

## Introduction to S3

# AMAZON SIMPLE STORAGE SERVICE (S3)

## 1 WHAT IS AMAZON S3?

Amazon S3 is a cloud-based scalable, high-speed, low-cost web service designed for online backup and archiving of data and application programs. S3 allows the users to upload, store and download any file or object up to five Terra bytes (5 TB) in size. Amazon does not impose any limitation on the number of items that a subscriber can store. Amazon S3 provides durability by redundantly storing data on multiple devices in multiple data centers. The data is transferred using Secure Socket Layer and is also automatically encrypted when uploaded. This makes the data highly secure. Amazon S3 Service Level Agreement, ensures the user that they can rely on it when they need it. The user is also allowed to choose the AWS region to minimize latency and cost. Users data is tracked only for billing purposes. Users can create and name a bucket that stores data. Once a bucket is created, infinite amount of data can be stored in a bucket. User can upload as many objects as required into an Amazon S3 bucket. Each object can contain up to 5 TB of data. Each object is stored and retrieved using a unique developer-assigned key. The users can download the data or enable others to do so. The users can also grant or deny access to others who want to upload or download data into their Amazon S3 bucket. Authentication mechanisms can help keep data secure from unauthorized access.[5]

## 2 WHY IS IT USED?

- Backup and Archiving

Amazon S3 offers a secure solution for backing up and archiving critical data. Businesses looking to achieve efficiency and scalability within their backup and recovery environments, without the need for an on-premises infrastructure can use s3. Amazon S3s versioning capability can be used to provide even further protection for stored data.

- Content Storage and Distribution

Amazon S3 provides highly durable and available storage for a variety of content. The entire storage infrastructure can be offloaded to the cloud. Amazon S3s high scalability and pay-as-you-go pricing model is an advantage in handling growing storage needs. The contents can be distributed directly from Amazon S3 or it can be used as an origin store for delivering content to Amazon CloudFront edge locations.

- Big Data Analytics

Irrespective of the type of data that is stored, Amazon S3 can be used as a big data object store. Amazon Web Services offers a wide range of services to help manage big data by reduction in costs and increasing the speed of innovation.

- Static Website Hosting

Entire static website can be hosted on Amazon S3 for a lower cost. It is a hosting solution that has high availability and can scale automatically to meet traffic demands. Amazon S3 reliably serves traffic and handles unexpected peaks without worrying about scaling the infrastructure.

- Cloud-native Application Data

Amazon S3 provides high performance and high availability of storage that makes it easy to scale and maintain cost-effective mobile and Internet-based apps that run fast. With Amazon S3, any amount of content can be added and accessed from anywhere, so applications can be deployed faster and can reach more customers.

- Disaster Recovery

Amazon S3s features such as durability, security and global infrastructure offers a robust disaster recovery solution designed to provide superior data protection.[1]

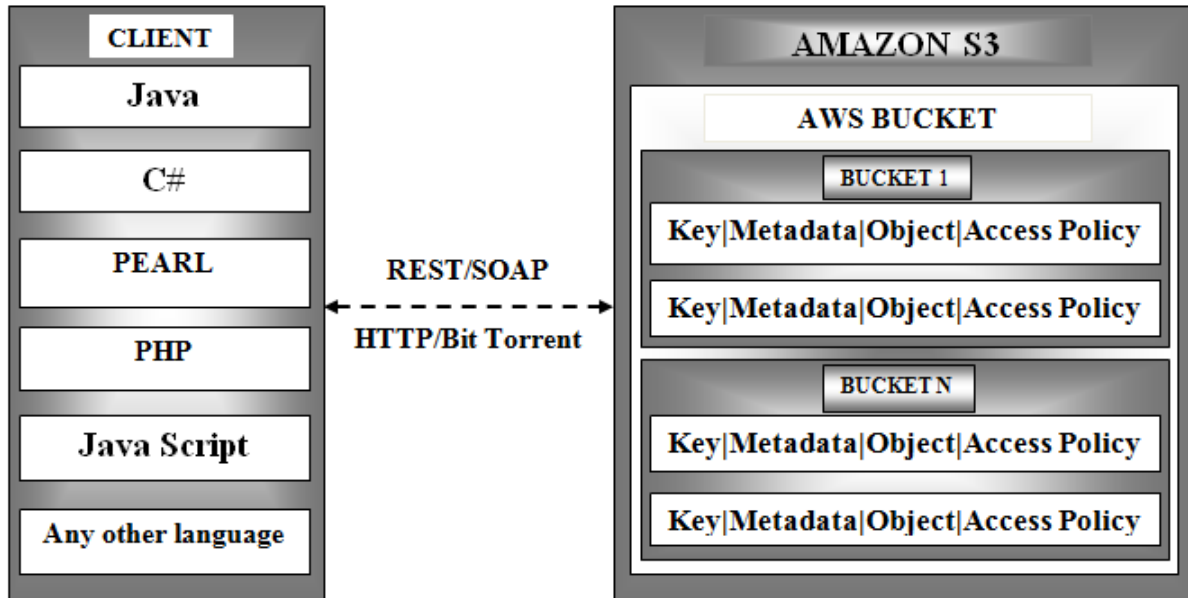


Figure 1: Architecture of Amazon S3

### 3 ARCHITECTURE

As depicted in the above diagram, Amazon S3 uses web services interfaces such as REST, SOAP, and BitTorrent to provide storage services. It stores data with an object storage architecture. Buckets and objects can be created, listed and retrieved using a REST-style HTTP interface or a SOAP interface. In addition, HTTP GET interface and the BitTorrent protocol can be used to download the objects.

#### 3.1 Buckets

A bucket is a container for objects. A bucket has a name, owner, Access Control Policy and a location. Buckets cannot contain other buckets. AWS limits each user to create up to 100 buckets but, there is no limitations on number of objects that can be stored within a bucket.

#### 3.2 Bucket Names

When creating a bucket, specify the name of the bucket which should be unique. If trying to create a bucket with a name that already exists, then BucketAlreadyExists error message will be displayed. A bucket's name cannot be changed after it is created. Making a new bucket and copying the contents of the old bucket in to it is also allowed. Rules to be followed while naming a bucket

- Bucket names can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, periods, underscores, and dashes.
- Bucket names must start with a number or letter.
- Bucket names must be 3 to 255 characters long.
- Bucket names cannot be in an IP address style (e.g., 192.168.5.4)

#### 3.3 S3 Objects

An S3 Bucket is a container for S3 Objects. An S3 Object is just a container for data. Amazon S3 has no knowledge of the contents of the objects. It just stores it as a bunch of bits. Each object must belong to a bucket and should also have a key, owner, value, meta-data and an Access Control Policy.

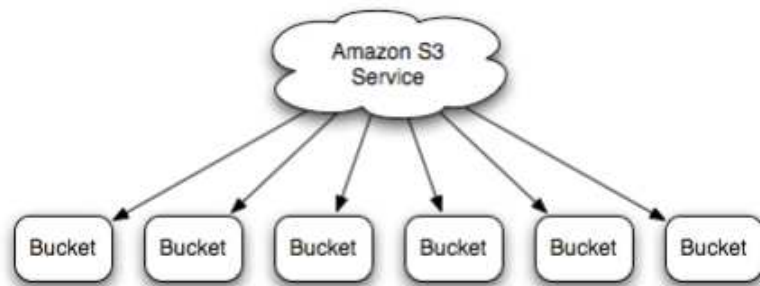


Figure 2: Buckets in Amazon S3

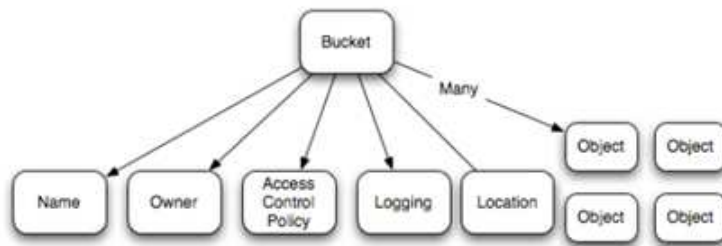


Figure 3: Bucket description

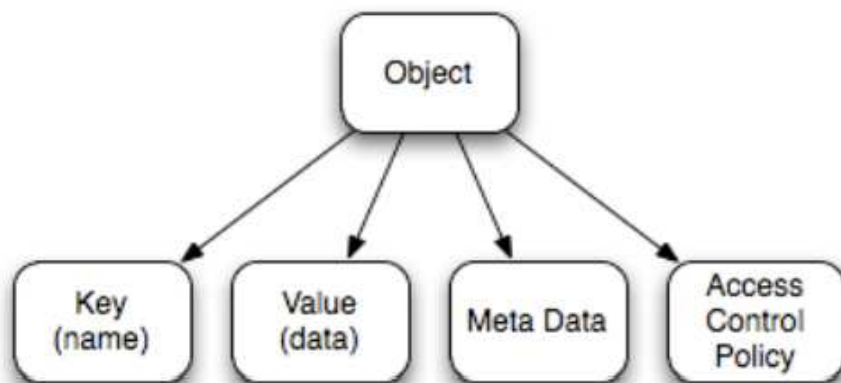
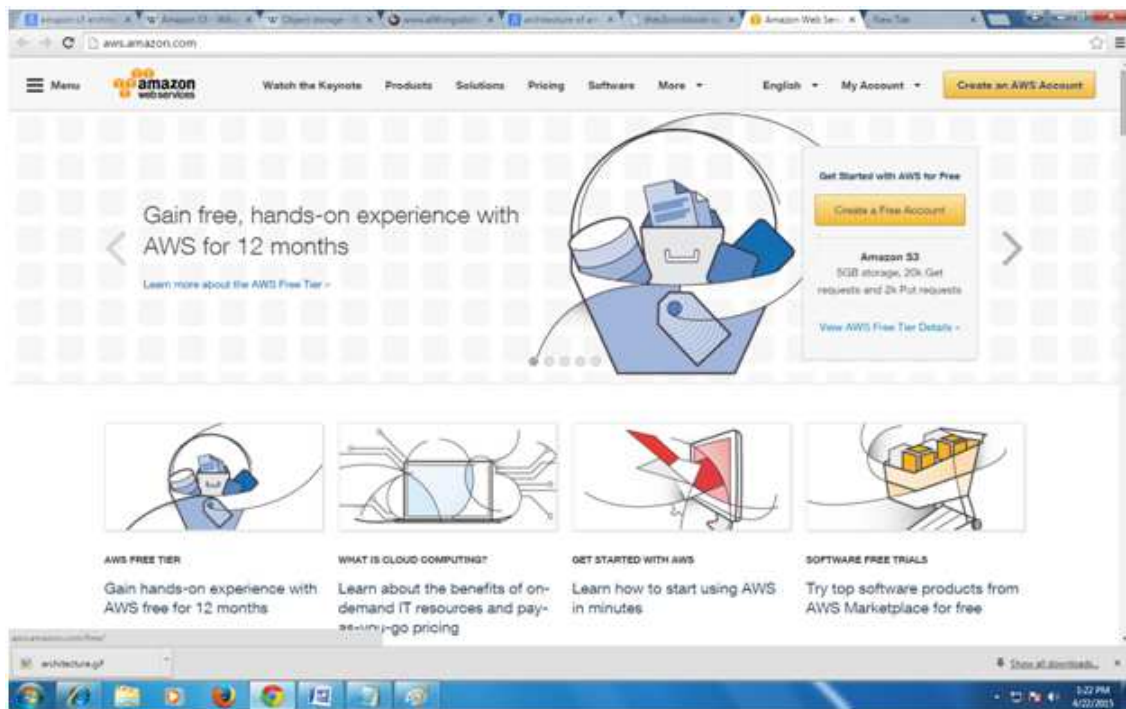


Figure 4: Object description



### 3.4 Object Keys

An object's key is its name. The name cannot be changed after it has been created and must be unique within a bucket. An object's key can be any sequence ranging from 0 to 1024 Unicode UTF-8 characters. This means that you can have a key with a name of length zero, that is an empty string.

### 3.5 Object Values

The value, which is a sequence of bytes, is the data that an object contains.

### 3.6 Access Control Policies

Both buckets and objects have Access Control Policies (ACP). An Access Control Policy defines who can do what to a given Bucket or Object. The list of grants on that object or bucket forms the ACP. Each grant gives a specific user or group of users (the grantee) a permission on that bucket or object. Grants can only give access. An object or bucket without any grants on it is un-readable or writeable.[3]

## 4 Accessing Amazon S3

### 4.1 Signing up for AWS

Signing up for any of the Amazon Web Services is a two step process.

1. Sign up for an Amazon Web Service Account.
2. Sign up for that specific service.

#### Signing up for Amazon Web Services

- Go to <http://aws.amazon.com>.
- Select “create an aws account” on right side of the screen.
- click on “create free account”.




## Sign In or Create an AWS Account

You may sign in using your existing Amazon.com account or you can create a new account by selecting "I am a new user."

**My e-mail address is:**

- ☒ **I am a new user.**
- ☐ **I am a returning user  
and my password is:**

Sign in using our secure server 

[Forgot your password?](#)

[Has your e-mail address changed?](#)

Fill in the details and select "I am a new user" and sign in.

Then you will be directed to the screen to enter the login credentials as shown below.



## Login Credentials

Use the form below to create login credentials that can be used for AWS as well as Amazon.com.

My name is:

My e-mail address is:

Type it again:

note: this is the e-mail address that we will use to contact you about your account

Enter a new password:

Type it again:

- Fill in the details and select “I am a new user” and sign in.
- You will be directed to the screen to enter the login credentials as shown in the screenshot below.
- Enter all the information and click create account.
- Fill in all the credit card details correctly and then you will be getting a confirmation mail.
- You can now activate your account through the mail and your AWS account will be created successfully.
- Once the account has been created successfully you can enter the email address and password to sign in
- You will be taken to a page with a set of links to all of the different Amazon Web Services.
- Click on the ‘Amazon Simple Storage Service’ link.
- Then Select S3.

## 4.2 Creating and deleting a bucket

To create bucket

- Click Create Bucket.
- In the Bucket Name field, specify a name for the bucket
- In the Region field, select a region
- Click Create
- To add objects select the bucket and click on upload option and then you can add the files or images as required.
- To move objects from one bucket to another, click on bucket and select the object that you need to move and then right click a menu appears and select copy option. Select the bucket where you want to move the object and click on paste.
- To delete an object Select the object or the bucket and right click and select delete option from the menu.

## Contact Information

*\* Required Fields*

**Full Name\***

**Company Name**

**Country\***

United States ▼

**Address\***

Street, P.O. Box, Company Name, c/o

Apartment, suite, unit, building, floor, etc.

**City\***

**State / Province or Region\***

**Postal Code\***

**Phone Number\***

**Security Check** ⓘ

AXNFGW

[Refresh Image](#)

Please type the characters as shown above

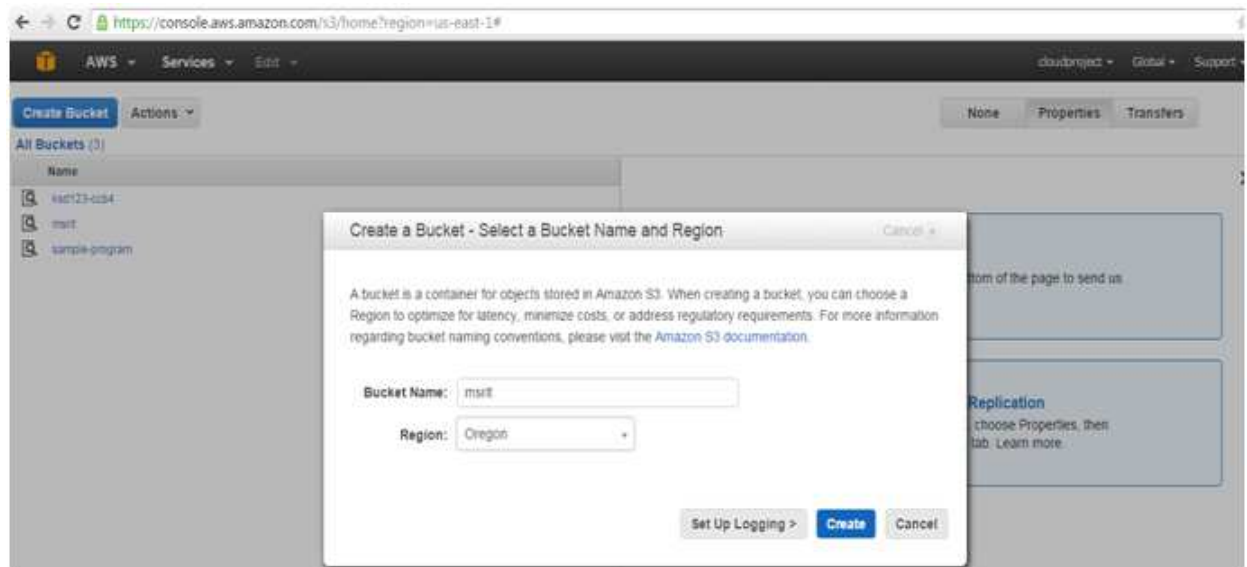
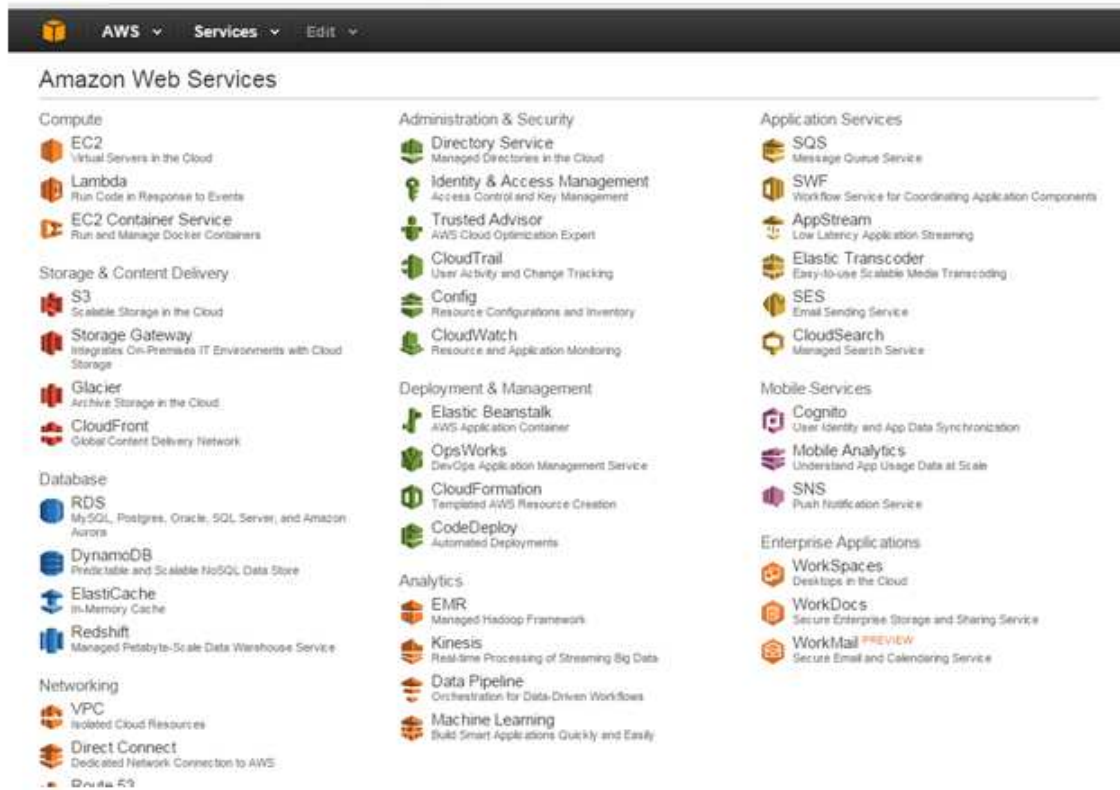
### AWS Customer Agreement

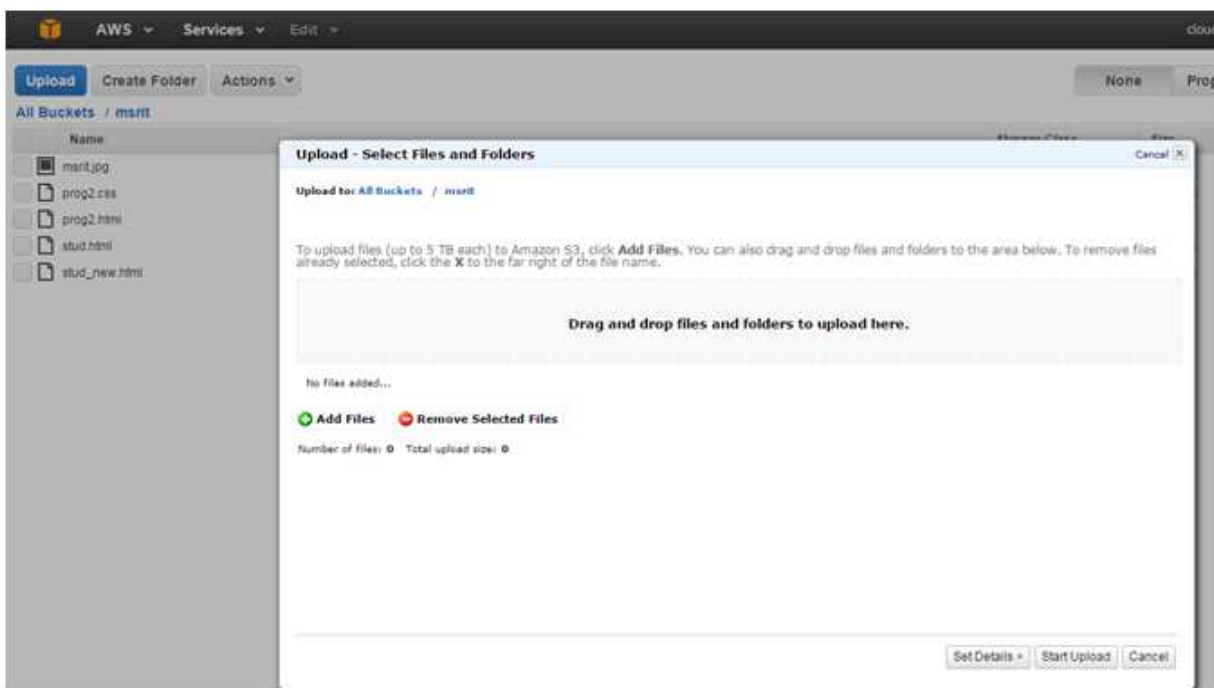


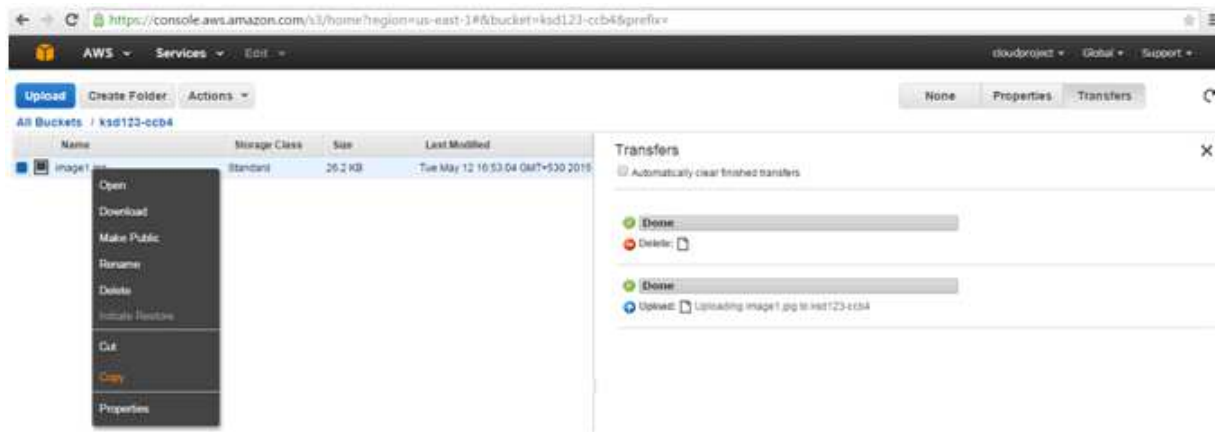
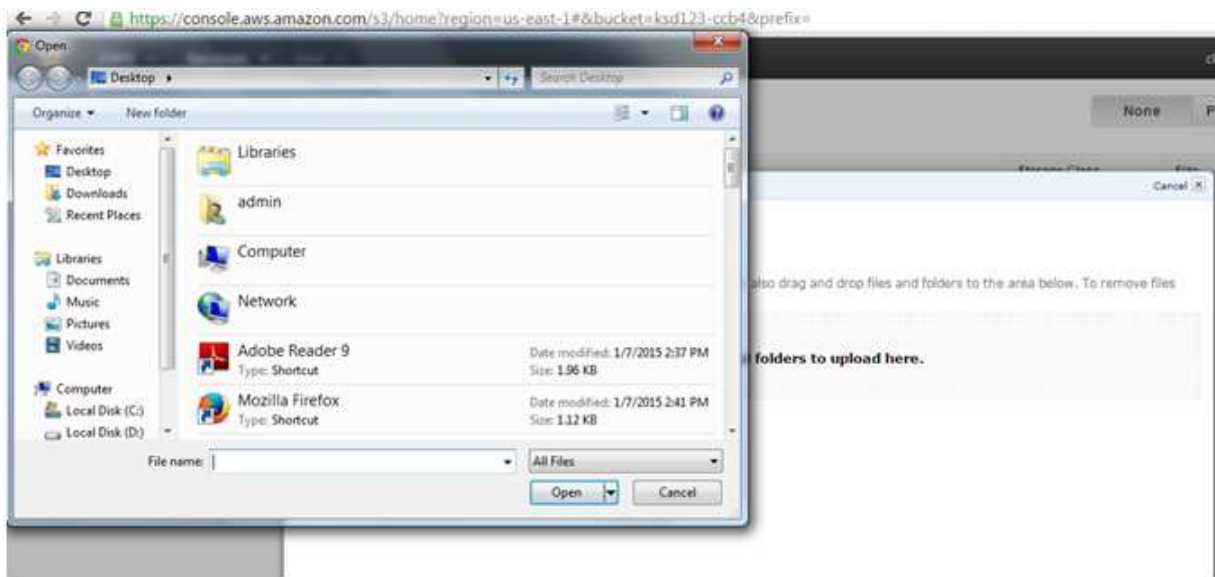
Check here to indicate that you have read and agree to the terms of the [AWS Customer Agreement](#)

Create Account and Continue









https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=us-east-1#bucket=prog&prefix=

AWS Services Edit cloudproject Global Support

Upload Create Folder Actions None Properties Transfers

All Buckets / prog

Name	Storage Class	Size	Last Modified
image1.jpg	Standard	26.2 KB	Tue May 12 16:56:31 GMT+530 2015

Transfers

Automatically clear finished transfers

- Done
- Delete: [icon]
- Done
- Upload: [icon] Uploading image1.jpg to ksd123-csb4
- Done
- Copy: [icon] image1.jpg from ksd123-csb4 to prog

https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=us-east-1#bucket=prog&prefix=

AWS Services Edit cloudproject Global Support

Upload Create Folder Actions None Properties Transfers

All Buckets / prog

Name	Storage Class	Size	Last Modified
image1.jpg	Standard	26.2 KB	Tue May 12 16:56:31 GMT+530 2015

Open  
Download  
Make Public  
Rename  
Delete  
Initiate Restore  
Cut  
Copy  
Properties

Transfers

Automatically clear finished transfers

- Done
- Delete: [icon]
- Done
- Upload: [icon] Uploading image1.jpg to ksd123-csb4
- Done
- Copy: [icon] image1.jpg from ksd123-csb4 to prog

AWS Services Edit cloudproject Global Support

Create Bucket Actions None Properties Transfers

All Buckets (3)

Name
ksd123-csb4
ksd1
sample-program

Bucket: ksd1  
Region: Oregon  
Creation Date: Tue May 12 12:23:23 GMT+530 2015  
Owner: Heropatel

Permissions

Static Website Hosting

You can host your static website entirely on Amazon S3. Once you enable your bucket for static website hosting, all your content is accessible to web browsers via the Amazon S3 website endpoint for your bucket.

Endpoint: ksd1.s3-website-us-west-2.amazonaws.com

Each bucket serves a website namespace (e.g., "www.example.com"). Requests for your host name (e.g., "example.com" or "www.example.com") can be routed to the contents in your bucket. You can also redirect requests to another host name (e.g., redirect "example.com" to "www.example.com"). See our walkthrough for how to set up an Amazon S3 static website with your host name.

☐ Do not enable website hosting

☒ Enable website hosting

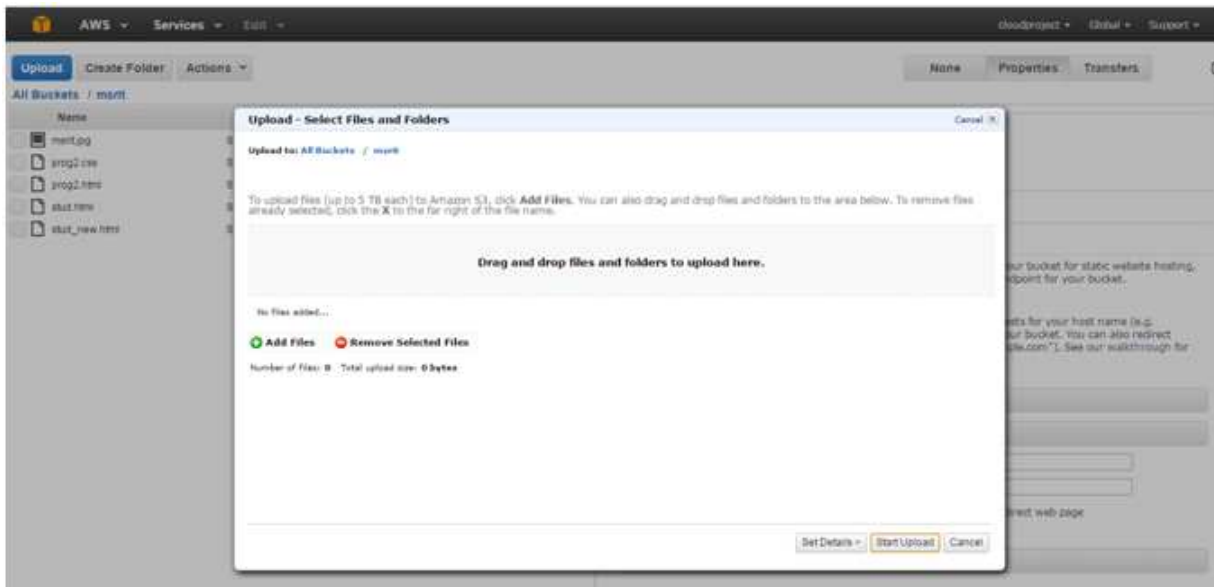
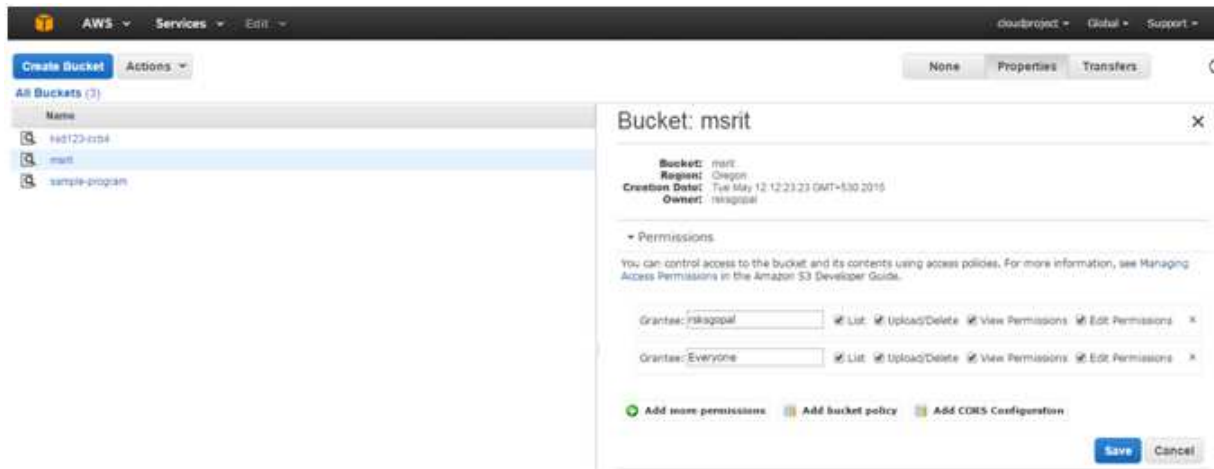
Index Document: prog2.html

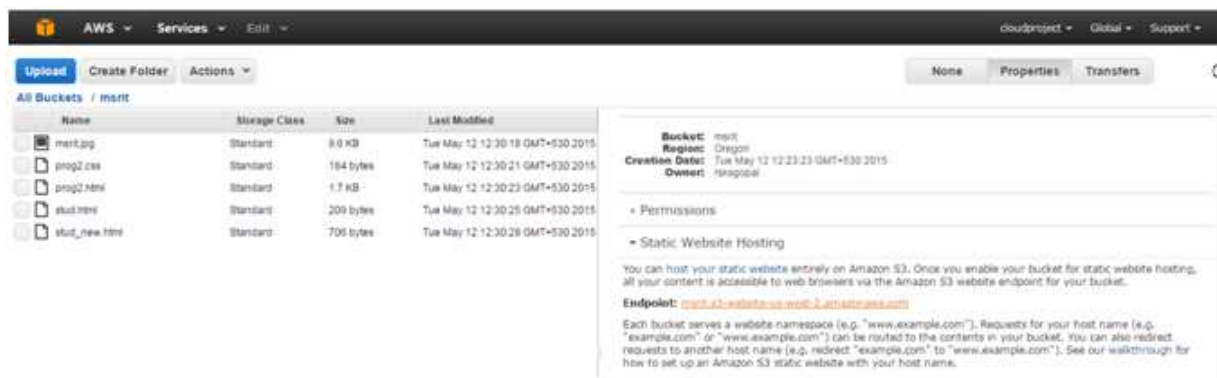
Error Document:

Edit Redirection Rules: You can set custom rules to automatically redirect web page requests for specific content.

☐ Redirect all requests to another host name

Save Cancel





### 4.3 Hosting a static website

- Create the bucket.
- Go to properties on the right side of the screen and select static web hosting
- Add the source html document in the field named index document.
- Then click save.
- Set permissions for the bucket. Make sure permissions are set to everyone.
- Then click save.
- Add the corresponding files by selecting upload button on the top left corner of the screen.
- Select the files by clicking on add files then click on start upload.
- Once the upload is completes the added files will appear as objects of the bucket.
- Finally go to properties option of the bucket and click on link shown on endpoint.

The website will be hosted.[4][2]

## 5 CASE STUDY

### PINTEREST

Pinterest is a free website that requires registration to use. Users can upload, save, sort, and manage images, known as pins, and other media contents, like videos and images, through collections known as pin boards. Pinterest acts as a personalized media platform. Users can browse the content of others on the main page. Pinterest has rapid growth and currently has 48 million users. Pinterest was able to scale its business because it was built on Amazon Web Services (AWS). With a company of fewer than 12 employees, Pinterest didn't want to dedicate staff time to managing a data center. Instead, Pinterest uses AWS to manage a high-performance social application that stores more than 8 billion objects and 400 terabytes of data in the AWS Cloud using Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). The company now has about 80 million objects stored in S3, which holds about 410 terabytes of user data.

## Welcome to MSRIT

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M. S. Ramaiah Institute of Technology (MSRIT) is an autonomous private engineering college located in Bengaluru, Karnataka and is affiliated to the Visvesvaraya Technological University headquartered at Belgaum, Karnataka, India.[1] The college was established in 1962. From Aug 2007, MSRIT has been academically autonomous for both Under Graduate and Post Graduate Programs.[2] While VTU will still award the degrees, the college has academic freedom in framing its own schemes of study, curricula and student evaluation. MSRIT offers undergraduate and graduate courses of study and research including Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Architecture, Master of Technology, Master of Business Administration and offers programs leading to award of PhD in various disciplines. In 2013, MSRIT was ranked 16th best engineering College in India by India Today and Neilson [3] The same survey also rated the college as the best in Karnataka. MSRIT is also a research centre in 12 areas including engineering and management disciplines. MSRIT is the only engineering college in Bangalore that is autonomous for both undergraduate and postgraduate courses.

Enter your details:

Name:	<input type="text" value="soumya"/>
Age:	<input type="text" value="24"/>
Email:	<input type="text" value="soumya@gmail.com"/>
Branch:	<input type="text" value="ISE"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="..."/>
Re-enter:	<input type="password" value="..."/>
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	<input type="button" value="Clear"/>

The page at msrit.s3-website-us-west-2.amazonaws.com says:

Submitted

OK

## NASDAQ OMX

NASDAQ OMX is the largest exchange company in the world and currently owns and operates 24 markets, three clearing houses and five central securities spanning six continents. The Global Data Products division focuses on creating innovative products for institutional retail and individual investor customers.

Customers use Market Replay on the trade support desk to validate client questions; compliance officers use it to validate execution requirements and rate National Market System (NMS) compliance; and traders and brokers use it to look at certain points in time to view missed opportunities or, potentially, unforeseen events. Rather than using a database, the exchange is storing text files at Amazon. Amazon S3 enables them to deliver hundreds of thousands of small files per day to AWS, and then back to the customer, in seconds which is an ideal solution at a low cost.



## References

- [1] <http://aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
- [2] <http://davidwalsh.name/hosting-website-amazon-s3>.
- [3] <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteHosting.html>.
- [4] <http://www.smalldatajournalism.com/projects/one-offs/using-amazon-s3/>.
- [5] Donald Robinson. *Amazon Web Services Made Simple: Learn how Amazon EC2, S3, SimpleDB and SQS Web Services enables you to reach business goals faster*. Emereo Pty Ltd, 2008.