



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering & Technology
Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Data Science)

Course: SBL: Cloud Computing

Course code: CSL605

Year: TE **SEM:** VI

Experiment No.05

AIM:- To study and Implement Storage as a Service using AWS S3.

Name:

Roll Number:

Date of Performance:

Date of Submission:

Evaluation

Performance Indicator	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Performance	5	
Understanding	5	
Journal work and timely submission.	10	
Total	20	

Performance Indicator	Exceed Expectations (EE)	Meet Expectations (ME)	Below Expectations (BE)
Performance	5	3	2
Understanding	5	3	2
Journal work and timely submission.	10	8	4

Checked by

Name of Faculty : Ichhanshu Jaiswal

Signature :

Date :



Experiment No. 5

Aim: To study and Implement Storage as a Service using AWS S3.

Theory:

Storage as a Service (SaaS) is the practice of using public cloud storage resources to store your data. Using SaaS is more cost efficient than building private storage infrastructure, especially when you can match data types to cloud storage offerings.

Storage as a Service or STaaS is cloud storage that you rent from a Cloud Service Provider (CSP) and that provides basic ways to access that storage. Enterprises, small and medium businesses, home offices, and individuals can use the cloud for multimedia storage, data repositories, data backup and recovery, and disaster recovery. There are also higher-tier managed services that build on top of STaaS, such as Database as a Service, in which you can write data into tables that are hosted through CSP resources.

The key benefit to STaaS is that you are offloading the cost and effort to manage data storage infrastructure and technology to a third-party CSP. This makes it much more effective to scale up storage resources without investing in new hardware or taking on configuration costs. You can also respond to changing market conditions faster. With just a few clicks you can rent terabytes or more of storage, and you don't have to spin up new storage appliances on your own.

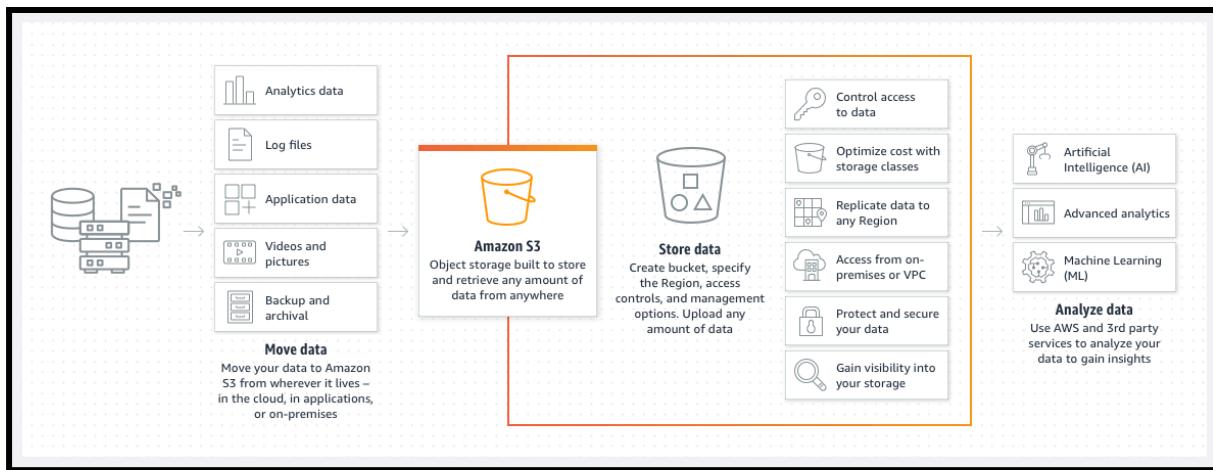
AWS S3:

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service offering industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. Customers of all sizes and industries can store and protect any amount of data for virtually any use case, such as data lakes, cloud-native applications, and mobile apps. With cost-effective storage classes and easy-to-use management features, you can optimize costs, organize data, and configure fine-tuned access controls to meet specific business, organizational, and compliance requirements.

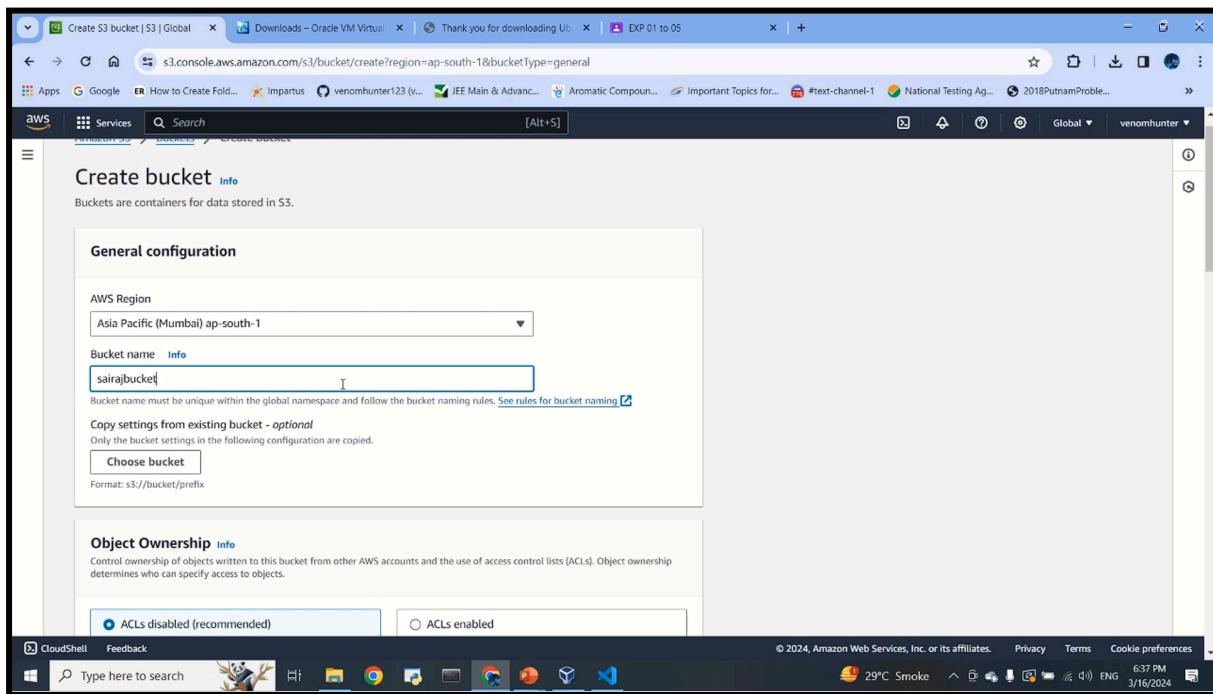


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Snapshots of implementation :





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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. A green success message at the top states: "Successfully created bucket 'sairajbucket'. To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose View details." Below this, there is an "Account snapshot" section with a link to "View Storage Lens dashboard". The main area displays "General purpose buckets" with a count of 5. A table lists the buckets with columns: Name, AWS Region, Access, and Creation date. The buckets listed are:

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
elasticbeanstalk-ap-south-1-965467514940	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1	Objects can be public	February 19, 2024, 20:43:56 (UTC+05:30)
elasticbeanstalk-eu-north-1-965467514940	Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1	Objects can be public	February 12, 2024, 10:27:28 (UTC+05:30)
mukeshbucket2125	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1	Public	February 26, 2024, 10:27:30 (UTC+05:30)
newizard	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Public	February 26, 2024, 10:34:33 (UTC+05:30)
sairajbucket	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1	Objects can be public	March 16, 2024, 18:37:54 (UTC+05:30)

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console for the 'sairajbucket' bucket. A green success message at the top states: "Successfully edited static website hosting." The page title is "Amazon S3 > Buckets > sairajbucket". The "Properties" tab is selected. The "Bucket overview" section displays basic information:

AWS Region Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1	Amazon Resource Name (ARN) arnaws:s3:::sairajbucket	Creation date March 16, 2024, 18:37:54 (UTC+05:30)
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The "Bucket Versioning" section is shown with the status "Disabled". It includes a note about Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete and a link to "Learn more".



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Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See a description of elements that you can use in statements.

Effect: Allow Deny

Principal:

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service: Amazon S3 All Services (*)

Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions: 1 Action(s) Selected All Actions (*)

Amazon Resource Name (ARN): arn:aws:s3:::sairajbucket

ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::{BucketName}/{Keyname}. Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Add Conditions (Optional):

Step 3: Generate Policy

A policy is a document (written in the Access Policy Language) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

Add one or more statements above to generate a policy.

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Policy JSON Document

Click below to edit. To save the policy, copy the text below to a text editor. Changes made below will **not be reflected in the policy generator tool**.

```
{ "Id": "Policy1710594605925", "Version": "2012-10-17", "Statement": [ { "Sid": "Stmt1710594602141", "Action": [ "s3:GetObject" ], "Effect": "Allow", "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::sairajbucket/*", "Principal": "*" } ] }
```

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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Policy Editor. A green success message at the top states: "Successfully edited bucket policy." Below it, the breadcrumb navigation shows "Amazon S3 > Buckets > sairajbucket". The main tab is "Permissions". Under "Permissions overview", it says "Access Objects can be public". In the "Block public access (bucket settings)" section, there is a note about public access being granted through ACLs, bucket policies, and access point policies. It includes an "Edit" button and a "Block all public access" toggle switch set to "Off". Below this, there is a link to "Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket". The bottom of the window shows standard browser controls and a status bar indicating "CloudShell Feedback" and system information like "29°C Smoke".

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 "Upload objects" interface. A green success message at the top says "Upload succeeded. View details below." Below it, the breadcrumb navigation shows "Amazon S3 > Buckets > sairajbucket > Upload objects". The main tab is "Summary". It shows a table with one row: "Destination s3://sairajbucket" with "Succeeded" status, "3 files, 4.2 KB (100.00%)", and "Failed 0 files, 0 B (0%)". Below this is a "Files and folders" section with a table showing three files: "index.html", "script.js", and "style.css", all in the "grid_demo/" folder, with sizes 1.2 KB, 267.0 B, and 2.7 KB respectively, all marked as "Succeeded". The bottom of the window shows standard browser controls and a status bar indicating "CloudShell Feedback" and system information like "29°C Smoke".



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The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the following details:

- AWS Region:** Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1
- Amazon Resource Name (ARN):** arnaws:s3::sairajbucket
- Creation date:** March 16, 2024, 18:37:54 (UTC+05:30)

Bucket Versioning: Disabled

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a website for "SairajWEB". The website has a dark background with a grid pattern. In the center, the text "Animated Background" is displayed in a large, bold, blue font. Below this, a smaller text reads: "Crazy project just to test the background and the gride lines to luminate when cursor moves. just by using js and css integrating Ruby." At the bottom of the page, there are two buttons: "Join Us" and "EXPLORE".

Video Link: [Dhanashree_Thakur_56_Exp5.mp4](#)

CSL605:SBL CC Lab



Conclusion: Describe in short the working of S3 for storage of data

Ans: Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) is a highly scalable object storage service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). Here's a brief overview of how S3 works

Object Storage: S3 stores data as objects within containers called "buckets." Each object consists of data, metadata (attributes such as name, size, content type), and a unique identifier.

API Access: Users interact with S3 using a simple REST API provided by AWS. This API allows users to perform operations such as uploading, downloading, and deleting objects, as well as managing buckets and setting access permissions.

Durability and Availability: S3 is designed for 99.999999999% (11 nines) durability, meaning that data stored in S3 is highly resilient to hardware failures and data corruption. It achieves this durability by automatically replicating objects across multiple geographically dispersed data centers.

Scalability: S3 is massively scalable, capable of storing virtually unlimited amounts of data. It can handle a wide range of workloads, from small-scale personal storage to large-scale enterprise data lakes.

Data Protection: S3 offers multiple features to protect data, including encryption at rest and in transit, access control lists (ACLs), and bucket policies. Users can encrypt their data using server-side encryption with AWS-managed keys (SSE-S3) or their own keys (SSE-C).

Overall, S3 provides a reliable, scalable, and cost-effective solution for storing and managing data in the cloud, making it a fundamental component of many AWS-based architectures and applications.