

How and why do you replicate S3 objects across regions?

How to Replicate Objects Across Regions in Amazon S3

To replicate objects across AWS regions in S3, S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) is used. Here's how to set it up:

Steps to Set Up Cross-Region Replication (CRR)

- 1. Enable Versioning on Both Buckets:
 - Both the source and destination buckets must have versioning enabled.

2. Create IAM Role:

• AWS automatically creates a role when setting up replication, or you can provide a custom IAM role with permissions to read from the source and write to the destination.

3. Set Up Replication Configuration:

- Go to the source bucket in the S3 console.
- Choose Management > Replication > Add rule.
- Define the rule scope (entire bucket or prefix-based).
- Select the **destination bucket** (in another region).
- Optionally:
 - Choose whether to replicate delete markers.
 - Add replication metrics and event notifications.
- 4. Enable SSE-KMS Permissions (if using KMS encryption):

• Ensure both buckets and IAM roles have the correct KMS permissions if server-side encryption is used.

Use Cases and Scenarios for S3 Cross-Region Replication

1. O Disaster Recovery / Business Continuity:

 Replicate critical data to a bucket in another region to protect against region-level outages.

2. Low-Latency Access in Global Applications:

• Serve users in different geographical locations with faster access to data by storing it closer to them.

3. Compliance and Regulatory Requirements:

• Certain regulations (e.g., GDPR, financial regulations) might require storing copies of data in specific countries or regions.

4. Testing and Analytics in Separate Regions:

• Use production data in another region for data analytics, machine learning, or testing, without impacting the source environment.

5. Backup and Archival:

• Automatically maintain a backup copy in a different region for long-term storage or archival.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/replication.html

Key Points to Note

- **Replication is not retroactive**: Only new objects added after the rule is created are replicated.
- Latency: Replication happens asynchronously and can take minutes. When you upload a file
 to the original S3 bucket, it is not copied to the other region immediately.
 Instead, AWS schedules it to be copied in the background, and it might take a few
 minutes for the file to appear in the destination bucket.

• Costs:

- Data transfer costs apply.
- You pay for storage in both regions.
- Delete Operations: By default, delete actions are not replicated unless explicitly configured.

General Benefits of S3 Replication

- E Retain metadata like version IDs and creation time during replication.
- Replicate to different storage classes, including Glacier and Deep Archive.
- **Le Change object ownership** at the destination using "owner override".
- O Distribute data across multiple AWS Regions for compliance or redundancy.
- S3 RTC replicates most objects within 15 minutes for predictable timing.
- Sync buckets using Batch Replication for existing or failed objects.
- Two-way replication ensures data consistency across regions during failover.

When to Use Cross-Region Replication (CRR)

- **Meet compliance requirements** needing data in distant Regions.
- **Minimize latency** for global users by storing data closer to them.
- Increase efficiency for compute clusters across Regions.

Mhen to Use Same-Region Replication (SRR)

- II Aggregate logs into one bucket for easier processing.
- Sync between production and test accounts in the same Region.
- Comply with data sovereignty laws by replicating in-country only.

When to Use Two-Way Replication

- **Build shared datasets** with synced metadata (tags, ACLs, locks).
- Sync data across Regions during failover scenarios.
- Waintain high availability with active-active bucket replication.

When to Use S3 Batch Replication

- Replicate existing objects (before replication rules were set).
- **X** Retry failed replications for objects with FAILED status.
- **Replicate replicas** created from previous replication rules.

1:

What is the AWS feature used to replicate objects across regions in S3?

- A. S3 Lifecycle Management
- B. S3 Versioning
- C. S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR)
- D. S3 Transfer Acceleration
- Answer: C. S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR)

2:

Which of the following must be enabled on both source and destination buckets to use Cross-Region Replication (CRR)?

- A. Logging
- B. Encryption
- C. Versioning
- D. Lifecycle Policy
- Answer: C. Versioning

3:

What does it mean when S3 replication is "asynchronous"?

- A. Files are copied immediately in real-time
- B. Files are not copied at all
- C. Files are copied after manual approval
- D. Files are copied in the background and may take a few minutes to appear
- Answer: D. Files are copied in the background and may take a few minutes to appear

4:

Which of the following is NOT a valid use case for S3 Cross-Region Replication?

- A. Disaster recovery
- B. Faster data access for global users
- C. Reducing S3 storage costs
- D. Meeting compliance requirements
- ✓ Answer: C. Reducing S3 storage costs

5:

What happens to existing objects when you enable Cross-Region Replication?

- A. They are automatically copied to the destination
- B. They remain in the source only unless manually copied
- C. They are deleted from the source bucket
- D. They are archived in Glacier
- **✓ Answer:** B. They remain in the source only unless manually copied