

\* S3: Amazon Simple Storage Service is a massively scalable storage service based on object storage technology. It provides a very high level of durability, with high availability & high performance. Data can be accessed from anywhere via the Internet, through the Amazon console & the powerful S3 API.

S3 storage provides the following key features:-

- i) Buckets - data is stored in buckets. Each bucket can store an unlimited amount of unstructured data.
- ii) Elastic Scalability - S3 has no storage limit. Individual objects can be upto 5TB in size.
- iii) Flexible data structure - each object is identified using a unique key, and you can use metadata to flexibly organize data.
- iv) Downloading data - easily share data with anyone inside or outside your organisation & enable them to download data over the Internet.
- v) Permissions - assign permissions at the bucket or object level to ensure only authorized users can access data.
- vi) APIs - the S3 API provided both as REST and SOAP interfaces has become an industry standard & is integrated w/ a large number of existing tools.

## \* Use Cases for S3 Storage.

### 1. Backup and Archival

One of the primary use case for S3 Storage is backup & archival. Organizations can leverage S3's durability & availability to ensure the safety and longevity of their data. S3's redundant architecture and distributed data storage make it possible to store critical data that needs to be accessed quickly & securely.

S3 also offers seamless integration with various backup & archival software. This allows business to automate the backup & archival processes, reducing the risk of human error & ensuring data is consistently protected. With S3's versioning capabilities, organizations can also retain multiple versions of their files enabling roll back to previous versions if needed.

### 2. Content distribution & hosting

By leveraging S3's global network of edge locations, content creators can distribute their files seamlessly to end-users, reducing latency & improving user experience. S3's integration with content delivery networks (CDNs) further enhances its content distribution capabilities, ensuring that files are delivered quickly & efficiently.

### 3. Disaster Recovery

With S3's cross-region replication, businesses can automatically save their data in multiple Amazon regions, ensuring that it is protected against regional

disasters. In the event of a disaster, orgs can quickly restore their data from the replicated copies stored in S3, minimizing downtime & data loss.

## 4. Big Data & Analytics

S3's low cost storage object make it suitable for storing large volumes raw data. Organizations can ingest data from various sources into S3, including log files, sensor data, and social media feeds. S3's integration w/ big data processing framework like Apache Hadoop & Apache Spark enables business to process & analyze this data at scale.

## 5. Software & Object Distribution

S3 is commonly used by organizations to distribute software packages, firmware updates & other digital assets to user, customers or employees. S3's global network of edge locations ensures fast and efficient delivery of these files, regardless of the users' location.

## \* Steps for S3.

### Step 1 Create a Bucket

To get started w/ Amazon S3 the first step is to create an S3 bucket. A bucket is a container for storing objects in S3. follow these steps to create S3 bucket:

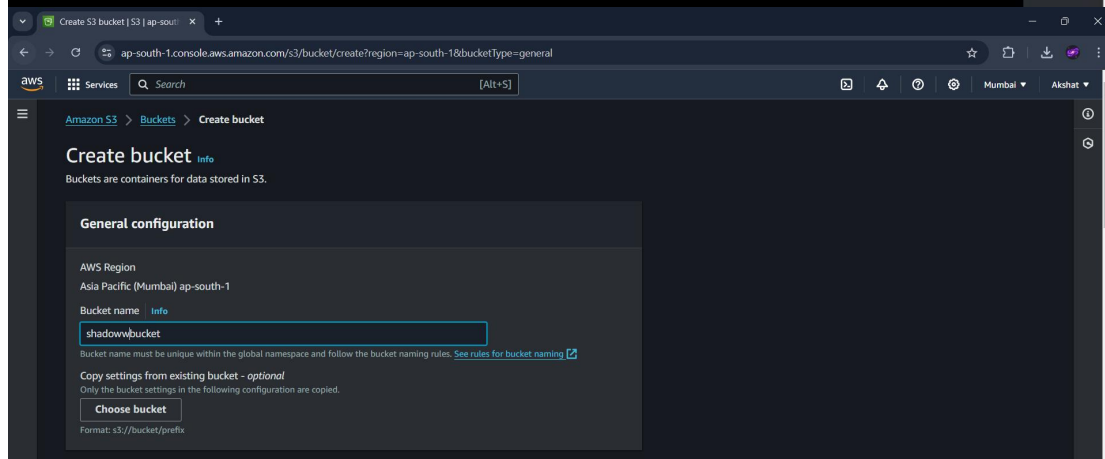
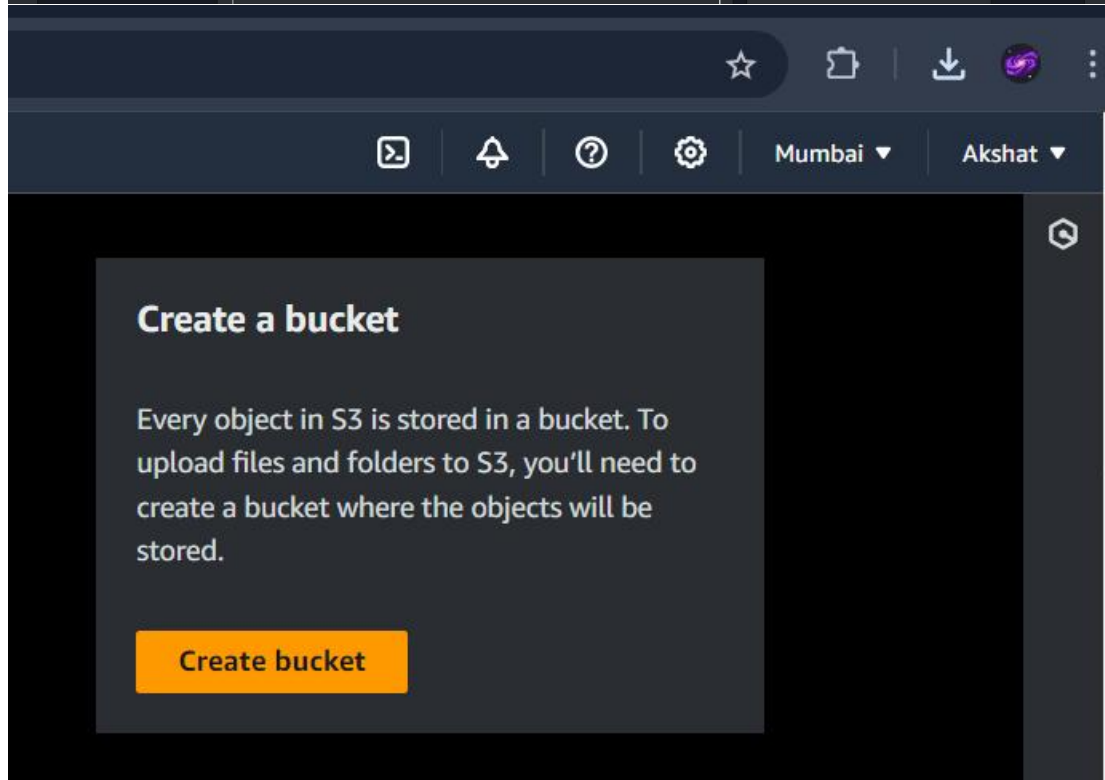
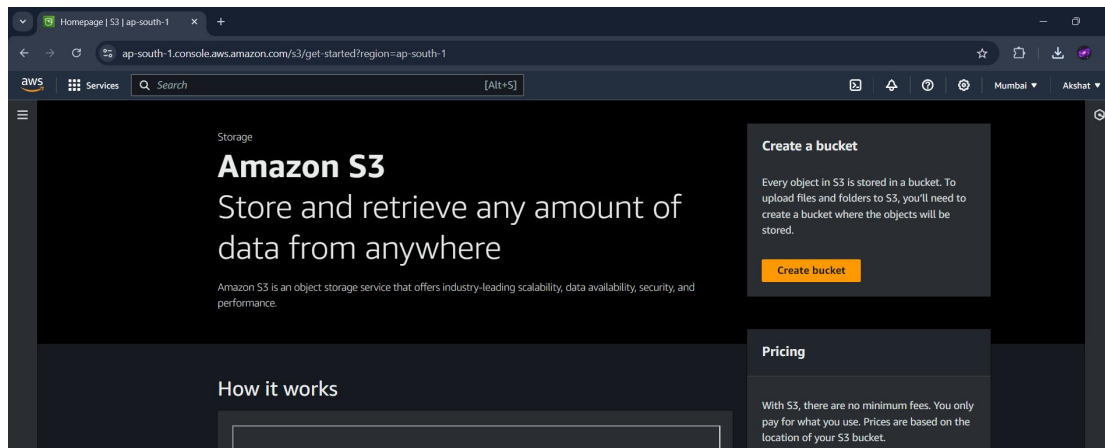
- i) Log into the aws management console & navigate to S3 Service

- ii) Click the create bucket button
- iii) Enter a unique bucket name.
- iv) Choose the region where you want to create the bucket. The region selection is important.
- v) Configure settings as needed
- vi) Click on Create bucket.

## Step 2 Uploading object to a Bucket

Uploading objects to an S3 bucket is straightforward. You can upload files, images, videos or any other type of data. Here's how you can upload an object to S3 bucket:

- i. Open S3 console & navigate your bucket
- ii. Click on upload bucket
- iii. Choose files you wanna upload from your device
- iv. optionally, you can set permissions, metadata & encryption options ~~for~~ for uploaded objects
- v. Click upload button to start the upload process





## Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

### ☒ ACLs disabled (recommended)

All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

### ☐ ACLs enabled

Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

Object Ownership

Bucket owner enforced

### ☒ 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.

## Bucket Versioning

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

### Bucket Versioning

- ☒ Disable
- ☐ Enable

## Tags - *optional* (0)

You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.

Add tag

## Default encryption [Info](#)

Server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects stored in this bucket.

### Encryption type [Info](#)

- ☒ Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)
- ☐ Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)
- ☐ Dual-layer server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (DSSE-KMS)
- Secure your objects with two separate layers of encryption. For details on pricing, see [DSSE-KMS pricing](#) on the [Storage](#) tab of the [Amazon S3 pricing page](#).

### Bucket Key

Using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-KMS. [Learn more](#)

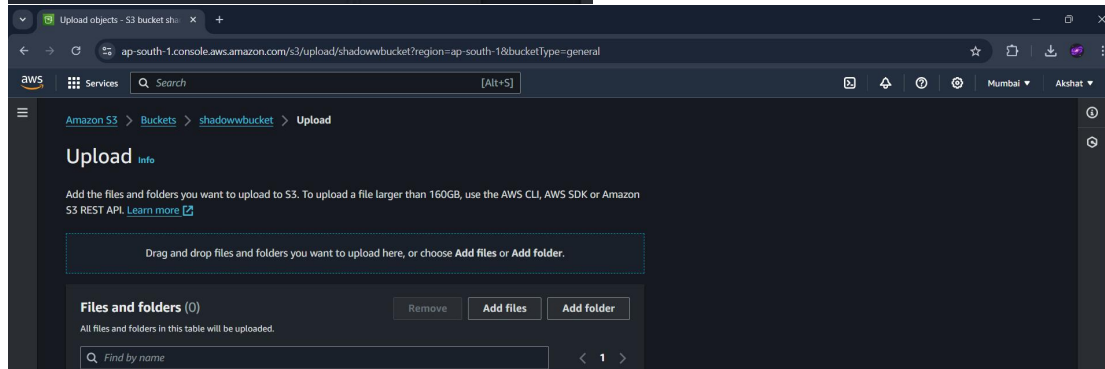
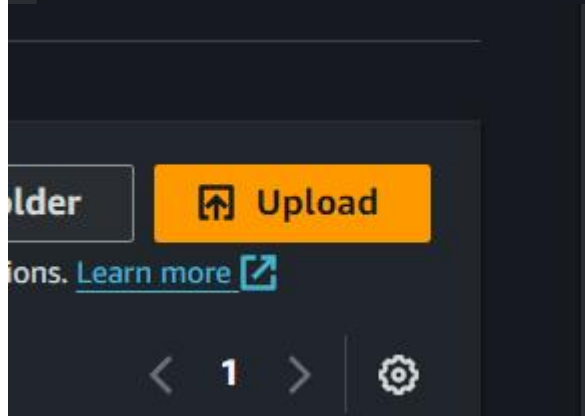
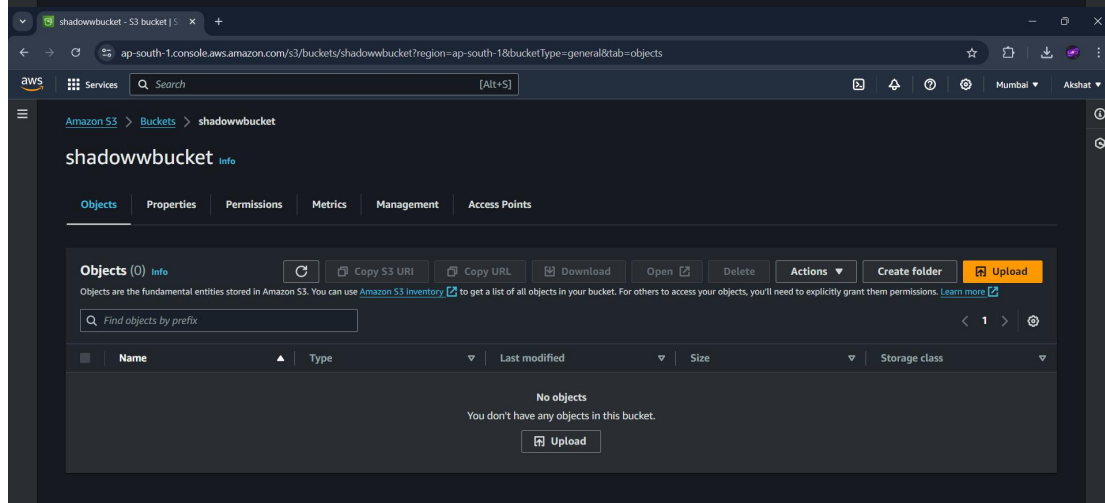
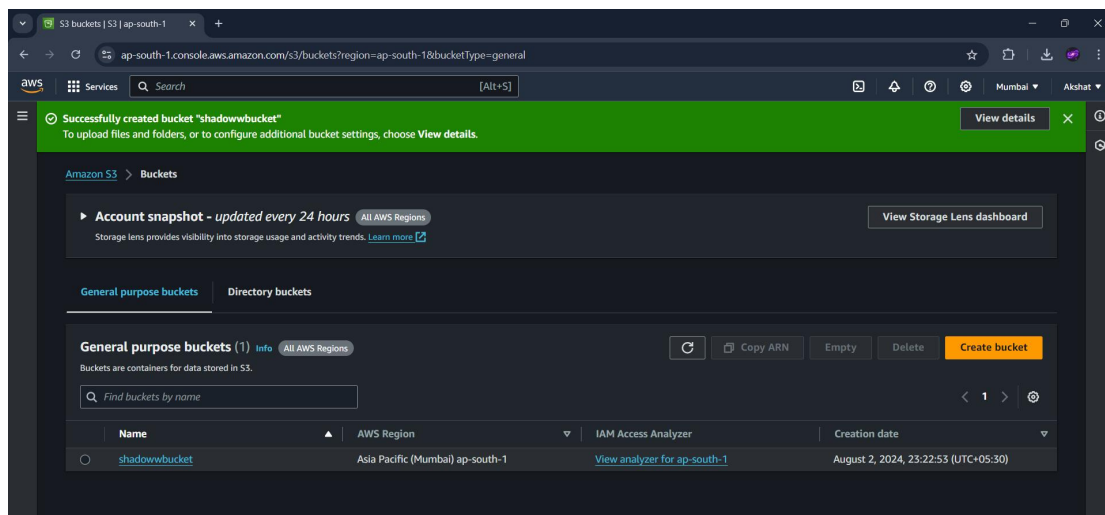
- ☐ Disable
- ☒ Enable

## ► Advanced settings

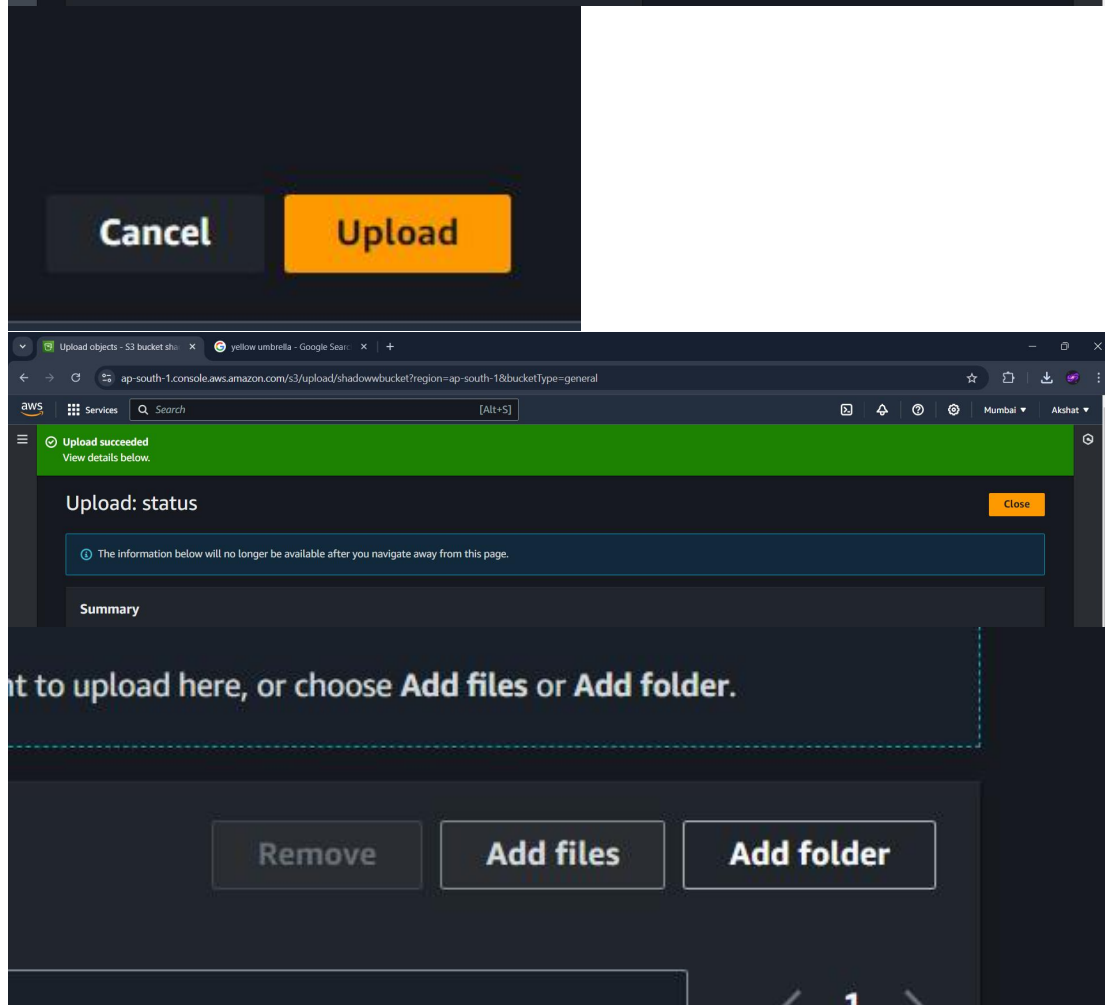
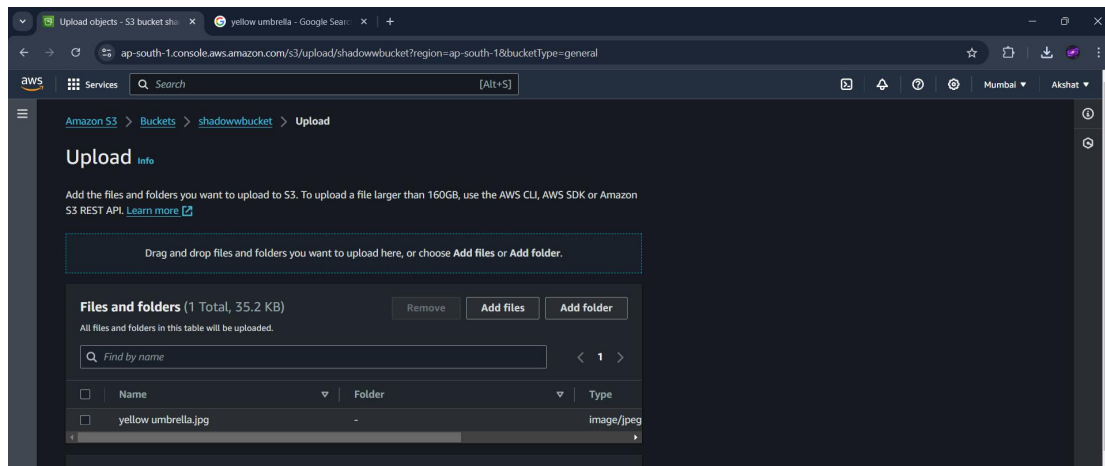
[i](#) After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

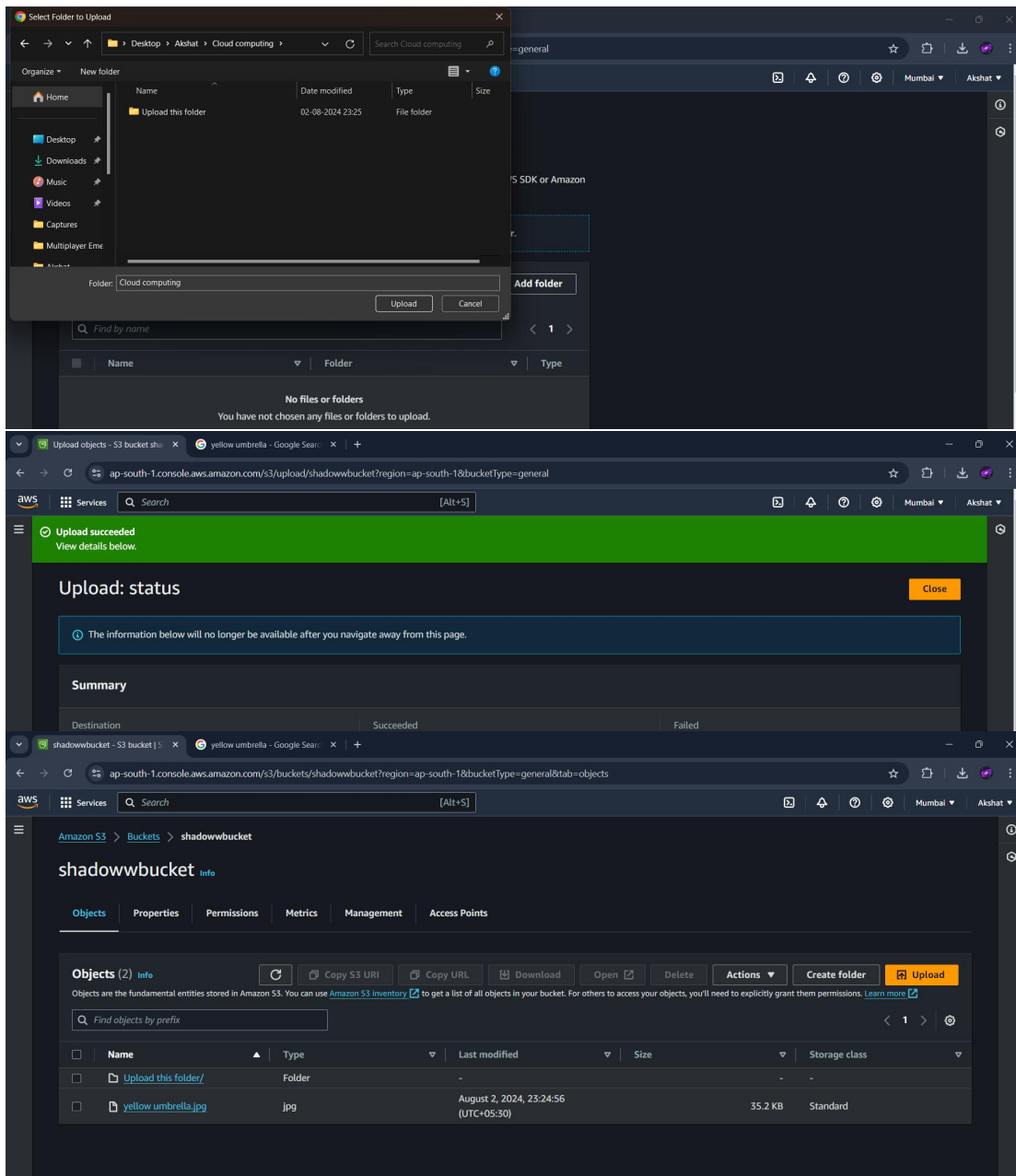
Cancel

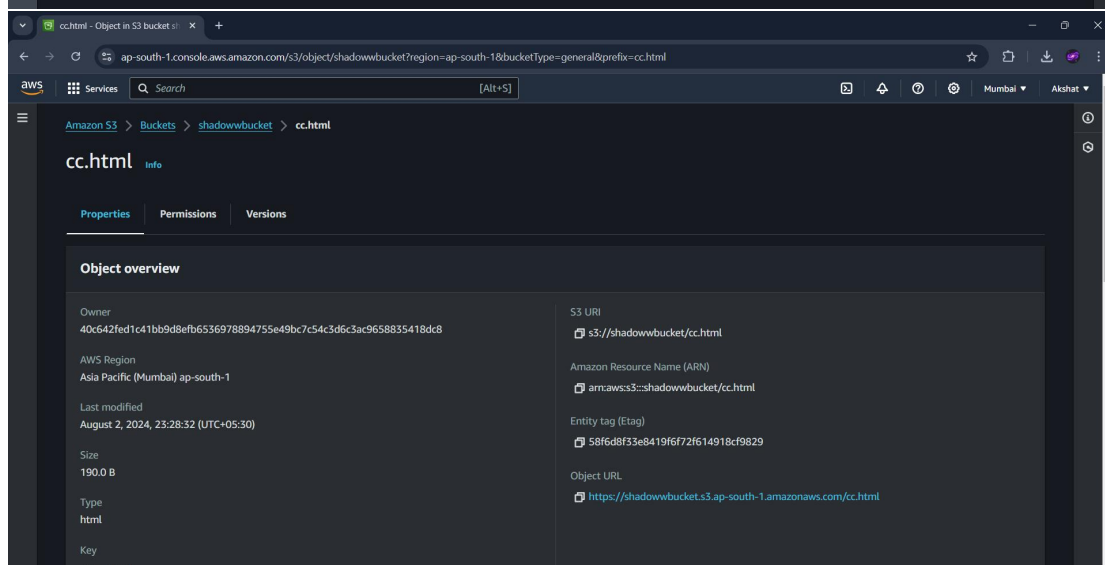
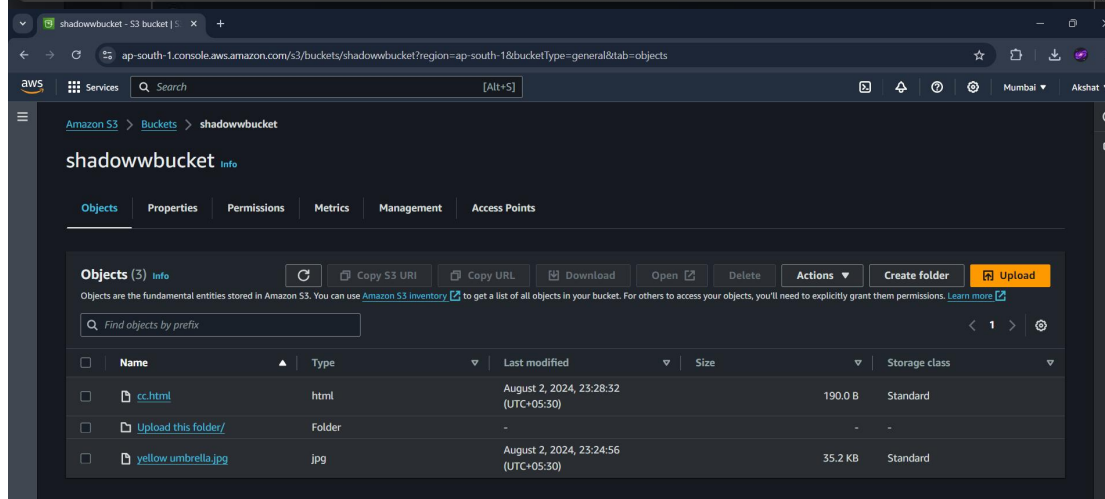
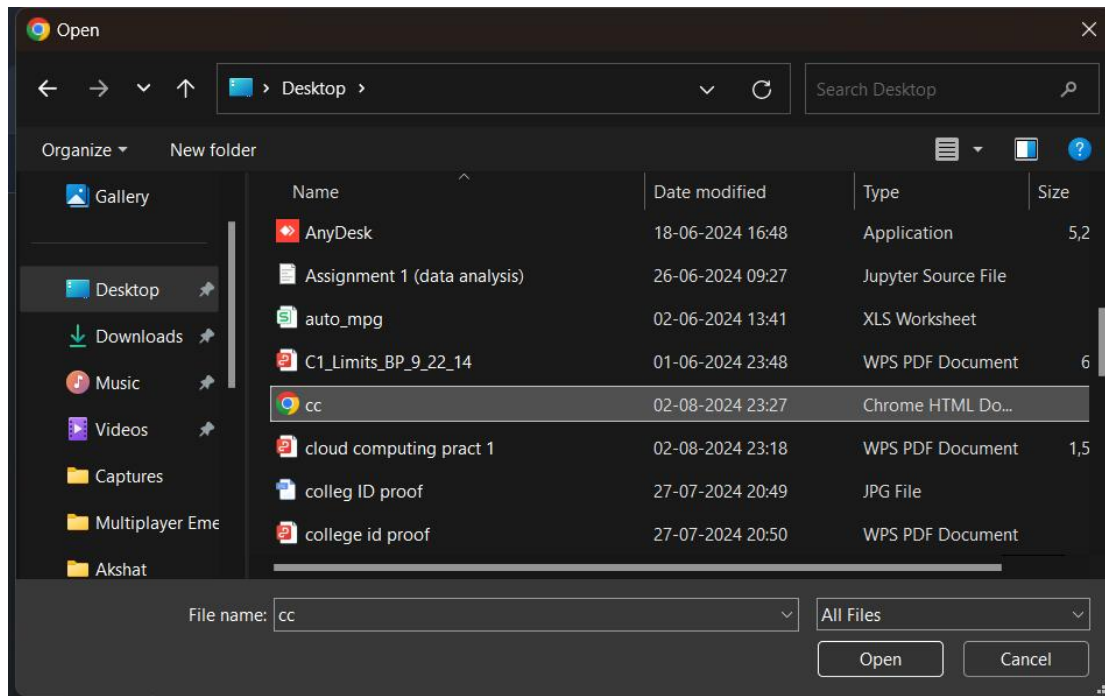
Create bucket

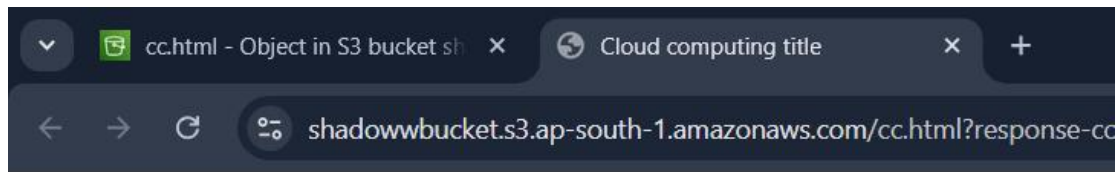












# Write Your First Heading

Write Your First Paragraph.