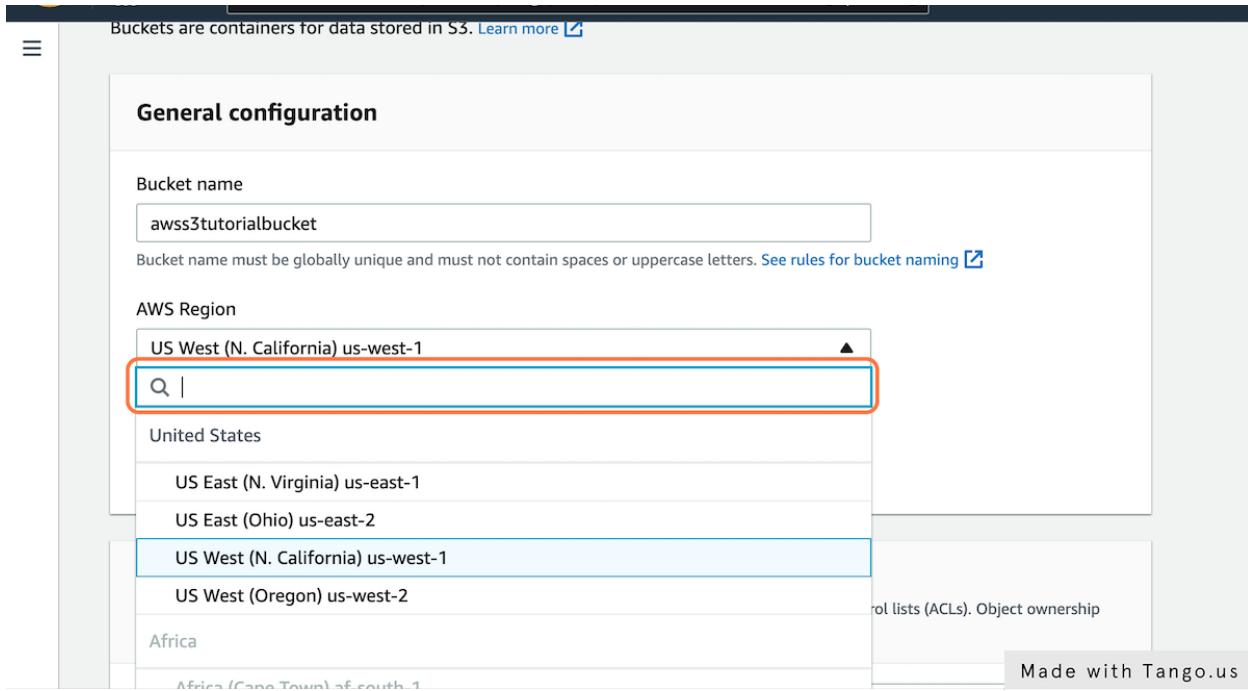
US West (N. California) us-west-1

US West (Oregon) us-west-2

Africa

Africa (Cape Town) af-south-1

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6. Click on Block all public access to make sure it is checked (Changes can be made according to requirement)

aws Services [Option+S] Global

Object Ownership

Bucket owner enforced

Block Public Access settings for this bucket

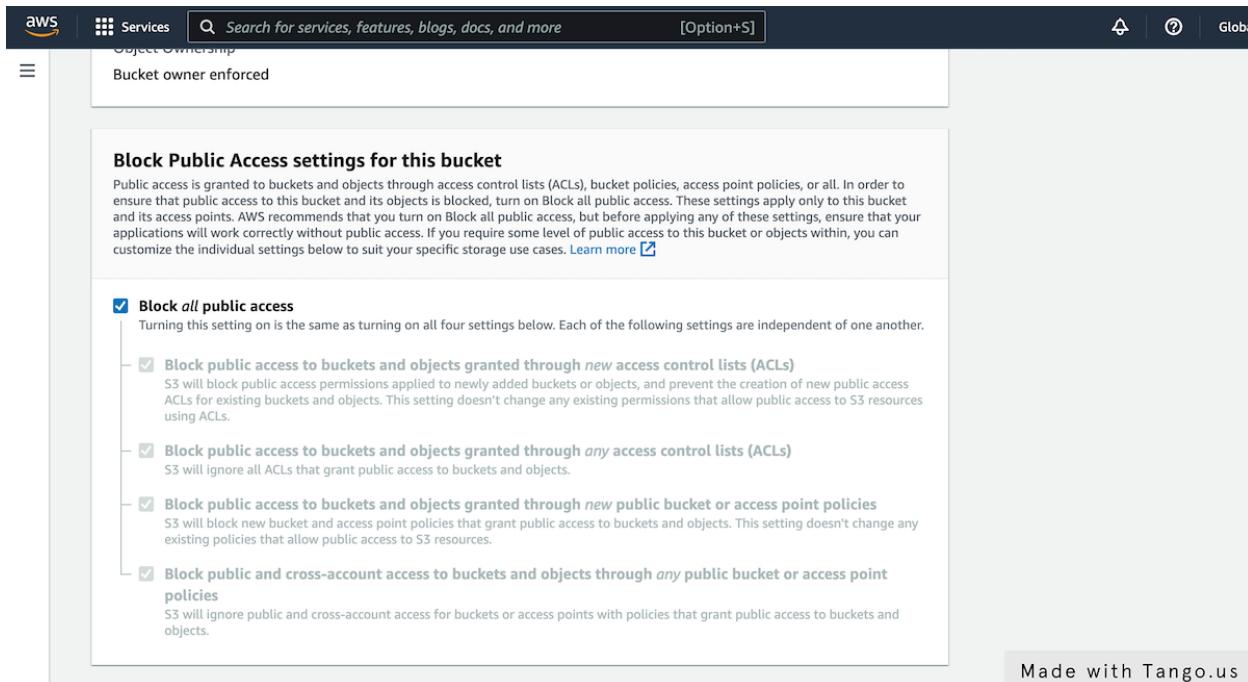
Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to this bucket or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Block all public access

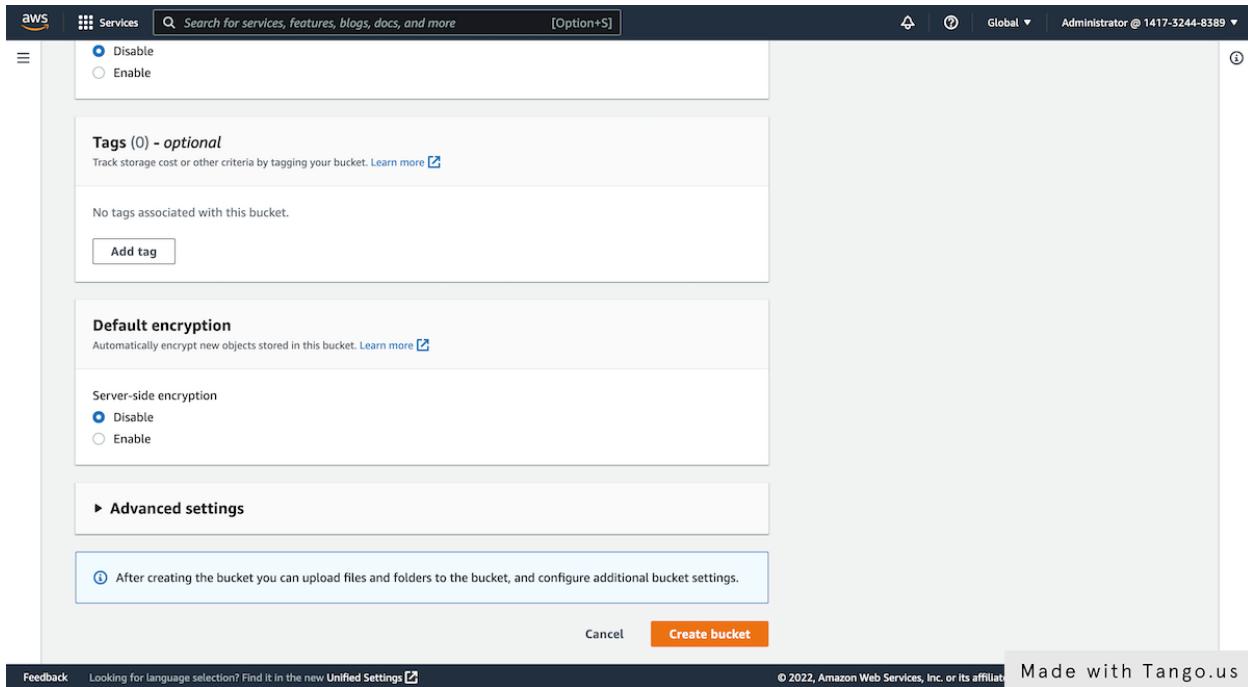
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

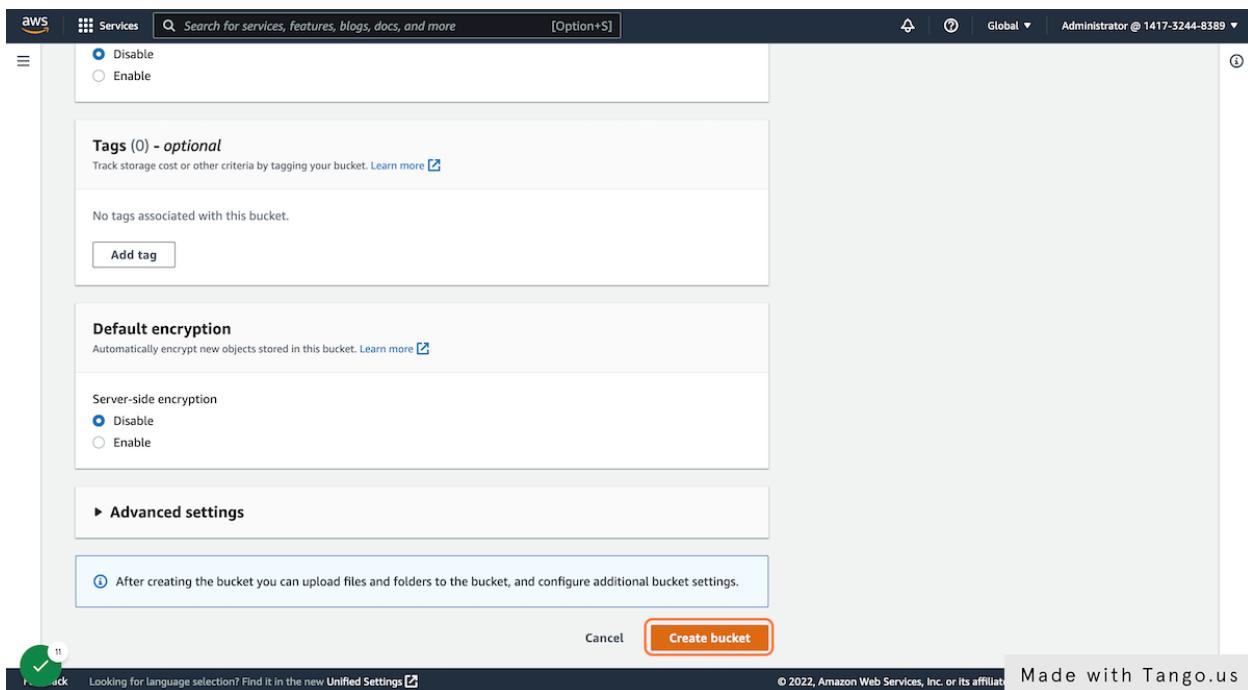
Made with Tango.us



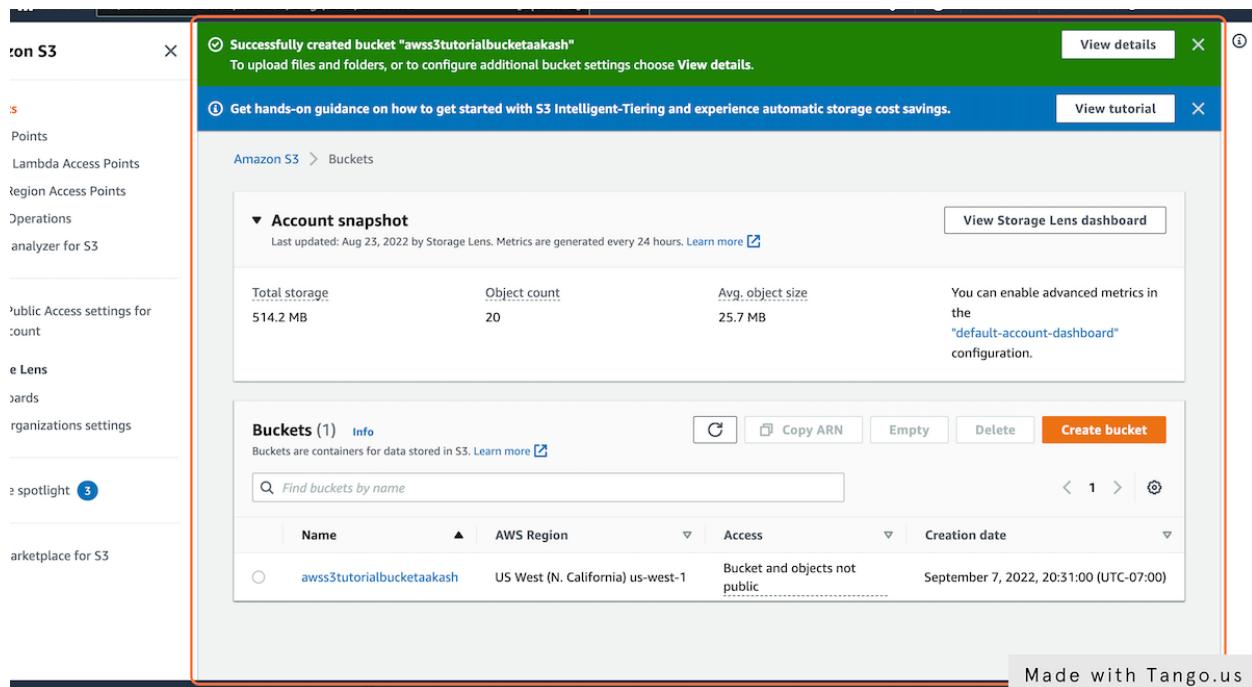
7. For this workflow, lets keep the Default Encryption:DISABLED



8. Click on Create bucket

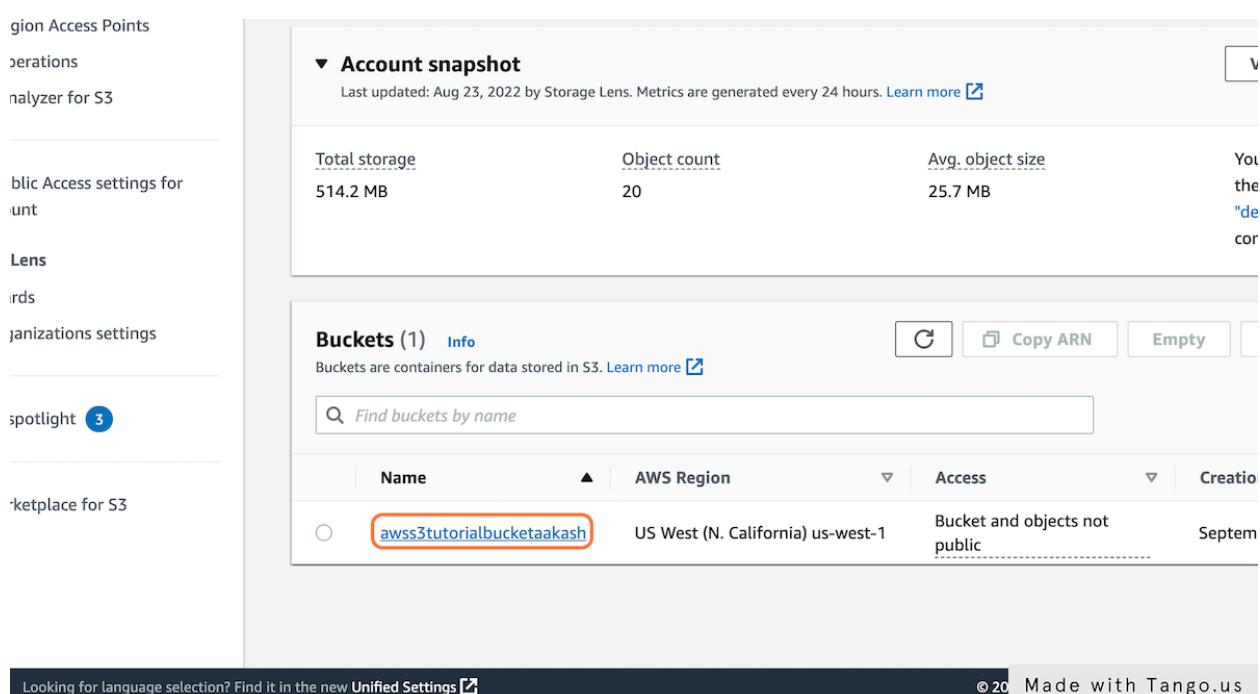


9. Successfully created bucket "awss3tutorialbucketakash"



10. Next Step: Adding an object to the bucket created

11. Click on "awss3tutorialbucketakash"



12. User will be able to see all objects and folders in the S3 bucket(if any exist)

Objects (0)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

[C](#) [Copy S3 URI](#) [Copy URL](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Delete](#) [Actions](#) [Create folder](#)

[Upload](#)

Find objects by prefix

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
No objects				
You don't have any objects in this bucket.				
Upload				

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13. Click on Upload

aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Option+S]

Amazon S3 [View tutorial](#) [Get hands-on guidance on how to get started with S3 Intelligent-Tiering and experience automatic storage cost savings.](#)

Buckets Access Points Object Lambda Access Points Multi-Region Access Points Batch Operations Access analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens Dashboards AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 3

AWS Marketplace for S3

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14. Click on Add files

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 'Upload' interface. At the top, there's a search bar and a navigation path: 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > awss3tutorialbucketakash > Upload'. Below the path is a section titled 'Upload' with a 'Info' link. A note says: 'Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 REST API. Learn more'.

In the main area, there's a large dashed box labeled 'Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files, or Add folders.' Below this is a table titled 'Files and folders (0)' with a single row: 'No files or folders'. Underneath the table, it says 'You have not chosen any files or folders to upload.' There are 'Remove', 'Add files', and 'Add folder' buttons at the top of the table.

Below the table is a 'Destination' section with a dropdown menu set to 's3://awss3tutorialbucketakash'. The footer includes 'Feedback', 'Unified Settings', '© 2022, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates', and 'Made with Tango.us'.

15. Select file(s) you wish to upload to the S3 bucket

16. Here, we selected "Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf" from file upload menu

This screenshot shows the same AWS S3 'Upload' interface after a file has been selected. The 'Files and folders' table now shows one item: 'Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf' (1 Total, 185.0 KB). The 'Add files' and 'Add folder' buttons are still present at the top of the table.

The 'Destination' section remains the same, set to 's3://awss3tutorialbucketakash'. In the bottom right corner of the interface, there's a 'Destination details' section with a note: 'Bucket settings that impact new objects stored in the specified destination.'

The footer includes 'Feedback', 'Unified Settings', '© 2022, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates', and 'Made with Tango.us'.

17. Once all the chose files appear in the "Files and folders" section, Click on Upload

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links for services and global settings. Below the search bar is a large dashed box labeled "Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files, or Add folders." To the right of this box are three buttons: "Remove", "Add files", and "Add folder". Underneath this is a table titled "Files and folders (1 Total, 185.0 KB)". The table lists one file: "Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf" with a size of "185.0 KB". Below the table are sections for "Destination" and "Permissions". The "Destination" section shows the path "s3://awss3tutorialbucketakash". The "Permissions" section indicates "Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts". At the bottom right of the main area are "Cancel" and "Upload" buttons, with "Upload" being highlighted with an orange border.

18. The file upload status will appear on the screen

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console after the upload has completed. A green header bar at the top says "Upload succeeded" and "View details below.". Below this is a modal window titled "Upload: status". Inside the modal, there's a summary table with two rows: "Destination" (s3://awss3tutorialbucketakash) and "Succeeded" (1 file, 185.0 KB (100.00%)). There are also "Failed" and "0 files, 0 B (0%)" entries. At the bottom of the modal is a table titled "Files and folders (1 Total, 185.0 KB)". This table lists the uploaded file: "Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf" with a size of "185.0 KB" and a status of "Succeeded". The "Configuration" tab is also visible at the bottom of the modal. The footer of the page includes a note about language selection and the copyright notice "© 2022, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates".

19. Next Step: Downloading an object from the S3 bucket

20. Click on "awss3tutorialbucketakash"

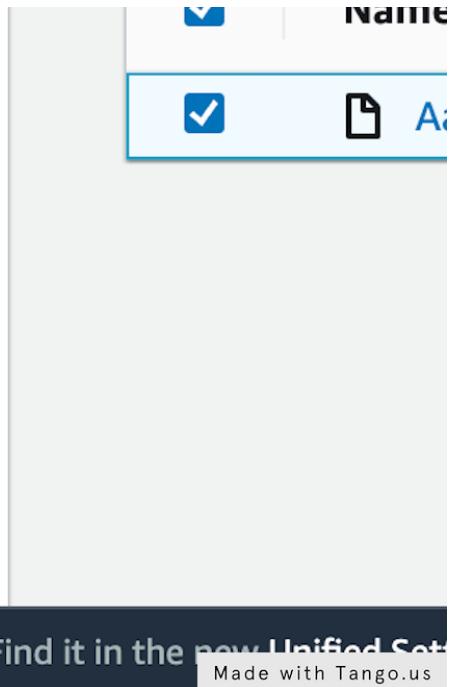
The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Buckets list interface. At the top, there's a search bar labeled 'Find buckets by name'. Below it is a table with two columns: 'Name' and 'AWS Region'. A single row is visible, representing the bucket 'awss3tutorialbucketakash', which is highlighted with a red border around its entire row. To the right of the bucket name, the AWS Region is listed as 'US West (N. California) us-w'. The bottom right corner of the interface has a watermark that says 'Made with Tango.us'.

21. Click on the checkbox of the file you wish to download

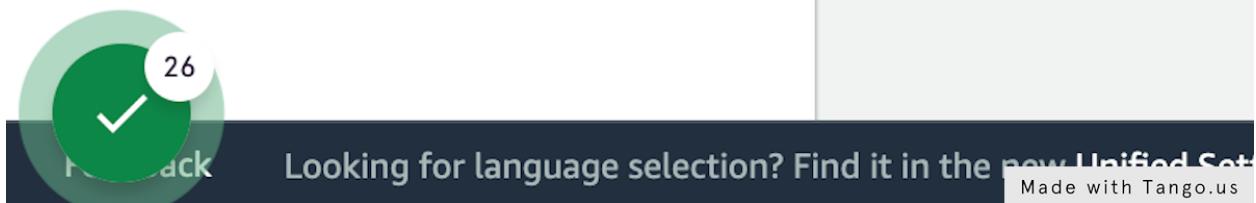
The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Objects list interface. At the top, there are three buttons: 'Copy S3 URI', 'Copy URL', and 'Upload'. Below them is a search bar labeled 'Find objects by prefix'. The main area displays a table with a single row. The first column contains a checkbox, which is checked and highlighted with a red square. The second column contains the file name 'Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf'. The bottom right corner of the interface has a watermark that says 'Made with Tango.us'.

22. Click on "Download". After that, select the location you want to download the file on(here local machine), and then hit download

Feature spotlight



► AWS Marketplace for S3



23. Next Step: Creating a folder in S3

24. Click on awss3tutorialbucketakash

A screenshot of the AWS S3 Buckets list. The title 'Buckets (1) Info' is at the top. A sub-header says 'Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. Learn more'. Below is a search bar 'Find buckets by name'. A table lists one bucket: 'awss3tutorialbucketakash' (selected and highlighted with a red border), located in 'US West (N. California)' with the ID 'us-w'. A note 'Made with Tango.us' is at the bottom right.

25. Once inside the bucket, Click on "Create folder"

Get hands-on guidance on how to get started with S3 Intelligent-Tiering and experience automatic storage cost savings.

View tutorial

Objects (1)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Actions ▾ Create folder

Upload

Find objects by prefix

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf	pdf	September 7, 2022, 20:34:40 (UTC-07:00)	185.0 KB	Standard

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26. Type the folder name you wish to give your S3 folder. Here we typed "Resume-bundle"

Your bucket policy might block folder creation
If your bucket policy prevents uploading objects without specific tags, metadata, or access control list (ACL) grantees, you will not be able to create a folder using this configuration. Instead, you can use the [upload configuration](#) to upload an empty folder and specify the appropriate settings.

Folder

Folder name

Resume-bundle /

Folder names can't contain "/". See rules for naming

Server-side encryption

The following settings apply only to the new folder object and not to the objects contained within it.

Server-side encryption

Made with Tango.us

27. Click on "Create folder"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 service page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like Buckets, Storage Lens, and Feature spotlight. The main area has a blue header bar with a message about Intelligent-Tiering and cost savings. Below it, a box warns that bucket policies might block folder creation. The 'Folder' section is active, showing a 'Folder name' input field containing 'Resume-bundle' followed by a slash. A note says folder names can't contain '/'. Under 'Server-side encryption', there's a note that settings apply only to the folder object itself. It shows two radio buttons: 'Disable' (selected) and 'Enable'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create folder' buttons. The status bar at the bottom includes a user icon, language selection, and a 'Made with Tango.us' watermark.

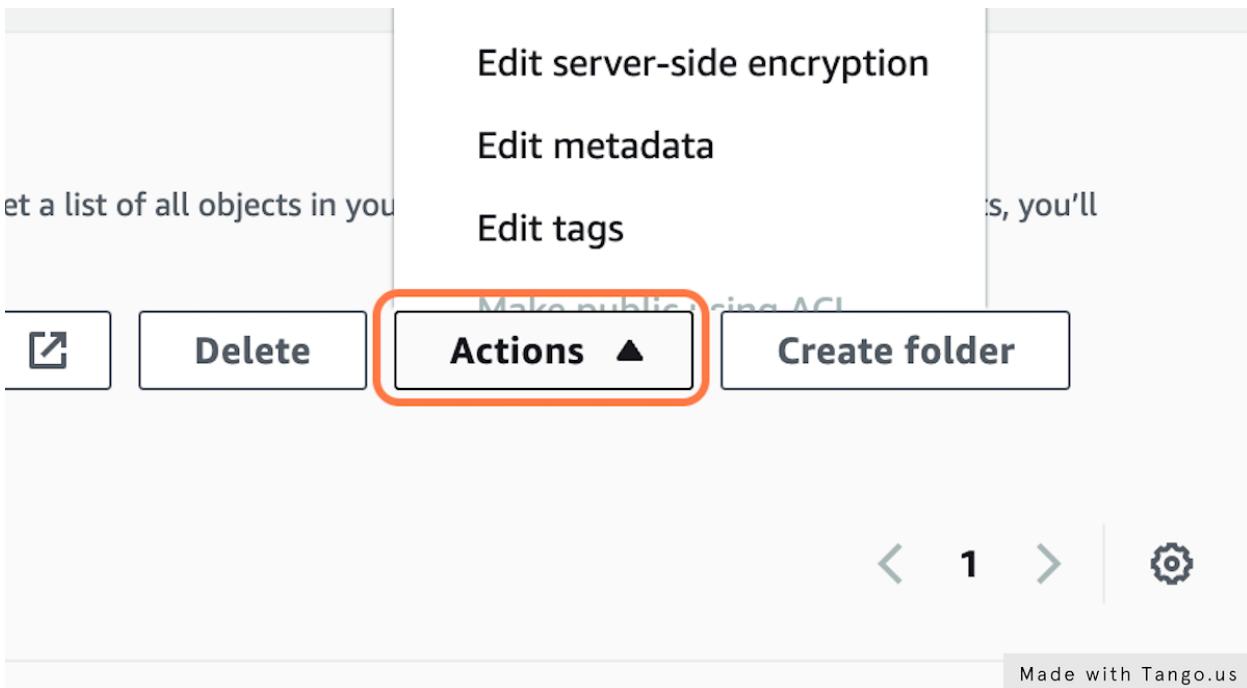
28. The folder will successfully appear in the bucket

29. Copying contents from one location to another in S3 buckets

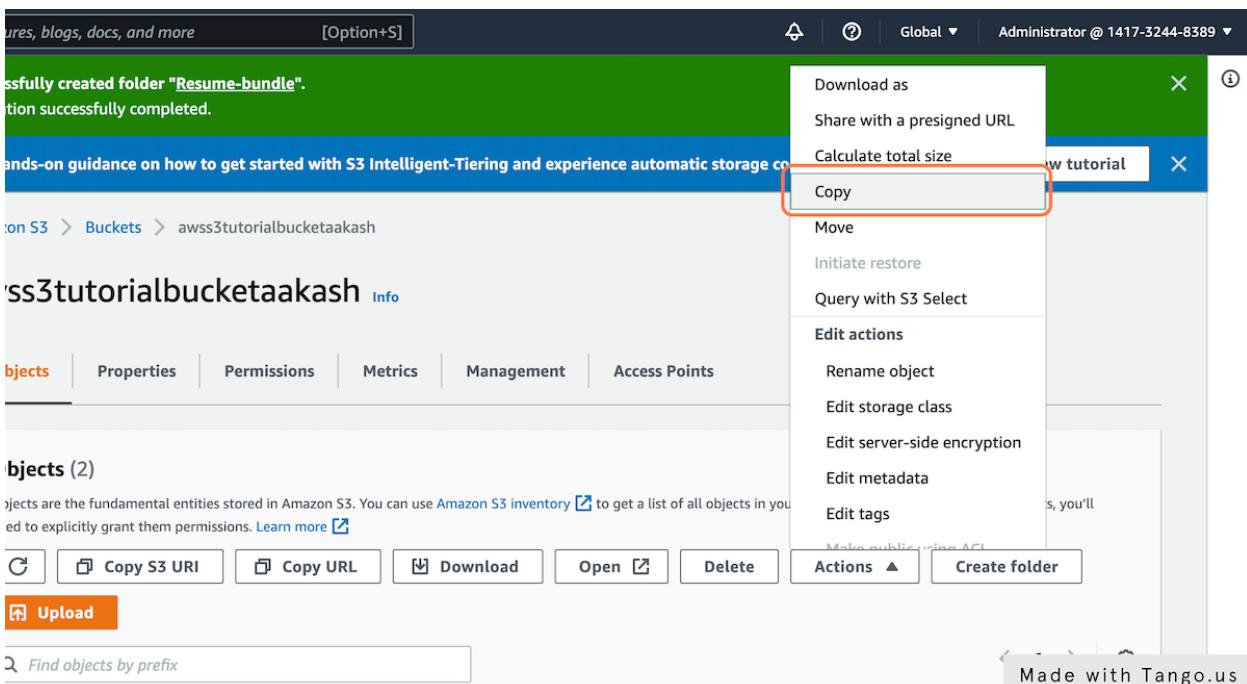
30. Once inside the S3 bucket, Check the object that you wish to copy to a folder. Here, we chose "Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 service page with the 'Buckets' section selected. A green success message at the top says 'Successfully created folder "Resume-bundle". Operation successfully completed.' Below it is a blue header bar with a message about Intelligent-Tiering. The main area shows the 'awss3tutorialbucketakash' bucket details. The 'Objects' tab is active, displaying a table of objects. There are two entries: 'Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf' (pdf file, 185.0 KB, Standard storage class) and 'Resume-bundle/' (Folder). The 'Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf' row has a checked checkbox. At the bottom right are navigation buttons and a 'Made with Tango.us' watermark.

31. Click on Actions



32. Click on Copy



33. A new window prompt will open with a few actions. Click on Browse S3

Get hands-on guidance on how to get started with S3 Intelligent-Tiering and experience automatic storage cost savings.

- Objects encrypted with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C) will fail to be copied using the S3 console. To copy objects encrypted with SSE-C, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API.
- If the bucket you are copying objects from uses the bucket owner enforced setting for S3 Object Ownership, object ACLs will not be copied to the specified destination.
- If you want to copy objects to a bucket that uses the bucket owner enforced setting for S3 Object Ownership, you'll need to ensure that the source bucket also uses the bucket owner enforced setting or object ACL grants to other AWS accounts and groups have been removed.

Learn more [View tutorial](#) [X](#) [Help](#)

Destination

Destination type

Bucket

Access Point

Destination

s3://(bucket-name)/(prefix/)

Format: s3://(bucket-name)/(prefix/)

View [Browse S3](#)

Destination bucket name

-

Destination prefix

-

Destination details

The following bucket settings impact new objects stored in the specified destination.

Looking for language selection? Find it in the new [Unified Settings](#)

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34. Check the folder/location you wish to copy the object to. Here we choose "Resume-bundle" created earlier

	Storage class	Size	Last modified
resume.pdf	Standard	185.0 KB	September 7, 2022, 20:34:40

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35. Click on "Choose destination"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with a modal window titled "Destination". The modal lists objects in the "awss3tutorialbucketakash" bucket. The "Choose destination" button is highlighted with a red box.

36. Finally, Click on "Copy"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with a modal window titled "Copy". The modal displays object details and checksum options. The "Copy" button is highlighted with a red box.

37. The object copy progress will be prompted

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Copy Status page. At the top, there's a green banner with the message "Successfully copied objects" and a link to "View details below. To view successfully copied objects, go to the specified destination." Below the banner, there's a blue bar with the text "Get hands-on guidance on how to get started with S3 Intelligent-Tiering and experience automatic storage cost savings." and a "View tutorial" button. The main content area has a title "Copy status" and a note: "The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page." Under "Summary", it shows "Source: s3://awss3tutorialbucketakash", "Successfully copied: 1 object, 185.0 KB", and "Failed to copy: 0 objects". There are two tabs: "Failed to copy" (which is selected) and "Configuration". Under "Failed to copy", it says "(0)" and "No objects failed to copy." The bottom of the page includes a footer with language selection, copyright information (© 2022, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates), and a "Made with Tango.us" watermark.

38. Deleting an object/folder from an S3 bucket

39. Click on "awss3tutorialbucketakash"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Buckets page. The title is "Buckets (1) Info". A sub-header states: "Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. Learn more" with a link icon. Below is a search bar labeled "Find buckets by name". The main table lists one bucket: "Name" (awss3tutorialbucketakash) and "AWS Region" (US West (N. California) us-w). The bucket name "awss3tutorialbucketakash" is highlighted with a red oval. The bottom right corner has a "Made with Tango.us" watermark.

40. Check the Check box of the object/folder you wish to delete

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 Inventory](#) to get a list of all objects you need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

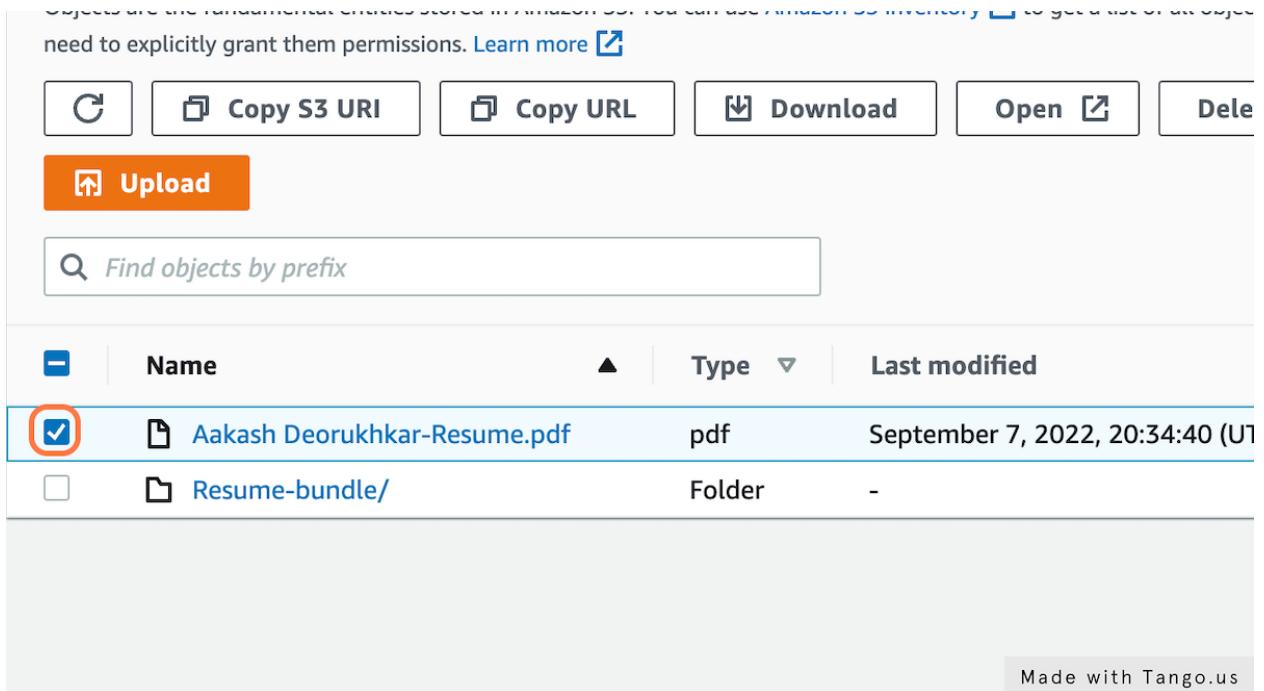
C **Copy S3 URI** **Copy URL** **Download** **Open** **Delete**

Upload

Find objects by prefix

Name	Type	Last modified
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf	pdf	September 7, 2022, 20:34:40 (UTC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Resume-bundle/	Folder	-

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41. Click on Delete

WS Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Option+S]

Amazon S3 Global Administrator @ 1417-3244-8389

Buckets Info

Access Points
Object Lambda Access Points
Multi-Region Access Points
Batch Operations
Access analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens
Dashboards
AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 3

AWS Marketplace for S3

Amazon S3 > Buckets > awss3tutorialbucketakash

awss3tutorialbucketakash Info

Objects Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access Points

Objects (2)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 Inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

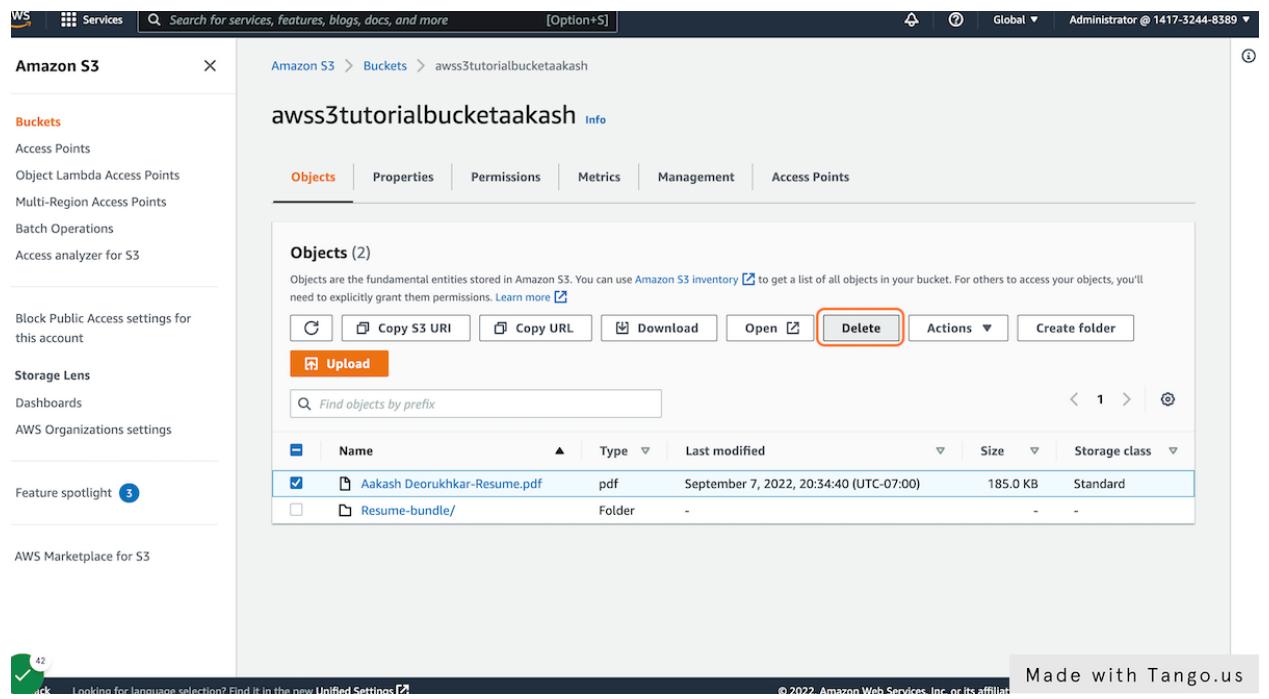
C **Copy S3 URI** **Copy URL** **Download** **Open** **Delete** **Actions** **Create folder**

Upload

Find objects by prefix

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aakash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf	pdf	September 7, 2022, 20:34:40 (UTC-07:00)	185.0 KB	Standard
<input type="checkbox"/> Resume-bundle/	Folder	-	-	-

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42. Type "permanently delete"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 'Delete objects' interface. At the top, there's a warning message about deleting objects from a folder. Below it, the 'Specified objects' section lists a single file: 'Akash Deorukhkar-Resume.pdf' (pdf, 185.0 KB). A large orange box highlights the 'Permanently delete objects?' confirmation dialog. This dialog contains a text input field with the placeholder 'To confirm deletion, type *permanently delete* in the text input field.' and the text 'permanently delete' entered. At the bottom right of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'Delete objects' buttons.

43. Click on "Delete objects"

This screenshot shows the same AWS S3 'Delete objects' interface as the previous one, but with a status message 'Object deleted' displayed prominently at the top. The rest of the page remains the same, showing the single object for deletion and the confirmation dialog.

44. The status of the delete will be prompted

Successfully deleted objects
View details below.

Delete objects: status

The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary

Source	Successfully deleted	Failed to delete
s3://awss3tutorialbucketakash	1 object, 185.0 KB	0 objects

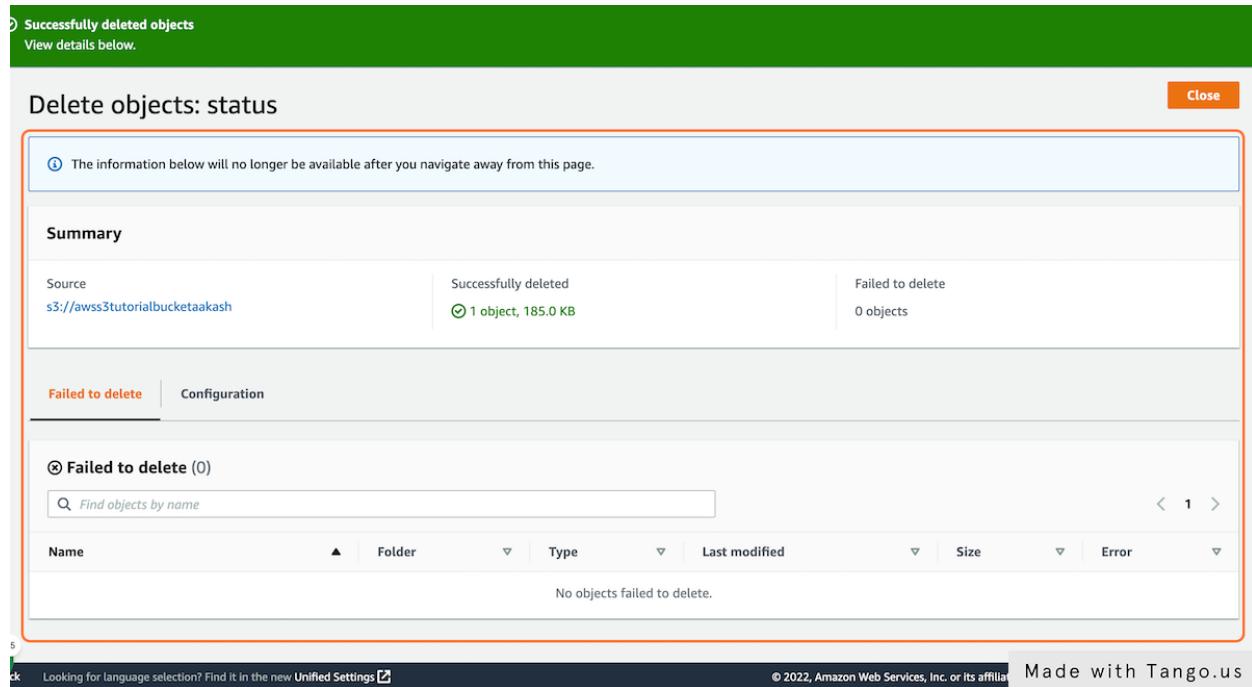
Failed to delete Configuration

Failed to delete (0)

Name	Folder	Type	Last modified	Size	Error
No objects failed to delete.					

Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings [Edit](#)

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45. Next Step: Emptying a bucket (All buckets need to be emptied before deleting)

46. Check the S3 bucket that you wish to empty

Buckets

- Access Points
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- Access analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens

- Dashboards
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight [3](#)

AWS Marketplace for S3

Account snapshot

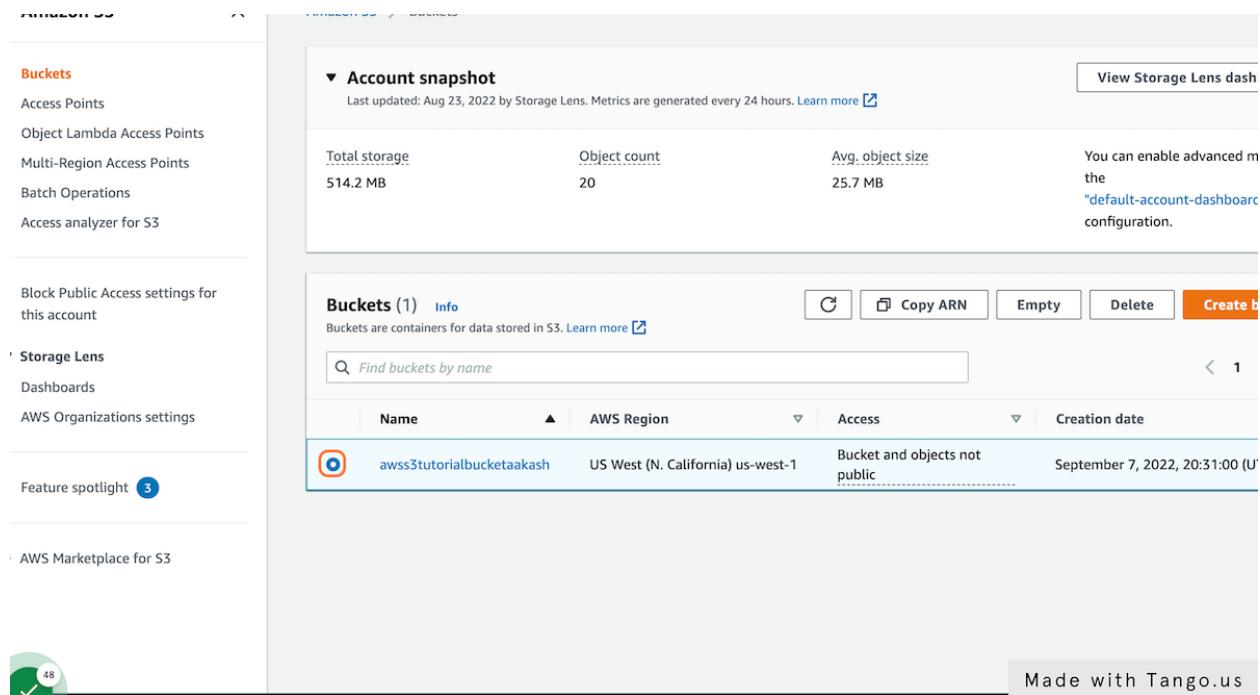
Total storage: 514.2 MB Object count: 20 Avg. object size: 25.7 MB

Buckets (1) [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
awss3tutorialbucketakash	US West (N. California) us-west-1	Bucket and objects not public	September 7, 2022, 20:31:00 (UTC)

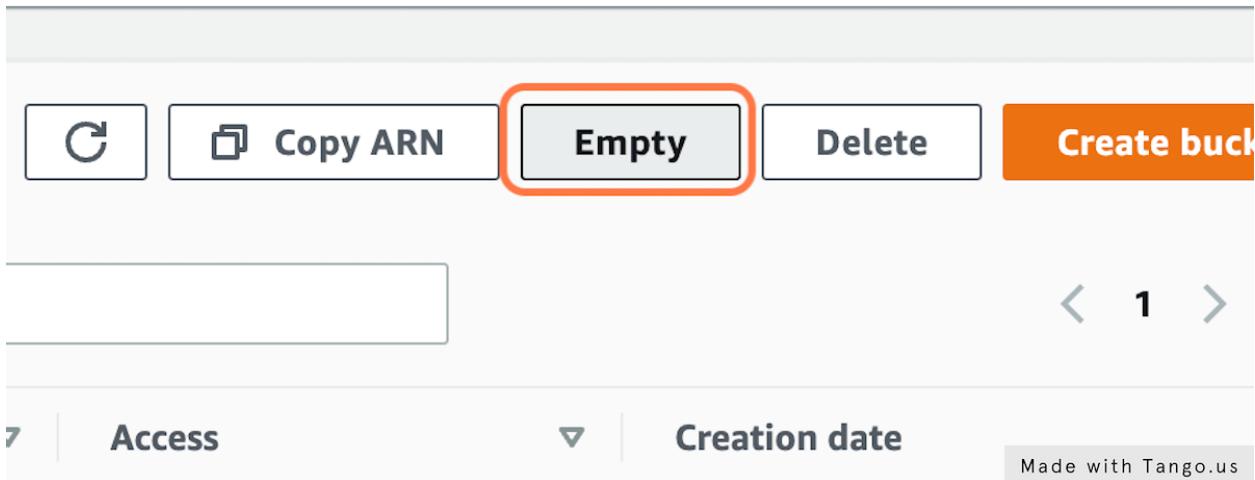
Made with Tango.us



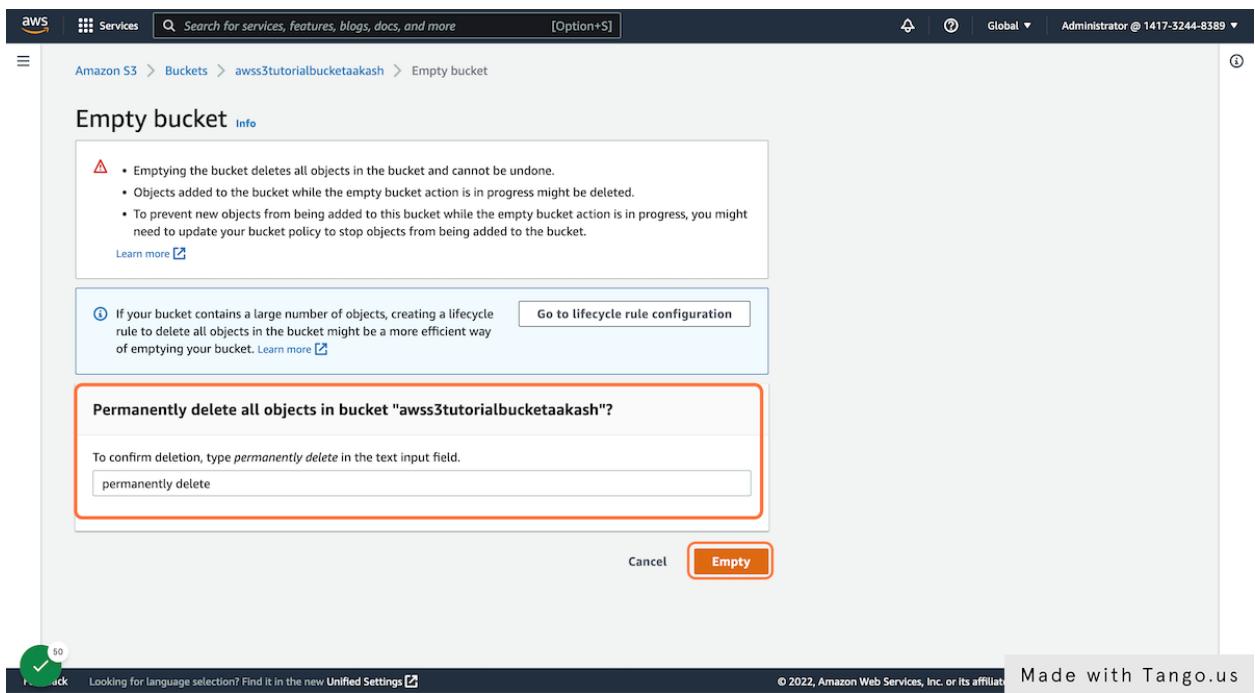
47. Once selected, Click on "Empty" from the options available

25.7 MB

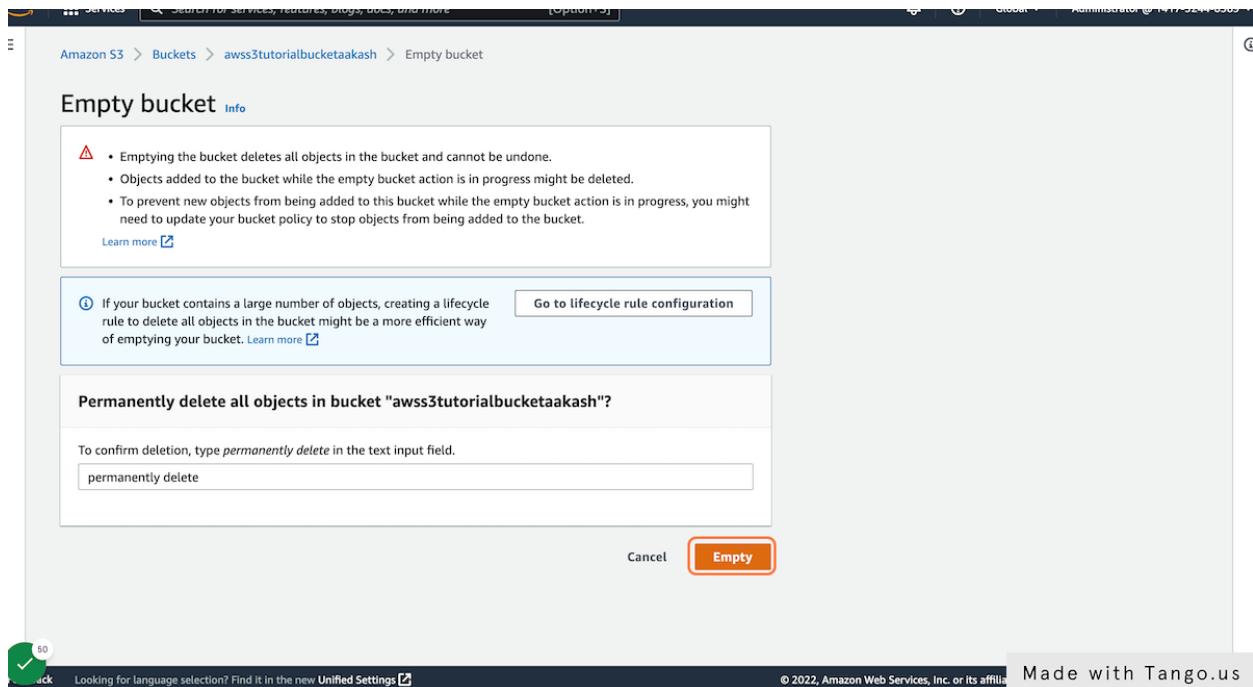
the
"default-account-dashboard"
configuration.



48. Type "permanently delete" in the prompt



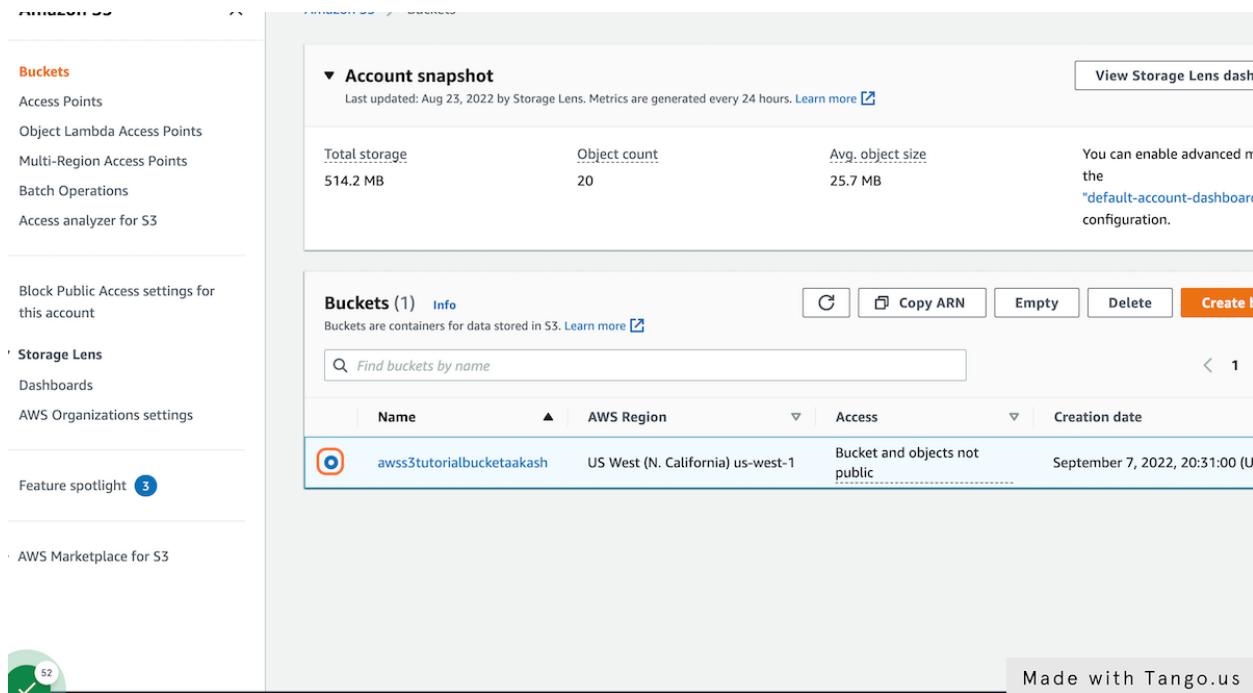
49. Click on Empty



50. The bucket will be successfully emptied

51. Next Step: Permanently deleting a bucket

52. Choose the bucket you wish to permanently delete



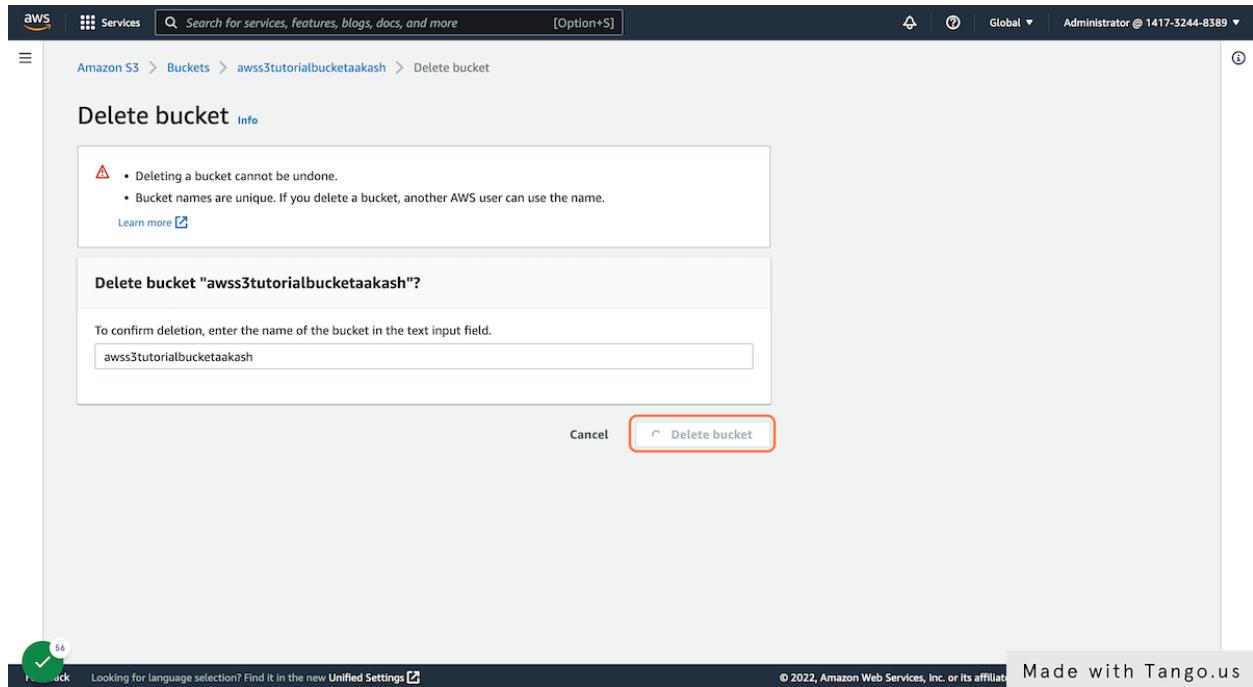
53. Click on Delete from the options available

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'Buckets', 'Access Points', 'Object Lambda Access Points', etc. The main area shows an 'Account snapshot' with metrics: Total storage (514.2 MB), Object count (20), and Avg. object size (25.7 MB). Below this is a table titled 'Buckets (1)'. The table has columns: Name, AWS Region, Access, and Creation date. It lists one bucket: 'awss3tutorialbucketakash' (US West (N. California) us-west-1, Bucket and objects not public, September 7, 2022, 20:31:00 (UTC-07:00)). The 'Delete' button in the table header is highlighted with a red box.

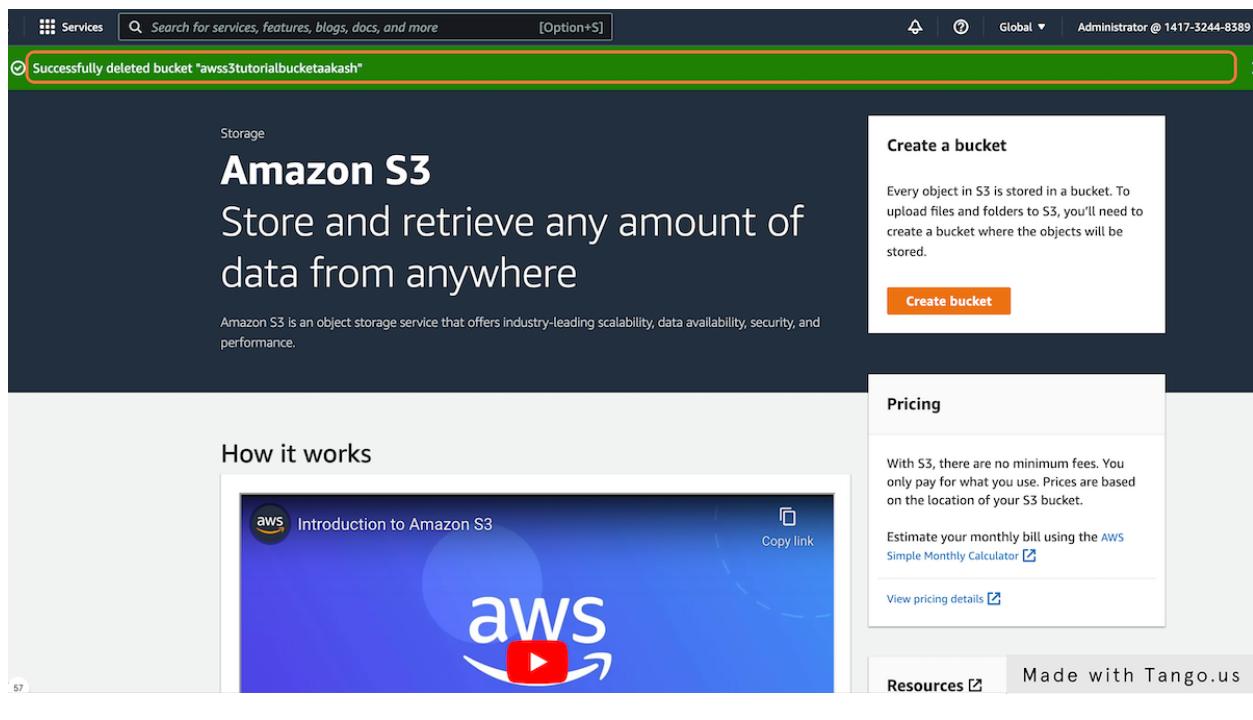
54. Type the name of the S3 bucket for safety purposes. Here we type "awss3tutorialbucketakash"

The screenshot shows a 'Delete bucket' dialog. It starts with a warning message: '⚠ Deleting a bucket cannot be undone.' followed by 'Bucket names are unique. If you delete a bucket, another AWS user can use the name.' A 'Learn more' link is below. The next section asks 'Delete bucket "awss3tutorialbucketakash"?'. It says 'To confirm deletion, enter the name of the bucket in the text input field.' A text input field contains 'awss3tutorialbucketakash'. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Delete bucket' buttons. A 'Made with Tango.us' watermark is at the bottom right.

55. Click on "Delete bucket" (Remember, Delete bucket cannot be undone unless backup has been taken)



56. Delete bucket status will be prompted



Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/setting-up-s3.html#create-an-iam-user-gsg>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/creating-bucket.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/uploading-an-object-bucket.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/accessing-an-object.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/copying-an-object.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/deleting-object-bucket.html>

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/use-cases-of-s3-intelligent-tiering/>

<https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/aws-tutorial/aws-s3>