### What is Amazon S3?

**Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)** is an **object storage** service offering industry-leading scalability, availability, and performance.

#### Key traits:

- Stores objects (files) in buckets.
- Unlimited storage capacity.
- Designed for 11 nines durability (99.99999999).

### Core Concepts

### **Concept Description**

**Bucket** A container for storing objects (like a root folder).

**Object** A file stored in a bucket, includes metadata and a unique key.

**Key** The unique identifier for an object within a bucket.

**Region** Buckets are region-specific; choose based on latency and compliance.

**Prefix** The folder-like part of the object key (folder1/file.jpg).

Metadata Key-value pairs associated with the object (system-defined or custom).

## Storage Classes

Storage Class Use Case

**S3 Standard** Frequently accessed data

S3 Intelligent-Tiering Automatically moves data between frequent/infrequent tiers

S3 Standard-IA Infrequent Access, still rapid access

**S3 One Zone-IA**IA but stored in a single AZ

S3 Glacier Archival storage – retrieval in minutes/hours

**S3 Glacier Deep Archive** Long-term archiving – retrieval within 12 hours

S3 Express One Zone (new) High-performance for temporary data

### S3 Object Features

- Versioning: Retains multiple versions of an object.
- **Object Lock**: Write-once-read-many (WORM) protection.
- Tags: Key-value pairs for managing and billing.
- **Metadata**: System-defined (e.g., Content-Type) or user-defined.
- Encryption:
  - o SSE-S3: Amazon-managed keys
  - o SSE-KMS: Customer-managed keys via KMS
  - o **SSE-C**: Customer-provided keys
  - Client-side encryption (before uploading)

### Access Management

Method Description

**IAM Policies** Attach to users/roles to allow or deny access

**Bucket Policies** Resource-based policies for entire buckets

ACLs (Access Control Lists) Legacy method for per-object access

Pre-Signed URLs Temporary access links generated via SDK or CLI

Best Practice: Use IAM + Bucket Policies, avoid ACLs unless required.

### S3 URLs

- Virtual-hosted-style: https://bucket-name.s3.Region.amazonaws.com/key
- Path-style (legacy): https://s3.Region.amazonaws.com/bucket-name/key

## Lifecycle Management

Automate transition or deletion:

Action Description

**Transition** Move data to another storage class after N days

**Expiration** Automatically delete objects after N days

**Noncurrent Version Expiration** Delete old versions (when versioning is on)

# Object Lock & Retention

### **S3 Object Lock** lets you:

- Prevent deletion/modification for a defined period.
- Use for regulatory or compliance needs (WORM).
- Modes:
  - o **Governance**: AWS account with special permission can delete.
  - o **Compliance**: No one can delete—not even root.

## S3 Security & Encryption

- Encryption at rest: SSE-S3, SSE-KMS, SSE-C
- Encryption in transit: HTTPS (TLS)
- Block Public Access: Feature to prevent accidental exposure.
- AWS WAF & CloudFront: Add extra layers for web-facing content.

## S3 Performance

- Scales automatically for millions of requests per second.
- Best practices:
  - Use **random prefixes** for keys to increase performance.
  - Use multipart upload for files > 100MB.
  - o Parallelize downloads/uploads for large files.

### Data Consistency

• Strong consistency: All read-after-write or overwrite operations are instantly reflected.

#### S3 Event Notifications

Trigger events on object actions:

- Put, Delete, Restore, etc.
- Targets:
  - o SNS

- o SQS
- Lambda

Use cases: Image processing, backups, log parsing.

## Hosting Static Websites

- Enable Static Website Hosting on a bucket.
- Upload HTML, CSS, JS files.
- Configure:
  - o **Index document** (e.g., index.html)
  - Error document (e.g., error.html)
- Must set **bucket policy** for public read access.

## Logging & Monitoring

Tool Purpose

S3 Access Logs Log all requests to the bucket

CloudTrail API-level logging

CloudWatch Metrics Monitor requests, errors, data usage

**AWS Config** Track changes to bucket settings

## S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR)

- Automatically replicate objects to a bucket in another region.
- Must enable versioning.
- Common for **disaster recovery**, **compliance**, **latency** reduction.

### S3 Transfer Acceleration

- Uses Amazon CloudFront edge locations to speed up uploads.
- Best for uploading large files from remote locations.
- URL format: bucketname.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com

### S3 Select

Query parts of objects using SQL (e.g., CSV, JSON, Parquet).

#### Benefits:

- Save bandwidth and time.
- Only fetch needed data from a large object.

## Example:

SELECT s.name FROM S3Object s WHERE s.age > 30

## Pricing Overview (2024)

# **Component Pricing Model**

**Storage** Per GB per month (varies by class)

**Requests** GET, PUT, DELETE priced separately

Data Transfer Outbound to the internet is billed

**Replication** CRR incurs additional cost

**S3 Select** Priced by data scanned and returned

Use the AWS Pricing Calculator for accurate estimates.

#### Common Use Cases

## Scenario How S3 Helps

Backup and Restore Store snapshots, logs, database exports

Data Lake Combine with Athena, EMR, Redshift

Web Hosting Serve static websites or media

Archival Store infrequently accessed logs/files in Glacier

ML/AI Store training data sets

Disaster Recovery Use CRR or versioning for resilience

#### Best Practices

- Enable versioning for critical data
- Use **SSE-KMS** for sensitive data encryption
- ▼ Turn on Block Public Access unless needed
- Use lifecycle rules for cost optimization

- ✓ Enable logging & monitoring
- ✓ Always apply least privilege via IAM
- ✓ Test with pre-signed URLs for secure sharing
- ✓ Consider multipart upload for large files
- ✓ Use Intelligent-Tiering for unknown access patterns
- Set retention policies where compliance is critical