* S3 buckets are created for a specific region. However, Amazon S3 name is a global selection, which means, the name should be unique in all the regions and in all the accounts.
* S3 versioning is done at the bucket level. File version before enabling versioning will be **null**
* S3 replication will work only if versioning is enabled. **Asynchronous replication –** buckets in different regions. **Synchronous** – buckets in same regions.
* Lifecycle Rules can be used to define when S3 objects should be transitioned to another storage class or when objects should be deleted after some time. Bucket policies are JSON documents for granting permission to your Amazon S3 resources. It is not used to define actions to move S3 objects between different storage classes.
* Snowball Edge Storage Optimized devices are well suited for large-scale data migrations and recurring transfer workflows, as well as local computing with higher capacity needs.
* You can archive data in Amazon Glacier but it is not the most cost-effective if you do not have a retrieval time requirement, as it offers shorter data retrieving time but is more expensive.
* Amazon Glacier Deep Archive is the most cost-effective option if you want to archive data and do not have a retrieval time requirement. You can retrieve data in 12 or 48 hours.
* Snowmobile is used to move exabytes of data in or out of AWS (1 EB=1,000 PBs=1,000,000 TBs).
* AWS Snowcone is a small, portable, rugged, and secure edge computing and data transfer device. It provides up to 8 TB of usable storage.
* The key is the full path to the object. Example: s3://my-bucket/my\_folder1/another\_folder/my\_file.txt
* Value is the content that you are storing. An object value can be any sequence of bytes.
* Access Keys are used to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API.
* Amazon S3 Standard - General Purpose is used for frequently accessed data, not infrequently accessed data.
* Amazon Glacier is used to archive data, but requires time before retrieving data.
* Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access is suitable for infrequently accessed data with rapid access when needed, but because data is stored in one Availability Zone, data is lost in case of disaster.
* Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access allow you to store infrequently accessed data, with rapid access when needed, has a high durability, and is stored in several Availability Zones to avoid data loss in case of a disaster. It can be used to store data for disaster recovery, backups, etc.
* Amazon S3 Intelligent Tiering is not used for archiving data, but for moving data between two access tiers based on changing access patterns.