

How to Create an S3 Bucket in AWS

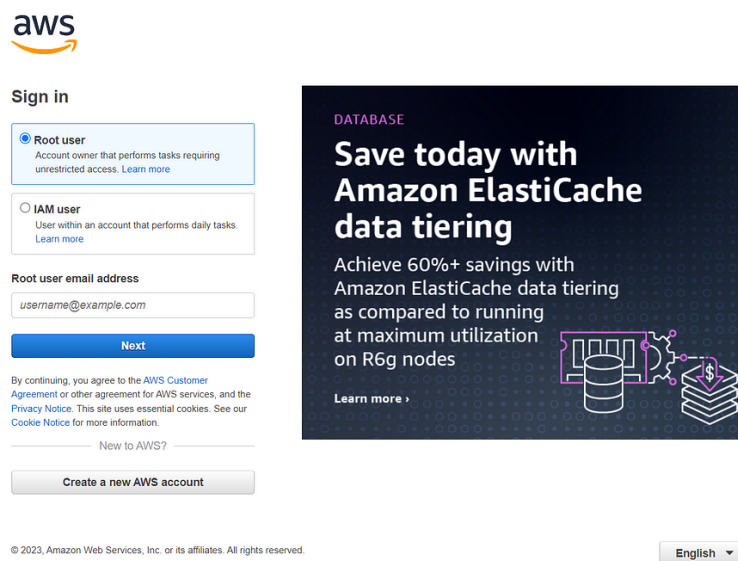
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Introduction:

Are you looking to store and manage your data securely in the cloud? Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) is a highly scalable and cost-effective storage solution offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS). In this tutorial, we will walk you through the process of creating an S3 bucket in AWS. By following these simple steps, you'll be able to set up your own bucket and start storing your files in the cloud. Let's get started!

Step 1: Sign in to the AWS Management Console

To begin, sign in to the AWS Management Console using your AWS account credentials. If you don't have an AWS account yet, you can create one by visiting the AWS website and following the registration process.

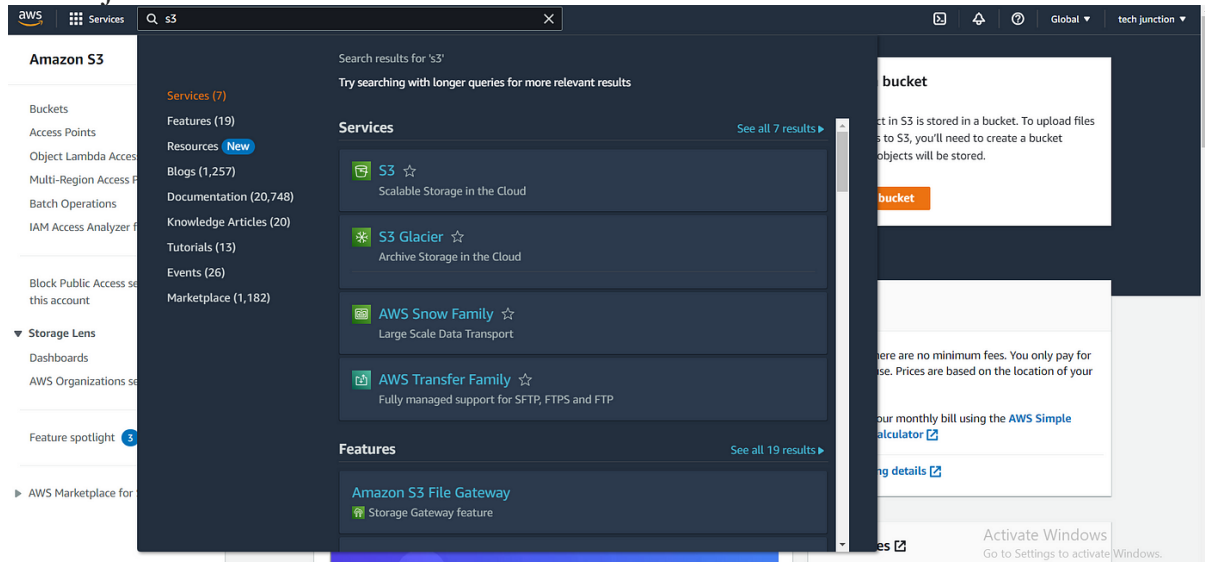


The screenshot shows the AWS Sign in page. At the top is the AWS logo. Below it is the 'Sign in' heading. There are two radio button options: 'Root user' (selected) and 'IAM user'. The 'Root user' option has a description: 'Account owner that performs tasks requiring unrestricted access. Learn more'. The 'IAM user' option has a description: 'User within an account that performs daily tasks. Learn more'. Below these is a text input field for 'Root user email address' with the placeholder 'username@example.com'. A blue 'Next' button is below the input field. Below the button is a link: 'By continuing, you agree to the AWS Customer Agreement or other agreement for AWS services, and the Privacy Notice. This site uses essential cookies. See our Cookie Notice for more information.' Below this is a link: 'New to AWS?'. At the bottom is a button: 'Create a new AWS account'. On the right side of the page is a dark blue promotional banner for 'Amazon ElastiCache data tiering'. The banner has the text: 'DATABASE Save today with Amazon ElastiCache data tiering Achieve 60%+ savings with Amazon ElastiCache data tiering as compared to running at maximum utilization on R6g nodes Learn more >'. At the bottom right of the page is a Windows watermark: 'Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.' and a language dropdown menu showing 'English'.

Step 2: Navigate to the S3 Service

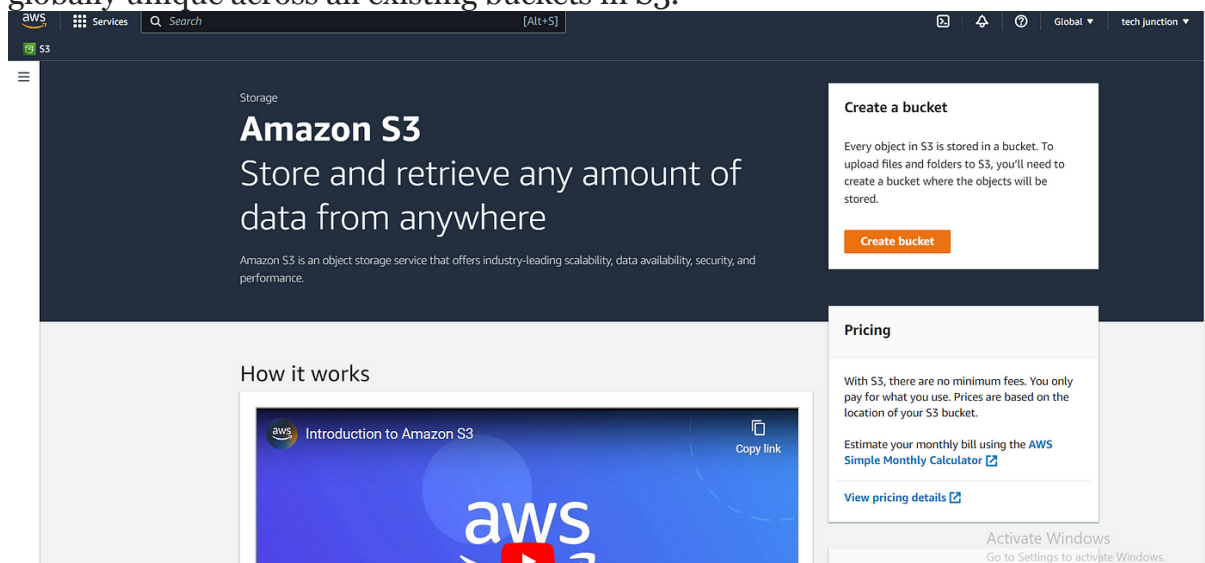
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Once you're logged in to the AWS Management Console, search for and select the S3 service. This will take you to the S3 dashboard, where you can manage your buckets and objects



Step 3: Create a New Bucket

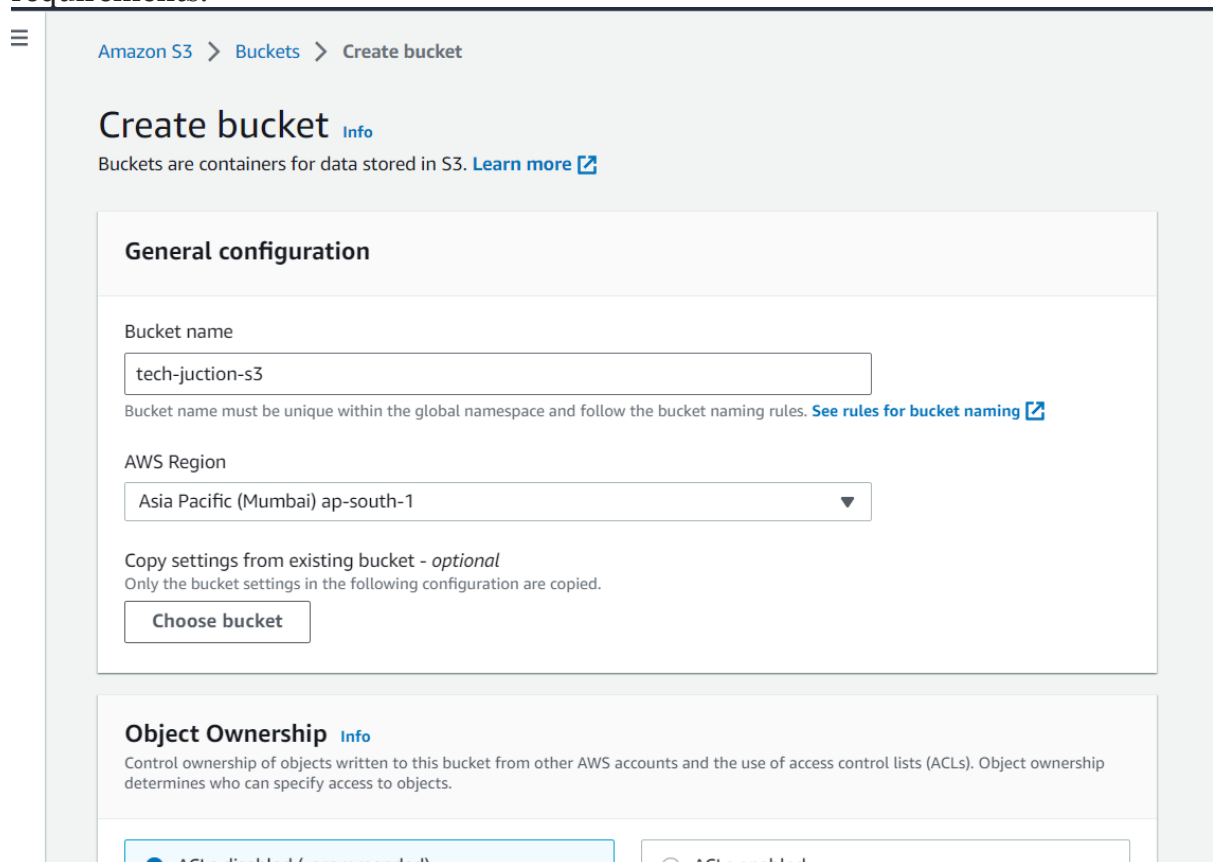
To create a new bucket, click on the “Create bucket” button. You will be prompted to provide a unique name for your bucket. Keep in mind that the bucket name must be globally unique across all existing buckets in S3.



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Step 4: Configure Bucket Properties

After naming your bucket, you'll need to configure its properties. This includes selecting the region where your bucket will be located and setting up optional features such as versioning, logging, and tags. Choose the appropriate settings based on your requirements.



The screenshot shows the AWS 'Create bucket' console page. The breadcrumb trail at the top reads 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket'. The main heading is 'Create bucket' with an 'Info' link. Below this, a note states 'Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.' followed by a 'Learn more' link. The 'General configuration' section contains a 'Bucket name' input field with the value 'tech-juction-s3', a note about naming rules with a 'See rules for bucket naming' link, an 'AWS Region' dropdown menu set to 'Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1', and a section for 'Copy settings from existing bucket - optional' with a 'Choose bucket' button. The 'Object Ownership' section includes an 'Info' link and a description of object ownership. At the bottom, there are two radio buttons for 'ACLs disabled (recommended)' and 'ACLs enabled', with the first one selected.

Step 5: Set Permissions

In this step, you can define access permissions for your bucket. AWS offers a flexible and granular access control mechanism using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies. You can specify who can access your bucket and what operations they can perform.

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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)**

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 (0) - optional

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

No tags associated with this bucket.

Add tag

Step 6: Review and Create

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Before creating the bucket, review the configuration settings you've made so far. Double-check the bucket name, region, properties, and permissions. If everything looks good, click on the "Create bucket" button to create your S3 bucket.

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

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

Cancel

Create bucket

Are got this error? for a solution to the error, click it Or Search for like

AmazonS3Exception, subscribe to your channel

[com.amazonaws.services.s3.model.AmazonS3Exception: The bucket does not allow ACLs \(Service: Amazon S3; Status Code: 400; Error Code: AccessControlListNotSupported](#)

Conclusion

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Congratulations! You have successfully created an S3 bucket in AWS. Now, you can start uploading files, setting up lifecycle policies, enabling versioning, and leveraging other advanced features offered by Amazon S3. Enjoy the benefits of secure and scalable cloud storage for your data.