

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. This means customers of all sizes and industries can use it to store and protect any amount of data for a range of use cases, such as websites, mobile applications, backup and restore, archive, enterprise applications, IoT devices, and big data analytics. Amazon S3 provides easy-to-use management features so you can organize your data and configure finely-tuned access controls to meet your specific business, organizational, and compliance requirements. Amazon S3 is designed for 99.999999999% (11 9's) of durability, and stores data for millions of applications for companies all around the world.

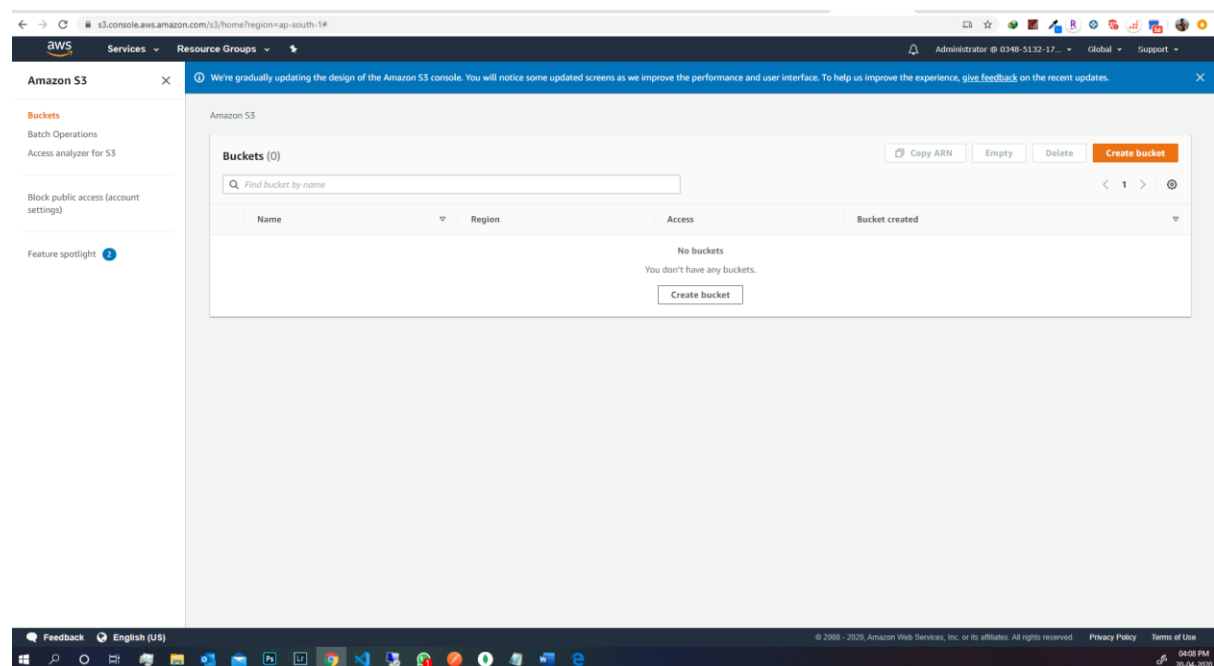
Benefits:

1. Industry-leading performance, scalability, availability, and durability
2. Wide range of cost-effective storage classes
3. Unmatched security, compliance, and audit capabilities
4. Easily manage data and access controls
5. Query-in place services for analytics
6. Most supported cloud storage service

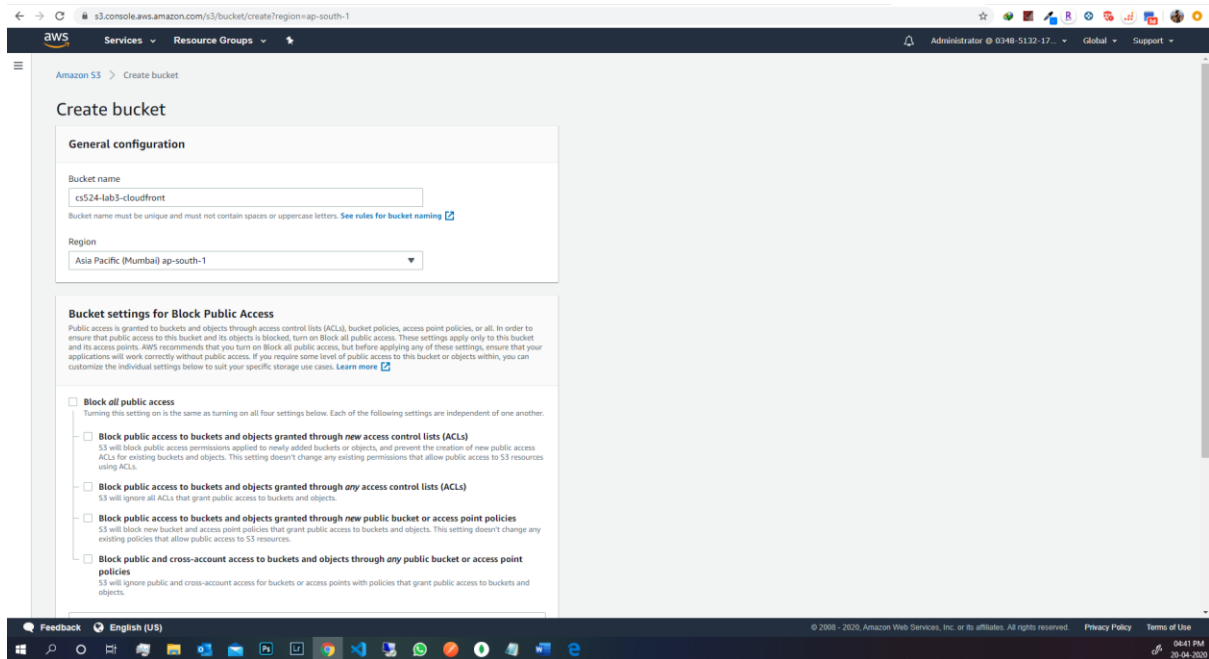
1) Create an S3 bucket

<https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=ap-south-1#>

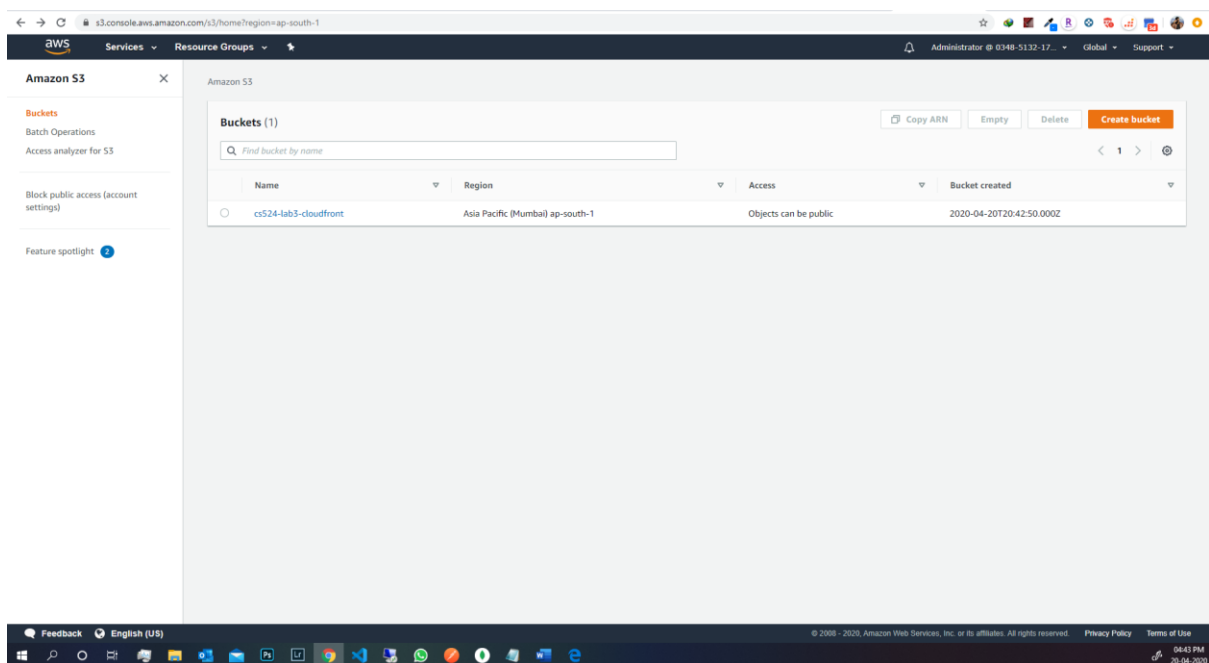
Visit here and login with your iam credentials



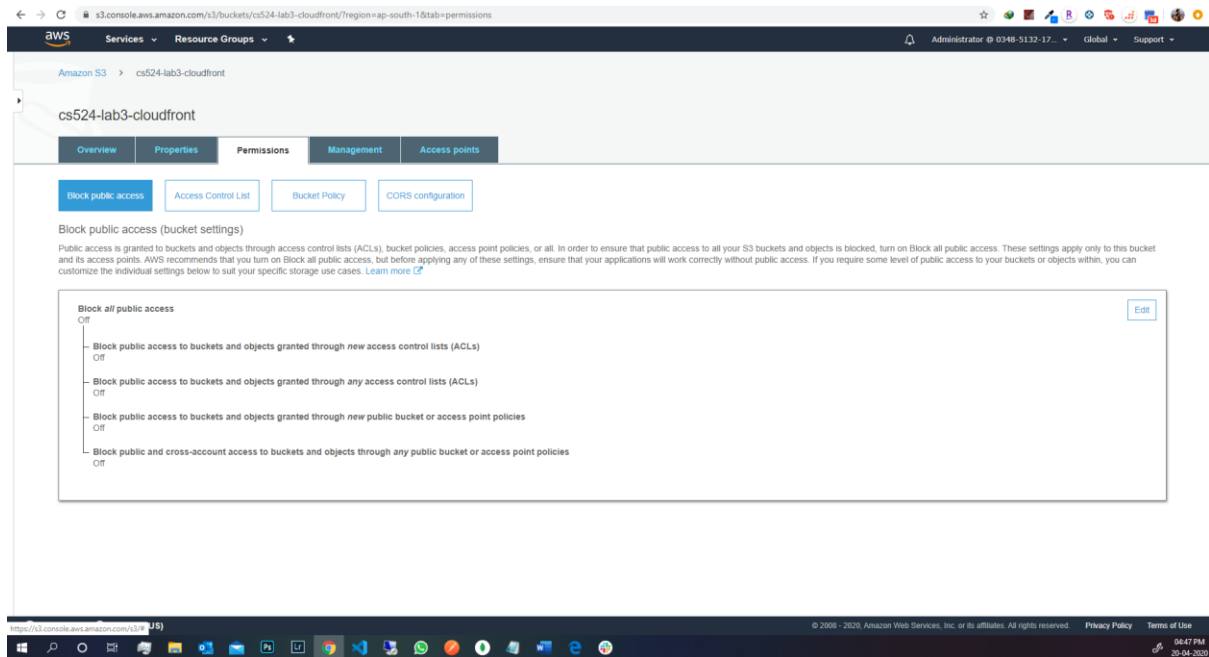
Uncheck "Block all public access" initially to give access to everyone



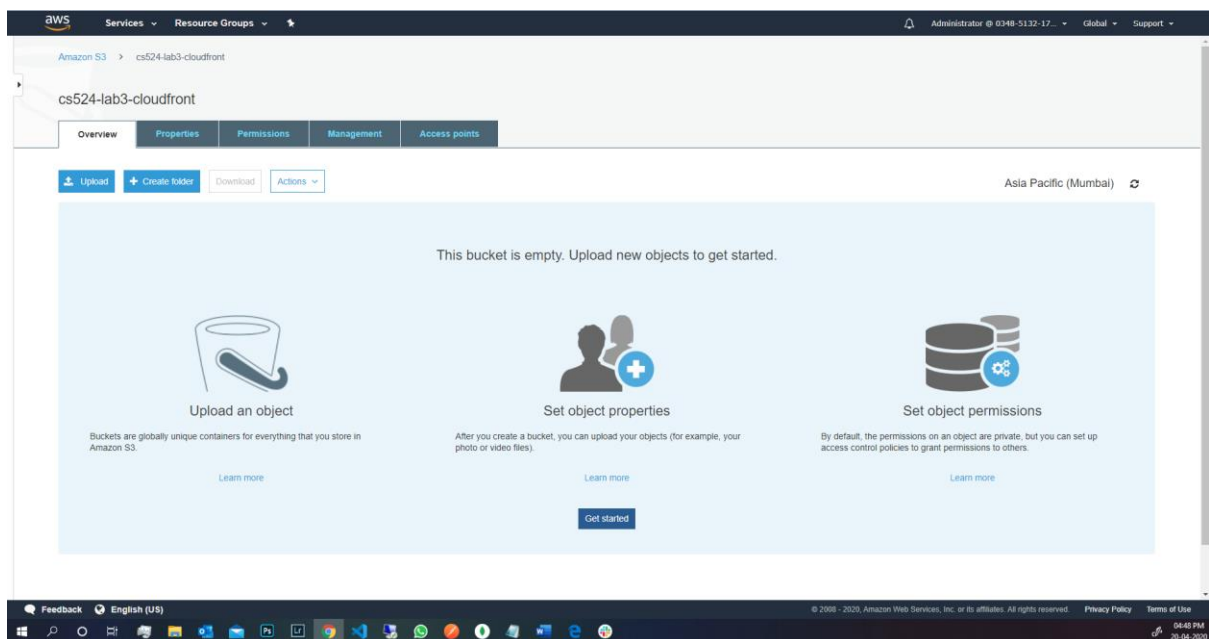
After creating the bucket you will be able to see it in your dashboard.



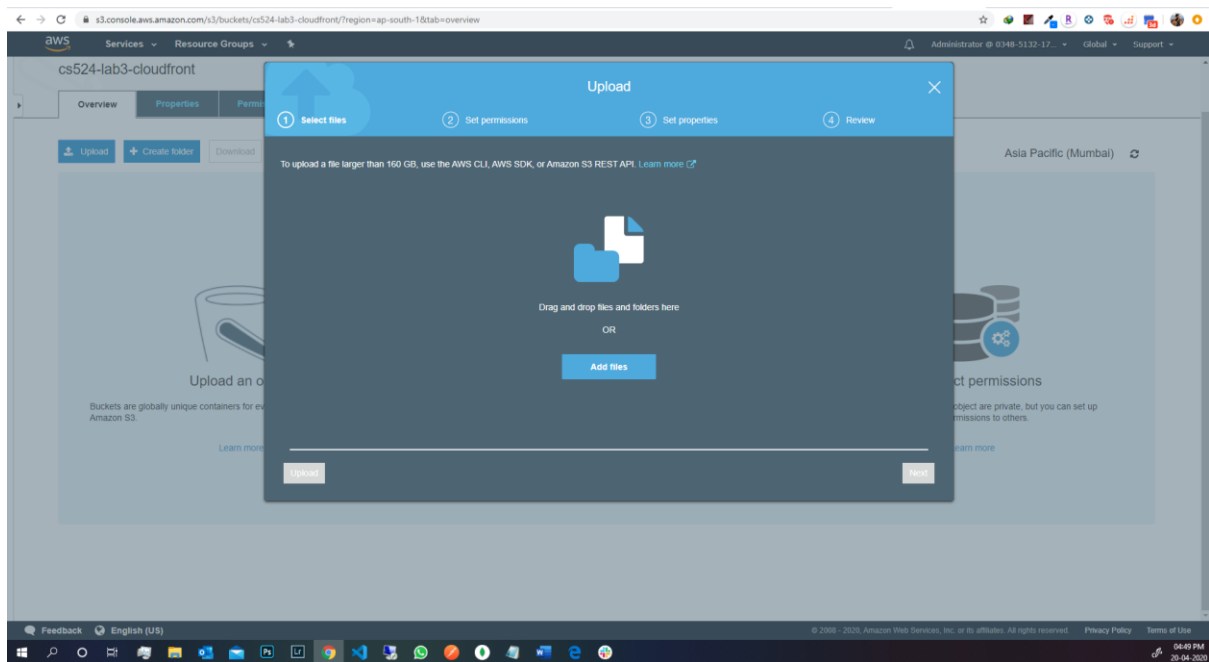
You can open the bucket by clicking on the name and then go to permission tab to ensure that block all public access is off.



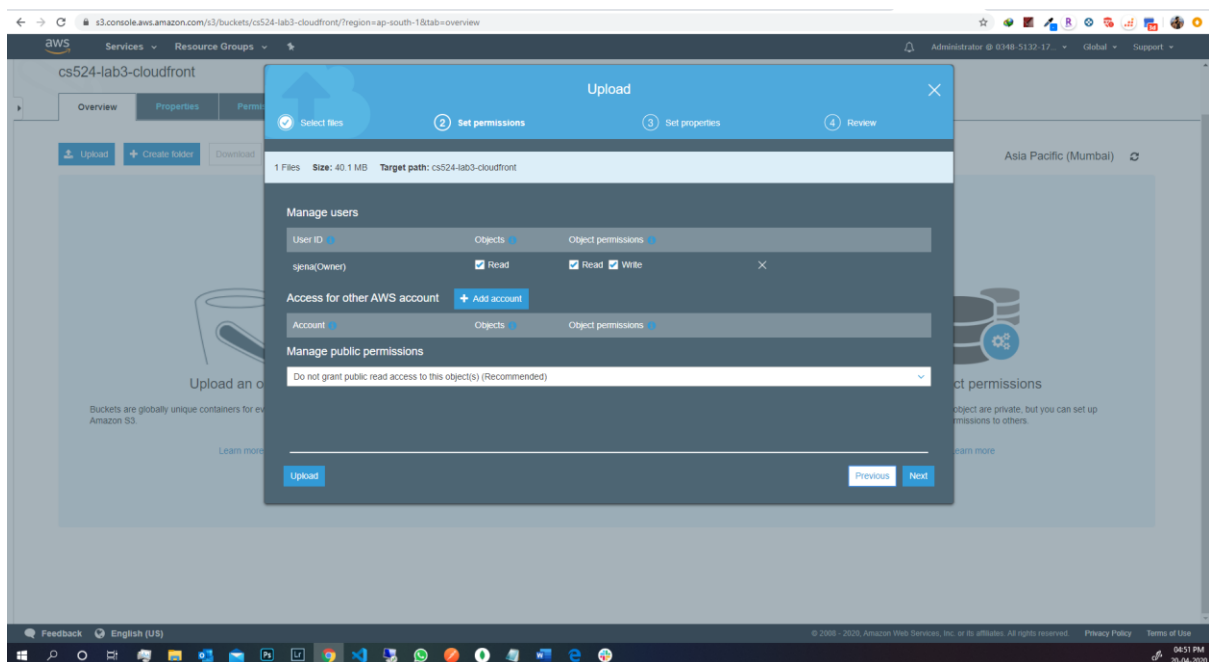
Go to the overviews tab then you can upload image



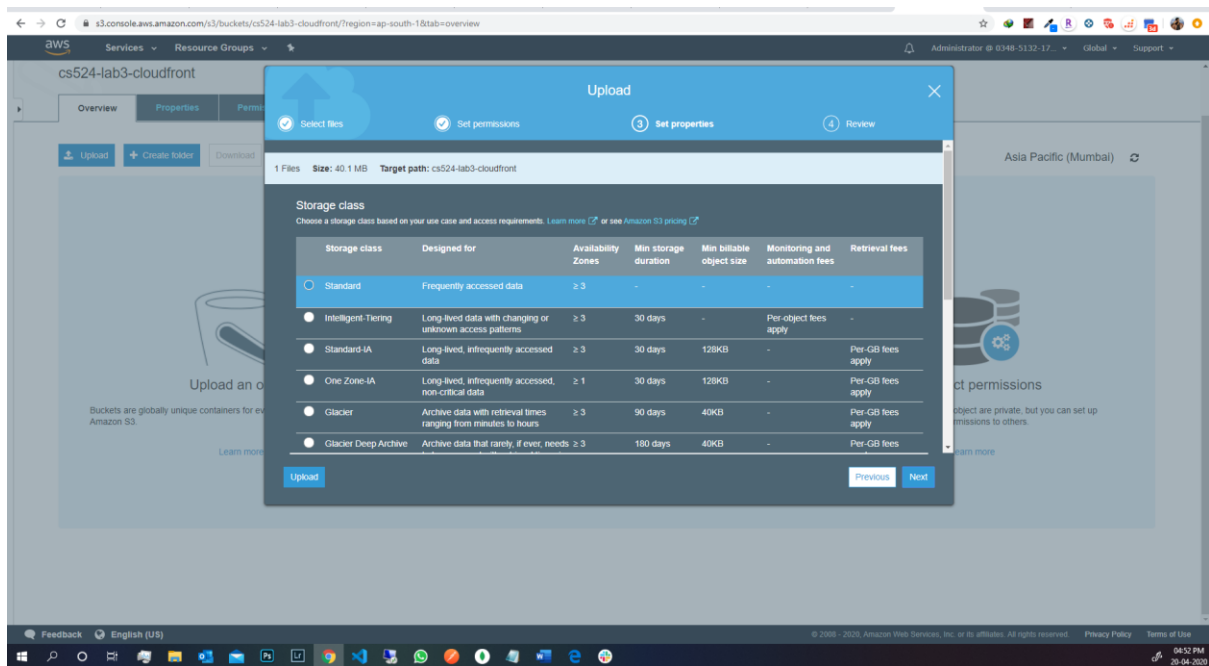
Click on upload this a dialog box appears



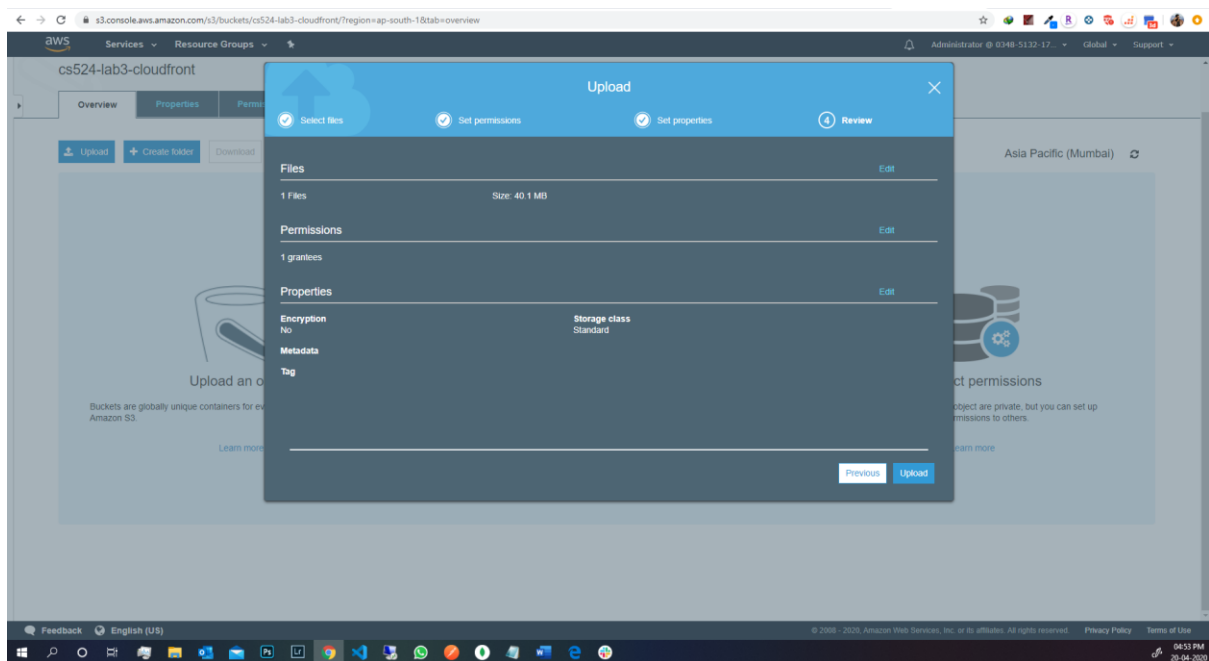
In my case I am uploading an image (it's a wallpaper used by tech youtuber MKBHD).



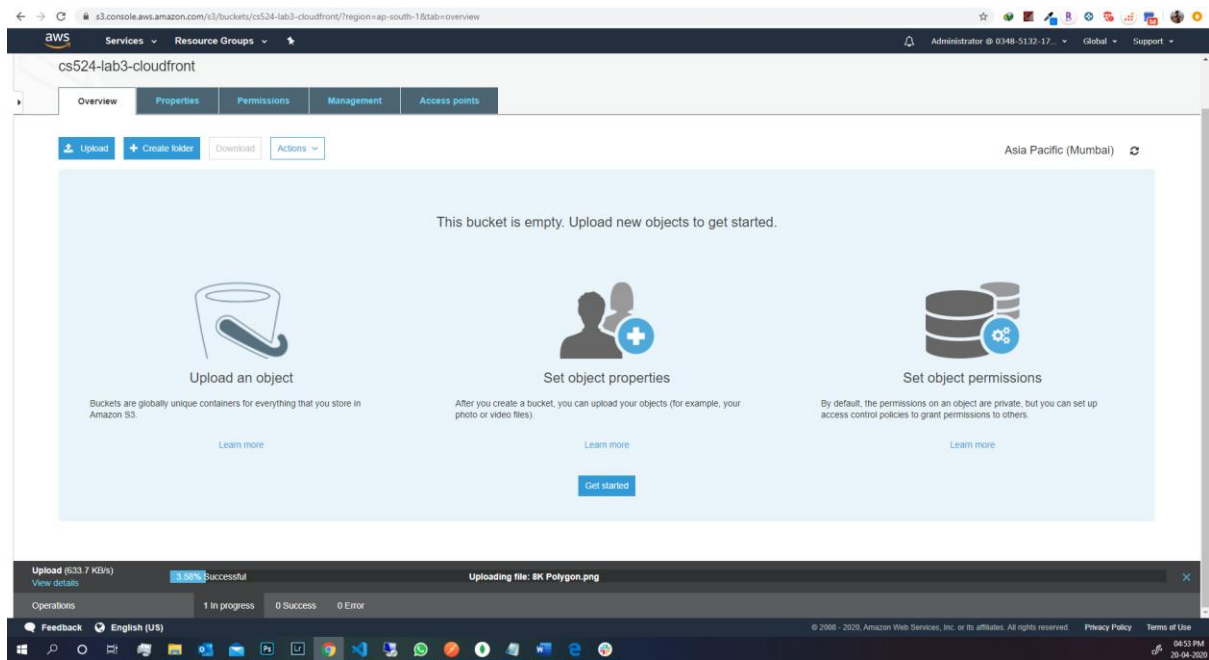
Click next then choose storage class as standard



This is the final step

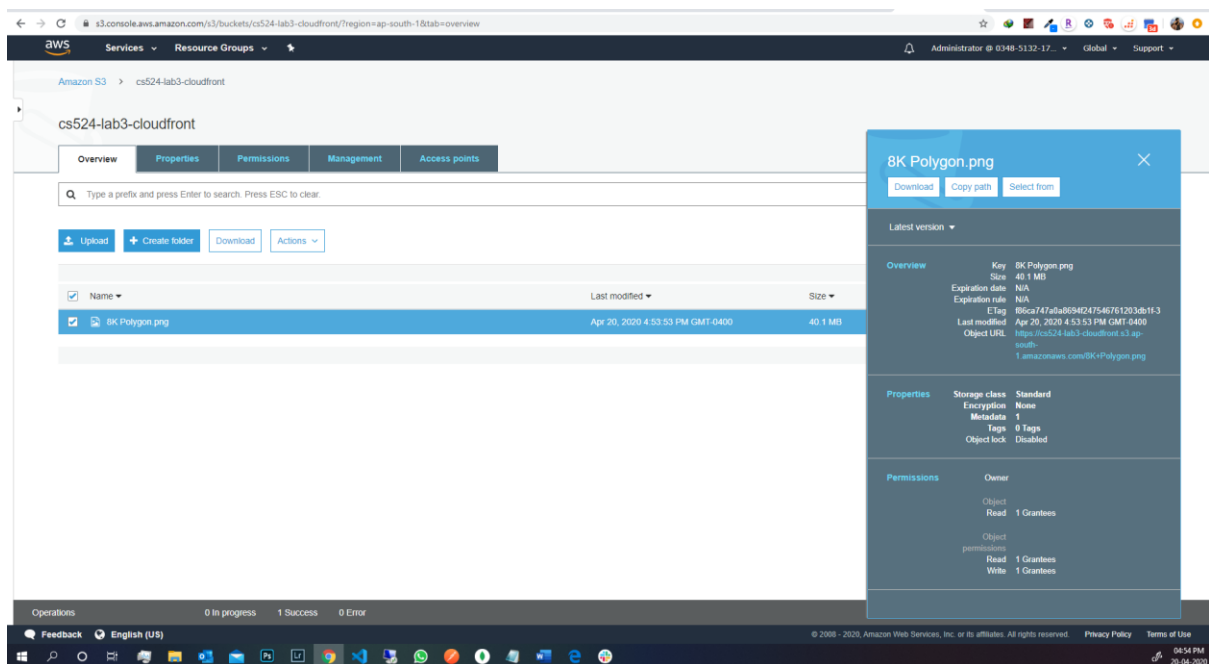


Click upload to finish uploading

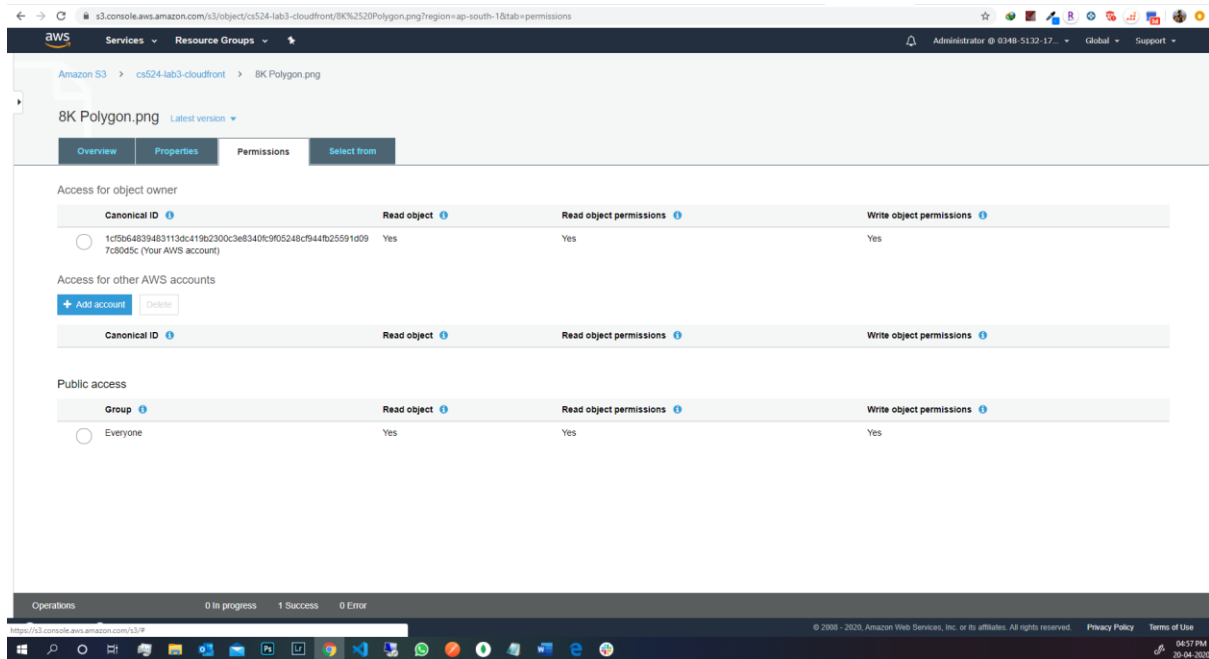


You can see the upload status in the bottom of the page

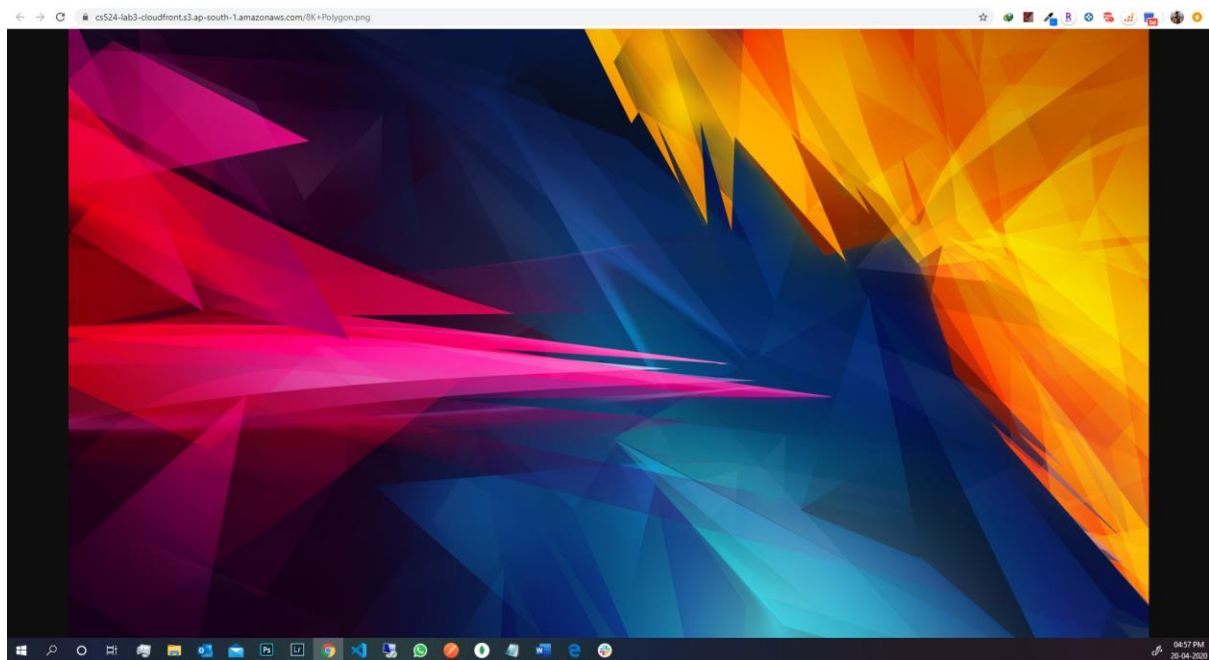
Once the upload is finished, click on the file name and you can copy the object url from the right hand portion of the page and access it independently.



Go to overview and click on make public then you can access it from the URL.



Accessing the image form the url (<https://cs524-lab3-cloudfront.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/8K+Polygon.png>)



2) Create a Web Distribution in Cloud Front.

Amazon CloudFront is a fast content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency, high transfer speeds, all within a developer-friendly environment. CloudFront is integrated with AWS – both physical locations that are directly connected to the AWS global infrastructure, as well as other AWS services. CloudFront works seamlessly with services including AWS Shield for DDoS mitigation, Amazon S3, Elastic Load

Balancing or Amazon EC2 as origins for your applications, and Lambda@Edge to run custom code closer to customers' users and to customize the user experience. Lastly, if you use AWS origins such as Amazon S3, Amazon EC2 or Elastic Load Balancing, you don't pay for any data transferred between these services and CloudFront.

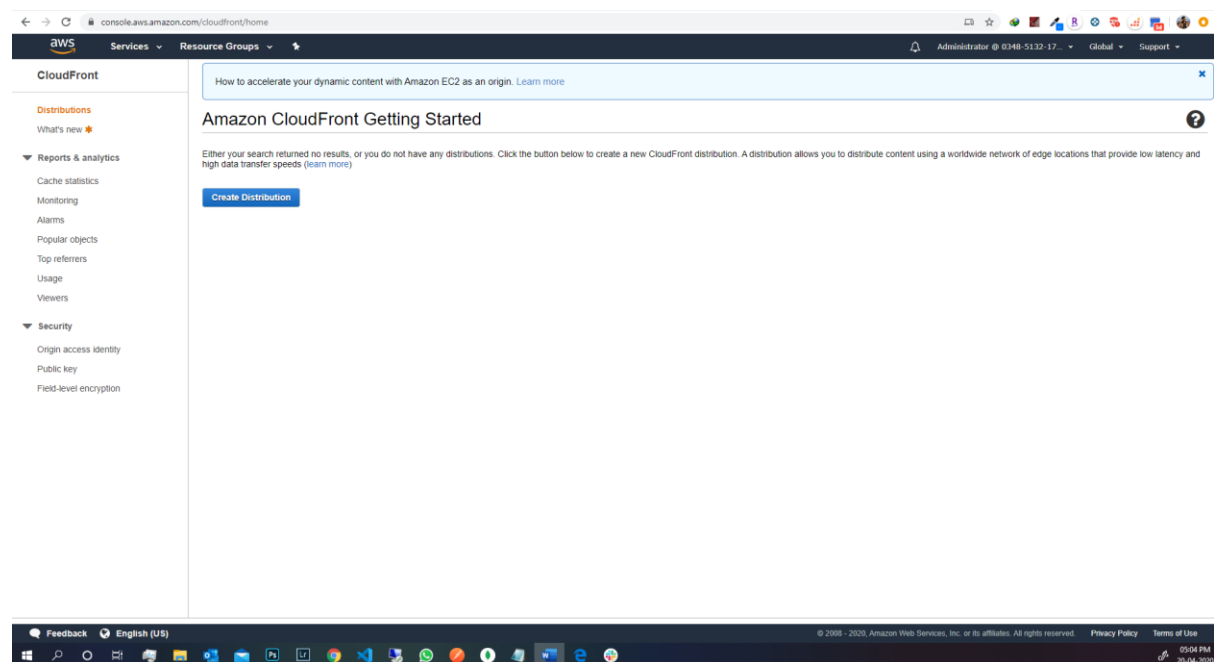
You can get started with the Content Delivery Network in minutes, using the same AWS tools that you're already familiar with: APIs, AWS Management Console, AWS CloudFormation, CLIs, and SDKs. Amazon's CDN offers a simple, pay-as-you-go pricing model with no upfront fees or required long-term contracts, and support for the CDN is included in your existing AWS Support subscription.

Benefits:

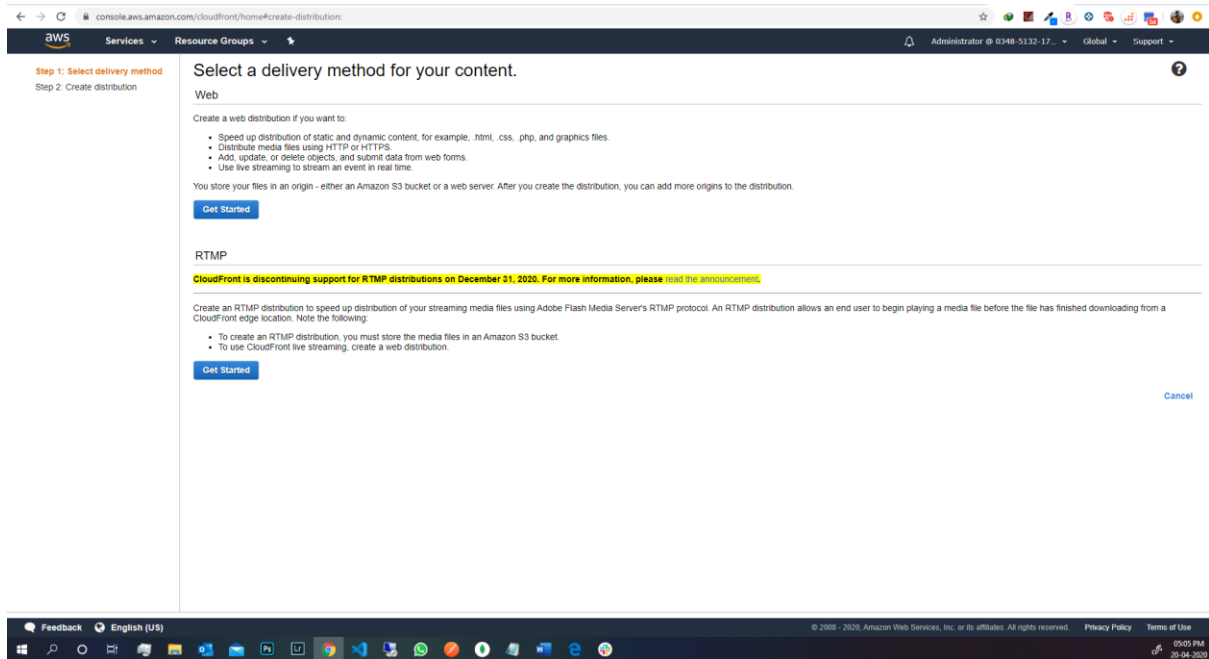
1. Fast & global
2. Security at the Edge
3. Highly Programmable
4. Deep integration with AWS

Steps to execute the assignment.

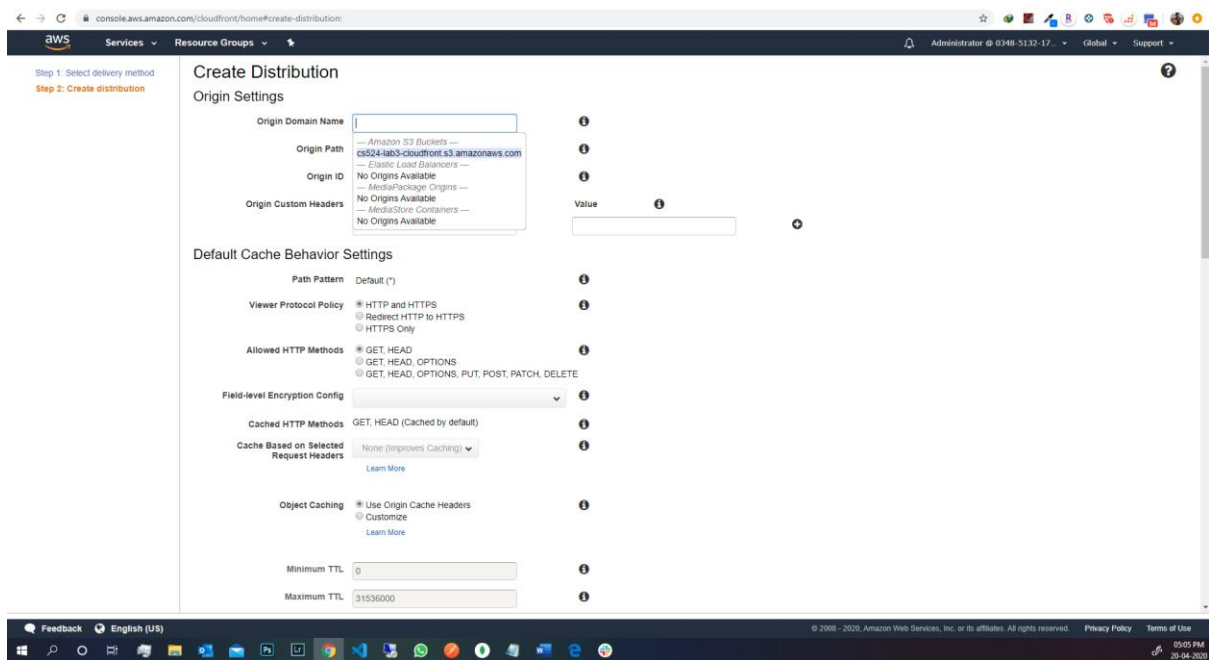
Visit the cloudfront home page from the url (<https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/home>)



Click on Create Distribution



Click on Get started button below Web. Under Origin domain name select the S3 bucket which we just created.



We need to create a new identity so that we can block public access in S3 bucket and only allow cloudfront to access the same.

console.aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/home#create-distribution

aws Services Resource Groups Administrator @ 0348:5132:17 Global Support

Step 1: Select delivery method
Step 2: Create distribution

Create Distribution

Origin Settings

Origin Domain Name

Origin Path

Origin ID

Restrict Bucket Access ☒ Yes ☐ No

Origin Access Identity ☒ Create a New Identity ☐ Use an Existing Identity

Comment

Grant Read Permissions on Bucket ☐ Yes, Update Bucket Policy ☒ No, I Will Update Permissions

Origin Custom Headers

Header Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Default Cache Behavior Settings

Path Pattern

Viewer Protocol Policy ☐ HTTP and HTTPS ☒ Redirect HTTP to HTTPS ☐ HTTPS Only

Allowed HTTP Methods ☒ GET, HEAD ☐ GET, HEAD, OPTIONS ☐ GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, PATCH, DELETE

Field-level Encryption Config

Cached HTTP Methods

Cache Based on Selected Request Headers

[Learn More](#)

console.aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/home#create-distribution

aws Services Resource Groups Administrator @ 0348:5132:17 Global Support

Step 1: Select delivery method
Step 2: Create distribution

Object Caching ☒ Use Origin Cache Headers ☐ Customize [Learn More](#)

Minimum TTL

Maximum TTL

Default TTL

Forward Cookies

Query String Forwarding and Caching

Smooth Streaming ☐ Yes ☒ No

Restrict Viewer Access (Use Signed URLs or Signed Cookies) ☐ Yes ☒ No

Compress Objects Automatically ☐ Yes ☒ No [Learn More](#)

Lambda Function Associations

CloudFront Event	Lambda Function ARN	Include Body
<input type="text" value="Select Event Type"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Learn More](#)

Distribution Settings

Price Class

AWS WAF Web ACL

Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)

You can now see the distribution is getting created.

Now we can see that the status of the cloudfront has been changed to deployed.

CloudFront Distributions

Viewing: Any Delivery Method, Any State

Delivery Method	ID	Domain Name	Comment	Origin	CNAMEs	Status	State	Last Modified
Web	ECH9M4PVBF8BL	d8jgn3xk4is.cloudfront.net	-	cs524-lab3-cloudfront	-	Deployed	Enabled	2020-04-20 17:11 UTC-4

We need to go back to s3 now to disable

cs524-lab3-cloudfront

Overview Properties Permissions Management Access points

Block public access Access Control List Bucket Policy CORS configuration

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

Off

- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)

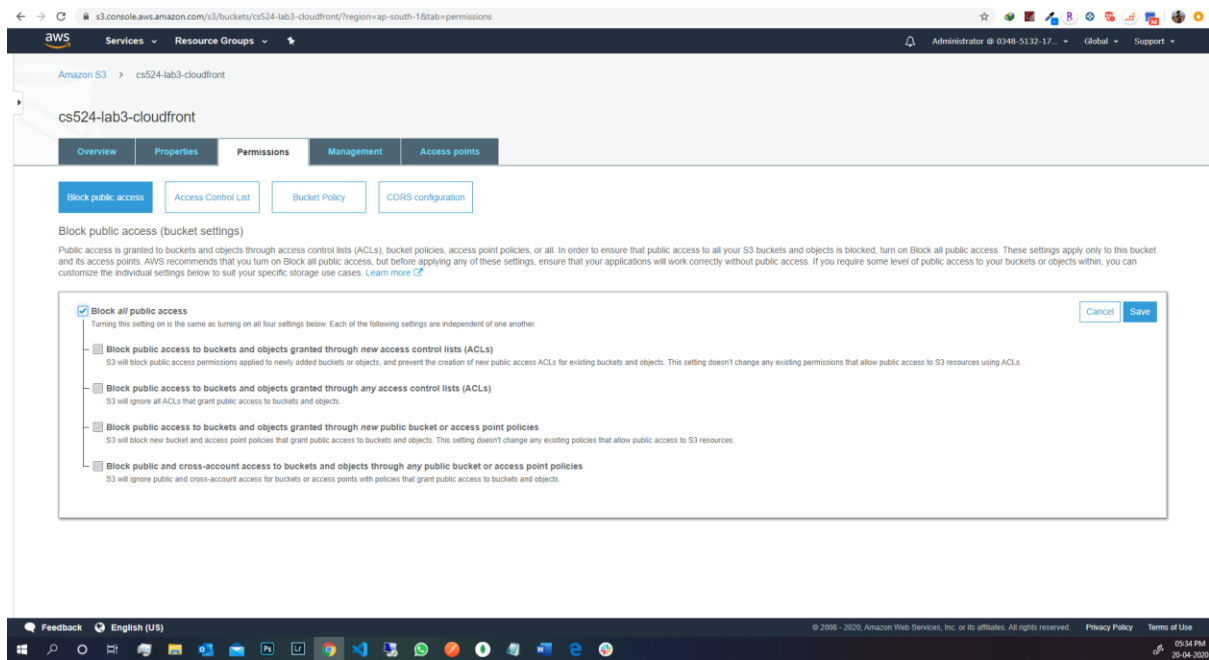
Off
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)

Off
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies

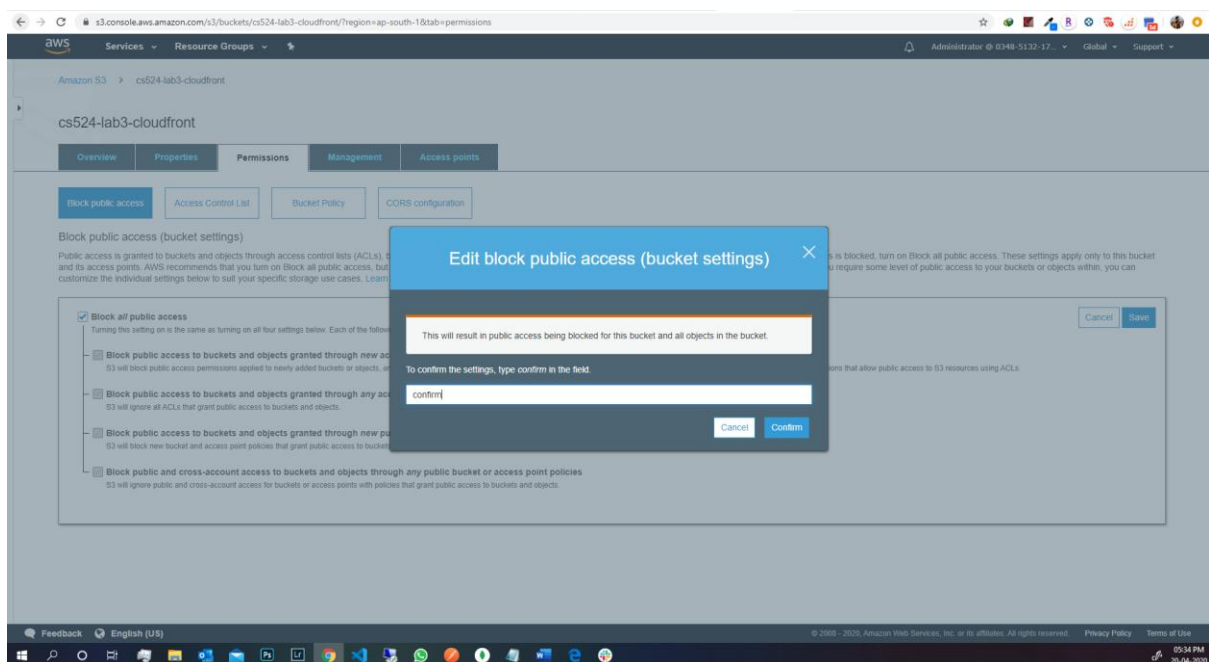
Off
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies

Off

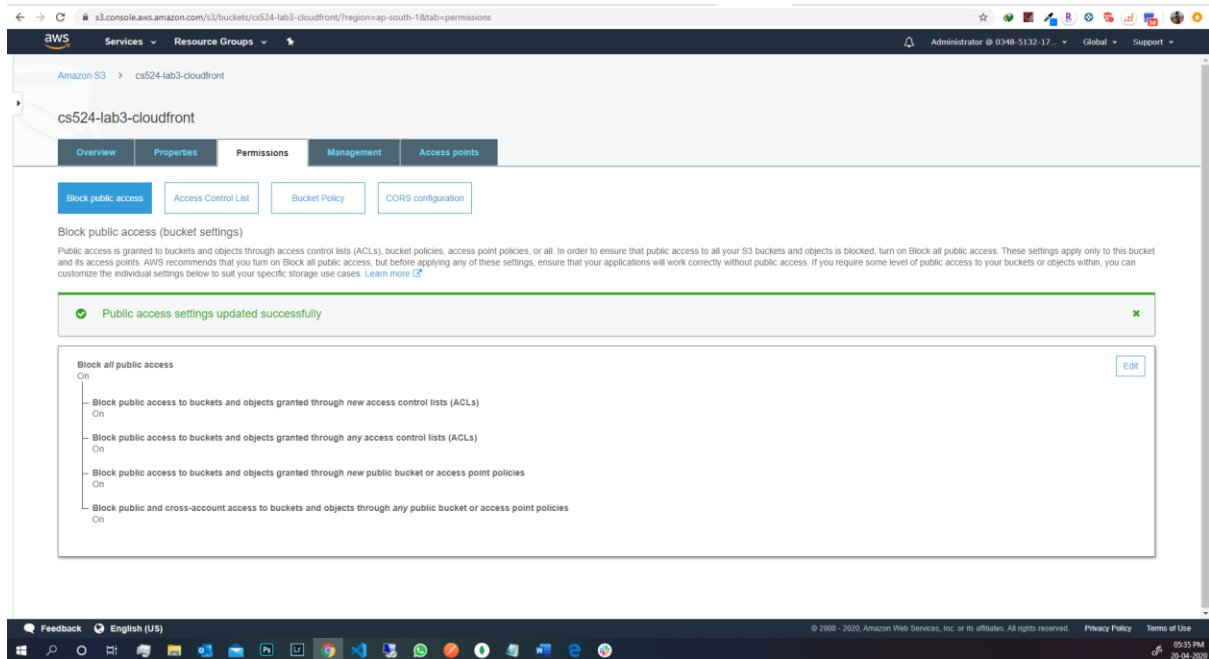
Click on block public access after clicking edit and click on save.



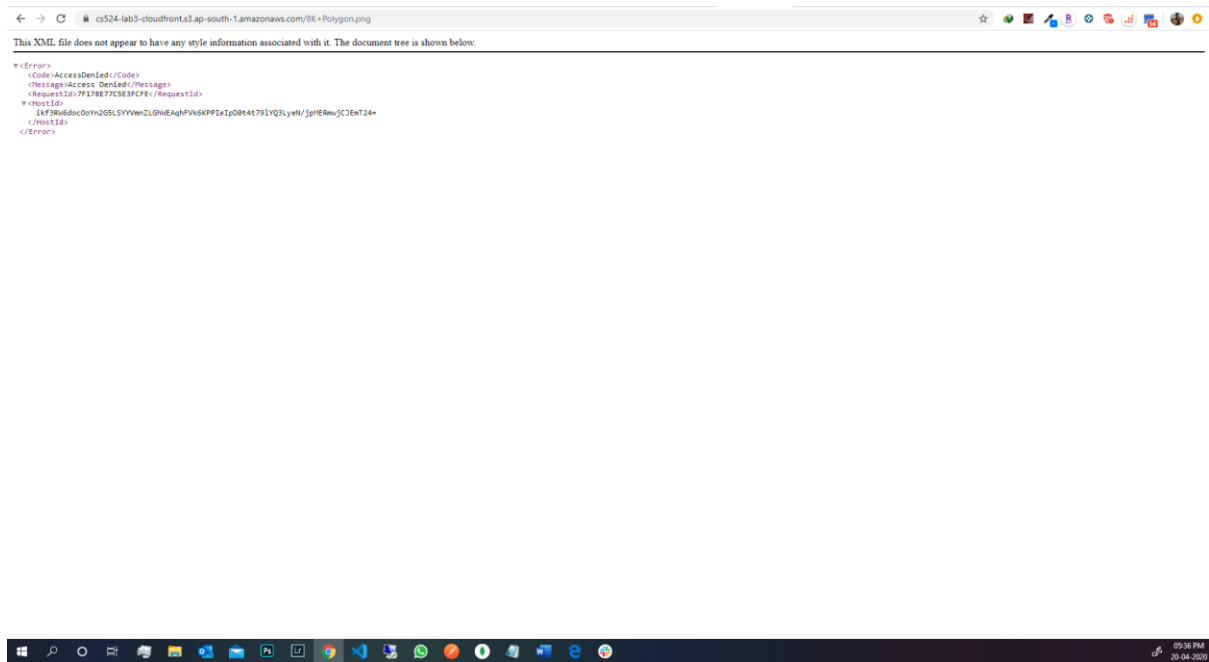
You will be prompted with the dialog to type confirm in order to block public access.



After clicking confirm, the settings got saved.

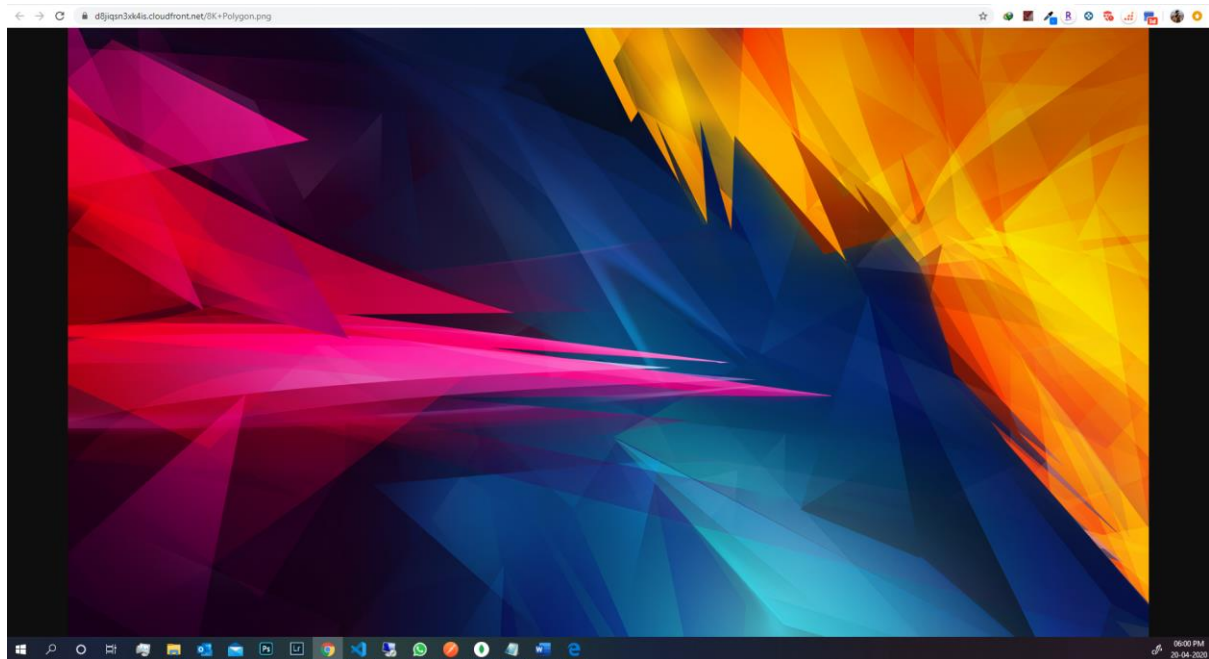


Now when you try to open the image from the url (<https://cs524-lab3-cloudfront.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/8K+Polygon.png>) you will get an error



This can now be accessed from cloud front by entering the domain name of the cloudfront we just deployed followed by the Origin path(/8K+Polygon.png) It takes close to 10 – 15 mins to get deployed. Keep calm until then.

<https://d8jiqsn3xk4is.cloudfront.net/8K+Polygon.png>



When I had created the cloudfront, the server was in Mumbai location so the first time, I tried to access the resource, it was a bit slow since it is in the other side of the globe. But after requesting it once, it gets cached in the local edge location and starts loading blazing fast. In the image below we can see edge locations & regional edge cache.



Benefits of using CDN:

- 1. Load on the server will decrease drastically.**
- 2. Content delivery becomes faster.**
- 3. We can easily segment our audience.**
- 4. There will be negligible network latency and packet drops.**
- 5. High UP times & Less Down times.**
- 6. Your data is safe and secure.**

7. You don't have to worry of any natural calamity and your service will be always UP & running.

Few of the settings that we used. Help documentation from aws.

Origin Settings

When you create or update a distribution, you provide information about one or more locations—known as origins—where you store the original versions of your web content. CloudFront gets your web content from your origins and serves it to viewers via a world-wide network of edge servers. Each origin is either an Amazon S3 bucket or an HTTP server, for example, a web server.

For the current maximum number of origins that you can create for a distribution, or to request a higher quota (formerly known as limit), see [General Quotas on Web Distributions](#).

Origin Path

If you want CloudFront to request your content from a directory in your AWS resource or your custom origin, enter the directory path, beginning with a slash (/). CloudFront appends the directory path to the value of **Origin Domain Name**, for example, **cf-origin.example.com/production/images**. Do not add a slash (/) at the end of the path.

For example, suppose you've specified the following values for your distribution:

- **Origin Domain Name** – An Amazon S3 bucket named **myawsbucket**
- **Origin Path** – **/production**
- **Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)** – **example.com**

When a user enters **example.com/index.html** in a browser, CloudFront sends a request to Amazon S3 for **myawsbucket/production/index.html**.

When a user enters **example.com/acme/index.html** in a browser, CloudFront sends a request to Amazon S3 for **myawsbucket/production/acme/index.html**.

Origin ID

A string that uniquely distinguishes this origin or origin group in this distribution. If you create cache behaviors in addition to the default cache behavior, you use the ID that you specify here to identify the origin or origin group that you want CloudFront to route a request to when the request matches the path pattern for that cache behavior.

For more information, see the following:

- **Origins that you can specify:** [Using CloudFront Origin Groups](#)
- **Creating origin groups:** [Creating an Origin Group](#)
- **Working with cache behaviors:** [Cache Behavior Settings](#)

Restrict Bucket Access

Note

Applies only to Amazon S3 bucket origins (except if configured as website endpoints).

Choose **Yes** if you want to require users to access objects in an Amazon S3 bucket by using only CloudFront URLs, not by using Amazon S3 URLs. Then specify additional values.

Choose **No** if you want users to be able to access objects by using either CloudFront URLs or Amazon S3 URLs.

For more information, see [Restricting Access to Amazon S3 Content by Using an Origin Access Identity](#).

For information about how to require users to access objects on a custom origin by using only CloudFront URLs, see [Restricting Access to Files on Custom Origins](#).

Origin Access Identity

Note

Applies only to Amazon S3 bucket origins (except if configured as website endpoints).

If you chose **Yes** for **Restrict Bucket Access**, choose whether to create a new origin access identity or use an existing one that is associated with your AWS account. If you already have an origin access identity, we recommend that you reuse it to simplify maintenance. For more information about origin access identities, see [Restricting Access to Amazon S3 Content by Using an Origin Access Identity](#).

Comment for New Identity

Note

Applies only to Amazon S3 bucket origins (except if configured as website endpoints).

If you chose **Create a New Identity** for **Origin Access Identity**, enter a comment that identifies the new origin access identity. CloudFront creates the origin access identity when you create this distribution.

Your Identities

Note

Applies only to Amazon S3 bucket origins (except if configured as website endpoints).

If you chose **Use an Existing Identity** for **Origin Access Identity**, choose the origin access identity that you want to use. You cannot use an origin access identity that is associated with another AWS account.

Grant Read Permissions on Bucket

Note

Applies only to Amazon S3 bucket origins (except if configured as website endpoints).

If you want CloudFront to automatically grant the origin access identity the permission to read objects in your Amazon S3 bucket, choose **Yes, Update Bucket Policy**.

Important

If you choose **Yes, Update Bucket Policy**, CloudFront updates the bucket policy to grant the specified origin access identity the permission to read objects in your bucket. However, CloudFront does not

remove existing permissions in the bucket policy or permissions on individual objects. If users currently have permission to access the objects in your bucket using Amazon S3 URLs, they will still have that permission after CloudFront updates your bucket policy. To view or change the existing bucket policy and the existing permissions on the objects in your bucket, use a method provided by Amazon S3. For more information, see [Granting the OAI Permission to Read Files in Your Amazon S3 Bucket](#).

If you want to update permissions manually, for example, if you want to update ACLs on your objects instead of updating bucket permissions, choose **No, I will Update Permissions**.