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# Amazon Simple Storage Service

## Console User Guide



## **Amazon Simple Storage Service: Console User Guide**

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# Welcome to the Amazon S3 Console User Guide

Welcome to the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Console User Guide* for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) console.

Amazon S3 provides virtually limitless storage on the internet. This guide explains how you can manage buckets, objects, and folders in Amazon S3 by using the AWS Management Console, a browser-based graphical user interface for interacting with AWS services.

For detailed conceptual information about how Amazon S3 works, see [What Is Amazon S3?](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*. The developer guide also has detailed information about Amazon S3 features and code examples to support those features.

## Topics

- [Creating and Configuring an S3 Bucket \(p. 2\)](#)
- [Uploading, Downloading, and Managing Objects \(p. 27\)](#)
- [Storage Management \(p. 65\)](#)
- [Setting Bucket and Object Access Permissions \(p. 90\)](#)

# Creating and Configuring an S3 Bucket

Amazon S3 is cloud storage for the Internet. To upload your data (photos, videos, documents etc.), you first create a bucket in one of the AWS Regions. You can then upload your data objects to the bucket.

Every object you store in Amazon S3 resides in a bucket. You can use buckets to group related objects in the same way that you use a directory to group files in a file system.

Amazon S3 creates buckets in the AWS Region that you specify. You can choose any AWS Region that is geographically close to you to optimize latency, minimize costs, or address regulatory requirements. For example, if you reside in Europe, you might find it advantageous to create buckets in the EU (Ireland) or EU (Frankfurt) regions. For a list of Amazon S3 AWS Regions, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

You are not charged for creating a bucket. You are only charged for storing objects in the bucket and for transferring objects out of the bucket. For more information about pricing, see [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(S3\) FAQs](#).

Amazon S3 bucket names are globally unique, regardless of the AWS Region in which you create the bucket. You specify the name at the time you create the bucket. For bucket naming guidelines, see [Bucket Restrictions and Limitations](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

The following topics explain how to use the Amazon S3 console to create, delete, and manage buckets.

## Topics

- [How Do I Create an S3 Bucket? \(p. 3\)](#)
- [How Do I Delete an S3 Bucket? \(p. 6\)](#)
- [How Do I Empty an S3 Bucket? \(p. 7\)](#)
- [How Do I View the Properties for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 8\)](#)
- [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 9\)](#)
- [How Do I Enable Server Access Logging for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 10\)](#)
- [How Do I Enable Object-Level Logging for an S3 Bucket with AWS CloudTrail Data Events? \(p. 12\)](#)
- [How Do I Configure an S3 Bucket for Static Website Hosting? \(p. 15\)](#)
- [How Do I Redirect Requests to an S3 Bucket Hosted Website to Another Host? \(p. 18\)](#)

- [Advanced Settings for S3 Bucket Properties](#) (p. 19)

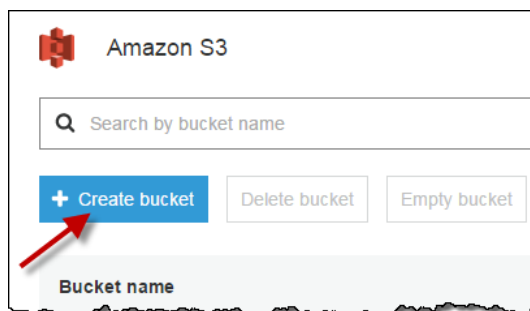
## How Do I Create an S3 Bucket?

Before you can upload data to Amazon S3, you must create a bucket in one of the AWS Regions to store your data in. After you create a bucket, you can upload an unlimited number of data objects to the bucket.

Buckets have configuration properties, including their geographical region, who has access to the objects in the bucket, and other metadata.

### To create an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. Choose **Create bucket**.



3. On the **Name and region** page, type a name for your bucket and choose the AWS Region where you want the bucket to reside. Complete the fields on this page as follows:
  - a. For **Bucket name**, type a unique DNS-compliant name for your new bucket. Follow these naming guidelines:
    - The name must be unique across all existing bucket names in Amazon S3.
    - The name must not contain uppercase characters.
    - The name must start with a lowercase letter or number.
    - The name must be between 3 and 63 characters long.
    - After you create the bucket you cannot change the name, so choose wisely.
    - Choose a bucket name that reflects the objects in the bucket because the bucket name is visible in the URL that points to the objects that you're going to put in your bucket.

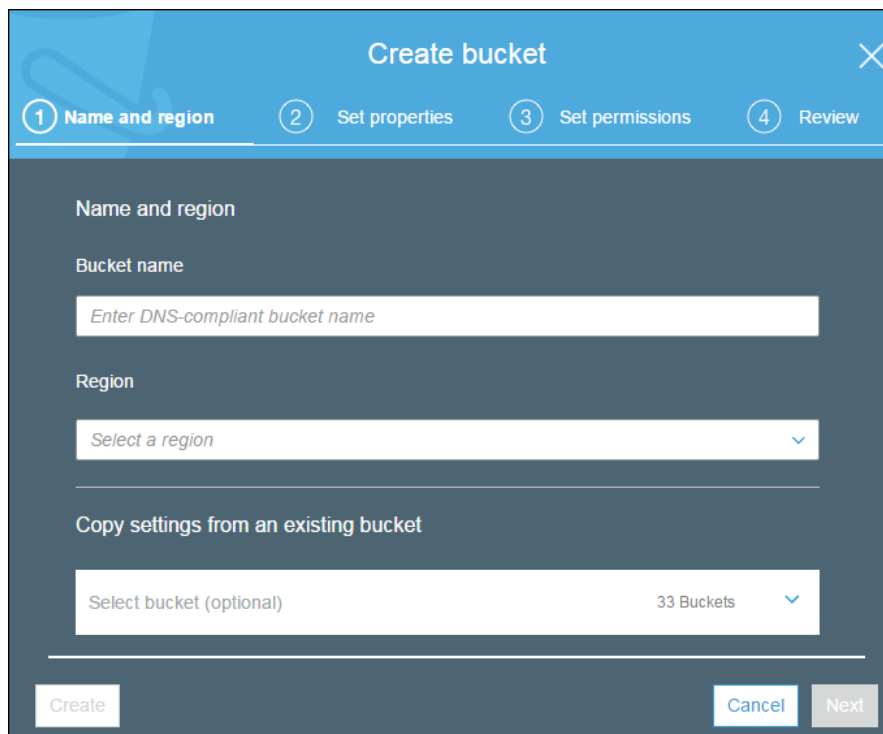
For information about naming buckets, see [Rules for Bucket Naming](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

- b. For **Region**, choose the AWS Region where you want the bucket to reside. Choose a Region close to you to minimize latency and costs, or to address regulatory requirements. Objects stored in a Region never leave that Region unless you explicitly transfer them to another Region. For a list of Amazon S3 AWS Regions, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- c. (Optional) If you have already set up a bucket that has the same settings that you want to use for the new bucket that you want to create, you can set it up quickly by choosing **Copy settings from an existing bucket**, and then choosing the bucket whose settings you want to copy.

The settings for the following bucket properties are copied: versioning, tags, and logging.

d. Do one of the following:

- If you copied settings from another bucket, choose **Create**. You're done, so skip the following steps.
- If not, choose **Next**.



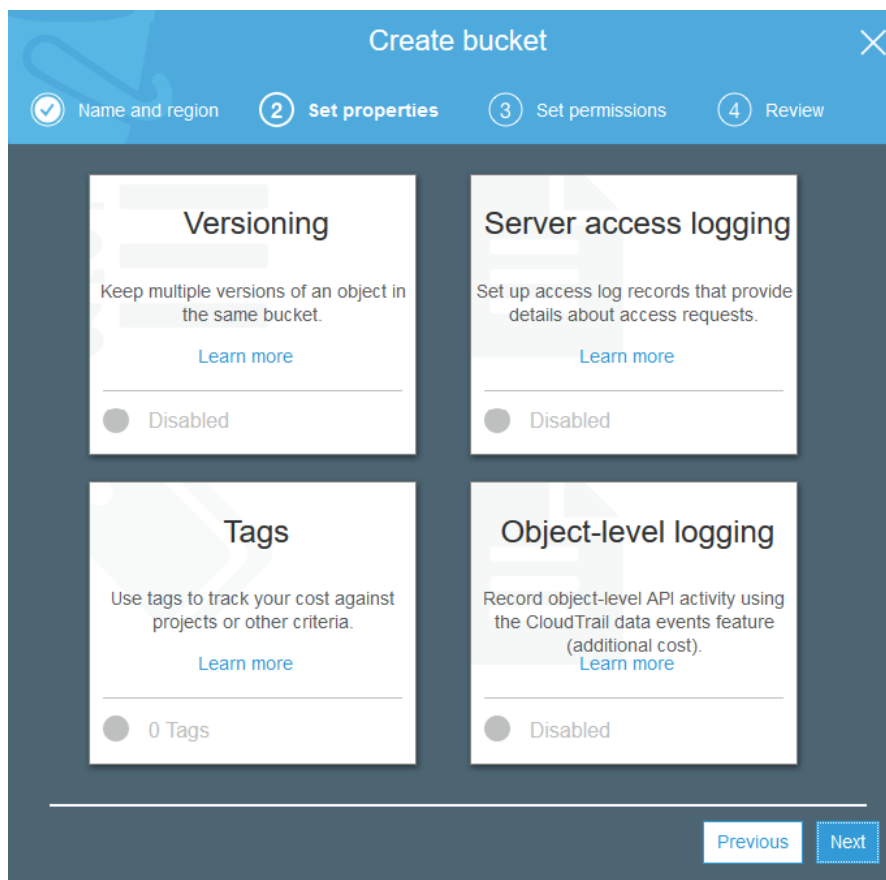
The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS console. The title bar is blue with a close button (X) on the right. Below the title bar is a progress indicator with four steps: 1. Name and region (highlighted), 2. Set properties, 3. Set permissions, and 4. Review. The main content area is dark blue and contains the following fields:

- Name and region**
  - Bucket name:** A text input field with the placeholder text 'Enter DNS-compliant bucket name'.
  - Region:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text 'Select a region' and a downward arrow.
- Copy settings from an existing bucket:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text 'Select bucket (optional)' and '33 Buckets' on the right, with a downward arrow.

At the bottom of the form are three buttons: 'Create' (highlighted in light blue), 'Cancel', and 'Next' (disabled).

4. On the **Set properties** page, you can configure the following properties for the bucket. Or, you can configure these properties later, after you create the bucket.
- Versioning** – Versioning enables you to keep multiple versions of an object in one bucket. Versioning is disabled for a new bucket by default. For information on enabling versioning, see [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 9\)](#).
  - Server access logging** – Server access logging provides detailed records for the requests that are made to your bucket. By default, Amazon S3 does not collect server access logs. For information about enabling server access logging, see [How Do I Enable Server Access Logging for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 10\)](#).
  - Tags** – With AWS cost allocation, you can use tags to annotate billing for your use of a bucket. A tag is a key-value pair that represents a label that you assign to a bucket. To add tags, choose **Tags**, and then choose **Add tag**. For more information, see [Using Cost Allocation Tags for S3 Buckets](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.
  - Object-level logging** – Object-level logging records object-level API activity by using CloudTrail data events. For information about enabling object-level logging, see [How Do I Enable Object-Level Logging for an S3 Bucket with AWS CloudTrail Data Events? \(p. 12\)](#).



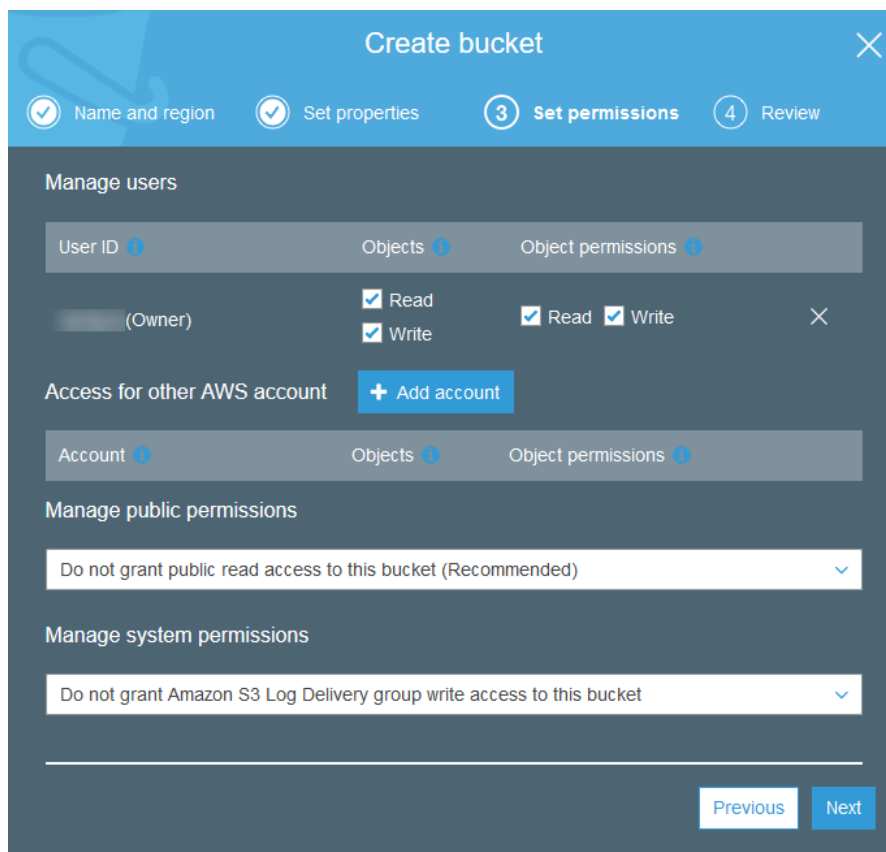


5. Choose **Next**.
6. On the **Set permissions** page, you manage the permissions that are set on the bucket that you are creating. You can grant read access to your bucket to the general public (everyone in the world). Granting public read access is applicable to a small subset of use cases such as when buckets are used for websites. We recommend that you do not change the default setting of **Do not grant public read access to this bucket**. You can change permissions after you create the bucket. For more information about setting bucket permissions, see [How Do I Set ACL Bucket Permissions? \(p. 94\)](#).

**Warning**

We highly recommend that you *do not* grant public read access to the bucket that you are creating. Granting public read access permissions means that anyone in the world can access the objects in the bucket.

When you're done configuring permissions on the bucket, choose **Next**.



7. On the **Review** page, verify the settings. If you see something you want to change, choose **Edit**. If your current settings are correct, choose **Create bucket**.

## More Info

- [How Do I Delete an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 6)
- [How Do I Set ACL Bucket Permissions?](#) (p. 94)

## How Do I Delete an S3 Bucket?

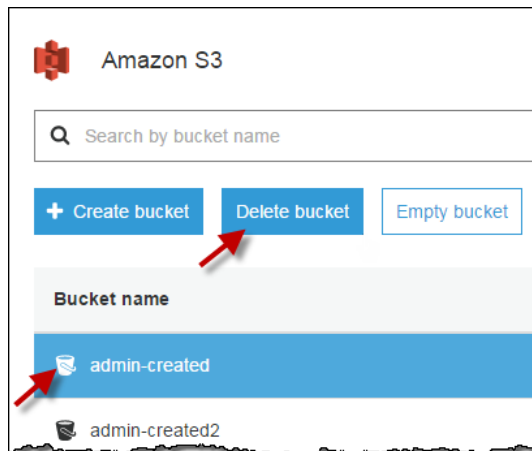
You can delete a bucket and all of the objects contained in the bucket. You can also delete an empty bucket. When you delete a bucket with versioning enabled, all versions of all the objects in the bucket are deleted. For more information, see [Managing Objects in a Versioning-Enabled Bucket](#) and [Deleting/Emptying a Bucket](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### Important

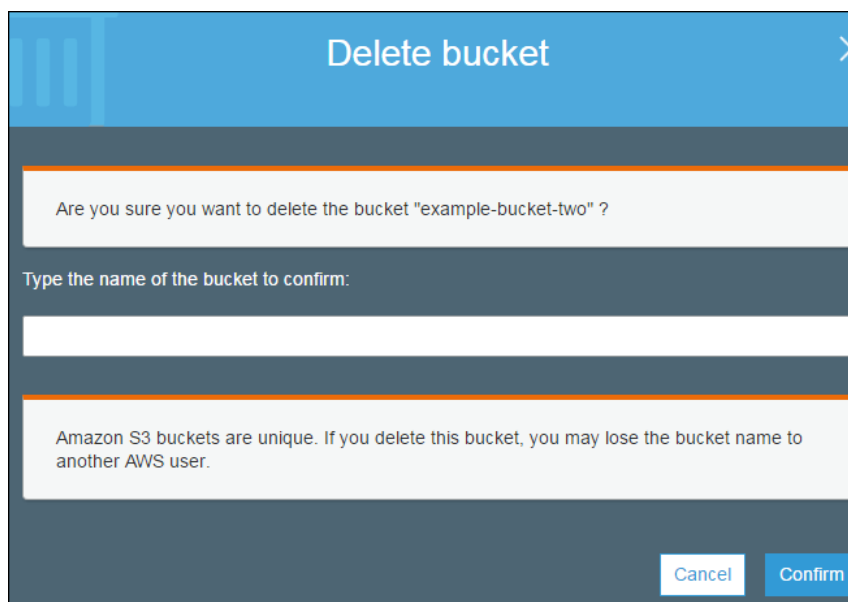
If you want to continue to use the same bucket name, don't delete the bucket. We recommend that you empty the bucket and keep it. After a bucket is deleted, the name becomes available to reuse, but the name might not be available for you to reuse for various reasons. For example, it might take some time before the name can be reused and some other account could create a bucket with that name before you do.

### To delete an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the bucket icon next to the name of the bucket that you want to delete and then choose **Delete bucket**.



3. In the **Delete bucket** dialog box, type the name of the bucket that you want to delete for confirmation and then choose **Confirm**.

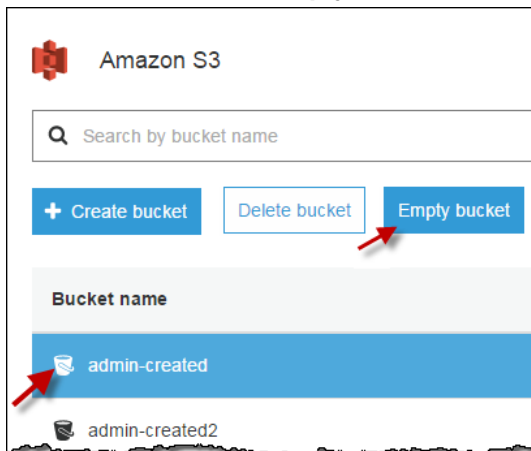


## How Do I Empty an S3 Bucket?

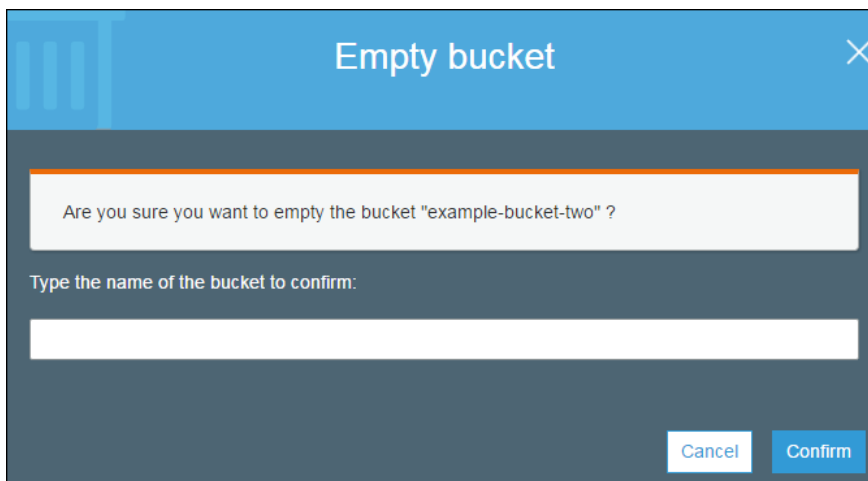
You can empty a bucket, which deletes all of the objects in the bucket without deleting the bucket. When you empty a bucket with versioning enabled, all versions of all the objects in the bucket are deleted. For more information, see [Managing Objects in a Versioning-Enabled Bucket](#) and [Deleting/Emptying a Bucket](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To empty an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the bucket icon next to the name of the bucket that you want to delete and then choose **Empty bucket**.



3. In the **Empty bucket** dialog box, type the name of the bucket you want to empty for confirmation and then choose **Confirm**.

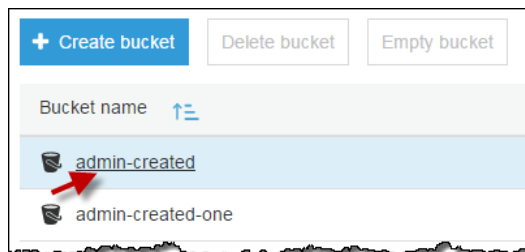


## How Do I View the Properties for an S3 Bucket?

This topic explains how to view the properties for an S3 bucket.

### To view the properties for an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to view the properties for.



3. Choose **Properties**.



4. On the **Properties** page, you can configure the following properties for the bucket.

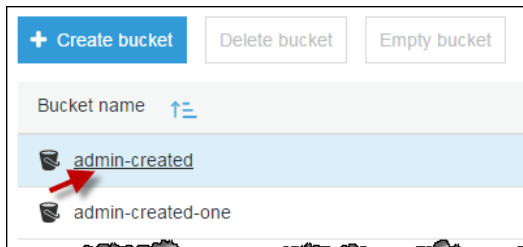
- a. **Versioning** – Versioning enables you to keep multiple versions of an object in one bucket. By default, versioning is disabled for a new bucket. For information about enabling versioning, see [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 9\)](#).
- b. **Server access logging** – Server access logging provides detailed records for the requests that are made to your bucket. By default, Amazon S3 does not collect server access logs. For information about enabling server access logging, see [How Do I Enable Server Access Logging for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 10\)](#).
- c. **Static website hosting** – You can host a static website on Amazon S3. To enable static website hosting, choose **Static website hosting** and then specify the settings you want to use. For more information, see [How Do I Configure an S3 Bucket for Static Website Hosting? \(p. 15\)](#).
- d. **Object-level logging** – Object-level logging records object-level API activity by using CloudTrail data events. For information about enabling object-level logging, see [How Do I Enable Object-Level Logging for an S3 Bucket with AWS CloudTrail Data Events? \(p. 12\)](#).
- e. **Tags** – With AWS cost allocation, you can use bucket tags to annotate billing for your use of a bucket. A tag is a key-value pair that represents a label that you assign to a bucket. To add tags, choose **Tags**, and then choose **Add tag**. For more information, see [Using Cost Allocation Tags for S3 Buckets](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.
- f. **Transfer acceleration** – Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files over long distances between your client and an S3 bucket. For information about enabling transfer acceleration, see [How Do I Enable Transfer Acceleration for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 25\)](#).
- g. **Events** – You can enable certain Amazon S3 bucket events to send a notification message to a destination whenever the events occur. To enable events, choose **Events** and then specify the settings you want to use. For more information, see [How Do I Enable and Configure Event Notifications for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 21\)](#).
- h. **Requester Pays** – You can enable Requester Pays so that the requester (instead of the bucket owner) pays for requests and data transfers. For more information, see [Requester Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

## How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket?

Versioning enables you to keep multiple versions of an object in one bucket. This section describes how to enable object versioning on a bucket. For more information about versioning support in Amazon S3, see [Object Versioning](#) and [Using Versioning](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To enable or disable versioning on an S3 bucket

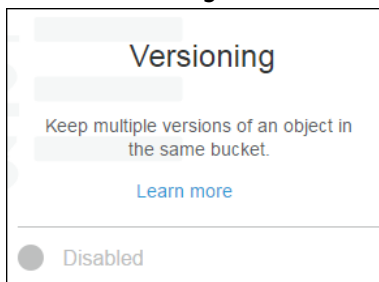
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to enable versioning for.



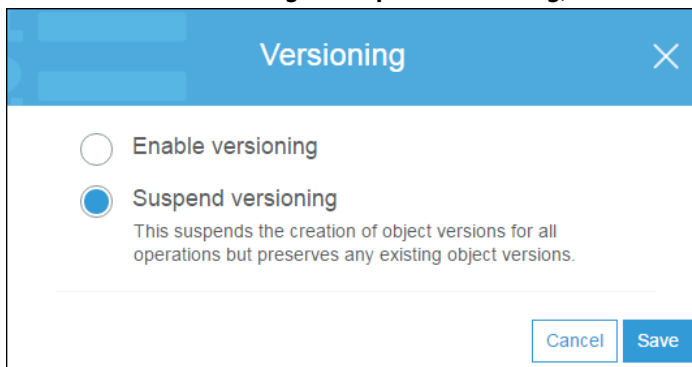
3. Choose **Properties**.



4. Choose **Versioning**.



5. Choose **Enable versioning** or **Suspend versioning**, and then choose **Save**.



## How Do I Enable Server Access Logging for an S3 Bucket?

Server access logging provides detailed records for the requests made to a bucket. Server access logs are useful for many applications because they give bucket owners insight into the nature of requests made by clients not under their control. By default, Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) doesn't collect server access logs. This topic describes how to enable logging for a bucket. For more information, see [Server Access Logging](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

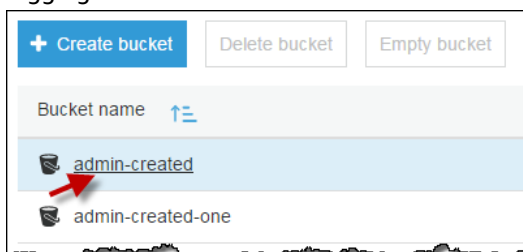
When you enable logging, Amazon S3 delivers access logs to a target bucket that you choose. An access log record contains details about the requests made to a bucket. This can include the request type, the resources specified in the request, and the time and date the request was processed. For more information, see [Server Access Log Format](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### Important

There is no extra charge for enabling server access logging on an Amazon S3 bucket. However, any log files that the system delivers to you will accrue the usual charges for storage. (You can delete the log files at any time.) We do not assess data transfer charges for log file delivery, but we do charge the normal data transfer rate for accessing the log files.

### To enable server access logging for an S3 bucket

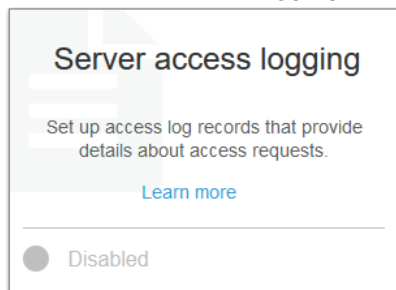
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to enable server access logging for.



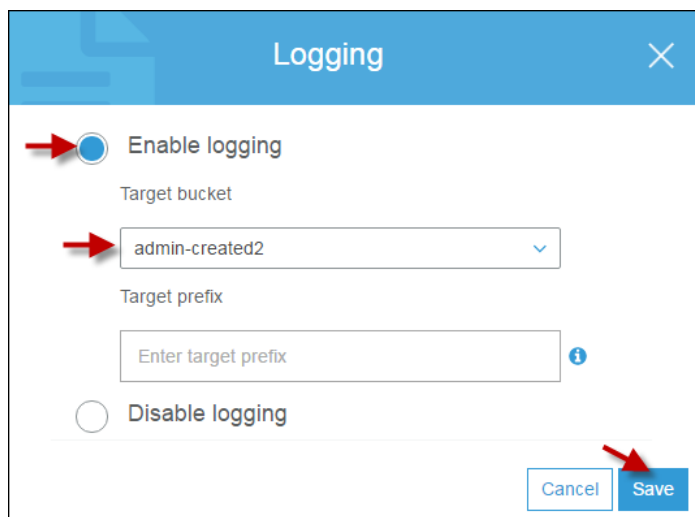
3. Choose **Properties**.



4. Choose **Server access logging**.



5. Choose **Enable Logging**. For **Target**, choose the name of the bucket that you want to receive the log record objects.



6. (Optional) For **Target prefix**, type a key name prefix for log objects, so that all of the log objects begin with the same string.
7. Choose **Save**.

#### More Info

[How Do I View the Properties for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 8\)](#)

## How Do I Enable Object-Level Logging for an S3 Bucket with AWS CloudTrail Data Events?

This section describes how to enable an AWS CloudTrail trail to log data events for objects in an S3 bucket by using the Amazon S3 console. CloudTrail supports logging Amazon S3 object-level API operations such as `GetObject`, `DeleteObject`, and `PutObject`. These events are called data events. By default, CloudTrail trails don't log data events, but you can configure trails to log data events for S3 buckets that you specify, or to log data events for all the Amazon S3 buckets in your AWS account.

#### Important

Additional charges apply for data events. For more information, see [AWS CloudTrail Pricing](#).

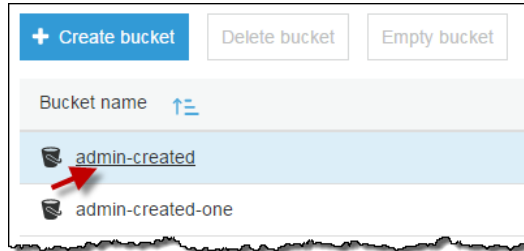
To configure a trail to log data events for an S3 bucket, you can use either the AWS CloudTrail console or the Amazon S3 console. If you are configuring a trail to log data events for all the Amazon S3 buckets in your AWS account, it's easier to use the CloudTrail console. For information about using the CloudTrail console to configure a trail to log S3 data events, see [Data Events](#) in the *AWS CloudTrail User Guide*.

The following procedure shows how to use the Amazon S3 console to enable a CloudTrail trail to log data events for an S3 bucket.

#### To enable CloudTrail data events logging for objects in an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want.

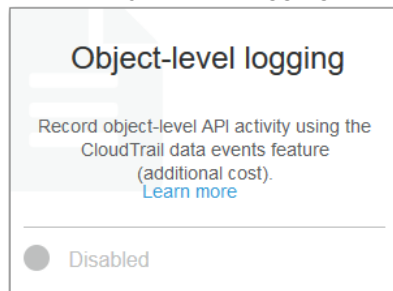




3. Choose **Properties**.

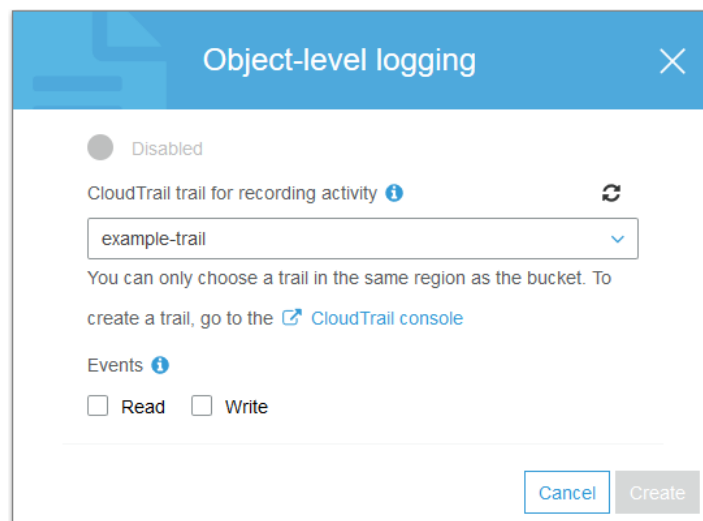


4. Choose **Object-level logging**.

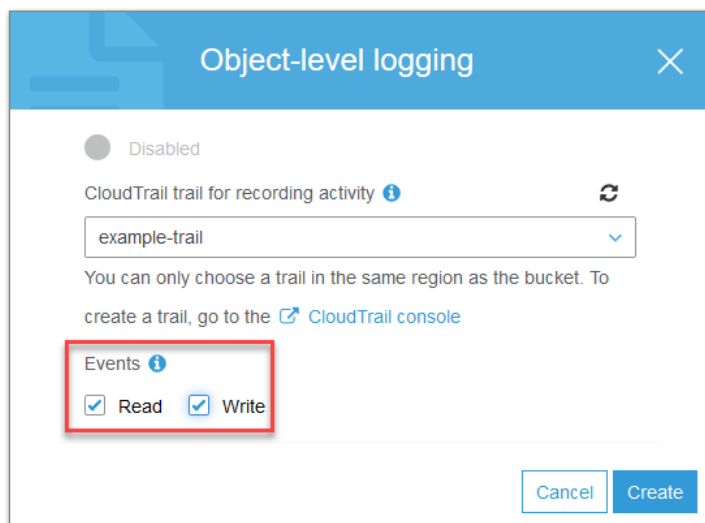


5. Choose an existing CloudTrail trail in the drop-down menu. The trail you select must be in the same AWS Region as your bucket, so the drop-down list contains only trails that are in the same Region as the bucket or trails that were created for all Regions.

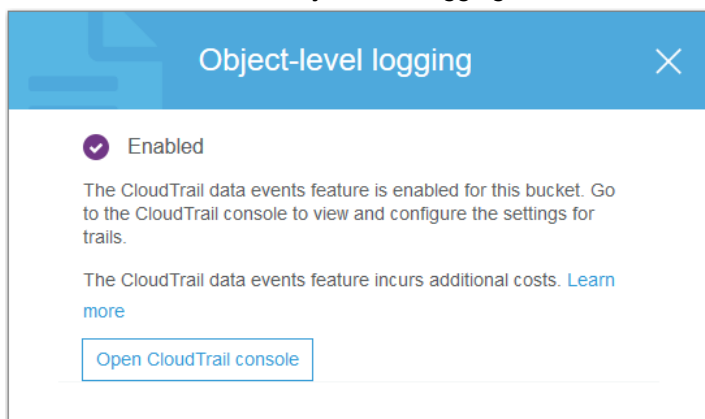
If you need to create a trail, choose the **CloudTrail console** link to go to the CloudTrail console. For information about how to create trails in the CloudTrail console, see [Creating a Trail with the Console](#) in the *AWS CloudTrail User Guide*.



6. Under **Events**, select **Read** to specify that you want CloudTrail to log Amazon S3 read APIs such as `GetObject`. Select **Write** to log Amazon S3 write APIs such as `PutObject`. Select both **Read** and **Write** to log both read and write object APIs. For a list of supported data events that CloudTrail logs for Amazon S3 objects, see [Amazon S3 Object-Level Actions Tracked by CloudTrail Logging](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.



7. Choose **Create** to enable object-level logging for the bucket.



To disable object-level logging for the bucket, you must go to the CloudTrail console and remove the bucket name from the trail's **Data events**.

**Note**

If you use the CloudTrail console or the Amazon S3 console to configure a trail to log data events for an S3 bucket, the Amazon S3 console shows that object-level logging is enabled for the bucket.

For information about enabling object-level logging when you create an S3 bucket, see [How Do I Create an S3 Bucket? \(p. 3\)](#).

## More Info

- [How Do I View the Properties for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 8\)](#)
- [Logging Amazon S3 API Calls By Using AWS CloudTrail](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*
- [Working with CloudTrail Log Files](#) in the *AWS CloudTrail User Guide*

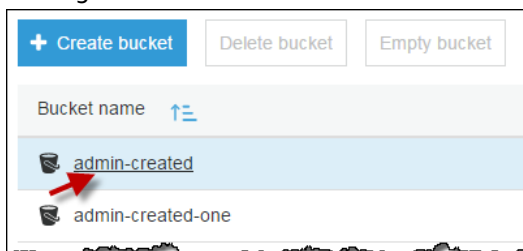
## How Do I Configure an S3 Bucket for Static Website Hosting?

You can host a static website on Amazon S3. On a static website, individual web pages include static content and they might also contain client-side scripts. By contrast, a dynamic website relies on server-side processing, including server-side scripts such as PHP, JSP, or ASP.NET. Amazon S3 does not support server-side scripting.

The following is a quick procedure to configure an Amazon S3 bucket for static website hosting in the S3 console. If you're looking for more in-depth information, as well as walkthroughs on using a custom domain name for your static website or speeding up your website, see [Hosting a Static Website on Amazon S3](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To configure an S3 bucket for static website hosting

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to enable static website hosting for.



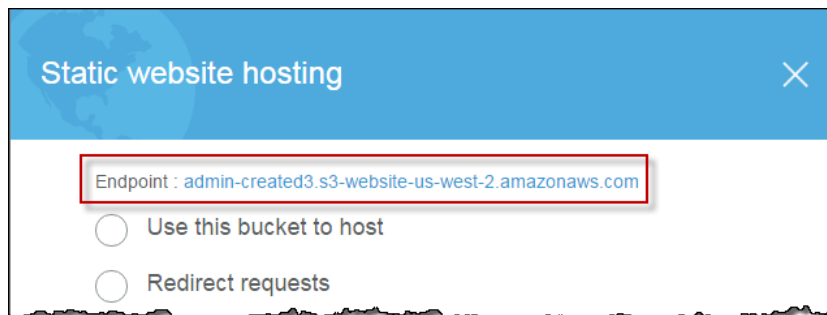
3. Choose **Properties**.



4. Choose **Static website hosting**.



After you enable your bucket for static website hosting, web browsers can access all of your content through the Amazon S3 website endpoint for your bucket.



5. Choose **Use this bucket to host**.
  - a. For **Index Document**, type the name of the index document, which is typically named `index.html`. When you configure a bucket for website hosting, you must specify an index document. Amazon S3 returns this index document when requests are made to the root domain or any of the subfolders. For more information, see [Configure a Bucket for Website Hosting](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.
  - b. (Optional) For 4XX class errors, you can optionally provide your own custom error document that provides additional guidance for your users. For **Error Document**, type the name of the file that contains the custom error document. If an error occurs, Amazon S3 returns an HTML error document. For more information, see [Custom Error Document Support](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.
  - c. (Optional) If you want to specify advanced redirection rules, in the **Edit redirection rules** text area, use XML to describe the rules. For example, you can conditionally route requests according to specific object key names or prefixes in the request. For more information, see [Configure a Bucket for Website Hosting](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

Static website hosting

Endpoint : admin-created3.s3-website-us-west-2.amazonaws.com

Use this bucket to host

Index document

Folder1/index.html

Error document

error.html

Edit redirection rules

Redirect requests

Disable website hosting

Cancel Save

6. Choose **Save**.
7. Add a bucket policy to the website bucket that grants everyone access to the objects in the bucket. When you configure a bucket as a website, you must make the objects that you want to serve publicly readable. To do so, you write a bucket policy that grants everyone `s3:GetObject` permission. The following example bucket policy grants everyone access to the objects in the `example-bucket` bucket.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::example-bucket/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

For information about adding a bucket policy, see [How Do I Add an S3 Bucket Policy? \(p. 98\)](#). For more information about website permissions, see [Permissions Required for Website](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

**Note**

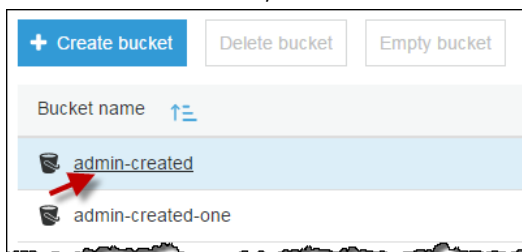
If you choose **Disable website hosting**, Amazon S3 removes the website configuration from the bucket, so that the bucket is no longer accessible from the website endpoint. However, the bucket is still available at the REST endpoint. For a list of Amazon S3 endpoints, see [Amazon S3 Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

## How Do I Redirect Requests to an S3 Bucket Hosted Website to Another Host?

You can redirect all requests to your S3 bucket hosted static website to another host.

### To redirect all requests to an S3 bucket's website endpoint to another host

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to redirect all requests from.



3. Choose **Properties**.



4. Choose **Static website hosting**.



5. Choose **Redirect requests**.

Static website hosting

Endpoint : admin-created3.s3-website-us-west-2.amazonaws.com

Use this bucket to host

Redirect requests

Target Bucket or Domain

Bucketname1 or www.exampledomain.com

Protocol

https or http

Disable website hosting

Cancel Save

- a. For **Target bucket or domain**, type the name of the bucket or the domain name where you want requests to be redirected. To redirect requests to another bucket, type the name of the target bucket. For example, if you are redirecting to a root domain address, you would type **www.example.com**. For more information, see [Configure a Bucket for Website Hosting](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.
  - b. For **Protocol**, type the protocol (http, https) for the redirected requests. If no protocol is specified, the protocol of the original request is used. If you redirect all requests, any request made to the bucket's website endpoint will be redirected to the specified host name.
6. Choose **Save**.

## Advanced Settings for S3 Bucket Properties

This section describes how to configure advanced S3 bucket property settings for cross-region replication, event notification, and transfer acceleration.

### Topics

- [How Do I Set Up a Destination to Receive Event Notifications?](#) (p. 19)
- [How Do I Enable and Configure Event Notifications for an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 21)
- [How Do I Enable Transfer Acceleration for an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 25)

## How Do I Set Up a Destination to Receive Event Notifications?

Before you can enable event notifications for your bucket you must set up one of the following destination types:

### An Amazon SNS topic

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a web service that coordinates and manages the delivery or sending of messages to subscribing endpoints or clients. You can use the Amazon SNS console to create an Amazon SNS topic that your notifications can be sent to. The Amazon SNS topic must be in the same region as your Amazon S3 bucket. For information about creating an Amazon SNS topic, see [Getting Started](#) in the *Amazon Simple Notification Service Developer Guide*.

Before you can use the Amazon SNS topic that you create as an event notification destination, you need the following:

- The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the Amazon SNS topic
- A valid Amazon SNS topic subscription (the topic subscribers are notified when a message is published to your Amazon SNS topic)
- A permissions policy that you set up in the Amazon SNS console (as shown in the following example)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "__example_policy_ID",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "example-statement-ID",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SNS:Publish",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:sns:region:account-number:topic-name",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:s3:::bucket-name"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

### An Amazon SQS queue

You can use the Amazon SQS console to create an Amazon SQS queue that your notifications can be sent to. The Amazon SQS queue must be in the same region as your Amazon S3 bucket. For information about creating an Amazon SQS queue, see [Getting Started with Amazon SQS](#) in the *Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide*.

Before you can use the Amazon SQS queue as an event notification destination, you need the following:

- The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the Amazon SQS topic
- A permissions policy that you set up in the Amazon SQS console (as shown in the following example)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "__example_policy_ID",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "example-statement-ID",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SQS:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:sqs:region:account-number:queue-name",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {

```



```
        "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:s3:::bucket-name"  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

### A Lambda function

You can use the AWS Lambda console to create a Lambda function. The Lambda function must be in the same region as your S3 bucket. For information about creating a Lambda function, see the [AWS Lambda Developer Guide](#).

Before you can use the Lambda function as an event notification destination, you must have the name or the ARN of a Lambda function to set up the Lambda function as a event notification destination.

For information about using Lambda with Amazon S3, see [Using AWS Lambda: with Amazon S3](#) in the *AWS Lambda Developer Guide*.

## How Do I Enable and Configure Event Notifications for an S3 Bucket?

You can enable certain Amazon S3 bucket events to send a notification message to a destination whenever the events occur. This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to enable event notifications. For more information about using event notifications, see [Configuring Notifications for Amazon S3 Events](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

Amazon S3 can send notifications for the following events:

- **An object created event** – You choose **ObjectCreated (All)** when configuring your events in the console to enable notifications for anytime an object is created in your bucket. Or, you can select one or more of the specific object-creation actions to trigger event notifications. These actions are **Put**, **Post**, **Copy**, and **CompleteMultiPartUpload**.
- **An object delete event** – You select **ObjectDelete (All)** when configuring your events in the console to enable notification for anytime an object is deleted. Or, you can select **Delete** to trigger event notifications when an unversioned object is deleted or a versioned object is permanently deleted. You select **Delete Marker Created** to trigger event notifications when a delete marker is created for a versioned object.
- **A Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) object lost event** – You select **RRSObjectLost** to be notified when Amazon S3 detects that an object of the RRS storage class has been lost.

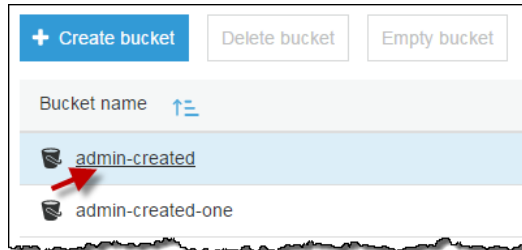
Event notification messages can be sent to the following types of destinations:

- **An Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic** – A web service that coordinates and manages the delivery or sending of messages to subscribing endpoints or clients.
- **An Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue** – Offers reliable and scalable hosted queues for storing messages as they travel between computer.
- **A Lambda function** – AWS Lambda is a compute service where you can upload your code and the service can run the code on your behalf using the AWS infrastructure. You package up and upload your custom code to AWS Lambda when you create a Lambda function

Before you can enable event notifications for your bucket you must set up one of these destination types. For more information, see [How Do I Set Up a Destination to Receive Event Notifications? \(p. 19\)](#).

### To enable and configure event notifications for an S3 bucket

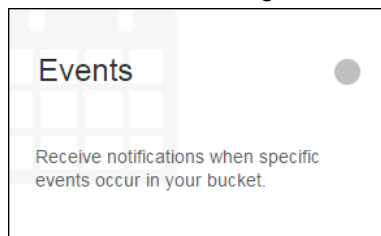
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to enable events for.



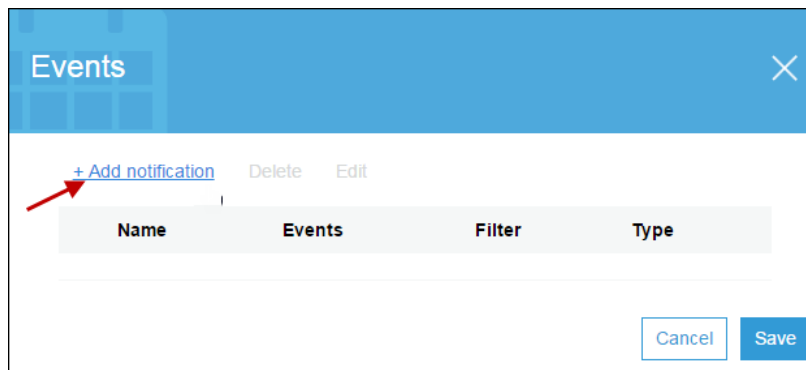
3. Choose **Properties**.



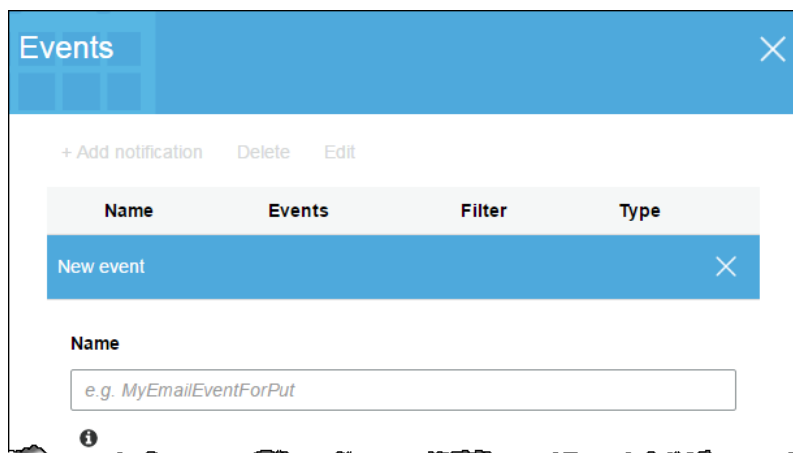
4. Under Advanced settings, choose **Events**.



5. Choose **Add notification**.



6. In **Name**, type a descriptive name for your event configuration. If you do not enter a name, a GUID is autogenerated and used for the name.

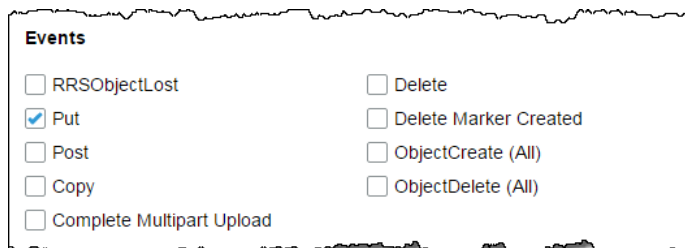


7. Under **Events**, select one or more of the type of event occurrences that you want to receive notifications for. When the event occurs a notification is sent to a destination that you choose. For example, you could do any of the following:
  - Select **ObjectCreate (All)** to enable event notifications for anytime an object is created in the bucket.
  - Select **Put** and **Complete MultipartUpload** to trigger event notifications anytime a new object is put into a bucket and anytime a multipart upload completes.
  - Select **ObjectDelete (All)** to enable event notifications for anytime an object is deleted in the bucket.
  - Select **Delete** or **Delete Marker Created** to trigger notifications for specific types of object deletes.

For information about deleting versioned objects, see [Deleting Object Versions](#). For information about object versioning, see [Object Versioning](#) and [Using Versioning](#).

**Note**

When you delete the last object from a folder Amazon S3 can generate an object creation event. The Amazon S3 console displays a folder under the following circumstances: 1) when a zero byte object has a trailing slash (/) in its name (in this case there is an actual Amazon S3 object of 0 bytes that represents a folder), and 2) if the object has a slash (/) within its name (in this case there isn't an actual object representing the folder). When there are multiple objects with the same prefix with a trailing slash (/) as part of their names, those objects are shown as being part of a folder. The name of the folder is formed from the characters preceding the trailing slash (/). When you delete all the objects listed under that folder, there is no actual object available to represent the empty folder. Under such circumstance the Amazon S3 console creates a zero byte object to represent that folder. If you enabled event notification for creation of objects, the zero byte object creation action that is taken by the console will trigger an object creation event.



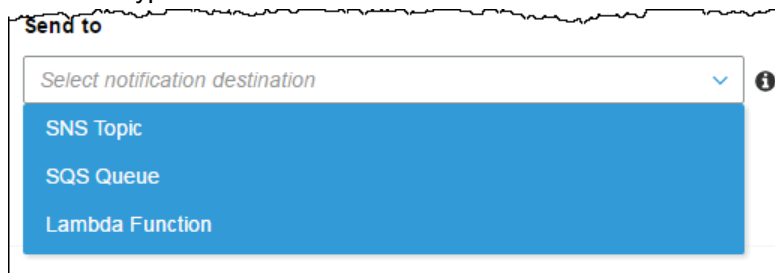
8. Type an object name **Prefix** and/or a **Suffix** to filter the event notifications by the prefix and/or suffix. For example, you can set up a filter so that you are sent a notification only when files are

added to an image folder (for example, objects with the name prefix `images/`). For more information, see [Configuring Notifications with Object Key Name Filtering](#).



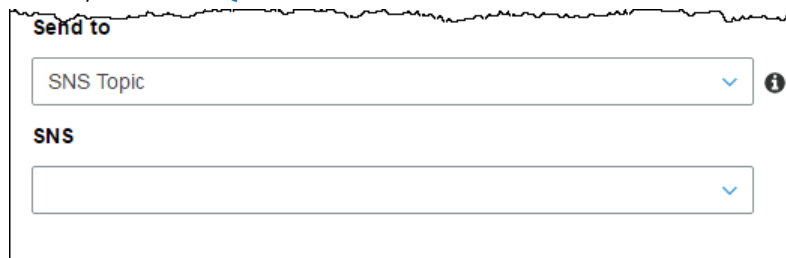
The screenshot shows two input fields. The first is labeled "Prefix" and contains the text "e.g. images/". Below it is an information icon (i). The second is labeled "Suffix" and contains the text "e.g. .jpg".

9. Select the type of destination to have the event notifications sent to.



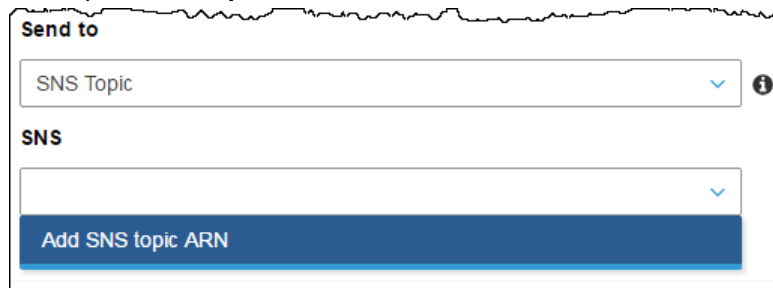
The screenshot shows a dropdown menu titled "Send to". The menu is open, showing three options: "SNS Topic", "SQS Queue", and "Lambda Function". The "SNS Topic" option is highlighted in blue.

- a. If you select the **SNS Topic** destination type.
  - i. In the **SNS topic** box, type the name or select from the menu, the Amazon SNS topic that will receive notifications from Amazon S3. For information about the Amazon SNS topic format, see [SNS FAQ](#).



The screenshot shows the "Send to" dropdown menu with "SNS Topic" selected. Below the dropdown is a text input field labeled "SNS" with a dropdown arrow on the right.

- ii. (Optional) You can also select **Add SNS topic ARN** from the menu and type the **ARN** of the SNS topic in **SNS topic ARN**.



The screenshot shows the "Send to" dropdown menu with "Add SNS topic ARN" selected. Below the dropdown is a text input field labeled "SNS" with a dropdown arrow on the right.

- b. If you select the **SQS queue** destination type, do the following:
  - i. In **SQS queue**, type or choose a name from the menu of the Amazon SQS queue that you want to receive notifications from Amazon S3. For information about Amazon SQS, see

[What is Amazon Simple Queue Service?](#) in the *Amazon Simple Queue Service Developer Guide*.

- ii. (Optional) You can also select **Add SQS topic ARN** from the menu and type the ARN of the SQS queue in **SQS queue ARN**.
- c. If you select the **Lambda Function** destination type, do the following:
  - i. In **Lambda Function**, type or choose the name of the Lambda function that you want to receive notifications from Amazon S3.
  - ii. If you don't have any Lambda functions in the region that contains your bucket, you'll be prompted to enter a Lambda function ARN. In **Lambda Function ARN**, type the ARN of the Lambda function that you want to receive notifications from Amazon S3.
  - iii. (Optional) You can also choose **Add Lambda function ARN** from the menu and type the ARN of the Lambda function in **Lambda function ARN**.

For information about using Lambda with Amazon S3, see [Using AWS Lambda: with Amazon S3](#) in the *AWS Lambda Developer Guide*.

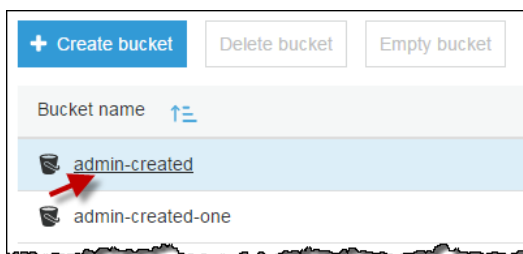
10. Choose **Save**. Amazon S3 will send a test message to the event notification destination.

## How Do I Enable Transfer Acceleration for an S3 Bucket?

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) transfer acceleration enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files between your client and an S3 bucket over long distances. This topic describes how to enable Amazon S3 transfer acceleration for a bucket. For more information, see [Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To enable transfer acceleration for an S3 bucket

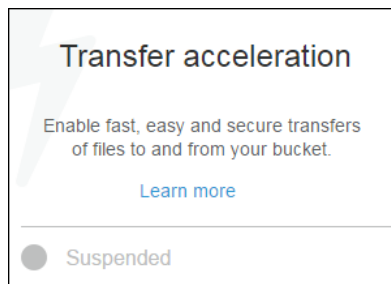
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to enable transfer acceleration for.



3. Choose **Properties**.

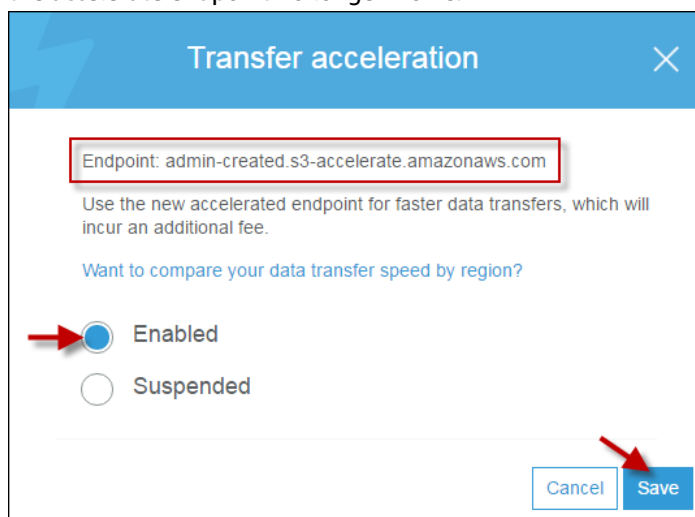


4. Choose **Transfer acceleration**.



5. Choose **Enabled**, and then choose **Save**.

**Endpoint** displays the endpoint domain name that you use to access accelerated data transfers to and from the bucket that is enabled for transfer acceleration. If you suspend transfer acceleration, the accelerate endpoint no longer works.



6. (Optional) If you want to run the Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration Speed Comparison tool, which compares accelerated and non-accelerated upload speeds starting with the Region in which the transfer acceleration bucket is enabled, choose **Want to compare your data transfer speed by region?** The Speed Comparison tool uses multipart uploads to transfer a file from your browser to various AWS Regions with and without using Amazon S3 transfer acceleration.

### More Info

[How Do I View the Properties for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 8\)](#)

# Uploading, Downloading, and Managing Objects

Amazon S3 is cloud storage for the Internet. To upload your data (photos, videos, documents etc.), you first create a bucket in one of the AWS Regions. You can then upload an unlimited number of data objects to the bucket.

The data that you store in Amazon S3 consists of objects. Every object resides within a bucket that you create in a specific AWS Region. Every object that you store in Amazon S3 resides in a bucket.

Objects stored in a region never leave the region unless you explicitly transfer them to another region. For example, objects stored in the EU (Ireland) region never leave it. The objects stored in an AWS region physically remain in that region. Amazon S3 does not keep copies of objects or move them to any other region. However, you can access the objects from anywhere, as long as you have necessary permissions to do so.

Before you can upload an object into Amazon S3, you must have write permissions to a bucket.

Objects can be any file type: images, backups, data, movies, etc. The maximum size of file you can upload by using the Amazon S3 console is 78GB. You can have an unlimited number of objects in a bucket.

The following topics explain how to use the Amazon S3 console to upload, delete, and manage objects.

## Topics

- [How Do I Upload Files and Folders to an S3 Bucket? \(p. 28\)](#)
- [How Do I Download an Object from an S3 Bucket? \(p. 36\)](#)
- [How Do I Delete Objects from an S3 Bucket? \(p. 39\)](#)
- [How Do I Undelete a Deleted S3 Object? \(p. 41\)](#)
- [How Do I Delete Folders from an S3 Bucket? \(p. 42\)](#)
- [How Do I Restore an S3 Object That Has Been Archived to Amazon Glacier? \(p. 44\)](#)
- [How Do I See an Overview of an Object? \(p. 48\)](#)

- [How Do I See the Versions of an S3 Object? \(p. 50\)](#)
- [How Do I View the Properties of an Object? \(p. 51\)](#)
- [How Do I Add Encryption to an S3 Object? \(p. 53\)](#)
- [How Do I Add Metadata to an S3 Object? \(p. 56\)](#)
- [How Do I Add Tags to an S3 Object? \(p. 61\)](#)

## How Do I Upload Files and Folders to an S3 Bucket?

This topic explains how to use the AWS Management Console to upload one or more files or entire folders to an Amazon S3 bucket. Before you can upload files and folders to an Amazon S3 bucket, you need write permissions for the bucket. For more information about access permissions, see [Setting Bucket and Object Access Permissions \(p. 90\)](#).

When you upload a file to Amazon S3, it is stored as an S3 object. Objects consist of the file data and metadata that describes the object. You can have an unlimited number of objects in a bucket.

You can upload any file type—images, backups, data, movies, etc—into an S3 bucket. The maximum size of a file that you can upload by using the Amazon S3 console is 78 GB.

You can upload files by dragging and dropping or by pointing and clicking. To upload folders, you *must* drag and drop them. Drag and drop functionality is supported *only* for the Chrome and Firefox browsers. For information about which Chrome and Firefox browser versions are supported, see [Which Browsers are Supported for Use with the AWS Management Console?](#)

When you upload a folder, Amazon S3 uploads all of the files and subfolders from the specified folder to your bucket. It then assigns an object key name that is a combination of the uploaded file name and the folder name. For example, if you upload a folder called `/images` that contains two files, `sample1.jpg` and `sample2.jpg`, Amazon S3 uploads the files and then assigns the corresponding key names, `images/sample1.jpg` and `images/sample2.jpg`. The key names include the folder name as a prefix. The Amazon S3 console displays only the part of the key name that follows the last `/`. For example, within an `images` folder the `images/sample1.jpg` and `images/sample2.jpg` objects are displayed as `sample1.jpg` and a `sample2.jpg`.

If you upload individual files and you have a folder open in the Amazon S3 console, when Amazon S3 uploads the files, it includes the name of the open folder as the prefix of the key names. For example, if you have a folder named `backup` open in the Amazon S3 console and you upload a file named `sample1.jpg`, the key name is `backup/sample1.jpg`. However, the object is displayed in the console as `sample1.jpg` in the `backup` folder.

If you upload individual files and you do not have a folder open in the Amazon S3 console, when Amazon S3 uploads the files, it assigns only the file name as the key name. For example, if you upload a file named `sample1.jpg`, the key name is `sample1.jpg`. For more information on key names, see [Object Key and Metadata](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

If you upload an object with a key name that already exists in a versioning-enabled bucket, Amazon S3 creates another version of the object instead of replacing the existing object. For more information about versioning, see [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 9\)](#).

### Topics

- [Uploading Files and Folders by Using Drag and Drop \(p. 29\)](#)
- [Uploading Files by Pointing and Clicking \(p. 34\)](#)



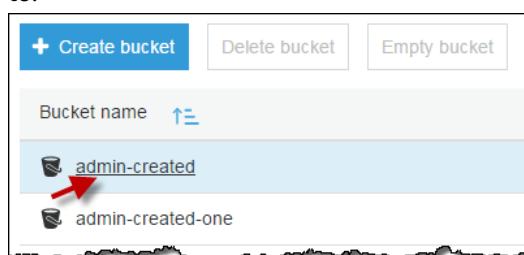
- [More Info \(p. 36\)](#)

## Uploading Files and Folders by Using Drag and Drop

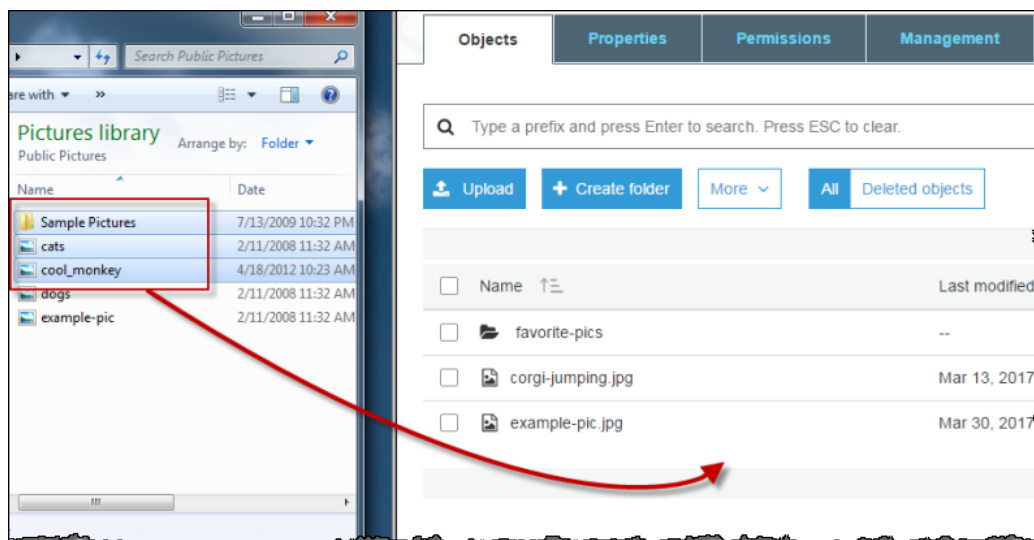
If you are using the Chrome or Firefox browsers, you can choose the folders and files to upload, and then drag and drop them into the destination bucket. Dragging and dropping is the *only* way that you can upload folders.

### To upload folders and files to an S3 bucket by using drag and drop

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to upload your folders or files to.



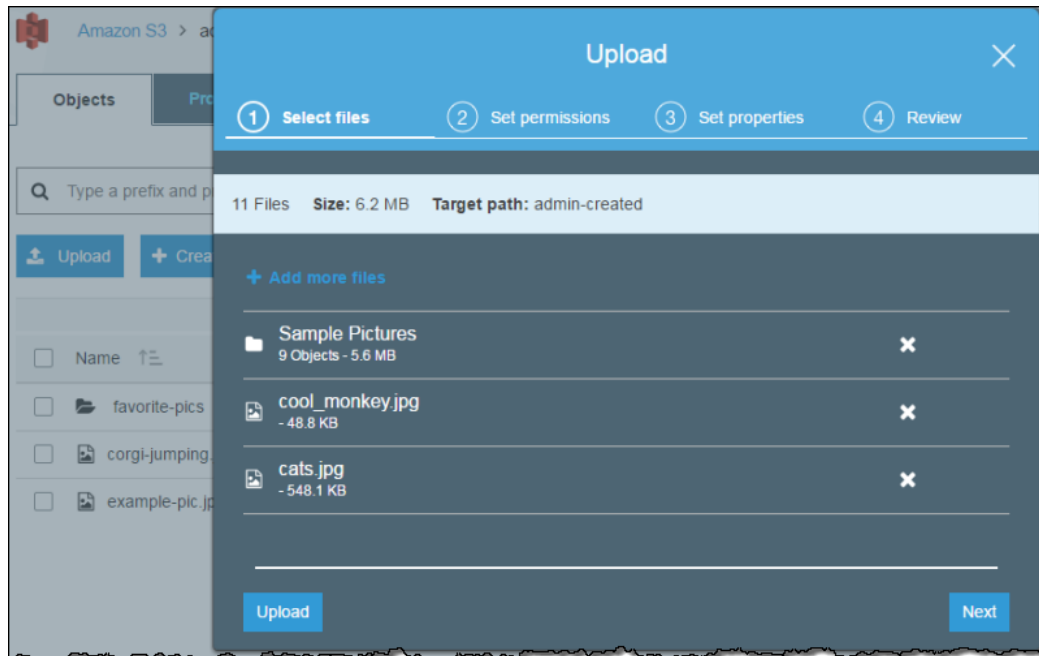
3. Drag and drop your selections into the console window that lists the objects in the destination bucket.



The files you chose are listed in the **Upload** dialog box.

4. In the **Upload** dialog box, do one of the following:
  - a. Drag and drop more files and folders to the console window that displays the **Upload** dialog box. To add more files, you can also choose **Add more files**. This option works *only* for files, not folders.
  - b. To immediately upload the listed files and folders without granting or removing permissions for specific users or setting public permissions for all of the files that you're uploading, choose **Upload**. For information about object access permissions, see [How Do I Set Permissions on an Object? \(p. 91\)](#).

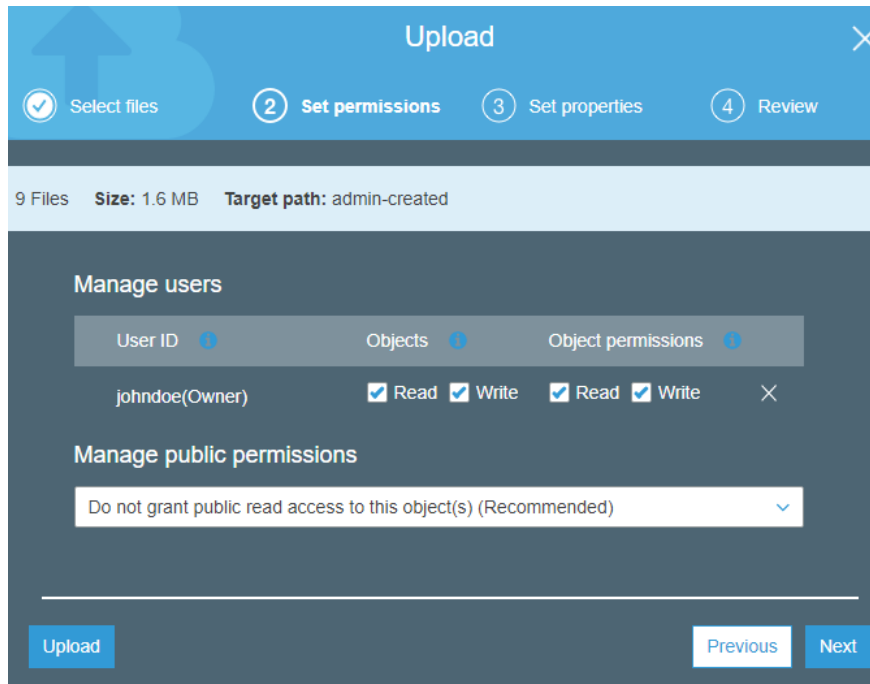
- c. To set permissions or properties for the files that you are uploading, choose **Next**.



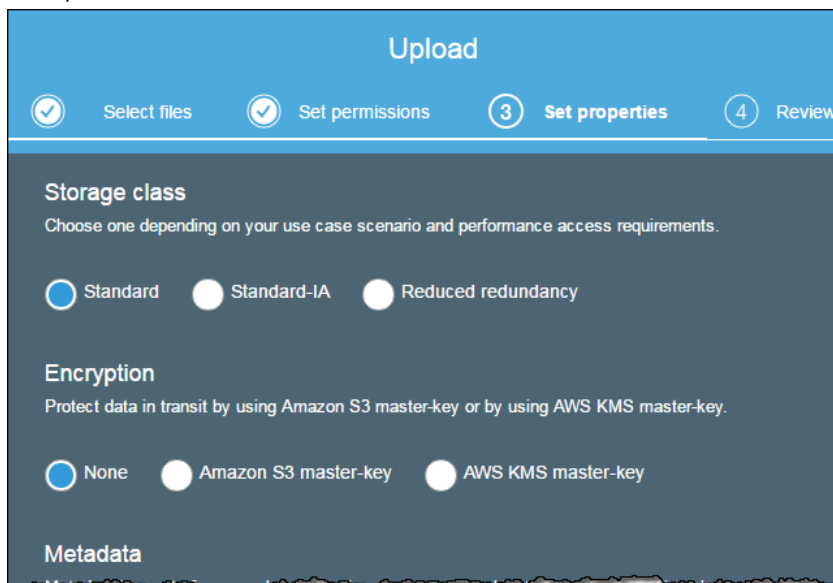
5. On the **Set Permissions** page, under **Manage users** you can change the permissions for the AWS account owner. The *owner* refers to the AWS account root user, and not an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. For more information about the root user, see [The AWS Account Root User](#).

Under **Manage public permissions** you can grant read access to your objects to the general public (everyone in the world), for all of the files that you're uploading. Granting public read access is applicable to a small subset of use cases such as when buckets are used for websites. We recommend that you do not change the default setting of **Do not grant public read access to this object(s)**. You can always make changes to object permissions after you upload the object. For information about object access permissions, see [How Do I Set Permissions on an Object?](#) (p. 91).

When you're done configuring permissions, choose **Next**.



6. On the **Set Properties** page, choose the storage class and encryption method to use for the files that you are uploading. You can also add or modify metadata.
  - a. Choose a storage class for the files you're uploading. For more information about storage classes, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.
  - b. Choose the type of encryption for the files that you're uploading. If you don't want to encrypt them, choose **None**.



- i. To encrypt the uploaded files using keys that are managed by Amazon S3, choose **Amazon S3 master-key**. For more information, see [Protecting Data with Amazon S3-Managed Encryption Keys Classes](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

- ii. To encrypt the uploaded files using the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), choose **AWS KMS master-key**. Then choose a master key from the list of AWS KMS master keys.

**Note**

To encrypt objects in a bucket, you can use only keys that are available in the same AWS Region as the bucket.

You can give an external account the ability to use an object that is protected by an AWS KMS key. To do this, select **Custom KMS ARN** from the list and enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the external account. Administrators of an external account that have usage permissions to an object protected by your AWS KMS key can further restrict access by creating a resource-level IAM policy.

For more information about creating an AWS KMS key, see [Creating Keys](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide*. For more information about protecting data with AWS KMS, see [Protecting Data with AWS KMS–Managed Key](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

- c. If you want to add Amazon S3 system-defined metadata to all of the objects you are uploading, for **Header**, select a header. You can select common HTTP headers, such as **Content-Type** and **Content-Disposition**. Type a value for the header, and then choose **Save**. For a list of system-defined metadata and information about whether you can add the value, see [System-Defined Metadata](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.
- d. To add user-defined metadata to all of the objects that you are uploading, type `x-amz-meta-` plus a custom metadata name in the **Header** field. Type a value for the header, and then choose **Save**. For more information about user-defined metadata, see [User-Defined Metadata](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

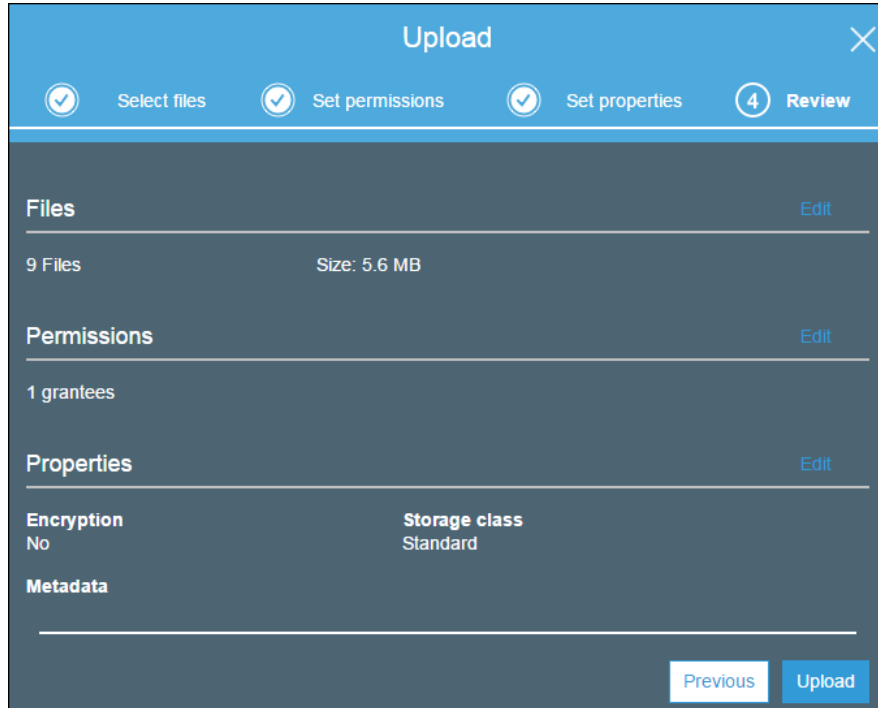
Metadata for Amazon S3 objects is represented by a name-value (key-value) pair. User-defined metadata is stored with the object, and is returned when you download the object. User-defined metadata can be as large as 2 KB. Both the keys and their values must conform to US-ASCII standards. Any metadata starting with prefix `x-amz-meta-` is treated as user-defined metadata. Amazon S3 does not process user-defined metadata.

**Metadata**  
Metadata is a set of name-value pairs. You cannot modify object metadata after it is uploaded.

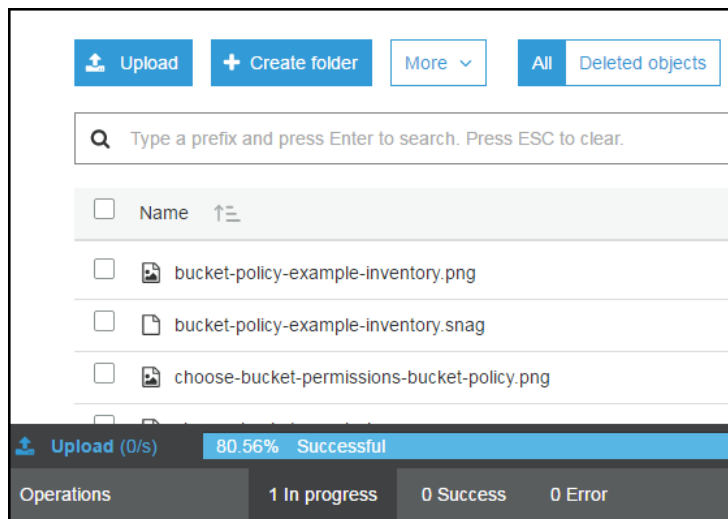
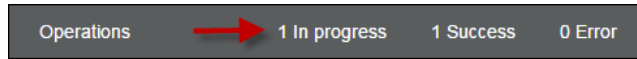
Header	Value
Select a header ...	Header value
x-amz-meta-	Header value

Upload Previous Next

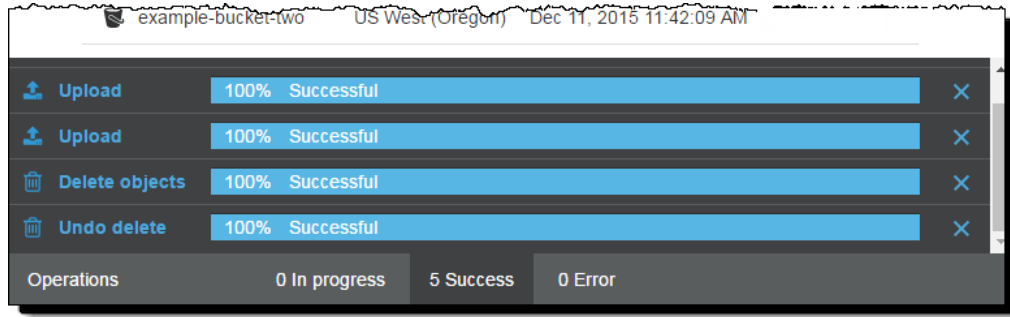
7. Choose **Next**.
8. On the **Upload** review page, verify that your settings are correct, and then choose **Upload**. To make changes, choose **Previous**.



9. To see the progress of the upload, choose **In progress** at the bottom of the browser window.



To see a history of your uploads and other operations, choose **Success**.

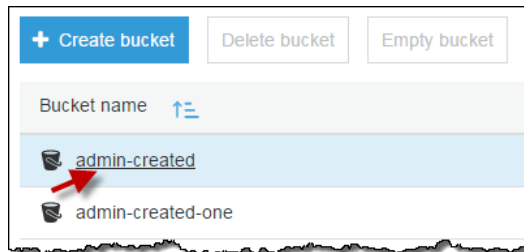


## Uploading Files by Pointing and Clicking

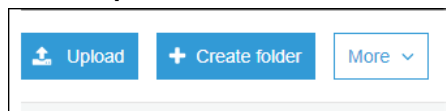
This procedure explains how to upload files into an S3 bucket by choosing **Upload**.

### To upload files to an S3 bucket by pointing and clicking

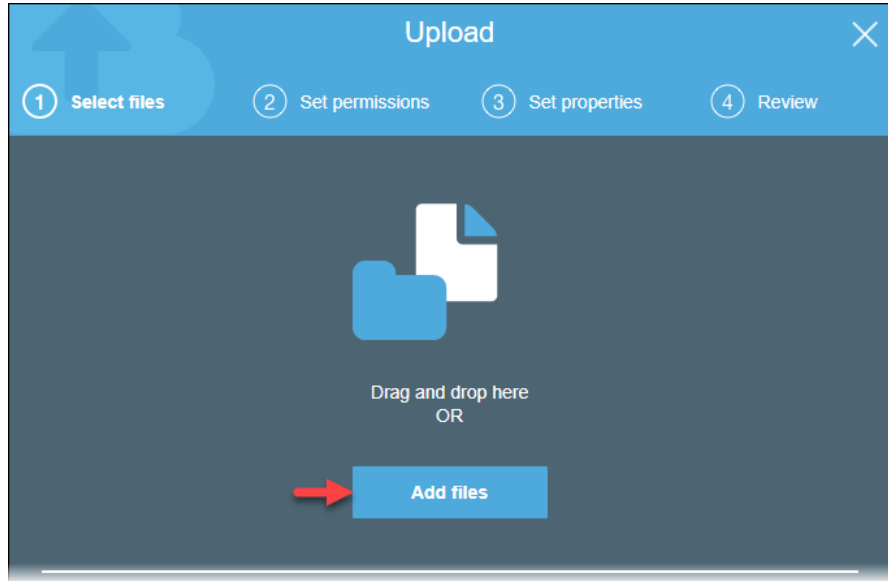
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to upload your files to.



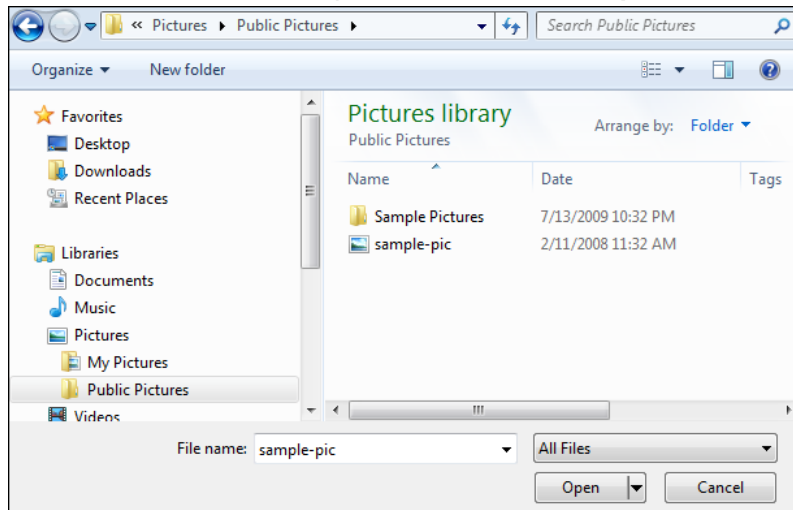
3. Choose **Upload**.



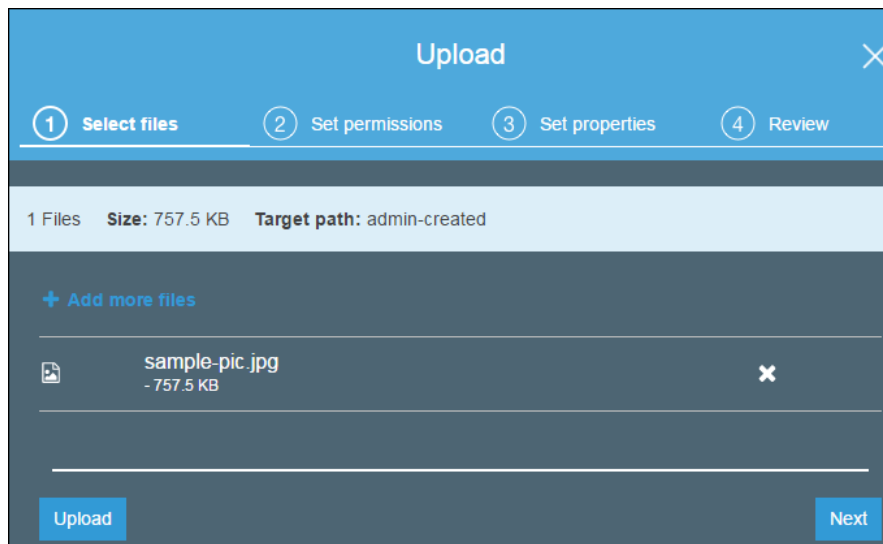
4. In the **Upload** dialog box, choose **Add files**.



5. Choose one or more files to upload, and then choose **Open**.



6. After you see the files that you chose listed in the **Upload** dialog box, do one of the following:
  - a. To add more files, choose **Add more files**.
  - b. To immediately upload the listed files, choose **Upload**.
  - c. To set permissions or properties for the files that you are uploading, choose **Next**.



7. To set permissions and properties, start with **Step 5** of [Uploading Files and Folders by Using Drag and Drop](#) (p. 29).

## More Info

- [How Do I Set Permissions on an Object?](#) (p. 91).
- [How Do I Download an Object from an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 36)

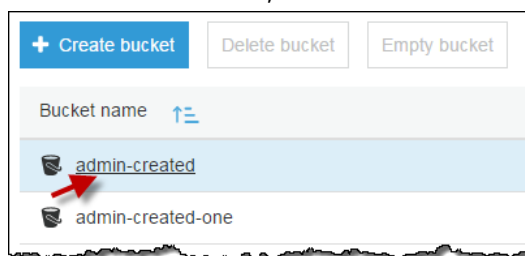
## How Do I Download an Object from an S3 Bucket?

This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to download objects from an S3 bucket.

Data transfer fees apply when you download objects. For information about Amazon S3 features, and pricing, see [Amazon S3](#).

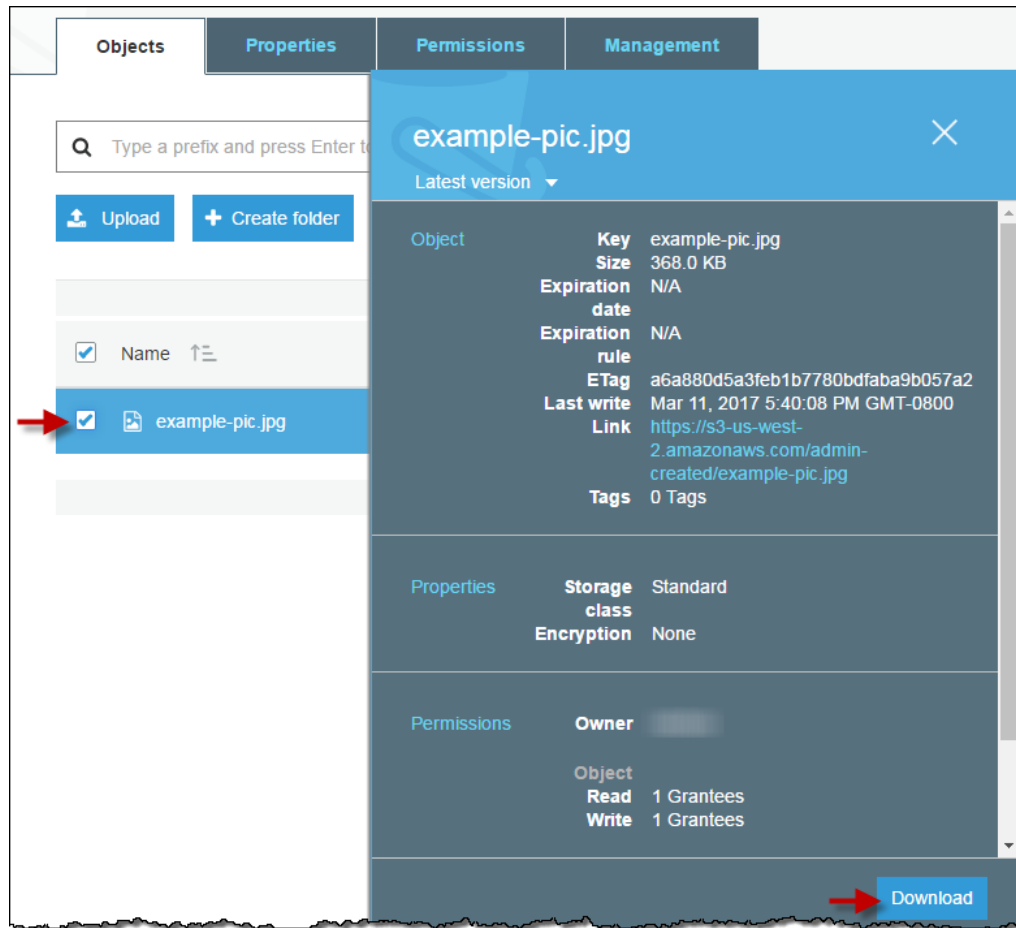
### To download an object from an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to download an object from.

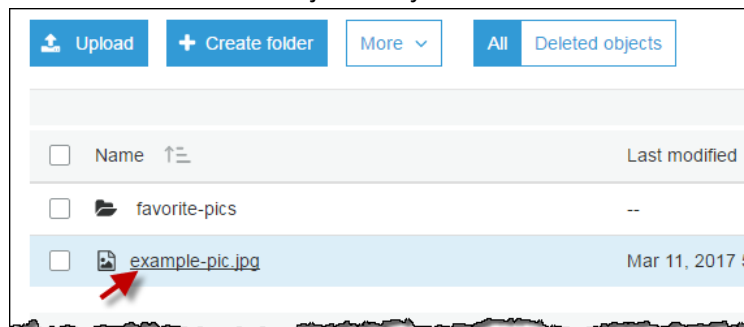


3. You can download an object from an S3 bucket in any of the following ways:
  - In the **Name** list, select the check box next to the object you want to download, and then choose **Download** on the object description page that appears.

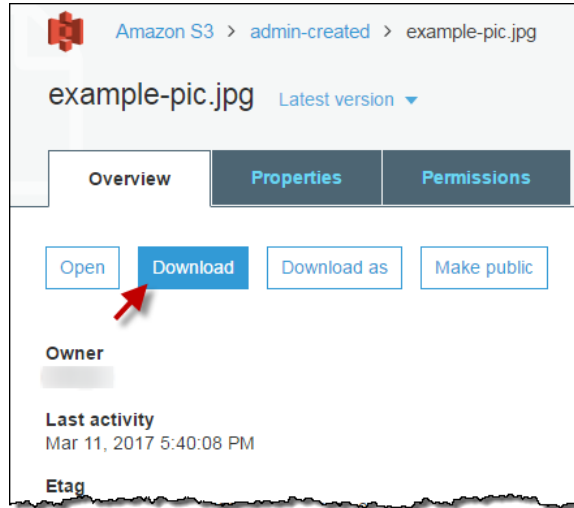




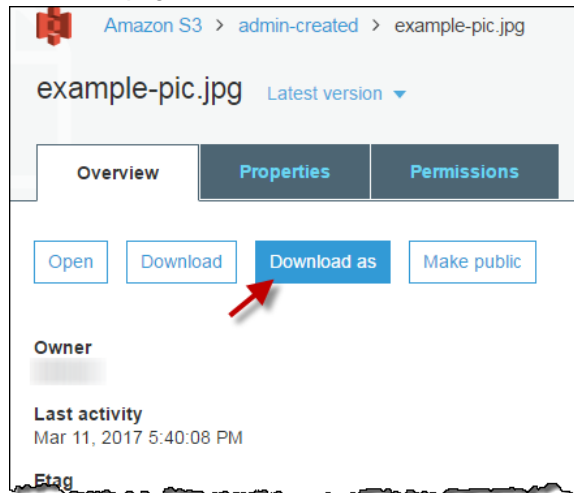
- Choose the name of the object that you want to download.



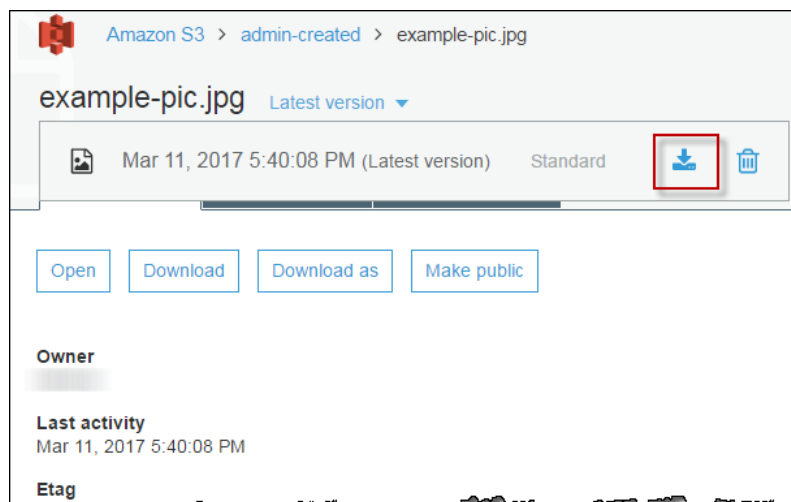
On the **Overview** page, choose **Download**.



- Choose the name of the object that you want to download and then choose **Download as** on the **Overview** page.



- Choose the name of the object that you want to download. Choose **Latest version** and then choose the download icon.



## Related Topics

- [How Do I Upload Files and Folders to an S3 Bucket? \(p. 28\)](#)

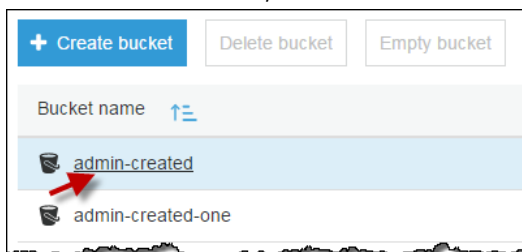
## How Do I Delete Objects from an S3 Bucket?

This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to delete objects. Because all objects in your S3 bucket incur storage costs, you should delete objects that you no longer need. If you are collecting log files, for example, it's a good idea to delete them when they're no longer needed. You can set up a lifecycle rule to automatically delete objects such as log files.

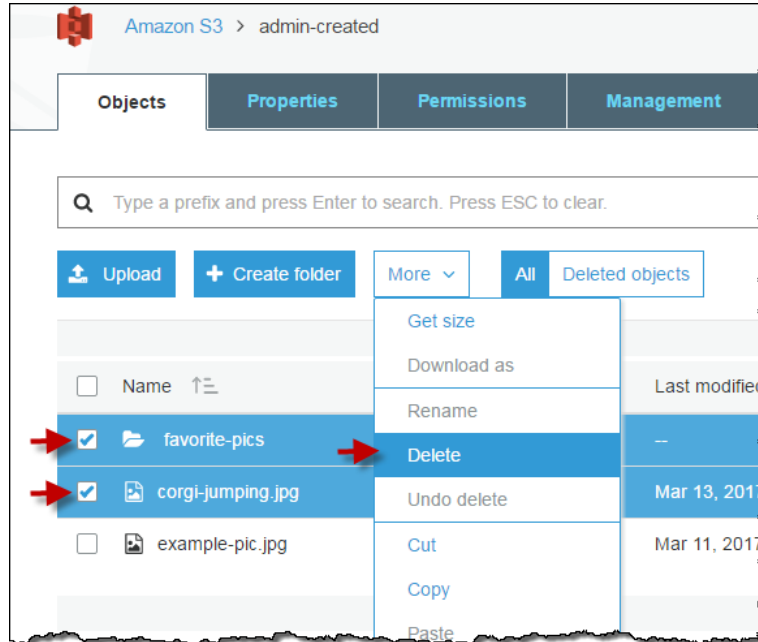
For information about Amazon S3 features and pricing, see [Amazon S3](#).

### To delete objects from an S3 bucket

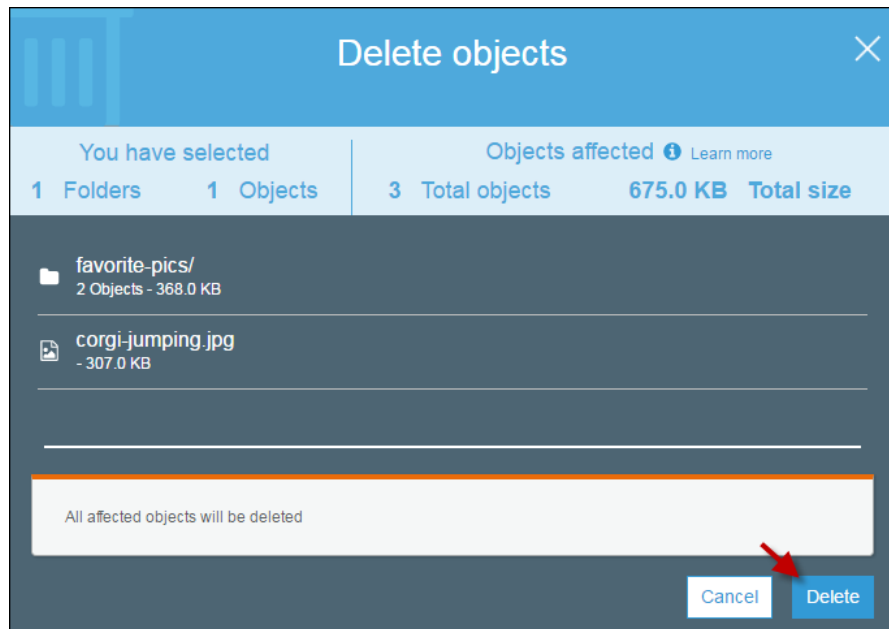
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to delete an object from.



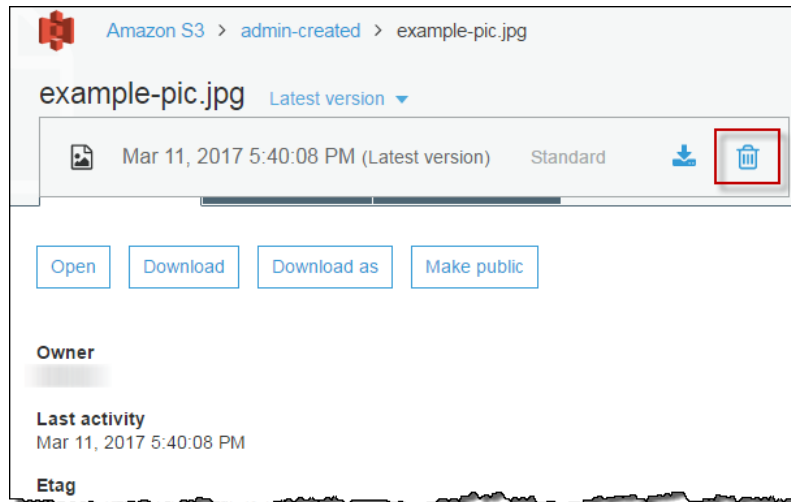
3. You can delete objects from an S3 bucket in any of the following ways:
  - In the **Name** list, select the check box next to the objects and folders that you want to delete, choose **More**, and then choose **Delete**.



In the **Delete objects** dialog box, verify that the names of the objects and folders you selected for deletion are listed and then choose **Delete**.



- Choose the name of the object that you want to delete, choose **Latest version**, and then choose the trash can icon.



## More Info

- [How Do I Undelete a Deleted S3 Object? \(p. 41\)](#)
- [How Do I Create a Lifecycle Policy for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 65\)](#)

## How Do I Undelete a Deleted S3 Object?

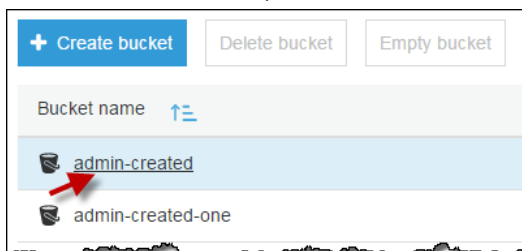
This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to recover (undelete) deleted objects.

To be able to undelete a deleted object, you must have had versioning enabled on the bucket that contains the object before the object was deleted. For information about enabling versioning, see [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 9\)](#).

When you delete an object in a versioning-enabled bucket, all versions remain in the bucket and Amazon S3 creates a delete marker for the object. To undelete the object, you must delete this delete marker. For more information about versioning and delete markers, see [Object Versioning](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To recover deleted objects from an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want.



3. To see a list of the versions of the objects in the bucket, choose **Show**. You'll be able to see the delete markers for deleted objects.



- To undelete an object, you must delete the delete marker. Select the check box next to the delete marker of the object to recover, and then choose **delete** from the **More** menu.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Version ID
	amazon-reindeer.jpg	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sep 1, 2017 5:43:05 PM (Latest version)	na_axXxRr.xXDaWfcp4idCkIpXsyv6m9
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sep 1, 2017 5:42:50 PM	cM5luTOwME0WUDRZuAqV7vbhm7Zi...
	amazon-spheres.jpg	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sep 1, 2017 5:46:31 PM (Delete marker)	XfdtMN.2X.yHhbNlceyAoM_mlkDA3Nzi
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sep 1, 2017 5:43:07 PM	1yAY8OBXQoaELJ0L393xCg.CqjbGe...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sep 1, 2017 5:42:52 PM	Ai4hSgfCijjB902ygpjQErUQPbvj7HmUr
	screen-shot3.png	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apr 15, 2016 4:04:18 PM (Latest version)	null

- Choose **Hide**, you'll see the undeleted object listed.

## More Info

- [How Do I See the Versions of an S3 Object? \(p. 50\)](#)
- [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 9\)](#)
- [Using Versioning in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide](#)

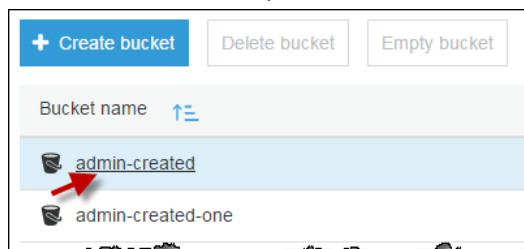
## How Do I Delete Folders from an S3 Bucket?

This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to delete folders from an S3 bucket.

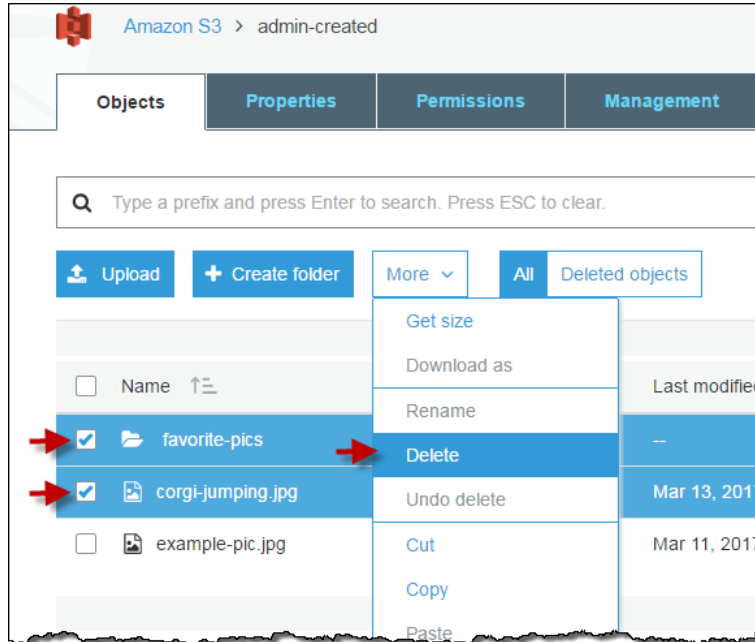
For information about Amazon S3 features and pricing, see [Amazon S3](#).

### To delete folders from an S3 bucket

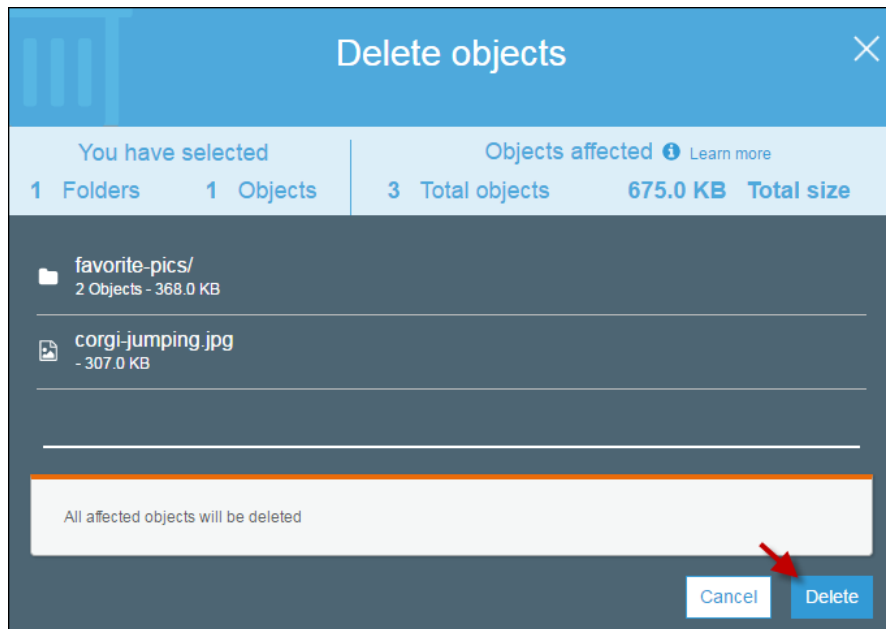
- Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
- In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to delete folders from.



- In the **Name** list, select the check box next to the folders and objects that you want to delete, choose **More**, and then choose **Delete**.



In the **Delete objects** dialog box, verify that the names of the folders you selected for deletion are listed and then choose **Delete**.



## Related Topics

- [How Do I Delete Objects from an S3 Bucket? \(p. 39\)](#)

## How Do I Restore an S3 Object That Has Been Archived to Amazon Glacier?

This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to restore an object that has been archived by using the `GLACIER` storage class. Objects in the `GLACIER` storage class are not immediately accessible. To access an object in this class, you must restore a temporary copy of it to its S3 bucket. You can access objects that have been archived to Amazon Glacier only by using Amazon S3. You can't use the Amazon Glacier console, AWS command line interface (CLI), or APIs to see the S3 archived objects. For information about when to use the `GLACIER` storage class for objects, see [Storage Classes](#) and [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

Amazon Glacier charges a retrieval fee for retrieving objects stored with the `GLACIER` storage class. For retrieval pricing information, see [Amazon Glacier Pricing](#).

When you restore an archive, you pay for both the archive and the restored copy. Because there is a storage cost for the copy, restore objects only for the duration you need them. If you want a permanent copy of the object, create a copy of it in your S3 bucket. For information about Amazon S3 features and pricing, see [Amazon S3](#).

After restoring an object, you can download it from the **Overview** page. For more information, see [How Do I See an Overview of an Object?](#) (p. 48).

### Topics

- [Archive Retrieval Options](#) (p. 44)
- [Restoring an Archived S3 Object](#) (p. 45)
- [Checking Archive Upload Status and Expiration Date](#) (p. 47)

## Archive Retrieval Options

You restore archived objects using one of the following retrieval types:

- **Expedited retrieval** – Expedited retrievals typically retrieve objects within 1–5 minutes. There are two types of Expedited retrievals: On-Demand and Provisioned.
  - **On-Demand** – If you don't need a guarantee that your expedited retrieval requests will be immediately successful, and you don't want to purchase provisioned capacity, use On-Demand expedited retrievals. Amazon S3 processes On-Demand expedited retrieval requests the vast majority of the time. It fails to process them only in rare situations where there is an unusually high retrieval demand. In that case, repeat the request.
  - **Provisioned** – If you need to guarantee that your expedited retrieval requests are processed immediately and you have or are willing to purchase provisioned capacity, use Provisioned expedited retrievals. After purchasing provisioned capacity, all of your expedited retrievals are served by this capacity. For pricing information on provisioned capacity, see [Amazon Glacier Pricing](#).
- **Standard retrieval** – Standard retrievals allow you to access your archived objects within several hours, typically within 3–5 hours.
- **Bulk retrieval** – Bulk retrievals are Amazon Glacier's lowest-cost retrieval option. With bulk retrieval, you can retrieve large amounts, even petabytes, of data inexpensively in a day. Bulk retrievals typically are complete within 5–12 hours.

For more information about retrieval options, see [Restoring Archived Objects](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

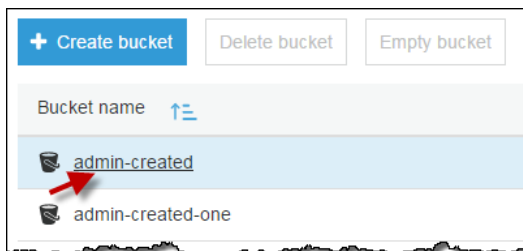


## Restoring an Archived S3 Object

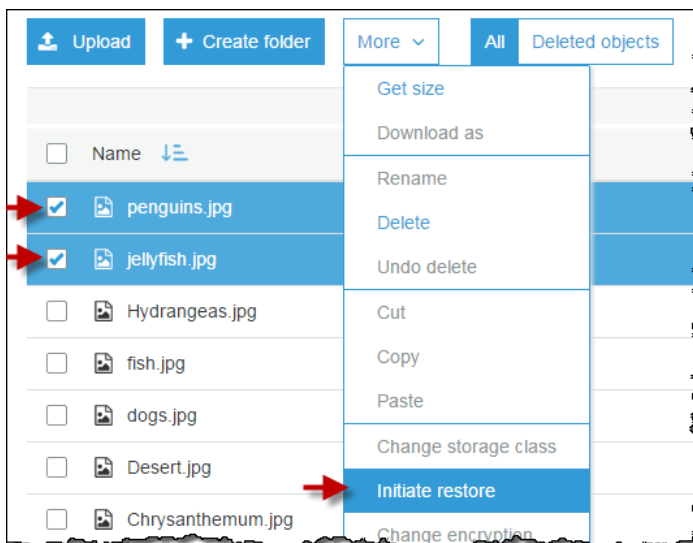
This topic explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to restore an object that has been archived to Amazon Glacier.

### To restore archived S3 objects

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the objects that you want to restore.



3. In the **Name** list, select the objects that you want to restore, choose **More**, and then choose **Initiate restore**.



4. In the **Initiate restore** dialog box, type the number of days that you want your archived data to be accessible.
5. Choose one of the following retrieval options from the **Retrieval options** menu.
  - Choose **Bulk retrieval** or **Standard retrieval**, and then choose **Restore**.
  - Choose **Expedited retrieval**.

**Initiate Restore**

You have selected **0 Folders 2 Objects** | Objects affected **2 Total objects 1.5 MB Total size** [Learn more](#)

Specify the number of days that your archived data will be accessible

5

Retrieval option

Select retrieval option

- Bulk retrieval (expected time: 5 - 12 hours)
- Expedited retrieval (expected time: 1 - 5 min)
- Standard retrieval (expected time: 3 - 5 hrs)

Restored objects have the Standard storage class

Cancel Restore

6. If you have provisioned capacity, choose **Restore** to start a provisioned retrieval. If you have provisioned capacity, all of your expedited retrievals are served by your provisioned capacity. For more information about provisioned capacity, see [Archive Retrieval Options \(p. 44\)](#).
  - If you don't have provisioned capacity and you don't want to buy it, choose **Restore** to start an On-Demand retrieval.
  - If you don't have provisioned capacity, but you want to buy it, choose **Add capacity unit**, and then choose **Buy**. When you get the **Purchase succeeded** message, choose **Restore** to start provisioned retrieval.

Expedited retrieval (expected time: 1 - 5 min)

Provisioned capacity units 0

Add capacity unit

**i** Each capacity unit costs 100 USD/month and will be available in current region for 1 month. Capacity bought now will be final even if you cancel the current restoration. [Learn more](#)

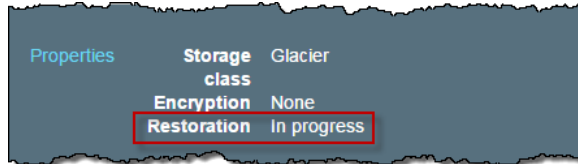
Buy

Use Provisioned capacity when you require a guarantee that expedited retrievals are available

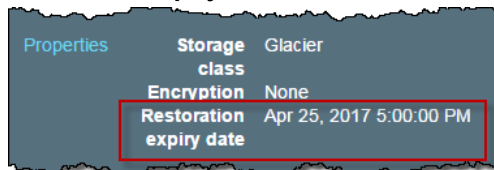
## Checking Archive Upload Status and Expiration Date

To check the progress of the restoration, see the object overview panel. For information about the overview panel, see [How Do I See an Overview of an Object?](#) (p. 48).

The **Properties** section shows that restoration is **In progress**.



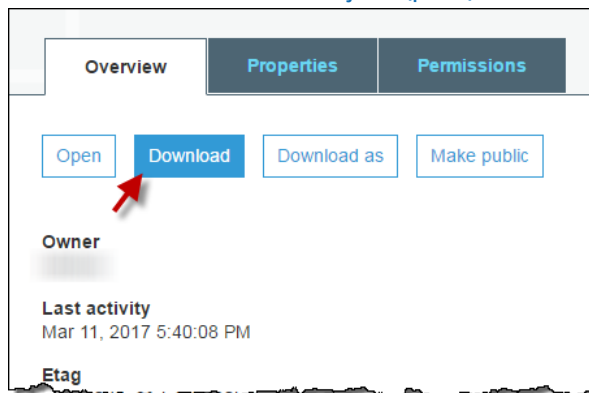
When the temporary copy of the object is available, the object's **Properties** section shows the **Restoration expiry date**. This is when Amazon S3 will remove the restored copy of your archive.



Restored objects are stored only for the number of days that you specify. If you want a permanent copy of the object, create a copy of it in your Amazon S3 bucket.

Amazon S3 calculates the expiry date by adding the number of days that you specify to the time you request to restore the object, and then rounding to the next day at midnight UTC. This calculation applies to the initial restoration of the object and to any extensions to availability that you request. For example, if an object was restored on 10/15/2012 10:30 AM UTC and the number of days that you specified is 3, then the object is available until 10/19/2012 00:00 UTC. If, on 10/16/2012 11:00 AM UTC you change the number of days that you want it to be accessible to 1, then Amazon S3 makes the restored object available until 10/18/2012 00:00 UTC.

After restoring an object, you can download it from the **Overview** page. For more information, see [How Do I See an Overview of an Object?](#) (p. 48).



### More Info

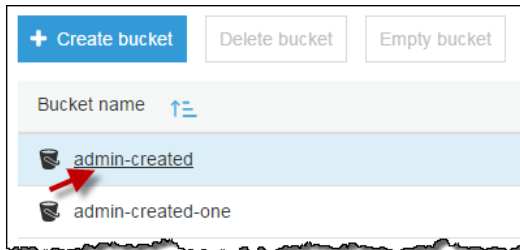
- [How Do I Create a Lifecycle Policy for an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 65)
- [How Do I Undelete a Deleted S3 Object?](#) (p. 41)

## How Do I See an Overview of an Object?

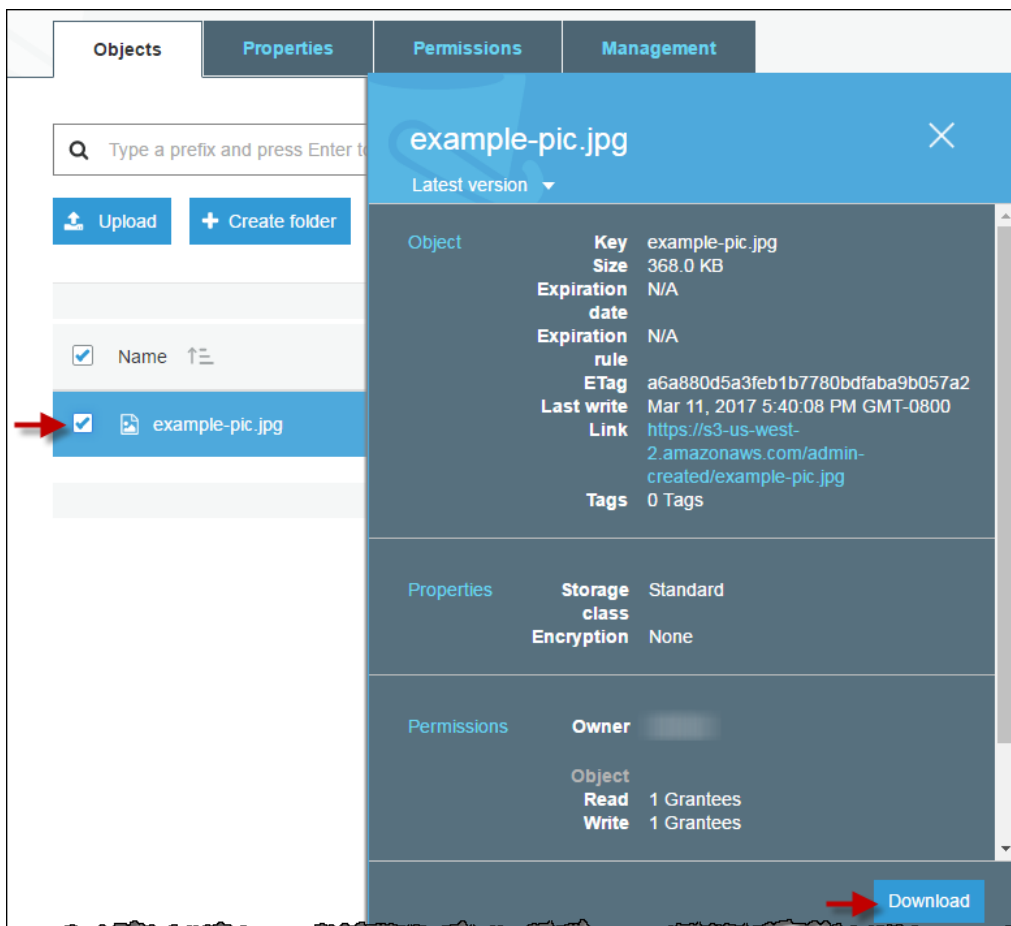
This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to view the object overview panel. This panel provides an overview of all the essential information for an object in one place.

### To see the overview panel for an object

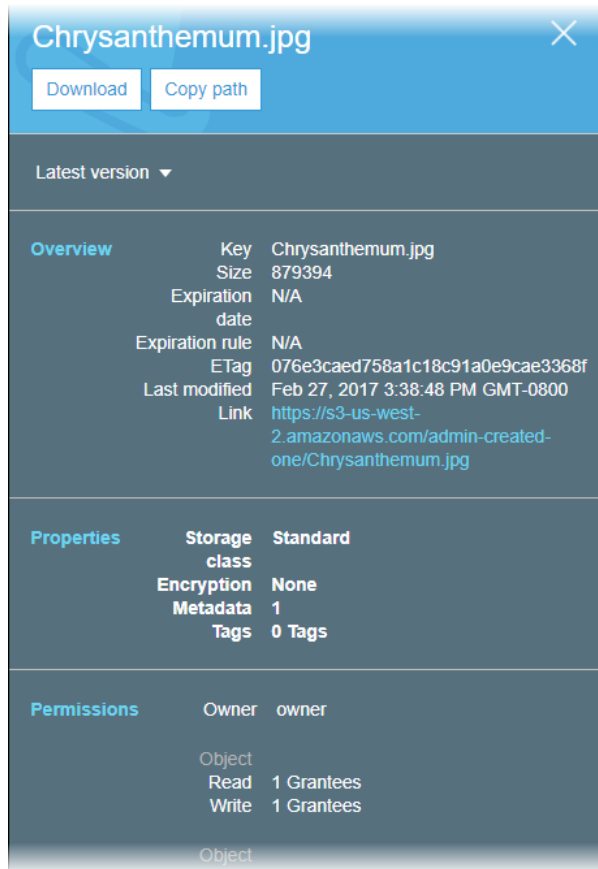
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the object.



3. In the **Name** list, select the check box next to the name of the object for which you want an overview.



4. To download the object, choose **Download** in the object overview panel. To copy the path of the object to the clipboard, choose **Copy Path**.



5. If versioning is enabled on the bucket, choose **Latest versions** to list the versions of the object. You can then choose the download icon to download an object version, or choose the trash can icon to delete an object version.



**Important**

You can undelete an object only if it was deleted as the latest (current) version. You can't undelete a previous version of an object that was deleted. For more information, see [Object Versioning](#) and [Using Versioning](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

## More Info

- [How Do I See the Versions of an S3 Object? \(p. 50\)](#)

## How Do I See the Versions of an S3 Object?

This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to see the different versions of an object.

A versioning-enabled bucket can have many versions of the same object; one current (latest) version and zero or more noncurrent (previous) versions. Amazon S3 assigns each object a unique version ID. For information about enabling versioning, see [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 9).

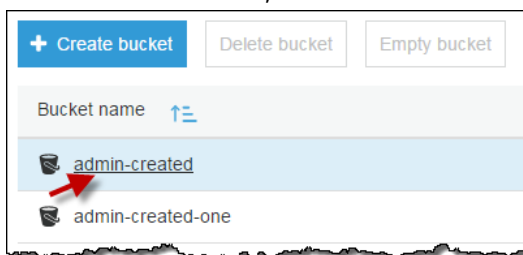
If a bucket is versioning-enabled, Amazon S3 creates another version of an object under the following conditions:

- If you upload an object that has the same name as an object that already exists in the bucket, Amazon S3 creates another version of the object instead of replacing the existing object.
- If you update any object properties after you upload the object to the bucket, such as changing the storage details or other metadata, Amazon S3 creates a new object version in the bucket.

For more information about versioning support in Amazon S3, see [Object Versioning](#) and [Using Versioning](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

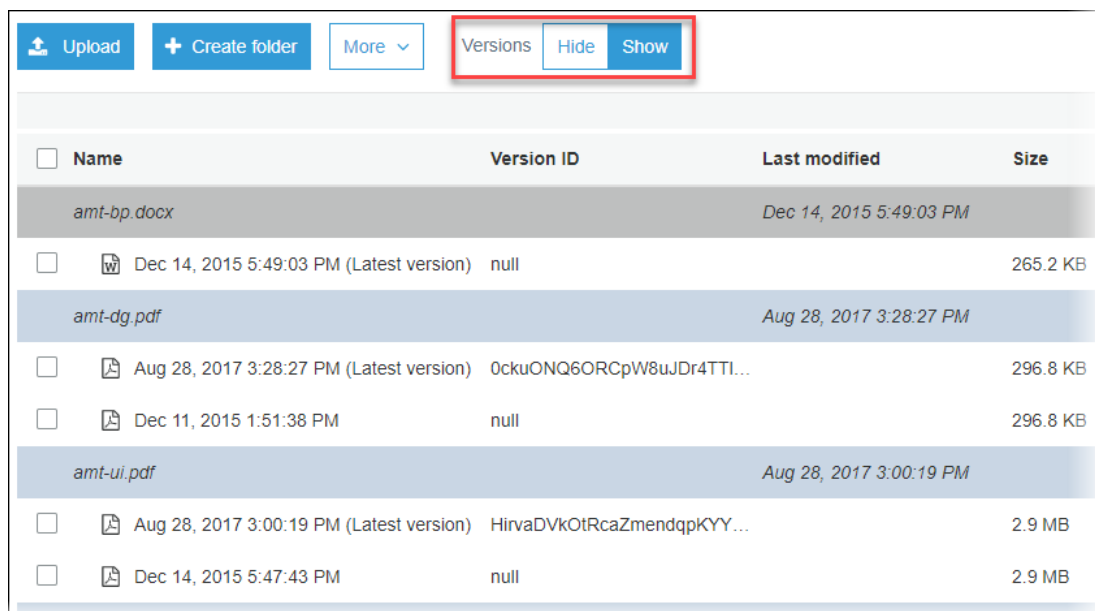
### To see multiple versions of an object

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the object.



3. To see a list of the versions of the objects in the bucket, choose **Show**. For each object version, the console shows a unique version ID, the date and time the object version was created, and other properties. (Objects stored in your bucket before you set the versioning state have a version ID of **null**.)

To list the objects without the versions, choose **Hide**.



You also can view, download, and delete object versions in the object overview panel. For more information, see [How Do I See an Overview of an Object? \(p. 48\)](#).

### Important

You can undelete an object only if it was deleted as the latest (current) version. You can't undelete a previous version of an object that was deleted. For more information, see [Object Versioning](#) and [Using Versioning](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

## More Info

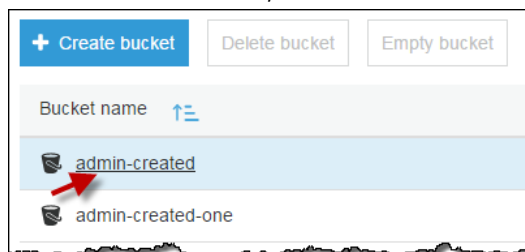
- [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 9\)](#)
- [How Do I Create a Lifecycle Policy for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 65\)](#)

## How Do I View the Properties of an Object?

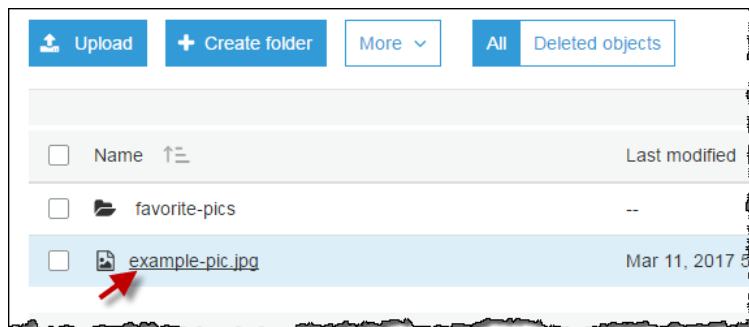
This section explains how to use the console to view the properties of an object.

### To view the properties of an object

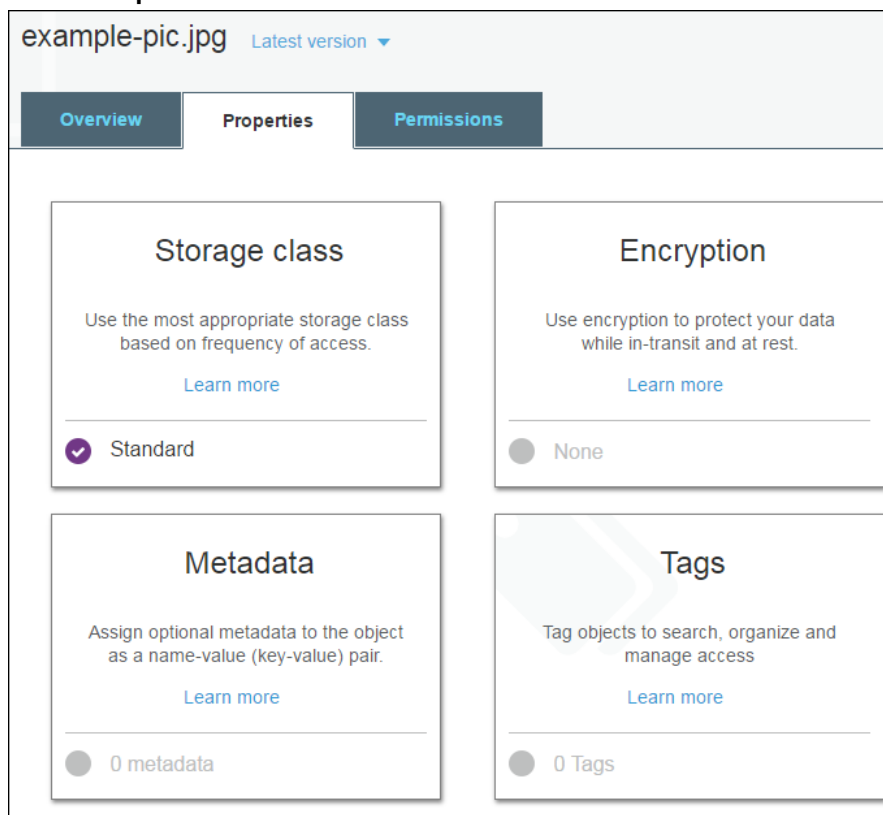
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the object.



3. In the **Name** list, choose the name of the object you want to view the properties for.



4. Choose **Properties**.



5. On the **Properties** page, you can configure the following properties for the object.

- a. **Storage class** – Each object in Amazon S3 has a storage class associated with it. The storage class that you choose to use depends on how frequently you access the object. The default storage class for S3 objects is STANDARD. You choose which storage class to use when you upload an object. For more information about storage classes, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

To change the storage class after you upload an object, choose **Storage class**. Choose the storage class that you want, and then choose **Save**.

- b. **Encryption** – You can encrypt your S3 objects. For more information, see [How Do I Add Encryption to an S3 Object?](#) (p. 53).
- c. **Metadata** – Each object in Amazon S3 has a set of name-value pairs that represents its metadata. For information on adding metadata to an S3 object, see [How Do I Add Metadata to an S3 Object?](#) (p. 56).



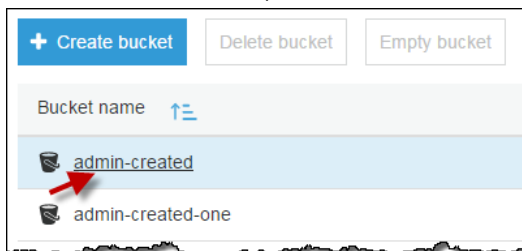
- d. **Tags** – You can add tags to an S3 object. For more information, see [How Do I Add Tags to an S3 Object?](#) (p. 61).

## How Do I Add Encryption to an S3 Object?

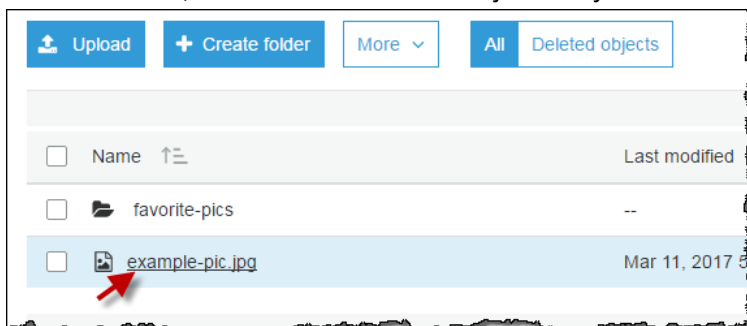
This topic describes how to set or change the type of encryption an object is using.

### To add encryption to an object

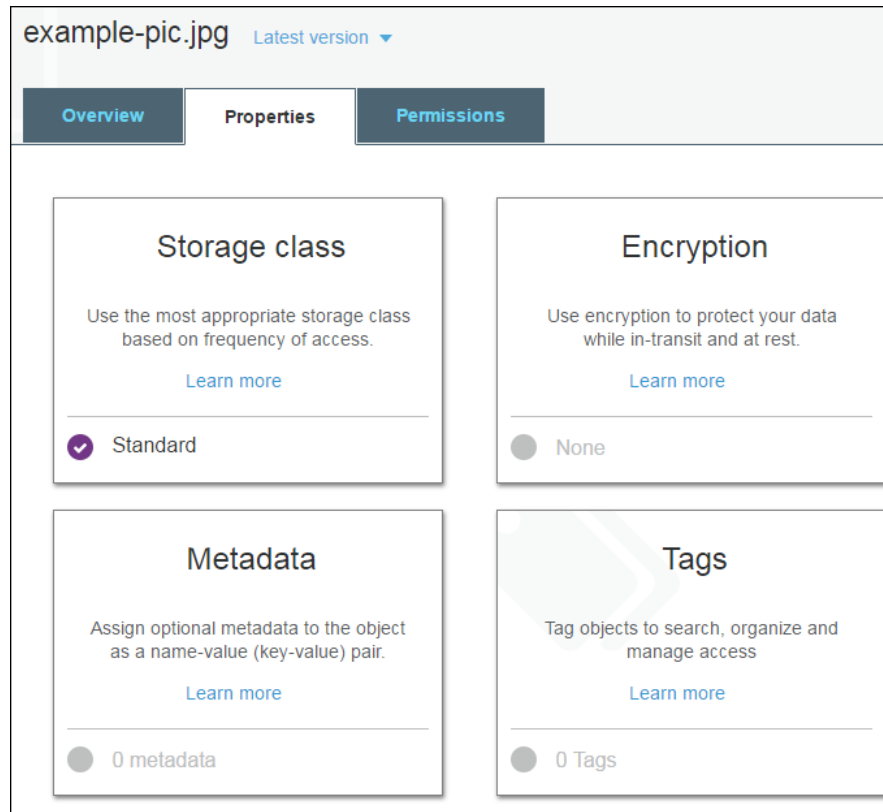
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the object.



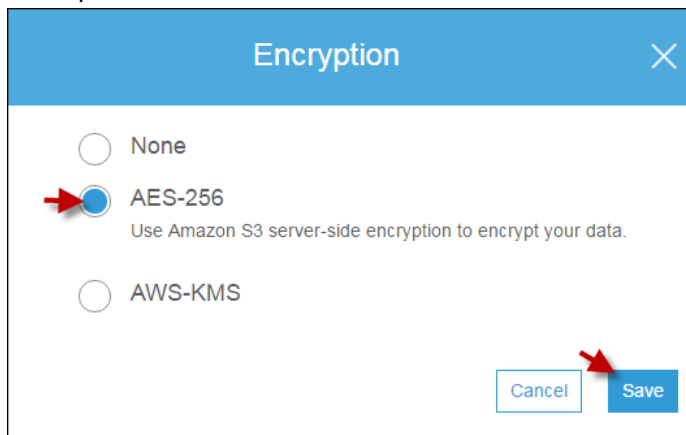
3. In the **Name** list, choose the name of the object that you want to add encryption to.



4. Choose **Properties**, and then choose **Encryption**.



5. Select **AES-256** or **AWS-KMS**.
  - a. To encrypt your object using keys that are managed by Amazon S3, select **AES-256**. For more information about using Amazon S3 server-side encryption to encrypt your data, see [Protecting Data with Amazon S3-Managed Encryption Keys Classes](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

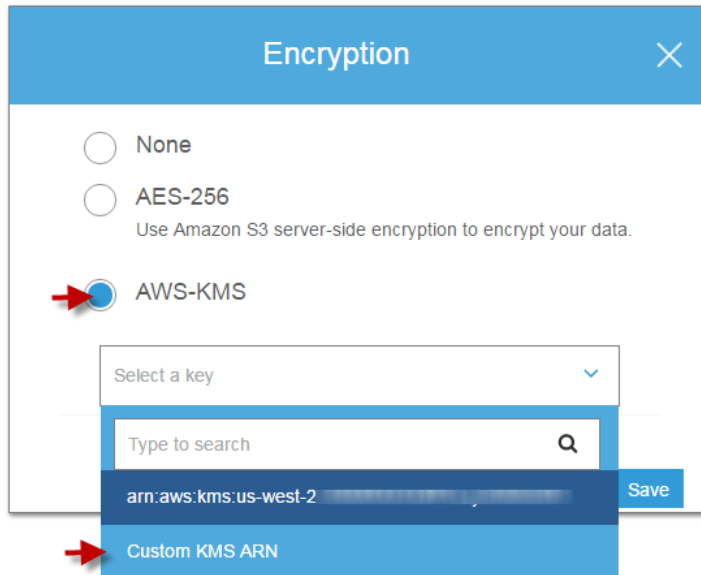


- b. To encrypt your object using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), choose **AWS-KMS**, choose a master key from the list of the AWS KMS master keys that you have created, and then choose **Save**.

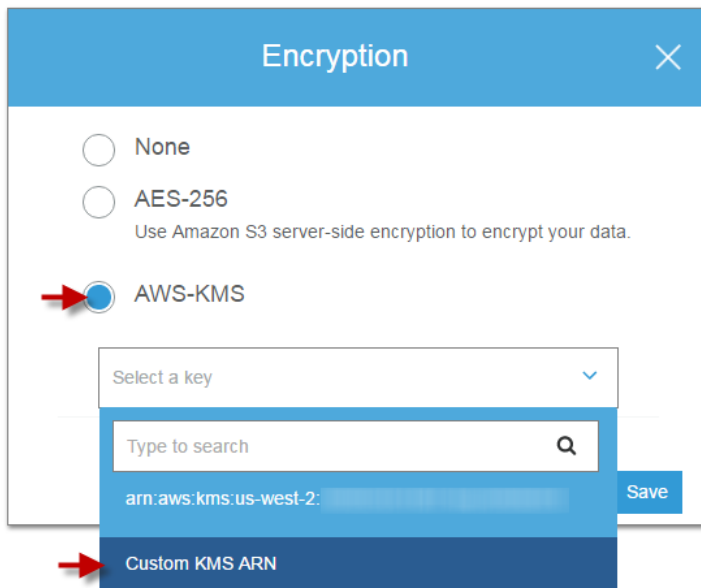
**Note**

To encrypt objects in the bucket, you can use only keys that are enabled in the same AWS Region as the bucket.

For more information about creating an AWS KMS key, see [Creating Keys](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide*. For more information, see [Protecting Data with AWS KMS–Managed Key](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.



You can give an external account the ability to use an object that is protected by an AWS KMS key. To do this, select **Custom KMS ARN** from the list, type the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the external account, and then choose **Save**. Administrators of an external account that have usage permissions to an object protected by your AWS KMS key can further restrict access by creating a resource-level AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy.



The screenshot shows the 'Encryption' dialog box in the Amazon S3 console. It features a blue header with the title 'Encryption' and a close button. Below the header, there are three radio button options: 'None', 'AES-256', and 'AWS-KMS'. The 'AWS-KMS' option is selected. Under 'AWS-KMS', there is a dropdown menu with 'Custom KMS ARN' selected and a text input field below it. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons, with a red arrow pointing to the 'Save' button.

## More Info

- [How Do I View the Properties of an Object? \(p. 51\)](#)
- [Uploading, Downloading, and Managing Objects \(p. 27\)](#)

## How Do I Add Metadata to an S3 Object?

Each object in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) has a set of name-value pairs that provides metadata about the object. *Metadata* is additional information about the object. Some metadata is set by Amazon S3 when you upload the object, for example, `Date` and `Content-Length`. You can also set some metadata when you upload the object, or you can add it later. This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to add metadata to an S3 object.

Object metadata is a set of name-value (key-value) pairs. For example, the metadata for content length, `Content-Length`, is the name (key) and the size of the object in bytes (value). For more information about object metadata, see [Object Metadata](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

There are two kinds of metadata for an S3 object, Amazon S3 system metadata and user-defined metadata:

- **System metadata**—There are two categories of system metadata. Metadata such as the `Last-Modified` date is controlled by the system. Only Amazon S3 can modify the value. There is also system metadata that you control, for example, the storage class configured for the object.
- **User-defined metadata**—You can define your own custom metadata, called user-defined metadata. You can assign user-defined metadata to an object when you upload the object or after the object has been uploaded. User-defined metadata is stored with the object and is returned when you download the object. Amazon S3 does not process user-defined metadata.

The following topics describe how to add metadata to an object.

### Topics

- [Adding System-Defined Metadata to an S3 Object \(p. 57\)](#)

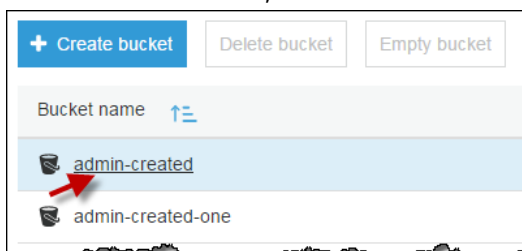
- [Adding User-Defined Metadata to an S3 Object \(p. 59\)](#)

## Adding System-Defined Metadata to an S3 Object

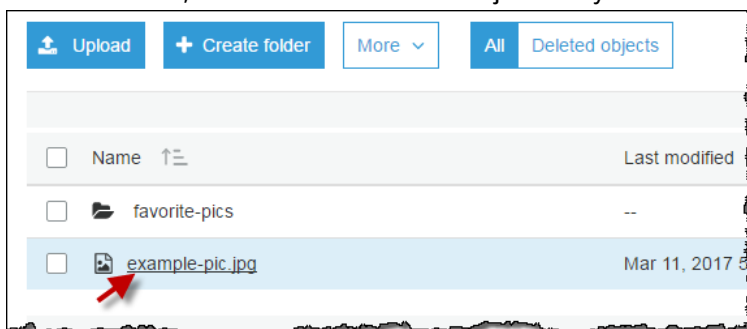
You can configure some system metadata for an S3 object. For a list of system-defined metadata and whether you can modify their values, see [System-Defined Metadata](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To add system metadata to an object

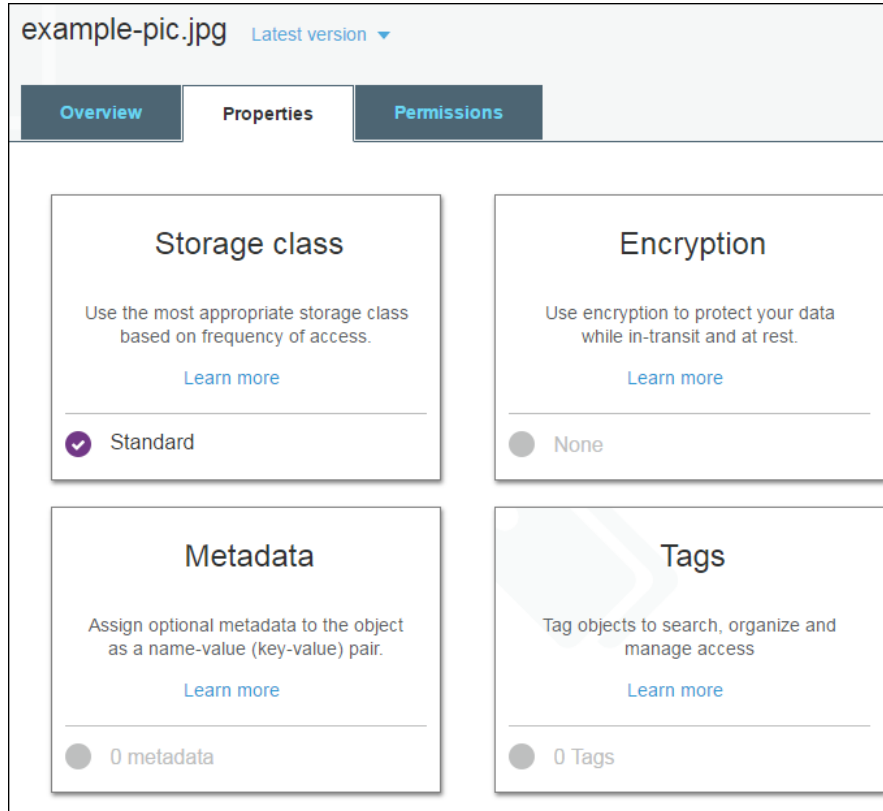
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the object.



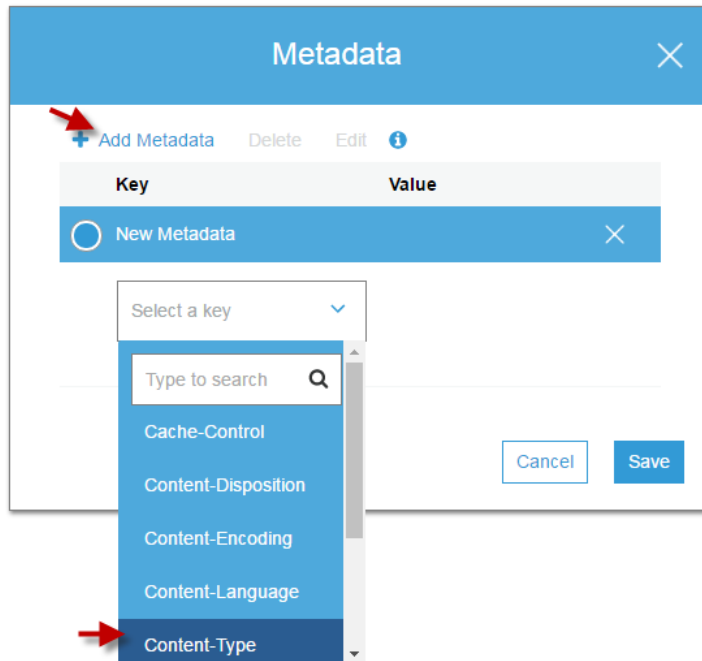
3. In the **Name** list, choose the name of the object that you want to add metadata to.



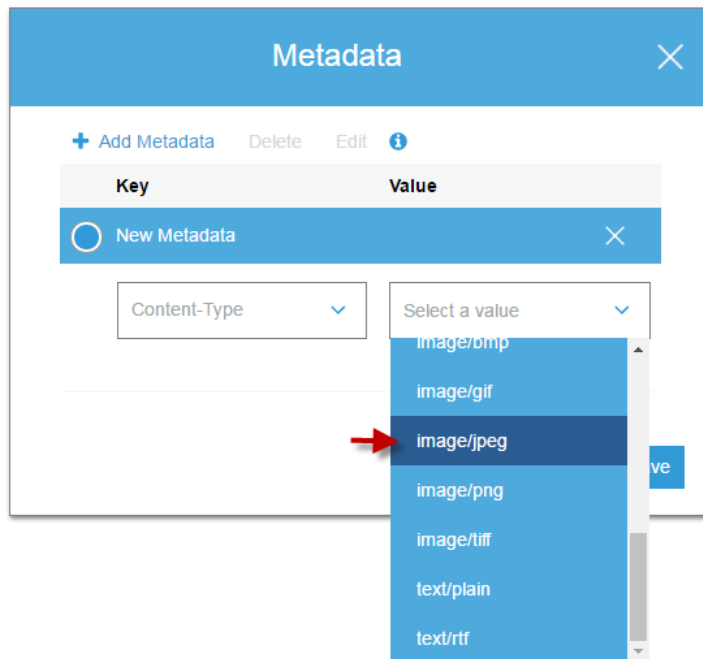
4. Choose **Properties**, and then choose **Metadata**.



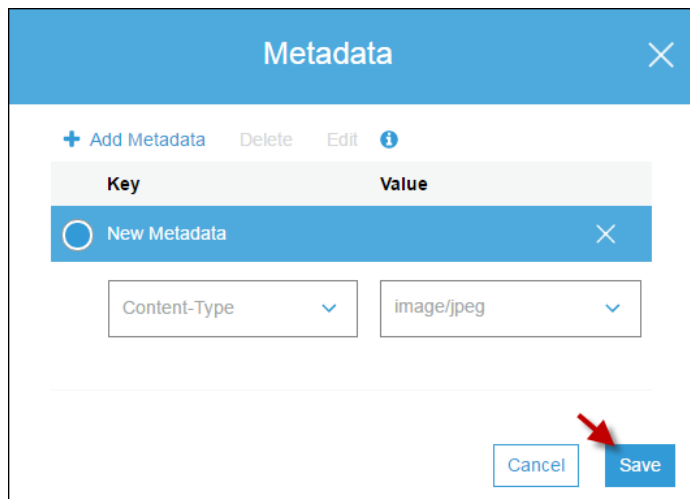
5. Choose **Add Metadata**, and then choose a key from the **Select a key** menu.



6. Depending on which key you chose, choose a value from the **Select a value** menu or type a value.



7. Choose **Save**.



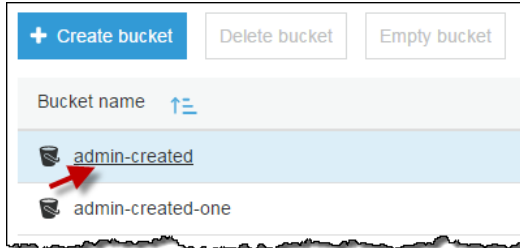
## Adding User-Defined Metadata to an S3 Object

You can assign user-defined metadata to an object. User-defined metadata must begin with the prefix "x-amz-meta-", otherwise Amazon S3 will not set the key value pair as you define it. You define custom metadata by adding a name that you choose to the x-amz-meta- key. This creates a custom key. For example, if you add the custom name alt-name, the metadata key would be x-amz-meta-alt-name.

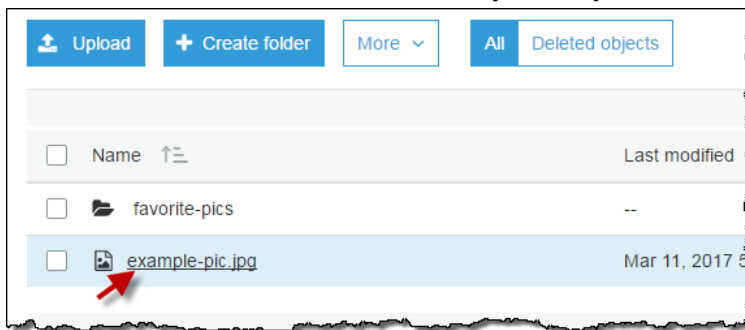
User-defined metadata can be as large as 2 KB. Both keys and their values must conform to US-ASCII standards. For more information, see [User-Defined Metadata](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To add user-defined metadata to an object

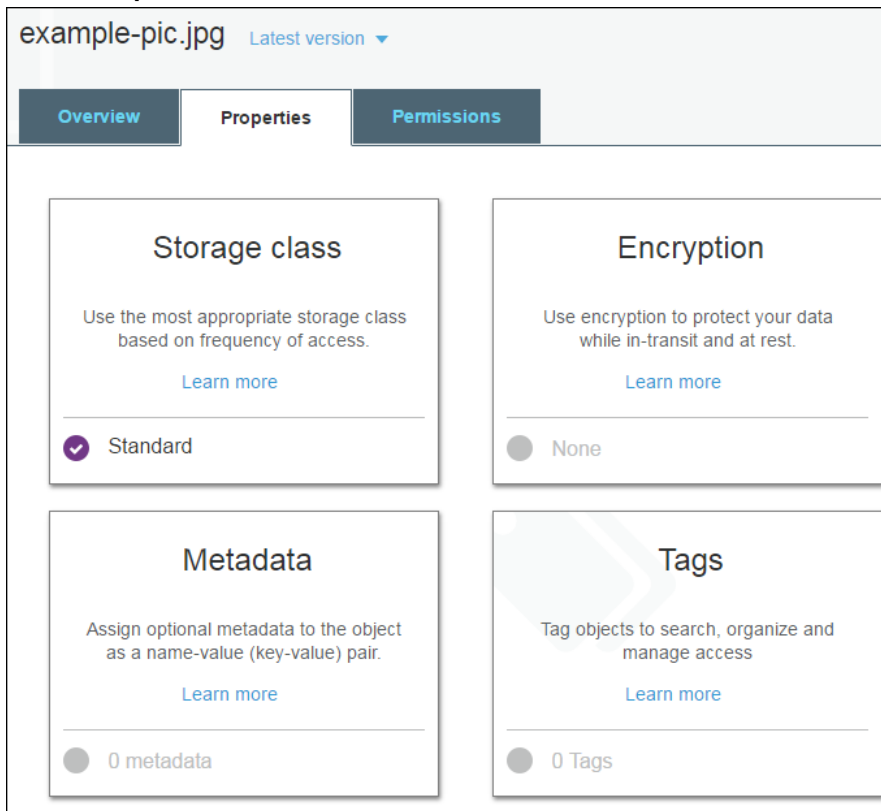
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the object.



3. In the **Name** list, choose the name of the object that you want to add metadata to.

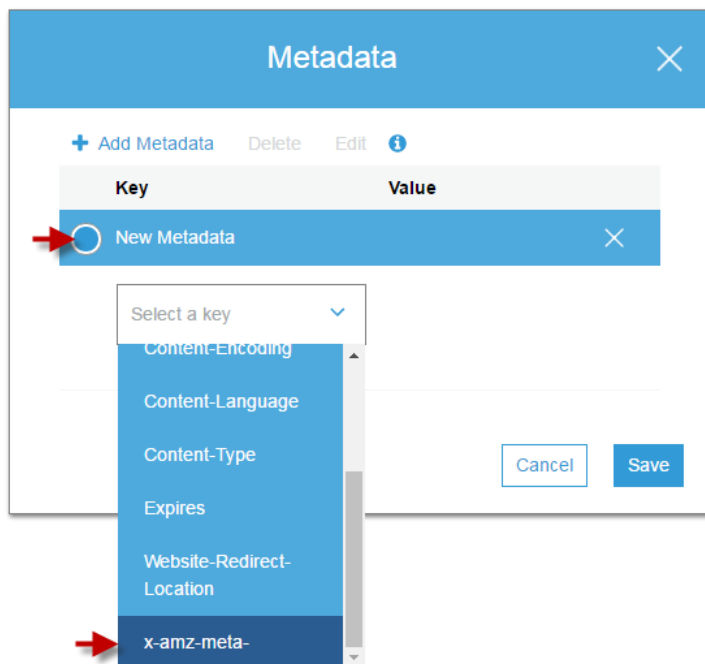


4. Choose **Properties**, and then choose **Metadata**.

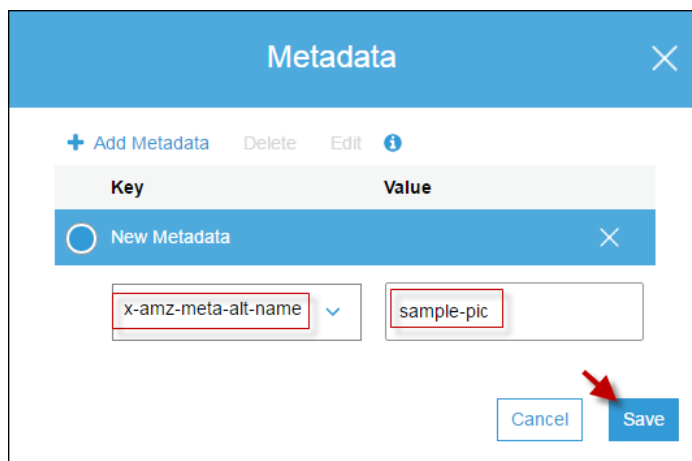




5. Choose **Add Metadata**, and then choose the `x-amz-meta-` key from the **Select a key** menu. Any metadata starting with the prefix `x-amz-meta-` is user-defined metadata.



6. Type a custom name following the `x-amz-meta-` key. For example, for the custom name `alt-name`, the metadata key would be `x-amz-meta-alt-name`. Enter a value for the custom key, and then choose **Save**.



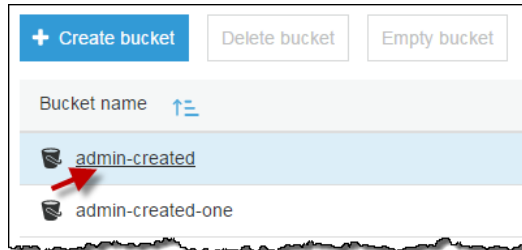
- [How Do I View the Properties of an Object? \(p. 51\)](#)
- [Uploading, Downloading, and Managing Objects \(p. 27\)](#)

## How Do I Add Tags to an S3 Object?

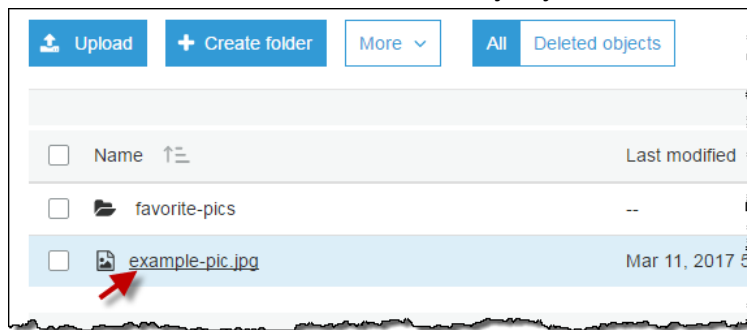
This topic explains how to use the console to add tags to an S3 object. For information about object tags, see [Object Tagging](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*

### To add tags to an object

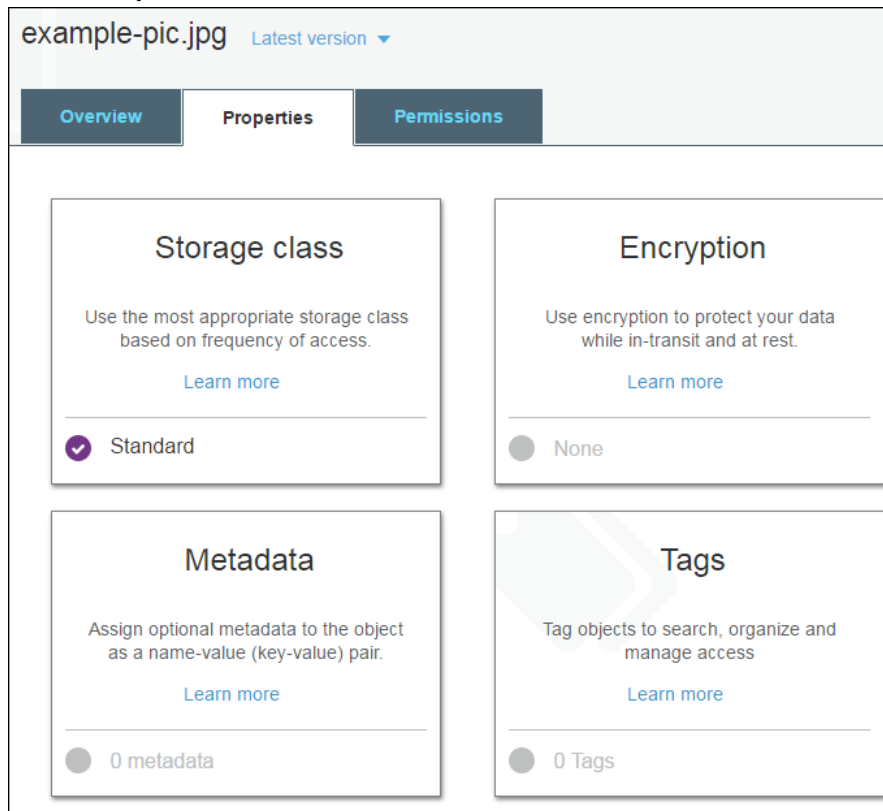
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the object.



3. In the **Name** list, choose the name of the object you want to add tags to.



4. Choose **Properties**.



5. Choose **Tags** and then choose **Add Tag**.

Key	Value
<div style="text-align: center;">+ Add Tag</div>	

To enable replication of object tags IAM policies used for Cross-Region Replication must be updated if they were created prior to the introduction of Object tagging.

Cancel Save

6. Choose **Tags** and then choose **Add Tag**.

Key	Value
<div style="text-align: center;">+ Add Tag</div>	

To enable replication of object tags IAM policies used for Cross-Region Replication must be updated if they were created prior to the introduction of Object tagging.

Cancel Save

7. Each tag is a key-value pair. Type a **Key** and a **Value**. Then choose **Add Tag** to add another tag or choose **Save**.

You can enter up to 10 tags for an object.

Key	Value
dog	corgi X

+ Add Tag

To enable replication of object tags IAM policies used for Cross-Region Replication must be updated if they were created prior to the introduction of Object tagging.

Cancel Save

## More Info

- [How Do I View the Properties of an Object? \(p. 51\)](#)
- [Uploading, Downloading, and Managing Objects \(p. 27\)](#)

# Storage Management

This section explains how to configure Amazon S3 storage management tools.

## Topics

- [How Do I Create a Lifecycle Policy for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 65\)](#)
- [How Do I Add a Cross-Region Replication Rule to an S3 Bucket? \(p. 70\)](#)
- [How Do I Manage the Cross-Region Replication Rules for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 76\)](#)
- [How Do I Configure Storage Class Analysis? \(p. 78\)](#)
- [How Do I Configure Amazon S3 Inventory? \(p. 82\)](#)
- [How Do I Configure Request Metrics for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 84\)](#)
- [How Do I Configure a Request Metrics Filter? \(p. 86\)](#)

## How Do I Create a Lifecycle Policy for an S3 Bucket?

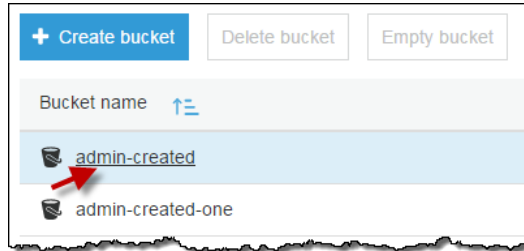
You can use lifecycle policies to define actions you want Amazon S3 to take during an object's lifetime (for example, transition objects to another storage class, archive them, or delete them after a specified period of time).

You can define a lifecycle policy for all objects or a subset of objects in the bucket by using a shared prefix (that is, objects that have names that begin with a common string).

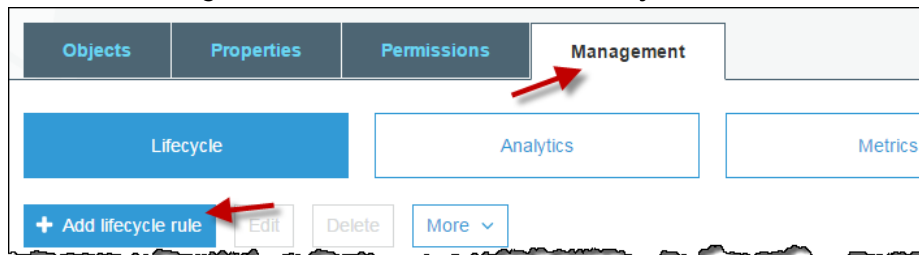
A versioning-enabled bucket can have many versions of the same object, one current version and zero or more noncurrent (previous) versions. Using a lifecycle policy, you can define actions specific to current and noncurrent object versions. For more information, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#) and [Object Versioning](#) and [Using Versioning](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To create a lifecycle policy

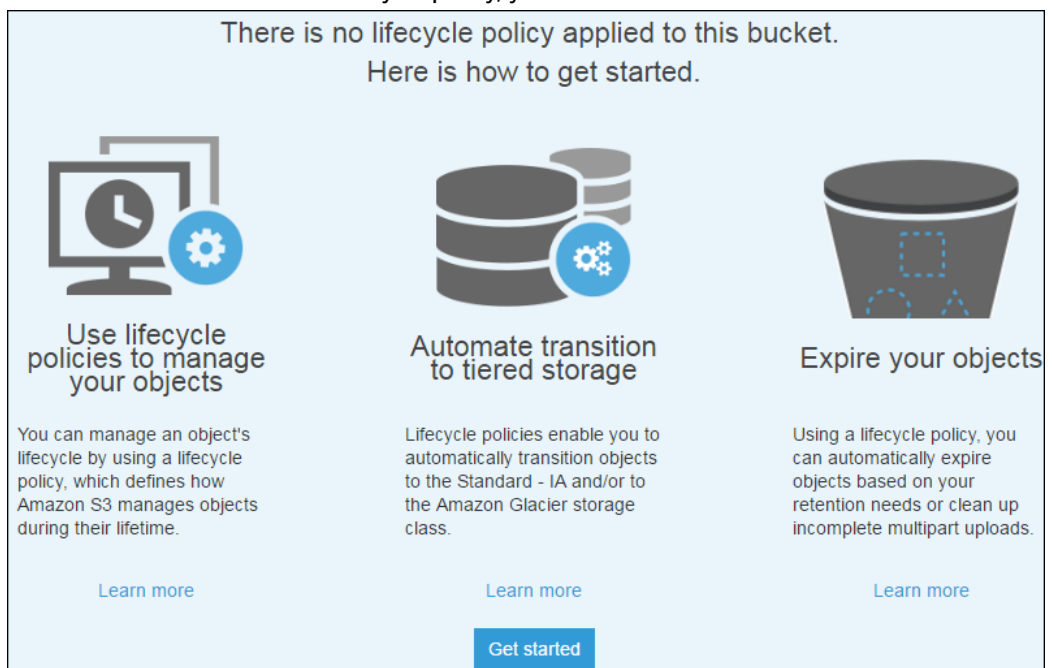
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to create a lifecycle policy for.



3. Choose the **Management** tab, and then choose **Add lifecycle rule**.



- If the bucket does not have a lifecycle policy, you can choose **Get started**.



4. In the **Lifecycle rule** dialog box, type a name for your rule to help identify the rule later. The name must be unique within the bucket. Configure the rule as follows:
  - To apply this lifecycle rule to all objects with a specified name prefix (i.e., objects whose name begins with a common string), type in a prefix. You can also limit the lifecycle rule scope to one or more object tags. You can combine a prefix and tags. For more information about object name prefixes, see [Object Keys](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*. For more information about object tags, see [Object Tagging](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.
  - To apply this lifecycle rule to all objects in the bucket, choose **Next**.

The screenshot shows the 'Lifecycle rule' configuration window. The title bar is blue with the text 'Lifecycle rule' and a close button. Below the title bar are four steps: 1 Name and scope, 2 Transitions, 3 Expiration, and 4 Review. The 'Name and scope' step is active. It contains a text input field for 'Enter a rule name' with the value 'testrule'. Below it is a section 'Add filter to limit scope to prefix/tags' with a sub-input field 'Type to add prefix/tag filter' and a blue button 'Type in a prefix name or tag key name'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

5. You configure lifecycle rules by defining rules to transition objects to the Standard-IA and Amazon Glacier storage classes. For more information, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

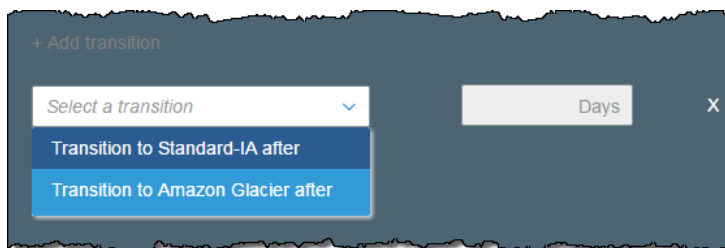
You can define transitions for current or previous object versions, or for both current and previous versions.

- a. Select **Current version** to define transitions that are applied when an object is created that is within the scope of the rule.

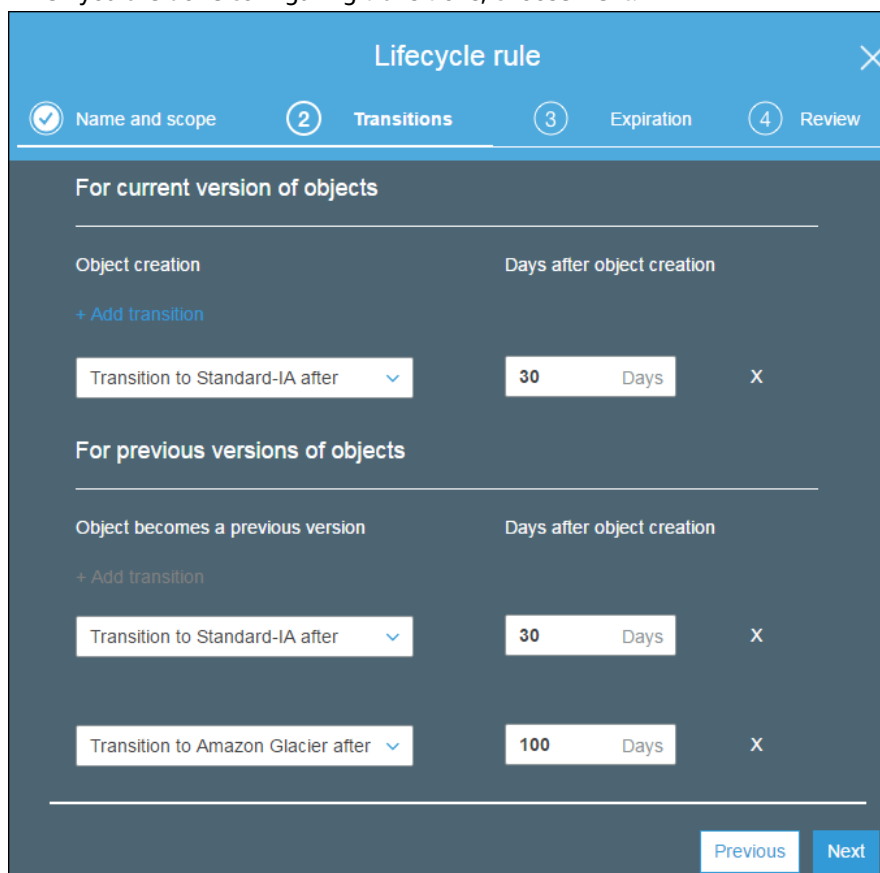
Select **Previous version** to define transitions that are applied when an object is created that is within the scope of the rule.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure transition' dialog box. It has a title 'Configure transition' and a subtitle 'Object transitions and/or expiration'. There are two radio buttons: 'Current version' (checked) and 'Previous versions'. Below is a section 'For current version of objects' with a table. The table has two columns: 'Object creation' and 'Days after object creation'. At the bottom left is a '+ Add transition' link.

- b. Choose **Add transitions** and specify one of the following transitions:
  - Choose **Transition to Standard-IA after**, and then type the number of days after the creation of an object that you want the transition to be applied (for example, 30 days).
  - Choose **Transition to Amazon Glacier after**, and then type the number of days after the creation of an object that you want the transition to be applied (for example, 100 days).



- When you are done configuring transitions, choose **Next**.



- Select **Expiration** and then enter the number of days after object creation to delete the object (for example, 455 days).
- Select **Permanently delete previous versions** and then enter the number of days after an object becomes a previous version to permanently delete the object (for example, 455 days).
- It is a recommended best practice to always select **Clean up incomplete multipart uploads**. For example, type 7 for the number of days after the multipart upload initiation date that you want to end and clean up any multipart uploads that have not completed. For more information about multipart uploads, see [Multipart Upload Overview](#) in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide.
- Choose **Next**.



**Lifecycle rule**

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

Expiration

After  Days from object creation

Permanently delete previous versions

After  Days from becoming a previous version

Clean up incomplete multipart uploads

After  Days from start of upload

[Previous](#) [Next](#)

11. For **Review**, verify the settings for your rule. If you need to make changes, choose **Previous**. Otherwise, choose **Save**.

**Lifecycle rule**

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

**Name and scope** [Edit](#)

**Name** TestRule

**Scope** videos/

**Transitions** [Edit](#)

For current version of objects

1st transition to Standard-IA after 30 days

2nd transition to Amazon Glacier after 100 days

For previous versions of objects

1st transition to Standard-IA after 30 days

2nd transition to Amazon Glacier after 100 days

**Expiration** [Edit](#)

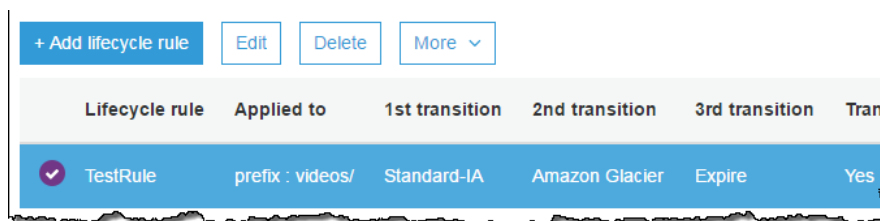
Expire after after 455 days

Permanently delete after after 455 days

Clean up incomplete multipart uploads after 7 days

[Previous](#) [Save](#)

12. If the rule does not contain any errors, it is listed on the **Lifecycle** page and is enabled.



The screenshot shows a table of lifecycle rules in the Amazon S3 console. At the top, there are buttons for '+ Add lifecycle rule', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'More'. The table has columns for 'Lifecycle rule', 'Applied to', '1st transition', '2nd transition', '3rd transition', and 'Transition status'. One rule is listed: 'TestRule' with a checkmark icon, applied to 'prefix : videos/', with transitions to 'Standard-IA' and 'Amazon Glacier', and a final action of 'Expire' with a 'Yes' status.

Lifecycle rule	Applied to	1st transition	2nd transition	3rd transition	Transition status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TestRule	prefix : videos/	Standard-IA	Amazon Glacier	Expire	Yes

## How Do I Add a Cross-Region Replication Rule to an S3 Bucket?

Cross-region replication is the automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buckets in different AWS Regions. Cross-region replication replicates newly created objects, object updates, and object deletions from a source bucket to a destination bucket in a different AWS Region.

Cross-region replication requires that the source and destination buckets be in different AWS Regions, and versioning must be enabled on both the source and destination buckets. To review the full list of requirements, see [Requirements for Cross-Region Replication](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*. For more information about versioning, see [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 9).

The object replicas in the destination bucket are exact replicas of the objects in the source bucket. They have the same key names and the same metadata—for example, creation time, owner, user-defined metadata, version ID, ACL, and storage class. (Optionally, you can explicitly specify a different storage class for object replicas.) The time it takes for Amazon S3 to replicate an object depends on the object size. It can take up to several hours to replicate a large-sized object.

### Note about replication and lifecycle rules

Metadata for an object remains identical between original objects and replica objects. Lifecycle rules abide by the creation time of the original object, and not by when the replicated object becomes available in the destination bucket. However, lifecycle actions on objects that are pending replication do not resolve until the replication has completed.

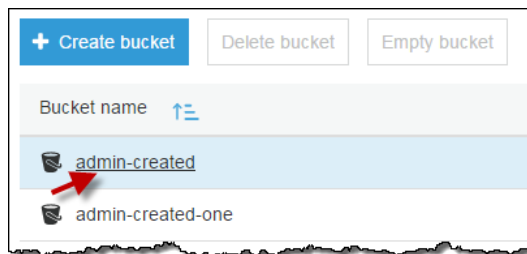
You use the Amazon S3 console to add replication rules to the source bucket. Replication rules define which source bucket objects to replicate and the destination bucket where the replicated objects are stored. You can create rules to replicate all the objects in a bucket or a subset of objects with specific key name prefixes (that is, objects that have names that begin with a common string). A destination bucket can be in the same AWS account as the source bucket, or it can be in a different account. The destination bucket must always be in a different Region than the source bucket.

If the destination bucket is in a different account from the source bucket, you must add a bucket policy to the destination bucket to grant the owner of the source bucket account permission to replicate objects in the destination bucket. The Amazon S3 console builds this required bucket policy for you to copy and add to the destination bucket in the other account.

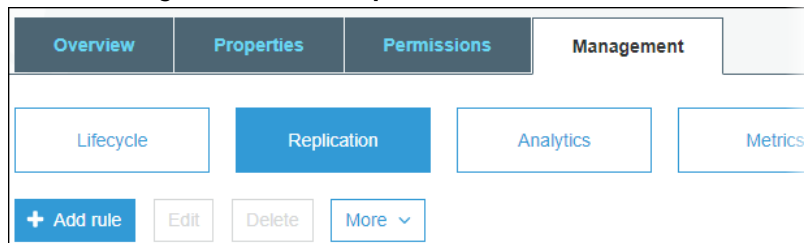
When you add a replication rule to a bucket, the rule is enabled by default, so it starts working as soon as you save it. You can specify that the rule be disabled, and then you can enable it later.

### To add a cross-region replication rule to an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want.

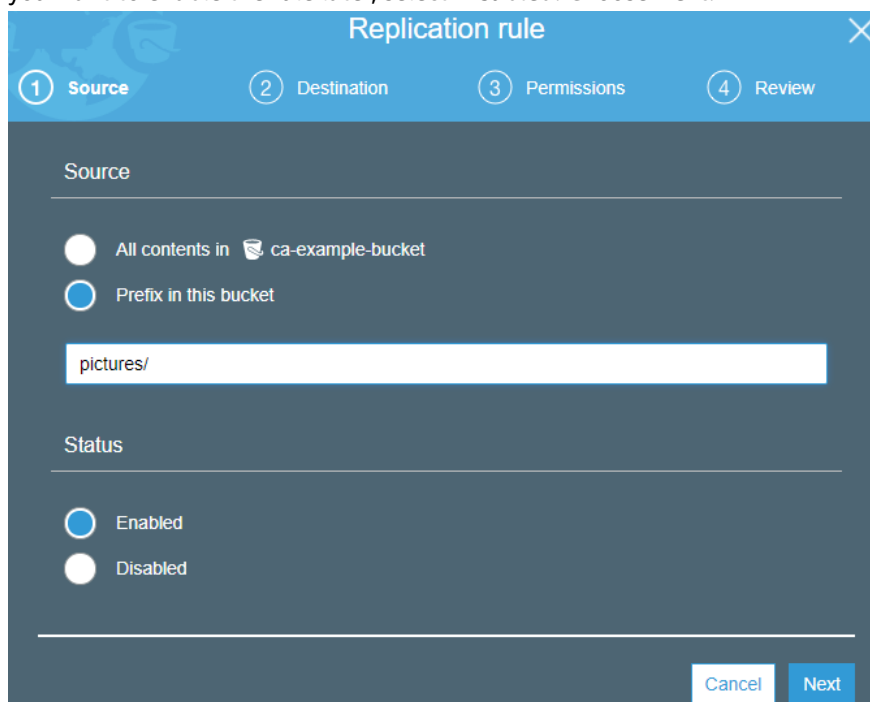


3. Choose **Management**, choose **Replication**, and then choose **Add rule**.

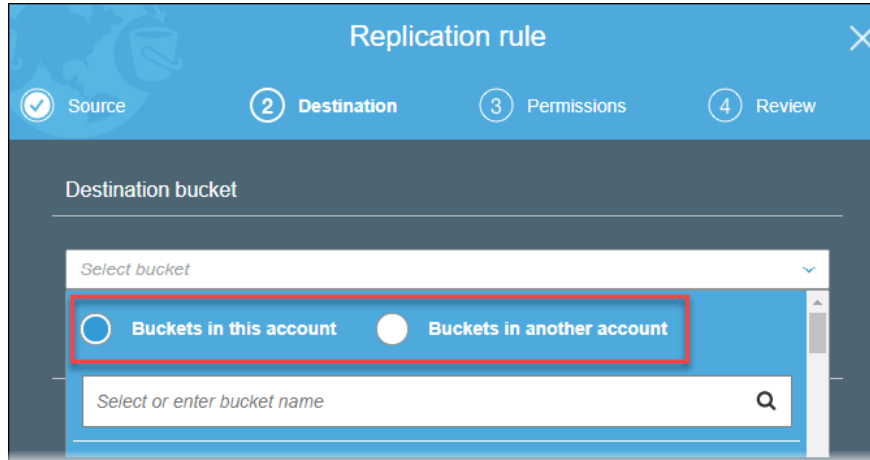


4. To replicate the whole bucket, in the **Replication rule** dialog box, under **Source**, choose **All contents in *bucket-name***. To replicate all objects that have the same prefix (for example, all objects that have names that begin with the string `pictures`), choose **Prefix in this bucket**. For example, all objects in a folder named `pictures`. If you enter a prefix that is the name of a folder, you must use `/` (forward slash) as the last character (for example, `pictures/`).

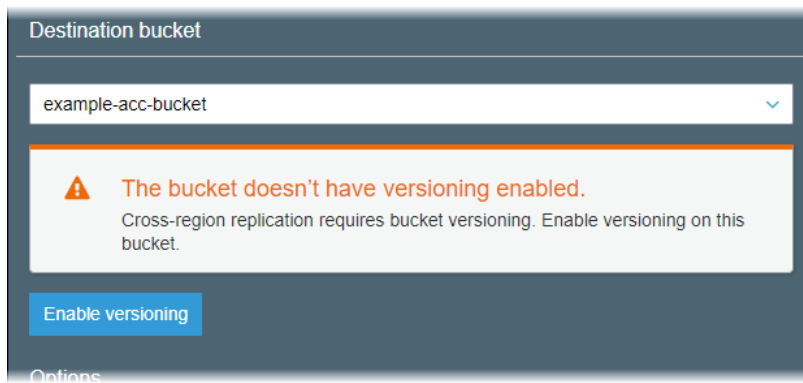
Under **Status**, **Enabled** is selected by default. An enabled rule starts to work as soon as you save it. If you want to enable the rule later, select **Disabled**. Choose **Next**.



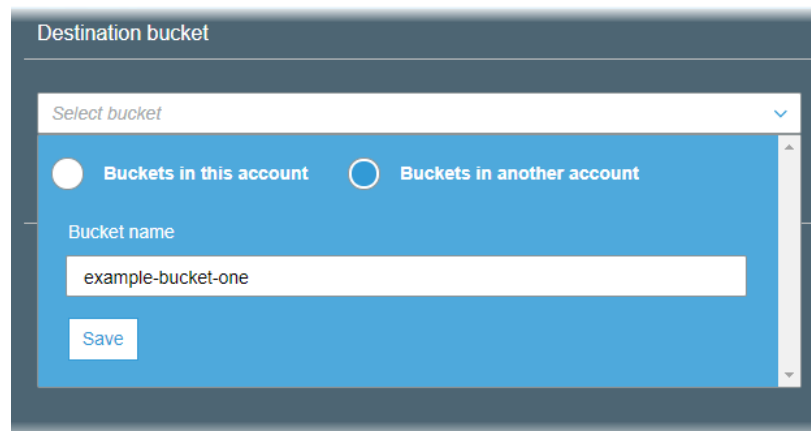
5. On the **Destination** page, under **Destination bucket**, type the name of the destination bucket for the replication, or choose a name in the drop-down list. You can choose a destination bucket that's in the same account as the source bucket, or you can choose a destination bucket from a different AWS account.



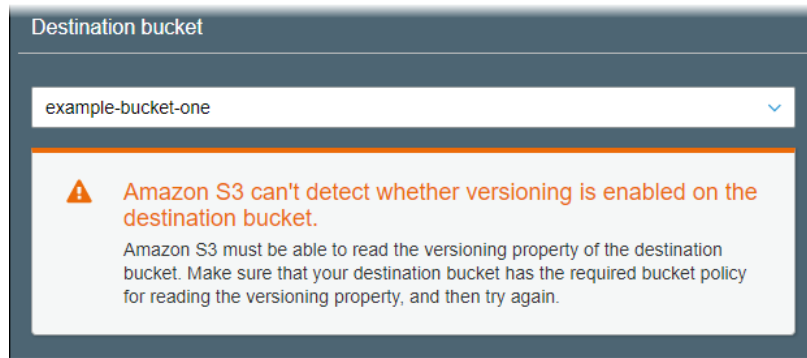
- To choose a destination bucket from the account that you're currently using, Choose **Buckets in this account**. If you don't see the bucket that you want in the list, confirm that the bucket exists and that it's in a different Region than the source bucket. If versioning is not enabled on the destination bucket, you get a warning message that contains an **Enable versioning** button. Choose this button to enable versioning on the bucket.



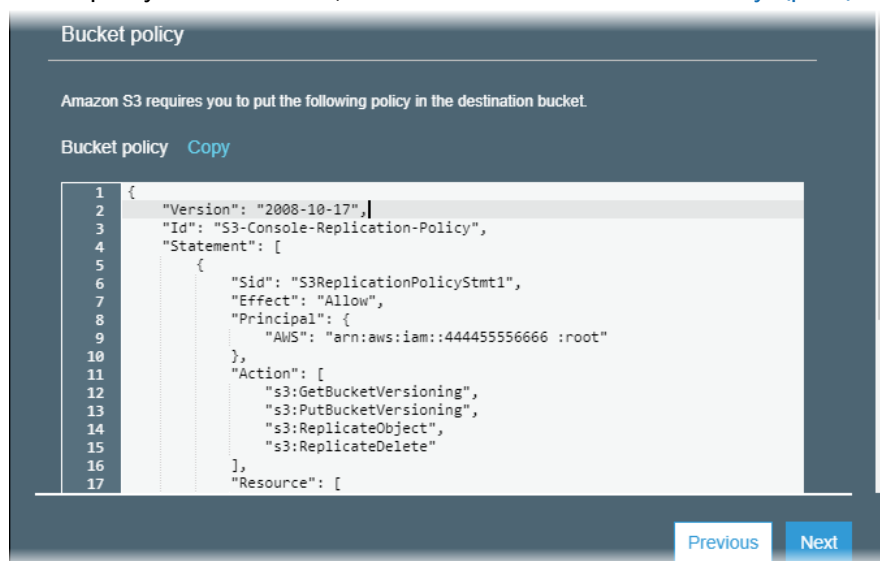
- To choose a destination bucket from an AWS account that is different from the source bucket account, choose **Buckets in another account**.
  - a. Under **Bucket name**, type the name of the destination bucket that is in another account, and then choose **Save**.



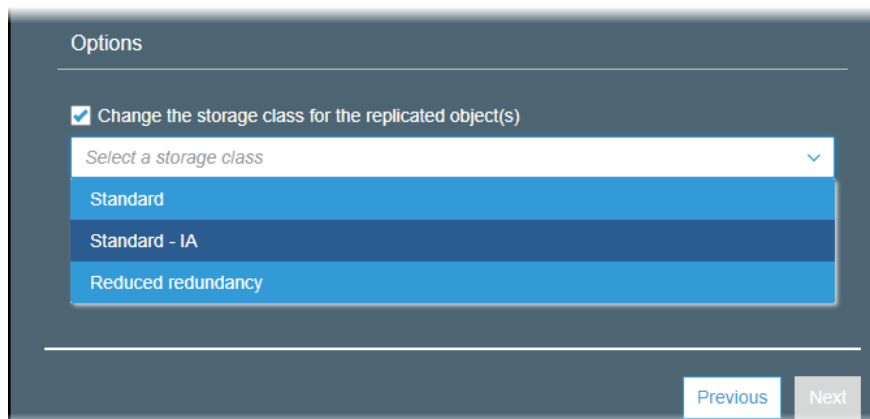
- b. After you save the destination bucket name, you might get a warning message indicating that you must add a bucket policy to the destination bucket so that Amazon S3 can verify whether versioning is enabled on the bucket.



You can't save the replication rule until you add the required bucket policy to the destination bucket. Before you proceed with the Replication wizard, we recommend that you choose **Next**, copy the bucket policy from the **Permissions** page, and then add the policy to the destination bucket in the other account. For information about adding a bucket policy to an S3 bucket, see [How Do I Add an S3 Bucket Policy? \(p. 98\)](#).



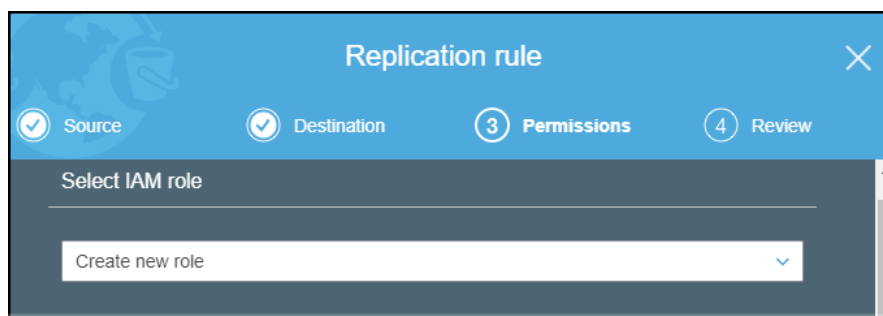
6. On the **Destination** page, under **Options**, select **Change the storage class for the replicated object(s)**. Then choose the storage class that you want to use for the replicated objects in the destination bucket. If you don't select this option, the storage class for replicated objects is the same class as the original objects. Choose **Next**.



7. Set up an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that Amazon S3 can assume to perform cross-region replication of objects on your behalf.

To set up an IAM role, on the **Permissions** page, under **Select role**, do one of the following:

- If you want Amazon S3 to create a new IAM role for you, choose **Create new role**. When you save the rule, a new policy is generated for the IAM role that matches the source and destination buckets that you choose. The name of the generated role is based on the bucket names and uses the following naming convention: **replication\_role\_for\_source-bucket\_to\_destination-bucket**.
- If you want to use an existing IAM role, choose one that allows Amazon S3 to replicate objects from the source bucket to the destination bucket on your behalf.

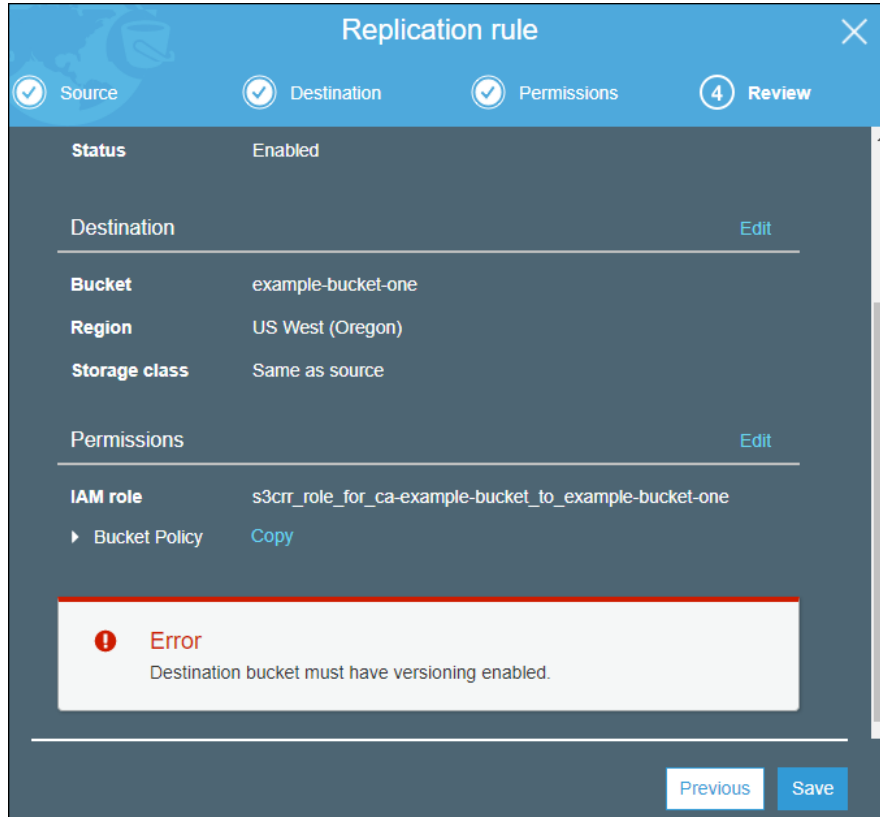


If you chose a destination bucket from another account on the previous **Destination** page, a bucket policy appears on the **Permissions** page. You can copy this policy and add it to the destination bucket, as shown in Step 5.

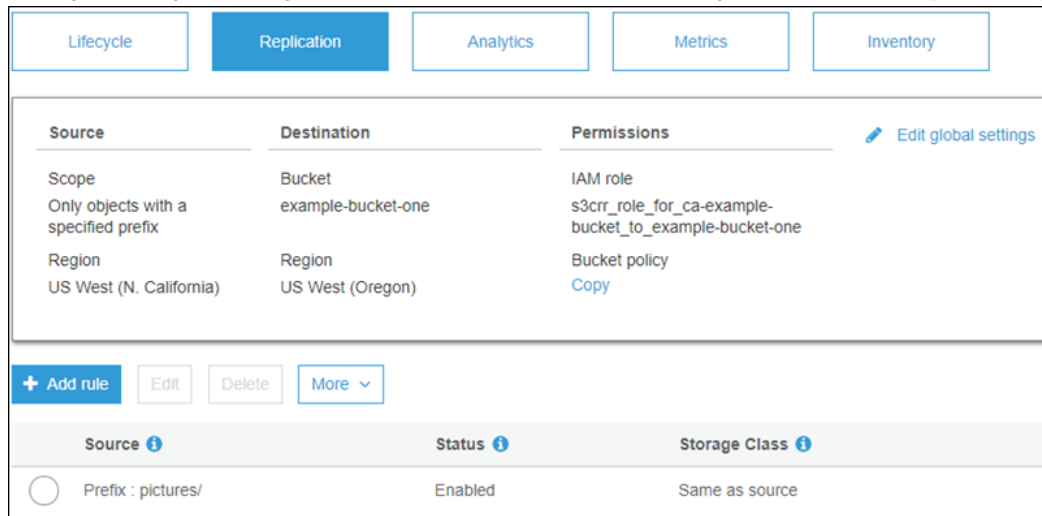
Choose **Next**.

8. On the **Review** page, review your replication rule. If it looks correct, choose **Save**. Otherwise, choose **Previous** to edit the rule before saving it.

If you get an error when you try to save the rule, check to see whether versioning is enabled on the destination bucket. If the destination bucket is in a different AWS account, make sure that the bucket has the required bucket policy as described in Step 5.



9. After you save your rule, you can edit, enable, disable, or delete your rule on the **Replication** page.



## More Info

- [How Do I Manage the Cross-Region Replication Rules for an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 76)
- [How Do I Enable or Suspend Versioning for an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 9)
- [Cross-Region Replication](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*

## How Do I Manage the Cross-Region Replication Rules for an S3 Bucket?

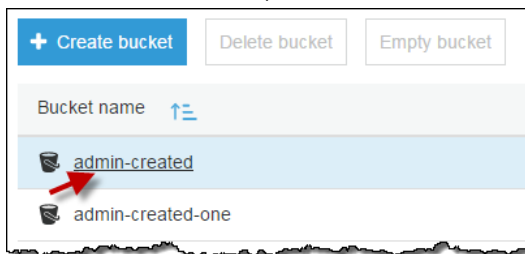
Cross-region replication is the automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buckets in different AWS Regions. It replicates newly created objects, object updates, and object deletions from a source bucket to a destination bucket in a different Region.

You use the Amazon S3 console to add replication rules to the source bucket. Replication rules define the source bucket objects to replicate and the destination bucket where the replicated objects are stored. For more information about cross-region replication, see [Cross-Region Replication](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

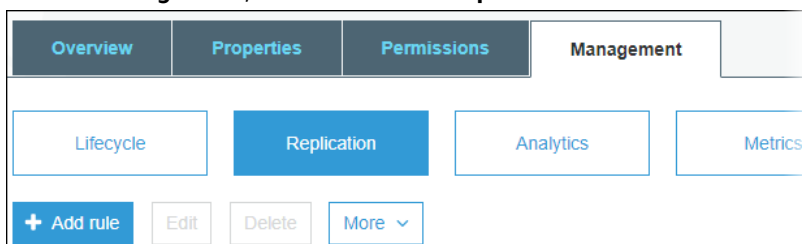
You can manage replication rules on the **Replication** page. You can add, view, enable, disable, and delete the replication rules. For information about adding replication rules to a bucket, see [How Do I Add a Cross-Region Replication Rule to an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 70).

### To manage the cross-region replication rules for an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want.

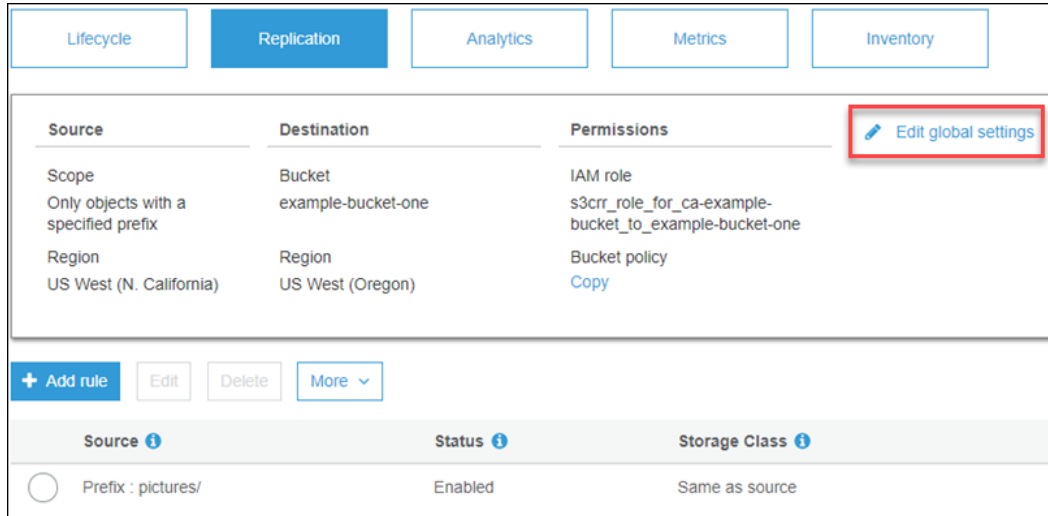


3. Choose **Management**, and then choose **Replication**.



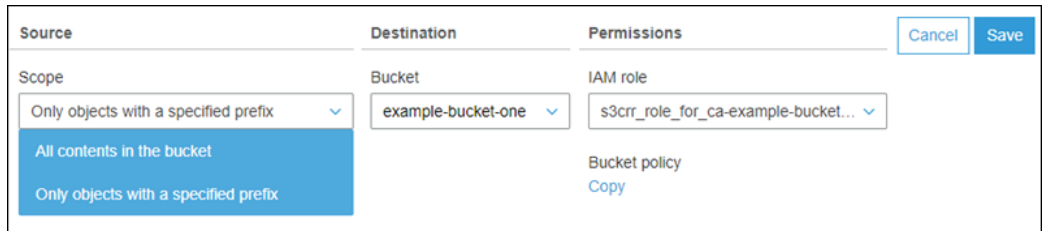
4. You change the replication rules in the following ways.
  - To change settings that affect all the replication rules in the bucket, choose **Edit global settings**.



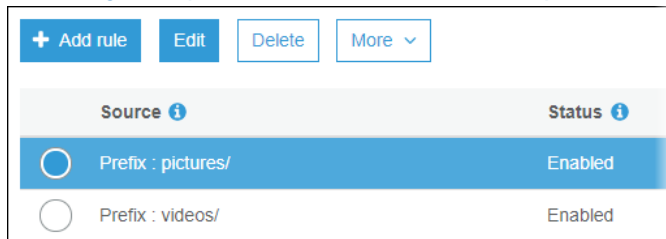


You can change the scope of the objects to be copied, the destination bucket, and the IAM role. If needed, you can copy the required bucket policy for cross-account destination buckets.

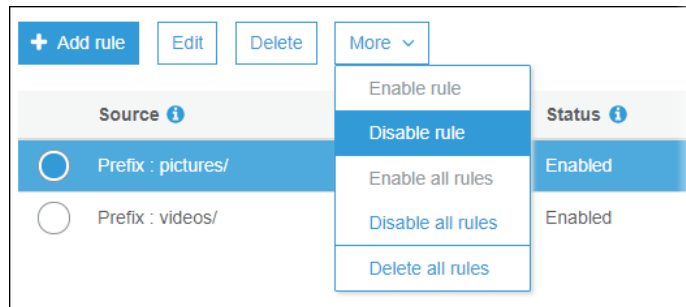
You can set the scope to **All contents** (for all objects in the bucket) or **Only objects with a specific prefix**. If the scope is **All contents**, there can be only one rule. When you choose a different scope, the Replication wizard starts to help you make the change. For information about using the wizard, see [How Do I Add a Cross-Region Replication Rule to an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 70).



- To change a replication rule, select the rule and choose **Edit**, which starts the Replication wizard to help you make the change. For information about using the wizard, see [How Do I Add a Cross-Region Replication Rule to an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 70).



- To enable or disable a replication rule, select the rule, choose **More**, and in the drop-down list, choose **Enable rule** or **Disable rule**. You can also disable, enable, or delete all the rules in the bucket from the **More** drop-down list.



## More Info

- [How Do I Add a Cross-Region Replication Rule to an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 70)
- [Cross-Region Replication](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*

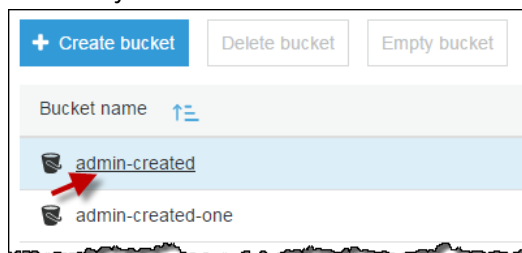
## How Do I Configure Storage Class Analysis?

By using the Amazon S3 analytics storage class analysis tool you can analyze storage access patterns to help you decide when to transition the right data to the right storage class. Storage class analysis observes data access patterns to help you determine when to transition less frequently accessed STANDARD storage to the STANDARD\_IA (IA, for infrequent access) storage class. For more information about STANDARD\_IA, see the [Amazon S3 FAQ](#) and [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

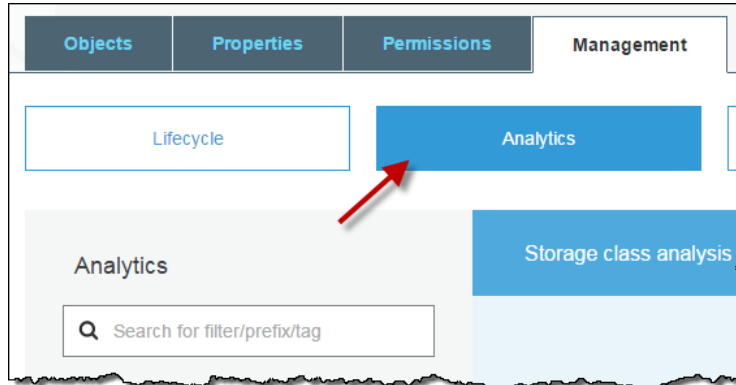
For more information about analytics, see [Amazon S3 Analytics – Storage Class Analysis](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To configure storage class analysis

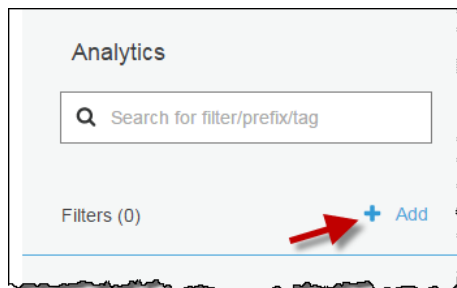
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket for which you want to configure storage class analysis.



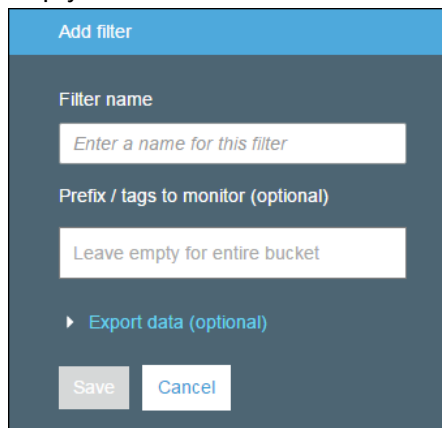
3. Choose the **Management** tab, and then choose **Analytics**.



4. Choose **Add**.



5. Type a name for the filter. If you want to analyze the whole bucket, leave the **Prefix / tags** field empty.



6. In the **Prefix / tags** field, type text for the prefix or tag for the objects that you want to analyze, or choose from the dropdown list that appears when you start typing.

The screenshot shows the 'Add filter' dialog box. The 'Filter name' field is filled with 'testfilter'. The 'Prefix / tags to monitor (optional)' field contains the text 'images'. A dropdown menu is open below this field, showing three options: 'images', 'prefix images (press enter)', and 'tag images'. The 'tag images' option is highlighted with a red border. Below the dropdown, there is a link for 'Export data (optional)' and two buttons: 'Save' and 'Cancel'.

7. If you chose **tag**, enter a value for the tag. You can enter one prefix and multiple tags.

The screenshot shows the 'Add filter' dialog box. The 'Filter name' field is filled with 'testfilter'. The 'Prefix / tags to monitor (optional)' field contains three items: 'prefix videos', 'tag dog | corgi', and 'tag dog | bulldog'. Below this field, there is a text input field with the placeholder 'Leave empty for entire bucket' and a button 'Type in a prefix name or tag key name'. Below the text input field, there is a link for 'Export data (optional)' and two buttons: 'Save' and 'Cancel'.

8. Optionally, you can choose **Export data** to export analysis reports to a comma-separated values (.csv) flat file. Choose a destination bucket where the file can be stored. You can type a prefix for the destination bucket. The destination bucket must be in the same AWS Region as the bucket for which you are setting up the analysis. The destination bucket can be in a different AWS account.

▼ Export data (optional)

Destination bucket

Select bucket  
Region:

Destination prefix

Type a prefix

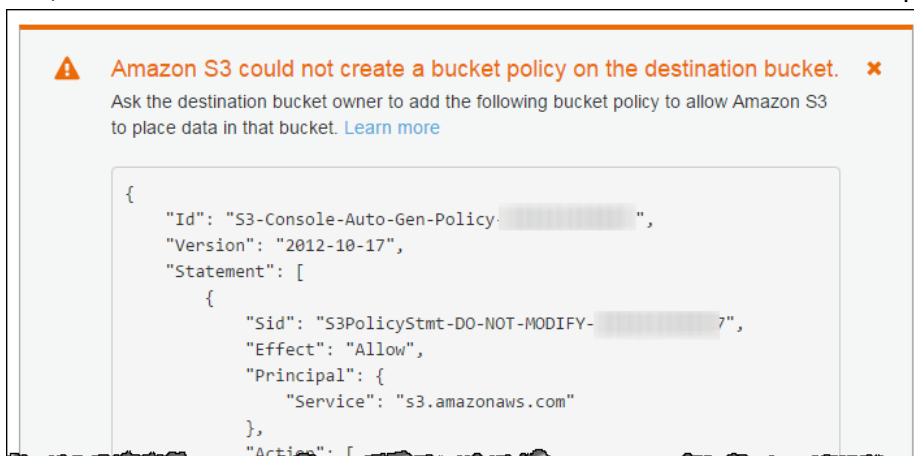
Did you know you can explore S3 Analytics export in Amazon QuickSight?

Save Cancel

9. Choose **Save**.

Amazon S3 creates a bucket policy on the destination bucket that grants Amazon S3 write permission. This allow it to write the export data to the bucket.

If an error occurs when you try to create the bucket policy, you'll be given instructions on how to fix it. For example, if you chose a destination bucket in another AWS account and do not have permissions to read and write to the bucket policy, you'll see the following message. You must have the destination bucket owner add the displayed bucket policy to the destination bucket. If the policy is not added to the destination bucket you won't get the export data because Amazon S3 doesn't have permission to write to the destination bucket. If the source bucket is owned by a different account than that of the current user, then the correct account ID of the source bucket must be substituted in the policy.



For information about the exported data and how the filter works, see [Amazon S3 Analytics – Storage Class Analysis](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

**More Info**

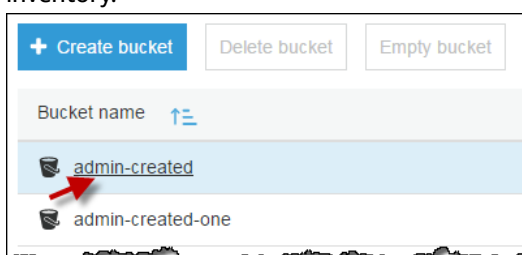
[Storage Management \(p. 65\)](#)

## How Do I Configure Amazon S3 Inventory?

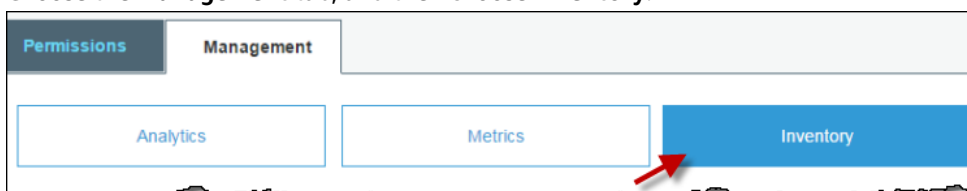
Amazon S3 inventory provides a flat file list of your objects and metadata, which is a scheduled alternative to the Amazon S3 synchronous List API operation. Amazon S3 inventory provides a comma-separated values (.csv) flat-file output of your objects and their corresponding metadata on a daily or weekly basis for an S3 bucket or for objects that share a prefix (objects that have names that begin with the same string). For more information, see [Amazon S3 Inventory](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To configure inventory

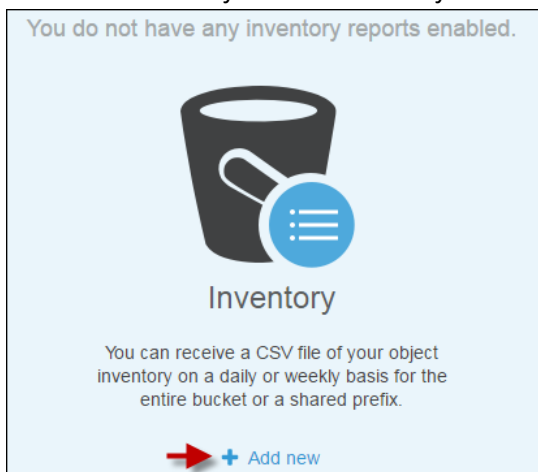
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket for which you want to configure Amazon S3 inventory.



3. Choose the **Management** tab, and then choose **Inventory**.

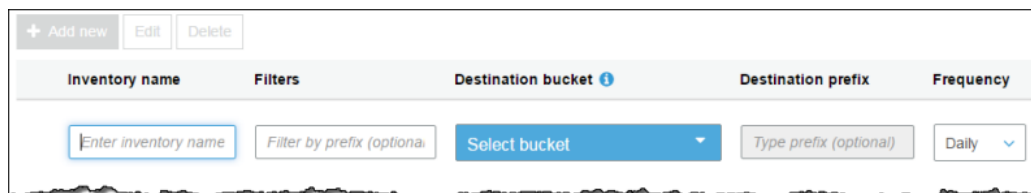


4. Choose **Add new** if you do not have any inventory reports enabled.



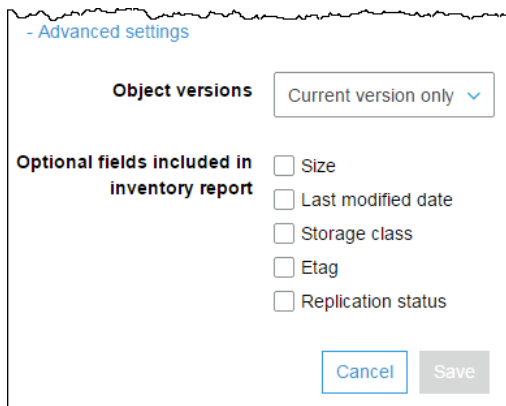
5. Type a name for the inventory and set it up as follows:
  - Optionally, add a prefix for your filter to inventory only objects whose names begin with the same string.

- Choose the destination bucket where you want reports to be saved. The destination bucket must be in the same AWS Region as the bucket for which you are setting up the inventory. The destination bucket can be in a different AWS account.
- Optionally, choose a prefix for the destination bucket.
- Choose how frequently to generate the inventory.



The screenshot shows the configuration interface for Amazon S3 Inventory. At the top, there are buttons for '+ Add new', 'Edit', and 'Delete'. Below these are five main sections: 'Inventory name', 'Filters', 'Destination bucket', 'Destination prefix', and 'Frequency'. Under 'Inventory name' is a text input field with the placeholder 'Enter inventory name'. Under 'Filters' is a text input field with the placeholder 'Filter by prefix (optional)'. Under 'Destination bucket' is a blue button labeled 'Select bucket'. Under 'Destination prefix' is a text input field with the placeholder 'Type prefix (optional)'. Under 'Frequency' is a dropdown menu currently set to 'Daily'.

6. Under **Advanced Settings** you can set the following.
  - a. To include all versions of the objects in the inventory, choose **Include All Versions** from the **Object Versions** menu. By default the inventory includes only the current version of the objects.
  - b. Select one or more of the following optional fields to add to the inventory report:
    - **Size** – Object size in bytes.
    - **Last modified date** – Object creation date or the last modified date, whichever is the latest.
    - **Storage class** – Storage class used for storing the object.
    - **ETag** – The entity tag is a hash of the object. The ETag reflects changes only to the contents of an object, not its metadata. The ETag may or may not be an MD5 digest of the object data. Whether or not it is depends on how the object was created and how it is encrypted.
    - **Replication status** – The Cross Region Replication status of the object. For more information, see [How Do I Add a Cross-Region Replication Rule to an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 70).



The screenshot shows the 'Advanced settings' dialog box. It has a title bar that says '- Advanced settings'. Inside, there are two main sections. The first is 'Object versions' with a dropdown menu currently set to 'Current version only'. The second is 'Optional fields included in inventory report' with five checkboxes: 'Size', 'Last modified date', 'Storage class', 'ETag', and 'Replication status'. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Save'.

7. Choose **Save**.

Amazon S3 creates a bucket policy on the destination bucket that grants Amazon S3 write permission. This allows Amazon S3 to write data for the inventory reports to the bucket.

If an error occurs when you try to create the bucket policy, you'll be given instructions on how to fix it. For example, if you chose a destination bucket in another AWS account and do not have permissions to read and write to the bucket policy, you see the following message. In this case you must have the destination bucket owner add the displayed bucket policy to the destination bucket. If the policy is not added to the destination bucket you won't get an inventory report because Amazon S3 doesn't have

permission to write to the destination bucket. If the source bucket is owned by a different account than that of the current user, then the correct account ID of the source bucket must be substituted in the policy.



For more information, see [Amazon S3 Inventory](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

#### More Info

[Storage Management \(p. 65\)](#)

## How Do I Configure Request Metrics for an S3 Bucket?

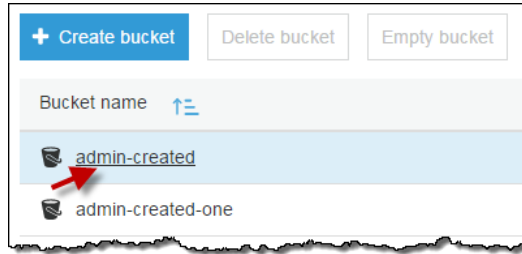
There are two types of CloudWatch metrics for Amazon S3: storage metrics and request metrics. Storage metrics are reported once per day and are provided to all customers at no additional cost. Request metrics are available at 1-minute intervals after some latency to process, and metrics are billed at the standard CloudWatch rate. To get request metrics, you must opt into them by configuring them in the console or with the Amazon S3 API.

For more conceptual information about CloudWatch metrics for Amazon S3, see [Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

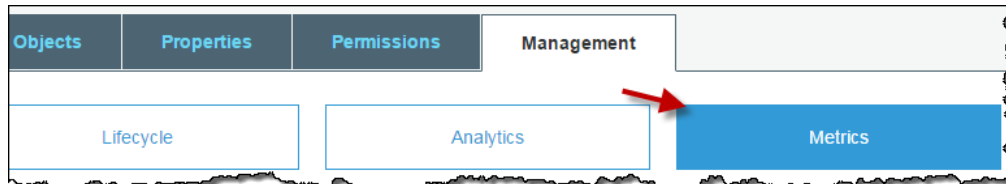
#### To configure request metrics on a bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that has the objects you want to get request metrics for.

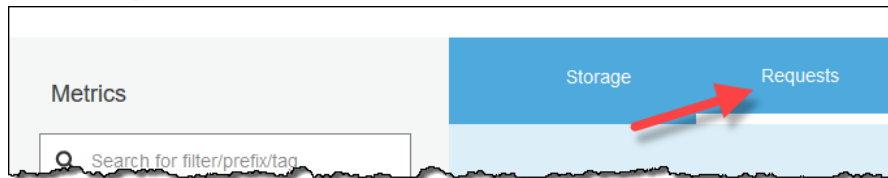




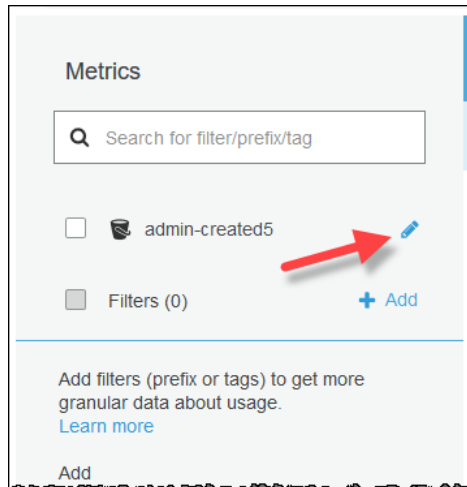
3. Choose the **Management** tab, and then choose **Metrics**.



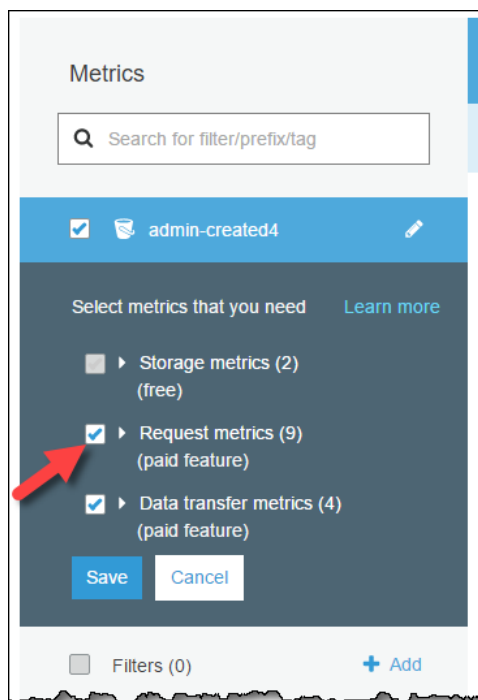
4. Choose **Requests**.



5. From the name of your bucket in the left-side pane, choose the edit icon.



6. Choose the **Request metrics** check box. This also enables Data Transfer metrics.



7. Choose **Save**.

You have now created a metrics configuration for all the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. About 15 minutes after CloudWatch begins tracking these request metrics, you can see graphs for the metrics in both the Amazon S3 or CloudWatch consoles. You can also define a filter so the metrics are only collected and reported on a subset of objects in the bucket. For more information, see [How Do I Configure a Request Metrics Filter?](#) (p. 86).

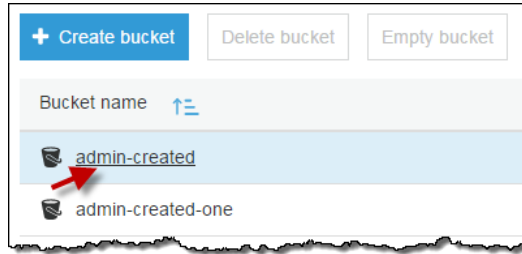
## How Do I Configure a Request Metrics Filter?

There are two types of CloudWatch metrics for Amazon S3: storage metrics and request metrics. Storage metrics are reported once per day and are provided to all customers at no additional cost. Request metrics are available at 1 minute intervals after some latency to process, and metrics are billed at the standard CloudWatch rate. To get request metrics, you must opt into them by configuring them in the console or with the Amazon S3 API.

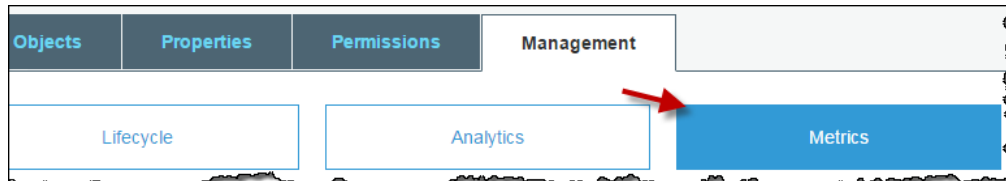
For more conceptual information about CloudWatch metrics for Amazon S3, see [Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To filter request metrics on a subset of objects in a bucket

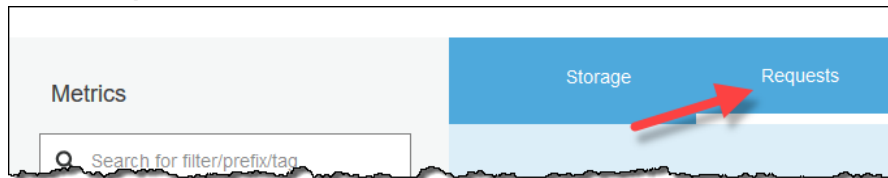
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that has the objects you want to get request metrics for.



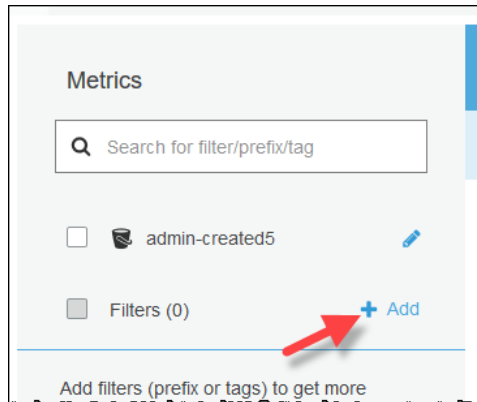
3. Choose the **Management** tab, and then choose **Metrics**.



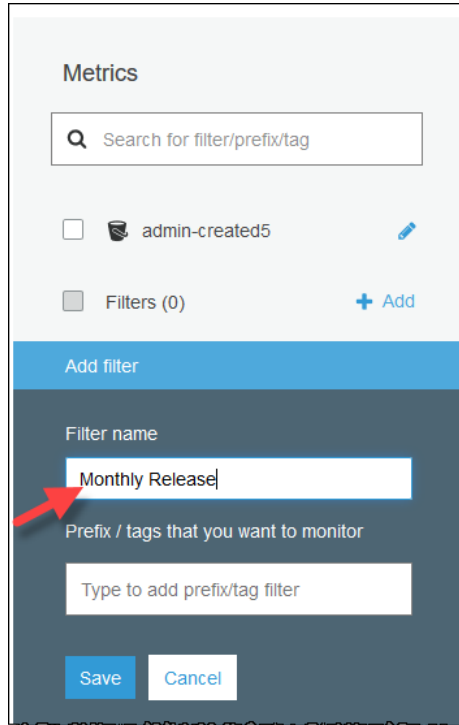
4. Choose **Requests**.



5. From **Filters** in the left-side pane, choose **Add**.

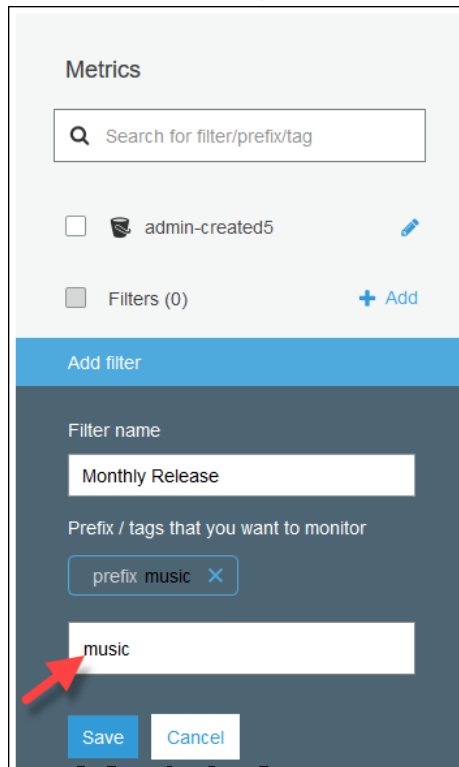


6. Provide a name for this metrics configuration.



The screenshot shows the 'Metrics' section of the Amazon S3 console. At the top, there is a search bar labeled 'Search for filter/prefix/tag'. Below it, there are two checkboxes: one for 'admin-created5' and another for 'Filters (0)'. A blue '+ Add' button is next to the 'Filters (0)' checkbox. The 'Add filter' dialog box is open, showing a 'Filter name' field with the text 'Monthly Release'. A red arrow points to this field. Below the 'Filter name' field is a 'Prefix / tags that you want to monitor' section with a text input field containing 'Type to add prefix/tag filter'. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

7. Provide one or more prefixes or tags, separated by commas, in **Prefix /tags that you want to monitor**. From the drop down, select whether the value you provided is a tag or a prefix.



The screenshot shows the 'Metrics' section of the Amazon S3 console. At the top, there is a search bar labeled 'Search for filter/prefix/tag'. Below it, there are two checkboxes: one for 'admin-created5' and another for 'Filters (0)'. A blue '+ Add' button is next to the 'Filters (0)' checkbox. The 'Add filter' dialog box is open, showing a 'Filter name' field with the text 'Monthly Release'. Below the 'Filter name' field is a 'Prefix / tags that you want to monitor' section. It features a dropdown menu with 'prefix music' selected. Below the dropdown is a text input field containing 'music'. A red arrow points to this field. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

8. Choose **Save**.

You have now created a metrics configuration for request metrics on a subset of the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. About 15 minutes after CloudWatch begins tracking these request metrics, you can see graphs for the metrics in both the Amazon S3 or CloudWatch consoles. You can also request metrics at the bucket level. For information, see [How Do I Configure Request Metrics for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 84\)](#)

# Setting Bucket and Object Access Permissions

The topics in this section explain how to use the Amazon S3 console to grant access permissions to your buckets and objects by using resource-based access policies. An access policy describes who has access to resources. You can associate an access policy with a resource.

Buckets and objects are Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) resources. By default, all Amazon S3 resources are private, which means that only the resource owner can access the resource. The resource owner is the AWS account that creates the resource. For more information about resource ownership and access policies, see [Overview of Managing Access](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

*Bucket access permissions* specify which users are allowed access to the objects in a bucket and which types of access they have. *Object access permissions* specify which users are allowed access to the object and which types of access they have. For example, one user might have only read permission, while another might have read and write permissions.

Bucket and object permissions are independent of each other. An object does not inherit the permissions from its bucket. For example, if you create a bucket and grant write access to a user, you will not be able to access that user's objects unless the user explicitly grants you access.

To grant access to your buckets and objects to other AWS accounts and to the general public, you use resource-based access policies called access control lists (ACLs).

A *bucket policy* is a resource-based AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy that grants other AWS accounts or IAM users access to an S3 bucket. Bucket policies supplement, and in many cases, replace ACL-based access policies. For more information on using IAM with Amazon S3, see [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

For more in-depth information about managing access permissions, see [Introduction to Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

This section also explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to add a cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) configuration to an S3 bucket. CORS allows client web applications that are loaded in one domain to interact with resources in another domain.

Topics

- [How Do I Set Permissions on an Object?](#) (p. 91)
- [How Do I Set ACL Bucket Permissions?](#) (p. 94)
- [How Do I Add an S3 Bucket Policy?](#) (p. 98)
- [How Do I Allow Cross-Domain Resource Sharing with CORS?](#) (p. 99)

## How Do I Set Permissions on an Object?

This section explains how to use the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) console to manage access permissions for an S3 object by using access control lists (ACLs). ACLs are resource-based access policies that grant access permissions to buckets and objects. For more information about managing access permissions with resource-based policies, see [Overview of Managing Access](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

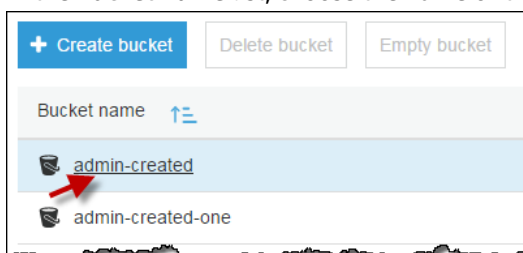
Bucket and object permissions are independent of each other. An object does not inherit the permissions from its bucket. For example, if you create a bucket and grant write access to a user, you can't access that user's objects unless the user explicitly grants you access.

You can grant permissions to other AWS accounts or predefined groups. The user or group that you grant permissions to is called the grantee. By default, the owner, which is the AWS account that created the bucket, has full permissions.

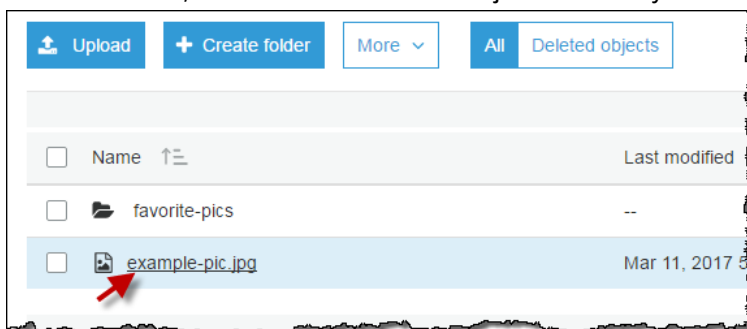
Each permission you grant for a user or a group adds an entry in the ACL that is associated with the object. The ACL lists grants, which identify the grantee and the permission granted. For more information about ACLs, see [Managing Access with ACLs](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To set permissions for an object

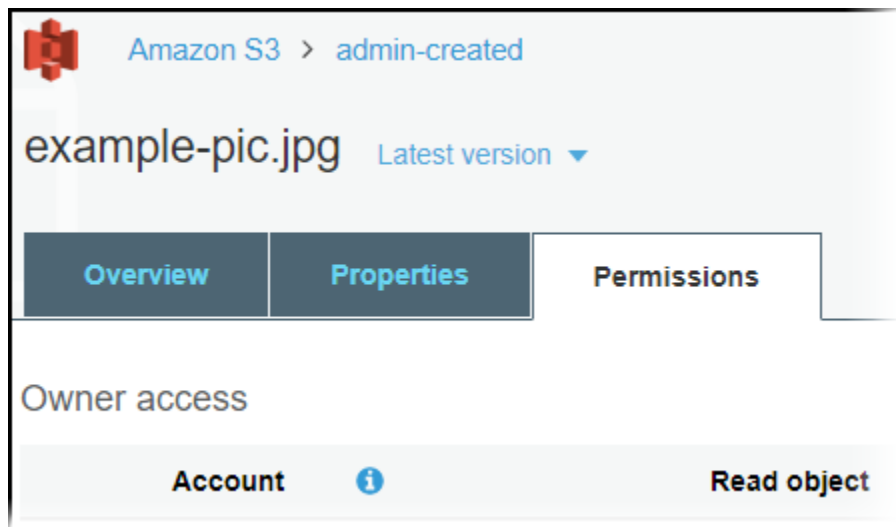
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that contains the object.



3. In the **Name** list, choose the name of the object for which you want to set permissions.



4. Choose **Permissions**.



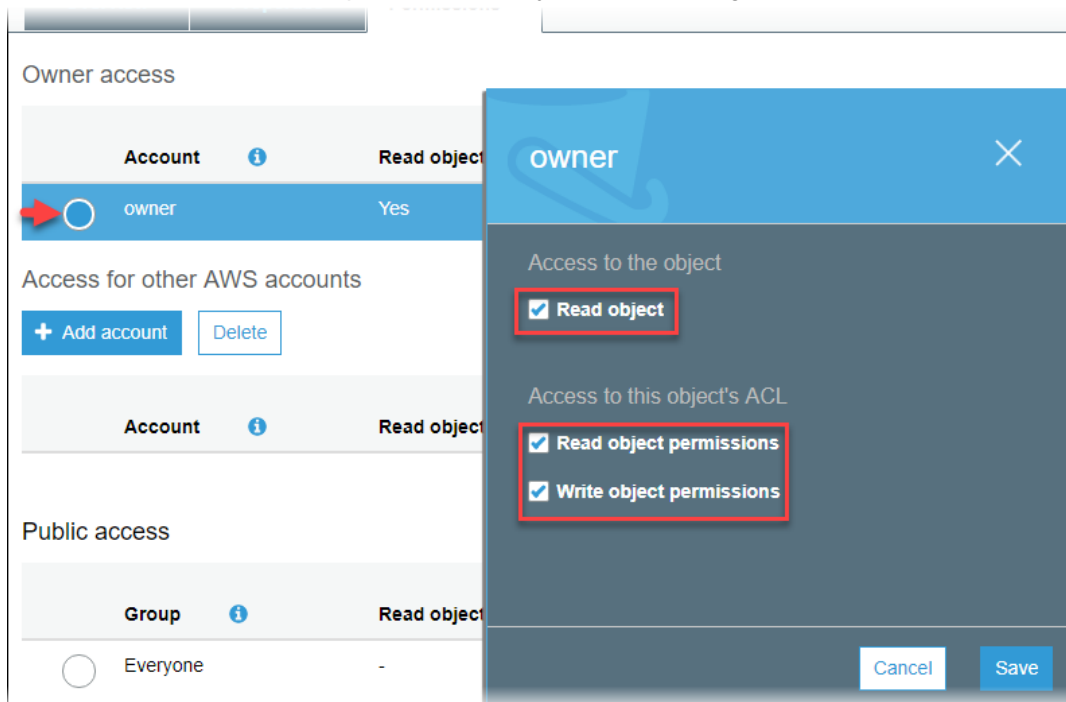
5. You can manage object access permissions for the following:

a. **Owner access**

The *owner* refers to the AWS account root user, and not an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. For more information about the root user, see [The AWS Account Root User](#).

To make changes to the owner's object access permissions, under **Owner access**, choose the account name, which is the name of the AWS account root user.

Select the check boxes for the permissions that you want to change, and then choose **Save**.





b. **Access for other AWS accounts**

To grant permissions to an AWS user from a different AWS account, under **Access for other AWS accounts**, choose **Add account**. In the **Enter an ID** field, type the canonical ID of the AWS user that you want to grant object permissions to. For information about finding a canonical ID, see [AWS Account Identifiers](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*. You can add as many as 99 users.

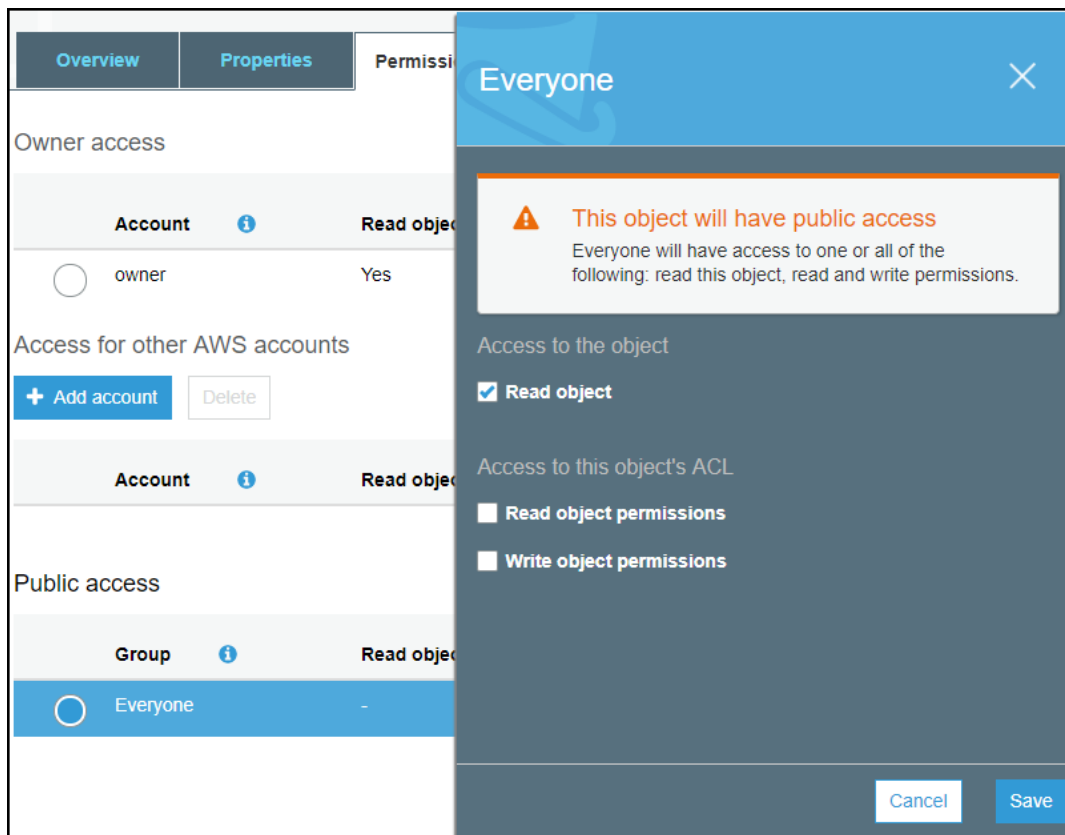
Select the check boxes for the permissions that you want to grant to the user, and then choose **Save**. To display information about the permissions, choose the Help icons.

The screenshot shows the 'Access for other AWS accounts' section of the AWS console. At the top, there are two buttons: '+ Add account' (in blue) and 'Delete' (in white with a grey border). Below these is a table with two columns: 'Account' and 'Read object'. The 'Account' column contains a text input field with the value '79a59df900b949e55d96a1e698fbac'. The 'Read object' column has a checked checkbox labeled 'Yes' and an unchecked checkbox labeled 'Yes'. A blue tooltip points to the 'Read object' header, containing the text 'Allows grantee to read the object'. At the bottom of the table are two buttons: 'Save' (in blue) and 'Cancel' (in white with a blue border). Below the table is the heading 'Public access'.

c. **Public access**

To grant access to your object to the general public (everyone in the world), under **Public access**, choose **Everyone**. Granting public access permissions means that anyone in the world can access the object.

Select the check boxes for the permissions that you want to grant, and then choose **Save**.



### Warning

Use caution when granting the **Everyone** group anonymous access to your S3 objects. When you grant access to this group, anyone in the world can access your bucket. If you need to grant access to everyone, we highly recommend that you only grant permissions to **Read objects**. We highly recommend that you *do not* grant the **Everyone** group write object permissions. Doing so allows anyone to overwrite the ACL permissions for the object.

You can also set object permissions when you upload objects. For more information about setting permissions when uploading objects, see [How Do I Upload Files and Folders to an S3 Bucket?](#) (p. 28).

## More Info

- [Setting Bucket and Object Access Permissions](#) (p. 90)
- [How Do I Set ACL Bucket Permissions?](#) (p. 94)

## How Do I Set ACL Bucket Permissions?

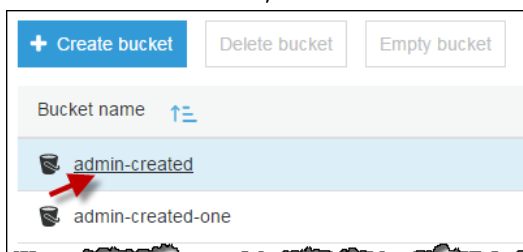
This section explains how to use the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) console to manage access permissions for S3 buckets by using access control lists (ACLs). ACLs are resource-based access policies that grant access permissions to buckets and objects. For more information about managing access permissions with resource-based policies, see [Overview of Managing Access](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

You can grant permissions to other AWS account users or to predefined groups. The user or group that you are granting permissions to is called the grantee. By default, the owner, which is the AWS account that created the bucket, has full permissions.

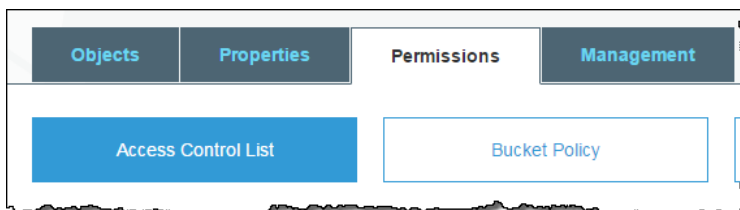
Each permission you grant for a user or group adds an entry in the ACL associated with the bucket. The ACL lists grants, which identify the grantee and the permission granted. For more information about ACLs, see [Managing Access with ACLs](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To set ACL access permissions for an S3 bucket

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to set permissions for.



3. Choose **Permissions**.

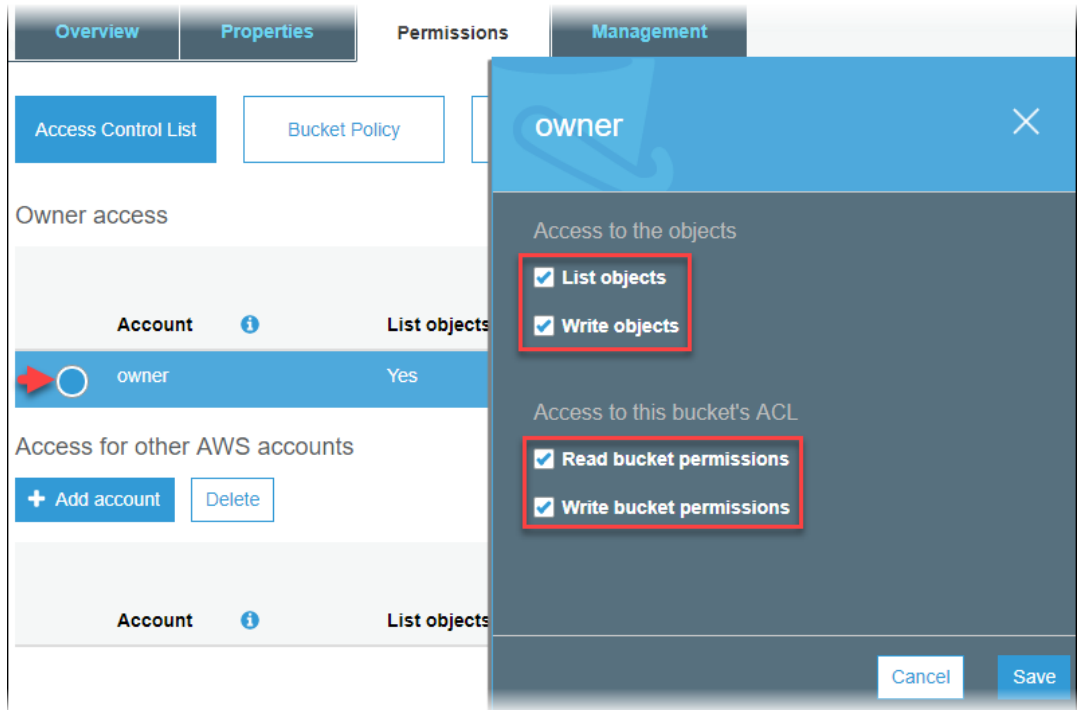


4. You can manage bucket access permissions for the following:
  - a. **Owner access**

The *owner* refers to the AWS account root user, and not an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. For more information about the root user, see [The AWS Account Root User](#).

To make changes to the owner's bucket access permissions, under **Owner access**, choose the account name, which is the name of the AWS account root user.

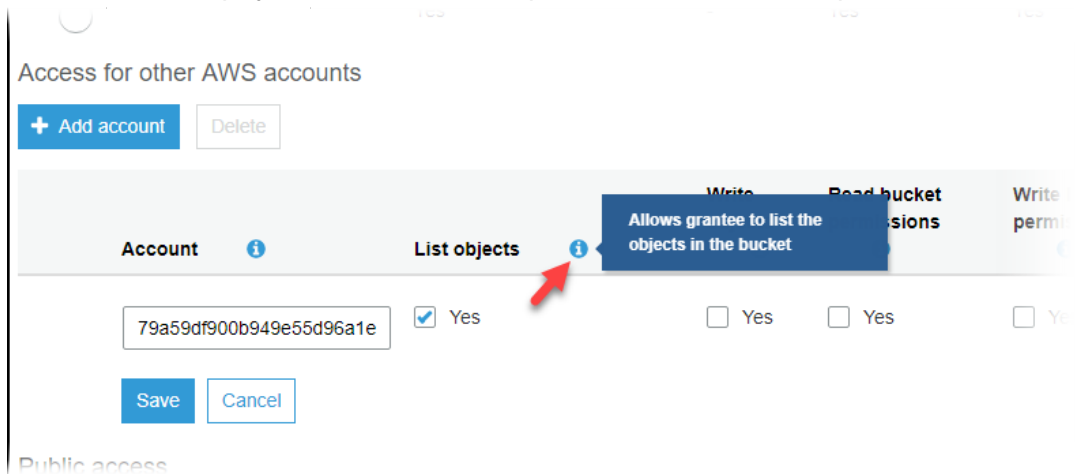
Select the check boxes for the permissions that you want to change, and then choose **Save**.



b. **Access for other AWS accounts**

To grant permissions to an AWS user from a different AWS account, under **Access for other AWS accounts**, choose **Add account**. In the **Enter an ID** field, type the canonical ID of the AWS user that you want to grant bucket permissions to. For information about finding a canonical ID, see [AWS Account Identifiers](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*. You can add as many as 99 users.

Select the check boxes next to the permissions that you want to grant to the user, and then choose **Save**. To display information about the permissions, choose the Help icons.



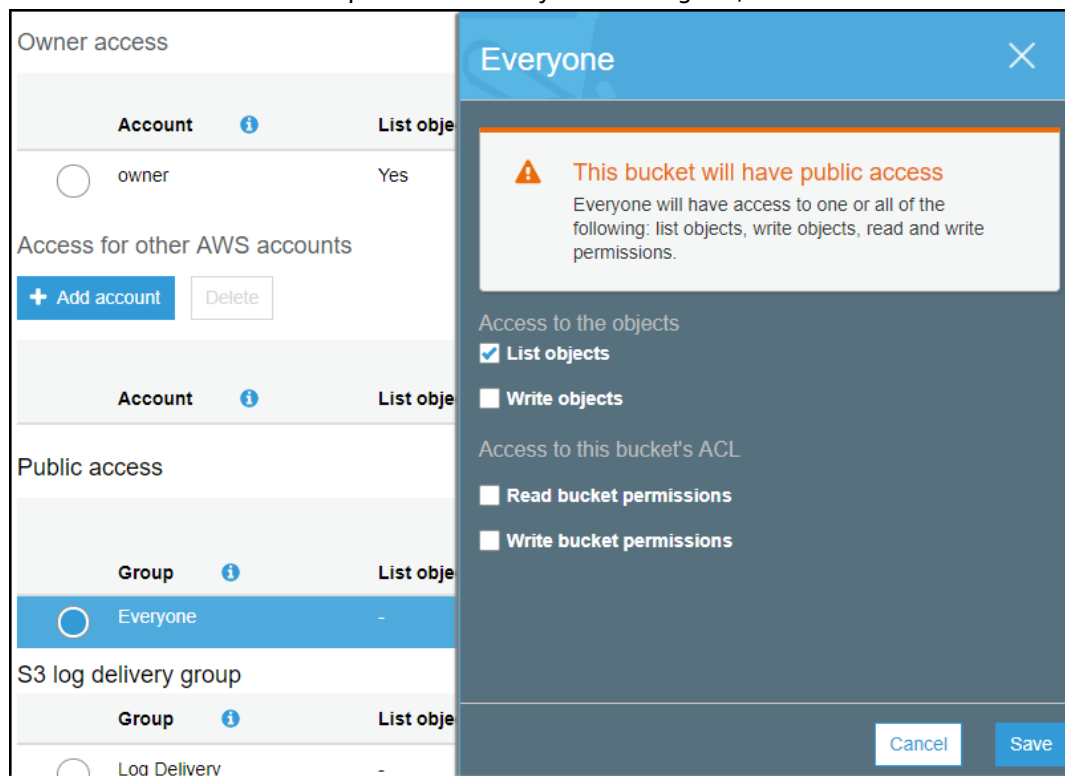
**Warning**

When you grant other AWS accounts access to your resources, be aware that the AWS accounts can delegate their permissions to users under their accounts. This is known as *cross-account access*. For information about using cross-account access, see [Creating a Role to Delegate Permissions to an IAM User](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

c. **Public access**

To grant access to your bucket to the general public (everyone in the world), under **Public access**, choose **Everyone**. Granting public access permissions means that anyone in the world can access the bucket.

Select the check boxes for the permissions that you want to grant, and then choose **Save**.



**Warning**

Use caution when granting the **Everyone** group public access to your S3 bucket. When you grant access to this group, anyone in the world can access your bucket. We highly recommend that you never grant any kind of public write access to your S3 bucket.

d. **S3 log delivery group**

To grant access to Amazon S3 to write server access logs to the bucket, under **S3 log delivery group**, choose **Log Delivery**.

If a bucket is set up as the target bucket to receive access logs, the bucket permissions must allow the **Log Delivery** group write access to the bucket. When you enable server access logging on a bucket, the S3 console grants write access to the **Log Delivery** group for the target bucket that you choose to receive the logs. For more information about server access logging, see [How Do I Enable Server Access Logging for an S3 Bucket? \(p. 10\)](#).

You can also set bucket permissions when you are creating a bucket. For more information on setting permissions when creating a bucket, see [How Do I Create an S3 Bucket? \(p. 3\)](#).

## More Info

- [Setting Bucket and Object Access Permissions \(p. 90\)](#)

- [How Do I Set Permissions on an Object?](#) (p. 91)
- [How Do I Add an S3 Bucket Policy?](#) (p. 98)

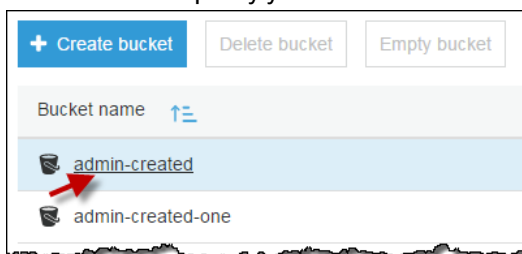
## How Do I Add an S3 Bucket Policy?

This section explains how to use the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) console to add a new bucket policy or edit an existing bucket policy. A bucket policy is a resource-based AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy. You add a bucket policy to a bucket to grant other AWS accounts or IAM users access permissions for the bucket and the objects in it. Object permissions apply only to the objects that the bucket owner creates. For more information about bucket policies, see [Overview of Managing Access](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

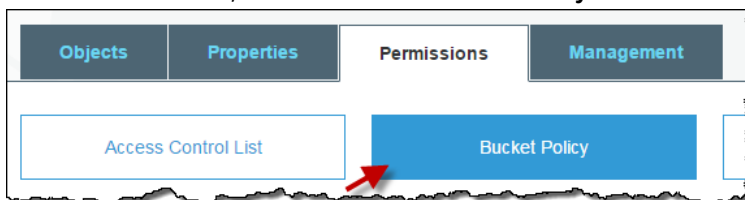
For examples of Amazon S3 bucket policies, see [Bucket Policy Examples](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### To create or edit a bucket policy

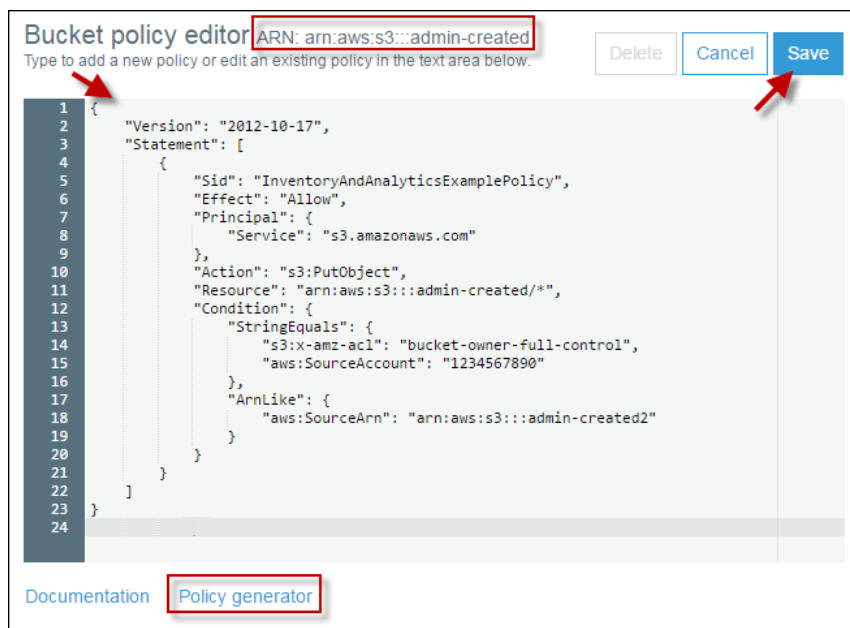
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to create a bucket policy for or whose bucket policy you want to edit.



3. Choose **Permissions**, and then choose **Bucket Policy**.



4. In the **Bucket policy editor** text box, type or copy and paste a new bucket policy, or edit an existing policy. The bucket policy is a JSON file. The text you type in the editor must be valid JSON.



5. Choose **Save**.

#### Note

Amazon S3 displays the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the bucket next to the **Bucket policy editor** title. For more information about ARNs, see [Amazon Resource Names \(ARNs\) and AWS Service Namespaces](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Directly below the bucket policy editor text box is a link to the **Policy Generator**, which you can use to create a bucket policy.

## More Info

- [Setting Bucket and Object Access Permissions](#) (p. 90)
- [How Do I Set ACL Bucket Permissions?](#) (p. 94)

## How Do I Allow Cross-Domain Resource Sharing with CORS?

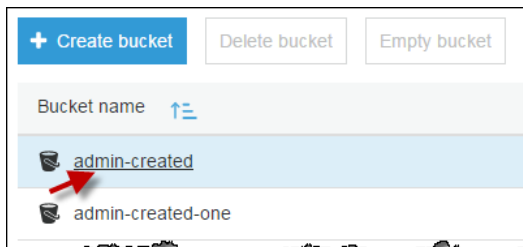
This section explains how to use the Amazon S3 console to add a cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) configuration to an S3 bucket. CORS allows client web applications that are loaded in one domain to interact with resources in another domain.

To configure your bucket to allow cross-origin requests, you add CORS configuration to the bucket. A CORS configuration is an XML document that defines rules that identify the origins that you will allow to access your bucket, the operations (HTTP methods) supported for each origin, and other operation-specific information. For more information about CORS, see [Cross-Origin Resource Sharing \(CORS\)](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

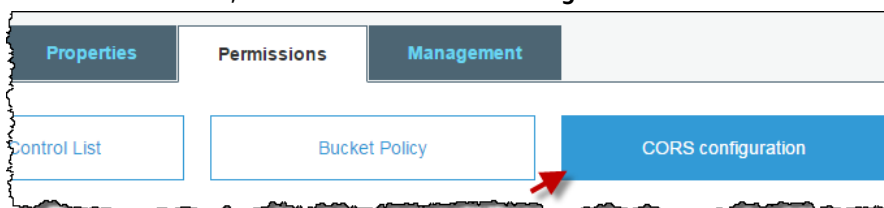
When you enable CORS on the bucket, the access control lists (ACLs) and other access permission policies continue to apply.

## To add a CORS configuration to an S3 bucket

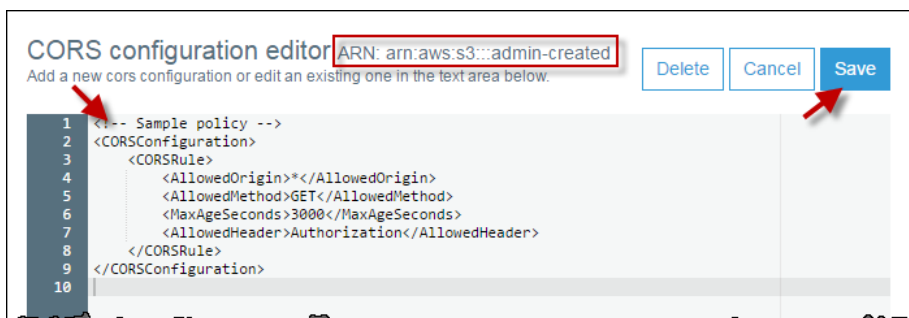
1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/>.
2. In the **Bucket name** list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to create a bucket policy for.



3. Choose **Permissions**, and then choose **CORS configuration**.



4. In the **CORS configuration editor** text box, type or copy and paste a new CORS configuration, or edit an existing configuration. The CORS configuration is an XML file. The text that you type in the editor must be valid XML.



5. Choose **Save**.

### Note

Amazon S3 displays the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the bucket next to the **CORS configuration editor** title. For more information about ARNs, see [Amazon Resource Names \(ARNs\) and AWS Service Namespaces](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

## More Info

- [Setting Bucket and Object Access Permissions](#) (p. 90)
- [How Do I Set ACL Bucket Permissions?](#) (p. 94)
- [How Do I Add an S3 Bucket Policy?](#) (p. 98)



# Document History

The following table describes the important changes to the documentation since the last release of the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Console User Guide*.

**Relevant Dates to this History:**

- **Last documentation update:** October 19, 2017

Change	Description	Date Changed
Added functionality and documentation	The Amazon S3 console now supports enabling object-level logging for an S3 bucket with AWS CloudTrail data events logging. For more information, see <a href="#">How Do I Enable Object-Level Logging for an S3 Bucket with AWS CloudTrail Data Events?</a> (p. 12).	October 19, 2017
Old Amazon S3 console no longer available	The old version of the Amazon S3 AWS Management console is no longer available and the old user guide was removed from the Amazon S3 documentation site.	August 31, 2017
General availability of New Amazon S3 console	Announced the general availability of the new Amazon S3 AWS Management console.	May 15, 2017

# AWS Glossary

For the latest AWS terminology, see the [AWS Glossary](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.