S3 - simple storage services

Backup- m working on laptop and my hard disk crash so purchase new hard disk and take backup of old file to new . faster as possible immediate restore,frequently use,data not that much huge.,disk store price is more for backup becz speed is concern,for both access and transfer and request file its chargeable-in aws s3

Archival- disaster recovery,not for frequent use,data retrive slow time take process,data will be large in size,disk store price is less.- in aws s3 glacier

S3 used for -   Storing blobs
        As a backup device
        Static website
        Media and streaming (s3 + cloud front + transcoder)
Vpc based on region
Subnet based on Availability Zone
S3 based on Region is global (when upload data try to make a copy in every AZ)
S3 has 2 fold costs:
        1.Storage Costs
        2.Access Costs(create,upload,view charge but delete is free)
HOT - Access data more frequently
        Access cost is less but storage cost is high
COLD - Access data less frequently
        Access cost is high but storage cost is less

Bucket is root folder (bucket name is unique)
Object is files

5 type Storage Class

	Storage class	Designed for	Availability Zones	Min storage duration	Min billable object size	Monitoring and automation fees	Retrieval fees
○	Standard	Frequently accessed data	≥ 3	-	-	-	-
●	Intelligent-Tiering	Long-lived data with changing or unknown access patterns	≥ 3	30 days	-	Per-object fees apply	-
●	Standard-IA	Long-lived, infrequently accessed data	≥ 3	30 days	128KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
●	One Zone-IA	Long-lived, infrequently accessed, non-critical data	≥ 1	30 days	128KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
●	Glacier	Archive data with retrieval times ranging from minutes to hours	≥ 3	90 days	40KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
●	Glacier Deep Archive	Archive data that rarely, if ever, needs to be accessed with retrieval times in hours	≥ 3	180 days	40KB	-	Per-GB fees apply
●	Reduced Redundancy	Frequently accessed, non-critical	≥ 3	-	-	-	-

S3 = Simple Storage Service

What is S3

Simplified Definition:
An online, bulk storage service that you can access from almost any device.

AWS Definition:
"Amazon S3 has a simple web services interface that you can use to **store and retrieve any amount of data, at any time, from anywhere on the web**. It gives any user access to the same highly scalable, reliable, fast, inexpensive data storage infrastructure that Amazon uses to run its own global network of web sites. The service aims to maximize benefits of scale and to pass those benefits on to users."

S3 Basics:

Components and Structure:

Basics:
(1) S3 = Simple Storage Service
(2) It is AWS's primary storage service.
(3) You can store any type of file in S3.

Buckets:
(1) Root level "Folders" you create in S3 are referred to as *buckets*.
(2) Any "subfolder" you create in a bucket is referred to as a *folder*.

Objects:
(1) Files stored in a bucket are referred to as *objects*.

Regions:
(1) When you create a bucket, you must select a specific region for it to exist. This means that *any data you upload to the S3 bucket will be physically located in a data center in that region.*
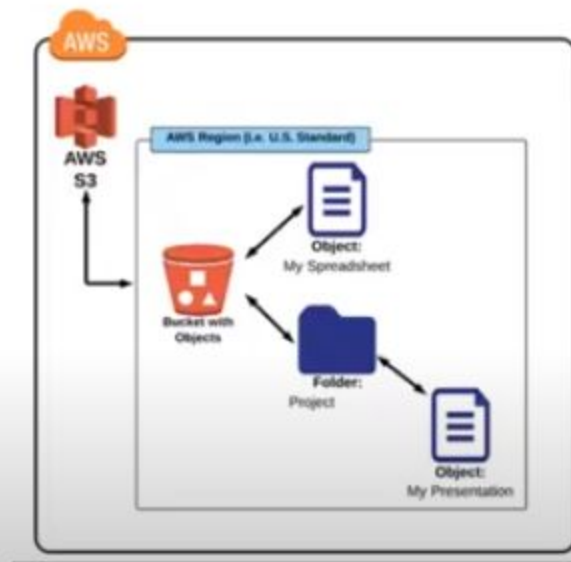
(2) *Best practice* is to select the region that is physically *closest to you*, to *reduce transfer latency*.

OR

(3) If you are serving files to a *customer* based in a certain area of the world, *create the bucket in a region closest to your customers* (to reduce latency for your customers).

Components & Structure:

Pricing/Cost Overview:

Free Tier use is available for S3.

How are you charged for using S3?

(1) *Storage Cost*:
   -Applies to data at rest in S3
   -Charged per GB used
   -Price per GB varies based on region and storage class

(2) *Request Pricing* - *moving data in/out of S3*:
   -PUT
   -COPY
   -POST
   -LIST
   -GET
   -Lifecycle Transitions Request
   -Data Retrieval
   -Data Archive
   -Data Restore

NOTE: *Before doing any major usage of S3, you should make sure to review AWS's current pricing model to make sure you understand how much you will be required to pay.*

Request method

Get - select or see,download file

Post - enter user, password,passing parameter

Put - profile pic,updating content,upload file

List - see all the content

Delete - delete a request

Head - to check all the content available or not

Buckets & Folders:

Bucket, Folder and Object Propeties:

(1) **_Bucket Level Properties:_**
  - **General Info**
  - **Permissions**
  - Static Web Hosting
  - Logging
  - Events
  - **Versioning**
  - **Lifecycle**
  - Cross-Region Replication
  - Tags
  - Requester Pays
  - Transfer Acceleration

(2) **_Folder Level Properties:_**
  - **General Info**
  - **Details**

(3) **_Object Level Properties:_**
  - **General Info**
  - **Details**
  - **Permissions**
  - MetaData

S3 Storage Classes

What is a storage class?

(1) A *storage class* represents the "classification" assigned to each Object in S3.

    Availabile storage classes include:
    -Standard
    -Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS)
    -Infrequent Access (S3-IA)
    -Glacier

(2) Each *storage class* has varying attributes that dictate things like:

    -Storage cost
    -Object *availibility*
    -Object *durability*
    -Frequency of access (to the object)

(3) Each object must be assigned a storage class ("standard" is the default class)

(4) You can change the *storage class* of an object at any time (*for the most part*).

Hmm, which Storage Class is is right for me?
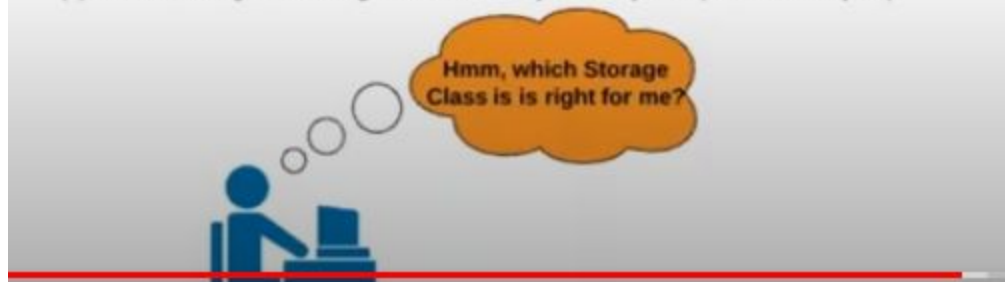
Standard:
(1) Designed for general, all-purpose storage.
(2) Is the default storage option.
(3) **99.999999999% object durability** ("eleven nines").
(4) **99.99% object availability.**
(5) Is the most expensive storage class.

Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS):
(1) Designed for non-critical, reproducible objects.
(2) **99.99% object durability.**
(3) **99.99% object availability.**
(4) Is less expensive than the standard storage class.

Infrequent Access (S3-IA):
(1) Designed for objects that you do not access frequently, but must be immediately available when accessed.
(3) **99.999999999% object durability.**
(4) **99.90% object availability.**
(5) Is less expensive than the standard/RRS storage classes.

Glacier:
(1) Designed for long-term archival storage.
(2) May take several hours for objects stored in Glacier to be retrieved.
(3) **99.999999999% object durability**
(4) Is the cheapest S3 storage class (very low cost)

Object Durability

is the percent (%) over a one year time period
that a file stored in S3 will **NOT be lost**.

For object durabilty of 99.999999999% (**11 nines**) that means
there is a 0.000000001% chance of a file in S3 being lost in a year.

OR

If you have 10,000 files stored in S3 (@ 11 nines durabilty),
then you can expect to lose one file 10 million years.

Object Availability

Is the percent (%) over a one year time period
that a file stored in S3 **WILL be accessable**.

For object availabilty of 99.99% - that means there is a 0.01% chance
that you won't be able to access a file stored in S3 in a year.

OR

For every 10,000 hours, you can expect a total of one hour for which a
file may not be availalle to access.

Setting/changing storage class:

(1) By default, all new objects uploaded to S3 are set to the **Standard** storage class

(2) If you want new objects to have a differnet storage class, then you need to set the proper settings prior to or during the upload process. You can do this by either:

   -Selecting another storage class during the upload process ("set details").
   -Using object **lifecycle policies** (covered in the next lesson).

(3) For the following storage classes:

   -Standard
   -Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS)
   -Infrequent Access (S3-IA)

   You can manually switch the objects storage class amoungts them (at any time) by changing the storage class in the objects "properties".

(3) To move an object to the **Glacier** storage class:

   -You need to use object **lifecycles.**
   -The change to Glacier may take 1-2 days to take effect.

5 gb of standard storage is only free per month.

Overview	Properties	Permissions	Management	Access points

Q   Type a prefix and press Enter to search. Press ESC to clear.

⬆ Upload   + Create folder   Download   Actions ⌄

	Name ▼		Last modified ▼
☑	🗋 surajos.pem	Open / Download as / Get total size / Change storage class / Restore / Change encryption / Change metadata / Add tags	Apr 16, 2020 3:08:10 PM GMT+0530
☐	🗋 surajos.ppk		Apr 16, 2020 3:07:55 PM GMT+0530

Versioning - maintain all the changes(by default its disable we can do enable)
Life cycle manage -
Storage class
Access permissions (public / private)
Static website hosting

Overview	Properties	Permissions	Management	Access points

Versioning ×

○ Enable versioning

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

● Disabled   Cancel   Save

Server access logging

Set up access log records that provide details about access requests.

Learn more

● Disabled

Lifecycle rule ×

✓ Name and scope   ② **Transitions**   ③ Expiration   ④ Review

Storage class transition

There are **per-request fees** when using lifecycle to transition data to any S3 or S3 Glacier storage class. Learn more ☐ or see Amazon S3 pricing ☐

☑ Current version   ☑ Previous versions

For current versions of objects   + Add transition

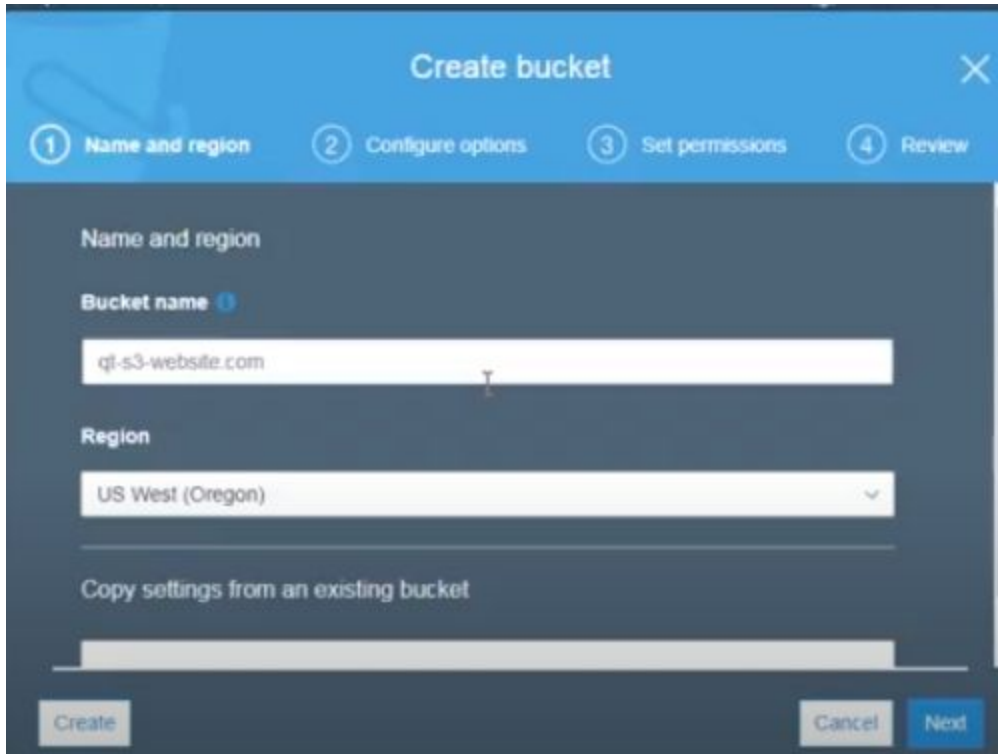Object creation   Days after creation

Transition to Standard-IA after   ⌄   30   X

For previous versions of objects   + Add transition

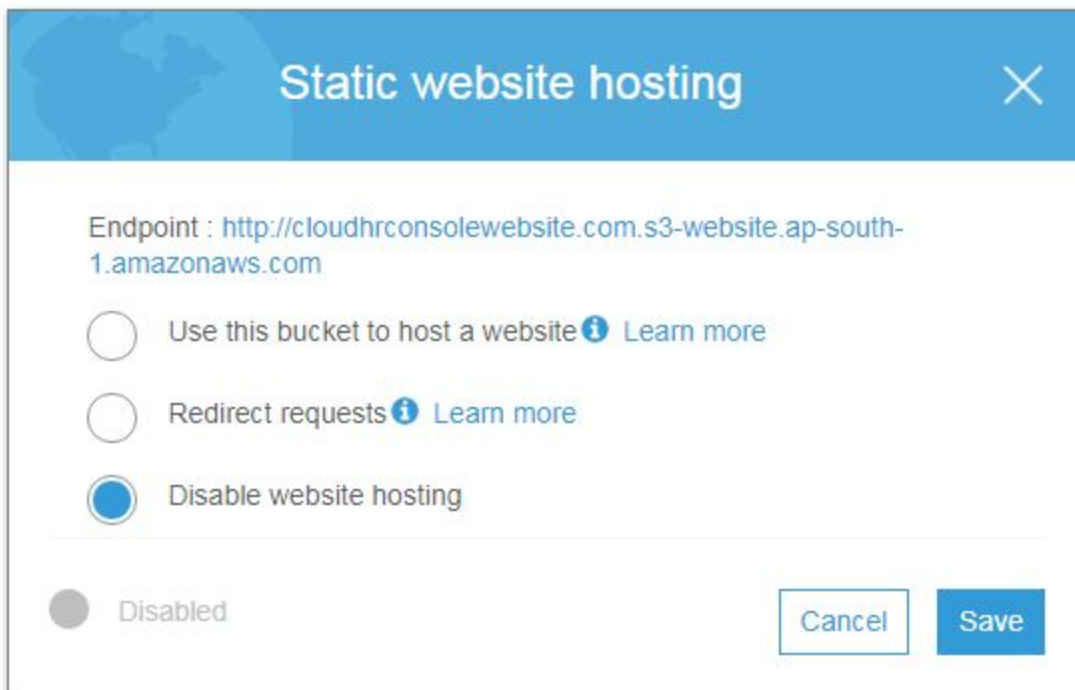You don't have any transitions set up for previous versions of objects.

Static website hosting

Create bucket based on website name and upload index.html and error.html as object in this bucket and make it public access

Endpoint : http://cloudhrconsolewebsite.com.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com

◉ Use this bucket to host a website ❶ Learn more

Index document ❶

```
index.html
```

Error document ❶

```
error.html
```

Redirection rules (optional) ❶

```
```

○ Redirect requests ❶ Learn more

○ Disable website hosting

● Disabled   Cancel   Save

S3 Glacier

it is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure, durable, and flexible storage for data backup and archival.

CloudFront

Global content delivery network
Select delivery method for your content and create distribution

Web

Create a web distribution if you want to:

- Speed up distribution of static and dynamic content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and graphics files.
- Distribute media files using HTTP or HTTPS.
- Add, update, or delete objects, and submit data from web forms.
- Use live streaming to stream an event in real time.

You store your files in an origin - either an Amazon S3 bucket or a web server. After you create the distribution, you can add more origins to the distribution

Create Distribution

Origin Settings

Origin Domain Name	cloudhrconsolewebsite.com.s3.amazona ❶
Origin Path	/* ❶
Origin ID	S3-cloudhrconsolewebsite.com/* ❶
Restrict Bucket Access	○ Yes ◉ No ❶
Origin Custom Headers	**Header Name** **Value**

Default Cache Behavior Settings

Path Pattern	Default (*) ❶
Viewer Protocol Policy	◉ HTTP and HTTPS ○ Redirect HTTP to HTTPS ○ HTTPS Only ❶
Allowed HTTP Methods	◉ GET, HEAD ○ GET, HEAD, OPTIONS ○ GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, PATCH, DELETE ❶

Field-level Encryption Config	⌄ ⓘ
Cached HTTP Methods	GET, HEAD (Cached by default) ⓘ
Cache Based on Selected Request Headers	None (Improves Caching) ⌄ ⓘ
	Learn More
Object Caching	◉ Use Origin Cache Headers ⓘ
	○ Customize
	Learn More
Minimum TTL	0 ⓘ
Maximum TTL	31536000 ⓘ
Default TTL	86400 ⓘ
Forward Cookies	None (Improves Caching) ⌄ ⓘ
Query String Forwarding and Caching	None (Improves Caching) ⌄ ⓘ
Smooth Streaming	○ Yes ⓘ
	◉ No

Distribution Settings

Price Class	Use All Edge Locations (Best Performance) ⌃ ⓘ
	Use Only U.S., Canada and Europe
AWS WAF Web ACL	Use U.S., Canada, Europe, Asia, Middle East and Africa
	Use All Edge Locations (Best Performance)
Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)	

SSL Certificate ⦿ Default CloudFront Certificate (*.cloudfront.net)

Choose this option if you want your users to use HTTPS or HTTP to access your content with the CloudFront domain name (su https://d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net/logo.jpg).
Important: If you choose this option, CloudFront requires that browsers or devices support TLSv1 or later to access your conten

◯ Custom SSL Certificate (example.com):

Choose this option if you want your users to access your content by using an alternate domain name, such as https://www.exan
You can use a certificate stored in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the US East
(N. Virginia) Region, or you can use a certificate stored in IAM.

ⓘ

[Request or Import a Certificate with ACM]

Learn more about using custom SSL/TLS certificates with CloudFront.
Learn more about using ACM.

RTMP (streaming video like live youtube video or fb vedio)

CloudFront is discontinuing support for RTMP distributions on December 31, 2020. For more information,

Create an RTMP distribution to speed up distribution of your streaming media files using Adobe Flash Media Server's RTMP protocol. An RTMP distribution allows an end user to begin playing a media file before the file has finished downloading from a CloudFront edge location. Note the following:

- To create an RTMP distribution, you must store the media files in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- To use CloudFront live streaming, create a web distribution.

Note: if you use cloudfront it's more faster than s3 as per performance to get data.because it's closer to your proxy.(s3+cloudfront is fast storage)
Its charge based on request and its chargeable.

Backup Strategies in aws

https://www.qualitythought.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/BackUp-Strategies.pdf

2 kind backup offline and online
Disaster recovery -
Onsite storage backup - storage area network SAN OR NAS network attached storage only for backup,Basically All of backup taken to nas and nas archive to the cloud.

Magnetic Tape backup

Offsite backup -stored in other location or outside office,

Onsite-Offsite Backups

Both options can be used to counteract some of their disadvantages.

For example: By having data offsite in addition to onsite, we can protect against disastrous events. The data is replicated in multiple locations, so if a fire or other event occurred, we could still recover the data from the other geographically separated location.

Having data onsite can also speed up recovery times and transfer times, since we wouldn't have to transfer massive amounts of data through the open Internet or through dedicated connections in order to recover data in the event of an issue.

Security of data
    KMS (create private key with owner and public key with aws)- data at rest
    Encrypt data and send it to aws s3 and when you need to download it and decrypt but it's time consuming.
    https:// - its helps to secure data

Snowball
Large scale data transport (temporary storage)
AWS Snowball is a service used to transfer data into the cloud at faster-than-Internet speeds or harness the power of the AWS Cloud locally using AWS-owned appliances.
Create Job-Plan your job-give shipping details-give job details-set security-set notifications -review

Create a job

Select a destination

This region may ship internationally. Select the shipping destination of your job.

First, select the destination country | India ▼

What type of job do you need?

○ **Import into Amazon S3**
AWS will ship an empty device to you for storage workloads. You'll transfer your data onto it, and ship it back. After AWS gets it, your data will be moved.
Learn more.

○ **Export from Amazon S3**
Choose what data you want to export from your S3 buckets for storage workloads. AWS will load that data onto a device and ship it to you. When you're done, ship the device back for erasing. Learn more.

○ **Local storage only**

CREATE AN IMPORT JOB
Create a job in the AWS Snowball Management Console. AWS will ship an appliance for your job through your region's carrier.

CONNECT THE APPLIANCE
Plug the appliance into your local network. Download and run the Snowball client with your credentials to connect to the appliance.

COPY YOUR DATA TO THE APPLIANCE
Copy your data onto the appliance. Once complete, disconnect the appliance and ship it back as-is, no packaging required.

EFS- Elastic file system

(mount multiple space share) like network drive in AZ
Copy the file content of one region to another region we use efs or file share.

    Configure network access
    Configure file system settings
    Configure client access
    Review and create

We can use for aws data sync and aws backup

Create file system

Configure network access

An Amazon EFS file system is accessed by EC2 instances running inside one of your VPCs. Instances connect to a file system by using a network interface called a mount target. Each mount target has an IP address, which we assign automatically or you can specify.

VPC | vpc-85220aed (default) ▼ ⓘ

Create mount targets

Instances connect to a file system by using mount targets you create. We recommend creating a mount target in each of your VPC's Availability Zones so that EC2 instances across your VPC can access the file system.

	Availability Zone	Subnet ⓘ	IP address ⓘ	Security groups ⓘ
☑	ap-south-1a	subnet-6308590b (default) ▼	Automatic ✎	sg-89f832e5 - default ✕
☑	ap-south-1b	subnet-5b0e8917 (default) ▼	Automatic ✎	sg-89f832e5 - default ✕
☑	ap-south-1c	subnet-5536d42e (default) ▼	Automatic ✎	sg-89f832e5 - default ✕

AWS @suraj samantara

Amazon EC2 mount instructions

Setting up your EC2 instance

- Using the ☑ Amazon EC2 console, associate your EC2 instance with a VPC security group that enables access to your mount target. For example, if you assigned the "default" security group to your mount target, you should assign the "default" security group to your EC2 instance. ☑ Learn more
- Open an SSH client and connect to your EC2 instance. (Find out how to ☑ connect)
- If you're using an Amazon Linux EC2 instance, install the EFS mount helper with the following command:

```
sudo yum install -y amazon-efs-utils
```

You can still use the EFS mount helper if you're not using an Amazon Linux instance. ☑ Learn more

If you're not using the EFS mount helper, install the NFS client on your EC2 instance:

- On a Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SUSE Linux instance:

```
sudo yum install -y nfs-utils
```

- On an Ubuntu instance:

```
sudo apt-get install nfs-common
```

Mounting your file system

1. Open an SSH client and connect to your EC2 instance. (Find out how to ☑ connect)

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/efs/latest/ug/wt1-test.html


```
3 package(s) needed for security, out of 12 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-1-51 ~]$ sudo su -
[root@ip-172-31-1-51 ~]# aws s3 ls
2017-04-28 14:03:55 rgvproject
2017-06-07 02:11:01 valaxyinfotech
2017-04-24 03:06:23 valaxywebsites
[root@ip-172-31-1-51 ~]# aws s3 mb valaxyinfotech01

<S3Uri>
Error: Invalid argument type
[root@ip-172-31-1-51 ~]# aws s3 mb s3://valaxyinfotech01
make_bucket: valaxyinfotech01
[root@ip-172-31-1-51 ~]# aws s3 rb valaxyinfotech01

<S3Uri>
Error: Invalid argument type
[root@ip-172-31-1-51 ~]# aws s3 rb s3://valaxyinfotech01
remove_bucket: valaxyinfotech01
```

Access S3 buckets from EC2 instances with IAM role

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NHAuCWIHevk

Install AWSCLI in Linux instance

Lunch redhat ec2 instance and connect

How to install AWSCLI in Linux instance

```
python --version
curl "https://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-cli/awscli-bundle.zip" -o "awscli-bundle.zip"
yum install unzip -y
unzip awscli-bundle.zip
#sudo apt-get install unzip - if you dont have unzip in your system
sudo ./awscli-bundle/install -i /usr/local/aws -b /usr/local/bin/aws
```

Install aws packages in Windows

Download software from below link and install

http://s3.amazonaws.com/aws-cli/AWSCLI64.msi

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dx1WSKcJTgE

Create bucket

General configuration

Bucket name

myawsbucket

Bucket name must be unique and must not contain spaces or uppercase letters. **See rules for bucket naming** ↗

Region

Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1 ▼

Bucket settings for Block Public Access

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In ord
ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bu
and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure th
applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to this bucket or objects within, you
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

   ☑ Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* access control lists (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.

▼ 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. **Learn more** ⬀

🔘 **Disable**

⭘ **Enable**
Permanently allows objects in this bucket to be locked. Additional configuration is required after bucket creation to protect objects in this bucket from being deleted or overwritten.

> ⓘ   Enabling Object Lock automatically enables Bucket Versioning.

Cancel   **Create bucket**

---

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| Overview | Properties | Permissions | Management | Access points |

⬆ Upload   ➕ Create folder   Download   Actions ⌄   Versions Hide Show   Asia Pacific (Mumbai)

This bucket is empty. Upload new objects to get started.

Upload an object   Set object properties   Set object permissions

Buckets are globally unique containers for   After you create a bucket, you can upload your   By default, the permissions on an object are
                                                                                                                                              private, but you can set up access control

Overview	**Properties**	Permissions	Management	Access points

Versioning

Keep multiple versions of an object in the same bucket.

Learn more

✓ Enabled

Server access logging

Set up access log records that provide details about access requests.

Learn more

● Disabled

Static website hosting

Host a static website, which does not require server-side technologies.

Learn more

● Disabled

Object-level logging

Record object-level API activity using the CloudTrail data events feature (additional cost).

Learn more

Default encryption

Automatically encrypt objects when stored in Amazon S3

Learn more

Advanced settings

Object lock

Prevent objects from being deleted.

Learn more

✓ Permanently enabled

Tags

Use tags to track your cost against projects or other criteria.

Learn more

● 0 Tags

Transfer acceleration

Enable fast, easy and secure transfers of files to and from your bucket.

Learn more

● Suspended

Events

Receive notifications when specific events occur in your bucket.

Learn more

Requester pays

The requester (instead of the bucket owner) will pay for requests and data transfer.

Learn more

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 orde objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access tc 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

Overview	Properties	**Permissions**	Management	Access points

Block public access	**Access Control List**	Bucket Policy	CORS configuration

Access for bucket owner

	Canonical ID ℹ	List objects ℹ	Write objects ℹ	Read bucket permissions ℹ	Write bucket permissions ℹ
○	032145413c4ed544329dbb6be210a4c3cff8f6 16f610296f1b89923d66e99550 (Your AWS account)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Access for other AWS accounts

+ Add account Delete

Canonical ID ℹ	List objects ℹ	Write objects ℹ	Read bucket permissions ℹ	Write bucket permissions ℹ

Public access

Group ℹ	List objects ℹ	Write objects ℹ	Read bucket permissions ℹ	Write bucket permissions ℹ
○ Everyone				

Overview	Properties	**Permissions**	Management	Access points

Block public access	Access Control List	**Bucket Policy**	CORS configuration

Bucket policy editor ARN: arn:aws:s3:::cloudiotmedia.com
Type to add a new policy or edit an existing policy in the text area below.

```
1  |
```

Documentation   Policy generator

Overview	Properties	**Permissions**	Management	Access points

Block public access	Access Control List	Bucket Policy	**CORS configuration**

CORS configuration editor ARN: arn:aws:s3:::cloudiotmedia.com
Add a new cors configuration or edit an existing one in the text area below.

Delete   Cancel   Save

```
1  |
```

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Overview	Properties	Permissions	**Management**	Access points

Lifecycle	Replication	Analytics	Metrics	Inventory

+ Add lifecycle rule | Edit | Delete | Actions ⌄

There is no lifecycle rule applied to this bucket.
Here is how to get started.

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Overview	Properties	Permissions	**Management**	Access points

Lifecycle	Replication	Analytics	Metrics	Inventory

⚠ **Additional steps are required to enable cross-region replication (CRR) on this bucket.**
Because you enabled object lock for this bucket, you must contact AWS support ⧉ to enable CRR.

+ Add rule | Edit priorities | Edit | Delete | Actions ⌄

You haven't created any replication rules for this bucket.

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Overview	Properties	Permissions	Management	**Access points**

Access points can be used to provide access to your bucket. The S3 console doesn't support using virtual private cloud (VPC) access points to access bucket resources. To access bucket resources from a VPC access point, you'll need to use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or Amazon S3 REST API. Learn more ☐

🔍 Search by name

+ Create access point | Use this access point | Edit access point policy | Delete | ⟳

Viewing 0 to 0

Name ▼	Network access type ▼	Access ⓘ ▼

cloudiotmedia.com

Overview	Properties	Permissions	**Management**	Access points

Lifecycle	Replication	Analytics	**Metrics**	Inventory

Metrics

Storage	Requests	Data transfer	Replication	1h 3h 12h 1d 1w

🔍 Search for filter/prefix/tag

As of 4/25/2

☑ 🗑 ✏

☐ Filters (0)   **+ Add**

ⓘ **Info**
No metrics are currently available for Storage.

Buckets (2)

⧉ Copy ARN | Empty | Delete | **Create bucket**

Buckets are the fundamental container in Amazon S3 for data storage. For others to access the objects in your buckets, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. **Learn more** ☐

🔍 *Find bucket by name*

‹ 1 › ⚙

	Name ▽	Region ▽	Access C ▽	Bucket created
○	cloudiotmedia.com	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1		2020-04-23T16:37:28.000Z
○	unifiedexcellence.com	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Objects can be public	2020-04-24T17:34:23.000Z

AWS @suraj samantara