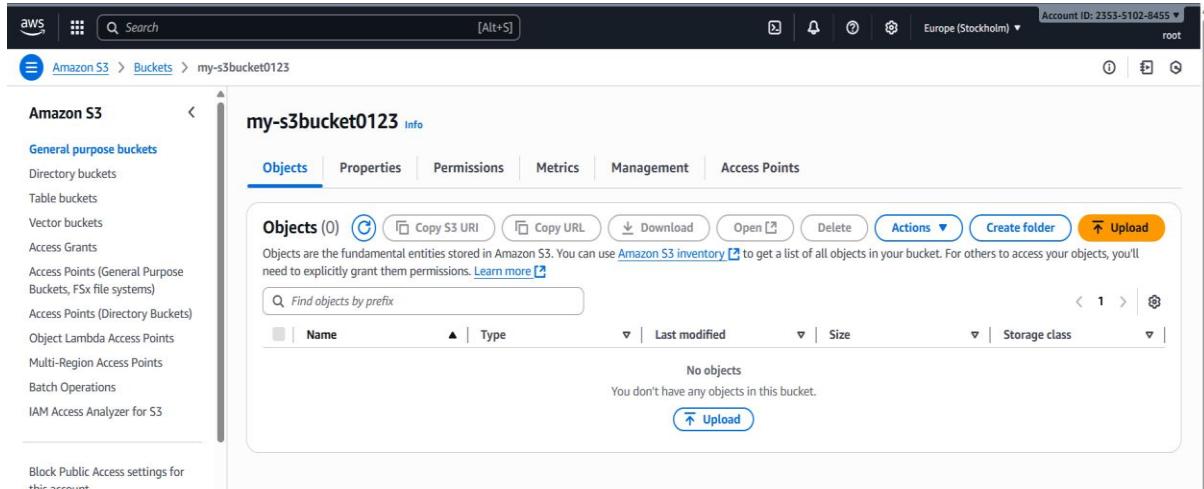
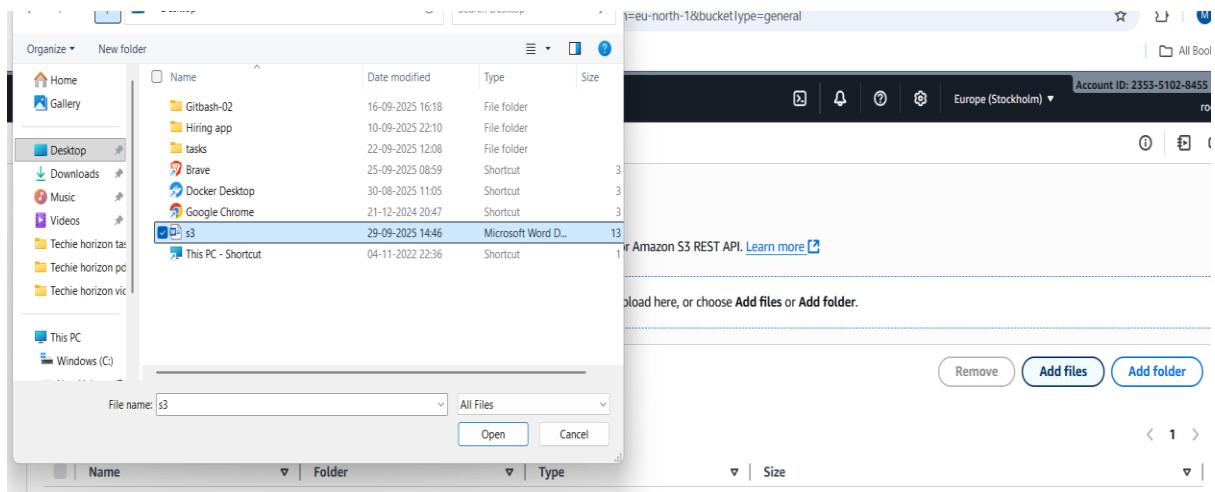


1. Create an S3 bucket and upload some objects to S3.

Open aws console and navigate to S3 and click on create bucket. Give the unique bucket name and give the region where you need to create.



To upload the file click on add file and select a file from local.



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console. At the top, a green banner indicates "Upload succeeded" with a link to the "Files and folders table". Below this, a message says "After you navigate away from this page, the following information is no longer available." The main area is titled "Summary" and shows the destination as "s3://my-s3bucket0123". To the right, it shows "Succeeded" with "1 file, 13.0 KB (100.00%)". Below this, there are tabs for "Files and folders" (which is selected) and "Configuration". Under "Files and folders", it shows "1 total, 13.0 KB" and lists a single file: "s3.DOCX" (application/vnd.openxmlform..., 13.0 KB). There is also a "Find by name" search bar.

2. Deploy a static website in the S3 bucket.

Create 2 files and give the data to it.

```
MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ touch index.html

MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ touch error.html

MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ vi index.html

MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ vi error page
2 files to edit

MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Desktop
```

Go to buckets select the bucket and go to permissions, click on website hosting.

Object Lock
Disabled

Requester pays
When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays
Disabled

Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

We recommend using AWS Amplify Hosting for static website hosting
Deploy a fast, secure, and reliable website quickly with AWS Amplify Hosting. Learn more about [Amplify Hosting](#) or [View your existing Amplify apps](#)

S3 static website hosting
Disabled

Select website hosting and give the two files names .

File name: "error.html" "index.html"

Open Cancel

No files or folders
You have not chosen any files or folders to upload.

Make sure that your bucket will be accessible for public.

Edit Block public access (bucket settings) [Info](#)

Block public access (bucket settings)

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 all your S3 buckets and 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 your buckets 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.

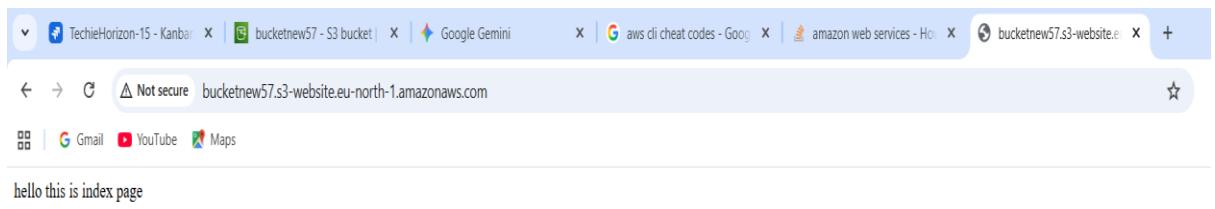
[Cancel](#) [Save changes](#)

Attach the policies for the bucket if any files added into that getting same access.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Policy editor. At the top, there's a green success message: "Successfully edited bucket policy." Below it, the title "Bucket policy" is displayed, followed by a note: "The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. [Learn more](#)". The JSON policy code is shown in a code editor:

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Principal": "*",  
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::bucketnew57/*"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

With the created bucket endpoint check it in browser.



If incase the index.html file will be deleted then it will take to the error.html file.

3. Enable cross-region replication on S3 buckets.

Make sure that you have created your buckets in 2 different region.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Buckets page. At the top, a green banner says "Successfully created bucket 'n-virginia-bucket6'". Below it, there are tabs for "General purpose buckets" (selected) and "Directory buckets". A search bar and a table listing buckets follow. The table has columns for Name, AWS Region, and Creation date. Bucket details are shown in a tooltip.

Name	AWS Region	Creation date
bucketnew57	Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1	September 29, 2025, 15:41:05 (UTC+05:30)
n-virginia-bucket6	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	September 29, 2025, 17:04:52 (UTC+05:30)

On the right, there are two cards: "Account snap" (updated daily) and "External acc" (updated daily).

Select your bucket and go to permissions and make edit bucket versioning as enable.

The screenshot shows the "Edit Bucket Versioning" page for the "bucketnew57" bucket in the "Europe (Stockholm)" region. The left sidebar shows navigation options like General purpose buckets, Storage Lens, and Dashboards. The main content area shows the "Bucket Versioning" section with a description and two radio button options: "Suspend" and "Enable". The "Enable" option is selected. A note below says "After enabling Bucket Versioning, you might need to update your lifecycle rules to manage previous versions of objects." At the bottom are "Cancel" and "Save changes" buttons.

Enable bucket versioning for another region also.

The screenshot shows the "Edit Bucket Versioning" page for the "n-virginia-bucket6" bucket in the "United States (N. Virginia)" region. The left sidebar shows navigation options like General purpose buckets, Storage Lens, and Dashboards. The main content area shows the "Bucket Versioning" section with a description and two radio button options: "Suspend" and "Enable". The "Enable" option is selected. A note below says "Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete" and "After enabling Bucket Versioning, you might need to update your lifecycle rules to manage previous versions of objects." At the bottom are "Cancel" and "Save changes" buttons.

Select your source bucket and go to management go to replication rule and create replication rule.

Give the source region replication.

The screenshot shows the 'Create replication rule' configuration page in the AWS S3 console. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search bar, and account information ('Account ID: 2', 'Europe (Stockholm)'). The breadcrumb path is 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > bucketnew57 > Replication rules > Create replication rule'. The main form has the following sections:

- Replication rule configuration**
 - Replication rule name**: europe-stockholm (info)
 - Status**: Enabled (radio button selected)
 - Priority**: 0
- Source bucket**
 - Source bucket name**: bucketnew57
- Source bucket**
 - Source bucket name**: bucketnew57
 - Source Region**: Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1
 - Choose a rule scope**: Apply to all objects in the bucket (radio button selected)

Give the destination of bucket that you created in another region.

The screenshot shows the 'Destination' configuration page in the AWS S3 console. The main form has the following sections:

- Destination**
 - Destination**: Choose a bucket in this account (radio button selected)
- Bucket name**: n-virginia-bucket6 (Browse S3 button)
- Destination Region**: US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Create an IAM role. AWS automatically creates the necessary IAM policy and trust relationship for the role.

IAM role

Permission to access the specified resources

- Create new role
- Choose from existing IAM roles
- Enter IAM role ARN

Save it, then it will shows a pop message select yes replicate existing objects.

✓ Replication configuration successfully updated
If changes to the configuration aren't displayed, choose the refresh button. Changes apply only to new objects. To replicate existing objects with this configuration, choose the replication job.

Replication configuration settings
Configuration settings affect all replication rules in the bucket.
Source bucket: bucketnew57
Source Region: Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1

Replication rules (1)
Use replication rules to define options you want Amazon S3 to apply during replication such as server-side encryption, replica ownership, transitioning replicas to another storage class, and more.

Replicate existing objects?

You can enable a one-time Batch Operations job from this replication configuration to replicate objects that already exist in the bucket and to synchronize the source and destination buckets. [Learn more](#) or [see pricing](#)

Existing objects

No, do not replicate existing objects.
 Yes, replicate existing objects.

[Cancel](#) [Submit](#)

Amazon S3 > Buckets > bucketnew57 > Replication rules > Create Batch Operations job

Create Batch Operations job

Job settings

A job is used to execute batch operations on a list of S3 objects. The list of objects is contained in a replication manifest object generated by S3.

Job run options

You can choose whether to have the job start automatically after the replication manifest is generated or to have the job wait in the *Awaiting your confirmation to run* status until you run the job.

- Automatically run the job when it's ready

When selected, the job automatically runs without waiting for you to start it.

- Wait to run the job when it's ready

Recommended if you want to review the manifest or job details before running the job.

Completion report

Generate a CSV completion report that lists your target objects, task success or error codes, outputs, and descriptions. Completion reports are encrypted using SSE-S3. [Learn more](#)

- Generate completion report

Completion report scope

- Failed tasks only
- All tasks

Completion report destination account

- This account
- A different account

Destination
Enter a destination in Amazon S3 where your object(s) are stored. Amazon S3 is object storage built to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere.
s3://n-virginia-bucket6

Bucket owner account ID
235351028455

Completion report destination
s3://n-virginia-bucket6/job-/results/<unique-id>.csv

Permissions
Choose an IAM role with the required access permissions and trust relationships. An IAM role policy template based on your job configuration, and the IAM trust policy required for batch operations to assume the IAM role are available below. [Learn more about IAM roles](#).

[View IAM role policy template and IAM trust policy](#)

Permission to access the specified resources

- Create new role
- Choose from existing IAM roles
- Enter IAM role ARN

[Cancel](#) [Save](#)

You can see a job was created in the destination region.

Amazon S3 <

n-virginia-bucket6 Info

Objects | Metadata | Properties | Permissions | Metrics | Management | Access Points

Objects (1) [Copy S3 URI](#) [Copy URL](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Delete](#) [Actions](#) [Create folder](#) [Upload](#)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
job-4e15b226-b285-44d3-a6ac-4daaa01c6702/	Folder	-	-	-

4. Configure a bucket policy so only the Admin user can see the objects of the S3 bucket.

Go to buckets select the wanted bucket and go to permissions edit policies and write the script.

Give your's account I'd, Admin name, Bucket name to the script.

← → ⌂ 235351028455-nfrz5p25.eu-north-1.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/bucket/bucketnew57/property/policy/edit?region=eu-north-1&bucketType=general

Gmail YouTube Maps

aws Search [Alt+S] Europe (Stockholm) Account

Amazon S3 > Buckets > bucketnew57 > Edit bucket policy

Amazon S3

General purpose buckets

- Directory buckets
- Table buckets
- Vector buckets
- Access Grants
- Access Points (General Purpose Buckets, FSx file systems)
- Access Points (Directory Buckets)
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens

- Dashboards

Bucket ARN
arn:aws:s3:::bucketnew57

Policy

```
4 {  
5     "Sid": "AllowAdminUserToViewObjects",  
6     "Effect": "Allow",  
7     "Principal": {  
8         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::235351028455:user/mujaheed"  
9     },  
10    "Action": "s3:GetObject",  
11    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::bucketnew57/*"  
12 },  
13 {  
14     "Sid": "AllowAdminUserToListBucket",  
15     "Effect": "Allow",  
16     "Principal": {  
17         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::235351028455:user/mujaheed"  
18     },  
19     "Action": "s3>ListBucket",  
20     "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::bucketnew57"  
21 },  
22 {  
23     "Sid": "DenyAllOtherUsersAccess",  
24     "Effect": "Deny",  
25     "Principal": "  
26         *"  
27 }
```

Edit statement

Select a stater

Select an existing stater
add a new state

+ Add new stat

bucketnew57 > Edit Block public access (bucket settings)

Edit Block public access (bucket settings) Info

Block public access (bucket settings)

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 all your S3 buckets and 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 your buckets 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 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.

[Cancel](#) [Save changes](#)

5. Set up lifecycle policies to automatically transition or delete objects based on specific criteria.

Select the bucket where you need to do the life cycle policies go to management.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the 'Management' tab selected in the 'Lifecycle configuration' section. The table for 'Lifecycle rules' is empty, indicating no rules have been created for this bucket. A prominent 'Create lifecycle rule' button is located at the bottom of the table area.

Select create life cycle rule and give the details.

Rule name and apply to all objects in the bucket.

The screenshot shows the 'Create lifecycle rule' configuration page. In the 'Lifecycle rule configuration' section, a rule named 'Archive_and_Delete_Logs' is defined with the scope set to 'Apply to all objects in the bucket'. In the 'Lifecycle rule actions' section, the checkbox for 'Transition current versions of objects between storage classes' is checked. A note below the checkbox states: 'This action will move current versions'.

Select Transition current versions of objects between storage classes.

Lifecycle rule actions

Choose the actions you want this rule to perform.

- Transition current versions of objects between storage classes
This action will move current versions.
- Transition noncurrent versions of objects between storage classes
This action will move noncurrent versions.
- Expire current versions of objects
- Permanently delete noncurrent versions of objects
- Delete expired object delete markers or incomplete multipart uploads
These actions are not supported when filtering by object tags or object size.

⚠️ Transitions are charged per request

For a lifecycle transition action, each request corresponds to an object transition. For details on lifecycle transition pricing, see requests pricing info on the [Storage & requests tab of the Amazon S3 pricing page](#).

I acknowledge that this lifecycle rule will incur a transition cost per request.

ⓘ By default, objects less than 128KB will not transition across any storage class

We don't recommend transitioning objects less than 128 KB because the transition costs can outweigh the storage savings. If your use case requires transitioning objects less than 128 KB, specify a minimum size filter for each applicable lifecycle rule with a transition action.

Select standard IA for 30 days after that and glacier deep archive for 90 days.

Transition current versions of objects between storage classes

Choose transitions to move current versions of objects between storage classes based on your use case scenario and performance access requirements. These transitions start from when the objects are created and are consecutively applied. [Learn more](#)

Choose storage class transitions

Standard-IA 30

Glacier Deep Archive 90

[Add transition](#)

Days after object creation

Review transition and expiration actions

Current version actions

Day 0

Noncurrent versions actions

Day 0
No actions defined

I have created lifecycle policy for specific time to delete objects.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Lifecycle configuration page. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links for 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > bucketnew57 > Lifecycle configuration'. On the right, it shows 'Account ID: 2353-5102-8455' and 'Europe (Stockholm)'. Below the header, a section titled 'Lifecycle configuration' explains what lifecycle rules do. It mentions a 'Default minimum object size for transitions' of 'All storage classes 128K'. The main area is titled 'Lifecycle rules (1)' and shows a table with one rule:

Lifecycle rule name	Status	Scope	Current version acti...	Noncurrent version...	Expired object delet...	Incomplete multip...
Archive_and_Delete_Logs	Enabled	Entire bucket	Transition to Standard-IA, th	-	-	-

6. Push some objects to S3 using the AWS CLI.

Go to aws console and go to s3 .select bucket it should have s3 full access.

Check the cli is installed or not.

- Aws --version this will show uh the version of cli.
- Then aws configure.
- We already created bucket and we have txt file in our bucket.
- Use the command aws s3 cp file.txt s3://bucket_name

```
MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ aws s3 ls
2025-09-29 19:16:29 bucketnew57
2025-09-29 17:04:56 n-virginia-bucket6

MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ echo "mujaheed">>s3bucket.txt

MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ aws s3 cp s3bucket.txt s3://bucketnew57//upload: .\s3bucket.txt to s3://bucketnew57//s3bucket.txt

MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ |
```

The screenshot shows the Amazon S3 console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar titled 'Amazon S3' with a navigation tree under 'General purpose buckets' including 'Directory buckets', 'Table buckets', 'Vector buckets', 'Access Grants', 'Access Points (General Purpose Buckets, FSx file systems)', 'Access Points (Directory Buckets)', 'Object Lambda Access Points', 'Multi-Region Access Points', 'Batch Operations', and 'IAM Access Analyzer for S3'. Below this is a section for 'Block Public Access settings for'. The main area is titled 'Objects' and shows '(1)'. There's a table with one row, 's3bucket.txt', which is a 'txt' file created on 'October 1, 2025, 17:09:06 (UTC-05:30)' with a size of '9.0 B' and 'Standard' storage class. At the top right of the main area, there are buttons for 'Copy S3 URI', 'Actions', 'Create folder', and 'Upload'.

7. Write a Bash script to create an S3 bucket.

Open git bash

- Check cli upadate.
- Aws configure.
- Then create one file with name of s3bucket.sh
- Write a if bash script for create a bucket.
- Then gave permission of chmod755 and file name.

```
MINGW64:/c/Users/Ashish/Downloads
#!/bin/bash
BUCKET_NAME="grape00443"
REGION="us-east-1"

aws s3 mb s3://$BUCKET_NAME --region $REGION
echo "Bucket 's3://$BUCKET_NAME' created successfully in $REGION"
~
```

```
MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ vi s3-bucket.sh

MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ chmod 755 s3-bucket.sh

MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ ./s3-bucket.sh
make_bucket failed: s3://GRAPE00443 An error occurred (InvalidBucketName) when calling the CreateBucket operation: The specified bucket is not valid.
Bucket 's3://GRAPE00443' created successfully in us-east-1

MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ vi s3-bucket.sh

MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ ./s3-bucket.sh
make_bucket: grape00443
Bucket 's3://grape00443' created successfully in us-east-1

MUJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ |
```

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like 'Amazon S3', 'General purpose buckets', and 'Storage Lens'. The main area is titled 'General purpose buckets' and shows a list of three buckets: 'bucketnew57', 'grape00443', and 'n-virginia-bucket6'. The 'grape00443' bucket is highlighted with a blue border. To the right, there are two boxes: 'Account snapshot' (updated daily) and 'External access summary' (info).

Name	AWS Region	Creation date
bucketnew57	Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1	September 29, 2025, 15:41:05 (UTC+05:30)
grape00443	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	October 1, 2025, 17:57:44 (UTC+05:30)
n-virginia-bucket6	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	September 29, 2025, 17:04:52 (UTC+05:30)

8. Upload a 1 GB file to S3 using the CLI.

Open cli execute a command : dd if=/dev/zero of=file_name.txt bs=1M count=1024.

```
MUJGU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ $ dd if=/dev/zero of=bigfile1GB.txt bs=1M
bash: $: command not found

MUJGU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ count=1024

MUJGU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ dd if=/dev/zero of=bigfile1GB.txt bs=1M count=1024
1024+0 records in
1024+0 records out
1073741824 bytes (1.1 GB, 1.0 GiB) copied, 1.24485 s, 863 MB/s

MUJGU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ aws configure list
  Name           Value      Type    Location
  ----          -----      ----   -----
profile        <not set>    None    None
access_key     ****PVBX**** shared-credentials-file
secret_key     ****Eoeh**** shared-credentials-file
region         eu-north-1   config-file  ~/.aws/config

MUJGU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ aws s3 ls
2025-09-29 19:16:29 bucketnew57
2025-10-01 17:57:44 grape00443
2025-09-29 17:04:56 n-virginia-bucket6
```

for download purpose use aws s3 cp bigfile1GB.txt
 s3://bucket_name --region <bucket_region>.

```
MUJGU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ aws s3 cp bigfile1GB.txt s3://grape00443/ --region us-east-1
Completed 466.0 MiB/1.0 GiB (2.6 MiB/s) with 1 file(s) remaining
```

```
MUJGU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ aws s3 cp bigfile1GB.txt s3://grape00443/ --region us-east-1
upload: .\bigfile1GB.txt to s3://grape00443/bigfile1GB.txt

MUJGU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ |
```

AWS | Search [Alt+S] | United States (N. Virginia)

Amazon S3 > Buckets > grape00443

Amazon S3

General purpose buckets

- Directory buckets
- Table buckets
- Vector buckets
- Access Grants
- Access Points (General Purpose Buckets, FSx file systems)
- Access Points (Directory Buckets)
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

▼ Storage Lens

Dashboards

grape00443 Info

Objects | Metadata | Properties | Permissions | Metrics | Management | Access Points

Objects (1)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access them, you need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Find objects by prefix

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	bigfile1GB.txt	txt	October 1, 2025, 18:12:02 (UTC+05:30)	1.0 GB	Standard