

AWS WORKSHOP 1

Personal File Backup with AWS S3 Bucket



MARCH 14, 2025

NGUYEN TAI MINH HUY
DINH LE HOANG ANH

Executive Summary

Managing and backing files efficiently is a common challenge in academic and project-based environments. On-premise storage solutions often suffer from high maintenance costs, scalability issues, and data loss. Although traditional cloud storage services such as Google Drive and OneDrive are convenient, they are costly, lack detailed security controls, and offer limited flexibility for custom access management.

The primary objective of this project is to address these challenges by guiding readers on how to create a Secure Personal File Backup System using AWS S3 Bucket. The system employs AWS IAM and MFA to implement rigorous access control, thereby mitigating the likelihood of unauthorized access. Lifecycle management policies transition older files to AWS S3 Glacier for cost optimization, while automated backup mechanism, versioning, and Object Lock features help prevent accidental data loss. In addition to the implementation of AWS CloudTrail and AWS KMS encryption for further enhance security.

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1. Project Background

Efficient file storage and sharing among team members pose considerable challenges when relying on personal on-premise databases or traditional cloud storage solutions. On-premise databases require high maintenance costs, limited scalability, and are prone to data loss due to mismanagement or insufficient backup strategies. This kind of setting makes are not realistic for flexible needs of the team because adding more storage takes a huge amount of time and effort. In addition, having strong controls on user access and security can be complex, which can make working together less efficient and pose potentially damaging data integrity.

Although tradition cloud storage systems such as Google Drive, One Drive, MegaUp, etc... are easier to use, they do have their own problems. Many platforms enforce fixed pricing structures that may not align with actual usage needs. The absence of detailed activity logs makes it harder to track file modifications, and role-based access control systems that fail to perform adequately can let unauthorized data to be exposed. Furthermore, the inconsistent download and upload bandwidth resulting from an uncontrolled database location may hinder the team's working progress.

2. Goals

To mitigate these problems, this project aims to implement a Secure Personal File Backup System on AWS S3 Bucket. AWS S3 provides a highly secure, scalable and cost-effective cloud storage facility that guarantees safe data handling and smooth file-sharing processes. The primary objectives of this project are:

- Implementation of strict access controls and encryption to avoid unauthorized changes in data and data breaches.

- Implementation of secure and efficient file-sharing processes with fine-grained permission control.
- Implementing automated backup policies, versioning, and lifecycle management to reduce data loss risk.
- Designing a storage solution with the scalability needed to accommodate future team growth and shifting project requirements.
- Reducing storage cost through AWS's pricing model based on cost-effectiveness.

3. Scope

This is a design and implementation project for a secure AWS S3-based storage infrastructure that is specifically tailored for internal team use. The project includes the provisioning and configuration of S3 buckets with cost-optimized storage classes and appropriate security controls, deploying IAM roles and policies for managing user permissions, and maintaining data integrity by applying strict access controls. Apart from this, object versioning, lifecycle policies, and automatic backup mechanisms will be established to strengthen the data management and recovery process. The solution will also be designed to ensure compatibility with other AWS services for any eventual integrations in the future, while being modular in design to facilitate simple expansion as team requirements evolve.

4. Services

The project leverages a suite of AWS services:

- **AWS S3 Standard Bucket:** High-availability storage for frequently accessed data.
- **AWS S3 Glacier Bucket:** Cost-effective archival storage for long-term data.
- **AWS CLI:** Command-line interface for efficient management and automation.
- **AWS IAM:** Identity and access management system to enforce secure access control.
- **AWS CloudTrail:** Logging and monitoring service for improved security and compliance tracking.
- **AWS KMS:** Encryption service to protect data from unauthorized access.

5. Diagrams

5.1. Data Flowchart

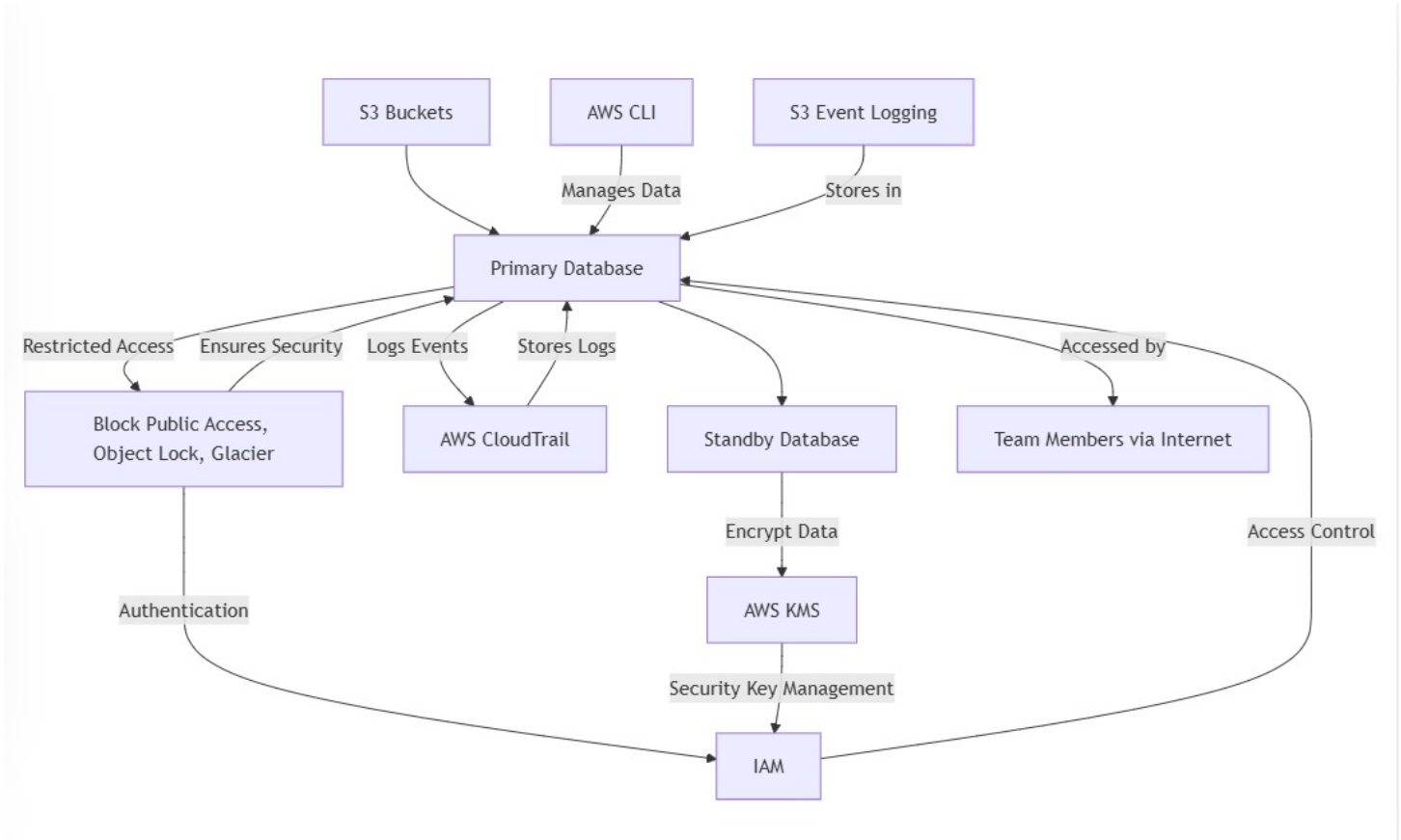


Figure 1. Data Flowchart for the Personal Backup System

This system leverages AWS S3 to provide a secure, scalable, and cost-effective file backup solution. It uses the Primary Database as a storage location and keeps the data intact with the help of AWS CLI, and for security, it stores event logs in AWS CloudTrail. The access to this system is highly limited, with IAM roles and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for authenticated users only to interact with the system.

For additional protection, S3 Bucket policies, Object Lock, and Public Access Restrictions prevent unauthorized modifications or accidental deletions. Inactive files are automatically transferred to S3 Glacier after a certain period using lifecycle management to reduce storage costs. All data at rest is encrypted by AWS KMS, and decryption access is controlled through IAM policies.

The solution provides team members with secure file storage and retrieval over the internet, with detailed access control mechanisms to apply security policies. Full tracking of changes to data and access is enabled through S3 Event Logging and CloudTrail monitoring.

The AWS-based backup solution offers high availability, strong security, compliance monitoring, and cost savings that make it ideal for teams requiring scalable, efficient, and reliable file management.

5.2. AWS Architecture Diagram

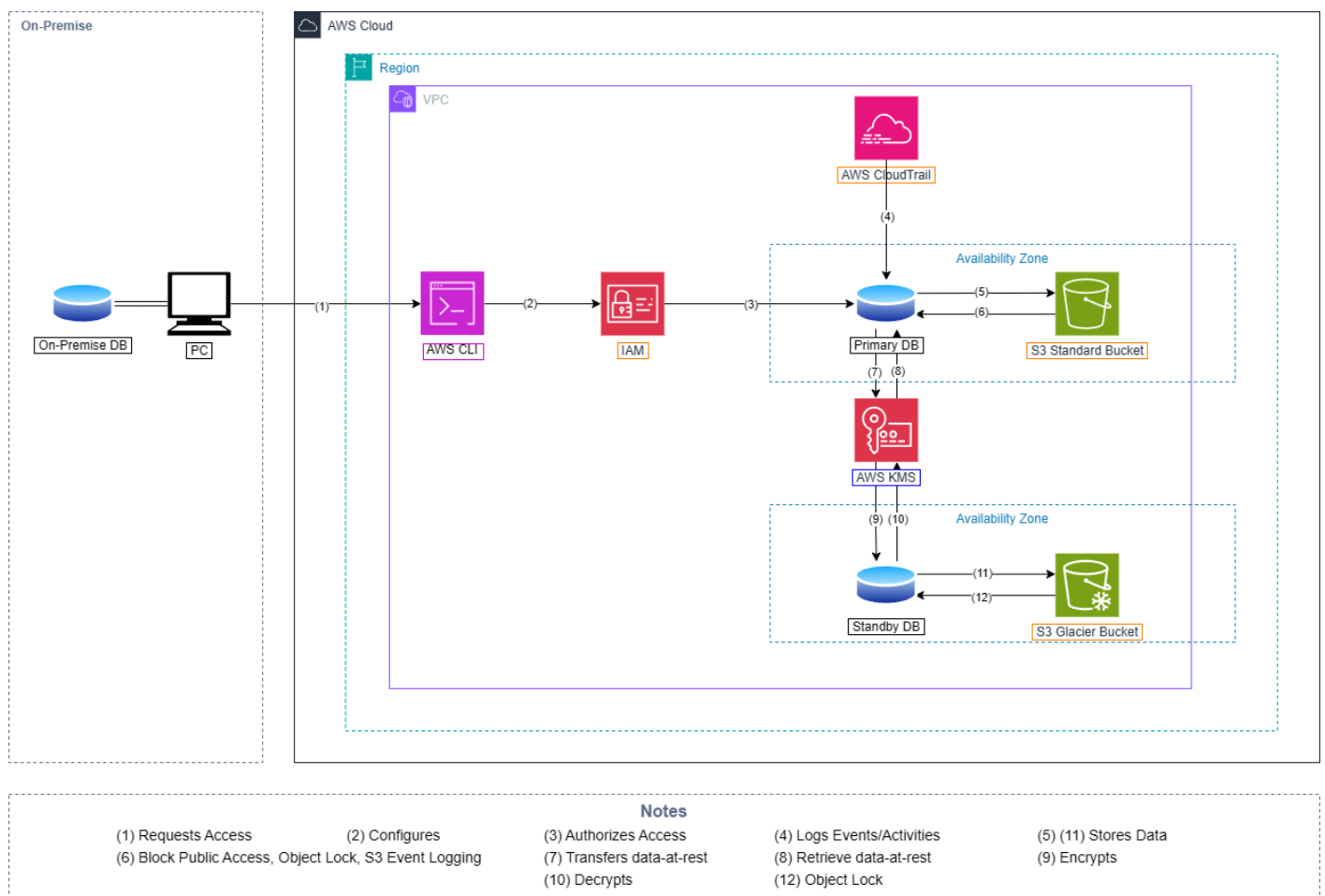


Figure 2. AWS Architecture Diagram for Personal Backup System

The above diagram illustrates the data flow and security mechanisms implemented in this backup system. Team members with an on-premise database and PC initiate access to the backup server using AWS CLI. Before interacting with the primary database, they must

authenticate and be authorized via AWS IAM. Once access is granted, data is securely stored in an AWS S3 Standard Bucket, where public access is blocked, Object Lock is enforced, and S3 Event Logging is enabled to monitor changes. For the purposes of auditing and security compliance, AWS CloudTrail is integrated to record all access events and activities. As per the configured lifecycle policy, any data that remains inactive for 14 days is automatically transferred to a standby database using AWS KMS encryption. In order to retrieve data from the standby database, decryption via AWS KMS is required. The standby database is stored in an AWS S3 Glacier Bucket, located in a different availability zone, with Object Lock enabled to prevent accidental deletions.

6. Creation Process

6.1. IAM Role Assignment and MFA for Database Access

To ensure only authorized team members can access the database, IAM roles and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) are enforced.

Implementation Steps:

1. **Create IAM Roles:** Assign IAM roles to users needing database access.
2. **Enable MFA:** Require users to authenticate with an additional security factor before accessing the database.
3. **Restrict Access Policies:** Apply IAM policies restricting database access only to authorized users.
4. **Audit IAM Policies:** Regularly review IAM permissions to prevent excessive privileges.

AWS Services Used: IAM

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

Filter by Type

Q S3

X

All types

13 matches

< 1 >

	Policy name	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonDMSRedshiftS3Role	AWS managed	Provides access to manage S3 settings ...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3FullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to all buckets via t...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3ObjectLambdaExecutionRoleP...	AWS managed	Provides AWS Lambda functions permi...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3OutpostsFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon S3 on ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3OutpostsReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to Amazon S...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to all bucket...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3TablesFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to all S3 table buc...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3TablesReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to all S3 tabl...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSBackupServiceRolePolicyForS3Backup	AWS managed	Policy containing permissions necessar...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSBackupServiceRolePolicyForS3Restore	AWS managed	Policy containing permissions necessar...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSQuickSetupSSMDeploymentS3Buck...	AWS managed	This policy grants permissions for listi...
<input type="checkbox"/>	QuickSightAccessForS3StorageManagem...	AWS managed	Policy used by QuickSight team to acc...

aws

Search

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Global

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Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Search IAM

Dashboard

Access management

Users

Roles

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

Root access management

Access reports

Access Analyzer

External access

Unused access

Analyzer settings

Credential report

Organization activity

Roles (3)

Info

Delete

Create role

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

Search

Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linker)	-
AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service)	-
DatabaseAccessRole	AWS Service: ec2	-

Roles Anywhere

Info

Authenticate your non AWS workloads and securely provide access to AWS services.

Access AWS from your non AWS workloads
Operate your non AWS workloads using the same authentication and authorization strategy that you use within AWS.

X.509 Standard
Use your own existing PKI infrastructure or use [AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority](#) to authenticate identities.

Temporary credentials
Use temporary credentials with ease and benefit from the enhanced security they provide.

CloudShell

Feedback

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Default encryption [Info](#)

Server-side encryption is automatically applied to new objects stored in this bucket.

Encryption type [Info](#)

☒ Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3)

☐ Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (SSE-KMS)

☐ Dual-layer server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service keys (DSSE-KMS)

Secure your objects with two separate layers of encryption. For details on pricing, see DSSE-KMS pricing on the [Storage](#) tab of the [Amazon S3 pricing page](#).

Bucket Key

Using an S3 Bucket Key for SSE-KMS reduces encryption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-KMS. [Learn more](#)

☐ Disable

☒ Enable

▼ Advanced settings

Object Lock

Store objects using a write-once-read-many (WORM) model to help you prevent objects from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. Object Lock works only in versioned buckets. [Learn more](#)

☐ Disable

☒ Enable

Permanently allows objects in this bucket to be locked. Additional Object Lock configuration is required in bucket details after bucket creation to protect objects in this bucket from being deleted or overwritten.

Object Lock works only in versioned buckets. Enabling Object Lock automatically enables Versioning.

Successfully created bucket "primary-database-bucket"

To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose [View details](#).

Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours [All AWS Regions](#)

[View Storage Lens dashboard](#)

Storage lens provides visibility into storage usage and activity trends. Metrics don't include directory buckets. [Learn more](#)

General purpose buckets

Directory buckets

General purpose buckets (1) [Info](#) [All AWS Regions](#)

Copy ARN

Empty

Delete

Create bucket

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Find buckets by name

< 1 >

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
<input type="radio"/> primary-database-bucket	Asia Pacific (Thailand) ap-southeast-7	View analyzer for ap-southeast-7	March 1, 2025, 15:39:34 (UTC+07:00)

6.3. Automated Data Lifecycle Management

Files in the Standby Database are moved to S3 Glacier after 14 days to optimize storage costs and retention policies.

Implementation Steps:

1.

Create Lifecycle Rule: Define an S3 lifecycle rule to transition objects to Glacier.

2.

Set Transition Period: Move files to Glacier after 14 days.

3.

Enable Expiration Policy: Optionally configure deletion policies for obsolete files.

AWS Services Used: Amazon S3, S3 Glacier

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Amazon S3 > Buckets > primary-database-bucket > 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 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.

Amazon S3

Buckets

primary-database-bucket

Lifecycle configuration

Create lifecycle rule

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

Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly Glacier)

Days after object creation

14

Remove

Add transition

Review transition and expiration actions

Current version actions

Day 0

• Objects uploaded

↓

Day 14

• Objects move to Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly Glacier)

Noncurrent versions actions

Day 0

No actions defined.

Cancel

Create rule

Amazon S3

Buckets

primary-database-bucket

Lifecycle configuration

✔ The rule "MoveToGlacierAfter14Days" has been successfully added and the lifecycle configuration has been updated. It may take some time for the configuration to be updated. Refresh the lifecycle rules list if changes to the configuration aren't displayed.

×

Lifecycle configuration

To manage your objects so that they are stored cost effectively throughout their lifecycle, configure their lifecycle. A lifecycle configuration is a set of rules that define actions that Amazon S3 applies to a group of objects. Lifecycle rules run once per day.

Default minimum object size for transitions

All storage classes 128K

Lifecycle rules (1)

View details

Edit

Delete

Actions

Create lifecycle rule

Use lifecycle rules to define actions you want Amazon S3 to take during an object's lifetime such as transitioning objects to another storage class, archiving them, or deleting them after a specified period of time. [Learn more](#)

Find lifecycle rules by name

< 1 > ⚙

Lifecycle rule name	Status	Scope	Current version act...	Noncurrent versio...	Expired object dele...	Incomplete multipa...
MoveToGlacierAfter14Days	Enabled	Entire bucket	Transition to Glacier Flexibl	-	-	-

6.4. S3 Event Logging with AWS CloudTrail

Audit and monitor all activities in the database by enabling S3 event logging.

Implementation Steps:

1.

Create an AWS CloudTrail Trail: Configure a new trail to capture S3 data events.
2.

Enable S3 Event Logging: Select "Data Events" and specify the S3 bucket.
3.

Store Logs Securely: Store logs in a dedicated S3 bucket with restricted access.

AWS Services Used: AWS CloudTrail, Amazon S3

6.5. Enable KMS Encryption for Standby Database

To enhance data-at-rest security, AWS KMS encryption is enabled for the Standby Database.

Implementation Steps:

1. **Create a KMS Key:** Generate a new customer-managed KMS key.
2. **Attach Encryption Policy:** Apply a key policy allowing database services access.
3. **Encrypt Database:** Enable encryption at rest for the Standby Database.

AWS Services Used: AWS Key Management Service (KMS), Amazon S3, Amazon RDS

6.6. Secure Database Access with AWS CLI

The AWS CLI is used as the primary method for managing the database securely.

Implementation Steps:

1. **Install and Configure AWS CLI:** Install AWS CLI and configure credentials.
2. **Use IAM Roles for Authentication:** Ensure IAM roles and MFA are used.
3. **Restrict CLI Access to Database:** Apply security policies to limit CLI database access.
4. **Enable CloudTrail for CLI Monitoring:** Monitor CLI actions with AWS CloudTrail logs.

AWS Services Used: AWS CLI, IAM, AWS CloudTrail

Bucket for CloudTrail:

Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

General configuration**AWS Region**

Asia Pacific (Thailand) ap-southeast-7

Bucket name [Info](#)

s3-event-logs-bucket-workshop1

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)**Copy settings from existing bucket - optional**

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

[Choose bucket](#)

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

IAM Role for CloudTrail:

Role **AWSServiceRoleForCloudTrail** created. [View role](#) ✕

Roles (4) [Info](#) 🔄 Delete Create role

An IAM role is an identity you can create that has specific permissions with credentials that are valid for short durations. Roles can be assumed by entities that you trust.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForSupport	AWS Service: support (Service-Linker)	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSServiceRoleForTrustedAdvisor	AWS Service: trustedadvisor (Service)	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	DatabaseAccessRole	AWS Service: ec2	-

Roles Anywhere [Info](#) Manage

Authenticate your non AWS workloads and securely provide access to AWS services.

Access AWS from your non AWS workloads

Operate your non AWS workloads using the same authentication and authorization strategy that you use within AWS.

X.509 Standard

Use your own existing PKI infrastructure or use [AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority](#) to authenticate identities.

Temporary credentials

Use temporary credentials with ease and benefit from the enhanced security they provide.

KMS Key:

KMS > **Customer managed keys** > **Create key** 🔒 🔑

We've improved the create key experience with an enhanced policy editor. [Let us know what you think](#) or you can use the old experience.

Step 1 **Configure key**

Step 2 Add labels

Step 3 - optional Define key administrative permissions

Step 4 - optional Define key usage permissions

Step 5 - optional Edit key policy

Step 6 Review

Configure key

Key type [Help me choose](#)

☒ **Symmetric**
A single key used for encrypting and decrypting data or generating and verifying HMAC codes

☐ **Asymmetric**
A public and private key pair used for encrypting and decrypting data, signing and verifying messages, or deriving shared secrets

Key usage [Help me choose](#)

☒ **Encrypt and decrypt**
Use the key only to encrypt and decrypt data.

☐ **Generate and verify MAC**
Use the key only to generate and verify hash-based message authentication codes (HMAC).

► **Advanced options**

Cancel Next

ⓘ

Introducing the new Create key experience

We've improved the create key experience with an enhanced policy editor. [Let us know what you think](#) or you can use the [old experience](#).

×

Step 1

Configure key

Step 2

Add labels

Step 3 - optional

Define key administrative permissions

Step 4 - optional

Define key usage permissions

Step 5 - optional

Edit key policy

Step 6

Review

Add labels

Alias

You can change the alias at any time. [Learn more](#)

Alias

cloudtrail-logs-kms-key

Description - optional

You can change the description at any time.

Description

Description of the key

Tags - optional

You can use tags to categorize and identify your KMS keys and help you track your AWS costs. When you add tags to AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report

ⓘ

Introducing the new Create key experience

We've improved the create key experience with an enhanced policy editor. [Let us know what you think](#) or you can use the [old experience](#).

×

Step 1

Configure key

Step 2

Add labels

Step 3 - optional

Define key administrative permissions

Step 4 - optional

Define key usage permissions

Step 5 - optional

Edit key policy

Step 6

Review

Edit key policy - optional

Key policy

Review the key policy statements for this key. To manually update this policy, select **Edit**. Modifying the statement identifiers (Sid) assigned in the previous steps might affect how the console displays updates to that statement.

```
1 {
2   "Id": "key-consolepolicy-3",
3   "Version": "2012-10-17",
4   "Statement": [
5     {
6       "Sid": "Enable IAM User Permissions",
7       "Effect": "Allow",
8       "Principal": {
9         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::361769563538:root"
10      },
11       "Action": "kms:*",
12       "Resource": "*"
13     },
14     {
15       "Sid": "Allow access for Key Administrators",
16       "Effect": "Allow",
17       "Principal": {
18         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::361769563538:role/DatabaseAccessRole"
19       },
20       "Action": "kms:DescribeKey",
21       "Resource": "*"
22     }
23   ]
24 }
```

✓ Success

Your AWS KMS key was created with alias **cloudtrail-logs-kms-key** and key ID **60663520-f024-4b30-ab6b-69cbfd50664e**.

View key

×

Customer managed keys (1)

Key actions

Create key

Q Filter keys by properties or tags

< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aliases	Key ID	Status	Key type	Key spec ⓘ	Key usage
<input type="checkbox"/>	cloudtrail-logs-kms-...	60663520-f024-4b...	Enabled	Symmetric	SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT	Encrypt and decrypt

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CloudTrail:

CloudTrail > Create trail

S3EventLogging

3-128 characters. Only letters, numbers, periods, underscores, and dashes are allowed.

☐ Enable for all accounts in my organization
To review accounts in your organization, open AWS Organizations. [See all accounts](#)

Storage location [Info](#)

☐ Create new S3 bucket
Create a bucket to store logs for the trail.

☒ Use existing S3 bucket
Choose an existing bucket to store logs for this trail.

Trail log bucket name

Enter a new S3 bucket name and folder (prefix) to store your logs. Bucket names must be globally unique.

s3-event-logs-bucket-workshop1

Browse

Prefix - optional

prefix

Logs will be stored in s3-event-logs-bucket-workshop1/AWSLogs/361769563538

Log file SSE-KMS encryption [Info](#)

☒ Enabled

Customer managed AWS KMS key

☐ New

☒ Existing

AWS KMS alias

arn:aws:kms:ap-southeast-7:361769563538:key/60663520-f024-4b30-ab6b-69cbfd50664e

CloudTrail > Create trail

Step 2
☒ Choose log events
Step 3
☐ Review and create

Events [Info](#)

Record API activity for individual resources, or for all current and future resources in AWS account. [Additional charges apply](#)

Event type

Choose the type of events that you want to log.

☒ Management events
Capture management operations performed on your AWS resources.

☐ Data events
Log the resource operations performed on or within a resource.

☐ Network activity events
Network activity events provide information about resource operations performed on a resource within a virtual private cloud endpoint.

Management events [Info](#)

Management events show information about management operations performed on resources in your AWS account.

No additional charges apply to log management events on this trail because this is your first copy of management events.

API activity

Choose the activities you want to log.

☒ Read

☒ Write

☐ Exclude AWS KMS events

☐ Exclude Amazon RDS Data API events

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Search

[Alt+S]

Asia Pacific (Thailand)

nguyentaiminh Huy

CloudTrail

Trails

Trail successfully created

Trails

Delete

Create trail

	Name	Home region	Multi-region trail	Organization trail	S3 bucket	Log file prefix	CloudWatch Logs log group	Status
<input type="radio"/>	S3EventLogging	Asia Pacific (Thailand)	Yes	No	s3-event-logs-bucket-workshop1	-	-	Logging