**Amazon S3 using CLI:**

Help:

>> aws s3 help

How to create an S3 bucket using CLI?

For this we can use the ‘mb’ attribute, along with that we have to specify the name of the bucket.

*>> aws s3mb s3://testbuck-2*

List all the buckets in your account:

*>> aws s3 ls*

Upload a file to S3:

*>> aws s3 cp ./test.json s3://testbuck-2/test.json*

Cp 🡪 copy; we are copying the test.json file to the bucket: testbuck-2

To check if the upload was successful let’s list the objects in the bucket

*>> aws s3 ls s3://testbuck-2*

Remove an object from S3 bucket

*>> aws s3 rm s3://testbuck-2/test.json*

rm 🡪 remove

Remove all the objects from S3 bucket at the same time

*>> aws s3 rm s3://testbuck-2 –recursive*

Remove an S3 bucket

*>> aws s3 rb s3://testbuck-2*

rb 🡪 remove bucket

Commands useful for S3:

* **cp:** to copy objects; can be used to upload and download files from s3 to local machine
* **ls:** to list buckets/objects in S3
* **mb:** to create a new S3 bucket
* **mv:** to move objects present on local disk or S3
* **presign:** to provide a pre-signed URL for an Amazon S3 object
* **rb:** to remove an empty bucket
* **rm:** to remove an object
* **sync:** to sync directories present in S3
* **website:** to set the website configuration for a bucket

*Question:*

The **‘rb’**  command helps you delete an empty bucket. How will you delete a bucket that has multiple files and folders in it?

*>> aws s3 –force s3://bucket\_name*

*Question:*

Suppose that you work in an e-commerce company, which keeps records of multiple products (more than a thousand) in the **S3 bucket ‘records’**. The files have the following structure for filename: **‘category-productid.csv’**.

Now, you have to analyse the records associated with the **‘Electronics’** category only. You are expected to download the specific category reports and then perform the analysis over your local machine.

*>> aws s3 cp s3://records “local\_path” – recursive –exclude “\*” –include “Electronics”*

*To check each file in the bucket we are using –recursive*

*--exclude “\*” means we are excluding everything*

*--include “Electronics” means we are including only the objects which have “Electronics”*

*When we use include after exclude it overwrites exclude. But if we had reversed the sequence*

*–include “Electronics –exclude “\*”; in that case exclude will over write include and nothing will be included*

For more details on exclude and include: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/reference/s3/index.html>

**Amazon S3 Storage classes**

1. S3 Standard Storage
2. S3 Standard-Infrequent Access
3. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access
4. S3 Intelligent-Tiering
5. S3 Glacier
6. S3 Glacier Deep Archive

**Important links:**

**Intro to storage classes:**

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/storage-class-intro.html>

**Pricing of storage classes:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/>

*Question:*

What do you mean by Object Durability of 99.5%?

*Answer:*

* One out of 200 files stored in S3 may be lost.
* 99.5% means 995 out of 1000 files will not be lost.

How to change storage class of a bucket in S3?