AWS Data Analytics
Lab 1: S3

26 juin 2023

Task 1: Create an IAM user account

an IAM user is already created

Task 1.2: Add awsuser to the awsusers group

In this task, you will add the *awsuser* to the *awsusers* group. You will also log out of the console and log back in to the console with the *awsuser* account and password.
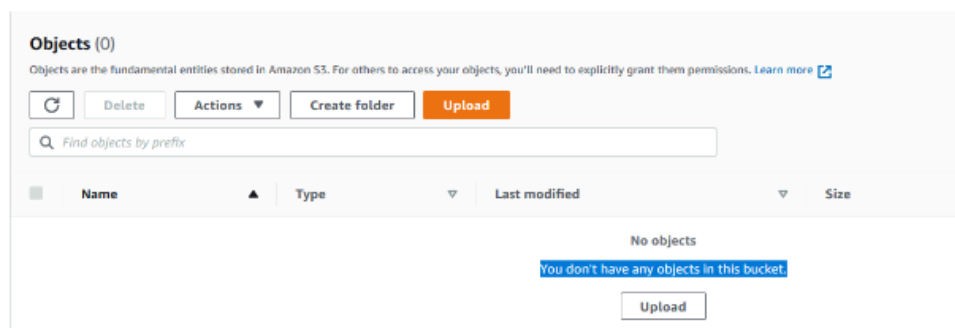
14. In the navigation pane, choose **Groups**.
15. Select the **awsusers** group.
16. From the **Group Actions** menu, choose **Add Users to Group**.
17. Select the **awsuser** user.
18. Choose **Add Users**.
19. From the navigation header, open the list of account actions and copy the account ID.

20. In the list of account actions, choose **Sign Out**.

21. To sign back in with the *awsuser* credentials, choose **Sign In to the Console**.

22. Select **IAM user** and then use the following information to sign in:

    Note: Remove the dashes from the account number before you enter it.

    - Account: The account ID that you previously copied
    - IAM user name: `awsuser`
    - Password: `myP@ssW0rd`

Task 2.1: Create an S3 bucket

Task 2.2: Upload an object

In this task, you will upload an object to the S3 bucket that you created. First, you must get the file.

28. Download the lab1.csv file to a local directory.
29. Choose the bucket that you created in the previous task.
30. In the Amazon S3 console, choose **Upload**.

Objects (0)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. Learn more ⧉

| | Delete | Actions ▼ | Create folder | Upload |

Q Find objects by prefix

| | Name | ▲ | Type | ▽ | Last modified | ▽ | Size |

No objects

You don't have any objects in this bucket.

Upload

31. Choose **Add files**.
32. Browse to the directory where you stored the lab1.csv file.
33. Choose the **lab1.csv** file.
34. Choose **Upload**.

Task 2.3: Query the object you uploaded:

37. From the **Object actions** menu, choose **Query with S3 Select**.

38. Scroll down the page and choose **Run SQL query**.

You should see the first few records from the file.

Query results
Query results are not available after you choose **Close** or navigate away. Choose **Download results** to download a copy of the following

Status
⊘ Successfully returned 5 records in 194 ms
Bytes returned: 337 B

Raw | Formatted

```
CustomerID,First Name,Last Name,Join Date,Street Address,City,State,Phone
001,Alejandro,Rosalez,12/12/2013,123 Main St.,Baltimore,MD,765-234-2349
002,Jane,Doe,10/5/2014,456 State St.,Seattle,WA,415-889-4932
003,John,Stiles,9/20/20016,1980 8th St.,Brooklyn,NY,917-123-9308
004,Li,Juan,6/29/2011,1323 22nd Ave.,Albany,NY,917-332-3432
```

39. Choose **Add SQL from templates**.
40. Choose **SELECT COUNT * FROM s3object s**.
41. Choose **Copy SQL**.
42. Replace the previous query by deleting it and then paste the query you copied.
43. Choose **Run SQL query**.

In the **Result** pane, you should get the total number of records, which is *5*.

Task 2.4: Change the encryption properties and storage type:

44. In the Amazon S3 breadcrumbs, choose the bucket name for your bucket.
45. In the Amazon S3 console, choose the **lab1.csv** file.
46. From the **Object actions** menu, choose **Edit server-side encryption**.
47. Choose **Enable** and **Save changes**.
48. To return to the object overview page, choose **Exit**.
49. From the **Object actions** menu, choose **Edit storage class**.
50. Select **Intelligent-Tiering** and **Save changes**.

You receive a confirmation that you successfully edited the storage class.

Task 2.5: Upload a compressed file:

51. In the Amazon S3 console, choose your bucket from the breadcrumbs again.
52. Choose **Upload**.
53. Choose **Add files**, and choose the **lab1.csv.gz** file that you downloaded previously.
54. Choose **Upload**.
55. Select the **lab1.csv.gz** file.
56. To close the **Upload: status** page, choose **Exit**.
57. From the **Object actions** menu, choose **Query with S3 Select**.
58. Scroll down the page and choose **Run SQL query**.

You should get results that demonstrate that you can query the compressed file in the same way as a non-compressed file.