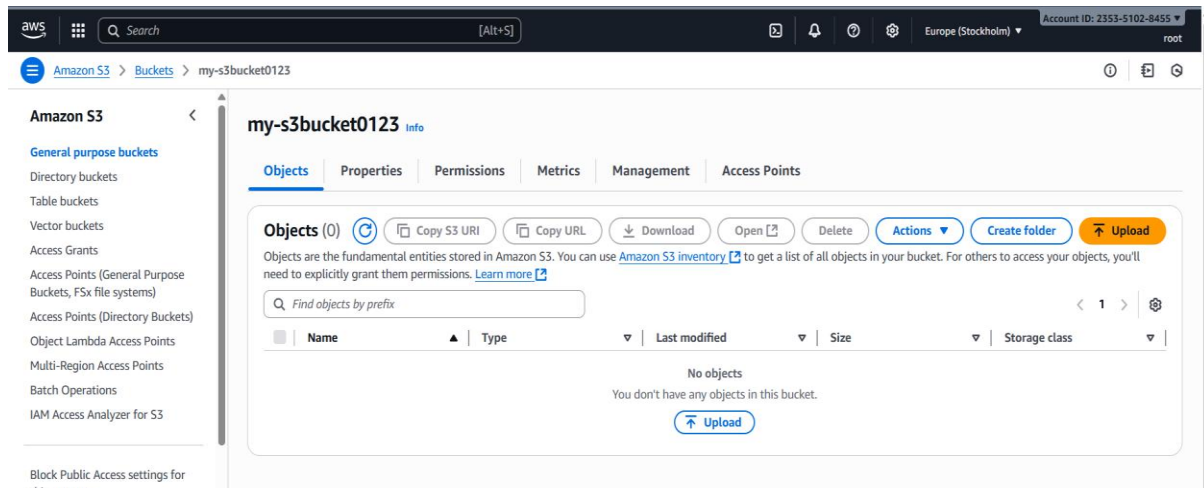
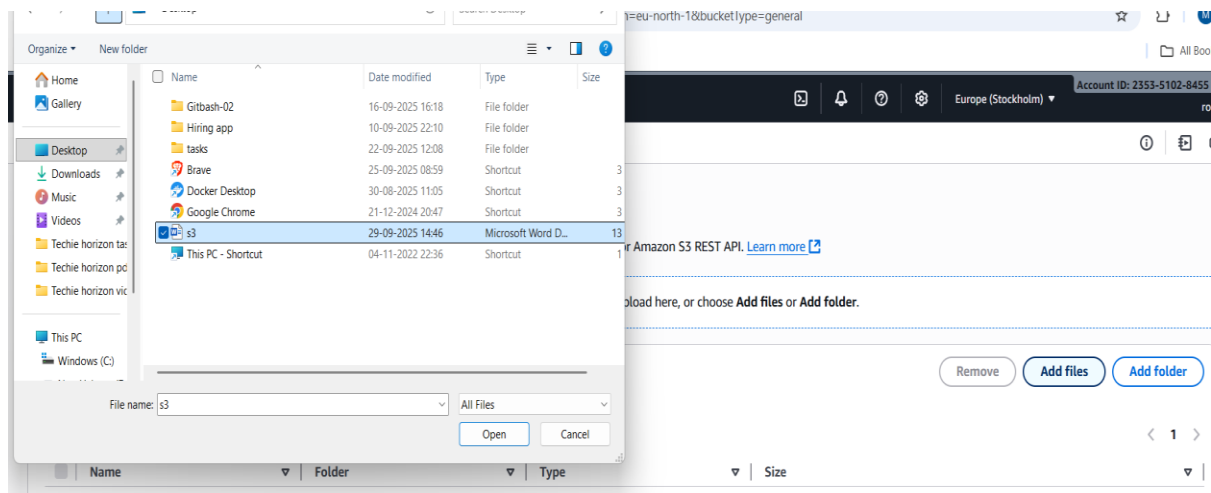


1. Create an S3 bucket and upload some objects to S3.

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.



☑ Upload succeeded
For more information, see the [Files and folders](#) table.

ℹ After you navigate away from this page, the following information is no longer available.

Summary

Destination s3://my-s3bucket0123	Succeeded ☑ 1 file, 13.0 KB (100.00%)	Fe 🔄
---	--	---------

[Files and folders](#) | Configuration

Files and folders (1 total, 13.0 KB)

🔍 Find by name

Name	Folder	Type	Size	Status
s3.DOCX	-	application/vnd.openxmlform...	13.0 KB	☑

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

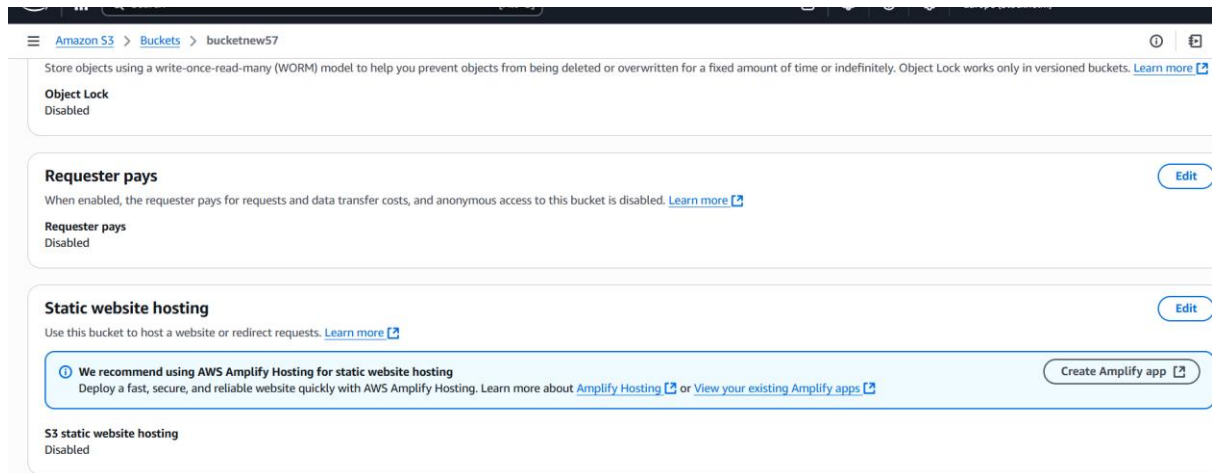
MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ touch error.html

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

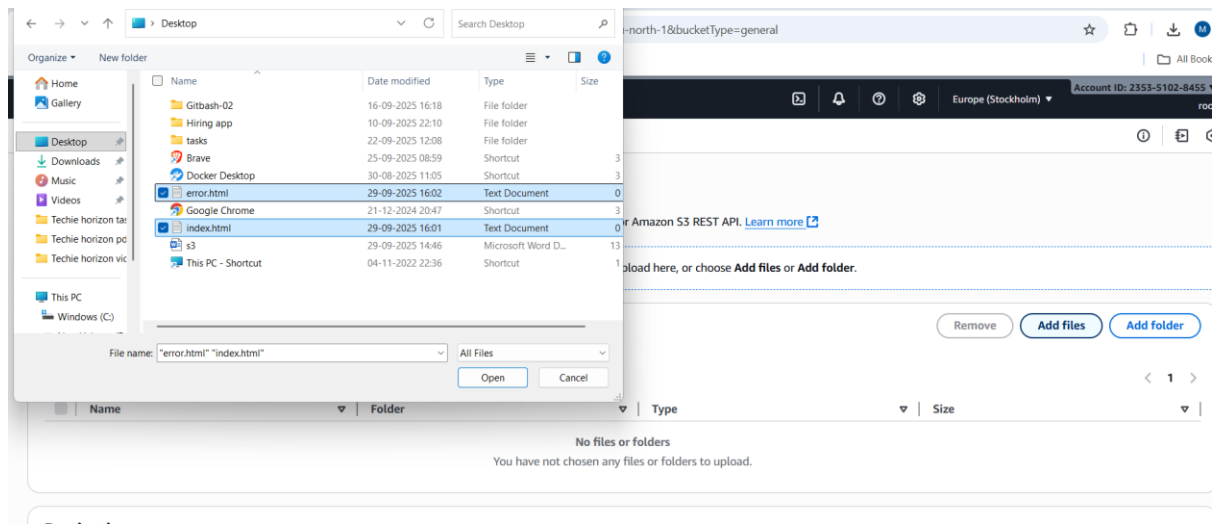
MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Desktop
$ vi error page
2 files to edit

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

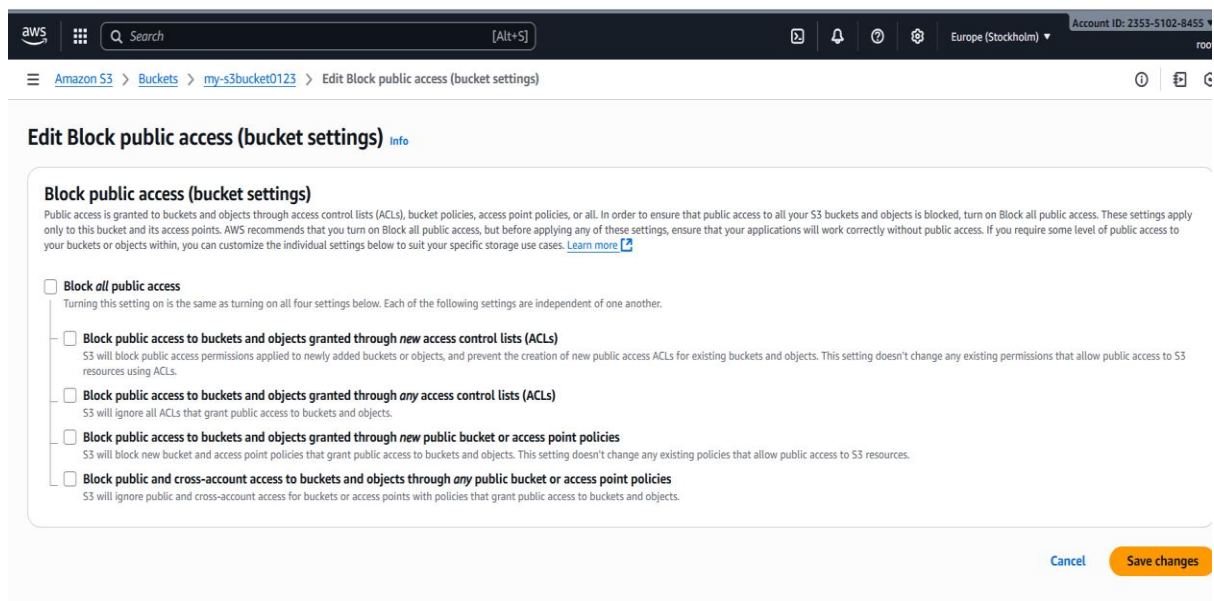
Go to buckets select the bucket and go to permissions, click on website hosting.



Select website hosting and give the two files names .



Make sure that your bucket will be accessible for public.



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

Amazon S3 > Buckets > bucketnew57

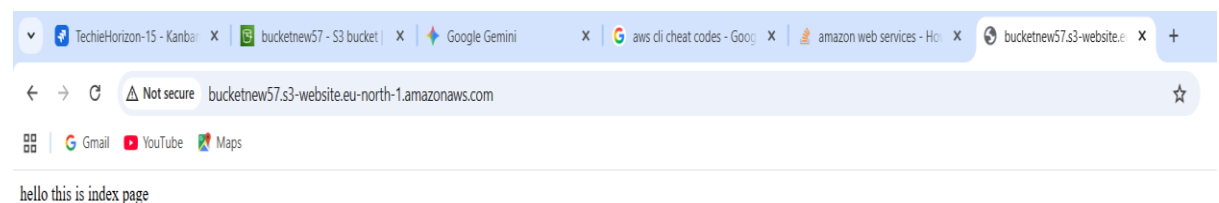
Successfully edited bucket policy.

Bucket policy

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](#)

```
{
  "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.

Amazon S3 > Buckets

✓ Successfully created bucket "n-virginia-bucket6"
To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose [View details](#).

General purpose buckets **All AWS Regions** Directory buckets

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

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Find buckets by name

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

Account snapshot
Updated daily
Storage Lens provides trends.

External access
Updated daily
External access for that allow public access.

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

Amazon S3 > Buckets > bucketnew57 > Edit Bucket Versioning

Edit Bucket Versioning [Info](#)

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

☐ Suspend
This suspends the creation of object versions for all operations but preserves any existing object versions.

☒ **Enable**

After enabling Bucket Versioning, you might need to update your lifecycle rules to manage previous versions of objects.

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete
An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Disabled

Cancel Save changes

Enable bucket versioning for another region also.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > n-virginia-bucket6 > Edit Bucket Versioning

Edit Bucket Versioning [Info](#)

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

☐ Suspend
This suspends the creation of object versions for all operations but preserves any existing object versions.

☒ **Enable**

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete
An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Disabled

Cancel Save changes

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 AWS Management Console interface for creating a replication rule. The breadcrumb navigation at the top reads: Amazon S3 > Buckets > bucketnew57 > Replication rules > Create replication rule. The page title is 'Create replication rule' with an 'Info' link. The 'Replication rule configuration' section includes a 'Replication rule name' field with the value 'europe-stockholm' and a note: 'Up to 255 characters. In order to be able to use CloudWatch metrics to monitor the progress of your replication rule, the replication rule name must only contain English characters.' The 'Status' section has two radio buttons: 'Enabled' (selected) and 'Disabled'. The 'Priority' section has a text input with the value '0' and a note: 'The priority value resolves conflicts that occur when an object is eligible for replication under multiple rules to the same destination. The rule is added to the configuration at the highest priority and the priority can be changed on the replication rule.' The 'Source bucket' section shows 'Source bucket name' as 'bucketnew57'. Below this, the 'Source bucket' section is expanded, showing 'Source bucket name' as 'bucketnew57' and 'Source Region' as 'Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1'. There are two radio buttons for 'Choose a rule scope': 'Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters' and 'Apply to all objects in the bucket' (selected).

Create replication rule [Info](#)

Replication rule configuration

Replication rule name

europe-stockholm

Up to 255 characters. In order to be able to use CloudWatch metrics to monitor the progress of your replication rule, the replication rule name must only contain English characters.

Status

Choose whether the rule will be enabled or disabled when created.

☒ Enabled

☐ Disabled

Priority

The priority value resolves conflicts that occur when an object is eligible for replication under multiple rules to the same destination. The rule is added to the configuration at the highest priority and the priority can be changed on the replication rule.

0

Source bucket

Source bucket name

bucketnew57

Source bucket

Source bucket name

bucketnew57

Source Region

Europe (Stockholm) eu-north-1

Choose a rule scope

☐ Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters

☒ Apply to all objects in the bucket

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

The screenshot shows the 'Destination' section of the AWS Management Console. It includes a 'Destination' section with two radio buttons: 'Choose a bucket in this account' (selected) and 'Specify a bucket in another account'. Below this is the 'Bucket name' section with a text input field containing 'n-virginia-bucket6' and a 'Browse S3' button. The 'Destination Region' section shows 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1'.

Destination

Destination

You can replicate objects across buckets in different AWS Regions (Cross-Region Replication) or you can replicate objects across buckets in the same AWS Region (Same-Region Replication). You can also specify a different bucket for each configuration. [Learn more](#) or see [Amazon S3 pricing](#).

☒ Choose a bucket in this account

☐ Specify a bucket in another account

Bucket name

Choose the bucket that will receive replicated objects.

n-virginia-bucket6 [Browse S3](#)

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 show 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 **Replicate existing objects** button.

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 so on.

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

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

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 [View](#) [Browse S3](#)

Format: s3://<bucket>[/<optional-prefix-with-path>]. S3 will append the path with a "/" if you add a "/" to the prefix, it will appear as an extra folder in the S3 console.

Bucket owner account ID
235351028455

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

BWS [Search] [Alt+S] United States (N. Virginia) Account ID: 2353-5102-8455 root

Amazon S3 > Buckets > n-virginia-bucket6

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

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](#)

Find objects by prefix ☐ Show versions

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	job-4e15b226-b285-44d3-a6ac-4daa01c6702/	Folder	-	-	-

▼ Storage Lens

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 l'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

Google

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   "Action": "s3:*",
27   "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::bucketnew57/*"
28 }
```

Edit statement

Select a stater

Select an existing statemer
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 block 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 th 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

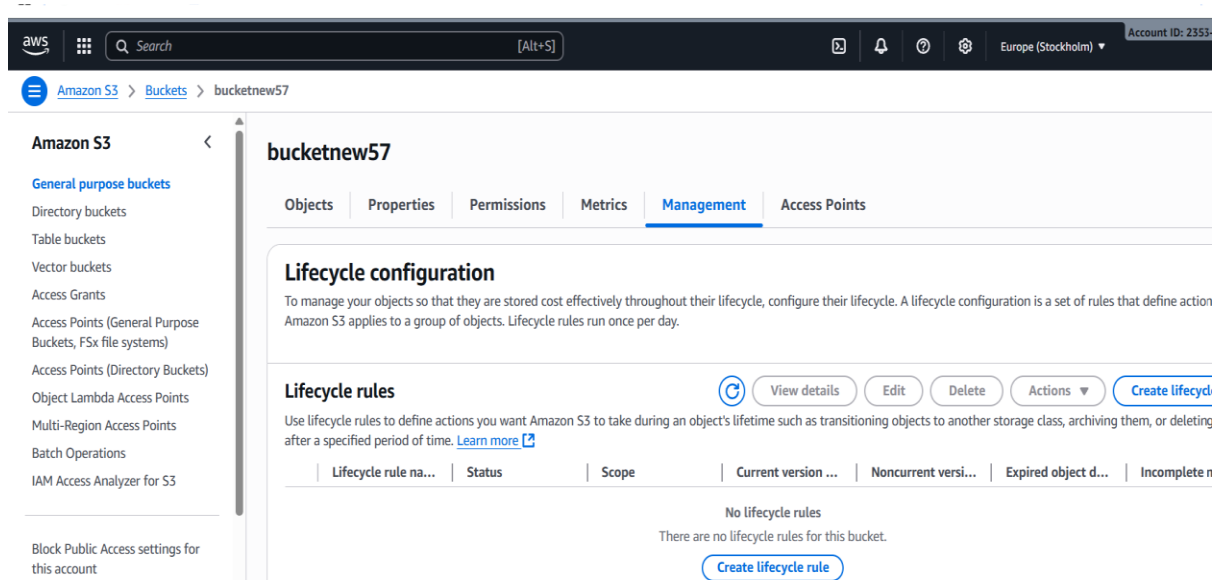
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.

☐ 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.

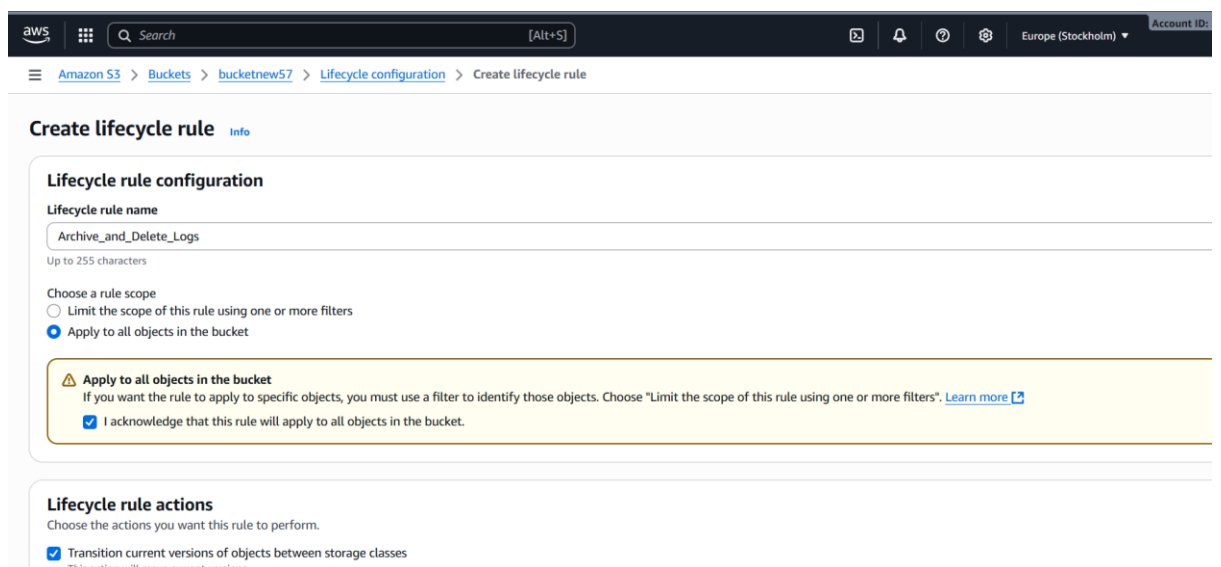
5. Set up lifecycle policies to automatically transition or delete objects based on specific criteria.

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



Select create life cycle rule and give the details.

Rule name and apply to all objects in the bucket.



Select Transition current versions of objects between storage classes.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > bucketnew57 > Lifecycle configuration > Create lifecycle rule

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 object 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](#)

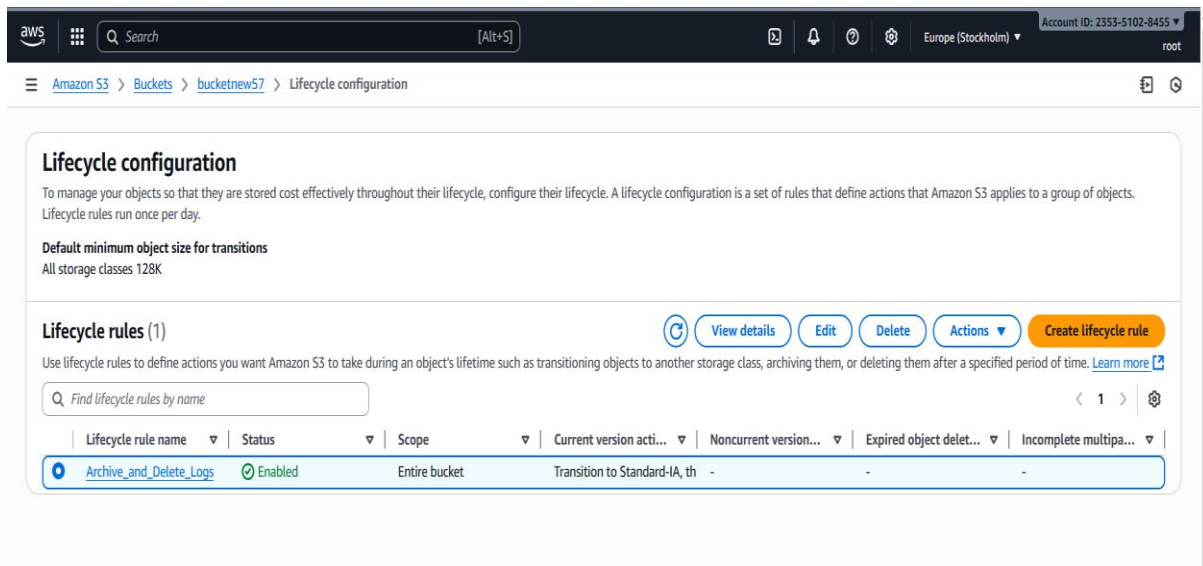
Choose storage class transitions	Days after object creation	
Standard-IA	30	Remove
Glacier Deep Archive	90	Remove

[Add transition](#)

Review transition and expiration actions

Current version actions	Noncurrent versions actions
Day 0	Day 0 No actions defined

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



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.

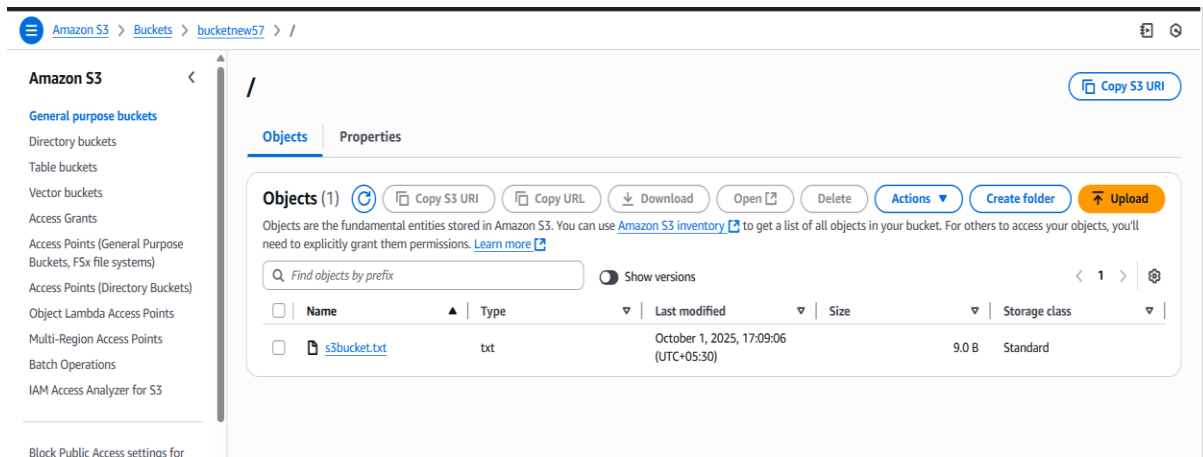
- Aws --version this will show uh the version of cli.
- Then aws configure.
- We already created bucket and we have txt file in our bucket.
- Use the command `aws s3 cp file.txt s3://bucket_name`

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

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

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

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



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

Open git bash

- Check cli update.
- Aws configure.
- Then create one file with name of s3bucket.sh
- Write a if bash script for create a bucket.
- Then gave permisson 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"
~
~
~
~
~
```

```

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

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

MUJJU 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

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

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

MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$ |

```

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for the 'Buckets' section. The left sidebar lists various S3 features like 'General purpose buckets', 'Directory buckets', 'Table buckets', etc. The main content area shows 'General purpose buckets (1/3)' with a table of existing buckets. The bucket 'grape00443' is selected, showing its details: Name, AWS Region (US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1), and Creation date (October 1, 2025, 17:57:44 UTC+05:30). The right sidebar contains 'Account snapshot' and 'External access summary' sections.

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.`

```

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

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

MUJJU 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

MUJJU 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

MUJJU 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>`.

```

MUJJU 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

```

```

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

MUJJU SK@DESKTOP-LU541U4 MINGW64 ~/Downloads
$

```

