AMAZON WEB SERVICES

AGENDA

AWS S3 Features- Versioning, Lifecycle Rules, Encryption types, Storage classes(Standard, IA, Glacier)

Access Management- Bucket policies vs IAM policies, public vs private access, screenshot of setting permission

Static website hosting- steps to host a static website using S3, show screenshot of setting and example HTML.

AWS S3 FEATURES

S3 Versioning

- Allows you to keep multiple versions of an object in a bucket.
- Protects against accidental deletes and overwrites.
- Restore older versions anytime.
- Each object has a unique Version ID
- Old versions remain until permanently deleted
- Enable at bucket level (can only be suspended, not disabled)
- Use cases: Backup, recovery, audit trail, rollback

Lifecycle Rules

- Automates transition of objects between storage classes
- Helps optimize cost by moving infrequently used data to cheaper storage
- Can expire (delete) objects automatically after a defined time
- Applied at bucket level or to specific objects (prefix/tags)
- Common rules:
- Move to **S3 Standard-IA** after 30 days
- Move to Glacier/Deep Archive after 90 days
- **Delete** after 365 days

Encryption Types

- SSE-S3 (Server-Side, S3 Managed Keys)
 AWS manages the encryption keys
 Simplest option(AES-256)
- SSE-KMS (Server-Side, KMS Keys)

Uses AWS Key Management Service (KMS)

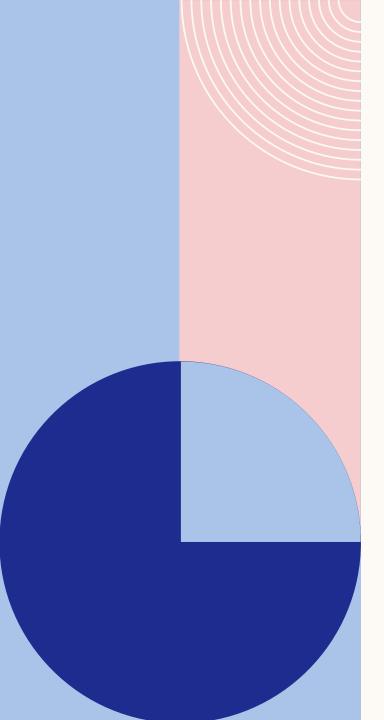
More control + audit logs

You manage keys & permissions

- SSE-C (Server-Side, Customer-Provided Keys)
 - You provide your own encryption keys
 - AWS never stores the key
- Client-Side Encryption

Data encrypted before upload

Decrypted after download



AWS Storage Classes

S3 Standard

For frequently accessed data High durability (99.99999999) and availability Used for general-purpose storage

S3 Standard-IA (Infrequent Access)

Lower cost than Standard

For data accessed less often but still needs quick retrieval
Retrieval fee applies

S3 Glacier

Very low-cost archival storage Retrieval within minutes to hours Suitable for compliance and long-term backup

ACCESS MANAGEMENT

Bucket Policies vs IAM Policies

IAM Policies

Applied to users, groups, roles
Define what actions they can perform across AWS services
Example: Allow user to list all S3 buckets

Bucket Policies
Applied directly to an S3 bucket
JSON-based access rules
Control who can access the bucket and what actions they can perform
Example: Make bucket objects read-only to the public

• Public vs Private Access

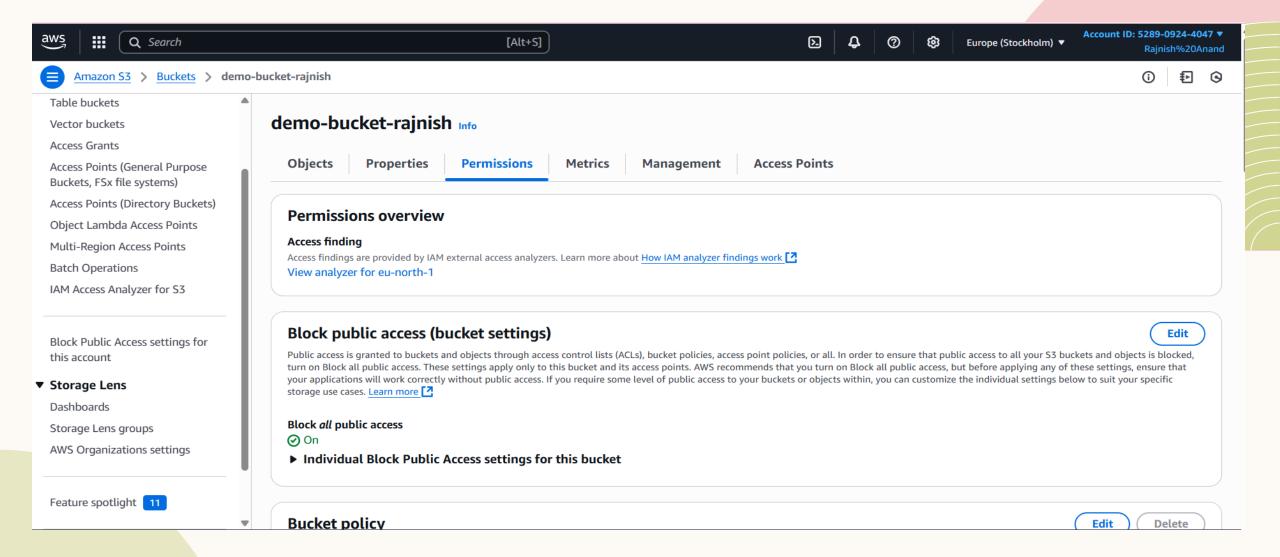
Public Access

Anyone on the internet can access objects (if allowed) Used for static websites, public datasets

Private Access

Only authenticated IAM users/roles can access Default setting for all new S3 buckets Recommended for sensitive data

Setting Permissions



STATIC WEBSITE HOSTING ON AMAZON S3

Steps to Host a Static Website on S3

1.Create an S3 Bucket

- Bucket name must be globally unique.
- Uncheck Block all public access.

2.Upload Website Files

• Upload index.html, error.html, CSS, JS etc

• /3.Enable Static Website Hosting

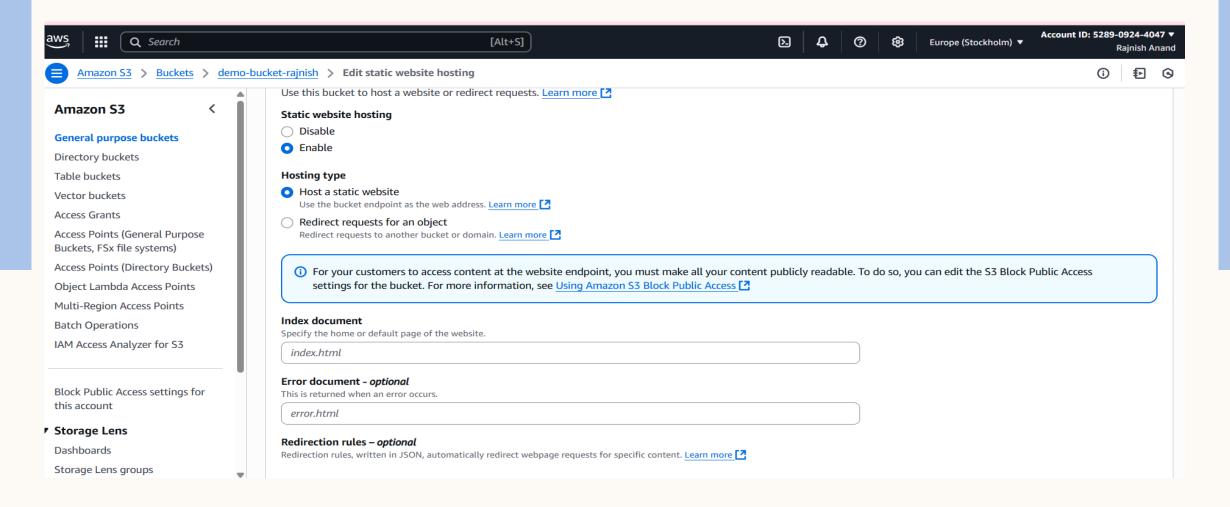
Go to Properties → Static Website Hosting. Select "Use this bucket to host a website". Enter index.html, error.html

4.Set Bucket Policy for Public Access

Add bucket policy to allow public GetObject request

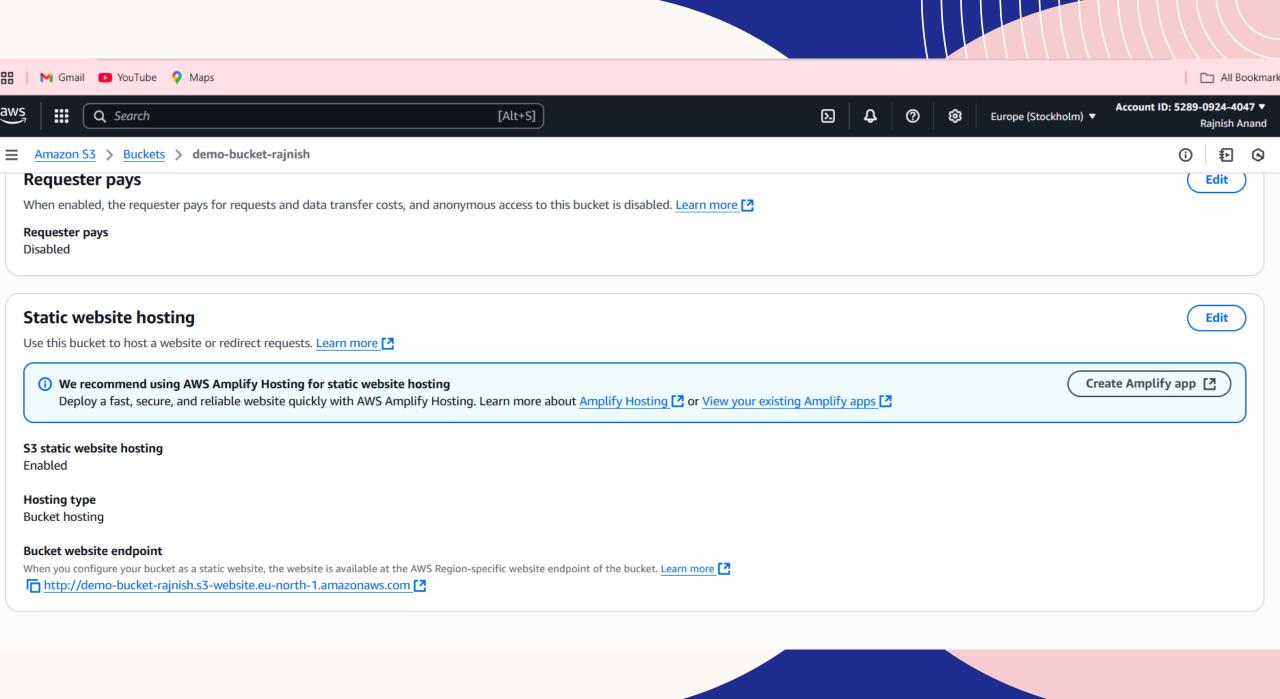
• 5.Access Website

Use the given S3 website endpoint URL.



Example HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My Static Website</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to My S3 Hosted Website!</h1>
This is a static website hosted on Amazon S3.
</body>
<\!\!/html>
```





Welcome to My S3 Hosted Website!

This is a static website hosted on Amazon S3.