

In this Hand-on we will learn how to use S3 bucket

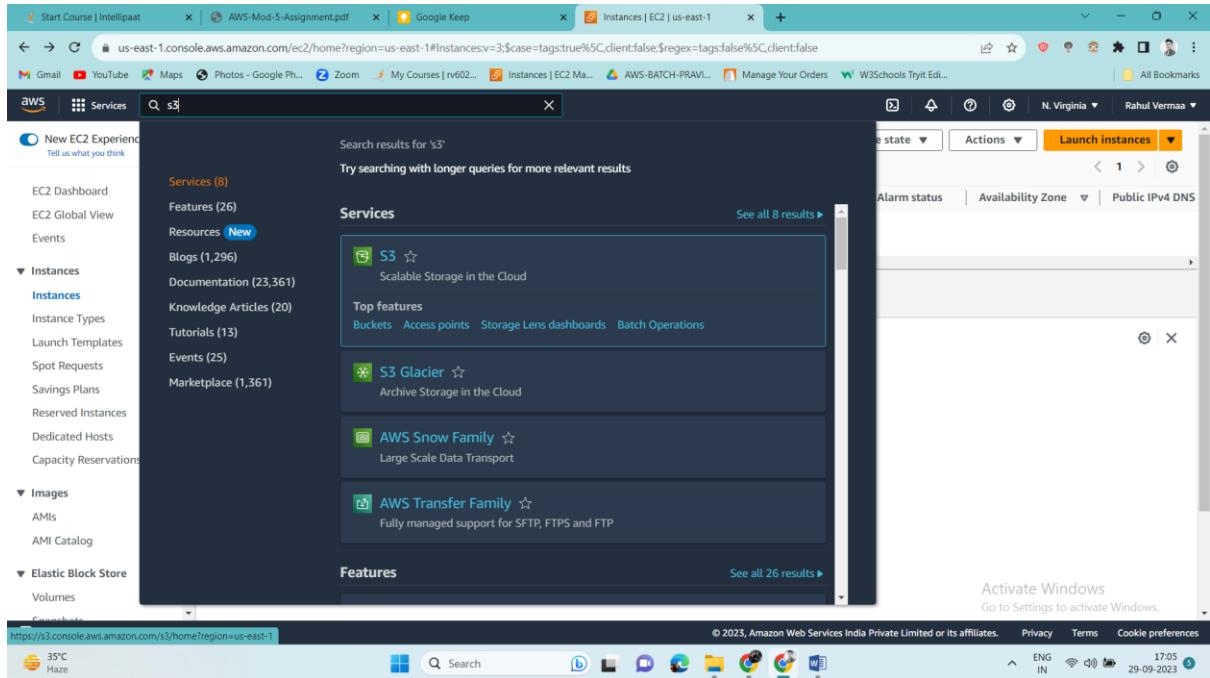
Problem Statement:

You work for XYZ Corporation. The company has decided to move its infrastructure to AWS to leverage the storage services offered by AWS.

While migrating, you are asked to perform the following tasks:

1. Ensure that any amount of data can be stored on the cloud and can be retrieved at anytime from anywhere on the web
2. Manage the lifecycle of the data that is being stored on the cloud so that it gets deleted automatically after 75 days
3. Retrieve the old version of a file if the content of the current version of the file is compromised accidentally
4. Host your static website on the AWS cloud using the domain name created in the Module 3 Route 53 assignment
5. Display an error page if the proper domain name is not used while attempting to access the company's website
6. Create an S3 access point for the created bucket, and upload a file to the bucket from the CLI

Step 1: We are going to use S3, to fulfil our first requirement



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console search results for 's3'. The search bar at the top contains 's3'. The results are categorized into 'Services' and 'Features'.

Services (8):

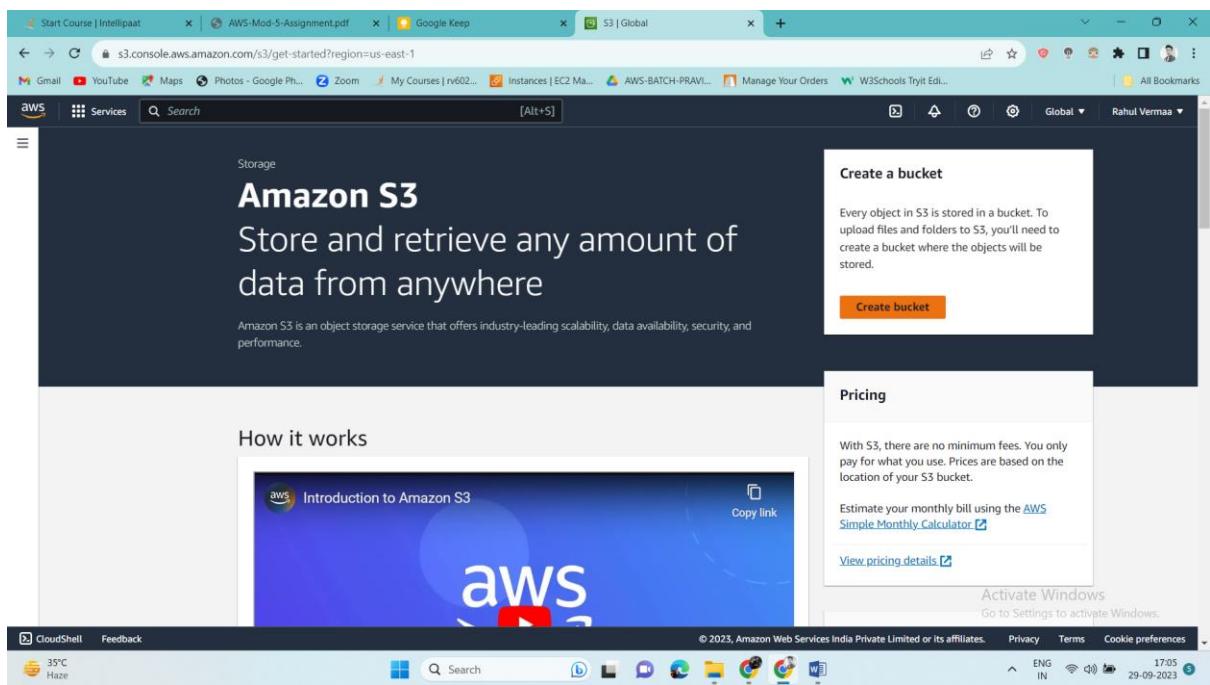
- S3** ☆ Scalable Storage in the Cloud
- S3 Glacier** ☆ Archive Storage in the Cloud
- AWS Snow Family** ☆ Large Scale Data Transport
- AWS Transfer Family** ☆ Fully managed support for SFTP, FTPS and FTP

Features (26):

- Top features: Buckets, Access points, Storage Lens dashboards, Batch Operations

On the right side of the search results, there is a 'Launch instances' button and a list of EC2 instances in the 'us-east-1' region. The list includes 'Instances' and 'Events' sections, and a 'Launch instances' button.

we need to create a S3 bucket



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 landing page. The main heading is 'Amazon S3' with the subtext 'Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere'. Below this, a paragraph explains that S3 is an object storage service. To the right, there is a 'Create a bucket' button and a 'Pricing' section. The 'How it works' section features a video player with the title 'Introduction to Amazon S3'.

Create a bucket

Every object in S3 is stored in a bucket. To upload files and folders to S3, you'll need to create a bucket where the objects will be stored.

Create bucket

Pricing

With S3, there are no minimum fees. You only pay for what you use. Prices are based on the location of your S3 bucket.

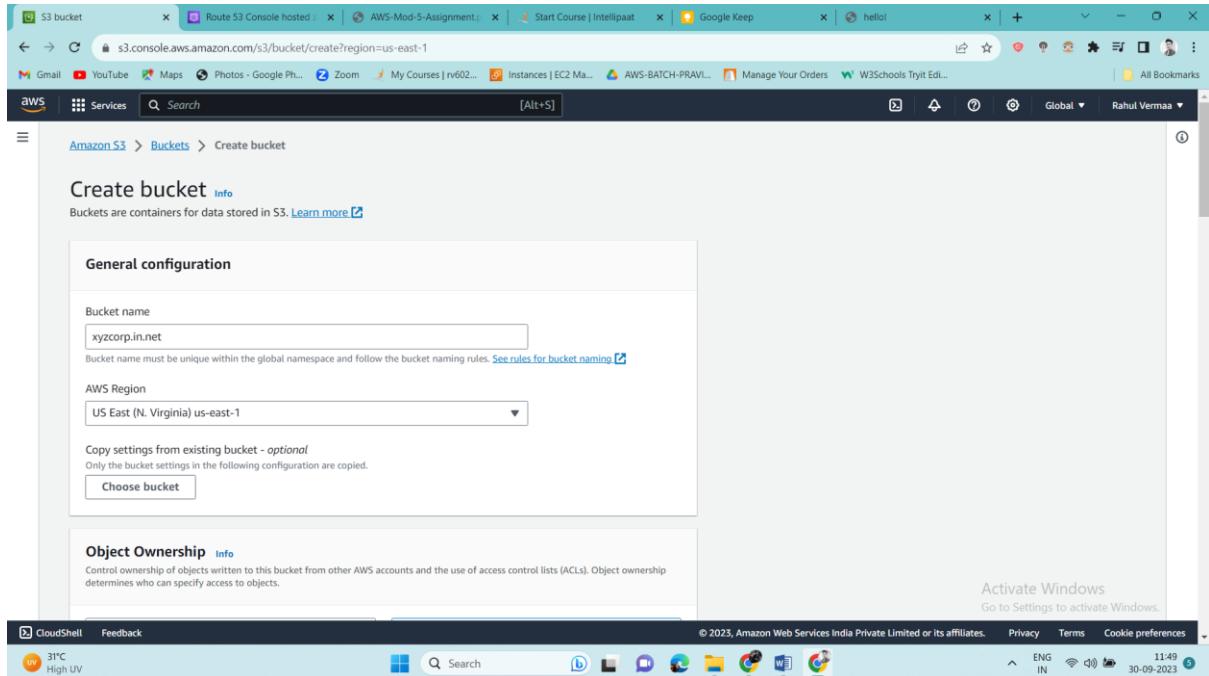
Estimate your monthly bill using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#)

[View pricing details](#)

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

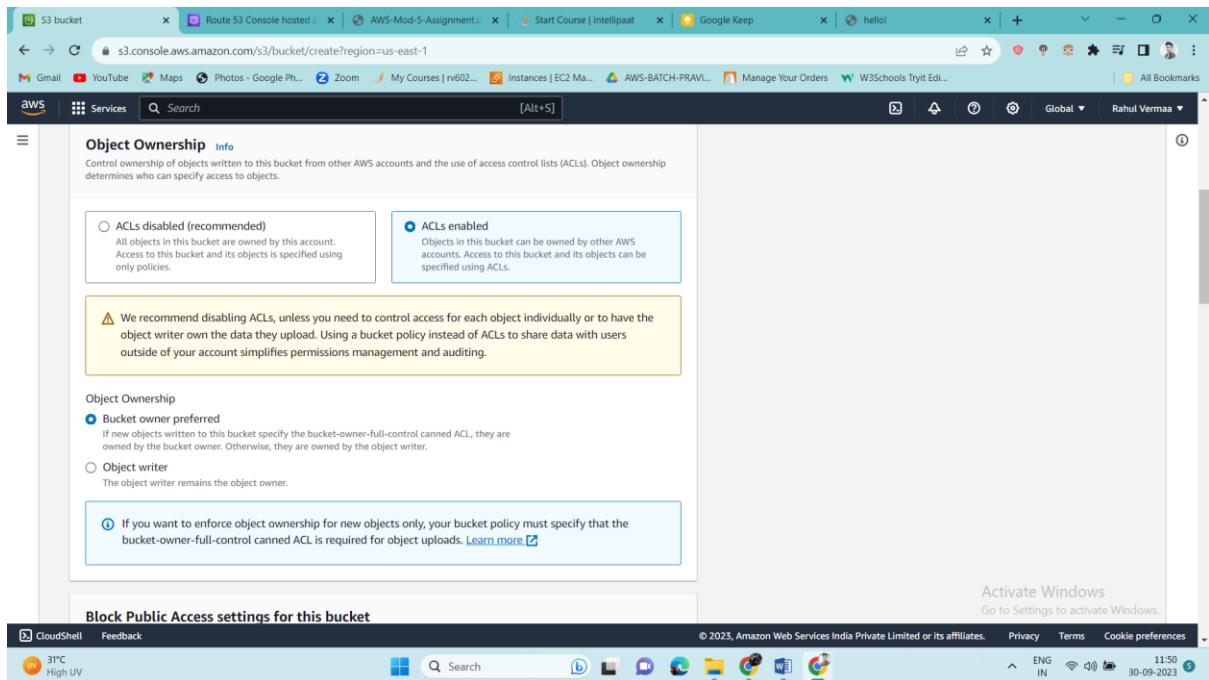
Name of my bucket would be xyzcorp.in.net, I'm doing it in US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1 region.

ACLs Enabled, Bucket versioning is enable rest all would be default options.



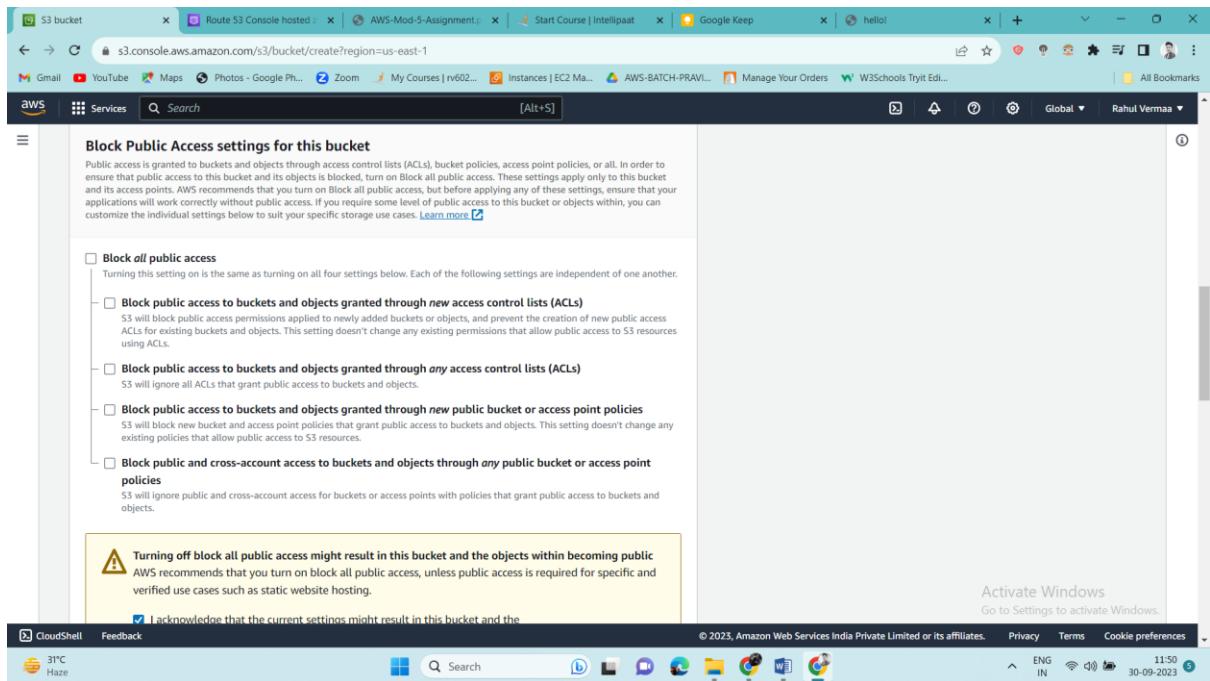
The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS S3 console. The 'General configuration' section is filled with 'Bucket name: xyzcorp.in.net' and 'AWS Region: US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1'. The 'Object Ownership' section is expanded, showing the 'ACLs enabled' option selected, with a note that objects can be owned by other AWS accounts. A warning box suggests disabling ACLs for individual object control. The 'Object Ownership' section also includes a note about bucket-owner-full-control and a link to 'Learn more'.

ACLs are enabled as I mentioned in my above statement



The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS S3 console, focusing on the 'Object Ownership' section. The 'ACLs enabled' option is selected, indicating that objects in the bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. A note states that objects can be owned by other AWS accounts. A warning box suggests disabling ACLs for individual object control. The 'Object Ownership' section also includes a note about bucket-owner-full-control and a link to 'Learn more'.

Block Public Access settings for this bucket is Disabled



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, 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](#)

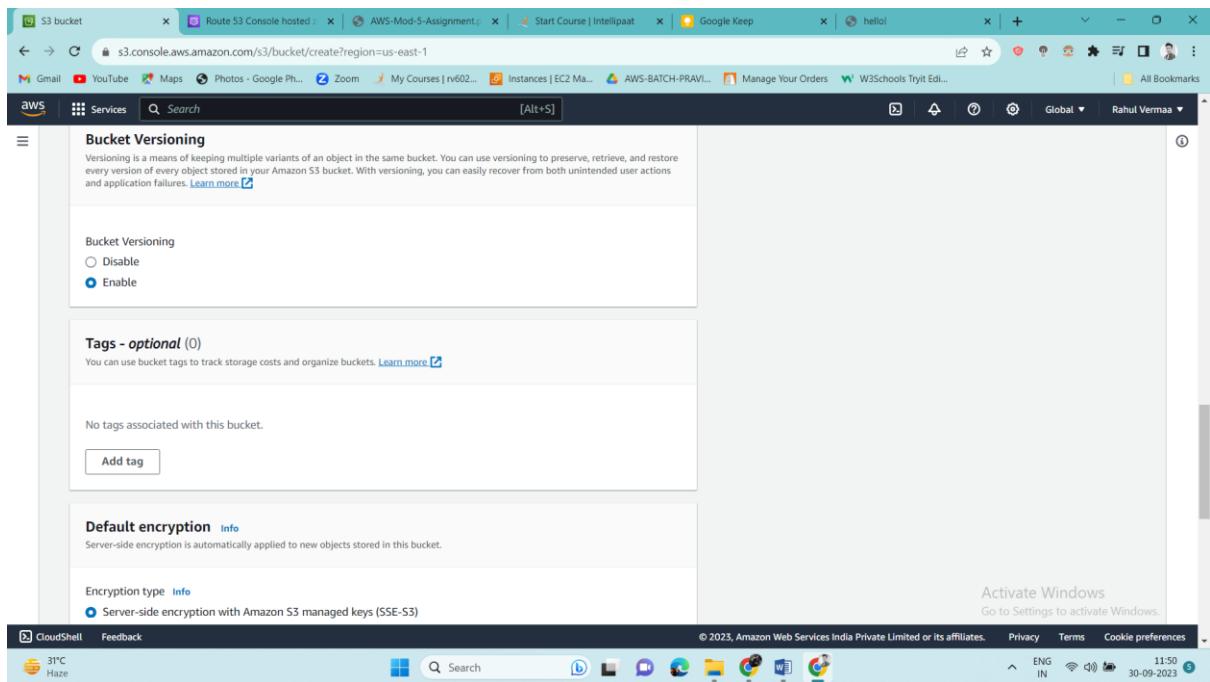
Block all public access
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

- 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.

Warning: Turning off block all public access might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public
AWS recommends that you turn on block all public access, unless public access is required for specific and verified use cases such as static website hosting.

I acknowledge that the current settings might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public

Bucket versioning is enabled as I mentioned above



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](#)

Disable
 Enable

Tags - optional (0)
You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets. [Learn more](#)

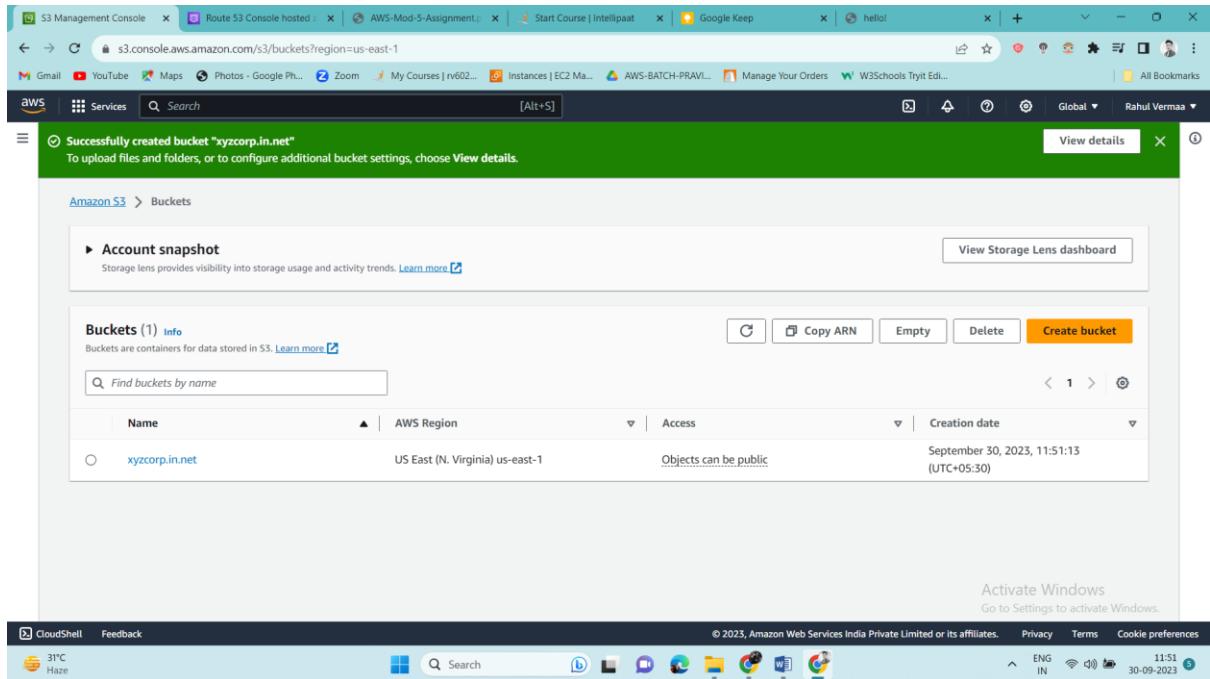
No tags associated with this bucket.
[Add tag](#)

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)

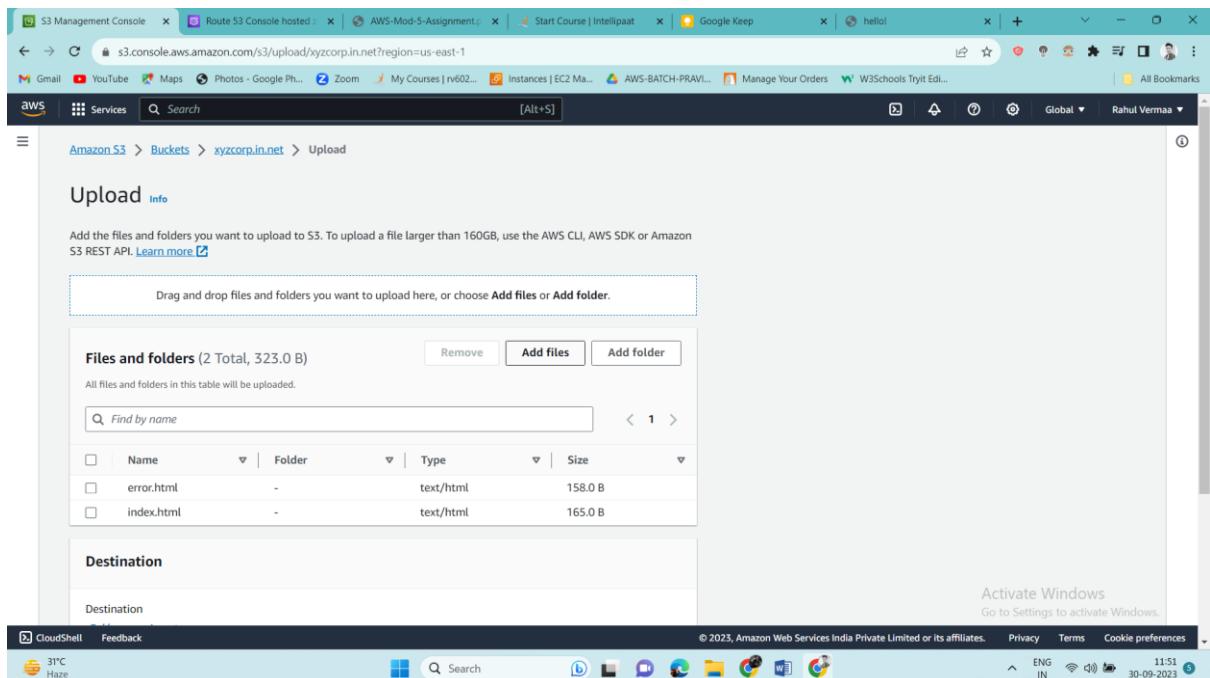
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Our bucket is successfully created now



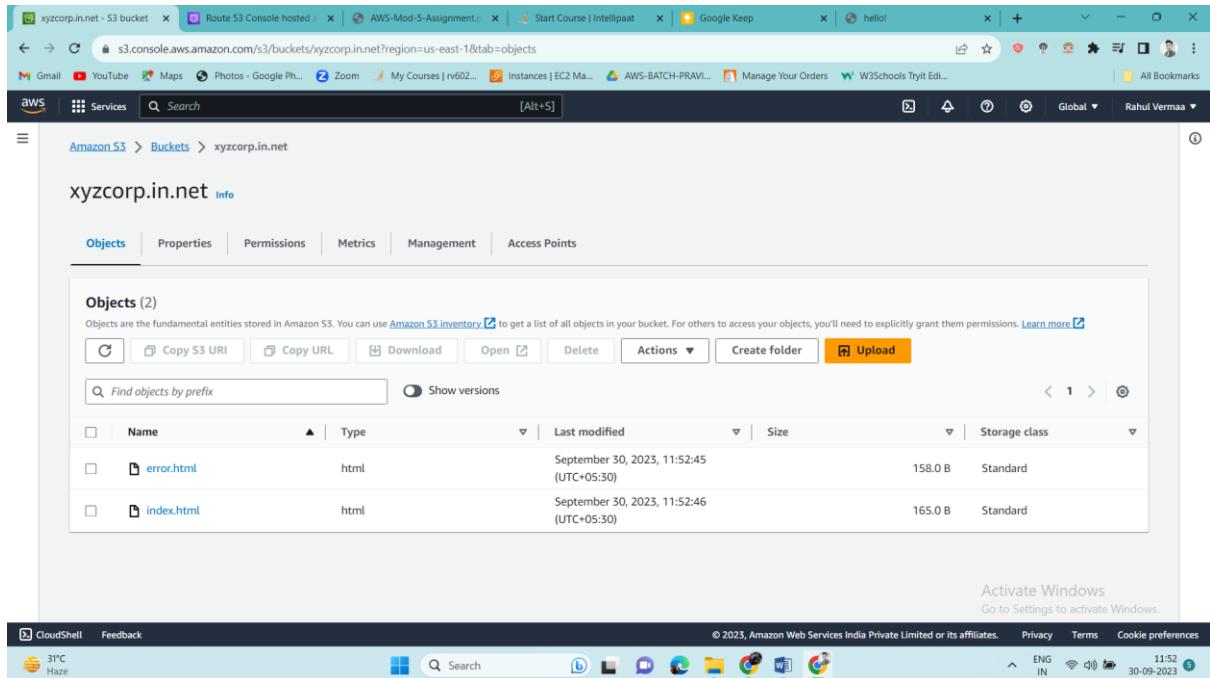
The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Management Console with a green success message: "Successfully created bucket 'xyzcorp.in.net'". Below this, a table lists the newly created bucket "xyzcorp.in.net" with details: Name (xyzcorp.in.net), AWS Region (US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1), Access (Objects can be public), and Creation date (September 30, 2023, 11:51:13 (UTC+05:30)).

Step 2: Now we are going to upload one index.html and error.html file in our bucket



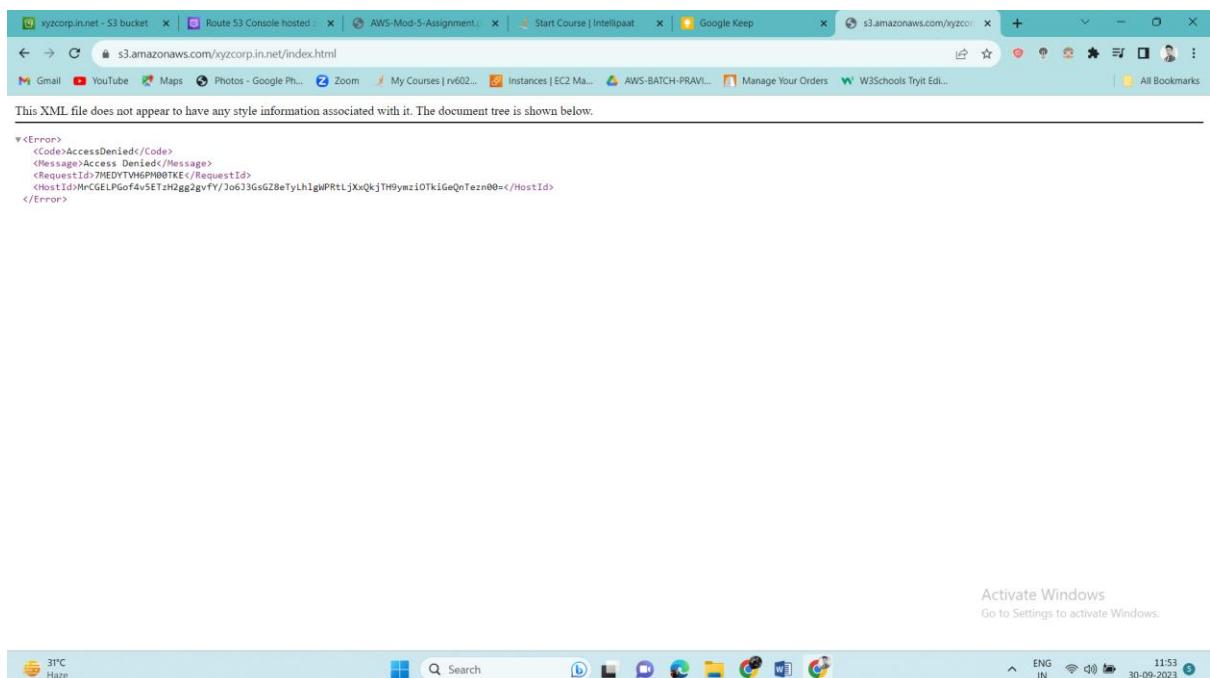
The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Management Console in the "Upload" section for the "xyzcorp.in.net" bucket. The "Files and folders" section shows two files: "error.html" (158.0 B) and "index.html" (165.0 B). The "Destination" section is empty, indicating the files will be uploaded directly to the bucket root.

Files are uploaded



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'xyzcorp.in.net - S3 bucket', 'Route 53 Console hosted', 'AWS-Mod-5-Assignment...', 'Start Course | Intellipaat', 'Google Keep', and 'hello!'. The main content area shows the 'xyzcorp.in.net' bucket. The 'Objects' tab is selected, displaying two files: 'error.html' and 'index.html'. Both files are of type 'html' and were uploaded on September 30, 2023, at 11:52:45 (UTC+05:30). The 'error.html' file is 158.0 B and 'index.html' is 165.0 B, both in the 'Standard' storage class. Below the table is a search bar and a 'Show versions' link. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various icons and a system tray indicating the date as 30-09-2023 and the time as 11:52.

Now let's try to access our file and you can see right now our file is showing like this-

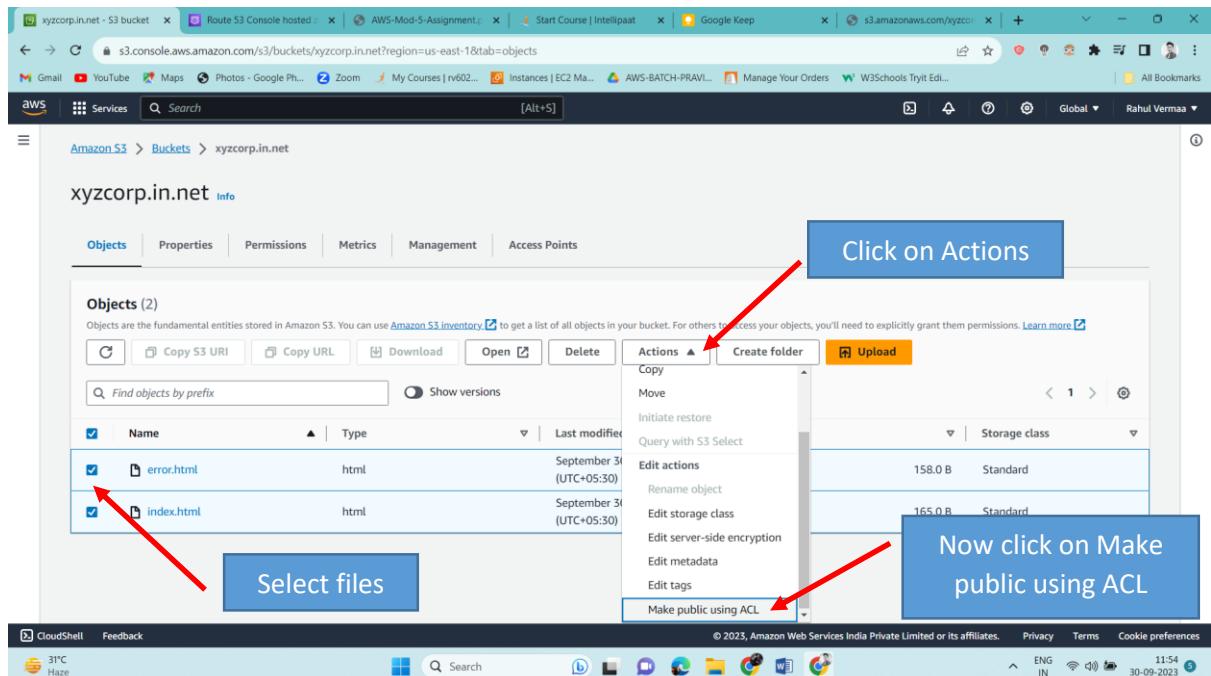


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 's3.amazonaws.com/xyzcorp.in.net/error.html'. The page content is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Error>
<Code>AccessDenied</Code>
<Message>Access Denied</Message>
<RequestId>7M6EDYTVH6PM0TKE</RequestId>
<HostId>HrC6ELPof4v5ETHzggzgvfy/Jo63GsgZBeTyLh1gwPrtljXxQkjTH9ymziOTk1geQnTzm00=</HostId>
</Error>
```

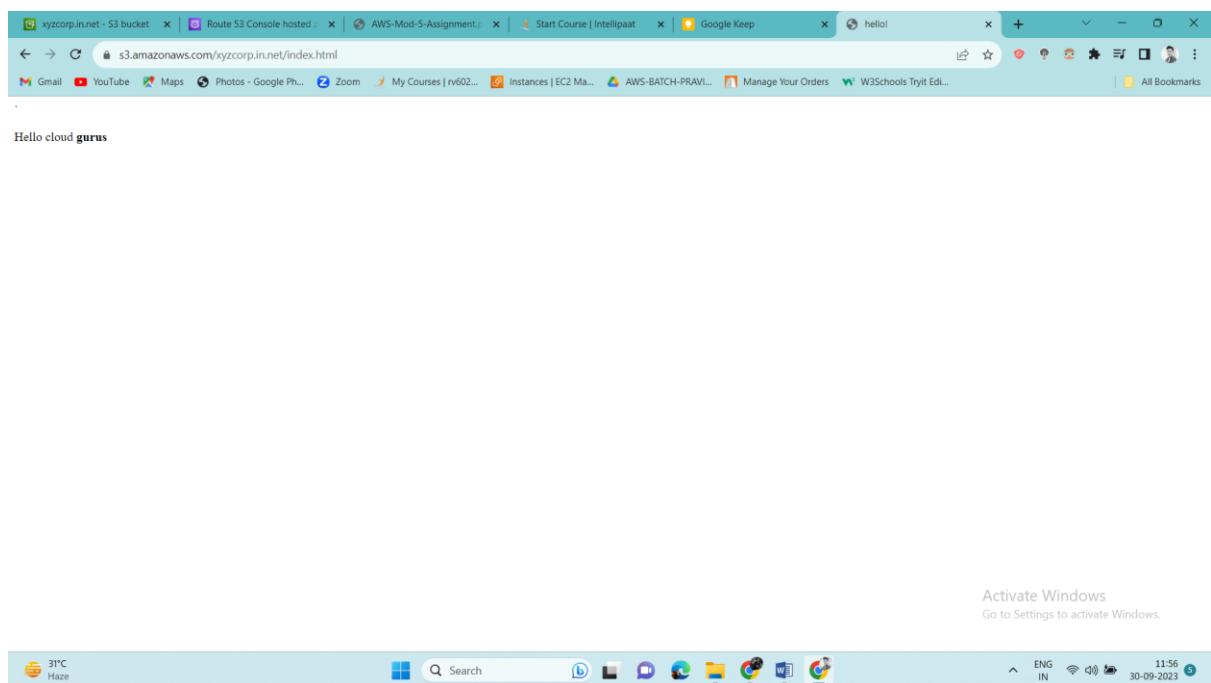
Below the XML content, a message states: 'This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.' The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various icons and a system tray indicating the date as 30-09-2023 and the time as 11:53.

Step 3: Now to fix this issue will select our uploaded file after that will go to actions and under that will select Make public using ACL.



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console for the 'xyzcorp.in.net' bucket. In the 'Objects' list, two files are selected: 'error.html' and 'index.html'. A red arrow points from the text 'Select files' to the selected files in the list. Another red arrow points from the text 'Click on Actions' to the 'Actions' dropdown menu. A third red arrow points from the text 'Now click on Make public using ACL' to the 'Make public using ACL' option in the dropdown menu.

And now let's try to access our file, and it works. We are able to access our file

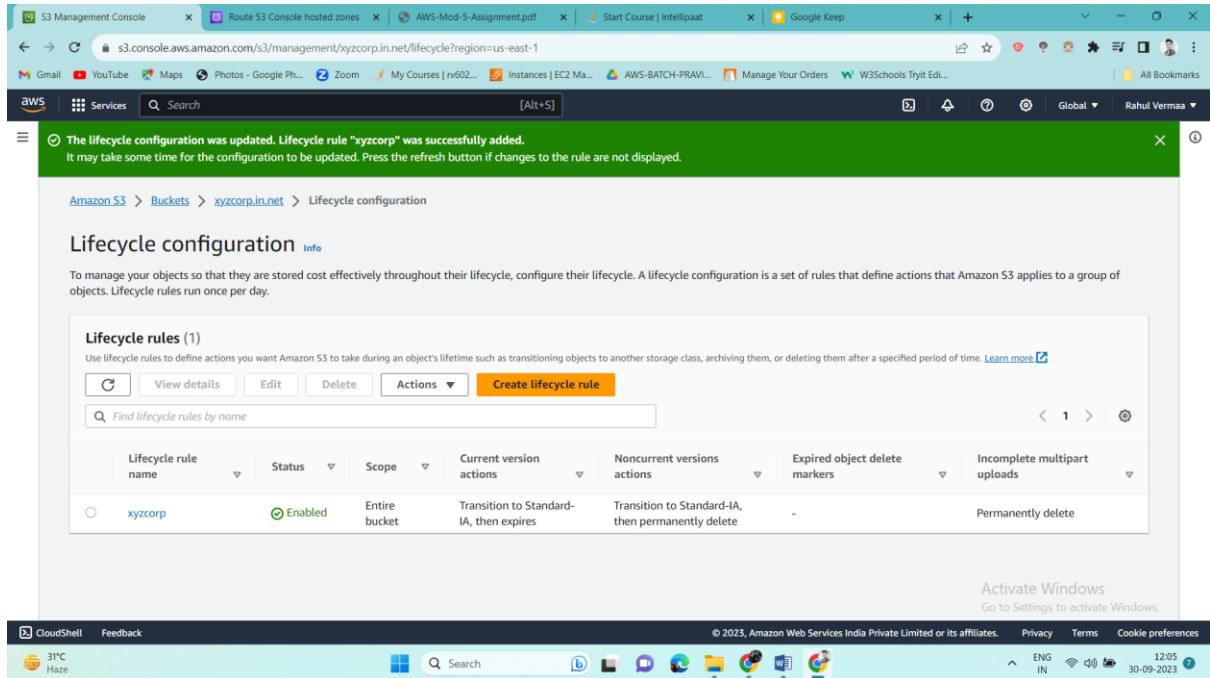


The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the file 'index.html' from the 'xyzcorp.in.net' bucket. The URL in the address bar is 's3.amazonaws.com/xyzcorp.in.net/index.html'. The page content is 'Hello cloud gurus'. A red arrow points from the text 'Hello cloud gurus' to the browser window. In the bottom right corner of the browser window, there is an 'Activate Windows' message with the text 'Go to Settings to activate Windows.' and a link to 'Settings'.

Step 4: Now we will manage the lifecycle of the data that is being stored on the cloud so that it gets deleted automatically after 75 days. Under choose a rule scope we have selected Apply to all objects in the bucket

Review transition and expiration actions and click on create rule

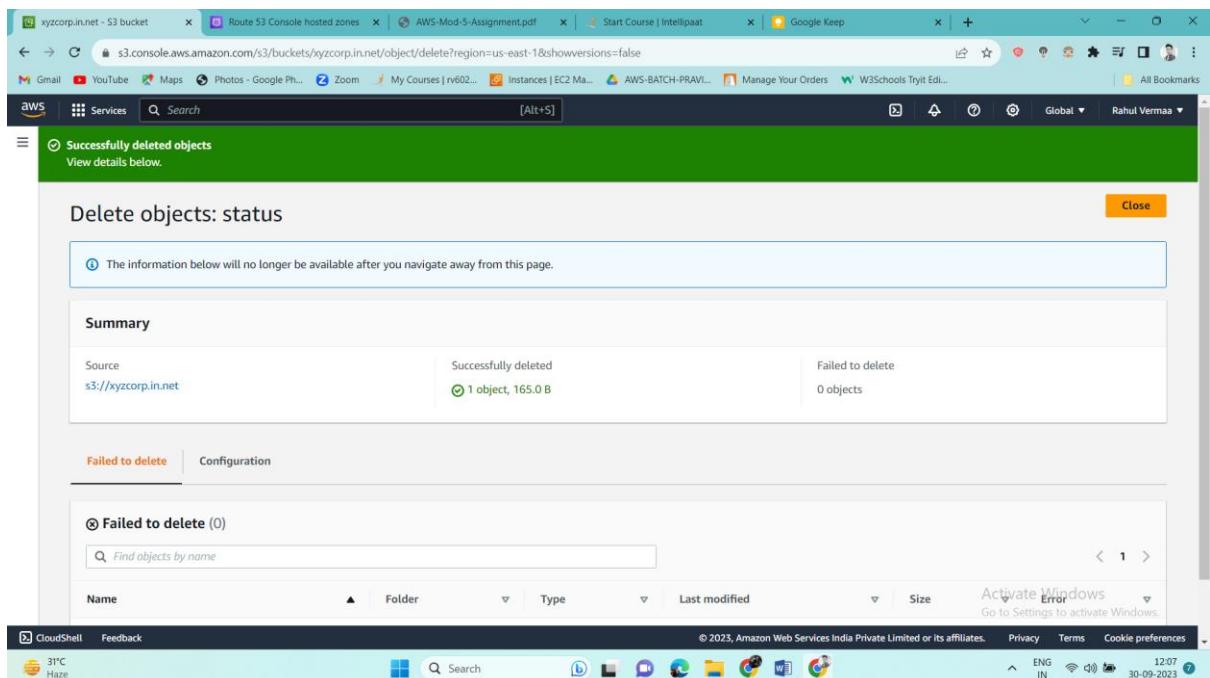
Lifecycle rule is successfully added



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the S3 Management Console tab selected. A success message in a green banner states: "The lifecycle configuration was updated. Lifecycle rule "xyzcorp" was successfully added. It may take some time for the configuration to be updated. Press the refresh button if changes to the rule are not displayed." Below this, the "Lifecycle configuration" page is shown, featuring a table of lifecycle rules. The table has columns for Lifecycle rule name, Status, Scope, Current version actions, Noncurrent versions actions, Expired object delete markers, and Incomplete multipart uploads. One rule is listed: "xyzcorp" (Enabled, Entire bucket, Transition to Standard-IA, then expires / Transition to Standard-IA, then permanently delete, Permanently delete).

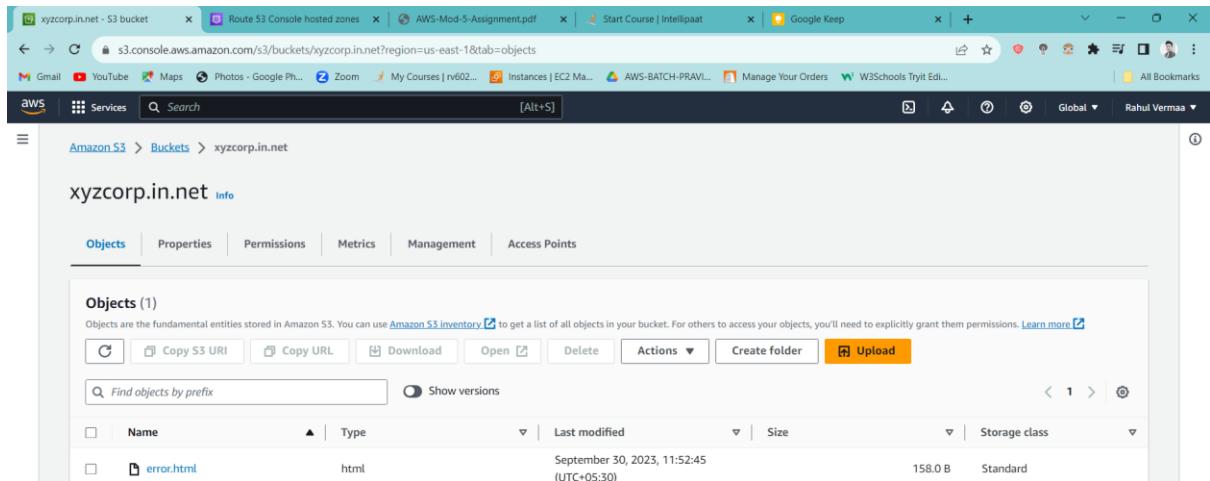
Now to retrieve the old version of a file, if the content of the current version file is deleted accidentally, for that will do the following:

Step 5: To make such scenario we will delete our file



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the S3 Management Console tab selected. A success message in a green banner states: "Successfully deleted objects. View details below." Below this, the "Delete objects: status" page is shown. It includes a summary table and a "Failed to delete" section. The summary table shows "Source: s3://xyzcorp.in.net" with "Successfully deleted: 1 object, 165.0 B" and "Failed to delete: 0 objects". The "Failed to delete" section is empty. The status bar at the bottom indicates "12:07 30-09-2023".

We can see our file is deleted



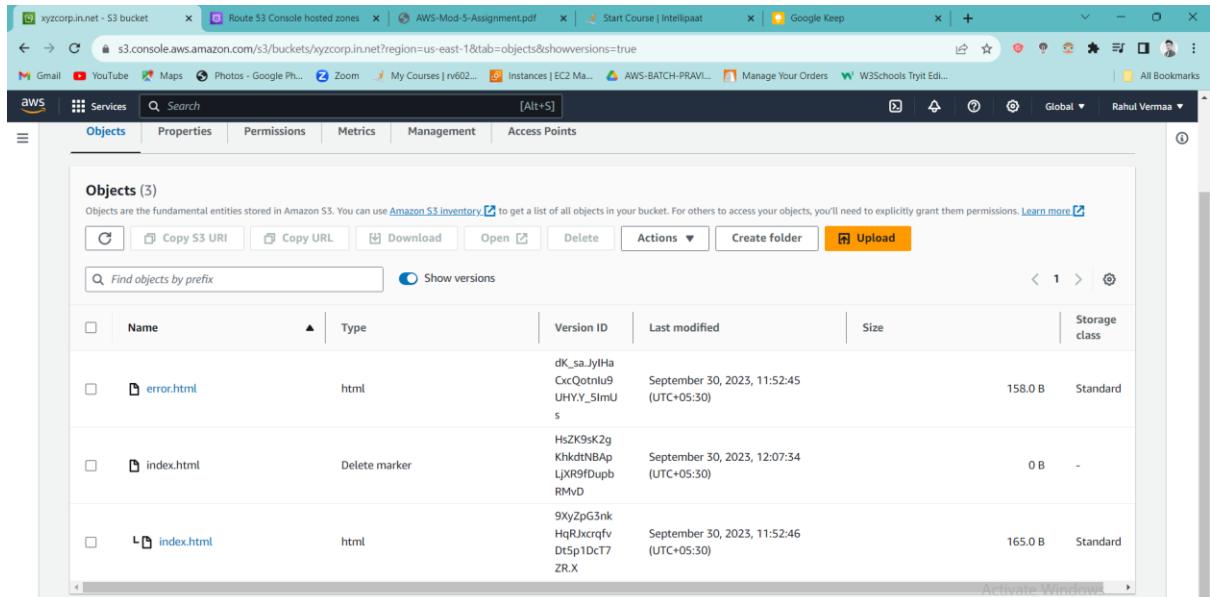
The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the 'xyzcorp.in.net' bucket selected. The 'Objects' tab is active, displaying a single object named 'error.html'. The object is of type 'html' and was last modified on September 30, 2023, at 11:52:45 (UTC+05:30). It has a size of 158.0 B and is stored in the Standard storage class. The 'Show versions' button is visible, but the table only shows the single object.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows



The taskbar shows the AWS CloudShell icon, the date (30-09-2023), and the time (12:08). The system status indicates it's ENG IN with a battery level of 7%.

Step 6: Now to retrieve our Data back will just enable show versions:



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the 'xyzcorp.in.net' bucket selected. The 'Objects' tab is active, displaying three versions of the 'error.html' object. The first version is the current object, last modified on September 30, 2023, at 11:52:45 (UTC+05:30). The second version is a 'Delete marker', last modified on September 30, 2023, at 12:07:34 (UTC+05:30). The third version is another 'error.html' object, last modified on September 30, 2023, at 11:52:46 (UTC+05:30). The 'Show versions' button is selected, and the table includes columns for Version ID and Last modified.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows



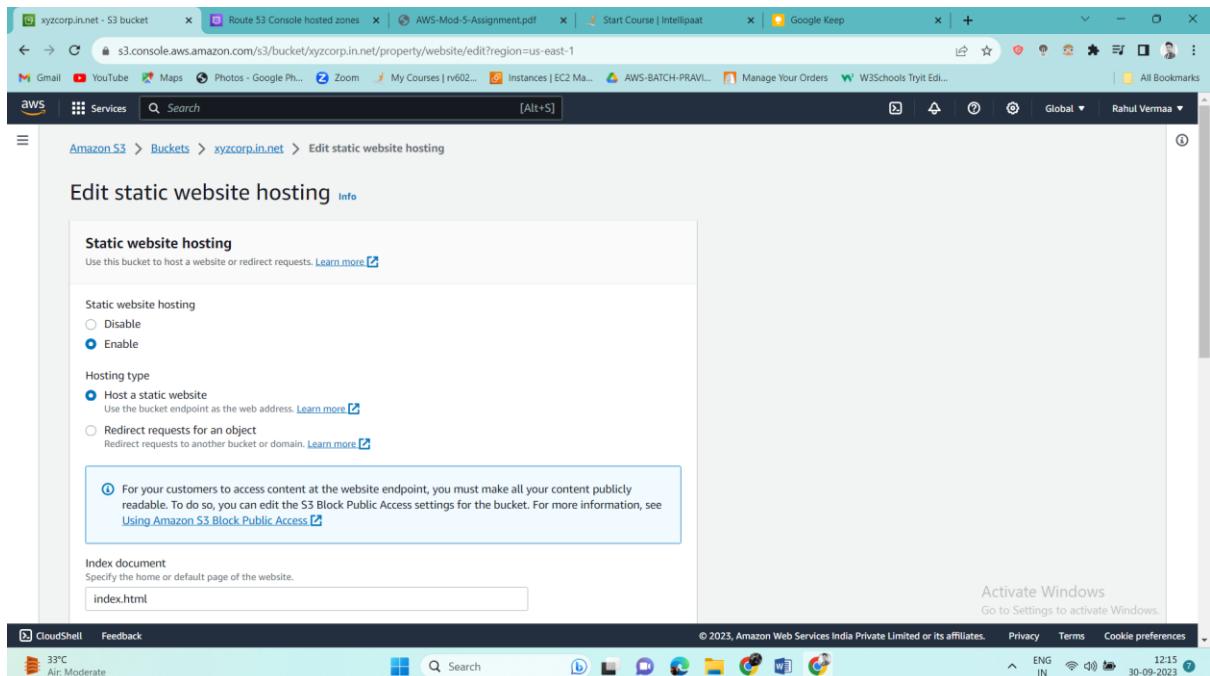
The taskbar shows the AWS CloudShell icon, the date (30-09-2023), and the time (12:09). The system status indicates it's ENG IN with a battery level of 7%.

Now will select index.html file type= Delete marker as shown in above pic and we will Delete it and we have to type *permanently delete*, afterwards click on delete object and now we can see our file is retrieved successfully (Show versions is disabled)

Now we will Host our static website on the AWS cloud using the domain name created in the Route 53 PDF. (Xyzcorp.in.net)

Step 7: So now we will go to our bucket xyzcorp.in.net and there we will go to properties under that have to edit Static website hosting

Enable it and select host a static website and after selecting all the options and writing (index.html & error.html) click it on save changes



xyzcorp.in.net - S3 bucket x Route 53 Console hosted zones x AWS-Mod-5-Assignment.pdf x Start Course | Intellipaat x Google Keep x

Amazon S3 > Buckets > xyzcorp.in.net > Edit static website hosting

Edit static website hosting [Info](#)

Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
 Disable
 Enable

Hosting type
 Host a static website
Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)
 Redirect requests for an object
Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)

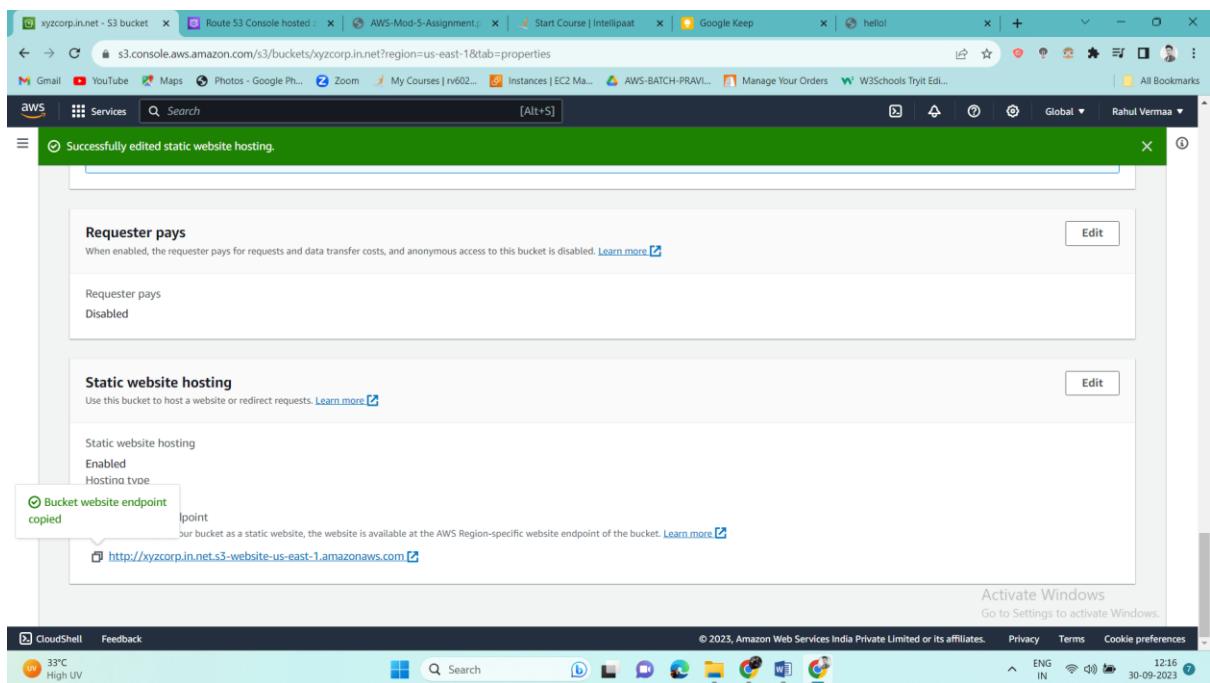
For your customers to access content at the website endpoint, you must make all your content publicly readable. To do so, you can edit the S3 Block Public Access settings for the bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)

Index document
Specify the home or default page of the website.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

CloudShell Feedback 33°C Air: Moderate 12:15 30-09-2023

Now copy bucket website end point and paste in browser to check



xyzcorp.in.net - S3 bucket x Route 53 Console hosted zones x AWS-Mod-5-Assignment.pdf x Start Course | Intellipaat x Google Keep x hello x

Amazon S3 > Buckets > xyzcorp.in.net > Edit static website hosting

Successfully edited static website hosting.

Requester pays
When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays
Disabled

Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
 Enabled
Hosted type
 Bucket website endpoint copied

http://xyzcorp.in.net.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

CloudShell Feedback 33°C High UV 12:16 30-09-2023

And it's working fine (if website is correct it will show us index.html content)



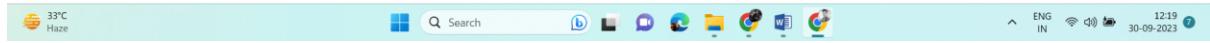
Hello cloud gurus

Now let's add some random characters to our endpoint to see our error file content (if website is wrong it should show us this error.html page)

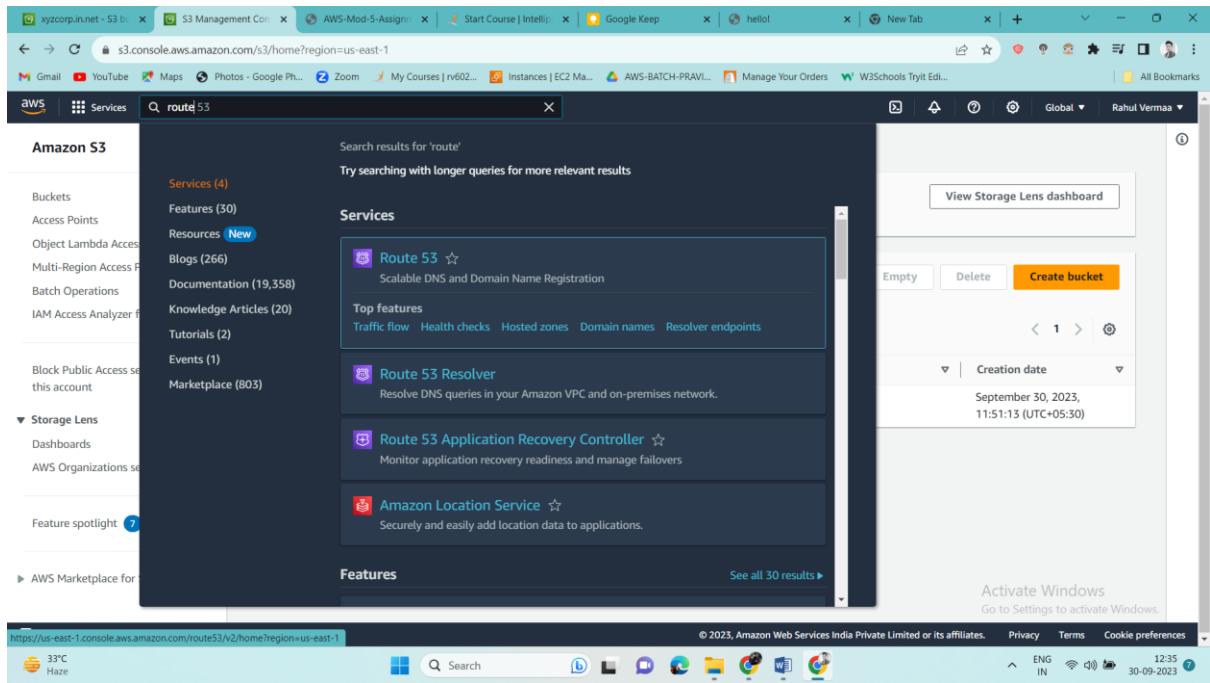


Error page

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



Step 8: Now we will go to route 53



xyzcorp.in.net - S3 b... S3 Management Con... AWS-Mod-5-Assig... Start Course | Intell... Google Keep hello! New Tab

aws Services route 53

Amazon S3

Buckets

Access Points

Object Lambda Access

Multi-Region Access

Batch Operations

IAM Access Analyzer

Block Public Access se... this account

Storage Lens

Dashboards

AWS Organizations se...

Feature spotlight 7

Services (4)

Features (30)

Resources New

Blogs (266)

Documentation (19,358)

Knowledge Articles (20)

Tutorials (2)

Events (1)

Marketplace (803)

Search results for 'route'

Try searching with longer queries for more relevant results

Services

Route 53 ★ Scalable DNS and Domain Name Registration

Top features

Traffic flow Health checks Hosted zones Domain names Resolver endpoints

Route 53 Resolver Resolve DNS queries in your Amazon VPC and on-premises network.

Route 53 Application Recovery Controller ★ Monitor application recovery readiness and manage failovers

Amazon Location Service ★ Securely and easily add location data to applications.

View Storage Lens dashboard

Empty Delete Create bucket

Creation date

September 30, 2023, 11:51:13 (UTC+05:30)

Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.

https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/route53/v2/home?region=us-east-1

33°C Haze

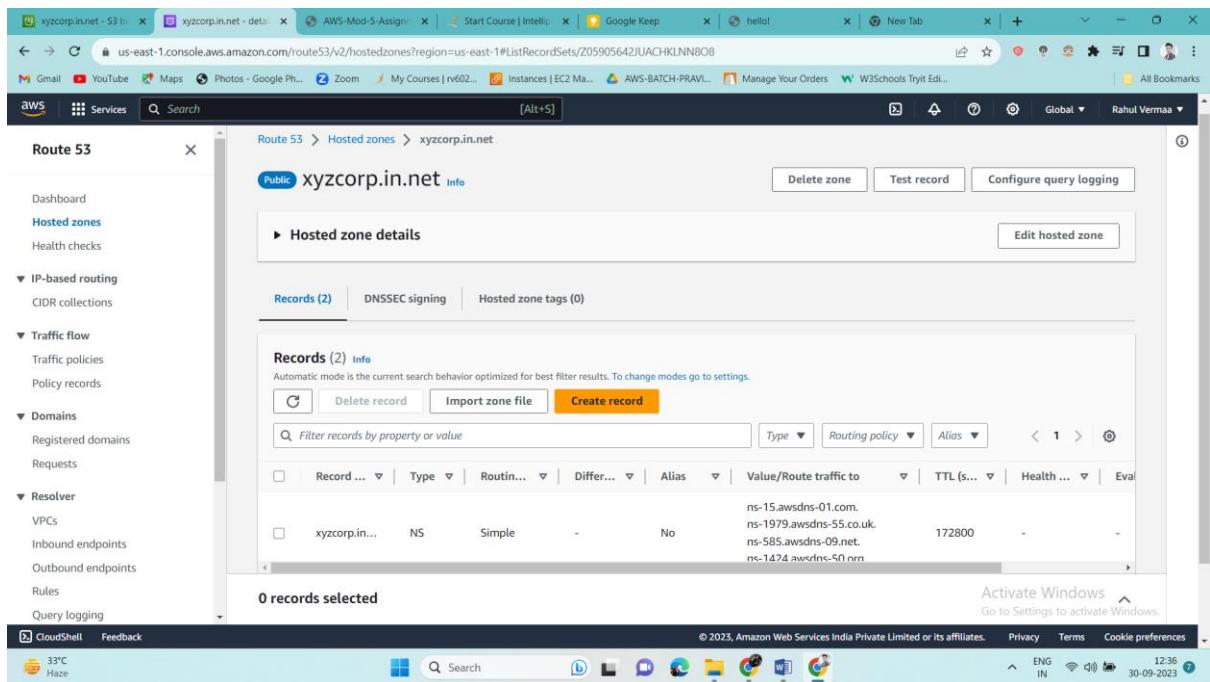
Search

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ENG IN 30-09-2023 12:35

We will create a new hosted zone and we will use xyzcorp.in.net

Note: I have already delete all the previous things from my AWS account in order to save money, so that's why im creating new one this time.



Route 53 > Hosted zones > xyzcorp.in.net

Hosted zone details

Records (2) DNSSEC signing Hosted zone tags (0)

Records (2) Info

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

Record ... Type Routine Differ... Alias Value/Route traffic to TTL (s...) Health ... Evaluate

Record	Type	Value	TTL (s)	Health
xyzcorp.in...	NS	Simple ns-15.awsdns-01.com. ns-1979.awsdns-55.co.uk. ns-585.awsdns-09.net. ns-1424.awsdns-50.net.	172800	-

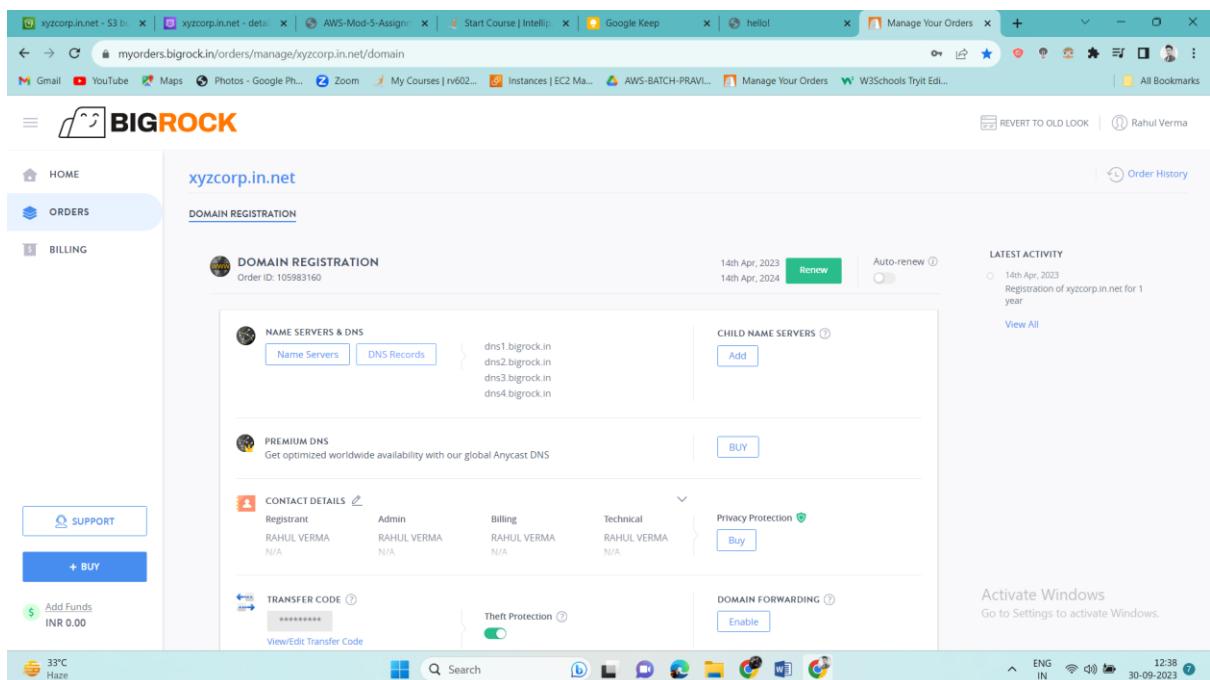
0 records selected

Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.

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33°C Haze ENG IN 12:36 30-09-2023

Step 9: Now will copy our NS record and will open bigrock site and paste our NS records there.



myorders.bigrock.in/orders/manage/xyzcorp.in.net/domain

xyzcorp.in.net

DOMAINT REGISTRATION

DOMAINT REGISTRATION Order ID: 105983160

14th Apr, 2023 Renew 14th Apr, 2024 Auto-renew

NAME SERVERS & DNS

Name Servers DNS Records

dns1.bigrock.in
dns2.bigrock.in
dns3.bigrock.in
dns4.bigrock.in

CHILD NAME SERVERS Add

PREMIUM DNS Get optimized worldwide availability with our global Anycast DNS BUY

CONTACT DETAILS

Registar Admin Billing Technical Privacy Protection

RAHUL VERMA N/A RAHUL VERMA N/A RAHUL VERMA N/A RAHUL VERMA N/A

TRANSFER CODE

View/Edit Transfer Code

Theft Protection

DOMAIN FORWARDING

Enable

LATEST ACTIVITY

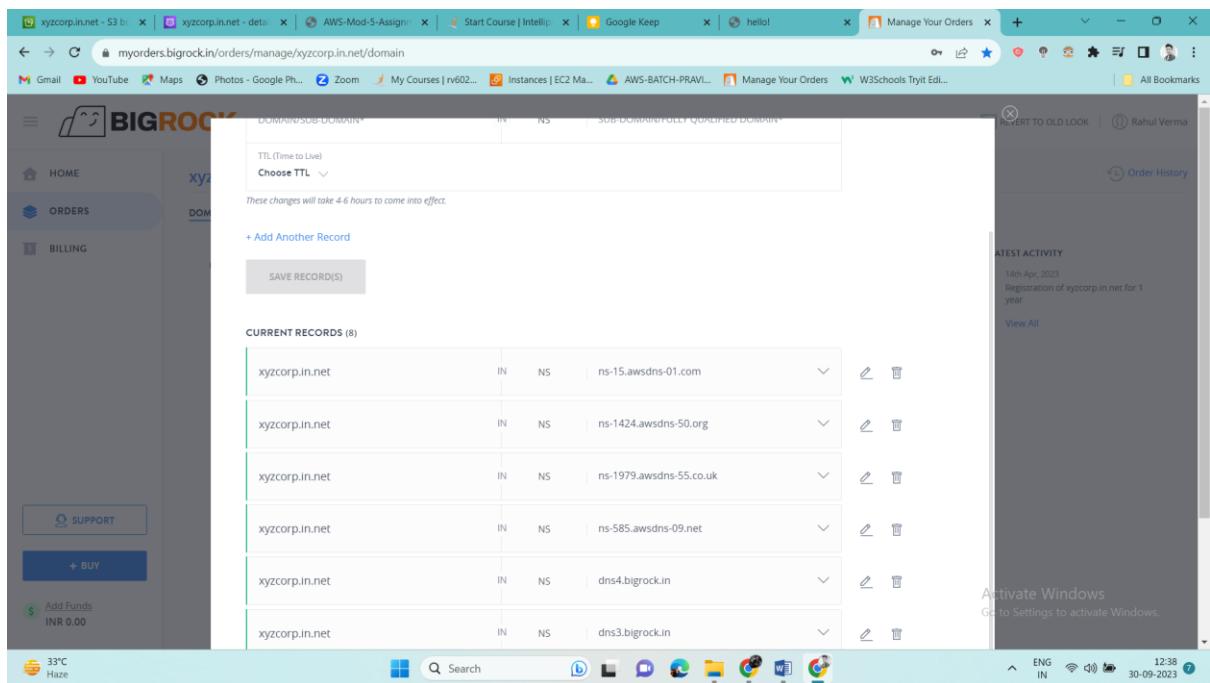
14th Apr, 2023 Registration of xyzcorp.in.net for 1 year

View All

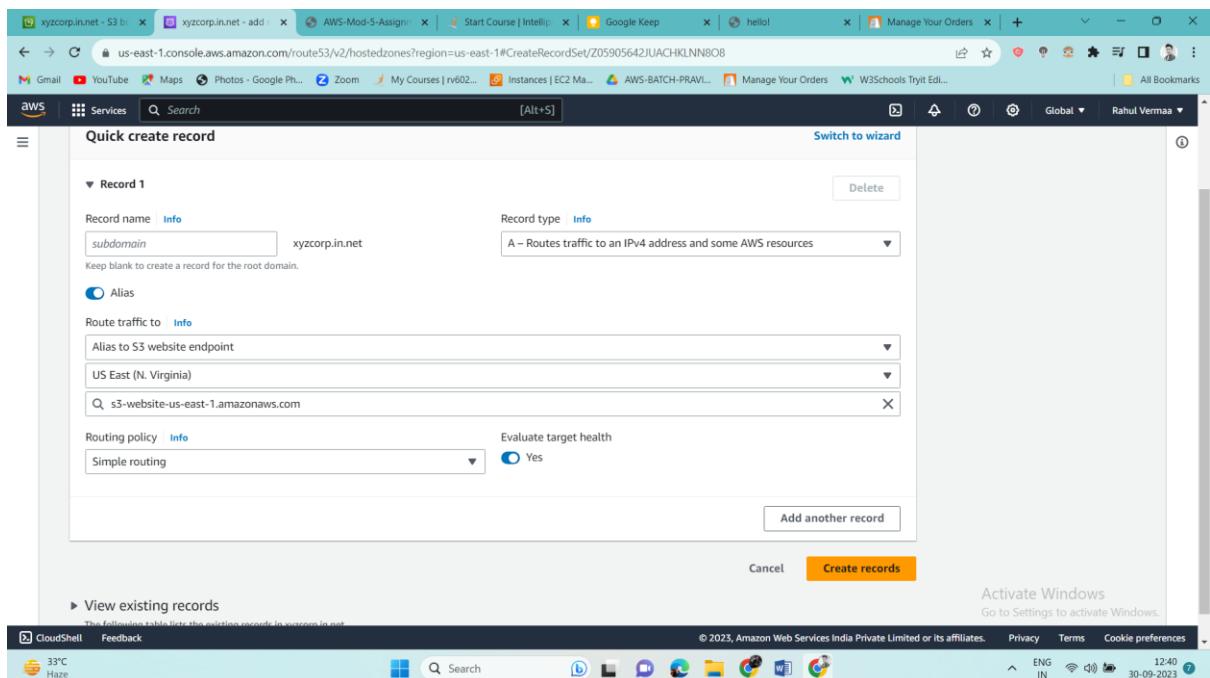
Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.

HOME ORDERS BILLING SUPPORT + BUY Add Funds INR 0.00 33°C Haze ENG IN 12:38 30-09-2023

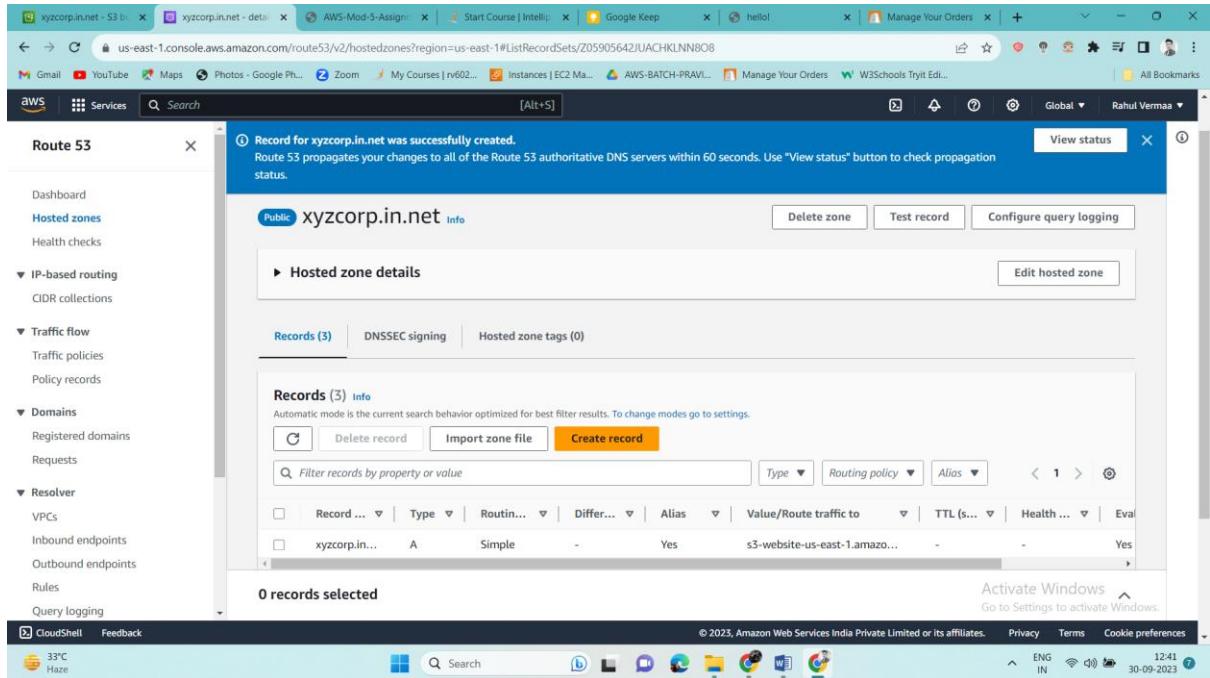
We have pasted all our NS records



Step 10: Now will create record in route 53 and by selecting the following options will create a record.

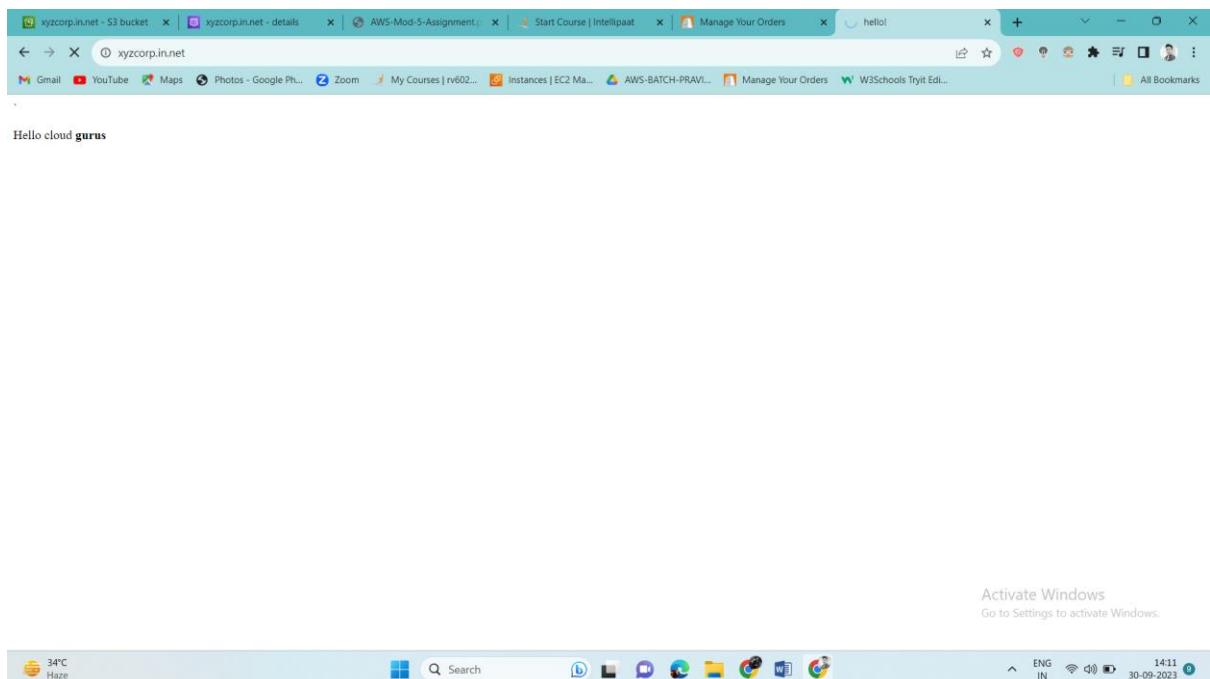


Record is created



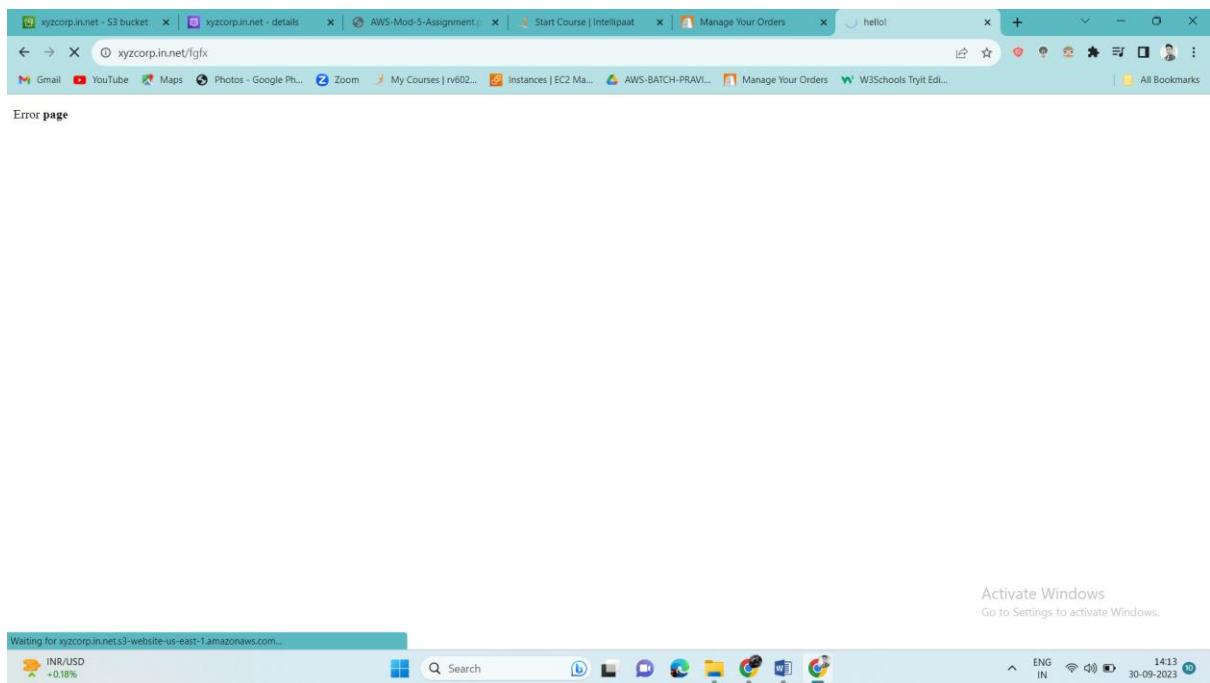
The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. A success message at the top states: "Record for xyzcorp.in.net was successfully created. Route 53 propagates your changes to all of the Route 53 authoritative DNS servers within 60 seconds. Use "View status" button to check propagation status." Below this, the "xyzcorp.in.net" hosted zone is displayed. The "Records (3)" tab is selected, showing a table of three records. The first record is for "xyzcorp.in..." with a Type "A", Value "s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com", and TTL "1". The second record is for "xyzcorp.in..." with a Type "Simple", Value "-", TTL "1", and Alias "Yes". The third record is for "xyzcorp.in..." with a Type "CNAME", Value "s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com", TTL "1", and Alias "Yes". The table has columns for Record, Type, Routing policy, Alias, Value/Route traffic to, TTL, Health, and Eval.

Step 11: Now we will try to search our domain in browser

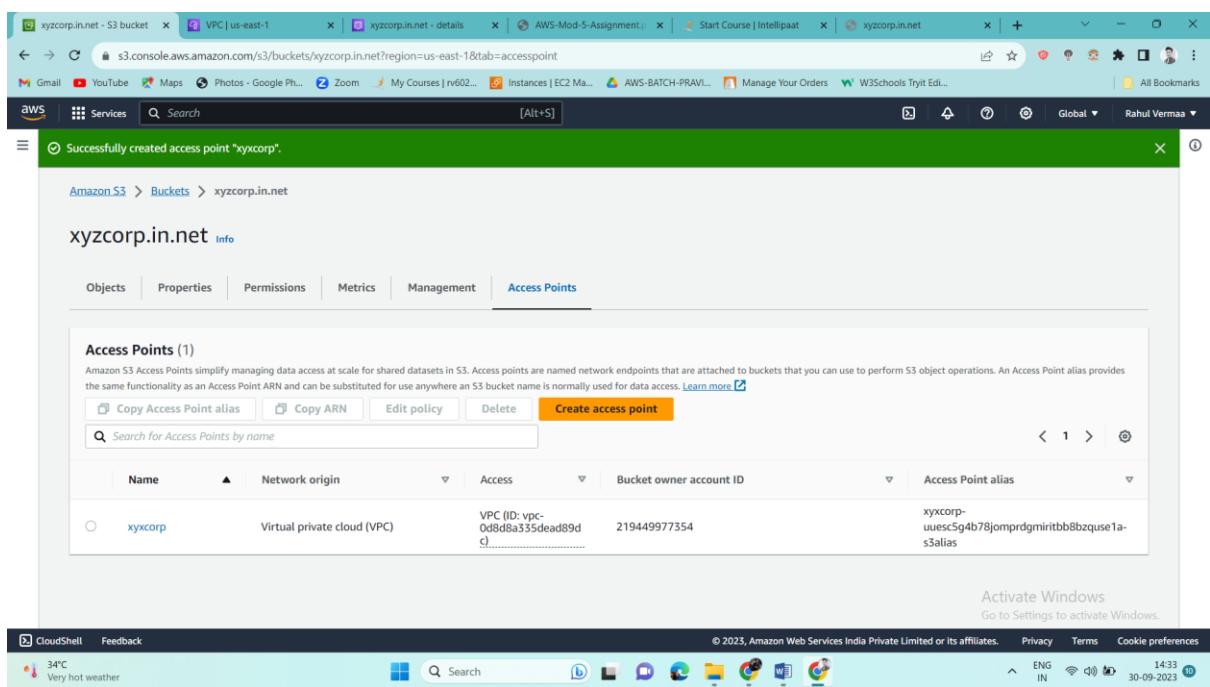


The screenshot shows a web browser with the URL "xyzcorp.in.net" in the address bar. The page content is "Hello cloud gurus". At the bottom right of the browser window, there is a message: "Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows." The browser toolbar includes icons for CloudShell, Feedback, and a weather widget showing 33°C Haze.

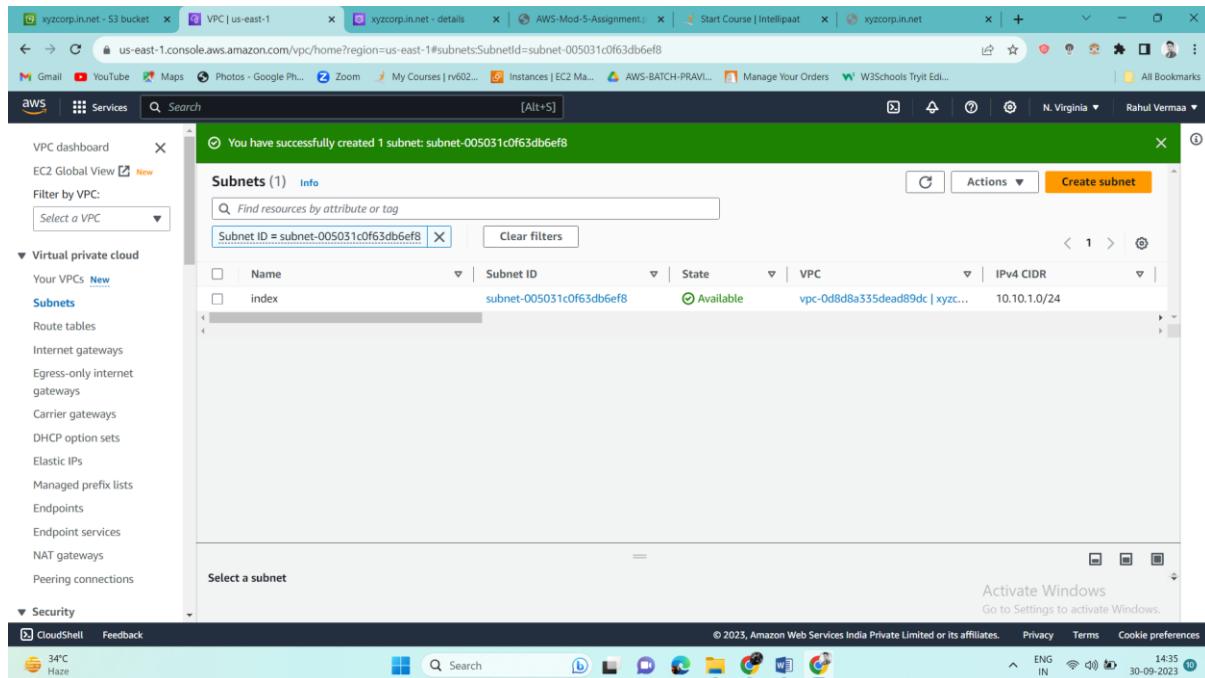
And if we try to give different name it shows us error file content



Access point has been created successfully for our VPC which we have created

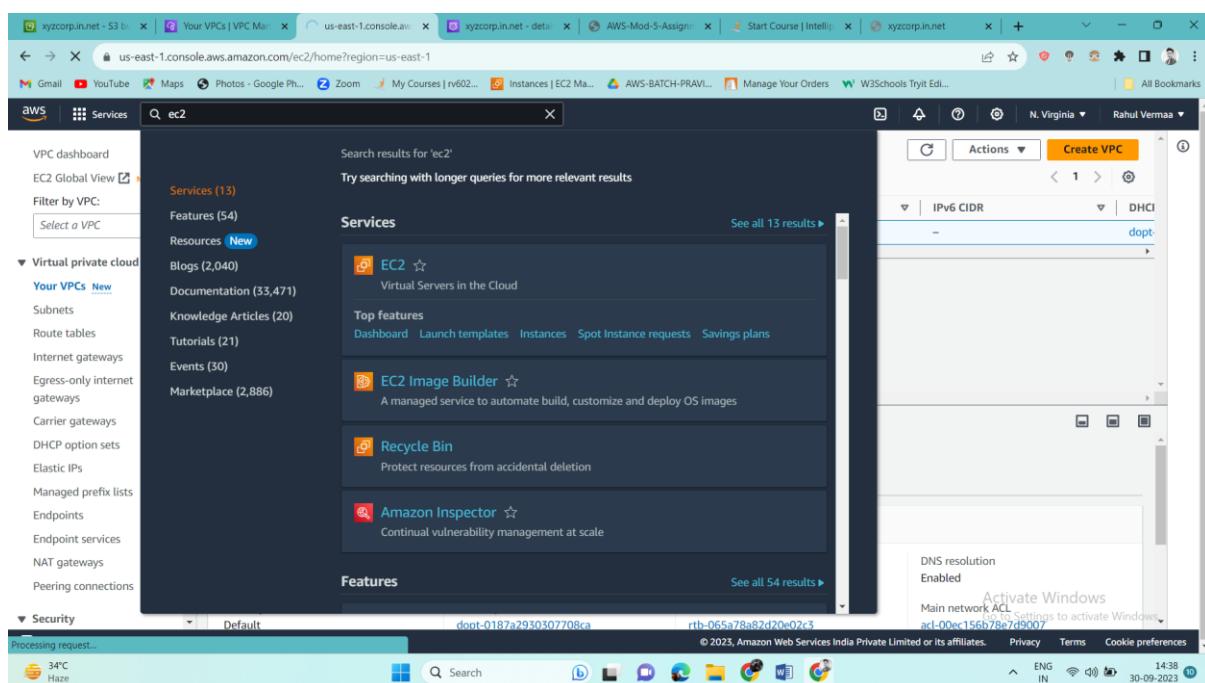


Step 12: Now we have to create subnet



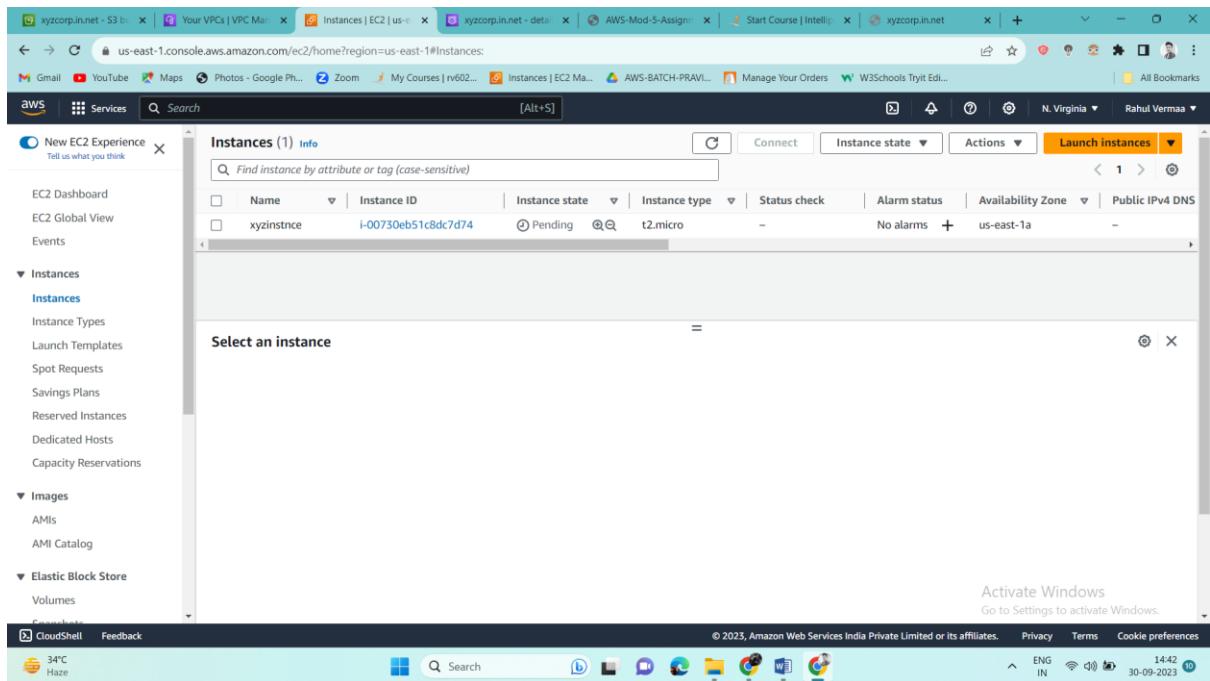
The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnets page. A green success message at the top says "You have successfully created 1 subnet: subnet-005031c0f63db6ef8". The main table lists one subnet: "index" with Subnet ID "subnet-005031c0f63db6ef8", State "Available", VPC "vpc-0d8d8a335dead89dc xyzcorp.in.net", and IPv4 CIDR "10.10.1.0/24". The left sidebar shows options for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, and Subnets. The bottom right corner shows "Activate Windows" and the date "30-09-2023".

Step 13: Now let's create one Ec2 instance



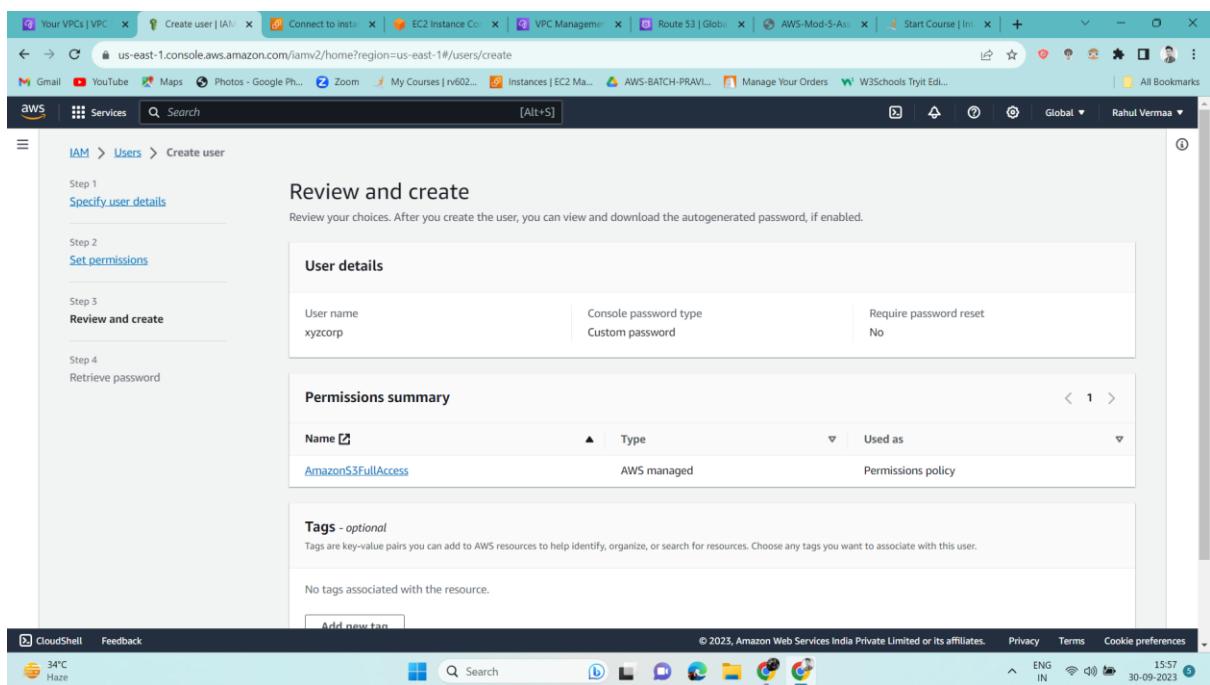
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 search results page. The search term "ec2" is entered in the search bar. The results are categorized into Services (13) and Features (54). The Services section highlights "EC2" as "Virtual Servers in the Cloud". The Features section highlights "Amazon Inspector" as "Continual vulnerability management at scale". The left sidebar shows options for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, and Subnets. The bottom right corner shows "Activate Windows" and the date "30-09-2023".

Successfully created our instance



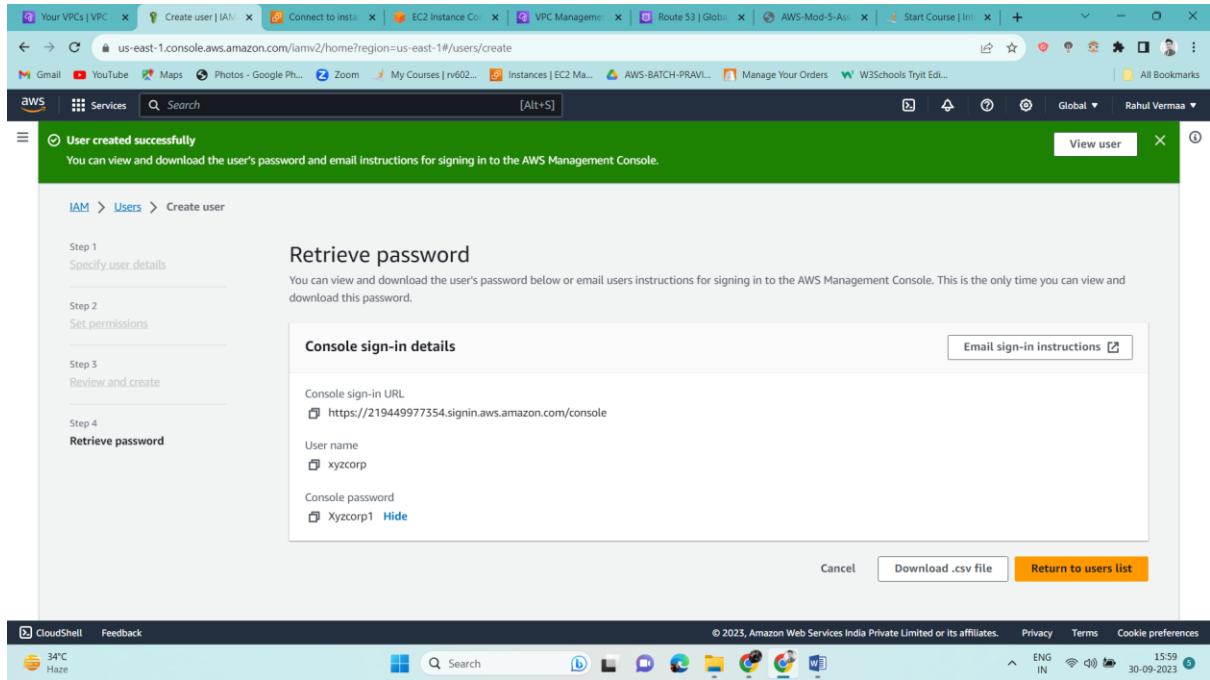
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar is collapsed. The main content area displays a table with one row. The table columns are: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, and Public IPv4 DNS. The single instance listed is named 'xyzinstnce' with Instance ID 'i-00730eb51c8dc7d74', Instance state 'Pending', Instance type 't2.micro', Status check '—', Alarm status 'No alarms', Availability Zone 'us-east-1a', and Public IPv4 DNS '—'. Below the table, a modal window titled 'Select an instance' is open, showing the same instance 'xyzinstnce'.

Step 14: Now will create IAM with full s3 access

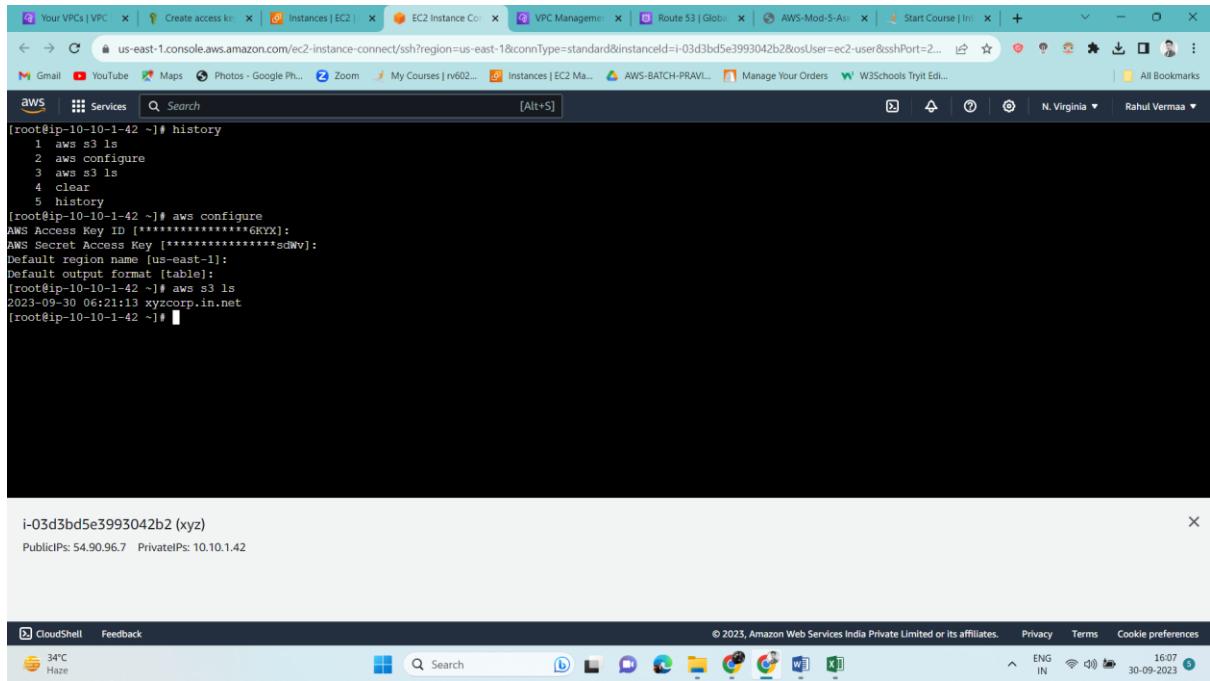


The screenshot shows the AWS IAM 'Create user' wizard, Step 1: Specify user details. The left sidebar shows 'IAM > Users > Create user'. The main content area has tabs for 'Step 1: Specify user details', 'Step 2: Set permissions', 'Step 3: Review and create', and 'Step 4: Retrieve password'. The 'Step 1' tab is active. It contains a 'User details' section with fields: User name 'xyzcorp', Console password type 'Custom password', and 'Require password reset' set to 'No'. Below this is a 'Permissions summary' section showing a single permission 'AmazonS3FullAccess' (AWS managed, Used as 'Permissions policy'). At the bottom is a 'Tags - optional' section with a note: 'Tags are key-value pairs you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources. Choose any tags you want to associate with this user.' and a note: 'No tags associated with the resource.' A 'Add new tag' button is at the bottom left.

We have added one user



Step 15: And we have configured our instance now it's showing our s3 bucket also



Will add new fill in our bucket now

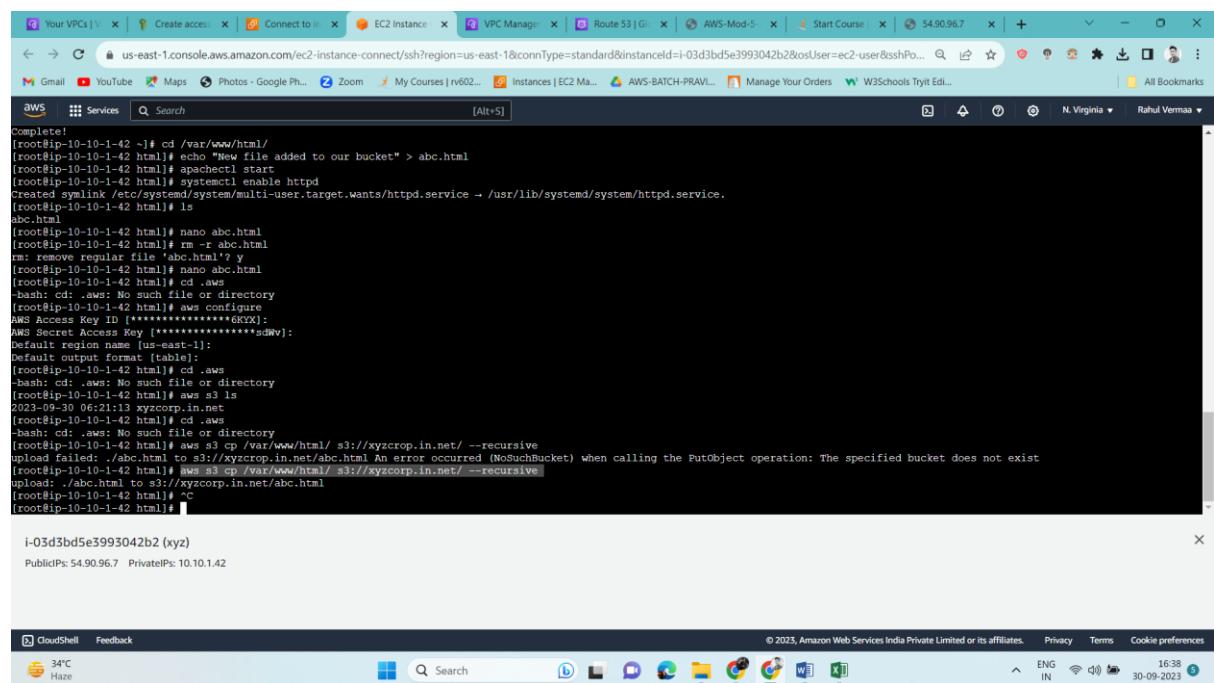
First will create new file abc.html by using some commands

nano abc.html (write some content) then press **ctrl+s & ctrl+x** to save and exit

Now will use commands to copy our abc.html file to our bucket

aws s3 cp /var/www/html/ s3://xyzcorp.in.net/ --recursive

File is successfully uploaded

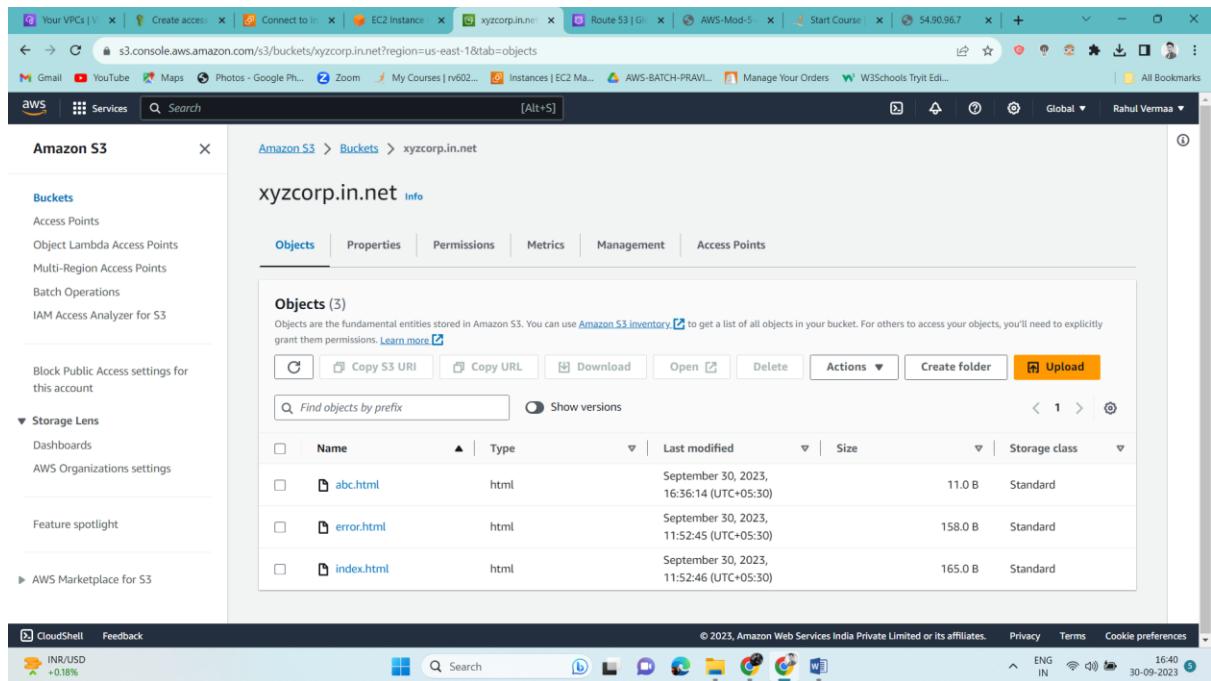


```
Complete!
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 ~]# cd /var/www/html/
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# echo "file added to our bucket" > abc.html
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# ls
abc.html
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# nano abc.html
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# rm -r abc.html
rm: remove regular file 'abc.html'? y
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# nano abc.html
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# aws configure
aws: cd: No such file or directory
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [*****]:*****6KXK:
AWS Secret Access Key [*****]:*****sd8Wv:
Default region name [us-east-1]:
Default output format [table]:
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# cd .aws
-bash: cd: .aws: No such file or directory
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# aws s3 ls
2023-09-19 06:21:13    1334 .aws
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# aws s3
-bash: cd: aws: No such file or directory
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# aws s3 cp /var/www/html/ s3://xyzcorp.in.net/ --recursive
upload failed: ./abc.html to s3://xyzcorp.in.net/abc.html An error occurred (NoSuchBucket) when calling the PutObject operation: The specified bucket does not exist
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# aws s3 cp /var/www/html/ s3://xyzcorp.in.net/ --recursive
upload: ./abc.html to s3://xyzcorp.in.net/abc.html
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# rm abc.html
[root@ip-10-10-1-42 html]# 
```

i-03d3bd5e3993042b2 (xyz)
PublicIPs: 54.90.96.7 PrivateIPs: 10.10.1.42

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File is showing in aws s3 console also



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. On the left, a sidebar menu is visible with options like 'Buckets', 'Access Points', 'Object Lambda Access Points', 'Multi-Region Access Points', 'Batch Operations', 'IAM Access Analyzer for S3', 'Block Public Access settings for this account', 'Storage Lens', 'Dashboards', 'AWS Organizations settings', 'Feature spotlight', and 'AWS Marketplace for S3'. The main content area shows a bucket named 'xyzcorp.in.net'. The 'Objects' tab is selected, displaying three files: 'abc.html', 'error.html', and 'index.html'. Each file is listed with its name, type (html), last modified date (September 30, 2023), size (11.0 B, 158.0 B, 165.0 B), and storage class (Standard). Below the table, there are buttons for 'Actions' (with options like Copy S3 URI, Copy URL, Download, Open, Delete, Create folder, and Upload), a search bar, and a 'Show versions' toggle. The top of the browser window shows the URL 's3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/xyzcorp.in.net?region=us-east-1&tab=objects' and the AWS logo.

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
abc.html	html	September 30, 2023, 16:36:14 (UTC+05:30)	11.0 B	Standard
error.html	html	September 30, 2023, 11:52:45 (UTC+05:30)	158.0 B	Standard
index.html	html	September 30, 2023, 11:52:46 (UTC+05:30)	165.0 B	Standard