

**Name :- Anjali punsl**

**Class:- D20B**

**Roll no - 57**

**Experiment no 7**

**Aim :-** To study and Implement Storage as a Service using Own Cloud/ AWS, Glaciers

**Theory :-**

Storage as a Service (STaaS) is a cloud computing model that provides scalable and on-demand storage to users over the internet. It allows users to access and manage their data without the need for owning or maintaining physical storage infrastructure. Implementing STaaS involves managing storage resources, including provisioning, allocation, and monitoring of storage capacity, ensuring data availability, integrity, and security. Data lifecycle management, security, scalability, cost management, and integration are key aspects of implementing STaaS using OwnCloud or AWS Glacier. It's important to carefully plan and design your STaaS implementation to meet your specific storage requirements and business needs. Storage as a Service (STaaS) is a cloud computing model that provides scalable and on-demand storage to users over the internet. It allows users to access and manage their data without the need for owning or maintaining physical storage infrastructure.

There are several key concepts and technologies involved in implementing STaaS using OwnCloud or AWS Glacier:

**OwnCloud:** OwnCloud is an open-source software suite that provides a cloud storage solution similar to Dropbox or Google Drive. It allows you to create a private cloud storage platform that you can host and manage yourself.

**AWS Glacier:** AWS Glacier is a low-cost storage service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS) designed for data archiving and long-term backup. It is optimized for infrequently accessed data that requires long-term retention.

**Storage Management:** Implementing STaaS involves managing storage resources, including provisioning, allocation, and monitoring of storage capacity. This includes ensuring data availability, integrity, and security.

**Data Lifecycle Management:** STaaS solutions often include features for managing the lifecycle of data, including automated data archiving, retention policies, and data expiration.

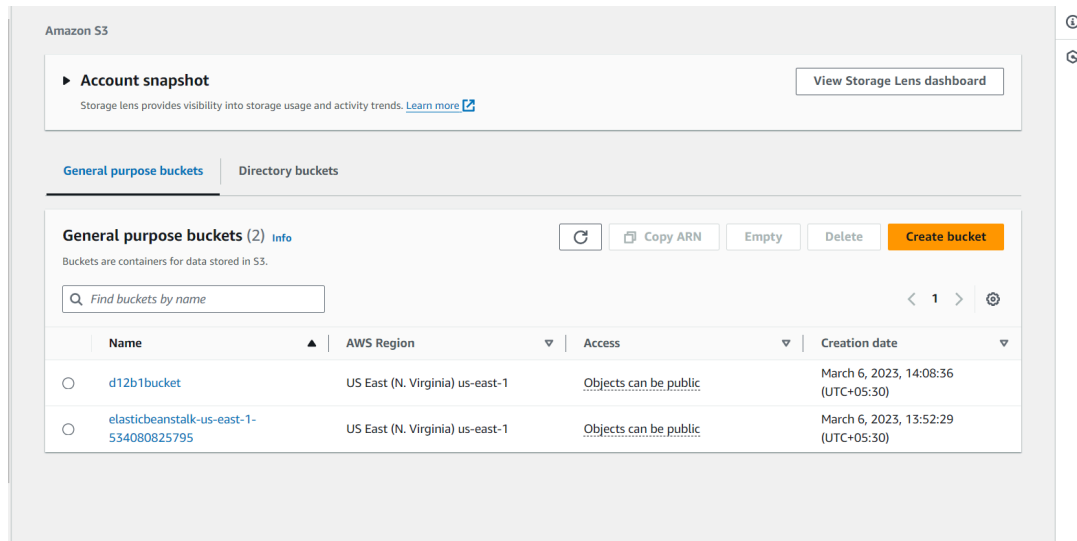
**Security:** Security is a critical aspect of STaaS, including data encryption, access control, and compliance with data protection regulations.

**Scalability:** STaaS solutions should be scalable to accommodate growing storage needs, allowing users to easily expand storage capacity as needed.

Implementing STaaS using OwnCloud or AWS Glacier requires a solid understanding of these concepts and technologies, as well as hands-on experience with cloud storage solutions. It's important to carefully plan and design your STaaS implementation to meet your specific storage requirements and business needs.

## Steps :-

Step 1 :- In aws click S3 Then click on create bucket



Step-2: Give Bucket name & select region for storage

### General configuration

AWS Region

US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Bucket type [Info](#)

☒ **General purpose**

Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.

☐ **Directory - New**

Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.

Bucket name [Info](#)

ccl-7

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

**Choose bucket**

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

Step-3: Keep object ownership setting as ACLs Disabled as by-default

## Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other determines who can specify access to objects.

### ☒ ACLs disabled (recommended)


All objects in this bucket are owned by this account.  
Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

## Object Ownership

Bucket owner enforced

Step-4: Disable block all public access checkbox but click on i acknowledge

### 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)

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.



**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

Step-5: Select the checkbox for Turning off block all public access might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public

Step-6: Keep bucket versioning as disabled and add tags if required.

**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](#)

Bucket Versioning

☒ 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

Step-7: Keep default encryption disabled and click on create bucket button

**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)

☐ Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)

☐ Dual-layer server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (DSSE-KMS)  
Secure your objects with two separate layers of encryption. For details on pricing, see [DSSE-KMS pricing](#) on the **Storage** tab of the [Amazon S3 pricing page](#).

**Bucket Key**  
Using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-KMS. [Learn more](#)

☒ Disable

☐ Enable

► **Advanced settings**

Click on create bucket

Using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 bucket keys aren't supported for DDBE-KMS. [Learn more](#)

☒ Disable
 ☐ Enable

► **Advanced settings**

ⓘ After creating the bucket, you can upload files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

Cancel **Create bucket**

You can now see the successful creation of your bucket

aws Services Search [Alt+S] Global anjali punsi

Cloud9

☑ **Successfully created bucket "ccl-7"**  
To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose [View details](#).

Amazon S3 > Buckets

► **Account snapshot**  
Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#) [View Storage Lens dashboard](#)

General purpose buckets Directory buckets

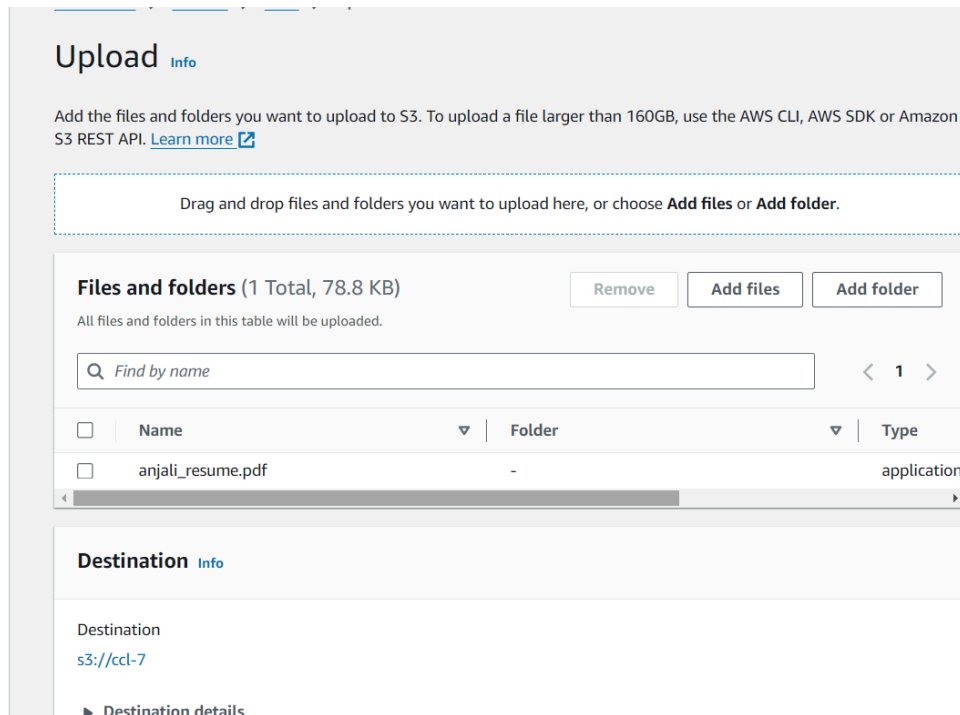
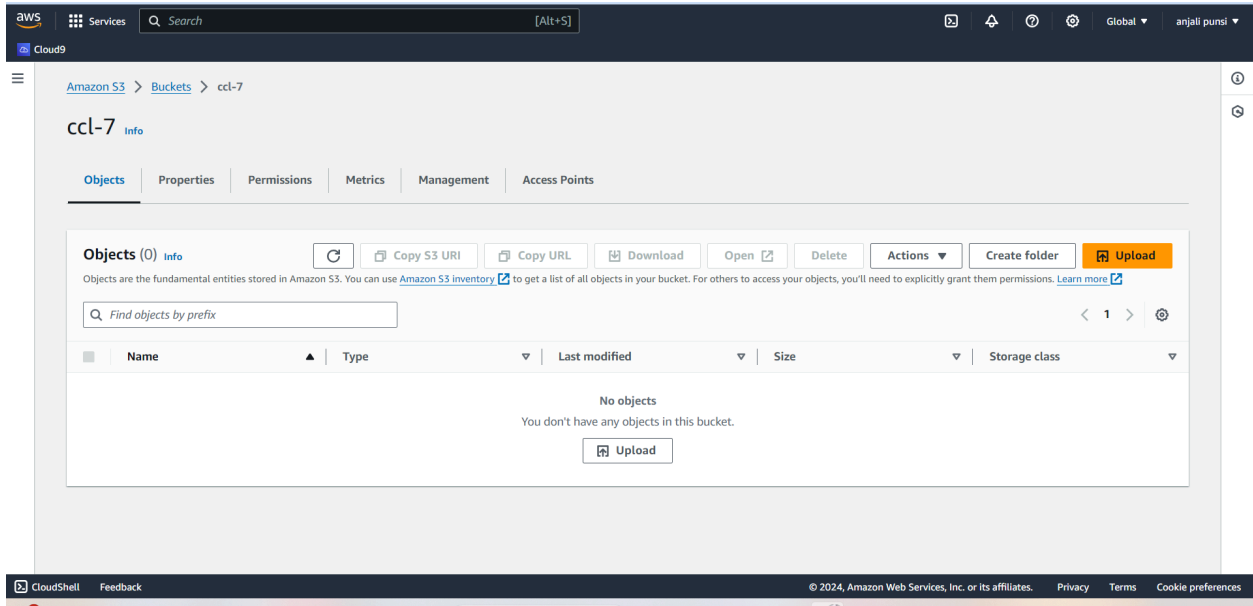
**General purpose buckets (3)** Info [Refresh](#) [Copy ARN](#) [Empty](#) [Delete](#) [Create bucket](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

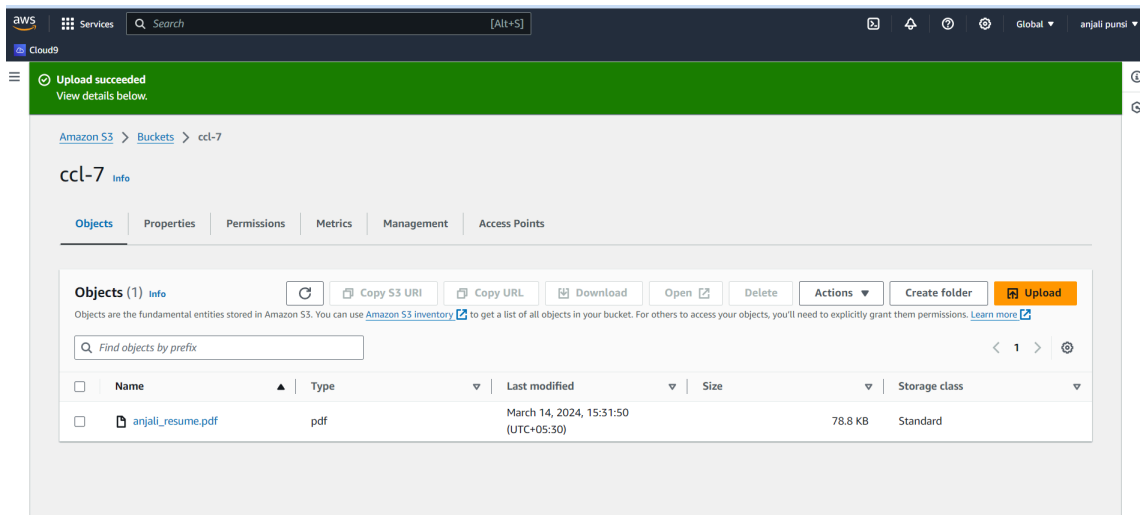
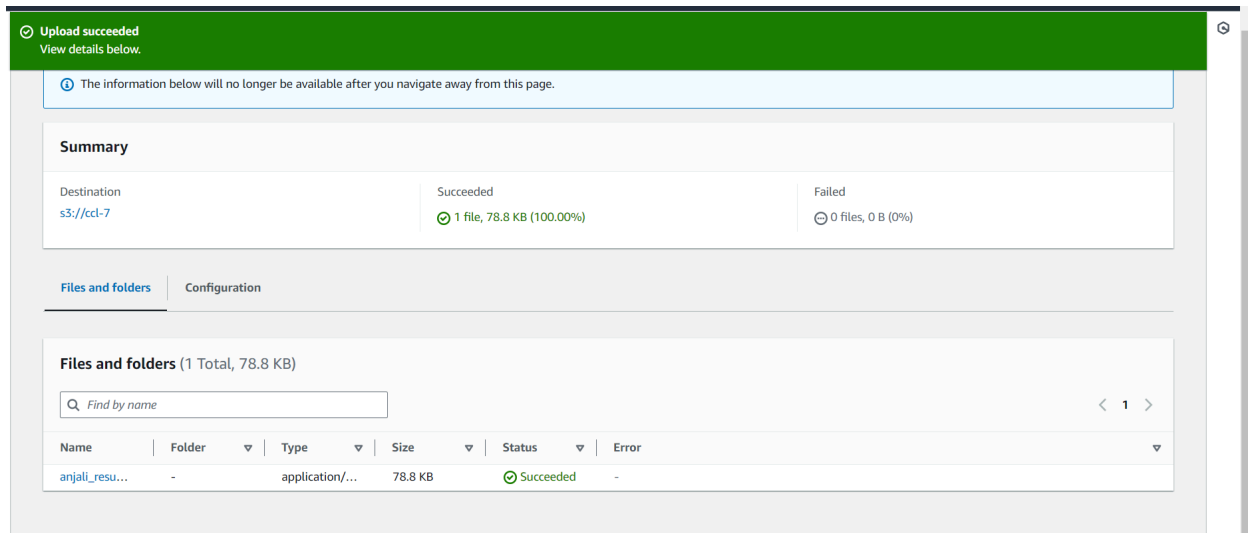
Find buckets by name

Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
<input type="radio"/> ccl-7	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1		March 14, 2024, 15:29:49 (UTC+05:30)
<input type="radio"/> d12b1bucket	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1		March 6, 2023, 14:08:36 (UTC+05:30)
<input type="radio"/> elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-534080825795	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1		March 6, 2023, 13:52:29 (UTC+05:30)

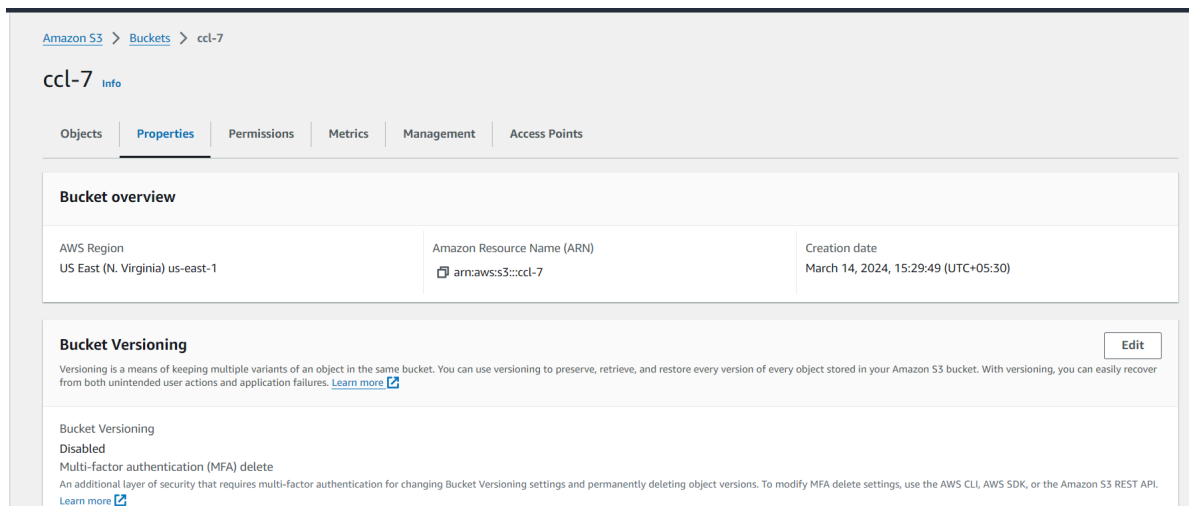
Step-8: now click on the bucket that you have created and You can either create a folder here or upload an existing file in the bucket now click on upload button and click on add files button browse your local machine and select which file you need to upload on S3 next click on upload button at bottom right end



Now you can check the upload status screen so mine is success yeahhhh!!!!!!

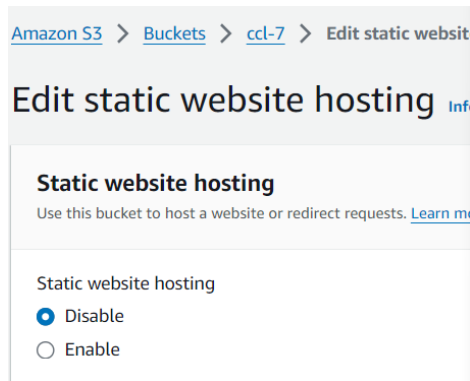


Step 9 :-Now click on close button The screen will appear as below

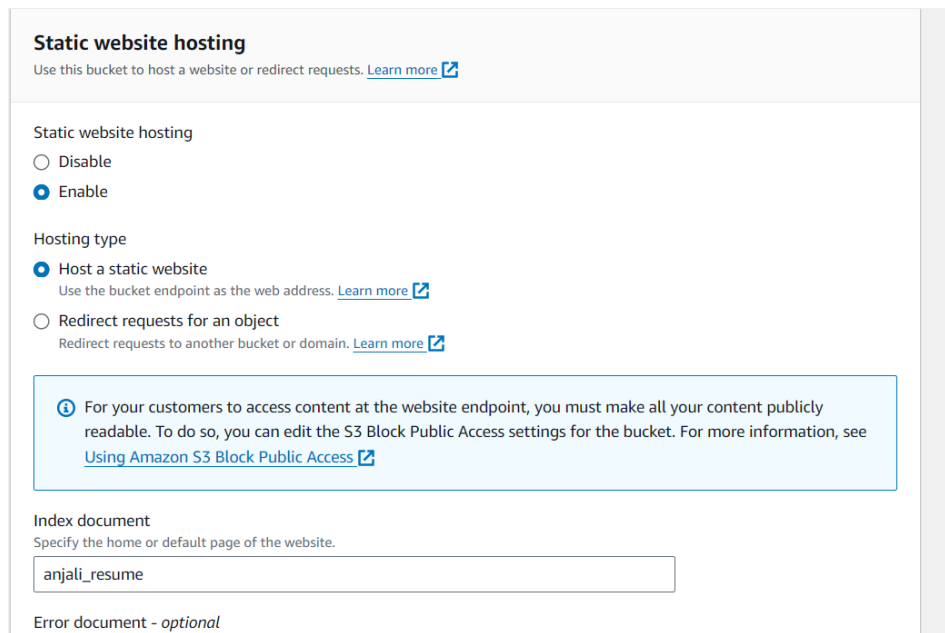


Step-10: Select properties and scroll down to **Static website hosting** option which is

disabled now click on Edit option on right side

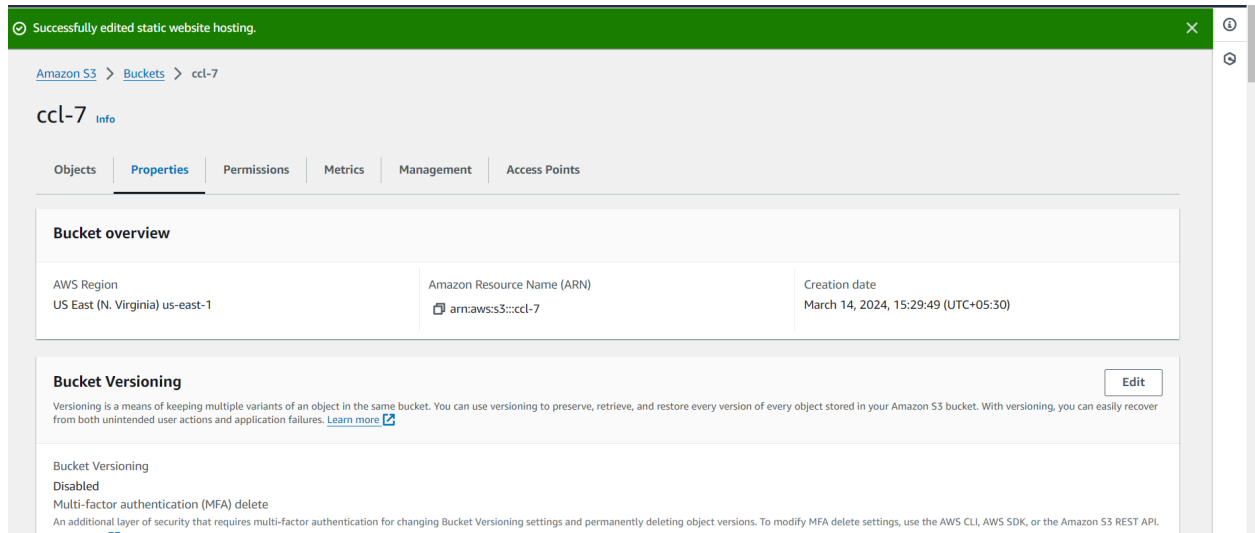


Step-11: Enable the radio button and specify the file name in **document** which you have added in S3

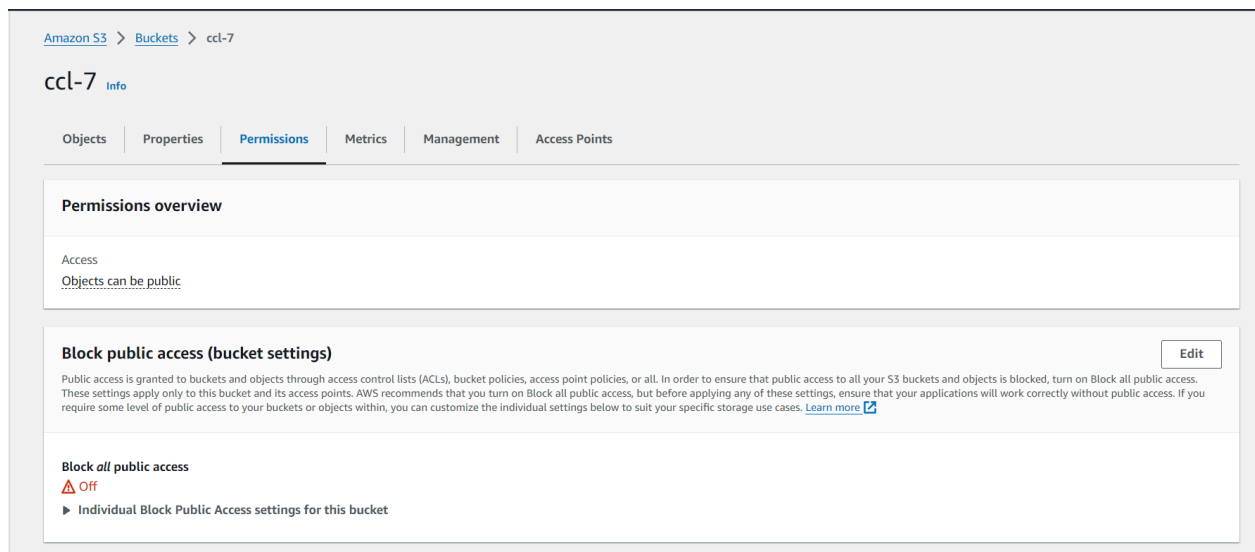


Step 12:- Scroll down and save the changes at bottom right Following screen will appear






Step-13: Click on Permissions Tab



Step-14: In **bucket policy** click on Edit option and add this and change as per your bucket name


## Bucket ARN

 arn:aws:s3:::ccl-7

## Policy

```
1 {  
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3   "Statement": [  
4     {  
5       "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",  
6       "Effect": "Allow",  
7       "Principal": "*",  
8       "Action": [  
9         "s3:GetObject"  
10      ],  
11      "Resource": [  
12        "arn:aws:s3:::ccl-7/*"  
13      ]  
14    }  
15  ]  
16 }
```

Step 15:- Scroll down and click on Save Changes button

 Successfully edited bucket policy.

[Amazon S3](#) > [Buckets](#) > ccl-7

### ccl-7

[Info](#)

Objects

Properties

Permissions

Metrics

Management

Access Points

#### Permissions overview


Access

[Objects can be public](#)

#### Block public access (bucket settings)

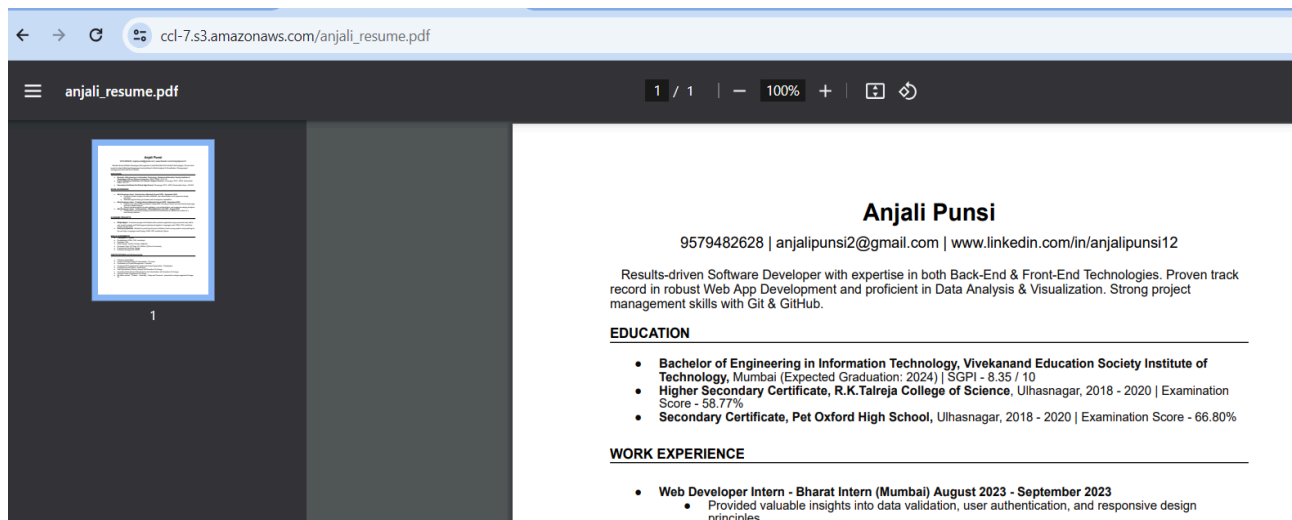
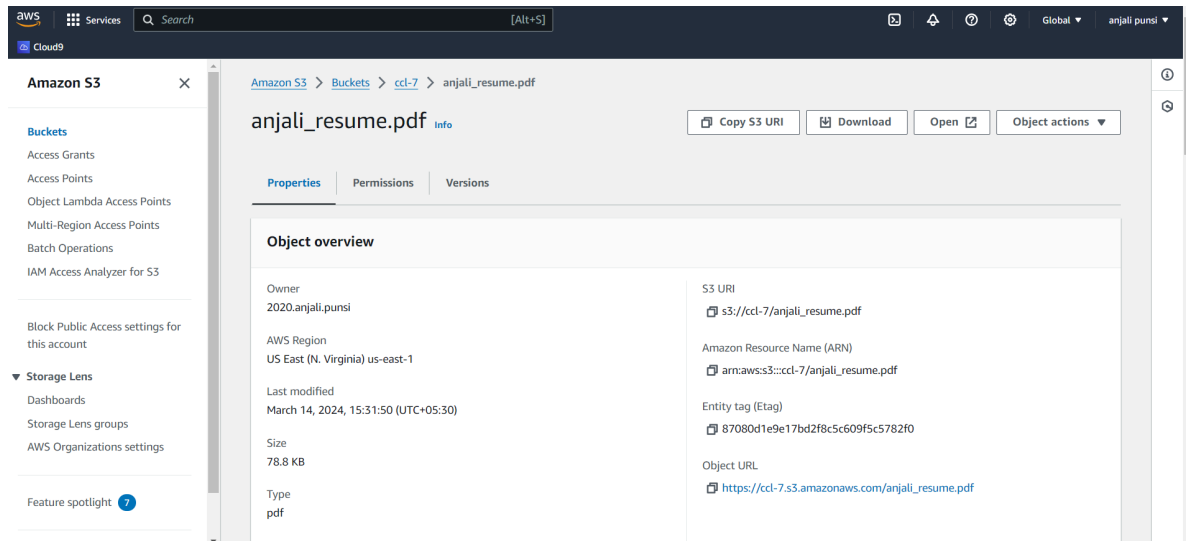
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Block all public access

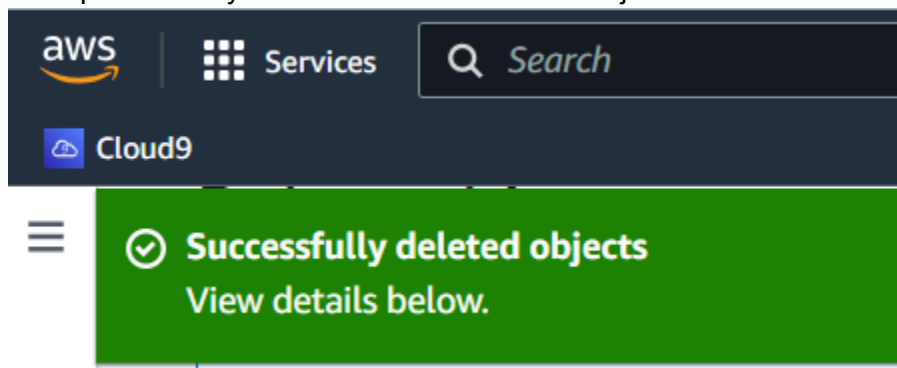
 Off

► Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Step-16: after this this page will appear click on yourl file and click on Object URL



Step-17: Now for delete files click on checkbox of your file and then click on **Delete** Button  
 Write permanently delete and click on delete object button



Step-18: now come to Amazon S3 tab and select your bucket and then click on delete button

☰

☑ Successfully deleted bucket "ccl-7"

✕

Amazon S3

▶ Account snapshot

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. [Learn more](#)

View Storage Lens dashboard

General purpose buckets

Directory buckets

General purpose buckets (2) [Info](#)

↻

📄 Copy ARN

Empty

Delete

Create bucket

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

🔍 Find buckets by name

< 1 > ⌕

	Name ▲	AWS Region ▼	Access ▼	Creation date ▼
<input type="radio"/>	d12b1bucket	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">Objects can be public</a>	March 6, 2023, 14:08:36 (UTC+05:30)
<input type="radio"/>	<a href="#">elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-534080825795</a>	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">Objects can be public</a>	March 6, 2023, 13:52:29 (UTC+05:30)

## Conclusion :-

Storage as a Service (STaaS) provides flexible, scalable storage solutions without the need for physical infrastructure. Implementing STaaS involves managing storage, ensuring data lifecycle management, implementing security measures, and optimizing costs. STaaS is a cost-effective, scalable option for businesses managing data storage needs.