

[Amazon S3](#) > [Buckets](#) > [Create bucket](#)

Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

General configuration

AWS Region

Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

Bucket name	Info
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kartikbucket1

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. See rules for bucket naming [\[?\]](#)

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

Choose bucket

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

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 [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.

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

Add tag

Default encryption [Info](#)

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

Encryption type	Info
Full disk encryption	Full disk encryption (FDE) encrypts the entire storage device, including the operating system, applications, and user data. It provides comprehensive protection for all data stored on the device.
File-based encryption	File-based encryption (FBE) encrypts individual files or folders within a storage system. It allows for granular control over which data is encrypted and by whom.
Database encryption	Database encryption encrypts data stored within a database. It ensures that sensitive information, such as customer records or financial data, is protected from unauthorized access.
Application-level encryption	Application-level encryption encrypts data as it is processed by an application. It provides protection for data in transit and at rest, ensuring confidentiality throughout its lifecycle.

- ☒ 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

Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

General configuration

AWS Region

US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Bucket type [Info](#)

☒ General purpose

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.

☐ Directory

Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.

Bucket name [Info](#)

kartikpbucket2

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

Copy settings from existing bucket - optional

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.


Choose bucket

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

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

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
Full disk encryption	Full disk encryption (FDE) encrypts the entire storage device, including the operating system, applications, and user data. It is typically implemented using BitLocker (Windows) or LUKS (Linux).
File-level encryption	File-level encryption (FLE) encrypts individual files or folders. It is often implemented using software like VeraCrypt or PGP (Pretty Good Privacy).
Database encryption	Database encryption (DE) encrypts data stored in databases. It can be implemented at the column level or the entire database level.
Application-level encryption	Application-level encryption (ALE) encrypts data as it is processed by an application. It is often used for sensitive data like credit card numbers.
Network encryption	Network encryption (NE) encrypts data as it is transmitted over a network. It is typically implemented using protocols like TLS (Transport Layer Security) or IPsec (Internet Protocol Security).
Mobile device encryption	Mobile device encryption (MDE) encrypts data on mobile devices like smartphones and tablets. It is often implemented using built-in operating system features like Android's File-Based Encryption (FBE) or iOS's Data Protection.
Cloud storage encryption	Cloud storage encryption (CSE) encrypts data stored in cloud storage services like Google Drive, OneDrive, or Dropbox. It can be implemented by the user or the service provider.
Endpoint encryption	Endpoint encryption (EE) encrypts data on endpoints like laptops and desktops. It is often implemented using software like BitLocker or Symantec Endpoint Encryption.
Backup encryption	Backup encryption (BE) encrypts data during backup operations. It is often implemented using software like Veeam Backup & Replication or Acronis True Image.
API encryption	API encryption (AE) encrypts data as it is transmitted between an application and an API. It is typically implemented using HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure).
IoT device encryption	IoT device encryption (IDE) encrypts data on IoT devices like smart home appliances and industrial sensors. It is often implemented using lightweight encryption algorithms like AES (Advanced Encryption Standard).
Blockchain encryption	Blockchain encryption (BCE) encrypts data stored on a blockchain. It is often implemented using cryptographic hash functions like SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 256-bit).
Quantum encryption	Quantum encryption (QE) uses quantum mechanics to encrypt data. It is a highly secure method that is still in the early stages of development.

- ☒ 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

Select trusted entity [Info](#)

Trusted entity type

- ☒ **AWS service**
Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **AWS account**
Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **Web identity**
Allows users federated by the specified external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **SAML 2.0 federation**
Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.
- ☐ **Custom trust policy**
Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

Use case

Allow an AWS service like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.

Service or use case

S3 ▼

Choose a use case for the specified service.

Use case

- ☒ **S3**
Allow EC2 to read all AWS services access logs

Create replication rule [Info](#)

Replication rule configuration

Replication rule name

object-bucket

Up to 255 characters. In order to be able to use CloudWatch metrics to monitor the progress of your replication rule, the replication rule name must only contain English characters.

Status

Choose whether the rule will be enabled or disabled when created.

☒ Enabled☐ Disabled

Priority

The priority value resolves conflicts that occur when an object is eligible for replication under multiple rules to the same destination. The rule is added to the configuration at the highest priority and the priority can be changed on the replication rules table.

0

Source bucket

Source bucket name

kartikbucket1

Source Region



Source bucket name
kartikbucket1

Source Region
Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1

Choose a rule scope

☐ Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters

☒ Apply to all objects in the bucket

Destination

Destination

You can replicate objects across buckets in different AWS Regions (Cross-Region Replication) or you can replicate objects across buckets in the same AWS Region (Same-Region Replication). You can also specify a different bucket for each rule in the configuration. [Learn more](#)

or see [Amazon S3 pricing](#)

☒ Choose a bucket in this account

☐ Specify a bucket in another account

Bucket name

Choose the bucket that will receive replicated objects.

Browse S3

Destination Region
US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1



aws

Services

🔍 Search

[Alt+S]

📺

🔔

?

⚙️

Mumbai ▼

kartikpawar ▼

☰

IAM role

- ☐ Create new role
- ☒ Choose from existing IAM roles
- ☐ Enter IAM role ARN

IAM role

s3fullservice▼

↻

View🔗

Encryption

Server-side encryption protects data at rest.

- ☐ Replicate objects encrypted with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
Replicate SSE-KMS and DSSE-KMS encrypted objects.

Destination storage class

Amazon S3 offers a range of storage classes designed for different use cases. [Learn more](#)🔗 or see [Amazon S3 pricing](#)🔗

- ☐ Change the storage class for the replicated objects

Additional replication options

- ☐ Replication Time Control (RTC)