

# QATIP Intermediate

## AWS Lab07

### Managing AWS S3 Storage using Terraform

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## Lab Objectives

1. In this lab, you will use terraform to create and manage the following AWS resources...
  - S3 Bucket
  - Bucket Policy
  - File Uploads
  - Lifecycle Policy (to transition storage classes and delete objects after a set period)
  - Pre-Signed URL (to share secure access to objects)

## Teaching Points

This lab focusses on using terraform to create and manage AWS storage resources, including creating S3 buckets, uploading data, storage management policies and Pre-Signed URLs.

## Before you begin

1. Ensure you have completed Lab0 before attempting this lab
2. In the IDE terminal pane, enter the following command...  
  
**`cd /aws-tf-int/labs/07`**
3. This shifts your current working directory to /labs/07. Ensure all commands are executed in this directory
4. Close any open files and use the Explorer pane to navigate to and open the bonuslab

## Solution

The solution to this lab is in folder /labs/solutions/07 Try to use this only as a last resort if you are struggling to complete the step-by-step processes.

## Task 1: Create an S3 Bucket

### Try It Yourself

1. Define an **S3 bucket** with Terraform.
2. The bucket name must be **globally unique**.
3. Set bucket versioning to **enabled**.
4. Deploy and verify the bucket in **AWS Console**.

### Step-by-Step

Update main.tf as follows...

```
provider "aws" {  
  region = "us-east-1"  
}  
resource "aws_s3_bucket" "my_bucket" {  
  bucket = "my-unique-s3-bucket-1234"  
}  
resource "aws_s3_bucket_versioning" "versioning_example" {  
  bucket = aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket.id  
  versioning_configuration {  
    status = "Enabled"  
  }  
}
```

Save and apply...

```
terraform init  
terraform plan  
terraform apply -auto-approve
```

Verify the **S3 bucket** in **AWS Console**.

## Task 2: Create an S3 Bucket Policy

### Try It Yourself

1. Add an **S3 bucket policy** to enforce **public read restrictions**.
2. Deny public access to **all objects**.

## Step-by-Step

1. Modify main.tf to add a **bucket policy**:

```
resource "aws_s3_bucket_policy" "bucket_policy" {
  bucket = aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket.id
  policy = <<POLICY
  {
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
      {
        "Effect": "Deny",
        "Principal": "*",
        "Action": "s3:GetObject",
        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::my-unique-s3-bucket-1234/*",
        "Condition": {
          "Bool": {
            "aws:SecureTransport": "false"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }
  POLICY
}
```

2. Apply the policy with **terraform apply -auto-approve**
3. Verify in the **AWS Console** under **S3 > Permissions > Bucket Policy**.

## Task 3: Upload Files to S3

### Try It Yourself

1. Upload **multiple files** to S3.
2. Assign **correct metadata** (e.g., MIME type).

## Step-by-Step

1. Modify main.tf to upload multiple files dynamically...

```
resource "aws_s3_object" "files" {
```

```

for_each = fileset("${path.module}/static_files", "**/*")
bucket = aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket.id
key = each.value
source = "${path.module}/static_files/${each.value}"
etag = filemd5("${path.module}/static_files/${each.value}")
content_type = lookup({
  ".jpg" = "image/jpeg",
  ".png" = "image/png",
  ".txt" = "text/plain"
}, regex("\\.[^.]+$", each.value), "application/octet-stream")
}

```

2. Apply using **terraform apply -auto-approve**
3. Verify in **AWS Console > S3 > Objects**.

## Task 4: Implement an S3 Lifecycle Policy

### Try It Yourself

1. Apply a **lifecycle policy** to:
  - Move objects to **Glacier after 30 days**.
  - Delete them **after 90 days**.

### Step-by-Step

1. Modify main.tf...

```

resource "aws_s3_bucket_lifecycle_configuration" "lifecycle" {
  bucket = aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket.id

  rule {
    id = "storage-management-policy"
    status = "Enabled"

    transition {
      days      = 30
      storage_class = "GLACIER"
    }
  }
}

```

```

    expiration {
      days = 90
    }
  }
}

```

2. Apply using terraform apply -auto-approve
3. Verify in **AWS Console > S3 > Lifecycle Rules**.

## Task 5: Generate a Pre-Signed S3 URL (Equivalent to SAS Token)

### Try It Yourself

1. Generate a **Pre-Signed URL** for secure file access.
2. Allow **Read-Only access** for **1 hour**.

### Step-by-Step

1. Add a **data block** to generate the Pre-Signed URL...

```

data "aws_s3_object" "example" {
  bucket = aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket.id
  key    = "example.txt"
}

```

```

data "aws_iam_policy_document" "signed_url_policy" {
  statement {
    actions = ["s3:GetObject"]
    resources = [data.aws_s3_object.example.arn]
  }
}

```

2. Output the **Pre-Signed URL**...

```

output "pre_signed_url" {
  value = "aws s3 presign
s3://${aws_s3_bucket.my_bucket.id}/example.txt --expires-in 3600"
  sensitive = true
}

```

3. Apply using `terraform apply -auto-approve`
4. Generate a **Pre-Signed URL**...  
`terraform output pre_signed_url`
5. Use the **URL** in a web browser to verify access.

## Task 6: Using the Pre-Signed URL

1. Open a **browser**.
2. Paste the **Pre-Signed URL** from Terraform output.
3. If valid, the **file should download**.

## Task 7: Lab Clean-Up

1. Remove all AWS resources using `terraform destroy -auto-approve`
2. Verify in **AWS Console**.