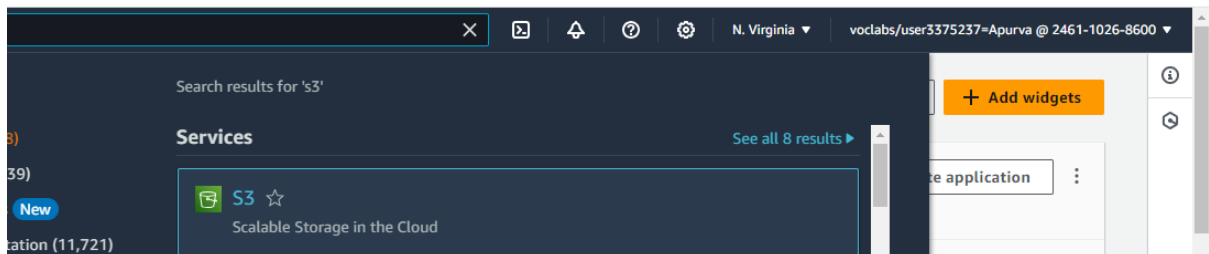


ASSIGNMENT 7

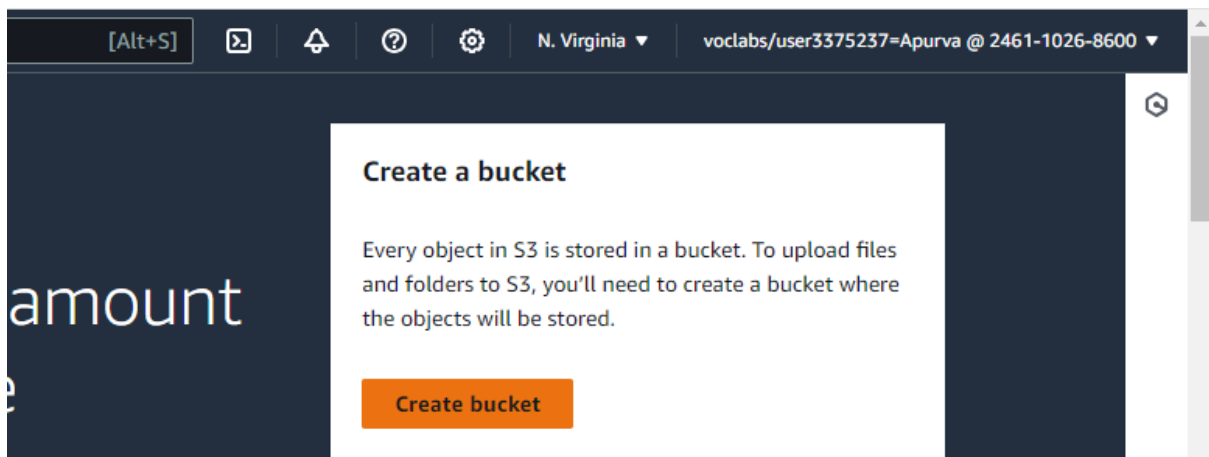
Practical Implementation of Storage as a Service Create an S3 Bucket, Upload a file to S3 Bucket, Retrieve a File from S3 Bucket, Delete a File From S3 Bucket using AWS.

1. Create an S3 Bucket

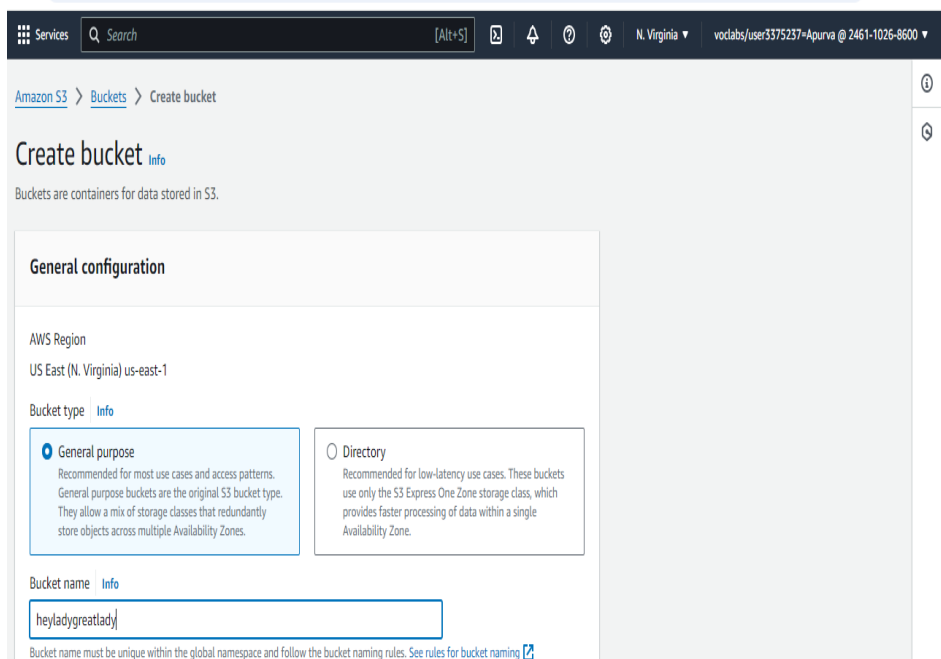
1. Log in to AWS Management Console
2. Navigate to S3 from the Services menu.



3. Click on Create Bucket.

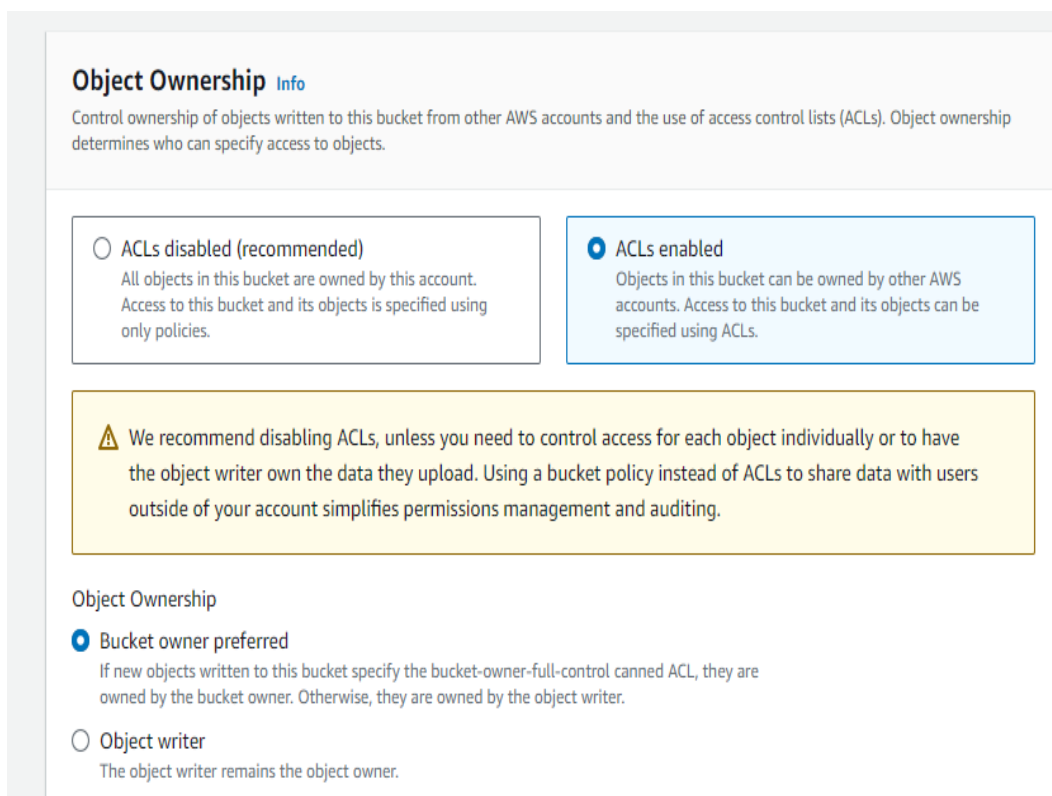


4. Enter a Bucket Name (it must be unique globally).



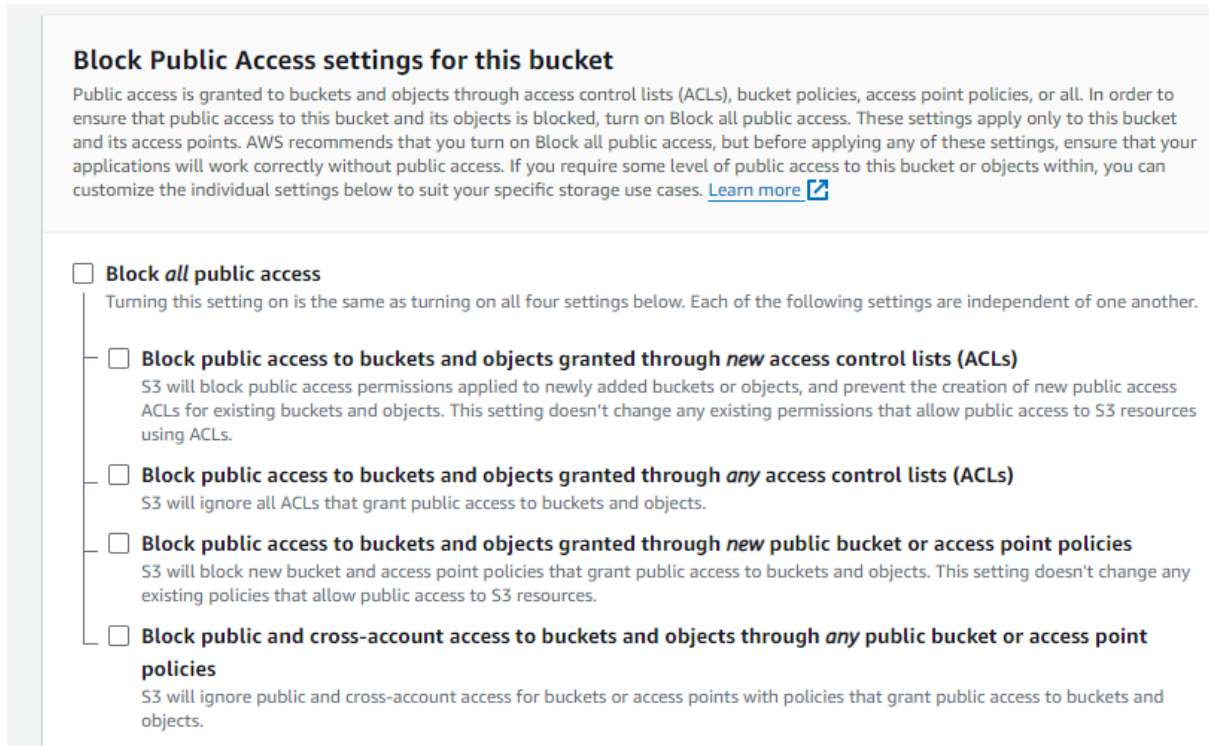
The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket'. The page title is 'Create bucket' with an 'Info' link. Below the title, a note states: 'Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.' The 'General configuration' section is active. It shows the 'AWS Region' as 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1'. Under 'Bucket type', the 'General purpose' option is selected with a radio button. A description for 'General purpose' states: 'Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.' The 'Directory' option is also visible but unselected. Below this, the 'Bucket name' field is populated with 'hey(ladygreatlady)'. A note at the bottom states: 'Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)'.

5. In Object Ownership, Enabled ACLs.



The screenshot shows the 'Object Ownership' section of the AWS Management Console. The title is 'Object Ownership' with an 'Info' link. A descriptive text states: '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.' There are two radio button options: 'ACLs disabled (recommended)' and 'ACLs enabled'. The 'ACLs enabled' option is selected. A yellow warning box contains the text: 'We recommend disabling ACLs, unless you need to control access for each object individually or to have the object writer own the data they upload. Using a bucket policy instead of ACLs to share data with users outside of your account simplifies permissions management and auditing.' Below this, under the heading 'Object Ownership', there are two more radio button options: 'Bucket owner preferred' (selected) and 'Object writer'. The 'Bucket owner preferred' description states: 'If new objects written to this bucket specify the bucket-owner-full-control canned ACL, they are owned by the bucket owner. Otherwise, they are owned by the object writer.' The 'Object writer' description states: 'The object writer remains the object owner.'

6. In block Public Access settings for this bucket untick all the block.

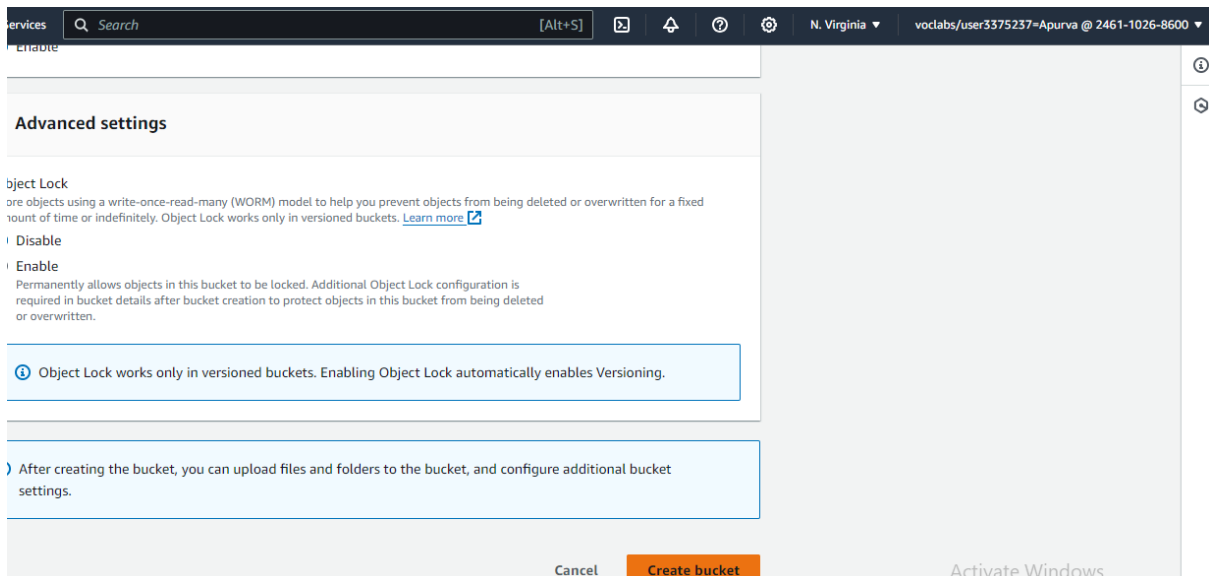


Block Public Access settings for this bucket

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.

6. then click on the “create Bucket”.



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Advanced settings

Object Lock
Store objects using a write-once-read-many (WORM) model to help you prevent objects from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. Object Lock works only in versioned buckets. [Learn more](#)

☐ Disable

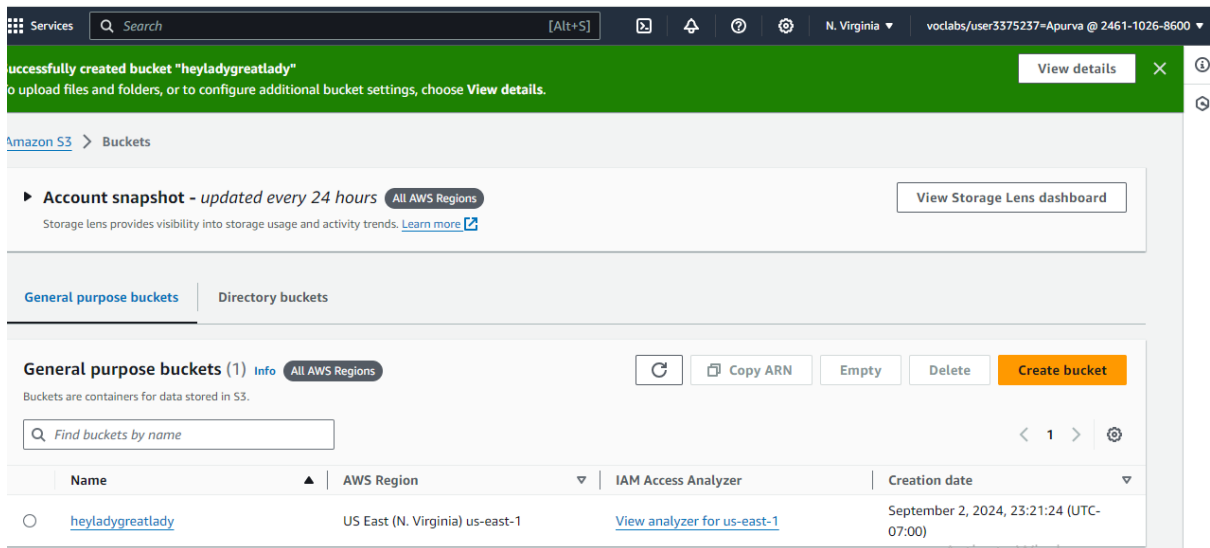
☒ **Enable**
Permanently allows objects in this bucket to be locked. Additional Object Lock configuration is required in bucket details after bucket creation to protect objects in this bucket from being deleted or overwritten.

Object Lock works only in versioned buckets. Enabling Object Lock automatically enables Versioning.

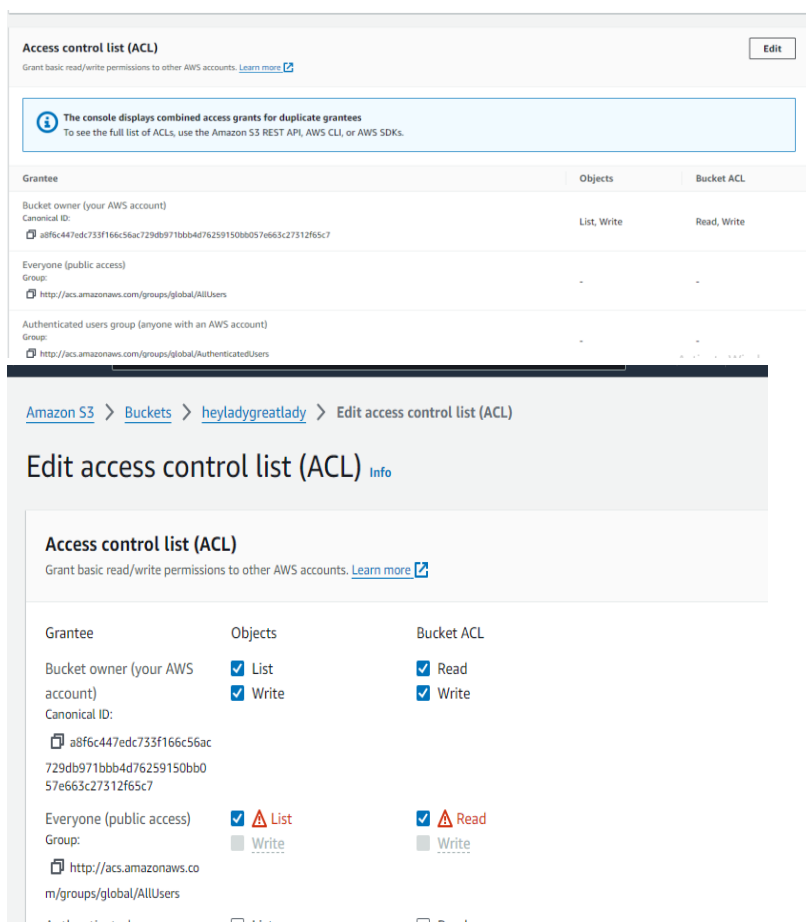
After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

Cancel Create bucket Activate Windows

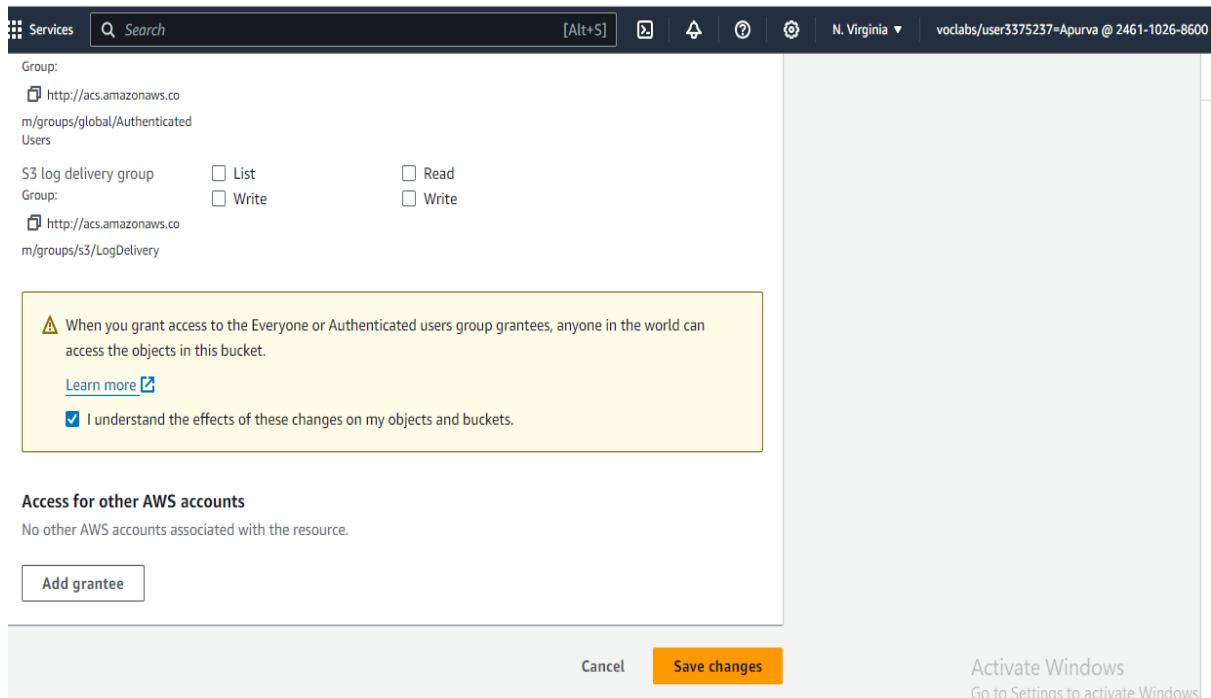
7. See here, Bucket is Created Successfully.



8. In bucket, Permissions edit the ACL and give list and read permission for public access.

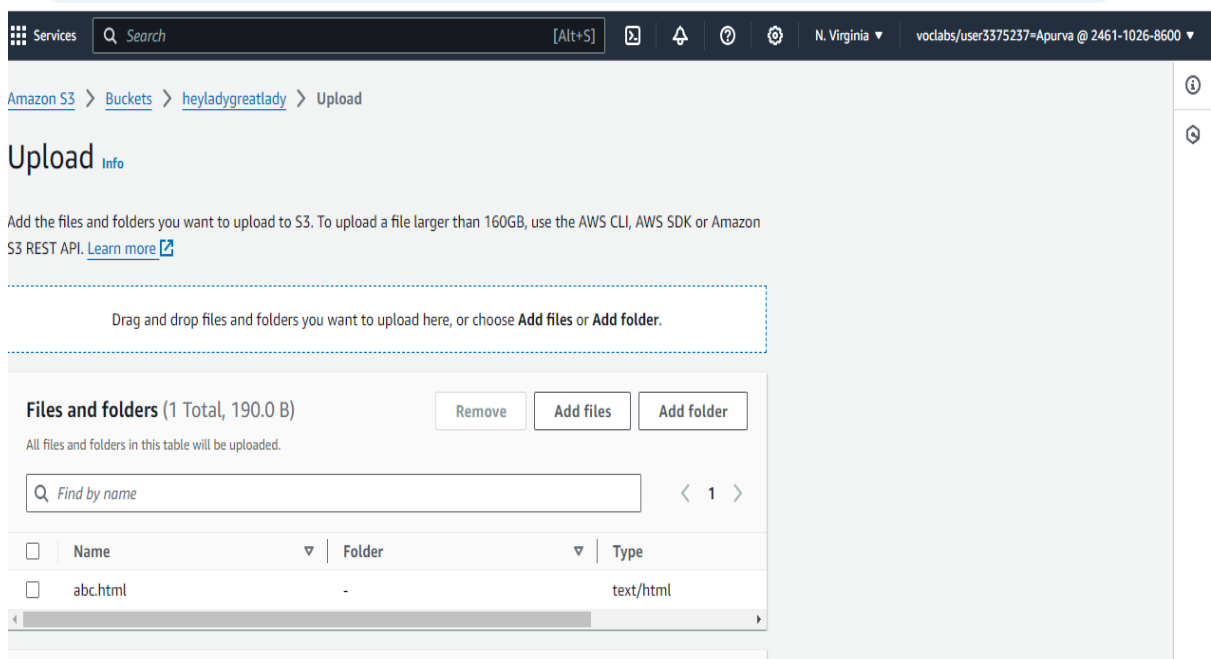


9. and then click on Save changes.

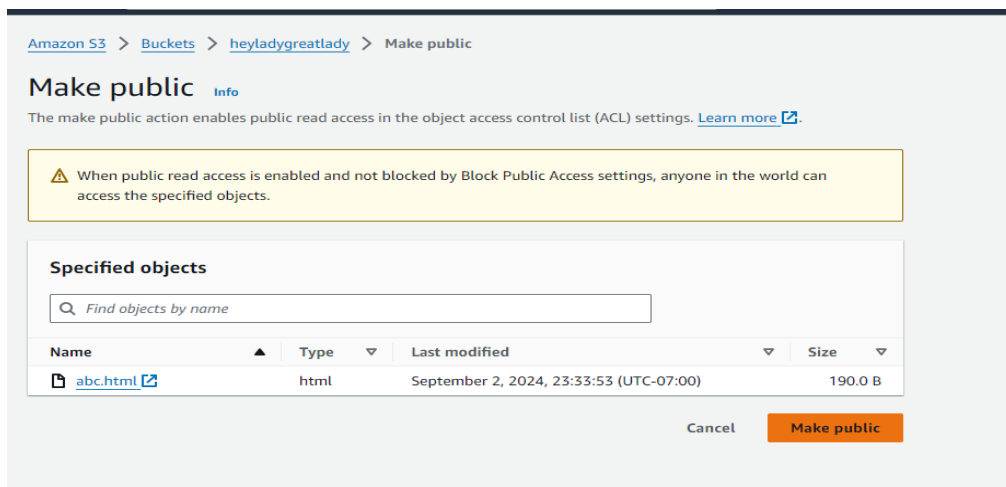


2. Upload a File to S3 Bucket.

10. then click on add files in upload section and add the abc.html file and upload it.

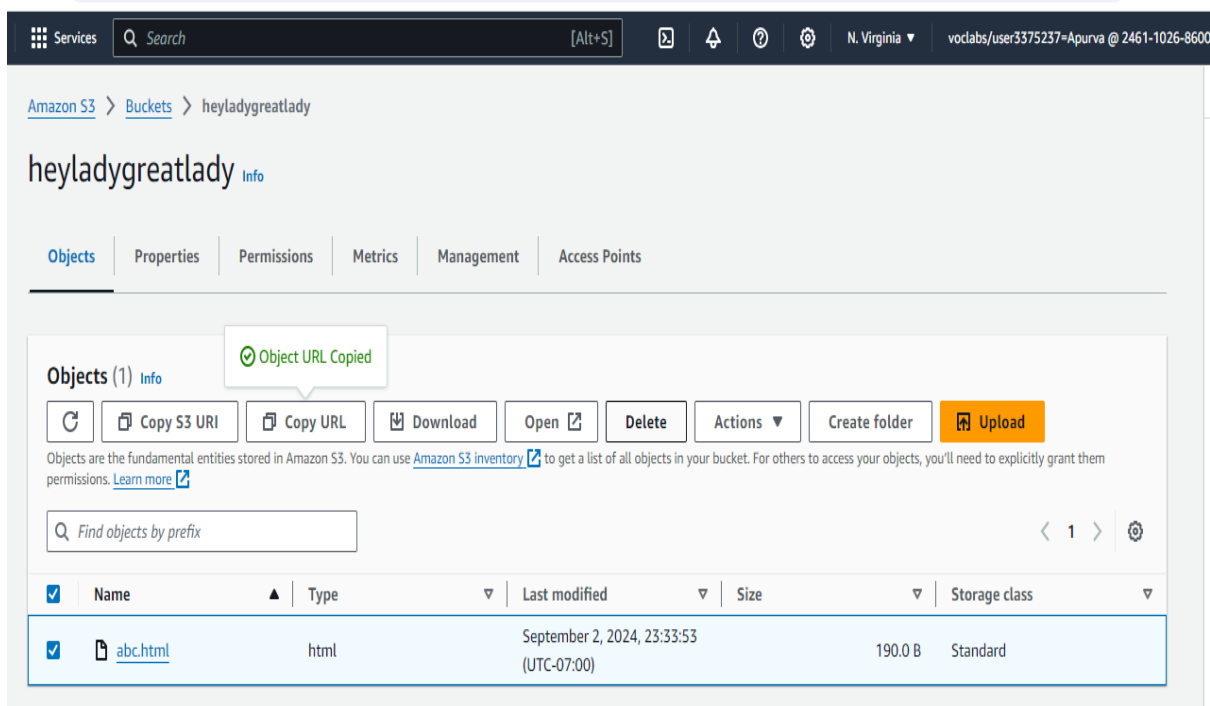


12. and click on Make public.



3. Retrieve a File from S3 Bucket

1. In the S3 console, navigate to the bucket and find the file you uploaded
2. Click on the file name.
3. You can copy the URL to access the file.





Hello World!

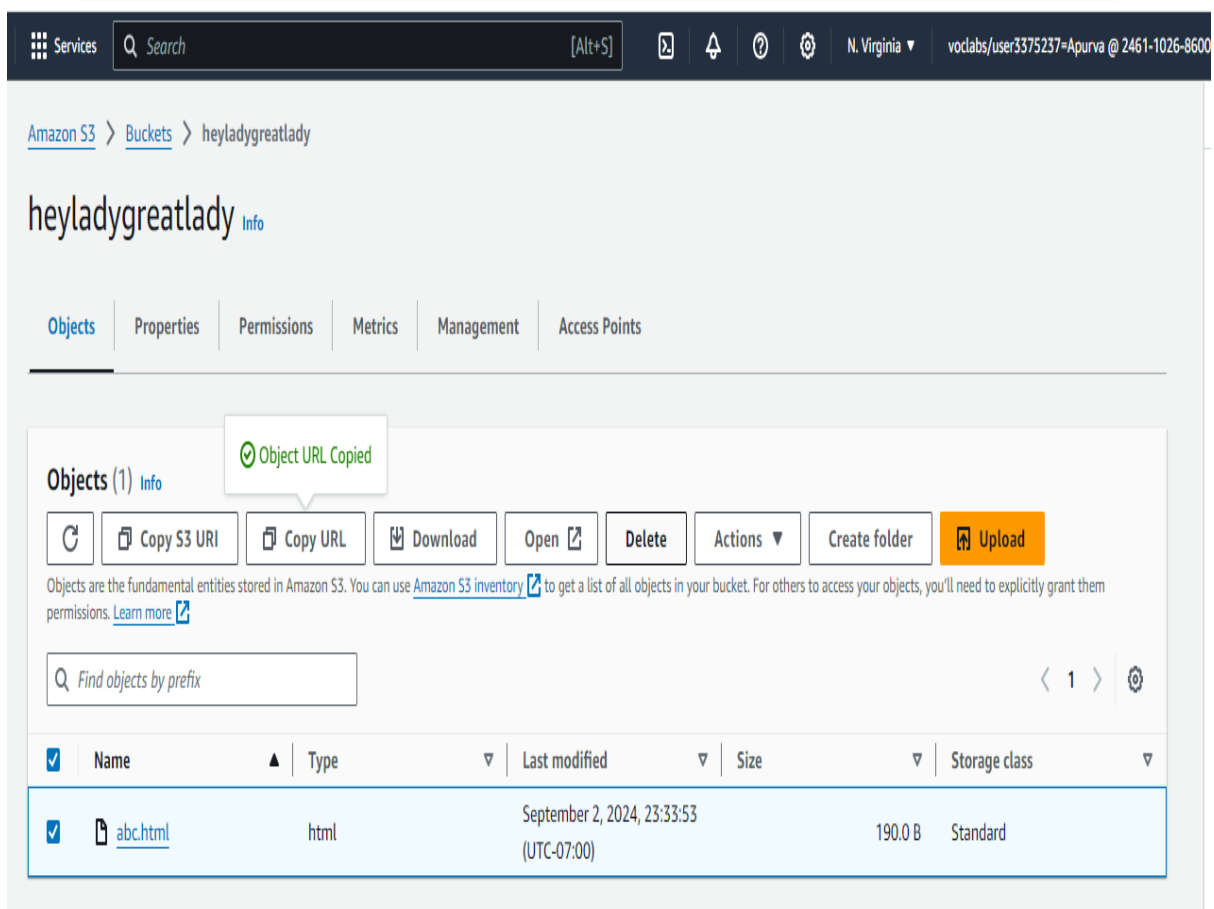
This is a sample index.html file hosted on AWS S3.

4. Delete a File from S3 Bucket

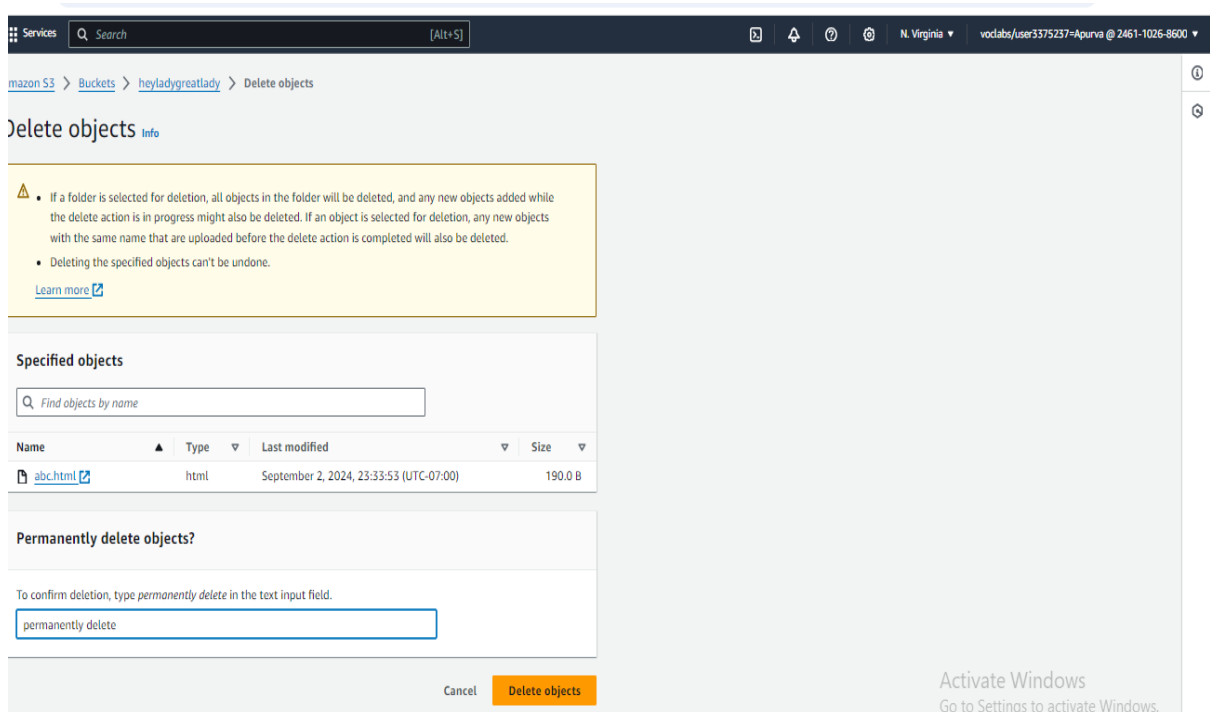
1. In the S3 console, go to the bucket and locate the file you want to delete.

2. Select the file by clicking the checkbox next to it.

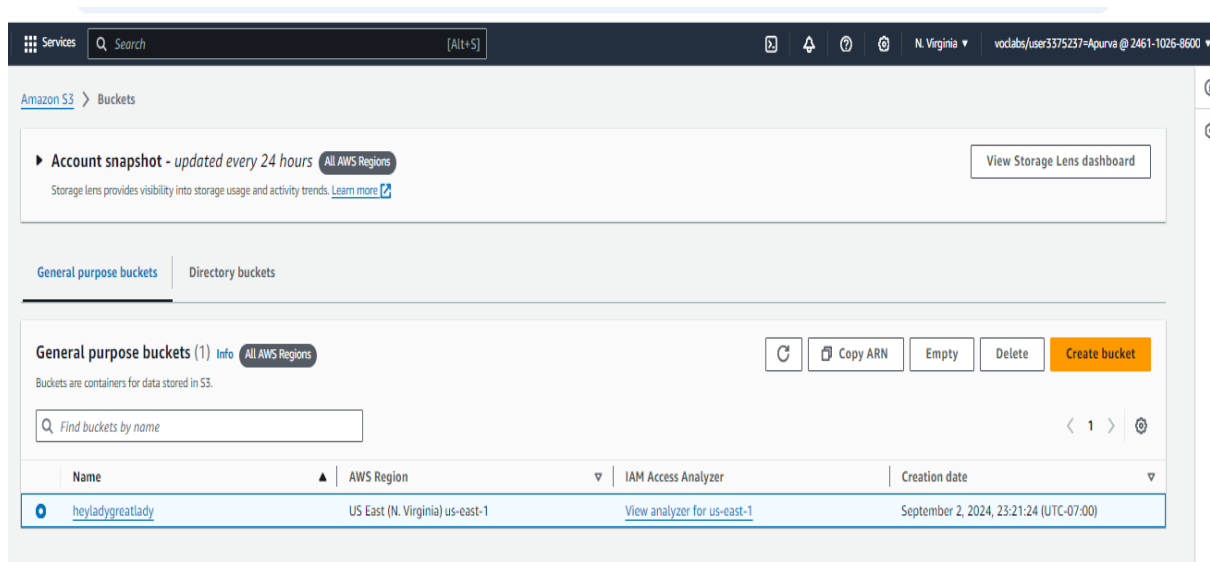
3. Click on Delete



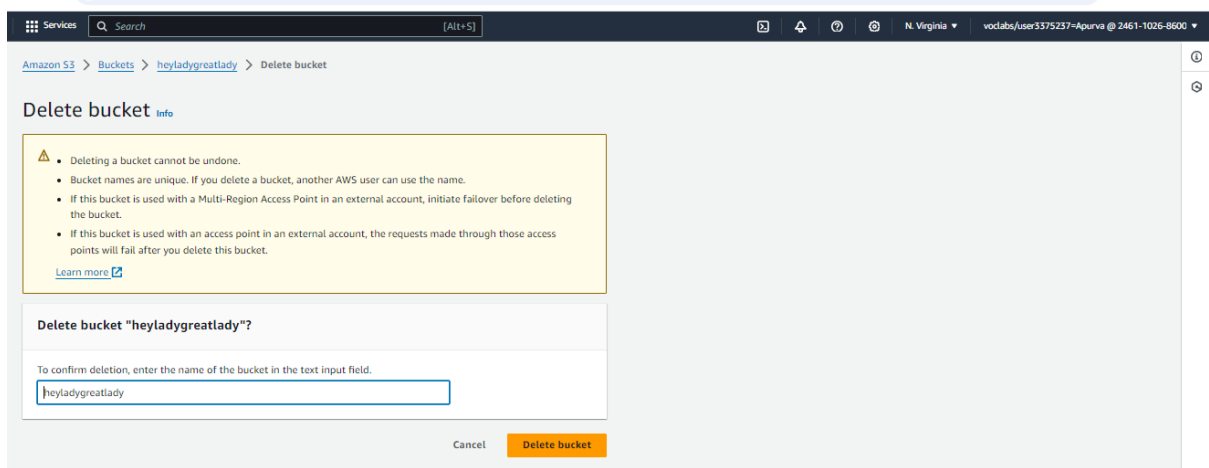
3. Confirm the deletion by clicking on Delete object.



4. then select the Bucket and click on Delete.



5. Confirm the deletion by clicking on Delete bucket.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for deleting an S3 bucket. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: Amazon S3 > Buckets > heyldygreatlady > Delete bucket. The main heading is 'Delete bucket' with an 'Info' link. A yellow warning box contains the following text:

- ⚠ Deleting a bucket cannot be undone.
- Bucket names are unique. If you delete a bucket, another AWS user can use the name.
- If this bucket is used with a Multi-Region Access Point in an external account, initiate failover before deleting the bucket.
- If this bucket is used with an access point in an external account, the requests made through those access points will fail after you delete this bucket.

A link 'Learn more' is provided below the warning box. Below this, the section 'Delete bucket "heyldygreatlady"?' contains the instruction: 'To confirm deletion, enter the name of the bucket in the text input field.' The text input field contains the bucket name 'heyldygreatlady'. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Delete bucket'.