

Steps:

1) Expand the drop down of services tab on the console and select s3 under the storage category.

2) Note on the region on the righthand corner is global which means that you can view buckets in all regions from the same page.

3) Click on create bucket and enter a valid name for the bucket.

Hint: Bucket names must be between 3 and 63 characters long and can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, or hyphens. They must also be unique across all of Amazon S3, regardless of account or region, and cannot be changed after the bucket is created. As you enter a bucket name, a help box displays showing any violations of the naming rules. Refer to the Additional Resources section at the end of the lab for links to more information

4) Leave Region at its default value

Selecting a particular region allows you to optimize latency, minimize costs, or address regulatory requirements. Objects stored in a region never leave that region unless you explicitly transfer them to another region.

5) On the configure options screen, make note of the available options. Choose Learn more next to each option for additional information

6) Choose Next

By default, new S3 buckets and the objects within them are not publicly accessible. You must specifically enable public access, and can do so on this screen when creating a new bucket.

7) Choose Next

Review the settings and choose Create Bucket.

8) In the S3 Management Console, choose the bucket that you created in the step above

9) Choose Upload

This launches an upload wizard that assists you in uploading files. Use this wizard to upload files either by selecting them from a file chooser or by dragging them to the S3 window.

10) Choose Add files

Upload any image from your computer

11) Choose Upload

After your file has been uploaded, it will be displayed in the bucket. If the file does not display in the bucket within a few seconds of uploading it, you may need to choose the refresh button at the top-right.

This file is stored in the S3 Standard storage class.

12) Choose the Upload option

Upload a different image from your computer

13) Click on Next this time

14) Click on next

15) Change the storage class that you require

Note the chart that shows the storage class and its details.

16) Select upload

The object has been uploaded in that particular storage class

Using a lifecycle policy, you can change the storage class of the objects after a specified time

17) Select Management Tab

18) Select Lifecycle and Add lifecycle rule.

19) Give the rule a name.

If you want to create a rule only for few objects that start with a prefix or have a tag, you can specify it the add filter section.

20) You can export the current version or previous version of the object as well.

Select current version

21) Select add transition. Choose the storage class that you want to send data to.

Specify the number of days

The days after creation specifies that after the mentioned period, data will be sent to storage class specified.

22) click Next

23) You can even configure expiration of the objects. You can specify the number of days after which the data will be deleted.

24) Click on next and save to enable the lifecycle rule.