

Description	Infinitely scaling storage service.
Usage	Backup and Storage Disaster Recovery Archiving Hosting Data Lake and Analytics Static Websites
Encryption (at rest)	Server Side Encryption (SSE-) SSE-S3 Only AWS has access to the keys AES-256 standard Header: x-amz-server-side-encryption: AES256 Enabled by default SSE-KMS User managed keys Gives key control to user + Cloudtrail auditing Header: x-amz-server-side-encryption: aws-kms Can be limited by KMS Limits (quota can be increased) APIs - generatedatakey DecryptKMS SSE-C Custom key. Still Server Side AWS does not keep the key after creation Key is passed in header https only Client Side Encryption Uses the S3 client side encryption library Client fully manages the encryption cycle

Versioning	Versioning set at bucket level If a key is overwritten a new key is created If versioning is suspended previous versions are not deleted Prior to versioning the v-id is null				
Replication Steps	S3 management tab -> Replication Rules				
Replication	<table> <tr> <td>Cross Region Replication</td><td>Compliance, lower latency access, x-acc replication</td></tr> <tr> <td>Same Region Replication</td><td>Prod -> Test replication, log aggregation</td></tr> </table> Replication can be set for all or some objects Versioning must be enabled for replication After versioning only new objects have v-ids Deletes objects with version id are not replicated avoids malicious deletes Delete Marker replication must be enabled Replication cannot be chained e.g. B1->B2->B3 needs to be set up as: B1->B2 & B1->B3 cannot do B1-> B2 / B3	Cross Region Replication	Compliance, lower latency access, x-acc replication	Same Region Replication	Prod -> Test replication, log aggregation
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Pre-Signed URLs (cont)	Users with the url inherit the generating user's permissions Use to give one off access to someone else e.g. temp access to a file								
Naming	<table> <tr> <td>Name must be globally unique</td><td>All lower case</td></tr> <tr> <td>Between 3 and 63 characters</td><td>Must not be an ip address</td></tr> <tr> <td>Must start with a letter or number</td><td>No underscores (_)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prefix restriction: xn--</td><td>Suffix restriction: -s3alias</td></tr> </table>	Name must be globally unique	All lower case	Between 3 and 63 characters	Must not be an ip address	Must start with a letter or number	No underscores (_)	Prefix restriction: xn--	Suffix restriction: -s3alias
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Security	<table> <tr> <td>User based -</td><td>IAM policies</td></tr> <tr> <td>Resource Based -</td><td> S3 bucket level policies (most common) Object ACL - fine grained. Can disable Bucket ACL - can disable </td></tr> </table> If a bucket should never be public leave All Public Access as blocked This can be set at the account level	User based -	IAM policies	Resource Based -	S3 bucket level policies (most common) Object ACL - fine grained. Can disable Bucket ACL - can disable				
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Bucket Policy	<table> <tr> <td><i>Resource Block:</i></td><td>Bucket / object</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Effect:</i></td><td>Allow / Deny</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Action:</i></td><td>API actions affected by Effect</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Principle:</i></td><td>Account or user to apply policy to</td></tr> </table> Use bucket policies to ... Grant public access to a bucket Force encryption @ upload Grant access to another account	<i>Resource Block:</i>	Bucket / object	<i>Effect:</i>	Allow / Deny	<i>Action:</i>	API actions affected by Effect	<i>Principle:</i>	Account or user to apply policy to
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Lifecycle Rules w/ S3 Analytics

Transition action allows transition to different classes

Expiration action (deletes)

Can specify rules for a **prefix** or **tag**

S3 analytics allow to decide best strategy (works on Standard or Standard IA)

Analytics report is updated daily

S3 Event Notifications

Triggers: ObjectCreated
ObjectRemoved
ObjectRestore
ObjectReplication

Possible to filter on prefix or suffix

Available SNS
Events: SQS
Lambda

Permissions - SNS Resource Access policy
SQS Resource Access policy
Lambda Resource Access policy

S3 EventBridge

Add rules to the bridge

Allows access to 18+ services

Advanced filtering

Multiple Destinations for notification

Leverage EventBridge capabilities

Encryption (in flight)

SSL / TLS Use https endpoint to force encryption

Force In-Transit Encryption using bucket policy

Add policy to refuse API calls without encryption headers

```
effect: DENY
condition:
  bool:
    "aws:SecureTransport": "false"
```

n.b. Bucket policies are evaluated before defaults

MFA Deletes

Adds security around: Permanently delete an object

Suspend versioning

Only bucket owner (root) can enable

Enabled using CLI

```
> aws s3api put-bucket-versioning --bucket <bucket-name> --versioning-configuration { "MFADelete": "ON" }
...>
```

Delete is via cli

Keys (Identifying objects)

An S3 object is identified by its key:

`s3://<unique bucket name>/[<prefix-s>]/object-name`

Everything in S3 is a key/object.

There is no concept of directories - these are prefixes

Storage Classes

Standard (STANDARD) Default storage class. Can use with Intelligent Tiering to move to STANDARD_IA using S3 analytics

S3 Standard-IA (STANDARD_IA) Long-lived, infrequently accessed data (once a month) with millisecond access

S3 One Zone-IA (ONEZONE_IA) Lost if AZ is destroyed. Recreatable, infrequently accessed data (once a month) with millisecond access

S3 Express One Zone (EXPRESS_ONEZONE) Single-digit millisecond data access for latency-sensitive applications within a single AWS Availability Zone

S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval (GLACIER_IR) Long-lived, archive data accessed once a quarter with millisecond access

Storage Classes (cont)

S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval (GLACIER) Long-lived archive data accessed once a year with retrieval times of minutes to hours

S3 Glacier Deep Archive (DEEP_ARCHIVE) Long-lived archive data accessed less than once a year with retrieval times of hours
Standard (12h) Bulk (48h)

Intelligent Tiering Data with unknown, changing, or unpredictable access patterns

Reduced Redundancy Storage (REDUCED_REDUNDANCY) Not recommended
Noncritical, frequently accessed data with millisecond access

Lifecycle Rules used to move objects between classes

Storage Class Config Options

Storage Class	Minimum Object Size	Retrieval Time	Cost
STANDARD	-	-	-
S3 Standard-IA (STANDARD_IA)	>=128kb (monitoring + auto-tiering)	-	Per object
ONEZONE_IA	30 days+ (min. storage)	-	Per-GB fees (retrieval)
GLACIER_IR	90 days+	-	Per-GB fees (retrieval)
GLACIER (Flexible)	90 days+	-	Per-GB fees (retrieval)
DEEP_ARCHIVE	180 days+	-	Per-GB fees (retrieval)

Minimum billable object size for Standard IA / One Zone IA / Glacier IR



S3 Access Logs

Log actions into a **different** bucket

Never set monitored-bucket=log-bucket

(creates loop + \$\$\$)

s3 Cross Origin Resource Sharing

If x-origin requests are required need correct CORS headers

Can allow for specific files or *

Setting written in json

S3 Access Points

Placeholder



By **sevco-cymru**
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