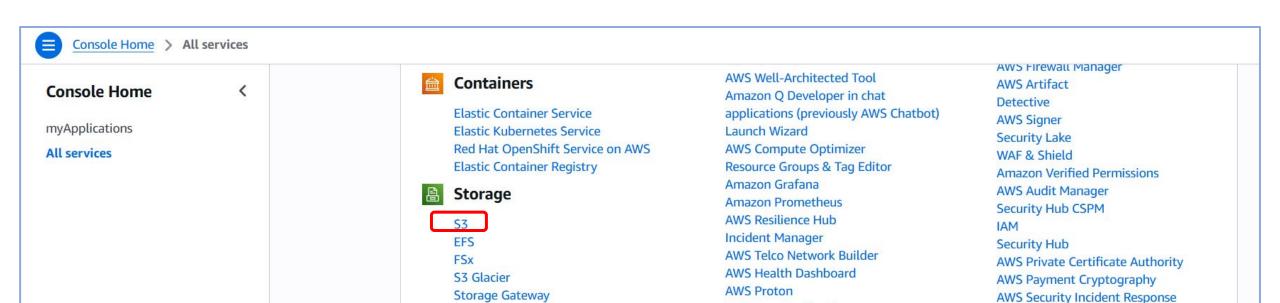
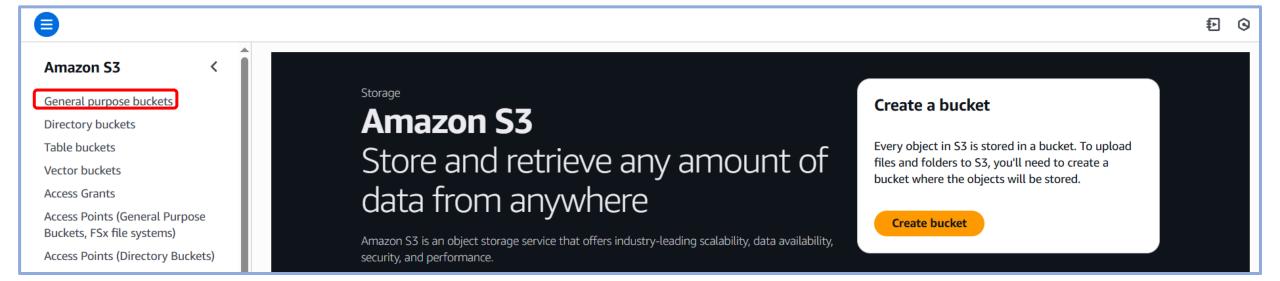


# The cloudCraft

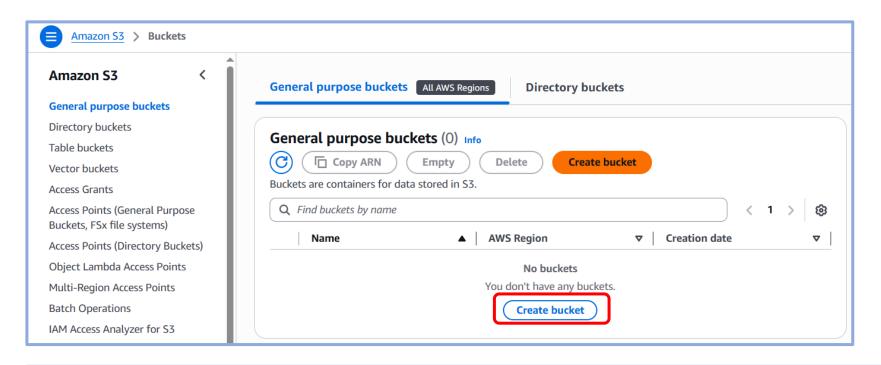
From Clicks to Cloud Confidence
BY ASHAN DISSANAYAKE



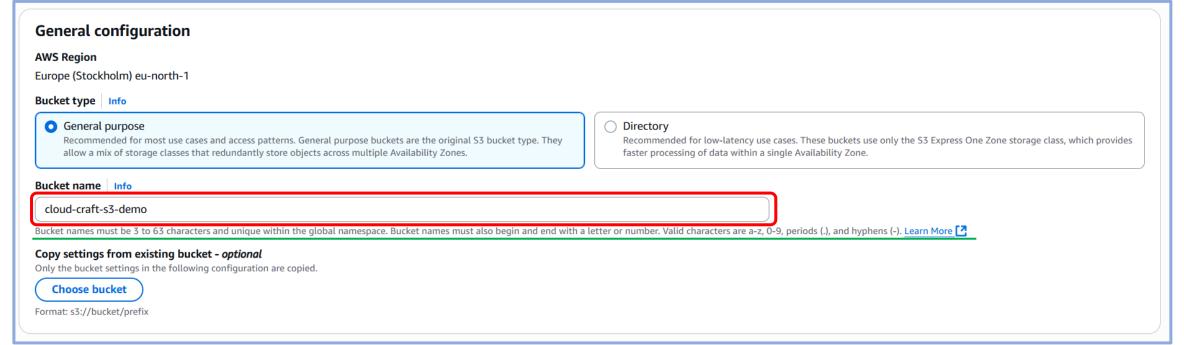












## Object Ownership Info

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 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.



### **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 new tag

You can add up to 50 tags.

For now, we will proceed with the default configurations. In a future article, we will explore these settings in greater detail

#### Default encryption Info

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

#### Encryption type Info

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. 🔀

- Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)
- O Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)
- Oual-layer server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (DSSE-KMS)

#### **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

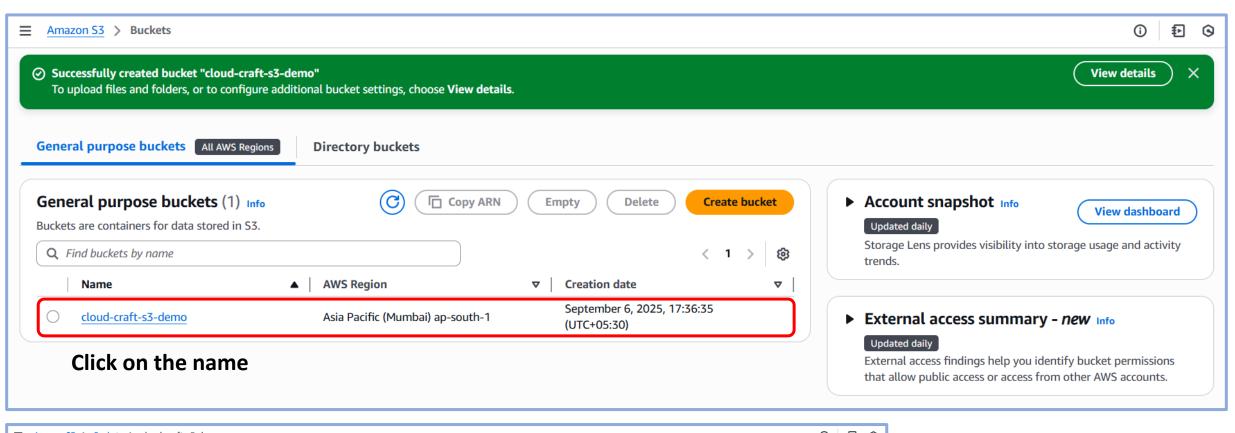
- Disable
- Enable

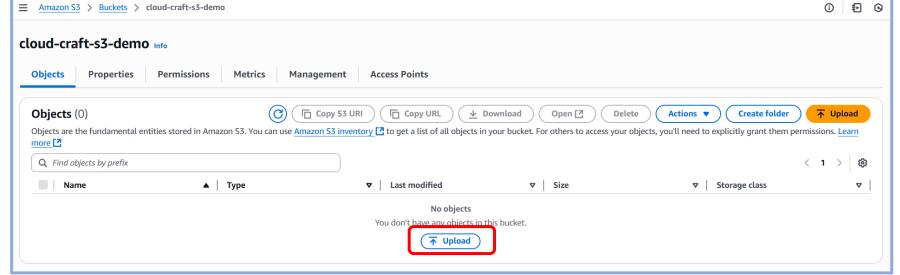
#### ▶ Advanced settings

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

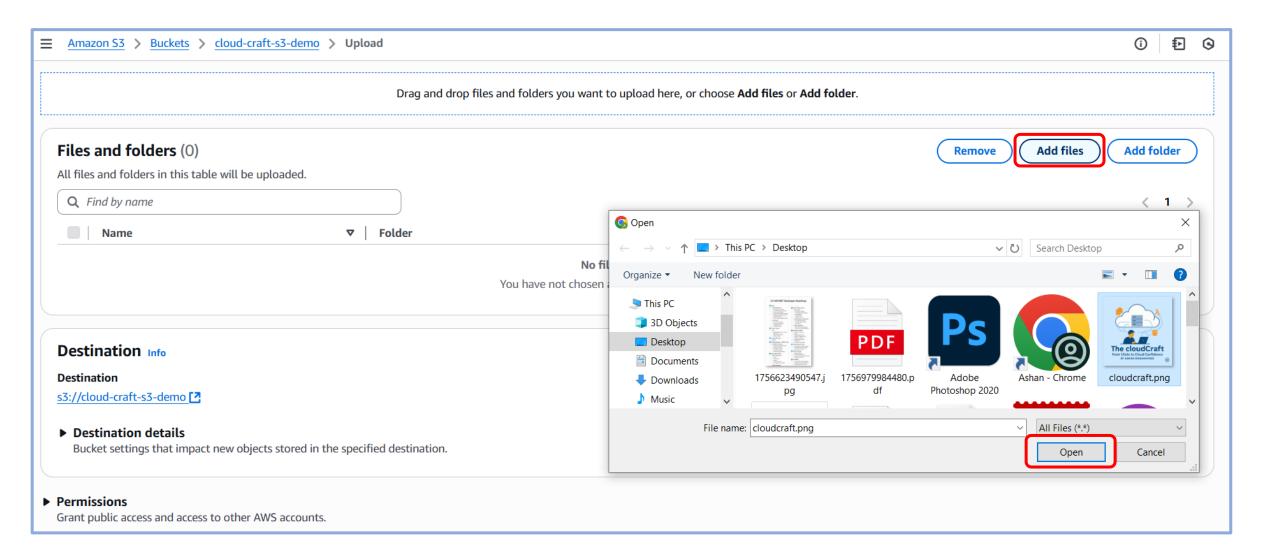




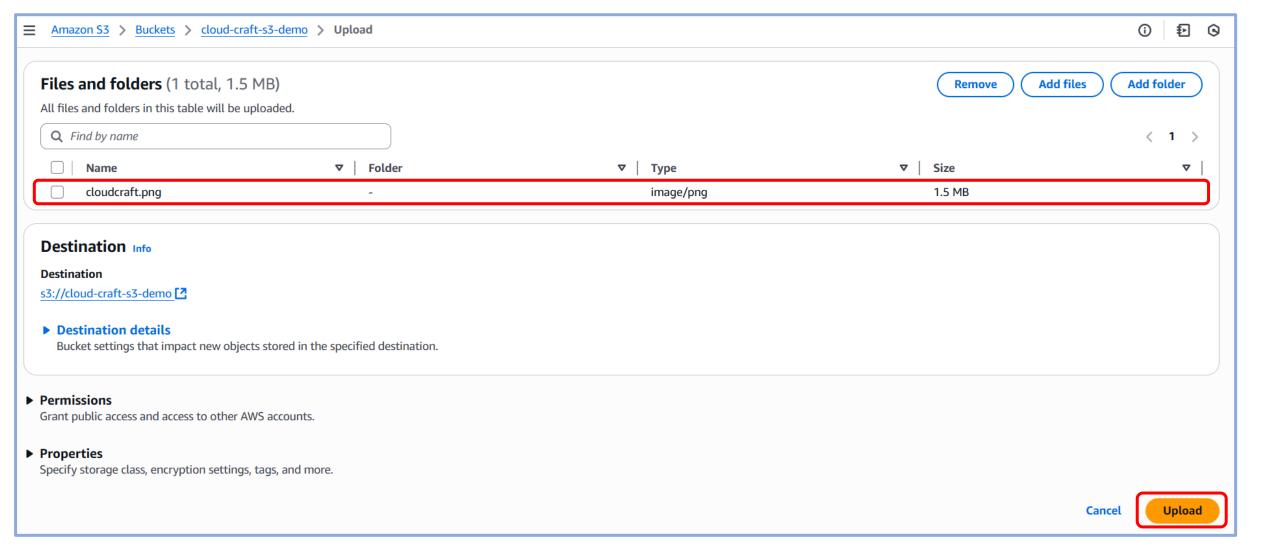




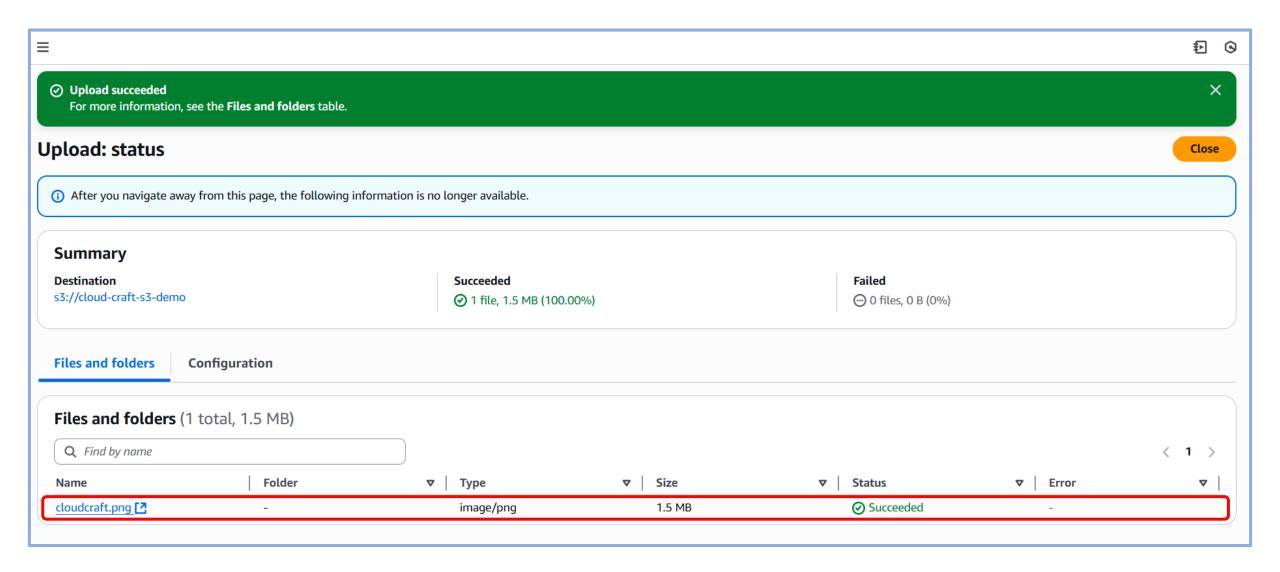




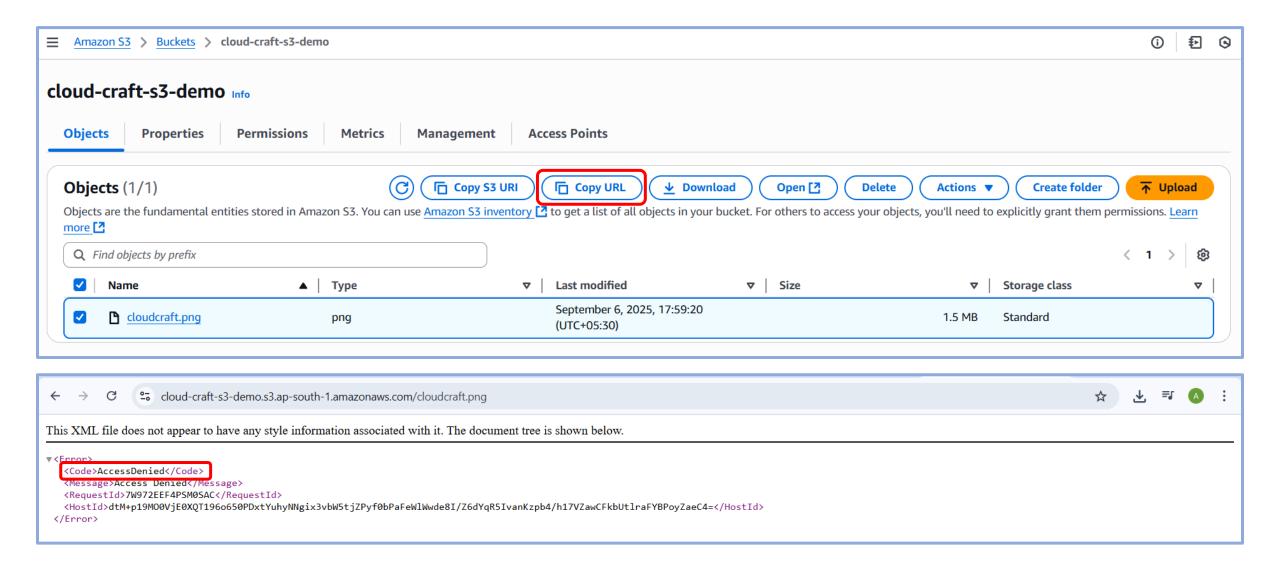






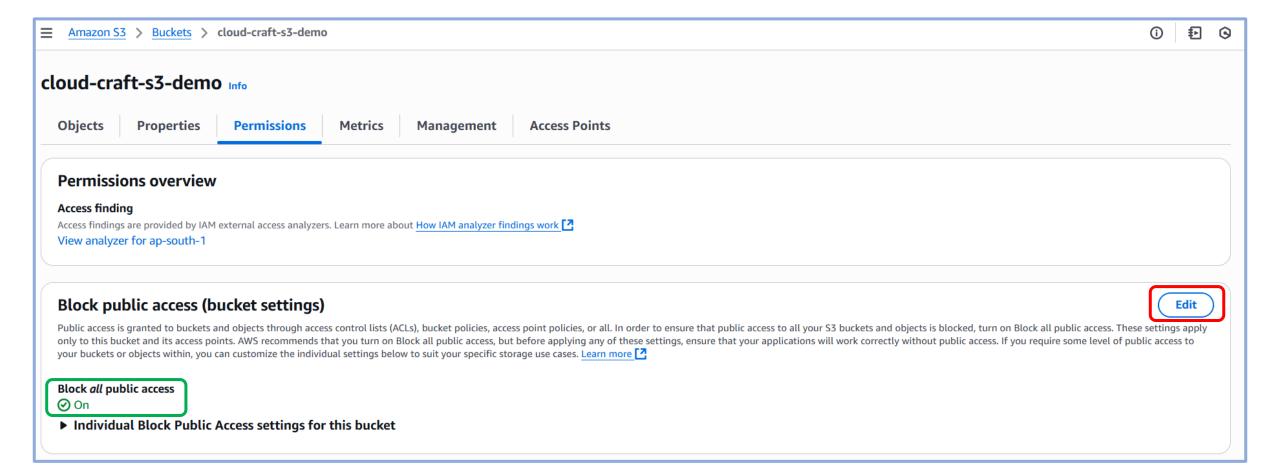




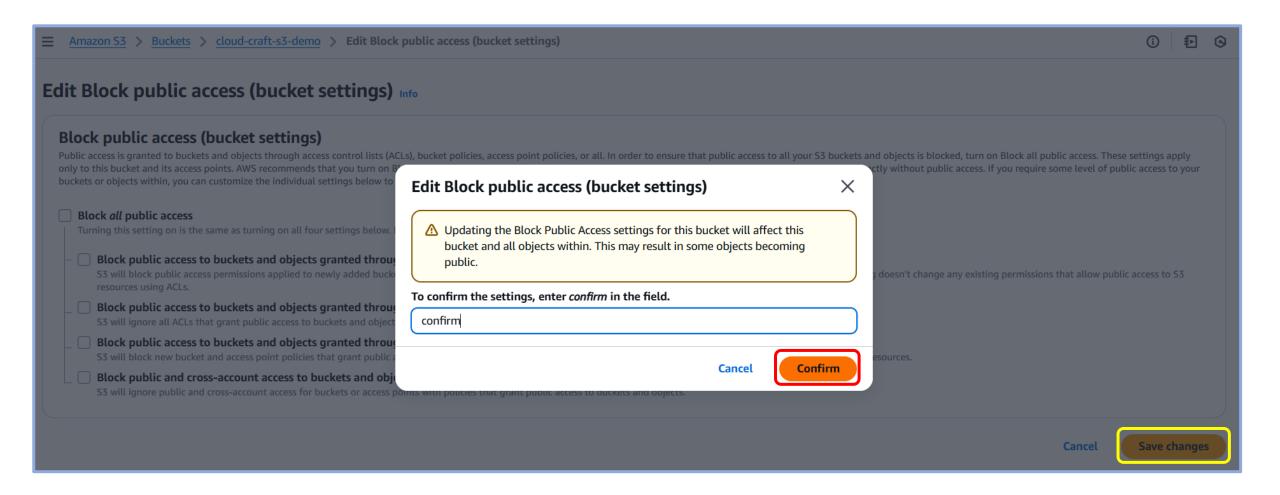


By default, AWS blocks public access on S3 buckets. This is a security safeguard to prevent accidental data leaks. If you want to share a file publicly, you'll need to deliberately switch off this block for your bucket or object making sure you only do this for files meant to be shared.

## Let's resolve the issue

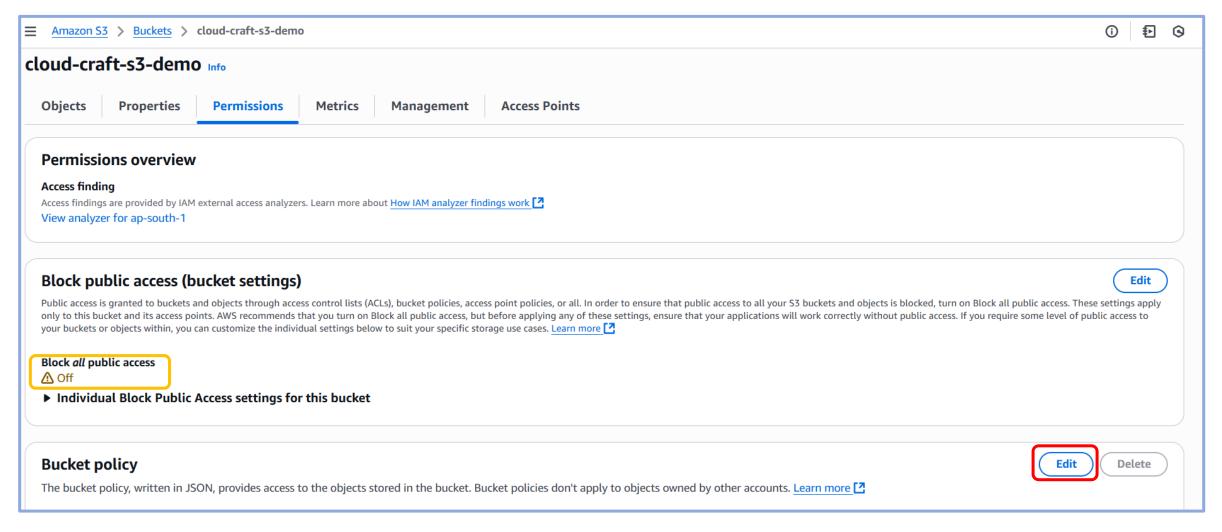






Unticking all the Block Public Access options means you're allowing this bucket and its files to be visible to anyone on the internet, if you give them the right permissions. Think of it as unlocking the door once it's open, anyone can walk in unless you set rules to control who gets access





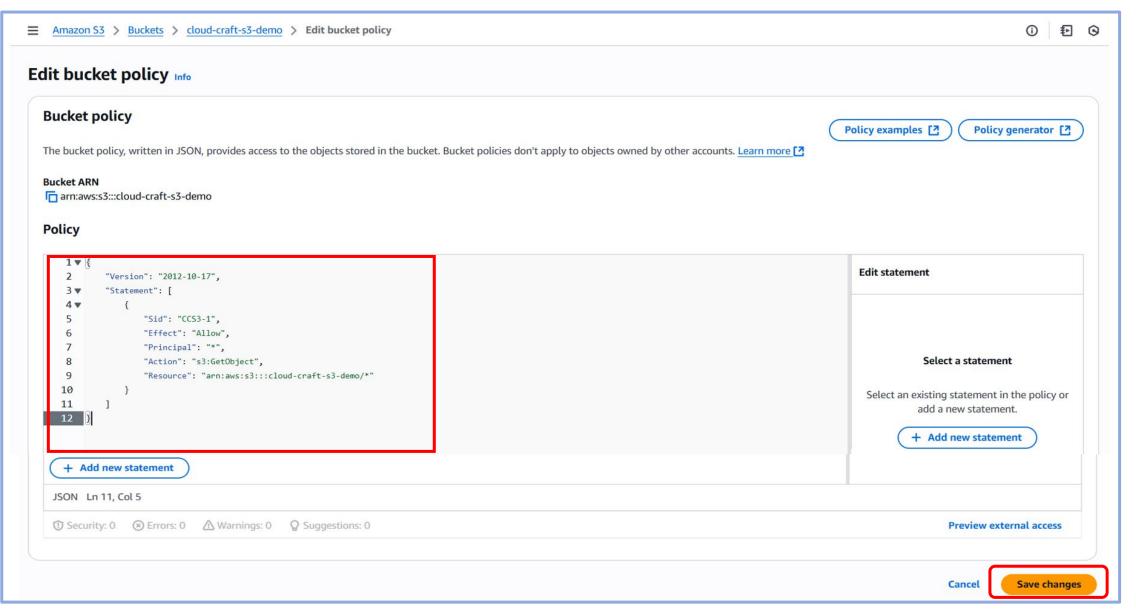
Now that Block Public Access is off, you control accessibility through the bucket policy. The policy is like a rulebook you can decide whether only you, your team, or the whole internet can read the files inside the bucket



# Warning to Add (Important for Beginners)

If you set the policy to allow public access, every object in the bucket could be visible on the internet. Always double-check you're only making the files public that you want to share.







## **Content of basic S3 Bucker policy**

**Version**: Specifies the policy language version. 2012-10-17 is the latest and commonly used version.

- **Statement**: A list of individual permission rules.
- **Sid** ("Statement1"): Just an identifier for this statement, mainly for readability.
- **Effect**: Defines whether the action is allowed or denied.
- **Principal**: Who the policy applies to.
- Action: What operations are allowed.
- Resource: Specifies which bucket or objects this applies to.

## **Examples of valid S3 actions**

## **Read actions**

- s3:GetObject → Download an object
- s3:ListBucket → List objects inside a bucket

## Write actions

- s3:PutObject → Upload an object
- s3:DeleteObject → Delete an object

## **Bucket-level actions**

- s3:CreateBucket
- s3:DeleteBucket
- s3:GetBucketPolicy
- s3:PutBucketPolicy



## **Understanding S3 Bucket Policies**

Amazon S3 bucket policies are JSON-based rules that define who can access your bucket and what they can do. They are especially important when you want to allow or restrict access to objects stored in a bucket.



# Structure of a Bucket Policy

A typical policy has these parts:

Version – policy language version (usually "2012-10-17")

Statement – one or more rules that define permissions

Sid – an optional identifier for the statement

Effect – Allow or Deny

Principal – who the policy applies to (\* means public, everyone)

Action – what the user can do (e.g., s3:GetObject)

Resource – the bucket or objects the rule applies to

Condition – optional extra filters (like IP address or HTTPS-only access)



## **Bucket vs Object Resources**

One of the most common sources of confusion is the difference between bucket-level actions and object-level actions.

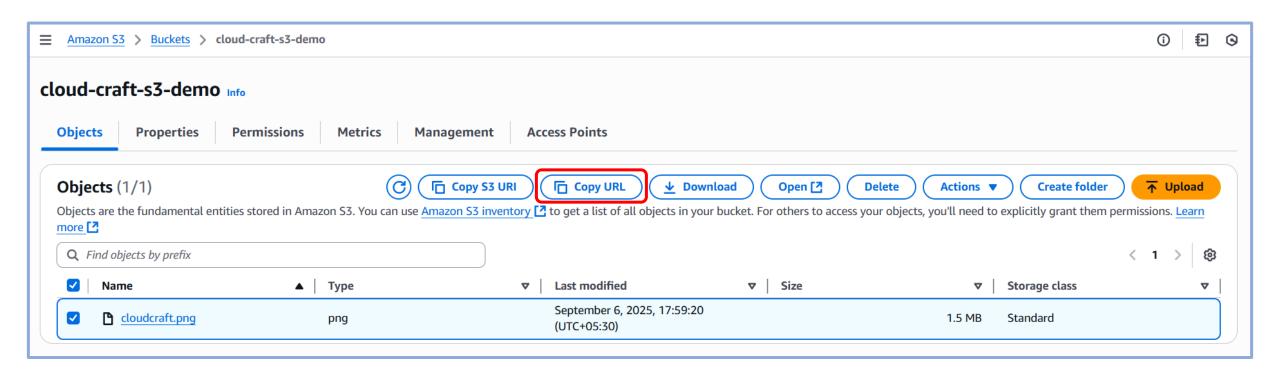
- **Bucket-level actions** apply to the bucket itself (e.g., s3:ListBucket, s3:GetBucketPolicy) *Must use bucket ARN:* arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket
- **Object-level actions** apply to files inside the bucket (e.g., s3:GetObject, s3:PutObject) Must use object ARN: arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/\*
- If you mix these up, you'll see the error:
   "Action does not apply to any resource(s) in statement"

## **Security Note**

Granting public access ("Principal": "\*" with "Effect": "Allow") means **anyone on the internet can read your files**. This is useful for hosting public websites or static assets.

For sensitive buckets, use IAM users, roles, or restrict access with conditions (e.g., IP address, VPC endpoint, HTTPS-only)







Congratulations! You've unlocked the power of AWS S3, and this is only the beginning of your cloud journey