

Problem Statement:

Assignment:

Title : Transferring Files Across AWS S3 Buckets in Different AWS Accounts Using

Scripting

Introduction:

This assignment focuses on demonstrating your understanding and practical implementation of transferring files from one Amazon S3 bucket to another, but with a twist - the buckets reside in different AWS accounts. The objective is to achieve this file transfer using scripting techniques without resorting to the traditional method of downloading and uploading files. This assignment will test your knowledge of AWS IAM roles, Lambda functions, and AWS SDK/APIs.

Task:

- Your task is to set up two distinct AWS accounts.
- You'll have to demonstrate on how you will move files from the S3 bucket of one AWS account to the S3 bucket of other AWS using scripting (without downloading and uploading)
- Your solution should showcase your ability to utilise AWS services effectively, adhere to security best practices, and demonstrate proficiency in scripting with the AWS SDK or API calls.

Solution:

In this Assignment, we will implement how to copy data from one Amazon Web Services (AWS) S3 bucket to another S3 bucket in a different AWS account.

Prerequisites

Before we begin, ensure you have the following prerequisites in place:

- Access to two AWS accounts.
I have Two AWS accounts with me.
- An S3 bucket in the source AWS account from which you want to copy data.

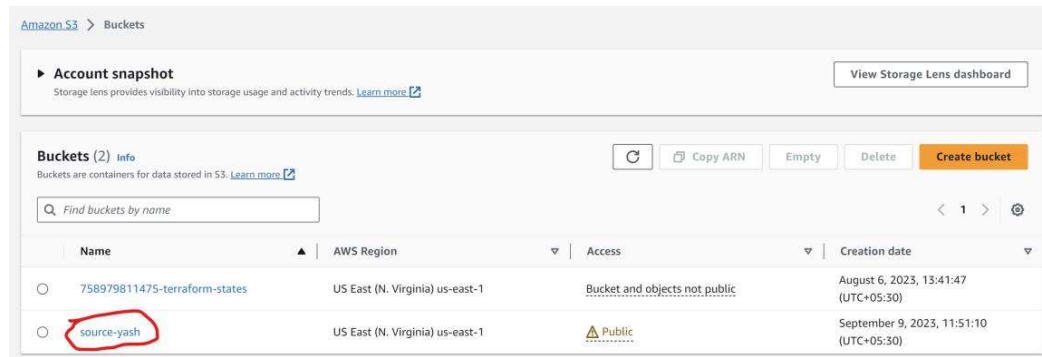


Fig-1 Created a S3 bucket named Source-yash and made its access to public

- An S3 bucket in the destination AWS account where you want to transfer the data.

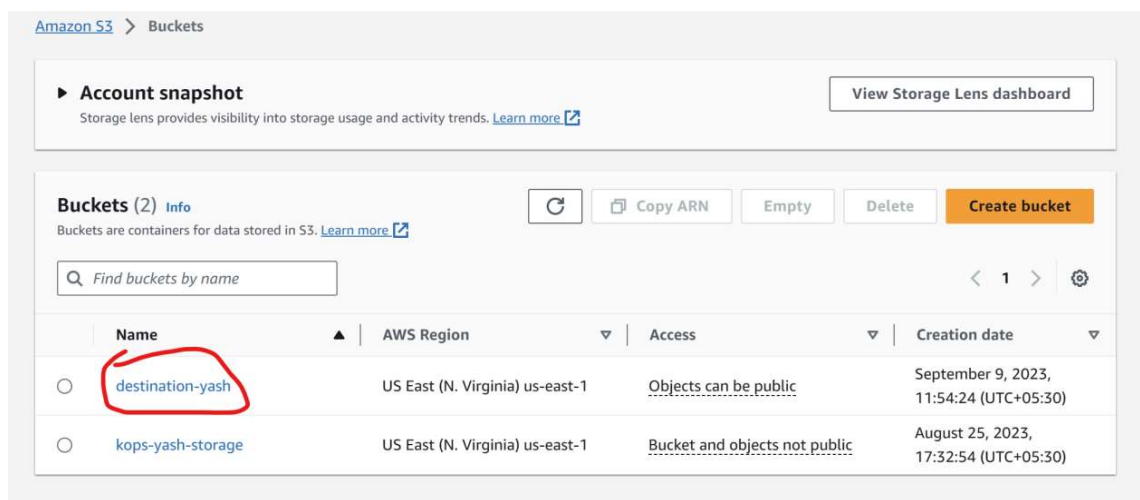


Fig-2 Created Destination S3 bucket in another AWS Account

- AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) installed on your system. I have installed it on My EC2 Ubuntu Instance here using

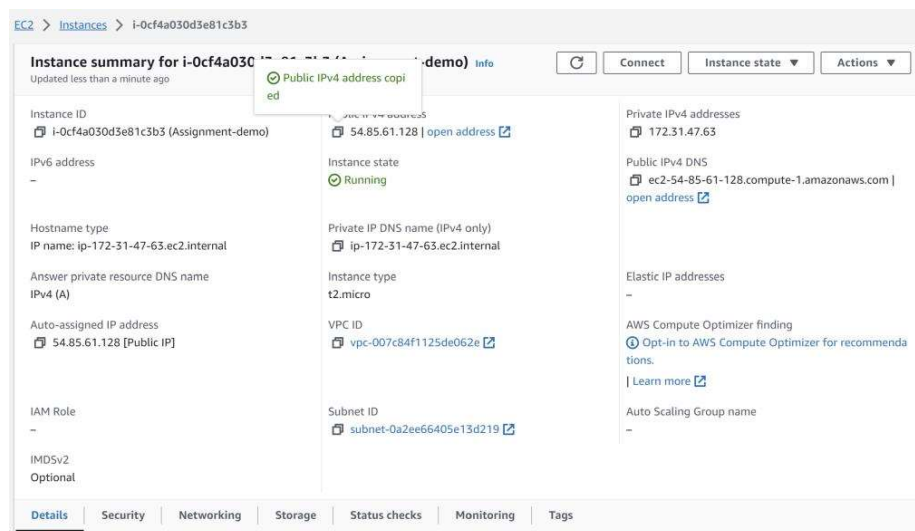
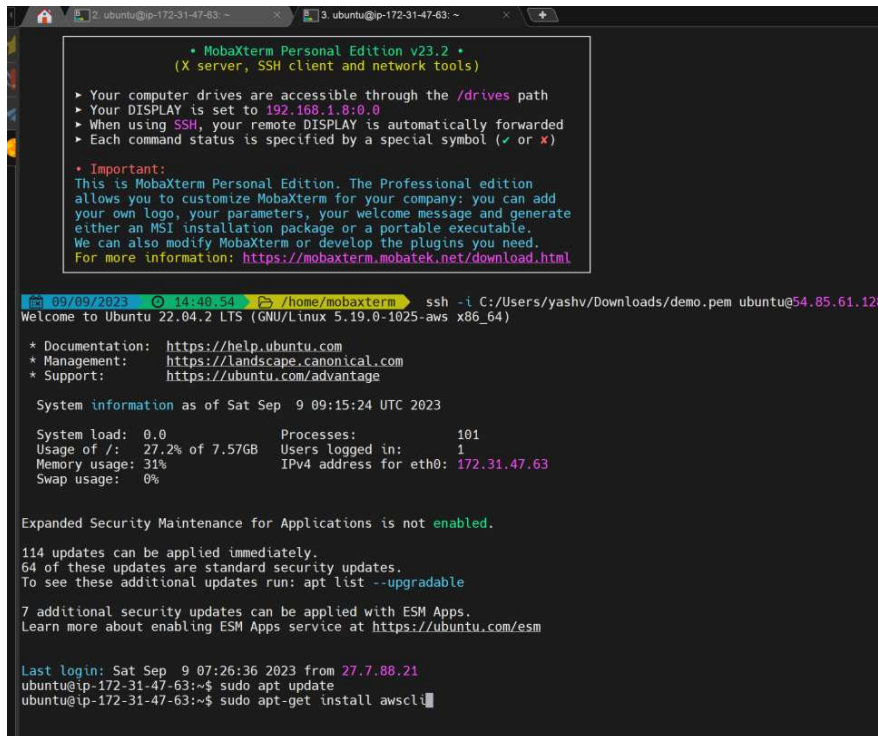


Fig-3 Created EC-2 instance for aws cli installation



```
• MobaXterm Personal Edition v23.2 •
(X server, SSH client and network tools)

▶ Your computer drives are accessible through the /drives path
▶ Your DISPLAY is set to 192.168.1.8:0.0
▶ When using SSH, your remote DISPLAY is automatically forwarded
▶ Each command status is specified by a special symbol (✓ or ✕)

• Important:
This is MobaXterm Personal Edition. The Professional edition
allows you to customize MobaXterm for your company: you can add
your own logo, your parameters, your welcome message and generate
either an MSI installation package or a portable executable.
We can also modify MobaXterm or develop the plugins you need.
For more information: https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net/download.html

09/09/2023 14:40:54 /home/mobaxterm ssh -i C:/Users/yashv/Downloads/demo.pem ubuntu@54.85.61.128
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.19.0-1025-aws x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Sat Sep 9 09:15:24 UTC 2023

System load: 0.0 Processes: 101
Usage of /: 27.2% of 7.57GB Users logged in: 1
Memory usage: 31% IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.47.63
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

114 updates can be applied immediately.
64 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

7 additional security updates can be applied with ESM Apps.
Learn more about enabling ESM Apps service at https://ubuntu.com/esm

Last login: Sat Sep 9 07:26:36 2023 from 27.7.88.21
ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63:~$ sudo apt update
ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63:~$ sudo apt-get install awscli
```

Fig-4 SSH to our Instance and installed AWS CLI

Steps to Copy Data Between S3 Buckets

1. Create a IAM User in the Source AWS Account

- Log in to your source AWS account.
- Navigate to the Identity and Access Management (IAM) service.
- Create a new user (named S3 admin user) and attach a custom policy that allows copying S3 data.

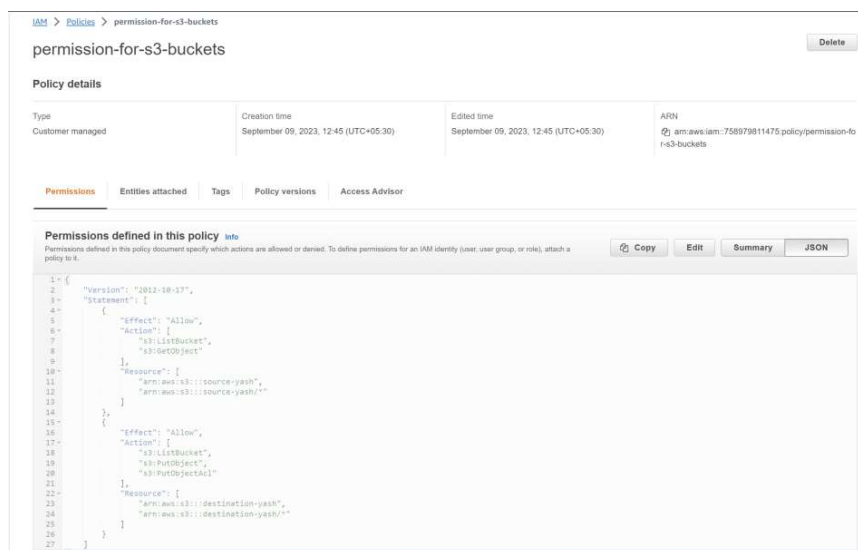


Fig-5 Created a Custom Policy and attached that to our IAM user

A Custom Policy that grants an IAM identity (user or role) proper permissions. The IAM user must have access to retrieve objects from the source bucket and put objects back into the destination bucket.

```
1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Action": [
7         "s3:ListBucket",
8         "s3:GetObject"
9       ],
10      "Resource": [
11        "arn:aws:s3:::source-yash",
12        "arn:aws:s3:::source-yash/*"
13      ]
14    },
15    {
16      "Effect": "Allow",
17      "Action": [
18        "s3:ListBucket",
19        "s3:PutObject",
20        "s3:PutObjectAcl"
21      ],
22      "Resource": [
23        "arn:aws:s3:::destination-yash",
24        "arn:aws:s3:::destination-yash/*"
25      ]
26    }
27  ]
28 }
```

Fig-6 Custom Policy

- Make sure to replace the source bucket and destination bucket names in the policy.

2. Give Permissions to the Destination Bucket

- Log in to your destination AWS account.
- Access the permissions of the destination S3 bucket.
- Add a bucket policy that allows the source AWS account to write data to this bucket. You can use the policy provided in this

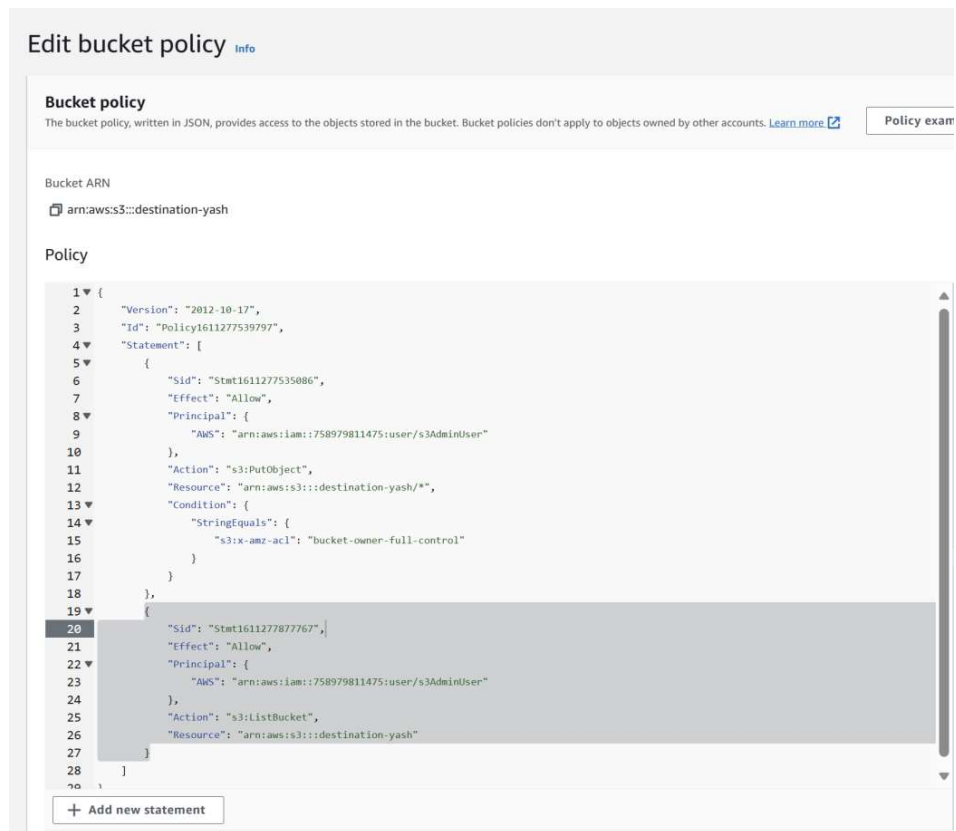


Fig-7 Destination Bucket Policy

- Replace the destination bucket name and the user ARN in the policy.

Policy

```

1 {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Id": "Policy1611277539797",
4   "Statement": [
5     {
6       "Sid": "Stmt1611277535086",
7       "Effect": "Allow",
8       "Principal": {
9         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::758979811475:user/s3AdminUser"
10      },
11       "Action": "s3:PutObject",
12       "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::destination-yash/*",
13       "Condition": {
14         "StringEquals": {
15           "s3:x-amz-acl": "bucket-owner-full-control"
16         }
17       }
18     },
19     {
20       "Sid": "Stmt161127787767",
21       "Effect": "Allow",
22       "Principal": {
23         "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::758979811475:user/s3AdminUser"
24       },
25       "Action": "s3:ListBucket",
26       "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::destination-yash"
27     }
28   ]
29 }

```

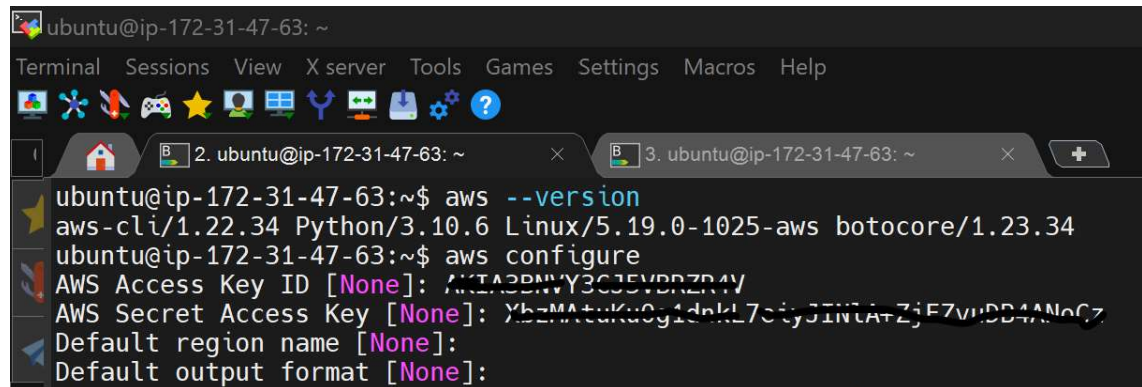
Fig-8 Closer Look on Policy

3. Obtain Access Keys

- In the source AWS account, create access keys for the user you created in step 1. These keys will be used to configure the AWS CLI.
- Store the access key ID and secret access key securely.

4. Configure AWS CLI

- Open your terminal window.
- Configure the AWS CLI by running the command `aws configure`.

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Linux system. The terminal title bar shows 'Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help'. The terminal content shows the user 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63: ~' running the command 'aws --version', which outputs 'aws-cli/1.22.34 Python/3.10.6 Linux/5.19.0-1025-aws botocore/1.23.34'. Then, the user runs 'aws configure', which prompts for 'AWS Access Key ID [None]:', 'AWS Secret Access Key [None]:', 'Default region name [None]:', and 'Default output format [None]:'. The user has entered values for the first two prompts, which are visible as masked text in the screenshot.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63: ~  
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help  
2. ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63: ~  
3. ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63: ~  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63:~$ aws --version  
aws-cli/1.22.34 Python/3.10.6 Linux/5.19.0-1025-aws botocore/1.23.34  
ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63:~$ aws configure  
AWS Access Key ID [None]:   
AWS Secret Access Key [None]:   
Default region name [None]:  
Default output format [None]:
```

Fig-9 AWS Configure

- Enter the access key ID, secret access key, and set the default region (if needed).

5. Copy Data Between S3 Buckets

- Use the AWS CLI to synchronize the data between the source and destination buckets with the following command:

```
aws s3 sync s3://source-yash s3://destination-yash --acl bucket-owner-full-control
```

- Replace source-bucket-name with the name of your source bucket and destination-bucket-name with the name of your destination bucket.

6. Verify Data Transfer

- Check the destination S3 bucket to ensure that the data has been successfully copied.

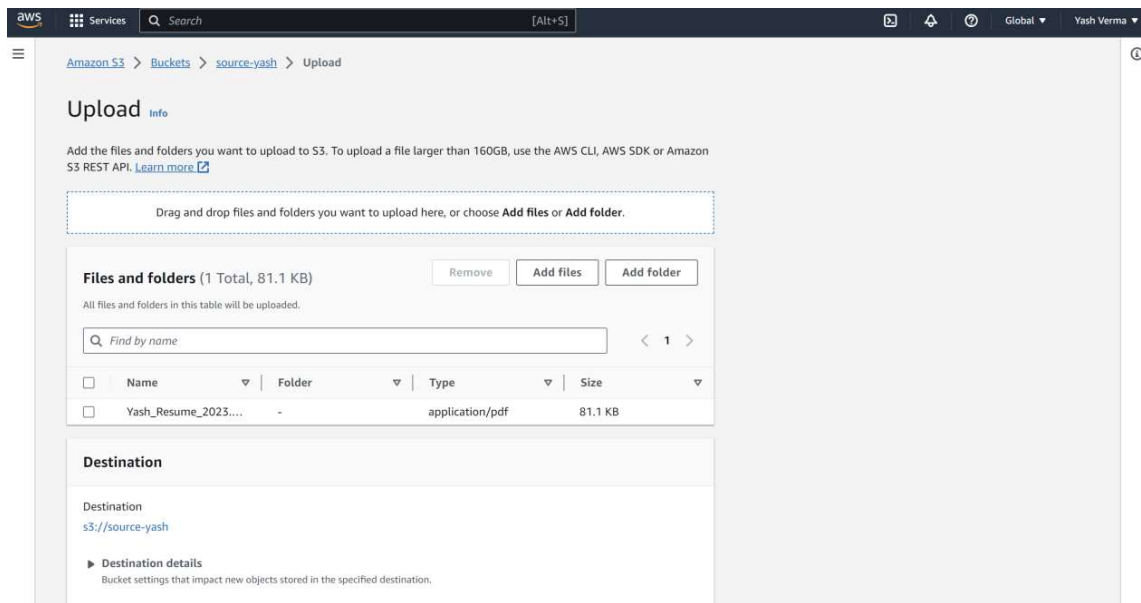


Fig-10 Inserting File on Source Destination

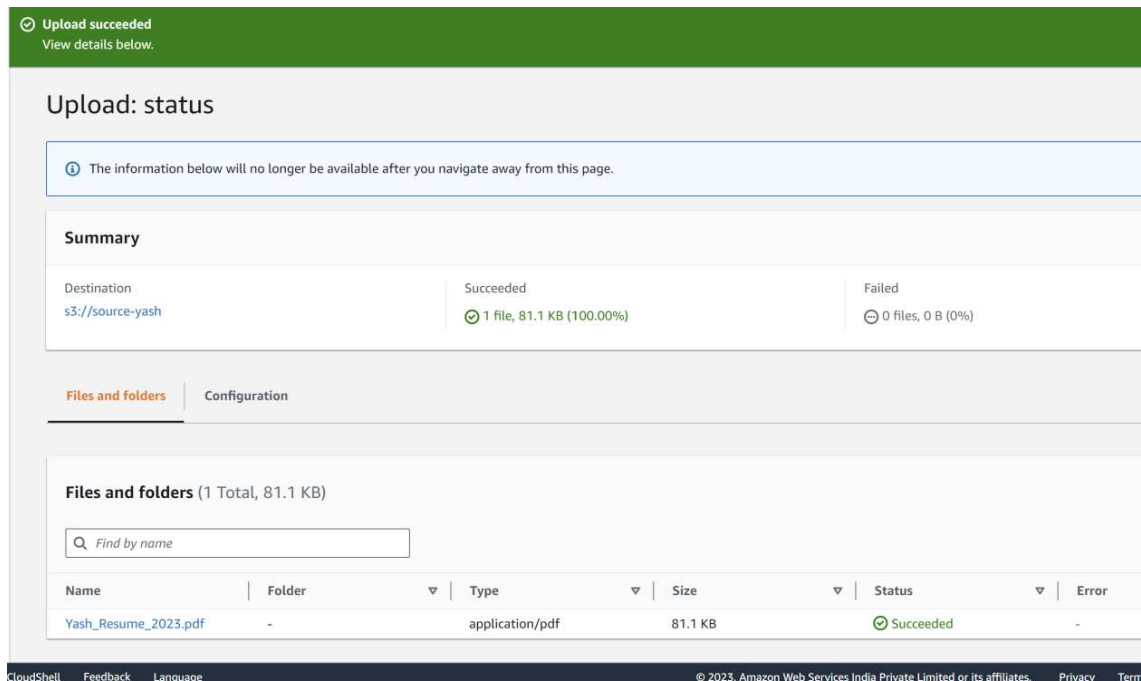


Fig-11 File Uploaded

```
09/09/2023 14:40:54 /home/mobaxterm ssh -i C:/Users/yashv/Downloads/demo.pem ubuntu@54.85.61.128
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.19.0-1025-aws x86_64)

* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
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System load:  0.0      Processes:            101
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Last login: Sat Sep  9 07:26:36 2023 from 27.7.88.21
ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63:~$ sudo apt update
ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63:~$ aws s3 sync s3://source-yash s3://destination-yash --acl bucket-owner-full-control
copy: s3://source-yash/Yash_Resume_2023.pdf to s3://destination-yash/Yash_Resume_2023.pdf
ubuntu@ip-172-31-47-63:~$
```

Fig-12 Executed AWS CLI commands

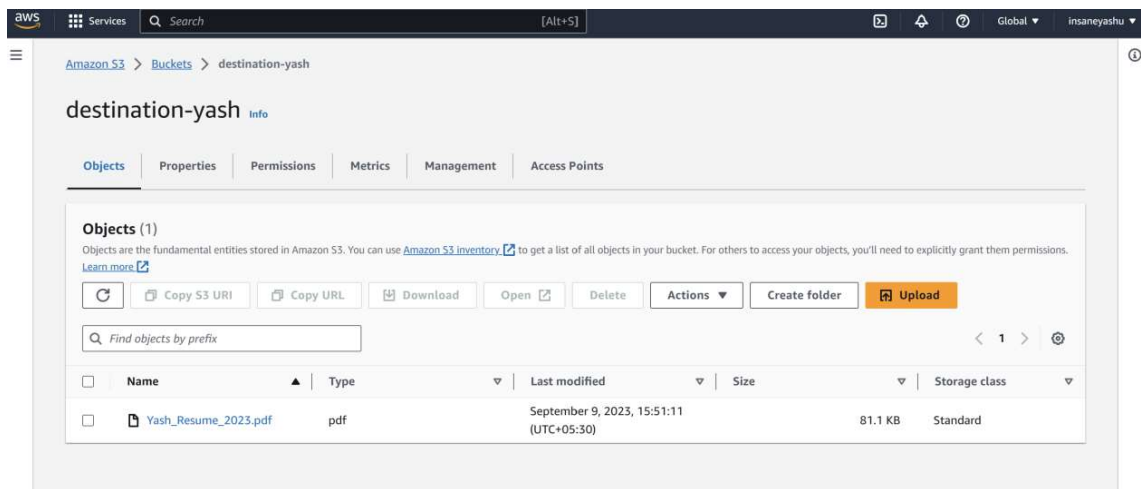


Fig-12 File Automatically Received To Our Source S3 Bucket

Conclusion

In this Assignment, we implemented how to copy data from one AWS S3 bucket to another in a different AWS account. This process involves creating IAM users, setting up policies, configuring the AWS CLI, and using the **aws s3 sync** command to transfer data seamlessly. By following these steps, you can efficiently share data between AWS accounts and organizations.

MADE BY- YASH VERMA