

# S3 Upload Automation Script

## Code Step-1

Aa Name
S3 Upload
Automation
Script

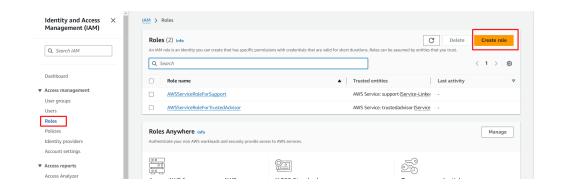
- Create an EC2 instance in AWS and log in to it.
- Update your EC2 instance by running the following commands to install Git

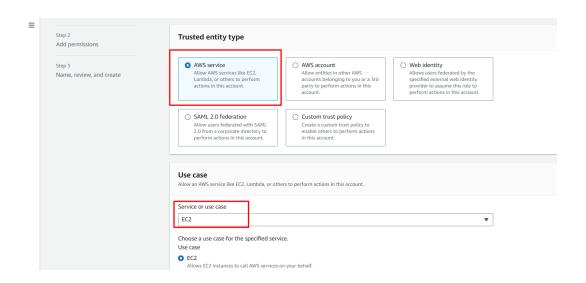
yum update -y
yum install git -y

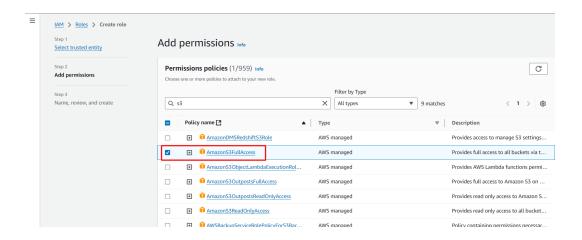
```
16
             [root@ip-172-31-14-184 ec2-user] # sudo yum update -y
             Last metadata expiration check: 0:10:43 ago on Wed Oct 30 12:52:12 2024.
Cloning_
             Dependencies resolved.
Git
             Nothing to do.
             Complete!
<u>Repo</u>
             [root@ip-172-31-14-184 ec2-user] # sudo yum install git -y
             Last metadata expiration check: 0:13:52 ago on Wed Oct 30 12:52:12 2024.
to AWS
             Package git-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86 64 is already installed.
S3
             Dependencies resolved.
             Nothing to do.
us<u>ing</u>
             Complete!
             [root@ip-172-31-14-184 ec2-user]# sudo yum install aws-cli -y
Shell
             Last metadata expiration check: 0:14:24 ago on Wed Oct 30 12:52:12 2024.
             Package awscli-2-2.15.30-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch is already installed.
Script
             Dependencies resolved.
             Nothing to do.
             Complete!
             [root@ip-172-31-14-184 ec2-user]#
```

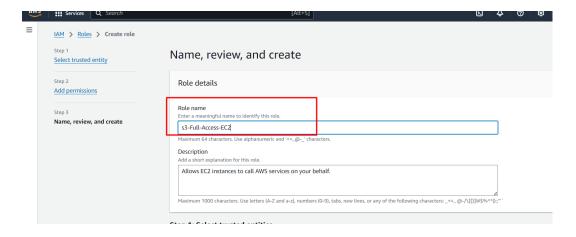
- Next, you need to assign S3 access to your EC2 instance.
- There are two ways to do this:
  - Create an IAM user: You can create an IAM user, assign a policy to that user, and configure it in the EC2 instance.
  - Assign a role: You can assign a role to the EC2 instance, which will give the entire instance access to S3.
- I will use the second method here.
- Go to the AWS Management Console, search for IAM, and click on Roles.
- Click on Create Role.
- Select AWS Service, choose EC2, give your role a name, add permissions for S3 Full Access, and then

#### click Create Role.

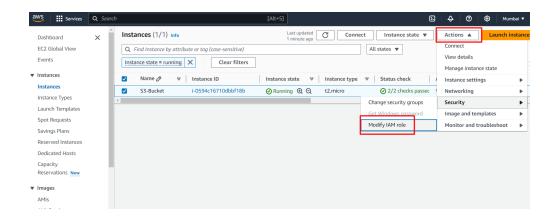


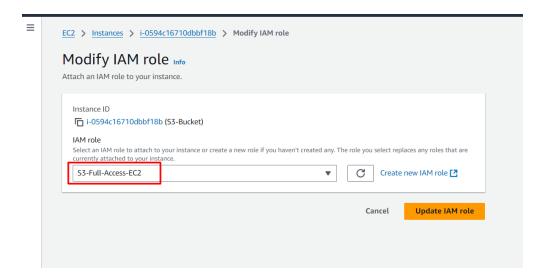






- Next, assign the role to your EC2 instance.
- Go to **EC2** in the console and select your EC2 instance.
- Click on Actions > Security > Modify IAM Role.
- Select the created role from the dropdown menu and click **Update IAM Role**.





- Next, create an S3 bucket in AWS. Search for S3
  in the console, click Create Bucket, and give it
  a name. You can leave the rest of the settings as
  default.
- Uncheck Block all public access and click on Create Bucket to create the bucket.
- After creating the bucket, go to your EC2
  instance and check if the S3 role is assigned
  properly by running the command aws s3 ls. This
  command will show the list of buckets.

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)  53 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 53 resources using ACLs.  □ Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)  53 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  53 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 53 resources.  □ Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies  53 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.  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.

```
[root@ip-172-31-14-184 ec2-user] # aws s3 ls
2024-10-30 16:41:59 bucket-script-ec2
```

 Now, we need to connect GitHub to our EC2 instance by generating an SSH key.Run the following command to generate the SSH key:

```
bash
Copy code
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@exampl
e.com"
```

#Replace "your\_email@example.com" with your actual email address.

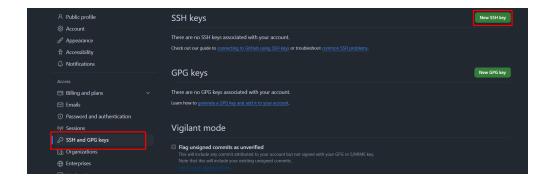
Press Enter to save the key. To check the keys,
 run ls -1 /root/.ssh , and to see your public key, use
 cat /root/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub .

```
ls -l /root/.ssh
cat /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

#### Step-5

- Go to your GitHub account, click on Settings, and select New SSH key.
- $\circ$  Paste the key you copied from EC2.

(Note: Make sure to specify which repository in Github you want to upload to S3)



- Now, we need to create a script to automate cloning the repository and uploading to S3.
- Below is the script code to execute this.
- **Important**: After creating the file, you need to give it executable permissions using <a href="https://chmod.ex/">chmod.ex</a> <a href="https://chmod.ex/">chmod.ex</a> <a href="https://chmod.ex/">chmod.ex</a> <a href="https://chmod.ex/">chmod.ex/</a>

```
#!/bin/bash

# Variables
GIT_REPO_URL="git@github.com:Vengatesh-Bala/Falc
S3_BUCKET_NAME="bucket-script-ec2" # Replace wit
LOCAL_DIR="/tmp/Falcon-Fighters" # Temporary dir

# Step 1: Clone the Git Repository
echo "Cloning the repository from $GIT_REPO_URL
if [ -d "$LOCAL_DIR" ]; then
   rm -rf "$LOCAL_DIR" # Remove the existing dir
fi

git clone "$GIT_REPO_URL" "$LOCAL_DIR"

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
```

```
echo "Error: Failed to clone the Git repositor exit 1

fi

echo "Successfully cloned the repository."

# Step 2: Upload Files to S3
echo "Uploading files to S3 bucket $S3_BUCKET_NA
aws s3 cp "$LOCAL_DIR" "s3://$S3_BUCKET_NAME/" -

if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    echo "Error: Failed to upload files to S3."
    exit 1

fi

echo "Successfully uploaded files to S3 bucket $

# Clean up
rm -rf "$LOCAL_DIR"
echo "Deleted the local repository."
```

```
[root@ip-172-31-14-184 ec2-user]# chmod +x upload-S3.sh [root@ip-172-31-14-184 ec2-user]#
```

- Run the script using ./filename.
- You should see that the files are uploaded to your S3 bucket.

