

```
C:\Terraform_script\s3>terraform init
Initializing the backend...
Initializing provider plugins...
- Reusing previous version of hashicorp/aws from the dependency lock file
- Using previously-installed hashicorp/aws v5.62.0
```

**Terraform has been successfully initialized!**

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform, rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.

```
C:\Terraform_script\s3>terraform plan
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:

+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# aws_s3_bucket.Jeetu will be created
+ resource "aws_s3_bucket" "Jeetu" {
  + acceleration_status      = (known after apply)
  + acl                      = (known after apply)
  + arn                     = (known after apply)
  + bucket                  = "my-bj-terraform-test-bucket"
  + bucket_domain_name      = (known after apply)
  + bucket_prefix           = (known after apply)
  + bucket_regional_domain_name = (known after apply)
  + force_destroy           = false
  + hosted_zone_id          = (known after apply)
  + id                      = (known after apply)
  + object_lock_enabled     = (known after apply)
  + policy                  = (known after apply)
  + region                  = (known after apply)
  + request_payer           = (known after apply)
  + tags                    = {
    + "Environment" = "Dev"
    + "Name"        = "My Bucket"
  }
  + tags_all                = {
    + "Environment" = "Dev"
    + "Name"        = "My Bucket"
  }
  + website_domain          = (known after apply)
  + website_endpoint        = (known after apply)
```

```

+ cors_rule (known after apply)
+ grant (known after apply)
+ lifecycle_rule (known after apply)
+ logging (known after apply)
+ object_lock_configuration (known after apply)
+ replication_configuration (known after apply)
+ server_side_encryption_configuration (known after apply)
+ versioning (known after apply)
+ website (known after apply)
}

```

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

---

Note: You didn't use the -out option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if you run "terraform apply" now.

C:\Terraform\_script\s3>terraform apply

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:

+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```

# aws_s3_bucket.Jeetu will be created
+ resource "aws_s3_bucket" "Jeetu" {
  + acceleration_status = (known after apply)
  + acl                  = (known after apply)
  + arn                  = (known after apply)
  + bucket               = "my-bj-terraform-test-bucket"
  + bucket_domain_name   = (known after apply)
  + bucket_prefix        = (known after apply)
  + bucket_regional_domain_name = (known after apply)
  + force_destroy        = false
  + hosted_zone_id       = (known after apply)
  + id                   = (known after apply)
  + object_lock_enabled  = (known after apply)
  + policy               = (known after apply)
  + region               = (known after apply)
  + request_payer        = (known after apply)
  + tags                 = {
    + "Environment" = "Dev"
    + "Name"        = "My Bucket"
  }
  + tags_all              = {
    + "Environment" = "Dev"
    + "Name"        = "My Bucket"
  }
  + website_domain        = (known after apply)
}

```

```

+ cors_rule (known after apply)

+ grant (known after apply)

+ lifecycle_rule (known after apply)

+ logging (known after apply)

+ object_lock_configuration (known after apply)

+ replication_configuration (known after apply)

+ server_side_encryption_configuration (known after apply)

+ versioning (known after apply)

+ website (known after apply)
}

```

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?

Terraform will perform the actions described above.  
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

Enter a value: yes

aws\_s3\_bucket.Jeetu: Creating...

aws\_s3\_bucket.Jeetu: Creation complete after 3s [id=my-bj-terraform-test-bucket]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with options like Buckets, Access Grants, and Storage Lens. The main content area is titled 'Amazon S3' and features a 'General purpose buckets' tab. Below this, there's a search bar and a table listing buckets. One bucket, 'my-bj-terraform-test-bucket', is listed with details such as its region (Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1) and creation date (August 14, 2024).

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
<a href="#">my-bj-terraform-test-bucket</a>	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for ap-south-1</a>	August 14, 2024, 09:31:16 (UTC+05:30)

```
C:\Terraform_script\s3>terraform destroy
aws_s3_bucket.Jeetu: Refreshing state... [id=my-bj-terraform-test-bucket]

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:
- destroy

Terraform will perform the following actions:

# aws_s3_bucket.Jeetu will be destroyed
- resource "aws_s3_bucket" "Jeetu" {
  - arn = "arn:aws:s3::my-bj-terraform-test-bucket" -> null
  - bucket = "my-bj-terraform-test-bucket" -> null
  - bucket_domain_name = "my-bj-terraform-test-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com" -> null
  - bucket_regional_domain_name = "my-bj-terraform-test-bucket.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com" -> null
  - force_destroy = false -> null
  - hosted_zone_id = "Z11RGJOFQNVJUP" -> null
  - id = "my-bj-terraform-test-bucket" -> null
  - object_lock_enabled = false -> null
  - region = "ap-south-1" -> null
  - request_payer = "BucketOwner" -> null
  - tags = {
    - "Environment" = "Dev"
    - "Name" = "My Bucket"
  } -> null
- tags_all = {
  - "Environment" = "Dev"
  - "Name" = "My Bucket"
} -> null
# (3 unchanged attributes hidden)

- grant {
  - id = "ea4918e3cabd5a4c59519c0f7a73fbf79aa5c55956715c5e9139cbd73bb33f28" -> null
  - permissions = [
    - "FULL_CONTROL",
```

```

- type          = "CanonicalUser" -> null
  # (1 unchanged attribute hidden)
}

- server_side_encryption_configuration {
-   rule {
-     bucket_key_enabled = false -> null

-     apply_server_side_encryption_by_default {
-       sse_algorithm      = "AES256" -> null
-       # (1 unchanged attribute hidden)
-     }
-   }
}

- versioning {
-   enabled      = false -> null
-   mfa_delete = false -> null
}
}

```

Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 1 to destroy.

Do you really want to destroy all resources?

Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.  
There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

aws\_s3\_bucket.Jeetu: Destroying... [id=my-bj-terraform-test-bucket]  
aws\_s3\_bucket.Jeetu: Destruction complete after 3s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.

aws

Services Search [Alt+S]

Mumbai mamtara.Jeetu

Storage

# Amazon S3

Store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere

Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.

## Create a bucket

Every object in S3 is stored in a bucket. To upload files and folders to S3, you'll need to create a bucket where the objects will be stored.

Create bucket

## Pricing

With S3, there are no minimum fees. You only pay for what you use. Prices are based on the location of your S3 bucket.

Estimate your monthly bill using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#)

## How it works

Introduction to Amazon S3

Copy link

CloudShell Feedback

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