
Amazon Simple Storage Service

API Reference

API Version 2006-03-01



Amazon Simple Storage Service: API Reference

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Amazon S3 REST API Introduction

Welcome to the *Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference*. This guide explains the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) application programming interface (API). It describes various API operations, related request and response structures, and error codes. The current version of the Amazon S3 API is 2006-03-01.

Amazon S3 supports the REST API.

Note

Support for SOAP over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. However, new Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

Read the following about authentication and access control before going to specific API topics.

Requests to Amazon S3 can be authenticated or anonymous. Authenticated access requires credentials that AWS can use to authenticate your requests. When making REST API calls directly from your code, you create a signature using valid credentials and include the signature in your request. For information about various authentication methods and signature calculations, see [Authenticating Requests \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 854).

Making REST API calls directly from your code can be cumbersome. It requires you to write the necessary code to calculate a valid signature to authenticate your requests. We recommend the following alternatives instead:

- Use the AWS SDKs to send your requests (see [Sample Code and Libraries](#)). With this option, you don't need to write code to calculate a signature for request authentication because the SDK clients authenticate your requests by using access keys that you provide. Unless you have a good reason not to, you should always use the AWS SDKs.
- Use the AWS CLI to make Amazon S3 API calls. For information about setting up the AWS CLI and example Amazon S3 commands see the following topics:

[Set Up the AWS CLI](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

[Using Amazon S3 with the AWS Command Line Interface](#) in the *AWS Command Line Interface User Guide*.

If you'd like to make your own REST API calls instead of using one of the above alternatives, there are some things to keep in mind. The REST API uses standard HTTP headers and status codes, so standard browsers and toolkits work as expected. In some areas, we have added functionality to HTTP (for example, we added headers to support access control). In these cases, we have done our best to add the new functionality in a way that matches the style of standard HTTP usage. For more information about making requests, see [Making requests](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*. For additional details about developing using REST APIs, see [Developing with Amazon S3 using the REST API](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

You can have valid credentials to authenticate your requests, but unless you have permissions you cannot create or access Amazon S3 resources. For example, you must have permissions to create an S3 bucket or get an object from your bucket. If you use root credentials of your AWS account, you have all the permissions. However, using root credentials is not recommended. Instead, we recommend that you

create IAM users in your account and manage user permissions. For more information, see [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Amazon S3 API Reference

This section contains the Amazon S3 API Reference documentation. The Amazon S3 APIs are grouped into two sets: Amazon Simple Storage Service and AWS S3 Control. There is no functional distinction between the two sets. In general, APIs that apply bucket- and object-level actions are in the Amazon Simple Storage Service set, and APIs that apply account-level actions are in the AWS S3 Control set. If you don't find an API that you're looking for in one set, check the other.

Actions

The following actions are supported by Amazon S3:

- [AbortMultipartUpload](#) (p. 10)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#) (p. 13)
- [CopyObject](#) (p. 20)
- [CreateBucket](#) (p. 32)
- [CreateMultipartUpload](#) (p. 38)
- [DeleteBucket](#) (p. 48)
- [DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#) (p. 50)
- [DeleteBucketCors](#) (p. 52)
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The following actions are supported by Amazon S3:

- [AbortMultipartUpload](#) (p. 10)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#) (p. 13)
- [CopyObject](#) (p. 20)

- [CreateBucket](#) (p. 32)
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- [WriteGetObjectResponse](#) (p. 415)

AbortMultipartUpload

Service: Amazon S3

This action aborts a multipart upload. After a multipart upload is aborted, no additional parts can be uploaded using that upload ID. The storage consumed by any previously uploaded parts will be freed. However, if any part uploads are currently in progress, those part uploads might or might not succeed. As a result, it might be necessary to abort a given multipart upload multiple times in order to completely free all storage consumed by all parts.

To verify that all parts have been removed, so you don't get charged for the part storage, you should call the [ListParts](#) action and ensure that the parts list is empty.

For information about permissions required to use the multipart upload, see [Multipart Upload and Permissions](#).

The following operations are related to `AbortMultipartUpload`:

- [CreateMultipartUpload](#)
- [UploadPart](#)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#)
- [ListParts](#)
- [ListMultipartUploads](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /Key?uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 10)

The bucket name to which the upload was taking place.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 10)

Key of the object for which the multipart upload was initiated.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

[uploadId \(p. 10\)](#)

Upload ID that identifies the multipart upload.

Required: Yes

[x-amz-expected-bucket-owner \(p. 10\)](#)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

[x-amz-request-payer \(p. 10\)](#)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

[x-amz-request-charged \(p. 11\)](#)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

The specified multipart upload does not exist.

Examples

Sample Request

The following request aborts a multipart upload identified by its upload ID.

```
DELETE /example-object?
uploadId=VXBsb2FkIEIEIGZvcjBlbHZpbmencyBteS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzIHVwbG9hZ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `AbortMultipartUpload`.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 OK
x-amz-id-2: Weag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtRPfTaOFg==
x-amz-request-id: 996c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CompleteMultipartUpload

Service: Amazon S3

Completes a multipart upload by assembling previously uploaded parts.

You first initiate the multipart upload and then upload all parts using the [UploadPart](#) operation. After successfully uploading all relevant parts of an upload, you call this action to complete the upload. Upon receiving this request, Amazon S3 concatenates all the parts in ascending order by part number to create a new object. In the Complete Multipart Upload request, you must provide the parts list. You must ensure that the parts list is complete. This action concatenates the parts that you provide in the list. For each part in the list, you must provide the part number and the `ETag` value, returned after that part was uploaded.

Processing of a Complete Multipart Upload request could take several minutes to complete. After Amazon S3 begins processing the request, it sends an HTTP response header that specifies a 200 OK response. While processing is in progress, Amazon S3 periodically sends white space characters to keep the connection from timing out. Because a request could fail after the initial 200 OK response has been sent, it is important that you check the response body to determine whether the request succeeded.

Note that if `CompleteMultipartUpload` fails, applications should be prepared to retry the failed requests. For more information, see [Amazon S3 Error Best Practices](#).

Important

You cannot use `Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded` with Complete Multipart Upload requests. Also, if you do not provide a `Content-Type` header, `CompleteMultipartUpload` returns a 200 OK response.

For more information about multipart uploads, see [Uploading Objects Using Multipart Upload](#).

For information about permissions required to use the multipart upload API, see [Multipart Upload and Permissions](#).

`CompleteMultipartUpload` has the following special errors:

- Error code: `EntityTooSmall`
 - Description: Your proposed upload is smaller than the minimum allowed object size. Each part must be at least 5 MB in size, except the last part.
 - 400 Bad Request
- Error code: `InvalidPart`
 - Description: One or more of the specified parts could not be found. The part might not have been uploaded, or the specified entity tag might not have matched the part's entity tag.
 - 400 Bad Request
- Error code: `InvalidPartOrder`
 - Description: The list of parts was not in ascending order. The parts list must be specified in order by part number.
 - 400 Bad Request
- Error code: `NoSuchUpload`
 - Description: The specified multipart upload does not exist. The upload ID might be invalid, or the multipart upload might have been aborted or completed.
 - 404 Not Found

The following operations are related to `CompleteMultipartUpload`:

- [CreateMultipartUpload](#)
- [UploadPart](#)

- [AbortMultipartUpload](#)
- [ListParts](#)
- [ListMultipartUploads](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /Key?uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CompleteMultipartUpload xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Part>
    <ETag>string</ETag>
    <PartNumber>integer</PartNumber>
  </Part>
  ...
</CompleteMultipartUpload>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 14)

Name of the bucket to which the multipart upload was initiated.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 14)

Object key for which the multipart upload was initiated.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

uploadId (p. 14)

ID for the initiated multipart upload.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 14)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (*Access Denied*) error.

[x-amz-request-payer \(p. 14\)](#)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

[CompleteMultipartUpload \(p. 14\)](#)

Root level tag for the CompleteMultipartUpload parameters.

Required: Yes

[Part \(p. 14\)](#)

Array of CompletedPart data types.

If you do not supply a valid `Part` with your request, the service sends back an HTTP 400 response.

Type: Array of [CompletedPart \(p. 605\)](#) data types

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-expiration: Expiration
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CompleteMultipartUploadResult>
  <Location>string</Location>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <Key>string</Key>
  <ETag>string</ETag>
</CompleteMultipartUploadResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

[x-amz-expiration \(p. 15\)](#)

If the object expiration is configured, this will contain the expiration date (`expiry-date`) and rule ID (`rule-id`). The value of `rule-id` is URL encoded.

[x-amz-request-charged \(p. 15\)](#)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 15)

If you specified server-side encryption either with an Amazon S3-managed encryption key or an AWS KMS key in your initiate multipart upload request, the response includes this header. It confirms the encryption algorithm that Amazon S3 used to encrypt the object.

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 15)

If present, specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key that was used for the object.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled (p. 15)

Indicates whether the multipart upload uses an S3 Bucket Key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

x-amz-version-id (p. 15)

Version ID of the newly created object, in case the bucket has versioning turned on.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

CompleteMultipartUploadResult (p. 15)

Root level tag for the CompleteMultipartUploadResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Bucket (p. 15)

The name of the bucket that contains the newly created object. Does not return the access point ARN or access point alias if used.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

ETag (p. 15)

Entity tag that identifies the newly created object's data. Objects with different object data will have different entity tags. The entity tag is an opaque string. The entity tag may or may not be an MD5 digest of the object data. If the entity tag is not an MD5 digest of the object data, it will contain one or more nonhexadecimal characters and/or will consist of less than 32 or more than 32 hexadecimal digits.

Type: String

Key (p. 15)

The object key of the newly created object.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Location (p. 15)

The URI that identifies the newly created object.

Type: String

Examples

Sample Request

The following Complete Multipart Upload request specifies three parts in the CompleteMultipartUpload element.

```
POST /example-object?
uploadId=AAAsb2FkIElEIGZvciBlbHZpbmcncyWeeS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzIRRwbG9hZA HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Content-Length: 391
Authorization: authorization string

<CompleteMultipartUpload>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>1</PartNumber>
    <ETag>"a54357aff0632cce46d942af68356b38"</ETag>
  </Part>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>2</PartNumber>
    <ETag>"0c78aef83f66abc1fa1e8477f296d394"</ETag>
  </Part>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>3</PartNumber>
    <ETag>"acbd18db4cc2f85cedef654fccc4a4d8"</ETag>
  </Part>
</CompleteMultipartUpload>
```

Sample Response

The following response indicates that an object was successfully assembled.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtRPfTaOfg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CompleteMultipartUploadResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Location>http://Example-Bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com/Example-Object</
Location>
  <Bucket>Example-Bucket</Bucket>
  <Key>Example-Object</Key>
  <ETag>"3858f62230ac3c915f300c664312c11f-9"</ETag>
</CompleteMultipartUploadResult>
```

Sample Response: Error specified in header

The following response indicates that an error occurred before the HTTP response header was sent.

```
HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtRPfTaOFg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Content-Length: 237
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Error>
  <Code>AccessDenied</Code>
  <Message>Access Denied</Message>
  <RequestId>656c76696e6727732072657175657374</RequestId>
  <HostId>Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtRPfTaOFg==</HostId>
</Error>
```

Sample Response: Error specified in body

The following response indicates that an error occurred after the HTTP response header was sent. Note that while the HTTP status code is 200 OK, the request actually failed as described in the `Error` element.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtRPfTaOFg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<Error>
  <Code>InternalServerError</Code>
  <Message>We encountered an internal error. Please try again.</Message>
  <RequestId>656c76696e6727732072657175657374</RequestId>
  <HostId>Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtRPfTaOFg==</HostId>
</Error>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)

- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CopyObject

Service: Amazon S3

Creates a copy of an object that is already stored in Amazon S3.

Note

You can store individual objects of up to 5 TB in Amazon S3. You create a copy of your object up to 5 GB in size in a single atomic action using this API. However, to copy an object greater than 5 GB, you must use the multipart upload Upload Part - Copy API. For more information, see [Copy Object Using the REST Multipart Upload API](#).

All copy requests must be authenticated. Additionally, you must have *read* access to the source object and *write* access to the destination bucket. For more information, see [REST Authentication](#). Both the Region that you want to copy the object from and the Region that you want to copy the object to must be enabled for your account.

A copy request might return an error when Amazon S3 receives the copy request or while Amazon S3 is copying the files. If the error occurs before the copy action starts, you receive a standard Amazon S3 error. If the error occurs during the copy operation, the error response is embedded in the 200 OK response. This means that a 200 OK response can contain either a success or an error. Design your application to parse the contents of the response and handle it appropriately.

If the copy is successful, you receive a response with information about the copied object.

Note

If the request is an HTTP 1.1 request, the response is chunk encoded. If it were not, it would not contain the content-length, and you would need to read the entire body.

The copy request charge is based on the storage class and Region that you specify for the destination object. For pricing information, see [Amazon S3 pricing](#).

Important

Amazon S3 transfer acceleration does not support cross-Region copies. If you request a cross-Region copy using a transfer acceleration endpoint, you get a 400 Bad Request error. For more information, see [Transfer Acceleration](#).

Metadata

When copying an object, you can preserve all metadata (default) or specify new metadata. However, the ACL is not preserved and is set to private for the user making the request. To override the default ACL setting, specify a new ACL when generating a copy request. For more information, see [Using ACLs](#).

To specify whether you want the object metadata copied from the source object or replaced with metadata provided in the request, you can optionally add the `x-amz-metadata-directive` header. When you grant permissions, you can use the `s3:x-amz-metadata-directive` condition key to enforce certain metadata behavior when objects are uploaded. For more information, see [Specifying Conditions in a Policy](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*. For a complete list of Amazon S3-specific condition keys, see [Actions, Resources, and Condition Keys for Amazon S3](#).

`x-amz-copy-source-if` Headers

To only copy an object under certain conditions, such as whether the `Etag` matches or whether the object was modified before or after a specified date, use the following request parameters:

- `x-amz-copy-source-if-match`
- `x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match`
- `x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since`
- `x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since`

If both the `x-amz-copy-source-if-match` and `x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since` headers are present in the request and evaluate as follows, Amazon S3 returns 200 OK and copies the data:

- `x-amz-copy-source-if-match` condition evaluates to true
- `x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since` condition evaluates to false

If both the `x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match` and `x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since` headers are present in the request and evaluate as follows, Amazon S3 returns the 412 `Precondition Failed` response code:

- `x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match` condition evaluates to false
- `x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since` condition evaluates to true

Note

All headers with the `x-amz-` prefix, including `x-amz-copy-source`, must be signed.

Server-side encryption

When you perform a `CopyObject` operation, you can optionally use the appropriate encryption-related headers to encrypt the object using server-side encryption with AWS managed encryption keys (SSE-S3 or SSE-KMS) or a customer-provided encryption key. With server-side encryption, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts the data when you access it. For more information about server-side encryption, see [Using Server-Side Encryption](#).

If a target object uses SSE-KMS, you can enable an S3 Bucket Key for the object. For more information, see [Amazon S3 Bucket Keys](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Access Control List (ACL)-Specific Request Headers

When copying an object, you can optionally use headers to grant ACL-based permissions. By default, all objects are private. Only the owner has full access control. When adding a new object, you can grant permissions to individual AWS accounts or to predefined groups defined by Amazon S3. These permissions are then added to the ACL on the object. For more information, see [Access Control List \(ACL\) Overview](#) and [Managing ACLs Using the REST API](#).

Storage Class Options

You can use the `CopyObject` action to change the storage class of an object that is already stored in Amazon S3 using the `StorageClass` parameter. For more information, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Versioning

By default, `x-amz-copy-source` identifies the current version of an object to copy. If the current version is a delete marker, Amazon S3 behaves as if the object was deleted. To copy a different version, use the `versionId` subresource.

If you enable versioning on the target bucket, Amazon S3 generates a unique version ID for the object being copied. This version ID is different from the version ID of the source object. Amazon S3 returns the version ID of the copied object in the `x-amz-version-id` response header in the response.

If you do not enable versioning or suspend it on the target bucket, the version ID that Amazon S3 generates is always null.

If the source object's storage class is GLACIER, you must restore a copy of this object before you can use it as a source object for the copy operation. For more information, see [RestoreObject](#).

The following operations are related to CopyObject:

- [PutObject](#)
- [GetObject](#)

For more information, see [Copying Objects](#).

Request Syntax

```
PUT /Key+ HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: ACL
Cache-Control: CacheControl
Content-Disposition: ContentDisposition
Content-Encoding: ContentEncoding
Content-Language: ContentLanguage
Content-Type: ContentType
x-amz-copy-source: CopySource
x-amz-copy-source-if-match: CopySourceIfMatch
x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since: CopySourceIfModifiedSince
x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match: CopySourceIfNoneMatch
x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since: CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince
Expires: Expires
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP
x-amz-metadata-directive: MetadataDirective
x-amz-tagging-directive: TaggingDirective
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-storage-class: StorageClass
x-amz-website-redirect-location: WebsiteRedirectLocation
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: SSECustomerKey
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-context: SSEKMSEncryptionContext
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: CopySourceSSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key: CopySourceSSECustomerKey
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: CopySourceSSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-tagging: Tagging
x-amz-object-lock-mode: ObjectLockMode
x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date: ObjectLockRetainUntilDate
x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
x-amz-source-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedSourceBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 22)

The name of the destination bucket.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Cache-Control (p. 22)

Specifies caching behavior along the request/reply chain.

Content-Disposition (p. 22)

Specifies presentational information for the object.

Content-Encoding (p. 22)

Specifies what content encodings have been applied to the object and thus what decoding mechanisms must be applied to obtain the media-type referenced by the Content-Type header field.

Content-Language (p. 22)

The language the content is in.

Content-Type (p. 22)

A standard MIME type describing the format of the object data.

Expires (p. 22)

The date and time at which the object is no longer cacheable.

Key (p. 22)

The key of the destination object.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

x-amz-acl (p. 22)

The canned ACL to apply to the object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `authenticated-read` | `aws-exec-read` | `bucket-owner-read` | `bucket-owner-full-control`

x-amz-copy-source (p. 22)

Specifies the source object for the copy operation. You specify the value in one of two formats, depending on whether you want to access the source object through an [access point](#):

- For objects not accessed through an access point, specify the name of the source bucket and the key of the source object, separated by a slash (/). For example, to copy the object `reports/january.pdf` from the bucket `awsexamplebucket`, use `awsexamplebucket/reports/january.pdf`. The value must be URL encoded.
- For objects accessed through access points, specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the object as accessed through the access point, in the format `arn:aws:s3:<Region>:<account-id>:accesspoint/<access-point-name>/object/<key>`. For example, to copy the object `reports/january.pdf` through access point `my-access-point` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3:us-west-2:123456789012:accesspoint/my-access-point/object/reports/january.pdf`. The value must be URL encoded.

Note

Amazon S3 supports copy operations using access points only when the source and destination buckets are in the same AWS Region.

Alternatively, for objects accessed through Amazon S3 on Outposts, specify the ARN of the object as accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/object/<key>`. For example, to copy the object `reports/january.pdf` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/object/reports/january.pdf`. The value must be URL encoded.

To copy a specific version of an object, append `?versionId=<version-id>` to the value (for example, `awsexamplebucket/reports/january.pdf?versionId=QUpfdndhf8438MNFdN93jdNjFkdmqnh893`). If you don't specify a version ID, Amazon S3 copies the latest version of the source object.

Pattern: `\/.+\./.+`

Required: Yes

[x-amz-copy-source-if-match \(p. 22\)](#)

Copies the object if its entity tag (ETag) matches the specified tag.

[x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since \(p. 22\)](#)

Copies the object if it has been modified since the specified time.

[x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match \(p. 22\)](#)

Copies the object if its entity tag (ETag) is different than the specified ETag.

[x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since \(p. 22\)](#)

Copies the object if it hasn't been modified since the specified time.

[x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm \(p. 22\)](#)

Specifies the algorithm to use when decrypting the source object (for example, AES256).

[x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key \(p. 22\)](#)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 to use to decrypt the source object. The encryption key provided in this header must be one that was used when the source object was created.

[x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 \(p. 22\)](#)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

[x-amz-expected-bucket-owner \(p. 22\)](#)

The account ID of the expected destination bucket owner. If the destination bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

[x-amz-grant-full-control \(p. 22\)](#)

Gives the grantee `READ`, `READ_ACP`, and `WRITE_ACP` permissions on the object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

[x-amz-grant-read \(p. 22\)](#)

Allows grantee to read the object data and its metadata.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-read-acp (p. 22)

Allows grantee to read the object ACL.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-write-acp (p. 22)

Allows grantee to write the ACL for the applicable object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-metadata-directive (p. 22)

Specifies whether the metadata is copied from the source object or replaced with metadata provided in the request.

Valid Values: `COPY` | `REPLACE`

x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold (p. 22)

Specifies whether you want to apply a Legal Hold to the copied object.

Valid Values: `ON` | `OFF`

x-amz-object-lock-mode (p. 22)

The Object Lock mode that you want to apply to the copied object.

Valid Values: `GOVERNANCE` | `COMPLIANCE`

x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date (p. 22)

The date and time when you want the copied object's Object Lock to expire.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 22)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 22)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, `AES256`, `aws:kms`).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 22)

Specifies the AWS KMS key ID to use for object encryption. All GET and PUT requests for an object protected by AWS KMS will fail if not made via SSL or using SigV4. For information about configuring using any of the officially supported AWS SDKs and AWS CLI, see [Specifying the Signature Version in Request Authentication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled (p. 22)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with server-side encryption using AWS KMS (SSE-KMS). Setting this header to `true` causes Amazon S3 to use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with SSE-KMS.

Specifying this header with a `COPY` action doesn't affect bucket-level settings for S3 Bucket Key.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-context \(p. 22\)](#)

Specifies the AWS KMS Encryption Context to use for object encryption. The value of this header is a base64-encoded UTF-8 string holding JSON with the encryption context key-value pairs.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm \(p. 22\)](#)

Specifies the algorithm to use to when encrypting the object (for example, AES256).

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key \(p. 22\)](#)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 to use in encrypting data. This value is used to store the object and then it is discarded; Amazon S3 does not store the encryption key. The key must be appropriate for use with the algorithm specified in the `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm` header.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 \(p. 22\)](#)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

[x-amz-source-expected-bucket-owner \(p. 22\)](#)

The account ID of the expected source bucket owner. If the source bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

[x-amz-storage-class \(p. 22\)](#)

By default, Amazon S3 uses the STANDARD Storage Class to store newly created objects. The STANDARD storage class provides high durability and high availability. Depending on performance needs, you can specify a different Storage Class. Amazon S3 on Outposts only uses the OUTPOSTS Storage Class. For more information, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: STANDARD | REDUCED_REDUNDANCY | STANDARD_IA | ONEZONE_IA | INTELLIGENT_TIERING | GLACIER | DEEP_ARCHIVE | OUTPOSTS

[x-amz-tagging \(p. 22\)](#)

The tag-set for the object destination object this value must be used in conjunction with the `TaggingDirective`. The tag-set must be encoded as URL Query parameters.

[x-amz-tagging-directive \(p. 22\)](#)

Specifies whether the object tag-set are copied from the source object or replaced with tag-set provided in the request.

Valid Values: COPY | REPLACE

[x-amz-website-redirect-location \(p. 22\)](#)

If the bucket is configured as a website, redirects requests for this object to another object in the same bucket or to an external URL. Amazon S3 stores the value of this header in the object metadata.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-expiration: Expiration
x-amz-copy-source-version-id: CopySourceVersionId
```

```
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-context: SSEKMSEncryptionContext
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CopyObjectResult>
  <ETag>string</ETag>
  <LastModified>timestamp</LastModified>
</CopyObjectResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

[x-amz-copy-source-version-id \(p. 26\)](#)

Version of the copied object in the destination bucket.

[x-amz-expiration \(p. 26\)](#)

If the object expiration is configured, the response includes this header.

[x-amz-request-charged \(p. 26\)](#)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

[x-amz-server-side-encryption \(p. 26\)](#)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, AES256, aws:kms).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id \(p. 26\)](#)

If present, specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key that was used for the object.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled \(p. 26\)](#)

Indicates whether the copied object uses an S3 Bucket Key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-context \(p. 26\)](#)

If present, specifies the AWS KMS Encryption Context to use for object encryption. The value of this header is a base64-encoded UTF-8 string holding JSON with the encryption context key-value pairs.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm \(p. 26\)](#)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header confirming the encryption algorithm used.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 \(p. 26\)](#)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header to provide round-trip message integrity verification of the customer-provided encryption key.

[x-amz-version-id \(p. 26\)](#)

Version ID of the newly created copy.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[CopyObjectResult \(p. 26\)](#)

Root level tag for the CopyObjectResult parameters.

Required: Yes

[ETag \(p. 26\)](#)

Returns the ETag of the new object. The ETag reflects only changes to the contents of an object, not its metadata.

Type: String

[LastModified \(p. 26\)](#)

Creation date of the object.

Type: Timestamp

The source object of the COPY action is not in the active tier and is only stored in Amazon S3 Glacier.

Examples

Sample Request

This example copies `my-image.jpg` into the bucket `bucket`, with the key name `my-second-image.jpg`.

```
PUT /my-second-image.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
x-amz-copy-source: /bucket/my-image.jpg
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of CopyObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
x-amz-copy-source-version-id: 3/L4kqtJlcpXroDTDmJ+rmSpXd3dIbrHY
+MTRCxf3vjVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
x-amz-version-id: QUpfdndhfd8438MNFdn93jdnJFkdmqnh893
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<CopyObjectResult>
  <LastModified>2009-10-28T22:32:00</LastModified>
  <ETag>"9b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"</ETag>
</CopyObjectResult>
```

Sample Request: Copying a Specified Version of an Object

The following request copies the `my-image.jpg` key with the specified version ID, copies it into the bucket `bucket`, and gives it the `my-second-image.jpg` key.

```
PUT /my-second-image.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
x-amz-copy-source: /bucket/my-image.jpg?versionId=3/L4kqtJlcpXroDTDmJ
+rmSpXd3dIbrHY+MTRCxf3vjVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
Authorization: authorization string
```

Success Response: Copying a versioned object into a version-enabled bucket

The following response shows that an object was copied into a target bucket where versioning is enabled.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2:
eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
x-amz-version-id: QUpfdndhfd8438MNFNDN93jdnJFkdmqnh893
x-amz-copy-source-version-id: 09df8234529fjs0dfi0w52935029wefdj
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CopyObjectResult>
  <LastModified>2009-10-28T22:32:00</LastModified>
  <ETag>"9b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"</ETag>
</CopyObjectResult>
```

Success Response: Copying a versioned object into a version-suspended bucket

The following response shows that an object was copied into a target bucket where versioning is suspended. The parameter `VersionId` does not appear.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
x-amz-copy-source-version-id: 3/L4kqtJlcpXroDTDmJ+rmSpXd3dIbrHY
+MTRCxf3vjVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CopyObjectResult>
  <LastModified>2009-10-28T22:32:00</LastModified>
  <ETag>"9b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"</ETag>
</CopyObjectResult>
```

Example: Copy from unencrypted object to an object encrypted with server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys

The following example specifies the HTTP PUT header to copy an unencrypted object to an object encrypted with server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C).

```
PUT /exampleDestinationObject HTTP/1.1
Host: example-destination-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: Base64(YourKey)
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 : Base64(MD5(YourKey))
x-amz-metadata-directive: metadata_directive
x-amz-copy-source: /example_source_bucket/exampleSourceObject
x-amz-copy-source-if-match: etag
x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match: etag
x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since: time_stamp
x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since: time_stamp

<request metadata>
  Authorization: authorization string (see Authenticating Requests (AWS
Signature Version 4))
  Date: date
```

Example: Copy from an object encrypted with SSE-C to an object encrypted with SSE-C

The following example specifies the HTTP PUT header to copy an object encrypted with server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys to an object encrypted with server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys for key rotation.

```
PUT /exampleDestinationObject HTTP/1.1
Host: example-destination-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: Base64(NewKey)
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: Base64(MD5(NewKey))
x-amz-metadata-directive: metadata_directive
x-amz-copy-source: /source_bucket/sourceObject
x-amz-copy-source-if-match: etag
x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match: etag
x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since: time_stamp
x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since: time_stamp
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key: Base64(OldKey)
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5:
Base64(MD5(OldKey))

<request metadata>
  Authorization: authorization string (see Authenticating Requests (AWS
Signature Version 4))
  Date: date
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)

- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateBucket

Service: Amazon S3

Creates a new S3 bucket. To create a bucket, you must register with Amazon S3 and have a valid AWS Access Key ID to authenticate requests. Anonymous requests are never allowed to create buckets. By creating the bucket, you become the bucket owner.

Not every string is an acceptable bucket name. For information about bucket naming restrictions, see [Bucket naming rules](#).

If you want to create an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket, see [Create Bucket](#).

By default, the bucket is created in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. You can optionally specify a Region in the request body. You might choose a Region to optimize latency, minimize costs, or address regulatory requirements. For example, if you reside in Europe, you will probably find it advantageous to create buckets in the Europe (Ireland) Region. For more information, see [Accessing a bucket](#).

Note

If you send your create bucket request to the `s3.amazonaws.com` endpoint, the request goes to the us-east-1 Region. Accordingly, the signature calculations in Signature Version 4 must use us-east-1 as the Region, even if the location constraint in the request specifies another Region where the bucket is to be created. If you create a bucket in a Region other than US East (N. Virginia), your application must be able to handle 307 redirect. For more information, see [Virtual hosting of buckets](#).

When creating a bucket using this operation, you can optionally specify the accounts or groups that should be granted specific permissions on the bucket. There are two ways to grant the appropriate permissions using the request headers.

- Specify a canned ACL using the `x-amz-ac1` request header. Amazon S3 supports a set of predefined ACLs, known as *canned ACLs*. Each canned ACL has a predefined set of grantees and permissions. For more information, see [Canned ACL](#).
- Specify access permissions explicitly using the `x-amz-grant-read`, `x-amz-grant-write`, `x-amz-grant-read-acp`, `x-amz-grant-write-acp`, and `x-amz-grant-full-control` headers. These headers map to the set of permissions Amazon S3 supports in an ACL. For more information, see [Access control list \(ACL\) overview](#).

You specify each grantee as a `type=value` pair, where the `type` is one of the following:

- `id` – if the value specified is the canonical user ID of an AWS account
- `uri` – if you are granting permissions to a predefined group
- `emailAddress` – if the value specified is the email address of an AWS account

Note

Using email addresses to specify a grantee is only supported in the following AWS Regions:

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- Europe (Ireland)
- South America (São Paulo)

For a list of all the Amazon S3 supported Regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the AWS General Reference.

For example, the following `x-amz-grant-read` header grants the AWS accounts identified by account IDs permissions to read object data and its metadata:


```
x-amz-grant-read: id="11112222333", id="444455556666"
```

Note

You can use either a canned ACL or specify access permissions explicitly. You cannot do both.

Permissions

If your `CreateBucket` request specifies ACL permissions and the ACL is `public-read`, `public-read-write`, `authenticated-read`, or if you specify access permissions explicitly through any other ACL, both `s3:CreateBucket` and `s3:PutBucketAcl` permissions are needed. If the ACL the `CreateBucket` request is private, only `s3:CreateBucket` permission is needed.

If `ObjectLockEnabledForBucket` is set to true in your `CreateBucket` request, `s3:PutBucketObjectLockConfiguration` and `s3:PutBucketVersioning` permissions are required.

The following operations are related to `CreateBucket`:

- [PutObject](#)
- [DeleteBucket](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT / HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: ACL
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP
x-amz-grant-write: GrantWrite
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP
x-amz-bucket-object-lock-enabled: ObjectLockEnabledForBucket
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateBucketConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <LocationConstraint>string</LocationConstraint>
</CreateBucketConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

[Bucket](#) (p. 33)

The name of the bucket to create.

Required: Yes

[x-amz-acl](#) (p. 33)

The canned ACL to apply to the bucket.

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `authenticated-read`

[x-amz-bucket-object-lock-enabled](#) (p. 33)

Specifies whether you want S3 Object Lock to be enabled for the new bucket.

[x-amz-grant-full-control](#) (p. 33)

Allows grantee the read, write, read ACP, and write ACP permissions on the bucket.

[x-amz-grant-read \(p. 33\)](#)

Allows grantee to list the objects in the bucket.

[x-amz-grant-read-acp \(p. 33\)](#)

Allows grantee to read the bucket ACL.

[x-amz-grant-write \(p. 33\)](#)

Allows grantee to create new objects in the bucket.

For the bucket and object owners of existing objects, also allows deletions and overwrites of those objects.

[x-amz-grant-write-acp \(p. 33\)](#)

Allows grantee to write the ACL for the applicable bucket.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

[CreateBucketConfiguration \(p. 33\)](#)

Root level tag for the CreateBucketConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

[LocationConstraint \(p. 33\)](#)

Specifies the Region where the bucket will be created. If you don't specify a Region, the bucket is created in the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1).

Type: String

Valid Values: af-south-1 | ap-east-1 | ap-northeast-1 | ap-northeast-2 | ap-northeast-3 | ap-south-1 | ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ca-central-1 | cn-north-1 | cn-northwest-1 | EU | eu-central-1 | eu-north-1 | eu-south-1 | eu-west-1 | eu-west-2 | eu-west-3 | me-south-1 | sa-east-1 | us-east-2 | us-gov-east-1 | us-gov-west-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Location: Location
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

[Location \(p. 34\)](#)

Specifies the Region where the bucket will be created. If you are creating a bucket on the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1), you do not need to specify the location.

The requested bucket name is not available. The bucket namespace is shared by all users of the system. Select a different name and try again. The bucket you tried to create already exists, and you own it. Amazon S3 returns this error in all Regions except in the North Virginia Region. For legacy compatibility, if you re-create an existing bucket that you already own in the North Virginia Region, Amazon S3 returns 200 OK and resets the bucket access control lists (ACLs).

Examples

Sample Request

This request creates a bucket named `colorpictures`.

```
PUT / HTTP/1.1
Host: colorpictures.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 0
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `CreateBucket`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT

Location: /colorpictures
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Setting the Region of a bucket

The following request sets the Region for the bucket to Europe.

```
PUT / HTTP/1.1
Host: bucketName.s3.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 124

<CreateBucketConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <LocationConstraint>Europe</LocationConstraint>
</CreateBucketConfiguration >
```

Sample Request: Creating a bucket and configuring access permission using a canned ACL

This request creates a bucket named `colorpictures` and sets the ACL to private.

```
PUT / HTTP/1.1
Host: colorpictures.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
```

```
Content-Length: 0
x-amz-acl: private
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of CreateBucket.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT

Location: /colorpictures
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Creating a bucket and configuring access permissions explicitly

This request creates a bucket named `colorpictures` and grants `WRITE` permission to the AWS account identified by an email address.

```
PUT HTTP/1.1
Host: colorpictures.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Sat, 07 Apr 2012 00:54:40 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
x-amz-grant-write: emailAddress="xyz@amazon.com", emailAddress="abc@amazon.com"
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of CreateBucket.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateMultipartUpload

Service: Amazon S3

This action initiates a multipart upload and returns an upload ID. This upload ID is used to associate all of the parts in the specific multipart upload. You specify this upload ID in each of your subsequent upload part requests (see [UploadPart](#)). You also include this upload ID in the final request to either complete or abort the multipart upload request.

For more information about multipart uploads, see [Multipart Upload Overview](#).

If you have configured a lifecycle rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads, the upload must complete within the number of days specified in the bucket lifecycle configuration. Otherwise, the incomplete multipart upload becomes eligible for an abort action and Amazon S3 aborts the multipart upload. For more information, see [Aborting Incomplete Multipart Uploads Using a Bucket Lifecycle Policy](#).

For information about the permissions required to use the multipart upload API, see [Multipart Upload and Permissions](#).

For request signing, multipart upload is just a series of regular requests. You initiate a multipart upload, send one or more requests to upload parts, and then complete the multipart upload process. You sign each request individually. There is nothing special about signing multipart upload requests. For more information about signing, see [Authenticating Requests \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#).

Note

After you initiate a multipart upload and upload one or more parts, to stop being charged for storing the uploaded parts, you must either complete or abort the multipart upload. Amazon S3 frees up the space used to store the parts and stop charging you for storing them only after you either complete or abort a multipart upload.

You can optionally request server-side encryption. For server-side encryption, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it when you access it. You can provide your own encryption key, or use AWS KMS keys or Amazon S3-managed encryption keys. If you choose to provide your own encryption key, the request headers you provide in [UploadPart](#) and [UploadPartCopy](#) requests must match the headers you used in the request to initiate the upload by using [CreateMultipartUpload](#).

To perform a multipart upload with encryption using an AWS KMS key, the requester must have permission to the `kms:Decrypt` and `kms:GenerateDataKey*` actions on the key. These permissions are required because Amazon S3 must decrypt and read data from the encrypted file parts before it completes the multipart upload. For more information, see [Multipart upload API and permissions](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

If your AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user or role is in the same AWS account as the KMS key, then you must have these permissions on the key policy. If your IAM user or role belongs to a different account than the key, then you must have the permissions on both the key policy and your IAM user or role.

For more information, see [Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption](#).

Access Permissions

When copying an object, you can optionally specify the accounts or groups that should be granted specific permissions on the new object. There are two ways to grant the permissions using the request headers:

- Specify a canned ACL with the `x-amz-ac1` request header. For more information, see [Canned ACL](#).
- Specify access permissions explicitly with the `x-amz-grant-read`, `x-amz-grant-read-acp`, `x-amz-grant-write-acp`, and `x-amz-grant-full-control` headers. These parameters map to the set of permissions that Amazon S3 supports in an ACL. For more information, see [Access Control List \(ACL\) Overview](#).

You can use either a canned ACL or specify access permissions explicitly. You cannot do both.

Server-Side- Encryption-Specific Request Headers

You can optionally tell Amazon S3 to encrypt data at rest using server-side encryption. Server-side encryption is for data encryption at rest. Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it when you access it. The option you use depends on whether you want to use AWS managed encryption keys or provide your own encryption key.

- Use encryption keys managed by Amazon S3 or customer managed key stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) – If you want AWS to manage the keys used to encrypt data, specify the following headers in the request.
 - `x-amz-server-side-encryption`
 - `x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id`
 - `x-amz-server-side-encryption-context`

Note

If you specify `x-amz-server-side-encryption:aws:kms`, but don't provide `x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id`, Amazon S3 uses the AWS managed key in AWS KMS to protect the data.

Important

All GET and PUT requests for an object protected by AWS KMS fail if you don't make them with SSL or by using SigV4.

For more information about server-side encryption with KMS key (SSE-KMS), see [Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with KMS keys](#).

- Use customer-provided encryption keys – If you want to manage your own encryption keys, provide all the following headers in the request.
 - `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm`
 - `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key`
 - `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5`

For more information about server-side encryption with KMS keys (SSE-KMS), see [Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with KMS keys](#).

Access-Control-List (ACL)-Specific Request Headers

You also can use the following access control–related headers with this operation. By default, all objects are private. Only the owner has full access control. When adding a new object, you can grant permissions to individual AWS accounts or to predefined groups defined by Amazon S3. These permissions are then added to the access control list (ACL) on the object. For more information, see [Using ACLs](#). With this operation, you can grant access permissions using one of the following two methods:

- Specify a canned ACL (`x-amz-ac1`) — Amazon S3 supports a set of predefined ACLs, known as *canned ACLs*. Each canned ACL has a predefined set of grantees and permissions. For more information, see [Canned ACL](#).
- Specify access permissions explicitly — To explicitly grant access permissions to specific AWS accounts or groups, use the following headers. Each header maps to specific permissions that Amazon S3 supports in an ACL. For more information, see [Access Control List \(ACL\) Overview](#). In the header, you specify a list of grantees who get the specific permission. To grant permissions explicitly, use:
 - `x-amz-grant-read`
 - `x-amz-grant-write`
 - `x-amz-grant-read-acp`
 - `x-amz-grant-write-acp`
 - `x-amz-grant-full-control`

You specify each grantee as a type=value pair, where the type is one of the following:

- `id` – if the value specified is the canonical user ID of an AWS account
- `uri` – if you are granting permissions to a predefined group
- `emailAddress` – if the value specified is the email address of an AWS account

Note

Using email addresses to specify a grantee is only supported in the following AWS Regions:

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- Europe (Ireland)
- South America (São Paulo)

For a list of all the Amazon S3 supported Regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the AWS General Reference.

For example, the following `x-amz-grant-read` header grants the AWS accounts identified by account IDs permissions to read object data and its metadata:

```
x-amz-grant-read: id="11112222333", id="444455556666"
```

The following operations are related to `CreateMultipartUpload`:

- [UploadPart](#)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#)
- [AbortMultipartUpload](#)
- [ListParts](#)
- [ListMultipartUploads](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /{Key+}?uploads HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: ACL
Cache-Control: CacheControl
Content-Disposition: ContentDisposition
Content-Encoding: ContentEncoding
Content-Language: ContentLanguage
Content-Type: ContentType
Expires: Expires
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-storage-class: StorageClass
x-amz-website-redirect-location: WebsiteRedirectLocation
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: SSECustomerKey
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
```



```
x-amz-server-side-encryption-context: SSEKMSEncryptionContext  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled  
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer  
x-amz-tagging: Tagging  
x-amz-object-lock-mode: ObjectLockMode  
x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date: ObjectLockRetainUntilDate  
x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus  
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 40)

The name of the bucket to which to initiate the upload

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Cache-Control (p. 40)

Specifies caching behavior along the request/reply chain.

Content-Disposition (p. 40)

Specifies presentational information for the object.

Content-Encoding (p. 40)

Specifies what content encodings have been applied to the object and thus what decoding mechanisms must be applied to obtain the media-type referenced by the Content-Type header field.

Content-Language (p. 40)

The language the content is in.

Content-Type (p. 40)

A standard MIME type describing the format of the object data.

Expires (p. 40)

The date and time at which the object is no longer cacheable.

Key (p. 40)

Object key for which the multipart upload is to be initiated.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

x-amz-acl (p. 40)

The canned ACL to apply to the object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `authenticated-read` | `aws-exec-read` | `bucket-owner-read` | `bucket-owner-full-control`

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 40)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-grant-full-control (p. 40)

Gives the grantee `READ`, `READ_ACP`, and `WRITE_ACP` permissions on the object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-read (p. 40)

Allows grantee to read the object data and its metadata.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-read-acp (p. 40)

Allows grantee to read the object ACL.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-write-acp (p. 40)

Allows grantee to write the ACL for the applicable object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold (p. 40)

Specifies whether you want to apply a Legal Hold to the uploaded object.

Valid Values: `ON` | `OFF`

x-amz-object-lock-mode (p. 40)

Specifies the Object Lock mode that you want to apply to the uploaded object.

Valid Values: `GOVERNANCE` | `COMPLIANCE`

x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date (p. 40)

Specifies the date and time when you want the Object Lock to expire.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 40)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 40)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, `AES256`, `aws:kms`).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 40)

Specifies the ID of the symmetric customer managed key to use for object encryption. All GET and PUT requests for an object protected by AWS KMS will fail if not made via SSL or using SigV4. For information about configuring using any of the officially supported AWS SDKs and AWS CLI, see [Specifying the Signature Version in Request Authentication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled (p. 40)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with server-side encryption using AWS KMS (SSE-KMS). Setting this header to `true` causes Amazon S3 to use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with SSE-KMS.

Specifying this header with an object action doesn't affect bucket-level settings for S3 Bucket Key.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-context (p. 40)

Specifies the AWS KMS Encryption Context to use for object encryption. The value of this header is a base64-encoded UTF-8 string holding JSON with the encryption context key-value pairs.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 40)

Specifies the algorithm to use to when encrypting the object (for example, AES256).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key (p. 40)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 to use in encrypting data. This value is used to store the object and then it is discarded; Amazon S3 does not store the encryption key. The key must be appropriate for use with the algorithm specified in the `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm` header.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 40)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

x-amz-storage-class (p. 40)

By default, Amazon S3 uses the STANDARD Storage Class to store newly created objects. The STANDARD storage class provides high durability and high availability. Depending on performance needs, you can specify a different Storage Class. Amazon S3 on Outposts only uses the OUTPOSTS Storage Class. For more information, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: STANDARD | REDUCED_REDUNDANCY | STANDARD_IA | ONEZONE_IA | INTELLIGENT_TIERING | GLACIER | DEEP_ARCHIVE | OUTPOSTS

x-amz-tagging (p. 40)

The tag-set for the object. The tag-set must be encoded as URL Query parameters.

x-amz-website-redirect-location (p. 40)

If the bucket is configured as a website, redirects requests for this object to another object in the same bucket or to an external URL. Amazon S3 stores the value of this header in the object metadata.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
x-amz-abort-date: AbortDate
x-amz-abort-rule-id: AbortRuleId
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-context: SSEKMSEncryptionContext
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<InitiateMultipartUploadResult>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <Key>string</Key>
  <UploadId>string</UploadId>
</InitiateMultipartUploadResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-abort-date (p. 43)

If the bucket has a lifecycle rule configured with an action to abort incomplete multipart uploads and the prefix in the lifecycle rule matches the object name in the request, the response includes this header. The header indicates when the initiated multipart upload becomes eligible for an abort operation. For more information, see [Aborting Incomplete Multipart Uploads Using a Bucket Lifecycle Policy](#).

The response also includes the `x-amz-abort-rule-id` header that provides the ID of the lifecycle configuration rule that defines this action.

x-amz-abort-rule-id (p. 43)

This header is returned along with the `x-amz-abort-date` header. It identifies the applicable lifecycle configuration rule that defines the action to abort incomplete multipart uploads.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 43)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 43)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, AES256, aws:kms).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 43)

If present, specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key that was used for the object.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled (p. 43)

Indicates whether the multipart upload uses an S3 Bucket Key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-context (p. 43)

If present, specifies the AWS KMS Encryption Context to use for object encryption. The value of this header is a base64-encoded UTF-8 string holding JSON with the encryption context key-value pairs.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 43)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header confirming the encryption algorithm used.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 43)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header to provide round-trip message integrity verification of the customer-provided encryption key.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

InitiateMultipartUploadResult (p. 43)

Root level tag for the InitiateMultipartUploadResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Bucket (p. 43)

The name of the bucket to which the multipart upload was initiated. Does not return the access point ARN or access point alias if used.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

Key (p. 43)

Object key for which the multipart upload was initiated.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

UploadId (p. 43)

ID for the initiated multipart upload.

Type: String

Examples

Sample Request

This action initiates a multipart upload for the `example-object` object.

```
POST /example-object?uploads HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of CreateMultipartUpload.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByRx9e6j50nimru9p04ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtrPftaOfg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<InitiateMultipartUploadResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Bucket>example-bucket</Bucket>
  <Key>example-object</Key>
  <UploadId>VXBSb2FkIElEIGZvciA2aWVpbmcncyBteS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzIHVwbG9hZA</
UploadId>
</InitiateMultipartUploadResult>
```

Example: Initiate a multipart upload using server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys

This example, which initiates a multipart upload request, specifies server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys by adding relevant headers.

```
POST /example-object?uploads HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Authorization: authorization string
Date: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:34:57 +0000
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key:
g0lCfa3Dv40jZz5SQQJ1ZukLRFqtI5WorC/8SEEXAMPLE
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: ZjQrne1X/iTcskBY2example
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
```

Sample Response

In the response, Amazon S3 returns an UploadId. In addition, Amazon S3 returns the encryption algorithm and the MD5 digest of the encryption key that you provided in the request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: 36HRCaIGp57F1FvWvVrRvd3hNn9WoBGfEaCVHTCt8QWf00qxdHazQUgfoXAbhFWD
x-amz-request-id: 50FA1D691B62CA43
Date: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:34:58 GMT
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: ZjQrne1X/iTcskBY2m3tFg==
Transfer-Encoding: chunked

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<InitiateMultipartUploadResult
xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
```

```
<Bucket>example-bucket</Bucket>
<Key>example-object</Key>

<UploadId>EXAMPLEJZ6e0YupT2h66iePQCc9IEbYbDUy4RTpMeoSMLPRp8Z5o1u8feSRonpvnWsKKG35tI2LB9VDPiCgTy.Gq2VxQ
</UploadId>
</InitiateMultipartUploadResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucket

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes the S3 bucket. All objects (including all object versions and delete markers) in the bucket must be deleted before the bucket itself can be deleted.

Related Resources

- [CreateBucket](#)
- [DeleteObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE / HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 48)

Specifies the bucket being deleted.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 48)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

This request deletes the bucket named quotes.

```
DELETE / HTTP/1.1
Host: quotes.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```


Sample Response

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: JuKZqmXuiwFeDQxhD7M8KtsKobSzWA1QEjLbTMTagkKdBX2z7I1/jGhDeJ3j6s80
x-amz-request-id: 32FE2CEB32F5EE25
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics configuration ID).

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutAnalyticsConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For information about the Amazon S3 analytics feature, see [Amazon S3 Analytics – Storage Class Analysis](#).

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`:

- [GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations](#)
- [PutBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?analytics&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 50)

The name of the bucket from which an analytics configuration is deleted.

Required: Yes

id (p. 50)

The ID that identifies the analytics configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 50)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

The following DELETE request deletes the analytics configuration with the ID `list1`.

```
DELETE ?/analytics&id=list1 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:22 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

The following successful response shows Amazon S3 returning a 204 No Content response. The analytics configuration with the ID `list1` for the bucket has been removed.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: 0FmFIWsh/PpBuzZ0JFRC55ZGVmQW4SHJ7xVDqKwhEdJmf3q63RtrvH8ZuxW1Bo15
x-amz-request-id: 0CF038E9BCF63097
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketCors

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes the `cors` configuration information set for the bucket.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:PutBucketCORS` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others.

For information about `cors`, see [Enabling Cross-Origin Resource Sharing](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related Resources:

- [PutBucketCors](#)
- [RESTOPTIONSobject](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?cors HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 52)

Specifies the bucket whose `cors` configuration is being deleted.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 52)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Retrieve `cors` subresource

The following DELETE request deletes the `cors` subresource from the specified bucket. This action removes `cors` configuration that is stored in the subresource.

Sample Request

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteBucketCors.

```
DELETE /?cors HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 13 Dec 2011 19:14:42 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteBucketCors.

```
DELETE /?cors HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 13 Dec 2011 19:14:42 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketEncryption

Service: Amazon S3

This implementation of the DELETE action removes default encryption from the bucket. For information about the Amazon S3 default encryption feature, see [Amazon S3 Default Bucket Encryption](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutEncryptionConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related Resources

- [PutBucketEncryption](#)
- [GetBucketEncryption](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?encryption HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 54)

The name of the bucket containing the server-side encryption configuration to delete.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 54)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

The following DELETE request deletes default encryption from the bucket.

```
DELETE ?/encryption HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2017 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

The following successful response shows Amazon S3 returning a 204 No Content response confirming that default encryption has been removed from the bucket.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: 0FmFIWsh/PpBuzZ0JFRC55ZGVmQW4SHJ7xVDqKwhEdJmf3q63RtrvH8ZuxW1Bo15
x-amz-request-id: 0CF038E9BCF63097
Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2017 12:00:00 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket.

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective storage access tier, without performance impact or operational overhead. S3 Intelligent-Tiering delivers automatic cost savings in two low latency and high throughput access tiers. For data that can be accessed asynchronously, you can choose to activate automatic archiving capabilities within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is the ideal storage class for data with unknown, changing, or unpredictable access patterns, independent of object size or retention period. If the size of an object is less than 128 KB, it is not eligible for auto-tiering. Smaller objects can be stored, but they are always charged at the Frequent Access tier rates in the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

For more information, see [Storage class for automatically optimizing frequently and infrequently accessed objects](#).

Operations related to `DeleteBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration` include:

- [GetBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurations](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?intelligent-tiering&id=Id HTTP/1.1  
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 56)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose configuration you want to modify or retrieve.

Required: Yes

id (p. 56)

The ID used to identify the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration.

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory ID) from the bucket.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutInventoryConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For information about the Amazon S3 inventory feature, see [Amazon S3 Inventory](#).

Operations related to `DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration` include:

- [GetBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketInventoryConfigurations](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?inventory&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 58)

The name of the bucket containing the inventory configuration to delete.

Required: Yes

id (p. 58)

The ID used to identify the inventory configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 58)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

The following DELETE request deletes the inventory configuration with the ID `list1`.

```
DELETE ?/inventory&id=list1 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:22 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

The following successful response shows Amazon S3 returning a 204 No Content response. The inventory configuration with the ID `list1` for the bucket has been removed.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: 0FmFIWsh/PpBuzZ0JFRC55ZGVmQW4SHJ7xVDqKwhEdJmf3q63RtrvH8ZuxW1Bo15
x-amz-request-id: 0CF038E9BCF63097
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketLifecycle

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket. Amazon S3 removes all the lifecycle configuration rules in the lifecycle subresource associated with the bucket. Your objects never expire, and Amazon S3 no longer automatically deletes any objects on the basis of rules contained in the deleted lifecycle configuration.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and the bucket owner can grant this permission to others.

There is usually some time lag before lifecycle configuration deletion is fully propagated to all the Amazon S3 systems.

For more information about the object expiration, see [Elements to Describe Lifecycle Actions](#).

Related actions include:

- [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 60)

The bucket name of the lifecycle to delete.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 60)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

The following DELETE request deletes the lifecycle subresource from the specified bucket. This removes lifecycle configuration stored in the subresource.

```
DELETE /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 14 Dec 2011 05:37:16 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

The following successful response shows Amazon S3 returning a 204 No Content response. Objects in your bucket no longer expire.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5OnimrSAMPLEtRPfTaOAa==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e672SAMPLE5657374
Date: Wed, 14 Dec 2011 05:37:16 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes a metrics configuration for the Amazon CloudWatch request metrics (specified by the metrics configuration ID) from the bucket. Note that this doesn't include the daily storage metrics.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutMetricsConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For information about CloudWatch request metrics for Amazon S3, see [Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch](#).

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration`:

- [GetBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketMetricsConfigurations](#)
- [Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?metrics&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 62)

The name of the bucket containing the metrics configuration to delete.

Required: Yes

id (p. 62)

The ID used to identify the metrics configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 62)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

Delete the metric configuration with a specified ID, which disables the CloudWatch metrics with the `ExampleMetrics` value for the `FilterId` dimension.

```
DELETE /?metrics&id=ExampleMetrics HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

Delete the metric configuration with a specified ID, which disables the CloudWatch metrics with the `ExampleMetrics` value for the `FilterId` dimension.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXoutf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGLWO2SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketOwnershipControls

Service: Amazon S3

Removes `OwnershipControls` for an Amazon S3 bucket. To use this operation, you must have the `s3:PutBucketOwnershipControls` permission. For more information about Amazon S3 permissions, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#).

For information about Amazon S3 Object Ownership, see [Using Object Ownership](#).

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketOwnershipControls`:

- [GetBucketOwnershipControls](#) (p. 136)
- [PutBucketOwnershipControls](#) (p. 321)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?ownershipControls HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 64)

The Amazon S3 bucket whose `OwnershipControls` you want to delete.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 64)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample DeleteBucketOwnershipControls Request

This example illustrates one usage of `DeleteBucketOwnershipControls`.

```
DELETE /example-bucket?ownershipControls HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
```



```
Date: Thu, 18 Jun 2017 00:17:22 GMT  
Authorization: signatureValue;
```

Sample DeleteBucketOwnershipControls Response

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteBucketOwnershipControls.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content  
x-amz-id-2: dVrxJD3XHDCjZHFtd7eSB+ovpY8hQ6kSe9jPzyRVkWp27cij05qV1pTIvz/  
hjlrsrupiy9gEkSdw=  
x-amz-request-id: 4BFC0B777B448C97  
Date: Thu, 18 Jun 2020 22:54:03 GMT  
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketPolicy

Service: Amazon S3

This implementation of the DELETE action uses the policy subresource to delete the policy of a specified bucket. If you are using an identity other than the root user of the AWS account that owns the bucket, the calling identity must have the `DeleteBucketPolicy` permissions on the specified bucket and belong to the bucket owner's account to use this operation.

If you don't have `DeleteBucketPolicy` permissions, Amazon S3 returns a 403 `Access Denied` error. If you have the correct permissions, but you're not using an identity that belongs to the bucket owner's account, Amazon S3 returns a 405 `Method Not Allowed` error.

Important

As a security precaution, the root user of the AWS account that owns a bucket can always use this operation, even if the policy explicitly denies the root user the ability to perform this action.

For more information about bucket policies, see [Using Bucket Policies and UserPolicies](#).

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketPolicy`

- [CreateBucket](#)
- [DeleteObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?policy HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 66)

The bucket name.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 66)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

This request deletes the bucket named `BucketName`.

```
DELETE /?policy HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 04 Apr 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `DeleteBucketPolicy`.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5OnimrSAMPLEtRPfTaOFG==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e672SAMPLE5657374
Date: Tue, 04 Apr 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketReplication

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes the replication configuration from the bucket.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutReplicationConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has these permissions by default and can grant it to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

Note

It can take a while for the deletion of a replication configuration to fully propagate.

For information about replication configuration, see [Replication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketReplication`:

- [PutBucketReplication](#)
- [GetBucketReplication](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?replication HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 68)

The bucket name.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 68)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

The following DELETE request deletes the `replication` subresource from the specified bucket. This removes the replication configuration that is set for the bucket.

```
DELETE /?replication HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 11 Feb 2015 05:37:16 GMT
20150211T171320Z

Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

When the `replication` subresource has been deleted, Amazon S3 returns a 204 No Content response. It will not replicate new objects that are stored in the `examplebucket` bucket.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5OnimrSAMPLEtRPFtAOa==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e672example
Date: Wed, 11 Feb 2015 05:37:16 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketTagging

Service: Amazon S3

Deletes the tags from the bucket.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:PutBucketTagging` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and can grant this permission to others.

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketTagging`:

- [GetBucketTagging](#)
- [PutBucketTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 70)

The bucket that has the tag set to be removed.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 70)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

The following DELETE request deletes the tag set from the specified bucket.

```
DELETE /?tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 14 Dec 2011 05:37:16 GMT
```

```
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

The following successful response shows Amazon S3 returning a 204 No Content response. The tag set for the bucket has been removed.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketWebsite

Service: Amazon S3

This action removes the website configuration for a bucket. Amazon S3 returns a 200 OK response upon successfully deleting a website configuration on the specified bucket. You will get a 200 OK response if the website configuration you are trying to delete does not exist on the bucket. Amazon S3 returns a 404 response if the bucket specified in the request does not exist.

This DELETE action requires the `S3:DeleteBucketWebsite` permission. By default, only the bucket owner can delete the website configuration attached to a bucket. However, bucket owners can grant other users permission to delete the website configuration by writing a bucket policy granting them the `S3:DeleteBucketWebsite` permission.

For more information about hosting websites, see [Hosting Websites on Amazon S3](#).

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketWebsite`:

- [GetBucketWebsite](#)
- [PutBucketWebsite](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?website HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 72)

The bucket name for which you want to remove the website configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 72)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

This request deletes the website configuration on the specified bucket.


```
DELETE ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteBucketWebsite.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: aws-s3integ-s3ws-31008.sea31.amazon.com
x-amz-request-id: AF1DD829D3B49707
Date: Thu, 03 Feb 2011 22:10:26 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteObject

Service: Amazon S3

Removes the null version (if there is one) of an object and inserts a delete marker, which becomes the latest version of the object. If there isn't a null version, Amazon S3 does not remove any objects but will still respond that the command was successful.

To remove a specific version, you must be the bucket owner and you must use the version Id subresource. Using this subresource permanently deletes the version. If the object deleted is a delete marker, Amazon S3 sets the response header, `x-amz-delete-marker`, to true.

If the object you want to delete is in a bucket where the bucket versioning configuration is MFA Delete enabled, you must include the `x-amz-mfa` request header in the DELETE `versionId` request. Requests that include `x-amz-mfa` must use HTTPS.

For more information about MFA Delete, see [Using MFA Delete](#). To see sample requests that use versioning, see [Sample Request](#).

You can delete objects by explicitly calling DELETE Object or configure its lifecycle ([PutBucketLifecycle](#)) to enable Amazon S3 to remove them for you. If you want to block users or accounts from removing or deleting objects from your bucket, you must deny them the `s3:DeleteObject`, `s3:DeleteObjectVersion`, and `s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration` actions.

The following action is related to DeleteObject:

- [PutObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /Key?versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-mfa: MFA
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-bypass-governance-retention: BypassGovernanceRetention
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 74)

The bucket name of the bucket containing the object.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 74)

Key name of the object to delete.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 74)

VersionId used to reference a specific version of the object.

x-amz-bypass-governance-retention (p. 74)

Indicates whether S3 Object Lock should bypass Governance-mode restrictions to process this operation. To use this header, you must have the `s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock` permission.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 74)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-mfa (p. 74)

The concatenation of the authentication device's serial number, a space, and the value that is displayed on your authentication device. Required to permanently delete a versioned object if versioning is configured with MFA delete enabled.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 74)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
x-amz-delete-marker: DeleteMarker
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-delete-marker (p. 75)

Specifies whether the versioned object that was permanently deleted was (true) or was not (false) a delete marker.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 75)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: requester

x-amz-version-id (p. 75)

Returns the version ID of the delete marker created as a result of the DELETE operation.

Examples

Sample Request

The following request deletes the object `my-second-image.jpg`.

```
DELETE /my-second-image.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 NoContent
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEbla0wiIOIx1+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Deleting a specified version of an object

The following request deletes the specified version of the object `my-third-image.jpg`.

```
DELETE /my-third-image.jpg?
versionId=UIORUnfdfiufdisojhr398493jfdkjFJjkndnqUifhnw89493jJFJ HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 0
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 NoContent
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEbla0wiIOIx1+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
x-amz-version-id: UIORUnfdfiufdisojhr398493jfdkjFJjkndnqUifhnw89493jJFJ
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
```

```
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Response: If the object deleted is a delete marker

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 NoContent
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEb1a0wiIOIx1+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
x-amz-version-id: 3/L4kqtJlcpXrodTDMJ+rmSpXd3dIbrHY
+MTRCxf3vjVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
x-amz-delete-marker: true
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Deleting a specified version of an object in an MFA-enabled bucket

The following request deletes the specified version of the object `my-third-image.jpg`, which is stored in an MFA-enabled bucket.

```
DELETE /my-third-image.jpg?versionId=UIORUnfndfiuf HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
x-amz-mfa:[SerialNumber] [AuthenticationCode]
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 0
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 NoContent
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEb1a0wiIOIx1+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
x-amz-version-id: UIORUnfndfiuf
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)

- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteObjects

Service: Amazon S3

This action enables you to delete multiple objects from a bucket using a single HTTP request. If you know the object keys that you want to delete, then this action provides a suitable alternative to sending individual delete requests, reducing per-request overhead.

The request contains a list of up to 1000 keys that you want to delete. In the XML, you provide the object key names, and optionally, version IDs if you want to delete a specific version of the object from a versioning-enabled bucket. For each key, Amazon S3 performs a delete action and returns the result of that delete, success, or failure, in the response. Note that if the object specified in the request is not found, Amazon S3 returns the result as deleted.

The action supports two modes for the response: verbose and quiet. By default, the action uses verbose mode in which the response includes the result of deletion of each key in your request. In quiet mode the response includes only keys where the delete action encountered an error. For a successful deletion, the action does not return any information about the delete in the response body.

When performing this action on an MFA Delete enabled bucket, that attempts to delete any versioned objects, you must include an MFA token. If you do not provide one, the entire request will fail, even if there are non-versioned objects you are trying to delete. If you provide an invalid token, whether there are versioned keys in the request or not, the entire Multi-Object Delete request will fail. For information about MFA Delete, see [MFA Delete](#).

Finally, the Content-MD5 header is required for all Multi-Object Delete requests. Amazon S3 uses the header value to ensure that your request body has not been altered in transit.

The following operations are related to `DeleteObjects`:

- [CreateMultipartUpload](#)
- [UploadPart](#)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#)
- [ListParts](#)
- [AbortMultipartUpload](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /?delete HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-mfa: MFA
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-bypass-governance-retention: BypassGovernanceRetention
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Delete xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Object>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <VersionId>string</VersionId>
  </Object>
  ...
  <Quiet>boolean</Quiet>
</Delete>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 79)

The bucket name containing the objects to delete.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

x-amz-bypass-governance-retention (p. 79)

Specifies whether you want to delete this object even if it has a Governance-type Object Lock in place. To use this header, you must have the `s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock` permission.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 79)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-mfa (p. 79)

The concatenation of the authentication device's serial number, a space, and the value that is displayed on your authentication device. Required to permanently delete a versioned object if versioning is configured with MFA delete enabled.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 79)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

Delete (p. 79)

Root level tag for the Delete parameters.

Required: Yes

Object (p. 79)

The objects to delete.

Type: Array of [ObjectIdentifier \(p. 684\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Quiet (p. 79)

Element to enable quiet mode for the request. When you add this element, you must set its value to true.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteResult>
  <Deleted>
    <DeleteMarker>boolean</DeleteMarker>
    <DeleteMarkerVersionId>string</DeleteMarkerVersionId>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <VersionId>string</VersionId>
  </Deleted>
  ...
  <Error>
    <Code>string</Code>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Message>string</Message>
    <VersionId>string</VersionId>
  </Error>
  ...
</DeleteResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 81)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: requester

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

DeleteResult (p. 81)

Root level tag for the DeleteResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Deleted (p. 81)

Container element for a successful delete. It identifies the object that was successfully deleted.

Type: Array of DeletedObject (p. 620) data types

Error (p. 81)

Container for a failed delete action that describes the object that Amazon S3 attempted to delete and the error it encountered.

Type: Array of Error (p. 628) data types

Examples

Sample Request: Multi-object delete resulting in mixed success/error response

This example illustrates a Multi-Object Delete request to delete objects that result in mixed success and errors response. The following request deletes two objects from a bucket (`bucketname`). In this example, the requester does not have permission to delete the `sample2.txt` object.

```
POST /?delete HTTP/1.1
Host: bucketname.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Accept: */*
x-amz-date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 03:39:05 GMT
Content-MD5: p5/WA/oEr30qrEE121PAqw==
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:W0qPYCLe6JwkZAD1ei6hp9XZIEe=
Content-Length: 125
Connection: Keep-Alive

<Delete>
  <Object>
    <Key>sample1.txt</Key>
  </Object>
  <Object>
    <Key>sample2.txt</Key>
  </Object>
</Delete>
```

Sample Response

The response includes a `DeleteResult` element that includes a `Deleted` element for the item that Amazon S3 successfully deleted and an `Error` element that Amazon S3 did not delete because you didn't have permission to delete the object.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: 5h4FxSNCUS7wP5z92eGCWDshNpMnRuXvETa4HH3Lvvh6VAIr0jU7tH9km7X+njXx
x-amz-request-id: A437B3B641629AEE
Date: Fri, 02 Dec 2011 01:53:42 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 251

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Deleted>
    <Key>sample1.txt</Key>
  </Deleted>
  <Error>
    <Key>sample2.txt</Key>
    <Code>AccessDenied</Code>
    <Message>Access Denied</Message>
  </Error>
</DeleteResult>
```

Sample Request: Deleting an object from a versioned bucket

If you delete an item from a versioning enabled bucket, all versions of that object remain in the bucket; however, Amazon S3 inserts a delete marker. For more information, see [Object Versioning](#).

The following scenarios describe the behavior of a multi-object Delete request when versioning is enabled for your bucket.

Case 1 - Simple Delete: In the following sample request, the multi-object delete request specifies only one key.

```
POST /?delete HTTP/1.1
Host: bucketname.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Accept: */*
x-amz-date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 03:39:05 GMT
Content-MD5: p5/WA/oEr30qrEE121PAqw==
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:W0qPYCLe6JwkZAD1ei6hp9XZIee=
Content-Length: 79
Connection: Keep-Alive

<Delete>
  <Object>
    <Key>SampleDocument.txt</Key>
  </Object>
</Delete>
```

Sample Response

Because versioning is enabled on the bucket, Amazon S3 does not delete the object. Instead, it adds a delete marker for this object. The following response indicates that a delete marker was added (the `DeleteMarker` element in the response as a value of `true`) and the version number of the delete marker it added.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: P3xqrhuhYxlrefdw3rEzmJh8z5KDtGzb+/FB7oiQaScI9Yaxd8olYXc7d1111ab+
x-amz-request-id: 264A17BF16E9E80A
Date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 03:39:32 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 276

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Deleted>
    <Key>SampleDocument.txt</Key>
    <DeleteMarker>true</DeleteMarker>
    <DeleteMarkerVersionId>NeQt5xeFTfgPJD8B4CGWnkSLtluMr11s</
DeleteMarkerVersionId>
  </Deleted>
</DeleteResult>
```

Case 2 - Versioned Delete

The following request attempts to delete a specific version of an object.

```
POST /?delete HTTP/1.1
Host: bucketname.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Accept: */*
x-amz-date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 03:39:05 GMT
Content-MD5: p5/WA/oEr30qrEE121PAqw==
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:W0qPYCLe6JwkZAD1ei6hp9XZIx=
```

```
Content-Length: 140
Connection: Keep-Alive

<Delete>
  <Object>
    <Key>SampleDocument.txt</Key>
    <VersionId>OYcLXagmS.WaD..oyH4KRguB95_YhLs7</VersionId>
  </Object>
</Delete>
```

Sample Response

In this case, Amazon S3 deletes the specific object version from the bucket and returns the following response. In the response, Amazon S3 returns the key and version ID of the object deleted.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: P3xqrhuhYxlrefdw3rEzmJh8z5KDtGzb+/
FB7oiQaScI9Yaxd8o1YXc7d1111xx+
x-amz-request-id: 264A17BF16E9E80A
Date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 03:39:32 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 219

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Deleted>
    <Key>SampleDocument.txt</Key>
    <VersionId>OYcLXagmS.WaD..oyH4KRguB95_YhLs7</VersionId>
  </Deleted>
</DeleteResult>
```

Case 3 - Versioned delete of a delete marker

In the preceding example, the request refers to a delete marker (instead of an object), then Amazon S3 deletes the delete marker. The effect of this action is to make your object reappear in your bucket. Amazon S3 returns a response that indicates the delete marker it deleted (`DeleteMarker` element with value `true`) and the version ID of the delete marker.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: IIPUZrtolxDEmWsKOae9JlSZe6yWfTye3HQ3T2iAe0ZE4XHa6NKvAJcPp51zZaBr
x-amz-request-id: D6B284CEC9B05E4E
Date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 03:43:25 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 331

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Deleted>
    <Key>SampleDocument.txt</Key>
    <VersionId>NeQt5xeFTfgPJD8B4CGWnkSLtluMr11s</VersionId>
    <DeleteMarker>true</DeleteMarker>
    <DeleteMarkerVersionId>NeQt5xeFTfgPJD8B4CGWnkSLtluMr11s</
DeleteMarkerVersionId>
  </Deleted>
</DeleteResult>
```

Sample Response

In general, when a multi-object Delete request results in Amazon S3 either adding a delete marker or removing a delete marker, the response returns the following elements.

```
<DeleteMarker>true</DeleteMarker>
<DeleteMarkerVersionId>NeQt5xeFTfgPJD8B4CGWnkSLtluMr11s</
DeleteMarkerVersionId>
```

Sample Request: Malformed XML in the request

This example shows how Amazon S3 responds to a request that includes a malformed XML document. The following request sends a malformed XML document (missing the Delete end element).

```
POST /?delete HTTP/1.1
Host: bucketname.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Accept: */*
x-amz-date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 03:39:05 GMT
Content-MD5: p5/WA/oEr30qrEE121PAqw==
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:W0qPYCLe6JwkZAD1ei6hp9XZIEe=
Content-Length: 104
Connection: Keep-Alive

<Delete>
  <Object>
    <Key>404.txt</Key>
  </Object>
  <Object>
    <Key>a.txt</Key>
  </Object>
```

Sample Response

The response returns the error messages that describe the error.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: P3xqrhuhYxlrefdw3rEzmJh8z5KDtGzb+/FB7oiQaScI9Yaxd8olYXc7d1111ab+
x-amz-request-id: 264A17BF16E9E80A
Date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 03:39:32 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 207

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Error>
  <Code>MalformedXML</Code>
  <Message>The XML you provided was not well-formed or did not
    validate against our published schema</Message>
  <RequestId>264A17BF16E9E80A</RequestId>
  <HostId>P3xqrhuhYxlrefdw3rEzmJh8z5KDtGzb+/FB7oiQaScI9Yaxd8olYXc7d1111ab+</
HostId>
</Error>
```

Sample Request to DeleteObjects containing a carriage return

The following example illustrates the use of an XML entity code as a substitution for a carriage return. This `DeleteObjects` request deletes an object with the `key` parameter: `/some/prefix/objectwith\r` (where the `\r` is the carriage return).

```
<Delete xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Object>
    <Key>/some/prefix/objectwith&#13;carriagereturn</Key>
  </Object>
</Delete>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteObjectTagging

Service: Amazon S3

Removes the entire tag set from the specified object. For more information about managing object tags, see [Object Tagging](#).

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:DeleteObjectTagging` action.

To delete tags of a specific object version, add the `versionId` query parameter in the request. You will need permission for the `s3:DeleteObjectVersionTagging` action.

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration`:

- [PutObjectTagging](#)
- [GetObjectTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /{Key+}?tagging&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 87)

The bucket name containing the objects from which to remove the tags.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 87)

The key that identifies the object in the bucket from which to remove all tags.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 87)

The versionId of the object that the tag-set will be removed from.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 87)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204  
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-version-id (p. 88)

The versionId of the object the tag-set was removed from.

Examples

Sample Request

The following DELETE request deletes the tag set from the specified object.

```
DELETE /exampleobject?tagging HTTP/1.1  
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com  
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2016 12:00:00 GMT  
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

The following successful response shows Amazon S3 returning a 204 No Content response. The tag set for the object has been removed.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content  
x-amz-versionid: VersionId  
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2016 12:00:00 GMT  
Connection: close  
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)

- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeletePublicAccessBlock

Service: Amazon S3

Removes the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket. To use this operation, you must have the `s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock` permission. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

The following operations are related to `DeletePublicAccessBlock`:

- [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)
- [GetPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [PutPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [GetBucketPolicyStatus](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /?publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 90)

The Amazon S3 bucket whose `PublicAccessBlock` configuration you want to delete.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 90)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)

- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

This implementation of the GET action uses the `accelerate` subresource to return the Transfer Acceleration state of a bucket, which is either `Enabled` or `Suspended`. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is a bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers to and from Amazon S3.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetAccelerateConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

You set the Transfer Acceleration state of an existing bucket to `Enabled` or `Suspended` by using the [PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration](#) operation.

A GET `accelerate` request does not return a state value for a bucket that has no transfer acceleration state. A bucket has no Transfer Acceleration state if a state has never been set on the bucket.

For more information about transfer acceleration, see [Transfer Acceleration](#) in the Amazon S3 User Guide.

Related Resources

- [PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?accelerate HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 92)

The name of the bucket for which the accelerate configuration is retrieved.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 92)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AccelerateConfiguration>
  <Status>string</Status>
</AccelerateConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

AccelerateConfiguration (p. 92)

Root level tag for the AccelerateConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Status (p. 92)

The accelerate configuration of the bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Suspended`

Examples

This implementation of the GET action returns the following responses.

Example

If the transfer acceleration state is set to `Enabled` on a bucket, the response is as follows:

```
<AccelerateConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>Enabled</Status>
</AccelerateConfiguration>
```

Example

If the transfer acceleration state is set to `Suspended` on a bucket, the response is as follows:

```
<AccelerateConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>Suspended</Status>
</AccelerateConfiguration>
```

Example

If the transfer acceleration state on a bucket has never been set to `Enabled` or `Suspended`, the response is as follows:

```
<AccelerateConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/" />
```

Retrieve the transfer acceleration configuration for a bucket

The following example shows a GET `/?accelerate` request to retrieve the transfer acceleration state of the bucket named `examplebucket`.

```
<AccelerateConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">  
  <Status>Enabled</Status>  
</AccelerateConfiguration>
```

Example

The following is a sample of the response body (only) that shows bucket transfer acceleration is enabled.

```
GET /?accelerate HTTP/1.1  
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com  
Date: Mon, 11 Apr 2016 12:00:00 GMT  
Authorization: authorization string  
Content-Type: text/plain
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketAcl

Service: Amazon S3

This implementation of the `GET` action uses the `acl` subresource to return the access control list (ACL) of a bucket. To use `GET` to return the ACL of the bucket, you must have `READ_ACP` access to the bucket. If `READ_ACP` permission is granted to the anonymous user, you can return the ACL of the bucket without using an authorization header.

Related Resources

- [ListObjects](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?acl HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 95)

Specifies the S3 bucket whose ACL is being requested.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 95)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
    <ID>string</ID>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee>
        <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
        <EmailAddress>string</EmailAddress>
        <ID>string</ID>
        <xsi:type>string</xsi:type>
        <URI>string</URI>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>string</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
```

```
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

AccessControlPolicy (p. 95)

Root level tag for the AccessControlPolicy parameters.

Required: Yes

Grants (p. 95)

A list of grants.

Type: Array of [Grant \(p. 642\)](#) data types

Owner (p. 95)

Container for the bucket owner's display name and ID.

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the ACL of the specified bucket.

```
GET ?acl HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 1 Jan 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Length: 124
Content-Type: text/plain
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    <DisplayName>CustomersName@amazon.com</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
        <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
        <DisplayName>CustomersName@amazon.com</DisplayName>
```



```
    </Grantee>  
    <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>  
  </Grant>  
</AccessControlList>  
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

This implementation of the GET action returns an analytics configuration (identified by the analytics configuration ID) from the bucket.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:GetAnalyticsConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

For information about Amazon S3 analytics feature, see [Amazon S3 Analytics – Storage Class Analysis](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related Resources

- [DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations](#)
- [PutBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?analytics&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 98)

The name of the bucket from which an analytics configuration is retrieved.

Required: Yes

id (p. 98)

The ID that identifies the analytics configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 98)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```

<AnalyticsConfiguration>
  <Id>string</Id>
  <Filter>
    <And>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>string</Key>
        <Value>string</Value>
      </Tag>
      ...
    </And>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
  </Filter>
  <StorageClassAnalysis>
    <DataExport>
      <Destination>
        <S3BucketDestination>
          <Bucket>string</Bucket>
          <BucketAccountId>string</BucketAccountId>
          <Format>string</Format>
          <Prefix>string</Prefix>
        </S3BucketDestination>
      </Destination>
      <OutputSchemaVersion>string</OutputSchemaVersion>
    </DataExport>
  </StorageClassAnalysis>
</AnalyticsConfiguration>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

AnalyticsConfiguration (p. 98)

Root level tag for the AnalyticsConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Filter (p. 98)

The filter used to describe a set of objects for analyses. A filter must have exactly one prefix, one tag, or one conjunction (AnalyticsAndOperator). If no filter is provided, all objects will be considered in any analysis.

Type: [AnalyticsFilter \(p. 596\)](#) data type

Id (p. 98)

The ID that identifies the analytics configuration.

Type: String

StorageClassAnalysis (p. 98)

Contains data related to access patterns to be collected and made available to analyze the tradeoffs between different storage classes.

Type: [StorageClassAnalysis \(p. 741\)](#) data type

Examples

Configure an Analytics Report

The following GET request for the bucket `examplebucket` returns the inventory configuration with the ID `list1`:

```
GET /?analytics&id=list1 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 31 Oct 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Example

The following is a sample response to the preceding GET request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMgUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A02
Date: Mon, 31 Oct 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: length

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AnalyticsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>list1</Id>
  <Filter>
    <And>
      <Prefix>images</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>dog</Key>
        <Value>corgi</Value>
      </Tag>
    </And>
  </Filter>
  <StorageClassAnalysis>
    <DataExport>
      <OutputSchemaVersion>V_1</OutputSchemaVersion>
      <Destination>
        <S3BucketDestination>
          <Format>CSV</Format>
          <BucketAccountId>123456789012</BucketAccountId>
          <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::destination-bucket</Bucket>
          <Prefix>destination-prefix</Prefix>
        </S3BucketDestination>
      </Destination>
    </DataExport>
  </StorageClassAnalysis>
</AnalyticsConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)

- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketCors

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the cors configuration information set for the bucket.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetBucketCORS` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and can grant it to others.

For more information about cors, see [Enabling Cross-Origin Resource Sharing](#).

The following operations are related to `GetBucketCors`:

- [PutBucketCors](#)
- [DeleteBucketCors](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?cors HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 102)

The bucket name for which to get the cors configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 102)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CORSConfiguration>
  <CORSRule>
    <AllowedHeader>string</AllowedHeader>
    ...
    <AllowedMethod>string</AllowedMethod>
    ...
    <AllowedOrigin>string</AllowedOrigin>
    ...
    <ExposeHeader>string</ExposeHeader>
    ...
    <ID>string</ID>
    <MaxAgeSeconds>integer</MaxAgeSeconds>
  </CORSRule>
  ...
```

```
</CORSConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

CORSConfiguration (p. 102)

Root level tag for the CORSConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

CORSRule (p. 102)

A set of origins and methods (cross-origin access that you want to allow). You can add up to 100 rules to the configuration.

Type: Array of [CORSRule \(p. 611\)](#) data types

Examples

Configure cors Sample Request

The following PUT request adds the cors subresource to a bucket (`examplebucket`).

```
PUT /?cors HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Tue, 21 Aug 2012 17:54:50 GMT
Content-MD5: 8dYiLewFWZyGgV2Q5FNI4W==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 216

<CORSConfiguration>
  <CORSRule>
    <AllowedOrigin>http://www.example.com</AllowedOrigin>
    <AllowedMethod>PUT</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedMethod>POST</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedMethod>DELETE</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedHeader>*</AllowedHeader>
    <MaxAgeSeconds>3000</MaxAgeSec>
    <ExposeHeader>x-amz-server-side-encryption</ExposeHeader>
  </CORSRule>
  <CORSRule>
    <AllowedOrigin>*</AllowedOrigin>
    <AllowedMethod>GET</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedHeader>*</AllowedHeader>
    <MaxAgeSeconds>3000</MaxAgeSeconds>
  </CORSRule>
</CORSConfiguration>
```

Example

This is the sample response to the preceding request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: CCshOvbOPfxzhwOADyC4qHj/Ck3F9Q0viXKw3rivZ+GcBoZSOahvEJfPisZB7B
```

```
x-amz-request-id: BDC4B83DF5096BBE
Date: Tue, 21 Aug 2012 17:54:50 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Retrieve cors subresource

The following example gets the cors subresource of a bucket.

```
GET /?cors HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 13 Dec 2011 19:14:42 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Example

Sample Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: 0FmFIWsh/PpBuzZ0JFRC55ZGVmQW4SHJ7xVDqKwhEdJmf3q63RtrvH8ZuxW1Bo15
x-amz-request-id: 0CF038E9BCF63097
Date: Tue, 13 Dec 2011 19:14:42 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 280
<CORSConfiguration>
  <CORSRule>
    <AllowedOrigin>http://www.example.com</AllowedOrigin>
    <AllowedMethod>GET</AllowedMethod>
    <MaxAgeSeconds>3000</MaxAgeSec>
    <ExposeHeader>x-amz-server-side-encryption</ExposeHeader>
  </CORSRule>
</CORSConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketEncryption

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the default encryption configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket. If the bucket does not have a default encryption configuration, `GetBucketEncryption` returns `ServerSideEncryptionConfigurationNotFoundError`.

For information about the Amazon S3 default encryption feature, see [Amazon S3 Default Bucket Encryption](#).

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetEncryptionConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

The following operations are related to `GetBucketEncryption`:

- [PutBucketEncryption](#)
- [DeleteBucketEncryption](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?encryption HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`Bucket` (p. 105)

The name of the bucket from which the server-side encryption configuration is retrieved.

Required: Yes

`x-amz-expected-bucket-owner` (p. 105)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
      <KMSEncryptionContext><string/></KMSEncryptionContext>
      <SSEAlgorithm><string/></SSEAlgorithm>
    </ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
    <BucketKeyEnabled><boolean/></BucketKeyEnabled>
  </Rule>
  ...
```

```
</ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration (p. 105)

Root level tag for the ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Rule (p. 105)

Container for information about a particular server-side encryption configuration rule.

Type: Array of [ServerSideEncryptionRule \(p. 734\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample Request: Retrieve the encryption configuration for an S3 bucket

The following example shows a GET `/?encryption` request.

```
GET /?encryption HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2017 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: length
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetBucketEncryption`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: kDmqsuw5FDmgLmxQaUkd9A4NJ/PIiE0c1rAU/ue2Yp60toXs4I5k5fqlwZsA6fV
+wJQCzRRwygQ=
x-amz-request-id: 5D8706FCB2673B7D
Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2017 12:00:00 GMT
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Server: AmazonS3

<ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
      <SSEAlgorithm>aws:kms</SSEAlgorithm>
      <KMSRootKeyID>arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:1234:5678example</KMSRootKeyID>
    </ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
  </Rule>
</ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Gets the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket.

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective storage access tier, without performance impact or operational overhead. S3 Intelligent-Tiering delivers automatic cost savings in two low latency and high throughput access tiers. For data that can be accessed asynchronously, you can choose to activate automatic archiving capabilities within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is the ideal storage class for data with unknown, changing, or unpredictable access patterns, independent of object size or retention period. If the size of an object is less than 128 KB, it is not eligible for auto-tiering. Smaller objects can be stored, but they are always charged at the Frequent Access tier rates in the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

For more information, see [Storage class for automatically optimizing frequently and infrequently accessed objects](#).

Operations related to `GetBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration` include:

- [DeleteBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurations](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?intelligent-tiering&id=Id HTTP/1.1  
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 108)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose configuration you want to modify or retrieve.

Required: Yes

id (p. 108)

The ID used to identify the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration.

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<IntelligentTieringConfiguration>  
  <Id>string</Id>
```

```

<Filter>
  <And>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
    ...
  </And>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </Tag>
</Filter>
<Status>string</Status>
<Tiering>
  <AccessTier>string</AccessTier>
  <Days>integer</Days>
</Tiering>
...
</IntelligentTieringConfiguration>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

IntelligentTieringConfiguration (p. 108)

Root level tag for the IntelligentTieringConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Filter (p. 108)

Specifies a bucket filter. The configuration only includes objects that meet the filter's criteria.

Type: [IntelligentTieringFilter \(p. 650\)](#) data type

Id (p. 108)

The ID used to identify the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration.

Type: String

Status (p. 108)

Specifies the status of the configuration.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Tiering (p. 108)

Specifies the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class tier of the configuration.

Type: Array of [Tiering \(p. 746\)](#) data types

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketInventoryConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Returns an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory configuration ID) from the bucket.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:GetInventoryConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For information about the Amazon S3 inventory feature, see [Amazon S3 Inventory](#).

The following operations are related to `GetBucketInventoryConfiguration`:

- [DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketInventoryConfigurations](#)
- [PutBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?inventory&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 111)

The name of the bucket containing the inventory configuration to retrieve.

Required: Yes

id (p. 111)

The ID used to identify the inventory configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 111)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<InventoryConfiguration>
  <Destination>
    <S3BucketDestination>
      <AccountId>string</AccountId>
```

```

    <Bucket>string</Bucket>
    <Encryption>
      <SSE-KMS>
        <KeyId>string</KeyId>
      </SSE-KMS>
      <SSE-S3>
      </SSE-S3>
    </Encryption>
    <Format>string</Format>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  </S3BucketDestination>
</Destination>
<IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
<Filter>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
</Filter>
<Id>string</Id>
<IncludedObjectVersions>string</IncludedObjectVersions>
<OptionalFields>
  <Field>string</Field>
</OptionalFields>
<Schedule>
  <Frequency>string</Frequency>
</Schedule>
</InventoryConfiguration>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

InventoryConfiguration (p. 111)

Root level tag for the InventoryConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Destination (p. 111)

Contains information about where to publish the inventory results.

Type: [InventoryDestination \(p. 653\)](#) data type

Filter (p. 111)

Specifies an inventory filter. The inventory only includes objects that meet the filter's criteria.

Type: [InventoryFilter \(p. 655\)](#) data type

Id (p. 111)

The ID used to identify the inventory configuration.

Type: String

IncludedObjectVersions (p. 111)

Object versions to include in the inventory list. If set to `All`, the list includes all the object versions, which adds the version-related fields `VersionId`, `IsLatest`, and `DeleteMarker` to the list. If set to `Current`, the list does not contain these version-related fields.

Type: String

Valid Values: `All` | `Current`

IsEnabled (p. 111)

Specifies whether the inventory is enabled or disabled. If set to `True`, an inventory list is generated. If set to `False`, no inventory list is generated.

Type: Boolean

OptionalFields (p. 111)

Contains the optional fields that are included in the inventory results.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `Size` | `LastModifiedDate` | `StorageClass` | `ETag` | `IsMultipartUploaded` | `ReplicationStatus` | `EncryptionStatus` | `ObjectLockRetainUntilDate` | `ObjectLockMode` | `ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus` | `IntelligentTieringAccessTier` | `BucketKeyStatus`

Schedule (p. 111)

Specifies the schedule for generating inventory results.

Type: [InventorySchedule \(p. 658\)](#) data type

Examples

Sample Request: Configure an inventory report

The following GET request for the bucket `examplebucket` returns the inventory configuration with the ID `list1`.

```
GET /?inventory&id=list1 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 31 Oct 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetBucketInventoryConfiguration`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMgUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A02
Date: Mon, 31 Oct 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: length

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<InventoryConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>report1</Id>
  <IsEnabled>true</IsEnabled>
  <Destination>
    <S3BucketDestination>
      <Format>CSV</Format>
      <AccountId>123456789012</AccountId>
      <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::destination-bucket</Bucket>
      <Prefix>prefix1</Prefix>
      <SSE-S3/>
    </S3BucketDestination>
```

```
</Destination>
<Schedule>
  <Frequency>Daily</Frequency>
</Schedule>
<Filter>
  <Prefix>myprefix</Prefix>
</Filter>
<IncludedObjectVersions>All</IncludedObjectVersions>
<OptionalFields>
  <Field>Size</Field>
  <Field>LastModifiedDate</Field>
  <Field>ETag</Field>
  <Field>StorageClass</Field>
  <Field>IsMultipartUploaded</Field>
  <Field>ReplicationStatus</Field>
  <Field>ObjectLockRetainUntilDate</Field>
  <Field>ObjectLockMode</Field>
  <Field>ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus</Field>
</OptionalFields>
</InventoryConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketLifecycle

Service: Amazon S3

Important

For an updated version of this API, see [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#). If you configured a bucket lifecycle using the `filter` element, you should see the updated version of this topic. This topic is provided for backward compatibility.

Returns the lifecycle configuration information set on the bucket. For information about lifecycle configuration, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#).

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetLifecycleConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

`GetBucketLifecycle` has the following special error:

- Error code: `NoSuchLifecycleConfiguration`
 - Description: The lifecycle configuration does not exist.
 - HTTP Status Code: 404 Not Found
 - SOAP Fault Code Prefix: Client

The following operations are related to `GetBucketLifecycle`:

- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketLifecycle](#)
- [DeleteBucketLifecycle](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 115)

The name of the bucket for which to get the lifecycle information.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 115)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
      <DaysAfterInitiation>integer</DaysAfterInitiation>
    </AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
    <Expiration>
      <Date>timestamp</Date>
      <Days>integer</Days>
      <ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>boolean</ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>
    </Expiration>
    <ID>string</ID>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Status>string</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Date>timestamp</Date>
      <Days>integer</Days>
      <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
  </Rule>
  ...
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

LifecycleConfiguration (p. 115)

Root level tag for the LifecycleConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Rule (p. 115)

Container for a lifecycle rule.

Type: Array of [Rule \(p. 724\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample Request: Retrieve a lifecycle subresource

This example is a GET request to retrieve the lifecycle subresource from the specified bucket, and an example response with the returned lifecycle configuration.

```
GET /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2012 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetBucketLifecycle`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4RyTmXa3rPi4hklTXouTf0hccUjo0iCPjz6FnfIutBj3M7fPGLW02SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991C342C575321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2012 00:17:23 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 358

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ID>Archive and then delete rule</ID>
    <Prefix>projectdocs</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Days>30</Days>
      <StorageClass>STANDARD_IA</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    <Transition>
      <Days>365</Days>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>3650</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Note

Bucket lifecycle configuration now supports specifying a lifecycle rule using an object key name prefix, one or more object tags, or a combination of both. Accordingly, this section describes the latest API. The response describes the new filter element that you can use to specify a filter to select a subset of objects to which the rule applies. If you are using a previous version of the lifecycle configuration, it still works. For the earlier action, see [GetBucketLifecycle](#).

Returns the lifecycle configuration information set on the bucket. For information about lifecycle configuration, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#).

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetLifecycleConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission, by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration` has the following special error:

- Error code: `NoSuchLifecycleConfiguration`
 - Description: The lifecycle configuration does not exist.
 - HTTP Status Code: 404 Not Found
 - SOAP Fault Code Prefix: Client

The following operations are related to `GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`:

- [GetBucketLifecycle](#)
- [PutBucketLifecycle](#)
- [DeleteBucketLifecycle](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 118)

The name of the bucket for which to get the lifecycle information.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 118)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```

HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
      <DaysAfterInitiation>integer</DaysAfterInitiation>
    </AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
    <Expiration>
      <Date>timestamp</Date>
      <Days>integer</Days>
      <ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>boolean</ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>
    </Expiration>
    <Filter>
      <And>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>string</Key>
          <Value>string</Value>
        </Tag>
        ...
      </And>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>string</Key>
        <Value>string</Value>
      </Tag>
    </Filter>
    <ID>string</ID>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
    ...
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Status>string</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Date>timestamp</Date>
      <Days>integer</Days>
      <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    ...
  </Rule>
  ...
</LifecycleConfiguration>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

LifecycleConfiguration (p. 119)

Root level tag for the LifecycleConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Rule (p. 119)

Container for a lifecycle rule.

Type: Array of [LifecycleRule](#) (p. 665) data types

Examples

Sample Request

This example illustrates one usage of `GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

```
GET /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2012 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4RyTmXa3rPi4hklTXoutF0hccUjo0iCPjz6FnfIutBj3M7fPGLW02SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991C342C575321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2012 00:17:23 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 358

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ID>Archive and then delete rule</ID>
    <Prefix>projectdocs</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Days>30</Days>
      <StorageClass>STANDARD_IA</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    <Transition>
      <Days>365</Days>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>3650</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)

- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketLocation

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the Region the bucket resides in. You set the bucket's Region using the `LocationConstraint` request parameter in a `CreateBucket` request. For more information, see [CreateBucket](#).

To use this implementation of the operation, you must be the bucket owner.

To use this API against an access point, provide the alias of the access point in place of the bucket name.

The following operations are related to `GetBucketLocation`:

- [GetObject](#)
- [CreateBucket](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?location HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 122)

The name of the bucket for which to get the location.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 122)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LocationConstraint>
  <LocationConstraint>string</LocationConstraint>
</LocationConstraint>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

LocationConstraint (p. 122)

Root level tag for the `LocationConstraint` parameters.

Required: Yes

LocationConstraint (p. 122)

Specifies the Region where the bucket resides. For a list of all the Amazon S3 supported location constraints by Region, see [Regions and Endpoints](#). Buckets in Region `us-east-1` have a LocationConstraint of `null`.

Type: String

Valid Values: `af-south-1` | `ap-east-1` | `ap-northeast-1` | `ap-northeast-2` | `ap-northeast-3` | `ap-south-1` | `ap-southeast-1` | `ap-southeast-2` | `ca-central-1` | `cn-north-1` | `cn-northwest-1` | `EU` | `eu-central-1` | `eu-north-1` | `eu-south-1` | `eu-west-1` | `eu-west-2` | `eu-west-3` | `me-south-1` | `sa-east-1` | `us-east-1` | `us-east-2` | `us-gov-east-1` | `us-gov-west-1` | `us-west-1` | `us-west-2`

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the Region of the specified bucket.

```
GET /?location HTTP/1.1
Host: myBucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 09 Oct 2007 20:26:04 +0000
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetBucketLocation`.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LocationConstraint xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">Europe</
LocationConstraint>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketLogging

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the logging status of a bucket and the permissions users have to view and modify that status. To use GET, you must be the bucket owner.

The following operations are related to `GetBucketLogging`:

- [CreateBucket](#)
- [PutBucketLogging](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?logging HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 124)

The bucket name for which to get the logging information.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 124)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<BucketLoggingStatus>
  <LoggingEnabled>
    <TargetBucket>string</TargetBucket>
    <TargetGrants>
      <Grant>
        <Grantee>
          <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
          <EmailAddress>string</EmailAddress>
          <ID>string</ID>
          <xsi:type>string</xsi:type>
          <URI>string</URI>
        </Grantee>
        <Permission>string</Permission>
      </Grant>
    </TargetGrants>
    <TargetPrefix>string</TargetPrefix>
  </LoggingEnabled>
```

```
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

BucketLoggingStatus (p. 124)

Root level tag for the BucketLoggingStatus parameters.

Required: Yes

LoggingEnabled (p. 124)

Describes where logs are stored and the prefix that Amazon S3 assigns to all log object keys for a bucket. For more information, see [PUT Bucket logging](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Type: [LoggingEnabled \(p. 669\)](#) data type

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the logging status for mybucket.

```
GET ?logging HTTP/1.1
Host: mybucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response: Showing an enabled logging status

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucketLogging.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<BucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <LoggingEnabled>
    <TargetBucket>mybucketlogs</TargetBucket>
    <TargetPrefix>mybucket-access_log-/</TargetPrefix>
    <TargetGrants>
      <Grant>
        <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
          xsi:type="AmazonCustomerByEmail">
          <EmailAddress>user@company.com</EmailAddress>
        </Grantee>
        <Permission>READ</Permission>
      </Grant>
    </TargetGrants>
  </LoggingEnabled>
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

Sample Response: Showing a disabled logging status

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucketLogging.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<BucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01" />
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketMetricsConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Gets a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) from the bucket. Note that this doesn't include the daily storage metrics.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:GetMetricsConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For information about CloudWatch request metrics for Amazon S3, see [Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch](#).

The following operations are related to `GetBucketMetricsConfiguration`:

- [PutBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketMetricsConfigurations](#)
- [Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?metrics&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 127)

The name of the bucket containing the metrics configuration to retrieve.

Required: Yes

id (p. 127)

The ID used to identify the metrics configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 127)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MetricsConfiguration>
  <Id>string</Id>
  <Filter>
```

```

<AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
<And>
  <AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </Tag>
  ...
</And>
<Prefix>string</Prefix>
<Tag>
  <Key>string</Key>
  <Value>string</Value>
</Tag>
</Filter>
</MetricsConfiguration>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

MetricsConfiguration (p. 127)

Root level tag for the MetricsConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Filter (p. 127)

Specifies a metrics configuration filter. The metrics configuration will only include objects that meet the filter's criteria. A filter must be a prefix, an object tag, an access point ARN, or a conjunction (MetricsAndOperator).

Type: [MetricsFilter \(p. 674\)](#) data type

Id (p. 127)

The ID used to identify the metrics configuration.

Type: String

Examples

First Sample Request

Retrieve a metrics configuration that filters metrics based on a specified prefix.

```

GET /?metrics&id=Documents HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue

```

First Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucketMetricsConfiguration.


```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGLW02SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 180

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MetricsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>Documents</Id>
  <Filter>
    <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
  </Filter>
</MetricsConfiguration>
```

Second Sample Request

Retrieve a metrics configuration that enables metrics for objects that start with a particular prefix and have specific tags applied.

```
GET /?metrics&id=ImportantBlueDocuments HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Second Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucketMetricsConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGLW02SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 480

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MetricsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>ImportantBlueDocuments</Id>
  <Filter>
    <And>
      <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>priority</Key>
        <Value>high</Value>
      </Tag>
      <Tag>
        <Key>class</Key>
        <Value>blue</Value>
      </Tag>
    </And>
  </Filter>
</MetricsConfiguration>
```

Third Sample Request

Retrieve a metrics configuration that enables metrics for a specific access point.

```
GET /?metrics&id=ImportantDocumentsAccessPoint HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 26 Aug 2021 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Third Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetBucketMetricsConfiguration`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hklTXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGLW02SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 26 Aug 2021 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 480

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MetricsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>ImportantDocumentsAccessPoint</Id>
  <Filter>
    <AccessPointArn>arn:aws:s3:us-west-2:123456789012:accesspoint/test</
AccessPointArn>
  </Filter>
</MetricsConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketNotification

Service: Amazon S3

No longer used, see [GetBucketNotificationConfiguration](#).

Request Syntax

```
GET /?notification HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 131)

The name of the bucket for which to get the notification configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 131)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<NotificationConfiguration>
  <TopicConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Id>string</Id>
    <Topic>string</Topic>
  </TopicConfiguration>
  <QueueConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Id>string</Id>
    <Queue>string</Queue>
  </QueueConfiguration>
  <CloudFunctionConfiguration>
    <CloudFunction>string</CloudFunction>
    <Event>string</Event>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Id>string</Id>
    <InvocationRole>string</InvocationRole>
  </CloudFunctionConfiguration>
</NotificationConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

NotificationConfiguration (p. 131)

Root level tag for the NotificationConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

CloudFunctionConfiguration (p. 131)

Container for specifying the AWS Lambda notification configuration.

Type: [CloudFunctionConfiguration \(p. 601\)](#) data type

QueueConfiguration (p. 131)

This data type is deprecated. This data type specifies the configuration for publishing messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Type: [QueueConfigurationDeprecated \(p. 705\)](#) data type

TopicConfiguration (p. 131)

This data type is deprecated. A container for specifying the configuration for publication of messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Type: [TopicConfigurationDeprecated \(p. 749\)](#) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketNotificationConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the notification configuration of a bucket.

If notifications are not enabled on the bucket, the action returns an empty `NotificationConfiguration` element.

By default, you must be the bucket owner to read the notification configuration of a bucket. However, the bucket owner can use a bucket policy to grant permission to other users to read this configuration with the `s3:GetBucketNotification` permission.

For more information about setting and reading the notification configuration on a bucket, see [Setting Up Notification of Bucket Events](#). For more information about bucket policies, see [Using Bucket Policies](#).

The following action is related to `GetBucketNotification`:

- [PutBucketNotification](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?notification HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 133)

The name of the bucket for which to get the notification configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 133)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<NotificationConfiguration>
  <TopicConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
  <Filter>
    <S3Key>
      <FilterRule>
        <Name>string</Name>
        <Value>string</Value>
      </FilterRule>
```

```

        ...
        </S3Key>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <Topic>string</Topic>
</TopicConfiguration>
...
<QueueConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Filter>
        <S3Key>
            <FilterRule>
                <Name>string</Name>
                <Value>string</Value>
            </FilterRule>
            ...
        </S3Key>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <Queue>string</Queue>
</QueueConfiguration>
...
<CloudFunctionConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Filter>
        <S3Key>
            <FilterRule>
                <Name>string</Name>
                <Value>string</Value>
            </FilterRule>
            ...
        </S3Key>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <CloudFunction>string</CloudFunction>
</CloudFunctionConfiguration>
...
</NotificationConfiguration>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

NotificationConfiguration (p. 133)

Root level tag for the NotificationConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

CloudFunctionConfiguration (p. 133)

Describes the AWS Lambda functions to invoke and the events for which to invoke them.

Type: Array of [LambdaFunctionConfiguration \(p. 661\)](#) data types

QueueConfiguration (p. 133)

The Amazon Simple Queue Service queues to publish messages to and the events for which to publish messages.

Type: Array of [QueueConfiguration \(p. 703\)](#) data types

TopicConfiguration (p. 133)

The topic to which notifications are sent and the events for which notifications are generated.

Type: Array of [TopicConfiguration \(p. 747\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample Request

This request returns the notification configuration on the bucket `quotes.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com`.

```
GET ?notification HTTP/1.1
Host: quotes.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2014 16:59:03 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This response returns that the notification configuration for the specified bucket.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMgUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A02
Date: Wed, 15 Oct 2014 16:59:04 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<NotificationConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <TopicConfiguration>
    <Id>YjVkm2Y0YmUtNGI3NC00ZjQyLWEwNGItNDIyYWUxY2I0N2M4</Id>
    <Topic>arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:account-id:s3notificationtopic2</Topic>
    <Event>s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject</Event>
    <Event>s3:ObjectCreated:*</Event>
  </TopicConfiguration>
</NotificationConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketOwnershipControls

Service: Amazon S3

Retrieves `OwnershipControls` for an Amazon S3 bucket. To use this operation, you must have the `s3:GetBucketOwnershipControls` permission. For more information about Amazon S3 permissions, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#).

For information about Amazon S3 Object Ownership, see [Using Object Ownership](#).

The following operations are related to `GetBucketOwnershipControls`:

- [PutBucketOwnershipControls](#) (p. 321)
- [DeleteBucketOwnershipControls](#) (p. 64)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?ownershipControls HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 136)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose `OwnershipControls` you want to retrieve.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 136)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<OwnershipControls>
  <Rule>
    <ObjectOwnership>string</ObjectOwnership>
  </Rule>
  ...
</OwnershipControls>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

OwnershipControls (p. 136)

Root level tag for the OwnershipControls parameters.

Required: Yes

Rule (p. 136)

The container element for an ownership control rule.

Type: Array of [OwnershipControlsRule \(p. 695\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample GetBucketOwnershipControls Request

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucketOwnershipControls.

```
GET /example-bucket?ownershipControls HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Thu, 18 Jun 2017 00:17:22 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue;
```

Sample GetBucketOwnershipControls Response

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucketOwnershipControls.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Adphn7MaAHDEg9mh5JmcTN8mzyVX0JhIztSiQNaqTxnXXcYi4uiZbYdwWC3JXmh/
XXVUUQwO4Vs=
x-amz-request-id: 252631E05F84A415
Date: Thu, 18 Jun 2020 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 194

<OwnershipControls xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ObjectOwnership>BucketOwnerPreferred</ObjectOwnership>
  </Rule>
</OwnershipControls>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)

- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketPolicy

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the policy of a specified bucket. If you are using an identity other than the root user of the AWS account that owns the bucket, the calling identity must have the `GetBucketPolicy` permissions on the specified bucket and belong to the bucket owner's account in order to use this operation.

If you don't have `GetBucketPolicy` permissions, Amazon S3 returns a `403 Access Denied` error. If you have the correct permissions, but you're not using an identity that belongs to the bucket owner's account, Amazon S3 returns a `405 Method Not Allowed` error.

Important

As a security precaution, the root user of the AWS account that owns a bucket can always use this operation, even if the policy explicitly denies the root user the ability to perform this action.

For more information about bucket policies, see [Using Bucket Policies and User Policies](#).

The following action is related to `GetBucketPolicy`:

- [GetObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?policy HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 139)

The bucket name for which to get the bucket policy.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 139)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
{ Policy in JSON format }
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

<varlistentry> [Policy \(p. 139\)](#) </varlistentry>

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the policy of the specified bucket.

```
GET ?policy HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucketPolicy.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByru9p04SAMPLEAtRPfTaOfg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e67SAMPLE57374
Date: Tue, 04 Apr 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3

{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "aaaa-bbbb-cccc-dddd",
  "Statement" : [
    {
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Sid": "1",
      "Principal" : {
        "AWS": ["111122223333", "444455556666"]
      },
      "Action": ["s3:*"],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::bucket/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketPolicyStatus

Service: Amazon S3

Retrieves the policy status for an Amazon S3 bucket, indicating whether the bucket is public. In order to use this operation, you must have the `s3:GetBucketPolicyStatus` permission. For more information about Amazon S3 permissions, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#).

For more information about when Amazon S3 considers a bucket public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#).

The following operations are related to `GetBucketPolicyStatus`:

- [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)
- [GetPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [PutPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [DeletePublicAccessBlock](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?policyStatus HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 142)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose policy status you want to retrieve.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 142)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PolicyStatus>
  <IsPublic>boolean</IsPublic>
</PolicyStatus>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

PolicyStatus (p. 142)

Root level tag for the PolicyStatus parameters.

Required: Yes

IsPublic (p. 142)

The policy status for this bucket. `TRUE` indicates that this bucket is public. `FALSE` indicates that the bucket is not public.

Type: Boolean

Examples

Sample Request

The following request gets a bucket policy status.

```
GET /<bucket-name>?policyStatus HTTP/1.1
Host: <bucket-name>.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: <Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT>
Authorization: <signatureValue>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetBucketPolicyStatus`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGLW02SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 0

<PolicyStatus>
  <IsPublic>TRUE</IsPublic>
</PolicyStatus>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketReplication

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the replication configuration of a bucket.

Note

It can take a while to propagate the put or delete a replication configuration to all Amazon S3 systems. Therefore, a get request soon after put or delete can return a wrong result.

For information about replication configuration, see [Replication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This action requires permissions for the `s3:GetReplicationConfiguration` action. For more information about permissions, see [Using Bucket Policies and User Policies](#).

If you include the `Filter` element in a replication configuration, you must also include the `DeleteMarkerReplication` and `Priority` elements. The response also returns those elements.

For information about `GetBucketReplication` errors, see [List of replication-related error codes](#)

The following operations are related to `GetBucketReplication`:

- [PutBucketReplication](#)
- [DeleteBucketReplication](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?replication HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 144)

The bucket name for which to get the replication information.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 144)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ReplicationConfiguration>
  <Role>string</Role>
  <Rule>
```



```

<DeleteMarkerReplication>
  <Status>string</Status>
</DeleteMarkerReplication>
<Destination>
  <AccessControlTranslation>
    <Owner>string</Owner>
  </AccessControlTranslation>
  <Account>string</Account>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <EncryptionConfiguration>
    <ReplicaKmsKeyID>string</ReplicaKmsKeyID>
  </EncryptionConfiguration>
  <Metrics>
    <EventThreshold>
      <Minutes>integer</Minutes>
    </EventThreshold>
    <Status>string</Status>
  </Metrics>
  <ReplicationTime>
    <Status>string</Status>
    <Time>
      <Minutes>integer</Minutes>
    </Time>
  </ReplicationTime>
  <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
</Destination>
<ExistingObjectReplication>
  <Status>string</Status>
</ExistingObjectReplication>
<Filter>
  <And>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
    ...
  </And>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </Tag>
</Filter>
<ID>string</ID>
<Prefix>string</Prefix>
<Priority>integer</Priority>
<SourceSelectionCriteria>
  <ReplicaModifications>
    <Status>string</Status>
  </ReplicaModifications>
  <SseKmsEncryptedObjects>
    <Status>string</Status>
  </SseKmsEncryptedObjects>
</SourceSelectionCriteria>
<Status>string</Status>
</Rule>
...
</ReplicationConfiguration>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ReplicationConfiguration (p. 144)

Root level tag for the ReplicationConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Role (p. 144)

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that Amazon S3 assumes when replicating objects. For more information, see [How to Set Up Replication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

Rule (p. 144)

A container for one or more replication rules. A replication configuration must have at least one rule and can contain a maximum of 1,000 rules.

Type: Array of [ReplicationRule \(p. 713\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample Request: Retrieve replication configuration information

The following GET request retrieves information about the replication configuration set for the `examplebucket` bucket:

```
GET /?replication HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 10 Feb 2015 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

The following response shows that replication is enabled on the bucket. The empty prefix indicates that Amazon S3 will replicate all objects that are created in the `examplebucket` bucket. The `Destination` element identifies the target bucket where Amazon S3 creates the object replicas, and the storage class (STANDARD_IA) that Amazon S3 uses when creating replicas.

Amazon S3 assumes the specified IAM role to replicate objects on behalf of the bucket owner, which is the AWS account that created the bucket.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4RyTmXa3rPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPjz6FnfIutBj3M7fPGLW02SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991C342example
Date: Tue, 10 Feb 2015 00:17:23 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: contentlength

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ReplicationConfiguration>
  <Role>arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3</Role>
  <Rule>
    <ID>rule1</ID>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Priority>1</Priority>
    <DeleteMarkerReplication>
```

```
<Status>Disabled</Status>
</DeleteMarkerReplication>
<Filter>
  <And>
    <Prefix>TaxDocs</Prefix>
    <Tag>
      <Key>key1</Key>
      <Value>value1</Value>
    </Tag>
    <Tag>
      <Key>key1</Key>
      <Value>value1</Value>
    </Tag>
  </And>
</Filter>
<Destination>
  <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::exampletargetbucket</Bucket>
</Destination>
</Rule>
</ReplicationConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketRequestPayment

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the request payment configuration of a bucket. To use this version of the operation, you must be the bucket owner. For more information, see [Requester Pays Buckets](#).

The following operations are related to `GetBucketRequestPayment`:

- [ListObjects](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?requestPayment HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 148)

The name of the bucket for which to get the payment request configuration

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 148)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<RequestPaymentConfiguration>
  <Payer>string</Payer>
</RequestPaymentConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

RequestPaymentConfiguration (p. 148)

Root level tag for the `RequestPaymentConfiguration` parameters.

Required: Yes

Payer (p. 148)

Specifies who pays for the download and request fees.

Type: String

Valid Values: Requester | BucketOwner

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the payer for the bucket, colorpictures.

```
GET ?requestPayment HTTP/1.1
Host: colorpictures.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This response shows that the bucket is a Requester Pays bucket, meaning the person requesting a download from this bucket pays the transfer fees.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Type: [type]
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<RequestPaymentConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Payer>Requester</Payer>
</RequestPaymentConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketTagging

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the tag set associated with the bucket.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetBucketTagging` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and can grant this permission to others.

`GetBucketTagging` has the following special error:

- Error code: `NoSuchTagSetError`
 - Description: There is no tag set associated with the bucket.

The following operations are related to `GetBucketTagging`:

- [PutBucketTagging](#)
- [DeleteBucketTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 150)

The name of the bucket for which to get the tagging information.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 150)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Tagging>
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

Tagging (p. 150)

Root level tag for the Tagging parameters.

Required: Yes

TagSet (p. 150)

Contains the tag set.

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the tag set of the specified bucket.

```
GET ?tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

Delete the metric configuration with a specified ID, which disables the CloudWatch metrics with the `ExampleMetrics` value for the `FilterId` dimension.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<Tagging>
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>Project</Key>
      <Value>Project One</Value>
    </Tag>
    <Tag>
      <Key>User</Key>
      <Value>jsmith</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)

- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketVersioning

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the versioning state of a bucket.

To retrieve the versioning state of a bucket, you must be the bucket owner.

This implementation also returns the MFA Delete status of the versioning state. If the MFA Delete status is enabled, the bucket owner must use an authentication device to change the versioning state of the bucket.

The following operations are related to `GetBucketVersioning`:

- [GetObject](#)
- [PutObject](#)
- [DeleteObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?versioning HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 153)

The name of the bucket for which to get the versioning information.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 153)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<VersioningConfiguration>
  <Status>string</Status>
  <MfaDelete>string</MfaDelete>
</VersioningConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

VersioningConfiguration (p. 153)

Root level tag for the VersioningConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

MFADelete (p. 153)

Specifies whether MFA delete is enabled in the bucket versioning configuration. This element is only returned if the bucket has been configured with MFA delete. If the bucket has never been so configured, this element is not returned.

Type: String

Valid Values: Enabled | Disabled

Status (p. 153)

The versioning state of the bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: Enabled | Suspended

Examples

Example

This example returns the versioning state of myBucket.

```
GET /?versioning HTTP/1.1
Host: myBucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
```

Example

There are three versioning states:

If you enabled versioning on a bucket, the response is:

```
<VersioningConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>Enabled</Status>
</VersioningConfiguration>
```

Example

If you suspended versioning on a bucket, the response is:

```
<VersioningConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>Suspended</Status>
</VersioningConfiguration>
```

Example

If you never enabled (or suspended) versioning on a bucket, the response is:

```
<VersioningConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/" />
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketWebsite

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the website configuration for a bucket. To host website on Amazon S3, you can configure a bucket as website by adding a website configuration. For more information about hosting websites, see [Hosting Websites on Amazon S3](#).

This GET action requires the `S3:GetBucketWebsite` permission. By default, only the bucket owner can read the bucket website configuration. However, bucket owners can allow other users to read the website configuration by writing a bucket policy granting them the `S3:GetBucketWebsite` permission.

The following operations are related to `DeleteBucketWebsite`:

- [DeleteBucketWebsite](#)
- [PutBucketWebsite](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?website HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 156)

The bucket name for which to get the website configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 156)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<WebsiteConfiguration>
  <RedirectAllRequestsTo>
    <HostName>string</HostName>
    <Protocol>string</Protocol>
  </RedirectAllRequestsTo>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>string</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>string</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>
  <RoutingRules>
    <RoutingRule>
```

```
<Condition>
  <HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals>string</HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals>
  <KeyPrefixEquals>string</KeyPrefixEquals>
</Condition>
<Redirect>
  <HostName>string</HostName>
  <HttpRedirectCode>string</HttpRedirectCode>
  <Protocol>string</Protocol>
  <ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>string</ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>
  <ReplaceKeyWith>string</ReplaceKeyWith>
</Redirect>
</RoutingRule>
</RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

WebsiteConfiguration (p. 156)

Root level tag for the WebsiteConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

ErrorDocument (p. 156)

The object key name of the website error document to use for 4XX class errors.

Type: [ErrorDocument \(p. 638\)](#) data type

IndexDocument (p. 156)

The name of the index document for the website (for example `index.html`).

Type: [IndexDocument \(p. 645\)](#) data type

RedirectAllRequestsTo (p. 156)

Specifies the redirect behavior of all requests to a website endpoint of an Amazon S3 bucket.

Type: [RedirectAllRequestsTo \(p. 710\)](#) data type

RoutingRules (p. 156)

Rules that define when a redirect is applied and the redirect behavior.

Type: Array of [RoutingRule \(p. 723\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample Request

This request retrieves website configuration on the specified bucket.

```
GET ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 00:49:20 GMT
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:n0Nhek72Ufg/u7Sm5C1dqRLs8XX=
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucketWebsite.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMgUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 3848CD259D811111
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 00:49:26 GMT
Content-Length: 240
Content-Type: application/xml
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>404.html</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetObject

Service: Amazon S3

Retrieves objects from Amazon S3. To use `GET`, you must have `READ` access to the object. If you grant `READ` access to the anonymous user, you can return the object without using an authorization header.

An Amazon S3 bucket has no directory hierarchy such as you would find in a typical computer file system. You can, however, create a logical hierarchy by using object key names that imply a folder structure. For example, instead of naming an object `sample.jpg`, you can name it `photos/2006/February/sample.jpg`.

To get an object from such a logical hierarchy, specify the full key name for the object in the `GET` operation. For a virtual hosted-style request example, if you have the object `photos/2006/February/sample.jpg`, specify the resource as `/photos/2006/February/sample.jpg`. For a path-style request example, if you have the object `photos/2006/February/sample.jpg` in the bucket named `examplebucket`, specify the resource as `/examplebucket/photos/2006/February/sample.jpg`. For more information about request types, see [HTTP Host Header Bucket Specification](#).

To distribute large files to many people, you can save bandwidth costs by using BitTorrent. For more information, see [Amazon S3 Torrent](#). For more information about returning the ACL of an object, see [GetObjectAcl](#).

If the object you are retrieving is stored in the S3 Glacier or S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class, or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Deep Archive tiers, before you can retrieve the object you must first restore a copy using [RestoreObject](#). Otherwise, this action returns an `InvalidObjectStateError` error. For information about restoring archived objects, see [Restoring Archived Objects](#).

Encryption request headers, like `x-amz-server-side-encryption`, should not be sent for `GET` requests if your object uses server-side encryption with KMS keys (SSE-KMS) or server-side encryption with Amazon S3-managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). If your object does use these types of keys, you'll get an HTTP 400 `BadRequest` error.

If you encrypt an object by using server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C) when you store the object in Amazon S3, then when you `GET` the object, you must use the following headers:

- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm`
- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key`
- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5`

For more information about SSE-C, see [Server-Side Encryption \(Using Customer-Provided Encryption Keys\)](#).

Assuming you have the relevant permission to read object tags, the response also returns the `x-amz-tagging-count` header that provides the count of number of tags associated with the object. You can use [GetObjectTagging](#) to retrieve the tag set associated with an object.

Permissions

You need the relevant read object (or version) permission for this operation. For more information, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#). If the object you request does not exist, the error Amazon S3 returns depends on whether you also have the `s3:ListBucket` permission.

- If you have the `s3:ListBucket` permission on the bucket, Amazon S3 will return an HTTP status code 404 ("no such key") error.

- If you don't have the `s3:ListBucket` permission, Amazon S3 will return an HTTP status code 403 ("access denied") error.

Versioning

By default, the GET action returns the current version of an object. To return a different version, use the `versionId` subresource.

Note

- You need the `s3:GetObjectVersion` permission to access a specific version of an object.
- If the current version of the object is a delete marker, Amazon S3 behaves as if the object was deleted and includes `x-amz-delete-marker: true` in the response.

For more information about versioning, see [PutBucketVersioning](#).

Overriding Response Header Values

There are times when you want to override certain response header values in a GET response. For example, you might override the Content-Disposition response header value in your GET request.

You can override values for a set of response headers using the following query parameters. These response header values are sent only on a successful request, that is, when status code 200 OK is returned. The set of headers you can override using these parameters is a subset of the headers that Amazon S3 accepts when you create an object. The response headers that you can override for the GET response are `Content-Type`, `Content-Language`, `Expires`, `Cache-Control`, `Content-Disposition`, and `Content-Encoding`. To override these header values in the GET response, you use the following request parameters.

Note

You must sign the request, either using an Authorization header or a presigned URL, when using these parameters. They cannot be used with an unsigned (anonymous) request.

- `response-content-type`
- `response-content-language`
- `response-expires`
- `response-cache-control`
- `response-content-disposition`
- `response-content-encoding`

Additional Considerations about Request Headers

If both of the `If-Match` and `If-Unmodified-Since` headers are present in the request as follows: `If-Match` condition evaluates to `true`, and; `If-Unmodified-Since` condition evaluates to `false`; then, S3 returns 200 OK and the data requested.

If both of the `If-None-Match` and `If-Modified-Since` headers are present in the request as follows: `If-None-Match` condition evaluates to `false`, and; `If-Modified-Since` condition evaluates to `true`; then, S3 returns 304 Not Modified response code.

For more information about conditional requests, see [RFC 7232](#).

The following operations are related to `GetObject`:

- [ListBuckets](#)
- [GetObjectAcl](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /Key+?partNumber=PartNumber&response-cache-control=ResponseCacheControl&response-
content-disposition=ResponseContentDisposition&response-
content-encoding=ResponseContentEncoding&response-content-
language=ResponseContentLanguage&response-content-type=ResponseContentType&response-
expires=ResponseExpires&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
If-Match: IfMatch
If-Modified-Since: IfModifiedSince
If-None-Match: IfNoneMatch
If-Unmodified-Since: IfUnmodifiedSince
Range: Range
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: SSECustomerKey
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 161)

The bucket name containing the object.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using an Object Lambda access point the hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-object-lambda.Region.amazonaws.com*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

If-Match (p. 161)

Return the object only if its entity tag (ETag) is the same as the one specified, otherwise return a 412 (precondition failed).

If-Modified-Since (p. 161)

Return the object only if it has been modified since the specified time, otherwise return a 304 (not modified).

If-None-Match (p. 161)

Return the object only if its entity tag (ETag) is different from the one specified, otherwise return a 304 (not modified).

If-Unmodified-Since (p. 161)

Return the object only if it has not been modified since the specified time, otherwise return a 412 (precondition failed).

Key (p. 161)

Key of the object to get.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

partNumber (p. 161)

Part number of the object being read. This is a positive integer between 1 and 10,000. Effectively performs a 'ranged' GET request for the part specified. Useful for downloading just a part of an object.

Range (p. 161)

Downloads the specified range bytes of an object. For more information about the HTTP Range header, see <https://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.35>.

Note

Amazon S3 doesn't support retrieving multiple ranges of data per GET request.

response-cache-control (p. 161)

Sets the Cache-Control header of the response.

response-content-disposition (p. 161)

Sets the Content-Disposition header of the response

response-content-encoding (p. 161)

Sets the Content-Encoding header of the response.

response-content-language (p. 161)

Sets the Content-Language header of the response.

response-content-type (p. 161)

Sets the Content-Type header of the response.

response-expires (p. 161)

Sets the Expires header of the response.

versionId (p. 161)

VersionId used to reference a specific version of the object.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 161)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 161)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: requester

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 161)

Specifies the algorithm to use to when decrypting the object (for example, AES256).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key (p. 161)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 used to encrypt the data. This value is used to decrypt the object when recovering it and must match the one used when storing the

data. The key must be appropriate for use with the algorithm specified in the `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm` header.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 \(p. 161\)](#)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-delete-marker: DeleteMarker
accept-ranges: AcceptRanges
x-amz-expiration: Expiration
x-amz-restore: Restore
Last-Modified: LastModified
Content-Length: ContentLength
ETag: ETag
x-amz-missing-meta: MissingMeta
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
Cache-Control: CacheControl
Content-Disposition: ContentDisposition
Content-Encoding: ContentEncoding
Content-Language: ContentLanguage
Content-Range: ContentRange
Content-Type: ContentType
Expires: Expires
x-amz-website-redirect-location: WebsiteRedirectLocation
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-storage-class: StorageClass
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
x-amz-replication-status: ReplicationStatus
x-amz-mp-parts-count: PartsCount
x-amz-tagging-count: TagCount
x-amz-object-lock-mode: ObjectLockMode
x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date: ObjectLockRetainUntilDate
x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus

Body
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

[accept-ranges \(p. 163\)](#)

Indicates that a range of bytes was specified.

[Cache-Control \(p. 163\)](#)

Specifies caching behavior along the request/reply chain.

Content-Disposition (p. 163)

Specifies presentational information for the object.

Content-Encoding (p. 163)

Specifies what content encodings have been applied to the object and thus what decoding mechanisms must be applied to obtain the media-type referenced by the Content-Type header field.

Content-Language (p. 163)

The language the content is in.

Content-Length (p. 163)

Size of the body in bytes.

Content-Range (p. 163)

The portion of the object returned in the response.

Content-Type (p. 163)

A standard MIME type describing the format of the object data.

ETag (p. 163)

An ETag is an opaque identifier assigned by a web server to a specific version of a resource found at a URL.

Expires (p. 163)

The date and time at which the object is no longer cacheable.

Last-Modified (p. 163)

Creation date of the object.

x-amz-delete-marker (p. 163)

Specifies whether the object retrieved was (true) or was not (false) a Delete Marker. If false, this response header does not appear in the response.

x-amz-expiration (p. 163)

If the object expiration is configured (see PUT Bucket lifecycle), the response includes this header. It includes the expiry-date and rule-id key-value pairs providing object expiration information. The value of the rule-id is URL encoded.

x-amz-missing-meta (p. 163)

This is set to the number of metadata entries not returned in `x-amz-meta` headers. This can happen if you create metadata using an API like SOAP that supports more flexible metadata than the REST API. For example, using SOAP, you can create metadata whose values are not legal HTTP headers.

x-amz-mp-parts-count (p. 163)

The count of parts this object has.

x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold (p. 163)

Indicates whether this object has an active legal hold. This field is only returned if you have permission to view an object's legal hold status.

Valid Values: ON | OFF

x-amz-object-lock-mode (p. 163)

The Object Lock mode currently in place for this object.

Valid Values: GOVERNANCE | COMPLIANCE

x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date (p. 163)

The date and time when this object's Object Lock will expire.

x-amz-replication-status (p. 163)

Amazon S3 can return this if your request involves a bucket that is either a source or destination in a replication rule.

Valid Values: COMPLETE | PENDING | FAILED | REPLICA

x-amz-request-charged (p. 163)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: requester

x-amz-restore (p. 163)

Provides information about object restoration action and expiration time of the restored object copy.

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 163)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, AES256, aws:kms).

Valid Values: AES256 | aws:kms

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 163)

If present, specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key that was used for the object.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled (p. 163)

Indicates whether the object uses an S3 Bucket Key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 163)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header confirming the encryption algorithm used.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 163)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header to provide round-trip message integrity verification of the customer-provided encryption key.

x-amz-storage-class (p. 163)

Provides storage class information of the object. Amazon S3 returns this header for all objects except for S3 Standard storage class objects.

Valid Values: STANDARD | REDUCED_REDUNDANCY | STANDARD_IA | ONEZONE_IA | INTELLIGENT_TIERING | GLACIER | DEEP_ARCHIVE | OUTPOSTS

x-amz-tagging-count (p. 163)

The number of tags, if any, on the object.

x-amz-version-id (p. 163)

Version of the object.

x-amz-website-redirect-location (p. 163)

If the bucket is configured as a website, redirects requests for this object to another object in the same bucket or to an external URL. Amazon S3 stores the value of this header in the object metadata.

The following data is returned in binary format by the service.

<varlistentry> **Body (p. 163)** </varlistentry>

The specified key does not exist. Object is archived and inaccessible until restored.

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the object my-image.jpg.

```
GET /my-image.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 3 Oct 2016 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of GetObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
Date: Mon, 3 Oct 2016 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 434234

[434234 bytes of object data]
```

Sample Response: Object with associated tags

If the object had tags associated with it, Amazon S3 returns the x-amz-tagging-count header with tag count.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
Date: Mon, 3 Oct 2016 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 434234
x-amz-tagging-count: 2

[434234 bytes of object data]
```

Sample Response: Object with an expiration

If the object had expiration set using lifecycle configuration, you get the following response with the x-amz-expiration header.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
```

```
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
x-amz-expiration: expiry-date="Fri, 23 Dec 2012 00:00:00 GMT", rule-
id="picture-deletion-rule"
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 434234
Content-Type: text/plain

[434234 bytes of object data]
```

Sample Response if an object is archived in S3 Glacier

If the object you are retrieving is stored in the S3 Glacier or S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage classes you must first restore a copy using [RestoreObject](#). Otherwise, this action returns an `InvalidObjectStateError` error.

```
HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
x-amz-request-id: CD4BD8A1310A11B3
x-amz-id-2: m9RDbQU0+RRBTjOUN1ChQ1eqMUnr9dv8b+KP6I2gHfRjZSTsrMCORP8RtPRzX9mb
Content-Type: application/xml
Date: Mon, 12 Nov 2012 23:53:21 GMT
Server: Amazon S3
Content-Length: 231

<Error>
  <Code>InvalidObjectState</Code>
  <Message>The action is not valid for the object's storage class</Message>
  <RequestId>9FEFFF118E15B86F</RequestId>
  <HostId>WVQ5kzhiT+oiUfDCoiOYv8W4Tk9eNcxWi/MK+hTS/av34Xy4rBU3zsavf0aaaaa</
HostId>
</Error>
```

Sample Response if an object is archived with S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive tier

If the object you are retrieving is stored in the S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Deep Archive tiers, you must first restore a copy using [RestoreObject](#). Otherwise, this action returns an `InvalidObjectStateError` error. When restoring from Archive Access or Deep Archive Access tiers the response will include `StorageClass` and `AccessTier` elements. Access tier valid values are `ARCHIVE_ACCESS` and `DEEP_ARCHIVE_ACCESS`. There is no syntax change if there is an ongoing restore.

```
HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
x-amz-request-id: CB6AW8C4332B23B7
x-amz-id-2: n3RRfT90+PJDUhut3nhGW2ehfhfNU5f55c+a2ceCC36ab7c7fe3a71Q273b9Q45b1R5
Content-Type: application/xml
Date: Mon, 12 Nov 2012 23:53:21 GMT
Server: Amazon S3
Content-Length: 231

<Error>
  <Code>InvalidObjectState</Code>
  <Message>The action is not valid for the object's access tier</Message>
  <StorageClass>INTELLIGENT_TIERING</StorageClass>
  <AccessTier>ARCHIVE_ACCESS</AccessTier>
  <RequestId>9FEFFF118E15B86F</RequestId>
  <HostId>WVQ5kzhiT+oiUfDCoiOYv8W4Tk9eNcxWi/MK+hTS/av34Xy4rBU3zsavf0aaaaa</
HostId>
```

```
</Error>
```

Sample Response if the Latest Object Is a Delete Marker

Notice that the delete marker returns a 404 Not Found error.

```
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51Tnqzj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-version-id: 3GL4kqtJlcpXroDTDm3vjVBH40Nr8X8g
x-amz-delete-marker: true
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Content-Type: text/plain
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Getting a specified version of an object

The following request returns the specified version of an object.

```
GET /myObject?versionId=3/L4kqtJlcpXroDTDmpUMLUo HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response: To a versioned object GET request

This example illustrates one usage of GetObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap54OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 1 Jan 2006 12:00:00 GMT
x-amz-version-id: 3/L4kqtJlcpXroDTDmJ+rmSpXd3QBpUMLUo
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 434234
Content-Type: text/plain
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
[434234 bytes of object data]
```

Sample Request: Parameters altering response header values

The following request specifies all the query string parameters in a GET request overriding the response header values.

```
GET /Junk3.txt?response-cache-control=No-cache&response-content-
disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dtesting.txt&response-content-encoding=x-
gzip&response-content-language=mi%2C%20en&response-expires=Thu%2C%2001%20Dec
%201994%2016:00:00%20GMT HTTP/1.1
x-amz-date: Sun, 19 Dec 2010 01:53:44 GMT
```



```
Accept: */*
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:aaStE6nKnw8ihhiIdReoXYlMamW=
```

Sample Response: With overridden response header values

The following request specifies all the query string parameters in a GET request overriding the response header values.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: SIidWAK3hK+Il3/Qqiu1ZKEuegzLAAspwsgwnwygb9GgFseeFHL5CII8NXSrfWW2
x-amz-request-id: 881B1CBD9DF17WA1
Date: Sun, 19 Dec 2010 01:54:01 GMT
x-amz-meta-param1: value 1
x-amz-meta-param2: value 2
Cache-Control: No-cache
Content-Language: mi, en
Expires: Thu, 01 Dec 1994 16:00:00 GMT
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=testing.txt
Content-Encoding: x-gzip
Last-Modified: Fri, 17 Dec 2010 18:10:41 GMT
ETag: "0332beela7bf845f176c5c0d1ae7cf07"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 22
Server: AmazonS3

[object data not shown]
```

Sample Request: Range header

The following request specifies the HTTP Range header to retrieve the first 10 bytes of an object. For more information about the HTTP Range header, see <https://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.35>.

Note

Amazon S3 doesn't support retrieving multiple ranges of data per GET request.

```
GET /example-object HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Fri, 28 Jan 2011 21:32:02 GMT
Range: bytes=0-9
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:Yxg83MZaEgh3OZ3l0rLo5RTX11o=
Sample Response with Specified Range of the Object Bytes
```

Sample Response

In the following sample response, note that the header values are set to the values specified in the true request.

```
HTTP/1.1 206 Partial Content
x-amz-id-2: MzRISOwyjmnupCzjI1WC06l5TTAzm7/JypPGXLh0OVFGcJaaO3KW/hRAqKOpIEEp
x-amz-request-id: 47622117804B3E11
Date: Fri, 28 Jan 2011 21:32:09 GMT
x-amz-meta-title: the title
Last-Modified: Fri, 28 Jan 2011 20:10:32 GMT
```

```
ETag: "b2419b1e3fd45d596ee22bdf62aaaa2f"  
Accept-Ranges: bytes  
Content-Range: bytes 0-9/443  
Content-Type: text/plain  
Content-Length: 10  
Server: AmazonS3  
  
[10 bytes of object data]
```

Sample: Get an object stored using server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys

If an object is stored in Amazon S3 using server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys, Amazon S3 needs encryption information so that it can decrypt the object before sending it to you in response to a GET request. You provide the encryption information in your GET request using the relevant headers, as shown in the following example request.

```
GET /example-object HTTP/1.1  
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com  
  
Accept: */*  
Authorization: authorization string  
Date: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:24:44 +0000  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-  
key:g0lCfA3Dv40jZz5SQJ1ZukLRFqtI5WorC/8SEKEXAMPLE  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: ZjQrne1X/iTcskbY2m3example  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
```

Sample Response

The following sample response shows some of the response headers Amazon S3 returns. Note that it includes the encryption information in the response.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
x-amz-id-2: ka5jRm8X3N12ZiY29Z989zg2tNSJPMcK+to7jNjxImXBbyChqc6tLAv+sau7Vjzh  
x-amz-request-id: 195157E3E073D3F9  
Date: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:24:45 GMT  
Last-Modified: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:21:01 GMT  
ETag: "c12022c9a3c6d3a28d29d90933a2b096"  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: ZjQrne1X/iTcskbY2m3example
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)

- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetObjectAcl

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the access control list (ACL) of an object. To use this operation, you must have `READ_ACP` access to the object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Versioning

By default, GET returns ACL information about the current version of an object. To return ACL information about a different version, use the `versionId` subresource.

The following operations are related to `GetObjectAcl`:

- [GetObject](#)
- [DeleteObject](#)
- [PutObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /{Key+}?acl&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 172)

The bucket name that contains the object for which to get the ACL information.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 172)

The key of the object for which to get the ACL information.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 172)

VersionId used to reference a specific version of the object.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 172)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 172)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
    <ID>string</ID>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee>
        <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
        <EmailAddress>string</EmailAddress>
        <ID>string</ID>
        <xsi:type>string</xsi:type>
        <URI>string</URI>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>string</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 173)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

AccessControlPolicy (p. 173)

Root level tag for the AccessControlPolicy parameters.

Required: Yes

Grants (p. 173)

A list of grants.

Type: Array of [Grant \(p. 642\)](#) data types

Owner (p. 173)

Container for the bucket owner's display name and ID.

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

The specified key does not exist.

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns information, including the ACL, of the object `my-image.jpg`.

```
GET /my-image.jpg?acl HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetObjectAcl`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
x-amz-version-id: 4HL4kqtJlcpXroDTDmJ+rmSpXd3dIbrHY+MTRCxf3vjVBH40NrjfkD
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 1 Jan 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Length: 124
Content-Type: text/plain
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
        <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</
ID>
        <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

Sample Request: Getting the ACL of the specific version of an object

The following request returns information, including the ACL, of the specified version of the object, `my-image.jpg`.

```
GET /my-image.jpg?versionId=3/L4kqtJlcpXrodVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo&acl HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response: Showing the ACL of the specific version

This example illustrates one usage of `GetObjectAcl`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8eFidJG9Z/2mkiDFu8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 1 Jan 2006 12:00:00 GMT
x-amz-version-id: 3/L4kqtJlcpXrodTDMJ+rmSpXd3dIbrHY
+MTRCxf3vjvVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
Content-Length: 124
Content-Type: text/plain
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    <DisplayName>mdtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
        <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</
ID>
        <DisplayName>mdtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetObjectLegalHold

Service: Amazon S3

Gets an object's current Legal Hold status. For more information, see [Locking Objects](#).

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Request Syntax

```
GET /{Key+}?legal-hold&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 176)

The bucket name containing the object whose Legal Hold status you want to retrieve.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 176)

The key name for the object whose Legal Hold status you want to retrieve.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 176)

The version ID of the object whose Legal Hold status you want to retrieve.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 176)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (*Access Denied*) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 176)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LegalHold>
  <Status>string</Status>
</LegalHold>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

LegalHold (p. 177)

Root level tag for the LegalHold parameters.

Required: Yes

Status (p. 177)

Indicates whether the specified object has a Legal Hold in place.

Type: String

Valid Values: ON | OFF

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetObjectLockConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Gets the Object Lock configuration for a bucket. The rule specified in the Object Lock configuration will be applied by default to every new object placed in the specified bucket. For more information, see [Locking Objects](#).

Request Syntax

```
GET /?object-lock HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 178)

The bucket whose Object Lock configuration you want to retrieve.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 178)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ObjectLockConfiguration>
  <ObjectLockEnabled>string</ObjectLockEnabled>
  <Rule>
    <DefaultRetention>
      <Days>integer</Days>
      <Mode>string</Mode>
      <Years>integer</Years>
    </DefaultRetention>
  </Rule>
</ObjectLockConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ObjectLockConfiguration (p. 178)

Root level tag for the ObjectLockConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

ObjectLockEnabled (p. 178)

Indicates whether this bucket has an Object Lock configuration enabled. Enable `ObjectLockEnabled` when you apply `ObjectLockConfiguration` to a bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled`

Rule (p. 178)

Specifies the Object Lock rule for the specified object. Enable the this rule when you apply `ObjectLockConfiguration` to a bucket. Bucket settings require both a mode and a period. The period can be either `Days` or `Years` but you must select one. You cannot specify `Days` and `Years` at the same time.

Type: `ObjectLockRule` (p. 688) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetObjectRetention

Service: Amazon S3

Retrieves an object's retention settings. For more information, see [Locking Objects](#).

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Request Syntax

```
GET /{Key+}?retention&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 180)

The bucket name containing the object whose retention settings you want to retrieve.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 180)

The key name for the object whose retention settings you want to retrieve.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 180)

The version ID for the object whose retention settings you want to retrieve.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 180)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (*Access Denied*) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 180)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Retention>
  <Mode>string</Mode>
  <RetainUntilDate>timestamp</RetainUntilDate>
</Retention>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

Retention (p. 181)

Root level tag for the Retention parameters.

Required: Yes

Mode (p. 181)

Indicates the Retention mode for the specified object.

Type: String

Valid Values: GOVERNANCE | COMPLIANCE

RetainUntilDate (p. 181)

The date on which this Object Lock Retention will expire.

Type: Timestamp

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetObjectTagging

Service: Amazon S3

Returns the tag-set of an object. You send the GET request against the tagging subresource associated with the object.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetObjectTagging` action. By default, the GET action returns information about current version of an object. For a versioned bucket, you can have multiple versions of an object in your bucket. To retrieve tags of any other version, use the `versionId` query parameter. You also need permission for the `s3:GetObjectVersionTagging` action.

By default, the bucket owner has this permission and can grant this permission to others.

For information about the Amazon S3 object tagging feature, see [Object Tagging](#).

The following action is related to `GetObjectTagging`:

- [PutObjectTagging](#)
- [DeleteObjectTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /{Key+}?tagging&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 182)

The bucket name containing the object for which to get the tagging information.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 182)

Object key for which to get the tagging information.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

[versionId \(p. 182\)](#)

The versionId of the object for which to get the tagging information.

[x-amz-expected-bucket-owner \(p. 182\)](#)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

[x-amz-request-payer \(p. 182\)](#)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Tagging>
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

[x-amz-version-id \(p. 183\)](#)

The versionId of the object for which you got the tagging information.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[Tagging \(p. 183\)](#)

Root level tag for the Tagging parameters.

Required: Yes

[TagSet \(p. 183\)](#)

Contains the tag set.

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the tag set of the specified object.

```
GET /example-object?tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 2016 21:33:08 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetObjectTagging`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 2016 21:33:08 GMT
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Tagging xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>tag1</Key>
      <Value>val1</Value>
    </Tag>
    <Tag>
      <Key>tag2</Key>
      <Value>val2</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetObjectTorrent

Service: Amazon S3

Returns torrent files from a bucket. BitTorrent can save you bandwidth when you're distributing large files. For more information about BitTorrent, see [Using BitTorrent with Amazon S3](#).

Note

You can get torrent only for objects that are less than 5 GB in size, and that are not encrypted using server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key.

To use GET, you must have READ access to the object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

The following action is related to `GetObjectTorrent`:

- [GetObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /{Key+}?torrent HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 185)

The name of the bucket containing the object for which to get the torrent files.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 185)

The object key for which to get the information.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 185)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 185)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged

Body
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 186)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: requester

The following data is returned in binary format by the service.

```
<varlistentry> Body (p. 186) </varlistentry>
```

Examples

Getting torrent files in a bucket

This example retrieves the `Torrent` file for the `Nelson` object in the `quotes` bucket.

```
GET /quotes/Nelson?torrent HTTP/1.0
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetObjectTorrent`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-request-id: 7CD745EBB7AB5ED9
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=Nelson.torrent;
Content-Type: application/x-bittorrent
Content-Length: 537
Server: AmazonS3

<body: a Bencoded dictionary as defined by the BitTorrent specification>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetPublicAccessBlock

Service: Amazon S3

Retrieves the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket. To use this operation, you must have the `s3:GetBucketPublicAccessBlock` permission. For more information about Amazon S3 permissions, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#).

Important

When Amazon S3 evaluates the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for a bucket or an object, it checks the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for both the bucket (or the bucket that contains the object) and the bucket owner's account. If the `PublicAccessBlock` settings are different between the bucket and the account, Amazon S3 uses the most restrictive combination of the bucket-level and account-level settings.

For more information about when Amazon S3 considers a bucket or an object public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#).

The following operations are related to `GetPublicAccessBlock`:

- [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)
- [PutPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [GetPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [DeletePublicAccessBlock](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 188)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose `PublicAccessBlock` configuration you want to retrieve.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 188)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
  <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
```

```
<IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>  
<BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>  
<RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>  
</PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

PublicAccessBlockConfiguration (p. 188)

Root level tag for the PublicAccessBlockConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

BlockPublicAcls (p. 188)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public access control lists (ACLs) for this bucket and objects in this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes the following behavior:

- PUT Bucket acl and PUT Object acl calls fail if the specified ACL is public.
- PUT Object calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.
- PUT Bucket calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing policies or ACLs.

Type: Boolean

BlockPublicPolicy (p. 188)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public bucket policies for this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to reject calls to PUT Bucket policy if the specified bucket policy allows public access.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing bucket policies.

Type: Boolean

IgnorePublicAcls (p. 188)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should ignore public ACLs for this bucket and objects in this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to ignore all public ACLs on this bucket and objects in this bucket.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect the persistence of any existing ACLs and doesn't prevent new public ACLs from being set.

Type: Boolean

RestrictPublicBuckets (p. 188)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should restrict public bucket policies for this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` restricts access to this bucket to only AWS service principals and authorized users within this account if the bucket has a public policy.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect previously stored bucket policies, except that public and cross-account access within any public bucket policy, including non-public delegation to specific accounts, is blocked.

Type: Boolean

Examples

Sample Request

The following request gets a bucket `PublicAccessBlock` configuration.

```
GET /<bucket-name>?publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
Host: <bucket-name>.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: <Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT>
Authorization: <signatureValue>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `GetPublicAccessBlock`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPglWO2SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 0

<PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
  <BlockPublicAcls>TRUE</BlockPublicAcls>
  <IgnorePublicAcls>FALSE</IgnorePublicAcls>
  <BlockPublicPolicy>FALSE</BlockPublicPolicy>
  <RestrictPublicBuckets>FALSE</RestrictPublicBuckets>
</PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

HeadBucket

Service: Amazon S3

This action is useful to determine if a bucket exists and you have permission to access it. The action returns a 200 OK if the bucket exists and you have permission to access it.

If the bucket does not exist or you do not have permission to access it, the HEAD request returns a generic 404 Not Found or 403 Forbidden code. A message body is not included, so you cannot determine the exception beyond these error codes.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:ListBucket` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

To use this API against an access point, you must provide the alias of the access point in place of the bucket name or specify the access point ARN. When using the access point ARN, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using the AWS SDKs, you provide the ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information see, [Using access points](#).

Request Syntax

```
HEAD / HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 191)

The bucket name.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 191)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body. The specified bucket does not exist.

Examples

Sample Request

This example illustrates one usage of HeadBucket.

```
HEAD / HTTP/1.1
Date: Fri, 10 Feb 2012 21:34:55 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Host: myawsbucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Connection: Keep-Alive
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of HeadBucket.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: JuKZqmXuiwFeDQxhD7M8KtsKobSzWA1QEjLbTMTagkKdBX2z7I1/jGhDeJ3j6s80
x-amz-request-id: 32FE2CEB32F5EE25
x-amz-bucket-region: us-west-2
x-amz-access-point-alias: false
Date: Fri, 10 2012 21:34:56 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

HeadObject

Service: Amazon S3

The HEAD action retrieves metadata from an object without returning the object itself. This action is useful if you're only interested in an object's metadata. To use HEAD, you must have READ access to the object.

A HEAD request has the same options as a GET action on an object. The response is identical to the GET response except that there is no response body. Because of this, if the HEAD request generates an error, it returns a generic 404 `Not Found` or 403 `Forbidden` code. It is not possible to retrieve the exact exception beyond these error codes.

If you encrypt an object by using server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C) when you store the object in Amazon S3, then when you retrieve the metadata from the object, you must use the following headers:

- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm`
- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key`
- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5`

For more information about SSE-C, see [Server-Side Encryption \(Using Customer-Provided Encryption Keys\)](#).

Note

- Encryption request headers, like `x-amz-server-side-encryption`, should not be sent for GET requests if your object uses server-side encryption with KMS keys (SSE-KMS) or server-side encryption with Amazon S3-managed encryption keys (SSE-S3). If your object does use these types of keys, you'll get an HTTP 400 `BadRequest` error.
- The last modified property in this case is the creation date of the object.

Request headers are limited to 8 KB in size. For more information, see [Common Request Headers](#).

Consider the following when using request headers:

- Consideration 1 – If both of the `If-Match` and `If-Unmodified-Since` headers are present in the request as follows:
 - `If-Match` condition evaluates to `true`, and;
 - `If-Unmodified-Since` condition evaluates to `false`;

Then Amazon S3 returns 200 `OK` and the data requested.

- Consideration 2 – If both of the `If-None-Match` and `If-Modified-Since` headers are present in the request as follows:
 - `If-None-Match` condition evaluates to `false`, and;
 - `If-Modified-Since` condition evaluates to `true`;

Then Amazon S3 returns the 304 `Not Modified` response code.

For more information about conditional requests, see [RFC 7232](#).

Permissions

You need the relevant read object (or version) permission for this operation. For more information, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#). If the object you request does not exist, the error Amazon S3 returns depends on whether you also have the `s3:ListBucket` permission.

- If you have the `s3:ListBucket` permission on the bucket, Amazon S3 returns an HTTP status code 404 ("no such key") error.
- If you don't have the `s3:ListBucket` permission, Amazon S3 returns an HTTP status code 403 ("access denied") error.

The following action is related to `HeadObject`:

- [GetObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
HEAD /Key+?partNumber=PartNumber&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
If-Match: IfMatch
If-Modified-Since: IfModifiedSince
If-None-Match: IfNoneMatch
If-Unmodified-Since: IfUnmodifiedSince
Range: Range
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: SSECustomerKey
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 194)

The name of the bucket containing the object.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

If-Match (p. 194)

Return the object only if its entity tag (ETag) is the same as the one specified, otherwise return a 412 (precondition failed).

If-Modified-Since (p. 194)

Return the object only if it has been modified since the specified time, otherwise return a 304 (not modified).

If-None-Match (p. 194)

Return the object only if its entity tag (ETag) is different from the one specified, otherwise return a 304 (not modified).

If-Unmodified-Since (p. 194)

Return the object only if it has not been modified since the specified time, otherwise return a 412 (precondition failed).

Key (p. 194)

The object key.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

partNumber (p. 194)

Part number of the object being read. This is a positive integer between 1 and 10,000. Effectively performs a 'ranged' HEAD request for the part specified. Useful querying about the size of the part and the number of parts in this object.

Range (p. 194)

Downloads the specified range bytes of an object. For more information about the HTTP Range header, see <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.35>.

Note

Amazon S3 doesn't support retrieving multiple ranges of data per `GET` request.

versionId (p. 194)

VersionId used to reference a specific version of the object.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 194)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 194)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 194)

Specifies the algorithm to use to when encrypting the object (for example, AES256).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key (p. 194)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 to use in encrypting data. This value is used to store the object and then it is discarded; Amazon S3 does not store the encryption key. The key must be appropriate for use with the algorithm specified in the `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm` header.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 194)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-delete-marker: DeleteMarker
accept-ranges: AcceptRanges
x-amz-expiration: Expiration
x-amz-restore: Restore
x-amz-archive-status: ArchiveStatus
Last-Modified: LastModified
Content-Length: ContentLength
ETag: ETag
x-amz-missing-meta: MissingMeta
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
Cache-Control: CacheControl
Content-Disposition: ContentDisposition
Content-Encoding: ContentEncoding
Content-Language: ContentLanguage
Content-Type: ContentType
Expires: Expires
x-amz-website-redirect-location: WebsiteRedirectLocation
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-storage-class: StorageClass
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
x-amz-replication-status: ReplicationStatus
x-amz-mp-parts-count: PartsCount
x-amz-object-lock-mode: ObjectLockMode
x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date: ObjectLockRetainUntilDate
x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

accept-ranges (p. 196)

Indicates that a range of bytes was specified.

Cache-Control (p. 196)

Specifies caching behavior along the request/reply chain.

Content-Disposition (p. 196)

Specifies presentational information for the object.

Content-Encoding (p. 196)

Specifies what content encodings have been applied to the object and thus what decoding mechanisms must be applied to obtain the media-type referenced by the Content-Type header field.

Content-Language (p. 196)

The language the content is in.

Content-Length (p. 196)

Size of the body in bytes.

Content-Type (p. 196)

A standard MIME type describing the format of the object data.

ETag (p. 196)

An ETag is an opaque identifier assigned by a web server to a specific version of a resource found at a URL.

Expires (p. 196)

The date and time at which the object is no longer cacheable.

Last-Modified (p. 196)

Creation date of the object.

x-amz-archive-status (p. 196)

The archive state of the head object.

Valid Values: `ARCHIVE_ACCESS` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE_ACCESS`

x-amz-delete-marker (p. 196)

Specifies whether the object retrieved was (true) or was not (false) a Delete Marker. If false, this response header does not appear in the response.

x-amz-expiration (p. 196)

If the object expiration is configured (see PUT Bucket lifecycle), the response includes this header. It includes the expiry-date and rule-id key-value pairs providing object expiration information. The value of the rule-id is URL encoded.

x-amz-missing-meta (p. 196)

This is set to the number of metadata entries not returned in `x-amz-meta` headers. This can happen if you create metadata using an API like SOAP that supports more flexible metadata than the REST API. For example, using SOAP, you can create metadata whose values are not legal HTTP headers.

x-amz-mp-parts-count (p. 196)

The count of parts this object has.

x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold (p. 196)

Specifies whether a legal hold is in effect for this object. This header is only returned if the requester has the `s3:GetObjectLegalHold` permission. This header is not returned if the specified version of this object has never had a legal hold applied. For more information about S3 Object Lock, see [Object Lock](#).

Valid Values: `ON` | `OFF`

x-amz-object-lock-mode (p. 196)

The Object Lock mode, if any, that's in effect for this object. This header is only returned if the requester has the `s3:GetObjectRetention` permission. For more information about S3 Object Lock, see [Object Lock](#).

Valid Values: `GOVERNANCE` | `COMPLIANCE`

x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date (p. 196)

The date and time when the Object Lock retention period expires. This header is only returned if the requester has the `s3:GetObjectRetention` permission.

x-amz-replication-status (p. 196)

Amazon S3 can return this header if your request involves a bucket that is either a source or a destination in a replication rule.

In replication, you have a source bucket on which you configure replication and destination bucket or buckets where Amazon S3 stores object replicas. When you request an object (`GetObject`) or object

metadata (`HeadObject`) from these buckets, Amazon S3 will return the `x-amz-replication-status` header in the response as follows:

- If requesting an object from the source bucket — Amazon S3 will return the `x-amz-replication-status` header if the object in your request is eligible for replication.

For example, suppose that in your replication configuration, you specify object prefix `TaxDocs` requesting Amazon S3 to replicate objects with key prefix `TaxDocs`. Any objects you upload with this key name prefix, for example `TaxDocs/document1.pdf`, are eligible for replication. For any object request with this key name prefix, Amazon S3 will return the `x-amz-replication-status` header with value `PENDING`, `COMPLETED` or `FAILED` indicating object replication status.

- If requesting an object from a destination bucket — Amazon S3 will return the `x-amz-replication-status` header with value `REPLICA` if the object in your request is a replica that Amazon S3 created and there is no replica modification replication in progress.
- When replicating objects to multiple destination buckets the `x-amz-replication-status` header acts differently. The header of the source object will only return a value of `COMPLETED` when replication is successful to all destinations. The header will remain at value `PENDING` until replication has completed for all destinations. If one or more destinations fails replication the header will return `FAILED`.

For more information, see [Replication](#).

Valid Values: `COMPLETE` | `PENDING` | `FAILED` | `REPLICA`

`x-amz-request-charged` (p. 196)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

`x-amz-restore` (p. 196)

If the object is an archived object (an object whose storage class is `GLACIER`), the response includes this header if either the archive restoration is in progress (see [RestoreObject](#) or an archive copy is already restored.

If an archive copy is already restored, the header value indicates when Amazon S3 is scheduled to delete the object copy. For example:

```
x-amz-restore: ongoing-request="false", expiry-date="Fri, 21 Dec 2012  
00:00:00 GMT"
```

If the object restoration is in progress, the header returns the value `ongoing-request="true"`.

For more information about archiving objects, see [Transitioning Objects: General Considerations](#).

`x-amz-server-side-encryption` (p. 196)

If the object is stored using server-side encryption either with an AWS KMS key or an Amazon S3-managed encryption key, the response includes this header with the value of the server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, `AES256`, `aws:kms`).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

`x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id` (p. 196)

If present, specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key that was used for the object.

`x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled` (p. 196)

Indicates whether the object uses an S3 Bucket Key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 196)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header confirming the encryption algorithm used.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 196)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header to provide round-trip message integrity verification of the customer-provided encryption key.

x-amz-storage-class (p. 196)

Provides storage class information of the object. Amazon S3 returns this header for all objects except for S3 Standard storage class objects.

For more information, see [Storage Classes](#).

Valid Values: STANDARD | REDUCED_REDUNDANCY | STANDARD_IA | ONEZONE_IA | INTELLIGENT_TIERING | GLACIER | DEEP_ARCHIVE | OUTPOSTS

x-amz-version-id (p. 196)

Version of the object.

x-amz-website-redirect-location (p. 196)

If the bucket is configured as a website, redirects requests for this object to another object in the same bucket or to an external URL. Amazon S3 stores the value of this header in the object metadata.

The specified key does not exist.

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the metadata of an object.

```
HEAD /my-image.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:02236Q3V0RonhpaBX5sCYVf1bNRuU=
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of HeadObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ef8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC143432E5
x-amz-version-id: 3HL4kqtJlcpXrodTdmjVBH40NrjfkD
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 1 Jan 2006 12:00:00 GMT
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 434234
Content-Type: text/plain
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Response: With an expiration tag

If the object is scheduled to expire according to a lifecycle configuration set on the bucket, the response returns the `x-amz-expiration` tag with information about when Amazon S3 will delete the object. For more information, see [Transitioning Objects: General Considerations](#).

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: azQRZtQJ2m1P8R+TIsG9h0VuC/DmiSJmjXUMq7snk+LKSJeurtmfzSlGhR46GzSJ
x-amz-request-id: 0EFF61CCE3F24A26
Date: Mon, 17 Dec 2012 02:26:39 GMT
Last-Modified: Mon, 17 Dec 2012 02:14:10 GMT
x-amz-expiration: expiry-date="Fri, 21 Dec 2012 00:00:00 GMT", rule-id="Rule
for testfile.txt"
ETag: "54b0c58c7ce9f2a8b551351102ee0938"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 14
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Getting metadata from a specified version of an object

The following request returns the metadata of the specified version of an object.

```
HEAD /my-image.jpg?versionId=3HL4kqCxf3vjVBH40Nrjfkf HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:02236Q3V0WpaBX5sCYVf1bNRuU=
```

Sample Response: To a versioned HEAD request

This example illustrates one usage of HeadObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51TnqcoF8epIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC143432E5
x-amz-version-id: 3HL4kqtJlcpXrof3vjVBH40Nrjfkf
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 1 Jan 2006 12:00:00 GMT
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 434234
Content-Type: text/plain
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: For a S3 Glacier object

For an archived object, the `x-amz-restore` header provides the date when the restored copy expires, as shown in the following response. Even if the object is stored in Glacier, all object metadata is still available.


```
HEAD /my-image.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: 13 Nov 2012 00:28:38 GMT
Authorization: AWS AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE:02236Q3V0RonhpaBX5sCYVf1bNRuU=
```

Sample Response: S3 Glacier object

If the object is already restored, the `x-amz-restore` header provides the date when the restored copy will expire, as shown in the following response.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: FSVaTMjrmBp3Izs1NnwBZeu7M19iI8UbxMbi0A8AirHANJBo+hEftBuiESACOMJp
x-amz-request-id: E5CEFCB143EB505A
Date: Tue, 13 Nov 2012 00:28:38 GMT
Last-Modified: Mon, 15 Oct 2012 21:58:07 GMT
x-amz-restore: ongoing-request="false", expiry-date="Wed, 07 Nov 2012 00:00:00
GMT"

ETag: "1accb31fcf202eba0c0f41fa2f09b4d7"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Type: binary/octet-stream
Content-Length: 300
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Response: In-progress restoration

If the restoration is in progress, the `x-amz-restore` header returns a message accordingly.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: b+V2mDiMHTdy1myoUBpctvmJ195H9U/OSUm/jRtHxjh0+pCk5SvByL4xu2TDv4GM
x-amz-request-id: E2E7B6AEE4E9BD2B
Date: Tue, 13 Nov 2012 00:43:32 GMT
Last-Modified: Sat, 20 Oct 2012 21:28:27 GMT
x-amz-restore: ongoing-request="true"
ETag: "1accb31fcf202eba0c0f41fa2f09b4d7"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Type: binary/octet-stream
Content-Length: 300
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Response: Object archived using S3 Intelligent-Tiering

If an object is stored using the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class and is currently in one of the archive tiers, then this action shows the current tier using the `x-amz-archive-status` header.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: FSVaTMjrmBp3Izs1NnwBZeu7M19iI8UbxMbi0A8AirHANJBo+hEftBuiESACOMJp
x-amz-request-id: E5CEFCB143EB505A
Date: Fri, 13 Nov 2020 00:28:38 GMT
Last-Modified: Mon, 15 Oct 2012 21:58:07 GMT
ETag: "1accb31fcf202eba0c0f41fa2f09b4d7"
x-amz-storage-class: 'INTELLIGENT_TIERING'
x-amz-archive-status: 'ARCHIVE_ACCESS'
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Type: binary/octet-stream
Content-Length: 300
```

```
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Response: Object archived using S3 Intelligent-Tiering with restore in progress

If an object is stored using the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class and is currently in the process of being restored from one of the archive tiers, then this action shows the current tier using the `x-amz-archive-status` header and the current restore status using the `x-amz-restore` header.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: FSVaTMjrmBp3Izs1NnwBZeu7M19iI8UbxMbi0A8AirHANJBo+hEftBuiESACOMJp
x-amz-request-id: E5CEFCB143EB505A
Date: Fri, 13 Nov 2020 00:28:38 GMT
Last-Modified: Mon, 15 Oct 2012 21:58:07 GMT
ETag: "1accb31fcf202eba0c0f41fa2f09b4d7"
x-amz-storage-class: 'INTELLIGENT_TIERING'
x-amz-archive-status: 'ARCHIVE_ACCESS'
x-amz-restore: 'ongoing-request="true"'
  x-amz-restore-request-date: 'Fri, 13 Nov 2020 00:20:00 GMT'
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Type: binary/octet-stream
Content-Length: 300
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations

Service: Amazon S3

Lists the analytics configurations for the bucket. You can have up to 1,000 analytics configurations per bucket.

This action supports list pagination and does not return more than 100 configurations at a time. You should always check the `IsTruncated` element in the response. If there are no more configurations to list, `IsTruncated` is set to false. If there are more configurations to list, `IsTruncated` is set to true, and there will be a value in `NextContinuationToken`. You use the `NextContinuationToken` value to continue the pagination of the list by passing the value in `continuation-token` in the request to `GET` the next page.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:GetAnalyticsConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For information about Amazon S3 analytics feature, see [Amazon S3 Analytics – Storage Class Analysis](#).

The following operations are related to `ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations`:

- [GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?analytics&continuation-token=ContinuationToken HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 203)

The name of the bucket from which analytics configurations are retrieved.

Required: Yes

continuation-token (p. 203)

The `ContinuationToken` that represents a placeholder from where this request should begin.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 203)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationResult>
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>
  <ContinuationToken>string</ContinuationToken>
  <NextContinuationToken>string</NextContinuationToken>
  <AnalyticsConfiguration>
    <Filter>
      <And>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>string</Key>
          <Value>string</Value>
        </Tag>
        ...
      </And>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>string</Key>
        <Value>string</Value>
      </Tag>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <StorageClassAnalysis>
      <DataExport>
        <Destination>
          <S3BucketDestination>
            <Bucket>string</Bucket>
            <BucketAccountId>string</BucketAccountId>
            <Format>string</Format>
            <Prefix>string</Prefix>
          </S3BucketDestination>
        </Destination>
        <OutputSchemaVersion>string</OutputSchemaVersion>
      </DataExport>
    </StorageClassAnalysis>
  </AnalyticsConfiguration>
  ...
</ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationResult (p. 203)

Root level tag for the ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationResult parameters.

Required: Yes

AnalyticsConfiguration (p. 203)

The list of analytics configurations for a bucket.

Type: Array of [AnalyticsConfiguration](#) (p. 594) data types

ContinuationToken (p. 203)

The marker that is used as a starting point for this analytics configuration list response. This value is present if it was sent in the request.

Type: String

IsTruncated (p. 203)

Indicates whether the returned list of analytics configurations is complete. A value of true indicates that the list is not complete and the NextContinuationToken will be provided for a subsequent request.

Type: Boolean

NextContinuationToken (p. 203)

NextContinuationToken is sent when isTruncated is true, which indicates that there are more analytics configurations to list. The next request must include this NextContinuationToken. The token is obfuscated and is not a usable value.

Type: String

Examples

Sample Request

Delete the metric configuration with a specified ID, which disables the CloudWatch metrics with the ExampleMetrics value for the FilterId dimension.

```
GET /?analytics HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20160430T233541Z
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: gyB+3jRPnrkN98ZajxHXr3u7EFM67bNgSAxexeEHndCX/7GRnfTXxReKUQF28IfP
x-amz-request-id: 3B3C7C725673C630
Date: Sat, 30 Apr 2016 23:29:37 GMT
Content-Length: length
Server: AmazonS3

<ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <AnalyticsConfiguration>
    <Id>list1</Id>
    <Filter>
      <And>
        <Prefix>images</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>dog</Key>
          <Value>corgi</Value>
        </Tag>
      </And>
    </Filter>
    <StorageClassAnalysis>
      <DataExport>
        <OutputSchemaVersion>V_1</OutputSchemaVersion>
        <Destination>
          <S3BucketDestination>
            <Format>CSV</Format>
            <BucketAccountId>123456789012</BucketAccountId>
```

```

        <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::destination-bucket</Bucket>
        <Prefix>destination-prefix</Prefix>
    </S3BucketDestination>
</Destination>
</DataExport>
</StorageClassAnalysis>
</AnalyticsConfiguration>

<AnalyticsConfiguration>
  <Id>report1</Id>
  <Filter>
    <And>
      <Prefix>images</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>dog</Key>
        <Value>bulldog</Value>
      </Tag>
    </And>
  </Filter>
  <StorageClassAnalysis>
    <DataExport>
      <OutputSchemaVersion>V_1</OutputSchemaVersion>
      <Destination>
        <S3BucketDestination>
          <Format>CSV</Format>
          <BucketAccountId>123456789012</BucketAccountId>
          <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::destination-bucket</Bucket>
          <Prefix>destination-prefix</Prefix>
        </S3BucketDestination>
      </Destination>
    </DataExport>
  </StorageClassAnalysis>
</AnalyticsConfiguration>
...
<IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
<!-- If ContinuationToken was provided in the request. -->
<ContinuationToken>...</ContinuationToken>
<!-- if IsTruncated == true -->
<IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
<NextContinuationToken>...</NextContinuationToken>
</ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurationResult>

```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurations

Service: Amazon S3

Lists the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration from the specified bucket.

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective storage access tier, without performance impact or operational overhead. S3 Intelligent-Tiering delivers automatic cost savings in two low latency and high throughput access tiers. For data that can be accessed asynchronously, you can choose to activate automatic archiving capabilities within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is the ideal storage class for data with unknown, changing, or unpredictable access patterns, independent of object size or retention period. If the size of an object is less than 128 KB, it is not eligible for auto-tiering. Smaller objects can be stored, but they are always charged at the Frequent Access tier rates in the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

For more information, see [Storage class for automatically optimizing frequently and infrequently accessed objects](#).

Operations related to `ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurations` include:

- [DeleteBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)
- [GetBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?intelligent-tiering&continuation-token=ContinuationToken HTTP/1.1  
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 207)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose configuration you want to modify or retrieve.

Required: Yes

continuation-token (p. 207)

The ContinuationToken that represents a placeholder from where this request should begin.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurationsOutput>  
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>  
  <ContinuationToken>string</ContinuationToken>  
  <NextContinuationToken>string</NextContinuationToken>  
  <IntelligentTieringConfiguration>
```

```

<Filter>
  <And>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
    ...
  </And>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </Tag>
</Filter>
<Id>string</Id>
<Status>string</Status>
<Tiering>
  <AccessTier>string</AccessTier>
  <Days>integer</Days>
</Tiering>
...
</IntelligentTieringConfiguration>
...
</ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurationsOutput>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurationsOutput (p. 207)

Root level tag for the ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurationsOutput parameters.

Required: Yes

ContinuationToken (p. 207)

The ContinuationToken that represents a placeholder from where this request should begin.

Type: String

IntelligentTieringConfiguration (p. 207)

The list of S3 Intelligent-Tiering configurations for a bucket.

Type: Array of [IntelligentTieringConfiguration \(p. 649\)](#) data types

IsTruncated (p. 207)

Indicates whether the returned list of analytics configurations is complete. A value of true indicates that the list is not complete and the NextContinuationToken will be provided for a subsequent request.

Type: Boolean

NextContinuationToken (p. 207)

The marker used to continue this inventory configuration listing. Use the NextContinuationToken from this response to continue the listing in a subsequent request. The continuation token is an opaque value that Amazon S3 understands.

Type: String

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListBucketInventoryConfigurations

Service: Amazon S3

Returns a list of inventory configurations for the bucket. You can have up to 1,000 analytics configurations per bucket.

This action supports list pagination and does not return more than 100 configurations at a time. Always check the `IsTruncated` element in the response. If there are no more configurations to list, `IsTruncated` is set to false. If there are more configurations to list, `IsTruncated` is set to true, and there is a value in `NextContinuationToken`. You use the `NextContinuationToken` value to continue the pagination of the list by passing the value in `continuation-token` in the request to `GET` the next page.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:GetInventoryConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For information about the Amazon S3 inventory feature, see [Amazon S3 Inventory](#)

The following operations are related to `ListBucketInventoryConfigurations`:

- [GetBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?inventory&continuation-token=ContinuationToken HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 210)

The name of the bucket containing the inventory configurations to retrieve.

Required: Yes

continuation-token (p. 210)

The marker used to continue an inventory configuration listing that has been truncated. Use the `NextContinuationToken` from a previously truncated list response to continue the listing. The continuation token is an opaque value that Amazon S3 understands.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 210)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListInventoryConfigurationsResult>
  <ContinuationToken>string</ContinuationToken>
  <InventoryConfiguration>
    <Destination>
      <S3BucketDestination>
        <AccountId>string</AccountId>
        <Bucket>string</Bucket>
        <Encryption>
          <SSE-KMS>
            <KeyId>string</KeyId>
          </SSE-KMS>
          <SSE-S3>
          </SSE-S3>
        </Encryption>
        <Format>string</Format>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      </S3BucketDestination>
    </Destination>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <IncludedObjectVersions>string</IncludedObjectVersions>
    <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
    <OptionalFields>
      <Field>string</Field>
    </OptionalFields>
    <Schedule>
      <Frequency>string</Frequency>
    </Schedule>
  </InventoryConfiguration>
  ...
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>
  <NextContinuationToken>string</NextContinuationToken>
</ListInventoryConfigurationsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListInventoryConfigurationsResult (p. 210)

Root level tag for the ListInventoryConfigurationsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

ContinuationToken (p. 210)

If sent in the request, the marker that is used as a starting point for this inventory configuration list response.

Type: String

InventoryConfiguration (p. 210)

The list of inventory configurations for a bucket.

Type: Array of [InventoryConfiguration \(p. 651\)](#) data types

IsTruncated (p. 210)

Tells whether the returned list of inventory configurations is complete. A value of true indicates that the list is not complete and the NextContinuationToken is provided for a subsequent request.

Type: Boolean

NextContinuationToken (p. 210)

The marker used to continue this inventory configuration listing. Use the `NextContinuationToken` from this response to continue the listing in a subsequent request. The continuation token is an opaque value that Amazon S3 understands.

Type: String

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns the inventory configurations in `example-bucket`.

```
GET /?inventory HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20160430T233541Z
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
```

Sample Response

Delete the metric configuration with a specified ID, which disables the CloudWatch metrics with the `ExampleMetrics` value for the `FilterId` dimension.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: gyB+3jRPnrkN98ZajxHXr3u7EFM67bNgSAXexeEHndCX/7GRnfTXxReKUQF28IfP
x-amz-request-id: 3B3C7C725673C630
Date: Sat, 30 Apr 2016 23:29:37 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: length
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListInventoryConfigurationsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <InventoryConfiguration>
    <Id>report1</Id>
    <IsEnabled>true</IsEnabled>
    <Destination>
      <S3BucketDestination>
        <Format>CSV</Format>
        <AccountId>123456789012</AccountId>
        <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::destination-bucket</Bucket>
        <Prefix>prefix1</Prefix>
      </S3BucketDestination>
    </Destination>
    <Schedule>
      <Frequency>Daily</Frequency>
    </Schedule>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>prefix/One</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <IncludedObjectVersions>All</IncludedObjectVersions>
    <OptionalFields>
      <Field>Size</Field>
      <Field>LastModifiedDate</Field>
    </OptionalFields>
  </InventoryConfiguration>
</ListInventoryConfigurationsResult>
```

```

        <Field>ETag</Field>
        <Field>StorageClass</Field>
        <Field>IsMultipartUploaded</Field>
        <Field>ReplicationStatus</Field>
    </OptionalFields>
</InventoryConfiguration>
<InventoryConfiguration>
<Id>report2</Id>
<IsEnabled>>true</IsEnabled>
<Destination>
    <S3BucketDestination>
        <Format>CSV</Format>
        <AccountId>123456789012</AccountId>
        <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::bucket2</Bucket>
        <Prefix>prefix2</Prefix>
    </S3BucketDestination>
</Destination>
<Schedule>
    <Frequency>Daily</Frequency>
</Schedule>
<Filter>
    <Prefix>prefix/Two</Prefix>
</Filter>
<IncludedObjectVersions>All</IncludedObjectVersions>
<OptionalFields>
    <Field>Size</Field>
    <Field>LastModifiedDate</Field>
    <Field>ETag</Field>
    <Field>StorageClass</Field>
    <Field>IsMultipartUploaded</Field>
    <Field>ReplicationStatus</Field>
    <Field>ObjectLockRetainUntilDate</Field>
    <Field>ObjectLockMode</Field>
    <Field>ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus</Field>
</OptionalFields>
</InventoryConfiguration>
<InventoryConfiguration>
<Id>report3</Id>
<IsEnabled>>true</IsEnabled>
<Destination>
    <S3BucketDestination>
        <Format>CSV</Format>
        <AccountId>123456789012</AccountId>
        <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::bucket3</Bucket>
        <Prefix>prefix3</Prefix>
    </S3BucketDestination>
</Destination>
<Schedule>
    <Frequency>Daily</Frequency>
</Schedule>
<Filter>
    <Prefix>prefix/Three</Prefix>
</Filter>
<IncludedObjectVersions>All</IncludedObjectVersions>
<OptionalFields>
    <Field>Size</Field>
    <Field>LastModifiedDate</Field>
    <Field>ETag</Field>
    <Field>StorageClass</Field>
    <Field>IsMultipartUploaded</Field>
    <Field>ReplicationStatus</Field>
</OptionalFields>
</InventoryConfiguration>
...
<IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
<!-- If ContinuationToken was provided in the request. -->

```

```
<ContinuationToken>...</ContinuationToken>
<!-- if IsTruncated == true -->
<IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
<NextContinuationToken>...</NextContinuationToken>
</ListInventoryConfigurationsResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListBucketMetricsConfigurations

Service: Amazon S3

Lists the metrics configurations for the bucket. The metrics configurations are only for the request metrics of the bucket and do not provide information on daily storage metrics. You can have up to 1,000 configurations per bucket.

This action supports list pagination and does not return more than 100 configurations at a time. Always check the `IsTruncated` element in the response. If there are no more configurations to list, `IsTruncated` is set to false. If there are more configurations to list, `IsTruncated` is set to true, and there is a value in `NextContinuationToken`. You use the `NextContinuationToken` value to continue the pagination of the list by passing the value in `continuation-token` in the request to `GET` the next page.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:GetMetricsConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For more information about metrics configurations and CloudWatch request metrics, see [Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch](#).

The following operations are related to `ListBucketMetricsConfigurations`:

- [PutBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)
- [GetBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?metrics&continuation-token=ContinuationToken HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 215)

The name of the bucket containing the metrics configurations to retrieve.

Required: Yes

continuation-token (p. 215)

The marker that is used to continue a metrics configuration listing that has been truncated. Use the `NextContinuationToken` from a previously truncated list response to continue the listing. The continuation token is an opaque value that Amazon S3 understands.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 215)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListMetricsConfigurationsResult>
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>
  <ContinuationToken>string</ContinuationToken>
  <NextContinuationToken>string</NextContinuationToken>
  <MetricsConfiguration>
    <Filter>
      <AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
      <And>
        <AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>string</Key>
          <Value>string</Value>
        </Tag>
        ...
      </And>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>string</Key>
        <Value>string</Value>
      </Tag>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
  </MetricsConfiguration>
  ...
</ListMetricsConfigurationsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListMetricsConfigurationsResult (p. 216)

Root level tag for the ListMetricsConfigurationsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

ContinuationToken (p. 216)

The marker that is used as a starting point for this metrics configuration list response. This value is present if it was sent in the request.

Type: String

IsTruncated (p. 216)

Indicates whether the returned list of metrics configurations is complete. A value of true indicates that the list is not complete and the NextContinuationToken will be provided for a subsequent request.

Type: Boolean

MetricsConfiguration (p. 216)

The list of metrics configurations for a bucket.

Type: Array of [MetricsConfiguration \(p. 673\)](#) data types

NextContinuationToken (p. 216)

The marker used to continue a metrics configuration listing that has been truncated. Use the `NextContinuationToken` from a previously truncated list response to continue the listing. The continuation token is an opaque value that Amazon S3 understands.

Type: String

Examples

Sample Request

Delete the metric configuration with a specified ID, which disables the `CloudWatch` metrics with the `ExampleMetrics` value for the `FilterId` dimension.

```
GET /?metrics HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

Delete the metric configuration with a specified ID, which disables the `CloudWatch` metrics with the `ExampleMetrics` value for the `FilterId` dimension.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGLW02SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 758

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListMetricsConfigurationsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <MetricsConfiguration>
    <Id>EntireBucket</Id>
  </MetricsConfiguration>
  <MetricsConfiguration>
    <Id>Documents</Id>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
    </Filter>
  </MetricsConfiguration>
  <MetricsConfiguration>
    <Id>BlueDocuments</Id>
    <Filter>
      <And>
        <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>class</Key>
          <Value>blue</Value>
        </Tag>
      </And>
    </Filter>
  </MetricsConfiguration>
  <IsTruncated>false</IsTruncated>
</ListMetricsConfigurationsResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListBuckets

Service: Amazon S3

Returns a list of all buckets owned by the authenticated sender of the request.

Request Syntax

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
```

URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListAllMyBucketsResult>
  <Buckets>
    <Bucket>
      <CreationDate>timestamp</CreationDate>
      <Name>string</Name>
    </Bucket>
  </Buckets>
  <Owner>
    <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
    <ID>string</ID>
  </Owner>
</ListAllMyBucketsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListAllMyBucketsResult (p. 219)

Root level tag for the ListAllMyBucketsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Buckets (p. 219)

The list of buckets owned by the requestor.

Type: Array of [Bucket \(p. 598\)](#) data types

Owner (p. 219)

The owner of the buckets listed.

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListMultipartUploads

Service: Amazon S3

This action lists in-progress multipart uploads. An in-progress multipart upload is a multipart upload that has been initiated using the Initiate Multipart Upload request, but has not yet been completed or aborted.

This action returns at most 1,000 multipart uploads in the response. 1,000 multipart uploads is the maximum number of uploads a response can include, which is also the default value. You can further limit the number of uploads in a response by specifying the `max-uploads` parameter in the response. If additional multipart uploads satisfy the list criteria, the response will contain an `IsTruncated` element with the value `true`. To list the additional multipart uploads, use the `key-marker` and `upload-id-marker` request parameters.

In the response, the uploads are sorted by key. If your application has initiated more than one multipart upload using the same object key, then uploads in the response are first sorted by key. Additionally, uploads are sorted in ascending order within each key by the upload initiation time.

For more information on multipart uploads, see [Uploading Objects Using Multipart Upload](#).

For information on permissions required to use the multipart upload API, see [Multipart Upload and Permissions](#).

The following operations are related to `ListMultipartUploads`:

- [CreateMultipartUpload](#)
- [UploadPart](#)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#)
- [ListParts](#)
- [AbortMultipartUpload](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?uploads&delimiter=Delimiter&encoding-type=EncodingType&key-marker=KeyMarker&max-uploads=MaxUploads&prefix=Prefix&upload-id-marker=UploadIdMarker HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 221)

The name of the bucket to which the multipart upload was initiated.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

delimiter (p. 221)

Character you use to group keys.

All keys that contain the same string between the prefix, if specified, and the first occurrence of the delimiter after the prefix are grouped under a single result element, `CommonPrefixes`. If you don't specify the prefix parameter, then the substring starts at the beginning of the key. The keys that are grouped under `CommonPrefixes` result element are not returned elsewhere in the response.

encoding-type (p. 221)

Requests Amazon S3 to encode the object keys in the response and specifies the encoding method to use. An object key may contain any Unicode character; however, XML 1.0 parser cannot parse some characters, such as characters with an ASCII value from 0 to 10. For characters that are not supported in XML 1.0, you can add this parameter to request that Amazon S3 encode the keys in the response.

Valid Values: `url`

key-marker (p. 221)

Together with `upload-id-marker`, this parameter specifies the multipart upload after which listing should begin.

If `upload-id-marker` is not specified, only the keys lexicographically greater than the specified `key-marker` will be included in the list.

If `upload-id-marker` is specified, any multipart uploads for a key equal to the `key-marker` might also be included, provided those multipart uploads have upload IDs lexicographically greater than the specified `upload-id-marker`.

max-uploads (p. 221)

Sets the maximum number of multipart uploads, from 1 to 1,000, to return in the response body. 1,000 is the maximum number of uploads that can be returned in a response.

prefix (p. 221)

Lists in-progress uploads only for those keys that begin with the specified prefix. You can use prefixes to separate a bucket into different grouping of keys. (You can think of using prefix to make groups in the same way you'd use a folder in a file system.)

upload-id-marker (p. 221)

Together with `key-marker`, specifies the multipart upload after which listing should begin. If `key-marker` is not specified, the `upload-id-marker` parameter is ignored. Otherwise, any multipart uploads for a key equal to the `key-marker` might be included in the list only if they have an upload ID lexicographically greater than the specified `upload-id-marker`.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 221)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListMultipartUploadsResult>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <KeyMarker>string</KeyMarker>
  <UploadIdMarker>string</UploadIdMarker>
  <NextKeyMarker>string</NextKeyMarker>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <Delimiter>string</Delimiter>
  <NextUploadIdMarker>string</NextUploadIdMarker>
  <MaxUploads>integer</MaxUploads>
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>
  <Upload>
    <Initiated>timestamp</Initiated>
    <Initiator>
      <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
      <ID>string</ID>
    </Initiator>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Owner>
      <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
      <ID>string</ID>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    <UploadId>string</UploadId>
  </Upload>
  ...
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
  ...
  <EncodingType>string</EncodingType>
</ListMultipartUploadsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListMultipartUploadsResult (p. 222)

Root level tag for the ListMultipartUploadsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Bucket (p. 222)

The name of the bucket to which the multipart upload was initiated. Does not return the access point ARN or access point alias if used.

Type: String

CommonPrefixes (p. 222)

If you specify a delimiter in the request, then the result returns each distinct key prefix containing the delimiter in a CommonPrefixes element. The distinct key prefixes are returned in the Prefix child element.

Type: Array of [CommonPrefix \(p. 603\)](#) data types

Delimiter (p. 222)

Contains the delimiter you specified in the request. If you don't specify a delimiter in your request, this element is absent from the response.

Type: String

EncodingType (p. 222)

Encoding type used by Amazon S3 to encode object keys in the response.

If you specify `encoding-type` request parameter, Amazon S3 includes this element in the response, and returns encoded key name values in the following response elements:

`Delimiter`, `KeyMarker`, `Prefix`, `NextKeyMarker`, `Key`.

Type: String

Valid Values: `url`

IsTruncated (p. 222)

Indicates whether the returned list of multipart uploads is truncated. A value of `true` indicates that the list was truncated. The list can be truncated if the number of multipart uploads exceeds the limit allowed or specified by `max uploads`.

Type: Boolean

KeyMarker (p. 222)

The key at or after which the listing began.

Type: String

MaxUploads (p. 222)

Maximum number of multipart uploads that could have been included in the response.

Type: Integer

NextKeyMarker (p. 222)

When a list is truncated, this element specifies the value that should be used for the `key-marker` request parameter in a subsequent request.

Type: String

NextUploadIdMarker (p. 222)

When a list is truncated, this element specifies the value that should be used for the `upload-id-marker` request parameter in a subsequent request.

Type: String

Prefix (p. 222)

When a prefix is provided in the request, this field contains the specified prefix. The result contains only keys starting with the specified prefix.

Type: String

Upload (p. 222)

Container for elements related to a particular multipart upload. A response can contain zero or more `Upload` elements.

Type: Array of [MultipartUpload](#) (p. 675) data types

UploadIdMarker (p. 222)

Upload ID after which listing began.

Type: String

Examples

Sample Request

The following request lists three multipart uploads. The request specifies the `max-uploads` request parameter to set the maximum number of multipart uploads to return in the response body.

```
GET /?uploads&max-uploads=3 HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

The following sample response indicates that the multipart upload list was truncated and provides the `NextKeyMarker` and the `NextUploadIdMarker` elements. You specify these values in your subsequent requests to read the next set of multipart uploads. That is, send a subsequent request specifying `key-marker=my-movie.m2ts` (value of the `NextKeyMarker` element) and `upload-id-marker=YW55IGlkZWVmd2h5IGVsdmluZydzIHVwbG9hZCBmYWlsZWQ` (value of the `NextUploadIdMarker`).

The sample response also shows a case of two multipart uploads in progress with the same key (`my-movie.m2ts`). That is, the response shows two uploads with the same key. This response shows the uploads sorted by key, and within each key the uploads are sorted in ascending order by the time the multipart upload was initiated.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: UuaglLuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWaTRPftaOFg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Content-Length: 1330
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListMultipartUploadsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Bucket>bucket</Bucket>
  <KeyMarker></KeyMarker>
  <UploadIdMarker></UploadIdMarker>
  <NextKeyMarker>my-movie.m2ts</NextKeyMarker>
  <NextUploadIdMarker>YW55IGlkZWVmd2h5IGVsdmluZydzIHVwbG9hZCBmYWlsZWQ</NextUploadIdMarker>
  <MaxUploads>3</MaxUploads>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <Upload>
    <Key>my-divisor</Key>
    <UploadId>XMgbGlrZSBlbHZpbmcncyBub3QgaGF2aW5nIG11Y2ggbHVjaw</UploadId>
    <Initiator>
      <ID>arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/user1-1111a31-17b5-4fb7-9df5-b11111f13de</ID>
      <DisplayName>user1-1111a31-17b5-4fb7-9df5-b11111f13de</DisplayName>
    </Initiator>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
      <DisplayName>OwnerDisplayName</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
    <Initiated>2010-11-10T20:48:33.000Z</Initiated>
```

```

</Upload>
<Upload>
  <Key>my-movie.m2ts</Key>
  <UploadId>VXBsb2FkIElEIGZvcjBlbHZpbmcncyBteS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzIHVwbG9hZA</UploadId>
  <Initiator>
    <ID>b1d16700c70b0b05597d7acd6a3f92be</ID>
    <DisplayName>InitiatorDisplayName</DisplayName>
  </Initiator>
  <Owner>
    <ID>b1d16700c70b0b05597d7acd6a3f92be</ID>
    <DisplayName>OwnerDisplayName</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  <Initiated>2010-11-10T20:48:33.000Z</Initiated>
</Upload>
<Upload>
  <Key>my-movie.m2ts</Key>
  <UploadId>YW55IGlkZWEgd2h5IGVsdmluZydzIHVwbG9hZCBmYWlsZWQ</UploadId>
  <Initiator>
    <ID>arn:aws:iam::444455556666:user/user1-22222a31-17b5-4fb7-9df5-b22222f13de</ID>
    <DisplayName>user1-22222a31-17b5-4fb7-9df5-b22222f13de</DisplayName>
  </Initiator>
  <Owner>
    <ID>b1d16700c70b0b05597d7acd6a3f92be</ID>
    <DisplayName>OwnerDisplayName</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  <Initiated>2010-11-10T20:49:33.000Z</Initiated>
</Upload>
</ListMultipartUploadsResult>

```

Sample Request: Using the delimiter and the prefix parameters

Assume you have a multipart upload in progress for the following keys in your bucket, `example-bucket`.

- `photos/2006/January/sample.jpg`
- `photos/2006/February/sample.jpg`
- `photos/2006/March/sample.jpg`
- `videos/2006/March/sample.wmv`
- `sample.jpg`

The following list multipart upload request specifies the delimiter parameter with value `"/`.

```

GET /?uploads&delimiter=/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string

```

Sample Response

The following sample response lists multipart uploads on the specified bucket, `example-bucket`.

The response returns multipart upload for the `sample.jpg` key in an `<Upload>` element.

However, because all the other keys contain the specified delimiter, a distinct substring, from the beginning of the key to the first occurrence of the delimiter, from each of these keys is returned in a

<CommonPrefixes> element. The key substrings, `photos/` and `videos/` in the <CommonPrefixes> element, indicate that there are one or more in-progress multipart uploads with these key prefixes.

This is a useful scenario if you use key prefixes for your objects to create a logical folder like structure. In this case, you can interpret the result as the folders `photos/` and `videos/` have one or more multipart uploads in progress.

```
<ListMultipartUploadsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Bucket>example-bucket</Bucket>
  <KeyMarker/>
  <UploadIdMarker/>
  <NextKeyMarker>sample.jpg</NextKeyMarker>

  <NextUploadIdMarker>Xgw4MJT6ZPAVxpY0SAuGN7q4uWJm22ZYg1W99trdp4tp088.PT6.Mh00w2E17eutfAvQfQWoaJgE_W2gpcxQw--</NextUploadIdMarker>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <Prefix/>
  <MaxUploads>1000</MaxUploads>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Upload>
    <Key>sample.jpg</Key>

    <UploadId>Agw4MJT6ZPAVxpY0SAuGN7q4uWJm22ZYg1N99trdp4tp088.PT6.Mh00w2E17eutfAvQfQWoaJgE_W2gpcxQw--</UploadId>
    <Initiator>
      <ID>314133b66967d86f031c7249d1d9a80249109428335cd0ef1cdc487b4566cb1b</ID>
      <DisplayName>s3-nickname</DisplayName>
    </Initiator>
    <Owner>
      <ID>314133b66967d86f031c7249d1d9a80249109428335cd0ef1cdc487b4566cb1b</ID>
      <DisplayName>s3-nickname</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
    <Initiated>2010-11-26T19:24:17.000Z</Initiated>
  </Upload>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>videos/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
</ListMultipartUploadsResult>
```

Sample Request

In addition to the delimiter parameter, you can filter results by adding a prefix parameter as shown in the following request.

```
GET /?uploads&delimiter=/&prefix=photos/2006/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

In this case, the response will include only multipart uploads for keys that start with the specified prefix. The value returned in the <CommonPrefixes> element is a substring from the beginning of the key to the first occurrence of the specified delimiter after the prefix.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListMultipartUploadsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Bucket>example-bucket</Bucket>
  <KeyMarker/>
  <UploadIdMarker/>
  <NextKeyMarker/>
  <NextUploadIdMarker/>
  <Delimiter>/</Delimiter>
  <Prefix>photos/2006/</Prefix>
  <MaxUploads>1000</MaxUploads>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/2006/February/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/2006/January/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/2006/March/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
</ListMultipartUploadsResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListObjects

Service: Amazon S3

Returns some or all (up to 1,000) of the objects in a bucket. You can use the request parameters as selection criteria to return a subset of the objects in a bucket. A 200 OK response can contain valid or invalid XML. Be sure to design your application to parse the contents of the response and handle it appropriately.

Important

This action has been revised. We recommend that you use the newer version, [ListObjectsV2](#), when developing applications. For backward compatibility, Amazon S3 continues to support `ListObjects`.

The following operations are related to `ListObjects`:

- [ListObjectsV2](#)
- [GetObject](#)
- [PutObject](#)
- [CreateBucket](#)
- [ListBuckets](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?delimiter=Delimiter&encoding-type=EncodingType&marker=Marker&max-  
keys=MaxKeys&prefix=Prefix HTTP/1.1  
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com  
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer  
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 229)

The name of the bucket containing the objects.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

delimiter (p. 229)

A delimiter is a character you use to group keys.

encoding-type (p. 229)

Requests Amazon S3 to encode the object keys in the response and specifies the encoding method to use. An object key may contain any Unicode character; however, XML 1.0 parser cannot parse some characters, such as characters with an ASCII value from 0 to 10. For characters that are not supported in XML 1.0, you can add this parameter to request that Amazon S3 encode the keys in the response.

Valid Values: `url`

marker (p. 229)

Marker is where you want Amazon S3 to start listing from. Amazon S3 starts listing after this specified key. Marker can be any key in the bucket.

max-keys (p. 229)

Sets the maximum number of keys returned in the response. By default the action returns up to 1,000 key names. The response might contain fewer keys but will never contain more.

prefix (p. 229)

Limits the response to keys that begin with the specified prefix.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 229)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 229)

Confirms that the requester knows that she or he will be charged for the list objects request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListBucketResult>
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>
  <Marker>string</Marker>
  <NextMarker>string</NextMarker>
  <Contents>
    <ETag>string</ETag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <LastModified>timestamp</LastModified>
    <Owner>
      <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
      <ID>string</ID>
    </Owner>
    <Size>integer</Size>
    <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
  </Contents>
  ...
  <Name>string</Name>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <Delimiter>string</Delimiter>
  <MaxKeys>integer</MaxKeys>
```

```
<CommonPrefixes>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
</CommonPrefixes>
...
<EncodingType>string</EncodingType>
</ListBucketResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListBucketResult (p. 230)

Root level tag for the ListBucketResult parameters.

Required: Yes

CommonPrefixes (p. 230)

All of the keys (up to 1,000) rolled up in a common prefix count as a single return when calculating the number of returns.

A response can contain CommonPrefixes only if you specify a delimiter.

CommonPrefixes contains all (if there are any) keys between Prefix and the next occurrence of the string specified by the delimiter.

CommonPrefixes lists keys that act like subdirectories in the directory specified by Prefix.

For example, if the prefix is notes/ and the delimiter is a slash (/) as in notes/summer/july, the common prefix is notes/summer/. All of the keys that roll up into a common prefix count as a single return when calculating the number of returns.

Type: Array of [CommonPrefix \(p. 603\)](#) data types

Contents (p. 230)

Metadata about each object returned.

Type: Array of [Object \(p. 682\)](#) data types

Delimiter (p. 230)

Causes keys that contain the same string between the prefix and the first occurrence of the delimiter to be rolled up into a single result element in the `CommonPrefixes` collection. These rolled-up keys are not returned elsewhere in the response. Each rolled-up result counts as only one return against the `MaxKeys` value.

Type: String

EncodingType (p. 230)

Encoding type used by Amazon S3 to encode object keys in the response.

Type: String

Valid Values: `url`

IsTruncated (p. 230)

A flag that indicates whether Amazon S3 returned all of the results that satisfied the search criteria.

Type: Boolean

Marker (p. 230)

Indicates where in the bucket listing begins. Marker is included in the response if it was sent with the request.

Type: String

MaxKeys (p. 230)

The maximum number of keys returned in the response body.

Type: Integer

Name (p. 230)

The bucket name.

Type: String

NextMarker (p. 230)

When response is truncated (the `IsTruncated` element value in the response is true), you can use the key name in this field as marker in the subsequent request to get next set of objects. Amazon S3 lists objects in alphabetical order. Note: This element is returned only if you have delimiter request parameter specified. If response does not include the `NextMarker` and it is truncated, you can use the value of the last `Key` in the response as the marker in the subsequent request to get the next set of object keys.

Type: String

Prefix (p. 230)

Keys that begin with the indicated prefix.

Type: String

The specified bucket does not exist.

Examples

Sample Request

This request returns the objects in `BucketName`.

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `ListObjects`.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>bucket</Name>
  <Prefix/>
  <Marker/>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
```



```
<IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
<Contents>
  <Key>my-image.jpg</Key>
  <LastModified>2009-10-12T17:50:30.000Z</LastModified>
  <ETag>"fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"</ETag>
  <Size>434234</Size>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    <DisplayName>mt@amazon.com</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
</Contents>
<Contents>
  <Key>my-third-image.jpg</Key>
  <LastModified>2009-10-12T17:50:30.000Z</LastModified>
  <ETag>"1b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"</ETag>
  <Size>64994</Size>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD_IA</StorageClass>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    <DisplayName>mt@amazon.com</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
</Contents>
</ListBucketResult>
```

Sample Request: Using request parameters

This example lists up to 40 keys in the quotes bucket that start with N and occur lexicographically after Ned.

```
GET /?prefix=N&marker=Ned&max-keys=40 HTTP/1.1
Host: quotes.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListObjects.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: gyB+3jRPnrkN98ZajxHXr3u7EFM67bNgSAXexeEHndCX/7GRnfTXxReKUQF28IfP
x-amz-request-id: 3B3C7C725673C630
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 302
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>quotes</Name>
  <Prefix>N</Prefix>
  <Marker>Ned</Marker>
  <MaxKeys>40</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>Nelson</Key>
    <LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</LastModified>
```

```
<ETag>"828ef3fd9a96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
<Size>5</Size>
<StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
<Owner>
  <ID>bcaf161ca5fb16fd081034f</ID>
  <DisplayName>webfile</DisplayName>
</Owner>
</Contents>
<Contents>
  <Key>Neo</Key>
  <LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</LastModified>
  <ETag>"828ef3fd9a96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
  <Size>4</Size>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  <Owner>
    <ID>bcaf1ffd86a5fb16fd081034f</ID>
    <DisplayName>webfile</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
</Contents>
</ListBucketResult>
```

Sample Request: Using a prefix and delimiter

For this example, we assume that you have the following keys in your bucket:

- sample.jpg
- photos/2006/January/sample.jpg
- photos/2006/February/sample2.jpg
- photos/2006/February/sample3.jpg
- photos/2006/February/sample4.jpg

The following GET request specifies the delimiter parameter with value /.

```
GET /?delimiter=/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

The key sample.jpg does not contain the delimiter character, and Amazon S3 returns it in the Contents element in the response. However, all other keys contain the delimiter character. Amazon S3 groups these keys and returns a single CommonPrefixes element with prefix value photos/ that is a substring from the beginning of these keys to the first occurrence of the specified delimiter.

```
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>example-bucket</Name>
  <Prefix></Prefix>
  <Marker></Marker>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
```

```
<Key>sample.jpg</Key>
<LastModified>2011-02-26T01:56:20.000Z</LastModified>
<ETag>"bf1d737a4d46a19f3bced6905cc8b902"</ETag>
<Size>142863</Size>
<Owner>
  <ID>canonical-user-id</ID>
  <DisplayName>display-name</DisplayName>
</Owner>
<StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
</Contents>
<CommonPrefixes>
  <Prefix>photos/</Prefix>
</CommonPrefixes>
</ListBucketResult>
```

Sample Request

The following GET request specifies the delimiter parameter with the value `/`, and the prefix parameter with the value `photos/2006/`.

```
GET /?prefix=photos/2006/&delimiter=/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

In response, Amazon S3 returns only the keys that start with the specified prefix. It uses the delimiter character to group keys that contain the same substring until the first occurrence of the delimiter character after the specified prefix. For each such key group, Amazon S3 returns one `<CommonPrefixes>` element in the response. The keys grouped under this `CommonPrefixes` element are not returned elsewhere in the response. The value returned in the `CommonPrefixes` element is a substring that starts at the beginning of the key and ends at the first occurrence of the specified delimiter after the prefix.

```
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>example-bucket</Name>
  <Prefix>photos/2006/</Prefix>
  <Marker></Marker>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter>/</Delimiter>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>

  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/2006/February/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/2006/January/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
</ListBucketResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListObjectsV2

Service: Amazon S3

Returns some or all (up to 1,000) of the objects in a bucket with each request. You can use the request parameters as selection criteria to return a subset of the objects in a bucket. A 200 OK response can contain valid or invalid XML. Make sure to design your application to parse the contents of the response and handle it appropriately. Objects are returned sorted in an ascending order of the respective key names in the list. For more information about listing objects, see [Listing object keys programmatically](#)

To use this operation, you must have READ access to the bucket.

To use this action in an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:ListBucket` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

Important

This section describes the latest revision of this action. We recommend that you use this revised API for application development. For backward compatibility, Amazon S3 continues to support the prior version of this API, [ListObjects](#).

To get a list of your buckets, see [ListBuckets](#).

The following operations are related to `ListObjectsV2`:

- [GetObject](#)
- [PutObject](#)
- [CreateBucket](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?list-type=2&continuation-token=ContinuationToken&delimiter=Delimiter&encoding-type=EncodingType&fetch-owner=FetchOwner&max-keys=MaxKeys&prefix=Prefix&start-after=StartAfter HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 237)

Bucket name to list.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

continuation-token (p. 237)

ContinuationToken indicates Amazon S3 that the list is being continued on this bucket with a token. ContinuationToken is obfuscated and is not a real key.

delimiter (p. 237)

A delimiter is a character you use to group keys.

encoding-type (p. 237)

Encoding type used by Amazon S3 to encode object keys in the response.

Valid Values: `url`

fetch-owner (p. 237)

The owner field is not present in listV2 by default, if you want to return owner field with each key in the result then set the fetch owner field to true.

max-keys (p. 237)

Sets the maximum number of keys returned in the response. By default the action returns up to 1,000 key names. The response might contain fewer keys but will never contain more.

prefix (p. 237)

Limits the response to keys that begin with the specified prefix.

start-after (p. 237)

StartAfter is where you want Amazon S3 to start listing from. Amazon S3 starts listing after this specified key. StartAfter can be any key in the bucket.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 237)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 237)

Confirms that the requester knows that she or he will be charged for the list objects request in V2 style. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListBucketResult>
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <ETag>string</ETag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <LastModified>timestamp</LastModified>
    <Owner>
      <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
      <ID>string</ID>
    </Owner>
  </Contents>
</ListBucketResult>
```

```

    <Size>integer</Size>
    <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
</Contents>
...
<Name>string</Name>
<Prefix>string</Prefix>
<Delimiter>string</Delimiter>
<MaxKeys>integer</MaxKeys>
<CommonPrefixes>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
</CommonPrefixes>
...
<EncodingType>string</EncodingType>
<KeyCount>integer</KeyCount>
<ContinuationToken>string</ContinuationToken>
<NextContinuationToken>string</NextContinuationToken>
<StartAfter>string</StartAfter>
</ListBucketResult>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListBucketResult (p. 238)

Root level tag for the ListBucketResult parameters.

Required: Yes

CommonPrefixes (p. 238)

All of the keys (up to 1,000) rolled up into a common prefix count as a single return when calculating the number of returns.

A response can contain `CommonPrefixes` only if you specify a delimiter.

`CommonPrefixes` contains all (if there are any) keys between `Prefix` and the next occurrence of the string specified by a delimiter.

`CommonPrefixes` lists keys that act like subdirectories in the directory specified by `Prefix`.

For example, if the prefix is `notes/` and the delimiter is a slash (`/`) as in `notes/summer/july`, the common prefix is `notes/summer/`. All of the keys that roll up into a common prefix count as a single return when calculating the number of returns.

Type: Array of [CommonPrefix](#) (p. 603) data types

Contents (p. 238)

Metadata about each object returned.

Type: Array of [Object](#) (p. 682) data types

ContinuationToken (p. 238)

If ContinuationToken was sent with the request, it is included in the response.

Type: String

Delimiter (p. 238)

Causes keys that contain the same string between the prefix and the first occurrence of the delimiter to be rolled up into a single result element in the `CommonPrefixes` collection. These rolled-up keys

are not returned elsewhere in the response. Each rolled-up result counts as only one return against the `MaxKeys` value.

Type: String

EncodingType (p. 238)

Encoding type used by Amazon S3 to encode object key names in the XML response.

If you specify the `encoding-type` request parameter, Amazon S3 includes this element in the response, and returns encoded key name values in the following response elements:

`Delimiter`, `Prefix`, `Key`, and `StartAfter`.

Type: String

Valid Values: `url`

IsTruncated (p. 238)

Set to `false` if all of the results were returned. Set to `true` if more keys are available to return. If the number of results exceeds that specified by `MaxKeys`, all of the results might not be returned.

Type: Boolean

KeyCount (p. 238)

`KeyCount` is the number of keys returned with this request. `KeyCount` will always be less than or equals to `MaxKeys` field. Say you ask for 50 keys, your result will include less than equals 50 keys

Type: Integer

MaxKeys (p. 238)

Sets the maximum number of keys returned in the response. By default the action returns up to 1,000 key names. The response might contain fewer keys but will never contain more.

Type: Integer

Name (p. 238)

The bucket name.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

NextContinuationToken (p. 238)

`NextContinuationToken` is sent when `isTruncated` is `true`, which means there are more keys in the bucket that can be listed. The next list requests to Amazon S3 can be continued with this `NextContinuationToken`. `NextContinuationToken` is obfuscated and is not a real key

Type: String

Prefix (p. 238)

Keys that begin with the indicated prefix.

Type: String

StartAfter (p. 238)

If StartAfter was sent with the request, it is included in the response.

Type: String

The specified bucket does not exist.

Examples

Sample Request: Listing keys

This request returns the objects in BucketName. The request specifies the list-type parameter, which indicates version 2 of the API.

```
GET /?list-type=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20160430T233541Z
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListObjectsV2.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>bucket</Name>
  <Prefix/>
  <KeyCount>205</KeyCount>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>my-image.jpg</Key>
    <LastModified>2009-10-12T17:50:30.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"</ETag>
    <Size>434234</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Contents>
  <Contents>
    ...
  </Contents>
  ...
</ListBucketResult>
```

Sample Request: Listing keys using the max-keys, prefix, and start-after parameters

In addition to the list-type parameter that indicates version 2 of the API, the request also specifies additional parameters to retrieve up to three keys in the quotes bucket that start with E and occur lexicographically after ExampleGuide.pdf.

```
GET /?list-type=2&max-keys=3&prefix=E&start-after=ExampleGuide.pdf HTTP/1.1
Host: quotes.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20160430T232933Z
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListObjectsV2.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: gyB+3jRPnrkN98ZajxHXr3u7EFM67bNgSAXexeEHndCX/7GRnfTXxReKUQF28IfP
x-amz-request-id: 3B3C7C725673C630
Date: Sat, 30 Apr 2016 23:29:37 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: length
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>quotes</Name>
  <Prefix>E</Prefix>
  <StartAfter>ExampleGuide.pdf</StartAfter>
  <KeyCount>1</KeyCount>
  <MaxKeys>3</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>ExampleObject.txt</Key>
    <LastModified>2013-09-17T18:07:53.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"599bab3ed2c697f1d26842727561fd94"</ETag>
    <Size>857</Size>
    <StorageClass>REDUCED_REDUNDANCY</StorageClass>
  </Contents>
</ListBucketResult>
```

Sample Request: Listing keys using the prefix and delimiter parameters

This example illustrates the use of the prefix and the delimiter parameters in the request. For this example, we assume that you have the following keys in your bucket:

- sample.jpg
- photos/2006/January/sample.jpg
- photos/2006/February/sample2.jpg
- photos/2006/February/sample3.jpg
- photos/2006/February/sample4.jpg

The following GET request specifies the delimiter parameter with value /.

```
GET /?list-type=2&delimiter=/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20160430T235931Z
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

The key `sample.jpg` does not contain the delimiter character, and Amazon S3 returns it in the `Contents` element in the response. However, all other keys contain the delimiter character. Amazon S3 groups these keys and returns a single `CommonPrefixes` element with the prefix value `photos/`. The element is a substring that starts at the beginning of these keys and ends at the first occurrence of the specified delimiter.

```
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>example-bucket</Name>
  <Prefix></Prefix>
  <KeyCount>2</KeyCount>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>sample.jpg</Key>
    <LastModified>2011-02-26T01:56:20.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"bf1d737a4d46a19f3bced6905cc8b902"</ETag>
    <Size>142863</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Contents>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
</ListBucketResult>
```

Sample Request

The following request specifies the delimiter parameter with value `/`, and the prefix parameter with value `photos/2006/`.

```
GET /?list-type=2&prefix=photos/2006/&delimiter=/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20160501T000433Z
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

In response, Amazon S3 returns only the keys that start with the specified prefix. Further, it uses the delimiter character to group keys that contain the same substring until the first occurrence of the delimiter character after the specified prefix. For each such key group Amazon S3 returns one `CommonPrefixes` element in the response. The keys grouped under this `CommonPrefixes` element are not returned elsewhere in the response. The value returned in the `CommonPrefixes` element is a substring that starts at the beginning of the key and ends at the first occurrence of the specified delimiter after the prefix.

```
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>example-bucket</Name>
  <Prefix>photos/2006/</Prefix>
  <KeyCount>3</KeyCount>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
```

```
<IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
<Contents>
  <Key>photos/2006/</Key>
  <LastModified>2016-04-30T23:51:29.000Z</LastModified>
  <ETag>"d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e"</ETag>
  <Size>0</Size>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
</Contents>

<CommonPrefixes>
  <Prefix>photos/2006/February/</Prefix>
</CommonPrefixes>
<CommonPrefixes>
  <Prefix>photos/2006/January/</Prefix>
</CommonPrefixes>
</ListBucketResult>
```

Sample Request: Using a continuation token

In this example, the initial request returns more than 1,000 keys. In response to this request, Amazon S3 returns the `IsTruncated` element with the value set to true and with a `NextContinuationToken` element.

```
GET /?list-type=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 02 May 2016 23:17:07 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response: Using a continuation token

This example illustrates one usage of `ListObjectsV2`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: gyB+3jRPnrkN98ZajxHXr3u7EFM67bNgSaxexeEHndCX/7GRnfTXxReKUQF28IfP
x-amz-request-id: 3B3C7C725673C630
Date: Sat, 30 Apr 2016 23:29:37 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: length
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>bucket</Name>
  <Prefix></Prefix>
  <NextContinuationToken>1ueGcxLPRx1Tr/XYExHnhbYLgveDs2J/wm36Hy4vbOwM=</
NextContinuationToken>
  <KeyCount>1000</KeyCount>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>>true</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>happyface.jpg</Key>
    <LastModified>2014-11-21T19:40:05.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"70ee1738b6b21e2c8a43f3a5ab0eee71"</ETag>
    <Size>11</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Contents>
  ...
</ListBucketResult>
```

Example

In the following subsequent request, we include a continuation-token query parameter in the request with value of the <NextContinuationToken> from the preceding response.

```
GET /?list-type=2 HTTP/1.1
GET /?list-type=2&continuation-token=1ueGcxLPRx1Tr/XYExHnhbYLgveDs2J/wm36Hy4vbOwM= HTTP/1.1

Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 02 May 2016 23:17:07 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Example

Amazon S3 returns a list of the next set of keys starting where the previous request ended.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: gyB+3jRPnrkN98ZajxHXr3u7EFM67bNgSAxexeEHndCX/7GRnfTXxReKUQF28IfP
x-amz-request-id: 3B3C7C725673C630
Date: Sat, 30 Apr 2016 23:29:37 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: length
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3

<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>bucket</Name>
  <Prefix></Prefix>
  <ContinuationToken>1ueGcxLPRx1Tr/XYExHnhbYLgveDs2J/wm36Hy4vbOwM=</ContinuationToken>
  <KeyCount>112</KeyCount>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>happyfacex.jpg</Key>
    <LastModified>2014-11-21T19:40:05.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"70ee1738b6b21e2c8a43f3a5ab0eee71"</ETag>
    <Size>1111</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Contents>
  ...
</ListBucketResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)

- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListObjectVersions

Service: Amazon S3

Returns metadata about all versions of the objects in a bucket. You can also use request parameters as selection criteria to return metadata about a subset of all the object versions.

Important

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:ListBucketVersions` action. Be aware of the name difference.

Note

A 200 OK response can contain valid or invalid XML. Make sure to design your application to parse the contents of the response and handle it appropriately.

To use this operation, you must have READ access to the bucket.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

The following operations are related to `ListObjectVersions`:

- [ListObjectsV2](#)
- [GetObject](#)
- [PutObject](#)
- [DeleteObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /?versions&delimiter=Delimiter&encoding-type=EncodingType&key-marker=KeyMarker&max-  
keys=MaxKeys&prefix=Prefix&version-id-marker=VersionIdMarker HTTP/1.1  
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com  
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 247)

The bucket name that contains the objects.

Required: Yes

delimiter (p. 247)

A delimiter is a character that you specify to group keys. All keys that contain the same string between the `prefix` and the first occurrence of the delimiter are grouped under a single result element in `CommonPrefixes`. These groups are counted as one result against the `max-keys` limitation. These keys are not returned elsewhere in the response.

encoding-type (p. 247)

Requests Amazon S3 to encode the object keys in the response and specifies the encoding method to use. An object key may contain any Unicode character; however, XML 1.0 parser cannot parse some characters, such as characters with an ASCII value from 0 to 10. For characters that are not supported in XML 1.0, you can add this parameter to request that Amazon S3 encode the keys in the response.

Valid Values: `url`

key-marker (p. 247)

Specifies the key to start with when listing objects in a bucket.

max-keys (p. 247)

Sets the maximum number of keys returned in the response. By default the action returns up to 1,000 key names. The response might contain fewer keys but will never contain more. If additional keys satisfy the search criteria, but were not returned because max-keys was exceeded, the response contains `<isTruncated>true</isTruncated>`. To return the additional keys, see key-marker and version-id-marker.

prefix (p. 247)

Use this parameter to select only those keys that begin with the specified prefix. You can use prefixes to separate a bucket into different groupings of keys. (You can think of using prefix to make groups in the same way you'd use a folder in a file system.) You can use prefix with delimiter to roll up numerous objects into a single result under CommonPrefixes.

version-id-marker (p. 247)

Specifies the object version you want to start listing from.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 247)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListVersionsResult>
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>
  <KeyMarker>string</KeyMarker>
  <VersionIdMarker>string</VersionIdMarker>
  <NextKeyMarker>string</NextKeyMarker>
  <NextVersionIdMarker>string</NextVersionIdMarker>
  <Version>
    <ETag>string</ETag>
    <IsLatest>boolean</IsLatest>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <LastModified>timestamp</LastModified>
    <Owner>
      <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
      <ID>string</ID>
    </Owner>
    <Size>integer</Size>
    <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    <VersionId>string</VersionId>
  </Version>
  ...
  <DeleteMarker>
    <IsLatest>boolean</IsLatest>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <LastModified>timestamp</LastModified>
    <Owner>
      <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
      <ID>string</ID>
    </Owner>
  </DeleteMarker>
</ListVersionsResult>
```



```
<VersionId>string</VersionId>
</DeleteMarker>
...
<Name>string</Name>
<Prefix>string</Prefix>
<Delimiter>string</Delimiter>
<MaxKeys>integer</MaxKeys>
<CommonPrefixes>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
</CommonPrefixes>
...
<EncodingType>string</EncodingType>
</ListVersionsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListVersionsResult (p. 248)

Root level tag for the ListVersionsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

CommonPrefixes (p. 248)

All of the keys rolled up into a common prefix count as a single return when calculating the number of returns.

Type: Array of [CommonPrefix](#) (p. 603) data types

DeleteMarker (p. 248)

Container for an object that is a delete marker.

Type: Array of [DeleteMarkerEntry](#) (p. 621) data types

Delimiter (p. 248)

The delimiter grouping the included keys. A delimiter is a character that you specify to group keys. All keys that contain the same string between the prefix and the first occurrence of the delimiter are grouped under a single result element in `CommonPrefixes`. These groups are counted as one result against the max-keys limitation. These keys are not returned elsewhere in the response.

Type: String

EncodingType (p. 248)

Encoding type used by Amazon S3 to encode object key names in the XML response.

If you specify encoding-type request parameter, Amazon S3 includes this element in the response, and returns encoded key name values in the following response elements:

`KeyMarker`, `NextKeyMarker`, `Prefix`, `Key`, and `Delimiter`.

Type: String

Valid Values: `url`

IsTruncated (p. 248)

A flag that indicates whether Amazon S3 returned all of the results that satisfied the search criteria. If your results were truncated, you can make a follow-up paginated request using the `NextKeyMarker`

and `NextVersionIdMarker` response parameters as a starting place in another request to return the rest of the results.

Type: Boolean

KeyMarker (p. 248)

Marks the last key returned in a truncated response.

Type: String

MaxKeys (p. 248)

Specifies the maximum number of objects to return.

Type: Integer

Name (p. 248)

The bucket name.

Type: String

NextKeyMarker (p. 248)

When the number of responses exceeds the value of `MaxKeys`, `NextKeyMarker` specifies the first key not returned that satisfies the search criteria. Use this value for the key-marker request parameter in a subsequent request.

Type: String

NextVersionIdMarker (p. 248)

When the number of responses exceeds the value of `MaxKeys`, `NextVersionIdMarker` specifies the first object version not returned that satisfies the search criteria. Use this value for the version-id-marker request parameter in a subsequent request.

Type: String

Prefix (p. 248)

Selects objects that start with the value supplied by this parameter.

Type: String

Version (p. 248)

Container for version information.

Type: Array of [ObjectVersion](#) (p. 689) data types

VersionIdMarker (p. 248)

Marks the last version of the key returned in a truncated response.

Type: String

Examples

Sample Request

The following request returns all of the versions of all of the objects in the specified bucket.

```
GET /?versions HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 +0000
Authorization: authorization string (see Authenticating Requests (AWS Signature Version 4))
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListObjectVersions.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<ListVersionsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <Name>bucket</Name>
  <Prefix>my</Prefix>
  <KeyMarker/>
  <VersionIdMarker/>
  <MaxKeys>5</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Version>
    <Key>my-image.jpg</Key>
    <VersionId>3/L4kqtJl40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-10-12T17:50:30.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"</ETag>
    <Size>434234</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
      <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </Version>
  <DeleteMarker>
    <Key>my-second-image.jpg</Key>
    <VersionId>03jpff543dhffds434rfd5FDN943fdsFkdmqnh892</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-11-12T17:50:30.000Z</LastModified>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
      <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </DeleteMarker>
  <Version>
    <Key>my-second-image.jpg</Key>
    <VersionId>QUpfndhfd8438MNFN93jdnJFkdmqnh893</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>false</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-10-10T17:50:30.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"9b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"</ETag>
    <Size>166434</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
      <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </Version>
  <DeleteMarker>
    <Key>my-third-image.jpg</Key>
    <VersionId>03jpff543dhffds434rfd5FDN943fdsFkdmqnh892</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-10-15T17:50:30.000Z</LastModified>
```

```

    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeef76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
      <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </DeleteMarker>
  <Version>
    <Key>my-third-image.jpg</Key>
    <VersionId>UIORUnfnfhnw89493jJFJ</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>false</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-10-11T12:50:30.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"772cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"</ETag>
    <Size>64</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeef76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
      <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </Version>
</ListVersionsResult>

```

Sample Request

The following request returns objects in the order they were stored, returning the most recently stored object first starting with the value for key-marker.

```

GET /?versions&key-marker=key2 HTTP/1.1
Host: s3.amazonaws.com
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: image/gif, image/x-xbitmap, image/jpeg, image/pjpeg, */*
Date: Thu, 10 Dec 2009 22:46:32 +0000
Authorization: signatureValue

```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListObjectVersions.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListVersionsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>mtp-versioning-fresh</Name>
  <Prefix/>
  <KeyMarker>key2</KeyMarker>
  <VersionIdMarker/>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Version>
    <Key>key3</Key>
    <VersionId>I5VhmK6CDDdQ5Pwfe1gcHZWmHDpvcv7gfmfc29UBxsKU.</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-12-09T00:19:04.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"396fefef536d5ce46c7537ecf978a360"</ETag>
    <Size>217</Size>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeef76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Version>
  <DeleteMarker>
    <Key>sourcekey</Key>

```

```
<VersionId>qDhprLU80sAlCFLu2DWgXAEDgKzWarn-HS_JU0TvYqs.</VersionId>
<IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
<LastModified>2009-12-10T16:38:11.000Z</LastModified>
<Owner>
  <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
</Owner>
</DeleteMarker>
<Version>
  <Key>sourcekey</Key>
  <VersionId>wxXQ7ezLaL5JN2Sis1q66Syxxo0k7uHTUpb9qiiMxNg.</VersionId>
  <IsLatest>>false</IsLatest>
  <LastModified>2009-12-10T16:37:44.000Z</LastModified>
  <ETag>"396fefef536d5ce46c7537ecf978a360"</ETag>
  <Size>217</Size>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
  </Owner>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
</Version>
</ListVersionsResult>
```

Sample Request Using prefix

This example returns objects whose keys begin with source.

```
GET /?versions&prefix=source HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 +0000
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListObjectVersions.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListVersionsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>mtp-versioning-fresh</Name>
  <Prefix>source</Prefix>
  <KeyMarker/>
  <VersionIdMarker/>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <DeleteMarker>
    <Key>sourcekey</Key>
    <VersionId>qDhprLU80sAlCFLu2DWgXAEDgKzWarn-HS_JU0TvYqs.</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-12-10T16:38:11.000Z</LastModified>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    </Owner>
  </DeleteMarker>
  <Version>
    <Key>sourcekey</Key>
    <VersionId>wxXQ7ezLaL5JN2Sis1q66Syxxo0k7uHTUpb9qiiMxNg.</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>false</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-12-10T16:37:44.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"396fefef536d5ce46c7537ecf978a360"</ETag>
    <Size>217</Size>
```

```
<Owner>
  <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
</Owner>
<StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
</Version>
</ListVersionsResult>
```

Sample Request: Using key-marker and version-id-marker parameters

The following example returns objects starting at the specified key (key-marker) and version ID (version-id-marker).

```
GET /?versions&key-marker=key3&version-id-marker=t46ZenlyTZBnj HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 +0000
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListObjectVersions.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListVersionsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>mtp-versioning-fresh</Name>
  <Prefix/>
  <KeyMarker>key3</KeyMarker>
  <VersionIdMarker>t46ZenlyTZBnj</VersionIdMarker>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <DeleteMarker>
    <Key>sourcekey</Key>
    <VersionId>qDhprLU80sAlCFLu2DWgXAEDgKzWarn-HS_JU0TvYqs.</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-12-10T16:38:11.000Z</LastModified>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    </Owner>
  </DeleteMarker>
  <Version>
    <Key>sourcekey</Key>
    <VersionId>wxXQ7ezLaL5JN2Sis1q66Syxxo0k7uHTUpb9qiiMxNg.</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>false</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-12-10T16:37:44.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"396fefef536d5ce46c7537ecf978a360"</ETag>
    <Size>217</Size>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Version>
</ListVersionsResult>
```

Sample Request: Using key-marker, version-id-marker, and max-keys

The following request returns up to three (the value of max-keys) objects starting with the key specified by key-marker and the version ID specified by version-id-marker.

```
GET /?versions&key-marker=key3&version-id-marker=t46Z0menlYtZBnj&max-keys=3
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 +0000
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of ListObjectVersions.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListVersionsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>mtp-versioning-fresh</Name>
  <Prefix/>
  <KeyMarker>key3</KeyMarker>
  <VersionIdMarker>null</VersionIdMarker>
  <NextKeyMarker>key3</NextKeyMarker>
  <NextVersionIdMarker>d-d309mfjFrUmoQ0DBsVqmcMV15OI.</NextVersionIdMarker>
  <MaxKeys>3</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <Version>
    <Key>key3</Key>
    <VersionId>8XECiENpj8pydEDJdd_VRrvaGKAHOaGMNW7tg6UViI.</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>false</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-12-09T00:18:23.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"396fefef536d5ce46c7537ecf978a360"</ETag>
    <Size>217</Size>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Version>
  <Version>
    <Key>key3</Key>
    <VersionId>d-d309mfjFri40QYukDozqBt3UmoQ0DBsVqmcMV15OI.</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>false</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2009-12-09T00:18:08.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"396fefef536d5ce46c7537ecf978a360"</ETag>
    <Size>217</Size>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Version>
</ListVersionsResult>
```

Sample Request: Using the delimiter and prefix parameters

Assume you have the following keys in your bucket, `example-bucket`.

`photos/2006/January/sample.jpg`

`photos/2006/February/sample.jpg`

`photos/2006/March/sample.jpg`

`videos/2006/March/sample.wmv`

`sample.jpg`

The following GET versions request specifies the `delimiter` parameter with value `/`.

```
GET /?versions&delimiter=/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 02 Feb 2011 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

The list of keys from the specified bucket is shown in the following response.

The response returns the `sample.jpg` key in a `<Version>` element. However, because all the other keys contain the specified delimiter, a distinct substring, from the beginning of the key to the first occurrence of the delimiter, from each of these keys is returned in a `<CommonPrefixes>` element. The key substrings, `photos/` and `videos/`, in the `<CommonPrefixes>` element indicate that there are one or more keys with these key prefixes.

This is a useful scenario if you use key prefixes for your objects to create a logical folder-like structure. In this case, you can interpret the result as the folders `photos/` and `videos/` have one or more objects.

```
<ListVersionsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>mvbucketwithversionon1</Name>
  <Prefix></Prefix>
  <KeyMarker></KeyMarker>
  <VersionIdMarker></VersionIdMarker>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>

  <Version>
    <Key>Sample.jpg</Key>
    <VersionId>toxMzQlBsGyGCz1YuMWMp90cdXLzqOCH</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2011-02-02T18:46:20.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"3305f2cfc46c0f04559748bb039d69ae"</ETag>
    <Size>3191</Size>
    <Owner>
      <ID>852b113e7a2f25102679df27bb0ae12b3f85be6f290b936c4393484be31bebcc</ID>
      <DisplayName>display-name</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Version>

  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>videos</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
</ListVersionsResult>
```

Example

In addition to the `delimiter` parameter, you can filter results by adding a `prefix` parameter as shown in the following request.


```
GET /?versions&prefix=photos/2006/&delimiter=/ HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 02 Feb 2011 19:34:02 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Example

In this case, the response will include only objects keys that start with the specified prefix. The value returned in the <CommonPrefixes> element is a substring from the beginning of the key to the first occurrence of the specified delimiter after the prefix.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListVersionsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>example-bucket</Name>
  <Prefix>photos/2006/</Prefix>
  <KeyMarker></KeyMarker>
  <VersionIdMarker></VersionIdMarker>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter>/</Delimiter>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Version>
    <Key>photos/2006/</Key>
    <VersionId>3U275dAA4gz8Z0qOPhtJCU0i60krpCdy</VersionId>
    <IsLatest>>true</IsLatest>
    <LastModified>2011-02-02T18:47:27.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e"</ETag>
    <Size>0</Size>
    <Owner>
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
      <DisplayName>display-name</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  </Version>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/2006/February/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/2006/January/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>photos/2006/March/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>
</ListVersionsResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)

- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListParts

Service: Amazon S3

Lists the parts that have been uploaded for a specific multipart upload. This operation must include the upload ID, which you obtain by sending the initiate multipart upload request (see [CreateMultipartUpload](#)). This request returns a maximum of 1,000 uploaded parts. The default number of parts returned is 1,000 parts. You can restrict the number of parts returned by specifying the `max-parts` request parameter. If your multipart upload consists of more than 1,000 parts, the response returns an `IsTruncated` field with the value of `true`, and a `NextPartNumberMarker` element. In subsequent `ListParts` requests you can include the `part-number-marker` query string parameter and set its value to the `NextPartNumberMarker` field value from the previous response.

For more information on multipart uploads, see [Uploading Objects Using Multipart Upload](#).

For information on permissions required to use the multipart upload API, see [Multipart Upload and Permissions](#).

The following operations are related to `ListParts`:

- [CreateMultipartUpload](#)
- [UploadPart](#)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#)
- [AbortMultipartUpload](#)
- [ListMultipartUploads](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /Key+?max-parts=MaxParts&part-number-marker=PartNumberMarker&uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 259)

The name of the bucket to which the parts are being uploaded.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 259)

Object key for which the multipart upload was initiated.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

max-parts (p. 259)

Sets the maximum number of parts to return.

part-number-marker (p. 259)

Specifies the part after which listing should begin. Only parts with higher part numbers will be listed.

uploadId (p. 259)

Upload ID identifying the multipart upload whose parts are being listed.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 259)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 259)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-abort-date: AbortDate
x-amz-abort-rule-id: AbortRuleId
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListPartsResult>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <Key>string</Key>
  <UploadId>string</UploadId>
  <PartNumberMarker>integer</PartNumberMarker>
  <NextPartNumberMarker>integer</NextPartNumberMarker>
  <MaxParts>integer</MaxParts>
  <IsTruncated>boolean</IsTruncated>
  <Part>
    <ETag>string</ETag>
    <LastModified>timestamp</LastModified>
    <PartNumber>integer</PartNumber>
    <Size>integer</Size>
  </Part>
  ...
  <Initiator>
    <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
    <ID>string</ID>
  </Initiator>
  <Owner>
    <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
```

```
<ID>string</ID>  
</Owner>  
<StorageClass>string</StorageClass>  
</ListPartsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-abort-date (p. 260)

If the bucket has a lifecycle rule configured with an action to abort incomplete multipart uploads and the prefix in the lifecycle rule matches the object name in the request, then the response includes this header indicating when the initiated multipart upload will become eligible for abort operation. For more information, see [Aborting Incomplete Multipart Uploads Using a Bucket Lifecycle Policy](#).

The response will also include the `x-amz-abort-rule-id` header that will provide the ID of the lifecycle configuration rule that defines this action.

x-amz-abort-rule-id (p. 260)

This header is returned along with the `x-amz-abort-date` header. It identifies applicable lifecycle configuration rule that defines the action to abort incomplete multipart uploads.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 260)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListPartsResult (p. 260)

Root level tag for the ListPartsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Bucket (p. 260)

The name of the bucket to which the multipart upload was initiated. Does not return the access point ARN or access point alias if used.

Type: String

Initiator (p. 260)

Container element that identifies who initiated the multipart upload. If the initiator is an AWS account, this element provides the same information as the `Owner` element. If the initiator is an IAM User, this element provides the user ARN and display name.

Type: [Initiator](#) (p. 646) data type

IsTruncated (p. 260)

Indicates whether the returned list of parts is truncated. A true value indicates that the list was truncated. A list can be truncated if the number of parts exceeds the limit returned in the `MaxParts` element.

Type: Boolean

Key (p. 260)

Object key for which the multipart upload was initiated.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

MaxParts (p. 260)

Maximum number of parts that were allowed in the response.

Type: Integer

NextPartNumberMarker (p. 260)

When a list is truncated, this element specifies the last part in the list, as well as the value to use for the part-number-marker request parameter in a subsequent request.

Type: Integer

Owner (p. 260)

Container element that identifies the object owner, after the object is created. If multipart upload is initiated by an IAM user, this element provides the parent account ID and display name.

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

Part (p. 260)

Container for elements related to a particular part. A response can contain zero or more `Part` elements.

Type: Array of [Part \(p. 697\)](#) data types

PartNumberMarker (p. 260)

When a list is truncated, this element specifies the last part in the list, as well as the value to use for the part-number-marker request parameter in a subsequent request.

Type: Integer

StorageClass (p. 260)

Class of storage (STANDARD or REDUCED_REDUNDANCY) used to store the uploaded object.

Type: String

Valid Values: STANDARD | REDUCED_REDUNDANCY | STANDARD_IA | ONEZONE_IA | INTELLIGENT_TIERING | GLACIER | DEEP_ARCHIVE | OUTPOSTS

UploadId (p. 260)

Upload ID identifying the multipart upload whose parts are being listed.

Type: String

Examples

Sample Request

Assume you have uploaded parts with sequential part numbers starting with 1. The following `ListParts` request specifies `max-parts` and `part-number-marker` query parameters. The request lists the first two parts that follow part number 1, that is, you will get parts 2 and 3 in the response. If more parts exist, the result is a truncated result and therefore the response will return an `IsTruncated` element with the value `true`. The response will also return the `NextPartNumberMarker` element with the value

3, which should be used for the value of the `part-number-marker` request query string parameter in the next `ListParts` request.

```
GET /example-object?
uploadId=XXBsb2FkIElEIGZvciBlbHZpbmcncyVcdS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzEEEwbG9hZA&max-parts=2&part-
number-marker=1 HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `ListParts`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtRPfTaOFg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Content-Length: 985
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListPartsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Bucket>example-bucket</Bucket>
  <Key>example-object</Key>
  <UploadId>XXBsb2FkIElEIGZvciBlbHZpbmcncyVcdS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzEEEwbG9hZA</UploadId>
  <Initiator>
    <ID>arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/some-user-11116a31-17b5-4fb7-9df5-b288870f11xx</
ID>
    <DisplayName>umat-user-11116a31-17b5-4fb7-9df5-b288870f11xx</DisplayName>
  </Initiator>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    <DisplayName>someName</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  <PartNumberMarker>1</PartNumberMarker>
  <NextPartNumberMarker>3</NextPartNumberMarker>
  <MaxParts>2</MaxParts>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>2</PartNumber>
    <LastModified>2010-11-10T20:48:34.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"7778aef83f66abc1fa1e8477f296d394"</ETag>
    <Size>10485760</Size>
  </Part>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>3</PartNumber>
    <LastModified>2010-11-10T20:48:33.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"aaaa18db4cc2f85cedef654fccc4a4x8"</ETag>
    <Size>10485760</Size>
  </Part>
</ListPartsResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Sets the accelerate configuration of an existing bucket. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is a bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers to Amazon S3.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:PutAccelerateConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

The Transfer Acceleration state of a bucket can be set to one of the following two values:

- Enabled – Enables accelerated data transfers to the bucket.
- Suspended – Disables accelerated data transfers to the bucket.

The [GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration](#) action returns the transfer acceleration state of a bucket.

After setting the Transfer Acceleration state of a bucket to Enabled, it might take up to thirty minutes before the data transfer rates to the bucket increase.

The name of the bucket used for Transfer Acceleration must be DNS-compliant and must not contain periods (".").

For more information about transfer acceleration, see [Transfer Acceleration](#).

The following operations are related to `PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration`:

- [GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration](#)
- [CreateBucket](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?accelerate HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AccelerateConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>string</Status>
</AccelerateConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 265)

The name of the bucket for which the accelerate configuration is set.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 265)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

AccelerateConfiguration (p. 265)

Root level tag for the AccelerateConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Status (p. 265)

Specifies the transfer acceleration status of the bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: Enabled | Suspended

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request: Add transfer acceleration configuration to set acceleration status

The following is an example of a PUT `/?accelerate` request that enables transfer acceleration for the bucket named `examplebucket`.

```
PUT /?accelerate HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 11 Apr 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: length

<AccelerateConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>Enabled</Status>
</AccelerateConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPiFbiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Mon, 11 Apr 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketAcl

Service: Amazon S3

Sets the permissions on an existing bucket using access control lists (ACL). For more information, see [Using ACLs](#). To set the ACL of a bucket, you must have `WRITE_ACP` permission.

You can use one of the following two ways to set a bucket's permissions:

- Specify the ACL in the request body
- Specify permissions using request headers

Note

You cannot specify access permission using both the body and the request headers.

Depending on your application needs, you may choose to set the ACL on a bucket using either the request body or the headers. For example, if you have an existing application that updates a bucket ACL using the request body, then you can continue to use that approach.

Access Permissions

You can set access permissions using one of the following methods:

- Specify a canned ACL with the `x-amz-acl` request header. Amazon S3 supports a set of predefined ACLs, known as *canned ACLs*. Each canned ACL has a predefined set of grantees and permissions. Specify the canned ACL name as the value of `x-amz-acl`. If you use this header, you cannot use other access control-specific headers in your request. For more information, see [Canned ACL](#).
- Specify access permissions explicitly with the `x-amz-grant-read`, `x-amz-grant-read-acp`, `x-amz-grant-write-acp`, and `x-amz-grant-full-control` headers. When using these headers, you specify explicit access permissions and grantees (AWS accounts or Amazon S3 groups) who will receive the permission. If you use these ACL-specific headers, you cannot use the `x-amz-acl` header to set a canned ACL. These parameters map to the set of permissions that Amazon S3 supports in an ACL. For more information, see [Access Control List \(ACL\) Overview](#).

You specify each grantee as a `type=value` pair, where the type is one of the following:

- `id` – if the value specified is the canonical user ID of an AWS account
- `uri` – if you are granting permissions to a predefined group
- `emailAddress` – if the value specified is the email address of an AWS account

Note

Using email addresses to specify a grantee is only supported in the following AWS Regions:

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- Europe (Ireland)
- South America (São Paulo)

For a list of all the Amazon S3 supported Regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the AWS General Reference.

For example, the following `x-amz-grant-write` header grants create, overwrite, and delete objects permission to LogDelivery group predefined by Amazon S3 and two AWS accounts identified by their email addresses.

```
x-amz-grant-write: uri="http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery",  
id="111122223333", id="555566667777"
```

You can use either a canned ACL or specify access permissions explicitly. You cannot do both.

Grantee Values

You can specify the person (grantee) to whom you're assigning access rights (using request elements) in the following ways:

- By the person's ID:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
xsi:type="CanonicalUser"><ID><>ID<></ID><DisplayName><>GranteesEmail<></  
DisplayName> </Grantee>
```

DisplayName is optional and ignored in the request

- By URI:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
xsi:type="Group"><URI><>http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/  
AuthenticatedUsers<></URI></Grantee>
```

- By Email address:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
xsi:type="AmazonCustomerByEmail"><EmailAddress><>Grantees@email.com<></  
EmailAddress></Grantee>
```

The grantee is resolved to the CanonicalUser and, in a response to a GET Object acl request, appears as the CanonicalUser.

Note

Using email addresses to specify a grantee is only supported in the following AWS Regions:

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- Europe (Ireland)
- South America (São Paulo)

For a list of all the Amazon S3 supported Regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the AWS General Reference.

Related Resources

- [CreateBucket](#)
- [DeleteBucket](#)
- [GetObjectAcl](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?acl HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: ACL
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP
x-amz-grant-write: GrantWrite
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AccessControlPolicy xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee>
        <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
        <EmailAddress>string</EmailAddress>
        <ID>string</ID>
        <xsi:type>string</xsi:type>
        <URI>string</URI>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>string</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
  <Owner>
    <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
    <ID>string</ID>
  </Owner>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 269)

The bucket to which to apply the ACL.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 269)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. This header must be used as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, go to [RFC 1864](#).

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-acl (p. 269)

The canned ACL to apply to the bucket.

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `authenticated-read`

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 269)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

x-amz-grant-full-control (p. 269)

Allows grantee the read, write, read ACP, and write ACP permissions on the bucket.

x-amz-grant-read (p. 269)

Allows grantee to list the objects in the bucket.

[x-amz-grant-read-acp \(p. 269\)](#)

Allows grantee to read the bucket ACL.

[x-amz-grant-write \(p. 269\)](#)

Allows grantee to create new objects in the bucket.

For the bucket and object owners of existing objects, also allows deletions and overwrites of those objects.

[x-amz-grant-write-acp \(p. 269\)](#)

Allows grantee to write the ACL for the applicable bucket.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

[AccessControlPolicy \(p. 269\)](#)

Root level tag for the AccessControlPolicy parameters.

Required: Yes

[Grants \(p. 269\)](#)

A list of grants.

Type: Array of [Grant \(p. 642\)](#) data types

Required: No

[Owner \(p. 269\)](#)

Container for the bucket owner's display name and ID.

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

[Sample Request: Access permissions specified in the body](#)

The following request grants access permission to the existing `examplebucket` bucket. The request specifies the ACL in the body. In addition to granting full control to the bucket owner, the XML specifies the following grants.

- Grant the `AllUsers` group `READ` permission on the bucket.
- Grant the `LogDelivery` group `WRITE` permission on the bucket.
- Grant an AWS account, identified by email address, `WRITE_ACP` permission.

- Grant an AWS account, identified by canonical user ID, READ_ACP permission.

```

PUT ?acl HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 1660
x-amz-date: Thu, 12 Apr 2012 20:04:21 GMT
Authorization: authorization string

<AccessControlPolicy xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Owner>
    <ID>852b113e7a2f25102679df27bb0ae12b3f85be6BucketOwnerCanonicalUserID</ID>
    <DisplayName>OwnerDisplayName</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
        <ID>852b113e7a2f25102679df27bb0ae12b3f85be6BucketOwnerCanonicalUserID</ID>
        <DisplayName>OwnerDisplayName</DisplayName>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
    </Grant>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:type="Group">
        <URI xmlns="">http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers</URI>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission xmlns="">READ</Permission>
    </Grant>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:type="Group">
        <URI xmlns="">http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery</URI>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission xmlns="">WRITE</Permission>
    </Grant>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="AmazonCustomerByEmail">
        <EmailAddress xmlns="">xyz@amazon.com</EmailAddress>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission xmlns="">WRITE_ACP</Permission>
    </Grant>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
        <ID xmlns="">f30716ab7115dcb44a5ef76e9d74b8e20567f63TestAccountCanonicalUserID</ID>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission xmlns="">READ_ACP</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
</AccessControlPolicy>

```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketAcl.

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: NxqO3PNiMHXXGwjgv15LLgUoAmPVMG0xtZw2sxePXLhpIvcyouXDrcQUaWWXcOK0
x-amz-request-id: C651BC9B4E1BD401
Date: Thu, 12 Apr 2012 20:04:28 GMT

```



```
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

```
H
```

Sample Request: Access permissions specified using headers

The following request uses ACL-specific request headers to grant the following permissions:

- Write permission to the Amazon S3 LogDelivery group and an AWS account identified by the email xyz@amazon.com.
- Read permission to the Amazon S3 AllUsers group

```
PUT ?acl HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Sun, 29 Apr 2012 22:00:57 GMT
x-amz-grant-write: uri="http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery",
  emailAddress="xyz@amazon.com"
x-amz-grant-read: uri="http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers"
Accept: */*
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketAcl.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: 0w9iImt23VF9s6QofOTDzef7mrryz7d04Mw23FQCi40205Zw28Zn+d340/RytoQ
x-amz-request-id: A6A8F01A38EC7138
Date: Sun, 29 Apr 2012 22:01:10 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketAnalyticsConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Sets an analytics configuration for the bucket (specified by the analytics configuration ID). You can have up to 1,000 analytics configurations per bucket.

You can choose to have storage class analysis export analysis reports sent to a comma-separated values (CSV) flat file. See the `DataExport` request element. Reports are updated daily and are based on the object filters that you configure. When selecting data export, you specify a destination bucket and an optional destination prefix where the file is written. You can export the data to a destination bucket in a different account. However, the destination bucket must be in the same Region as the bucket that you are making the PUT analytics configuration to. For more information, see [Amazon S3 Analytics – Storage Class Analysis](#).

Important

You must create a bucket policy on the destination bucket where the exported file is written to grant permissions to Amazon S3 to write objects to the bucket. For an example policy, see [Granting Permissions for Amazon S3 Inventory and Storage Class Analysis](#).

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutAnalyticsConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

Special Errors

- *HTTP Error: HTTP 400 Bad Request*
 - *Code: InvalidArgument*
 - *Cause: Invalid argument.*
- *HTTP Error: HTTP 400 Bad Request*
 - *Code: TooManyConfigurations*
 - *Cause: You are attempting to create a new configuration but have already reached the 1,000-configuration limit.*
- *HTTP Error: HTTP 403 Forbidden*
 - *Code: AccessDenied*
 - *Cause: You are not the owner of the specified bucket, or you do not have the s3:PutAnalyticsConfiguration bucket permission to set the configuration on the bucket.*

Related Resources

- [GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?analytics&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AnalyticsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>string</Id>
  <Filter>
    <And>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
```

```

    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
    ...
  </And>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </Tag>
</Filter>
<StorageClassAnalysis>
  <DataExport>
    <Destination>
      <S3BucketDestination>
        <Bucket>string</Bucket>
        <BucketAccountId>string</BucketAccountId>
        <Format>string</Format>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      </S3BucketDestination>
    </Destination>
    <OutputSchemaVersion>string</OutputSchemaVersion>
  </DataExport>
</StorageClassAnalysis>
</AnalyticsConfiguration>

```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 274)

The name of the bucket to which an analytics configuration is stored.

Required: Yes

id (p. 274)

The ID that identifies the analytics configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 274)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

AnalyticsConfiguration (p. 274)

Root level tag for the AnalyticsConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Filter (p. 274)

The filter used to describe a set of objects for analyses. A filter must have exactly one prefix, one tag, or one conjunction (AnalyticsAndOperator). If no filter is provided, all objects will be considered in any analysis.

Type: [AnalyticsFilter](#) (p. 596) data type

Required: No

Id (p. 274)

The ID that identifies the analytics configuration.

Type: String

Required: Yes

StorageClassAnalysis (p. 274)

Contains data related to access patterns to be collected and made available to analyze the tradeoffs between different storage classes.

Type: [StorageClassAnalysis](#) (p. 741) data type

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Example 1: Creating an analytics configuration

The following PUT request for the bucket `examplebucket` creates a new or replaces an existing analytics configuration with the ID `report1`. The configuration is defined in the request body.

```
PUT /?analytics&id=report1 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 31 Oct 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: length

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AnalyticsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>report1</Id>
  <Filter>
    <And>
      <Prefix>images/</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>dog</Key>
        <Value>corgi</Value>
      </Tag>
    </And>
  </Filter>
  <StorageClassAnalysis>
    <DataExport>
      <OutputSchemaVersion>V_1</OutputSchemaVersion>
      <Destination>
        <S3BucketDestination>
          <Format>CSV</Format>
```

```
<BucketAccountId>123456789012</BucketAccountId>
<Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::destination-bucket</Bucket>
<Prefix>destination-prefix</Prefix>
</S3BucketDestination>
</Destination>
</DataExport>
</StorageClassAnalysis>
</AnalyticsConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketAnalyticsConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Mon, 31 Oct 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketCors

Service: Amazon S3

Sets the cors configuration for your bucket. If the configuration exists, Amazon S3 replaces it.

To use this operation, you must be allowed to perform the `s3:PutBucketCORS` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and can grant it to others.

You set this configuration on a bucket so that the bucket can service cross-origin requests. For example, you might want to enable a request whose origin is `http://www.example.com` to access your Amazon S3 bucket at `my.example.bucket.com` by using the browser's `XMLHttpRequest` capability.

To enable cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) on a bucket, you add the `cors` subresource to the bucket. The `cors` subresource is an XML document in which you configure rules that identify origins and the HTTP methods that can be executed on your bucket. The document is limited to 64 KB in size.

When Amazon S3 receives a cross-origin request (or a pre-flight `OPTIONS` request) against a bucket, it evaluates the `cors` configuration on the bucket and uses the first `CORSRule` rule that matches the incoming browser request to enable a cross-origin request. For a rule to match, the following conditions must be met:

- The request's `Origin` header must match `AllowedOrigin` elements.
- The request method (for example, `GET`, `PUT`, `HEAD`, and so on) or the `Access-Control-Request-Method` header in case of a pre-flight `OPTIONS` request must be one of the `AllowedMethod` elements.
- Every header specified in the `Access-Control-Request-Headers` request header of a pre-flight request must match an `AllowedHeader` element.

For more information about CORS, go to [Enabling Cross-Origin Resource Sharing](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related Resources

- [GetBucketCors](#)
- [DeleteBucketCors](#)
- [RESTOPTIONSubject](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?cors HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CORSConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <CORSRule>
    <AllowedHeader>string</AllowedHeader>
    ...
    <AllowedMethod>string</AllowedMethod>
    ...
    <AllowedOrigin>string</AllowedOrigin>
    ...
    <ExposeHeader>string</ExposeHeader>
    ...
    <ID>string</ID>
    <MaxAgeSeconds>integer</MaxAgeSeconds>
  </CORSRule>
  ...
```

```
</CORSSConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 278)

Specifies the bucket impacted by the `corsconfiguration`.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 278)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. This header must be used as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, go to [RFC 1864](#).

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 278)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

CORSSConfiguration (p. 278)

Root level tag for the `CORSSConfiguration` parameters.

Required: Yes

CORSRule (p. 278)

A set of origins and methods (cross-origin access that you want to allow). You can add up to 100 rules to the configuration.

Type: Array of [CORSRule \(p. 611\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Example: Cors configuration on a bucket with two rules

- The first `CORSRule` allows cross-origin PUT, POST, and DELETE requests whose origin is `http://www.example.com` origins. The rule also allows all headers in a pre-flight OPTIONS request through

the `Access-Control-Request-Headers` header. Therefore, in response to any pre-flight `OPTIONS` request, Amazon S3 will return any requested headers.

- The second rule allows cross-origin GET requests from all the origins. The `*` wildcard character refers to all origins.

```
<CORSConfiguration>
  <CORSRule>
    <AllowedOrigin>http://www.example.com</AllowedOrigin>

    <AllowedMethod>PUT</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedMethod>POST</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedMethod>DELETE</AllowedMethod>

    <AllowedHeader>*</AllowedHeader>
  </CORSRule>
  <CORSRule>
    <AllowedOrigin>*</AllowedOrigin>
    <AllowedMethod>GET</AllowedMethod>
  </CORSRule>
</CORSConfiguration>
```

[Example: Cors configuration allows cross-origin PUT and POST requests from http://www.example.com](#)

The `cors` configuration also allows additional optional configuration parameters as shown in the following `cors` configuration on a bucket. For example,

In the preceding configuration, `CORSRule` includes the following additional optional parameters:

- `MaxAgeSeconds`—Specifies the time in seconds that the browser will cache an Amazon S3 response to a pre-flight `OPTIONS` request for the specified resource. In this example, this parameter is 3000 seconds. Caching enables the browsers to avoid sending pre-flight `OPTIONS` request to Amazon S3 for repeated requests.
- `ExposeHeader`—Identifies the response header (in this case `x-amz-server-side-encryption`) that you want customers to be able to access from their applications (for example, from a JavaScript `XMLHttpRequest` object).

```
<CORSConfiguration>
  <CORSRule>
    <AllowedOrigin>http://www.example.com</AllowedOrigin>
    <AllowedMethod>PUT</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedMethod>POST</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedMethod>DELETE</AllowedMethod>
    <AllowedHeader>*</AllowedHeader>
    <MaxAgeSeconds>3000</MaxAgeSeconds>
    <ExposeHeader>x-amz-server-side-encryption</ExposeHeader>
  </CORSRule>
</CORSConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketEncryption

Service: Amazon S3

This action uses the `encryption` subresource to configure default encryption and Amazon S3 Bucket Key for an existing bucket.

Default encryption for a bucket can use server-side encryption with Amazon S3-managed keys (SSE-S3) or customer managed keys (SSE-KMS). If you specify default encryption using SSE-KMS, you can also configure Amazon S3 Bucket Key. For information about default encryption, see [Amazon S3 default bucket encryption](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*. For more information about S3 Bucket Keys, see [Amazon S3 Bucket Keys](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Important

This action requires AWS Signature Version 4. For more information, see [Authenticating Requests \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#).

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutEncryptionConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related Resources

- [GetBucketEncryption](#)
- [DeleteBucketEncryption](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?encryption HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
      <KMSMasterKeyID>string</KMSMasterKeyID>
      <SSEAlgorithm>string</SSEAlgorithm>
    </ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
    <BucketKeyEnabled>boolean</BucketKeyEnabled>
  </Rule>
  ...
</ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 282)

Specifies default encryption for a bucket using server-side encryption with Amazon S3-managed keys (SSE-S3) or customer managed keys (SSE-KMS). For information about the Amazon S3 default encryption feature, see [Amazon S3 Default Bucket Encryption](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 282)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the server-side encryption configuration.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

[x-amz-expected-bucket-owner \(p. 282\)](#)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

[ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration \(p. 282\)](#)

Root level tag for the ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

[Rule \(p. 282\)](#)

Container for information about a particular server-side encryption configuration rule.

Type: Array of [ServerSideEncryptionRule \(p. 734\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

In the request, you specify the encryption configuration in the request body. The encryption configuration is specified as XML, as shown in the following examples that show setting encryption using SSE-S3 or SSE-KMS.

[Request Body for Setting SSE-S3](#)

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketEncryption.

```
<ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
      <SSEAlgorithm>AES256</SSEAlgorithm>
    </ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
  </Rule>
</ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration>
```

[Request Body for Setting SSE-KMS](#)

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketEncryption.

```
<ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
      <KMSRootKeyID>arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:1234/5678example</KMSRootKeyID>
    </ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
  </Rule>
</ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration>
```

Set the Default Encryption Configuration for an S3 Bucket

The following is an example of a PUT /? encryption request that specifies to use AWS KMS encryption.

```
PUT /?encryption HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.<Region>s3.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 06 Sep 2017 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization
Content-Length: length

<ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
      <SSEAlgorithm>aws:kms</SSEAlgorithm>
      <KMSRootKeyID>arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:1234/5678example</KMSRootKeyID>
    </ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault>
  </Rule>
</ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Puts a S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration to the specified bucket. You can have up to 1,000 S3 Intelligent-Tiering configurations per bucket.

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective storage access tier, without performance impact or operational overhead. S3 Intelligent-Tiering delivers automatic cost savings in two low latency and high throughput access tiers. For data that can be accessed asynchronously, you can choose to activate automatic archiving capabilities within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is the ideal storage class for data with unknown, changing, or unpredictable access patterns, independent of object size or retention period. If the size of an object is less than 128 KB, it is not eligible for auto-tiering. Smaller objects can be stored, but they are always charged at the Frequent Access tier rates in the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

For more information, see [Storage class for automatically optimizing frequently and infrequently accessed objects](#).

Operations related to `PutBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration` include:

- [DeleteBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)
- [GetBucketIntelligentTieringConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketIntelligentTieringConfigurations](#)

Note

You only need S3 Intelligent-Tiering enabled on a bucket if you want to automatically move objects stored in the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class to the Archive Access or Deep Archive Access tier.

Special Errors

- **HTTP 400 Bad Request Error**
 - *Code:* InvalidArgument
 - *Cause:* Invalid Argument
- **HTTP 400 Bad Request Error**
 - *Code:* TooManyConfigurations
 - *Cause:* You are attempting to create a new configuration but have already reached the 1,000-configuration limit.
- **HTTP 403 Forbidden Error**
 - *Code:* AccessDenied
 - *Cause:* You are not the owner of the specified bucket, or you do not have the `s3:PutIntelligentTieringConfiguration` bucket permission to set the configuration on the bucket.

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?intelligent-tiering&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<IntelligentTieringConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>string</Id>
```

```
<Filter>
  <And>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
    ...
  </And>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </Tag>
</Filter>
<Status>string</Status>
<Tiering>
  <AccessTier>string</AccessTier>
  <Days>integer</Days>
</Tiering>
...
</IntelligentTieringConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 285)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose configuration you want to modify or retrieve.

Required: Yes

id (p. 285)

The ID used to identify the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration.

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

IntelligentTieringConfiguration (p. 285)

Root level tag for the IntelligentTieringConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Filter (p. 285)

Specifies a bucket filter. The configuration only includes objects that meet the filter's criteria.

Type: [IntelligentTieringFilter \(p. 650\)](#) data type

Required: No

Id (p. 285)

The ID used to identify the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Status (p. 285)

Specifies the status of the configuration.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

Tiering (p. 285)

Specifies the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class tier of the configuration.

Type: Array of [Tiering \(p. 746\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketInventoryConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

This implementation of the `PUT` action adds an inventory configuration (identified by the inventory ID) to the bucket. You can have up to 1,000 inventory configurations per bucket.

Amazon S3 inventory generates inventories of the objects in the bucket on a daily or weekly basis, and the results are published to a flat file. The bucket that is inventoried is called the *source* bucket, and the bucket where the inventory flat file is stored is called the *destination* bucket. The *destination* bucket must be in the same AWS Region as the *source* bucket.

When you configure an inventory for a *source* bucket, you specify the *destination* bucket where you want the inventory to be stored, and whether to generate the inventory daily or weekly. You can also configure what object metadata to include and whether to inventory all object versions or only current versions. For more information, see [Amazon S3 Inventory](#) in the Amazon S3 User Guide.

Important

You must create a bucket policy on the *destination* bucket to grant permissions to Amazon S3 to write objects to the bucket in the defined location. For an example policy, see [Granting Permissions for Amazon S3 Inventory and Storage Class Analysis](#).

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutInventoryConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the Amazon S3 User Guide.

Special Errors

- **HTTP 400 Bad Request Error**
 - *Code:* InvalidArgument
 - *Cause:* Invalid Argument
- **HTTP 400 Bad Request Error**
 - *Code:* TooManyConfigurations
 - *Cause:* You are attempting to create a new configuration but have already reached the 1,000-configuration limit.
- **HTTP 403 Forbidden Error**
 - *Code:* AccessDenied
 - *Cause:* You are not the owner of the specified bucket, or you do not have the `s3:PutInventoryConfiguration` bucket permission to set the configuration on the bucket.

Related Resources

- [GetBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketInventoryConfigurations](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?inventory&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<InventoryConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
```



```
<Destination>
  <S3BucketDestination>
    <AccountId>string</AccountId>
    <Bucket>string</Bucket>
    <Encryption>
      <SSE-KMS>
        <KeyId>string</KeyId>
      </SSE-KMS>
      <SSE-S3>
      </SSE-S3>
    </Encryption>
    <Format>string</Format>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  </S3BucketDestination>
</Destination>
<IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
<Filter>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
</Filter>
<Id>string</Id>
<IncludedObjectVersions>string</IncludedObjectVersions>
<OptionalFields>
  <Field>string</Field>
</OptionalFields>
<Schedule>
  <Frequency>string</Frequency>
</Schedule>
</InventoryConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 288)

The name of the bucket where the inventory configuration will be stored.

Required: Yes

id (p. 288)

The ID used to identify the inventory configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 288)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

InventoryConfiguration (p. 288)

Root level tag for the InventoryConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Destination (p. 288)

Contains information about where to publish the inventory results.

Type: [InventoryDestination](#) (p. 653) data type

Required: Yes

Filter (p. 288)

Specifies an inventory filter. The inventory only includes objects that meet the filter's criteria.

Type: [InventoryFilter](#) (p. 655) data type

Required: No

Id (p. 288)

The ID used to identify the inventory configuration.

Type: String

Required: Yes

IncludedObjectVersions (p. 288)

Object versions to include in the inventory list. If set to `All`, the list includes all the object versions, which adds the version-related fields `VersionId`, `IsLatest`, and `DeleteMarker` to the list. If set to `Current`, the list does not contain these version-related fields.

Type: String

Valid Values: `All` | `Current`

Required: Yes

IsEnabled (p. 288)

Specifies whether the inventory is enabled or disabled. If set to `True`, an inventory list is generated. If set to `False`, no inventory list is generated.

Type: Boolean

Required: Yes

OptionalFields (p. 288)

Contains the optional fields that are included in the inventory results.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `Size` | `LastModifiedDate` | `StorageClass` | `ETag` | `IsMultipartUploaded` | `ReplicationStatus` | `EncryptionStatus` | `ObjectLockRetainUntilDate` | `ObjectLockMode` | `ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus` | `IntelligentTieringAccessTier` | `BucketKeyStatus`

Required: No

Schedule (p. 288)

Specifies the schedule for generating inventory results.

Type: [InventorySchedule](#) (p. 658) data type

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Example: Create an inventory configuration

The following PUT request and response for the bucket `examplebucket` creates a new or replaces an existing inventory configuration with the ID `report1`. The configuration is defined in the request body.

```
PUT /?inventory&id=report1 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 31 Oct 2016 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: length

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<InventoryConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>report1</Id>
  <IsEnabled>true</IsEnabled>
  <Filter>
    <Prefix>filterPrefix</Prefix>
  </Filter>
  <Destination>
    <S3BucketDestination>
      <Format>CSV</Format>
      <AccountId>123456789012</AccountId>
      <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::destination-bucket</Bucket>
      <Prefix>prefix1</Prefix>
      <Encryption>
        <SSE-KMS>
          <KeyId>arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab</KeyId>
        </SSE-KMS>
      </Encryption>
    </S3BucketDestination>
  </Destination>
  <Schedule>
    <Frequency>Daily</Frequency>
  </Schedule>
  <IncludedObjectVersions>All</IncludedObjectVersions>
  <OptionalFields>
    <Field>Size</Field>
    <Field>LastModifiedDate</Field>
    <Field>ETag</Field>
    <Field>StorageClass</Field>
    <Field>IsMultipartUploaded</Field>
    <Field>ReplicationStatus</Field>
    <Field>EncryptionStatus</Field>
    <Field>ObjectLockRetainUntilDate</Field>
    <Field>ObjectLockMode</Field>
    <Field>ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus</Field>
  </OptionalFields>
</InventoryConfiguration>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Mon, 31 Oct 2016 12:00:00 GMT
```

```
Content-Length: 0  
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketLifecycle

Service: Amazon S3

Important

For an updated version of this API, see [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#). This version has been deprecated. Existing lifecycle configurations will work. For new lifecycle configurations, use the updated API.

Creates a new lifecycle configuration for the bucket or replaces an existing lifecycle configuration. For information about lifecycle configuration, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

By default, all Amazon S3 resources, including buckets, objects, and related subresources (for example, lifecycle configuration and website configuration) are private. Only the resource owner, the AWS account that created the resource, can access it. The resource owner can optionally grant access permissions to others by writing an access policy. For this operation, users must get the `s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration` permission.

You can also explicitly deny permissions. Explicit denial also supersedes any other permissions. If you want to prevent users or accounts from removing or deleting objects from your bucket, you must deny them permissions for the following actions:

- `s3:DeleteObject`
- `s3:DeleteObjectVersion`
- `s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration`

For more information about permissions, see [Managing Access Permissions to your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

For more examples of transitioning objects to storage classes such as `STANDARD_IA` or `ONEZONE_IA`, see [Examples of Lifecycle Configuration](#).

Related Resources

- [GetBucketLifecycle](#)(Deprecated)
- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [RestoreObject](#)
- By default, a resource owner—in this case, a bucket owner, which is the AWS account that created the bucket—can perform any of the operations. A resource owner can also grant others permission to perform the operation. For more information, see the following topics in the Amazon S3 User Guide:
 - [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#)
 - [Managing Access Permissions to your Amazon S3 Resources](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
      <DaysAfterInitiation>integer</DaysAfterInitiation>
    </AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
```

```
<Expiration>
  <Date>timestamp</Date>
  <Days>integer</Days>
  <ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>boolean</ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>
</Expiration>
<ID>string</ID>
<NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
  <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
</NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
<NoncurrentVersionTransition>
  <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
  <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
</NoncurrentVersionTransition>
<Prefix>string</Prefix>
<Status>string</Status>
<Transition>
  <Date>timestamp</Date>
  <Days>integer</Days>
  <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
</Transition>
</Rule>
...
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 293)

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 293)

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 293)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

LifecycleConfiguration (p. 293)

Root level tag for the LifecycleConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Rule (p. 293)

Specifies lifecycle configuration rules for an Amazon S3 bucket.

Type: Array of [Rule \(p. 724\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request: Body of a basic lifecycle configuration

In the request, you specify the lifecycle configuration in the request body. The lifecycle configuration is specified as XML. The following is an example of a basic lifecycle configuration. It specifies one rule. The `Prefix` in the rule identifies objects to which the rule applies. The rule also specifies two actions (`Transition` and `Expiration`). Each action specifies a timeline when Amazon S3 should perform the action. The `Status` indicates whether the rule is enabled or disabled.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>sample-rule</ID>
    <Prefix>key-prefix</Prefix>
    <Status>rule-status</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Date>value</Date>
      <StorageClass>storage class</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>value</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Sample Request: Body of a lifecycle configuration specifying noncurrent versions

If the state of your bucket is versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended, you can have many versions of the same object: one current version and zero or more noncurrent versions. The following lifecycle configuration specifies the actions (`NoncurrentVersionTransition`, `NoncurrentVersionExpiration`) that are specific to noncurrent object versions.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>sample-rule</ID>
    <Prefix>key-prefix</Prefix>
    <Status>rule-status</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>value</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>storage class</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>value</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Sample Request: Body of a lifecycle configuration that specifies a rule with `AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload`

You can use the multipart upload to upload large objects in parts. For more information about multipart uploads, see [Multipart Upload Overview](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*. With lifecycle configuration, you can tell Amazon S3 to abort incomplete multipart uploads, which are identified by the key name prefix specified in the rule, if they don't complete within a specified number of days. When Amazon S3 aborts a multipart upload, it deletes all parts associated with the upload. This ensures that you don't have incomplete multipart uploads that have left parts stored in Amazon S3, so you don't have to pay storage costs for them. The following is an example lifecycle configuration that specifies a rule with the `AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload` action. This action tells Amazon S3 to abort incomplete multipart uploads seven days after initiation.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>sample-rule</ID>
    <Prefix>SomeKeyPrefix</Prefix>
    <Status>rule-status</Status>
    <AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
      <DaysAfterInitiation>7</DaysAfterInitiation>
    </AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Add lifecycle configuration to a bucket that is not versioning-enabled

The following is a sample `PUT /?lifecycle` request that adds the lifecycle configuration to the `examplebucket` bucket. The lifecycle configuration specifies two rules, each with one action:

- The `Transition` action tells Amazon S3 to transition objects with the "documents/" prefix to the GLACIER storage class 30 days after creation.
- The `Expiration` action tells Amazon S3 to delete objects with the "logs/" prefix 365 days after creation.

The sample response follows the sample request.

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:21 GMT
Content-MD5: q6yJDlIkBaGGfb3QLY69A==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 415
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id1</ID>
    <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Days>30</Days>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id2</ID>
    <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>365</Days>
```



```
</Expiration>
</Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: r+qR7+nhXtJDDIJ0JJYcd+1j5nM/rUFiiiZ/fNbDOsd3JUE8NWMLNHXmvPfwMpdC
x-amz-request-id: 9E26D08072A8EF9E
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:22 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Add lifecycle configuration to a bucket that is versioning-enabled

The following is a sample PUT `/?lifecycle` request that adds the lifecycle configuration to the `examplebucket` bucket. The lifecycle configuration specifies two rules, each with one action. You specify these actions when your bucket is versioning-enabled or versioning is suspended :

- The `NoncurrentVersionExpiration` action tells Amazon S3 to expire noncurrent versions of objects with the "logs/" prefix 100 days after the objects become noncurrent.
- The `NoncurrentVersionTransition` action tells Amazon S3 to transition noncurrent versions of objects with the "documents/" prefix to the GLACIER storage class 30 days after they become noncurrent.

The sample response follows the sample request.

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:21:48 GMT
Content-MD5: 96rxH9mDqVnKkaZDddgnw==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 598
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id1</ID>
    <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>1</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>TransitionSoonAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
    <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>0</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: aXQ+KbIrmMmoO//3bMdDTw/CnjArwje+J49Hf+j44yRb/VmbIkgIO5A+PT98Cp/6k07hf+LD2mY=
x-amz-request-id: 02D7EC4C10381EB1
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:21:50 GMT
```

```
Content-Length: 0  
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Creates a new lifecycle configuration for the bucket or replaces an existing lifecycle configuration. For information about lifecycle configuration, see [Managing your storage lifecycle](#).

Note

Bucket lifecycle configuration now supports specifying a lifecycle rule using an object key name prefix, one or more object tags, or a combination of both. Accordingly, this section describes the latest API. The previous version of the API supported filtering based only on an object key name prefix, which is supported for backward compatibility. For the related API description, see [PutBucketLifecycle](#).

Important

When making a request using the REST API, you must include the `Content-MD5` header.

Rules

You specify the lifecycle configuration in your request body. The lifecycle configuration is specified as XML consisting of one or more rules. Each rule consists of the following:

- Filter identifying a subset of objects to which the rule applies. The filter can be based on a key name prefix, object tags, or a combination of both.
- Status whether the rule is in effect.
- One or more lifecycle transition and expiration actions that you want Amazon S3 to perform on the objects identified by the filter. If the state of your bucket is versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended, you can have many versions of the same object (one current version and zero or more noncurrent versions). Amazon S3 provides predefined actions that you can specify for current and noncurrent object versions.

For more information, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#) and [Lifecycle Configuration Elements](#).

Permissions

By default, all Amazon S3 resources are private, including buckets, objects, and related subresources (for example, lifecycle configuration and website configuration). Only the resource owner (that is, the AWS account that created it) can access the resource. The resource owner can optionally grant access permissions to others by writing an access policy. For this operation, a user must get the `s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration` permission.

You can also explicitly deny permissions. Explicit deny also supersedes any other permissions. If you want to block users or accounts from removing or deleting objects from your bucket, you must deny them permissions for the following actions:

- `s3:DeleteObject`
- `s3:DeleteObjectVersion`
- `s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration`

For more information about permissions, see [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

The following are related to `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`:

- [Examples of Lifecycle Configuration](#)
- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)

- [DeleteBucketLifecycle](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
      <DaysAfterInitiation>integer</DaysAfterInitiation>
    </AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
    <Expiration>
      <Date>timestamp</Date>
      <Days>integer</Days>
      <ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>boolean</ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>
    </Expiration>
    <Filter>
      <And>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>string</Key>
          <Value>string</Value>
        </Tag>
        ...
      </And>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>string</Key>
        <Value>string</Value>
      </Tag>
    </Filter>
    <ID>string</ID>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
    ...
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Status>string</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Date>timestamp</Date>
      <Days>integer</Days>
      <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    ...
  </Rule>
  ...
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 300)

The name of the bucket for which to set the configuration.

Required: Yes

[x-amz-expected-bucket-owner \(p. 300\)](#)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

[LifecycleConfiguration \(p. 300\)](#)

Root level tag for the LifecycleConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

[Rule \(p. 300\)](#)

A lifecycle rule for individual objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Type: Array of [LifecycleRule \(p. 665\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

[Example 1: Add lifecycle configuration - bucket not versioning-enabled](#)

The following lifecycle configuration specifies two rules, each with one action.

- The `Transition` action requests Amazon S3 to transition objects with the "documents/" prefix to the GLACIER storage class 30 days after creation.
- The `Expiration` action requests Amazon S3 to delete objects with the "logs/" prefix 365 days after creation.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id1</ID>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Days>30</Days>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
```

```
<ID>id2</ID>
<Filter>
  <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
</Filter>
<Status>Enabled</Status>
<Expiration>
  <Days>365</Days>
</Expiration>
</Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Example

The following is a sample PUT `/?lifecycle` request that adds the preceding lifecycle configuration to the `examplebucket` bucket.

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:21 GMT
Content-MD5: q6yJDlIkBaGGfb3QLY69A==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 415
```

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id1</ID>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Days>30</Days>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id2</ID>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>365</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: r+qR7+nhXtJDDIJ0JJYcd+1j5nM/rUFiiiZ/fNbDOsd3JUE8NWMLNHXmvpFwMpdC
x-amz-request-id: 9E26D08072A8EF9E
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:22 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example 2: Add lifecycle configuration - bucket is versioning-enabled

The following lifecycle configuration specifies two rules, each with one action for Amazon S3 to perform. You specify these actions when your bucket is versioning-enabled or versioning is suspended:

- The `NoncurrentVersionExpiration` action requests Amazon S3 to expire noncurrent versions of objects with the "logs/" prefix 100 days after the objects become noncurrent.
- The `NoncurrentVersionTransition` action requests Amazon S3 to transition noncurrent versions of objects with the "documents/" prefix to the GLACIER storage class 30 days after they become noncurrent.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>DeleteAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>100</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>TransitionAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>30</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Example

The following is a sample `PUT /?lifecycle` request that adds the preceding lifecycle configuration to the `examplebucket` bucket.

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:21:48 GMT
Content-MD5: 96rxH9mDqVnKkaZDddgnw==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 598
```

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>DeleteAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>1</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
```

```
</Rule>
<Rule>
  <ID>TransitionSoonAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
  <Filter>
    <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
  </Filter>
  <Status>Enabled</Status>
  <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
    <NoncurrentDays>0</NoncurrentDays>
    <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
  </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
</Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: aXQ+KbIrmMmoO//3bMdDTw/CnjArwje+J49Hf+j44yRb/VmbIkgIO5A+PT98Cp/6k07hf+LD2mY=
x-amz-request-id: 02D7EC4C10381EB1
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:21:50 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketLogging

Service: Amazon S3

Set the logging parameters for a bucket and to specify permissions for who can view and modify the logging parameters. All logs are saved to buckets in the same AWS Region as the source bucket. To set the logging status of a bucket, you must be the bucket owner.

The bucket owner is automatically granted FULL_CONTROL to all logs. You use the `Grantee` request element to grant access to other people. The `Permissions` request element specifies the kind of access the grantee has to the logs.

Grantee Values

You can specify the person (grantee) to whom you're assigning access rights (using request elements) in the following ways:

- By the person's ID:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:type="CanonicalUser"><ID><>ID<></ID><DisplayName><>GranteesEmail<></
  DisplayName> </Grantee>
```

`DisplayName` is optional and ignored in the request.

- By Email address:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:type="AmazonCustomerByEmail"><EmailAddress><>Grantees@email.com<></
  EmailAddress></Grantee>
```

The grantee is resolved to the `CanonicalUser` and, in a response to a GET Object acl request, appears as the `CanonicalUser`.

- By URI:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:type="Group"><URI><>http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/
  AuthenticatedUsers<></URI></Grantee>
```

To enable logging, you use `LoggingEnabled` and its children request elements. To disable logging, you use an empty `BucketLoggingStatus` request element:

```
<BucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01" />
```

For more information about server access logging, see [Server Access Logging](#).

For more information about creating a bucket, see [CreateBucket](#). For more information about returning the logging status of a bucket, see [GetBucketLogging](#).

The following operations are related to `PutBucketLogging`:

- [PutObject](#)
- [DeleteBucket](#)
- [CreateBucket](#)
- [GetBucketLogging](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?logging HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<BucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <LoggingEnabled>
    <TargetBucket>string</TargetBucket>
    <TargetGrants>
      <Grant>
        <Grantee>
          <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
          <EmailAddress>string</EmailAddress>
          <ID>string</ID>
          <xsi:type>string</xsi:type>
          <URI>string</URI>
        </Grantee>
        <Permission>string</Permission>
      </Grant>
    </TargetGrants>
    <TargetPrefix>string</TargetPrefix>
  </LoggingEnabled>
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 305)

The name of the bucket for which to set the logging parameters.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 305)

The MD5 hash of the PutBucketLogging request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 305)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

BucketLoggingStatus (p. 305)

Root level tag for the BucketLoggingStatus parameters.

Required: Yes

LoggingEnabled (p. 305)

Describes where logs are stored and the prefix that Amazon S3 assigns to all log object keys for a bucket. For more information, see [PUT Bucket logging](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Type: [LoggingEnabled \(p. 669\)](#) data type

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

This request enables logging and gives the grantee of the bucket READ access to the logs.

```
PUT ?logging HTTP/1.1
Host: quotes.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 214
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2009 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<BucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <LoggingEnabled>
    <TargetBucket>mybucketlogs</TargetBucket>
    <TargetPrefix>mybucket-access_log-/</TargetPrefix>
    <TargetGrants>
      <Grant>
        <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
          xsi:type="AmazonCustomerByEmail">
          <EmailAddress>user@company.com</EmailAddress>
        </Grantee>
        <Permission>READ</Permission>
      </Grant>
    </TargetGrants>
  </LoggingEnabled>
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketLogging.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
```

Sample Request: Disabling logging

This request disables logging on the bucket quotes.

```
PUT ?logging HTTP/1.1
Host: quotes.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 214
Date: Wed, 25 Nov 2009 12:00:00 GMT
```

Authorization: authorization string

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<BucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01" />
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketLogging.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo  
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01  
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketMetricsConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Sets a metrics configuration (specified by the metrics configuration ID) for the bucket. You can have up to 1,000 metrics configurations per bucket. If you're updating an existing metrics configuration, note that this is a full replacement of the existing metrics configuration. If you don't include the elements you want to keep, they are erased.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutMetricsConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

For information about CloudWatch request metrics for Amazon S3, see [Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch](#).

The following operations are related to `PutBucketMetricsConfiguration`:

- [DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)
- [GetBucketMetricsConfiguration](#)
- [ListBucketMetricsConfigurations](#)

`GetBucketLifecycle` has the following special error:

- Error code: `TooManyConfigurations`
 - Description: You are attempting to create a new configuration but have already reached the 1,000-configuration limit.
 - HTTP Status Code: HTTP 400 Bad Request

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?metrics&id=Id HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MetricsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>string</Id>
  <Filter>
    <AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
    <And>
      <AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>string</Key>
        <Value>string</Value>
      </Tag>
      ...
    </And>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
  </Filter>
</MetricsConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 309)

The name of the bucket for which the metrics configuration is set.

Required: Yes

id (p. 309)

The ID used to identify the metrics configuration.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 309)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (*Access Denied*) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

MetricsConfiguration (p. 309)

Root level tag for the MetricsConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Filter (p. 309)

Specifies a metrics configuration filter. The metrics configuration will only include objects that meet the filter's criteria. A filter must be a prefix, an object tag, an access point ARN, or a conjunction (MetricsAndOperator).

Type: [MetricsFilter](#) (p. 674) data type

Required: No

Id (p. 309)

The ID used to identify the metrics configuration.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

First Sample Request

Put a metric configuration that enables metrics for an entire bucket.

```
PUT /?metrics&id=EntireBucket HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
Content-Length: 159

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MetricsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>EntireBucket</Id>
</MetricsConfiguration>
```

First Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketMetricsConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: ITnGTly4REXAMPLEPi4hklTXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGLWO2SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

Second Sample Request

Put a metrics configuration that enables metrics for objects that start with a particular prefix and also have specific tags applied.

```
PUT /?metrics&id=ImportantBlueDocuments HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:29 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
Content-Length: 480

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MetricsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>ImportantBlueDocuments</Id>
  <Filter>
    <And>
      <Prefix>documents</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>priority</Key>
        <Value>high</Value>
      </Tag>
      <Tag>
        <Key>class</Key>
        <Value>blue</Value>
      </Tag>
    </And>
  </Filter>
</MetricsConfiguration>
```

Second Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketMetricsConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: ITnGTly4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGlWO2SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:29 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

Third Sample Request

Put a metrics configuration that enables metrics for a specific access point.

```
PUT /?metrics&id=ImportantDocumentsAccessPoint HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 26 Aug 2021 00:17:29 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
Content-Length: 480

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<MetricsConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Id>ImportantDocumentsAccessPoint</Id>
  <Filter>
    <AccessPointArn>arn:aws:s3:us-west-2:123456789012:accesspoint/test</AccessPointArn>
  </Filter>
</MetricsConfiguration>
```

Thirds Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketMetricsConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: ITnGTly4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGlWO2SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 26 Aug 2021 00:17:29 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketNotification

Service: Amazon S3

No longer used, see the [PutBucketNotificationConfiguration](#) operation.

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?notification HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<NotificationConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <TopicConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Id>string</Id>
    <Topic>string</Topic>
  </TopicConfiguration>
  <QueueConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Id>string</Id>
    <Queue>string</Queue>
  </QueueConfiguration>
  <CloudFunctionConfiguration>
    <CloudFunction>string</CloudFunction>
    <Event>string</Event>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Id>string</Id>
    <InvocationRole>string</InvocationRole>
  </CloudFunctionConfiguration>
</NotificationConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 313)

The name of the bucket.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 313)

The MD5 hash of the PutPublicAccessBlock request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 313)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

NotificationConfiguration (p. 313)

Root level tag for the NotificationConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

CloudFunctionConfiguration (p. 313)

Container for specifying the AWS Lambda notification configuration.

Type: [CloudFunctionConfiguration \(p. 601\)](#) data type

Required: No

QueueConfiguration (p. 313)

This data type is deprecated. This data type specifies the configuration for publishing messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Type: [QueueConfigurationDeprecated \(p. 705\)](#) data type

Required: No

TopicConfiguration (p. 313)

This data type is deprecated. A container for specifying the configuration for publication of messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Type: [TopicConfigurationDeprecated \(p. 749\)](#) data type

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketNotificationConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Enables notifications of specified events for a bucket. For more information about event notifications, see [Configuring Event Notifications](#).

Using this API, you can replace an existing notification configuration. The configuration is an XML file that defines the event types that you want Amazon S3 to publish and the destination where you want Amazon S3 to publish an event notification when it detects an event of the specified type.

By default, your bucket has no event notifications configured. That is, the notification configuration will be an empty `NotificationConfiguration`.

```
<NotificationConfiguration>
</NotificationConfiguration>
```

This action replaces the existing notification configuration with the configuration you include in the request body.

After Amazon S3 receives this request, it first verifies that any Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) or Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) destination exists, and that the bucket owner has permission to publish to it by sending a test notification. In the case of AWS Lambda destinations, Amazon S3 verifies that the Lambda function permissions grant Amazon S3 permission to invoke the function from the Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see [Configuring Notifications for Amazon S3 Events](#).

You can disable notifications by adding the empty `NotificationConfiguration` element.

By default, only the bucket owner can configure notifications on a bucket. However, bucket owners can use a bucket policy to grant permission to other users to set this configuration with `s3:PutBucketNotification` permission.

Note

The PUT notification is an atomic operation. For example, suppose your notification configuration includes SNS topic, SQS queue, and Lambda function configurations. When you send a PUT request with this configuration, Amazon S3 sends test messages to your SNS topic. If the message fails, the entire PUT action will fail, and Amazon S3 will not add the configuration to your bucket.

Responses

If the configuration in the request body includes only one `TopicConfiguration` specifying only the `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` event type, the response will also include the `x-amz-sns-test-message-id` header containing the message ID of the test notification sent to the topic.

The following action is related to `PutBucketNotificationConfiguration`:

- [GetBucketNotificationConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?notification HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<NotificationConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <TopicConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
  <Filter>
```

```

        <S3Key>
            <FilterRule>
                <Name>string</Name>
                <Value>string</Value>
            </FilterRule>
            ...
        </S3Key>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <Topic>string</Topic>
</TopicConfiguration>
...
<QueueConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Filter>
        <S3Key>
            <FilterRule>
                <Name>string</Name>
                <Value>string</Value>
            </FilterRule>
            ...
        </S3Key>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <Queue>string</Queue>
</QueueConfiguration>
...
<CloudFunctionConfiguration>
    <Event>string</Event>
    ...
    <Filter>
        <S3Key>
            <FilterRule>
                <Name>string</Name>
                <Value>string</Value>
            </FilterRule>
            ...
        </S3Key>
    </Filter>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <CloudFunction>string</CloudFunction>
</CloudFunctionConfiguration>
...
</NotificationConfiguration>

```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 315)

The name of the bucket.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 315)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

NotificationConfiguration (p. 315)

Root level tag for the NotificationConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

CloudFunctionConfiguration (p. 315)

Describes the AWS Lambda functions to invoke and the events for which to invoke them.

Type: Array of [LambdaFunctionConfiguration \(p. 661\)](#) data types

Required: No

QueueConfiguration (p. 315)

The Amazon Simple Queue Service queues to publish messages to and the events for which to publish messages.

Type: Array of [QueueConfiguration \(p. 703\)](#) data types

Required: No

TopicConfiguration (p. 315)

The topic to which notifications are sent and the events for which notifications are generated.

Type: Array of [TopicConfiguration \(p. 747\)](#) data types

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Example 1: Configure notification to invoke a cloud function in Lambda

The following notification configuration includes CloudFunctionConfiguration, which identifies the event type for which Amazon S3 can invoke a cloud function and the name of the cloud function to invoke.

```
<NotificationConfiguration>
  <CloudFunctionConfiguration>
    <Id>ObjectCreatedEvents</Id>
    <CloudFunction>arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:35667example:function:CreateThumbnail</
CloudFunction>
    <Event>s3:ObjectCreated:*</Event>
  </CloudFunctionConfiguration>
</NotificationConfiguration>
```

Example

The following PUT uploads the notification configuration. The action replaces the existing notification configuration.

```
PUT http://s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com/examplebucket?notification= HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: s3curl 2.0
Host: s3.amazonaws.com
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
Proxy-Connection: Keep-Alive
Authorization: authorization string
Date: Mon, 13 Oct 2014 23:14:52 +0000
Content-Length: length

[request body]
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketNotificationConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: 8+FlwagBSOT2qpMaGlfCUkRkFR5W3OeS7UhhoBb17j+kqvpS2cSF1gJ5coLd53d2
x-amz-request-id: E5BA4600A3937335
Date: Fri, 31 Oct 2014 01:49:50 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example 2: Configure a notification with multiple destinations

The following notification configuration includes the topic and queue configurations:

- A topic configuration identifying an SNS topic for Amazon S3 to publish events of the `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` type.
- A queue configuration identifying an SQS queue for Amazon S3 to publish events of the `s3:ObjectCreated:*` type.

```
<NotificationConfiguration>
  <TopicConfiguration>
    <Topic>arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:356671443308:s3notificationtopic2</Topic>
    <Event>s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject</Event>
  </TopicConfiguration>
  <QueueConfiguration>
    <Queue>arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:356671443308:s3notificationqueue</Queue>
    <Event>s3:ObjectCreated:*</Event>
  </QueueConfiguration>
</NotificationConfiguration>
```

Example

The following PUT request against the notification subresource of the `examplebucket` bucket sends the preceding notification configuration in the request body. The action replaces the existing notification configuration on the bucket.

```
PUT http://s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com/examplebucket?notification= HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: s3curl 2.0
Host: s3.amazonaws.com
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
Proxy-Connection: Keep-Alive
Authorization: authorization string
Date: Mon, 13 Oct 2014 22:58:43 +0000
Content-Length: 391
Expect: 100-continue
```

Example 3: Configure a notification with object key name filtering

The following notification configuration contains a queue configuration identifying an Amazon SQS queue for Amazon S3 to publish events to of the `s3:ObjectCreated:Put` type. The events will be published whenever an object that has a prefix of `images/` and a `.jpg` suffix is PUT to a bucket. For more examples of notification configurations that use filtering, see [Configuring Event Notifications](#).

```
<NotificationConfiguration>
  <QueueConfiguration>
    <Id>1</Id>
    <Filter>
      <S3Key>
        <FilterRule>
          <Name>prefix</Name>
          <Value>images/</Value>
        </FilterRule>
        <FilterRule>
          <Name>suffix</Name>
          <Value>.jpg</Value>
        </FilterRule>
      </S3Key>
    </Filter>
    <Queue>arn:aws:sqs:us-west-2:444455556666:s3notificationqueue</Queue>
    <Event>s3:ObjectCreated:Put</Event>
  </QueueConfiguration>
</NotificationConfiguration>
```

Example

The following PUT request against the notification subresource of the `examplebucket` bucket sends the preceding notification configuration in the request body. The action replaces the existing notification configuration on the bucket.

```
PUT http://s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com/examplebucket?notification= HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: s3curl 2.0
Host: s3.amazonaws.com
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
Proxy-Connection: Keep-Alive
Authorization: authorization string
Date: Mon, 13 Oct 2014 22:58:43 +0000
Content-Length: length
Expect: 100-continue
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketNotificationConfiguration.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: SlvJLkfunoAGILZK3KqHSSUq4kwbudkrROmESoHOpDacULy+cxRoR1Svrfoyvq2A
x-amz-request-id: BB1BA8E12D6A80B7
Date: Mon, 13 Oct 2014 22:58:44 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketOwnershipControls

Service: Amazon S3

Creates or modifies `OwnershipControls` for an Amazon S3 bucket. To use this operation, you must have the `s3:PutBucketOwnershipControls` permission. For more information about Amazon S3 permissions, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#).

For information about Amazon S3 Object Ownership, see [Using Object Ownership](#).

The following operations are related to `PutBucketOwnershipControls`:

- [GetBucketOwnershipControls](#) (p. 136)
- [DeleteBucketOwnershipControls](#) (p. 64)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?ownershipControls HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<OwnershipControls xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ObjectOwnership>string</ObjectOwnership>
  </Rule>
  ...
</OwnershipControls>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 321)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose `OwnershipControls` you want to set.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 321)

The MD5 hash of the `OwnershipControls` request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 321)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

OwnershipControls (p. 321)

Root level tag for the `OwnershipControls` parameters.

Required: Yes

Rule (p. 321)

The container element for an ownership control rule.

Type: Array of [OwnershipControlsRule \(p. 695\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request with BucketOwnerPreferred OwnershipControls

The following request puts a bucket `OwnershipControls` that specifies `BucketOwnerPreferred`.

```
PUT /example-bucket?ownershipControls= HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20200618T230132Z
x-amz-content-sha256:
bafb46c18574a73704c8227aef060df1c12ea0d964e19b949d06e9f763805fe2
Authorization: authorization string

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<OwnershipControls xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ObjectOwnership>BucketOwnerPreferred</ObjectOwnership>
  </Rule>
</OwnershipControls>
```

Sample Response with BucketOwnerPreferred OwnershipControls

This example illustrates one usage of `PutBucketOwnershipControls`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: zkDVX0gbz8oKcjNz7GPz8XhXkhNARHtA8/WOf5hyEj6SbisSRdqITZvSuAMik7HK4PY
+izDZZI0=
x-amz-request-id: BK7Y8M3G7Z0RFRCF
Date: Thu, 18 Jun 2020 23:01:33 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request with ObjectWriter for BucketOwnershipControls

The following request puts a bucket `OwnershipControls` that specifies `ObjectWriter`.

```
PUT /example-bucket?ownershipControls= HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host:example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20200618T230132Z
x-amz-content-sha256:
bafb46c18574a73704c8227aef060df1c12ea0d964e19b949d06e9f763805fe2
Authorization: authorization string

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<OwnershipControls xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ObjectOwnership>ObjectWriter</ObjectOwnership>
  </Rule>
</OwnershipControls>
```

Sample Response with ObjectWriter for BucketOwnershipControls

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketOwnershipControls.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: zkDVX0gbz8oKcjNz7GPz8XhXkhNARhtA8/Wof5hyEj6SbisSRdqITZvSuAMik7HK4PY
+izDZZIO=
x-amz-request-id: BK7Y8M3G7Z0RFRCP
Date: Thu, 18 Jun 2020 23:01:33 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketPolicy

Service: Amazon S3

Applies an Amazon S3 bucket policy to an Amazon S3 bucket. If you are using an identity other than the root user of the AWS account that owns the bucket, the calling identity must have the `PutBucketPolicy` permissions on the specified bucket and belong to the bucket owner's account in order to use this operation.

If you don't have `PutBucketPolicy` permissions, Amazon S3 returns a `403 Access Denied` error. If you have the correct permissions, but you're not using an identity that belongs to the bucket owner's account, Amazon S3 returns a `405 Method Not Allowed` error.

Important

As a security precaution, the root user of the AWS account that owns a bucket can always use this operation, even if the policy explicitly denies the root user the ability to perform this action.

For more information, see [Bucket policy examples](#).

The following operations are related to `PutBucketPolicy`:

- [CreateBucket](#)
- [DeleteBucket](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?policy HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-confirm-remove-self-bucket-access: ConfirmRemoveSelfBucketAccess
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner

{ Policy in JSON format }
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 324)

The name of the bucket.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 324)

The MD5 hash of the request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-confirm-remove-self-bucket-access (p. 324)

Set this parameter to true to confirm that you want to remove your permissions to change this bucket policy in the future.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 324)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

[Policy \(p. 324\)](#)

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

The following request shows the PUT individual policy request for the bucket.

```
PUT /?policy HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 04 Apr 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string

{
  "Version":"2008-10-17",
  "Id":"aaaa-bbbb-cccc-dddd",
  "Statement" : [
    {
      "Effect":"Allow",
      "Sid":"1",
      "Principal" : {
        "AWS":["111122223333","444455556666"]
      },
      "Action":["s3:*"],
      "Resource":"arn:aws:s3:::bucket/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketPolicy.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: Uuag1LuByR5Onimru9SAMPLEAtRPfTaOfg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732SAMPLE7374
Date: Tue, 04 Apr 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketReplication

Service: Amazon S3

Creates a replication configuration or replaces an existing one. For more information, see [Replication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Specify the replication configuration in the request body. In the replication configuration, you provide the name of the destination bucket or buckets where you want Amazon S3 to replicate objects, the IAM role that Amazon S3 can assume to replicate objects on your behalf, and other relevant information.

A replication configuration must include at least one rule, and can contain a maximum of 1,000. Each rule identifies a subset of objects to replicate by filtering the objects in the source bucket. To choose additional subsets of objects to replicate, add a rule for each subset.

To specify a subset of the objects in the source bucket to apply a replication rule to, add the `Filter` element as a child of the `Rule` element. You can filter objects based on an object key prefix, one or more object tags, or both. When you add the `Filter` element in the configuration, you must also add the following elements: `DeleteMarkerReplication`, `Status`, and `Priority`.

Note

If you are using an earlier version of the replication configuration, Amazon S3 handles replication of delete markers differently. For more information, see [Backward Compatibility](#).

For information about enabling versioning on a bucket, see [Using Versioning](#).

Handling Replication of Encrypted Objects

By default, Amazon S3 doesn't replicate objects that are stored at rest using server-side encryption with KMS keys. To replicate AWS KMS-encrypted objects, add the following: `SourceSelectionCriteria`, `SseKmsEncryptedObjects`, `Status`, `EncryptionConfiguration`, and `ReplicaKmsKeyID`. For information about replication configuration, see [Replicating Objects Created with SSE Using KMS keys](#).

For information on `PutBucketReplication` errors, see [List of replication-related error codes](#)

Permissions

To create a `PutBucketReplication` request, you must have `s3:PutReplicationConfiguration` permissions for the bucket.

By default, a resource owner, in this case the AWS account that created the bucket, can perform this operation. The resource owner can also grant others permissions to perform the operation. For more information about permissions, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

Note

To perform this operation, the user or role performing the action must have the `iam:PassRole` permission.

The following operations are related to `PutBucketReplication`:

- [GetBucketReplication](#)
- [DeleteBucketReplication](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?replication HTTP/1.1
```

```

Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-bucket-object-lock-token: Token
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ReplicationConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Role>string</Role>
  <Rule>
    <DeleteMarkerReplication>
      <Status>string</Status>
    </DeleteMarkerReplication>
    <Destination>
      <AccessControlTranslation>
        <Owner>string</Owner>
      </AccessControlTranslation>
      <Account>string</Account>
      <Bucket>string</Bucket>
      <EncryptionConfiguration>
        <ReplicaKmsKeyID>string</ReplicaKmsKeyID>
      </EncryptionConfiguration>
      <Metrics>
        <EventThreshold>
          <Minutes>integer</Minutes>
        </EventThreshold>
        <Status>string</Status>
      </Metrics>
      <ReplicationTime>
        <Status>string</Status>
        <Time>
          <Minutes>integer</Minutes>
        </Time>
      </ReplicationTime>
      <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    </Destination>
    <ExistingObjectReplication>
      <Status>string</Status>
    </ExistingObjectReplication>
    <Filter>
      <And>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>string</Key>
          <Value>string</Value>
        </Tag>
        ...
      </And>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
      <Tag>
        <Key>string</Key>
        <Value>string</Value>
      </Tag>
    </Filter>
    <ID>string</ID>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <Priority>integer</Priority>
    <SourceSelectionCriteria>
      <ReplicaModifications>
        <Status>string</Status>
      </ReplicaModifications>
      <SseKmsEncryptedObjects>
        <Status>string</Status>
      </SseKmsEncryptedObjects>
    </SourceSelectionCriteria>
    <Status>string</Status>
  </Rule>
  ...

```



```
</ReplicationConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 327)

The name of the bucket

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 327)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. You must use this header as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, see [RFC 1864](#).

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-bucket-object-lock-token (p. 327)

A token to allow Object Lock to be enabled for an existing bucket.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 327)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

ReplicationConfiguration (p. 327)

Root level tag for the ReplicationConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Role (p. 327)

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that Amazon S3 assumes when replicating objects. For more information, see [How to Set Up Replication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Rule (p. 327)

A container for one or more replication rules. A replication configuration must have at least one rule and can contain a maximum of 1,000 rules.

Type: Array of [ReplicationRule \(p. 713\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request: Add a replication configuration

The following is a sample PUT request that creates a replication subresource on the specified bucket and saves the replication configuration in it. The replication configuration specifies a rule to replicate objects to the `DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET` bucket. The rule includes a filter to replicate only the objects created with the key name prefix `TaxDocs` and that have two specific tags.

After you add a replication configuration to your bucket, Amazon S3 assumes the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role specified in the configuration to replicate objects on behalf of the bucket owner. The bucket owner is the AWS account that created the bucket.

Filtering using the `<Filter>` element is supported in the latest XML configuration. If you are using an earlier version of the XML configuration, you can filter only on key prefix. In that case, you add the `<Prefix>` element as a child of the `<Rule>`.

For more examples of replication configuration, see [Replication Configuration Overview](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

```
PUT /?replication HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 11 Feb 2015 02:11:21 GMT
Content-MD5: q6yJDIk0BaGGfb3QLY69A==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: length

<ReplicationConfiguration>
  <Role>arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3</Role>
  <Rule>
    <ID>rule1</ID>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Priority>1</Priority>
    <DeleteMarkerReplication>
      <Status>Disabled</Status>
    </DeleteMarkerReplication>
    <Filter>
      <And>
        <Prefix>TaxDocs</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>key1</Key>
          <Value>value1</Value>
        </Tag>
        <Tag>
          <Key>key1</Key>
          <Value>value1</Value>
        </Tag>
      </And>
    </Filter>
    <Destination>
      <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET</Bucket>
    </Destination>
  </Rule>
</ReplicationConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketReplication.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: r+qR7+nhXtJDDIJ0JJYcd+1j5nM/rUFiiiZ/fNbDOsd3JUE8NWMLNHXmvPfwMpdC
x-amz-request-id: 9E26D08072A8EF9E
Date: Wed, 11 Feb 2015 02:11:22 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Add a Replication Configuration with Amazon S3 Replication Time Control Enabled

You can use S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC) to replicate your data in the same AWS Region or across different AWS Regions in a predictable time frame. S3 RTC replicates 99.99 percent of new objects stored in Amazon S3 within 15 minutes. For more information, see [Replicating objects using Replication Time Control](#).

```
PUT /?replication HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 11 Feb 2015 02:11:21 GMT
Content-MD5: q6yJDlIkBaGGfb3QLY69A==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: length
x-amz-bucket-object-lock-token: Token
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<ReplicationConfiguration>
  <Role>arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3</Role>
  <Rule>
    <ID>rule1</ID>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Priority>1</Priority>
    <Filter>
      <And>
        <Prefix>TaxDocs</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>key1</Key>
          <Value>value1</Value>
        </Tag>
        <Tag>
          <Key>key1</Key>
          <Value>value1</Value>
        </Tag>
      </And>
    </Filter>
    <Destination>
      <Bucket>arn:aws:s3:::DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET</Bucket>
      <Metrics>
        <Status>Enabled</Status>
        <EventThreshold>
          <Minutes>15</Minutes>
        </EventThreshold>
      </Metrics>
      <ReplicationTime>
        <Status>Enabled</Status>
        <Time>
          <Minutes>15</Minutes>
        </Time>
    </Destination>
  </Rule>
</ReplicationConfiguration>
```

```
    </ReplicationTime>  
  </Destination>  
</Rule>  
</ReplicationConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketRequestPayment

Service: Amazon S3

Sets the request payment configuration for a bucket. By default, the bucket owner pays for downloads from the bucket. This configuration parameter enables the bucket owner (only) to specify that the person requesting the download will be charged for the download. For more information, see [Requester Pays Buckets](#).

The following operations are related to `PutBucketRequestPayment`:

- [CreateBucket](#)
- [GetBucketRequestPayment](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?requestPayment HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<RequestPaymentConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Payer>string</Payer>
</RequestPaymentConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 333)

The bucket name.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 333)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. You must use this header as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, see [RFC 1864](#).

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 333)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

RequestPaymentConfiguration (p. 333)

Root level tag for the `RequestPaymentConfiguration` parameters.

Required: Yes

Payer (p. 333)

Specifies who pays for the download and request fees.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Requester` | `BucketOwner`

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

This request creates a Requester Pays bucket named `colorpictures`.

```
PUT ?requestPayment HTTP/1.1
Host: colorpictures.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 173
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string

<RequestPaymentConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Payer>Requester</Payer>
</RequestPaymentConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

Delete the metric configuration with a specified ID, which disables the CloudWatch metrics with the `ExampleMetrics` value for the `FilterId` dimension.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Location: /colorpictures
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)

- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketTagging

Service: Amazon S3

Sets the tags for a bucket.

Use tags to organize your AWS bill to reflect your own cost structure. To do this, sign up to get your AWS account bill with tag key values included. Then, to see the cost of combined resources, organize your billing information according to resources with the same tag key values. For example, you can tag several resources with a specific application name, and then organize your billing information to see the total cost of that application across several services. For more information, see [Cost Allocation and Tagging](#) and [Using Cost Allocation in Amazon S3 Bucket Tags](#).

Note

When this operation sets the tags for a bucket, it will overwrite any current tags the bucket already has. You cannot use this operation to add tags to an existing list of tags.

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:PutBucketTagging` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

PutBucketTagging has the following special errors:

- Error code: `InvalidTagError`
 - Description: The tag provided was not a valid tag. This error can occur if the tag did not pass input validation. For information about tag restrictions, see [User-Defined Tag Restrictions](#) and [AWS-Generated Cost Allocation Tag Restrictions](#).
- Error code: `MalformedXMLError`
 - Description: The XML provided does not match the schema.
- Error code: `OperationAbortedError`
 - Description: A conflicting conditional action is currently in progress against this resource. Please try again.
- Error code: `InternalError`
 - Description: The service was unable to apply the provided tag to the bucket.

The following operations are related to PutBucketTagging:

- [GetBucketTagging](#)
- [DeleteBucketTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Tagging xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```


URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 336)

The bucket name.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 336)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. You must use this header as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, see [RFC 1864](#).

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 336)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

Tagging (p. 336)

Root level tag for the Tagging parameters.

Required: Yes

TagSet (p. 336)

A collection for a set of tags

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request: Add tag set to a bucket

The following request adds a tag set to the existing `examplebucket` bucket.

```
PUT ?tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
```

```
Content-Length: 1660
x-amz-date: Thu, 12 Apr 2012 20:04:21 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

```
<Tagging>
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>Project</Key>
      <Value>Project One</Value>
    </Tag>
    <Tag>
      <Key>User</Key>
      <Value>jsmith</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketTagging.

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMgUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Oct 2012 12:00:00 GMT
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketVersioning

Service: Amazon S3

Sets the versioning state of an existing bucket. To set the versioning state, you must be the bucket owner.

You can set the versioning state with one of the following values:

Enabled—Enables versioning for the objects in the bucket. All objects added to the bucket receive a unique version ID.

Suspended—Disables versioning for the objects in the bucket. All objects added to the bucket receive the version ID null.

If the versioning state has never been set on a bucket, it has no versioning state; a [GetBucketVersioning](#) request does not return a versioning state value.

If the bucket owner enables MFA Delete in the bucket versioning configuration, the bucket owner must include the `x-amz-mfa` request header and the `Status` and the `MfaDelete` request elements in a request to set the versioning state of the bucket.

Important

If you have an object expiration lifecycle policy in your non-versioned bucket and you want to maintain the same permanent delete behavior when you enable versioning, you must add a noncurrent expiration policy. The noncurrent expiration lifecycle policy will manage the deletes of the noncurrent object versions in the version-enabled bucket. (A version-enabled bucket maintains one current and zero or more noncurrent object versions.) For more information, see [Lifecycle and Versioning](#).

Related Resources

- [CreateBucket](#)
- [DeleteBucket](#)
- [GetBucketVersioning](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?versioning HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-mfa: MFA
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<VersioningConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <MfaDelete>string</MfaDelete>
  <Status>string</Status>
</VersioningConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 339)

The bucket name.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 339)

>The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. You must use this header as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, see [RFC 1864](#).

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 339)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-mfa (p. 339)

The concatenation of the authentication device's serial number, a space, and the value that is displayed on your authentication device.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

VersioningConfiguration (p. 339)

Root level tag for the VersioningConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

MFADelete (p. 339)

Specifies whether MFA delete is enabled in the bucket versioning configuration. This element is only returned if the bucket has been configured with MFA delete. If the bucket has never been so configured, this element is not returned.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: No

Status (p. 339)

The versioning state of the bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Suspended`

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Request

The following request enables versioning for the specified bucket.

```
PUT /?versioning HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 124

<VersioningConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>Enabled</Status>
</VersioningConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketVersioning.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT3
```

Sample Request

The following request suspends versioning for the specified bucket.

```
PUT /?versioning HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 124

<VersioningConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>Suspended</Status>
</VersioningConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketVersioning.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
```

Sample Request

The following request enables versioning and MFA Delete on a bucket. Note the space between [SerialNumber] and [TokenCode] and that you must include `Status` whenever you use `MfaDelete`.

```
PUT /?versioning HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
x-amz-mfa:[SerialNumber] [TokenCode]
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 124

<VersioningConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>Enabled</Status>
  <MfaDelete>Enabled</MfaDelete>
</VersioningConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `PutBucketVersioning`.

```
HTTPS/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMg95r/0zo3emzU4dzsD4rcKCHQUAdQkf3ShJT0OpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT

Location: /colorpictures
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketWebsite

Service: Amazon S3

Sets the configuration of the website that is specified in the `website` subresource. To configure a bucket as a website, you can add this subresource on the bucket with website configuration information such as the file name of the index document and any redirect rules. For more information, see [Hosting Websites on Amazon S3](#).

This PUT action requires the `S3:PutBucketWebsite` permission. By default, only the bucket owner can configure the website attached to a bucket; however, bucket owners can allow other users to set the website configuration by writing a bucket policy that grants them the `S3:PutBucketWebsite` permission.

To redirect all website requests sent to the bucket's website endpoint, you add a website configuration with the following elements. Because all requests are sent to another website, you don't need to provide index document name for the bucket.

- `WebsiteConfiguration`
- `RedirectAllRequestsTo`
- `HostName`
- `Protocol`

If you want granular control over redirects, you can use the following elements to add routing rules that describe conditions for redirecting requests and information about the redirect destination. In this case, the website configuration must provide an index document for the bucket, because some requests might not be redirected.

- `WebsiteConfiguration`
- `IndexDocument`
- `Suffix`
- `ErrorDocument`
- `Key`
- `RoutingRules`
- `RoutingRule`
- `Condition`
- `HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals`
- `KeyPrefixEquals`
- `Redirect`
- `Protocol`
- `HostName`
- `ReplaceKeyPrefixWith`
- `ReplaceKeyWith`
- `HttpRedirectCode`

Amazon S3 has a limitation of 50 routing rules per website configuration. If you require more than 50 routing rules, you can use object redirect. For more information, see [Configuring an Object Redirect](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?website HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>string</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>string</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <RedirectAllRequestsTo>
    <HostName>string</HostName>
    <Protocol>string</Protocol>
  </RedirectAllRequestsTo>
  <RoutingRules>
    <RoutingRule>
      <Condition>
        <HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals>string</HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals>
        <KeyPrefixEquals>string</KeyPrefixEquals>
      </Condition>
      <Redirect>
        <HostName>string</HostName>
        <HttpRedirectCode>string</HttpRedirectCode>
        <Protocol>string</Protocol>
        <ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>string</ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>
        <ReplaceKeyWith>string</ReplaceKeyWith>
      </Redirect>
    </RoutingRule>
  </RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 343)

The bucket name.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 343)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. You must use this header as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, see [RFC 1864](#).

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 343)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

WebsiteConfiguration (p. 343)

Root level tag for the WebsiteConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

ErrorDocument (p. 343)

The name of the error document for the website.

Type: [ErrorDocument \(p. 638\)](#) data type

Required: No

IndexDocument (p. 343)

The name of the index document for the website.

Type: [IndexDocument \(p. 645\)](#) data type

Required: No

RedirectAllRequestsTo (p. 343)

The redirect behavior for every request to this bucket's website endpoint.

Important

If you specify this property, you can't specify any other property.

Type: [RedirectAllRequestsTo \(p. 710\)](#) data type

Required: No

RoutingRules (p. 343)

Rules that define when a redirect is applied and the redirect behavior.

Type: Array of [RoutingRule \(p. 723\)](#) data types

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Example 1: Configure bucket as a website (add website configuration)

The following request configures a bucket example.com as a website. The configuration in the request specifies index.html as the index document. It also specifies the optional error document, SomeErrorDocument.html.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 256
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue

<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/'>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
```

```
</IndexDocument>
<ErrorDocument>
  <Key>SomeErrorDocument.html</Key>
</ErrorDocument>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutBucketWebsite.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMgUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
x-amz-request-id: 80CD4368BD211111
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 00:00:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example 2: Configure bucket as a website but redirect all requests

The following request configures a bucket `www.example.com` as a website. However, the configuration specifies that all GET requests for the `www.example.com` bucket's website endpoint will be redirected to host `example.com`. This redirect can be useful when you want to serve requests for both `http://www.example.com` and `http://example.com`, but you want to maintain the website content in only one bucket, in this case, `example.com`.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: length-value
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue

<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/'>
  <RedirectAllRequestsTo>
    <HostName>example.com</HostName>
  </RedirectAllRequestsTo>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

Example 3: Configure bucket as a website and specify optional redirection rules

Example 1 is the simplest website configuration. It configures a bucket as a website by providing only an index document and an error document. You can further customize the website configuration by adding routing rules that redirect requests for one or more objects. For example, suppose that your bucket contained the following objects:

- `index.html`
- `docs/article1.html`
- `docs/article2.html`

If you decided to rename the folder from `docs/` to `documents/`, you would need to redirect requests for prefix `/docs` to `documents/`. For example, a request for `docs/article1.html` will need to be redirected to `documents/article1.html`.

In this case, you update the website configuration and add a routing rule as shown in the following request.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: length-value
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue

<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/'>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>Error.html</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>

  <RoutingRules>
    <RoutingRule>
      <Condition>
        <KeyPrefixEquals>docs</KeyPrefixEquals>
      </Condition>
      <Redirect>
        <ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>documents</ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>
      </Redirect>
    </RoutingRule>
  </RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

Example 4: Configure a bucket as a website and redirect errors

You can use a routing rule to specify a condition that checks for a specific HTTP error code. When a page request results in this error, you can optionally reroute requests. For example, you might route requests to another host and optionally process the error. The routing rule in the following requests redirects requests to an EC2 instance in the event of an HTTP error 404. For illustration, the redirect also inserts an object key prefix `report-404/` in the redirect. For example, if you request a page `ExamplePage.html` and it results in an HTTP 404 error, the request is routed to a page `report-404/testPage.html` on the specified EC2 instance. If there is no routing rule and the HTTP error 404 occurred, then `Error.html` would be returned.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 580
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue

<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/'>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>Error.html</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>

  <RoutingRules>
    <RoutingRule>
      <Condition>
        <HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals>404</HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals >
      </Condition>
      <Redirect>
        <HostName>ec2-11-22-333-44.compute-1.amazonaws.com</HostName>
        <ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>report-404</ReplaceKeyPrefixWith>
      </Redirect>
    </RoutingRule>
  </RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

```
</Redirect>
</RoutingRule>
</RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

Example 5: Configure a bucket as a website and redirect folder requests to a page

Suppose you have the following pages in your bucket:

- images/photo1.jpg
- images/photo2.jpg
- images/photo3.jpg

Now you want to route requests for all pages with the images/ prefix to go to a single page, errorpage.html. You can add a website configuration to your bucket with the routing rule shown in the following request.

```
PUT ?website HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 481
Date: Thu, 27 Jan 2011 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue

<WebsiteConfiguration xmlns='http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/'>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>Error.html</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>

  <RoutingRules>
    <RoutingRule>
      <Condition>
        <KeyPrefixEquals>images/</KeyPrefixEquals>
      </Condition>
      <Redirect>
        <ReplaceKeyWith>errorpage.html</ReplaceKeyWith>
      </Redirect>
    </RoutingRule>
  </RoutingRules>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)

- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutObject

Service: Amazon S3

Adds an object to a bucket. You must have WRITE permissions on a bucket to add an object to it.

Amazon S3 never adds partial objects; if you receive a success response, Amazon S3 added the entire object to the bucket.

Amazon S3 is a distributed system. If it receives multiple write requests for the same object simultaneously, it overwrites all but the last object written. Amazon S3 does not provide object locking; if you need this, make sure to build it into your application layer or use versioning instead.

To ensure that data is not corrupted traversing the network, use the `Content-MD5` header. When you use this header, Amazon S3 checks the object against the provided MD5 value and, if they do not match, returns an error. Additionally, you can calculate the MD5 while putting an object to Amazon S3 and compare the returned ETag to the calculated MD5 value.

Note

- To successfully complete the `PutObject` request, you must have the `s3:PutObject` in your IAM permissions.
- To successfully change the objects acl of your `PutObject` request, you must have the `s3:PutObjectAcl` in your IAM permissions.
- The `Content-MD5` header is required for any request to upload an object with a retention period configured using Amazon S3 Object Lock. For more information about Amazon S3 Object Lock, see [Amazon S3 Object Lock Overview](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Server-side Encryption

You can optionally request server-side encryption. With server-side encryption, Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts the data when you access it. You have the option to provide your own encryption key or use AWS managed encryption keys (SSE-S3 or SSE-KMS). For more information, see [Using Server-Side Encryption](#).

If you request server-side encryption using AWS Key Management Service (SSE-KMS), you can enable an S3 Bucket Key at the object-level. For more information, see [Amazon S3 Bucket Keys](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Access Control List (ACL)-Specific Request Headers

You can use headers to grant ACL- based permissions. By default, all objects are private. Only the owner has full access control. When adding a new object, you can grant permissions to individual AWS accounts or to predefined groups defined by Amazon S3. These permissions are then added to the ACL on the object. For more information, see [Access Control List \(ACL\) Overview](#) and [Managing ACLs Using the REST API](#).

Storage Class Options

By default, Amazon S3 uses the STANDARD Storage Class to store newly created objects. The STANDARD storage class provides high durability and high availability. Depending on performance needs, you can specify a different Storage Class. Amazon S3 on Outposts only uses the OUTPOSTS Storage Class. For more information, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Versioning

If you enable versioning for a bucket, Amazon S3 automatically generates a unique version ID for the object being stored. Amazon S3 returns this ID in the response. When you enable versioning for a bucket, if Amazon S3 receives multiple write requests for the same object simultaneously, it stores all of the objects.

For more information about versioning, see [Adding Objects to Versioning Enabled Buckets](#). For information about returning the versioning state of a bucket, see [GetBucketVersioning](#).

Related Resources

- [CopyObject](#)
- [DeleteObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /Key+ HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: ACL
Cache-Control: CacheControl
Content-Disposition: ContentDisposition
Content-Encoding: ContentEncoding
Content-Language: ContentLanguage
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
Content-Type: ContentType
Expires: Expires
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-storage-class: StorageClass
x-amz-website-redirect-location: WebsiteRedirectLocation
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: SSECustomerKey
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-context: SSEKMSEncryptionContext
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-tagging: Tagging
x-amz-object-lock-mode: ObjectLockMode
x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date: ObjectLockRetainUntilDate
x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner

Body
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 351)

The bucket name to which the PUT action was initiated.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action

using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Cache-Control (p. 351)

Can be used to specify caching behavior along the request/reply chain. For more information, see <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.9>.

Content-Disposition (p. 351)

Specifies presentational information for the object. For more information, see <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec19.html#sec19.5.1>.

Content-Encoding (p. 351)

Specifies what content encodings have been applied to the object and thus what decoding mechanisms must be applied to obtain the media-type referenced by the Content-Type header field. For more information, see <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.11>.

Content-Language (p. 351)

The language the content is in.

Content-Length (p. 351)

Size of the body in bytes. This parameter is useful when the size of the body cannot be determined automatically. For more information, see <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.13>.

Content-MD5 (p. 351)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the message (without the headers) according to RFC 1864. This header can be used as a message integrity check to verify that the data is the same data that was originally sent. Although it is optional, we recommend using the Content-MD5 mechanism as an end-to-end integrity check. For more information about REST request authentication, see [REST Authentication](#).

Content-Type (p. 351)

A standard MIME type describing the format of the contents. For more information, see <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.17>.

Expires (p. 351)

The date and time at which the object is no longer cacheable. For more information, see <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.21>.

Key (p. 351)

Object key for which the PUT action was initiated.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

x-amz-acl (p. 351)

The canned ACL to apply to the object. For more information, see [Canned ACL](#).

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `authenticated-read` | `aws-exec-read` | `bucket-owner-read` | `bucket-owner-full-control`

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 351)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-grant-full-control (p. 351)

Gives the grantee `READ`, `READ_ACP`, and `WRITE_ACP` permissions on the object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-read (p. 351)

Allows grantee to read the object data and its metadata.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-read-acp (p. 351)

Allows grantee to read the object ACL.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-write-acp (p. 351)

Allows grantee to write the ACL for the applicable object.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold (p. 351)

Specifies whether a legal hold will be applied to this object. For more information about S3 Object Lock, see [Object Lock](#).

Valid Values: `ON` | `OFF`

x-amz-object-lock-mode (p. 351)

The Object Lock mode that you want to apply to this object.

Valid Values: `GOVERNANCE` | `COMPLIANCE`

x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date (p. 351)

The date and time when you want this object's Object Lock to expire. Must be formatted as a timestamp parameter.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 351)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 351)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, `AES256`, `aws:kms`).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 351)

If `x-amz-server-side-encryption` is present and has the value of `aws:kms`, this header specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetrical customer managed

key that was used for the object. If you specify `x-amz-server-side-encryption:aws:kms`, but do not provide `x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id`, Amazon S3 uses the AWS managed key to protect the data. If the KMS key does not exist in the same account issuing the command, you must use the full ARN and not just the ID.

`x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled` (p. 351)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with server-side encryption using AWS KMS (SSE-KMS). Setting this header to `true` causes Amazon S3 to use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with SSE-KMS.

Specifying this header with a PUT action doesn't affect bucket-level settings for S3 Bucket Key.

`x-amz-server-side-encryption-context` (p. 351)

Specifies the AWS KMS Encryption Context to use for object encryption. The value of this header is a base64-encoded UTF-8 string holding JSON with the encryption context key-value pairs.

`x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm` (p. 351)

Specifies the algorithm to use to when encrypting the object (for example, AES256).

`x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key` (p. 351)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 to use in encrypting data. This value is used to store the object and then it is discarded; Amazon S3 does not store the encryption key. The key must be appropriate for use with the algorithm specified in the `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm` header.

`x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5` (p. 351)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

`x-amz-storage-class` (p. 351)

By default, Amazon S3 uses the STANDARD Storage Class to store newly created objects. The STANDARD storage class provides high durability and high availability. Depending on performance needs, you can specify a different Storage Class. Amazon S3 on Outposts only uses the OUTPOSTS Storage Class. For more information, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `STANDARD` | `REDUCED_REDUNDANCY` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `GLACIER` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE` | `OUTPOSTS`

`x-amz-tagging` (p. 351)

The tag-set for the object. The tag-set must be encoded as URL Query parameters. (For example, "Key1=Value1")

`x-amz-website-redirect-location` (p. 351)

If the bucket is configured as a website, redirects requests for this object to another object in the same bucket or to an external URL. Amazon S3 stores the value of this header in the object metadata. For information about object metadata, see [Object Key and Metadata](#).

In the following example, the request header sets the redirect to an object (anotherPage.html) in the same bucket:

```
x-amz-website-redirect-location: /anotherPage.html
```

In the following example, the request header sets the object redirect to another website:

```
x-amz-website-redirect-location: http://www.example.com/
```

For more information about website hosting in Amazon S3, see [Hosting Websites on Amazon S3](#) and [How to Configure Website Page Redirects](#).

Request Body

The request accepts the following binary data.

Body (p. 351)

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-expiration: Expiration
ETag: ETag
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-context: SSEKMSEncryptionContext
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

ETag (p. 355)

Entity tag for the uploaded object.

x-amz-expiration (p. 355)

If the expiration is configured for the object (see [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)), the response includes this header. It includes the expiry-date and rule-id key-value pairs that provide information about object expiration. The value of the rule-id is URL encoded.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 355)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: requester

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 355)

If you specified server-side encryption either with an AWS KMS key or Amazon S3-managed encryption key in your PUT request, the response includes this header. It confirms the encryption algorithm that Amazon S3 used to encrypt the object.

Valid Values: AES256 | aws:kms

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 355)

If `x-amz-server-side-encryption` is present and has the value of `aws:kms`, this header specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key that was used for the object.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled (p. 355)

Indicates whether the uploaded object uses an S3 Bucket Key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-context \(p. 355\)](#)

If present, specifies the AWS KMS Encryption Context to use for object encryption. The value of this header is a base64-encoded UTF-8 string holding JSON with the encryption context key-value pairs.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm \(p. 355\)](#)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header confirming the encryption algorithm used.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 \(p. 355\)](#)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header to provide round-trip message integrity verification of the customer-provided encryption key.

[x-amz-version-id \(p. 355\)](#)

Version of the object.

Examples

Example 1: Upload an object

The following request stores the `my-image.jpg` file in the `myBucket` bucket.

```
PUT /my-image.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: myBucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 11434
x-amz-meta-author: Janet
Expect: 100-continue
[11434 bytes of object data]
```

Sample Response: Versioning suspended

This example illustrates one usage of `PutObject`.

```
HTTP/1.1 100 Continue

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/FlYsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEb1a0wiIOIx1+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
ETag: "1b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Response: Expiration rule createdUsingLifecycle configuration

If an expiration rule that was created on the bucket using lifecycle configuration applies to the object, you get a response with an `x-amz-expiration` header, as shown in the following response. For more information, see [Transitioning Objects: General Considerations](#).

```
HTTP/1.1 100 Continue

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEb1a0wiIOIxl+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
x-amz-expiration: expiry-date="Fri, 23 Dec 2012 00:00:00 GMT", rule-id="1"
ETag: "1b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Response: Versioning enabled

If the bucket has versioning enabled, the response includes the `x-amz-version-id` header.

```
HTTP/1.1 100 Continue

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEb1a0wiIOIxl+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
x-amz-version-id: 43jfkodU8493jnFJD9fjj3HHNVfdsQUIFDNsidf038jfdsjGFDSIRp
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
ETag: "fbacf535f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example 2: Specifying the Reduced Redundancy Storage Class

The following request stores the image, `my-image.jpg`, in the `myBucket` bucket. The request specifies the `x-amz-storage-class` header to request that the object is stored using the `REDUCED_REDUNDANCY` storage class.

```
PUT /my-image.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: myBucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: image/jpeg
Content-Length: 11434
Expect: 100-continue
x-amz-storage-class: REDUCED_REDUNDANCY
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `PutObject`.

```
HTTP/1.1 100 Continue

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEb1a0wiIOIxl+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
```

```
ETag: "1b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"  
Content-Length: 0  
Connection: close  
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example 3: Uploading an object and specifying access permissions explicitly

The following request stores the `TestObject.txt` file in the `myBucket` bucket. The request specifies various ACL headers to grant permission to AWS accounts that are specified with a canonical user ID and an email address.

```
PUT TestObject.txt HTTP/1.1  
Host: myBucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com  
x-amz-date: Fri, 13 Apr 2012 05:40:14 GMT  
Authorization: authorization string  
x-amz-grant-write-acp: id=8a6925ce4adf588a4532142d3f74dd8c71fa124ExampleCanonicalUserID  
x-amz-grant-full-control: emailAddress="ExampleUser@amazon.com"  
x-amz-grant-write: emailAddress="ExampleUser1@amazon.com",  
    emailAddress="ExampleUser2@amazon.com"  
Content-Length: 300  
Expect: 100-continue  
Connection: Keep-Alive  
  
...Object data in the body...
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `PutObject`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
x-amz-id-2: RUxG2sZJUfS+ezeAS2i0Xj6w/ST6xqF/8pFNHjtJTrECW56SCAUWGg+7QLVo1GH  
x-amz-request-id: 8D017A90827290BA  
Date: Fri, 13 Apr 2012 05:40:25 GMT  
ETag: "dd038b344cf9553547f8b395a814b274"  
Content-Length: 0  
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example 4: Using a canned ACL to set access permissions

The following request stores the `TestObject.txt` file in the `myBucket` bucket. The request uses an `x-amz-acl` header to specify a canned ACL that grants `READ` permission to the public.

```
...Object data in the body...  
PUT TestObject.txt HTTP/1.1  
Host: myBucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com  
x-amz-date: Fri, 13 Apr 2012 05:54:57 GMT  
x-amz-acl: public-read  
Authorization: authorization string  
Content-Length: 300  
Expect: 100-continue  
Connection: Keep-Alive  
  
...Object data in the body...
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Yd6PSJxJFQeTYJ/3dDO7miqJfVMXXW0S2Hijo3WFs4bz6oe2QCVXasxXLZdMfASd
x-amz-request-id: 80DF413BB3D28A25
Date: Fri, 13 Apr 2012 05:54:59 GMT
ETag: "dd038b344cf9553547f8b395a814b274"
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example 5: Upload an object (Request server-side encryption using a customer-provided encryption key)

This example of an upload object requests server-side encryption and provides an encryption key.

```
PUT /example-object HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Accept: */*
Authorization: authorization string
Date: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:31:11 +0000
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: g0lCfA3Dv40jZz5SQJ1ZukLRFqtI5WorC/8SEEXAMPLE
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: ZjQrne1X/iTcskbY2example
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
```

Sample Response

In the response, Amazon S3 returns the encryption algorithm and MD5 of the encryption key that you specified when uploading the object. The ETag that is returned is not the MD5 of the object.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: 7qoYGN7uMuFuYS6m7a4lszH6in+hccE+4DXPmDZ7C9KqucjnZC1gI5mshai6fbMG
x-amz-request-id: 06437EDD40C407C7
Date: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:31:12 GMT
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: ZjQrne1X/iTcskbY2example
ETag: "ae89237c20e759c5f479ece02c642f59"
```

Example 6: Upload an object and specify tags

This example of an upload object request specifies the optional `x-amz-tagging` header to add tags to the object.

After the object is created, Amazon S3 stores the specified object tags in the tagging subresource that is associated with the object. For more information about tagging, see [Object Tagging and Access Control Policies](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

```
PUT /example-object HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Accept: */*
Authorization: authorization string
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 2016 21:58:13 GMT
```

```
x-amz-tagging: tag1=value1&tag2=value2  
  
[... bytes of object data]
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutObject.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
x-amz-id-2: 7qoYGN7uMuFuYS6m7a41szH6in+hccE+4DXPmDZ7C9KqucJnZC1gI5mshai6fbMG  
x-amz-request-id: 06437EDD40C407C7  
Date: Thu, 22 Sep 2016 21:58:17 GMT
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutObjectAcl

Service: Amazon S3

Uses the `acl` subresource to set the access control list (ACL) permissions for a new or existing object in an S3 bucket. You must have `WRITE_ACP` permission to set the ACL of an object. For more information, see [What permissions can I grant?](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Depending on your application needs, you can choose to set the ACL on an object using either the request body or the headers. For example, if you have an existing application that updates a bucket ACL using the request body, you can continue to use that approach. For more information, see [Access Control List \(ACL\) Overview](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Access Permissions

You can set access permissions using one of the following methods:

- Specify a canned ACL with the `x-amz-acl` request header. Amazon S3 supports a set of predefined ACLs, known as canned ACLs. Each canned ACL has a predefined set of grantees and permissions. Specify the canned ACL name as the value of `x-amz-acl`. If you use this header, you cannot use other access control-specific headers in your request. For more information, see [Canned ACL](#).
- Specify access permissions explicitly with the `x-amz-grant-read`, `x-amz-grant-read-acp`, `x-amz-grant-write-acp`, and `x-amz-grant-full-control` headers. When using these headers, you specify explicit access permissions and grantees (AWS accounts or Amazon S3 groups) who will receive the permission. If you use these ACL-specific headers, you cannot use `x-amz-acl` header to set a canned ACL. These parameters map to the set of permissions that Amazon S3 supports in an ACL. For more information, see [Access Control List \(ACL\) Overview](#).

You specify each grantee as a `type=value` pair, where the `type` is one of the following:

- `id` – if the value specified is the canonical user ID of an AWS account
- `uri` – if you are granting permissions to a predefined group
- `emailAddress` – if the value specified is the email address of an AWS account

Note

Using email addresses to specify a grantee is only supported in the following AWS Regions:

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- Europe (Ireland)
- South America (São Paulo)

For a list of all the Amazon S3 supported Regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the AWS General Reference.

For example, the following `x-amz-grant-read` header grants list objects permission to the two AWS accounts identified by their email addresses.

```
x-amz-grant-read: emailAddress="xyz@amazon.com",  
emailAddress="abc@amazon.com"
```

You can use either a canned ACL or specify access permissions explicitly. You cannot do both.

Grantee Values

You can specify the person (grantee) to whom you're assigning access rights (using request elements) in the following ways:

- By the person's ID:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="CanonicalUser"><ID><>ID<</ID><DisplayName><>GranteesEmail<</
DisplayName> </Grantee>
```

DisplayName is optional and ignored in the request.

- By URI:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="Group"><URI><>http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/
AuthenticatedUsers<</URI></Grantee>
```

- By Email address:

```
<Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="AmazonCustomerByEmail"><EmailAddress><>Grantees@email.com<</
EmailAddress></Grantee>
```

The grantee is resolved to the CanonicalUser and, in a response to a GET Object acl request, appears as the CanonicalUser.

Note

Using email addresses to specify a grantee is only supported in the following AWS Regions:

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- Europe (Ireland)
- South America (São Paulo)

For a list of all the Amazon S3 supported Regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the AWS General Reference.

Versioning

The ACL of an object is set at the object version level. By default, PUT sets the ACL of the current version of an object. To set the ACL of a different version, use the `versionId` subresource.

Related Resources

- [CopyObject](#)
- [GetObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /{Key+}?acl&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: ACL
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead
```

```
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP
x-amz-grant-write: GrantWrite
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<AccessControlPolicy xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee>
        <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
        <EmailAddress>string</EmailAddress>
        <ID>string</ID>
        <xsi:type>string</xsi:type>
        <URI>string</URI>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>string</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
  <Owner>
    <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
    <ID>string</ID>
  </Owner>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 362)

The bucket name that contains the object to which you want to attach the ACL.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 362)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. This header must be used as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, go to [RFC 1864](#).

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

Key (p. 362)

Key for which the PUT action was initiated.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action

using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 362)

VersionId used to reference a specific version of the object.

x-amz-acl (p. 362)

The canned ACL to apply to the object. For more information, see [Canned ACL](#).

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `authenticated-read` | `aws-exec-read` | `bucket-owner-read` | `bucket-owner-full-control`

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 362)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

x-amz-grant-full-control (p. 362)

Allows grantee the read, write, read ACP, and write ACP permissions on the bucket.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-read (p. 362)

Allows grantee to list the objects in the bucket.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-read-acp (p. 362)

Allows grantee to read the bucket ACL.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-grant-write (p. 362)

Allows grantee to create new objects in the bucket.

For the bucket and object owners of existing objects, also allows deletions and overwrites of those objects.

x-amz-grant-write-acp (p. 362)

Allows grantee to write the ACL for the applicable bucket.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 362)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

AccessControlPolicy (p. 362)

Root level tag for the AccessControlPolicy parameters.

Required: Yes

Grants (p. 362)

A list of grants.

Type: Array of [Grant \(p. 642\)](#) data types

Required: No

Owner (p. 362)

Container for the bucket owner's display name and ID.

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 365)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

The specified key does not exist.

Examples

Sample Request

The following request grants access permission to an existing object. The request specifies the ACL in the body. In addition to granting full control to the object owner, the XML specifies full control to an AWS account identified by its canonical user ID.

```
PUT /my-image.jpg?acl HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 124

<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6cae54ba06a</ID>
    <DisplayName>CustomersName@amazon.com</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
```

```
<AccessControlList>
  <Grant>
    <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
      <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeeExampleCanonicalUserID</ID>
      <DisplayName>CustomerName@amazon.com</DisplayName>
    </Grantee>
    <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
  </Grant>
</AccessControlList>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

Sample Response

The following shows a sample response when versioning on the bucket is enabled.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51T9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
x-amz-version-id: 3/L4kqtJlcpXrof3vjVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 1 Jan 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Setting the ACL of a specified object version

The following request sets the ACL on the specified version of the object.

```
PUT /my-image.jpg?acl&versionId=3HL4kqtJlcpXroDTDmJ+rmSpXd3dIbrHY+MTRCxf3vjVBH40Nrjfkfkd
HTTP/1.1
Host: bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 124

<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
    <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
        <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
        <DisplayName>mtd@amazon.com</DisplayName>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutObjectAcl.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: eftixk72aD6Ap51u8yU9AS1ed4OpIszj7UDNEHGran
x-amz-request-id: 318BC8BC148832E5
x-amz-version-id: 3/L4kqtJlcpXro3vjVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 1 Jan 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Sample Request: Access permissions specified using headers

The following request sets the ACL on the specified version of the object.

```
PUT ExampleObject.txt?acl HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: public-read
Accept: */*
Authorization: authorization string
Host: s3.amazonaws.com
Connection: Keep-Alive
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutObjectAcl.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: w5YegkbG6ZDsje4WK56RWPxNQHIQ0CjrjyRVFZhEJI9E3kbabXnBO9w5G7Dmxsgk
x-amz-request-id: C13B2827BD8455B1
Date: Sun, 29 Apr 2012 23:24:12 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutObjectLegalHold

Service: Amazon S3

Applies a Legal Hold configuration to the specified object. For more information, see [Locking Objects](#).

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Request Syntax

```
PUT /{Key+}?legal-hold&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LegalHold xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Status>string</Status>
</LegalHold>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 368)

The bucket name containing the object that you want to place a Legal Hold on.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 368)

The MD5 hash for the request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

Key (p. 368)

The key name for the object that you want to place a Legal Hold on.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 368)

The version ID of the object that you want to place a Legal Hold on.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 368)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (*Access Denied*) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 368)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from

requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

LegalHold (p. 368)

Root level tag for the LegalHold parameters.

Required: Yes

Status (p. 368)

Indicates whether the specified object has a Legal Hold in place.

Type: String

Valid Values: `ON` | `OFF`

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

`x-amz-request-charged` (p. 369)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutObjectLockConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Places an Object Lock configuration on the specified bucket. The rule specified in the Object Lock configuration will be applied by default to every new object placed in the specified bucket. For more information, see [Locking Objects](#).

Note

- The `DefaultRetention` settings require both a mode and a period.
- The `DefaultRetention` period can be either `Days` or `Years` but you must select one. You cannot specify `Days` and `Years` at the same time.
- You can only enable Object Lock for new buckets. If you want to turn on Object Lock for an existing bucket, contact AWS Support.

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?object-lock HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-bucket-object-lock-token: Token
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ObjectLockConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <ObjectLockEnabled>string</ObjectLockEnabled>
  <Rule>
    <DefaultRetention>
      <Days>integer</Days>
      <Mode>string</Mode>
      <Years>integer</Years>
    </DefaultRetention>
  </Rule>
</ObjectLockConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 371)

The bucket whose Object Lock configuration you want to create or replace.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 371)

The MD5 hash for the request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-bucket-object-lock-token (p. 371)

A token to allow Object Lock to be enabled for an existing bucket.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 371)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 371)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

ObjectLockConfiguration (p. 371)

Root level tag for the ObjectLockConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

ObjectLockEnabled (p. 371)

Indicates whether this bucket has an Object Lock configuration enabled. Enable `ObjectLockEnabled` when you apply `ObjectLockConfiguration` to a bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled`

Required: No

Rule (p. 371)

Specifies the Object Lock rule for the specified object. Enable the this rule when you apply `ObjectLockConfiguration` to a bucket. Bucket settings require both a mode and a period. The period can be either `Days` or `Years` but you must select one. You cannot specify `Days` and `Years` at the same time.

Type: [ObjectLockRule](#) (p. 688) data type

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 372)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutObjectRetention

Service: Amazon S3

Places an Object Retention configuration on an object. For more information, see [Locking Objects](#). Users or accounts require the `s3:PutObjectRetention` permission in order to place an Object Retention configuration on objects. Bypassing a Governance Retention configuration requires the `s3:BypassGovernanceRetention` permission.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Permissions

When the Object Lock retention mode is set to compliance, you need `s3:PutObjectRetention` and `s3:BypassGovernanceRetention` permissions. For other requests to `PutObjectRetention`, only `s3:PutObjectRetention` permissions are required.

Request Syntax

```
PUT /{Key+}?retention&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-bypass-governance-retention: BypassGovernanceRetention
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Retention xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Mode>string</Mode>
  <RetainUntilDate>timestamp</RetainUntilDate>
</Retention>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 374)

The bucket name that contains the object you want to apply this Object Retention configuration to.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 374)

The MD5 hash for the request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

Key (p. 374)

The key name for the object that you want to apply this Object Retention configuration to.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

[versionId \(p. 374\)](#)

The version ID for the object that you want to apply this Object Retention configuration to.
[x-amz-bypass-governance-retention \(p. 374\)](#)

Indicates whether this action should bypass Governance-mode restrictions.

[x-amz-expected-bucket-owner \(p. 374\)](#)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

[x-amz-request-payer \(p. 374\)](#)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

[Retention \(p. 374\)](#)

Root level tag for the Retention parameters.

Required: Yes

[Mode \(p. 374\)](#)

Indicates the Retention mode for the specified object.

Type: String

Valid Values: `GOVERNANCE` | `COMPLIANCE`

Required: No

[RetainUntilDate \(p. 374\)](#)

The date on which this Object Lock Retention will expire.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 375)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutObjectTagging

Service: Amazon S3

Sets the supplied tag-set to an object that already exists in a bucket.

A tag is a key-value pair. You can associate tags with an object by sending a PUT request against the tagging subresource that is associated with the object. You can retrieve tags by sending a GET request. For more information, see [GetObjectTagging](#).

For tagging-related restrictions related to characters and encodings, see [Tag Restrictions](#). Note that Amazon S3 limits the maximum number of tags to 10 tags per object.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:PutObjectTagging` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and can grant this permission to others.

To put tags of any other version, use the `versionId` query parameter. You also need permission for the `s3:PutObjectVersionTagging` action.

For information about the Amazon S3 object tagging feature, see [Object Tagging](#).

Special Errors

- *Code: `InvalidTagError`*
 - *Cause: The tag provided was not a valid tag. This error can occur if the tag did not pass input validation. For more information, see [Object Tagging](#).*
- *Code: `MalformedXMLError`*
 - *Cause: The XML provided does not match the schema.*
- *Code: `OperationAbortedError`*
 - *Cause: A conflicting conditional action is currently in progress against this resource. Please try again.*
- *Code: `InternalServerError`*
 - *Cause: The service was unable to apply the provided tag to the object.*

Related Resources

- [GetObjectTagging](#)
- [DeleteObjectTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /{Key+}?tagging&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Tagging xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 377)

The bucket name containing the object.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 377)

The MD5 hash for the request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

Key (p. 377)

Name of the object key.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 377)

The versionId of the object that the tag-set will be added to.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 377)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (*Access Denied*) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 377)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

Tagging (p. 377)

Root level tag for the Tagging parameters.

Required: Yes

TagSet (p. 377)

A collection for a set of tags

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-version-id: VersionId
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-version-id (p. 379)

The versionId of the object the tag-set was added to.

Examples

Sample Request: Add tag set to an object

The following request adds a tag set to the existing object object-key in the examplebucket bucket.

```
PUT object-key?tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: length
Content-MD5: pUNXr/BjKK5G2UKEexample==
x-amz-date: 20160923T001956Z
Authorization: authorization string
<Tagging>
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>tag1</Key>
      <Value>val1</Value>
    </Tag>
    <Tag>
      <Key>tag2</Key>
      <Value>val2</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutObjectTagging.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: YgIPIfBiKa2bj0KMgUAdQkf3ShJTOOpXUueF6QKo
```

```
x-amz-request-id: 236A8905248E5A01  
Date: Fri, 23 Sep 2016 00:20:19 GMT
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutPublicAccessBlock

Service: Amazon S3

Creates or modifies the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket. To use this operation, you must have the `s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock` permission. For more information about Amazon S3 permissions, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#).

Important

When Amazon S3 evaluates the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for a bucket or an object, it checks the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for both the bucket (or the bucket that contains the object) and the bucket owner's account. If the `PublicAccessBlock` configurations are different between the bucket and the account, Amazon S3 uses the most restrictive combination of the bucket-level and account-level settings.

For more information about when Amazon S3 considers a bucket or an object public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#).

Related Resources

- [GetPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [DeletePublicAccessBlock](#)
- [GetBucketPolicyStatus](#)
- [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /?publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PublicAccessBlockConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
  <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
  <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
  <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
</PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 381)

The name of the Amazon S3 bucket whose `PublicAccessBlock` configuration you want to set.

Required: Yes

Content-MD5 (p. 381)

The MD5 hash of the `PutPublicAccessBlock` request body.

For requests made using the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) or AWS SDKs, this field is calculated automatically.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 381)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

PublicAccessBlockConfiguration (p. 381)

Root level tag for the PublicAccessBlockConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

BlockPublicAcls (p. 381)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public access control lists (ACLs) for this bucket and objects in this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes the following behavior:

- PUT Bucket acl and PUT Object acl calls fail if the specified ACL is public.
- PUT Object calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.
- PUT Bucket calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing policies or ACLs.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

BlockPublicPolicy (p. 381)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public bucket policies for this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to reject calls to PUT Bucket policy if the specified bucket policy allows public access.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing bucket policies.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

IgnorePublicAcls (p. 381)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should ignore public ACLs for this bucket and objects in this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to ignore all public ACLs on this bucket and objects in this bucket.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect the persistence of any existing ACLs and doesn't prevent new public ACLs from being set.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

RestrictPublicBuckets (p. 381)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should restrict public bucket policies for this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` restricts access to this bucket to only AWS service principals and authorized users within this account if the bucket has a public policy.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect previously stored bucket policies, except that public and cross-account access within any public bucket policy, including non-public delegation to specific accounts, is blocked.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

First Sample Request

The following request puts a bucket `PublicAccessBlock` configuration that rejects public ACLs.

```
PUT /<bucket-name>?publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
Host: <bucket-name>.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: <Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT>
Authorization: <signatureValue>

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
  <BlockPublicAcls>TRUE</BlockPublicAcls>
  <IgnorePublicAcls>FALSE</IgnorePublicAcls>
  <BlockPublicPolicy>FALSE</BlockPublicPolicy>
  <RestrictPublicBuckets>FALSE</RestrictPublicBuckets>
</PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
```

First Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of `PutPublicAccessBlock`.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXoutf0hccUjo0icPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPG1WO2SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 0
```

Second Sample Request

The following request puts a bucket `PublicAccessBlock` configuration that ignores public ACLs and restricts access to public buckets.

```
PUT /<bucket-name>?publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
Host: <bucket-name>.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: <Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:21 GMT>
Authorization: <signatureValue>

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
  <BlockPublicAcls>FALSE</BlockPublicAcls>
  <IgnorePublicAcls>TRUE</IgnorePublicAcls>
  <BlockPublicPolicy>FALSE</BlockPublicPolicy>
  <RestrictPublicBuckets>TRUE</RestrictPublicBuckets>
```

```
</PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
```

Second Sample Response

This example illustrates one usage of PutPublicAccessBlock.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4REXAMPLEPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPEXAMPLEutBj3M7fPGLWO2SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991EXAMPLE5321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2016 00:17:22 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 0
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RestoreObject

Service: Amazon S3

Restores an archived copy of an object back into Amazon S3

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

This action performs the following types of requests:

- `select` - Perform a select query on an archived object
- `restore an archive` - Restore an archived object

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:RestoreObject` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations and Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Querying Archives with Select Requests

You use a `select` type of request to perform SQL queries on archived objects. The archived objects that are being queried by the `select` request must be formatted as uncompressed comma-separated values (CSV) files. You can run queries and custom analytics on your archived data without having to restore your data to a hotter Amazon S3 tier. For an overview about `select` requests, see [Querying Archived Objects](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When making a `select` request, do the following:

- Define an output location for the `select` query's output. This must be an Amazon S3 bucket in the same AWS Region as the bucket that contains the archive object that is being queried. The AWS account that initiates the job must have permissions to write to the S3 bucket. You can specify the storage class and encryption for the output objects stored in the bucket. For more information about output, see [Querying Archived Objects](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

For more information about the S3 structure in the request body, see the following:

- [PutObject](#)
- [Managing Access with ACLs](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*
- [Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*
- Define the SQL expression for the `SELECT` type of restoration for your query in the request body's `SelectParameters` structure. You can use expressions like the following examples.
 - The following expression returns all records from the specified object.

```
SELECT * FROM Object
```

- Assuming that you are not using any headers for data stored in the object, you can specify columns with positional headers.

```
SELECT s._1, s._2 FROM Object s WHERE s._3 > 100
```

- If you have headers and you set the `fileHeaderInfo` in the CSV structure in the request body to `USE`, you can specify headers in the query. (If you set the `fileHeaderInfo` field to `IGNORE`, the first row is skipped for the query.) You cannot mix ordinal positions with header column names.

```
SELECT s.Id, s.FirstName, s.SSN FROM S3Object s
```

For more information about using SQL with S3 Glacier Select restore, see [SQL Reference for Amazon S3 Select and S3 Glacier Select](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When making a `select` request, you can also do the following:

- To expedite your queries, specify the `Expedited` tier. For more information about tiers, see "Restoring Archives," later in this topic.
- Specify details about the data serialization format of both the input object that is being queried and the serialization of the CSV-encoded query results.

The following are additional important facts about the select feature:

- The output results are new Amazon S3 objects. Unlike archive retrievals, they are stored until explicitly deleted—manually or through a lifecycle policy.
- You can issue more than one select request on the same Amazon S3 object. Amazon S3 doesn't deduplicate requests, so avoid issuing duplicate requests.
- Amazon S3 accepts a select request even if the object has already been restored. A select request doesn't return error response 409.

Restoring objects

Objects that you archive to the S3 Glacier or S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class, and S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Deep Archive tiers are not accessible in real time. For objects in Archive Access or Deep Archive Access tiers you must first initiate a restore request, and then wait until the object is moved into the Frequent Access tier. For objects in S3 Glacier or S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage classes you must first initiate a restore request, and then wait until a temporary copy of the object is available. To access an archived object, you must restore the object for the duration (number of days) that you specify.

To restore a specific object version, you can provide a version ID. If you don't provide a version ID, Amazon S3 restores the current version.

When restoring an archived object (or using a select request), you can specify one of the following data access tier options in the `Tier` element of the request body:

- **Expedited** - Expedited retrievals allow you to quickly access your data stored in the S3 Glacier storage class or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive tier when occasional urgent requests for a subset of archives are required. For all but the largest archived objects (250 MB+), data accessed using Expedited retrievals is typically made available within 1–5 minutes. Provisioned capacity ensures that retrieval capacity for Expedited retrievals is available when you need it. Expedited retrievals and provisioned capacity are not available for objects stored in the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Deep Archive tier.
- **Standard** - Standard retrievals allow you to access any of your archived objects within several hours. This is the default option for retrieval requests that do not specify the retrieval option. Standard retrievals typically finish within 3–5 hours for objects stored in the S3 Glacier storage class or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive tier. They typically finish within 12 hours for objects stored in the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Deep Archive tier. Standard retrievals are free for objects stored in S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- **Bulk** - Bulk retrievals are the lowest-cost retrieval option in S3 Glacier, enabling you to retrieve large amounts, even petabytes, of data inexpensively. Bulk retrievals typically finish within 5–12 hours for objects stored in the S3 Glacier storage class or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive tier. They typically finish within 48 hours for objects stored in the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class or S3 Intelligent-Tiering Deep Archive tier. Bulk retrievals are free for objects stored in S3 Intelligent-Tiering.

For more information about archive retrieval options and provisioned capacity for `Expedited` data access, see [Restoring Archived Objects](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

You can use Amazon S3 restore speed upgrade to change the restore speed to a faster speed while it is in progress. For more information, see [Upgrading the speed of an in-progress restore](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

To get the status of object restoration, you can send a `HEAD` request. Operations return the `x-amz-restore` header, which provides information about the restoration status, in the response. You can use Amazon S3 event notifications to notify you when a restore is initiated or completed. For more information, see [Configuring Amazon S3 Event Notifications](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

After restoring an archived object, you can update the restoration period by reissuing the request with a new period. Amazon S3 updates the restoration period relative to the current time and charges only for the request—there are no data transfer charges. You cannot update the restoration period when Amazon S3 is actively processing your current restore request for the object.

If your bucket has a lifecycle configuration with a rule that includes an expiration action, the object expiration overrides the life span that you specify in a restore request. For example, if you restore an object copy for 10 days, but the object is scheduled to expire in 3 days, Amazon S3 deletes the object in 3 days. For more information about lifecycle configuration, see [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) and [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Responses

A successful action returns either the `200 OK` or `202 Accepted` status code.

- If the object is not previously restored, then Amazon S3 returns `202 Accepted` in the response.
- If the object is previously restored, Amazon S3 returns `200 OK` in the response.

Special Errors

- *Code: RestoreAlreadyInProgress*
 - *Cause: Object restore is already in progress. (This error does not apply to SELECT type requests.)*
 - *HTTP Status Code: 409 Conflict*
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix: Client*
- *Code: GlacierExpeditedRetrievalNotAvailable*
 - *Cause: expedited retrievals are currently not available. Try again later. (Returned if there is insufficient capacity to process the Expedited request. This error applies only to Expedited retrievals and not to S3 Standard or Bulk retrievals.)*
 - *HTTP Status Code: 503*
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix: N/A*

Related Resources

- [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [GetBucketNotificationConfiguration](#)
- [SQL Reference for Amazon S3 Select and S3 Glacier Select](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*

Request Syntax

```
POST /{Key+}?restore&versionId=VersionId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<RestoreRequest xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Days>integer</Days>
  <GlacierJobParameters>
    <Tier>string</Tier>
  </GlacierJobParameters>
  <Type>string</Type>
```

```

<Tier>string</Tier>
<Description>string</Description>
<SelectParameters>
  <Expression>string</Expression>
  <ExpressionType>string</ExpressionType>
  <InputSerialization>
    <CompressionType>string</CompressionType>
    <CSV>
      <AllowQuotedRecordDelimiter>boolean</AllowQuotedRecordDelimiter>
      <Comments>string</Comments>
      <FieldDelimiter>string</FieldDelimiter>
      <FileHeaderInfo>string</FileHeaderInfo>
      <QuoteCharacter>string</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>string</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
      <RecordDelimiter>string</RecordDelimiter>
    </CSV>
    <JSON>
      <Type>string</Type>
    </JSON>
    <Parquet>
    </Parquet>
  </InputSerialization>
  <OutputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <FieldDelimiter>string</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>string</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>string</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
      <QuoteFields>string</QuoteFields>
      <RecordDelimiter>string</RecordDelimiter>
    </CSV>
    <JSON>
      <RecordDelimiter>string</RecordDelimiter>
    </JSON>
  </OutputSerialization>
</SelectParameters>
<OutputLocation>
  <S3>
    <AccessControlList>
      <Grant>
        <Grantee>
          <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
          <EmailAddress>string</EmailAddress>
          <ID>string</ID>
          <xsi:type>string</xsi:type>
          <URI>string</URI>
        </Grantee>
        <Permission>string</Permission>
      </Grant>
    </AccessControlList>
    <BucketName>string</BucketName>
    <CannedACL>string</CannedACL>
    <Encryption>
      <EncryptionType>string</EncryptionType>
      <KMSContext>string</KMSContext>
      <KMSKeyId>string</KMSKeyId>
    </Encryption>
    <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
    <Tagging>
      <TagSet>
        <Tag>
          <Key>string</Key>
          <Value>string</Value>
        </Tag>
      </TagSet>
    </Tagging>
  </S3>
</OutputLocation>

```

```
<UserMetadata>
  <MetadataEntry>
    <Name>string</Name>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </MetadataEntry>
</UserMetadata>
</S3>
</OutputLocation>
</RestoreRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 387)

The bucket name containing the object to restore.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 387)

Object key for which the action was initiated.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

versionId (p. 387)

VersionId used to reference a specific version of the object.

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 387)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (*Access Denied*) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 387)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

RestoreRequest (p. 387)

Root level tag for the RestoreRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Days (p. 387)

Lifetime of the active copy in days. Do not use with restores that specify `OutputLocation`.

The Days element is required for regular restores, and must not be provided for select requests.

Type: Integer

Required: No

Description (p. 387)

The optional description for the job.

Type: String

Required: No

GlacierJobParameters (p. 387)

S3 Glacier related parameters pertaining to this job. Do not use with restores that specify `OutputLocation`.

Type: [GlacierJobParameters \(p. 641\)](#) data type

Required: No

OutputLocation (p. 387)

Describes the location where the restore job's output is stored.

Type: [OutputLocation \(p. 691\)](#) data type

Required: No

SelectParameters (p. 387)

Describes the parameters for Select job types.

Type: [SelectParameters \(p. 731\)](#) data type

Required: No

Tier (p. 387)

Retrieval tier at which the restore will be processed.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Standard` | `Bulk` | `Expedited`

Required: No

Type (p. 387)

Type of restore request.

Type: String

Valid Values: `SELECT`

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
x-amz-restore-output-path: RestoreOutputPath
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 391)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-restore-output-path (p. 391)

Indicates the path in the provided S3 output location where Select results will be restored to.

This action is not allowed against this storage tier.

Examples

Restore an object for 2 days using the expedited retrieval option

The following restore request restores a copy of the `photo1.jpg` object from S3 Glacier for a period of two days using the expedited retrieval option.

```
Host: examplebucket.dummy value
Date: Mon, 22 Oct 2012 01:49:52 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: content length
```

```
<RestoreRequest>
  <Days>2</Days>
  <GlacierJobParameters>
    <Tier>Expedited</Tier>
  </GlacierJobParameters>
</RestoreRequest>
```

Example

If the `examplebucket` does not have a restored copy of the object, Amazon S3 returns the following 202 Accepted response.

Note

If a copy of the object is already restored, Amazon S3 returns a 200 OK response, and updates only the restored copy's expiry time.

```
HTTP/1.1 202 Accepted
x-amz-id-2: GFihv3y6+kE7KG11GEkQhU7/2/CHR3Yb2fCb2S04nxI423Dqwg2XiQ0B/UZLzYQvPiB1ZNRcovw=
x-amz-request-id: 9F341CD3C4BA79E0
Date: Sat, 20 Oct 2012 23:54:05 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Query an archive with a SELECT request

The following is an example SELECT restore request.

```
POST /object-one.csv?restore HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.dummy value
Date: Date: Sat, 20 Oct 2012 23:54:05 GMT
Authorization: <>authorization string</>
Content-Length: <>content length</>

<RestoreRequest xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Type>SELECT</Type>
  <Tier>Expedited</Tier>
  <Description>this is a description</Description>
  <SelectParameters>
    <InputSerialization>
      <CSV>
        <FileHeaderInfo>IGNORE</FileHeaderInfo>
        <Comments>#</Comments>
        <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
        <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
        <FieldDelimiter>,</FieldDelimiter>
        <QuoteCharacter>"</QuoteCharacter>
      </CSV>
    </InputSerialization>
    <ExpressionType>SQL</ExpressionType>
    <Expression>select * from object</Expression>
    <OutputSerialization>
      <CSV>
        <QuoteFields>ALWAYS</QuoteFields>
        <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
        <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
        <FieldDelimiter>\t</FieldDelimiter>
        <QuoteCharacter>\'</QuoteCharacter>
      </CSV>
    </OutputSerialization>
  </SelectParameters>
  <OutputLocation>
    <S3>
      <BucketName>example-output-bucket</BucketName>
      <Prefix>test-s3</Prefix>
      <AccessControlList>
        <Grant>
          <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="AmazonCustomerByEmail">
            <EmailAddress>jane-doe@example.com</EmailAddress>
          </Grantee>
          <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
        </Grant>
      </AccessControlList>
      <UserMetadata>
        <MetadataEntry>
          <Name>test</Name>
        </MetadataEntry>
      </UserMetadata>
    </S3>
  </OutputLocation>
</RestoreRequest>
```



```
    <Value>test-value</Value>
  </MetadataEntry>
  <MetadataEntry>
    <Name>other</Name>
    <Value>something else</Value>
  </MetadataEntry>
</UserMetadata>
<StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
</S3>
</OutputLocation>
</RestoreRequest>
```

Example

Amazon S3 returns the following 202 Accepted response.

```
HTTP/1.1 202 Accepted
x-amz-id-2: GFihv3y6+kE7KG11GEkQhU7/2/CHR3Yb2fCb2S04nxI423Dqwg2XiQ0B/UZlzYQvPiB1ZNRcovw=
x-amz-request-id: 9F341CD3C4BA79E0
x-amz-restore-output-path: js-test-s3/qE8nk5M0XIj-LuZE2HXNw6empQm3znLkH1MWInRYPS-
Orl2W0uj6LyYm-neTvm1-btz3wbBxfMhPykd3jkl-lvZE7w42/
Date: Sat, 20 Oct 2012 23:54:05 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SelectObjectContent

Service: Amazon S3

This action filters the contents of an Amazon S3 object based on a simple structured query language (SQL) statement. In the request, along with the SQL expression, you must also specify a data serialization format (JSON, CSV, or Apache Parquet) of the object. Amazon S3 uses this format to parse object data into records, and returns only records that match the specified SQL expression. You must also specify the data serialization format for the response.

This action is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

For more information about Amazon S3 Select, see [Selecting Content from Objects](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

For more information about using SQL with Amazon S3 Select, see [SQL Reference for Amazon S3 Select and S3 Glacier Select](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Permissions

You must have `s3:GetObject` permission for this operation. Amazon S3 Select does not support anonymous access. For more information about permissions, see [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Object Data Formats

You can use Amazon S3 Select to query objects that have the following format properties:

- *CSV, JSON, and Parquet* - Objects must be in CSV, JSON, or Parquet format.
- *UTF-8* - UTF-8 is the only encoding type Amazon S3 Select supports.
- *GZIP or BZIP2* - CSV and JSON files can be compressed using GZIP or BZIP2. GZIP and BZIP2 are the only compression formats that Amazon S3 Select supports for CSV and JSON files. Amazon S3 Select supports columnar compression for Parquet using GZIP or Snappy. Amazon S3 Select does not support whole-object compression for Parquet objects.
- *Server-side encryption* - Amazon S3 Select supports querying objects that are protected with server-side encryption.

For objects that are encrypted with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C), you must use HTTPS, and you must use the headers that are documented in the [GetObject](#). For more information about SSE-C, see [Server-Side Encryption \(Using Customer-Provided Encryption Keys\)](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

For objects that are encrypted with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) and AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS), server-side encryption is handled transparently, so you don't need to specify anything. For more information about server-side encryption, including SSE-S3 and SSE-KMS, see [Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Working with the Response Body

Given the response size is unknown, Amazon S3 Select streams the response as a series of messages and includes a `Transfer-Encoding` header with `chunked` as its value in the response. For more information, see [Appendix: SelectObjectContent Response](#).

GetObject Support

The `SelectObjectContent` action does not support the following `GetObject` functionality. For more information, see [GetObject](#).

- Range: Although you can specify a scan range for an Amazon S3 Select request (see [SelectObjectContentRequest - ScanRange](#) in the request parameters), you cannot specify the range of bytes of an object to return.
- GLACIER, DEEP_ARCHIVE and REDUCED_REDUNDANCY storage classes: You cannot specify the GLACIER, DEEP_ARCHIVE, or REDUCED_REDUNDANCY storage classes. For more information, about storage classes see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Special Errors

For a list of special errors for this operation, see [List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes](#)

Related Resources

- [GetObject](#)
- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /{Key+}?select&select-type=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: SSECustomerKey
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<SelectObjectContentRequest xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Expression>string</Expression>
  <ExpressionType>string</ExpressionType>
  <RequestProgress>
    <Enabled>boolean</Enabled>
  </RequestProgress>
  <InputSerialization>
    <CompressionType>string</CompressionType>
    <CSV>
      <AllowQuotedRecordDelimiter>boolean</AllowQuotedRecordDelimiter>
      <Comments>string</Comments>
      <FieldDelimiter>string</FieldDelimiter>
      <FileHeaderInfo>string</FileHeaderInfo>
      <QuoteCharacter>string</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>string</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
      <RecordDelimiter>string</RecordDelimiter>
    </CSV>
    <JSON>
      <Type>string</Type>
    </JSON>
    <Parquet>
    </Parquet>
  </InputSerialization>
  <OutputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <FieldDelimiter>string</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>string</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>string</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
      <QuoteFields>string</QuoteFields>
      <RecordDelimiter>string</RecordDelimiter>
    </CSV>
    <JSON>
      <RecordDelimiter>string</RecordDelimiter>
    </JSON>
  </OutputSerialization>
</SelectObjectContentRequest>
```

```
</JSON>
</OutputSerialization>
<ScanRange>
  <End>Long</End>
  <Start>Long</Start>
</ScanRange>
</SelectObjectContentRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 395)

The S3 bucket.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 395)

The object key.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 395)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 395)

The SSE Algorithm used to encrypt the object. For more information, see [Server-Side Encryption \(Using Customer-Provided Encryption Keys\)](#).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key (p. 395)

The SSE Customer Key. For more information, see [Server-Side Encryption \(Using Customer-Provided Encryption Keys\)](#).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 395)

The SSE Customer Key MD5. For more information, see [Server-Side Encryption \(Using Customer-Provided Encryption Keys\)](#).

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

SelectObjectContentRequest (p. 395)

Root level tag for the SelectObjectContentRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Expression (p. 395)

The expression that is used to query the object.

Type: String

Required: Yes

ExpressionType (p. 395)

The type of the provided expression (for example, SQL).

Type: String

Valid Values: SQL

Required: Yes

InputSerialization (p. 395)

Describes the format of the data in the object that is being queried.

Type: [InputSerialization \(p. 647\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

OutputSerialization (p. 395)

Describes the format of the data that you want Amazon S3 to return in response.

Type: [OutputSerialization \(p. 692\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

RequestProgress (p. 395)

Specifies if periodic request progress information should be enabled.

Type: [RequestProgress \(p. 720\)](#) data type

Required: No

ScanRange (p. 395)

Specifies the byte range of the object to get the records from. A record is processed when its first byte is contained by the range. This parameter is optional, but when specified, it must not be empty. See RFC 2616, Section 14.35.1 about how to specify the start and end of the range.

ScanRange may be used in the following ways:

- `<scanrange><start>50</start><end>100</end></scanrange>` - process only the records starting between the bytes 50 and 100 (inclusive, counting from zero)
- `<scanrange><start>50</start></scanrange>` - process only the records starting after the byte 50
- `<scanrange><end>50</end></scanrange>` - process only the records within the last 50 bytes of the file.

Type: [ScanRange \(p. 729\)](#) data type

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Payload>
  <Records>
    <Payload>blob</Payload>
  </Records>
  <Stats>
    <Details>
      <BytesProcessed>long</BytesProcessed>
```

```
        <BytesReturned>long</BytesReturned>
        <BytesScanned>long</BytesScanned>
    </Details>
</Stats>
<Progress>
    <Details>
        <BytesProcessed>long</BytesProcessed>
        <BytesReturned>long</BytesReturned>
        <BytesScanned>long</BytesScanned>
    </Details>
</Progress>
<Cont>
</Cont>
<End>
</End>
</Payload>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

Payload (p. 397)

Root level tag for the Payload parameters.

Required: Yes

Cont (p. 397)

The Continuation Event.

Type: [ContinuationEvent](#) (p. 607) data type

End (p. 397)

The End Event.

Type: [EndEvent](#) (p. 627) data type

Progress (p. 397)

The Progress Event.

Type: [ProgressEvent](#) (p. 700) data type

Records (p. 397)

The Records Event.

Type: [RecordsEvent](#) (p. 707) data type

Stats (p. 397)

The Stats Event.

Type: [StatsEvent](#) (p. 740) data type

Examples

Example 1: CSV object

The following select request retrieves all records from an object with data stored in CSV format. The `OutputSerialization` element directs Amazon S3 to return results in CSV.

You can try different queries in the `Expression` element:

- Assuming that you are not using column headers, you can identify columns using positional headers:

```
SELECT s._1, s._2 FROM S3Object s WHERE s._3 > 100
```

- If you have column headers and you set the `FileHeaderInfo` to `Use`, you can identify columns by name in the expression:

```
SELECT s.Id, s.FirstName, s.SSN FROM S3Object s
```

- You can specify functions in the SQL expression:

```
SELECT count(*) FROM S3Object s WHERE s._1 < 1
```

```
POST /exampleobject.csv?select&select-type=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 17 Oct 2017 01:49:52 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: content length

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<SelectRequest>
  <Expression>Select * from S3Object</Expression>
  <ExpressionType>SQL</ExpressionType>
  <InputSerialization>
    <CompressionType>GZIP</CompressionType>
    <CSV>
      <FileHeaderInfo>IGNORE</FileHeaderInfo>
      <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>,</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>"</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
      <Comments>#</Comments>
    </CSV>
  </InputSerialization>
  <OutputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <QuoteFields>ASNEEDED</QuoteFields>
      <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>,</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>"</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
    </CSV>
  </OutputSerialization>
</SelectRequest>
```

Example

The following is a sample response.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: GFihv3y6+kE7KG11GEkQhU7/2/CHR3Yb2fCb2S04nxI423Dqwg2XiQ0E/UZlzYQvPiB1ZNRc0w=
x-amz-request-id: 9F341CD3C4BA79E0
Date: Tue, 17 Oct 2017 23:54:05 GMT

A series of messages
```

Example 2: JSON object

The following select request retrieves all records from an object with data stored in JSON format. The `OutputSerialization` directs Amazon S3 to return results in CSV.

You can try different queries in the `Expression` element:

- You can filter by string comparison using record keys:

```
SELECT s.country, s.city from S3Object s where s.city = 'Seattle'
```

- You can specify functions in the SQL expression:

```
SELECT count(*) FROM S3Object s
```

```
POST /exampleobject.json?select&select-type=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 17 Oct 2017 01:49:52 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: content length

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<SelectRequest>
  <Expression>Select * from S3Object</Expression>
  <ExpressionType>SQL</ExpressionType>
  <InputSerialization>
    <CompressionType>GZIP</CompressionType>
    <JSON>
      <Type>DOCUMENT</Type>
    </JSON>
  </InputSerialization>
  <OutputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <QuoteFields>ASNEEDED</QuoteFields>
      <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>,</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>"</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
    </CSV>
  </OutputSerialization>
</SelectRequest>
```

Example

The following is a sample response.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: GFihv3y6+kE7KG11GEkQhU7/2/CHR3Yb2fCb2S04nxI423Dqwg2XiQ0B/UZ1zYQvPiB1ZNRcovw=
x-amz-request-id: 9F341CD3C4BA79E0
Date: Tue, 17 Oct 2017 23:54:05 GMT

A series of messages
```

Example 3: Parquet object

- The `InputSerialization` element describes the format of the data in the object that is being queried. It must specify CSV, JSON, or Parquet.

- The `OutputSerialization` element describes the format of the data that you want Amazon S3 to return in response to the query. It must specify CSV, JSON. Amazon S3 doesn't support outputting data in the Parquet format.
- The format of the `InputSerialization` doesn't need to match the format of the `OutputSerialization`. So, for example, you can specify JSON in the `InputSerialization` and CSV in the `OutputSerialization`.

```
POST /exampleobject.parquet?select&select-type=2 HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 17 Oct 2017 01:49:52 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: content length

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<SelectRequest>
  <Expression>Select * from S3Object</Expression>
  <ExpressionType>SQL</ExpressionType>
  <InputSerialization>
    <CompressionType>NONE</CompressionType>
    <Parquet>
      </Parquet>
    </InputSerialization>
  <OutputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <QuoteFields>ASNEEDED</QuoteFields>
      <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>,</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>"</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
    </CSV>
  </OutputSerialization>
</SelectRequest>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

UploadPart

Service: Amazon S3

Uploads a part in a multipart upload.

Note

In this operation, you provide part data in your request. However, you have an option to specify your existing Amazon S3 object as a data source for the part you are uploading. To upload a part from an existing object, you use the [UploadPartCopy](#) operation.

You must initiate a multipart upload (see [CreateMultipartUpload](#)) before you can upload any part. In response to your initiate request, Amazon S3 returns an upload ID, a unique identifier, that you must include in your upload part request.

Part numbers can be any number from 1 to 10,000, inclusive. A part number uniquely identifies a part and also defines its position within the object being created. If you upload a new part using the same part number that was used with a previous part, the previously uploaded part is overwritten. Each part must be at least 5 MB in size, except the last part. There is no size limit on the last part of your multipart upload.

To ensure that data is not corrupted when traversing the network, specify the `Content-MD5` header in the upload part request. Amazon S3 checks the part data against the provided MD5 value. If they do not match, Amazon S3 returns an error.

If the upload request is signed with Signature Version 4, then AWS S3 uses the `x-amz-content-sha256` header as a checksum instead of `Content-MD5`. For more information see [Authenticating Requests: Using the Authorization Header \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#).

Note: After you initiate multipart upload and upload one or more parts, you must either complete or abort multipart upload in order to stop getting charged for storage of the uploaded parts. Only after you either complete or abort multipart upload, Amazon S3 frees up the parts storage and stops charging you for the parts storage.

For more information on multipart uploads, go to [Multipart Upload Overview](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

For information on the permissions required to use the multipart upload API, go to [Multipart Upload and Permissions](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

You can optionally request server-side encryption where Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it for you when you access it. You have the option of providing your own encryption key, or you can use the AWS managed encryption keys. If you choose to provide your own encryption key, the request headers you provide in the request must match the headers you used in the request to initiate the upload by using [CreateMultipartUpload](#). For more information, go to [Using Server-Side Encryption](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Server-side encryption is supported by the S3 Multipart Upload actions. Unless you are using a customer-provided encryption key, you don't need to specify the encryption parameters in each `UploadPart` request. Instead, you only need to specify the server-side encryption parameters in the initial `InitiateMultipartUpload` request. For more information, see [CreateMultipartUpload](#).

If you requested server-side encryption using a customer-provided encryption key in your initiate multipart upload request, you must provide identical encryption information in each part upload using the following headers.

- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm`
- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key`
- `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5`

Special Errors

- *Code: NoSuchUpload*
- *Cause: The specified multipart upload does not exist. The upload ID might be invalid, or the multipart upload might have been aborted or completed.*
- *HTTP Status Code: 404 Not Found*
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix: Client*

Related Resources

- [CreateMultipartUpload](#)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#)
- [AbortMultipartUpload](#)
- [ListParts](#)
- [ListMultipartUploads](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /Key+?partNumber=PartNumber&uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-MD5: ContentMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: SSECustomerKey
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner

Body
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 403)

The name of the bucket to which the multipart upload was initiated.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action with an access point through the AWS SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Content-Length (p. 403)

Size of the body in bytes. This parameter is useful when the size of the body cannot be determined automatically.

Content-MD5 (p. 403)

The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the part data. This parameter is auto-populated when using the command from the CLI. This parameter is required if object lock parameters are specified.

Key (p. 403)

Object key for which the multipart upload was initiated.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

partNumber (p. 403)

Part number of part being uploaded. This is a positive integer between 1 and 10,000.

Required: Yes

uploadId (p. 403)

Upload ID identifying the multipart upload whose part is being uploaded.

Required: Yes

x-amz-expected-bucket-owner (p. 403)

The account ID of the expected bucket owner. If the bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

x-amz-request-payer (p. 403)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 403)

Specifies the algorithm to use to when encrypting the object (for example, AES256).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key (p. 403)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 to use in encrypting data. This value is used to store the object and then it is discarded; Amazon S3 does not store the encryption key. The key must be appropriate for use with the algorithm specified in the `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm` header. This must be the same encryption key specified in the initiate multipart upload request.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 403)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

Request Body

The request accepts the following binary data.

Body (p. 403)

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption  
ETag: ETag  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId  
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled  
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

ETag (p. 404)

Entity tag for the uploaded object.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 404)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 404)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, AES256, aws:kms).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 404)

If present, specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key was used for the object.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled (p. 404)

Indicates whether the multipart upload uses an S3 Bucket Key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm (p. 404)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header confirming the encryption algorithm used.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 404)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header to provide round-trip message integrity verification of the customer-provided encryption key.

Examples

Sample Request

The following PUT request uploads a part (part number 1) in a multipart upload. The request includes the upload ID that you get in response to your Initiate Multipart Upload request.

```
PUT /my-movie.m2ts?  
partNumber=1&uploadId=VCVsb2FkIElEIGZvcjBlbZZpbmcncyBteS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzIHVwbG9hZR HTTP/1.1  
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
```

```
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Content-Length: 10485760
Content-MD5: pUNXr/BjKK5G2UKvaRRrOA==
Authorization: authorization string
```

```
***part data omitted***
```

Sample Response

The response includes the ETag header. You need to retain this value for use when you send the Complete Multipart Upload request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Vvag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9p04ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWA+RPfTaOFG==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 20:34:56 GMT
ETag: "b54357faf0632cce46e942fa68356b38"
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example: Upload a part with an encryption key in the request for server-side encryption

If you initiated a multipart upload with a request to save an object using server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key, each part upload must also include the same set of encryption-specific headers as shown in the following example request.

```
PUT /example-object?
partNumber=1&uploadId=EXAMPLEJZ6e0YupT2h66iePQCc9IEbYbDUy4RTpMeoSMLPRp8Z5o1u8feSRonpvnWsKKG35tI2LB9VDPi
HTTP/1.1
Host: example-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Authorization: authorization string
Date: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:40:11 +0000
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: g0lCfA3Dv40jZz5SQJ1ZukLRFqtI5WorC/8SEEXAMPLE
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: ZjQrne1X/iTcskbY2example
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
```

Example

In the response, Amazon S3 returns encryption-specific headers providing the encryption algorithm used and MD5 digest of the encryption key you provided in the request.

```
HTTP/1.1 100 Continue HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Zn8bf8aEFQ+kBnGPBc/JaAf9SoWM68QDPS9+SyFwkIZOHUG2BiRLZi5oXw4cOCeT
x-amz-request-id: 5A37448A37622243
Date: Wed, 28 May 2014 19:40:12 GMT
ETag: "7e10e7d25dc4581d89b9285be5f384fd"
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: AES256
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: ZjQrne1X/iTcskbY2example
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

UploadPartCopy

Service: Amazon S3

Uploads a part by copying data from an existing object as data source. You specify the data source by adding the request header `x-amz-copy-source` in your request and a byte range by adding the request header `x-amz-copy-source-range` in your request.

The minimum allowable part size for a multipart upload is 5 MB. For more information about multipart upload limits, go to [Quick Facts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

Instead of using an existing object as part data, you might use the [UploadPart](#) action and provide data in your request.

You must initiate a multipart upload before you can upload any part. In response to your initiate request, Amazon S3 returns a unique identifier, the upload ID, that you must include in your upload part request.

For more information about using the `UploadPartCopy` operation, see the following:

- For conceptual information about multipart uploads, see [Uploading Objects Using Multipart Upload](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.
- For information about permissions required to use the multipart upload API, see [Multipart Upload and Permissions](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.
- For information about copying objects using a single atomic action vs. the multipart upload, see [Operations on Objects](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.
- For information about using server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys with the `UploadPartCopy` operation, see [CopyObject](#) and [UploadPart](#).

Note the following additional considerations about the request headers `x-amz-copy-source-if-match`, `x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match`, `x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since`, and `x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since`:

- **Consideration 1** - If both of the `x-amz-copy-source-if-match` and `x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since` headers are present in the request as follows:
`x-amz-copy-source-if-match` condition evaluates to `true`, and;
`x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since` condition evaluates to `false`;
Amazon S3 returns `200 OK` and copies the data.
- **Consideration 2** - If both of the `x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match` and `x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since` headers are present in the request as follows:
`x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match` condition evaluates to `false`, and;
`x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since` condition evaluates to `true`;
Amazon S3 returns `412 Precondition Failed` response code.

Versioning

If your bucket has versioning enabled, you could have multiple versions of the same object. By default, `x-amz-copy-source` identifies the current version of the object to copy. If the current version is a delete marker and you don't specify a `versionId` in the `x-amz-copy-source`, Amazon S3 returns a 404 error, because the object does not exist. If you specify `versionId` in the `x-amz-copy-source` and the `versionId` is a delete marker, Amazon S3 returns an HTTP 400 error, because you are not allowed to specify a delete marker as a version for the `x-amz-copy-source`.

You can optionally specify a specific version of the source object to copy by adding the `versionId` subresource as shown in the following example:

```
x-amz-copy-source: /bucket/object?versionId=version id
```

Special Errors

- *Code: NoSuchUpload*
 - *Cause: The specified multipart upload does not exist. The upload ID might be invalid, or the multipart upload might have been aborted or completed.*
 - *HTTP Status Code: 404 Not Found*
- *Code: InvalidRequest*
 - *Cause: The specified copy source is not supported as a byte-range copy source.*
 - *HTTP Status Code: 400 Bad Request*

Related Resources

- [CreateMultipartUpload](#)
- [UploadPart](#)
- [CompleteMultipartUpload](#)
- [AbortMultipartUpload](#)
- [ListParts](#)
- [ListMultipartUploads](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /Key+?partNumber=PartNumber&uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-copy-source: CopySource
x-amz-copy-source-if-match: CopySourceIfMatch
x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since: CopySourceIfModifiedSince
x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match: CopySourceIfNoneMatch
x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since: CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince
x-amz-copy-source-range: CopySourceRange
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key: SSECustomerKey
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: CopySourceSSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key: CopySourceSSECustomerKey
x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: CopySourceSSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-request-payer: RequestPayer
x-amz-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedBucketOwner
x-amz-source-expected-bucket-owner: ExpectedSourceBucketOwner
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

Bucket (p. 409)

The bucket name.

When using this action with an access point, you must direct requests to the access point hostname. The access point hostname takes the form `AccessPointName-AccountId.s3-accesspoint.Region.amazonaws.com`. When using this action with an access point through the AWS

SDKs, you provide the access point ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about access point ARNs, see [Using access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

When using this action with Amazon S3 on Outposts, you must direct requests to the S3 on Outposts hostname. The S3 on Outposts hostname takes the form *AccessPointName-AccountId.outpostID.s3-outposts.Region.amazonaws.com*. When using this action using S3 on Outposts through the AWS SDKs, you provide the Outposts bucket ARN in place of the bucket name. For more information about S3 on Outposts ARNs, see [Using S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Required: Yes

Key (p. 409)

Object key for which the multipart upload was initiated.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

partNumber (p. 409)

Part number of part being copied. This is a positive integer between 1 and 10,000.

Required: Yes

uploadId (p. 409)

Upload ID identifying the multipart upload whose part is being copied.

Required: Yes

x-amz-copy-source (p. 409)

Specifies the source object for the copy operation. You specify the value in one of two formats, depending on whether you want to access the source object through an [access point](#):

- For objects not accessed through an access point, specify the name of the source bucket and key of the source object, separated by a slash (/). For example, to copy the object `reports/january.pdf` from the bucket `awsexamplebucket`, use `awsexamplebucket/reports/january.pdf`. The value must be URL encoded.
- For objects accessed through access points, specify the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the object as accessed through the access point, in the format `arn:aws:s3:<Region>:<account-id>:accesspoint/<access-point-name>/object/<key>`. For example, to copy the object `reports/january.pdf` through access point `my-access-point` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3:us-west-2:123456789012:accesspoint/my-access-point/object/reports/january.pdf`. The value must be URL encoded.

Note

Amazon S3 supports copy operations using access points only when the source and destination buckets are in the same AWS Region.

Alternatively, for objects accessed through Amazon S3 on Outposts, specify the ARN of the object as accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/object/<key>`. For example, to copy the object `reports/january.pdf` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/object/reports/january.pdf`. The value must be URL encoded.

To copy a specific version of an object, append `?versionId=<version-id>` to the value (for example, `awsexamplebucket/reports/january.pdf?versionId=QUpfdndhfd8438MNFdN93jdnJfKdmqnh893`). If you don't specify a version ID, Amazon S3 copies the latest version of the source object.

Pattern: `\/.+\./.+`

Required: Yes

[x-amz-copy-source-if-match \(p. 409\)](#)

Copies the object if its entity tag (ETag) matches the specified tag.

[x-amz-copy-source-if-modified-since \(p. 409\)](#)

Copies the object if it has been modified since the specified time.

[x-amz-copy-source-if-none-match \(p. 409\)](#)

Copies the object if its entity tag (ETag) is different than the specified ETag.

[x-amz-copy-source-if-unmodified-since \(p. 409\)](#)

Copies the object if it hasn't been modified since the specified time.

[x-amz-copy-source-range \(p. 409\)](#)

The range of bytes to copy from the source object. The range value must use the form `bytes=first-last`, where the first and last are the zero-based byte offsets to copy. For example, `bytes=0-9` indicates that you want to copy the first 10 bytes of the source. You can copy a range only if the source object is greater than 5 MB.

[x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm \(p. 409\)](#)

Specifies the algorithm to use when decrypting the source object (for example, AES256).

[x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key \(p. 409\)](#)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 to use to decrypt the source object. The encryption key provided in this header must be one that was used when the source object was created.

[x-amz-copy-source-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 \(p. 409\)](#)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

[x-amz-expected-bucket-owner \(p. 409\)](#)

The account ID of the expected destination bucket owner. If the destination bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (`Access Denied`) error.

[x-amz-request-payer \(p. 409\)](#)

Confirms that the requester knows that they will be charged for the request. Bucket owners need not specify this parameter in their requests. For information about downloading objects from requester pays buckets, see [Downloading Objects in Requestor Pays Buckets](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Valid Values: `requester`

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm \(p. 409\)](#)

Specifies the algorithm to use to when encrypting the object (for example, AES256).

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key \(p. 409\)](#)

Specifies the customer-provided encryption key for Amazon S3 to use in encrypting data. This value is used to store the object and then it is discarded; Amazon S3 does not store the encryption key. The key must be appropriate for use with the algorithm specified in the `x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm` header. This must be the same encryption key specified in the initiate multipart upload request.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 (p. 409)

Specifies the 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.

x-amz-source-expected-bucket-owner (p. 409)

The account ID of the expected source bucket owner. If the source bucket is owned by a different account, the request will fail with an HTTP 403 (Access Denied) error.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-amz-copy-source-version-id: CopySourceVersionId
x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CopyPartResult>
  <ETag>string</ETag>
  <LastModified>timestamp</LastModified>
</CopyPartResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

x-amz-copy-source-version-id (p. 412)

The version of the source object that was copied, if you have enabled versioning on the source bucket.

x-amz-request-charged (p. 412)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

x-amz-server-side-encryption (p. 412)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing this object in Amazon S3 (for example, AES256, aws:kms).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id (p. 412)

If present, specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key that was used for the object.

x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled (p. 412)

Indicates whether the multipart upload uses an S3 Bucket Key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm \(p. 412\)](#)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header confirming the encryption algorithm used.

[x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 \(p. 412\)](#)

If server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was requested, the response will include this header to provide round-trip message integrity verification of the customer-provided encryption key.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[CopyPartResult \(p. 412\)](#)

Root level tag for the CopyPartResult parameters.

Required: Yes

[ETag \(p. 412\)](#)

Entity tag of the object.

Type: String

[LastModified \(p. 412\)](#)

Date and time at which the object was uploaded.

Type: Timestamp

Examples

Sample Request

The following PUT request uploads a part (part number 2) in a multipart upload. The request specifies a byte range from an existing object as the source of this upload. The request includes the upload ID that you get in response to your Initiate Multipart Upload request.

```
PUT /newobject?
partNumber=2&uploadId=VCVsb2FkIElEIGZvcilBbZZpbmncyBteS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzIHVwbG9hZR HTTP/1.1
Host: target-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 11 Apr 2011 20:34:56 GMT
x-amz-copy-source: /source-bucket/sourceobject
x-amz-copy-source-range:bytes=500-6291456
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

The response includes the ETag value. You need to retain this value to use when you send the Complete Multipart Upload request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Vvag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtRPfTaOFg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
Date: Mon, 11 Apr 2011 20:34:56 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
```

```
<CopyPartResult>
  <LastModified>2011-04-11T20:34:56.000Z</LastModified>
  <ETag>"9b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"</ETag>
</CopyPartResult>
```

Sample Request

The following PUT request uploads a part (part number 2) in a multipart upload. The request does not specify the optional byte range header, but requests the entire source object copy as part 2. The request includes the upload ID that you got in response to your Initiate Multipart Upload request.

```
PUT /newobject?
partNumber=2&uploadId=VCVsb2FkIElEIGZvciBlbZZpbmcncyBteS1tb3ZpZS5tMnRzIHVwbG9hZR HTTP/1.1
Host: target-bucket.s3.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 11 Apr 2011 20:34:56 GMT
x-amz-copy-source: /source-bucket/sourceobject?versionId=3/L4kqtJlcpXroDTdMJ+rmSpXd3dIbrHY
+MTRCxf3vjVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
Authorization: authorization string
```

Sample Response

The response includes the ETag value. You need to retain this value to use when you send the Complete Multipart Upload request.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: Vvag1LuByRx9e6j5Onimru9pO4ZVKnJ2Qz7/C1NPcfTWAtrPftaOFg==
x-amz-request-id: 656c76696e6727732072657175657374
x-amz-copy-source-version-id: 3/L4kqtJlcpXroDTdMJ+rmSpXd3dIbrHY
+MTRCxf3vjVBH40Nr8X8gdRQBpUMLUo
Date: Mon, 11 Apr 2011 20:34:56 GMT
Server: AmazonS3

<CopyPartResult>
  <LastModified>2011-04-11T20:34:56.000Z</LastModified>
  <ETag>"9b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"</ETag>
</CopyPartResult>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

WriteGetObjectResponse

Service: Amazon S3

Passes transformed objects to a `GetObject` operation when using Object Lambda access points. For information about Object Lambda access points, see [Transforming objects with Object Lambda access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This operation supports metadata that can be returned by [GetObject](#), in addition to `RequestRoute`, `RequestToken`, `StatusCode`, `ErrorCode`, and `ErrorMessage`. The `GetObject` response metadata is supported so that the `WriteGetObjectResponse` caller, typically an AWS Lambda function, can provide the same metadata when it internally invokes `GetObject`. When `WriteGetObjectResponse` is called by a customer-owned Lambda function, the metadata returned to the end user `GetObject` call might differ from what Amazon S3 would normally return.

You can include any number of metadata headers. When including a metadata header, it should be prefaced with `x-amz-meta`. For example, `x-amz-meta-my-custom-header: MyCustomValue`. The primary use case for this is to forward `GetObject` metadata.

AWS provides some prebuilt Lambda functions that you can use with S3 Object Lambda to detect and redact personally identifiable information (PII) and decompress S3 objects. These Lambda functions are available in the AWS Serverless Application Repository, and can be selected through the AWS Management Console when you create your Object Lambda access point.

Example 1: PII Access Control - This Lambda function uses Amazon Comprehend, a natural language processing (NLP) service using machine learning to find insights and relationships in text. It automatically detects personally identifiable information (PII) such as names, addresses, dates, credit card numbers, and social security numbers from documents in your Amazon S3 bucket.

Example 2: PII Redaction - This Lambda function uses Amazon Comprehend, a natural language processing (NLP) service using machine learning to find insights and relationships in text. It automatically redacts personally identifiable information (PII) such as names, addresses, dates, credit card numbers, and social security numbers from documents in your Amazon S3 bucket.

Example 3: Decompression - The Lambda function `S3ObjectLambdaDecompression`, is equipped to decompress objects stored in S3 in one of six compressed file formats including `bzip2`, `gzip`, `snappy`, `zlib`, `zstandard` and `ZIP`.

For information on how to view and use these functions, see [Using AWS built Lambda functions](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
POST /WriteGetObjectResponse HTTP/1.1
x-amz-request-route: RequestRoute
x-amz-request-token: RequestToken
x-amz-fwd-status: StatusCode
x-amz-fwd-error-code: ErrorCode
x-amz-fwd-error-message: ErrorMessage
x-amz-fwd-header-accept-ranges: AcceptRanges
x-amz-fwd-header-cache-control: CacheControl
x-amz-fwd-header-content-disposition: ContentDisposition
x-amz-fwd-header-content-encoding: ContentEncoding
x-amz-fwd-header-content-language: ContentLanguage
Content-Length: ContentLength
x-amz-fwd-header-content-range: ContentRange
x-amz-fwd-header-content-type: ContentType
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-delete-marker: DeleteMarker
x-amz-fwd-header-ETag: ETag
x-amz-fwd-header-expires: Expires
```

```
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-expiration: Expiration
x-amz-fwd-header-Last-Modified: LastModified
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-missing-meta: MissingMeta
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-object-lock-mode: ObjectLockMode
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date: ObjectLockRetainUntilDate
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-mp-parts-count: PartsCount
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-replication-status: ReplicationStatus
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-request-charged: RequestCharged
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-restore: Restore
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption: ServerSideEncryption
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm: SSECustomerAlgorithm
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id: SSEKMSKeyId
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5: SSECustomerKeyMD5
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-storage-class: StorageClass
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-tagging-count: TagCount
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-version-id: VersionId
x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled: BucketKeyEnabled
```

Body

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

x-amz-fwd-error-code (p. 415)

The size of the content body in bytes.

x-amz-fwd-error-code (p. 415)

A string that uniquely identifies an error condition. Returned in the <Code> tag of the error XML response for a corresponding `GetObject` call. Cannot be used with a successful `Status Code` header or when the transformed object is provided in the body. All error codes from S3 are sentence-cased. Regexp value is `^[A-Z][a-zA-Z]+$`.

x-amz-fwd-error-message (p. 415)

Contains a generic description of the error condition. Returned in the <Message> tag of the error XML response for a corresponding `GetObject` call. Cannot be used with a successful `Status Code` header or when the transformed object is provided in body.

x-amz-fwd-header-accept-ranges (p. 415)

Indicates that a range of bytes was specified.

x-amz-fwd-header-Cache-Control (p. 415)

Specifies caching behavior along the request/reply chain.

x-amz-fwd-header-Content-Disposition (p. 415)

Specifies presentational information for the object.

x-amz-fwd-header-Content-Encoding (p. 415)

Specifies what content encodings have been applied to the object and thus what decoding mechanisms must be applied to obtain the media-type referenced by the `Content-Type` header field.

x-amz-fwd-header-Content-Language (p. 415)

The language the content is in.

x-amz-fwd-header-Content-Range (p. 415)

The portion of the object returned in the response.

[x-amz-fwd-header-Content-Type \(p. 415\)](#)

A standard MIME type describing the format of the object data.

[x-amz-fwd-header-ETag \(p. 415\)](#)

An opaque identifier assigned by a web server to a specific version of a resource found at a URL.

[x-amz-fwd-header-Expires \(p. 415\)](#)

The date and time at which the object is no longer cacheable.

[x-amz-fwd-header-Last-Modified \(p. 415\)](#)

The date and time that the object was last modified.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-delete-marker \(p. 415\)](#)

Specifies whether an object stored in Amazon S3 is (`true`) or is not (`false`) a delete marker.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-expiration \(p. 415\)](#)

If object stored in Amazon S3 expiration is configured (see PUT Bucket lifecycle) it includes expiry-date and rule-id key-value pairs providing object expiration information. The value of the rule-id is URL encoded.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-missing-meta \(p. 415\)](#)

Set to the number of metadata entries not returned in `x-amz-meta` headers. This can happen if you create metadata using an API like SOAP that supports more flexible metadata than the REST API. For example, using SOAP, you can create metadata whose values are not legal HTTP headers.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-mp-parts-count \(p. 415\)](#)

The count of parts this object has.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-object-lock-legal-hold \(p. 415\)](#)

Indicates whether an object stored in Amazon S3 has an active legal hold.

Valid Values: `ON` | `OFF`

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-object-lock-mode \(p. 415\)](#)

Indicates whether an object stored in Amazon S3 has Object Lock enabled. For more information about S3 Object Lock, see [Object Lock](#).

Valid Values: `GOVERNANCE` | `COMPLIANCE`

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-object-lock-retain-until-date \(p. 415\)](#)

The date and time when Object Lock is configured to expire.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-replication-status \(p. 415\)](#)

Indicates if request involves bucket that is either a source or destination in a Replication rule. For more information about S3 Replication, see [Replication](#).

Valid Values: `COMPLETE` | `PENDING` | `FAILED` | `REPLICA`

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-request-charged \(p. 415\)](#)

If present, indicates that the requester was successfully charged for the request.

Valid Values: `requester`

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-restore \(p. 415\)](#)

Provides information about object restoration operation and expiration time of the restored object copy.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption \(p. 415\)](#)

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing requested object in Amazon S3 (for example, AES256, aws:kms).

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id \(p. 415\)](#)

If present, specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key that was used for stored in Amazon S3 object.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled \(p. 415\)](#)

Indicates whether the object stored in Amazon S3 uses an S3 bucket key for server-side encryption with AWS KMS (SSE-KMS).

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm \(p. 415\)](#)

Encryption algorithm used if server-side encryption with a customer-provided encryption key was specified for object stored in Amazon S3.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5 \(p. 415\)](#)

128-bit MD5 digest of customer-provided encryption key used in Amazon S3 to encrypt data stored in S3. For more information, see [Protecting data using server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys \(SSE-C\)](#).

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-storage-class \(p. 415\)](#)

The class of storage used to store object in Amazon S3.

Valid Values: `STANDARD` | `REDUCED_REDUNDANCY` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `GLACIER` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE` | `OUTPOSTS`

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-tagging-count \(p. 415\)](#)

The number of tags, if any, on the object.

[x-amz-fwd-header-x-amz-version-id \(p. 415\)](#)

An ID used to reference a specific version of the object.

[x-amz-fwd-status \(p. 415\)](#)

The integer status code for an HTTP response of a corresponding `GetObject` request.

Status Codes

- *200 - OK*
- *206 - Partial Content*
- *304 - Not Modified*
- *400 - Bad Request*
- *401 - Unauthorized*
- *403 - Forbidden*
- *404 - Not Found*
- *405 - Method Not Allowed*
- *409 - Conflict*
- *411 - Length Required*
- *412 - Precondition Failed*
- *416 - Range Not Satisfiable*
- *500 - Internal Server Error*

- [503 - Service Unavailable](#)

x-amz-request-route (p. 415)

Route prefix to the HTTP URL generated.

Required: Yes

x-amz-request-token (p. 415)

A single use encrypted token that maps `WriteGetObjectResponse` to the end user `GetObject` request.

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following binary data.

Body (p. 415)

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample Response

The following illustrates a sample response.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-request-id: 19684529-d1aa-413e-9382-9ff490962d12
Date: Wed, 24 Feb 2021 10:57:53 GMT
Content-Length: 0
```

Sample Request

The following illustrates a sample request from a POST.

```
POST /WriteGetObjectResponse HTTP/1.1
Host: <RequestRoute>.s3-object-lambda.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-request-token: <RequestToken>
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Length: 16
[16 bytes of object data]
```

Sample Error Response

The following response returns a `ValidationError` error because the `RequestToken` could not be decrypted.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Error xmlns="">
<Code>ValidationError</Code>
<Message>Invalid token</Message>
<RequestId>fcd2cd5e-def0-4001-8030-1fd1d61d2c9d</RequestId>
</Error>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Amazon S3 Control

The following actions are supported by Amazon S3 Control:

- [CreateAccessPoint](#) (p. 422)
- [CreateAccessPointForObjectLambda](#) (p. 426)
- [CreateBucket](#) (p. 429)
- [CreateJob](#) (p. 433)
- [CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) (p. 438)
- [DeleteAccessPoint](#) (p. 441)
- [DeleteAccessPointForObjectLambda](#) (p. 443)
- [DeleteAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 445)
- [DeleteAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#) (p. 447)
- [DeleteBucket](#) (p. 449)
- [DeleteBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 451)
- [DeleteBucketPolicy](#) (p. 453)
- [DeleteBucketTagging](#) (p. 455)
- [DeleteJobTagging](#) (p. 457)
- [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) (p. 459)
- [DeletePublicAccessBlock](#) (p. 462)
- [DeleteStorageLensConfiguration](#) (p. 464)
- [DeleteStorageLensConfigurationTagging](#) (p. 466)
- [DescribeJob](#) (p. 468)
- [DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation](#) (p. 472)
- [GetAccessPoint](#) (p. 475)
- [GetAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambda](#) (p. 479)

- [GetAccessPointForObjectLambda](#) (p. 481)
- [GetAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 483)
- [GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#) (p. 485)
- [GetAccessPointPolicyStatus](#) (p. 487)
- [GetAccessPointPolicyStatusForObjectLambda](#) (p. 489)
- [GetBucket](#) (p. 491)
- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 494)
- [GetBucketPolicy](#) (p. 498)
- [GetBucketTagging](#) (p. 501)
- [GetJobTagging](#) (p. 504)
- [GetMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) (p. 506)
- [GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 508)
- [GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatus](#) (p. 510)
- [GetPublicAccessBlock](#) (p. 512)
- [GetStorageLensConfiguration](#) (p. 515)
- [GetStorageLensConfigurationTagging](#) (p. 519)
- [ListAccessPoints](#) (p. 521)
- [ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda](#) (p. 524)
- [ListJobs](#) (p. 526)
- [ListMultiRegionAccessPoints](#) (p. 529)
- [ListRegionalBuckets](#) (p. 532)
- [ListStorageLensConfigurations](#) (p. 535)
- [PutAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambda](#) (p. 537)
- [PutAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 539)
- [PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#) (p. 542)
- [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 545)
- [PutBucketPolicy](#) (p. 548)
- [PutBucketTagging](#) (p. 551)
- [PutJobTagging](#) (p. 554)
- [PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 557)
- [PutPublicAccessBlock](#) (p. 560)
- [PutStorageLensConfiguration](#) (p. 563)
- [PutStorageLensConfigurationTagging](#) (p. 566)
- [UpdateJobPriority](#) (p. 568)
- [UpdateJobStatus](#) (p. 570)

CreateAccessPoint

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Creates an access point and associates it with the specified bucket. For more information, see [Managing Data Access with Amazon S3 Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

S3 on Outposts only supports VPC-style access points.

For more information, see [Accessing Amazon S3 on Outposts using virtual private cloud \(VPC\) only access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `CreateAccessPoint`:

- [GetAccessPoint](#)
- [DeleteAccessPoint](#)
- [ListAccessPoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/accesspoint/name HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateAccessPointRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <VpcConfiguration>
    <VpcId>string</VpcId>
  </VpcConfiguration>
  <PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
    <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
    <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
    <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
    <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
  </PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
</CreateAccessPointRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`name` (p. 422)

The name you want to assign to this access point.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

Required: Yes

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 422)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the bucket for which you want to create an access point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

CreateAccessPointRequest (p. 422)

Root level tag for the CreateAccessPointRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Bucket (p. 422)

The name of the bucket that you want to associate this access point with.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

PublicAccessBlockConfiguration (p. 422)

The `PublicAccessBlock` configuration that you want to apply to the access point.

Type: `PublicAccessBlockConfiguration` (p. 812) data type

Required: No

VpcConfiguration (p. 422)

If you include this field, Amazon S3 restricts access to this access point to requests from the specified virtual private cloud (VPC).

Note

This is required for creating an access point for Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Type: `VpcConfiguration` (p. 850) data type

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateAccessPointResult>
  <AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
  <Alias>string</Alias>
```

```
</CreateAccessPointResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[CreateAccessPointResult \(p. 423\)](#)

Root level tag for the CreateAccessPointResult parameters.

Required: Yes

[AccessPointArn \(p. 423\)](#)

The ARN of the access point.

Note

This is only supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 4. Maximum length of 128.

[Alias \(p. 423\)](#)

The name or alias of the access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 63.

Pattern: `^[0-9a-z\-\]{63}`

Examples

[Sample request for creating an access point for an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket](#)

This request creates an access point for S3 on Outposts bucket.

```
PUT /v20180820/accesspoint/example-access-point HTTP/1.1
Host:s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <CreateAccessPointRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
    <Bucket>example-outpost-bucket </Bucket>
  </CreateAccessPointRequest>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)

- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateAccessPointForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Creates an Object Lambda Access Point. For more information, see [Transforming objects with Object Lambda Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following actions are related to `CreateAccessPointForObjectLambda`:

- [DeleteAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)
- [GetAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)
- [ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateAccessPointForObjectLambdaRequest xmlns="http://aws3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Configuration>
    <AllowedFeatures>
      <AllowedFeature>string</AllowedFeature>
    </AllowedFeatures>
    <CloudWatchMetricsEnabled>boolean</CloudWatchMetricsEnabled>
    <SupportingAccessPoint>string</SupportingAccessPoint>
    <TransformationConfigurations>
      <TransformationConfiguration>
        <Actions>
          <Action>string</Action>
        </Actions>
        <ContentTransformation>
          <AwsLambda>
            <FunctionArn>string</FunctionArn>
            <FunctionPayload>string</FunctionPayload>
          </AwsLambda>
        </ContentTransformation>
      </TransformationConfiguration>
    </TransformationConfigurations>
  </Configuration>
</CreateAccessPointForObjectLambdaRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 426)

The name you want to assign to this Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-\-]*[a-z0-9])?#$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 426)

The AWS account ID for owner of the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: ^\d{12}\$

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

CreateAccessPointForObjectLambdaRequest (p. 426)

Root level tag for the CreateAccessPointForObjectLambdaRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Configuration (p. 426)

Object Lambda Access Point configuration as a JSON document.

Type: [ObjectLambdaConfiguration \(p. 805\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateAccessPointForObjectLambdaResult>
  <ObjectLambdaAccessPointArn>string</ObjectLambdaAccessPointArn>
</CreateAccessPointForObjectLambdaResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

CreateAccessPointForObjectLambdaResult (p. 427)

Root level tag for the CreateAccessPointForObjectLambdaResult parameters.

Required: Yes

ObjectLambdaAccessPointArn (p. 427)

Specifies the ARN for the Object Lambda Access Point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2048.

Pattern: arn:[^:]+:s3-object-lambda:[^:]*:\d{12}:accesspoint/.*

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateBucket

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action creates an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. To create an S3 bucket, see [Create Bucket](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Creates a new Outposts bucket. By creating the bucket, you become the bucket owner. To create an Outposts bucket, you must have S3 on Outposts. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Not every string is an acceptable bucket name. For information on bucket naming restrictions, see [Working with Amazon S3 Buckets](#).

S3 on Outposts buckets support:

- Tags
- LifecycleConfigurations for deleting expired objects

For a complete list of restrictions and Amazon S3 feature limitations on S3 on Outposts, see [Amazon S3 on Outposts Restrictions and Limitations](#).

For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and `x-amz-outpost-id` in your API request, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `CreateBucket` for Amazon S3 on Outposts:

- [PutObject](#)
- [GetBucket](#)
- [DeleteBucket](#)
- [CreateAccessPoint](#)
- [PutAccessPointPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/bucket/name HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-acl: ACL
x-amz-grant-full-control: GrantFullControl
x-amz-grant-read: GrantRead
x-amz-grant-read-acp: GrantReadACP
x-amz-grant-write: GrantWrite
x-amz-grant-write-acp: GrantWriteACP
x-amz-bucket-object-lock-enabled: ObjectLockEnabledForBucket
x-amz-outpost-id: OutpostId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateBucketConfiguration xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <LocationConstraint>string</LocationConstraint>
</CreateBucketConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 429)

The name of the bucket.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

[x-amz-acl \(p. 429\)](#)

The canned ACL to apply to the bucket.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `authenticated-read`

[x-amz-bucket-object-lock-enabled \(p. 429\)](#)

Specifies whether you want S3 Object Lock to be enabled for the new bucket.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

[x-amz-grant-full-control \(p. 429\)](#)

Allows grantee the read, write, read ACP, and write ACP permissions on the bucket.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

[x-amz-grant-read \(p. 429\)](#)

Allows grantee to list the objects in the bucket.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

[x-amz-grant-read-acp \(p. 429\)](#)

Allows grantee to read the bucket ACL.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

[x-amz-grant-write \(p. 429\)](#)

Allows grantee to create, overwrite, and delete any object in the bucket.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

[x-amz-grant-write-acp \(p. 429\)](#)

Allows grantee to write the ACL for the applicable bucket.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

[x-amz-outpost-id \(p. 429\)](#)

The ID of the Outposts where the bucket is being created.

Note

This is required by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

CreateBucketConfiguration (p. 429)

Root level tag for the CreateBucketConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

LocationConstraint (p. 429)

Specifies the Region where the bucket will be created. If you are creating a bucket on the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1), you do not need to specify the location.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Type: String

Valid Values: EU | eu-west-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | ap-south-1 | ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ap-northeast-1 | sa-east-1 | cn-north-1 | eu-central-1

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Location: Location
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateBucketResult>
  <BucketArn>string</BucketArn>
</CreateBucketResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The response returns the following HTTP headers.

Location (p. 431)

The location of the bucket.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

CreateBucketResult (p. 431)

Root level tag for the CreateBucketResult parameters.

Required: Yes

BucketArn (p. 431)

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the x-amz-outpost-id as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`,

use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 4. Maximum length of 128.

The requested Outposts bucket name is not available. The bucket namespace is shared by all users of the in this Region. Select a different name and try again. The Outposts bucket you tried to create already exists, and you own it.

Examples

Sample request to create an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

This request creates an Outposts bucket named `example-outpost-bucket`.

```
PUT /v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/ HTTP/1.1
Host:s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
Content-Length:
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateJob

Service: Amazon S3 Control

You can use S3 Batch Operations to perform large-scale batch actions on Amazon S3 objects. Batch Operations can run a single action on lists of Amazon S3 objects that you specify. For more information, see [S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This action creates a S3 Batch Operations job.

Related actions include:

- [DescribeJob](#)
- [ListJobs](#)
- [UpdateJobPriority](#)
- [UpdateJobStatus](#)
- [JobOperation](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /v20180820/jobs HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateJobRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <ConfirmationRequired>boolean</ConfirmationRequired>
  <Operation>
    <LambdaInvoke>
      <FunctionArn>string</FunctionArn>
    </LambdaInvoke>
    <S3DeleteObjectTagging>
    </S3DeleteObjectTagging>
    <S3InitiateRestoreObject>
      <ExpirationInDays>integer</ExpirationInDays>
      <GlacierJobTier>string</GlacierJobTier>
    </S3InitiateRestoreObject>
    <S3PutObjectAcl>
      <AccessControlPolicy>
        <AccessControlList>
          <Grants>
            <S3Grant>
              <Grantee>
                <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
                <Identifier>string</Identifier>
                <TypeIdentifier>string</TypeIdentifier>
              </Grantee>
              <Permission>string</Permission>
            </S3Grant>
          </Grants>
          <Owner>
            <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
            <ID>string</ID>
          </Owner>
        </AccessControlList>
        <CannedAccessControlList>string</CannedAccessControlList>
      </AccessControlPolicy>
    </S3PutObjectAcl>
    <S3PutObjectCopy>
      <AccessControlGrants>
        <S3Grant>
          <Grantee>
```

```

        <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
        <Identifier>string</Identifier>
        <TypeIdentifier>string</TypeIdentifier>
    </Grantee>
    <Permission>string</Permission>
</S3Grant>
</AccessControlGrants>
<BucketKeyEnabled>boolean</BucketKeyEnabled>
<CannedAccessControlList>string</CannedAccessControlList>
<MetadataDirective>string</MetadataDirective>
<ModifiedSinceConstraint>timestamp</ModifiedSinceConstraint>
<NewObjectMetadata>
    <CacheControl>string</CacheControl>
    <ContentDisposition>string</ContentDisposition>
    <ContentEncoding>string</ContentEncoding>
    <ContentLanguage>string</ContentLanguage>
    <ContentLength>long</ContentLength>
    <ContentMD5>string</ContentMD5>
    <ContentType>string</ContentType>
    <HttpExpiresDate>timestamp</HttpExpiresDate>
    <RequesterCharged>boolean</RequesterCharged>
    <SSEAlgorithm>string</SSEAlgorithm>
    <UserMetadata>
        <entry>
            <key>string</key>
            <value>string</value>
        </entry>
    </UserMetadata>
</NewObjectMetadata>
<NewObjectTagging>
    <S3Tag>
        <Key>string</Key>
        <Value>string</Value>
    </S3Tag>
</NewObjectTagging>
<ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus>string</ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus>
<ObjectLockMode>string</ObjectLockMode>
<ObjectLockRetainUntilDate>timestamp</ObjectLockRetainUntilDate>
<RedirectLocation>string</RedirectLocation>
<RequesterPays>boolean</RequesterPays>
<SSEAwsKmsKeyId>string</SSEAwsKmsKeyId>
<StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
<TargetKeyPrefix>string</TargetKeyPrefix>
<TargetResource>string</TargetResource>
<UnmodifiedSinceConstraint>timestamp</UnmodifiedSinceConstraint>
</S3PutObjectCopy>
<S3PutObjectLegalHold>
    <LegalHold>
        <Status>string</Status>
    </LegalHold>
</S3PutObjectLegalHold>
<S3PutObjectRetention>
    <BypassGovernanceRetention>boolean</BypassGovernanceRetention>
    <Retention>
        <Mode>string</Mode>
        <RetainUntilDate>timestamp</RetainUntilDate>
    </Retention>
</S3PutObjectRetention>
<S3PutObjectTagging>
    <TagSet>
        <S3Tag>
            <Key>string</Key>
            <Value>string</Value>
        </S3Tag>
    </TagSet>
</S3PutObjectTagging>

```

```

</Operation>
<Report>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <Enabled>boolean</Enabled>
  <Format>string</Format>
  <Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <ReportScope>string</ReportScope>
</Report>
<ClientRequestToken>string</ClientRequestToken>
<Manifest>
  <Location>
    <ETag>string</ETag>
    <ObjectArn>string</ObjectArn>
    <ObjectVersionId>string</ObjectVersionId>
  </Location>
  <Spec>
    <Fields>
      <INVALID-TYPE-NAME>string</INVALID-TYPE-NAME>
    </Fields>
    <Format>string</Format>
  </Spec>
</Manifest>
<Description>string</Description>
<Priority>integer</Priority>
<RoleArn>string</RoleArn>
<Tags>
  <S3Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </S3Tag>
</Tags>
</CreateJobRequest>

```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

x-amz-account-id (p. 433)

The AWS account ID that creates the job.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

CreateJobRequest (p. 433)

Root level tag for the CreateJobRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

ClientRequestToken (p. 433)

An idempotency token to ensure that you don't accidentally submit the same request twice. You can use any string up to the maximum length.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Required: Yes

ConfirmationRequired (p. 433)

Indicates whether confirmation is required before Amazon S3 runs the job. Confirmation is only required for jobs created through the Amazon S3 console.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

Description (p. 433)

A description for this job. You can use any string within the permitted length. Descriptions don't need to be unique and can be used for multiple jobs.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 256.

Required: No

Manifest (p. 433)

Configuration parameters for the manifest.

Type: [JobManifest \(p. 780\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

Operation (p. 433)

The action that you want this job to perform on every object listed in the manifest. For more information about the available actions, see [Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [JobOperation \(p. 783\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

Priority (p. 433)

The numerical priority for this job. Higher numbers indicate higher priority.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 2147483647.

Required: Yes

Report (p. 433)

Configuration parameters for the optional job-completion report.

Type: [JobReport \(p. 786\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

RoleArn (p. 433)

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that Batch Operations will use to run this job's action on every object in the manifest.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2048.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:iam::\d{12}:role/.*`

Required: Yes

Tags (p. 433)

A set of tags to associate with the S3 Batch Operations job. This is an optional parameter.

Type: Array of [S3Tag \(p. 838\)](#) data types

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateJobResult>
  <JobId>string</JobId>
</CreateJobResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

CreateJobResult (p. 437)

Root level tag for the CreateJobResult parameters.

Required: Yes

JobId (p. 437)

The ID for this job. Amazon S3 generates this ID automatically and returns it after a successful Create Job request.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-__]+`

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Creates a Multi-Region Access Point and associates it with the specified buckets. For more information about creating Multi-Region Access Points, see [Creating Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This action will always be routed to the US West (Oregon) Region. For more information about the restrictions around managing Multi-Region Access Points, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This request is asynchronous, meaning that you might receive a response before the command has completed. When this request provides a response, it provides a token that you can use to monitor the status of the request with `DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation`.

The following actions are related to `CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`:

- [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation](#)
- [GetMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [ListMultiRegionAccessPoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /v20180820/async-requests/mrap/create HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateMultiRegionAccessPointRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <ClientToken>string</ClientToken>
  <Details>
    <Name>string</Name>
    <PublicAccessBlock>
      <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
      <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
      <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
      <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
    </PublicAccessBlock>
    <Regions>
      <Region>
        <Bucket>string</Bucket>
      </Region>
    </Regions>
  </Details>
</CreateMultiRegionAccessPointRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

x-amz-account-id (p. 438)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the Multi-Region Access Point. The owner of the Multi-Region Access Point also must own the underlying buckets.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

CreateMultiRegionAccessPointRequest (p. 438)

Root level tag for the CreateMultiRegionAccessPointRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

ClientToken (p. 438)

An idempotency token used to identify the request and guarantee that requests are unique.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: \S+

Required: Yes

Details (p. 438)

A container element containing details about the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: [CreateMultiRegionAccessPointInput \(p. 769\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResult>
  <RequestTokenARN>string</RequestTokenARN>
</CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResult (p. 439)

Root level tag for the CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResult parameters.

Required: Yes

RequestTokenARN (p. 439)

The request token associated with the request. You can use this token with [DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation](#) to determine the status of asynchronous requests.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `arn: . +`

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteAccessPoint

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Deletes the specified access point.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `DeleteAccessPoint`:

- [CreateAccessPoint](#)
- [GetAccessPoint](#)
- [ListAccessPoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/accesspoint/name HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 441)

The name of the access point you want to delete.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the access point accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/accesspoint/<my-accesspoint-name>`. For example, to access the access point `reports-ap` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/accesspoint/reports-ap`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 441)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified access point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

DeleteAccessPoint syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts

The following request deletes the access point of the specified Outpost.

```
DELETE /v20180820/accesspoint/example-access-point HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2020 22:32:00 GMT
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
Authorization: authorization string
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteAccessPointForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Deletes the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

The following actions are related to `DeleteAccessPointForObjectLambda`:

- [CreateAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)
- [GetAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)
- [ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 443)

The name of the access point you want to delete.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-\-]*[a-z0-9])?#`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 443)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}#`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteAccessPointPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Deletes the access point policy for the specified access point.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `DeleteAccessPointPolicy`:

- [PutAccessPointPolicy](#)
- [GetAccessPointPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/accesspoint/name/policy HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`name` (p. 445)

The name of the access point whose policy you want to delete.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the access point accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/accesspoint/<my-accesspoint-name>`. For example, to access the access point `reports-ap` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/accesspoint/reports-ap`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

Required: Yes

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 445)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified access point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample request syntax for using the `DeleteAccessPointPolicy` action with Amazon S3 on Outposts access point

This example illustrates one usage of `DeleteAccessPointPolicy`.

```
DELETE /v20180820/accesspoint/example-access-point/policy HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2020 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Removes the resource policy for an Object Lambda Access Point.

The following actions are related to `DeleteAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda`:

- [GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#)
- [PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name/policy HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 447)

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point you want to delete the policy for.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-\]*[a-z0-9])?#$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 447)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)

- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucket

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. To delete an S3 bucket, see [DeleteBucket](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Deletes the Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. All objects (including all object versions and delete markers) in the bucket must be deleted before the bucket itself can be deleted. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

Related Resources

- [CreateBucket](#)
- [GetBucket](#)
- [DeleteObject](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/bucket/name HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 449)

Specifies the bucket being deleted.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 449)

The account ID that owns the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample request to delete an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

This request deletes the Outposts bucket named `example-outpost-bucket`.

```
DELETE /v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/ HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
x-amz-account-id:example-account-id
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's lifecycle configuration. To delete an S3 bucket's lifecycle configuration, see [DeleteBucketLifecycle](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Deletes the lifecycle configuration from the specified Outposts bucket. Amazon S3 on Outposts removes all the lifecycle configuration rules in the lifecycle subresource associated with the bucket. Your objects never expire, and Amazon S3 on Outposts no longer automatically deletes any objects on the basis of rules contained in the deleted lifecycle configuration. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3-outposts:DeleteLifecycleConfiguration` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and the Outposts bucket owner can grant this permission to others.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

For more information about object expiration, see [Elements to Describe Lifecycle Actions](#).

Related actions include:

- [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/bucket/name/lifecycleconfiguration HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 451)

Specifies the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

[x-amz-account-id \(p. 451\)](#)

The account ID of the lifecycle configuration to delete.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

[Sample request to delete the lifecycle configuration of an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket](#)

This example illustrates one usage of `DeleteBucketLifecycleConfiguration`.

```
HTTP/1.1      DELETE /v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/lifecycleconfiguration
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket policy. To delete an S3 bucket policy, see [DeleteBucketPolicy](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

This implementation of the DELETE action uses the policy subresource to delete the policy of a specified Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. If you are using an identity other than the root user of the AWS account that owns the bucket, the calling identity must have the `s3-outposts:DeleteBucketPolicy` permissions on the specified Outposts bucket and belong to the bucket owner's account to use this action. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

If you don't have `DeleteBucketPolicy` permissions, Amazon S3 returns a `403 Access Denied` error. If you have the correct permissions, but you're not using an identity that belongs to the bucket owner's account, Amazon S3 returns a `405 Method Not Allowed` error.

Important

As a security precaution, the root user of the AWS account that owns a bucket can always use this action, even if the policy explicitly denies the root user the ability to perform this action.

For more information about bucket policies, see [Using Bucket Policies and User Policies](#).

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `DeleteBucketPolicy`:

- [GetBucketPolicy](#)
- [PutBucketPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/bucket/name/policy HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 453)

Specifies the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 453)

The account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample request for deleting a bucket policy for an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

This example illustrates one usage of DeleteBucketPolicy.

```
DELETE v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/policy HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteBucketTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action deletes an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's tags. To delete an S3 bucket tags, see [DeleteBucketTagging](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Deletes the tags from the Outposts bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `PutBucketTagging` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and can grant this permission to others.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `DeleteBucketTagging`:

- [GetBucketTagging](#)
- [PutBucketTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/bucket/name/tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`name` (p. 455)

The bucket ARN that has the tag set to be removed.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 455)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket tag set to be removed.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 204
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 204 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample request to delete tags for Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

The following DELETE request deletes the tag set from the Outposts bucket `example-outpost-bucket`.

```
DELETE v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
Date: Wed, 14 Dec 2020 05:37:16 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteJobTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Removes the entire tag set from the specified S3 Batch Operations job. To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:DeleteJobTagging` action. For more information, see [Controlling access and labeling jobs using tags](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related actions include:

- [CreateJob](#)
- [GetJobTagging](#)
- [PutJobTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/jobs/id/tagging HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

id (p. 457)

The ID for the S3 Batch Operations job whose tags you want to delete.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\+]`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 457)

The AWS account ID associated with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Deletes a Multi-Region Access Point. This action does not delete the buckets associated with the Multi-Region Access Point, only the Multi-Region Access Point itself.

This action will always be routed to the US West (Oregon) Region. For more information about the restrictions around managing Multi-Region Access Points, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This request is asynchronous, meaning that you might receive a response before the command has completed. When this request provides a response, it provides a token that you can use to monitor the status of the request with `DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation`.

The following actions are related to `DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint`:

- [CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation](#)
- [GetMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [ListMultiRegionAccessPoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /v20180820/async-requests/mrap/delete HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <ClientToken>string</ClientToken>
  <Details>
    <Name>string</Name>
  </Details>
</DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

x-amz-account-id (p. 459)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointRequest (p. 459)

Root level tag for the `DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointRequest` parameters.

Required: Yes

ClientToken (p. 459)

An idempotency token used to identify the request and guarantee that requests are unique.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: \S+

Required: Yes

Details (p. 459)

A container element containing details about the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointInput \(p. 770\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointResult>
  <RequestTokenARN>string</RequestTokenARN>
</DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointResult (p. 460)

Root level tag for the DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointResult parameters.

Required: Yes

RequestTokenARN (p. 460)

The request token associated with the request. You can use this token with [DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation](#) to determine the status of asynchronous requests.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: arn: . +

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)

- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeletePublicAccessBlock

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Removes the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for an AWS account. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 block public access](#).

Related actions include:

- [GetPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [PutPublicAccessBlock](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/configuration/publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

x-amz-account-id (p. 462)

The account ID for the AWS account whose `PublicAccessBlock` configuration you want to remove.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)

- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteStorageLensConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Deletes the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration. For more information about S3 Storage Lens, see [Assessing your storage activity and usage with Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3:DeleteStorageLensConfiguration` action. For more information, see [Setting permissions to use Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/storagelens/storagelensid HTTP/1.1  
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`storagelensid` (p. 464)

The ID of the S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+`

Required: Yes

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 464)

The account ID of the requester.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)

- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteStorageLensConfigurationTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Deletes the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration tags. For more information about S3 Storage Lens, see [Assessing your storage activity and usage with Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3:DeleteStorageLensConfigurationTagging` action. For more information, see [Setting permissions to use Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /v20180820/storageLens/storageLensId/tagging HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`storageLensId` (p. 466)

The ID of the S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+`

Required: Yes

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 466)

The account ID of the requester.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)

- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DescribeJob

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Retrieves the configuration parameters and status for a Batch Operations job. For more information, see [S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related actions include:

- [CreateJob](#)
- [ListJobs](#)
- [UpdateJobPriority](#)
- [UpdateJobStatus](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/jobs/id HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

id (p. 468)

The ID for the job whose information you want to retrieve.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9\-__]+

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 468)

The AWS account ID associated with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: ^\d{12}\$

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DescribeJobResult>
  <Job>
    <ConfirmationRequired>boolean</ConfirmationRequired>
    <CreationTime>timestamp</CreationTime>
    <Description>string</Description>
    <FailureReasons>
```

```

<JobFailure>
  <FailureCode>string</FailureCode>
  <FailureReason>string</FailureReason>
</JobFailure>
</FailureReasons>
<JobArn>string</JobArn>
<JobId>string</JobId>
<Manifest>
  <Location>
    <ETag>string</ETag>
    <ObjectArn>string</ObjectArn>
    <ObjectVersionId>string</ObjectVersionId>
  </Location>
  <Spec>
    <Fields>
      <INVALID-TYPE-NAME>string</INVALID-TYPE-NAME>
    </Fields>
    <Format>string</Format>
  </Spec>
</Manifest>
<Operation>
  <LambdaInvoke>
    <FunctionArn>string</FunctionArn>
  </LambdaInvoke>
  <S3DeleteObjectTagging>
  </S3DeleteObjectTagging>
  <S3InitiateRestoreObject>
    <ExpirationInDays>integer</ExpirationInDays>
    <GlacierJobTier>string</GlacierJobTier>
  </S3InitiateRestoreObject>
  <S3PutObjectAcl>
    <AccessControlPolicy>
      <AccessControlList>
        <Grants>
          <S3Grant>
            <Grantee>
              <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
              <Identifier>string</Identifier>
              <TypeIdentifier>string</TypeIdentifier>
            </Grantee>
            <Permission>string</Permission>
          </S3Grant>
        </Grants>
        <Owner>
          <DisplayName>string</DisplayName>
          <ID>string</ID>
        </Owner>
      </AccessControlList>
      <CannedAccessControlList>string</CannedAccessControlList>
    </AccessControlPolicy>
  </S3PutObjectAcl>
  <S3PutObjectCopy>
    <AccessControlGrants>
      <S3Grant>
        <Grantee>
          <Displayname>string</Displayname>
          <Identifier>string</Identifier>
          <TypeIdentifier>string</TypeIdentifier>
        </Grantee>
        <Permission>string</Permission>
      </S3Grant>
    </AccessControlGrants>
    <BucketKeyEnabled>boolean</BucketKeyEnabled>
    <CannedAccessControlList>string</CannedAccessControlList>
    <MetadataDirective>string</MetadataDirective>
    <ModifiedSinceConstraint>timestamp</ModifiedSinceConstraint>

```

```

<NewObjectMetadata>
  <CacheControl>string</CacheControl>
  <ContentDisposition>string</ContentDisposition>
  <ContentEncoding>string</ContentEncoding>
  <ContentLanguage>string</ContentLanguage>
  <ContentLength>long</ContentLength>
  <ContentMD5>string</ContentMD5>
  <ContentType>string</ContentType>
  <HttpExpiresDate>timestamp</HttpExpiresDate>
  <RequesterCharged>boolean</RequesterCharged>
  <SSEAlgorithm>string</SSEAlgorithm>
  <UserMetadata>
    <entry>
      <key>string</key>
      <value>string</value>
    </entry>
  </UserMetadata>
</NewObjectMetadata>
<NewObjectTagging>
  <S3Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </S3Tag>
</NewObjectTagging>
<ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus>string</ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus>
<ObjectLockMode>string</ObjectLockMode>
<ObjectLockRetainUntilDate>timestamp</ObjectLockRetainUntilDate>
<RedirectLocation>string</RedirectLocation>
<RequesterPays>boolean</RequesterPays>
<SSEAwsKmsKeyId>string</SSEAwsKmsKeyId>
<StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
<TargetKeyPrefix>string</TargetKeyPrefix>
<TargetResource>string</TargetResource>
<UnmodifiedSinceConstraint>timestamp</UnmodifiedSinceConstraint>
</S3PutObjectCopy>
<S3PutObjectLegalHold>
  <LegalHold>
    <Status>string</Status>
  </LegalHold>
</S3PutObjectLegalHold>
<S3PutObjectRetention>
  <BypassGovernanceRetention>boolean</BypassGovernanceRetention>
  <Retention>
    <Mode>string</Mode>
    <RetainUntilDate>timestamp</RetainUntilDate>
  </Retention>
</S3PutObjectRetention>
<S3PutObjectTagging>
  <TagSet>
    <S3Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </S3Tag>
  </TagSet>
</S3PutObjectTagging>
</Operation>
<Priority>integer</Priority>
<ProgressSummary>
  <NumberOfTasksFailed>long</NumberOfTasksFailed>
  <NumberOfTasksSucceeded>long</NumberOfTasksSucceeded>
  <TotalNumberOfTasks>long</TotalNumberOfTasks>
</ProgressSummary>
<Report>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <Enabled>boolean</Enabled>
  <Format>string</Format>

```

```
<Prefix>string</Prefix>
  <ReportScope>string</ReportScope>
</Report>
<RoleArn>string</RoleArn>
<Status>string</Status>
<StatusUpdateReason>string</StatusUpdateReason>
<SuspendedCause>string</SuspendedCause>
<SuspendedDate>timestamp</SuspendedDate>
<TerminationDate>timestamp</TerminationDate>
</Job>
</DescribeJobResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

DescribeJobResult (p. 468)

Root level tag for the DescribeJobResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Job (p. 468)

Contains the configuration parameters and status for the job specified in the Describe Job request.

Type: [JobDescriptor](#) (p. 774) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Retrieves the status of an asynchronous request to manage a Multi-Region Access Point. For more information about managing Multi-Region Access Points and how asynchronous requests work, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following actions are related to `GetMultiRegionAccessPoint`:

- [CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [GetMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [ListMultiRegionAccessPoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/async-requests/mrap/request_token+ HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

[request_token](#) (p. 472)

The request token associated with the request you want to know about. This request token is returned as part of the response when you make an asynchronous request. You provide this token to query about the status of the asynchronous action.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `arn: . +`

Required: Yes

[x-amz-account-id](#) (p. 472)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResult>
  <AsyncOperation>
    <CreationTime>timestamp</CreationTime>
    <Operation>string</Operation>
    <RequestParameters>
```



```

<CreateMultiRegionAccessPointRequest>
  <Name>string</Name>
  <PublicAccessBlock>
    <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
    <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
    <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
    <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
  </PublicAccessBlock>
  <Regions>
    <Region>
      <Bucket>string</Bucket>
    </Region>
  </Regions>
</CreateMultiRegionAccessPointRequest>
<DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointRequest>
  <Name>string</Name>
</DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointRequest>
<PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyRequest>
  <Name>string</Name>
  <Policy>string</Policy>
</PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyRequest>
</RequestParameters>
<RequestStatus>string</RequestStatus>
<RequestTokenARN>string</RequestTokenARN>
<ResponseDetails>
  <ErrorDetails>
    <Code>string</Code>
    <Message>string</Message>
    <RequestId>string</RequestId>
    <Resource>string</Resource>
  </ErrorDetails>
  <MultiRegionAccessPointDetails>
    <Regions>
      <Region>
        <Name>string</Name>
        <RequestStatus>string</RequestStatus>
      </Region>
    </Regions>
  </MultiRegionAccessPointDetails>
</ResponseDetails>
</AsyncOperation>
</DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResult>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResult \(p. 472\)](#)

Root level tag for the DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResult parameters.

Required: Yes

[AsyncOperation \(p. 472\)](#)

A container element containing the details of the asynchronous operation.

Type: [AsyncOperation \(p. 762\)](#) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetAccessPoint

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns configuration information about the specified access point.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `GetAccessPoint`:

- [CreateAccessPoint](#)
- [DeleteAccessPoint](#)
- [ListAccessPoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspoint/name HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`name` (p. 475)

The name of the access point whose configuration information you want to retrieve.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the access point accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/accesspoint/<my-accesspoint-name>`. For example, to access the access point `reports-ap` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/accesspoint/reports-ap`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

Required: Yes

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 475)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified access point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetAccessPointResult>
  <Name>string</Name>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <NetworkOrigin>string</NetworkOrigin>
  <VpcConfiguration>
    <VpcId>string</VpcId>
  </VpcConfiguration>
  <PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
    <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
    <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
    <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
    <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
  </PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
  <CreationDate>timestamp</CreationDate>
  <Alias>string</Alias>
  <AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
  <Endpoints>
    <entry>
      <key>string</key>
      <value>string</value>
    </entry>
  </Endpoints>
</GetAccessPointResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[GetAccessPointResult \(p. 476\)](#)

Root level tag for the GetAccessPointResult parameters.

Required: Yes

[AccessPointArn \(p. 476\)](#)

The ARN of the access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 4. Maximum length of 128.

[Alias \(p. 476\)](#)

The name or alias of the access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 63.

Pattern: `^[0-9a-z\-\]{63}`

[Bucket \(p. 476\)](#)

The name of the bucket associated with the specified access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

CreationDate (p. 476)

The date and time when the specified access point was created.

Type: Timestamp

Endpoints (p. 476)

The VPC endpoint for the access point.

Type: String to string map

Key Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Value Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Name (p. 476)

The name of the specified access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

NetworkOrigin (p. 476)

Indicates whether this access point allows access from the public internet. If `VpcConfiguration` is specified for this access point, then `NetworkOrigin` is `VPC`, and the access point doesn't allow access from the public internet. Otherwise, `NetworkOrigin` is `Internet`, and the access point allows access from the public internet, subject to the access point and bucket access policies.

This will always be true for an Amazon S3 on Outposts access point

Type: String

Valid Values: `Internet` | `VPC`

PublicAccessBlockConfiguration (p. 476)

The `PublicAccessBlock` configuration that you want to apply to this Amazon S3 account. You can enable the configuration options in any combination. For more information about when Amazon S3 considers a bucket or object public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: [PublicAccessBlockConfiguration](#) (p. 812) data type

VpcConfiguration (p. 476)

Contains the virtual private cloud (VPC) configuration for the specified access point.

Note

This element is empty if this access point is an Amazon S3 on Outposts access point that is used by other AWS services.

Type: [VpcConfiguration](#) (p. 850) data type

Examples

Sample request syntax for getting an Amazon S3 on Outposts access point

The following request returns the access point of the specified S3 on Outposts access point.

```
GET /v20180820/accesspoint/example-access-point HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2020 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns configuration for an Object Lambda Access Point.

The following actions are related to `GetAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambda`:

- [PutAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name/configuration HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 479)

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point you want to return the configuration for.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-\]*[a-z0-9])?#$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 479)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambdaResult>
  <Configuration>
    <AllowedFeatures>
      <AllowedFeature>string</AllowedFeature>
    </AllowedFeatures>
    <CloudWatchMetricsEnabled>boolean</CloudWatchMetricsEnabled>
    <SupportingAccessPoint>string</SupportingAccessPoint>
    <TransformationConfigurations>
      <TransformationConfiguration>
        <Actions>
          <Action>string</Action>
        </Actions>
        <ContentTransformation>
```

```
<AwsLambda>
  <FunctionArn>string</FunctionArn>
  <FunctionPayload>string</FunctionPayload>
</AwsLambda>
</ContentTransformation>
</TransformationConfiguration>
</TransformationConfigurations>
</Configuration>
</GetAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambdaResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambdaResult (p. 479)

Root level tag for the GetAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambdaResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Configuration (p. 479)

Object Lambda Access Point configuration document.

Type: [ObjectLambdaConfiguration](#) (p. 805) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetAccessPointForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns configuration information about the specified Object Lambda Access Point

The following actions are related to `GetAccessPointForObjectLambda`:

- [CreateAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)
- [DeleteAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)
- [ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 481)

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-*][a-z0-9])?#`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 481)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}#`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetAccessPointForObjectLambdaResult>
  <Name>string</Name>
  <PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
    <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
    <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
    <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
    <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
  </PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
  <CreationDate>timestamp</CreationDate>
```

```
</GetAccessPointForObjectLambdaResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetAccessPointForObjectLambdaResult (p. 481)

Root level tag for the GetAccessPointForObjectLambdaResult parameters.

Required: Yes

CreationDate (p. 481)

The date and time when the specified Object Lambda Access Point was created.

Type: Timestamp

Name (p. 481)

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9-]*[a-z0-9])?#`

PublicAccessBlockConfiguration (p. 481)

Configuration to block all public access. This setting is turned on and can not be edited.

Type: [PublicAccessBlockConfiguration](#) (p. 812) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetAccessPointPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns the access point policy associated with the specified access point.

The following actions are related to `GetAccessPointPolicy`:

- [PutAccessPointPolicy](#)
- [DeleteAccessPointPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspoint/name/policy HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 483)

The name of the access point whose policy you want to retrieve.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the access point accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/accesspoint/<my-accesspoint-name>`. For example, to access the access point `reports-ap` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/accesspoint/reports-ap`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 483)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified access point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetAccessPointPolicyResult>
```

```
<Policy>string</Policy>  
</GetAccessPointPolicyResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetAccessPointPolicyResult (p. 483)

Root level tag for the GetAccessPointPolicyResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Policy (p. 483)

The access point policy associated with the specified access point.

Type: String

Examples

Sample request

The following request returns the access point of the specified Amazon S3 on Outposts.

```
GET /v20180820/accesspoint/example-access-point/policy HTTP/1.1  
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com  
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2020 22:32:00 GMT  
Authorization: authorization string  
x-amz-account-id: 123456789012  
x-amz-outpost-id: op-123456
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns the resource policy for an Object Lambda Access Point.

The following actions are related to `GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda`:

- [DeleteAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#)
- [PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name/policy HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 485)

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-\]*[a-z0-9])?#$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 485)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambdaResult>
  <Policy>string</Policy>
</GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambdaResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambdaResult \(p. 485\)](#)

Root level tag for the GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambdaResult parameters.

Required: Yes

[Policy \(p. 485\)](#)

Object Lambda Access Point resource policy document.

Type: String

Examples

[Sample resource policy](#)

The following illustrates a sample resource policy.

```
{
  "Version" : "2008-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "Grant account 123456789012 GetObject access",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal" : {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
    },
    "Action": ["s3-object-lambda:GetObject"],
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3-object-lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:accesspoint/my-object-lambda-ap"]
  },
  {
    "Sid": "Grant account 444455556666 GetObject access",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal" : {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"
    },
    "Action": ["s3-object-lambda:GetObject"],
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3-object-lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:accesspoint/my-object-lambda-ap"]
  }
  ]
}
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetAccessPointPolicyStatus

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Indicates whether the specified access point currently has a policy that allows public access. For more information about public access through access points, see [Managing Data Access with Amazon S3 access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspoint/name/policyStatus HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 487)

The name of the access point whose policy status you want to retrieve.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 487)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified access point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetAccessPointPolicyStatusResult>
  <PolicyStatus>
    <IsPublic>boolean</IsPublic>
  </PolicyStatus>
</GetAccessPointPolicyStatusResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetAccessPointPolicyStatusResult (p. 487)

Root level tag for the GetAccessPointPolicyStatusResult parameters.

Required: Yes

PolicyStatus (p. 487)

Indicates the current policy status of the specified access point.

Type: [PolicyStatus](#) (p. 808) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetAccessPointPolicyStatusForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns the status of the resource policy associated with an Object Lambda Access Point.

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name/policyStatus HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 489)

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-*][a-z0-9])?#$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 489)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetAccessPointPolicyStatusForObjectLambdaResult>
  <PolicyStatus>
    <IsPublic>boolean</IsPublic>
  </PolicyStatus>
</GetAccessPointPolicyStatusForObjectLambdaResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetAccessPointPolicyStatusForObjectLambdaResult (p. 489)

Root level tag for the GetAccessPointPolicyStatusForObjectLambdaResult parameters.

Required: Yes

PolicyStatus (p. 489)

Indicates whether this access point policy is public. For more information about how Amazon S3 evaluates policies to determine whether they are public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [PolicyStatus](#) (p. 808) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucket

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

If you are using an identity other than the root user of the AWS account that owns the Outposts bucket, the calling identity must have the `s3-outposts:GetBucket` permissions on the specified Outposts bucket and belong to the Outposts bucket owner's account in order to use this action. Only users from Outposts bucket owner account with the right permissions can perform actions on an Outposts bucket.

If you don't have `s3-outposts:GetBucket` permissions or you're not using an identity that belongs to the bucket owner's account, Amazon S3 returns a 403 `Access Denied` error.

The following actions are related to `GetBucket` for Amazon S3 on Outposts:

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

- [PutObject](#)
- [CreateBucket](#)
- [DeleteBucket](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/bucket/name HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 491)

Specifies the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 491)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetBucketResult>
  <Bucket>string</Bucket>
  <PublicAccessBlockEnabled>boolean</PublicAccessBlockEnabled>
  <CreationDate>timestamp</CreationDate>
</GetBucketResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetBucketResult (p. 492)

Root level tag for the GetBucketResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Bucket (p. 492)

The Outposts bucket requested.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

CreationDate (p. 492)

The creation date of the Outposts bucket.

Type: Timestamp

PublicAccessBlockEnabled (p. 492)

Type: Boolean

Examples

Sample request for getting Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

This example illustrates one usage of GetBucket.

```
GET /v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/ HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
```

```
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904  
x-amz-Date: 20200928T203757Z  
Authorization: authorization string
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's lifecycle configuration. To get an S3 bucket's lifecycle configuration, see [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Returns the lifecycle configuration information set on the Outposts bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) and for information about lifecycle configuration, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3-outposts:GetLifecycleConfiguration` action. The Outposts bucket owner has this permission, by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#).

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration` has the following special error:

- Error code: `NoSuchLifecycleConfiguration`
 - Description: The lifecycle configuration does not exist.
 - HTTP Status Code: 404 Not Found
 - SOAP Fault Code Prefix: Client

The following actions are related to `GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`:

- [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/bucket/name/lifecycleconfiguration HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 494)

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket

reports through outpost my-outpost owned by account 123456789012 in Region us-west-2, use the URL encoding of arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 494)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: ^\d{12}\$

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResult>
  <Rules>
    <Rule>
      <AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
        <DaysAfterInitiation>integer</DaysAfterInitiation>
      </AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
      <Expiration>
        <Date>timestamp</Date>
        <Days>integer</Days>
        <ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>boolean</ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>
      </Expiration>
      <Filter>
        <And>
          <Prefix>string</Prefix>
          <Tags>
            <S3Tag>
              <Key>string</Key>
              <Value>string</Value>
            </S3Tag>
          </Tags>
        </And>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>string</Key>
          <Value>string</Value>
        </Tag>
      </Filter>
      <ID>string</ID>
      <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
        <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
      </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentVersionTransitions>
        <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
          <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
          <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
        </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      </NoncurrentVersionTransitions>
    </Rule>
  </Rules>
</GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResult>
```

```
<Status>string</Status>
<Transitions>
  <Transition>
    <Date>timestamp</Date>
    <Days>integer</Days>
    <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
  </Transition>
</Transitions>
</Rule>
</Rules>
</GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResult (p. 495)

Root level tag for the GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Rules (p. 495)

Container for the lifecycle rule of the Outposts bucket.

Type: Array of [LifecycleRule \(p. 791\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample request to get the lifecycle configuration of the Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

The following example shows how to get the lifecycle configuration of the Outposts bucket.

```
GET /v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/lifecycleconfiguration HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2012 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action gets a bucket policy for an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. To get a policy for an S3 bucket, see [GetBucketPolicy](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Returns the policy of a specified Outposts bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

If you are using an identity other than the root user of the AWS account that owns the bucket, the calling identity must have the `GetBucketPolicy` permissions on the specified bucket and belong to the bucket owner's account in order to use this action.

Only users from Outposts bucket owner account with the right permissions can perform actions on an Outposts bucket. If you don't have `s3-outposts:GetBucketPolicy` permissions or you're not using an identity that belongs to the bucket owner's account, Amazon S3 returns a `403 Access Denied` error.

Important

As a security precaution, the root user of the AWS account that owns a bucket can always use this action, even if the policy explicitly denies the root user the ability to perform this action.

For more information about bucket policies, see [Using Bucket Policies and User Policies](#).

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `GetBucketPolicy`:

- [GetObject](#)
- [PutBucketPolicy](#)
- [DeleteBucketPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/bucket/name/policy HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 498)

Specifies the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`,

use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 498)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetBucketPolicyResult>
  <Policy>string</Policy>
</GetBucketPolicyResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetBucketPolicyResult (p. 499)

Root level tag for the GetBucketPolicyResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Policy (p. 499)

The policy of the Outposts bucket.

Type: String

Examples

Sample GetBucketPolicy request for an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

The following request gets the policy of the specified Outposts bucket `example-outpost-bucket`.

```
GET /v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/policy HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2009 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetBucketTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action gets an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket's tags. To get an S3 bucket tags, see [GetBucketTagging](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Returns the tag set associated with the Outposts bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `GetBucketTagging` action. By default, the bucket owner has this permission and can grant this permission to others.

`GetBucketTagging` has the following special error:

- Error code: `NoSuchTagSetError`
 - Description: There is no tag set associated with the bucket.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `GetBucketTagging`:

- [PutBucketTagging](#)
- [DeleteBucketTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/bucket/name/tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 501)

Specifies the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

[x-amz-account-id \(p. 501\)](#)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetBucketTaggingResult>
  <TagSet>
    <S3Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </S3Tag>
  </TagSet>
</GetBucketTaggingResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[GetBucketTaggingResult \(p. 502\)](#)

Root level tag for the GetBucketTaggingResult parameters.

Required: Yes

[TagSet \(p. 502\)](#)

The tags set of the Outposts bucket.

Type: Array of [S3Tag \(p. 838\)](#) data types

Examples

[Amazon S3 on Outposts request example for getting a tag set for an Outposts bucket](#)

The following request gets the tag set of the specified Outposts bucket `example-outpost-bucket`.

```
GET /v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Wed, 28 Oct 2020 22:32:00 GMT
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
Authorization: authorization string
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetJobTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns the tags on an S3 Batch Operations job. To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetJobTagging` action. For more information, see [Controlling access and labeling jobs using tags](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related actions include:

- [CreateJob](#)
- [PutJobTagging](#)
- [DeleteJobTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/jobs/id/tagging HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

id (p. 504)

The ID for the S3 Batch Operations job whose tags you want to retrieve.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-__]+`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 504)

The AWS account ID associated with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetJobTaggingResult>
  <Tags>
    <S3Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </S3Tag>
```



```
</Tags>  
</GetJobTaggingResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetJobTaggingResult (p. 504)

Root level tag for the GetJobTaggingResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Tags (p. 504)

The set of tags associated with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Type: Array of [S3Tag](#) (p. 838) data types

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetMultiRegionAccessPoint

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns configuration information about the specified Multi-Region Access Point.

This action will always be routed to the US West (Oregon) Region. For more information about the restrictions around managing Multi-Region Access Points, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following actions are related to `GetMultiRegionAccessPoint`:

- [CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation](#)
- [ListMultiRegionAccessPoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/mrap/instances/name HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 506)

The name of the Multi-Region Access Point whose configuration information you want to receive. The name of the Multi-Region Access Point is different from the alias. For more information about the distinction between the name and the alias of an Multi-Region Access Point, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 50.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9][-a-z0-9]{1,48}[a-z0-9]$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 506)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<GetMultiRegionAccessPointResult>
  <AccessPoint>
    <Alias>string</Alias>
    <CreatedAt>timestamp</CreatedAt>
    <Name>string</Name>
    <PublicAccessBlock>
      <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
      <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
      <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
      <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
    </PublicAccessBlock>
    <Regions>
      <Region>
        <Bucket>string</Bucket>
        <Region>string</Region>
      </Region>
    </Regions>
    <Status>string</Status>
  </AccessPoint>
</GetMultiRegionAccessPointResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetMultiRegionAccessPointResult (p. 506)

Root level tag for the GetMultiRegionAccessPointResult parameters.

Required: Yes

AccessPoint (p. 506)

A container element containing the details of the requested Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: [MultiRegionAccessPointReport \(p. 799\)](#) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns the access control policy of the specified Multi-Region Access Point.

This action will always be routed to the US West (Oregon) Region. For more information about the restrictions around managing Multi-Region Access Points, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following actions are related to `GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy`:

- [GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatus](#)
- [PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/mrap/instances/name/policy HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 508)

Specifies the Multi-Region Access Point. The name of the Multi-Region Access Point is different from the alias. For more information about the distinction between the name and the alias of an Multi-Region Access Point, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 50.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9][-a-z0-9]{1,48}[a-z0-9]$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 508)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult>
  <Policy>
    <Established>
      <Policy>string</Policy>
  </Policy>
</GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult>
```

```
</Established>
<Proposed>
  <Policy>string</Policy>
</Proposed>
</Policy>
</GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult (p. 508)

Root level tag for the GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Policy (p. 508)

The policy associated with the specified Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: [MultiRegionAccessPointPolicyDocument \(p. 797\)](#) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatus

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Indicates whether the specified Multi-Region Access Point has an access control policy that allows public access.

This action will always be routed to the US West (Oregon) Region. For more information about the restrictions around managing Multi-Region Access Points, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following actions are related to `GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatus`:

- [GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#)
- [PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/mrap/instances/name/policystatus HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 510)

Specifies the Multi-Region Access Point. The name of the Multi-Region Access Point is different from the alias. For more information about the distinction between the name and the alias of an Multi-Region Access Point, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 50.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9][-a-z0-9]{1,48}[a-z0-9]$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 510)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatusResult>
  <Established>
    <IsPublic>boolean</IsPublic>
```

```
</Established>  
</GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatusResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatusResult (p. 510)

Root level tag for the GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatusResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Established (p. 510)

Indicates whether this access point policy is public. For more information about how Amazon S3 evaluates policies to determine whether they are public, see [The Meaning of "Public" in the Amazon S3 User Guide](#).

Type: [PolicyStatus \(p. 808\)](#) data type

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetPublicAccessBlock

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Retrieves the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for an AWS account. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 block public access](#).

Related actions include:

- [DeletePublicAccessBlock](#)
- [PutPublicAccessBlock](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/configuration/publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

x-amz-account-id (p. 512)

The account ID for the AWS account whose `PublicAccessBlock` configuration you want to retrieve.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
  <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
  <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
  <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
  <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
</PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

PublicAccessBlockConfiguration (p. 512)

Root level tag for the `PublicAccessBlockConfiguration` parameters.

Required: Yes

BlockPublicAcls (p. 512)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public access control lists (ACLs) for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes the following behavior:

- PUT Bucket acl and PUT Object acl calls fail if the specified ACL is public.
- PUT Object calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.
- PUT Bucket calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing policies or ACLs.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

BlockPublicPolicy (p. 512)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public bucket policies for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to reject calls to PUT Bucket policy if the specified bucket policy allows public access.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing bucket policies.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

IgnorePublicAcls (p. 512)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should ignore public ACLs for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to ignore all public ACLs on buckets in this account and any objects that they contain.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect the persistence of any existing ACLs and doesn't prevent new public ACLs from being set.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

RestrictPublicBuckets (p. 512)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should restrict public bucket policies for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` restricts access to buckets with public policies to only AWS service principals and authorized users within this account.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect previously stored bucket policies, except that public and cross-account access within any public bucket policy, including non-public delegation to specific accounts, is blocked.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Amazon S3 throws this exception if you make a `GetPublicAccessBlock` request against an account that doesn't have a `PublicAccessBlockConfiguration` set.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)

- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetStorageLensConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Gets the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration. For more information, see [Assessing your storage activity and usage with Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetStorageLensConfiguration` action. For more information, see [Setting permissions to use Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/storageLens/storageLensId HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`storageLensId` (p. 515)

The ID of the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+`

Required: Yes

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 515)

The account ID of the requester.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<StorageLensConfiguration>
  <Id>string</Id>
  <AccountLevel>
    <ActivityMetrics>
      <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
    </ActivityMetrics>
  <BucketLevel>
    <ActivityMetrics>
      <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
    </ActivityMetrics>
  <PrefixLevel>
```

```

        <StorageMetrics>
          <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
          <SelectionCriteria>
            <Delimiter>string</Delimiter>
            <MaxDepth>integer</MaxDepth>
            <MinStorageBytesPercentage>double</MinStorageBytesPercentage>
          </SelectionCriteria>
        </StorageMetrics>
      </PrefixLevel>
    </BucketLevel>
  </AccountLevel>
  <Include>
    <Buckets>
      <Arn>string</Arn>
    </Buckets>
    <Regions>
      <Region>string</Region>
    </Regions>
  </Include>
  <Exclude>
    <Buckets>
      <Arn>string</Arn>
    </Buckets>
    <Regions>
      <Region>string</Region>
    </Regions>
  </Exclude>
  <DataExport>
    <S3BucketDestination>
      <AccountId>string</AccountId>
      <Arn>string</Arn>
      <Encryption>
        <SSE-KMS>
          <KeyId>string</KeyId>
        </SSE-KMS>
        <SSE-S3>
        </SSE-S3>
      </Encryption>
      <Format>string</Format>
      <OutputSchemaVersion>string</OutputSchemaVersion>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    </S3BucketDestination>
  </DataExport>
  <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
  <AwsOrg>
    <Arn>string</Arn>
  </AwsOrg>
  <StorageLensArn>string</StorageLensArn>
</StorageLensConfiguration>

```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

StorageLensConfiguration (p. 515)

Root level tag for the StorageLensConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

AccountLevel (p. 515)

A container for all the account-level configurations of your S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Type: [AccountLevel](#) (p. 759) data type

AwsOrg (p. 515)

A container for the AWS organization for this S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Type: [StorageLensAwsOrg](#) (p. 842) data type

DataExport (p. 515)

A container to specify the properties of your S3 Storage Lens metrics export including, the destination, schema and format.

Type: [StorageLensDataExport](#) (p. 845) data type

Exclude (p. 515)

A container for what is excluded in this configuration. This container can only be valid if there is no `Include` container submitted, and it's not empty.

Type: [Exclude](#) (p. 772) data type

Id (p. 515)

A container for the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration ID.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+`

Include (p. 515)

A container for what is included in this configuration. This container can only be valid if there is no `Exclude` container submitted, and it's not empty.

Type: [Include](#) (p. 773) data type

IsEnabled (p. 515)

A container for whether the S3 Storage Lens configuration is enabled.

Type: Boolean

StorageLensArn (p. 515)

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the S3 Storage Lens configuration. This property is read-only and follows the following format: `arn:aws:s3:us-east-1:example-account-id:storage-lens/your-dashboard-name`

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `arn:[a-z\-\]+ : s3 : [a-z0-9\-\]+ : \d{12} : storage\ - lens \ / . *`

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)

- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GetStorageLensConfigurationTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Gets the tags of Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration. For more information about S3 Storage Lens, see [Assessing your storage activity and usage with Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetStorageLensConfigurationTagging` action. For more information, see [Setting permissions to use Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/storageLens/storageLensId/tagging HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`storageLensId` (p. 519)

The ID of the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+`

Required: Yes

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 519)

The account ID of the requester.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<GetStorageLensConfigurationTaggingResult>
  <Tags>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
  </Tags>
</GetStorageLensConfigurationTaggingResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

GetStorageLensConfigurationTaggingResult (p. 519)

Root level tag for the GetStorageLensConfigurationTaggingResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Tags (p. 519)

The tags of S3 Storage Lens configuration requested.

Type: Array of [StorageLensTag \(p. 847\)](#) data types

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListAccessPoints

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns a list of the access points currently associated with the specified bucket. You can retrieve up to 1000 access points per call. If the specified bucket has more than 1,000 access points (or the number specified in `maxResults`, whichever is less), the response will include a continuation token that you can use to list the additional access points.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `ListAccessPoints`:

- [CreateAccessPoint](#)
- [DeleteAccessPoint](#)
- [GetAccessPoint](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspoint?bucket=Bucket&maxResults=MaxResults&nextToken=NextToken HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

bucket (p. 521)

The name of the bucket whose associated access points you want to list.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

maxResults (p. 521)

The maximum number of access points that you want to include in the list. If the specified bucket has more than this number of access points, then the response will include a continuation token in the `NextToken` field that you can use to retrieve the next page of access points.

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 1000.

nextToken (p. 521)

A continuation token. If a previous call to `ListAccessPoints` returned a continuation token in the `NextToken` field, then providing that value here causes Amazon S3 to retrieve the next page of results.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

x-amz-account-id (p. 521)

The AWS account ID for owner of the bucket whose access points you want to list.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListAccessPointsResult>
  <AccessPointList>
    <AccessPoint>
      <AccessPointArn>string</AccessPointArn>
      <Alias>string</Alias>
      <Bucket>string</Bucket>
      <Name>string</Name>
      <NetworkOrigin>string</NetworkOrigin>
      <VpcConfiguration>
        <VpcId>string</VpcId>
      </VpcConfiguration>
    </AccessPoint>
  </AccessPointList>
  <NextToken>string</NextToken>
</ListAccessPointsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListAccessPointsResult (p. 522)

Root level tag for the ListAccessPointsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

AccessPointList (p. 522)

Contains identification and configuration information for one or more access points associated with the specified bucket.

Type: Array of [AccessPoint](#) (p. 757) data types

NextToken (p. 522)

If the specified bucket has more access points than can be returned in one call to this API, this field contains a continuation token that you can provide in subsequent calls to this API to retrieve additional access points.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Examples

Sample request syntax for ListAccessPoints for Amazon S3 on Outposts

The following request returns a list access points of the specified Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket `example-outpost-bucket`.

```
GET /v20180820/accesspoint?Bucket=example-outpost-  
bucket&MaxResults=MaxResults&NextToken=NextToken HTTP/1.1  
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com  
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2020 22:32:00 GMT  
Authorization: authorization string  
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id  
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns a list of the access points associated with the Object Lambda Access Point. You can retrieve up to 1000 access points per call. If there are more than 1,000 access points (or the number specified in `maxResults`, whichever is less), the response will include a continuation token that you can use to list the additional access points.

The following actions are related to `ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda`:

- [CreateAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)
- [DeleteAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)
- [GetAccessPointForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda?maxResults=MaxResults&nextToken=NextToken
HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`maxResults` (p. 524)

The maximum number of access points that you want to include in the list. If there are more than this number of access points, then the response will include a continuation token in the `NextToken` field that you can use to retrieve the next page of access points.

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 1000.

`nextToken` (p. 524)

If the list has more access points than can be returned in one call to this API, this field contains a continuation token that you can provide in subsequent calls to this API to retrieve additional access points.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 524)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListAccessPointsForObjectLambdaResult>
  <ObjectLambdaAccessPointList>
    <ObjectLambdaAccessPoint>
      <Name>string</Name>
      <ObjectLambdaAccessPointArn>string</ObjectLambdaAccessPointArn>
    </ObjectLambdaAccessPoint>
  </ObjectLambdaAccessPointList>
  <NextToken>string</NextToken>
</ListAccessPointsForObjectLambdaResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListAccessPointsForObjectLambdaResult (p. 524)

Root level tag for the ListAccessPointsForObjectLambdaResult parameters.

Required: Yes

NextToken (p. 524)

If the list has more access points than can be returned in one call to this API, this field contains a continuation token that you can provide in subsequent calls to this API to retrieve additional access points.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

ObjectLambdaAccessPointList (p. 524)

Returns list of Object Lambda Access Points.

Type: Array of [ObjectLambdaAccessPoint](#) (p. 804) data types

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListJobs

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Lists current S3 Batch Operations jobs and jobs that have ended within the last 30 days for the AWS account making the request. For more information, see [S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related actions include:

- [CreateJob](#)
- [DescribeJob](#)
- [UpdateJobPriority](#)
- [UpdateJobStatus](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/jobs?jobStatuses=JobStatuses&maxResults=MaxResults&nextToken=NextToken
HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

jobStatuses (p. 526)

The `ListJobs` request returns jobs that match the statuses listed in this element.

Valid Values: `Active` | `Cancelled` | `Cancelling` | `Complete` | `Completing` | `Failed` | `Failing` | `New` | `Paused` | `Pausing` | `Preparing` | `Ready` | `Suspended`

maxResults (p. 526)

The maximum number of jobs that Amazon S3 will include in the `ListJobs` response. If there are more jobs than this number, the response will include a pagination token in the `NextToken` field to enable you to retrieve the next page of results.

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 1000.

nextToken (p. 526)

A pagination token to request the next page of results. Use the token that Amazon S3 returned in the `NextToken` element of the `ListJobsResult` from the previous `ListJobs` request.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `^[A-Za-z0-9\+\:\.\=\?\#\-_]+$`

x-amz-account-id (p. 526)

The AWS account ID associated with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListJobsResult>
  <NextToken>string</NextToken>
  <Jobs>
    <JobListDescriptor>
      <CreationTime>timestamp</CreationTime>
      <Description>string</Description>
      <JobId>string</JobId>
      <Operation>string</Operation>
      <Priority>integer</Priority>
      <ProgressSummary>
        <NumberOfTasksFailed>long</NumberOfTasksFailed>
        <NumberOfTasksSucceeded>long</NumberOfTasksSucceeded>
        <TotalNumberOfTasks>long</TotalNumberOfTasks>
      </ProgressSummary>
      <Status>string</Status>
      <TerminationDate>timestamp</TerminationDate>
    </JobListDescriptor>
  </Jobs>
</ListJobsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListJobsResult (p. 527)

Root level tag for the ListJobsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

Jobs (p. 527)

The list of current jobs and jobs that have ended within the last 30 days.

Type: Array of [JobListDescriptor](#) (p. 778) data types

NextToken (p. 527)

If the `List Jobs` request produced more than the maximum number of results, you can pass this value into a subsequent `List Jobs` request in order to retrieve the next page of results.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `^[A-Za-z0-9\+\:\.\=\?\#_\-]+`

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)

- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListMultiRegionAccessPoints

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns a list of the Multi-Region Access Points currently associated with the specified AWS account. Each call can return up to 100 Multi-Region Access Points, the maximum number of Multi-Region Access Points that can be associated with a single account.

This action will always be routed to the US West (Oregon) Region. For more information about the restrictions around managing Multi-Region Access Points, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following actions are related to `ListMultiRegionAccessPoint`:

- [CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)
- [DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation](#)
- [GetMultiRegionAccessPoint](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/mrap/instances?maxResults=MaxResults&nextToken=NextToken HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

maxResults (p. 529)

Not currently used. Do not use this parameter.

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 1000.

nextToken (p. 529)

Not currently used. Do not use this parameter.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

x-amz-account-id (p. 529)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<ListMultiRegionAccessPointsResult>
  <AccessPoints>
    <AccessPoint>
      <Alias>string</Alias>
      <CreatedAt>timestamp</CreatedAt>
      <Name>string</Name>
      <PublicAccessBlock>
        <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
        <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
        <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
        <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
      </PublicAccessBlock>
      <Regions>
        <Region>
          <Bucket>string</Bucket>
          <Region>string</Region>
        </Region>
      </Regions>
      <Status>string</Status>
    </AccessPoint>
  </AccessPoints>
  <NextToken>string</NextToken>
</ListMultiRegionAccessPointsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListMultiRegionAccessPointsResult (p. 529)

Root level tag for the ListMultiRegionAccessPointsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

AccessPoints (p. 529)

The list of Multi-Region Access Points associated with the user.

Type: Array of [MultiRegionAccessPointReport \(p. 799\)](#) data types

NextToken (p. 529)

If the specified bucket has more Multi-Region Access Points than can be returned in one call to this action, this field contains a continuation token. You can use this token in subsequent calls to this action to retrieve additional Multi-Region Access Points.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)

- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListRegionalBuckets

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Returns a list of all Outposts buckets in an Outpost that are owned by the authenticated sender of the request. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and `x-amz-outpost-id` in your request, see the [Examples](#) section.

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/bucket?maxResults=MaxResults&nextToken=NextToken HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
x-amz-outpost-id: OutpostId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

[maxResults](#) (p. 532)

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 1000.

[nextToken](#) (p. 532)

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

[x-amz-account-id](#) (p. 532)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

[x-amz-outpost-id](#) (p. 532)

The ID of the AWS Outposts.

Note

This is required by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListRegionalBucketsResult>
  <RegionalBucketList>
    <RegionalBucket>
      <Bucket>string</Bucket>
```

```
<BucketArn>string</BucketArn>  
<CreationDate>timestamp</CreationDate>  
<OutpostId>string</OutpostId>  
<PublicAccessBlockEnabled>boolean</PublicAccessBlockEnabled>  
</RegionalBucket>  
</RegionalBucketList>  
<NextToken>string</NextToken>  
</ListRegionalBucketsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

ListRegionalBucketsResult (p. 532)

Root level tag for the ListRegionalBucketsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

NextToken (p. 532)

NextToken is sent when isTruncated is true, which means there are more buckets that can be listed. The next list requests to Amazon S3 can be continued with this NextToken. NextToken is obfuscated and is not a real key.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

RegionalBucketList (p. 532)

Type: Array of [RegionalBucket \(p. 816\)](#) data types

Examples

Sample request to list an account's Outposts buckets

This request lists regional buckets.

```
GET /v20180820/bucket HTTP /1.1  
Host:s3-outposts.us-west-2.amazonaws.com  
Content-Length: 0  
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904  
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id  
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT  
Authorization: authorization string
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)

- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListStorageLensConfigurations

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Gets a list of Amazon S3 Storage Lens configurations. For more information about S3 Storage Lens, see [Assessing your storage activity and usage with Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3:ListStorageLensConfigurations` action. For more information, see [Setting permissions to use Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
GET /v20180820/storageLens?nextToken=NextToken HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`nextToken` (p. 535)

A pagination token to request the next page of results.

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 535)

The account ID of the requester.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListStorageLensConfigurationsResult>
  <NextToken>string</NextToken>
  <StorageLensConfigurationList>
    <HomeRegion>string</HomeRegion>
    <Id>string</Id>
    <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
    <StorageLensArn>string</StorageLensArn>
  </StorageLensConfigurationList>
  ...
</ListStorageLensConfigurationsResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

[ListStorageLensConfigurationsResult \(p. 535\)](#)

Root level tag for the ListStorageLensConfigurationsResult parameters.

Required: Yes

[NextToken \(p. 535\)](#)

If the request produced more than the maximum number of S3 Storage Lens configuration results, you can pass this value into a subsequent request to retrieve the next page of results.

Type: String

[StorageLensConfigurationList \(p. 535\)](#)

A list of S3 Storage Lens configurations.

Type: Array of [ListStorageLensConfigurationEntry \(p. 795\)](#) data types

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Replaces configuration for an Object Lambda Access Point.

The following actions are related to PutAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambda:

- [GetAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name/configuration HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambdaRequest xmlns="http://
aws3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Configuration>
    <AllowedFeatures>
      <AllowedFeature>string</AllowedFeature>
    </AllowedFeatures>
    <CloudWatchMetricsEnabled>boolean</CloudWatchMetricsEnabled>
    <SupportingAccessPoint>string</SupportingAccessPoint>
    <TransformationConfigurations>
      <TransformationConfiguration>
        <Actions>
          <Action>string</Action>
        </Actions>
        <ContentTransformation>
          <AwsLambda>
            <FunctionArn>string</FunctionArn>
            <FunctionPayload>string</FunctionPayload>
          </AwsLambda>
        </ContentTransformation>
      </TransformationConfiguration>
    </TransformationConfigurations>
  </Configuration>
</PutAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambdaRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 537)

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-\]*[a-z0-9])?#$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 537)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

PutAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambdaRequest (p. 537)

Root level tag for the PutAccessPointConfigurationForObjectLambdaRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Configuration (p. 537)

Object Lambda Access Point configuration document.

Type: [ObjectLambdaConfiguration](#) (p. 805) data type

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutAccessPointPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Associates an access policy with the specified access point. Each access point can have only one policy, so a request made to this API replaces any existing policy associated with the specified access point.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `PutAccessPointPolicy`:

- [GetAccessPointPolicy](#)
- [DeleteAccessPointPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/accesspoint/name/policy HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutAccessPointPolicyRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Policy>string</Policy>
</PutAccessPointPolicyRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 539)

The name of the access point that you want to associate with the specified policy.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the access point accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/accesspoint/<my-accesspoint-name>`. For example, to access the access point `reports-ap` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/accesspoint/reports-ap`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 539)

The AWS account ID for owner of the bucket associated with the specified access point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

PutAccessPointPolicyRequest (p. 539)

Root level tag for the PutAccessPointPolicyRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Policy (p. 539)

The policy that you want to apply to the specified access point. For more information about access point policies, see [Managing data access with Amazon S3 access points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample request syntax for the PutAccessPointPolicy action for Amazon S3 on Outposts access point

This example illustrates one usage of PutAccessPointPolicy.

```
PUT /v20180820/accesspoint/example-access-point/policy HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 28 Oct 2020 22:32:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <PutAccessPointPolicyRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
    <Policy>
      {
        "Version":"2012-10-17",
        "Id":"AccessPointPolicy-for-example-access-point",
        "Statement":[
          {
            "Sid":"st1",
            "Effect":"Allow",
            "Principal":{
              "AWS":"example-account-id"
            },
            "Action":"s3-outposts:*",
            "Resource":"arn:aws:s3-outposts:your-Region:example-account-id:outpost/
op-01ac5d28a6a232904/accesspoint/example-access-point
          }
        ]
      }
    
```

```
}  
    </Policy>  
</PutAccessPointPolicyRequest>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Creates or replaces resource policy for an Object Lambda Access Point. For an example policy, see [Creating Object Lambda Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following actions are related to PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda:

- [DeleteAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#)
- [GetAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambda](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/accesspointforobjectlambda/name/policy HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambdaRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Policy>string</Policy>
</PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambdaRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 542)

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-\-]*[a-z0-9])?#$`

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 542)

The account ID for the account that owns the specified Object Lambda Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}#$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambdaRequest (p. 542)

Root level tag for the PutAccessPointPolicyForObjectLambdaRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Policy (p. 542)

Object Lambda Access Point resource policy document.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample resource policy

The following illustrates a sample resource policy.

```
{
  "Version" : "2008-10-17",
  "Statement": [{
    "Sid": "Grant account 123456789012 GetObject access",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal" : {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
    },
    "Action": ["s3-object-lambda:GetObject"],
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3-object-lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:accesspoint/my-object-lambda-ap"]
  },
  {
    "Sid": "Grant account 444455556666 GetObject access",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal" : {
      "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::444455556666:root"
    },
    "Action": ["s3-object-lambda:GetObject"],
    "Resource": ["arn:aws:s3-object-lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:accesspoint/my-object-lambda-ap"]
  }
  ]
}
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action puts a lifecycle configuration to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. To put a lifecycle configuration to an S3 bucket, see [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Creates a new lifecycle configuration for the S3 on Outposts bucket or replaces an existing lifecycle configuration. Outposts buckets only support lifecycle configurations that delete/expire objects after a certain period of time and abort incomplete multipart uploads.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`:

- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)
- [DeleteBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/bucket/name/lifecycleconfiguration HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Rules>
    <Rule>
      <AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
        <DaysAfterInitiation>integer</DaysAfterInitiation>
      </AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
      <Expiration>
        <Date>timestamp</Date>
        <Days>integer</Days>
        <ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>boolean</ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker>
      </Expiration>
      <Filter>
        <And>
          <Prefix>string</Prefix>
          <Tags>
            <S3Tag>
              <Key>string</Key>
              <Value>string</Value>
            </S3Tag>
          </Tags>
        </And>
        <Prefix>string</Prefix>
        <Tag>
          <Key>string</Key>
          <Value>string</Value>
        </Tag>
      </Filter>
      <ID>string</ID>
      <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
        <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
      </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
    </Rule>
  </Rules>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

```
<NoncurrentVersionTransitions>
  <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
    <NoncurrentDays>integer</NoncurrentDays>
    <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
  </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
</NoncurrentVersionTransitions>
<Status>string</Status>
<Transitions>
  <Transition>
    <Date>timestamp</Date>
    <Days>integer</Days>
    <StorageClass>string</StorageClass>
  </Transition>
</Transitions>
</Rule>
</Rules>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 545)

The name of the bucket for which to set the configuration.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 545)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

LifecycleConfiguration (p. 545)

Root level tag for the LifecycleConfiguration parameters.

Required: Yes

Rules (p. 545)

A lifecycle rule for individual objects in an Outposts bucket.

Type: Array of [LifecycleRule](#) (p. 791) data types

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration request on an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

This request puts a lifecycle configuration on an Outposts bucket named `example-outpost-bucket`.

```
PUT /v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/lifecycleconfiguration HTTP/1.1
Host:s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
Content-Length: 0
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Content-MD5: q6yJD1IkcBaGGfb3QLY69A==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 214

<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id2</ID>
    <Filter>
      <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
    </Filter>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>365</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action puts a bucket policy to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. To put a policy on an S3 bucket, see [PutBucketPolicy](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Applies an Amazon S3 bucket policy to an Outposts bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

If you are using an identity other than the root user of the AWS account that owns the Outposts bucket, the calling identity must have the `PutBucketPolicy` permissions on the specified Outposts bucket and belong to the bucket owner's account in order to use this action.

If you don't have `PutBucketPolicy` permissions, Amazon S3 returns a 403 `Access Denied` error. If you have the correct permissions, but you're not using an identity that belongs to the bucket owner's account, Amazon S3 returns a 405 `Method Not Allowed` error.

Important

As a security precaution, the root user of the AWS account that owns a bucket can always use this action, even if the policy explicitly denies the root user the ability to perform this action.

For more information about bucket policies, see [Using Bucket Policies and User Policies](#).

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `PutBucketPolicy`:

- [GetBucketPolicy](#)
- [DeleteBucketPolicy](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/bucket/name/policy HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
x-amz-confirm-remove-self-bucket-access: ConfirmRemoveSelfBucketAccess
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutBucketPolicyRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Policy>string</Policy>
</PutBucketPolicyRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`name` (p. 548)

Specifies the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the `x-amz-outpost-id` as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-`

`id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket reports through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

[x-amz-account-id \(p. 548\)](#)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

[x-amz-confirm-remove-self-bucket-access \(p. 548\)](#)

Set this parameter to true to confirm that you want to remove your permissions to change this bucket policy in the future.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

[PutBucketPolicyRequest \(p. 548\)](#)

Root level tag for the PutBucketPolicyRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

[Policy \(p. 548\)](#)

The bucket policy as a JSON document.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

[Sample request for putting a bucket policy in an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket](#)

The following request shows the PUT an individual policy request for the Outposts bucket `example-outpost-bucket`.

```
PUT v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/policy HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Date: Tue, 04 Apr 2010 20:34:56 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
{
  "Version":"2012-10-17",
  "Id":"exampleS3OnOutpostBucketPolicy",
  "Statement":[
    {
      "Sid":"st1",
      "Effect":"Allow",
      "Principal":{
        "AWS":"example-account-id"
      },
      "Action":"s3-outposts:*",
      "Resource":"arn:aws:s3-outposts:<your-region>:example-account-id:outpost/
op-01ac5d28a6a232904/bucket/example-outpost-bucket"
    }
  ]
}
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutBucketTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Note

This action puts tags on an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket. To put tags on an S3 bucket, see [PutBucketTagging](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Sets the tags for an S3 on Outposts bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 on Outposts](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Use tags to organize your AWS bill to reflect your own cost structure. To do this, sign up to get your AWS account bill with tag key values included. Then, to see the cost of combined resources, organize your billing information according to resources with the same tag key values. For example, you can tag several resources with a specific application name, and then organize your billing information to see the total cost of that application across several services. For more information, see [Cost allocation and tagging](#).

Note

Within a bucket, if you add a tag that has the same key as an existing tag, the new value overwrites the old value. For more information, see [Using cost allocation in Amazon S3 bucket tags](#).

To use this action, you must have permissions to perform the `s3-outposts:PutBucketTagging` action. The Outposts bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing access permissions to your Amazon S3 resources](#).

`PutBucketTagging` has the following special errors:

- Error code: `InvalidTagError`
 - Description: The tag provided was not a valid tag. This error can occur if the tag did not pass input validation. For information about tag restrictions, see [User-Defined Tag Restrictions](#) and [AWS-Generated Cost Allocation Tag Restrictions](#).
- Error code: `MalformedXMLError`
 - Description: The XML provided does not match the schema.
- Error code: `OperationAbortedError`
 - Description: A conflicting conditional action is currently in progress against this resource. Try again.
- Error code: `InternalError`
 - Description: The service was unable to apply the provided tag to the bucket.

All Amazon S3 on Outposts REST API requests for this action require an additional parameter of `x-amz-outpost-id` to be passed with the request and an S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix instead of `s3-control`. For an example of the request syntax for Amazon S3 on Outposts that uses the S3 on Outposts endpoint hostname prefix and the `x-amz-outpost-id` derived using the access point ARN, see the [Examples](#) section.

The following actions are related to `PutBucketTagging`:

- [GetBucketTagging](#)
- [DeleteBucketTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/bucket/name/tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: Bucket.s3-control.amazonaws.com
```

```
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Tagging xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <TagSet>
    <S3Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </S3Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

name (p. 551)

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the bucket.

For using this parameter with Amazon S3 on Outposts with the REST API, you must specify the name and the x-amz-outpost-id as well.

For using this parameter with S3 on Outposts with the AWS SDK and CLI, you must specify the ARN of the bucket accessed in the format `arn:aws:s3-outposts:<Region>:<account-id>:outpost/<outpost-id>/bucket/<my-bucket-name>`. For example, to access the bucket `reports` through outpost `my-outpost` owned by account `123456789012` in Region `us-west-2`, use the URL encoding of `arn:aws:s3-outposts:us-west-2:123456789012:outpost/my-outpost/bucket/reports`. The value must be URL encoded.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 551)

The AWS account ID of the Outposts bucket.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

Tagging (p. 551)

Root level tag for the Tagging parameters.

Required: Yes

TagSet (p. 551)

A collection for a set of tags.

Type: Array of [S3Tag](#) (p. 838) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Examples

Sample request: Add tag set to an Amazon S3 on Outposts bucket

The following request adds a tag set to the existing `example-outpost-bucket` bucket.

```
PUT v20180820/bucket/example-outpost-bucket/tagging HTTP/1.1
Host: s3-outposts.<Region>.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: 1660
x-amz-date: Thu, 12 Nov 2020 20:04:21 GMT
x-amz-account-id: example-account-id
x-amz-outpost-id: op-01ac5d28a6a232904
Authorization: authorization string

<Tagging>
  <TagSet>
    <Tag>
      <Key>Project</Key>
      <Value>Project One</Value>
    </Tag>
    <Tag>
      <Key>User</Key>
      <Value>jsmith</Value>
    </Tag>
  </TagSet>
</Tagging>
```

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutJobTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Sets the supplied tag-set on an S3 Batch Operations job.

A tag is a key-value pair. You can associate S3 Batch Operations tags with any job by sending a PUT request against the tagging subresource that is associated with the job. To modify the existing tag set, you can either replace the existing tag set entirely, or make changes within the existing tag set by retrieving the existing tag set using [GetJobTagging](#), modify that tag set, and use this action to replace the tag set with the one you modified. For more information, see [Controlling access and labeling jobs using tags](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

- If you send this request with an empty tag set, Amazon S3 deletes the existing tag set on the Batch Operations job. If you use this method, you are charged for a Tier 1 Request (PUT). For more information, see [Amazon S3 pricing](#).
- For deleting existing tags for your Batch Operations job, a [DeleteJobTagging](#) request is preferred because it achieves the same result without incurring charges.
- A few things to consider about using tags:
 - Amazon S3 limits the maximum number of tags to 50 tags per job.
 - You can associate up to 50 tags with a job as long as they have unique tag keys.
 - A tag key can be up to 128 Unicode characters in length, and tag values can be up to 256 Unicode characters in length.
 - The key and values are case sensitive.
 - For tagging-related restrictions related to characters and encodings, see [User-Defined Tag Restrictions](#) in the *AWS Billing and Cost Management User Guide*.

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3:PutJobTagging` action.

Related actions include:

- [CreatJob](#)
- [GetJobTagging](#)
- [DeleteJobTagging](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/jobs/id/tagging HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutJobTaggingRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Tags>
    <S3Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </S3Tag>
  </Tags>
</PutJobTaggingRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

id (p. 554)

The ID for the S3 Batch Operations job whose tags you want to replace.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9\-__]+

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 554)

The AWS account ID associated with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: ^\d{12}\$

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

PutJobTaggingRequest (p. 554)

Root level tag for the PutJobTaggingRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Tags (p. 554)

The set of tags to associate with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Type: Array of [S3Tag](#) (p. 838) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body. Amazon S3 throws this exception if you have too many tags in your tag set.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)

- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Associates an access control policy with the specified Multi-Region Access Point. Each Multi-Region Access Point can have only one policy, so a request made to this action replaces any existing policy that is associated with the specified Multi-Region Access Point.

This action will always be routed to the US West (Oregon) Region. For more information about the restrictions around managing Multi-Region Access Points, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

The following actions are related to `PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy`:

- [GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#)
- [GetMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyStatus](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /v20180820/async-requests/mrap/put-policy HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <ClientToken>string</ClientToken>
  <Details>
    <Name>string</Name>
    <Policy>string</Policy>
  </Details>
</PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

x-amz-account-id (p. 557)

The AWS account ID for the owner of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyRequest (p. 557)

Root level tag for the `PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyRequest` parameters.

Required: Yes

ClientToken (p. 557)

An idempotency token used to identify the request and guarantee that requests are unique.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: \S+

Required: Yes

Details (p. 557)

A container element containing the details of the policy for the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: [PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyInput \(p. 814\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult>
  <RequestTokenARN>string</RequestTokenARN>
</PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult (p. 558)

Root level tag for the PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyResult parameters.

Required: Yes

RequestTokenARN (p. 558)

The request token associated with the request. You can use this token with [DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation](#) to determine the status of asynchronous requests.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: arn: . +

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)

- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutPublicAccessBlock

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Creates or modifies the `PublicAccessBlock` configuration for an AWS account. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 block public access](#).

Related actions include:

- [GetPublicAccessBlock](#)
- [DeletePublicAccessBlock](#)

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/configuration/publicAccessBlock HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PublicAccessBlockConfiguration xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <BlockPublicAcls>boolean</BlockPublicAcls>
  <IgnorePublicAcls>boolean</IgnorePublicAcls>
  <BlockPublicPolicy>boolean</BlockPublicPolicy>
  <RestrictPublicBuckets>boolean</RestrictPublicBuckets>
</PublicAccessBlockConfiguration>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

`x-amz-account-id` (p. 560)

The account ID for the AWS account whose `PublicAccessBlock` configuration you want to set.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

`PublicAccessBlockConfiguration` (p. 560)

Root level tag for the `PublicAccessBlockConfiguration` parameters.

Required: Yes

`BlockPublicAcls` (p. 560)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public access control lists (ACLs) for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes the following behavior:

- PUT Bucket `acl` and PUT Object `acl` calls fail if the specified ACL is public.
- PUT Object calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.
- PUT Bucket calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing policies or ACLs.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

BlockPublicPolicy (p. 560)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public bucket policies for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to reject calls to PUT Bucket policy if the specified bucket policy allows public access.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing bucket policies.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

IgnorePublicAcls (p. 560)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should ignore public ACLs for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to ignore all public ACLs on buckets in this account and any objects that they contain.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect the persistence of any existing ACLs and doesn't prevent new public ACLs from being set.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

RestrictPublicBuckets (p. 560)

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should restrict public bucket policies for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` restricts access to buckets with public policies to only AWS service principals and authorized users within this account.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect previously stored bucket policies, except that public and cross-account access within any public bucket policy, including non-public delegation to specific accounts, is blocked.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutStorageLensConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Puts an Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration. For more information about S3 Storage Lens, see [Working with Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3:PutStorageLensConfiguration` action. For more information, see [Setting permissions to use Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/storageLens/storageLensId HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutStorageLensConfigurationRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <StorageLensConfiguration>
    <AccountLevel>
      <ActivityMetrics>
        <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
      </ActivityMetrics>
    <BucketLevel>
      <ActivityMetrics>
        <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
      </ActivityMetrics>
      <PrefixLevel>
        <StorageMetrics>
          <IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
          <SelectionCriteria>
            <Delimiter>string</Delimiter>
            <MaxDepth>integer</MaxDepth>
            <MinStorageBytesPercentage>double</MinStorageBytesPercentage>
          </SelectionCriteria>
        </StorageMetrics>
      </PrefixLevel>
    </BucketLevel>
  </AccountLevel>
  <AwsOrg>
    <Arn>string</Arn>
  </AwsOrg>
  <DataExport>
    <S3BucketDestination>
      <AccountId>string</AccountId>
      <Arn>string</Arn>
      <Encryption>
        <SSE-KMS>
          <KeyId>string</KeyId>
        </SSE-KMS>
        <SSE-S3>
        </SSE-S3>
      </Encryption>
      <Format>string</Format>
      <OutputSchemaVersion>string</OutputSchemaVersion>
      <Prefix>string</Prefix>
    </S3BucketDestination>
  </DataExport>
  <Exclude>
    <Buckets>
      <Arn>string</Arn>
    </Buckets>
    <Regions>
      <Region>string</Region>
    </Regions>
  </Exclude>
</PutStorageLensConfigurationRequest>
```

```
</Regions>
</Exclude>
<Id>string</Id>
<Include>
  <Buckets>
    <Arn>string</Arn>
  </Buckets>
  <Regions>
    <Region>string</Region>
  </Regions>
</Include>
<IsEnabled>boolean</IsEnabled>
<StorageLensArn>string</StorageLensArn>
</StorageLensConfiguration>
<Tags>
  <Tag>
    <Key>string</Key>
    <Value>string</Value>
  </Tag>
</Tags>
</PutStorageLensConfigurationRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

storagelensid (p. 563)

The ID of the S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 563)

The account ID of the requester.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: ^\d{12}\$

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

PutStorageLensConfigurationRequest (p. 563)

Root level tag for the PutStorageLensConfigurationRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

StorageLensConfiguration (p. 563)

The S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Type: [StorageLensConfiguration](#) (p. 843) data type

Required: Yes

Tags (p. 563)

The tag set of the S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Note

You can set up to a maximum of 50 tags.

Type: Array of [StorageLensTag \(p. 847\)](#) data types

Required: No

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutStorageLensConfigurationTagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Put or replace tags on an existing Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration. For more information about S3 Storage Lens, see [Assessing your storage activity and usage with Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Note

To use this action, you must have permission to perform the `s3:PutStorageLensConfigurationTagging` action. For more information, see [Setting permissions to use Amazon S3 Storage Lens](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Request Syntax

```
PUT /v20180820/storageLens/storageLensId/tagging HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<PutStorageLensConfigurationTaggingRequest xmlns="http://awss3control.amazonaws.com/doc/2018-08-20/">
  <Tags>
    <Tag>
      <Key>string</Key>
      <Value>string</Value>
    </Tag>
  </Tags>
</PutStorageLensConfigurationTaggingRequest>
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

storageLensId (p. 566)

The ID of the S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 566)

The account ID of the requester.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: ^\d{12}\$

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in XML format.

PutStorageLensConfigurationTaggingRequest (p. 566)

Root level tag for the PutStorageLensConfigurationTaggingRequest parameters.

Required: Yes

Tags (p. 566)

The tag set of the S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Note

You can set up to a maximum of 50 tags.

Type: Array of [StorageLensTag \(p. 847\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

UpdateJobPriority

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Updates an existing S3 Batch Operations job's priority. For more information, see [S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related actions include:

- [CreateJob](#)
- [ListJobs](#)
- [DescribeJob](#)
- [UpdateJobStatus](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /v20180820/jobs/id/priority?priority=Priority HTTP/1.1
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

id (p. 568)

The ID for the job whose priority you want to update.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9\-_\+]

Required: Yes

priority (p. 568)

The priority you want to assign to this job.

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 2147483647.

Required: Yes

x-amz-account-id (p. 568)

The AWS account ID associated with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: ^\d{12}\$

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateJobPriorityResult>
  <JobId>string</JobId>
  <Priority>integer</Priority>
</UpdateJobPriorityResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

UpdateJobPriorityResult (p. 568)

Root level tag for the UpdateJobPriorityResult parameters.

Required: Yes

JobId (p. 568)

The ID for the job whose priority Amazon S3 updated.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9\-__]+

Priority (p. 568)

The new priority assigned to the specified job.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 2147483647.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

UpdateJobStatus

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Updates the status for the specified job. Use this action to confirm that you want to run a job or to cancel an existing job. For more information, see [S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Related actions include:

- [CreateJob](#)
- [ListJobs](#)
- [DescribeJob](#)
- [UpdateJobStatus](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /v20180820/jobs/id/status?  
requestedJobStatus=RequestedJobStatus&statusUpdateReason=StatusUpdateReason HTTP/1.1  
x-amz-account-id: AccountId
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

id (p. 570)

The ID of the job whose status you want to update.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9\-_\+]

Required: Yes

requestedJobStatus (p. 570)

The status that you want to move the specified job to.

Valid Values: Cancelled | Ready

Required: Yes

statusUpdateReason (p. 570)

A description of the reason why you want to change the specified job's status. This field can be any string up to the maximum length.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 256.

x-amz-account-id (p. 570)

The AWS account ID associated with the S3 Batch Operations job.

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: ^\d{12}\$

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<UpdateJobStatusResult>
  <JobId>string</JobId>
  <Status>string</Status>
  <StatusUpdateReason>string</StatusUpdateReason>
</UpdateJobStatusResult>
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in XML format by the service.

UpdateJobStatusResult (p. 571)

Root level tag for the UpdateJobStatusResult parameters.

Required: Yes

JobId (p. 571)

The ID for the job whose status was updated.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: [a-zA-Z0-9\-__]+

Status (p. 571)

The current status for the specified job.

Type: String

Valid Values: Active | Cancelled | Cancelling | Complete | Completing | Failed | Failing | New | Paused | Pausing | Preparing | Ready | Suspended

StatusUpdateReason (p. 571)

The reason that the specified job's status was updated.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 256.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)

- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Amazon S3 on Outposts

The following actions are supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts:

- [CreateEndpoint](#) (p. 573)
- [DeleteEndpoint](#) (p. 576)
- [ListEndpoints](#) (p. 578)

CreateEndpoint

Service: Amazon S3 on Outposts

Amazon S3 on Outposts Access Points simplify managing data access at scale for shared datasets in S3 on Outposts. S3 on Outposts uses endpoints to connect to AWS Outposts buckets so that you can perform actions within your virtual private cloud (VPC). For more information, see [Accessing S3 on Outposts using VPC-only access points](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

This action creates an endpoint and associates it with the specified Outposts.

Note

It can take up to 5 minutes for this action to finish.

Related actions include:

- [DeleteEndpoint](#)
- [ListEndpoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
POST /S3Outposts/CreateEndpoint HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json

{
  "AccessType": "string",
  "CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool": "string",
  "OutpostId": "string",
  "SecurityGroupId": "string",
  "SubnetId": "string"
}
```

URI Request Parameters

The request does not use any URI parameters.

Request Body

The request accepts the following data in JSON format.

AccessType (p. 573)

The type of access for the network connectivity for the Amazon S3 on Outposts endpoint. To use the AWS VPC, choose `Private`. To use the endpoint with an on-premises network, choose `CustomerOwnedIp`. If you choose `CustomerOwnedIp`, you must also provide the customer-owned IP address pool (CoIP pool).

Note

`Private` is the default access type value.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Private` | `CustomerOwnedIp`

Required: No

CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool (p. 573)

The ID of the customer-owned IPv4 address pool (CoIP pool) for the endpoint. IP addresses are allocated from this pool for the endpoint.

Type: String

Pattern: ^ipv4pool-coip-([0-9a-f]{17})\$

Required: No

OutpostId (p. 573)

The ID of the AWS Outposts.

Type: String

Pattern: ^(op-[a-f0-9]{17}|\d{12}|ec2)\$

Required: Yes

SecurityGroupId (p. 573)

The ID of the security group to use with the endpoint.

Type: String

Pattern: ^sg-([0-9a-f]{8}|[0-9a-f]{17})\$

Required: Yes

SubnetId (p. 573)

The ID of the subnet in the selected VPC. The endpoint subnet must belong to the Outpost that has Amazon S3 on Outposts provisioned.

Type: String

Pattern: ^subnet-([0-9a-f]{8}|[0-9a-f]{17})\$

Required: Yes

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "EndpointArn": "string"
}
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

EndpointArn (p. 574)

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the endpoint.

Type: String

Pattern: ^arn:(aws|aws-cn|aws-us-gov|aws-iso|aws-iso-b):s3-outposts:[a-z\-\0-9]*:[0-9]{12}:outpost/(op-[a-f0-9]{17}|ec2)/endpoint/[a-zA-Z0-9]{19}\$

Errors

AccessDeniedException

Access was denied for this action.

HTTP Status Code: 403

ConflictException

There was a conflict with this action, and it could not be completed.

HTTP Status Code: 409

InternalServerErrorException

There was an exception with the internal server.

HTTP Status Code: 500

ResourceNotFoundException

The requested resource was not found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

ValidationException

There was an exception validating this data.

HTTP Status Code: 400

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteEndpoint

Service: Amazon S3 on Outposts

Amazon S3 on Outposts Access Points simplify managing data access at scale for shared datasets in S3 on Outposts. S3 on Outposts uses endpoints to connect to AWS Outposts buckets so that you can perform actions within your virtual private cloud (VPC). For more information, see [Accessing S3 on Outposts using VPC-only access points](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

This action deletes an endpoint.

Note

It can take up to 5 minutes for this action to finish.

Related actions include:

- [CreateEndpoint](#)
- [ListEndpoints](#)

Request Syntax

```
DELETE /S3Outposts/DeleteEndpoint?endpointId=EndpointId&outpostId=OutpostId HTTP/1.1
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

EndpointId (p. 576)

The ID of the endpoint.

Pattern: `^[a-zA-Z0-9]{19}$`

Required: Yes

OutpostId (p. 576)

The ID of the AWS Outposts.

Pattern: `^(op-[a-f0-9]{17}|\d{12}|ec2)$`

Required: Yes

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response with an empty HTTP body.

Errors

AccessDeniedException

Access was denied for this action.

HTTP Status Code: 403

InternalServerErrorException

There was an exception with the internal server.

HTTP Status Code: 500

ResourceNotFoundException

The requested resource was not found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

ValidationException

There was an exception validating this data.

HTTP Status Code: 400

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListEndpoints

Service: Amazon S3 on Outposts

Amazon S3 on Outposts Access Points simplify managing data access at scale for shared datasets in S3 on Outposts. S3 on Outposts uses endpoints to connect to AWS Outposts buckets so that you can perform actions within your virtual private cloud (VPC). For more information, see [Accessing S3 on Outposts using VPC-only access points](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

This action lists endpoints associated with the Outposts.

Related actions include:

- [CreateEndpoint](#)
- [DeleteEndpoint](#)

Request Syntax

```
GET /S3Outposts/ListEndpoints?maxResults=MaxResults&nextToken=NextToken HTTP/1.1
```

URI Request Parameters

The request uses the following URI parameters.

MaxResults (p. 578)

The max number of endpoints that can be returned on the request.

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 100.

NextToken (p. 578)

The next endpoint requested in the list.

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `^[A-Za-z0-9\+\:\.\=\?\#_\-]+$`

Request Body

The request does not have a request body.

Response Syntax

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-type: application/json

{
  "Endpoints": [
    {
      "AccessType": "string",
      "CidrBlock": "string",
      "CreationTime": number,
      "CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool": "string",
      "EndpointArn": "string",
      "NetworkInterfaces": [
        {
          "NetworkInterfaceId": "string"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    ],  
    "OutpostsId": "string",  
    "SecurityGroupId": "string",  
    "Status": "string",  
    "SubnetId": "string",  
    "VpcId": "string"  
  }  
],  
"NextToken": "string"  
}
```

Response Elements

If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response.

The following data is returned in JSON format by the service.

Endpoints (p. 578)

Returns an array of endpoints associated with AWS Outposts.

Type: Array of [Endpoint \(p. 851\)](#) objects

NextToken (p. 578)

The next endpoint returned in the list.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `^[A-Za-z0-9\+\:\\/\=\?\#_\-]+\$\`

Errors

AccessDeniedException

Access was denied for this action.

HTTP Status Code: 403

InternalServerError

There was an exception with the internal server.

HTTP Status Code: 500

ResourceNotFoundException

The requested resource was not found.

HTTP Status Code: 404

ValidationException

There was an exception validating this data.

HTTP Status Code: 400

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS Command Line Interface](#)
- [AWS SDK for .NET](#)
- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for JavaScript](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP V3](#)
- [AWS SDK for Python](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Data Types

The following data types are supported by Amazon S3:

- [AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload](#) (p. 589)
- [AccelerateConfiguration](#) (p. 590)
- [AccessControlPolicy](#) (p. 591)
- [AccessControlTranslation](#) (p. 592)
- [AnalyticsAndOperator](#) (p. 593)
- [AnalyticsConfiguration](#) (p. 594)
- [AnalyticsExportDestination](#) (p. 595)
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- [AnalyticsS3BucketDestination](#) (p. 597)
- [Bucket](#) (p. 598)
- [BucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 599)
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- [CommonPrefix](#) (p. 603)
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- [Condition](#) (p. 606)
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- [CopyObjectResult](#) (p. 608)
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- [CORSConfiguration](#) (p. 610)
- [CORSRule](#) (p. 611)
- [CreateBucketConfiguration](#) (p. 613)
- [CSVInput](#) (p. 614)
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- [DefaultRetention](#) (p. 618)
- [Delete](#) (p. 619)
- [DeletedObject](#) (p. 620)
- [DeleteMarkerEntry](#) (p. 621)
- [DeleteMarkerReplication](#) (p. 622)
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- [Encryption](#) (p. 625)
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- [EndEvent](#) (p. 627)
- [Error](#) (p. 628)
- [ErrorDocument](#) (p. 638)
- [ExistingObjectReplication](#) (p. 639)
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- [GlacierJobParameters](#) (p. 641)
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- [Initiator](#) (p. 646)
- [InputSerialization](#) (p. 647)
- [IntelligentTieringAndOperator](#) (p. 648)
- [IntelligentTieringConfiguration](#) (p. 649)
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- [InventoryConfiguration](#) (p. 651)
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- [InventoryS3BucketDestination](#) (p. 656)
- [InventorySchedule](#) (p. 658)
- [JSONInput](#) (p. 659)
- [JSONOutput](#) (p. 660)
- [LambdaFunctionConfiguration](#) (p. 661)
- [LifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 663)
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- [LifecycleRule](#) (p. 665)
- [LifecycleRuleAndOperator](#) (p. 667)
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- [Metrics](#) (p. 671)
- [MetricsAndOperator](#) (p. 672)
- [MetricsConfiguration](#) (p. 673)
- [MetricsFilter](#) (p. 674)
- [MultipartUpload](#) (p. 675)
- [NoncurrentVersionExpiration](#) (p. 677)
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- [ReplicaModifications](#) (p. 711)
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- [Tiering](#) (p. 746)
- [TopicConfiguration](#) (p. 747)
- [TopicConfigurationDeprecated](#) (p. 749)
- [Transition](#) (p. 751)
- [VersioningConfiguration](#) (p. 752)
- [WebsiteConfiguration](#) (p. 753)

The following data types are supported by Amazon S3 Control:

- [AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload](#) (p. 756)
- [AccessPoint](#) (p. 757)
- [AccountLevel](#) (p. 759)
- [ActivityMetrics](#) (p. 760)
- [AsyncErrorDetails](#) (p. 761)
- [AsyncOperation](#) (p. 762)
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- [AsyncResponseDetails](#) (p. 765)
- [AwsLambdaTransformation](#) (p. 766)
- [BucketLevel](#) (p. 767)
- [CreateBucketConfiguration](#) (p. 768)
- [CreateMultiRegionAccessPointInput](#) (p. 769)
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- [JobDescriptor](#) (p. 774)
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- [LambdaInvokeOperation](#) (p. 788)
- [LifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 789)
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- [ListStorageLensConfigurationEntry](#) (p. 795)
- [MultiRegionAccessPointPolicyDocument](#) (p. 797)

- [MultiRegionAccessPointRegionalResponse](#) (p. 798)
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- [MultiRegionAccessPointsAsyncResponse](#) (p. 801)
- [NoncurrentVersionExpiration](#) (p. 802)
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- [ObjectLambdaAccessPoint](#) (p. 804)
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- [PrefixLevelStorageMetrics](#) (p. 810)
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- [Region](#) (p. 815)
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- [S3InitiateRestoreObjectOperation](#) (p. 828)
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- [StorageLensConfiguration](#) (p. 843)
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- [Transition](#) (p. 849)
- [VpcConfiguration](#) (p. 850)

The following data types are supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts:

- [Endpoint](#) (p. 851)
- [NetworkInterface](#) (p. 853)

Amazon S3

The following data types are supported by Amazon S3:

- [AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload](#) (p. 589)
- [AccelerateConfiguration](#) (p. 590)
- [AccessControlPolicy](#) (p. 591)
- [AccessControlTranslation](#) (p. 592)
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- [BucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 599)
- [BucketLoggingStatus](#) (p. 600)
- [CloudFunctionConfiguration](#) (p. 601)
- [CommonPrefix](#) (p. 603)
- [CompletedMultipartUpload](#) (p. 604)
- [CompletedPart](#) (p. 605)
- [Condition](#) (p. 606)
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- [CORSConfiguration](#) (p. 610)
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- [CreateBucketConfiguration](#) (p. 613)
- [CSVInput](#) (p. 614)
- [CSVOutput](#) (p. 616)
- [DefaultRetention](#) (p. 618)
- [Delete](#) (p. 619)
- [DeletedObject](#) (p. 620)
- [DeleteMarkerEntry](#) (p. 621)
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- [FilterRule](#) (p. 640)
- [GlacierJobParameters](#) (p. 641)
- [Grant](#) (p. 642)
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- [InputSerialization](#) (p. 647)
- [IntelligentTieringAndOperator](#) (p. 648)
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- [InventoryConfiguration](#) (p. 651)
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- [LifecycleRuleAndOperator](#) (p. 667)
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- [LoggingEnabled](#) (p. 669)
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- [Metrics](#) (p. 671)
- [MetricsAndOperator](#) (p. 672)
- [MetricsConfiguration](#) (p. 673)
- [MetricsFilter](#) (p. 674)
- [MultipartUpload](#) (p. 675)
- [NoncurrentVersionExpiration](#) (p. 677)
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- [ObjectIdentifier](#) (p. 684)
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AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the days since the initiation of an incomplete multipart upload that Amazon S3 will wait before permanently removing all parts of the upload. For more information, see [Aborting Incomplete Multipart Uploads Using a Bucket Lifecycle Policy](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

DaysAfterInitiation

Specifies the number of days after which Amazon S3 aborts an incomplete multipart upload.

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AccelerateConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Configures the transfer acceleration state for an Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see [Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

Status

Specifies the transfer acceleration status of the bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Suspended`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AccessControlPolicy

Service: Amazon S3

Contains the elements that set the ACL permissions for an object per grantee.

Contents

Grants

A list of grants.

Type: Array of [Grant](#) (p. 642) data types

Required: No

Owner

Container for the bucket owner's display name and ID.

Type: [Owner](#) (p. 693) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AccessControlTranslation

Service: Amazon S3

A container for information about access control for replicas.

Contents

Owner

Specifies the replica ownership. For default and valid values, see [PUT bucket replication](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Destination`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AnalyticsAndOperator

Service: Amazon S3

A conjunction (logical AND) of predicates, which is used in evaluating a metrics filter. The operator must have at least two predicates in any combination, and an object must match all of the predicates for the filter to apply.

Contents

Prefix

The prefix to use when evaluating an AND predicate: The prefix that an object must have to be included in the metrics results.

Type: String

Required: No

Tags

The list of tags to use when evaluating an AND predicate.

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AnalyticsConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the configuration and any analyses for the analytics filter of an Amazon S3 bucket.

Contents

Filter

The filter used to describe a set of objects for analyses. A filter must have exactly one prefix, one tag, or one conjunction (`AnalyticsAndOperator`). If no filter is provided, all objects will be considered in any analysis.

Type: [AnalyticsFilter](#) (p. 596) data type

Required: No

Id

The ID that identifies the analytics configuration.

Type: String

Required: Yes

StorageClassAnalysis

Contains data related to access patterns to be collected and made available to analyze the tradeoffs between different storage classes.

Type: [StorageClassAnalysis](#) (p. 741) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AnalyticsExportDestination

Service: Amazon S3

Where to publish the analytics results.

Contents

S3BucketDestination

A destination signifying output to an S3 bucket.

Type: [AnalyticsS3BucketDestination](#) (p. 597) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AnalyticsFilter

Service: Amazon S3

The filter used to describe a set of objects for analyses. A filter must have exactly one prefix, one tag, or one conjunction (AnalyticsAndOperator). If no filter is provided, all objects will be considered in any analysis.

Contents

And

A conjunction (logical AND) of predicates, which is used in evaluating an analytics filter. The operator must have at least two predicates.

Type: [AnalyticsAndOperator](#) (p. 593) data type

Required: No

Prefix

The prefix to use when evaluating an analytics filter.

Type: String

Required: No

Tag

The tag to use when evaluating an analytics filter.

Type: [Tag](#) (p. 743) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AnalyticsS3BucketDestination

Service: Amazon S3

Contains information about where to publish the analytics results.

Contents

Bucket

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the bucket to which data is exported.

Type: String

Required: Yes

BucketAccountId

The account ID that owns the destination S3 bucket. If no account ID is provided, the owner is not validated before exporting data.

Note

Although this value is optional, we strongly recommend that you set it to help prevent problems if the destination bucket ownership changes.

Type: String

Required: No

Format

Specifies the file format used when exporting data to Amazon S3.

Type: String

Valid Values: CSV

Required: Yes

Prefix

The prefix to use when exporting data. The prefix is prepended to all results.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Bucket

Service: Amazon S3

In terms of implementation, a Bucket is a resource. An Amazon S3 bucket name is globally unique, and the namespace is shared by all AWS accounts.

Contents

CreationDate

Date the bucket was created. This date can change when making changes to your bucket, such as editing its bucket policy.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Name

The name of the bucket.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

BucketLifecycleConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the lifecycle configuration for objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

Rules

A lifecycle rule for individual objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Type: Array of [LifecycleRule](#) (p. 665) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

BucketLoggingStatus

Service: Amazon S3

Container for logging status information.

Contents

LoggingEnabled

Describes where logs are stored and the prefix that Amazon S3 assigns to all log object keys for a bucket. For more information, see [PUT Bucket logging](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Type: [LoggingEnabled](#) (p. 669) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CloudFunctionConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Container for specifying the AWS Lambda notification configuration.

Contents

CloudFunction

Lambda cloud function ARN that Amazon S3 can invoke when it detects events of the specified type.

Type: String

Required: No

Event

This member has been deprecated.

The bucket event for which to send notifications.

Type: String

Valid Values: `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` | `s3:ObjectCreated:*` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Put` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Post` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Copy` | `s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:*` | `s3:ObjectRemoved>Delete` | `s3:ObjectRemoved>DeleteMarkerCreated` | `s3:ObjectRestore:*` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Post` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Completed` | `s3:Replication:*` | `s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication` | `s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked` | `s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold` | `s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold`

Required: No

Events

Bucket events for which to send notifications.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` | `s3:ObjectCreated:*` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Put` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Post` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Copy` | `s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:*` | `s3:ObjectRemoved>Delete` | `s3:ObjectRemoved>DeleteMarkerCreated` | `s3:ObjectRestore:*` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Post` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Completed` | `s3:Replication:*` | `s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication` | `s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked` | `s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold` | `s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold`

Required: No

Id

An optional unique identifier for configurations in a notification configuration. If you don't provide one, Amazon S3 will assign an ID.

Type: String

Required: No

InvocationRole

The role supporting the invocation of the Lambda function

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CommonPrefix

Service: Amazon S3

Container for all (if there are any) keys between Prefix and the next occurrence of the string specified by a delimiter. CommonPrefixes lists keys that act like subdirectories in the directory specified by Prefix. For example, if the prefix is notes/ and the delimiter is a slash (/) as in notes/summer/july, the common prefix is notes/summer/.

Contents

Prefix

Container for the specified common prefix.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CompletedMultipartUpload

Service: Amazon S3

The container for the completed multipart upload details.

Contents

Parts

Array of CompletedPart data types.

If you do not supply a valid `part` with your request, the service sends back an HTTP 400 response.

Type: Array of [CompletedPart](#) (p. 605) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CompletedPart

Service: Amazon S3

Details of the parts that were uploaded.

Contents

ETag

Entity tag returned when the part was uploaded.

Type: String

Required: No

PartNumber

Part number that identifies the part. This is a positive integer between 1 and 10,000.

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Condition

Service: Amazon S3

A container for describing a condition that must be met for the specified redirect to apply. For example, 1. If request is for pages in the `/docs` folder, redirect to the `/documents` folder. 2. If request results in HTTP error 4xx, redirect request to another host where you might process the error.

Contents

HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals

The HTTP error code when the redirect is applied. In the event of an error, if the error code equals this value, then the specified redirect is applied. Required when parent element `Condition` is specified and sibling `KeyPrefixEquals` is not specified. If both are specified, then both must be true for the redirect to be applied.

Type: String

Required: No

KeyPrefixEquals

The object key name prefix when the redirect is applied. For example, to redirect requests for `ExamplePage.html`, the key prefix will be `ExamplePage.html`. To redirect request for all pages with the prefix `docs/`, the key prefix will be `/docs`, which identifies all objects in the `docs/` folder. Required when the parent element `Condition` is specified and sibling `HttpErrorCodeReturnedEquals` is not specified. If both conditions are specified, both must be true for the redirect to be applied.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ContinuationEvent

Service: Amazon S3

Contents

The members of this structure are context-dependent.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CopyObjectResult

Service: Amazon S3

Container for all response elements.

Contents

ETag

Returns the ETag of the new object. The ETag reflects only changes to the contents of an object, not its metadata.

Type: String

Required: No

LastModified

Creation date of the object.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CopyPartResult

Service: Amazon S3

Container for all response elements.

Contents

ETag

Entity tag of the object.

Type: String

Required: No

LastModified

Date and time at which the object was uploaded.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CORSConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Describes the cross-origin access configuration for objects in an Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see [Enabling Cross-Origin Resource Sharing](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

CORSRules

A set of origins and methods (cross-origin access that you want to allow). You can add up to 100 rules to the configuration.

Type: Array of [CORSRule](#) (p. 611) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CORSRule

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies a cross-origin access rule for an Amazon S3 bucket.

Contents

AllowedHeaders

Headers that are specified in the `Access-Control-Request-Headers` header. These headers are allowed in a preflight OPTIONS request. In response to any preflight OPTIONS request, Amazon S3 returns any requested headers that are allowed.

Type: Array of strings

Required: No

AllowedMethods

An HTTP method that you allow the origin to execute. Valid values are `GET`, `PUT`, `HEAD`, `POST`, and `DELETE`.

Type: Array of strings

Required: Yes

AllowedOrigins

One or more origins you want customers to be able to access the bucket from.

Type: Array of strings

Required: Yes

ExposeHeaders

One or more headers in the response that you want customers to be able to access from their applications (for example, from a JavaScript `XMLHttpRequest` object).

Type: Array of strings

Required: No

ID

Unique identifier for the rule. The value cannot be longer than 255 characters.

Type: String

Required: No

MaxAgeSeconds

The time in seconds that your browser is to cache the preflight response for the specified resource.

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateBucketConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

The configuration information for the bucket.

Contents

LocationConstraint

Specifies the Region where the bucket will be created. If you don't specify a Region, the bucket is created in the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1).

Type: String

Valid Values: af-south-1 | ap-east-1 | ap-northeast-1 | ap-northeast-2 | ap-northeast-3 | ap-south-1 | ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ca-central-1 | cn-north-1 | cn-northwest-1 | EU | eu-central-1 | eu-north-1 | eu-south-1 | eu-west-1 | eu-west-2 | eu-west-3 | me-south-1 | sa-east-1 | us-east-2 | us-gov-east-1 | us-gov-west-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CSVInput

Service: Amazon S3

Describes how an uncompressed comma-separated values (CSV)-formatted input object is formatted.

Contents

AllowQuotedRecordDelimiter

Specifies that CSV field values may contain quoted record delimiters and such records should be allowed. Default value is FALSE. Setting this value to TRUE may lower performance.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

Comments

A single character used to indicate that a row should be ignored when the character is present at the start of that row. You can specify any character to indicate a comment line.

Type: String

Required: No

FieldDelimiter

A single character used to separate individual fields in a record. You can specify an arbitrary delimiter.

Type: String

Required: No

FileHeaderInfo

Describes the first line of input. Valid values are:

- **NONE**: First line is not a header.
- **IGNORE**: First line is a header, but you can't use the header values to indicate the column in an expression. You can use column position (such as `_1`, `_2`, ...) to indicate the column (`SELECT s._1 FROM OBJECT s`).
- **Use**: First line is a header, and you can use the header value to identify a column in an expression (`SELECT "name" FROM OBJECT`).

Type: String

Valid Values: `USE` | `IGNORE` | `NONE`

Required: No

QuoteCharacter

A single character used for escaping when the field delimiter is part of the value. For example, if the value is `a, b`, Amazon S3 wraps this field value in quotation marks, as follows: `" a , b "`.

Type: String

Default: `"`

Ancestors: `CSV`

Type: String

Required: No

QuoteEscapeCharacter

A single character used for escaping the quotation mark character inside an already escaped value. For example, the value `"" a , b ""` is parsed as `" a , b "`.

Type: String

Required: No

RecordDelimiter

A single character used to separate individual records in the input. Instead of the default value, you can specify an arbitrary delimiter.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CSVOutput

Service: Amazon S3

Describes how uncompressed comma-separated values (CSV)-formatted results are formatted.

Contents

FieldDelimiter

The value used to separate individual fields in a record. You can specify an arbitrary delimiter.

Type: String

Required: No

QuoteCharacter

A single character used for escaping when the field delimiter is part of the value. For example, if the value is `a, b`, Amazon S3 wraps this field value in quotation marks, as follows: `" a , b "`.

Type: String

Required: No

QuoteEscapeCharacter

The single character used for escaping the quote character inside an already escaped value.

Type: String

Required: No

QuoteFields

Indicates whether to use quotation marks around output fields.

- `ALWAYS`: Always use quotation marks for output fields.
- `ASNEEDED`: Use quotation marks for output fields when needed.

Type: String

Valid Values: `ALWAYS` | `ASNEEDED`

Required: No

RecordDelimiter

A single character used to separate individual records in the output. Instead of the default value, you can specify an arbitrary delimiter.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DefaultRetention

Service: Amazon S3

The container element for specifying the default Object Lock retention settings for new objects placed in the specified bucket.

Note

- The `DefaultRetention` settings require both a mode and a period.
- The `DefaultRetention` period can be either `Days` or `Years` but you must select one. You cannot specify `Days` and `Years` at the same time.

Contents

Days

The number of days that you want to specify for the default retention period. Must be used with `Mode`.

Type: Integer

Required: No

Mode

The default Object Lock retention mode you want to apply to new objects placed in the specified bucket. Must be used with either `Days` or `Years`.

Type: String

Valid Values: `GOVERNANCE` | `COMPLIANCE`

Required: No

Years

The number of years that you want to specify for the default retention period. Must be used with `Mode`.

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Delete

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the objects to delete.

Contents

Objects

The objects to delete.

Type: Array of [ObjectIdentifier](#) (p. 684) data types

Required: Yes

Quiet

Element to enable quiet mode for the request. When you add this element, you must set its value to true.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeletedObject

Service: Amazon S3

Information about the deleted object.

Contents

DeleteMarker

Specifies whether the versioned object that was permanently deleted was (true) or was not (false) a delete marker. In a simple DELETE, this header indicates whether (true) or not (false) a delete marker was created.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

DeleteMarkerVersionId

The version ID of the delete marker created as a result of the DELETE operation. If you delete a specific object version, the value returned by this header is the version ID of the object version deleted.

Type: String

Required: No

Key

The name of the deleted object.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: No

VersionId

The version ID of the deleted object.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteMarkerEntry

Service: Amazon S3

Information about the delete marker.

Contents

IsLatest

Specifies whether the object is (true) or is not (false) the latest version of an object.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

Key

The object key.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: No

LastModified

Date and time the object was last modified.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Owner

The account that created the delete marker.>

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

Required: No

VersionId

Version ID of an object.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteMarkerReplication

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies whether Amazon S3 replicates delete markers. If you specify a `Filter` in your replication configuration, you must also include a `DeleteMarkerReplication` element. If your `Filter` includes a `Tag` element, the `DeleteMarkerReplication Status` must be set to `Disabled`, because Amazon S3 does not support replicating delete markers for tag-based rules. For an example configuration, see [Basic Rule Configuration](#).

For more information about delete marker replication, see [Basic Rule Configuration](#).

Note

If you are using an earlier version of the replication configuration, Amazon S3 handles replication of delete markers differently. For more information, see [Backward Compatibility](#).

Contents

Status

Indicates whether to replicate delete markers.

Note

Indicates whether to replicate delete markers.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Destination

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies information about where to publish analysis or configuration results for an Amazon S3 bucket and S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC).

Contents

AccessControlTranslation

Specify this only in a cross-account scenario (where source and destination bucket owners are not the same), and you want to change replica ownership to the AWS account that owns the destination bucket. If this is not specified in the replication configuration, the replicas are owned by same AWS account that owns the source object.

Type: [AccessControlTranslation](#) (p. 592) data type

Required: No

Account

Destination bucket owner account ID. In a cross-account scenario, if you direct Amazon S3 to change replica ownership to the AWS account that owns the destination bucket by specifying the `AccessControlTranslation` property, this is the account ID of the destination bucket owner. For more information, see [Replication Additional Configuration: Changing the Replica Owner](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

Required: No

Bucket

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the bucket where you want Amazon S3 to store the results.

Type: String

Required: Yes

EncryptionConfiguration

A container that provides information about encryption. If `SourceSelectionCriteria` is specified, you must specify this element.

Type: [EncryptionConfiguration](#) (p. 626) data type

Required: No

Metrics

A container specifying replication metrics-related settings enabling replication metrics and events.

Type: [Metrics](#) (p. 671) data type

Required: No

ReplicationTime

A container specifying S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC), including whether S3 RTC is enabled and the time when all objects and operations on objects must be replicated. Must be specified together with a `Metrics` block.

Type: [ReplicationTime](#) (p. 717) data type

Required: No

StorageClass

The storage class to use when replicating objects, such as S3 Standard or reduced redundancy. By default, Amazon S3 uses the storage class of the source object to create the object replica.

For valid values, see the `StorageClass` element of the [PUT Bucket replication](#) action in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Type: String

Valid Values: STANDARD | REDUCED_REDUNDANCY | STANDARD_IA | ONEZONE_IA | INTELLIGENT_TIERING | GLACIER | DEEP_ARCHIVE | OUTPOSTS

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Encryption

Service: Amazon S3

Contains the type of server-side encryption used.

Contents

EncryptionType

The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing job results in Amazon S3 (for example, AES256, aws:kms).

Type: String

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

Required: Yes

KMSContext

If the encryption type is `aws:kms`, this optional value can be used to specify the encryption context for the restore results.

Type: String

Required: No

KMSKeyId

If the encryption type is `aws:kms`, this optional value specifies the ID of the symmetric customer managed key to use for encryption of job results. Amazon S3 only supports symmetric keys. For more information, see [Using symmetric and asymmetric keys](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

EncryptionConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies encryption-related information for an Amazon S3 bucket that is a destination for replicated objects.

Contents

ReplicaKmsKeyID

Specifies the ID (Key ARN or Alias ARN) of the customer managed AWS KMS key stored in AWS Key Management Service (KMS) for the destination bucket. Amazon S3 uses this key to encrypt replica objects. Amazon S3 only supports symmetric, customer managed KMS keys. For more information, see [Using symmetric and asymmetric keys](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

EndEvent

Service: Amazon S3

A message that indicates the request is complete and no more messages will be sent. You should not assume that the request is complete until the client receives an `EndEvent`.

Contents

The members of this structure are context-dependent.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Error

Service: Amazon S3

Container for all error elements.

Contents

Code

The error code is a string that uniquely identifies an error condition. It is meant to be read and understood by programs that detect and handle errors by type.

Amazon S3 error codes

- *Code:* AccessDenied
 - *Description:* Access Denied
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* AccountProblem
 - *Description:* There is a problem with your AWS account that prevents the action from completing successfully. Contact AWS Support for further assistance.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* AllAccessDisabled
 - *Description:* All access to this Amazon S3 resource has been disabled. Contact AWS Support for further assistance.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* AmbiguousGrantByEmailAddress
 - *Description:* The email address you provided is associated with more than one account.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* AuthorizationHeaderMalformed
 - *Description:* The authorization header you provided is invalid.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *HTTP Status Code:* N/A
- *Code:* BadDigest
 - *Description:* The Content-MD5 you specified did not match what we received.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* BucketAlreadyExists
 - *Description:* The requested bucket name is not available. The bucket namespace is shared by all users of the system. Please select a different name and try again.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 409 Conflict
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou
 - *Description:* The bucket you tried to create already exists, and you own it. Amazon S3 returns this error in all AWS Regions except in the North Virginia Region. For legacy compatibility, if you re-create an existing bucket that you already own in the North Virginia Region, Amazon S3 returns 200 OK and resets the bucket access control lists (ACLs).

- *Code:* 409 Conflict (in all Regions except the North Virginia Region)
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* BucketNotEmpty
- *Description:* The bucket you tried to delete is not empty.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 409 Conflict
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* CredentialsNotSupported
- *Description:* This request does not support credentials.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* CrossLocationLoggingProhibited
- *Description:* Cross-location logging not allowed. Buckets in one geographic location cannot log information to a bucket in another location.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* EntityTooSmall
- *Description:* Your proposed upload is smaller than the minimum allowed object size.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* EntityTooLarge
- *Description:* Your proposed upload exceeds the maximum allowed object size.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* ExpiredToken
- *Description:* The provided token has expired.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* IllegalVersioningConfigurationException
- *Description:* Indicates that the versioning configuration specified in the request is invalid.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* IncompleteBody
- *Description:* You did not provide the number of bytes specified by the Content-Length HTTP header
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* IncorrectNumberOfFilesInPostRequest
- *Description:* POST requires exactly one file upload per request.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InlineDataTooLarge
- *Description:* Inline data exceeds the maximum allowed size.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InternalError

- *Description:* We encountered an internal error. Please try again.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 500 Internal Server Error
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Server
- • *Code:* InvalidAccessKeyId
- *Description:* The AWS access key ID you provided does not exist in our records.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidAddressingHeader
- *Description:* You must specify the Anonymous role.
- *HTTP Status Code:* N/A
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidArgument
- *Description:* Invalid Argument
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidBucketName
- *Description:* The specified bucket is not valid.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidBucketState
- *Description:* The request is not valid with the current state of the bucket.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 409 Conflict
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidDigest
- *Description:* The Content-MD5 you specified is not valid.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidEncryptionAlgorithmError
- *Description:* The encryption request you specified is not valid. The valid value is AES256.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidLocationConstraint
- *Description:* The specified location constraint is not valid. For more information about Regions, see [How to Select a Region for Your Buckets](#).
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidObjectState
- *Description:* The action is not valid for the current state of the object.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidPart
- *Description:* One or more of the specified parts could not be found. The part might not have been uploaded, or the specified entity tag might not have matched the part's entity tag.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* InvalidPartOrder

- *Description:* The list of parts was not in ascending order. Parts list must be specified in order by part number.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidPayer
- *Description:* All access to this object has been disabled. Please contact AWS Support for further assistance.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidPolicyDocument
- *Description:* The content of the form does not meet the conditions specified in the policy document.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidRange
- *Description:* The requested range cannot be satisfied.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 416 Requested Range Not Satisfiable
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* Please use `AWS4-HMAC-SHA256`.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *Code:* N/A
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* SOAP requests must be made over an HTTPS connection.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is not supported for buckets with non-DNS compliant names.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *Code:* N/A
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is not supported for buckets with periods (.) in their names.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *Code:* N/A
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* Amazon S3 Transfer Accelerate endpoint only supports virtual style requests.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *Code:* N/A
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* Amazon S3 Transfer Accelerate is not configured on this bucket.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *Code:* N/A
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* Amazon S3 Transfer Accelerate is disabled on this bucket.

- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *Code:* N/A
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is not supported on this bucket. Contact AWS Support for more information.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *Code:* N/A
- *Code:* InvalidRequest
- *Description:* Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration cannot be enabled on this bucket. Contact AWS Support for more information.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *Code:* N/A
- *Code:* InvalidSecurity
- *Description:* The provided security credentials are not valid.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidSOAPRequest
- *Description:* The SOAP request body is invalid.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidStorageClass
- *Description:* The storage class you specified is not valid.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidTargetBucketForLogging
- *Description:* The target bucket for logging does not exist, is not owned by you, or does not have the appropriate grants for the log-delivery group.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidToken
- *Description:* The provided token is malformed or otherwise invalid.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* InvalidURI
- *Description:* Couldn't parse the specified URI.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* KeyTooLongError
- *Description:* Your key is too long.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* MalformedACLError
- *Description:* The XML you provided was not well-formed or did not validate against our published schema.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client

- • *Code:* MalformedPOSTRequest
 - *Description:* The body of your POST request is not well-formed multipart/form-data.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MalformedXML
 - *Description:* This happens when the user sends malformed XML (XML that doesn't conform to the published XSD) for the configuration. The error message is, "The XML you provided was not well-formed or did not validate against our published schema."
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MaxMessageLengthExceeded
 - *Description:* Your request was too big.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MaxPostPreDataLengthExceededError
 - *Description:* Your POST request fields preceding the upload file were too large.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MetadataTooLarge
 - *Description:* Your metadata headers exceed the maximum allowed metadata size.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MethodNotAllowed
 - *Description:* The specified method is not allowed against this resource.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 405 Method Not Allowed
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MissingAttachment
 - *Description:* A SOAP attachment was expected, but none were found.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* N/A
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MissingContentLength
 - *Description:* You must provide the Content-Length HTTP header.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 411 Length Required
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MissingRequestBodyError
 - *Description:* This happens when the user sends an empty XML document as a request. The error message is, "Request body is empty."
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MissingSecurityElement
 - *Description:* The SOAP 1.1 request is missing a security element.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- • *Code:* MissingSecurityHeader
 - *Description:* Your request is missing a required header.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request

- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* NoLoggingStatusForKey
 - *Description:* There is no such thing as a logging status subresource for a key.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* NoSuchBucket
 - *Description:* The specified bucket does not exist.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 404 Not Found
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* NoSuchBucketPolicy
 - *Description:* The specified bucket does not have a bucket policy.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 404 Not Found
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* NoSuchKey
 - *Description:* The specified key does not exist.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 404 Not Found
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* NoSuchLifecycleConfiguration
 - *Description:* The lifecycle configuration does not exist.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 404 Not Found
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* NoSuchUpload
 - *Description:* The specified multipart upload does not exist. The upload ID might be invalid, or the multipart upload might have been aborted or completed.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 404 Not Found
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* NoSuchVersion
 - *Description:* Indicates that the version ID specified in the request does not match an existing version.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 404 Not Found
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* NotImplemented
 - *Description:* A header you provided implies functionality that is not implemented.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 501 Not Implemented
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Server
- *Code:* NotSignedUp
 - *Description:* Your account is not signed up for the Amazon S3 service. You must sign up before you can use Amazon S3. You can sign up at the following URL: [Amazon S3](#)
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* OperationAborted
 - *Description:* A conflicting conditional action is currently in progress against this resource. Try again.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 409 Conflict
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* PermanentRedirect

- *Description:* The bucket you are attempting to access must be addressed using the specified endpoint. Send all future requests to this endpoint.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 301 Moved Permanently
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* PreconditionFailed
- *Description:* At least one of the preconditions you specified did not hold.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 412 Precondition Failed
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* Redirect
- *Description:* Temporary redirect.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 307 Moved Temporarily
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* RestoreAlreadyInProgress
- *Description:* Object restore is already in progress.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 409 Conflict
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* RequestIsNotMultiPartContent
- *Description:* Bucket POST must be of the enclosure-type multipart/form-data.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* RequestTimeout
- *Description:* Your socket connection to the server was not read from or written to within the timeout period.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* RequestTimeTooSkewed
- *Description:* The difference between the request time and the server's time is too large.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* RequestTorrentOfBucketError
- *Description:* Requesting the torrent file of a bucket is not permitted.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* SignatureDoesNotMatch
- *Description:* The request signature we calculated does not match the signature you provided. Check your AWS secret access key and signing method. For more information, see [REST Authentication](#) and [SOAP Authentication](#) for details.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 403 Forbidden
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* ServiceUnavailable
- *Description:* Reduce your request rate.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 503 Service Unavailable
- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Server
- *Code:* SlowDown
- *Description:* Reduce your request rate.
- *HTTP Status Code:* 503 Slow Down

- *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Server
- *Code:* TemporaryRedirect
 - *Description:* You are being redirected to the bucket while DNS updates.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 307 Moved Temporarily
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* TokenRefreshRequired
 - *Description:* The provided token must be refreshed.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* TooManyBuckets
 - *Description:* You have attempted to create more buckets than allowed.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* UnexpectedContent
 - *Description:* This request does not support content.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* UnresolvableGrantByEmailAddress
 - *Description:* The email address you provided does not match any account on record.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client
- *Code:* UserKeyMustBeSpecified
 - *Description:* The bucket POST must contain the specified field name. If it is specified, check the order of the fields.
 - *HTTP Status Code:* 400 Bad Request
 - *SOAP Fault Code Prefix:* Client

Type: String

Required: No

Key

The error key.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: No

Message

The error message contains a generic description of the error condition in English. It is intended for a human audience. Simple programs display the message directly to the end user if they encounter an error condition they don't know how or don't care to handle. Sophisticated programs with more exhaustive error handling and proper internationalization are more likely to ignore the error message.

Type: String

Required: No

VersionId

The version ID of the error.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ErrorDocument

Service: Amazon S3

The error information.

Contents

Key

The object key name to use when a 4XX class error occurs.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ExistingObjectReplication

Service: Amazon S3

Optional configuration to replicate existing source bucket objects. For more information, see [Replicating Existing Objects](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

Status

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

FilterRule

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the Amazon S3 object key name to filter on and whether to filter on the suffix or prefix of the key name.

Contents

Name

The object key name prefix or suffix identifying one or more objects to which the filtering rule applies. The maximum length is 1,024 characters. Overlapping prefixes and suffixes are not supported. For more information, see [Configuring Event Notifications](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

Valid Values: `prefix` | `suffix`

Required: No

Value

The value that the filter searches for in object key names.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

GlacierJobParameters

Service: Amazon S3

Container for S3 Glacier job parameters.

Contents

Tier

Retrieval tier at which the restore will be processed.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Standard` | `Bulk` | `Expedited`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Grant

Service: Amazon S3

Container for grant information.

Contents

Grantee

The person being granted permissions.

Type: [Grantee](#) (p. 643) data type

Required: No

Permission

Specifies the permission given to the grantee.

Type: String

Valid Values: `FULL_CONTROL` | `WRITE` | `WRITE_ACP` | `READ` | `READ_ACP`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Grantee

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the person being granted permissions.

Contents

DisplayName

Screen name of the grantee.

Type: String

Required: No

EmailAddress

Email address of the grantee.

Note

Using email addresses to specify a grantee is only supported in the following AWS Regions:

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- Europe (Ireland)
- South America (São Paulo)

For a list of all the Amazon S3 supported Regions and endpoints, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the AWS General Reference.

Type: String

Required: No

ID

The canonical user ID of the grantee.

Type: String

Required: No

Type

Type of grantee

Type: String

Valid Values: CanonicalUser | AmazonCustomerByEmail | Group

Required: Yes

URI

URI of the grantee group.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

IndexDocument

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the `Suffix` element.

Contents

Suffix

A suffix that is appended to a request that is for a directory on the website endpoint (for example, if the suffix is `index.html` and you make a request to `samplebucket/images/` the data that is returned will be for the object with the key name `images/index.html`) The suffix must not be empty and must not include a slash character.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Initiator

Service: Amazon S3

Container element that identifies who initiated the multipart upload.

Contents

DisplayName

Name of the Principal.

Type: String

Required: No

ID

If the principal is an AWS account, it provides the Canonical User ID. If the principal is an IAM User, it provides a user ARN value.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

InputSerialization

Service: Amazon S3

Describes the serialization format of the object.

Contents

CompressionType

Specifies object's compression format. Valid values: NONE, GZIP, BZIP2. Default Value: NONE.

Type: String

Valid Values: NONE | GZIP | BZIP2

Required: No

CSV

Describes the serialization of a CSV-encoded object.

Type: [CSVInput \(p. 614\)](#) data type

Required: No

JSON

Specifies JSON as object's input serialization format.

Type: [JSONInput \(p. 659\)](#) data type

Required: No

Parquet

Specifies Parquet as object's input serialization format.

Type: [ParquetInput \(p. 696\)](#) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

IntelligentTieringAndOperator

Service: Amazon S3

A container for specifying S3 Intelligent-Tiering filters. The filters determine the subset of objects to which the rule applies.

Contents

Prefix

An object key name prefix that identifies the subset of objects to which the configuration applies.

Type: String

Required: No

Tags

All of these tags must exist in the object's tag set in order for the configuration to apply.

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

IntelligentTieringConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.

For information about the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class, see [Storage class for automatically optimizing frequently and infrequently accessed objects](#).

Contents

Filter

Specifies a bucket filter. The configuration only includes objects that meet the filter's criteria.

Type: [IntelligentTieringFilter](#) (p. 650) data type

Required: No

Id

The ID used to identify the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Status

Specifies the status of the configuration.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

Tierings

Specifies the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class tier of the configuration.

Type: Array of [Tiering](#) (p. 746) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

IntelligentTieringFilter

Service: Amazon S3

The `Filter` is used to identify objects that the S3 Intelligent-Tiering configuration applies to.

Contents

And

A conjunction (logical AND) of predicates, which is used in evaluating a metrics filter. The operator must have at least two predicates, and an object must match all of the predicates in order for the filter to apply.

Type: [IntelligentTieringAndOperator](#) (p. 648) data type

Required: No

Prefix

An object key name prefix that identifies the subset of objects to which the rule applies.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

Tag

A container of a key value name pair.

Type: [Tag](#) (p. 743) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

InventoryConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the inventory configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see [GET Bucket inventory](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Contents

Destination

Contains information about where to publish the inventory results.

Type: [InventoryDestination](#) (p. 653) data type

Required: Yes

Filter

Specifies an inventory filter. The inventory only includes objects that meet the filter's criteria.

Type: [InventoryFilter](#) (p. 655) data type

Required: No

Id

The ID used to identify the inventory configuration.

Type: String

Required: Yes

IncludedObjectVersions

Object versions to include in the inventory list. If set to `All`, the list includes all the object versions, which adds the version-related fields `VersionId`, `IsLatest`, and `DeleteMarker` to the list. If set to `Current`, the list does not contain these version-related fields.

Type: String

Valid Values: `All` | `Current`

Required: Yes

IsEnabled

Specifies whether the inventory is enabled or disabled. If set to `True`, an inventory list is generated. If set to `False`, no inventory list is generated.

Type: Boolean

Required: Yes

OptionalFields

Contains the optional fields that are included in the inventory results.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `Size` | `LastModifiedDate` | `StorageClass` | `ETag` | `IsMultipartUploaded` | `ReplicationStatus` | `EncryptionStatus` | `ObjectLockRetainUntilDate` | `ObjectLockMode` | `ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus` | `IntelligentTieringAccessTier` | `BucketKeyStatus`

Required: No

Schedule

Specifies the schedule for generating inventory results.

Type: [InventorySchedule](#) (p. 658) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

InventoryDestination

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the inventory configuration for an Amazon S3 bucket.

Contents

S3BucketDestination

Contains the bucket name, file format, bucket owner (optional), and prefix (optional) where inventory results are published.

Type: [InventoryS3BucketDestination](#) (p. 656) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

InventoryEncryption

Service: Amazon S3

Contains the type of server-side encryption used to encrypt the inventory results.

Contents

SSEKMS

Specifies the use of SSE-KMS to encrypt delivered inventory reports.

Type: [SSEKMS \(p. 736\)](#) data type

Required: No

SSES3

Specifies the use of SSE-S3 to encrypt delivered inventory reports.

Type: [SSES3 \(p. 738\)](#) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

InventoryFilter

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies an inventory filter. The inventory only includes objects that meet the filter's criteria.

Contents

Prefix

The prefix that an object must have to be included in the inventory results.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

InventoryS3BucketDestination

Service: Amazon S3

Contains the bucket name, file format, bucket owner (optional), and prefix (optional) where inventory results are published.

Contents

AccountId

The account ID that owns the destination S3 bucket. If no account ID is provided, the owner is not validated before exporting data.

Note

Although this value is optional, we strongly recommend that you set it to help prevent problems if the destination bucket ownership changes.

Type: String

Required: No

Bucket

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the bucket where inventory results will be published.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Encryption

Contains the type of server-side encryption used to encrypt the inventory results.

Type: [InventoryEncryption](#) (p. 654) data type

Required: No

Format

Specifies the output format of the inventory results.

Type: String

Valid Values: `CSV` | `ORC` | `Parquet`

Required: Yes

Prefix

The prefix that is prepended to all inventory results.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)

- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

InventorySchedule

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the schedule for generating inventory results.

Contents

Frequency

Specifies how frequently inventory results are produced.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Daily` | `Weekly`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JSONInput

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies JSON as object's input serialization format.

Contents

Type

The type of JSON. Valid values: Document, Lines.

Type: String

Valid Values: DOCUMENT | LINES

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JSONOutput

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies JSON as request's output serialization format.

Contents

RecordDelimiter

The value used to separate individual records in the output. If no value is specified, Amazon S3 uses a newline character ('\n').

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LambdaFunctionConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

A container for specifying the configuration for AWS Lambda notifications.

Contents

Events

The Amazon S3 bucket event for which to invoke the AWS Lambda function. For more information, see [Supported Event Types](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` | `s3:ObjectCreated:*` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Put` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Post` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Copy` | `s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:*` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:Delete` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:DeleteMarkerCreated` | `s3:ObjectRestore:*` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Post` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Completed` | `s3:Replication:*` | `s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication` | `s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked` | `s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold` | `s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold`

Required: Yes

Filter

Specifies object key name filtering rules. For information about key name filtering, see [Configuring Event Notifications](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [NotificationConfigurationFilter](#) (p. 681) data type

Required: No

Id

An optional unique identifier for configurations in a notification configuration. If you don't provide one, Amazon S3 will assign an ID.

Type: String

Required: No

LambdaFunctionArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Lambda function that Amazon S3 invokes when the specified event type occurs.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Container for lifecycle rules. You can add as many as 1000 rules.

Contents

Rules

Specifies lifecycle configuration rules for an Amazon S3 bucket.

Type: Array of [Rule](#) (p. 724) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleExpiration

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the expiration for the lifecycle of the object.

Contents

Date

Indicates at what date the object is to be moved or deleted. Should be in GMT ISO 8601 Format.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Days

Indicates the lifetime, in days, of the objects that are subject to the rule. The value must be a non-zero positive integer.

Type: Integer

Required: No

ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker

Indicates whether Amazon S3 will remove a delete marker with no noncurrent versions. If set to true, the delete marker will be expired; if set to false the policy takes no action. This cannot be specified with Days or Date in a Lifecycle Expiration Policy.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleRule

Service: Amazon S3

A lifecycle rule for individual objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Contents

AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload

Specifies the days since the initiation of an incomplete multipart upload that Amazon S3 will wait before permanently removing all parts of the upload. For more information, see [Aborting Incomplete Multipart Uploads Using a Bucket Lifecycle Policy](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload](#) (p. 589) data type

Required: No

Expiration

Specifies the expiration for the lifecycle of the object in the form of date, days and, whether the object has a delete marker.

Type: [LifecycleExpiration](#) (p. 664) data type

Required: No

Filter

The `Filter` is used to identify objects that a Lifecycle Rule applies to. A `Filter` must have exactly one of `Prefix`, `Tag`, or `And` specified. `Filter` is required if the `LifecycleRule` does not contain a `Prefix` element.

Type: [LifecycleRuleFilter](#) (p. 668) data type

Required: No

ID

Unique identifier for the rule. The value cannot be longer than 255 characters.

Type: String

Required: No

NoncurrentVersionExpiration

Specifies when noncurrent object versions expire. Upon expiration, Amazon S3 permanently deletes the noncurrent object versions. You set this lifecycle configuration action on a bucket that has versioning enabled (or suspended) to request that Amazon S3 delete noncurrent object versions at a specific period in the object's lifetime.

Type: [NoncurrentVersionExpiration](#) (p. 677) data type

Required: No

NoncurrentVersionTransitions

Specifies the transition rule for the lifecycle rule that describes when noncurrent objects transition to a specific storage class. If your bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), you can set this action to request that Amazon S3 transition noncurrent object versions to a specific storage class at a set period in the object's lifetime.

Type: Array of [NoncurrentVersionTransition](#) (p. 678) data types

Required: No

Prefix

This member has been deprecated.

Prefix identifying one or more objects to which the rule applies. This is no longer used; use `Filter` instead.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

Status

If 'Enabled', the rule is currently being applied. If 'Disabled', the rule is not currently being applied.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

Transitions

Specifies when an Amazon S3 object transitions to a specified storage class.

Type: Array of [Transition \(p. 751\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleRuleAndOperator

Service: Amazon S3

This is used in a Lifecycle Rule Filter to apply a logical AND to two or more predicates. The Lifecycle Rule will apply to any object matching all of the predicates configured inside the And operator.

Contents

Prefix

Prefix identifying one or more objects to which the rule applies.

Type: String

Required: No

Tags

All of these tags must exist in the object's tag set in order for the rule to apply.

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleRuleFilter

Service: Amazon S3

The `Filter` is used to identify objects that a Lifecycle Rule applies to. A `Filter` must have exactly one of `Prefix`, `Tag`, or `And` specified.

Contents

And

This is used in a Lifecycle Rule Filter to apply a logical AND to two or more predicates. The Lifecycle Rule will apply to any object matching all of the predicates configured inside the And operator.

Type: [LifecycleRuleAndOperator](#) (p. 667) data type

Required: No

Prefix

Prefix identifying one or more objects to which the rule applies.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

Tag

This tag must exist in the object's tag set in order for the rule to apply.

Type: [Tag](#) (p. 743) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LoggingEnabled

Service: Amazon S3

Describes where logs are stored and the prefix that Amazon S3 assigns to all log object keys for a bucket. For more information, see [PUT Bucket logging](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Contents

TargetBucket

Specifies the bucket where you want Amazon S3 to store server access logs. You can have your logs delivered to any bucket that you own, including the same bucket that is being logged. You can also configure multiple buckets to deliver their logs to the same target bucket. In this case, you should choose a different `TargetPrefix` for each source bucket so that the delivered log files can be distinguished by key.

Type: String

Required: Yes

TargetGrants

Container for granting information.

Type: Array of [TargetGrant](#) (p. 745) data types

Required: No

TargetPrefix

A prefix for all log object keys. If you store log files from multiple Amazon S3 buckets in a single bucket, you can use a prefix to distinguish which log files came from which bucket.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MetadataEntry

Service: Amazon S3

A metadata key-value pair to store with an object.

Contents

Name

Name of the Object.

Type: String

Required: No

Value

Value of the Object.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Metrics

Service: Amazon S3

A container specifying replication metrics-related settings enabling replication metrics and events.

Contents

EventThreshold

A container specifying the time threshold for emitting the `s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold` event.

Type: [ReplicationTimeValue](#) (p. 718) data type

Required: No

Status

Specifies whether the replication metrics are enabled.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MetricsAndOperator

Service: Amazon S3

A conjunction (logical AND) of predicates, which is used in evaluating a metrics filter. The operator must have at least two predicates, and an object must match all of the predicates in order for the filter to apply.

Contents

AccessPointArn

The access point ARN used when evaluating an AND predicate.

Type: String

Required: No

Prefix

The prefix used when evaluating an AND predicate.

Type: String

Required: No

Tags

The list of tags used when evaluating an AND predicate.

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MetricsConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies a metrics configuration for the CloudWatch request metrics (specified by the metrics configuration ID) from an Amazon S3 bucket. If you're updating an existing metrics configuration, note that this is a full replacement of the existing metrics configuration. If you don't include the elements you want to keep, they are erased. For more information, see [PutBucketMetricsConfiguration](#).

Contents

Filter

Specifies a metrics configuration filter. The metrics configuration will only include objects that meet the filter's criteria. A filter must be a prefix, an object tag, an access point ARN, or a conjunction (MetricsAndOperator).

Type: [MetricsFilter](#) (p. 674) data type

Required: No

Id

The ID used to identify the metrics configuration.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MetricsFilter

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies a metrics configuration filter. The metrics configuration only includes objects that meet the filter's criteria. A filter must be a prefix, an object tag, an access point ARN, or a conjunction (MetricsAndOperator). For more information, see [PutBucketMetricsConfiguration](#).

Contents

AccessPointArn

The access point ARN used when evaluating a metrics filter.

Type: String

Required: No

And

A conjunction (logical AND) of predicates, which is used in evaluating a metrics filter. The operator must have at least two predicates, and an object must match all of the predicates in order for the filter to apply.

Type: [MetricsAndOperator](#) (p. 672) data type

Required: No

Prefix

The prefix used when evaluating a metrics filter.

Type: String

Required: No

Tag

The tag used when evaluating a metrics filter.

Type: [Tag](#) (p. 743) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MultipartUpload

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the `MultipartUpload` for the Amazon S3 object.

Contents

Initiated

Date and time at which the multipart upload was initiated.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Initiator

Identifies who initiated the multipart upload.

Type: [Initiator \(p. 646\)](#) data type

Required: No

Key

Key of the object for which the multipart upload was initiated.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: No

Owner

Specifies the owner of the object that is part of the multipart upload.

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

Required: No

StorageClass

The class of storage used to store the object.

Type: String

Valid Values: `STANDARD` | `REDUCED_REDUNDANCY` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `GLACIER` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE` | `OUTPOSTS`

Required: No

UploadId

Upload ID that identifies the multipart upload.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

NoncurrentVersionExpiration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies when noncurrent object versions expire. Upon expiration, Amazon S3 permanently deletes the noncurrent object versions. You set this lifecycle configuration action on a bucket that has versioning enabled (or suspended) to request that Amazon S3 delete noncurrent object versions at a specific period in the object's lifetime.

Contents

NoncurrentDays

Specifies the number of days an object is noncurrent before Amazon S3 can perform the associated action. For information about the noncurrent days calculations, see [How Amazon S3 Calculates When an Object Became Noncurrent](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

NoncurrentVersionTransition

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the transition rule that describes when noncurrent objects transition to the `STANDARD_IA`, `ONEZONE_IA`, `INTELLIGENT_TIERING`, `GLACIER`, or `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage class. If your bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), you can set this action to request that Amazon S3 transition noncurrent object versions to the `STANDARD_IA`, `ONEZONE_IA`, `INTELLIGENT_TIERING`, `GLACIER`, or `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage class at a specific period in the object's lifetime.

Contents

NoncurrentDays

Specifies the number of days an object is noncurrent before Amazon S3 can perform the associated action. For information about the noncurrent days calculations, see [How Amazon S3 Calculates How Long an Object Has Been Noncurrent](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: Integer

Required: No

StorageClass

The class of storage used to store the object.

Type: String

Valid Values: `GLACIER` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

NotificationConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

A container for specifying the notification configuration of the bucket. If this element is empty, notifications are turned off for the bucket.

Contents

LambdaFunctionConfigurations

Describes the AWS Lambda functions to invoke and the events for which to invoke them.

Type: Array of [LambdaFunctionConfiguration](#) (p. 661) data types

Required: No

QueueConfigurations

The Amazon Simple Queue Service queues to publish messages to and the events for which to publish messages.

Type: Array of [QueueConfiguration](#) (p. 703) data types

Required: No

TopicConfigurations

The topic to which notifications are sent and the events for which notifications are generated.

Type: Array of [TopicConfiguration](#) (p. 747) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

NotificationConfigurationDeprecated

Service: Amazon S3

Contents

CloudFunctionConfiguration

Container for specifying the AWS Lambda notification configuration.

Type: [CloudFunctionConfiguration](#) (p. 601) data type

Required: No

QueueConfiguration

This data type is deprecated. This data type specifies the configuration for publishing messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Type: [QueueConfigurationDeprecated](#) (p. 705) data type

Required: No

TopicConfiguration

This data type is deprecated. A container for specifying the configuration for publication of messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Type: [TopicConfigurationDeprecated](#) (p. 749) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

NotificationConfigurationFilter

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies object key name filtering rules. For information about key name filtering, see [Configuring Event Notifications](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

Key

A container for object key name prefix and suffix filtering rules.

Type: [S3KeyFilter](#) (p. 726) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Object

Service: Amazon S3

An object consists of data and its descriptive metadata.

Contents

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 as described below:

- Objects created by the PUT Object, POST Object, or Copy operation, or through the AWS Management Console, and are encrypted by SSE-S3 or plaintext, have ETags that are an MD5 digest of their object data.
- Objects created by the PUT Object, POST Object, or Copy operation, or through the AWS Management Console, and are encrypted by SSE-C or SSE-KMS, have ETags that are not an MD5 digest of their object data.
- If an object is created by either the Multipart Upload or Part Copy operation, the ETag is not an MD5 digest, regardless of the method of encryption.

Type: String

Required: No

Key

The name that you assign to an object. You use the object key to retrieve the object.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: No

LastModified

Creation date of the object.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Owner

The owner of the object

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

Required: No

Size

Size in bytes of the object

Type: Integer

Required: No

StorageClass

The class of storage used to store the object.

Type: String

Valid Values: STANDARD | REDUCED_REDUNDANCY | GLACIER | STANDARD_IA | ONEZONE_IA | INTELLIGENT_TIERING | DEEP_ARCHIVE | OUTPOSTS

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectIdentifier

Service: Amazon S3

Object Identifier is unique value to identify objects.

Contents

Key

Key name of the object.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

VersionId

VersionId for the specific version of the object to delete.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectLockConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

The container element for Object Lock configuration parameters.

Contents

ObjectLockEnabled

Indicates whether this bucket has an Object Lock configuration enabled. Enable `ObjectLockEnabled` when you apply `ObjectLockConfiguration` to a bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled`

Required: No

Rule

Specifies the Object Lock rule for the specified object. Enable the this rule when you apply `ObjectLockConfiguration` to a bucket. Bucket settings require both a mode and a period. The period can be either `Days` or `Years` but you must select one. You cannot specify `Days` and `Years` at the same time.

Type: [ObjectLockRule](#) (p. 688) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectLockLegalHold

Service: Amazon S3

A Legal Hold configuration for an object.

Contents

Status

Indicates whether the specified object has a Legal Hold in place.

Type: String

Valid Values: ON | OFF

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectLockRetention

Service: Amazon S3

A Retention configuration for an object.

Contents

Mode

Indicates the Retention mode for the specified object.

Type: String

Valid Values: GOVERNANCE | COMPLIANCE

Required: No

RetainUntilDate

The date on which this Object Lock Retention will expire.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectLockRule

Service: Amazon S3

The container element for an Object Lock rule.

Contents

DefaultRetention

The default Object Lock retention mode and period that you want to apply to new objects placed in the specified bucket. Bucket settings require both a mode and a period. The period can be either `Days` or `Years` but you must select one. You cannot specify `Days` and `Years` at the same time.

Type: [DefaultRetention](#) (p. 618) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectVersion

Service: Amazon S3

The version of an object.

Contents

ETag

The entity tag is an MD5 hash of that version of the object.

Type: String

Required: No

IsLatest

Specifies whether the object is (true) or is not (false) the latest version of an object.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

Key

The object key.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: No

LastModified

Date and time the object was last modified.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Owner

Specifies the owner of the object.

Type: [Owner \(p. 693\)](#) data type

Required: No

Size

Size in bytes of the object.

Type: Integer

Required: No

StorageClass

The class of storage used to store the object.

Type: String

Valid Values: `STANDARD`

Required: No

VersionId

Version ID of an object.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

OutputLocation

Service: Amazon S3

Describes the location where the restore job's output is stored.

Contents

S3

Describes an S3 location that will receive the results of the restore request.

Type: [S3Location](#) (p. 727) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

OutputSerialization

Service: Amazon S3

Describes how results of the Select job are serialized.

Contents

CSV

Describes the serialization of CSV-encoded Select results.

Type: [CSVOutput](#) (p. 616) data type

Required: No

JSON

Specifies JSON as request's output serialization format.

Type: [JSONOutput](#) (p. 660) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Owner

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the owner's display name and ID.

Contents

DisplayName

Container for the display name of the owner.

Type: String

Required: No

ID

Container for the ID of the owner.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

OwnershipControls

Service: Amazon S3

The container element for a bucket's ownership controls.

Contents

Rules

The container element for an ownership control rule.

Type: Array of [OwnershipControlsRule](#) (p. 695) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

OwnershipControlsRule

Service: Amazon S3

The container element for an ownership control rule.

Contents

ObjectOwnership

The container element for object ownership for a bucket's ownership controls.

`BucketOwnerPreferred` - Objects uploaded to the bucket change ownership to the bucket owner if the objects are uploaded with the `bucket-owner-full-control` canned ACL.

`ObjectWriter` - The uploading account will own the object if the object is uploaded with the `bucket-owner-full-control` canned ACL.

Type: String

Valid Values: `BucketOwnerPreferred` | `ObjectWriter`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ParquetInput

Service: Amazon S3

Container for Parquet.

Contents

The members of this structure are context-dependent.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Part

Service: Amazon S3

Container for elements related to a part.

Contents

ETag

Entity tag returned when the part was uploaded.

Type: String

Required: No

LastModified

Date and time at which the part was uploaded.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

PartNumber

Part number identifying the part. This is a positive integer between 1 and 10,000.

Type: Integer

Required: No

Size

Size in bytes of the uploaded part data.

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PolicyStatus

Service: Amazon S3

The container element for a bucket's policy status.

Contents

IsPublic

The policy status for this bucket. `TRUE` indicates that this bucket is public. `FALSE` indicates that the bucket is not public.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Progress

Service: Amazon S3

This data type contains information about progress of an operation.

Contents

BytesProcessed

The current number of uncompressed object bytes processed.

Type: Long

Required: No

BytesReturned

The current number of bytes of records payload data returned.

Type: Long

Required: No

BytesScanned

The current number of object bytes scanned.

Type: Long

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ProgressEvent

Service: Amazon S3

This data type contains information about the progress event of an operation.

Contents

Details

The Progress event details.

Type: [Progress](#) (p. 699) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PublicAccessBlockConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

The PublicAccessBlock configuration that you want to apply to this Amazon S3 bucket. You can enable the configuration options in any combination. For more information about when Amazon S3 considers a bucket or object public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

BlockPublicAcls

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public access control lists (ACLs) for this bucket and objects in this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes the following behavior:

- PUT Bucket acl and PUT Object acl calls fail if the specified ACL is public.
- PUT Object calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.
- PUT Bucket calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing policies or ACLs.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

BlockPublicPolicy

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public bucket policies for this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to reject calls to PUT Bucket policy if the specified bucket policy allows public access.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing bucket policies.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

IgnorePublicAcls

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should ignore public ACLs for this bucket and objects in this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to ignore all public ACLs on this bucket and objects in this bucket.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect the persistence of any existing ACLs and doesn't prevent new public ACLs from being set.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

RestrictPublicBuckets

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should restrict public bucket policies for this bucket. Setting this element to `TRUE` restricts access to this bucket to only AWS service principals and authorized users within this account if the bucket has a public policy.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect previously stored bucket policies, except that public and cross-account access within any public bucket policy, including non-public delegation to specific accounts, is blocked.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

QueueConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the configuration for publishing messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Contents

Events

A collection of bucket events for which to send notifications

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` | `s3:ObjectCreated:*` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Put` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Post` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Copy` | `s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:*` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:Delete` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:DeleteMarkerCreated` | `s3:ObjectRestore:*` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Post` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Completed` | `s3:Replication:*` | `s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication` | `s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked` | `s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold` | `s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold`

Required: Yes

Filter

Specifies object key name filtering rules. For information about key name filtering, see [Configuring Event Notifications](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [NotificationConfigurationFilter](#) (p. 681) data type

Required: No

Id

An optional unique identifier for configurations in a notification configuration. If you don't provide one, Amazon S3 will assign an ID.

Type: String

Required: No

QueueArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon SQS queue to which Amazon S3 publishes a message when it detects events of the specified type.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

QueueConfigurationDeprecated

Service: Amazon S3

This data type is deprecated. Use [QueueConfiguration](#) for the same purposes. This data type specifies the configuration for publishing messages to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Contents

Event

This member has been deprecated.

The bucket event for which to send notifications.

Type: String

Valid Values: `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` | `s3:ObjectCreated:*` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Put` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Post` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Copy` | `s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:*` | `s3:ObjectRemoved>Delete` | `s3:ObjectRemoved>DeleteMarkerCreated` | `s3:ObjectRestore:*` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Post` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Completed` | `s3:Replication:*` | `s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication` | `s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked` | `s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold` | `s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold`

Required: No

Events

A collection of bucket events for which to send notifications.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` | `s3:ObjectCreated:*` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Put` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Post` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Copy` | `s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:*` | `s3:ObjectRemoved>Delete` | `s3:ObjectRemoved>DeleteMarkerCreated` | `s3:ObjectRestore:*` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Post` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Completed` | `s3:Replication:*` | `s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication` | `s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked` | `s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold` | `s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold`

Required: No

Id

An optional unique identifier for configurations in a notification configuration. If you don't provide one, Amazon S3 will assign an ID.

Type: String

Required: No

Queue

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon SQS queue to which Amazon S3 publishes a message when it detects events of the specified type.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RecordsEvent

Service: Amazon S3

The container for the records event.

Contents

Payload

The byte array of partial, one or more result records.

Type: Base64-encoded binary data object

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Redirect

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies how requests are redirected. In the event of an error, you can specify a different error code to return.

Contents

HostName

The host name to use in the redirect request.

Type: String

Required: No

HttpRedirectCode

The HTTP redirect code to use on the response. Not required if one of the siblings is present.

Type: String

Required: No

Protocol

Protocol to use when redirecting requests. The default is the protocol that is used in the original request.

Type: String

Valid Values: `http` | `https`

Required: No

ReplaceKeyPrefixWith

The object key prefix to use in the redirect request. For example, to redirect requests for all pages with prefix `docs/` (objects in the `docs/` folder) to `documents/`, you can set a condition block with `KeyPrefixEquals` set to `docs/` and in the `Redirect` set `ReplaceKeyPrefixWith` to `/documents`. Not required if one of the siblings is present. Can be present only if `ReplaceKeyWith` is not provided.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

ReplaceKeyWith

The specific object key to use in the redirect request. For example, redirect request to `error.html`. Not required if one of the siblings is present. Can be present only if `ReplaceKeyPrefixWith` is not provided.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RedirectAllRequestsTo

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the redirect behavior of all requests to a website endpoint of an Amazon S3 bucket.

Contents

HostName

Name of the host where requests are redirected.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Protocol

Protocol to use when redirecting requests. The default is the protocol that is used in the original request.

Type: String

Valid Values: `http` | `https`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ReplicaModifications

Service: Amazon S3

A filter that you can specify for selection for modifications on replicas. Amazon S3 doesn't replicate replica modifications by default. In the latest version of replication configuration (when `Filter` is specified), you can specify this element and set the status to `Enabled` to replicate modifications on replicas.

Note

If you don't specify the `Filter` element, Amazon S3 assumes that the replication configuration is the earlier version, V1. In the earlier version, this element is not allowed.

Contents

Status

Specifies whether Amazon S3 replicates modifications on replicas.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ReplicationConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

A container for replication rules. You can add up to 1,000 rules. The maximum size of a replication configuration is 2 MB.

Contents

Role

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that Amazon S3 assumes when replicating objects. For more information, see [How to Set Up Replication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: String

Required: Yes

Rules

A container for one or more replication rules. A replication configuration must have at least one rule and can contain a maximum of 1,000 rules.

Type: Array of [ReplicationRule](#) (p. 713) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ReplicationRule

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies which Amazon S3 objects to replicate and where to store the replicas.

Contents

DeleteMarkerReplication

Specifies whether Amazon S3 replicates delete markers. If you specify a `Filter` in your replication configuration, you must also include a `DeleteMarkerReplication` element. If your `Filter` includes a `Tag` element, the `DeleteMarkerReplication Status` must be set to `Disabled`, because Amazon S3 does not support replicating delete markers for tag-based rules. For an example configuration, see [Basic Rule Configuration](#).

For more information about delete marker replication, see [Basic Rule Configuration](#).

Note

If you are using an earlier version of the replication configuration, Amazon S3 handles replication of delete markers differently. For more information, see [Backward Compatibility](#).

Type: [DeleteMarkerReplication](#) (p. 622) data type

Required: No

Destination

A container for information about the replication destination and its configurations including enabling the S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC).

Type: [Destination](#) (p. 623) data type

Required: Yes

ExistingObjectReplication

Type: [ExistingObjectReplication](#) (p. 639) data type

Required: No

Filter

A filter that identifies the subset of objects to which the replication rule applies. A `Filter` must specify exactly one `Prefix`, `Tag`, or an `And` child element.

Type: [ReplicationRuleFilter](#) (p. 716) data type

Required: No

ID

A unique identifier for the rule. The maximum value is 255 characters.

Type: String

Required: No

Prefix

This member has been deprecated.

An object key name prefix that identifies the object or objects to which the rule applies. The maximum prefix length is 1,024 characters. To include all objects in a bucket, specify an empty string.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

Priority

The priority indicates which rule has precedence whenever two or more replication rules conflict. Amazon S3 will attempt to replicate objects according to all replication rules. However, if there are two or more rules with the same destination bucket, then objects will be replicated according to the rule with the highest priority. The higher the number, the higher the priority.

For more information, see [Replication](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: Integer

Required: No

SourceSelectionCriteria

A container that describes additional filters for identifying the source objects that you want to replicate. You can choose to enable or disable the replication of these objects. Currently, Amazon S3 supports only the filter that you can specify for objects created with server-side encryption using a customer managed key stored in AWS Key Management Service (SSE-KMS).

Type: [SourceSelectionCriteria](#) (p. 735) data type

Required: No

Status

Specifies whether the rule is enabled.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ReplicationRuleAndOperator

Service: Amazon S3

A container for specifying rule filters. The filters determine the subset of objects to which the rule applies. This element is required only if you specify more than one filter.

For example:

- If you specify both a `Prefix` and a `Tag` filter, wrap these filters in an `And` tag.
- If you specify a filter based on multiple tags, wrap the `Tag` elements in an `And` tag.

Contents

Prefix

An object key name prefix that identifies the subset of objects to which the rule applies.

Type: String

Required: No

Tags

An array of tags containing key and value pairs.

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ReplicationRuleFilter

Service: Amazon S3

A filter that identifies the subset of objects to which the replication rule applies. A `Filter` must specify exactly one `Prefix`, `Tag`, or an `And` child element.

Contents

And

A container for specifying rule filters. The filters determine the subset of objects to which the rule applies. This element is required only if you specify more than one filter. For example:

- If you specify both a `Prefix` and a `Tag` filter, wrap these filters in an `And` tag.
- If you specify a filter based on multiple tags, wrap the `Tag` elements in an `And` tag.

Type: [ReplicationRuleAndOperator](#) (p. 715) data type

Required: No

Prefix

An object key name prefix that identifies the subset of objects to which the rule applies.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

Tag

A container for specifying a tag key and value.

The rule applies only to objects that have the tag in their tag set.

Type: [Tag](#) (p. 743) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ReplicationTime

Service: Amazon S3

A container specifying S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC) related information, including whether S3 RTC is enabled and the time when all objects and operations on objects must be replicated. Must be specified together with a `Metrics` block.

Contents

Status

Specifies whether the replication time is enabled.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

Time

A container specifying the time by which replication should be complete for all objects and operations on objects.

Type: [ReplicationTimeValue](#) (p. 718) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ReplicationTimeValue

Service: Amazon S3

A container specifying the time value for S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC) and replication metrics `EventThreshold`.

Contents

Minutes

Contains an integer specifying time in minutes.

Valid value: 15

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RequestPaymentConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Container for Payer.

Contents

Payer

Specifies who pays for the download and request fees.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Requester` | `BucketOwner`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RequestProgress

Service: Amazon S3

Container for specifying if periodic `QueryProgress` messages should be sent.

Contents

Enabled

Specifies whether periodic `QueryProgress` frames should be sent. Valid values: `TRUE`, `FALSE`. Default value: `FALSE`.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RestoreRequest

Service: Amazon S3

Container for restore job parameters.

Contents

Days

Lifetime of the active copy in days. Do not use with restores that specify `OutputLocation`.

The Days element is required for regular restores, and must not be provided for select requests.

Type: Integer

Required: No

Description

The optional description for the job.

Type: String

Required: No

GlacierJobParameters

S3 Glacier related parameters pertaining to this job. Do not use with restores that specify `OutputLocation`.

Type: [GlacierJobParameters \(p. 641\)](#) data type

Required: No

OutputLocation

Describes the location where the restore job's output is stored.

Type: [OutputLocation \(p. 691\)](#) data type

Required: No

SelectParameters

Describes the parameters for Select job types.

Type: [SelectParameters \(p. 731\)](#) data type

Required: No

Tier

Retrieval tier at which the restore will be processed.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Standard` | `Bulk` | `Expedited`

Required: No

Type

Type of restore request.

Type: String

Valid Values: `SELECT`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RoutingRule

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the redirect behavior and when a redirect is applied. For more information about routing rules, see [Configuring advanced conditional redirects](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

Condition

A container for describing a condition that must be met for the specified redirect to apply. For example, 1. If request is for pages in the `/docs` folder, redirect to the `/documents` folder. 2. If request results in HTTP error 4xx, redirect request to another host where you might process the error.

Type: [Condition \(p. 606\)](#) data type

Required: No

Redirect

Container for redirect information. You can redirect requests to another host, to another page, or with another protocol. In the event of an error, you can specify a different error code to return.

Type: [Redirect \(p. 708\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Rule

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies lifecycle rules for an Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see [Put Bucket Lifecycle Configuration](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*. For examples, see [Put Bucket Lifecycle Configuration Examples](#).

Contents

AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload

Specifies the days since the initiation of an incomplete multipart upload that Amazon S3 will wait before permanently removing all parts of the upload. For more information, see [Aborting Incomplete Multipart Uploads Using a Bucket Lifecycle Policy](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload](#) (p. 589) data type

Required: No

Expiration

Specifies the expiration for the lifecycle of the object.

Type: [LifecycleExpiration](#) (p. 664) data type

Required: No

ID

Unique identifier for the rule. The value can't be longer than 255 characters.

Type: String

Required: No

NoncurrentVersionExpiration

Specifies when noncurrent object versions expire. Upon expiration, Amazon S3 permanently deletes the noncurrent object versions. You set this lifecycle configuration action on a bucket that has versioning enabled (or suspended) to request that Amazon S3 delete noncurrent object versions at a specific period in the object's lifetime.

Type: [NoncurrentVersionExpiration](#) (p. 677) data type

Required: No

NoncurrentVersionTransition

Container for the transition rule that describes when noncurrent objects transition to the `STANDARD_IA`, `ONEZONE_IA`, `INTELLIGENT_TIERING`, `GLACIER`, or `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage class. If your bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), you can set this action to request that Amazon S3 transition noncurrent object versions to the `STANDARD_IA`, `ONEZONE_IA`, `INTELLIGENT_TIERING`, `GLACIER`, or `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage class at a specific period in the object's lifetime.

Type: [NoncurrentVersionTransition](#) (p. 678) data type

Required: No

Prefix

Object key prefix that identifies one or more objects to which this rule applies.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: Yes

Status

If `Enabled`, the rule is currently being applied. If `Disabled`, the rule is not currently being applied.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

Transition

Specifies when an object transitions to a specified storage class. For more information about Amazon S3 lifecycle configuration rules, see [Transitioning Objects Using Amazon S3 Lifecycle](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [Transition \(p. 751\)](#) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3KeyFilter

Service: Amazon S3

A container for object key name prefix and suffix filtering rules.

Contents

FilterRules

A list of containers for the key-value pair that defines the criteria for the filter rule.

Type: Array of [FilterRule](#) (p. 640) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3Location

Service: Amazon S3

Describes an Amazon S3 location that will receive the results of the restore request.

Contents

AccessControlList

A list of grants that control access to the staged results.

Type: Array of [Grant \(p. 642\)](#) data types

Required: No

BucketName

The name of the bucket where the restore results will be placed.

Type: String

Required: Yes

CannedACL

The canned ACL to apply to the restore results.

Type: String

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `authenticated-read` | `aws-exec-read` | `bucket-owner-read` | `bucket-owner-full-control`

Required: No

Encryption

Contains the type of server-side encryption used.

Type: [Encryption \(p. 625\)](#) data type

Required: No

Prefix

The prefix that is prepended to the restore results for this request.

Type: String

Required: Yes

StorageClass

The class of storage used to store the restore results.

Type: String

Valid Values: `STANDARD` | `REDUCED_REDUNDANCY` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `GLACIER` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE` | `OUTPOSTS`

Required: No

Tagging

The tag-set that is applied to the restore results.

Type: [Tagging \(p. 744\)](#) data type

Required: No

UserMetadata

A list of metadata to store with the restore results in S3.

Type: Array of [MetadataEntry \(p. 670\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ScanRange

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the byte range of the object to get the records from. A record is processed when its first byte is contained by the range. This parameter is optional, but when specified, it must not be empty. See RFC 2616, Section 14.35.1 about how to specify the start and end of the range.

Contents

End

Specifies the end of the byte range. This parameter is optional. Valid values: non-negative integers. The default value is one less than the size of the object being queried. If only the End parameter is supplied, it is interpreted to mean scan the last N bytes of the file. For example, `<scanrange><end>50</end></scanrange>` means scan the last 50 bytes.

Type: Long

Required: No

Start

Specifies the start of the byte range. This parameter is optional. Valid values: non-negative integers. The default value is 0. If only start is supplied, it means scan from that point to the end of the file. For example; `<scanrange><start>50</start></scanrange>` means scan from byte 50 until the end of the file.

Type: Long

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SelectObjectContentEventStream

Service: Amazon S3

The container for selecting objects from a content event stream.

Contents

Cont

The Continuation Event.

Type: [ContinuationEvent](#) (p. 607) data type

Required: No

End

The End Event.

Type: [EndEvent](#) (p. 627) data type

Required: No

Progress

The Progress Event.

Type: [ProgressEvent](#) (p. 700) data type

Required: No

Records

The Records Event.

Type: [RecordsEvent](#) (p. 707) data type

Required: No

Stats

The Stats Event.

Type: [StatsEvent](#) (p. 740) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SelectParameters

Service: Amazon S3

Describes the parameters for Select job types.

Contents

Expression

The expression that is used to query the object.

Type: String

Required: Yes

ExpressionType

The type of the provided expression (for example, SQL).

Type: String

Valid Values: `SQL`

Required: Yes

InputSerialization

Describes the serialization format of the object.

Type: [InputSerialization](#) (p. 647) data type

Required: Yes

OutputSerialization

Describes how the results of the Select job are serialized.

Type: [OutputSerialization](#) (p. 692) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ServerSideEncryptionByDefault

Service: Amazon S3

Describes the default server-side encryption to apply to new objects in the bucket. If a PUT Object request doesn't specify any server-side encryption, this default encryption will be applied. For more information, see [PUT Bucket encryption](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Contents

KMSMasterKeyID

AWS Key Management Service (KMS) customer AWS KMS key ID to use for the default encryption. This parameter is allowed if and only if `SSEAlgorithm` is set to `aws:kms`.

You can specify the key ID or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key. However, if you are using encryption with cross-account operations, you must use a fully qualified KMS key ARN. For more information, see [Using encryption for cross-account operations](#).

For example:

- Key ID: `1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab`
- Key ARN: `arn:aws:kms:us-east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab`

Important

Amazon S3 only supports symmetric KMS keys and not asymmetric KMS keys. For more information, see [Using symmetric and asymmetric keys](#) in the *AWS Key Management Service Developer Guide*.

Type: String

Required: No

SSEAlgorithm

Server-side encryption algorithm to use for the default encryption.

Type: String

Valid Values: `AES256` | `aws:kms`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the default server-side-encryption configuration.

Contents

Rules

Container for information about a particular server-side encryption configuration rule.

Type: Array of [ServerSideEncryptionRule](#) (p. 734) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ServerSideEncryptionRule

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the default server-side encryption configuration.

Contents

ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault

Specifies the default server-side encryption to apply to new objects in the bucket. If a PUT Object request doesn't specify any server-side encryption, this default encryption will be applied.

Type: [ServerSideEncryptionByDefault](#) (p. 732) data type

Required: No

BucketKeyEnabled

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should use an S3 Bucket Key with server-side encryption using KMS (SSE-KMS) for new objects in the bucket. Existing objects are not affected. Setting the `BucketKeyEnabled` element to `true` causes Amazon S3 to use an S3 Bucket Key. By default, S3 Bucket Key is not enabled.

For more information, see [Amazon S3 Bucket Keys](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SourceSelectionCriteria

Service: Amazon S3

A container that describes additional filters for identifying the source objects that you want to replicate. You can choose to enable or disable the replication of these objects. Currently, Amazon S3 supports only the filter that you can specify for objects created with server-side encryption using a customer managed key stored in AWS Key Management Service (SSE-KMS).

Contents

ReplicaModifications

A filter that you can specify for selections for modifications on replicas. Amazon S3 doesn't replicate replica modifications by default. In the latest version of replication configuration (when `Filter` is specified), you can specify this element and set the status to `Enabled` to replicate modifications on replicas.

Note

If you don't specify the `Filter` element, Amazon S3 assumes that the replication configuration is the earlier version, V1. In the earlier version, this element is not allowed

Type: [ReplicaModifications](#) (p. 711) data type

Required: No

SseKmsEncryptedObjects

A container for filter information for the selection of Amazon S3 objects encrypted with AWS KMS. If you include `SourceSelectionCriteria` in the replication configuration, this element is required.

Type: [SseKmsEncryptedObjects](#) (p. 737) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SSEKMS

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the use of SSE-KMS to encrypt delivered inventory reports.

Contents

KeyId

Specifies the ID of the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) symmetric customer managed key to use for encrypting inventory reports.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SseKmsEncryptedObjects

Service: Amazon S3

A container for filter information for the selection of S3 objects encrypted with AWS KMS.

Contents

Status

Specifies whether Amazon S3 replicates objects created with server-side encryption using an AWS KMS key stored in AWS Key Management Service.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SSES3

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies the use of SSE-S3 to encrypt delivered inventory reports.

Contents

The members of this structure are context-dependent.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Stats

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the stats details.

Contents

BytesProcessed

The total number of uncompressed object bytes processed.

Type: Long

Required: No

BytesReturned

The total number of bytes of records payload data returned.

Type: Long

Required: No

BytesScanned

The total number of object bytes scanned.

Type: Long

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

StatsEvent

Service: Amazon S3

Container for the Stats Event.

Contents

Details

The Stats event details.

Type: [Stats](#) (p. 739) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

StorageClassAnalysis

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies data related to access patterns to be collected and made available to analyze the tradeoffs between different storage classes for an Amazon S3 bucket.

Contents

DataExport

Specifies how data related to the storage class analysis for an Amazon S3 bucket should be exported.

Type: [StorageClassAnalysisDataExport](#) (p. 742) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

StorageClassAnalysisDataExport

Service: Amazon S3

Container for data related to the storage class analysis for an Amazon S3 bucket for export.

Contents

Destination

The place to store the data for an analysis.

Type: [AnalyticsExportDestination](#) (p. 595) data type

Required: Yes

OutputSchemaVersion

The version of the output schema to use when exporting data. Must be v_1.

Type: String

Valid Values: v_1

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Tag

Service: Amazon S3

A container of a key value name pair.

Contents

Key

Name of the object key.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1.

Required: Yes

Value

Value of the tag.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Tagging

Service: Amazon S3

Container for `TagSet` elements.

Contents

TagSet

A collection for a set of tags

Type: Array of [Tag \(p. 743\)](#) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

TargetGrant

Service: Amazon S3

Container for granting information.

Contents

Grantee

Container for the person being granted permissions.

Type: [Grantee](#) (p. 643) data type

Required: No

Permission

Logging permissions assigned to the grantee for the bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: `FULL_CONTROL` | `READ` | `WRITE`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Tiering

Service: Amazon S3

The S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class is designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective storage access tier, without additional operational overhead.

Contents

AccessTier

S3 Intelligent-Tiering access tier. See [Storage class for automatically optimizing frequently and infrequently accessed objects](#) for a list of access tiers in the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.

Type: String

Valid Values: ARCHIVE_ACCESS | DEEP_ARCHIVE_ACCESS

Required: Yes

Days

The number of consecutive days of no access after which an object will be eligible to be transitioned to the corresponding tier. The minimum number of days specified for Archive Access tier must be at least 90 days and Deep Archive Access tier must be at least 180 days. The maximum can be up to 2 years (730 days).

Type: Integer

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

TopicConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

A container for specifying the configuration for publication of messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when Amazon S3 detects specified events.

Contents

Events

The Amazon S3 bucket event about which to send notifications. For more information, see [Supported Event Types](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject` | `s3:ObjectCreated:*` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Put` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Post` | `s3:ObjectCreated:Copy` | `s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:*` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:Delete` | `s3:ObjectRemoved:DeleteMarkerCreated` | `s3:ObjectRestore:*` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Post` | `s3:ObjectRestore:Completed` | `s3:Replication:*` | `s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication` | `s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked` | `s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold` | `s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold`

Required: Yes

Filter

Specifies object key name filtering rules. For information about key name filtering, see [Configuring Event Notifications](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [NotificationConfigurationFilter](#) (p. 681) data type

Required: No

Id

An optional unique identifier for configurations in a notification configuration. If you don't provide one, Amazon S3 will assign an ID.

Type: String

Required: No

TopicArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon SNS topic to which Amazon S3 publishes a message when it detects events of the specified type.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)

- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

TopicConfigurationDeprecated

Service: Amazon S3

A container for specifying the configuration for publication of messages to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when Amazon S3 detects specified events. This data type is deprecated. Use [TopicConfiguration](#) instead.

Contents

Event

This member has been deprecated.

Bucket event for which to send notifications.

Type: String

Valid Values: s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject | s3:ObjectCreated:* | s3:ObjectCreated:Put | s3:ObjectCreated:Post | s3:ObjectCreated:Copy | s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload | s3:ObjectRemoved:* | s3:ObjectRemoved:Delete | s3:ObjectRemoved:DeleteMarkerCreated | s3:ObjectRestore:* | s3:ObjectRestore:Post | s3:ObjectRestore:Completed | s3:Replication:* | s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication | s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked | s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold | s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold

Required: No

Events

A collection of events related to objects

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject | s3:ObjectCreated:* | s3:ObjectCreated:Put | s3:ObjectCreated:Post | s3:ObjectCreated:Copy | s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload | s3:ObjectRemoved:* | s3:ObjectRemoved:Delete | s3:ObjectRemoved:DeleteMarkerCreated | s3:ObjectRestore:* | s3:ObjectRestore:Post | s3:ObjectRestore:Completed | s3:Replication:* | s3:Replication:OperationFailedReplication | s3:Replication:OperationNotTracked | s3:Replication:OperationMissedThreshold | s3:Replication:OperationReplicatedAfterThreshold

Required: No

Id

An optional unique identifier for configurations in a notification configuration. If you don't provide one, Amazon S3 will assign an ID.

Type: String

Required: No

Topic

Amazon SNS topic to which Amazon S3 will publish a message to report the specified events for the bucket.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Transition

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies when an object transitions to a specified storage class. For more information about Amazon S3 lifecycle configuration rules, see [Transitioning Objects Using Amazon S3 Lifecycle](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

Date

Indicates when objects are transitioned to the specified storage class. The date value must be in ISO 8601 format. The time is always midnight UTC.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Days

Indicates the number of days after creation when objects are transitioned to the specified storage class. The value must be a positive integer.

Type: Integer

Required: No

StorageClass

The storage class to which you want the object to transition.

Type: String

Valid Values: `GLACIER` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

VersioningConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Describes the versioning state of an Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see [PUT Bucket versioning](#) in the *Amazon S3 API Reference*.

Contents

MFADelete

Specifies whether MFA delete is enabled in the bucket versioning configuration. This element is only returned if the bucket has been configured with MFA delete. If the bucket has never been so configured, this element is not returned.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: No

Status

The versioning state of the bucket.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Suspended`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

WebsiteConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3

Specifies website configuration parameters for an Amazon S3 bucket.

Contents

ErrorDocument

The name of the error document for the website.

Type: [ErrorDocument](#) (p. 638) data type

Required: No

IndexDocument

The name of the index document for the website.

Type: [IndexDocument](#) (p. 645) data type

Required: No

RedirectAllRequestsTo

The redirect behavior for every request to this bucket's website endpoint.

Important

If you specify this property, you can't specify any other property.

Type: [RedirectAllRequestsTo](#) (p. 710) data type

Required: No

RoutingRules

Rules that define when a redirect is applied and the redirect behavior.

Type: Array of [RoutingRule](#) (p. 723) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Amazon S3 Control

The following data types are supported by Amazon S3 Control:

- [AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload](#) (p. 756)
- [AccessPoint](#) (p. 757)
- [AccountLevel](#) (p. 759)

- [ActivityMetrics](#) (p. 760)
- [AsyncErrorDetails](#) (p. 761)
- [AsyncOperation](#) (p. 762)
- [AsyncRequestParameters](#) (p. 764)
- [AsyncResponseDetails](#) (p. 765)
- [AwsLambdaTransformation](#) (p. 766)
- [BucketLevel](#) (p. 767)
- [CreateBucketConfiguration](#) (p. 768)
- [CreateMultiRegionAccessPointInput](#) (p. 769)
- [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointInput](#) (p. 770)
- [EstablishedMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 771)
- [Exclude](#) (p. 772)
- [Include](#) (p. 773)
- [JobDescriptor](#) (p. 774)
- [JobFailure](#) (p. 777)
- [JobListDescriptor](#) (p. 778)
- [JobManifest](#) (p. 780)
- [JobManifestLocation](#) (p. 781)
- [JobManifestSpec](#) (p. 782)
- [JobOperation](#) (p. 783)
- [JobProgressSummary](#) (p. 785)
- [JobReport](#) (p. 786)
- [LambdaInvokeOperation](#) (p. 788)
- [LifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 789)
- [LifecycleExpiration](#) (p. 790)
- [LifecycleRule](#) (p. 791)
- [LifecycleRuleAndOperator](#) (p. 793)
- [LifecycleRuleFilter](#) (p. 794)
- [ListStorageLensConfigurationEntry](#) (p. 795)
- [MultiRegionAccessPointPolicyDocument](#) (p. 797)
- [MultiRegionAccessPointRegionalResponse](#) (p. 798)
- [MultiRegionAccessPointReport](#) (p. 799)
- [MultiRegionAccessPointsAsyncResponse](#) (p. 801)
- [NoncurrentVersionExpiration](#) (p. 802)
- [NoncurrentVersionTransition](#) (p. 803)
- [ObjectLambdaAccessPoint](#) (p. 804)
- [ObjectLambdaConfiguration](#) (p. 805)
- [ObjectLambdaContentTransformation](#) (p. 806)
- [ObjectLambdaTransformationConfiguration](#) (p. 807)
- [PolicyStatus](#) (p. 808)
- [PrefixLevel](#) (p. 809)
- [PrefixLevelStorageMetrics](#) (p. 810)
- [ProposedMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 811)
- [PublicAccessBlockConfiguration](#) (p. 812)
- [PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyInput](#) (p. 814)
- [Region](#) (p. 815)

- [RegionalBucket](#) (p. 816)
- [RegionReport](#) (p. 817)
- [S3AccessControlList](#) (p. 818)
- [S3AccessControlPolicy](#) (p. 819)
- [S3BucketDestination](#) (p. 820)
- [S3CopyObjectOperation](#) (p. 822)
- [S3DeleteObjectTaggingOperation](#) (p. 825)
- [S3Grant](#) (p. 826)
- [S3Grantee](#) (p. 827)
- [S3InitiateRestoreObjectOperation](#) (p. 828)
- [S3ObjectLockLegalHold](#) (p. 829)
- [S3ObjectMetadata](#) (p. 830)
- [S3ObjectOwner](#) (p. 832)
- [S3Retention](#) (p. 833)
- [S3SetObjectAclOperation](#) (p. 834)
- [S3SetObjectLegalHoldOperation](#) (p. 835)
- [S3SetObjectRetentionOperation](#) (p. 836)
- [S3SetObjectTaggingOperation](#) (p. 837)
- [S3Tag](#) (p. 838)
- [SelectionCriteria](#) (p. 839)
- [SSEKMS](#) (p. 840)
- [SSES3](#) (p. 841)
- [StorageLensAwsOrg](#) (p. 842)
- [StorageLensConfiguration](#) (p. 843)
- [StorageLensDataExport](#) (p. 845)
- [StorageLensDataExportEncryption](#) (p. 846)
- [StorageLensTag](#) (p. 847)
- [Tagging](#) (p. 848)
- [Transition](#) (p. 849)
- [VpcConfiguration](#) (p. 850)

AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container for abort incomplete multipart upload

Contents

DaysAfterInitiation

Specifies the number of days after which Amazon S3 aborts an incomplete multipart upload to the Outposts bucket.

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AccessPoint

Service: Amazon S3 Control

An access point used to access a bucket.

Contents

AccessPointArn

The ARN for the access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 4. Maximum length of 128.

Required: No

Alias

The name or alias of the access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 63.

Pattern: `^[0-9a-z\-\]{63}`

Required: No

Bucket

The name of the bucket associated with this access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

Name

The name of this access point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 63.

Required: Yes

NetworkOrigin

Indicates whether this access point allows access from the public internet. If `VpcConfiguration` is specified for this access point, then `NetworkOrigin` is `VPC`, and the access point doesn't allow access from the public internet. Otherwise, `NetworkOrigin` is `Internet`, and the access point allows access from the public internet, subject to the access point and bucket access policies.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Internet` | `VPC`

Required: Yes

VpcConfiguration

The virtual private cloud (VPC) configuration for this access point, if one exists.

Note

This element is empty if this access point is an Amazon S3 on Outposts access point that is used by other AWS services.

Type: [VpcConfiguration](#) (p. 850) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AccountLevel

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the account level Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Contents

ActivityMetrics

A container for the S3 Storage Lens activity metrics.

Type: [ActivityMetrics](#) (p. 760) data type

Required: No

BucketLevel

A container for the S3 Storage Lens bucket-level configuration.

Type: [BucketLevel](#) (p. 767) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ActivityMetrics

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the activity metrics.

Contents

IsEnabled

A container for whether the activity metrics are enabled.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AsyncErrorDetails

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Error details for the failed asynchronous operation.

Contents

Code

A string that uniquely identifies the error condition.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

Message

A generic description of the error condition in English.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

RequestId

The ID of the request associated with the error.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

Resource

The identifier of the resource associated with the error.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AsyncOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the information about an asynchronous operation.

Contents

CreationTime

The time that the request was sent to the service.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Operation

The specific operation for the asynchronous request.

Type: String

Valid Values: `CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint` | `DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint` | `PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy`

Required: No

RequestParameters

The parameters associated with the request.

Type: [AsyncRequestParameters](#) (p. 764) data type

Required: No

RequestStatus

The current status of the request.

Type: String

Required: No

RequestTokenARN

The request token associated with the request.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `arn: . +`

Required: No

ResponseDetails

The details of the response.

Type: [AsyncResponseDetails](#) (p. 765) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AsyncRequestParameters

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the request parameters associated with an asynchronous request.

Contents

CreateMultiRegionAccessPointRequest

A container of the parameters for a [CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) request.

Type: [CreateMultiRegionAccessPointInput](#) (p. 769) data type

Required: No

DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointRequest

A container of the parameters for a [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) request.

Type: [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointInput](#) (p. 770) data type

Required: No

PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyRequest

A container of the parameters for a [PutMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) request.

Type: [PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyInput](#) (p. 814) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AsyncResponseDetails

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the response details that are returned when querying about an asynchronous request.

Contents

ErrorDetails

Error details for an asynchronous request.

Type: [AsyncErrorDetails](#) (p. 761) data type

Required: No

MultiRegionAccessPointDetails

The details for the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: [MultiRegionAccessPointsAsyncResponse](#) (p. 801) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

AwsLambdaTransformation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

AWS Lambda function used to transform objects through an Object Lambda Access Point.

Contents

FunctionArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Lambda function.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `(arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]*)?:lambda:)?([a-z]{2}((-gov)|(-iso(b?))))?-[a-z]+\d{1}:)?(\d{12}:)?(function:)?([a-zA-Z0-9-_\+)(:($LATEST|[a-zA-Z0-9-_\+]))?`

Required: Yes

FunctionPayload

Additional JSON that provides supplemental data to the Lambda function used to transform objects.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

BucketLevel

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the bucket-level configuration.

Contents

ActivityMetrics

A container for the bucket-level activity metrics for Amazon S3 Storage Lens

Type: [ActivityMetrics](#) (p. 760) data type

Required: No

PrefixLevel

A container for the bucket-level prefix-level metrics for S3 Storage Lens

Type: [PrefixLevel](#) (p. 809) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateBucketConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container for the bucket configuration.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Contents

LocationConstraint

Specifies the Region where the bucket will be created. If you are creating a bucket on the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1), you do not need to specify the location.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Type: String

Valid Values: EU | eu-west-1 | us-west-1 | us-west-2 | ap-south-1 | ap-southeast-1 | ap-southeast-2 | ap-northeast-1 | sa-east-1 | cn-north-1 | eu-central-1

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

CreateMultiRegionAccessPointInput

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the information associated with a [CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) request.

Contents

Name

The name of the Multi-Region Access Point associated with this request.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 50.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9][-a-z0-9]{1,48}[a-z0-9]$`

Required: Yes

PublicAccessBlock

The `PublicAccessBlock` configuration that you want to apply to this Amazon S3 account. You can enable the configuration options in any combination. For more information about when Amazon S3 considers a bucket or object public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: [PublicAccessBlockConfiguration](#) (p. 812) data type

Required: No

Regions

The buckets in different Regions that are associated with the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: Array of [Region](#) (p. 815) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

DeleteMultiRegionAccessPointInput

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the information associated with a [DeleteMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) request.

Contents

Name

The name of the Multi-Region Access Point associated with this request.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 50.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9][-a-z0-9]{1,48}[a-z0-9]$`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

EstablishedMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The last established access control policy for a Multi-Region Access Point.

When you update the policy, the update is first listed as the proposed policy. After the update is finished and all Regions have been updated, the proposed policy is listed as the established policy. If both policies have the same version number, the proposed policy is the established policy.

Contents

Policy

The details of the last established policy.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Exclude

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for what Amazon S3 Storage Lens will exclude.

Contents

Buckets

A container for the S3 Storage Lens bucket excludes.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 128.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3:.*`

Required: No

Regions

A container for the S3 Storage Lens Region excludes.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 30.

Pattern: `[a-z0-9\-\-]+`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Include

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for what Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration includes.

Contents

Buckets

A container for the S3 Storage Lens bucket includes.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 128.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3:.*`

Required: No

Regions

A container for the S3 Storage Lens Region includes.

Type: Array of strings

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 30.

Pattern: `[a-z0-9\-\-]+`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobDescriptor

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container element for the job configuration and status information returned by a `Describe Job` request.

Contents

ConfirmationRequired

Indicates whether confirmation is required before Amazon S3 begins running the specified job. Confirmation is required only for jobs created through the Amazon S3 console.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

CreationTime

A timestamp indicating when this job was created.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Description

The description for this job, if one was provided in this job's `Create Job` request.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 256.

Required: No

FailureReasons

If the specified job failed, this field contains information describing the failure.

Type: Array of [JobFailure](#) (p. 777) data types

Required: No

JobArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for this job.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3:[a-zA-Z0-9\-_]+:\d{12}:job\/.*`

Required: No

JobId

The ID for the specified job.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_]+`

Required: No

Manifest

The configuration information for the specified job's manifest object.

Type: [JobManifest](#) (p. 780) data type

Required: No

Operation

The operation that the specified job is configured to run on the objects listed in the manifest.

Type: [JobOperation](#) (p. 783) data type

Required: No

Priority

The priority of the specified job.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 2147483647.

Required: No

ProgressSummary

Describes the total number of tasks that the specified job has run, the number of tasks that succeeded, and the number of tasks that failed.

Type: [JobProgressSummary](#) (p. 785) data type

Required: No

Report

Contains the configuration information for the job-completion report if you requested one in the `Create Job` request.

Type: [JobReport](#) (p. 786) data type

Required: No

RoleArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role assigned to run the tasks for this job.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2048.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:iam::\d{12}:role/.*`

Required: No

Status

The current status of the specified job.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Active` | `Cancelled` | `Cancelling` | `Complete` | `Completing` | `Failed` | `Failing` | `New` | `Paused` | `Pausing` | `Preparing` | `Ready` | `Suspended`

Required: No

StatusUpdateReason

The reason for updating the job.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 256.

Required: No

SuspendedCause

The reason why the specified job was suspended. A job is only suspended if you create it through the Amazon S3 console. When you create the job, it enters the `Suspended` state to await confirmation before running. After you confirm the job, it automatically exits the `Suspended` state.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

SuspendedDate

The timestamp when this job was suspended, if it has been suspended.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

TerminationDate

A timestamp indicating when this job terminated. A job's termination date is the date and time when it succeeded, failed, or was canceled.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobFailure

Service: Amazon S3 Control

If this job failed, this element indicates why the job failed.

Contents

FailureCode

The failure code, if any, for the specified job.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Required: No

FailureReason

The failure reason, if any, for the specified job.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 256.

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobListDescriptor

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration and status information for a single job retrieved as part of a job list.

Contents

CreationTime

A timestamp indicating when the specified job was created.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Description

The user-specified description that was included in the specified job's `Create Job` request.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 256.

Required: No

JobId

The ID for the specified job.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 36.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\+]`

Required: No

Operation

The operation that the specified job is configured to run on every object listed in the manifest.

Type: String

Valid Values: `LambdaInvoke` | `S3PutObjectCopy` | `S3PutObjectAcl` | `S3PutObjectTagging` | `S3DeleteObjectTagging` | `S3InitiateRestoreObject` | `S3PutObjectLegalHold` | `S3PutObjectRetention`

Required: No

Priority

The current priority for the specified job.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0. Maximum value of 2147483647.

Required: No

ProgressSummary

Describes the total number of tasks that the specified job has run, the number of tasks that succeeded, and the number of tasks that failed.

Type: [JobProgressSummary](#) (p. 785) data type

Required: No

Status

The specified job's current status.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Active` | `Cancelled` | `Cancelling` | `Complete` | `Completing` | `Failed` | `Failing` | `New` | `Paused` | `Pausing` | `Preparing` | `Ready` | `Suspended`

Required: No

TerminationDate

A timestamp indicating when the specified job terminated. A job's termination date is the date and time when it succeeded, failed, or was canceled.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobManifest

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration information for a job's manifest.

Contents

Location

Contains the information required to locate the specified job's manifest.

Type: [JobManifestLocation](#) (p. 781) data type

Required: Yes

Spec

Describes the format of the specified job's manifest. If the manifest is in CSV format, also describes the columns contained within the manifest.

Type: [JobManifestSpec](#) (p. 782) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobManifestLocation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the information required to locate a manifest object.

Contents

ETag

The ETag for the specified manifest object.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: Yes

ObjectArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for a manifest object.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2000.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3:.*`

Required: Yes

ObjectVersionId

The optional version ID to identify a specific version of the manifest object.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2000.

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobManifestSpec

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Describes the format of a manifest. If the manifest is in CSV format, also describes the columns contained within the manifest.

Contents

Fields

If the specified manifest object is in the `S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820` format, this element describes which columns contain the required data.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `Ignore` | `Bucket` | `Key` | `VersionId`

Required: No

Format

Indicates which of the available formats the specified manifest uses.

Type: String

Valid Values: `S3BatchOperations_CSV_20180820` | `S3InventoryReport_CSV_20161130`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The operation that you want this job to perform on every object listed in the manifest. For more information about the available operations, see [Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

LambdaInvoke

Directs the specified job to invoke an AWS Lambda function on every object in the manifest.

Type: [LambdaInvokeOperation](#) (p. 788) data type

Required: No

S3DeleteObjectTagging

Directs the specified job to execute a DELETE Object tagging call on every object in the manifest.

Type: [S3DeleteObjectTaggingOperation](#) (p. 825) data type

Required: No

S3InitiateRestoreObject

Directs the specified job to initiate restore requests for every archived object in the manifest.

Type: [S3InitiateRestoreObjectOperation](#) (p. 828) data type

Required: No

S3PutObjectAcl

Directs the specified job to run a PUT Object acl call on every object in the manifest.

Type: [S3SetObjectAclOperation](#) (p. 834) data type

Required: No

S3PutObjectCopy

Directs the specified job to run a PUT Copy object call on every object in the manifest.

Type: [S3CopyObjectOperation](#) (p. 822) data type

Required: No

S3PutObjectLegalHold

Contains the configuration for an S3 Object Lock legal hold operation that an S3 Batch Operations job passes every object to the underlying `PutObjectLegalHold` API. For more information, see [Using S3 Object Lock legal hold with S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [S3SetObjectLegalHoldOperation](#) (p. 835) data type

Required: No

S3PutObjectRetention

Contains the configuration parameters for the Object Lock retention action for an S3 Batch Operations job. Batch Operations passes every object to the underlying `PutObjectRetention` API. For more information, see [Using S3 Object Lock retention with S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [S3SetObjectRetentionOperation](#) (p. 836) data type

Required: No

S3PutObjectTagging

Directs the specified job to run a PUT Object tagging call on every object in the manifest.

Type: [S3SetObjectTaggingOperation](#) (p. 837) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobProgressSummary

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Describes the total number of tasks that the specified job has started, the number of tasks that succeeded, and the number of tasks that failed.

Contents

NumberOfTasksFailed

Type: Long

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0.

Required: No

NumberOfTasksSucceeded

Type: Long

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0.

Required: No

TotalNumberOfTasks

Type: Long

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0.

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

JobReport

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration parameters for a job-completion report.

Contents

Bucket

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the bucket where specified job-completion report will be stored.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 128.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3:.*`

Required: No

Enabled

Indicates whether the specified job will generate a job-completion report.

Type: Boolean

Required: Yes

Format

The format of the specified job-completion report.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Report_CSV_20180820`

Required: No

Prefix

An optional prefix to describe where in the specified bucket the job-completion report will be stored. Amazon S3 stores the job-completion report at `<prefix>/job-<job-id>/report.json`.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 512.

Required: No

ReportScope

Indicates whether the job-completion report will include details of all tasks or only failed tasks.

Type: String

Valid Values: `AllTasks` | `FailedTasksOnly`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LambdaInvokeOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration parameters for a `Lambda Invoke` operation.

Contents

FunctionArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Lambda function that the specified job will invoke on every object in the manifest.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `(arn:(aws[a-zA-Z-]*)?:lambda:)([a-z]{2}((-gov)|(-iso(b?))))?-[a-z]+\d{1}:)?(\d{12}:)?(function:)?([a-zA-Z0-9-_\+])(:(\$LATEST|[a-zA-Z0-9-_\+]))?`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container for the Outposts bucket lifecycle configuration.

Contents

Rules

A lifecycle rule for individual objects in an Outposts bucket.

Type: Array of [LifecycleRule](#) (p. 791) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleExpiration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container of the Outposts bucket lifecycle expiration.

Contents

Date

Indicates at what date the object is to be deleted. Should be in GMT ISO 8601 format.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Days

Indicates the lifetime, in days, of the objects that are subject to the rule. The value must be a non-zero positive integer.

Type: Integer

Required: No

ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker

Indicates whether Amazon S3 will remove a delete marker with no noncurrent versions. If set to true, the delete marker will be expired. If set to false, the policy takes no action. This cannot be specified with Days or Date in a Lifecycle Expiration Policy.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleRule

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container for the Outposts bucket lifecycle rule.

Contents

AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload

Specifies the days since the initiation of an incomplete multipart upload that Amazon S3 waits before permanently removing all parts of the upload. For more information, see [Aborting Incomplete Multipart Uploads Using a Bucket Lifecycle Policy](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload \(p. 756\)](#) data type

Required: No

Expiration

Specifies the expiration for the lifecycle of the object in the form of date, days and, whether the object has a delete marker.

Type: [LifecycleExpiration \(p. 790\)](#) data type

Required: No

Filter

The container for the filter of lifecycle rule.

Type: [LifecycleRuleFilter \(p. 794\)](#) data type

Required: No

ID

Unique identifier for the rule. The value cannot be longer than 255 characters.

Type: String

Required: No

NoncurrentVersionExpiration

The noncurrent version expiration of the lifecycle rule.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Type: [NoncurrentVersionExpiration \(p. 802\)](#) data type

Required: No

NoncurrentVersionTransitions

Specifies the transition rule for the lifecycle rule that describes when noncurrent objects transition to a specific storage class. If your bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), you can set this action to request that Amazon S3 transition noncurrent object versions to a specific storage class at a set period in the object's lifetime.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Type: Array of [NoncurrentVersionTransition \(p. 803\)](#) data types

Required: No

Status

If 'Enabled', the rule is currently being applied. If 'Disabled', the rule is not currently being applied.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Enabled` | `Disabled`

Required: Yes

Transitions

Specifies when an Amazon S3 object transitions to a specified storage class.

Note

This is not supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts buckets.

Type: Array of [Transition \(p. 849\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleRuleAndOperator

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container for the Outposts bucket lifecycle rule and operator.

Contents

Prefix

Prefix identifying one or more objects to which the rule applies.

Type: String

Required: No

Tags

All of these tags must exist in the object's tag set in order for the rule to apply.

Type: Array of [S3Tag](#) (p. 838) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

LifecycleRuleFilter

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container for the filter of the lifecycle rule.

Contents

And

The container for the `AND` condition for the lifecycle rule.

Type: [LifecycleRuleAndOperator](#) (p. 793) data type

Required: No

Prefix

Prefix identifying one or more objects to which the rule applies.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Type: String

Required: No

Tag

Type: [S3Tag](#) (p. 838) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ListStorageLensConfigurationEntry

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Part of `ListStorageLensConfigurationResult`. Each entry includes the description of the S3 Storage Lens configuration, its home Region, whether it is enabled, its Amazon Resource Name (ARN), and config ID.

Contents

HomeRegion

A container for the S3 Storage Lens home Region. Your metrics data is stored and retained in your designated S3 Storage Lens home Region.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 5. Maximum length of 30.

Pattern: `[a-z0-9\-\]+`

Required: Yes

Id

A container for the S3 Storage Lens configuration ID.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+`

Required: Yes

IsEnabled

A container for whether the S3 Storage Lens configuration is enabled. This property is required.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

StorageLensArn

The ARN of the S3 Storage Lens configuration. This property is read-only.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `arn:[a-z\-\]+ : s3 : [a-z0-9\-\]+ : \d{12} : storage\-\lens\/*`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)

- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MultiRegionAccessPointPolicyDocument

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The Multi-Region Access Point access control policy.

When you update the policy, the update is first listed as the proposed policy. After the update is finished and all Regions have been updated, the proposed policy is listed as the established policy. If both policies have the same version number, the proposed policy is the established policy.

Contents

Established

The last established policy for the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: [EstablishedMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 771) data type

Required: No

Proposed

The proposed policy for the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: [ProposedMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy](#) (p. 811) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MultiRegionAccessPointRegionalResponse

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Status information for a single Multi-Region Access Point Region.

Contents

Name

The name of the Region in the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Required: No

RequestStatus

The current status of the Multi-Region Access Point in this Region.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MultiRegionAccessPointReport

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A collection of statuses for a Multi-Region Access Point in the various Regions it supports.

Contents

Alias

The alias for the Multi-Region Access Point. For more information about the distinction between the name and the alias of an Multi-Region Access Point, see [Managing Multi-Region Access Points](#).

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 63.

Pattern: `^[a-z][a-z0-9]*[.]mrap$`

Required: No

CreatedAt

When the Multi-Region Access Point create request was received.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Name

The name of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 50.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9][a-z0-9]{1,48}[a-z0-9]$`

Required: No

PublicAccessBlock

The `PublicAccessBlock` configuration that you want to apply to this Amazon S3 account. You can enable the configuration options in any combination. For more information about when Amazon S3 considers a bucket or object public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: [PublicAccessBlockConfiguration](#) (p. 812) data type

Required: No

Regions

A collection of the Regions and buckets associated with the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: Array of [RegionReport](#) (p. 817) data types

Required: No

Status

The current status of the Multi-Region Access Point.

`CREATING` and `DELETING` are temporary states that exist while the request is propagating and being completed. If a Multi-Region Access Point has a status of `PARTIALLY_CREATED`, you can retry creation or send a request to delete the Multi-Region Access Point. If a Multi-Region Access Point has a status of `PARTIALLY_DELETED`, you can retry a delete request to finish the deletion of the Multi-Region Access Point.

Type: String

Valid Values: `READY` | `INCONSISTENT_ACROSS_REGIONS` | `CREATING` | `PARTIALLY_CREATED` | `PARTIALLY_DELETED` | `DELETING`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

MultiRegionAccessPointsAsyncResponse

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The Multi-Region Access Point details that are returned when querying about an asynchronous request.

Contents

Regions

A collection of status information for the different Regions that a Multi-Region Access Point supports.

Type: Array of [MultiRegionAccessPointRegionalResponse](#) (p. 798) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

NoncurrentVersionExpiration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container of the noncurrent version expiration.

Contents

NoncurrentDays

Specifies the number of days an object is noncurrent before Amazon S3 can perform the associated action. For information about the noncurrent days calculations, see [How Amazon S3 Calculates When an Object Became Noncurrent](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: Integer

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

NoncurrentVersionTransition

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container for the noncurrent version transition.

Contents

NoncurrentDays

Specifies the number of days an object is noncurrent before Amazon S3 can perform the associated action. For information about the noncurrent days calculations, see [How Amazon S3 Calculates How Long an Object Has Been Noncurrent](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: Integer

Required: No

StorageClass

The class of storage used to store the object.

Type: String

Valid Values: `GLACIER` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectLambdaAccessPoint

Service: Amazon S3 Control

An access point with an attached AWS Lambda function used to access transformed data from an Amazon S3 bucket.

Contents

Name

The name of the Object Lambda Access Point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 45.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9\-\-]*[a-z0-9])?#$`

Required: Yes

ObjectLambdaAccessPointArn

Specifies the ARN for the Object Lambda Access Point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2048.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3-object-lambda:[^:]*:\d{12}:accesspoint/.*`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectLambdaConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A configuration used when creating an Object Lambda Access Point.

Contents

AllowedFeatures

A container for allowed features. Valid inputs are `GetObject-Range` and `GetObject-PartNumber`.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `GetObject-Range` | `GetObject-PartNumber`

Required: No

CloudWatchMetricsEnabled

A container for whether the CloudWatch metrics configuration is enabled.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

SupportingAccessPoint

Standard access point associated with the Object Lambda Access Point.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2048.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3:[^:]*:\d{12}:accesspoint/.*`

Required: Yes

TransformationConfigurations

A container for transformation configurations for an Object Lambda Access Point.

Type: Array of [ObjectLambdaTransformationConfiguration](#) (p. 807) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectLambdaContentTransformation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for AwsLambdaTransformation.

Contents

AwsLambda

A container for an AWS Lambda function.

Type: [AwsLambdaTransformation](#) (p. 766) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ObjectLambdaTransformationConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A configuration used when creating an Object Lambda Access Point transformation.

Contents

Actions

A container for the action of an Object Lambda Access Point configuration. Valid input is `GetObject`.

Type: Array of strings

Valid Values: `GetObject`

Required: Yes

ContentTransformation

A container for the content transformation of an Object Lambda Access Point configuration.

Type: [ObjectLambdaContentTransformation](#) (p. 806) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PolicyStatus

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Indicates whether this access point policy is public. For more information about how Amazon S3 evaluates policies to determine whether they are public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

IsPublic

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PrefixLevel

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the prefix-level configuration.

Contents

StorageMetrics

A container for the prefix-level storage metrics for S3 Storage Lens.

Type: [PrefixLevelStorageMetrics](#) (p. 810) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PrefixLevelStorageMetrics

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the prefix-level storage metrics for S3 Storage Lens.

Contents

IsEnabled

A container for whether prefix-level storage metrics are enabled.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

SelectionCriteria

Type: [SelectionCriteria](#) (p. 839) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

ProposedMultiRegionAccessPointPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The proposed access control policy for the Multi-Region Access Point.

When you update the policy, the update is first listed as the proposed policy. After the update is finished and all Regions have been updated, the proposed policy is listed as the established policy. If both policies have the same version number, the proposed policy is the established policy.

Contents

Policy

The details of the proposed policy.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PublicAccessBlockConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The `PublicAccessBlock` configuration that you want to apply to this Amazon S3 account. You can enable the configuration options in any combination. For more information about when Amazon S3 considers a bucket or object public, see [The Meaning of "Public"](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Contents

BlockPublicAcls

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public access control lists (ACLs) for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes the following behavior:

- PUT Bucket acl and PUT Object acl calls fail if the specified ACL is public.
- PUT Object calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.
- PUT Bucket calls fail if the request includes a public ACL.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing policies or ACLs.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

BlockPublicPolicy

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should block public bucket policies for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to reject calls to PUT Bucket policy if the specified bucket policy allows public access.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect existing bucket policies.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

IgnorePublicAcls

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should ignore public ACLs for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` causes Amazon S3 to ignore all public ACLs on buckets in this account and any objects that they contain.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect the persistence of any existing ACLs and doesn't prevent new public ACLs from being set.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

RestrictPublicBuckets

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should restrict public bucket policies for buckets in this account. Setting this element to `TRUE` restricts access to buckets with public policies to only AWS service principals and authorized users within this account.

Enabling this setting doesn't affect previously stored bucket policies, except that public and cross-account access within any public bucket policy, including non-public delegation to specific accounts, is blocked.

This is not supported for Amazon S3 on Outposts.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

PutMultiRegionAccessPointPolicyInput

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the information associated with a [PutMultiRegionAccessPoint](#) request.

Contents

Name

The name of the Multi-Region Access Point associated with the request.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 50.

Pattern: `^[a-z0-9][-a-z0-9]{1,48}[a-z0-9]$`

Required: Yes

Policy

The policy details for the `PutMultiRegionAccessPoint` request.

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Region

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A Region that supports a Multi-Region Access Point as well as the associated bucket for the Region.

Contents

Bucket

The name of the associated bucket for the Region.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RegionalBucket

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The container for the regional bucket.

Contents

Bucket

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: Yes

BucketArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the regional bucket.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 4. Maximum length of 128.

Required: No

CreationDate

The creation date of the regional bucket

Type: Timestamp

Required: Yes

OutpostId

The AWS Outposts ID of the regional bucket.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Required: No

PublicAccessBlockEnabled

Type: Boolean

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

RegionReport

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A combination of a bucket and Region that's part of a Multi-Region Access Point.

Contents

Bucket

The name of the bucket.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 3. Maximum length of 255.

Required: No

Region

The name of the Region.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3AccessControlList

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

Grants

Type: Array of [S3Grant](#) (p. 826) data types

Required: No

Owner

Type: [S3ObjectOwner](#) (p. 832) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3AccessControlPolicy

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

AccessControlList

Type: [S3AccessControlList](#) (p. 818) data type

Required: No

CannedAccessControlList

Type: String

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `aws-exec-read` | `authenticated-read` | `bucket-owner-read` | `bucket-owner-full-control`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3BucketDestination

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the bucket where the Amazon S3 Storage Lens metrics export files are located.

Contents

AccountId

The account ID of the owner of the S3 Storage Lens metrics export bucket.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `^\d{12}$`

Required: Yes

Arn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the bucket. This property is read-only and follows the following format: `arn:aws:s3:us-east-1:example-account-id:bucket/your-destination-bucket-name`

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 128.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3:.*`

Required: Yes

Encryption

The container for the type encryption of the metrics exports in this bucket.

Type: [StorageLensDataExportEncryption](#) (p. 846) data type

Required: No

Format

Type: String

Valid Values: `CSV | Parquet`

Required: Yes

OutputSchemaVersion

The schema version of the export file.

Type: String

Valid Values: `v_1`

Required: Yes

Prefix

The prefix of the destination bucket where the metrics export will be delivered.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3CopyObjectOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration parameters for a PUT Copy object operation. S3 Batch Operations passes every object to the underlying PUT Copy object API. For more information about the parameters for this operation, see [PUT Object - Copy](#).

Contents

AccessControlGrants

Type: Array of [S3Grant](#) (p. 826) data types

Required: No

BucketKeyEnabled

Specifies whether Amazon S3 should use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with server-side encryption using AWS KMS (SSE-KMS). Setting this header to `true` causes Amazon S3 to use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with SSE-KMS.

Specifying this header with an *object* action doesn't affect *bucket-level* settings for S3 Bucket Key.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

CannedAccessControlList

Type: String

Valid Values: `private` | `public-read` | `public-read-write` | `aws-exec-read` | `authenticated-read` | `bucket-owner-read` | `bucket-owner-full-control`

Required: No

MetadataDirective

Type: String

Valid Values: `COPY` | `REPLACE`

Required: No

ModifiedSinceConstraint

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

NewObjectMetadata

Type: [S3ObjectMetadata](#) (p. 830) data type

Required: No

NewObjectTagging

Type: Array of [S3Tag](#) (p. 838) data types

Required: No

ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus

The legal hold status to be applied to all objects in the Batch Operations job.

Type: String

Valid Values: `OFF` | `ON`

Required: No

ObjectLockMode

The retention mode to be applied to all objects in the Batch Operations job.

Type: String

Valid Values: `COMPLIANCE` | `GOVERNANCE`

Required: No

ObjectLockRetainUntilDate

The date when the applied object retention configuration expires on all objects in the Batch Operations job.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

RedirectLocation

Specifies an optional metadata property for website redirects, `x-amz-website-redirect-location`. Allows webpage redirects if the object is accessed through a website endpoint.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2048.

Required: No

RequesterPays

Type: Boolean

Required: No

SSEAwsKmsKeyId

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 2000.

Required: No

StorageClass

Type: String

Valid Values: `STANDARD` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `GLACIER` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE`

Required: No

TargetKeyPrefix

Specifies the folder prefix into which you would like the objects to be copied. For example, to copy objects into a folder named "Folder1" in the destination bucket, set the TargetKeyPrefix to "Folder1/".

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

TargetResource

Specifies the destination bucket ARN for the batch copy operation. For example, to copy objects to a bucket named "destinationBucket", set the TargetResource to "arn:aws:s3:::destinationBucket".

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 128.

Pattern: `arn:[^:]+:s3:.*`

Required: No

UnModifiedSinceConstraint

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3DeleteObjectTaggingOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains no configuration parameters because the DELETE Object tagging API only accepts the bucket name and key name as parameters, which are defined in the job's manifest.

Contents

The members of this structure are context-dependent.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3Grant

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

Grantee

Type: [S3Grantee](#) (p. 827) data type

Required: No

Permission

Type: String

Valid Values: FULL_CONTROL | READ | WRITE | READ_ACP | WRITE_ACP

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3Grantee

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

DisplayName

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

Identifier

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

TypeIdentifier

Type: String

Valid Values: `id` | `emailAddress` | `uri`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3InitiateRestoreObjectOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration parameters for an S3 Initiate Restore Object job. S3 Batch Operations passes every object to the underlying POST Object restore API. For more information about the parameters for this operation, see [RestoreObject](#).

Contents

ExpirationInDays

This argument specifies how long the S3 Glacier or S3 Glacier Deep Archive object remains available in Amazon S3. S3 Initiate Restore Object jobs that target S3 Glacier and S3 Glacier Deep Archive objects require `ExpirationInDays` set to 1 or greater.

Conversely, do *not* set `ExpirationInDays` when creating S3 Initiate Restore Object jobs that target S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive Access and Deep Archive Access tier objects. Objects in S3 Intelligent-Tiering archive access tiers are not subject to restore expiry, so specifying `ExpirationInDays` results in restore request failure.

S3 Batch Operations jobs can operate either on S3 Glacier and S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class objects or on S3 Intelligent-Tiering Archive Access and Deep Archive Access storage tier objects, but not both types in the same job. If you need to restore objects of both types you *must* create separate Batch Operations jobs.

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1.

Required: No

GlacierJobTier

S3 Batch Operations supports `STANDARD` and `BULK` retrieval tiers, but not the `EXPEDITED` retrieval tier.

Type: String

Valid Values: `BULK` | `STANDARD`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3ObjectLockLegalHold

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Whether S3 Object Lock legal hold will be applied to objects in an S3 Batch Operations job.

Contents

Status

The Object Lock legal hold status to be applied to all objects in the Batch Operations job.

Type: String

Valid Values: `OFF` | `ON`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3ObjectMetadata

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

CacheControl

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

ContentDisposition

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

ContentEncoding

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

ContentLanguage

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

ContentLength

Type: Long

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0.

Required: No

ContentMD5

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

ContentType

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

HttpExpiresDate

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

RequesterCharged

Type: Boolean

Required: No

SSEAlgorithm

Type: String

Valid Values: `AES256` | `KMS`

Required: No

UserMetadata

Type: String to string map

Map Entries: Maximum number of 8192 items.

Key Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Value Length Constraints: Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3ObjectOwner

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

DisplayName

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

ID

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3Retention

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the S3 Object Lock retention mode to be applied to all objects in the S3 Batch Operations job. If you don't provide `Mode` and `RetainUntilDate` data types in your operation, you will remove the retention from your objects. For more information, see [Using S3 Object Lock retention with S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

Mode

The Object Lock retention mode to be applied to all objects in the Batch Operations job.

Type: String

Valid Values: COMPLIANCE | GOVERNANCE

Required: No

RetainUntilDate

The date when the applied Object Lock retention will expire on all objects set by the Batch Operations job.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3SetObjectAclOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration parameters for a Set Object ACL operation. S3 Batch Operations passes every object to the underlying PUT Object acl API. For more information about the parameters for this operation, see [PUT Object acl](#).

Contents

AccessControlPolicy

Type: [S3AccessControlPolicy](#) (p. 819) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3SetObjectLegalHoldOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration for an S3 Object Lock legal hold operation that an S3 Batch Operations job passes every object to the underlying `PutObjectLegalHold` API. For more information, see [Using S3 Object Lock legal hold with S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

LegalHold

Contains the Object Lock legal hold status to be applied to all objects in the Batch Operations job.

Type: [S3ObjectLockLegalHold](#) (p. 829) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3SetObjectRetentionOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration parameters for the Object Lock retention action for an S3 Batch Operations job. Batch Operations passes every object to the underlying `PutObjectRetention` API. For more information, see [Using S3 Object Lock retention with S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

BypassGovernanceRetention

Indicates if the action should be applied to objects in the Batch Operations job even if they have Object Lock `GOVERNANCE` type in place.

Type: Boolean

Required: No

Retention

Contains the Object Lock retention mode to be applied to all objects in the Batch Operations job. For more information, see [Using S3 Object Lock retention with S3 Batch Operations](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Type: [S3Retention](#) (p. 833) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3SetObjectTaggingOperation

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contains the configuration parameters for a Set Object Tagging operation. S3 Batch Operations passes every object to the underlying PUT Object tagging API. For more information about the parameters for this operation, see [PUT Object tagging](#).

Contents

TagSet

Type: Array of [S3Tag \(p. 838\)](#) data types

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

S3Tag

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

Key

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `^([\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_\.:/=+\-@]*)$`

Required: Yes

Value

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `^([\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_\.:/=+\-@]*)$`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SelectionCriteria

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

Delimiter

A container for the delimiter of the selection criteria being used.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 1.

Required: No

MaxDepth

The max depth of the selection criteria

Type: Integer

Valid Range: Minimum value of 1. Maximum value of 10.

Required: No

MinStorageBytesPercentage

The minimum number of storage bytes percentage whose metrics will be selected.

Note

You must choose a value greater than or equal to 1 . 0.

Type: Double

Valid Range: Minimum value of 0.1. Maximum value of 100.

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SSEKMS

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

KeyId

A container for the ARN of the SSE-KMS encryption. This property is read-only and follows the following format: `arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:example-account-id:key/example-9a73-4afc-8d29-8f5900cef44e`

Type: String

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

SSES3

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

The members of this structure are context-dependent.

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

StorageLensAwsOrg

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The AWS organization for your S3 Storage Lens.

Contents

Arn

A container for the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS organization. This property is read-only and follows the following format: `arn:aws:organizations:us-east-1:example-account-id:organization/o-ex2l495dck`

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `arn:[a-z\-\+]:organizations::\d{12}:organization\/o-[a-z0-9]{10,32}`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

StorageLensConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Contents

AccountLevel

A container for all the account-level configurations of your S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Type: [AccountLevel \(p. 759\)](#) data type

Required: Yes

AwsOrg

A container for the AWS organization for this S3 Storage Lens configuration.

Type: [StorageLensAwsOrg \(p. 842\)](#) data type

Required: No

DataExport

A container to specify the properties of your S3 Storage Lens metrics export including, the destination, schema and format.

Type: [StorageLensDataExport \(p. 845\)](#) data type

Required: No

Exclude

A container for what is excluded in this configuration. This container can only be valid if there is no `Include` container submitted, and it's not empty.

Type: [Exclude \(p. 772\)](#) data type

Required: No

Id

A container for the Amazon S3 Storage Lens configuration ID.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 64.

Pattern: `[a-zA-Z0-9\-_\.\]+`

Required: Yes

Include

A container for what is included in this configuration. This container can only be valid if there is no `Exclude` container submitted, and it's not empty.

Type: [Include \(p. 773\)](#) data type

Required: No

IsEnabled

A container for whether the S3 Storage Lens configuration is enabled.

Type: Boolean

Required: Yes

StorageLensArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the S3 Storage Lens configuration. This property is read-only and follows the following format: `arn:aws:s3:us-east-1:example-account-id:storage-lens/your-dashboard-name`

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `arn:[a-z\-\+]:s3:[a-z0-9\-\+]:\d{12}:storage\-lens\/.*`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

StorageLensDataExport

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container to specify the properties of your S3 Storage Lens metrics export, including the destination, schema, and format.

Contents

S3BucketDestination

A container for the bucket where the S3 Storage Lens metrics export will be located.

Note

This bucket must be located in the same Region as the storage lens configuration.

Type: [S3BucketDestination](#) (p. 820) data type

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

StorageLensDataExportEncryption

Service: Amazon S3 Control

A container for the encryption of the S3 Storage Lens metrics exports.

Contents

SSEKMS

Type: [SSEKMS \(p. 840\)](#) data type

Required: No

SSES3

Type: [SSES3 \(p. 841\)](#) data type

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

StorageLensTag

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

Key

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `^([\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_\.:/+\\-@]*)$`

Required: Yes

Value

Type: String

Length Constraints: Maximum length of 1024.

Pattern: `^([\p{L}\p{Z}\p{N}_\.:/+\\-@]*)$`

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Tagging

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Contents

TagSet

A collection for a set of tags.

Type: Array of [S3Tag](#) (p. 838) data types

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Transition

Service: Amazon S3 Control

Specifies when an object transitions to a specified storage class. For more information about Amazon S3 Lifecycle configuration rules, see [Transitioning objects using Amazon S3 Lifecycle](#) in the *Amazon S3 User Guide*.

Contents

Date

Indicates when objects are transitioned to the specified storage class. The date value must be in ISO 8601 format. The time is always midnight UTC.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

Days

Indicates the number of days after creation when objects are transitioned to the specified storage class. The value must be a positive integer.

Type: Integer

Required: No

StorageClass

The storage class to which you want the object to transition.

Type: String

Valid Values: `GLACIER` | `STANDARD_IA` | `ONEZONE_IA` | `INTELLIGENT_TIERING` | `DEEP_ARCHIVE`

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

VpcConfiguration

Service: Amazon S3 Control

The virtual private cloud (VPC) configuration for an access point.

Contents

VpcId

If this field is specified, this access point will only allow connections from the specified VPC ID.

Type: String

Length Constraints: Minimum length of 1. Maximum length of 1024.

Required: Yes

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Amazon S3 on Outposts

The following data types are supported by Amazon S3 on Outposts:

- [Endpoint](#) (p. 851)
- [NetworkInterface](#) (p. 853)

Endpoint

Service: Amazon S3 on Outposts

Amazon S3 on Outposts Access Points simplify managing data access at scale for shared datasets in S3 on Outposts. S3 on Outposts uses endpoints to connect to AWS Outposts buckets so that you can perform actions within your virtual private cloud (VPC). For more information, see [Accessing S3 on Outposts using VPC-only access points](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Contents

AccessType

The type of connectivity used to access the Amazon S3 on Outposts endpoint.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Private` | `CustomerOwnedIp`

Required: No

CidrBlock

The VPC CIDR committed by this endpoint.

Type: String

Required: No

CreationTime

The time the endpoint was created.

Type: Timestamp

Required: No

CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool

The ID of the customer-owned IPv4 address pool used for the endpoint.

Type: String

Pattern: `^ipv4pool-coip-([0-9a-f]{17})$`

Required: No

EndpointArn

The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the endpoint.

Type: String

Pattern: `^arn:(aws|aws-cn|aws-us-gov|aws-iso|aws-iso-b):s3-outposts:[a-z-0-9]*:[0-9]{12}:outpost/(op-[a-f0-9]{17}|ec2)/endpoint/[a-zA-Z0-9]{19}$`

Required: No

NetworkInterfaces

The network interface of the endpoint.

Type: Array of [NetworkInterface](#) (p. 853) objects

Required: No

OutpostsId

The ID of the AWS Outposts.

Type: String

Pattern: `^(op-[a-f0-9]{17}|\d{12}|ec2)$`

Required: No

SecurityGroupId

The ID of the security group used for the endpoint.

Type: String

Pattern: `^sg-([0-9a-f]{8}|[0-9a-f]{17})$`

Required: No

Status

The status of the endpoint.

Type: String

Valid Values: `Pending` | `Available` | `Deleting`

Required: No

SubnetId

The ID of the subnet used for the endpoint.

Type: String

Pattern: `^subnet-([0-9a-f]{8}|[0-9a-f]{17})$`

Required: No

VpcId

The ID of the VPC used for the endpoint.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

NetworkInterface

Service: Amazon S3 on Outposts

The container for the network interface.

Contents

NetworkInterfaceId

The ID for the network interface.

Type: String

Required: No

See Also

For more information about using this API in one of the language-specific AWS SDKs, see the following:

- [AWS SDK for C++](#)
- [AWS SDK for Go](#)
- [AWS SDK for Java V2](#)
- [AWS SDK for Ruby V3](#)

Authenticating Requests (AWS Signature Version 4)

Topics

- [Authentication Methods \(p. 855\)](#)
- [Introduction to Signing Requests \(p. 855\)](#)
- [Authenticating Requests: Using the Authorization Header \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 856\)](#)
- [Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 877\)](#)
- [Examples: Signature Calculations in AWS Signature Version 4 \(p. 883\)](#)
- [Authenticating Requests: Browser-Based Uploads Using POST \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 885\)](#)
- [Amazon S3 Signature Version 4 Authentication Specific Policy Keys \(p. 887\)](#)

Every interaction with Amazon S3 is either authenticated or anonymous. This section explains request authentication with the AWS Signature Version 4 algorithm.

Note

If you use the AWS SDKs (see [Sample Code and Libraries](#)) to send your requests, you don't need to read this section because the SDK clients authenticate your requests by using access keys that you provide. Unless you have a good reason not to, you should always use the AWS SDKs. In Regions that support both signature versions, you can request AWS SDKs to use specific signature version. For more information, see [Specifying Signature Version in Request Authentication](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*. You need to read this section only if you are implementing the AWS Signature Version 4 algorithm in your custom client.

Authentication with AWS Signature Version 4 provides some or all of the following, depending on how you choose to sign your request:

- **Verification of the identity of the requester** – Authenticated requests require a signature that you create by using your access keys (access key ID, secret access key). For information about getting access keys, see [Understanding and Getting Your Security Credentials](#) in the *AWS General Reference*. If you are using temporary security credentials, the signature calculations also require a security token. For more information, see [Requesting Temporary Security Credentials](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.
- **In-transit data protection** – In order to prevent tampering with a request while it is in transit, you use some of the request elements to calculate the request signature. Upon receiving the request, Amazon S3 calculates the signature by using the same request elements. If any request component received by Amazon S3 does not match the component that was used to calculate the signature, Amazon S3 will reject the request.
- **Protect against reuse of the signed portions of the request** – The signed portions (using AWS Signatures) of requests are valid within 15 minutes of the timestamp in the request. An unauthorized party who has access to a signed request can modify the unsigned portions of the request without affecting the request's validity in the 15 minute window. Because of this, we recommend that you maximize protection by signing request headers and body, making HTTPS requests to Amazon S3, and by using the `s3:x-amz-content-sha256` condition key (see [Amazon S3 Signature Version 4 Authentication Specific Policy Keys \(p. 887\)](#)) in AWS policies to require users to sign Amazon S3 request bodies.

Note

Amazon S3 supports Signature Version 4, a protocol for authenticating inbound API requests to AWS services, in all AWS Regions. At this time, AWS Regions created before January 30, 2014

will continue to support the previous protocol, Signature Version 2. Any new Regions after January 30, 2014 will support only Signature Version 4 and therefore all requests to those Regions must be made with Signature Version 4. For more information about AWS Signature Version 2, see [Signing and Authenticating REST Requests](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Authentication Methods

You can express authentication information by using one of the following methods:

- **HTTP Authorization header** – Using the HTTP `Authorization` header is the most common method of authenticating an Amazon S3 request. All of the Amazon S3 REST operations (except for browser-based uploads using POST requests) require this header. For more information about the `Authorization` header value, and how to calculate signature and related options, see [Authenticating Requests: Using the Authorization Header \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 856\)](#).
- **Query string parameters** – You can use a query string to express a request entirely in a URL. In this case, you use query parameters to provide request information, including the authentication information. Because the request signature is part of the URL, this type of URL is often referred to as a presigned URL. You can use presigned URLs to embed clickable links, which can be valid for up to seven days, in HTML. For more information, see [Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 877\)](#).

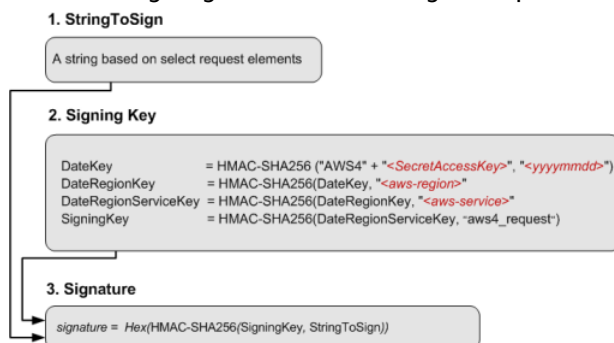
Amazon S3 also supports browser-based uploads that use HTTP POST requests. With an HTTP POST request, you can upload content to Amazon S3 directly from the browser. For information about authenticating POST requests, see [Browser-Based Uploads Using POST](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Introduction to Signing Requests

Authentication information that you send in a request must include a signature. To calculate a signature, you first concatenate select request elements to form a string, referred to as the *string to sign*. You then use a signing key to calculate the hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) of the string to sign.

In AWS Signature Version 4, you don't use your secret access key to sign the request. Instead, you first use your secret access key to create a signing key. The signing key is scoped to a specific Region and service, and it never expires.

The following diagram illustrates the general process of computing a signature.



The string to sign depends on the request type. For example, when you use the HTTP Authorization header or the query parameters for authentication, you use a varying combination of request elements to create the string to sign. For an HTTP POST request, the POST policy in the request is the string you sign. For more information about computing string to sign, follow links provided at the end of this section.

For signing key, the diagram shows series of calculations, where result of each step you feed into the next step. The final step is the signing key.

Upon receiving an authenticated request, Amazon S3 servers re-create the signature by using the authentication information that is contained in the request. If the signatures match, Amazon S3 processes your request; otherwise, the request is rejected.

For more information about authenticating requests, see the following topics:

- [Authenticating Requests: Using the Authorization Header \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 856\)](#)
- [Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 877\)](#)
- [Authenticating Requests in Browser-Based Uploads Using POST \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 891\)](#)

Authenticating Requests: Using the Authorization Header (AWS Signature Version 4)

Topics

- [Overview \(p. 856\)](#)
- [Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 858\)](#)
- [Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in Multiple Chunks \(Chunked Upload\) \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 870\)](#)

Overview

Using the HTTP Authorization header is the most common method of providing authentication information. Except for [POST requests \(p. 892\)](#) and requests that are signed by using query parameters, all Amazon S3 operations use the Authorization request header to provide authentication information.

The following is an example of the Authorization header value. Line breaks are added to this example for readability:

```
Authorization: AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request,
SignedHeaders=host;range;x-amz-date,
Signature=fe5f80f77d5fa3beca038a248ff027d0445342fe2855ddc963176630326f1024
```

The following table describes the various components of the Authorization header value in the preceding example:

Component	Description
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256	<p>The algorithm that was used to calculate the signature. You must provide this value when you use AWS Signature Version 4 for authentication.</p> <p>The string specifies AWS Signature Version 4 (AWS4) and the signing algorithm (HMAC-SHA256).</p>
Credential	<p>Your access key ID and the scope information, which includes the date, Region, and service that were used to calculate the signature.</p> <p>This string has the following form:</p> <pre><your-access-key-id>/<date>/<aws-region>/<aws-service>/aws4_request</pre> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code><date></code> value is specified using YYYYMMDD format. <code><aws-service></code> value is s3 when sending request to Amazon S3.
SignedHeaders	<p>A semicolon-separated list of request headers that you used to compute Signature. The list includes header names only, and the header names must be in lowercase. For example:</p> <pre>host;range;x-amz-date</pre>
Signature	<p>The 256-bit signature expressed as 64 lowercase hexadecimal characters. For example:</p> <pre>fe5f80f77d5fa3beca038a248ff027d0445342fe2855ddc963176630326f1024</pre> <p>Note that the signature calculations vary depending on the option you choose to transfer the payload.</p>

The signature calculations vary depending on the method you choose to transfer the request payload. S3 supports the following options:

- **Transfer payload in a single chunk** – In this case, you have the following signature calculation options:
 - **Signed payload option** – You can optionally compute the entire payload checksum and include it in signature calculation. This provides added security but you need to read your payload twice or buffer it in memory.

For example, in order to upload a file, you need to read the file first to compute a payload hash for signature calculation and again for transmission when you create the request. For smaller payloads, this approach might be preferable. However, for large files, reading the file twice can be inefficient, so you might want to upload data in chunks instead.

We recommend you include payload checksum for added security.

- **Unsigned payload option** – Do not include payload checksum in signature calculation.

For step-by-step instructions to calculate signature and construct the Authorization header value, see [Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 858).

- **Transfer payload in multiple chunks (chunked upload)** – In this case you transfer payload in chunks. You can transfer a payload in chunks regardless of the payload size.

You can break up your payload into chunks. These can be fixed or variable-size chunks. By uploading data in chunks, you avoid reading the entire payload to calculate the signature. Instead, for the first chunk, you calculate a seed signature that uses only the request headers. The second chunk contains the signature for the first chunk, and each subsequent chunk contains the signature for the chunk that precedes it. At the end of the upload, you send a final chunk with 0 bytes of data that contains the signature of the last chunk of the payload. For more information, see [Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in Multiple Chunks \(Chunked Upload\) \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 870).

When you send a request, you must tell Amazon S3 which of the preceding options you have chosen in your signature calculation, by adding the `x-amz-content-sha256` header with one of the following values:

- If you choose chunked upload options, set the header value to `STREAMING-AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD`.
- If you choose to upload payload in a single chunk, set the header value to the payload checksum (signed payload option), or set the value to the literal string `UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD` (unsigned payload option).

Upon receiving the request, Amazon S3 re-creates the string to sign using information in the `Authorization` header and the `date` header. It then verifies with authentication service the signatures match. The request date can be specified by using either the HTTP `Date` or the `x-amz-date` header. If both headers are present, `x-amz-date` takes precedence.

If the signatures match, Amazon S3 processes your request; otherwise, your request will fail.

For more information, see the following topics:

[Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 858)

[Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in Multiple Chunks \(Chunked Upload\) \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 870)

Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk (AWS Signature Version 4)

When using the `Authorization` header to authenticate requests, the header value includes, among other things, a signature. The signature calculations vary depending on the choice you make for transferring the payload ([Overview](#) (p. 856)). This section explains signature calculations when you choose to transfer the payload in a single chunk. The example section (see [Examples: Signature](#)

[Calculations \(p. 864\)](#)) shows signature calculations and resulting `Authorization` headers that you can use as a test suite to verify your code.

Important

When transferring payload in a single chunk, you can optionally choose to include the payload hash in the signature calculations, referred as *signed payload* (if you don't include it, the payload is considered *unsigned*). The signing procedure discussed in the following section applies to both, but note the following differences:

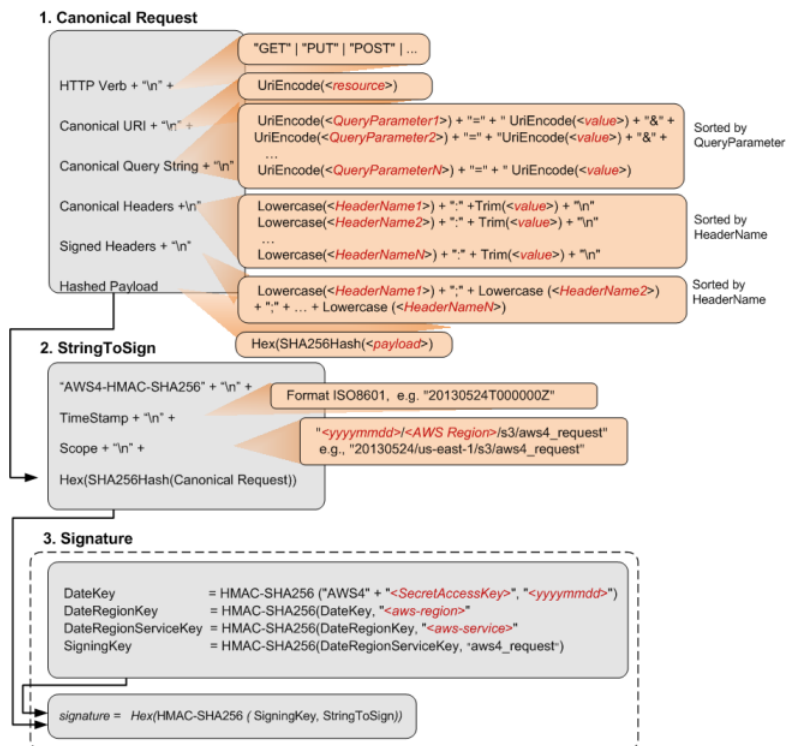
- **Signed payload option** – You include the payload hash when constructing the canonical request (that then becomes part of `StringToSign`, as explained in the signature calculation section). You also specify the same value as the `x-amz-content-sha256` header value when sending the request to S3.
- **Unsigned payload option** – You include the literal string `UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD` when constructing a canonical request, and set the same value as the `x-amz-content-sha256` header value when sending the request to Amazon S3.

When you send your request to Amazon S3, the `x-amz-content-sha256` header value informs Amazon S3 whether the payload is signed or not. Amazon S3 can then create signature accordingly for verification.

Calculating a Signature

To calculate a signature, you first need a string to sign. You then calculate a `HMAC-SHA256` hash of the string to sign by using a signing key. The following diagram illustrates the process, including the various components of the string that you create for signing

When Amazon S3 receives an authenticated request, it computes the signature and then compares it with the signature that you provided in the request. For that reason, you must compute the signature by using the same method that is used by Amazon S3. The process of putting a request in an agreed-upon form for signing is called canonicalization.



The following table describes the functions that are shown in the diagram. You need to implement code for these functions.

Function	Description
<code>Lowercase()</code>	Convert the string to lowercase.
<code>Hex()</code>	Lowercase base 16 encoding.
<code>SHA256Hash()</code>	Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) cryptographic hash function.
<code>HMAC-SHA256()</code>	Computes HMAC by using the SHA256 algorithm with the signing key provided. This is the final signature.
<code>Trim()</code>	Remove any leading or trailing whitespace.
<code>UriEncode()</code>	<p>URI encode every byte. <code>UriEncode()</code> must enforce the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> URI encode every byte except the unreserved characters: 'A'-'Z', 'a'-'z', '0'-'9', '-', '.', '_', and '~'. The space character is a reserved character and must be encoded as "%20" (and not as "+"). Each URI encoded byte is formed by a '%' and the two-digit hexadecimal value of the byte. Letters in the hexadecimal value must be uppercase, for example "%1A". Encode the forward slash character, '/', everywhere except in the object key name. For example, if the object key name is <code>photos/Jan/sample.jpg</code>, the forward slash in the key name is not encoded. <p>Important The standard <code>UriEncode</code> functions provided by your development platform may not work because of differences in implementation and related ambiguity in the underlying RFCs. We recommend that you write your own custom <code>UriEncode</code> function to ensure that your encoding will work.</p> <p>The following is an example <code>UriEncode()</code> function in Java.</p> <pre>public static String UriEncode(CharSequence input, boolean encodeSlash) { StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder(); for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) { char ch = input.charAt(i); if ((ch >= 'A' && ch <= 'Z') (ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z') (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') ch == '-' ch == '.' ch == '~' ch == '_') { result.append(ch); } else if (ch == '/') { result.append(encodeSlash ? "%2F" : ch); } else { result.append(toHexUTF8(ch)); } } return result.toString(); }</pre>

Function	Description
	}

Task 1: Create a Canonical Request

This section provides an overview of creating a canonical request.

The following is the canonical request format that Amazon S3 uses to calculate a signature. For signatures to match, you must create a canonical request in this format:

```
<HTTPMethod>\n<CanonicalURI>\n<CanonicalQueryString>\n<CanonicalHeaders>\n<SignedHeaders>\n<HashedPayload>
```

Where:

- *HTTPMethod* is one of the HTTP methods, for example GET, PUT, HEAD, and DELETE.
- *CanonicalURI* is the URI-encoded version of the absolute path component of the URI—everything starting with the "/" that follows the domain name and up to the end of the string or to the question mark character (?) if you have query string parameters. The URI in the following example, /examplebucket/myphoto.jpg, is the absolute path and you don't encode the "/" in the absolute path:

```
http://s3.amazonaws.com/examplebucket/myphoto.jpg
```

Note

You do not normalize URI paths for requests to Amazon S3. For example, you may have a bucket with an object named "my-object//example//photo.user". Normalizing the path changes the object name in the request to "my-object/example/photo.user". This is an incorrect path for that object.

- *CanonicalQueryString* specifies the URI-encoded query string parameters. You URI-encode name and values individually. You must also sort the parameters in the canonical query string alphabetically by key name. The sorting occurs after encoding. The query string in the following URI example is prefix=somePrefix&marker=someMarker&max-keys=20:

```
http://s3.amazonaws.com/examplebucket?prefix=somePrefix&marker=someMarker&max-keys=20
```

The canonical query string is as follows (line breaks are added to this example for readability):

```
UriEncode("marker")+"="+UriEncode("someMarker")+"&"+  
UriEncode("max-keys")+"="+UriEncode("20") + "&" +  
UriEncode("prefix")+"="+UriEncode("somePrefix")
```

When a request targets a subresource, the corresponding query parameter value will be an empty string (""). For example, the following URI identifies the ACL subresource on the examplebucket bucket:

```
http://s3.amazonaws.com/examplebucket?acl
```

The CanonicalQueryString in this case is as follows:

```
UriEncode("acl") + "=" + ""
```

If the URI does not include a '?', there is no query string in the request, and you set the canonical query string to an empty string (""). You will still need to include the "\n".

- **CanonicalHeaders** is a list of request headers with their values. Individual header name and value pairs are separated by the newline character ("\n"). Header names must be in lowercase. You must sort the header names alphabetically to construct the string, as shown in the following example:

```
Lowercase(<HeaderName1>)+":"+Trim(<value>)+"\n"  
Lowercase(<HeaderName2>)+":"+Trim(<value>)+"\n"  
...  
Lowercase(<HeaderNameN>)+":"+Trim(<value>)+"\n"
```

The Lowercase() and Trim() functions used in this example are described in the preceding section.

The **CanonicalHeaders** list must include the following:

- HTTP host header.
- If the Content-Type header is present in the request, you must add it to the **CanonicalHeaders** list.
- Any x-amz-* headers that you plan to include in your request must also be added. For example, if you are using temporary security credentials, you need to include x-amz-security-token in your request. You must add this header in the list of **CanonicalHeaders**.

Note

The x-amz-content-sha256 header is required for all AWS Signature Version 4 requests. It provides a hash of the request payload. If there is no payload, you must provide the hash of an empty string.

The following is an example CanonicalHeaders string. The header names are in lowercase and sorted.

```
host:s3.amazonaws.com  
x-amz-content-sha256:e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b785  
2b855  
x-amz-date:20130708T220855Z
```

Note

For the purpose of calculating an authorization signature, only the host and any x-amz-* headers are required; however, in order to prevent data tampering, you should consider including all the headers in the signature calculation.

- **SignedHeaders** is an alphabetically sorted, semicolon-separated list of lowercase request header names. The request headers in the list are the same headers that you included in the CanonicalHeaders string. For example, for the previous example, the value of **SignedHeaders** would be as follows:

```
host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-date
```

- **HashedPayload** is the hexadecimal value of the SHA256 hash of the request payload.

```
Hex(SHA256Hash(<payload>))
```

If there is no payload in the request, you compute a hash of the empty string as follows:

```
Hex(SHA256Hash(""))
```

The hash returns the following value:

```
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

For example, when you upload an object by using a PUT request, you provide object data in the body. When you retrieve an object by using a GET request, you compute the empty string hash.

Task 2: Create a String to Sign

This section provides an overview of creating a string to sign. For step-by-step instructions, see [Task 2: Create a String to Sign](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

The string to sign is a concatenation of the following strings:

```
"AWS4-HMAC-SHA256" + "\n" +  
timeStampISO8601Format + "\n" +  
<Scope> + "\n" +  
Hex(SHA256Hash(<CanonicalRequest>))
```

The constant string `AWS4-HMAC-SHA256` specifies the hash algorithm that you are using, HMAC-SHA256. The `timeStamp` is the current UTC time in ISO 8601 format (for example, `20130524T000000Z`).

`Scope` binds the resulting signature to a specific date, an AWS Region, and a service. Thus, your resulting signature will work only in the specific Region and for a specific service. The signature is valid for seven days after the specified date.

```
date.Format(<YYYYMMDD>) + "/" + <region> + "/" + <service> + "/aws4_request"
```

For Amazon S3, the service string is `s3`. For a list of `region` strings, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *AWS General Reference*. The Region column in this table provides the list of valid Region strings.

The following scope restricts the resulting signature to the `us-east-1` Region and Amazon S3.

```
20130606/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request
```

Note

Scope must use the same date that you use to compute the signing key, as discussed in the following section.

Task 3: Calculate Signature

In AWS Signature Version 4, instead of using your AWS access keys to sign a request, you first create a signing key that is scoped to a specific Region and service. For more information about signing keys, see [Introduction to Signing Requests \(p. 855\)](#).

```
DateKey = HMAC-SHA256("AWS4"+"<SecretAccessKey>", "<YYYYMMDD>")
DateRegionKey = HMAC-SHA256(<DateKey>, "<aws-region>")
DateRegionServiceKey = HMAC-SHA256(<DateRegionKey>, "<aws-service>")
SigningKey = HMAC-SHA256(<DateRegionServiceKey>, "aws4_request")
```

Note

Some use cases can process signature keys for up to 7 days. For more information see [Share an Object with Others](#).

For a list of Region strings, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

Using a signing key enables you to keep your AWS credentials in one safe place. For example, if you have multiple servers that communicate with Amazon S3, you share the signing key with those servers; you don't have to keep a copy of your secret access key on each server. Signing key is valid for up to seven days. So each time you calculate signing key you will need to share the signing key with your servers. For more information, see [Authenticating Requests \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 854\)](#).

The final signature is the HMAC-SHA256 hash of the string to sign, using the signing key as the key.

```
HMAC-SHA256(SigningKey, StringToSign)
```

For step-by-step instructions on creating a signature, see [Task 3: Create a Signature](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

Examples: Signature Calculations

You can use the examples in this section as a reference to check signature calculations in your code. For additional references, see [Signature Version 4 Test Suite](#) of the *AWS General Reference*. The calculations shown in the examples use the following data:

- Example access keys.

Parameter	Value
AWSAccessKeyId	AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
AWSecretAccessKey	wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY

- Request timestamp of 20130524T000000Z (Fri, 24 May 2013 00:00:00 GMT).
- Bucket name `examplebucket`.
- The bucket is assumed to be in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. The credential `Scope` and the `SigningKey` calculations use `us-east-1` as the Region specifier. For information about other Regions, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.
- You can use either path-style or virtual hosted-style requests. The following examples show how to sign a virtual hosted-style request, for example:


```
https://examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com/photos/photo1.jpg
```

For more information, see [Virtual Hosting of Buckets](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Example: GET Object

The following example gets the first 10 bytes of an object (test.txt) from examplebucket. For more information about the API action, see [GetObject](#) (p. 159).

```
GET /test.txt HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Authorization: SignatureToBeCalculated
Range: bytes=0-9
x-amz-content-sha256:e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
x-amz-date: 20130524T000000Z
```

Because this GET request does not provide any body content, the x-amz-content-sha256 value is the hash of the empty request body. The following steps show signature calculations and construction of the Authorization header.

1. StringToSign

a. CanonicalRequest

```
GET
/test.txt

host:examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
range:bytes=0-9
x-amz-content-
sha256:e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
x-amz-date:20130524T000000Z

host;range;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-date
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

In the canonical request string, the last line is the hash of the empty request body. The third line is empty because there are no query parameters in the request.

b. StringToSign

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
20130524T000000Z
20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request
7344ae5b7ee6c3e7e6b0fe0640412a37625d1fbfff95c48bbb2dc43964946972
```

2. SigningKey

```
signing key = HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256("AWS4" +
"<YourSecretAccessKey>", "20130524"), "us-east-1"), "s3"), "aws4_request")
```

3. Signature

```
f0e8bdb87c964420e857bd35b5d6ed310bd44f0170aba48dd91039c6036bdb41
```

4. Authorization header

The resulting Authorization header is as follows:

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130524/us-east-1/
s3/aws4_request,SignedHeaders=host;range;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-
date,Signature=f0e8bdb87c964420e857bd35b5d6ed310bd44f0170aba48dd91039c6036bdb41
```

Example: PUT Object

This example PUT request creates an object (test\$file.txt) in examplebucket. The example assumes the following:

- You are requesting REDUCED_REDUNDANCY as the storage class by adding the x-amz-storage-class request header. For information about storage classes, see [Storage Classes](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.
- The content of the uploaded file is a string, "Welcome to Amazon S3." The value of x-amz-content-sha256 in the request is based on this string.

For information about the API action, see [PutObject](#) (p. 350).

```
PUT test$file.txt HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Date: Fri, 24 May 2013 00:00:00 GMT
Authorization: SignatureToBeCalculated
x-amz-date: 20130524T000000Z
x-amz-storage-class: REDUCED_REDUNDANCY
x-amz-content-sha256: 44ce7dd67c959e0d3524ffac1771dfbba87d2b6b4b4e99e42034a8b803f8b072

<Payload>
```

The following steps show signature calculations.

1. StringToSign

a. CanonicalRequest

```
PUT
/test%24file.txt

date:Fri, 24 May 2013 00:00:00 GMT
host:examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-content-
sha256:44ce7dd67c959e0d3524ffac1771dfbba87d2b6b4b4e99e42034a8b803f8b072
x-amz-date:20130524T000000Z
x-amz-storage-class:REDUCED_REDUNDANCY

date;host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-date;x-amz-storage-class
44ce7dd67c959e0d3524ffac1771dfbba87d2b6b4b4e99e42034a8b803f8b072
```

In the canonical request, the third line is empty because there are no query parameters in the request. The last line is the hash of the body, which should be same as the `x-amz-content-sha256` header value.

b. **StringToSign**

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
20130524T000000Z
20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request
9e0e90d9c76de8fa5b200d8c849cd5b8dc7a3be3951ddb7f6a76b4158342019d
```

2. **SigningKey**

```
signing key = HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256("AWS4" +
"<YourSecretAccessKey>", "20130524"), "us-east-1"), "s3"), "aws4_request")
```

3. **Signature**

```
98ad721746da40c64f1a55b78f14c238d841ea1380cd77a1b5971af0ece108bd
```

4. **Authorization header**

The resulting Authorization header is as follows:

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130524/us-east-1/s3/
aws4_request,SignedHeaders=date;host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-date;x-amz-storage-
class,Signature=98ad721746da40c64f1a55b78f14c238d841ea1380cd77a1b5971af0ece108bd
```

Example: GET Bucket Lifecycle

The following GET request retrieves the lifecycle configuration of `examplebucket`. For information about the API action, see [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 118).

```
GET ?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Authorization: SignatureToBeCalculated
x-amz-date: 20130524T000000Z
x-amz-content-sha256:e3b0c44298fc1c149afbf4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

Because the request does not provide any body content, the `x-amz-content-sha256` header value is the hash of the empty request body. The following steps show signature calculations.

1. **StringToSign**

a. **CanonicalRequest**

```
GET
/
lifecycle=
```

```
host:examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-content-sha256:e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
x-amz-date:20130524T000000Z

host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-date
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

In the canonical request, the last line is the hash of the empty request body.

b. StringToSign

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
20130524T000000Z
20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request
9766c798316ff2757b517bc739a67f6213b4ab36dd5da2f94eaebf79c77395ca
```

2. SigningKey

```
signing key = HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256("AWS4" +
"<YourSecretAccessKey>", "20130524"), "us-east-1"), "s3"), "aws4_request")
```

3. Signature

```
fea454ca298b7da1c68078a5d1bdbfbbe0d65c699e0f91ac7a200a0136783543
```

4. Authorization header

The resulting Authorization header is as follows:

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130524/us-east-1/
s3/aws4_request,SignedHeaders=host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-
date,Signature=fea454ca298b7da1c68078a5d1bdbfbbe0d65c699e0f91ac7a200a0136783543
```

Example: Get Bucket (List Objects)

The following example retrieves a list of objects from `examplebucket` bucket. For information about the API action, see [ListObjects](#) (p. 229).

```
GET ?max-keys=2&prefix=J HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Authorization: SignatureToBeCalculated
x-amz-date: 20130524T000000Z
x-amz-content-sha256:e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

Because the request does not provide a body, the value of `x-amz-content-sha256` is the hash of the empty request body. The following steps show signature calculations.

1. StringToSign

a. CanonicalRequest

```
GET
/
max-keys=2&prefix=J
host:examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-content-sha256:e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
x-amz-date:20130524T000000Z

host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-date
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

In the canonical string, the last line is the hash of the empty request body.

b. StringToSign

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
20130524T000000Z
20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request
df57d21db20da04d7fa30298dd4488ba3a2b47ca3a489c74750ef1e7df1b9b7
```

2. SigningKey

```
signing key = HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256("AWS4" +
"<YourSecretAccessKey>", "20130524"), "us-east-1"), "s3"), "aws4_request")
```

3. Signature

```
34b48302e7b5fa45bde8084f4b7868a86f0a534bc59db6670ed5711ef69dc6f7
```

4. Authorization header

The resulting Authorization header is as follows:

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130524/us-east-1/
s3/aws4_request,SignedHeaders=host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-
date,Signature=34b48302e7b5fa45bde8084f4b7868a86f0a534bc59db6670ed5711ef69dc6f7
```

Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in Multiple Chunks (Chunked Upload) (AWS Signature Version 4)

As described in the [Overview \(p. 856\)](#), when authenticating requests using the `Authorization` header, you have an option of uploading the payload in chunks. You can send data in fixed size or variable size chunks. This section describes the signature calculation process in chunked upload, how you create the chunk body, and how the delayed signing works where you first upload the chunk, and send its signature in the subsequent chunk. The example section (see [Example: PUT Object \(p. 874\)](#)) shows signature calculations and resulting `Authorization` headers that you can use as a test suite to verify your code.

Note

When transferring data in a series of chunks, you must do one of the following:

- Explicitly specify the total content length (object length in bytes plus metadata in each chunk) using the `Content-Length` HTTP header. To do this, you must pre-compute the total length of the payload, including the metadata that you send in each chunk, before starting your request.
- Specify the `Transfer-Encoding` HTTP header. If you include the `Transfer-Encoding` header and specify any value other than `identity`, you must omit the `Content-Length` header.

For all requests, you must include the `x-amz-decoded-content-length` header, specifying the size of the object in bytes.

Each chunk signature calculation includes the signature of the previous chunk. To begin, you create a *seed* signature using only the headers. You use the seed signature in the signature calculation of the first chunk. For each subsequent chunk, you create a chunk signature that includes the signature of the previous chunk. Thus, the chunk signatures are chained together; that is, the signature of chunk n is a function $F(\text{chunk } n, \text{signature}(\text{chunk } n-1))$. The chaining ensures that you send the chunks in the correct order.

To perform a chunked upload, do the following:

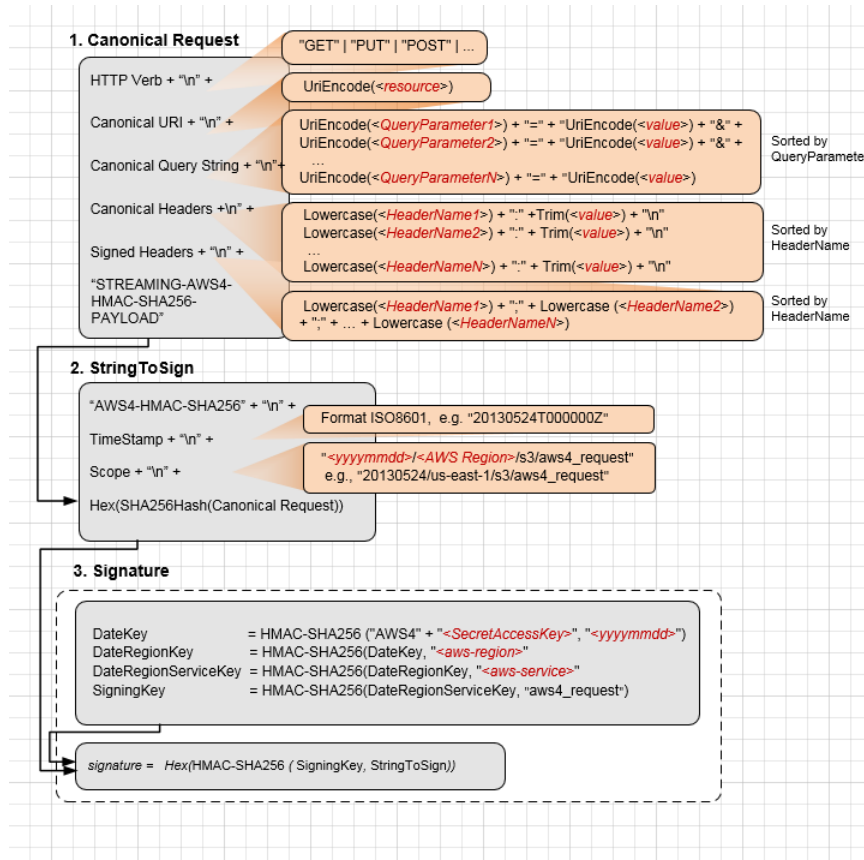
1. Decide the payload chunk size. You need this when you write the code.

The chunk size must be at least 8 KB. We recommend a chunk size of at least 64 KB for better performance. This chunk size applies to all chunks except the last one. The last chunk you send can be smaller than 8 KB. If your payload is small and can fit into one chunk, then it can be smaller than the 8 KB.

2. Create the seed signature for inclusion in the first chunk. For more information, see [Calculating the Seed Signature \(p. 871\)](#).
3. Create the first chunk and stream it. For more information, see [Defining the Chunk Body \(p. 873\)](#).
4. For each subsequent chunk, calculate the chunk signature that includes the previous signature in the string you sign, construct the chunk, and send it. For more information, see [Defining the Chunk Body \(p. 873\)](#).
5. Send the final additional chunk, which is the same as the other chunks in the construction, but it has zero data bytes. For more information, see [Defining the Chunk Body \(p. 873\)](#).

Calculating the Seed Signature

The following diagram illustrates the process of calculating the seed signature.



The following table describes the functions that are shown in the diagram. You need to implement code for these functions.

Function	Description
<code>Lowercase()</code>	Convert the string to lowercase.
<code>Hex()</code>	Lowercase base 16 encoding.
<code>SHA256Hash()</code>	Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) cryptographic hash function.
<code>HMAC-SHA256()</code>	Computes HMAC by using the SHA256 algorithm with the signing key provided. This is the final signature.
<code>Trim()</code>	Remove any leading or trailing whitespace.
<code>UriEncode()</code>	URI encode every byte. UriEncode() must enforce the following rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> URI encode every byte except the unreserved characters: 'A'-'Z', 'a'-'z', '0'-'9', '-', '.', '_', and '~'. The space character is a reserved character and must be encoded as "%20" (and not as "+").

Function	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each URI encoded byte is formed by a '%' and the two-digit hexadecimal value of the byte. Letters in the hexadecimal value must be uppercase, for example "%1A". Encode the forward slash character, '/', everywhere except in the object key name. For example, if the object key name is photos/Jan/sample.jpg, the forward slash in the key name is not encoded. <p>Important The standard UriEncode functions provided by your development platform may not work because of differences in implementation and related ambiguity in the underlying RFCs. We recommend that you write your own custom UriEncode function to ensure that your encoding will work.</p> <p>The following is an example UriEncode() function in Java.</p> <pre>public static String UriEncode(CharSequence input, boolean encodeSlash) { StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder(); for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) { char ch = input.charAt(i); if ((ch >= 'A' && ch <= 'Z') (ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z') (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') ch == '_' ch == '-' ch == '~' ch == '.') { result.append(ch); } else if (ch == '/') { result.append(encodeSlash ? "%2F" : ch); } else { result.append(toHexUTF8(ch)); } } return result.toString(); }</pre>

For information about the signing process, see [Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 858\)](#). The process is the same, except that the creation of CanonicalRequest differs as follows:

- In addition to the request headers you plan to add, you must include the following headers:

Header	Description
x-amz-content-sha256	This header is required for all AWS Signature Version 4 requests. Set the value to STREAMING-AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD to indicate that the signature covers only headers and that there is no payload.

Header	Description
Content-Encoding	<p>Set the value to <code>aws-chunked</code>.</p> <p>Amazon S3 supports multiple content encodings. For example:</p> <pre>Content-Encoding : aws-chunked,gzip</pre> <p>That is, you can specify your custom content-encoding when using Signature Version 4 streaming API.</p> <p>Note Amazon S3 stores the resulting object without the <code>aws-chunked</code> encoding. Therefore, when you retrieve the object, it is not <code>aws-chunked</code> encoded.</p>
x-amz-decoded-content-length	<p>Set the value to the length, in bytes, of the data to be chunked, without counting any metadata. For example, if you are uploading a 4 GB file, set the value to 4294967296. This is the raw size of the object to be uploaded (data you want to store in Amazon S3).</p>
Content-Length	<p>Set the value to the actual size of the transmitted HTTP body, which includes the length of your data (value set for <code>x-amz-decoded-content-length</code>), plus chunk metadata. Each chunk has metadata, such as the signature of the previous chunk. Chunk calculations are discussed in the following section. If you include the <code>Transfer-Encoding</code> header and specify any value other than <code>identity</code>, you must not include the <code>Content-Length</code> header.</p>

You send the first chunk with the seed signature. You must construct the chunk as described in the following section.

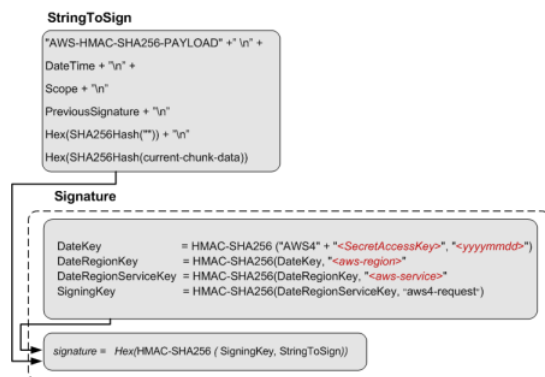
Defining the Chunk Body

All chunks include some metadata. Each chunk must conform to the following structure:

```
string(IntHexBase(chunk-size)) + ";chunk-signature=" + signature + \r\n + chunk-data + \r\n
```

Where:

- `IntHexBase()` is a function that you write to convert an integer `chunk-size` to hexadecimal. For example, if `chunk-size` is 65536, hexadecimal string is "10000".
- `chunk-size` is the size, in bytes, of the `chunk-data`, without metadata. For example, if you are uploading a 65 KB object and using a chunk size of 64 KB, you upload the data in three chunks: the first would be 64 KB, the second 1 KB, and the final chunk with 0 bytes.
- `signature` For each chunk, you calculate the signature using the following string to sign. For the first chunk, you use the seed-signature as the previous signature.



The size of the final chunk data that you send is 0, although the chunk body still contains metadata, including the signature of the previous chunk.

Example: PUT Object

You can use the examples in this section as a reference to check signature calculations in your code. Before you review the examples, note the following:

- The signature calculations in these examples use the following example security credentials.

Parameter	Value
AWSAccessKeyId	AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
AWSSecretAccessKey	wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY

- All examples use the request timestamp 20130524T000000Z (Fri, 24 May 2013 00:00:00 GMT).
- All examples use `examplebucket` as the bucket name.
- The bucket is assumed to be in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, and the credential `Scope` and the `Signing Key` calculations use `us-east-1` as the Region specifier. For more information, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.
- You can use either path style or virtual-hosted style requests. The following examples use virtual-hosted style requests, for example:

```
https://examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com/photos/photo1.jpg
```

For more information, see [Virtual Hosting of Buckets](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Example: PUT Object

The following example sends a `PUT` request to upload an object. The signature calculations assume the following:

- You are uploading a 65 KB text file, and the file content is a one-character string made up of the letter 'a'.
- The chunk size is 64 KB. As a result, the payload is uploaded in three chunks, 64 KB, 1 KB, and the final chunk with 0 bytes of chunk data.

- The resulting object has the key name `chunkObject.txt`.
- You are requesting `REDUCED_REDUNDANCY` as the storage class by adding the `x-amz-storage-class` request header.

For information about the API action, see [PutObject \(p. 350\)](#). The general request syntax is as follows:

```
PUT /examplebucket/chunkObject.txt HTTP/1.1
Host: s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: 20130524T000000Z
x-amz-storage-class: REDUCED_REDUNDANCY
Authorization: SignatureToBeCalculated
x-amz-content-sha256: STREAMING-AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD
Content-Encoding: aws-chunked
x-amz-decoded-content-length: 66560
Content-Length: 66824
<Payload>
```

The following steps show signature calculations.

1. Seed signature — Create String to Sign

a. CanonicalRequest

```
PUT
/examplebucket/chunkObject.txt

content-encoding:aws-chunked
content-length:66824
host:s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-content-sha256:STREAMING-AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD
x-amz-date:20130524T000000Z
x-amz-decoded-content-length:66560
x-amz-storage-class:REDUCED_REDUNDANCY

content-encoding;content-length;host;x-amz-content-sha256;x-amz-date;x-amz-decoded-
content-length;x-amz-storage-class
STREAMING-AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD
```

In the canonical request, the third line is empty because there are no query parameters in the request. The last line is the constant string provided as the value of the hashed Payload, which should be same as the value of `x-amz-content-sha256` header.

b. StringToSign

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
20130524T000000Z
20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request
cee3fed04b70f867d036f722359b0b1f2f0e5dc0efadbc082b76c4c60e316455
```

Note

For information about each of line in the string to sign, see the diagram that explains seed signature calculation.

2. SigningKey

```
signing key = HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256(HMAC-SHA256("AWS4" +  
"<YourSecretAccessKey>", "20130524"), "us-east-1"), "s3"), "aws4_request")
```

3. Seed Signature

```
4f232c4386841ef735655705268965c44a0e4690baa4adea153f7db9fa80a0a9
```

4. Authorization header

The resulting Authorization header is as follows:

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256 Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130524/us-east-1/s3/  
aws4_request,SignedHeaders=content-encoding;content-length;host;x-amz-  
content-sha256;x-amz-date;x-amz-decoded-content-length;x-amz-storage-  
class,Signature=4f232c4386841ef735655705268965c44a0e4690baa4adea153f7db9fa80a0a9
```

5. Chunk 1: (65536 bytes, with value 97 for letter 'a')

a. Chunk string to sign:

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD  
20130524T000000Z  
20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request  
4f232c4386841ef735655705268965c44a0e4690baa4adea153f7db9fa80a0a9  
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855  
bf718b6f653bebc184e1479f1935b8da974d701b893afcf49e701f3e2f9f9c5a
```

Note

For information about each line in the string to sign, see the preceding diagram that shows various components of the string to sign (for example, the last three lines are, `previous-signature`, `hash("")`, and `hash(current-chunk-data)`).

b. Chunk signature:

```
ad80c730a21e5b8d04586a2213dd63b9a0e99e0e2307b0ade35a65485a288648
```

c. Chunk data sent:

```
1000;chunk-  
signature=ad80c730a21e5b8d04586a2213dd63b9a0e99e0e2307b0ade35a65485a288648  
<65536-bytes>
```

6. Chunk 2: (1024 bytes, with value 97 for letter 'a')

a. Chunk string to sign:

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD  
20130524T000000Z  
20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request  
ad80c730a21e5b8d04586a2213dd63b9a0e99e0e2307b0ade35a65485a288648  
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855  
2edc986847e209b4016e141a6dc8716d3207350f416969382d431539bf292e4a
```

b. Chunk signature:

```
0055627c9e194cb4542bae2aa5492e3c1575bbb81b612b7d234b86a503ef5497
```

- c. Chunk data sent:

```
400;chunk-  
signature=0055627c9e194cb4542bae2aa5492e3c1575bbb81b612b7d234b86a503ef5497  
<1024 bytes>
```

7. Chunk 3: (0 byte data)

- a. Chunk string to sign:

```
AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD  
20130524T000000Z  
20130524/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request  
0055627c9e194cb4542bae2aa5492e3c1575bbb81b612b7d234b86a503ef5497  
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855  
e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855
```

- b. Chunk signature:

```
b6c6ea8a5354eaf15b3cb7646744f4275b71ea724fed81ceb9323e279d449df9
```

- c. Chunk data sent:

```
0;chunk-signature=b6c6ea8a5354eaf15b3cb7646744f4275b71ea724fed81ceb9323e279d449df9
```

Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters (AWS Signature Version 4)

As described in the authentication overview (see [Authentication Methods \(p. 855\)](#)), you can provide authentication information using query string parameters. Using query parameters to authenticate requests is useful when you want to express a request entirely in a URL. This method is also referred as presigning a URL.

A use case scenario for presigned URLs is that you can grant temporary access to your Amazon S3 resources. For example, you can embed a presigned URL on your website or alternatively use it in command line client (such as Curl) to download objects.

Note

You can also use the AWS CLI to create presigned URLs. For more information, see [presign](#) in the *AWS CLI Command Reference*.

The following is an example presigned URL.

```
https://s3.amazonaws.com/examplebucket/test.txt  
?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256  
&X-Amz-Credential=<your-access-key-id>/20130721/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request  
&X-Amz-Date=20130721T201207Z  
&X-Amz-Expires=86400  
&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host  
&X-Amz-Signature=<signature-value>
```

In the example URL, note the following:

- The line feeds are added for readability.
- The X-Amz-Credential value in the URL shows the "/" character only for readability. In practice, it should be encoded as %2F. For example:

```
&X-Amz-Credential=<your-access-key-id>%2F20130721%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request
```

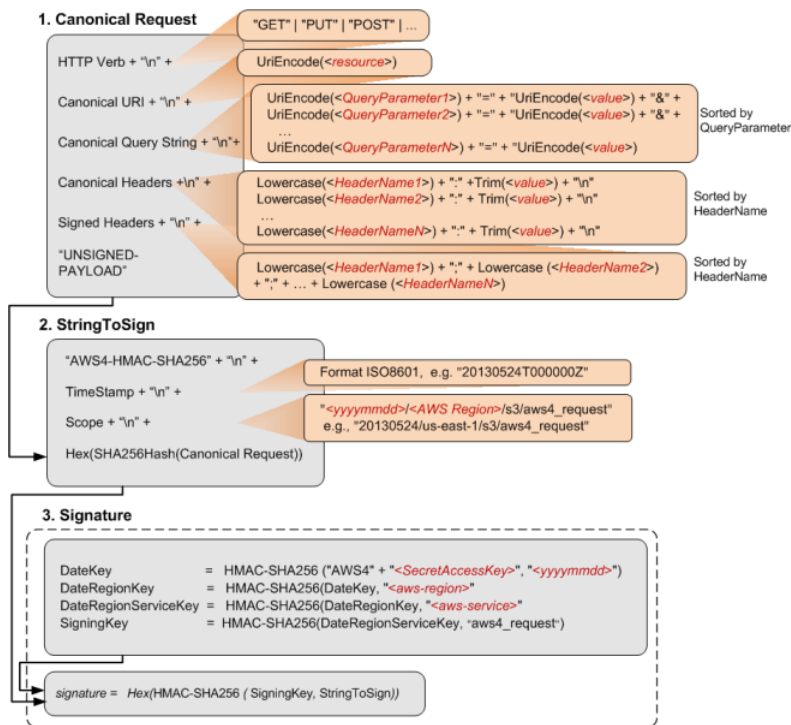
The following table describes the query parameters in the URL that provide authentication information.

Query String Parameter Name	Example Value
X-Amz-Algorithm	<p>Identifies the version of AWS Signature and the algorithm that you used to calculate the signature.</p> <p>For AWS Signature Version 4, you set this parameter value to <code>AWS4-HMAC-SHA256</code>. This string identifies AWS Signature Version 4 (AWS4) and the HMAC-SHA256 algorithm (HMAC-SHA256).</p>
X-Amz-Credential	<p>In addition to your access key ID, this parameter also provides scope (AWS Region and service) for which the signature is valid. This value must match the scope you use in signature calculations, discussed in the following section. The general form for this parameter value is as follows:</p> <pre><your-access-key-id>/<date>/<AWS Region>/<AWS-service>/aws4_request</pre> <p>For example:</p> <pre>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130721/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request</pre> <p>For Amazon S3, the <code>AWS-service</code> string is <code>s3</code>. For a list of S3 <code>AWS-region</code> strings, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>.</p>
X-Amz-Date	<p>The date and time format must follow the ISO 8601 standard, and must be formatted with the "<code>yyyyMMddTHHmssZ</code>" format. For example if the date and time was "08/01/2016 15:32:41.982-700" then it must first be converted to UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) and then submitted as "20160801T083241Z".</p>
X-Amz-Expires	<p>Provides the time period, in seconds, for which the generated presigned URL is valid. For example, 86400 (24 hours). This value is an integer. The minimum value you can set is 1, and the maximum is 604800 (seven days).</p> <p>A presigned URL can be valid for a maximum of seven days because the signing key you use in signature calculation is valid for up to seven days.</p>
X-Amz-SignedHeaders	<p>Lists the headers that you used to calculate the signature. The following headers are required in the signature calculations:</p>

Query String Parameter Name	Example Value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HTTP host header. Any <code>x-amz-*</code> headers that you plan to add to the request. <p>Note For added security, you should sign all the request headers that you plan to include in your request.</p>
<code>X-Amz-Signature</code>	<p>Provides the signature to authenticate your request. This signature must match the signature Amazon S3 calculates; otherwise, Amazon S3 denies the request. For example, <code>733255ef022bec3f2a8701cd61d4b371f3f28c9f193a1f02279211d48d5193</code></p> <p>Signature calculations are described in the following section.</p>
<code>X-Amz-Security-Token</code>	Optional credential parameter if using credentials sourced from the STS service.

Calculating a Signature

The following diagram illustrates the signature calculation process.



The following table describes the functions that are shown in the diagram. You need to implement code for these functions.

Function	Description
<code>Lowercase()</code>	Convert the string to lowercase.
<code>Hex()</code>	Lowercase base 16 encoding.
<code>SHA256Hash()</code>	Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) cryptographic hash function.
<code>HMAC-SHA256()</code>	Computes HMAC by using the SHA256 algorithm with the signing key provided. This is the final signature.
<code>Trim()</code>	Remove any leading or trailing whitespace.
<code>UriEncode()</code>	<p>URI encode every byte. <code>UriEncode()</code> must enforce the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • URI encode every byte except the unreserved characters: 'A'-'Z', 'a'-'z', '0'-'9', '-', '.', '_', and '~'. • The space character is a reserved character and must be encoded as "%20" (and not as "+"). • Each URI encoded byte is formed by a '%' and the two-digit hexadecimal value of the byte. • Letters in the hexadecimal value must be uppercase, for example "%1A". • Encode the forward slash character, '/', everywhere except in the object key name. For example, if the object key name is <code>photos/Jan/sample.jpg</code>, the forward slash in the key name is not encoded. <p>Important The standard <code>UriEncode</code> functions provided by your development platform may not work because of differences in implementation and related ambiguity in the underlying RFCs. We recommend that you write your own custom <code>UriEncode</code> function to ensure that your encoding will work.</p> <p>The following is an example <code>UriEncode()</code> function in Java.</p> <pre>public static String UriEncode(CharSequence input, boolean encodeSlash) { StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder(); for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) { char ch = input.charAt(i); if ((ch >= 'A' && ch <= 'Z') (ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z') (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') ch == '_' ch == '-' ch == '~' ch == '.') { result.append(ch); } else if (ch == '/') { result.append(encodeSlash ? "%2F" : ch); } else { result.append(toHexUTF8(ch)); } } return result.toString(); }</pre>

For more information about the signing process (details of creating a canonical request, string to sign, and signature calculations), see [Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 858). The process is generally the same except that the creation of **CanonicalRequest** in a presigned URL differs as follows:

- You don't include a payload hash in the **Canonical Request**, because when you create a presigned URL, you don't know the payload content because the URL is used to upload an arbitrary payload. Instead, you use a constant string `UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD`.
- The **Canonical Query String** must include all the query parameters from the preceding table except for `X-Amz-Signature`.
- For S3, you must include the `X-Amz-Security-Token` query parameter in the URL if using credentials sourced from the STS service.
- **Canonical Headers** must include the HTTP `host` header. If you plan to include any of the `x-amz-*` headers, these headers must also be added for signature calculation. You can optionally add all other headers that you plan to include in your request. For added security, you should sign as many headers as possible.

An Example

Suppose you have an object `test.txt` in your `examplebucket` bucket. You want to share this object with others for a period of 24 hours (86400 seconds) by creating a presigned URL.

```
https://s3.amazonaws.com/examplebucket/test.txt
?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE%2F20130524%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request
&X-Amz-Date=20130524T000000Z&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host
&X-Amz-Signature=<signature-value>
```

The following steps illustrate first the signature calculations and then construction of the presigned URL. The example makes the following additional assumptions:

- Request timestamp is `Fri, 24 May 2013 00:00:00 GMT`.
- The bucket is in the US East (N. Virginia) region, and the credential `Scope` and the `Signing Key` calculations use `us-east-1` as the region specifier. For more information, see [Regions and Endpoints](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

You can use this example as a test case to verify the signature that your code calculates; however, you must use the same bucket name, object key, time stamp, and the following example credentials:

Parameter	Value
<code>AWSAccessKeyId</code>	<code>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</code>
<code>AWSecretAccessKey</code>	<code>wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY</code>

1. StringToSign

a. CanonicalRequest

```
GET
/test.txt
```



```
&X-Amz-Signature=<signature-value>
```

Examples: Signature Calculations in AWS Signature Version 4

Topics

- [Signature Calculation Examples Using Java \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 883\)](#)
- [Examples of Signature Calculations Using C# \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 884\)](#)

For authenticated requests, unless you are using the AWS SDKs, you have to write code to calculate signatures that provide authentication information in your requests. Signature calculation in AWS Signature Version 4 (see [Authenticating Requests \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 854\)](#)) can be a complex undertaking, and we recommend that you use the AWS SDKs whenever possible.

This section provides examples of signature calculations written in Java and C#. The code samples send the following requests and use the HTTP Authorization header to provide authentication information:

- **PUT object** – Separate examples illustrate both uploading the full payload at once and uploading the payload in chunks. For information about using the Authorization header for authentication, see [Authenticating Requests: Using the Authorization Header \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 856\)](#).
- **GET object** – This example generates a presigned URL to get an object. Query parameters provide the signature and other authentication information. Users can paste a presigned URL in their browser to retrieve the object, or you can use the URL to create a clickable link. For information about using query parameters for authentication, see [Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 877\)](#).

The rest of this section describes the examples in Java and C#. The topics include instructions for downloading the samples and for executing them.

Signature Calculation Examples Using Java (AWS Signature Version 4)

The Java sample that shows signature calculation can be downloaded at <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/samples/AWSS3SigV4JavaSamples.zip>. In `RunAllSamples.java`, the `main()` function executes sample requests to create an object, retrieve an object, and create a presigned URL for the object. The sample creates an object from the text string provided in the code:

```
PutS3ObjectSample.putS3Object(bucketName, regionName, awsAccessKey, awsSecretKey);
GetS3ObjectSample.getS3Object(bucketName, regionName, awsAccessKey, awsSecretKey);
PresignedUrlSample.getPresignedUrlToS3Object(bucketName, regionName, awsAccessKey,
awsSecretKey);
PutS3ObjectChunkedSample.putS3ObjectChunked(bucketName, regionName, awsAccessKey,
awsSecretKey);
```

To test the examples on a Linux-based computer

The following instructions are for the Linux operating system.

1. In a terminal, navigate to the directory that contains `AWSS3SigV4JavaSamples.zip`.
2. Extract the `.zip` file.

3. In a text editor, open the file `./com/amazonaws/services/s3/samples/RunAllSamples.java`. Update code with the following information:

- The name of a bucket where the new object can be created.

Note

The examples use a virtual-hosted style request to access the bucket. To avoid potential errors, ensure that your bucket name conforms to the bucket naming rules as explained in [Bucket Restrictions and Limitations](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

- AWS Region where the bucket resides.

If bucket is in the US East (N. Virginia) region, use `us-east-1` to specify the region. For a list of other AWS Regions, go to [Amazon Simple Storage Service \(S3\)](#) in the *AWS General Reference*.

4. Compile the source code and store the compiled classes into the `bin/` directory.

```
javac -d bin -source 6 -verbose com
```

5. Change the directory to `bin/`, and then run `RunAllSamples`.

```
java com.amazonaws.services.s3.sample.RunAllSamples
```

The code runs all the methods in `main()`. For each request, the output will show the canonical request, the string to sign, and the signature.

Examples of Signature Calculations Using C# (AWS Signature Version 4)

The C# sample that shows signature calculation can be downloaded at https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/samples/AmazonS3SigV4_Samples_CSharp.zip. In `Program.cs`, the `main()` function executes sample requests to create an object, retrieve an object, and create a presigned URL for the object. The code for signature calculation is in the `\Signers` folder.

```
PutS3ObjectSample.Run(awsRegion, bucketName, "MySampleFile.txt");  
  
Console.WriteLine("\n\n*****");  
PutS3ObjectChunkedSample.Run(awsRegion, bucketName, "MySampleFileChunked.txt");  
  
Console.WriteLine("\n\n*****");  
GetS3ObjectSample.Run(awsRegion, bucketName, "MySampleFile.txt");  
  
Console.WriteLine("\n\n*****");  
PresignedUrlSample.Run(awsRegion bucketName, "MySampleFile.txt");
```

To test the examples with Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 or later

1. Extract the .zip file.
2. Start Visual Studio, and then open the .sln file.
3. Update the App.config file with valid security credentials.
4. Update the code as follows:

- In `Program.cs`, provide the bucket name and the AWS Region where the bucket resides. The sample creates an object in this bucket.

5. Run the code.
6. To verify that the object was created, copy the presigned URL that the program creates, and then paste it in a browser window.

Authenticating Requests: Browser-Based Uploads Using POST (AWS Signature Version 4)

Amazon S3 supports HTTP POST requests so that users can upload content directly to Amazon S3. Using HTTP POST to upload content simplifies uploads and reduces upload latency where users upload data to store in Amazon S3. This section describes how you authenticate HTTP POST requests. For more information about HTTP POST requests, how to create a form, create a POST policy, and an example, see [Authenticating Requests in Browser-Based Uploads Using POST \(AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 891\)](#).

To authenticate an HTTP POST request you do the following:

1. The form must include the following fields to provide signature and relevant information that Amazon S3 can use to re-calculate the signature upon receiving the request:

Element Name	Description
<code>policy</code>	The Base64-encoded security policy that describes what is permitted in the request. For signature calculation this policy is the string you sign. Amazon S3 must get this policy so it can re-calculate the signature.
<code>x-amz-algorithm</code>	The signing algorithm used. For AWS Signature Version 4, the value is <code>AWS4-HMAC-SHA256</code> .
<code>x-amz-credential</code>	<p>In addition to your access key ID, this provides scope information you used in calculating the signing key for signature calculation.</p> <p>It is a string of the following form:</p> <pre><your-access-key-id>/<date>/<aws-region>/<aws-service>/aws4_request</pre> <p>For example:</p> <pre>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130728/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request. .</pre> <p>For Amazon S3, the <code>aws-service</code> string is <code>s3</code>. For a list of Amazon S3 <code>aws-region</code> strings, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>.</p>
<code>x-amz-date</code>	<p>It is the date value in ISO8601 format. For example, <code>20130728T000000Z</code>.</p> <p>It is the same date you used in creating the signing key. This must also be the same value you provide in the policy (<code>x-amz-date</code>) that you signed.</p>
<code>x-amz-signature</code>	(AWS Signature Version 4) The HMAC-SHA256 hash of the security policy.

Element Name	Description
	For more information on options for the signature, see Add the signature to the HTTP request in the <i>AWS General Reference</i> .

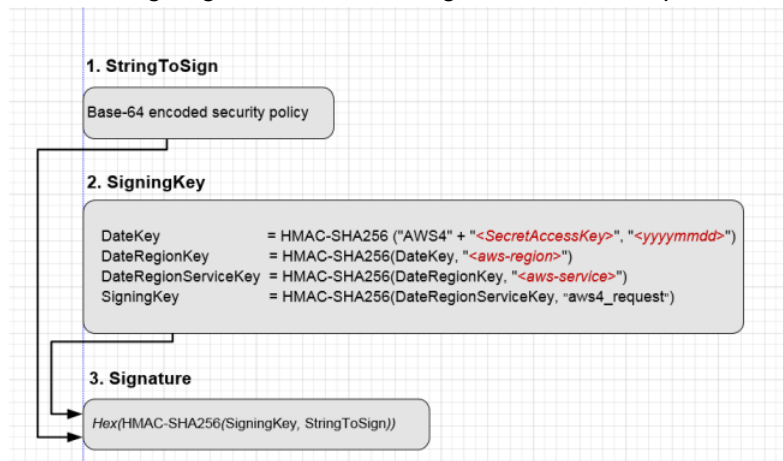
2. The POST policy must include the following elements:

Element Name	Description
x-amz-algorithm	The signing algorithm that you used to calculation the signature. For AWS Signature Version 4, the value is <code>AWS4-HMAC-SHA256</code> .
x-amz-credential	In addition to your access key ID, this provides scope information you used in calculating the signing key for signature calculation. It is a string of the following form: <code><your-access-key-id>/<date>/<aws-region>/<aws-service>/aws4_request</code> For example, <code>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130728/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request. .</code>
x-amz-date	The date value specified in the ISO8601 formatted string. For example, "20130728T000000Z". The date must be the same that you used in creating the signing key for signature calculation.

3. For signature calculation the POST policy is the string to sign.

Calculating a Signature

The following diagram illustrates the signature calculation process.



To Calculate a signature

1. Create a policy using UTF-8 encoding.
2. Convert the UTF-8-encoded policy to Base64. The result is the string to sign.
3. Create the signature as an HMAC-SHA256 hash of the string to sign. You will provide the signing key as key to the hash function.
4. Encode the signature by using hex encoding.

For more information about creating HTML forms, security policies, and an example, see the following subtopics:

- [Creating an HTML Form \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 920\)](#)
- [Creating a POST Policy \(p. 924\)](#)
- [Example: Browser-Based Upload using HTTP POST \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 930\)](#)

Amazon S3 Signature Version 4 Authentication Specific Policy Keys

The following table shows the policy keys related Amazon S3 Signature Version 4 authentication that can be in Amazon S3 policies. In a bucket policy, you can add these conditions to enforce specific behavior when requests are authenticated by using Signature Version 4. For example policies, see [Bucket Policy Examples Using Signature Version 4 Related Condition Keys \(p. 888\)](#).

Applicable Keys for `s3:*` Actions or any of the Amazon S3 Actions

Applicable Keys	Description
<code>s3:signatureversion</code>	<p>Identifies the version of AWS Signature that you want to support for authenticated requests. For authenticated requests, Amazon S3 supports both Signature Version 4 and Signature Version 2. You can add this condition in your bucket policy to require a specific signature version.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>"AWS" identifies Signature Version 2</p> <p>"AWS4-HMAC-SHA256" identifies Signature Version 4</p>
<code>s3:authType</code>	<p>Amazon S3 supports various methods of authentication (see Authenticating Requests (AWS Signature Version 4) (p. 854)). You can optionally use this condition key to restrict incoming requests to use a specific authentication method. For example, you can allow only the HTTP <code>Authorization</code> header to be used in request authentication.</p> <p>Valid values:</p> <p>REST-HEADER</p>

Applicable Keys	Description
	REST-QUERY-STRING POST
s3:signatureAge	<p>The length of time, in milliseconds, that a signature is valid in an authenticated request.</p> <p>This condition works only for presigned URLs (the most restrictive condition wins).</p> <p>In Signature Version 4, the signing key is valid for up to seven days (see Introduction to Signing Requests (p. 855)). Therefore, the signatures are also valid for up to seven days. You can use this condition to further limit the signature age.</p> <p>Example value: 100</p>
s3:x-amz-content-sha256	<p>You can use this condition key to disallow unsigned content in your bucket.</p> <p>When you use Signature Version 4, for requests that use the <code>Authorization</code> header, you add the <code>x-amz-content-sha256</code> header in the signature calculation and then set its value to the hash payload.</p> <p>You can use this condition key in your bucket policy to deny any uploads where payloads are not signed. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deny uploads that use presigned URLs. For more information, see Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters (AWS Signature Version 4) (p. 877).• Deny uploads that use Authorization header to authenticate requests but don't sign the payload. For more information, see Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk (AWS Signature Version 4) (p. 858). <p>Valid value: UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD</p>

Bucket Policy Examples Using Signature Version 4 Related Condition Keys

Deny any Amazon S3 action on the `examplebucket` to anyone if request is authenticated using Signature Version 4.

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
```


Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
Bucket Policy Examples Using Signature
Version 4 Related Condition Keys

```
"Statement": [  
  {  
    "Sid": "Test",  
    "Effect": "Deny",  
    "Principal": "*",  
    "Action": "s3:*",  
    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket/*",  
    "Condition": {  
      "StringEquals": {  
        "s3:signatureversion": "AWS4-HMAC-SHA256"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
]
```

The following bucket policy denies any Amazon S3 presigned URL request on objects in `examplebucket` if the signature is more than ten minutes old.

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Sid": "Deny a presigned URL request if the signature is more than 10 min old",  
      "Effect": "Deny",  
      "Principal": "*",  
      "Action": "s3:*",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket3/*",  
      "Condition": {  
        "NumericGreaterThan": {  
          "s3:signatureAge": 600000  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

The following bucket policy allows only requests that use the `Authorization` header for request authentication. Any POST or presigned URL requests will be denied.

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Sid": "Allow only requests that use Authorization header for request  
authentication. Deny POST or presigned URL requests.",  
      "Effect": "Deny",  
      "Principal": "*",  
      "Action": "s3:*",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket3/*",  
      "Condition": {  
        "StringNotEquals": {  
          "s3:authType": "REST-HEADER"  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

The following bucket policy denies any uploads with unsigned payloads, such as uploads using presigned URLs.

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
Bucket Policy Examples Using Signature
Version 4 Related Condition Keys

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Deny uploads with unsigned payloads.",
      "Effect": "Deny",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examplebucket3/*",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "s3:x-amz-content-sha256": "UNSIGNED-PAYLOAD"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Authenticating Requests in Browser-Based Uploads Using POST (AWS Signature Version 4)

This section discusses how to upload files directly to Amazon S3 through a browser using HTTP POST requests. It also contains information about how to use the AWS Amplify JavaScript library for browser-based file uploads to Amazon S3.

Topics

- [POST Object \(p. 892\)](#)
- [POST Object restore \(p. 904\)](#)
- [Browser-Based Uploads Using HTTP POST \(p. 918\)](#)
- [Calculating a Signature \(p. 919\)](#)
- [Creating an HTML Form \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 920\)](#)
- [Creating a POST Policy \(p. 924\)](#)
- [Example: Browser-Based Upload using HTTP POST \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 930\)](#)
- [Browser-Based Uploads to Amazon S3 Using the AWS Amplify Library \(p. 932\)](#)

POST Object

Description

The `POST` operation adds an object to a specified bucket using HTML forms. `POST` is an alternate form of `PUT` that enables browser-based uploads as a way of putting objects in buckets. Parameters that are passed to `PUT` via HTTP Headers are instead passed as form fields to `POST` in the multipart/form-data encoded message body. You must have `WRITE` access on a bucket to add an object to it. Amazon S3 never stores partial objects: if you receive a successful response, you can be confident the entire object was stored.

Amazon S3 is a distributed system. If Amazon S3 receives multiple write requests for the same object simultaneously, all but the last object written is overwritten.

To ensure that data is not corrupted traversing the network, use the Content-MD5 form field. When you use this form field, Amazon S3 checks the object against the provided MD5 value. If they do not match, Amazon S3 returns an error. Additionally, you can calculate the MD5 value while posting an object to Amazon S3 and compare the returned `ETag` to the calculated MD5 value. The `ETag` only reflects changes to the contents of an object, not its metadata.

Note

To configure your application to send the Request Headers before sending the request body, use the 100-continue HTTP status code. For `POST` operations, this helps you avoid sending the message body if the message is rejected based on the headers (for example, authentication failure or redirect). For more information on the 100-continue HTTP status code, go to Section 8.2.3 of <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2616.txt>.

You can optionally request server-side encryption where Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it for you when you access it. You have the option of providing your own encryption key or you can use the AWS-managed encryption keys. For more information, go to [Using Server-Side Encryption](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Important

When constructing your request, it is important to be aware that the `file` field must be the last field in the form.

Versioning

If you enable versioning for a bucket, `POST` automatically generates a unique version ID for the object being added. Amazon S3 returns this ID in the response using the `x-amz-version-id` response header.

If you suspend versioning for a bucket, Amazon S3 always uses `null` as the version ID of the object stored in a bucket.

For more information about returning the versioning state of a bucket, see [GET Bucket \(Versioning Status\)](#) (p. 153).

Amazon S3 is a distributed system. If you enable versioning for a bucket and Amazon S3 receives multiple write requests for the same object simultaneously, all of the objects are stored.

To see sample requests that use versioning, see [Sample Request](#) (p. 902).

Requests

Syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: destinationBucket.s3.amazonaws.com
```

```
User-Agent: browser_data
Accept: file_types
Accept-Language: Regions
Accept-Encoding: encoding
Accept-Charset: character_set
Keep-Alive: 300
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=9431149156168
Content-Length: length

--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="key"

acl
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="tagging"

<Tagging><TagSet><Tag><Key>Tag Name</Key><Value>Tag Value</Value></Tag></TagSet></Tagging>
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="success_action_redirect"

success_redirect
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Content-Type"

content_type
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x-amz-meta-uuid"

uuid
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x-amz-meta-tag"

metadata
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="AWSAccessKeyId"

access-key-id
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Policy"

encoded_policy
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Signature"

signature=
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="MyFilename.jpg"
Content-Type: image/jpeg

file_content
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"

Upload to Amazon S3
--9431149156168--
```

Request Parameters

This implementation of the operation does not use request parameters.

Form Fields

This operation can use the following form fields.

Name	Description	Required
AWSAccessKeyId	<p>The AWS access key ID of the owner of the bucket who grants an Anonymous user access for a request that satisfies the set of constraints in the policy.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: Required if a policy document is included with the request.</p>	Conditional
acl	<p>Specifies an Amazon S3 access control list. If an invalid access control list is specified, an error is generated. For more information on ACLs, go to Access Control List (ACL) Overview in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: private</p> <p>Valid Values: <code>private</code> <code>public-read</code> <code>public-read-write</code> <code>aws-exec-read</code> <code>authenticated-read</code> <code>bucket-owner-read</code> <code>bucket-owner-full-control</code></p>	No
Cache-Control, Content-Type, Content-Disposition, Content-Encoding, Expires	<p>REST-specific headers. For more information, see PutObject (p. 350).</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	No
file	<p>File or text content.</p> <p>The file or text content must be the last field in the form.</p> <p>You cannot upload more than one file at a time.</p> <p>Type: File or text content</p> <p>Default: None</p>	Yes
key	<p>The name of the uploaded key.</p> <p>To use the file name provided by the user, use the <code>\${filename}</code> variable. For example, if the user Betty uploads the file <code>lolcatz.jpg</code> and you specify <code>/user/betty/\${filename}</code>, the key name is <code>/user/betty/lolcatz.jpg</code>.</p> <p>For more information, go to Object Key and Metadata in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	Yes

Name	Description	Required
policy	<p>Security Policy describing what is permitted in the request. Requests without a security policy are considered anonymous and work only on publicly writable buckets. For more information, go to HTML Forms and Upload Examples.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: Policy is required if the bucket is not publicly writable.</p>	Conditional
success_action_redirect, redirect	<p>The URL to which the client is redirected upon successful upload.</p> <p>If <code>success_action_redirect</code> is not specified, Amazon S3 returns the empty document type specified in the <code>success_action_status</code> field.</p> <p>If Amazon S3 cannot interpret the URL, it acts as if the field is not present.</p> <p>If the upload fails, Amazon S3 displays an error and does not redirect the user to a URL.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Note The redirect field name is deprecated, and support for the redirect field name is removed in the future.</p>	No

Name	Description	Required
<p>success_action_status</p>	<p>If you don't specify <code>success_action_redirect</code>, the status code is returned to the client when the upload succeeds.</p> <p>Accepts the values 200, 201, or 204 (the default).</p> <p>If the value is set to 200 or 204, Amazon S3 returns an empty document with a 200 or 204 status code.</p> <p>If the value is set to 201, Amazon S3 returns an XML document with a 201 status code.</p> <p>If the value is not set or if it is set to an invalid value, Amazon S3 returns an empty document with a 204 status code.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Note Some versions of the Adobe Flash player do not properly handle HTTP responses with an empty body. To support uploads through Adobe Flash, we recommend setting <code>success_action_status</code> to 201.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>tagging</p>	<p>Specifies set of tags to add to the object using the following encoding scheme.</p> <pre data-bbox="716 1119 1334 1377"> <Tagging> <TagSet> <Tag> <Key>Tag Name</Key> <Value>Tag Value</Value> </Tag> ... </TagSet> </Tagging> </pre> <p>For more information, see Object Tagging in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	<p>No</p>

Name	Description	Required
<p><code>x-amz-storage-class</code></p>	<p>Storage class to use for storing the object. If you don't specify a class, Amazon S3 uses the default storage class, STANDARD. Amazon S3 supports other storage classes. For more information, see Storage Classes in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: STANDARD</p> <p>Valid values: STANDARD REDUCED_REDUNDANCY GLACIER STANDARD_IA ONEZONE_IA INTELLIGENT_TIERING DEEP_ARCHIVE</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>x-amz-meta-*</code></p>	<p>Headers starting with this prefix are user-defined metadata. Each one is stored and returned as a set of key-value pairs. Amazon S3 doesn't validate or interpret user-defined metadata. For more information, see PutObject (p. 350).</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>x-amz-security-token</code></p>	<p>Amazon DevPay security token.</p> <p>Each request that uses Amazon DevPay requires two <code>x-amz-security-token</code> form fields: one for the product token and one for the user token.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>x-amz-signature</code></p>	<p>(AWS Signature Version 4) The HMAC-SHA256 hash of the security policy.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	<p>Conditional</p>

Name	Description	Required
<code>x-amz-website-redirect-location</code>	<p>If the bucket is configured as a website, redirects requests for this object to another object in the same bucket or to an external URL. Amazon S3 stores the value of this header in the object metadata. For information about object metadata, see Object Key and Metadata.</p> <p>In the following example, the request header sets the redirect to an object (<code>anotherPage.html</code>) in the same bucket:</p> <pre>x-amz-website-redirect-location: /anotherPage.html</pre> <p>In the following example, the request header sets the object redirect to another website:</p> <pre>x-amz-website-redirect-location: http://www.example.com/</pre> <p>For more information about website hosting in Amazon S3, see Hosting Websites on Amazon S3 and How to Configure Website Page Redirects in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: The value must be prefixed by "/", "http://" or "https://". The length of the value is limited to 2 K.</p>	No

Server-Side Encryption Specific Request Form Fields

You can optionally request Amazon S3 to encrypt data at rest using server-side encryption. Server-side encryption is data encryption at rest. Amazon S3 encrypts your data as it writes it to disks in its data centers and decrypts it when you access it.

For more information, see [Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Depending on whether you want to use AWS-managed encryption keys or provide your own encryption keys, the following form fields:

- Use AWS-managed encryption keys — If you want Amazon S3 to manage keys used to encrypt data, specify the following form fields in the request.

Name	Description	Required
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code>	<p>Specifies a server-side encryption algorithm to use when Amazon S3 creates an object.</p> <p>Type: String</p>	Yes

Name	Description	Required
	Valid Value: <code>aws:kms</code> , <code>AES256</code>	
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id</code>	If the <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code> is present and has the value of <code>aws:kms</code> , this header specifies the ID of the AWS KMS key that was used for the object. Type: String	Yes, if the value of <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code> is <code>aws:kms</code>
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-context</code>	If <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code> is present its value is <code>aws:kms</code> , this header specifies the encryption context for the object. The value of this header is a base64-encoded UTF-8 string holding JSON with the key-value pairs for the encryption context. Type: String	No
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled</code>	If <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code> is present and its value is <code>aws:kms</code> , this header specifies whether Amazon S3 should use an S3 Bucket Key with SSE-KMS. Setting this header to <code>true</code> causes Amazon S3 to use an S3 Bucket Key for object encryption with SSE-KMS. Type: Boolean	No

Note

If you specify `x-amz-server-side-encryption:aws:kms`, but do not provide `x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id`, Amazon S3 uses the default AWS KMS key to protect the data.

- Use customer-provided encryption keys — If you want to manage your own encryption keys, you must provide all the following form fields in the request.

Note

If you use this feature, the `ETag` value that Amazon S3 returns in the response is not the MD5 of the object.

Name	Description	Required
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm</code>	Specifies the algorithm to use to when encrypting the object. Type: String Default: None Valid Value: <code>AES256</code> Constraints: Must be accompanied by valid <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key</code> and <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5</code> fields.	Yes
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key</code>	Specifies the customer-provided base64-encoded encryption key for Amazon S3 to use in encrypting data. This value is used to store the object and then it is discarded. Amazon does not	Yes

Name	Description	Required
	<p>store the encryption key. The key must be appropriate for use with the algorithm specified in the <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm</code> header.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: Must be accompanied by valid <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm</code> and <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5</code> fields.</p>	
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5</code>	<p>Specifies the base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the encryption key according to RFC 1321. Amazon S3 uses this header for a message integrity check to ensure that the encryption key was transmitted without error.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: Must be accompanied by valid <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm</code> and <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key</code> fields.</p>	Yes

Responses

Response Headers

This implementation of the operation can include the following response headers in addition to the response headers common to all responses. For more information, see [Common Response Headers](#) (p. 936).

Name	Description
<code>x-amz-expiration</code>	<p>If an <code>Expiration</code> action is configured for the object as part of the bucket's lifecycle configuration, Amazon S3 returns this header. The header value includes an "expiry-date" component and a URL-encoded "rule-id" component. For version-enabled buckets, this header applies only to current versions. Amazon S3 does not provide a header to infer when a noncurrent version is eligible for permanent deletion. For more information, see PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration (p. 299).</p> <p>Type: String</p>
<code>success_action_redirect</code> , <code>redirect</code>	<p>The URL to which the client is redirected on successful upload.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>PostResponse</code></p>
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code>	<p>If you specified server-side encryption either with AWS KMS encryption or AWS-managed encryption in your</p>

Name	Description
	<p>POST request, the response includes this header. It confirms the encryption algorithm that Amazon S3 used to encrypt the object.</p> <p>Type: String</p>
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-aws-kms-key-id</code>	<p>If the <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code> header is present and has the value of <code>aws:kms</code>, this header specifies the ID of the KMS key that was used for the object.</p> <p>Type: String</p>
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-bucket-key-enabled</code>	<p>If <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code> is present and its value is <code>aws:kms</code>, this header indicates whether the object is encrypted with SSE-KMS using an S3 Bucket Key. If this header is set to <code>true</code>, the object uses an S3 Bucket Key with SSE-KMS.</p> <p>Type: Boolean</p>
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-algorithm</code>	<p>If server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C) encryption was requested, the response includes this header that confirms the encryption algorithm that was used.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid Values: <code>AES256</code></p>
<code>x-amz-server-side-encryption-customer-key-MD5</code>	<p>If SSE-C encryption was requested, the response includes this header to verify roundtrip message integrity of the customer-provided encryption key.</p> <p>Type: String</p>
<code>x-amz-version-id</code>	<p>Version of the object.</p> <p>Type: String</p>

Response Elements

Name	Description
<code>Bucket</code>	<p>Name of the bucket the object was stored in.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>PostResponse</code></p>
<code>ETag</code>	<p>The entity tag is an MD5 hash of the object that you can use to do conditional <code>GET</code> operations using the <code>If-Modified</code> request tag with the <code>GET</code> request operation. <code>ETag</code> reflects changes only to the contents of an object, not its metadata.</p> <p>Type: String</p>

Name	Description
	Ancestor: PostResponse
Key	The object key name. Type: String Ancestor: PostResponse
Location	URI of the object. Type: String Ancestor: PostResponse

Special Errors

This implementation of the operation does not return special errors. For general information about Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

Examples

Sample Request

```
POST /Neo HTTP/1.1
Content-Length: 4
Host: quotes.s3.amazonaws.com
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Type: text/plain
Expect: the 100-continue HTTP status code
```

ObjectContent

Sample Response with Versioning Suspended

The following is a sample response when bucket versioning is suspended:

```
HTTP/1.1 100 Continue
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEb1a0wiIOIx1+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
x-amz-version-id: default
Date: Wed, 12 Oct 2009 17:50:00 GMT
ETag: "1b2cf535f27731c974343645a3985328"
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

In this response, the version ID is null.

Sample Response with Versioning Enabled

The following is a sample response when bucket versioning is enabled.

```
HTTP/1.1 100 Continue
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: LriYPLdmOdAiIfgSm/F1YsViT1LW94/xUQxMsF7xiEb1a0wiIOIx1+zbwZ163pt7
x-amz-request-id: 0A49CE4060975EAC
x-amz-version-id: 43jfkodU8493jnFJD9fjj3HHNVfdsQUIFDNsidf038jfdsjGFDSIRp
Date: Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT
ETag: "828ef3fdfa96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
Server: AmazonS3
```

Related Resources

- [CopyObject](#) (p. 20)
- [POST Object](#) (p. 892)
- [GetObject](#) (p. 159)

POST Object restore

Description

This operation performs the following types of requests:

- `select` – Perform a select query on an archived object
- `restore an archive` – Restore an archived object

To use this operation, you must have permissions to perform the `s3:RestoreObject` and `s3:GetObject` actions. The bucket owner has this permission by default and can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Permissions Related to Bucket Subresource Operations](#) and [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Querying Archives with Select Requests

You use a select type of request to perform SQL queries on archived objects. The archived objects that are being queried by the select request must be formatted as uncompressed comma-separated values (CSV) files. You can run queries and custom analytics on your archived data without having to restore your data to a hotter Amazon S3 tier. For an overview about select requests, see [Querying Archived Objects](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

When making a select request, do the following:

- Define an output location for the select query's output. This must be an Amazon S3 bucket in the same AWS Region as the bucket that contains the archive object that is being queried. The AWS account that initiates the job must have permissions to write to the S3 bucket. You can specify the storage class and encryption for the output objects stored in the bucket. For more information about output, see [Querying Archived Objects](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

For more information about the S3 structure in the request body, see the following:

- [PutObject](#) (p. 350)
- [Managing Access with ACLs](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*
- [Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*
- Define the SQL expression for the `SELECT` type of restoration for your query in the request body's `SelectParameters` structure. You can use expressions like the following examples.
 - The following expression returns all records from the specified object.

```
SELECT * FROM Object
```

- Assuming that you are not using any headers for data stored in the object, you can specify columns with positional headers.

```
SELECT s._1, s._2 FROM Object s WHERE s._3 > 100
```

- If you have headers and you set the `fileHeaderInfo` in the CSV structure in the request body to `USE`, you can specify headers in the query. (If you set the `fileHeaderInfo` field to `IGNORE`, the first row is skipped for the query.) You cannot mix ordinal positions with header column names.

```
SELECT s.Id, s.FirstName, s.SSN FROM S3Object s
```


For more information about using SQL with S3 Glacier Select restore, see [SQL Reference for Amazon S3 Select and S3 Glacier Select](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

When making a select request, you can also do the following:

- To expedite your queries, specify the `Expedited` tier. For more information about tiers, see "Restoring Archives," later in this topic.
- Specify details about the data serialization format of both the input object that is being queried and the serialization of the CSV-encoded query results.

The following are additional important facts about the select feature:

- The output results are new Amazon S3 objects. Unlike archive retrievals, they are stored until explicitly deleted—manually or through a lifecycle policy.
- You can issue more than one select request on the same Amazon S3 object. Amazon S3 doesn't deduplicate requests, so avoid issuing duplicate requests.
- Amazon S3 accepts a select request even if the object has already been restored. A select request doesn't return error response 409.

Restoring Archives

Objects in the `GLACIER` and `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage classes are archived. To access an archived object, you must first initiate a restore request. This restores a temporary copy of the archived object. In a restore request, you specify the number of days that you want the restored copy to exist. After the specified period, Amazon S3 deletes the temporary copy but the object remains archived in the `GLACIER` or `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage class that object was restored from.

To restore a specific object version, you can provide a version ID. If you don't provide a version ID, Amazon S3 restores the current version.

The time it takes restore jobs to finish depends on which storage class the object is being restored from and which data access tier you specify.

When restoring an archived object (or using a select request), you can specify one of the following data access tier options in the `Tier` element of the request body:

- **Expedited** - Expedited retrievals allow you to quickly access your data stored in the `GLACIER` storage class when occasional urgent requests for a subset of archives are required. For all but the largest archived objects (250 MB+), data accessed using Expedited retrievals are typically made available within 1–5 minutes. Provisioned capacity ensures that retrieval capacity for Expedited retrievals is available when you need it. Expedited retrievals and provisioned capacity are not available for the `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage class.
- **Standard** - Standard retrievals allow you to access any of your archived objects within several hours. This is the default option for the `GLACIER` and `DEEP_ARCHIVE` retrieval requests that do not specify the retrieval option. Standard retrievals typically complete within 3-5 hours from the `GLACIER` storage class and typically complete within 12 hours from the `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage class.
- **Bulk** - Bulk retrievals are Amazon S3 Glacier's lowest-cost retrieval option, enabling you to retrieve large amounts, even petabytes, of data inexpensively in a day. Bulk retrievals typically complete within 5-12 hours from the `GLACIER` storage class and typically complete within 48 hours from the `DEEP_ARCHIVE` storage class.

For more information about archive retrieval options and provisioned capacity for `Expedited` data access, see [Restoring Archived Objects](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

You can use Amazon S3 restore speed upgrade to change the restore speed to a faster speed while it is in progress. You upgrade the speed of an in-progress restoration by issuing another restore request to the same object, setting a new `Tier` request element. When issuing a request to upgrade the restore tier, you must choose a tier that is faster than the tier that the in-progress restore is using. You must not change any other parameters, such as the `Days` request element. For more information, see [Upgrading the Speed of an In-Progress Restore](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

To get the status of object restoration, you can send a `HEAD` request. Operations return the `x-amz-restore` header, which provides information about the restoration status, in the response. You can use Amazon S3 event notifications to notify you when a restore is initiated or completed. For more information, see [Configuring Amazon S3 Event Notifications](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

After restoring an archived object, you can update the restoration period by reissuing the request with a new period. Amazon S3 updates the restoration period relative to the current time and charges only for the request—there are no data transfer charges. You cannot update the restoration period when Amazon S3 is actively processing your current restore request for the object.

If your bucket has a lifecycle configuration with a rule that includes an expiration action, the object expiration overrides the life span that you specify in a restore request. For example, if you restore an object copy for 10 days, but the object is scheduled to expire in 3 days, Amazon S3 deletes the object in 3 days. For more information about lifecycle configuration, see [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 299) and [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
POST /ObjectName?restore&versionId=VersionID HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.s3.amazonaws.com
Date: date
Authorization: authorization string (see Authenticating Requests \(AWS Signature Version 4\))
Content-MD5: MD5

request body
```

Note

The syntax shows some of the request headers. For a complete list, see "Request Headers," later in this topic.

Request Parameters

This implementation of the operation does not use request parameters.

Request Headers

Name	Description	Required
Content-MD5	The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. You must use this header as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, see RFC 1864 . Type: String	Yes

Name	Description	Required
	Default: None	

Request Elements

The following is an XML example of a request body for restoring an archive.

```
<RestoreRequest>
  <Days>2</Days>
  <GlacierJobParameters>
    <Tier>Bulk</Tier>
  </GlacierJobParameters>
</RestoreRequest>
```

The following table explains the XML for archive restoration in the request body.

Name	Description	Required
RestoreRequest	Container for restore information. Type: Container	Yes
Days	Lifetime of the restored (active) copy. The minimum number of days that you can restore an object from S3 Glacier is 1. After the object copy reaches the specified lifetime, Amazon S3 removes it from the bucket. If you are restoring an archive, this element is required. Do not use this element with a <code>SELECT</code> type of request. Type: Positive integer Ancestors: RestoreRequest	Yes, if restoring an archive
GlacierJobParameters	Container for Glacier job parameters. Do not use this element with a <code>SELECT</code> type of request. Type: Container Ancestors: RestoreRequest	No
Tier	The data access tier to use when restoring the archive. Standard is the default. Type: Enum Valid values: Expedited Standard Bulk Ancestors: GlacierJobParameters	No

The following XML is the request body for a select query on an archived object:

```
<RestoreRequest>
  <Type>SELECT</Type>
```

```

<Tier>Expedited</Tier>
<Description>Job description</Description>
<SelectParameters>
  <Expression>Select * from Object</Expression>
  <ExpressionType>SQL</ExpressionType>
  <InputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <FileHeaderInfo>IGNORE</FileHeaderInfo>
      <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>,</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>"</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
      <Comments>#</Comments>
    </CSV>
  </InputSerialization>
  <OutputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <QuoteFields>ASNEEDED</QuoteFields>
      <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>,</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>"</QuoteCharacter>
      <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
    </CSV>
  </OutputSerialization>
</SelectParameters>
<OutputLocation>
  <S3>
    <BucketName>Name of bucket</BucketName>
    <Prefix>Key prefix</Prefix>
    <CannedACL>Canned ACL string</CannedACL>
    <AccessControlList>
      <Grantee>
        <Type>Grantee Type</Type>
      </Grantee>
      <ID>Grantee identifier</ID>
      <URI>Grantee URI</URI>
      <Permission>Granted permission</Permission>
      <DisplayNmae>Display Name</DisplayName>
      <EmailAddress>email</EmailAddress>
    </AccessControlList>
    <Encryption>
      <EncryptionType>Encryption type</EncryptionType>
      <KMSKeyId>KMS Key ID</KMSKeyId>
      <KMSContext>Base64-encoded JSON<KMSContext>
    </Encryption>
    <UserMetadata>
      <MetadataEntry>
        <Name>Key</Name>
        <Value>Value</Value>
      </MetadataEntry>
    </UserMetadata>
    <Tagging>
      <TagSet>
        <Tag>
          <Key>Tag name</Key>
          <Value>Tag value</Value>
        </Tag>
      </TagSet>
    </Tagging>
    <StorageClass>Storage class</StorageClass>
  </S3>
</OutputLocation>
</RestoreRequest>

```

The following tables explain the XML for a `SELECT` type of restoration in the request body.

Name	Description	Required
<code>RestoreRequest</code>	Container for restore information. Type: Container	Yes
<code>Tier</code>	The data access tier to use when restoring the archive. Standard is the default. Type: Enum Valid values: <code>Expedited</code> <code>Standard</code> <code>Bulk</code> Ancestors: <code>RestoreRequest</code>	No
<code>Description</code>	The optional description for the request. Type: String Ancestors: <code>RestoreRequest</code>	No
<code>SelectParameters</code>	Describes the parameters for the select job request. Type: Container Ancestors: <code>RestoreRequest</code>	Yes, if request type is <code>SELECT</code>
<code>OutputLocation</code>	Describes the location that receives the results of the select restore request. Type: Container for Amazon S3 Ancestors: <code>RestoreRequest</code>	Yes, if request type is <code>SELECT</code>

The `SelectParameters` container element contains the following elements.

Name	Description	Required
<code>Expression</code>	The SQL expression. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following SQL expression retrieves the first column of the data from the object stored in CSV format: <pre>SELECT s._1 FROM Object s</pre> The following SQL expression returns everything from the object: <pre>SELECT * FROM Object</pre> Type: String Ancestors: <code>SelectParameters</code>	Yes
<code>ExpressionType</code>	Identifies the expression type. Type: String Valid values: <code>SQL</code>	Yes

Name	Description	Required
	Ancestors: <code>SelectParameters</code>	
<code>InputSerialization</code>	Describes the serialization format of the object. Type: Container for CSV Ancestors: <code>SelectParameters</code>	Yes
<code>OutputSerialization</code>	Describes how the results of the select job are serialized. Type: Container for CSV Ancestors: <code>SelectParameters</code>	Yes

The CSV container element in the `InputSerialization` element contains the following elements.

Name	Description	Required
<code>RecordDelimiter</code>	A single character used to separate individual records in the input. Instead of the default value, you can specify an arbitrary delimiter. Type: String Default: <code>\n</code> Ancestors: <code>CSV</code>	No
<code>FieldDelimiter</code>	A single character used to separate individual fields in a record. You can specify an arbitrary delimiter. Type: String Default: <code>,</code> Ancestors: <code>CSV</code>	No
<code>QuoteCharacter</code>	A single character used for escaping when the field delimiter is part of the value. Consider this example in a CSV file: <code>"a, b"</code> Wrapping the value in quotation marks makes this value a single field. If you don't use the quotation marks, the comma is a field delimiter (which makes it two separate field values, a and b). Type: String Default: <code>"</code> Ancestors: <code>CSV</code>	No
<code>QuoteEscapeCharacter</code>	A single character used for escaping the quotation mark character inside an already escaped value. For example, the value <code>"\" a , b \""</code> is parsed as <code>" a , b "</code> .	No

Name	Description	Required
	Type: String Default: " Ancestors: CSV	
FileHeaderInfo	Describes the first line in the input data. It is one of the ENUM values. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NONE: First line is not a header. IGNORE: First line is a header, but you can't use the header values to indicate the column in an expression. You can use column position (such as <code>_1</code>, <code>_2</code>, ...) to indicate the column (<code>SELECT s._1 FROM OBJECT s</code>). Use: First line is a header, and you can use the header value to identify a column in an expression (<code>SELECT "name" FROM OBJECT</code>). Type: Enum Valid values: NONE USE IGNORE Ancestors: CSV	No
Comments	A single character used to indicate that a row should be ignored when the character is present at the start of that row. You can specify any character to indicate a comment line. Type: String Ancestors: CSV	No

The CSV container element (in the `OutputSerialization` elements) contains the following elements.

Name	Description	Required
QuoteFields	Indicates whether to use quotation marks around output fields. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALWAYS: Always use quotation marks for output fields. ASNEEDED: Use quotation marks for output fields when needed. Type: Enum Valid values: ALWAYS ASNEEDED Default: AsNeeded Ancestors: CSV	No
RecordDelimiter	A single character used to separate individual records in the output. Instead of the default value, you can specify an arbitrary delimiter.	No

Name	Description	Required
	Type: String Default: \n Ancestors: CSV	
FieldDelimiter	A single character used to separate individual fields in a record. You can specify an arbitrary delimiter. Type: String Default: , Ancestors: CSV	No
QuoteCharacter	A single character used for escaping when the field delimiter is part of the value. For example, if the value is a, b, Amazon S3 wraps this field value in quotation marks, as follows: " a , b ". Type: String Default: " Ancestors: CSV	No
QuoteEscapeCharacter	A single character used for escaping the quotation mark character inside an already escaped value. For example, if the value is " a , b ", Amazon S3 wraps the value in quotation marks, as follows: "" " a , b "" ". Type: String Ancestors: CSV	No

The S3 container element (in the OutputLocation element) contains the following elements.

Name	Description	Required
AccessControlList	A list of grants that control access to the staged results. Type: Container for Grant Ancestors: S3	No
BucketName	The name of the S3 bucket where the select restore results are stored. The bucket must be in the same AWS Region as the bucket that contains the input archive object. Type: String Ancestors: S3	Yes
CannedACL	The canned access control list (ACL) to apply to the select restore results. Type: String	No

Name	Description	Required
	Valid values: <code>private</code> <code>public-read</code> <code>public-read-write</code> <code>aws-exec-read</code> <code>authenticated-read</code> <code>bucket-owner-read</code> <code>bucket-owner-full-control</code> Ancestors: S3	
Encryption	Contains encryption information for the stored results. Type: Container for Encryption Ancestors: S3	No
Prefix	The prefix that is prepended to the select restore results. The maximum length for the prefix is 512 bytes. Type: String Ancestors: S3	Yes
StorageClass	The class of storage used to store the select request results. Type: String Valid values: <code>STANDARD</code> <code>REDUCED_REDUNDANCY</code> <code>STANDARD_IA</code> <code>ONEZONE_IA</code> Ancestors: S3	No
Tagging	Container for tag information. Type: Tag structure Ancestors: S3	No
UserMetadata	Contains a list of metadata to store with the select restore results. Type: MetadataEntry structure Ancestors: S3	No

The Grantee container element (in the `AccessControlList` element) contains the following elements.

Name	Description	Required
DisplayName	The screen name of the grantee. Type: String Ancestors: Grantee	No
EmailAddress	The email address of the grantee. Type: String Ancestors: Grantee	No
ID	The canonical user ID of the grantee.	No

Name	Description	Required
	Type: String Ancestors: Grantee	
Type	The type of the grantee. Type: String Ancestors: Grantee	No
URI	The URI of the grantee group. Type: String Ancestors: Grantee	No
Permission	Granted permission. Type: String Ancestors: Grantee	No

The **Encryption** container element (in **S3**) contains the following elements.

Name	Description	Required
EncryptionType	The server-side encryption algorithm used when storing job results. The default is no encryption. Type: String Valid Values <code>aws:kms</code> <code>AES256</code> Ancestors: Encryption	No
KMSContext	Optional. If the encryption type is <code>aws:kms</code> , you can use this value to specify the encryption context for the select restore results. Type: String Ancestors: Encryption	No
KMSKeyId	The AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key ID to use for object encryption. Type: String Ancestors: Encryption	No

The **TagSet** container element (in the **Tagging** element) contains the following element.

Name	Description	Required
Tag	Contains tags. Type: Container	No

Name	Description	Required
	Ancestors: <code>TagSet</code>	

The `Tag` container element (in the `TagSet` element) contains the following elements.

Name	Description	Required
<code>Key</code>	Name of the tag. Type: String Ancestors: <code>Tag</code>	No
<code>Value</code>	Value of the tag. Type: String Ancestors: <code>Tag</code>	No

The `MetadataEntry` container element (in the `UserMetadata` element) contains the following key-value pair elements to store with an object.

Name	Description	Required
<code>MetadataKey</code>	The metadata key. Type: String Ancestors:	No
<code>MetadataEntry</code>	The metadata value. Type: String Ancestors:	No

Responses

A successful operation returns either the `200 OK` or `202 Accepted` status code.

- If the object copy is not previously restored, then Amazon S3 returns `202 Accepted` in the response.
- If the object copy is previously restored, Amazon S3 returns `200 OK` in the response.

Response Headers

This implementation of the operation uses only response headers that are common to most responses. For more information, see [Common Response Headers \(p. 936\)](#).

Response Elements

This operation does not return response elements.

Special Errors

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
RestoreAlreadyInProgress	Object restore is already in progress. (This error does not apply to SELECT type requests.)	409 Conflict	Client
GlacierExpeditedRetrievalNotAvailable	Glacier expedited retrievals are currently not available. Try again later. (Returned if there is insufficient capacity to process the Expedited request. This error applies only to Expedited retrievals and not to Standard or Bulk retrievals.)	503	N/A

Examples

Restore an Object for Two Days Using the Expedited Retrieval Option

The following restore request restores a copy of the `photo1.jpg` object from S3 Glacier for a period of two days using the expedited retrieval option.

```
POST /photo1.jpg?restore HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Date: Mon, 22 Oct 2012 01:49:52 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: content length

<RestoreRequest>
  <Days>2</Days>
  <GlacierJobParameters>
    <Tier>Expedited</Tier>
  </GlacierJobParameters>
</RestoreRequest>
```

If the `examplebucket` does not have a restored copy of the object, Amazon S3 returns the following 202 Accepted response.

```
HTTP/1.1 202 Accepted
x-amz-id-2: GFihv3y6+kE7KG11GEkQhU7/2/CHR3Yb2fCb2S04nxI423Dqwg2XiQ0B/UZ1zYQvPiB1ZNRcovw=
x-amz-request-id: 9F341CD3C4BA79E0
Date: Sat, 20 Oct 2012 23:54:05 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

If a copy of the object is already restored, Amazon S3 returns a 200 OK response, and updates only the restored copy's expiry time.

Query an Archive with a SELECT Request

The following is an example select restore request.

```

POST /object-one.csv?restore HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Date: Date: Sat, 20 Oct 2012 23:54:05 GMT
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: content length

<RestoreRequest xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Type>SELECT</Type>
  <Tier>Expedited</Tier>
  <Description>this is a description</Description>
  <SelectParameters>
    <InputSerialization>
      <CSV>
        <FileHeaderInfo>IGNORE</FileHeaderInfo>
        <Comments>#</Comments>
        <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
        <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
        <FieldDelimiter>,</FieldDelimiter>
        <QuoteCharacter>"</QuoteCharacter>
      </CSV>
    </InputSerialization>
    <ExpressionType>SQL</ExpressionType>
    <Expression>select * from object</Expression>
    <OutputSerialization>
      <CSV>
        <QuoteFields>ALWAYS</QuoteFields>
        <QuoteEscapeCharacter>"</QuoteEscapeCharacter>
        <RecordDelimiter>\n</RecordDelimiter>
        <FieldDelimiter>\t</FieldDelimiter>
        <QuoteCharacter>'</QuoteCharacter>
      </CSV>
    </OutputSerialization>
  </SelectParameters>
  <OutputLocation>
    <S3>
      <BucketName>example-output-bucket</BucketName>
      <Prefix>test-s3</Prefix>
      <AccessControlList>
        <Grant>
          <Grantee xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:type="AmazonCustomerByEmail">
            <EmailAddress>jane-doe@example.com</EmailAddress>
          </Grantee>
          <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
        </Grant>
      </AccessControlList>
      <UserMetadata>
        <MetadataEntry>
          <Name>test</Name>
          <Value>test-value</Value>
        </MetadataEntry>
        <MetadataEntry>
          <Name>other</Name>
          <Value>something else</Value>
        </MetadataEntry>
      </UserMetadata>
      <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
    </S3>
  </OutputLocation>
</RestoreRequest>

```

Amazon S3 returns the following 202 Accepted response.

```
HTTP/1.1 202 Accepted
```

```
x-amz-id-2: GFihv3y6+kE7KG11GEkQhU7/2/CHR3Yb2fCb2S04nxI423Dqwg2XiQ0B/UZ1zYQvPiB1ZNRcovw=  
x-amz-request-id: 9F341CD3C4BA79E0  
x-amz-restore-output-path: js-test-s3/qE8nk5M0XIj-LuZE2HXNw6empQm3znLkHlMWInRYPS-  
Orl2W0uj6LyYm-neTvm1-btz3wbBxfMhPykd3jkl-1vZE7w42/  
Date: Sat, 20 Oct 2012 23:54:05 GMT  
Content-Length: 0  
Server: AmazonS3
```

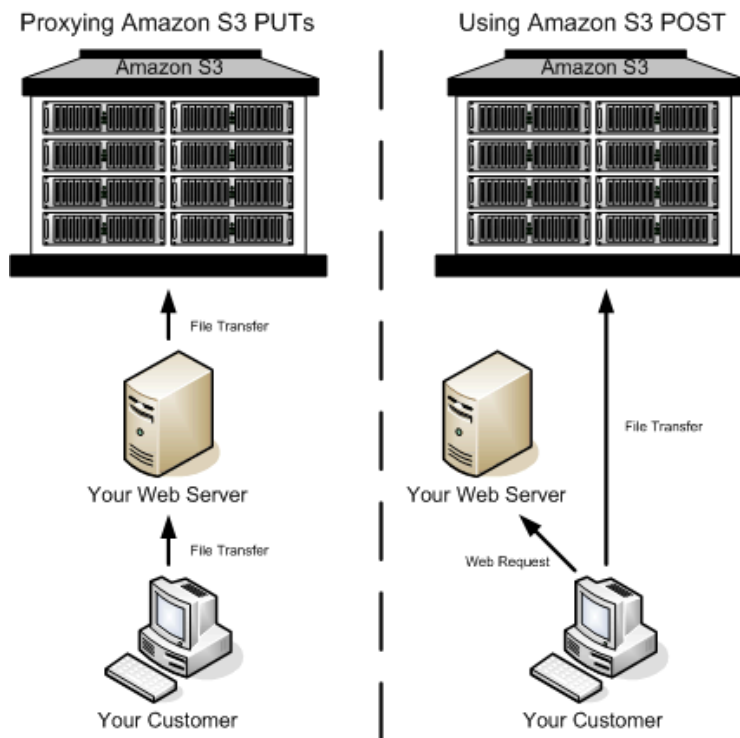
More Info

- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 118)
- [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 299)
- [SQL Reference for Amazon S3 Select and S3 Glacier Select](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*

Browser-Based Uploads Using HTTP POST

Amazon S3 supports HTTP POST requests so that users can upload content directly to Amazon S3. By using POST, end users can authenticate requests without having to pass data through a secure intermediary node that protects your credentials. Thus, HTTP POST has the potential to reduce latency.

The following figure shows an Amazon S3 upload using a POST request.



Uploading Using POST

1	The user accesses your page from a web browser.
2	Your webpage contains an HTML form that contains all the information necessary for the user to upload content to Amazon S3.

3 The user uploads content to Amazon S3 through the web browser.

The process for sending browser-based POST requests is as follows:

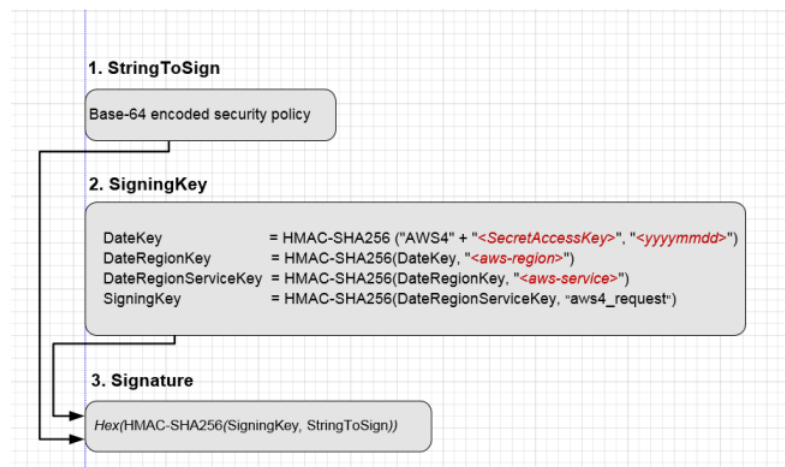
1. Create a security policy specifying conditions that restrict what you want to allow in the request, such as the bucket name where objects can be uploaded, and key name prefixes that you want to allow for the object that is being created.
2. Create a signature that is based on the policy. For authenticated requests, the form must include a valid signature and the policy.
3. Create an HTML form that your users can access in order to upload objects to your Amazon S3 bucket.

The following section describes how to create a signature to authenticate a request. For information about creating forms and security policies, see [Creating an HTML Form \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 920).

Calculating a Signature

For authenticated requests, the HTML form must include fields for a security policy and a signature.

- A security policy (see [Creating a POST Policy](#) (p. 924)) controls what is allowed in the request.
- The security policy is the `StringToSign` (see [Introduction to Signing Requests](#) (p. 855)) in your signature calculation.



To Calculate a signature

1. Create a policy using UTF-8 encoding.
2. Convert the UTF-8-encoded policy bytes to base64. The result is the `StringToSign`.
3. Create a signing key.
4. Use the signing key to sign the `StringToSign` using HMAC-SHA256 signing algorithm.

For more information about creating HTML forms, security policies, and an example, see the following:

- [Creating an HTML Form \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 920\)](#)
- [Creating a POST Policy \(p. 924\)](#)
- [Example: Browser-Based Upload using HTTP POST \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 930\)](#)

Creating an HTML Form (Using AWS Signature Version 4)

Topics

- [HTML Form Declaration \(p. 920\)](#)
- [HTML Form Fields \(p. 921\)](#)

To allow users to upload content to Amazon S3 by using their browsers (HTTP POST requests), you use HTML forms. HTML forms consist of a form declaration and form fields. The form declaration contains high-level information about the request. The form fields contain detailed request information.

This section describes how to create HTML forms. For a working example of browser-based upload using HTTP POST and related signature calculations for request authentication, see [Example: Browser-Based Upload using HTTP POST \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 930\)](#).

The form and policy must be UTF-8 encoded. You can apply UTF-8 encoding to the form by specifying `charset=UTF-8` in the `content` attribute. The following is an example of UTF-8 encoding in the HTML heading.

```
<html>
  <head>
    ...
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
    ...
  </head>
  <body>
```

Following is an example of UTF-8 encoding in a request header.

```
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
```

Note

The form data and boundaries (excluding the contents of the file) cannot exceed 20KB.

HTML Form Declaration

The HTML form declaration has the following three attributes:

- `action` – The URL that processes the request, which must be set to the URL of the bucket. For example, if the name of your bucket is `examplebucket`, the URL is `http://examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com/`.

Note

The key name is specified in a form field.

- `method` – The method must be POST.
- `enctype` – The enclosure type (`enctype`) must be set to `multipart/form-data` for both file uploads and text area uploads. For more information about `enctype`, see [RFC 1867](#).

This is a form declaration for the bucket `examplebucket`.

```
<form action="http://examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com/" method="post"
enctype="multipart/form-data">
```

HTML Form Fields

The following table describes a list of fields that you can use within a form. Among other fields, there is a signature field that you can use to authenticate requests. There are fields for you to specify the signature calculation algorithm (`x-amz-algorithm`), the credential scope (`x-amz-credential`) that you used to generate the signing key, and the date (`x-amz-date`) used to calculate the signature. Amazon S3 uses this information to re-create the signature. If the signatures match, Amazon S3 processes the request.

Note

The variable `${filename}` is automatically replaced with the name of the file provided by the user and is recognized by all form fields. If the browser or client provides a full or partial path to the file, only the text following the last slash (/) or backslash (\) is used (for example, `C:\Program Files\directory1\file.txt` is interpreted as `file.txt`). If no file or file name is provided, the variable is replaced with an empty string.

If you don't provide elements required for authenticated requests, such as the `policy` element, the request is assumed to be anonymous and will succeed only if you have configured the bucket for public read and write.

Element Name	Description	Required
<code>acl</code>	An Amazon S3 access control list (ACL). If an invalid ACL is specified, Amazon S3 denies the request. For more information about ACLs, see Using Amazon S3 ACLs . Type: String Default: private Valid Values: <code>private</code> <code>public-read</code> <code>public-read-write</code> <code>aws-exec-read</code> <code>authenticated-read</code> <code>bucket-owner-read</code> <code>bucket-owner-full-control</code>	No
<code>Cache-Control</code> <code>Content-Type</code> <code>Content-Disposition</code> <code>Content-Encoding</code> <code>Expires</code>	REST-specific headers. For more information, see PutObject (p. 350) .	No
<code>key</code>	The key name of the uploaded object. To use the file name provided by the user, use the <code>\${filename}</code> variable. For example, if you upload a file <code>photo1.jpg</code> and you specify <code>/user/user1/\${filename}</code> as key name, the file is stored as <code>/user/user1/photo1.jpg</code> .	Yes

Element Name	Description	Required
	For more information, see Object Key and Metadata in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	
<code>policy</code>	<p>The base64-encoded security policy that describes what is permitted in the request. For authenticated requests, a policy is required.</p> <p>Requests without a security policy are considered anonymous and will succeed only on a publicly writable bucket.</p>	Required for authenticated requests
<code>success_action_redirect</code>	<p>The URL to which the client is redirected upon successful upload.</p> <p>If <code>success_action_redirect</code> is not specified, or Amazon S3 cannot interpret the URL, Amazon S3 returns the empty document type that is specified in the <code>success_action_status</code> field.</p> <p>If the upload fails, Amazon S3 returns an error and does not redirect the user to another URL.</p>	No
<code>success_action_status</code>	<p>The status code returned to the client upon successful upload if <code>success_action_redirect</code> is not specified.</p> <p>Valid values are 200, 201, or 204 (default).</p> <p>If the value is set to 200 or 204, Amazon S3 returns an empty document with the specified status code.</p> <p>If the value is set to 201, Amazon S3 returns an XML document with a 201 status code. For information about the content of the XML document, see POST Object (p. 892).</p> <p>If the value is not set or is invalid, Amazon S3 returns an empty document with a 204 status code.</p> <p>Note Some versions of the Adobe Flash player do not properly handle HTTP responses with an empty body. To support uploads through Adobe Flash, we recommend setting <code>success_action_status</code> to 201.</p>	No
<code>x-amz-algorithm</code>	<p>The signing algorithm used to authenticate the request. For AWS Signature Version 4, the value is <code>AWS4-HMAC-SHA256</code>.</p> <p>This field is required if a policy document is included with the request.</p>	Required for authenticated requests

Element Name	Description	Required
x-amz-credential	<p>In addition to your access key ID, this field also provides scope information identifying region and service for which the signature is valid. This should be the same scope you used in calculating the signing key for signature calculation.</p> <p>It is a string of the following form:</p> <pre><your-access-key-id>/<date>/<aws-region>/<aws-service>/aws4_request</pre> <p>For example:</p> <pre>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130728/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request</pre> <p>For Amazon S3, the <i>aws-service</i> string is <i>s3</i>. For a list of Amazon S3 <i>aws-region</i> strings, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>. This is required if a policy document is included with the request.</p>	Required for authenticated requests
x-amz-date	<p>It is the date value in ISO8601 format. For example, 20130728T000000Z.</p> <p>It is the same date you used in creating the signing key (for example, 20130728). This must also be the same value you provide in the policy (<i>x-amz-date</i>) that you signed.</p> <p>This is required if a policy document is included with the request.</p>	Required for authenticated requests
x-amz-security-token	<p>A security token used by Amazon DevPay and session credentials</p> <p>If the request is using Amazon DevPay, it requires two <i>x-amz-security-token</i> form fields: one for the product token and one for the user token. For more information, see Using DevPay in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>If the request is using session credentials, it requires one <i>x-amz-security-token</i> form. For more information, see Requesting Temporary Security Credentials in the <i>IAM User Guide</i>.</p>	No
x-amz-signature	<p>(AWS Signature Version 4) The HMAC-SHA256 hash of the security policy.</p> <p>This field is required if a policy document is included with the request.</p>	Required for authenticated requests

Element Name	Description	Required
<code>x-amz-meta-*</code>	Field names starting with this prefix are user-defined metadata. Each one is stored and returned as a set of key-value pairs. Amazon S3 doesn't validate or interpret user-defined metadata. For more information, see PutObject (p. 350) .	No
<code>x-amz-*</code>	See POST Object (p. 892) for other <code>x-amz-*</code> headers.	No
<code>file</code>	File or text content. The file or content must be the last field in the form. You cannot upload more than one file at a time.	Yes

Conditional items are required for authenticated requests and are optional for anonymous requests.

Now that you know how to create forms, next you can create a security policy that you can sign. For more information, see [Creating a POST Policy \(p. 924\)](#).

Creating a POST Policy

Topics

- [Expiration \(p. 925\)](#)
- [Condition Matching \(p. 925\)](#)
- [Conditions \(p. 926\)](#)
- [Character Escaping \(p. 928\)](#)

The policy required for making authenticated requests using HTTP POST is a UTF-8 and base64-encoded document written in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) that specifies conditions that the request must meet. Depending on how you design your policy document, you can control the access granularity per-upload, per-user, for all uploads, or according to other designs that meet your needs.

This section describes the POST policy. For example signature calculations using POST policy, see [Example: Browser-Based Upload using HTTP POST \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\) \(p. 930\)](#).

Note

Although the policy document is optional, we highly recommend that you use one in order to control what is allowed in the request. If you make the bucket publicly writable, you have no control at all over which users can write to your bucket.

The following is an example of a POST policy document.

```
{ "expiration": "2007-12-01T12:00:00.000Z",
  "conditions": [
    {"acl": "public-read" },
    {"bucket": "johnsmith" },
    ["starts-with", "$key", "user/eric/"],
  ]
}
```

The POST policy always contains the `expiration` and `conditions` elements. The example policy uses two condition matching types (exact matching and starts-with matching). The following sections describe these elements.

Expiration

The `expiration` element specifies the expiration date and time of the POST policy in ISO8601 GMT date format. For example, `2013-08-01T12:00:00.000Z` specifies that the POST policy is not valid after midnight GMT on August 1, 2013.

Condition Matching

Following is a table that describes condition matching types that you can use to specify POST policy conditions (described in the next section). Although you must specify one condition for each form field that you specify in the form, you can create more complex matching criteria by specifying multiple conditions for a form field.

Condition Match Type	Description
Exact Matches	The form field value must match the value specified. This example indicates that the ACL must be set to public-read:
	<pre>{"acl": "public-read" }</pre>
	This example is an alternate way to indicate that the ACL must be set to public-read:
	<pre>["eq", "\$acl", "public-read"]</pre>
Starts With	The value must start with the specified value. This example indicates that the object key must start with user/user1:
	<pre>["starts-with", "\$key", "user/user1/"]</pre>
Matching Content-Types in a Comma-Separated List	Content-Types values for a <code>starts-with</code> condition that include commas are interpreted as lists. Each value in the list must meet the condition for the whole condition to pass. For example, given the following condition:
	<pre>["starts-with", "\$Content-Type", "image/"]</pre>
	The following value would pass the condition:
	<pre>"image/jpg,image/png,image/gif"</pre>
	The following value would not pass the condition:
<pre>["image/jpg,text/plain"]</pre>	
	<p>Note Data elements other than <code>Content-Type</code> are treated as strings, regardless of the presence of commas.</p>

Condition Match Type	Description
Matching Any Content	To configure the POST policy to allow any content within a form field, use <code>starts-with</code> with an empty value (<code>""</code>). This example allows any value for <code>success_action_redirect</code> : <pre>["starts-with", "\$success_action_redirect", ""]</pre>
Specifying Ranges	For form fields that accept a range, separate the upper and lower limit with a comma. This example allows a file size from 1 to 10 MiB: <pre>["content-length-range", 1048576, 10485760]</pre>

The specific conditions supported in a POST policy are described in [Conditions \(p. 926\)](#).

Conditions

The conditions in a POST policy is an array of objects, each of which is used to validate the request. You can use these conditions to restrict what is allowed in the request. For example, the preceding policy conditions require the following:

- Request must specify the `johnsmith` bucket name.
- Object key name must have the `user/eric` prefix.
- Object ACL must be set to `public-read`.

Each form field that you specify in a form (except `x-amz-signature`, `file`, `policy`, and field names that have an `x-ignore-` prefix) must appear in the list of conditions.

Note

All variables within the form are expanded prior to validating the POST policy. Therefore, all condition matching should be against the expanded form fields. Suppose that you want to restrict your object key name to a specific prefix (`user/user1`). In this case, you set the key form field to `user/user1/${filename}`. Your POST policy should be `["starts-with", "$key", "user/user1/"]` (do not enter `["starts-with", "$key", "user/user1/${filename}"]`). For more information, see [Condition Matching \(p. 925\)](#).

Policy document conditions are described in the following table.

Element Name	Description
<code>acl</code>	Specifies the ACL value that must be used in the form submission. This condition supports exact matching and <code>starts-with</code> condition match type discussed in the following section.
<code>bucket</code>	Specifies the acceptable bucket name. This condition supports exact matching condition match type.
<code>content-length-range</code>	The minimum and maximum allowable size for the uploaded content.

Element Name	Description
	This condition supports <code>content-length-range</code> condition match type.
<p>Cache-Control</p> <p>Content-Type</p> <p>Content-Disposition</p> <p>Content-Encoding</p> <p>Expires</p>	<p>REST-specific headers. For more information, see POST Object (p. 892).</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching and <code>starts-with</code> condition match type.</p>
key	<p>The acceptable key name or a prefix of the uploaded object.</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching and <code>starts-with</code> condition match type.</p>
<p>success_action_redirect</p> <p>redirect</p>	<p>The URL to which the client is redirected upon successful upload.</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching and <code>starts-with</code> condition match type.</p>
success_action_status	<p>The status code returned to the client upon successful upload if <code>success_action_redirect</code> is not specified.</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching.</p>
x-amz-algorithm	<p>The signing algorithm that must be used during signature calculation. For AWS Signature Version 4, the value is <code>AWS4-HMAC-SHA256</code>.</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching.</p>
x-amz-credential	<p>The credentials that you used to calculate the signature. It provides access key ID and scope information identifying region and service for which the signature is valid. This should be the same scope you used in calculating the signing key for signature calculation.</p> <p>It is a string of the following form:</p> <pre><your-access-key-id>/<date>/<aws-region>/<aws-service>/aws4_request</pre> <p>For example:</p> <pre>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20130728/us-east-1/s3/ aws4_request</pre> <p>For Amazon S3, the <code>aws-service</code> string is <code>s3</code>. For a list of Amazon S3 <code>aws-region</code> strings, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>. This is required if a POST policy document is included with the request.</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching.</p>

Element Name	Description
<code>x-amz-date</code>	<p>The date value specified in the ISO8601 formatted string. For example, <code>20130728T000000Z</code>. The date must be same that you used in creating the signing key for signature calculation.</p> <p>This is required if a POST policy document is included with the request.</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching.</p>
<code>x-amz-security-token</code>	<p>Amazon DevPay security token.</p> <p>Each request that uses Amazon DevPay requires two <code>x-amz-security-token</code> form fields: one for the product token and one for the user token. As a result, the values must be separated by commas. For example, if the user token is <code>eW91dHVizQ==</code> and the product token is <code>b0hnNVNKWVJIQTA=</code>, you set the POST policy entry to: <code>{ "x-amz-security-token": "eW91dHVizQ==,b0hnNVNKWVJIQTA=" }</code>.</p> <p>For more information about Amazon DevPay, see Using DevPay in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>
<code>x-amz-meta-*</code>	<p>User-specified metadata.</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching and <code>starts-with</code> condition match type.</p>
<code>x-amz-*</code>	<p>See POST Object (POST Object (p. 892)) for other <code>x-amz-*</code> headers.</p> <p>This condition supports exact matching.</p>

Note

If your toolkit adds more form fields (for example, Flash adds `filename`), you must add them to the POST policy document. If you can control this functionality, prefix `x-ignore-` to the field so Amazon S3 ignores the feature and it won't affect future versions of this feature.

Character Escaping

Characters that must be escaped within a POST policy document are described in the following table.

Escape Sequence	Description
<code>\\</code>	Backslash
<code>\\$</code>	Dollar symbol
<code>\b</code>	Backspace
<code>\f</code>	Form feed
<code>\n</code>	New line
<code>\r</code>	Carriage return

Escape Sequence	Description
\t	Horizontal tab
\v	Vertical tab
\uxxxx	All Unicode characters

Now that you are acquainted with forms and policies, and understand how signing works, you can try a POST upload example. You need to write the code to calculate the signature. The example provides a sample form, and a POST policy that you can use to test your signature calculations. For more information, see [Example: Browser-Based Upload using HTTP POST \(Using AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 930).

Example: Browser-Based Upload using HTTP POST (Using AWS Signature Version 4)

This section shows an example of using an HTTP POST request to upload content directly to Amazon S3.

For more information on Signature Version 4, see [Signature Version 4 Signing Process](#).

Uploading a File to Amazon S3 Using HTTP POST

This example provides a sample POST policy and a form that you can use to upload a file. The topic uses the example policy and fictitious credentials to show you the workflow and resulting signature and policy hash. You can use this data as test suite to verify your signature calculation code.

The example uses the following example credentials the signature calculations. You can use these credentials to verify your signature calculation code. However, you must then replace these with your own credentials when sending requests to AWS.

Parameter	Value
AWSAccessKeyId	AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
AWSSecretAccessKey	wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxrFiCYEXAMPLEKEY

Sample Policy and Form

The following POST policy supports uploads to Amazon S3 with specific conditions.

```
{ "expiration": "2015-12-30T12:00:00.000Z",
  "conditions": [
    {"bucket": "sigv4examplebucket"},
    [{"starts-with", "$key", "user/user1/"}],
    {"acl": "public-read"},
    {"success_action_redirect": "http://sigv4examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com/
successful_upload.html"},
    [{"starts-with", "$Content-Type", "image/"}],
    {"x-amz-meta-uuid": "14365123651274"},
    {"x-amz-server-side-encryption": "AES256"},
    [{"starts-with", "$x-amz-meta-tag", ""}],

    {"x-amz-credential": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20151229/us-east-1/s3/aws4_request"},
    {"x-amz-algorithm": "AWS4-HMAC-SHA256"},
    {"x-amz-date": "20151229T000000Z" }
  ]
}
```

This POST policy sets the following conditions on the request:

- The upload must occur before noon UTC on December 30, 2015.
- The content can be uploaded only to the `sigv4examplebucket`. The bucket must be in the region that you specified in the credential scope (`x-amz-credential` form parameter), because the signature you provided is valid only within this scope.
- You can provide any key name that starts with `user/user1`. For example, `user/user1/MyPhoto.jpg`.
- The ACL must be set to `public-read`.

- If the upload succeeds, the user's browser is redirected to `http://sigv4examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com/successful_upload.html`.
- The object must be an image file.
- The `x-amz-meta-uuid` tag must be set to `14365123651274`.
- The `x-amz-meta-tag` can contain any value.

The following is a Base64-encoded version of this POST policy. You use this value as your `StringToSign` in signature calculation.

```
eyJhZiZxhwaXJhdGlvbiI6IClYmDE1LTEyYTMwVDEyOjAwOjAwLjAwMFoiLA0KICAiY29uZG10aW9ucyI6IFsNCiAgICB7ImJ1Y2tldCI
```

When you copy/paste the preceding policy, it should have carriage returns and new lines for your computed hash to match this value (ie. ASCII text, with CRLF line terminators).

Using example credentials to create a signature, the signature value is as follows (in signature calculation, the date is same as the `x-amz-date` in the policy (20151229):

```
8afdbf4008c03f22c2cd3cdb72e4afbb1f6a588f3255ac628749a66d7f09699e
```

The following example form specifies the preceding POST policy and supports a POST request to the `sigv4examplebucket`. Copy/paste the content in a text editor and save it as `exampleform.html`. You can then upload image files to the specific bucket using the `exampleform.html`. Your request will succeed if the signature you provide matches the signature Amazon S3 calculates.

Note

You must update the bucket name, dates, credential, policy, and signature with valid values for this to successfully upload to S3.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="http://sigv4examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com/" method="post"
    enctype="multipart/form-data">
      Key to upload:
      <input type="input" name="key" value="user/user1/${filename}" /><br />
      <input type="hidden" name="acl" value="public-read" />
      <input type="hidden" name="success_action_redirect" value="http://
sigv4examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com/successful_upload.html" />
      Content-Type:
      <input type="input" name="Content-Type" value="image/jpeg" /><br />
      <input type="hidden" name="x-amz-meta-uuid" value="14365123651274" />
      <input type="hidden" name="x-amz-server-side-encryption" value="AES256" />
      <input type="text" name="X-Amz-Credential" value="AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE/20151229/us-
east-1/s3/aws4_request" />
      <input type="text" name="X-Amz-Algorithm" value="AWS4-HMAC-SHA256" />
      <input type="text" name="X-Amz-Date" value="20151229T000000Z" />
      Tags for File:
      <input type="input" name="x-amz-meta-tag" value="" /><br />
      <input type="hidden" name="Policy" value='<Base64-encoded policy string>' />
      <input type="hidden" name="X-Amz-Signature" value="<signature-value>" />
      File:
      <input type="file" name="file" /> <br />
      <!-- The elements after this will be ignored -->
```

```
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Upload to Amazon S3" />
</form>

</html>
```

The post parameters are case insensitive. For example, you can specify `x-amz-signature` or `X-Amz-Signature`.

Browser-Based Uploads to Amazon S3 Using the AWS Amplify Library

This section describes how to upload files to Amazon S3 using the AWS Amplify JavaScript library.

For information about setting up the AWS Amplify library, see [AWS Amplify Installation and Configuration](#).

Using the AWS Amplify JavaScript library to Upload Files to Amazon S3

The AWS Amplify library `Storage` module gives a simple browser-based upload mechanism for managing user content in public or private Amazon S3 storage.

Example : AWS Amplify Manual Setup

The following example shows the manual setup for using the AWS Amplify Storage module. The default implementation of the Storage module uses Amazon S3.

```
import Amplify from 'aws-amplify';
Amplify.configure({
  Auth: {
    identityPoolId: 'XX-XXXX-X:XXXXXXXX-XXXX-1234-abcd-1234567890ab', //REQUIRED -
    Amazon Cognito Identity Pool ID
    region: 'XX-XXXX-X', // REQUIRED - Amazon Cognito Region
    userPoolId: 'XX-XXXX-X_abcd1234', //OPTIONAL - Amazon Cognito User Pool ID
    userPoolWebClientId: 'XX-XXXX-X_abcd1234', //OPTIONAL - Amazon Cognito Web Client
    ID
  },
  Storage: {
    bucket: '', //REQUIRED - Amazon S3 bucket
    region: 'XX-XXXX-X', //OPTIONAL - Amazon service region
  }
});
```

Example : Put data into Amazon S3

The following example shows how to put public data into Amazon S3.

```
Storage.put('test.txt', 'Hello')
  .then(result => console.log(result))
  .catch(err => console.log(err));
```

The following example shows how to put private data into Amazon S3.

```
Storage.put('test.txt', 'Private Content', {
```

```
    level: 'private',  
    contentType: 'text/plain'  
  })  
  .then (result => console.log(result))  
  .catch(err => console.log(err));
```

For more information about using the AWS Amplify Storage module, see [AWS Amplify Storage](#).

More Info

[AWS Amplify Quick Start](#)

Common Request Headers

The following table describes headers that can be used by various types of Amazon S3 REST requests.

Header Name	Description
Authorization	The information required for request authentication. For more information, go to The Authentication Header in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide</i> . For anonymous requests this header is not required.
Content-Length	Length of the message (without the headers) according to RFC 2616. This header is required for PUTs and operations that load XML, such as logging and ACLs.
Content-Type	The content type of the resource in case the request content in the body. Example: <code>text/plain</code>
Content-MD5	The base64 encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the message (without the headers) according to RFC 1864. This header can be used as a message integrity check to verify that the data is the same data that was originally sent. Although it is optional, we recommend using the Content-MD5 mechanism as an end-to-end integrity check. For more information about REST request authentication, go to REST Authentication in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide</i> .
Date	<p>The date that can be used to create the signature contained in the <code>Authorization</code> header. If the <code>Date</code> header is to be used for signing it must be specified in the ISO 8601 basic format. In this case, the <code>x-amz-date</code> header is not needed. Note that when <code>x-amz-date</code> is present, it always overrides the value of the <code>Date</code> header.</p> <p>If the <code>Date</code> header is not used for signing, it can be one of the full date formats specified by RFC 2616, section 3.3. For example, the date/time <code>Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT</code> is a valid date/time header for use with Amazon S3.</p> <p>If you are using the <code>Date</code> header for signing, then it must be in the ISO 8601 basic <code>YYYYMMDD'T'HHMMSS'Z'</code> format.</p> <p>If <code>Date</code> is specified but is not in ISO 8601 basic format, then you must also include the <code>x-amz-date</code> header. If <code>Date</code> is specified in ISO 8601 basic format, then this is sufficient for signing requests and you do not need the <code>x-amz-date</code> header. For more information, see Handling Dates in Signature Version 4 in the <i>Amazon Web Services Glossary</i>.</p>
Expect	<p>When your application uses 100-continue, it does not send the request body until it receives an acknowledgment. If the message is rejected based on the headers, the body of the message is not sent. This header can be used only if you are sending a body.</p> <p>Valid Values: 100-continue</p>

Header Name	Description
Host	<p>For path-style requests, the value is <code>s3.amazonaws.com</code>. For virtual-style requests, the value is <code>BucketName.s3.amazonaws.com</code>. For more information, go to Virtual Hosting in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>This header is required for HTTP 1.1 (most toolkits add this header automatically); optional for HTTP/1.0 requests.</p>
x-amz-content-sha256	<p>When using signature version 4 to authenticate request, this header provides a hash of the request payload. For more information see Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk (AWS Signature Version 4) (p. 858). When uploading object in chunks, you set the value to <code>STREAMING-AWS4-HMAC-SHA256-PAYLOAD</code> to indicate that the signature covers only headers and that there is no payload. For more information, see Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in Multiple Chunks (Chunked Upload) (AWS Signature Version 4) (p. 870).</p>
x-amz-date	<p>The date used to create the signature in the Authorization header. The format must be ISO 8601 basic in the <code>YYYYMMDD'T'HHMMSS'Z'</code> format. For example, the date/time <code>20170210T120000Z</code> is a valid <code>x-amz-date</code> for use with Amazon S3.</p> <p><code>x-amz-date</code> is optional for all requests; it can be used to override the date used for signing requests. If the <code>Date</code> header is specified in the ISO 8601 basic format, then <code>x-amz-date</code> is not needed. When <code>x-amz-date</code> is present, it always overrides the value of the <code>Date</code> header. For more information, see Handling Dates in Signature Version 4 in the <i>Amazon Web Services Glossary</i>.</p>
x-amz-security-token	<p>This header can be used in the following scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security tokens for Amazon DevPay operations - Each request that uses Amazon DevPay requires two <code>x-amz-security-token</code> headers: one for the product token and one for the user token. When Amazon S3 receives an authenticated request, it compares the computed signature with the provided signature. Improperly formatted multi-value headers used to calculate a signature can cause authentication issues. • Provide security token when using temporary security credentials - When making requests using temporary security credentials you obtained from IAM you must provide a security token using this header. To learn more about temporary security credentials, go to Making Requests. <p>This header is required for requests that use Amazon DevPay and requests that are signed using temporary security credentials.</p>

Common Response Headers

The following table describes response headers that are common to most AWS S3 responses.

Name	Description
<code>Content-Length</code>	<p>The length in bytes of the body in the response.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>Content-Type</code>	<p>The MIME type of the content. For example, <code>Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8</code></p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>Connection</code>	<p>specifies whether the connection to the server is open or closed.</p> <p>Type: Enum</p> <p>Valid Values: open close</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>Date</code>	<p>The date and time Amazon S3 responded, for example, <code>Wed, 01 Mar 2006 12:00:00 GMT</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>ETag</code>	<p>The entity tag represents a specific version 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 as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects created through the AWS Management Console or by the PUT Object, POST Object, or Copy operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects encrypted by SSE-S3 or plaintext have ETags that are an MD5 digest of their data. Objects encrypted by SSE-C or SSE-KMS have ETags that are not an MD5 digest of their object data. Objects created by either the Multipart Upload or Part Copy operation have ETags that are not MD5 digests, regardless of the method of encryption. <p>Type: String</p>
<code>Server</code>	<p>The name of the server that created the response.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: AmazonS3</p>

Name	Description
<code>x-amz-delete-marker</code>	<p>Specifies whether the object returned was (true) or was not (false) a delete marker.</p> <p>Type: Boolean</p> <p>Valid Values: true false</p> <p>Default: false</p>
<code>x-amz-id-2</code>	<p>A special token that is used together with the <code>x-amz-request-id</code> header to help AWS troubleshoot problems. For information about AWS Support using these request IDs, see Troubleshooting Amazon S3.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>x-amz-request-id</code>	<p>A value created by Amazon S3 that uniquely identifies the request. This value is used together with the <code>x-amz-id-2</code> header to help AWS troubleshoot problems. For information about AWS Support using these request IDs, see Troubleshooting Amazon S3.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>
<code>x-amz-version-id</code>	<p>The version of the object. When you enable versioning, Amazon S3 generates a random number for objects added to a bucket. The value is UTF-8 encoded and URL ready. When you PUT an object in a bucket where versioning has been suspended, the version ID is always <code>null</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid Values: null any URL-ready, UTF-8 encoded string</p> <p>Default: null</p>

Error Responses

This section provides reference information about Amazon S3 errors.

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

Topics

- [REST Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#)
- [List of Error Codes \(p. 939\)](#)
- [List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes \(p. 947\)](#)
- [List of Replication-Related Error Codes \(p. 954\)](#)
- [List of Amazon S3 on Outposts Error Codes \(p. 955\)](#)
- [List of Amazon S3 Storage Lens Error Codes \(p. 956\)](#)
- [List of Amazon S3 Object Lambda Error Codes \(p. 958\)](#)
- [List of Amazon S3 Asynchronous Error Codes \(p. 960\)](#)

REST Error Responses

When an error occurs, the header information contains the following:

- Content-Type: application/xml
- An appropriate 3xx, 4xx, or 5xx HTTP status code

The body of the response also contains information about the error. The following sample error response shows the structure of response elements common to all REST error responses.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Error>
  <Code>NoSuchKey</Code>
  <Message>The resource you requested does not exist</Message>
  <Resource>/mybucket/myfoto.jpg</Resource>
  <RequestId>4442587FB7D0A2F9</RequestId>
</Error>
```

The following table explains the REST error response elements.

Name	Description
Code	The error code is a string that uniquely identifies an error condition. It is meant to be read and understood by programs that detect and handle errors by type. For more information, see List of Error Codes (p. 939) . Type: String Ancestor: Error
Error	Container for all error elements.

Name	Description
	Type: Container Ancestor: None
Message	The error message contains a generic description of the error condition in English. It is intended for a human audience. Simple programs display the message directly to the end user if they encounter an error condition they don't know how or don't care to handle. Sophisticated programs with more exhaustive error handling and proper internationalization are more likely to ignore the error message. Type: String Ancestor: <code>Error</code>
RequestId	ID of the request associated with the error. Type: String Ancestor: <code>Error</code>
Resource	The bucket or object that is involved in the error. Type: String Ancestor: <code>Error</code>

Many error responses contain additional structured data meant to be read and understood by a developer diagnosing programming errors. For example, if you send a `Content-MD5` header with a REST PUT request that doesn't match the digest calculated on the server, you receive a `BadDigest` error. The error response also includes as detail elements the digest we calculated, and the digest you told us to expect. During development, you can use this information to diagnose the error. In production, a well-behaved program might include this information in its error log.

For information about general response elements, go to [Error Responses](#).

List of Error Codes

The following table lists Amazon S3 error codes.

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
<code>AccessDenied</code>	Access Denied	403 Forbidden	Client
<code>AccessPointAlreadyOwnedByYou</code>	An access point with an identical name already exists in your account.	409 Conflict	Client
<code>AccountProblem</code>	There is a problem with your AWS account that prevents the operation from completing successfully. For further assistance, Contact Us .	403 Forbidden	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
AllAccessDisabled	All access to this Amazon S3 resource has been disabled. For further assistance, Contact Us .	403 Forbidden	Client
AmbiguousGrantByEmailAddress	The email address you provided is associated with more than one account.	400 Bad Request	Client
AuthorizationHeaderMalformed	The authorization header you provided is not valid.	400 Bad Request	N/A
BadDigest	The Content-MD5 you specified did not match what we received.	400 Bad Request	Client
BucketAlreadyExists	The requested bucket name is not available. The bucket namespace is shared by all users of the system. Select a different name and try again.	409 Conflict	Client
BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou	The bucket you tried to create already exists, and you own it. Amazon S3 returns this error in all AWS Regions except us-east-1 (N. Virginia). For legacy compatibility, if you re-create an existing bucket that you already own in us-east-1, Amazon S3 returns 200 OK and resets the bucket access control lists (ACLs). For Amazon S3 on Outposts, the bucket you tried to create already exists in your Outpost and you own it.	409 Conflict (in all Regions except us-east-1)	Client
BucketNotEmpty	The bucket you tried to delete is not empty.	409 Conflict	Client
ClientTokenConflict	Your Multi-Region Access Point idempotency token was already used for a different request.	409 Conflict	Client
CredentialsNotSupported	This request does not support credentials.	400 Bad Request	Client
CrossLocationLoggingProhibited	Cross-location logging not allowed. Buckets in one geographic location cannot log information to a bucket in another location.	403 Forbidden	Client
EntityTooSmall	Your proposed upload is smaller than the minimum allowed object size.	400 Bad Request	Client
EntityTooLarge	Your proposed upload exceeds the maximum allowed object size.	400 Bad Request	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
ExpiredToken	The provided token has expired.	400 Bad Request	Client
IllegalLocationConstraintException	Indicates that you are trying to access a bucket from a different Region than where the bucket exists. To avoid this error, use the <code>--region</code> option. For example: <code>aws s3 cp awsexample.txt s3://testbucket/ --region ap-east-1</code> .	400 Bad Request	Client
IllegalVersioningConfigurationException	Indicates that the versioning configuration specified in the request is invalid.	400 Bad Request	Client
IncompleteBody	You did not provide the number of bytes specified by the Content-Length HTTP header.	400 Bad Request	Client
IncorrectNumberOfFilesInPostRequest	POST requires exactly one file upload per request.	400 Bad Request	Client
InlineDataTooLarge	Inline data exceeds the maximum allowed size.	400 Bad Request	Client
InternalServerError	We encountered an internal error. Please try again.	500 Internal Server Error	Server
InvalidAccessKeyId	The AWS access key ID you provided does not exist in our records.	403 Forbidden	Client
InvalidAccessPoint	The specified access point name or account is not valid.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidAccessPointAliasError	The specified access point alias name is not valid.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidAddressingHeader	You must specify the Anonymous role.	N/A	Client
InvalidArgument	This error might occur for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specified argument was invalid. The request was missing a required header. The specified argument was incomplete or in the wrong format. Must have length greater than or equal to 3. 	400 Bad Request	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
InvalidBucketName	The specified bucket is not valid.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidBucketState	The request is not valid with the current state of the bucket.	409 Conflict	Client
InvalidDigest	The Content-MD5 you specified is not valid.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidEncryptionAlgorithmError	The encryption request that you specified is not valid. The valid value is AES256.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidLocationConstraint	The specified location constraint is not valid. For more information about Regions, see How to Select a Region for Your Buckets .	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidObjectState	The operation is not valid for the current state of the object.	403 Forbidden	Client
InvalidPart	One or more of the specified parts could not be found. The part might not have been uploaded, or the specified entity tag might not have matched the part's entity tag.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidPartOrder	The list of parts was not in ascending order. Parts list must be specified in order by part number.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidPayer	All access to this object has been disabled. For further assistance, Contact Us .	403 Forbidden	Client
InvalidPolicyDocument	The content of the form does not meet the conditions specified in the policy document.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidRange	The requested range cannot be satisfied.	416 Requested Range Not Satisfiable	Client

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
InvalidRequest	<p>This error might occur for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use <code>AWS4-HMAC-SHA256</code>. • The access point can only be created for existing bucket. • The access point is not in a state where it can be deleted. • The access point can only be listed for an existing bucket. • The next token is invalid. • At least one action needs to be specified in a lifecycle rule. • At least one lifecycle rule should be specified. • Number of lifecycle rules should not exceed allowed limit of 1000 rules. • Invalid range for parameter <code>MaxResults</code>. • SOAP requests must be made over an HTTPS connection. • Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is not supported for buckets with non-DNS compliant names. • Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is not supported for buckets with periods (.) in their names. • Amazon S3 Transfer Accelerate endpoint only supports virtual style requests. • Amazon S3 Transfer Accelerate is not configured on this bucket. • Amazon S3 Transfer Accelerate is disabled on this bucket. • Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is not supported on this bucket. Contact AWS Support for more information. • Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration cannot be enabled on this bucket. Contact AWS Support for more information. 	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidSecurity	The provided security credentials are not valid.	403 Forbidden	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
InvalidSOAPRequest	The SOAP request body is invalid.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidStorageClass	The storage class you specified is not valid.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidTargetBucketForLogging	The target bucket for logging does not exist, is not owned by you, or does not have the appropriate grants for the log-delivery group.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidToken	The provided token is malformed or otherwise invalid.	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidURI	Couldn't parse the specified URI.	400 Bad Request	Client
KeyTooLongError	Your key is too long.	400 Bad Request	Client
MalformedACLError	The XML you provided was not well formed or did not validate against our published schema.	400 Bad Request	Client
MalformedPOSTRequest	The body of your POST request is not well-formed multipart/form-data.	400 Bad Request	Client
MalformedXML	This happens when the user sends malformed XML (XML that doesn't conform to the published XSD) for the configuration. The error message is, "The XML you provided was not well formed or did not validate against our published schema."	400 Bad Request	Client
MaxMessageLengthExceeded	Your request was too big.	400 Bad Request	Client
MaxPostPreDataLengthExceededError	Your POST request fields preceding the upload file were too large.	400 Bad Request	Client
MetadataTooLarge	Your metadata headers exceed the maximum allowed metadata size.	400 Bad Request	Client
MethodNotAllowed	The specified method is not allowed against this resource.	405 Method Not Allowed	Client
MissingAttachment	A SOAP attachment was expected, but none were found.	N/A	Client
MissingContentLength	You must provide the Content-Length HTTP header.	411 Length Required	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
MissingRequestBodyError	This happens when the user sends an empty XML document as a request. The error message is, "Request body is empty."	400 Bad Request	Client
MissingSecurityElement	The SOAP 1.1 request is missing a security element.	400 Bad Request	Client
MissingSecurityHeader	Your request is missing a required header.	400 Bad Request	Client
NoLoggingStatusForKey	There is no such thing as a logging status subresource for a key.	400 Bad Request	Client
NoSuchBucket	The specified bucket does not exist.	404 Not Found	Client
NoSuchBucketPolicy	The specified bucket does not have a bucket policy.	404 Not Found	Client
NoSuchKey	The specified key does not exist.	404 Not Found	Client
NoSuchLifecycleConfiguration	The lifecycle configuration does not exist.	404 Not Found	Client
NoSuchMultiRegionAccessPoint	The specified Multi-Region Access Point does not exist.	404 Not Found	Client
NoSuchTagSet	This error occurs when the tag specified does not exist.	404 Not Found	Client
NoSuchUpload	The specified multipart upload does not exist. The upload ID might be invalid, or the multipart upload might have been aborted or completed.	404 Not Found	Client
NoSuchVersion	Indicates that the version ID specified in the request does not match an existing version.	404 Not Found	Client
NotImplemented	A header you provided implies functionality that is not implemented.	501 Not Implemented	Server
NotModified	The resource was not changed.	304 Not Modified	Server
NotSignedUp	Your account is not signed up for the Amazon S3 service. You must sign up before you can use Amazon S3. You can sign up at the following URL: https://aws.amazon.com/s3	403 Forbidden	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
OperationAborted	A conflicting conditional operation is currently in progress against this resource. Try again.	409 Conflict	Client
PermanentRedirect	The bucket you are attempting to access must be addressed using the specified endpoint. Send all future requests to this endpoint.	301 Moved Permanently	Client
PreconditionFailed	At least one of the preconditions you specified did not hold.	412 Precondition Failed	Client
Redirect	Temporary redirect.	307 Moved Temporarily	Client
RequestHeaderSectionTooLarge	The request header and query parameters used to make the request exceeded the maximum allowed size.	400 Bad Request	Client
RequestIsNotMultiPartContent	Bucket POST must be of the enclosure-type multipart/form-data.	400 Bad Request	Client
RequestTimeout	Your socket connection to the server was not read from or written to within the timeout period.	400 Bad Request	Client
RequestTimeTooSkewed	The difference between the request time and the server's time is too large.	403 Forbidden	Client
RequestTorrentOfBucketError	Requesting the torrent file of a bucket is not permitted.	400 Bad Request	Client
RestoreAlreadyInProgress	Object restore is already in progress.	409 Conflict	Client
ServerSideEncryptionConfigurationNotFound	The server-side encryption configuration was not found.	400 Bad Request	Client
ServiceUnavailable	Reduce your request rate.	503 Service Unavailable	Server
SignatureDoesNotMatch	The request signature that we calculated does not match the signature you provided. Check your AWS secret access key and signing method. For more information, see REST Authentication and SOAP Authentication .	403 Forbidden	Client
SlowDown	Reduce your request rate.	503 Slow Down	Server

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
TemporaryRedirect	You are being redirected to the bucket while DNS updates.	307 Moved Temporarily	Client
TokenRefreshRequired	The provided token must be refreshed.	400 Bad Request	Client
TooManyAccessPoints	You have attempted to create more access point than allowed.	400 Bad Request	Client
TooManyBuckets	You have attempted to create more buckets than allowed.	400 Bad Request	Client
TooManyMultiRegionAccessPointregions	You have attempted to create a Multi-Region Access Point with more Regions than allowed.	400 Bad Request	Client
TooManyMultiRegionAccessPoints	You have attempted to create more Multi-Region Access Points than allowed for an account.	400 Bad Request	Client
UnexpectedContent	This request does not support content.	400 Bad Request	Client
UnresolvableGrantByEmailAddress	The email address you provided does not match any account on record.	400 Bad Request	Client
UserKeyMustBeSpecified	The bucket POST must contain the specified field name. If it is specified, check the order of the fields.	400 Bad Request	Client
NoSuchAccessPoint	The specified access point does not exist	400 Not Found	Client
InvalidTag	You have passed bad tag input - duplicate keys, key/values are too long, system tags were sent.	400 Bad Request	Client
MalformedPolicy	You have an invalid principal in policy.	400 Bad Request	Client

List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes

The following table contains special errors that SELECT Object Content might return. For general information about Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
Busy	The service is unavailable. Please retry.	503	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
CastFailed	Attempt to convert from one data type to another using CAST failed in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ColumnTooLong	The length of a column in the result is greater than maxCharsPerColumn of 1 MB.	400	Client
CSVEscapingRecordDelimiter	Quoted record delimiter found in the file. To allow quoted record delimiters, please set AllowQuotedRecordDelimiter to 'TRUE'.	400	Client
CSVParsingError	Encountered an error parsing the CSV file. Check the file and try again.	400	Client
CSVUnescapedQuote	Unescaped quote found while parsing the .csv file. Ensure that AllowQuotedRecordDelimiter is set to 'TRUE' if quoted record delimiters are present.	400	Client
EmptyRequestBody	Request body cannot be empty.	400	Client
ExpressionTooLong	The SQL expression is too long: The maximum byte-length for the SQL expression is 256 KB.	400	Client
EvaluatorBindingDoesNotExist	A column name or a path provided does not exist in the SQL expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorInvalidArguments	Incorrect number of arguments in the function call in the SQL expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorInvalidTimestamp	Invalid timestamp format string in the SQL expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorInvalidTimestampFormatPattern	Timestamp format pattern requires additional fields in the SQL expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorTimestampFormatPatternContainsMultipleSpecifiers	Timestamp format pattern contains multiple format specifiers representing the timestamp field in the SQL expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorTimestampFormatPatternContainsHourOfDayWithoutAMPM	Timestamp format pattern contains a 12-hour hour of day format symbol but doesn't also contain an AM/PM field, or it contains a 24-hour hour of day format specifier and contains an AM/PM field in the SQL expression.	400	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
EvaluatorInvalidTimestamp	Timestamp format pattern contains a valid format symbol that cannot be applied to timestamp parsing in the SQL expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorUnterminatedTimestamp	Timestamp format pattern contains unterminated token in the SQL expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorInvalidTimestamp	Timestamp format pattern contains an invalid token in the SQL expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorInvalidTimestamp	Timestamp format pattern contains an invalid symbol in the SQL expression.	400	Client
IllegalSqlFunctionArgument	Illegal argument was used in the SQL function.	400	Client
InternalError	Encountered an internal error.	500	Client
InvalidColumnIndex	Column index in the SQL expression is invalid.	400	Client
InvalidCompressionFormat	The file is not in a supported compression format. Only GZIP and BZIP2 are supported.	400	Client
InvalidExpressionType	The ExpressionType is invalid. Only SQL expressions are supported.	400	Client
InvalidFileHeaderInfo	The FileHeaderInfo is invalid. Only NONE, USE, and IGNORE are supported.	400	Client
InvalidKeyPath	Key path in the SQL expression is invalid.	400	Client
InvalidJsonType	The JsonType is invalid. Only DOCUMENT and LINES are supported.	400	Client
InvalidQuoteFields	The QuoteFields is invalid. Only ALWAYS and ASNEEDED are supported.	400	Client
InvalidRequestParameter	The value of a parameter in SelectRequest element is invalid. Check the service API documentation and try again.	400	Client
OverMaxColumn	The number of columns in the result is greater than the maximum allowable number of columns.	400	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
OverMaxRecordSize	The length of a record in the input or result is greater than maxCharsPerRecord of 1 MB.	400	Client
TruncatedInput	Object decompression failed. Check that the object is properly compressed using the format specified in the request.	400	Client
UnauthorizedAccess	You are not authorized to perform this operation.	401	Client
ExternalEvalException	The query cannot be evaluated. Check the file and try again.	400	Client
InvalidDataSource	Invalid data source type. Only CSV, JSON, and Parquet are supported.	400	Client
InvalidDataType	The SQL expression contains an invalid data type.	400	Client
InvalidTableAlias	The SQL expression contains an invalid table alias.	400	Client
InvalidTextEncoding	Invalid encoding type. Only UTF-8 encoding is supported.	400	Client
JSONParsingError	Encountered an error parsing the JSON file. Check the file and try again.	400	Client
UnrecognizedFormatException	Encountered an invalid record type.	400	Client
MalformedXML	The XML provided was not well formed or did not validate against our published schema. Check the service documentation and try again.	400	Client
MissingRequiredParameter	The SelectRequest entity is missing a required parameter. Check the service documentation and try again.	400	Client
MultipleDataSourcesUnsupported	Multiple data sources are not supported.	400	Client
ObjectSerializationConflict	InputSerialization specifies more than one format (CSV, JSON, or Parquet), or OutputSerialization specifies more than one format (CSV or JSON). InputSerialization and OutputSerialization can only specify one format each.	400	Client
UnsupportedFunction	Encountered an unsupported SQL function.	400	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
UnsupportedSqlOperation	Encountered an unsupported SQL operation.	400	Client
UnsupportedSqlStructure	Encountered an unsupported SQL structure. Check the SQL Reference.	400	Client
UnsupportedStorageClass	Encountered an invalid storage class. Only STANDARD, STANDARD_IA, and ONEZONE_IA storage classes are supported.	400	Client
UnsupportedSyntax	Encountered invalid syntax.	400	Client
UnsupportedRangeHeader	Range header is not supported for this operation.	400	Client
LexerInvalidChar	The SQL expression contains an invalid character.	400	Client
LexerInvalidOperator	The SQL expression contains an invalid literal.	400	Client
LexerInvalidLiteral	The SQL expression contains an invalid operator.	400	Client
LexerInvalidIONLiteral	The SQL expression contains an invalid operator.	400	Client
ParseExpectedDatePart	Did not find the expected date part in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedKeyword	Did not find the expected keyword in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedTokenType	Did not find the expected token in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpected2TokenTypes	Did not find the expected token in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedNumber	Did not find the expected number in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedRightParenBuilder	Did not find the expected right parenthesis character in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedTypeName	Did not find the expected type name in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedWhenClause	Did not find the expected WHEN clause in the SQL expression. CASE is not supported.	400	Client
ParseUnsupportedToken	The SQL expression contains an unsupported token.	400	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
ParseUnsupportedLiteralsGroup	The SQL expression contains an unsupported use of GROUP BY.	400	Client
ParseExpectedMember	The SQL expression contains an unsupported use of MEMBER.	400	Client
ParseUnsupportedSelect	The SQL expression contains an unsupported use of SELECT.	400	Client
ParseUnsupportedCase	The SQL expression contains an unsupported use of CASE.	400	Client
ParseUnsupportedCaseClause	The SQL expression contains an unsupported use of CASE.	400	Client
ParseUnsupportedAlias	The SQL expression contains an unsupported use of ALIAS.	400	Client
ParseUnsupportedSyntax	The SQL expression contains unsupported syntax.	400	Client
ParseUnknownOperator	The SQL expression contains an invalid operator.	400	Client
ParseInvalidPathComponent	The SQL expression contains an invalid path component.	400	Client
ParseMissingIdentAfterAt	Did not find the expected identifier after the @ symbol in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseUnexpectedOperator	The SQL expression contains an unexpected operator.	400	Client
ParseUnexpectedTerm	The SQL expression contains an unexpected term.	400	Client
ParseUnexpectedToken	The SQL expression contains an unexpected token.	400	Client
ParseUnexpectedKeyword	The SQL expression contains an unexpected keyword.	400	Client
ParseExpectedExpression	Did not find the expected SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedLeftParenAfterCast	Did not find the expected left parenthesis after CAST in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedLeftParenValue	Did not find the expected left parenthesis in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedLeftParenBuild	Did not find the expected left parenthesis in the SQL expression.	400	Client

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
ParseExpectedArgumentDelimiter	Did not find the expected argument delimiter in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseCastArity	The SQL expression CAST has incorrect arity.	400	Client
ParseInvalidTypeParam	The SQL expression contains an invalid parameter value.	400	Client
ParseEmptySelect	The SQL expression contains an empty SELECT.	400	Client
ParseSelectMissingFrom	The SQL expression contains a missing FROM after SELECT list.	400	Client
ParseExpectedIdentForGroupBy	GROUP is not supported in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedIdentForAlias	Did not find the expected identifier for the alias in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseUnsupportedCallWithStar	Only COUNT with (*) as a parameter is supported in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseNonUnaryAggregateFunction	Only one argument is supported for aggregate functions in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseMalformedJoin	JOIN is not supported in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseExpectedIdentForAt	Did not find the expected identifier for AT name in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseAsteriskIsNotAloneInSelect	Other expressions are not allowed in the SELECT list when '*' is used without dot notation in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseCannotMixSqlAndWildcard	Cannot mix SQL and * in the same expression in a SELECT list in SQL expression.	400	Client
ParseInvalidContextForWildcard	Wildcard use not in SELECT list in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ValueParseFailure	Timestamp parse failure in the SQL expression.	400	Client
IncorrectSqlFunctionArgumentType	Incorrect type of arguments in function call in the SQL expression.	400	Client
AmbiguousFieldName	Field name matches to multiple fields in the file. Check the SQL expression and the file, and try again.	400	Client

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
ValueParseFailure	Timestamp parse failure in the SQL expression.	400	Client
IntegerOverflow	Integer overflow or underflow in the SQL expression.	400	Client
LikeInvalidInputs	Invalid argument given to the LIKE clause in the SQL expression.	400	Client
InvalidCast	Attempt to convert from one data type to another using CAST failed in the SQL expression.	400	Client
ParquetParsingError	Error parsing Parquet file. Please check the file and try again.	400	Client
NumberFormatError	Error parsing a number. This can be caused by under/over flow of integers.	400	Client
EvaluatorLikePatternInvalidArgument	Invalid argument given to LIKE expression.	400	Client
EvaluatorNegativeLimit	LIMIT must not be negative.	400	Client
OverMaxParquetBlockSize	Parquet file is above the max row group size.	400	Client
UnsupportedParquetType	Unsupported Parquet type.	400	Client
ParquetUnsupportedCompressionCodec	Unsupported Parquet compression codec.	400	Client
UnsupportedScanRangeInput	Scan range queries are not supported on this type of object.	400	Client
InvalidScanRange	The provided scan range is invalid.	400	Client

List of Replication-Related Error Codes

The following table contains special errors that the `Replication` operation might return. For general information about Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
InvalidArgument	<p>This error might occur for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <code><Account></code> element is empty. It must contain a valid account ID. The AWS account specified in the <code><Account></code> element must match the destination bucket owner. 	400	Client

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ReplicationTime-Status must contain a value. • ReplicationTime-ReplicationTimeValue must contain a value. • Replication-ReplicationTimeValue-Minutes value must be 15. • ReplicationMetrics must contain a Status. • ReplicationMetrics must contain an EventThreshold. • EventThreshold-ReplicationTimeValue-Minutes value must be 15. • Rule ID must not contain non-ASCII characters. 		
InvalidRequest	<p>This error might occur for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <Owner> in <AccessControlTranslation> has a value, so the <Account> element must be specified. • The <Account> element is empty. It must contain a valid account ID. • Replication destination must contain both ReplicationTime and Metrics or neither. • ReplicationTime and ReplicationMetrics should have the same status. • S3 Replication Time Control (S3 RTC) is not supported in this AWS Region. 	400	Client
NoSuchReplicationConfiguration	There is no replication configuration with that name.	400	Client

List of Amazon S3 on Outposts Error Codes

The following table contains special errors that Amazon S3 on Outposts operation might return. For general information about general Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
BadRequest	The bucket is in transitional state due to a previous deletion attempt; try again later.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidRequest	This error might occur for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amazon VPC configuration is required. Public Access is not allowed on S3 on Outposts access point. 	400 Bad Request	Client
InvalidOutpostState	The request is not valid with the current state of the Outpost.	409 Conflict	Not supported
InvalidRequest	Access Point is not in a state where it can be deleted.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
NoSuchOutpost	This error occurs when the Outpost specified does not exist.	404 Not Found	Not supported
UnsupportedOperation	This The specified action was not supported.	404 Not Found	Not supported

List of Amazon S3 Storage Lens Error Codes

The following table contains special errors that Amazon S3 Storage Lens operation might return. For general information about general Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
AccessDenied	This region is not supported as home Region for S3 Storage Lens.	403 Forbidden	Not supported
AccountNotAuthorized	This account not authorized to use AWS Organizations. Use your management account or delegated administrator account.	403 Forbidden	Not supported
ActivityMetricsMustEnabled	Activity metrics must be enabled.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
AWSOrganizationsNotInUse	This account is not part of your organization.	403 Forbidden	Not supported
DefaultConfigurationDelete	The Default configuration cannot be deleted.	403 Forbidden	Not supported
EmptyExcludeContainer	This error occurs for the following reasons:	400 Bad Request	Not supported

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of Amazon S3 Storage Lens Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclude container cannot be empty. Exclude container cannot have zero buckets. Exclude container cannot have zero regions. 		
EmptyIncludeContainer	<p>This error occurs for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include container cannot be empty. Include container cannot have zero buckets. Include container cannot have zero regions. 	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidAWSOrgArn	Malformed AWS Organizations ARN in configuration.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidBucketFilter	Organization-level configurations do not support bucket filter.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidConfigId	Invalid configuration id.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidDestination	Malformed S3 Bucket ARN.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidEncryptionMethod	Only one encryption method can be specified.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidFilterForDefaultConfiguration	The default configuration must not include any filters.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidIncludeExcludeContainer	Only one of Include or Exclude is allowed.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidKMSEncryptionKeyId	Invalid KMS Key Id ARN.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidMaximumPrefixDepth	MaxDepth should be within range [1,10].	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidMinimumStorageBytes	MinStorageBytesPercentage should be within range [1.00,100.00].	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidOrganizationARN	Invalid AWS Organizations ARN in configuration.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidOrganizationForDefaultConfiguration	The default configuration does not support organization-level metrics.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidRegionForDefaultConfiguration	Region not supported for default configuration.	400 Bad Request	Not supported

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
InvalidRegionName	The Region name is not valid.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
InvalidStorageLensArn	The S3 Storage Lens ARN is not required in input.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
MissingAccountLevelActivityMetrics	Activity metrics must be enabled at account level when activity metrics are enabled at bucket level.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
MissingBucketLevelActivityMetrics	Activity metrics must be enabled at bucket level when activity metrics are enabled at account level.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
MissingEncryptionMethod	The encryption method cannot be blank. One of SSE-KMS and SSE-S3 should be entered.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
MissingPrefixLevelStorageMetrics	Storage metrics at prefix level is mandatory when prefix level is enabled.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
OrganizationAccessDenied	Account not authorized to add AWS Organizations.	403 Forbidden	Not supported
OrgConfigurationNotSupported	The region does not support AWS Organizations in the configuration.	403 Forbidden	Not supported
ServiceNotEnabledForOrg	S3 Storage Lens service-linked role is not enabled for the organization.	403 Forbidden	Not supported
StorageMetricsMustEnabled	Prefix-level storage metrics must be enabled.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
TooManyBuckets	The buckets container cannot have more than 50 buckets.	400 Bad Request	Not supported
TooManyRegions	The Regions container cannot have more than 50 Regions.	400 Bad Request	Not supported

List of Amazon S3 Object Lambda Error Codes

The following table contains special errors that S3 Object Lambda might return. For general information about general Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

Error responses received from the supporting access points during non-GetObject requests will be sent to the caller, unaltered.

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	
LambdaInvocationFailed	Lambda function invocation failed. Callers may receive the following error when S3 Object Lambda is unable to	400 Bad Request	

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	
	<p>successfully invoke the configured Lambda function.</p> <p>The error message might contain details about an eventual error returned by the Lambda service when invoking the function (i.e. status code, error code, error message and request ID).</p>		
ValidationError	<p>Validation errors may be returned from the WriteGetObjectResponse API and can occur for numerous reasons. See the error message for more details.</p>	400 Bad Request	
LambdaPermissionError	<p>The caller is not authorized to invoke the Lambda function.</p> <p>The caller must have permission to invoke the Lambda function. Check the policies attached to the caller and ensure they've been allowed <code>lambda:Invoke</code> for the configured function.</p> <p>The error message might contain details about an eventual error returned by the Lambda service when invoking the function (i.e. status code, error code, error message and request ID).</p>	403 Forbidden	
LambdaNotFound	<p>The AWS Lambda function was not found.</p> <p>The configured Lambda function, version, or alias was not found when attempting to invoke it. Ensure that the S3 Object Lambda Access Point configuration points to the correct Lambda function ARN.</p> <p>The error message might contain details about an eventual error returned by the Lambda service when invoking the function (i.e. status code, error code, error message and request ID).</p>	404 Not Found	

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	
LambdaResponseNotReceived	<p>The Lambda exited without successfully calling WriteGetObjectResponse.</p> <p>GetObject response data is provided by the Lambda by calling the WriteGetObjectResponse API. The CloudWatch logs for the function may provide more insight into why the function did not successfully call this API despite exiting normally.</p>	500 Internal Service Error	
LambdaRuntimeError	<p>The Lambda function failed during execution.</p> <p>An explicit error was received from the Lambda function. Check the CloudFormation logs for details on the failure.</p>	500 Internal Service Error	
LambdaTimeout	<p>The Lambda function did not respond in the allowed time.</p> <p>The Lambda function failed to complete its call to WriteGetObjectResponse within 60 seconds.</p>	500 Internal Service Error	
SlowDown	<p>Please reduce your request rate for operations involving AWS Lambda.</p> <p>The function invocation was throttled by Lambda, perhaps because it has reached its configured concurrency limitation, see Managing concurrency for a Lambda function in the <i>AWS Lambda Developer Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>The error message might contain details about an eventual error returned by the Lambda service when invoking the function (i.e. status code, error code, error message and request ID).</p>	503 Slow Down	

List of Amazon S3 Asynchronous Error Codes

The following table contains special errors that asynchronous requests might return. For general information about general Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

These errors are returned when you query about the state of an asynchronous request, such as by using DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation. This is why all of these errors have a status code of 200 OK.

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
List of Amazon S3 Asynchronous Error Codes

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	
AccessDenied	Access denied.	200 OK	
InternalErrors	Internal server error.	200 OK	
MalformedPolicy	The specified policy syntax is invalid.	200 OK	
MultiRegionAccessPointAlreadyExists	You already have a Multi-Region Access Point with the same name.	200 OK	
MultiRegionAccessPointModificationFailed	The operation failed because another request is modifying the specified resource. Try resubmitting your request after the previous request has completed.	200 OK	
MultiRegionAccessPointNotReady	The specified Multi-Region Access Point is not ready to be updated.	200 OK	
MultiRegionAccessPointSameBucket	The buckets used to create a Multi-Region Access Point cannot be in the same Region.	200 OK	
MultiRegionAccessPointUnsupportedRegion	One of the buckets supplied to create the Multi-Region Access Point is in a Region that is not supported.	200 OK	
NoSuchBucket	The specified bucket does not exist.	200 OK	
NoSuchMultiRegionAccessPoint	The specified Multi-Region Access Point does not exist.	200 OK	

AWS glossary

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

Amazon S3 Resources

Following is a table that lists related resources that you'll find useful as you work with this service.

Resource	Description
Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide	The getting started guide provides a quick tutorial of the service based on a simple use case.
Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide	The developer guide describes how to accomplish tasks using Amazon S3 operations.
Amazon S3 Technical FAQ	The FAQ covers the top 20 questions developers have asked about this product.
Amazon S3 Release Notes	The Release Notes give a high-level overview of the current release. They specifically note any new features, corrections, and known issues.
Tools for Amazon Web Services	A central starting point to find documentation, code samples, release notes, and other information to help you build innovative applications with AWS SDKs and tools.
AWS Management Console	The console allows you to perform most of the functions of Amazon S3 without programming.
Discussion Forums	A community-based forum for developers to discuss technical questions related to Amazon Web Services.
AWS Support Center	The home page for AWS Technical Support, including access to our Developer Forums, Technical FAQs, Service Status page, and Premium Support.
AWS Support	The primary web page for information about AWS Support, a one-on-one, fast-response support channel to help you build and run applications on AWS Infrastructure Services.
Amazon S3 product information	The primary web page for information about Amazon S3.
Contact Us	A central contact point for inquiries concerning AWS billing, account, events, abuse, etc.
Conditions of Use	Detailed information about the copyright and trademark usage at Amazon.com and other topics.

Document History

The following table describes the important changes in each release of the *Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference* up to March 27, 2019. For changes after March 27, 2019, see the consolidated [Document History](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

- **API version:** 2006-03-01
- **Latest documentation update:** March 27, 2019

Change	Description	Release Date
New archive storage class	Amazon S3 now offers a new archive storage class, DEEP_ARCHIVE, for storing rarely accessed objects. For more information, see Storage Classes in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	March 27, 2019
Support for Parquet-formatted Amazon S3 inventory files	Amazon S3 now supports the Apache Parquet (Parquet) format in addition to the Apache optimized row columnar (ORC) and comma-separated values (CSV) file formats for inventory output files. For more information, see Amazon S3 Inventory in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> . The following APIs were updated accordingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GetBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 111) • PutBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 288) 	December 04, 2018
PUT directly to the GLACIER storage class	The Amazon S3 PUT and related operations now support specifying GLACIER as the storage class when creating objects. Previously, you had to transition to the GLACIER storage class from another Amazon S3 storage class. For more information about the GLACIER storage class, see Storage Classes in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> . The following APIs were updated accordingly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PutObject (p. 350) • POST Object (p. 892) • CopyObject (p. 20) • CreateMultipartUpload (p. 38) 	November 26, 2018
Object Lock	Amazon S3 now supports locking objects using a Write Once Read Many (WORM) model. You can lock objects for a definite period of time using a retention period or indefinitely using a legal hold. For more information about Amazon S3 Object Lock, see Locking Objects in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> . The following APIs were updated for S3 Object Lock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PutObject (p. 350) • GetObject (p. 159) 	November 26, 2018

Change	Description	Release Date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HeadObject (p. 193) • CreateBucket (p. 32) • HeadBucket (p. 191) 	
New storage class	<p>Amazon S3 now offers a new storage class named INTELLIGENT_TIERING that is for storing data that has changing or unknown access patterns. For more information, see Storage Classes in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following APIs were updated accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PutObject (p. 350) • POST Object (p. 892) • CopyObject (p. 20) • CreateMultipartUpload (p. 38) 	November 26, 2018
Block Public Access	<p>Amazon S3 now includes the ability to block public access to buckets and objects on a per-bucket or account-wide basis. For more information, see Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	November 15, 2018
Filtering enhancements in cross-region replication (CRR) rules	<p>In a CRR rule configuration, you can specify an object filter to choose a subset of objects to apply the rule to. Previously, you could filter only on an object key prefix. In this release, you can filter on an object key prefix, one or more object tags, or both. For more information, see Replication Configuration Overview in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following APIs are updated accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PutBucketReplication (p. 327) • GetBucketReplication (p. 144) • DeleteBucketReplication (p. 68) 	September 19, 2018
New storage class	<p>Amazon S3 now offers a new storage class, ONEZONE_IA (IA, for infrequent access) for storing objects. For more information, see Storage Classes in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	April 4, 2018
Amazon S3 Select	<p>Amazon S3 Select is now generally available. This feature retrieves object content based on an SQL expression. For more information, see Selecting Content from Objects in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following API has been updated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SelectObjectContent (p. 394) 	April 4, 2018

Change	Description	Release Date
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region	<p>Amazon S3 is now available in the Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region. For more information about Amazon S3 Regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>.</p> <p>Important You can use the Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region only in conjunction with the Asia Pacific (Tokyo) Region. To request access to Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local) Region, contact your sales representative.</p>	February 12, 2018
Europe (Paris) Region	<p>Amazon S3 is now available in the Europe (Paris) Region. For more information about Amazon S3 regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>.</p>	December 18, 2017
China (Ningxia) Region	<p>Amazon S3 is now available in the China (Ningxia) Region. For more information about Amazon S3 regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>.</p>	December 11, 2017
Querying archives with SQL	<p>Amazon S3 now supports querying S3 Glacier data archives with SQL. For more information, see Querying Archived Objects in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following API changed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RestoreObject (p. 385) 	November 29, 2017
SELECT Object Content (Preview)	<p>Amazon S3 now supports the SELECT Object Content functionality as part of a Preview program. This feature retrieves object content based on an SQL expression.</p> <p>The following API has been added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SelectObjectContent (p. 394) 	November 29, 2017
Support for ORC-formatted Amazon S3 inventory files	<p>Amazon S3 now supports the Apache optimized row columnar (ORC) format in addition to comma-separated values (CSV) file format for inventory output files. For more information, see Amazon S3 Inventory in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following APIs are updated accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GetBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 111) • PutBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 288) 	November 17, 2017

Change	Description	Release Date
Default encryption for S3 buckets	<p>Amazon S3 default encryption provides a way to set the default encryption behavior for an S3 bucket. You can set default encryption on a bucket so that all objects are encrypted when they are stored in the bucket. The objects are encrypted using server-side encryption with either Amazon S3-managed keys (SSE-S3) or AWS KMS-managed keys (SSE-KMS). For more information, see Amazon S3 Default Encryption for S3 Buckets in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following APIs are updated accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DeleteBucketEncryption (p. 54) • GetBucketEncryption (p. 105) • PutBucketEncryption (p. 282) 	November 06, 2017
Encryption status in Amazon S3 inventory	<p>Amazon S3 now supports including encryption status in Amazon S3 inventory so you can see how your objects are encrypted at rest for compliance auditing or other purposes. You can also configure to encrypt Amazon S3 inventory with server-side encryption (SSE) or SSE-KMS so that all inventory files are encrypted accordingly. For more information, see Amazon S3 Inventory in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following APIs are updated accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GetBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 111) • PutBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 288) 	November 06, 2017
Cross-region replication (CRR) enhancements	<p>Cross-region replication (CRR) now supports the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a cross-account scenario, you can add a CRR configuration to change replica ownership to the AWS account that owns the destination bucket. For more information, see CRR: Change Replica Owner in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>. • By default, Amazon S3 does not replicate objects in your source bucket that are created using server-side encryption using AWS KMS-managed keys. In your CRR configuration, you can now direct Amazon S3 to replicate these objects. For more information, see CRR: Replicating Objects Created with SSE Using AWS KMS-Managed Encryption Keys in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>. <p>The following APIs are updated accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GetBucketReplication (p. 144) • PutBucketReplication (p. 327) 	November 06, 2017

Change	Description	Release Date
Europe (London) Region	Amazon S3 is now available in the Europe (London) Region. For more information about Amazon S3 regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i> .	December 13, 2016
Canada (Central) Region	Amazon S3 is now available in the Canada (Central) Region. For more information about Amazon S3 regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i> .	December 8, 2016
Object tagging support	<p>Amazon S3 now supports object tagging. The following new API operations support object tagging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PutObjectTagging (p. 377) • GetObjectTagging (p. 182) • DeleteObjectTagging (p. 87) <p>In addition, other API operations are updated to support object tagging. For more information, see Object Tagging in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	November 29, 2016
S3 lifecycle now supports object tag based filter	<p>Amazon S3 now supports tag-based filtering in lifecycle configuration. You can now specify a lifecycle rule, in which you can specify a key prefix, one or more object tags, or a combination of both, to select a subset of objects to which the lifecycle rule applies. For more information, see Object Lifecycle Management in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Amazon S3 now supports Expedited and Bulk data retrievals in addition to Standard retrievals when restoring objects archived to S3 Glacier.</p>	November 29, 2016
CloudWatch request metrics for buckets	<p>Amazon S3 now supports CloudWatch metrics for requests made on buckets. The following new API operations support configuring request metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration (p. 62) • GetBucketMetricsConfiguration (p. 127) • PutBucketMetricsConfiguration (p. 309) • ListBucketMetricsConfigurations (p. 215) <p>For more information, see Monitoring Metrics with Amazon CloudWatch in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	November 29, 2016

Change	Description	Release Date
Amazon S3 Inventory	<p>Amazon S3 now supports storage inventory. Amazon S3 inventory provides a flat-file output of your objects and their corresponding metadata on a daily or weekly basis for an S3 bucket or a shared prefix (that is, objects that have names that begin with a common string).</p> <p>The following new API operations are for storage inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 58) • GetBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 111) • PutBucketInventoryConfiguration (p. 288) • ListBucketInventoryConfigurations (p. 210) <p>For more information, see Amazon S3 Storage Inventory in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	November 29, 2016
Amazon S3 Analytics – Storage Class Analysis	<p>The new Amazon S3 analytics – storage class analysis feature 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. After storage class analysis observes the infrequent access patterns of a filtered set of data over a period of time, you can use the analysis results to help you improve your lifecycle policies. This feature also includes a detailed daily analysis of your storage usage at the specified bucket, prefix, or tag level that you can export to a S3 bucket.</p> <p>The following new API operations are for storage class analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration (p. 50) • GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration (p. 98) • PutBucketAnalyticsConfiguration (p. 274) • ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations (p. 203) <p>For more information, see Amazon S3 Analytics – Storage Class Analysis in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	November 29, 2016
Added S3 Glacier retrieval options to RestoreObject (p. 385)	<p>Amazon S3 now supports Expedited and Bulk data retrievals in addition to Standard retrievals when restoring objects archived to S3 Glacier. For more information, see Restoring Archived Objects in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	November 21, 2016
US East (Ohio) Region	<p>Amazon S3 is now available in the US East (Ohio) Region. For more information about Amazon S3 regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>.</p>	October 17, 2016

Change	Description	Release Date
Asia Pacific (Mumbai) region	Amazon S3 is now available in the Asia Pacific (Mumbai) region. For more information about Amazon S3 regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i> .	June 27, 2016
GET Bucket (List Objects) API revised	The GET Bucket (List Objects) API has been revised. We recommend that you use the new version, GET Bucket (List Objects) version 2. For more information, see ListObjectsV2 (p. 237).	May 4, 2016
Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration	<p>Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files over long distances between your client and an S3 bucket. Transfer Acceleration takes advantage of Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations.</p> <p>For more information, see Transfer Acceleration in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following new API operations support Transfer Acceleration: GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration (p. 92) and PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration (p. 265).</p>	April 19, 2016
Lifecycle support to remove expired object delete marker	Lifecycle configuration expiration action now allows you to direct Amazon S3 to remove expired object delete markers in versioned bucket. For more information, see Elements to Describe Lifecycle Actions in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	March 16, 2016

Change	Description	Release Date
Bucket lifecycle configuration now supports the action to cancel incomplete multipart uploads	<p>Bucket lifecycle configuration now supports the <code>AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload</code> action that you can use to direct Amazon S3 to cancel multipart uploads that don't complete within a specified number of days after being initiated. When a multipart upload becomes eligible for an abort operation, Amazon S3 deletes any uploaded parts and cancels the multipart upload.</p> <p>The following API operations have been updated to support the new action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration (p. 299) – The XML configuration now allows you to specify the <code>AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload</code> action in a lifecycle configuration rule. • ListParts (p. 259) and CreateMultipartUpload (p. 38) – Both of these API operations now return two additional response headers (<code>x-amz-abort-date</code>, and <code>x-amz-abort-rule-id</code>) if the bucket has a lifecycle rule that specifies the <code>AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload</code> action. These headers in the response indicate when the initiated multipart upload will become eligible for an abort operation and which lifecycle rule is applicable. <p>For conceptual information, see the following topics in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aborting Incomplete Multipart Uploads Using a Bucket Lifecycle Policy • Elements to Describe Lifecycle Actions 	March 16, 2016
Amazon S3 Signature Version 4 now supports unsigned payloads	<p>Amazon S3 Signature Version 4 now supports unsigned payloads when authenticating requests using the <code>Authorization</code> header. Because you don't sign the payload, it does not provide the same security that comes with payload signing, but it provides similar performance characteristics as signature version 2. For more information, see Signature Calculations for the Authorization Header: Transferring Payload in a Single Chunk (AWS Signature Version 4) (p. 858).</p>	January 15, 2016
Asia Pacific (Seoul) region	<p>Amazon S3 is now available in the Asia Pacific (Seoul) region. For more information about Amazon S3 regions and endpoints, see Regions and Endpoints in the <i>AWS General Reference</i>.</p>	January 6, 2016
Renamed the US Standard region	<p>Changed the region name string from US Standard to US East (N. Virginia). This is only a region name update, there is no change in the functionality.</p>	December 11, 2015

Change	Description	Release Date
New storage class	<p>Amazon S3 now offers a new storage class, STANDARD_IA (IA, for infrequent access) for storing objects. This storage class is optimized for long-lived and less frequently accessed data. For more information, see Storage Classes in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Lifecycle configuration feature updates now allow you to transition objects to the STANDARD_IA storage class. For more information, see Object Lifecycle Management in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Previously, the cross-region replication feature used the storage class of the source object for object replicas. Now, when you configure cross-region replication you can specify a storage class for the object replica created in the destination bucket. For more information, see Cross-Region Replication in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	September 16, 2015
Event notifications	<p>Amazon S3 event notifications have been updated to add notifications when objects are deleted and to add filtering on object names with prefix and suffix matching. For the relevant API operations, see PutBucketNotificationConfiguration (p. 315), and GetBucketNotificationConfiguration (p. 133). For more information, see Configuring Amazon S3 Event Notifications in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	July 28, 2015
Cross-region replication	<p>Amazon S3 now supports cross-region replication. Cross-region replication is the automatic, asynchronous copying of objects across buckets in different AWS Regions. For the relevant API operations, see PutBucketReplication (p. 327), GetBucketReplication (p. 144) and DeleteBucketReplication (p. 68). For more information, see Enabling Cross-Region Replication in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	March 24, 2015
Event notifications	<p>Amazon S3 now supports new event types and destinations in a bucket notification configuration. Prior to this release, Amazon S3 supported only the <code>s3:ReducedRedundancyLostObject</code> event type and an Amazon SNS topic as the destination. For more information about the new event types, go to Setting Up Notification of Bucket Events in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>. For the relevant API operations, see PutBucketNotificationConfiguration (p. 315) and GetBucketNotificationConfiguration (p. 133).</p>	November 13, 2014

Change	Description	Release Date
Server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service (KMS)	<p>Amazon S3 now supports server-side encryption using AWS Key Management Service (KMS). With server-side encryption with KMS, you manage the envelope key through KMS, and Amazon S3 calls KMS to access the envelope key within the permissions you set.</p> <p>For more information about server-side encryption with KMS, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with AWS Key Management Service in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following Amazon S3 REST API operations support headers related to KMS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PutObject (p. 350) • CopyObject (p. 20) • POST Object (p. 892) • CreateMultipartUpload (p. 38) • UploadPart (p. 402) 	November 12, 2014
Europe (Frankfurt) Region	Amazon S3 is now available in the Europe (Frankfurt) Region region.	October 23, 2014
Server-side encryption with customer-provided encryption keys	<p>Amazon S3 now supports server-side encryption using customer-provided encryption keys (SSE-C). Server-side encryption enables you to request Amazon S3 to encrypt your data at rest. When using SSE-C, Amazon S3 encrypts your objects with the custom encryption keys that you provide. Since Amazon S3 performs the encryption for you, you get the benefits of using your own encryption keys without the cost of writing or executing your own encryption code.</p> <p>For more information about SSE-C, go to Server-Side Encryption (Using Customer-Provided Encryption Keys) in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The following Amazon S3 REST API operations support headers related to SSE-C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GetObject (p. 159) • HeadObject (p. 193) • PutObject (p. 350) • CopyObject (p. 20) • POST Object (p. 892) • CreateMultipartUpload (p. 38) • UploadPart (p. 402) • UploadPartCopy (p. 408) 	June 12, 2014

Change	Description	Release Date
Lifecycle support for versioning	<p>Prior to this release lifecycle configuration was supported only on nonversioned buckets. Now you can configure lifecycle on both the nonversioned and versioning-enabled buckets.</p> <p>For more information, go to Object Lifecycle Management in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The related API operations, see PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration (p. 299), GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration (p. 118), and DeleteBucketLifecycle (p. 60).</p>	May 20, 2014
Amazon S3 now supports Signature Version 4	<p>Amazon S3 now supports Signature Version 4 (SigV4) in all regions, the latest specification for how to sign and authenticate AWS requests.</p> <p>For more information, see Authenticating Requests (AWS Signature Version 4) (p. 854).</p>	January 30, 2014
Amazon S3 list actions now support <code>encoding-type</code> request parameter	<p>The following Amazon S3 list actions now support <code>encoding-type</code> optional request parameter.</p> <p>ListObjects (p. 229)</p> <p>ListObjectVersions (p. 247)</p> <p>ListMultipartUploads (p. 221)</p> <p>ListParts (p. 259)</p> <p>An object key can contain any Unicode character; however, the XML 1.0 parser cannot parse some characters, such as characters with an ASCII value from 0 to 10. For characters that are not supported in XML 1.0, you can add this parameter to request that Amazon S3 encode the keys in the response.</p>	November 1, 2013
SOAP Support Over HTTP Deprecated	<p>SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.</p>	September 19, 2013

Change	Description	Release Date
Root domain support for website hosting	<p>Amazon S3 now supports hosting static websites at the root domain. Visitors to your website can access your site from their browser without specifying "www" in the web address (e.g., "example.com"). Many customers already host static websites on Amazon S3 that are accessible from a "www" subdomain (e.g., "www.example.com"). Previously, to support root domain access, you needed to run your own web server to proxy root domain requests from browsers to your website on Amazon S3. Running a web server to proxy requests introduces additional costs, operational burden, and another potential point of failure. Now, you can take advantage of the high availability and durability of Amazon S3 for both "www" and root domain addresses.</p> <p>For an example walkthrough, go to Example: Setting Up a Static Website Using a Custom Domain in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>. For conceptual information, go to Hosting Static Websites on Amazon S3 in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	December 27, 2012
Support for Archiving Data to Amazon Glacier	<p>Amazon S3 now supports a storage option that enables you to utilize Amazon Glacier's low-cost storage service for data archival. To archive objects, you define archival rules identifying objects and a timeline when you want Amazon S3 to archive these objects to S3 Glacier. You can easily set the rules on a bucket using the Amazon S3 console or programmatically using the Amazon S3 API or AWS SDKs.</p> <p>To support data archival rules, Amazon S3 lifecycle management API has been updated. For more information, see PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration (p. 299).</p> <p>After you archive objects, you must first restore a copy before you can access the data. Amazon S3 offers a new API for you to initiate a restore. For more information, see RestoreObject (p. 385).</p> <p>For conceptual information, go to Object Lifecycle Management in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	November 13, 2012
Support for Website Page Redirects	<p>For a bucket that is configured as a website, Amazon S3 now supports redirecting a request for an object to another object in the same bucket or to an external URL. You can configure redirect by adding the <code>x-amz-website-redirect-location</code> metadata to the object.</p> <p>The object upload API operations PutObject (p. 350), CreateMultipartUpload (p. 38), and POST Object (p. 892) allow you to configure the <code>x-amz-website-redirect-location</code> object metadata.</p> <p>For conceptual information, go to How to Configure Website Page Redirects in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p>	October 4, 2012

Change	Description	Release Date
Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) support	Amazon S3 now supports Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS). CORS defines a way in which client web applications that are loaded in one domain can interact with or access resources in a different domain. With CORS support in Amazon S3, you can build rich client-side web applications on top of Amazon S3 and selectively allow cross-domain access to your Amazon S3 resources. For more information, see Enabling Cross-Origin Resource Sharing in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	August 31, 2012
Cost Allocation Tagging support	Amazon S3 now supports cost allocation tagging, which allows you to label S3 buckets so you can more easily track their cost against projects or other criteria. For more information, see Cost Allocation Tagging in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	August 21, 2012
Object Expiration support	You can use Object Expiration to schedule automatic removal of data after a configured time period. You set object expiration by adding lifecycle configuration to a bucket. For more information, see Transitioning Objects: General Considerations in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	December 27, 2011
New Region supported	Amazon S3 now supports the South America (São Paulo) region. For more information, see Buckets and Regions in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	December 14, 2011
Multi-Object Delete	Amazon S3 now supports Multi-Object Delete API that enables you to delete multiple objects in a single request. With this feature, you can remove large numbers of objects from Amazon S3 more quickly than using multiple individual DELETE requests. For more information about the API see, see DeleteObjects (p. 79) . For conceptual information about the delete operation, see Deleting Objects in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	December 7, 2011
New region supported	Amazon S3 now supports the US West (Oregon) region. For more information, see Buckets and Regions in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	November 8, 2011
Server-side encryption support	Amazon S3 now supports server-side encryption. It enables you to request Amazon S3 to encrypt your data at rest, that is, encrypt your object data when Amazon S3 writes your data to disks in its data centers. To request server-side encryption, you must add the <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code> header to your request. To learn more about data encryption, go to Using Data Encryption in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	October 17, 2011

Change	Description	Release Date
Multipart Upload API extended to enable copying objects up to 5 TB	Prior to this release, Amazon S3 API supported copying objects (see CopyObject (p. 20)) of up to 5 GB in size. To enable copying objects larger than 5 GB, Amazon S3 extends the multipart upload API with a new operation, <code>UploadPart (Copy)</code> . You can use this multipart upload operation to copy objects up to 5 TB in size. For conceptual information about multipart upload, go to Uploading Objects Using Multipart Upload in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> . To learn more about the new API, see UploadPartCopy (p. 408) .	June 21, 2011
SOAP API calls over HTTP disabled	To increase security, SOAP API calls over HTTP are disabled. Authenticated and anonymous SOAP requests must be sent to Amazon S3 using SSL.	June 6, 2011
Support for hosting static websites in Amazon S3	Amazon S3 introduces enhanced support for hosting static websites. This includes support for index documents and custom error documents. When using these features, requests to the root of your bucket or a subfolder (e.g., <code>http://mywebsite.com/subfolder</code>) returns your index document instead of the list of objects in your bucket. If an error is encountered, Amazon S3 returns your custom error message instead of an Amazon S3 error message. For API information to configure your bucket as a website, see the following sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PutBucketWebsite (p. 343) • GetBucketWebsite (p. 156) • DeleteBucketWebsite (p. 72) For conceptual overview, go to Hosting Websites on Amazon S3 in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	February 17, 2011
Response Header API Support	The GET Object REST API now allows you to change the response headers of the REST GET Object request for each request. That is, you can alter object metadata in the response, without altering the object itself. For more information, see GetObject (p. 159) .	January 14, 2011
Large Object Support	Amazon S3 has increased the maximum size of an object you can store in an S3 bucket from 5 GB to 5 TB. If you are using the REST API you can upload objects of up to 5 GB size in a single PUT operation. For larger objects, you must use the Multipart Upload REST API to upload objects in parts. For conceptual information, go to Uploading Objects Using Multipart Upload in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> . For multipart upload API information, see CreateMultipartUpload (p. 38) , UploadPart (p. 402) , CompleteMultipartUpload (p. 13) , ListParts (p. 259) , and ListMultipartUploads (p. 221)	December 9, 2010

Change	Description	Release Date
Multipart upload	Multipart upload enables faster, more flexible uploads into Amazon S3. It allows you to upload a single object as a set of parts. For conceptual information, go to Uploading Objects Using Multipart Upload in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> . For multipart upload API information, see CreateMultipartUpload (p. 38), UploadPart (p. 402), CompleteMultipartUpload (p. 13), ListParts (p. 259), and ListMultipartUploads (p. 221)	November 10, 2010
Notifications	The Amazon S3 notifications feature enables you to configure a bucket so that Amazon S3 publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) topic when Amazon S3 detects a key event on a bucket. For more information, see GET Bucket notification (p. 133) and PUT Bucket notification (p. 133).	July 14, 2010
Bucket policies	Bucket policies is an access management system you use to set access permissions on buckets, objects, and sets of objects. This functionality supplements and in many cases replaces access control lists.	July 6, 2010
Reduced Redundancy	Amazon S3 now enables you to reduce your storage costs by storing objects in Amazon S3 with reduced redundancy. For more information, see PUT Object (p. 350).	May 12, 2010
New region supported	Amazon S3 now supports the Asia Pacific (Singapore) region and therefore new location constraints. For more information, see GET Bucket location (p. 122) and PUT Bucket (p. 32).	April 28, 2010
Object Versioning	This release introduces object Versioning. All objects now have a key and a version. If you enable versioning for a bucket, Amazon S3 gives all objects added to a bucket a unique version ID. This feature enables you to recover from unintended overwrites and deletions. For more information, see GET Object (p. 159), DELETE Object (p. 74), PUT Object (p. 350), PUT Object Copy (p. 20), or POST Object (p. 892). The SOAP API does not support versioned objects.	February 8, 2010
New region supported	Amazon S3 now supports the US-West (Northern California) region. The new endpoint is <code>s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com</code> . For more information, see How to Select a Region for Your Buckets in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i> .	December 2, 2009
C# Library Support	AWS now provides Amazon S3 C# libraries, sample code, tutorials, and other resources for software developers who prefer to build applications using language-specific API operations instead of REST or SOAP. These libraries provide basic functions (not included in the REST or SOAP APIs), such as request authentication, request retries, and error handling so that it's easier to get started.	November 11, 2009

Change	Description	Release Date
Technical documents reorganized	The API reference has been split out of the <i>Amazon S3 Developer Guide</i> . Now, on the documentation landing page, Amazon Simple Storage Service Documentation , you can select the document you want to view. When viewing the documents online, the links in one document will take you, when appropriate, to one of the other guides.	September 16, 2009

Appendix

Topics

- [Appendix: SelectObjectContent Response \(p. 981\)](#)
- [Appendix: OPTIONS object \(p. 991\)](#)
- [Appendix: SOAP API \(p. 993\)](#)
- [Appendix: Lifecycle Configuration APIs \(Deprecated\) \(p. 1021\)](#)

Appendix: SelectObjectContent Response

Description

The Amazon S3 Select operation filters the contents of an Amazon S3 object based on a simple structured query language (SQL) statement. Given the response size of this operation is unknown, Amazon S3 Select streams the response as a series of messages and includes a `Transfer-Encoding` header with `chunked` as its value in the response.

For more information about Amazon S3 Select, see [Selecting Content from Objects](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

For more information about using SQL with Amazon S3 Select, see [SQL Reference for Amazon S3 Select and S3 Glacier Select](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Responses

A successful Amazon S3 Select Operation returns 200 OK status code.

Response Headers

This implementation of the operation uses only response headers that are common to most responses. For more information, see [Common Response Headers \(p. 936\)](#).

Response Body

Since the Amazon S3 Select response size is unknown, Amazon S3 streams the response as a series of messages and includes a `Transfer-Encoding` header with `chunked` as its value in the response. The following example shows the response format at the top level:

```
<Message 1>
<Message 2>
<Message 3>
. . . . .
<Message n>
```

Each message consists of two sections: the prelude and the data. The prelude section consists of 1) the total byte-length of the message, and 2) the combined byte-length of all the headers. The data section consists of 1) the headers, and 2) a payload.

Each section ends with a 4-byte big-endian integer checksum (CRC). Amazon S3 Select uses CRC32 (often referred to as GZIP CRC32) to calculate both CRCs. For more information about CRC32, see [GZIP file format specification version 4.3](#).

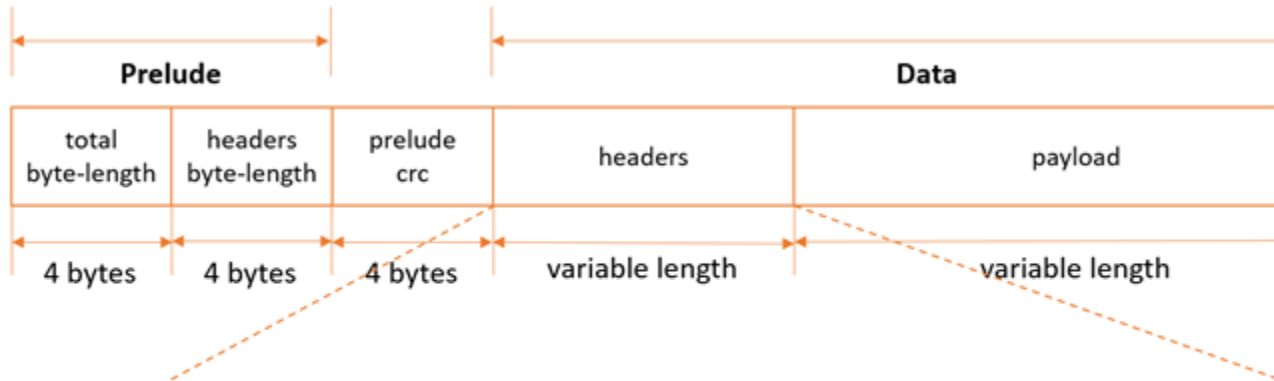
Total message overhead including the prelude and both checksums is 16 bytes.

Note

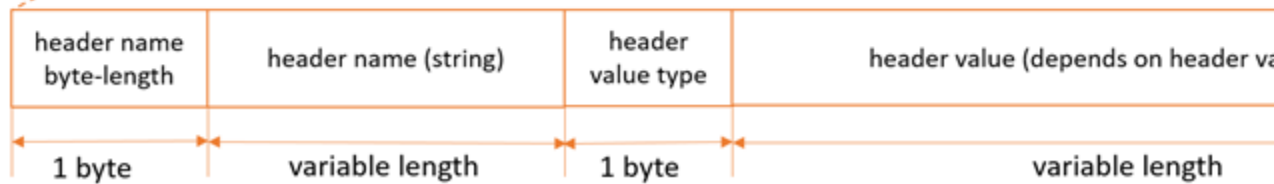
All integer values within messages are in network byte order, or big-endian order.

The following diagram shows the components that make up a message and a header. Note that there are multiple headers per message.

Message:



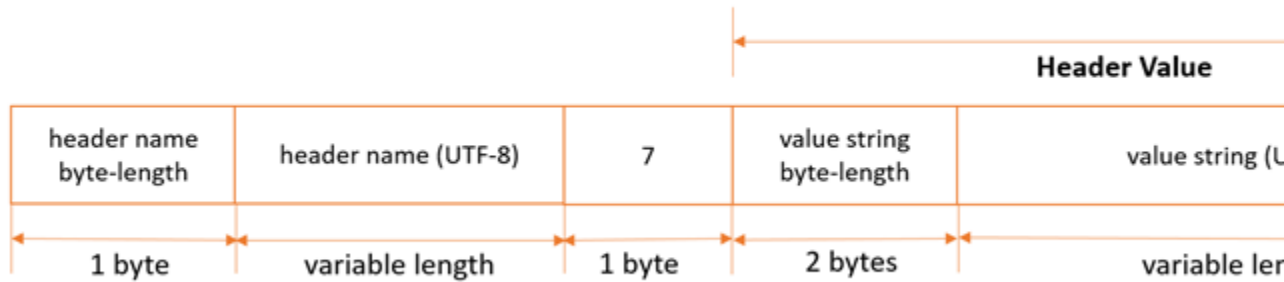
Headers (multiple headers per message):



Note

For Amazon S3 Select, the header value type is always 7 (type=String). For this type, the header value consists of two components, a 2-byte big-endian integer length, and a UTF-8 string that is of that byte-length. The following diagram shows the components that make up Amazon S3 Select headers.

Amazon S3 Select Headers (type=String):



Payload byte-length calculations (these two calculations are equivalent):

- $payload_length = total_length - header_length - sizeof(total_length) - sizeof(header_length) - sizeof(prelude_crc) - sizeof(message_crc)$
- $payload_length = total_length - header_length - 16$

Each message contains the following components:

- **Prelude:** Always fixed size of 8 bytes (two fields of 4 bytes each):
 - *First four bytes:* Total byte-length: Big-endian integer byte-length of the entire message (including the 4-byte total length field itself).
 - *Second four bytes:* Headers byte-length: Big-endian integer byte-length of the headers portion of the message (excluding the headers length field itself).
- **Prelude CRC:** 4-byte big-endian integer checksum (CRC) for the prelude portion of the message (excluding the CRC itself). The prelude has a separate CRC from the message CRC (see below), to ensure that corrupted byte-length information can be detected immediately, without causing pathological buffering behavior.
- **Headers:** A set of metadata annotating the message, such as the message type, payload format, and so on. Messages can have multiple headers, so this portion of the message can have different byte-lengths depending on the message type. Headers are key-value pairs, where both the key and value are UTF-8 strings. Headers can appear in any order within the headers portion of the message, and any given header type can only appear once.

For Amazon S3 Select, following is a list of header names and the set of valid values depending on the message type.

- *MessageType Header:*
 - HeaderName => ":message-type"
 - Valid HeaderValues => "error", "event"
- *EventType Header:*
 - HeaderName => ":event-type"
 - Valid HeaderValues => "Records", "Cont", "Progress", "Stats", "End"
- *ErrorCode Header:*
 - HeaderName => ":error-code"
 - Valid HeaderValues => Error Code from the table in the [List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes \(p. 947\)](#) section.
- *ErrorMessage Header:*
 - HeaderName => ":error-message"
 - Valid HeaderValues => Error message returned by the service, to help diagnose request-level errors.
- **Payload:** Can be anything.
- **Message CRC:** 4-byte big-endian integer checksum (CRC) from the start of the message to the start of the checksum (that is, everything in the message excluding the message CRC itself).

Each header contains the following components. There can be multiple headers per message.

- **Header Name Byte-Length:** Byte-length of the header name.
- **Header Name:** Name of the header, indicating the header type. Valid values: ":message-type" ":event-type" ":error-code" ":error-message"
- **Header Value Type:** Enum indicating the header value type. For Amazon S3 Select, this is always 7.
- **Value String Byte-Length:** (For Amazon S3 Select) Byte-length of the header value string.
- **Header Value String:** (For Amazon S3 Select) Value of the header string. Valid values for this field vary based on the type of the header. See the sections below for valid values for each header type and message type.

For Amazon S3 Select, responses can be messages of the following types:

- **Records message:** Can contain a single record, partial records, or multiple records. Depending on the size of the result, a response can contain one or more of these messages.

- **Continuation message:** Amazon S3 periodically sends this message to keep the TCP connection open. These messages appear in responses at random. The client must detect the message type and process accordingly.
- **Progress message:** Amazon S3 periodically sends this message, if requested. It contains information about the progress of a query that has started but has not yet completed.
- **Stats message:** Amazon S3 sends this message at the end of the request. It contains statistics about the query.
- **End message:** Indicates that the request is complete, and no more messages will be sent. You should not assume that the request is complete until the client receives an `End` message.
- **RequestLevelError message:** Amazon S3 sends this message if the request failed for any reason. It contains the error code and error message for the failure. If Amazon S3 sends a `RequestLevelError` message, it doesn't send an `End` message.

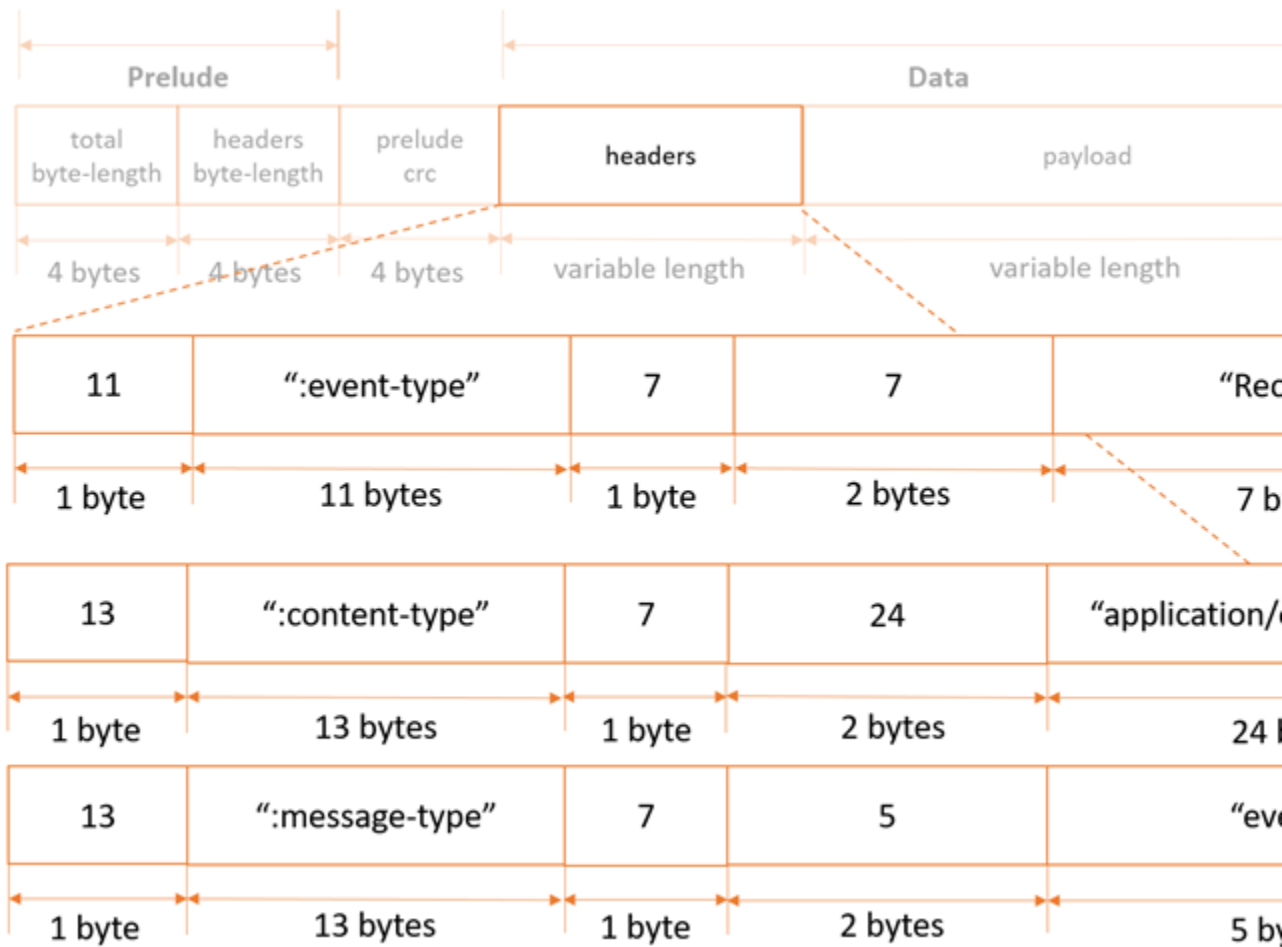
The following sections explain the structure of each message type in more detail.

For sample code and unit tests that use this protocol, see [AWS C Event Stream](#) on the GitHub website.

Records Message

Header specification

Records messages contain three headers, as follows:



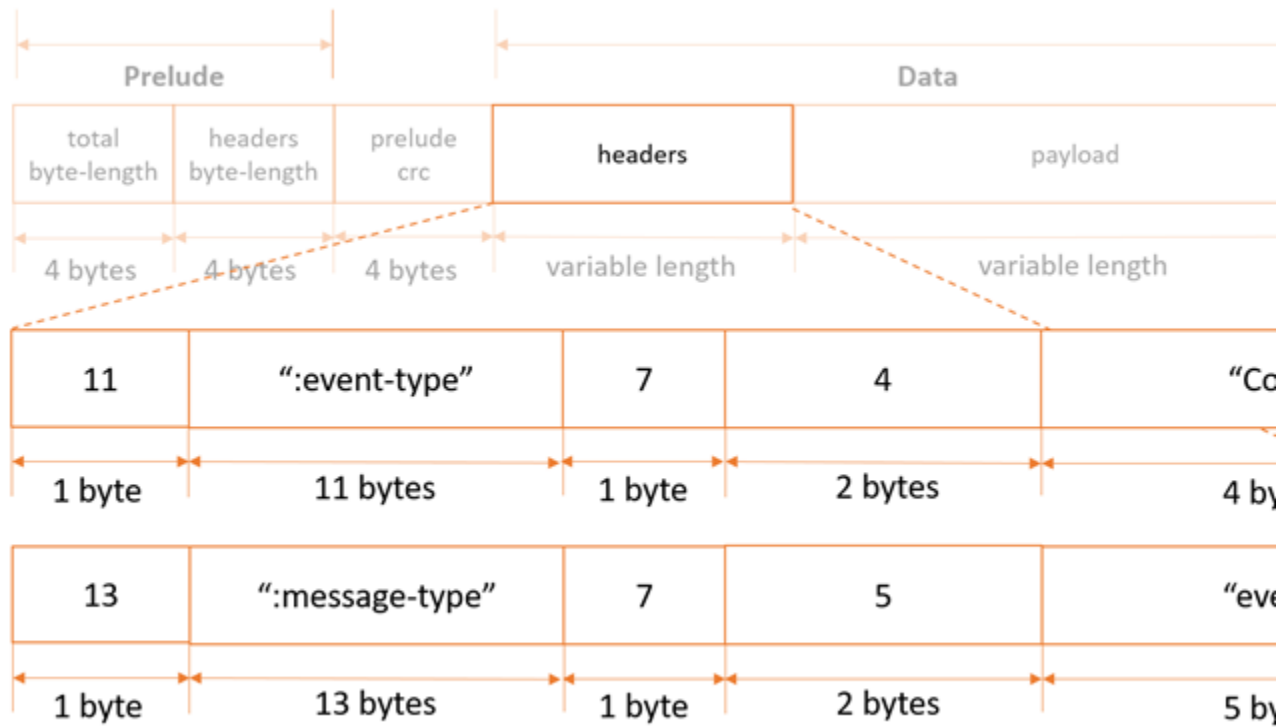
Payload specification

Records message payloads can contain a single record, partial records, or multiple records.

Continuation Message

Header specification

Continuation messages contain two headers, as follows:



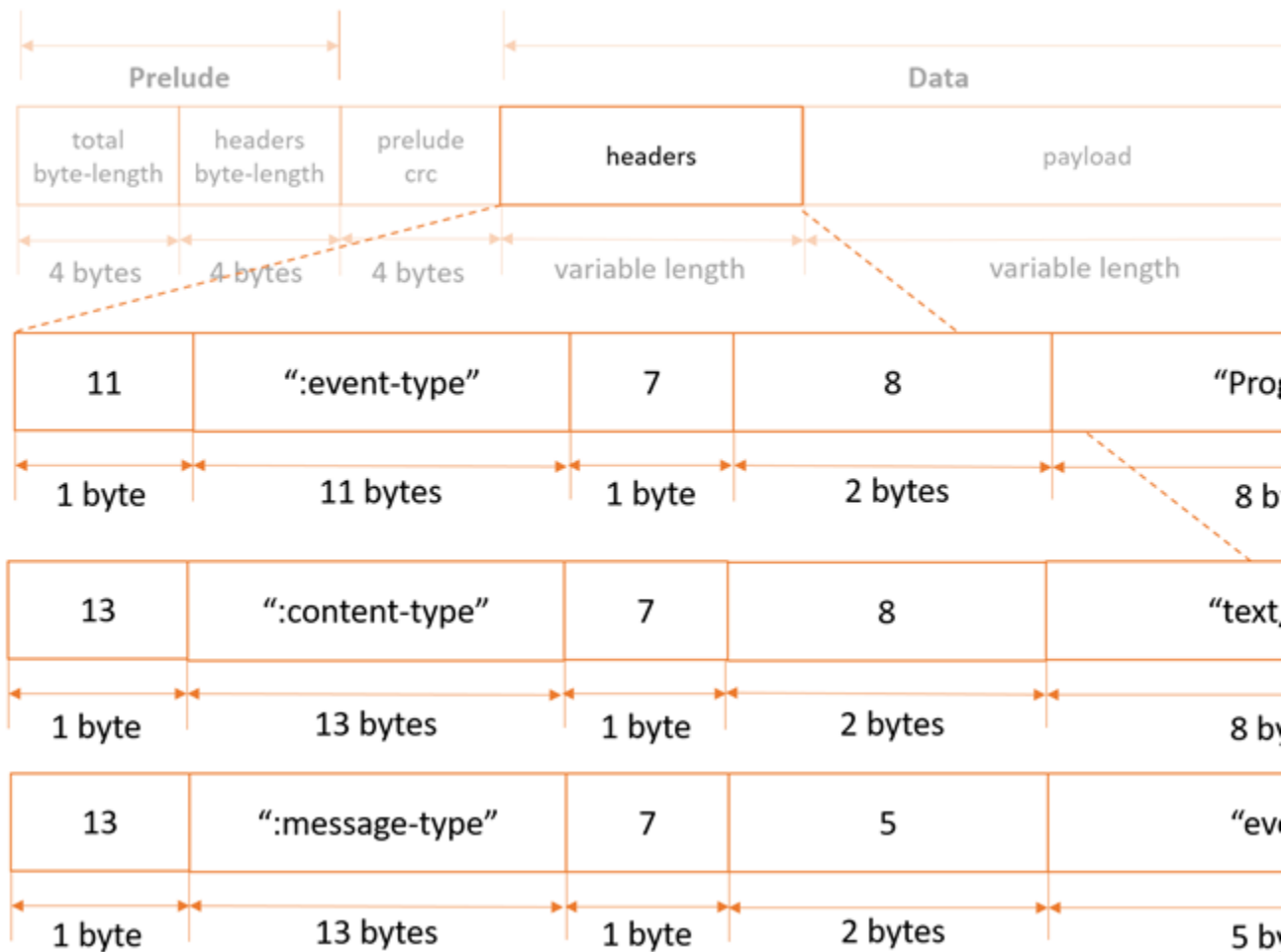
Payload specification

Continuation messages have no payload.

Progress Message

Header specification

Progress messages contain three headers, as follows:



Payload specification

Progress message payload is an XML document containing information about the progress of a request.

- *BytesScanned* => Number of bytes that have been processed before being uncompressed (if the file is compressed).
- *BytesProcessed* => Number of bytes that have been processed after being uncompressed (if the file is compressed).
- *BytesReturned* => Current number of bytes of records payload data returned by Amazon S3.

For uncompressed files, *BytesScanned* and *BytesProcessed* are equal.

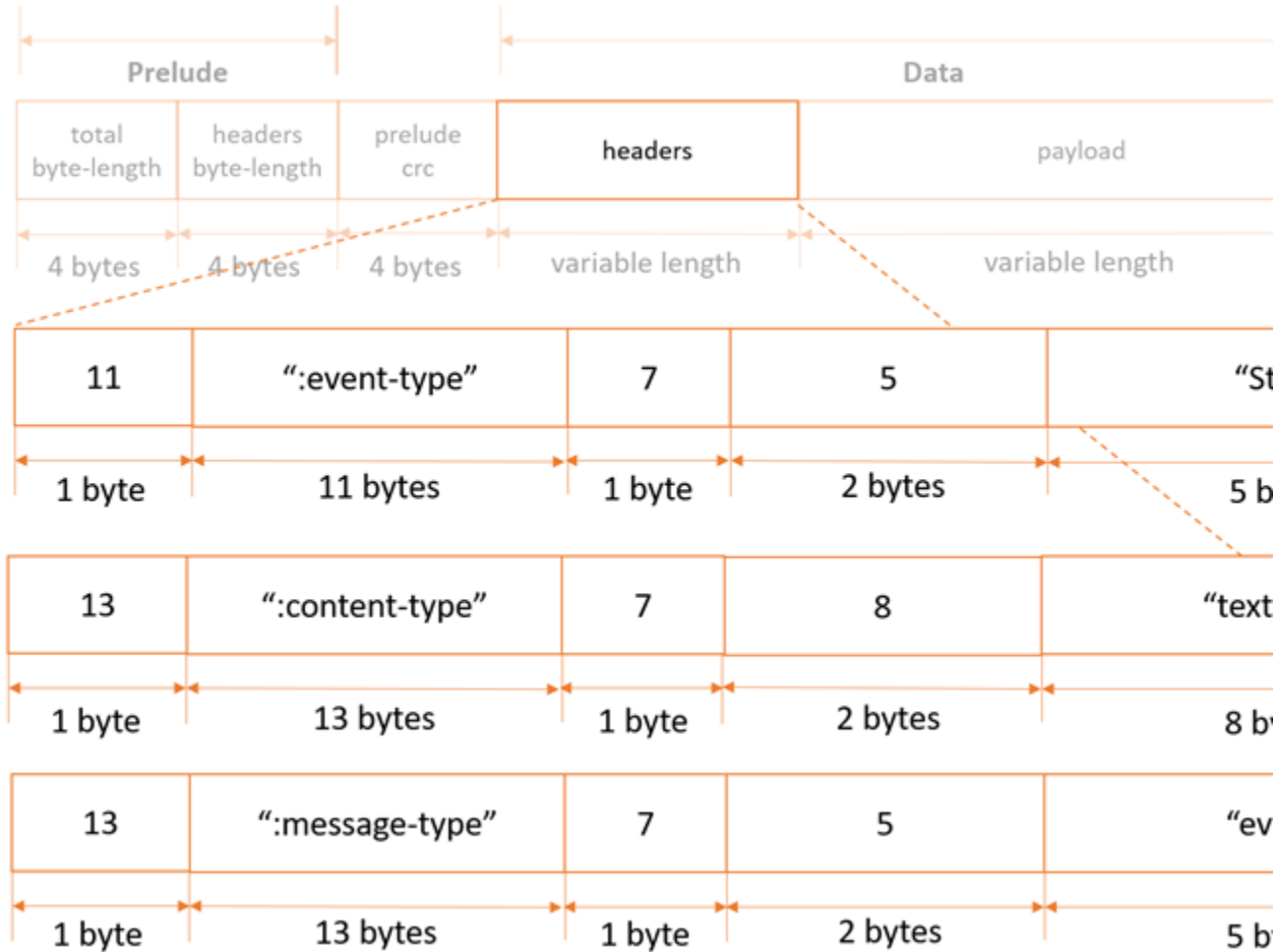
Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Progress>
  <BytesScanned>512</BytesScanned>
  <BytesProcessed>1024</BytesProcessed>
  <BytesReturned>1024</BytesReturned>
</Progress>
```

Stats Message

Header specification

Stats messages contain three headers, as follows:



Payload specification

Stats message payload is an XML document containing information about a request's stats when processing is complete.

- *BytesScanned* => Number of bytes that have been processed before being uncompressed (if the file is compressed).
- *BytesProcessed* => Number of bytes that have been processed after being uncompressed (if the file is compressed).
- *BytesReturned* => Total number of bytes of records payload data returned by Amazon S3.

For uncompressed files, *BytesScanned* and *BytesProcessed* are equal.

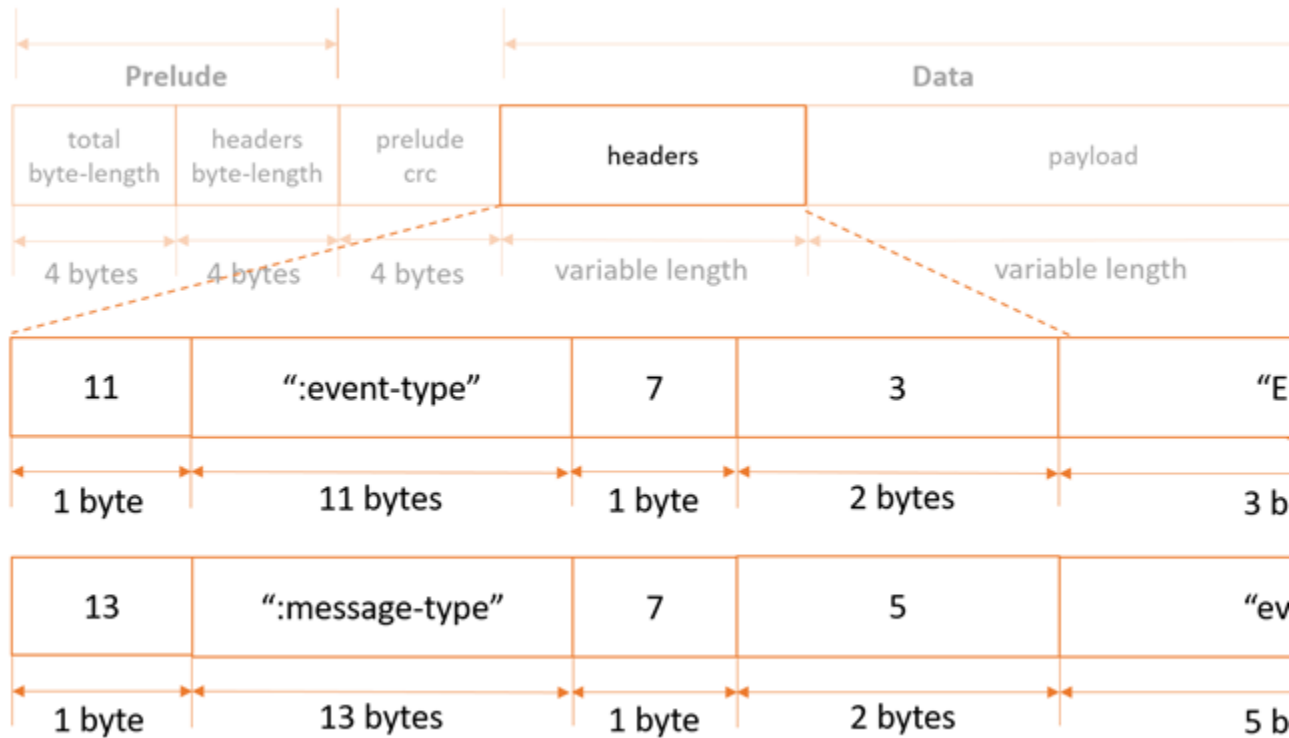
Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Stats>
  <BytesScanned>512</BytesScanned>
  <BytesProcessed>1024</BytesProcessed>
  <BytesReturned>1024</BytesReturned>
</Stats>
```

End Message

Header specification

End messages contain two headers, as follows:



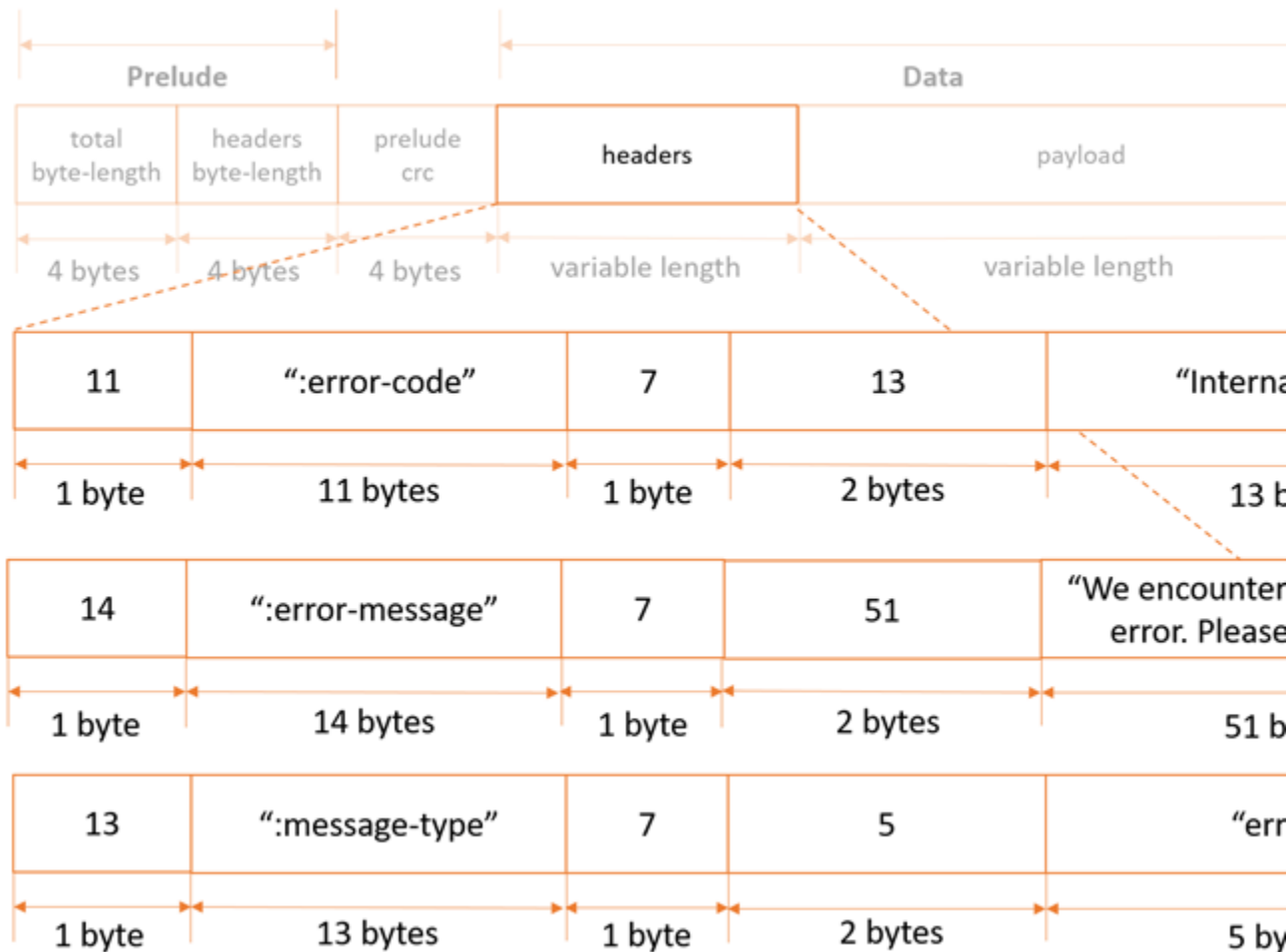
Payload specification

End messages have no payload.

Request Level Error Message

Header specification

Request-level error messages contain three headers, as follows:



For a list of possible error codes and error messages, see the [List of SELECT Object Content Error Codes](#) (p. 947).

Payload specification

Request-level error messages have no payload.

Related Resources

- the section called " `SelectObjectContent` " (p. 394)
- the section called " `GetObject` " (p. 159)
- the section called " `GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration` " (p. 118)
- the section called " `PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration` " (p. 299)

Appendix: OPTIONS object

Description

A browser can send this preflight request to Amazon S3 to determine if it can send an actual request with the specific origin, HTTP method, and headers.

Amazon S3 supports cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) by enabling you to add a `cors` subresource on a bucket. When a browser sends this preflight request, Amazon S3 responds by evaluating the rules that are defined in the `cors` configuration.

If `cors` is not enabled on the bucket, then Amazon S3 returns a 403 `Forbidden` response.

For more information about CORS, go to [Enabling Cross-Origin Resource Sharing](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
OPTIONS /ObjectName HTTP/1.1  
Host: BucketName.s3.amazonaws.com  
Origin: Origin  
Access-Control-Request-Method: HTTPMethod  
Access-Control-Request-Headers: RequestHeader
```

Request Parameters

This operation does not introduce any specific request parameters, but it may contain any request parameters that are required by the actual request.

Request Headers

Name	Description	Required
<code>Origin</code>	Identifies the origin of the cross-origin request to Amazon S3. For example, <code>http://www.example.com</code> . Type: String Default: None	Yes
<code>Access-Control-Request-Method</code>	Identifies what HTTP method will be used in the actual request. Type: String Default: None	Yes
<code>Access-Control-Request-Headers</code>	A comma-delimited list of HTTP headers that will be sent in the actual request. For example, to put an object with server-side encryption, this preflight request will determine if it can include the <code>x-amz-server-side-encryption</code> header with the request.	No

Name	Description	Required
	Type: String Default: None	

Request Elements

This implementation of the operation does not use request elements.

Responses

Response Headers

Header	Description
<code>Access-Control-Allow-Origin</code>	The origin you sent in your request. If the origin in your request is not allowed, Amazon S3 will not include this header in the response. Type: String
<code>Access-Control-Max-Age</code>	How long, in seconds, the results of the preflight request can be cached. Type: String
<code>Access-Control-Allow-Methods</code>	The HTTP method that was sent in the original request. If the method in the request is not allowed, Amazon S3 will not include this header in the response. Type: String
<code>Access-Control-Allow-Headers</code>	A comma-delimited list of HTTP headers that the browser can send in the actual request. If any of the requested headers is not allowed, Amazon S3 will not include that header in the response, nor will the response contain any of the headers with the <code>Access-Control</code> prefix. Type: String
<code>Access-Control-Expose-Headers</code>	A comma-delimited list of HTTP headers. This header provides the JavaScript client with access to these headers in the response to the actual request. Type: String

Response Elements

This implementation of the operation does not return response elements.

Examples

Example : Send a preflight OPTIONS request to a cors enabled bucket

A browser can send this preflight request to Amazon S3 to determine if it can send the actual PUT request from <http://www.example.com> origin to the Amazon S3 bucket named `examplebucket`.

Sample Request

```
OPTIONS /exampleobject HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
Origin: http://www.example.com
Access-Control-Request-Method: PUT
```

Sample Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: 6SvaESv3VULYPLik5LLl7lSPPtSnBvDdGmnk1X1HfU17uS2m1DF6td6KWKJjYMXZ
x-amz-request-id: BDC4B83DF5096BBE
Date: Wed, 21 Aug 2012 23:09:55 GMT
Etag: "1f1a1af1f11111111111111111111111c11aed1da1"
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: http://www.example.com
Access-Control-Allow-Methods: PUT
Access-Control-Expose-Headers: x-amz-request-id
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Related Resources

- [GetBucketCors](#) (p. 102)
- [DeleteBucketCors](#) (p. 52)
- [PutBucketCors](#) (p. 278)

Appendix: SOAP API

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

This section describes the SOAP API with respect to service, bucket, and object operations. Note that SOAP requests, both authenticated and anonymous, must be sent to Amazon S3 using SSL. Amazon S3 returns an error when you send a SOAP request over HTTP.

The latest Amazon S3 WSDL is available at <http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01/AmazonS3.wsdl>.

Topics

- [Operations on the Service \(SOAP API\)](#) (p. 994)
- [Operations on Buckets \(SOAP API\)](#) (p. 995)
- [Operations on Objects \(SOAP API\)](#) (p. 1004)

- [SOAP Error Responses \(p. 1020\)](#)

Operations on the Service (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

This section describes operations you can perform on the Amazon S3 service.

Topics

- [ListAllMyBuckets \(SOAP API\) \(p. 994\)](#)

ListAllMyBuckets (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `ListAllMyBuckets` operation returns a list of all buckets owned by the sender of the request.

Example

Sample Request

```
<ListAllMyBuckets xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</ListAllMyBuckets>
```

Sample Response

```
<ListAllMyBucketsResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <Owner>
    <ID>bcaflfffd86f41161ca5fb16fd081034f</ID>
    <DisplayName>webfile</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <Buckets>
    <Bucket>
      <Name>quotes</Name>
      <CreationDate>2006-02-03T16:45:09.000Z</CreationDate>
    </Bucket>
    <Bucket>
      <Name>samples</Name>
      <CreationDate>2006-02-03T16:41:58.000Z</CreationDate>
    </Bucket>
  </Buckets>
</ListAllMyBucketsResult>
```

Response Body

- **Owner:**

This provides information that Amazon S3 uses to represent your identity for purposes of authentication and access control. ID is a unique and permanent identifier for the developer who

made the request. `DisplayName` is a human-readable name representing the developer who made the request. It is not unique, and might change over time. We recommend that you match your `DisplayName` to your Forum name.

- `Name` :

The name of a bucket. Note that if one of your buckets was recently deleted, the name of the deleted bucket might still be present in this list for a period of time.

- `CreationDate` :

The time that the bucket was created.

Access Control

You must authenticate with a valid AWS Access Key ID. Anonymous requests are never allowed to list buckets, and you can only list buckets for which you are the owner.

Operations on Buckets (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

This section describes operations you can perform on Amazon S3 buckets.

Topics

- [CreateBucket \(SOAP API\) \(p. 995\)](#)
- [DeleteBucket \(SOAP API\) \(p. 996\)](#)
- [ListBucket \(SOAP API\) \(p. 997\)](#)
- [GetBucketAccessControlPolicy \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1000\)](#)
- [SetBucketAccessControlPolicy \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1001\)](#)
- [GetBucketLoggingStatus \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1002\)](#)
- [SetBucketLoggingStatus \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1003\)](#)

CreateBucket (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `CreateBucket` operation creates a bucket. Not every string is an acceptable bucket name. For information on bucket naming restrictions, see [Working with Amazon S3 Buckets](#) .

Note

To determine whether a bucket name exists, use `ListBucket` and set `MaxKeys` to 0. A `NoSuchBucket` response indicates that the bucket is available, an `AccessDenied` response indicates that someone else owns the bucket, and a `Success` response indicates that you own the bucket or have permission to access it.

Example Create a bucket named "quotes"

Sample Request

```
<CreateBucket xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</CreateBucket>
```

Sample Response

```
<CreateBucketResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <CreateBucketResponse>
    <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  </CreateBucketResponse>
</CreateBucketResponse>
```

Elements

- **Bucket**: The name of the bucket you are trying to create.
- **AccessControlList**: The access control list for the new bucket. This element is optional. If not provided, the bucket is created with an access policy that give the requester FULL_CONTROL access.

Access Control

You must authenticate with a valid AWS Access Key ID. Anonymous requests are never allowed to create buckets.

Related Resources

- [ListBucket \(SOAP API\) \(p. 997\)](#)

DeleteBucket (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `DeleteBucket` operation deletes a bucket. All objects in the bucket must be deleted before the bucket itself can be deleted.

Example

This example deletes the "quotes" bucket.

Sample Request

```
<DeleteBucket xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <AWSAccessKeyId> AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</DeleteBucket>
```

Sample Response

```
<DeleteBucketResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <DeleteBucketResponse>
    <Code>204</Code>
    <Description>No Content</Description>
  </DeleteBucketResponse>
</DeleteBucketResponse>
```

Elements

- **Bucket**: The name of the bucket you want to delete.

Access Control

Only the owner of a bucket is allowed to delete it, regardless the access control policy on the bucket.

ListBucket (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `ListBucket` operation returns information about some of the items in the bucket.

For a general introduction to the list operation, see the [Listing Object Keys](#).

Requests

This example lists up to 1000 keys in the "quotes" bucket that have the prefix "notes."

Syntax

```
<ListBucket xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <Prefix>notes</Prefix>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</ListBucket>
```

Parameters

Name	Description	Required
prefix	Limits the response to keys which begin with the indicated prefix. You can use prefixes to separate a bucket into different sets of keys in a way similar to how a file system uses folders. Important Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using	No

Name	Description	Required
	<p>XML requests. For more information, see XML related object key constraints.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	
marker	<p>Indicates where in the bucket to begin listing. The list will only include keys that occur lexicographically after marker. This is convenient for pagination: To get the next page of results use the last key of the current page as the marker.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	No
max-keys	<p>The maximum number of keys you'd like to see in the response body. The server might return fewer than this many keys, but will not return more.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	No
delimiter	<p>Causes keys that contain the same string between the prefix and the first occurrence of the delimiter to be rolled up into a single result element in the CommonPrefixes collection. These rolled-up keys are not returned elsewhere in the response.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p>	No

Success Response

This response assumes the bucket contains the following keys:

```
notes/todos.txt
notes/2005-05-23/customer_mtg_notes.txt
notes/2005-05-23/phone_notes.txt
notes/2005-05-28/sales_notes.txt
```

Syntax

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Name>backups</Name>
  <Prefix>notes</Prefix>
  <MaxKeys>1000</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>notes/todos.txt</Key>
    <LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"828ef3fdfa96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
    <Size>5126</Size>
    <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
```

```

<Owner>
  <ID>75aa57f09aa0c8caeab4f8c24e99d10f8e7faeebf76c078efc7c6caea54ba06a</ID>
  <DisplayName>webfile</DisplayName>
</Owner>
<StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
</Contents>
<CommonPrefixes>
  <Prefix>notes/2005-05-23/</Prefix>
</CommonPrefixes>
<CommonPrefixes>
  <Prefix>notes/2005-05-28/</Prefix>
</CommonPrefixes>
</ListBucketResult>

```

As you can see, many of the fields in the response echo the request parameters. `IsTruncated`, `Contents`, and `CommonPrefixes` are the only response elements that can contain new information.

Response Elements

Name	Description
<code>Contents</code>	<p>Metadata about each object returned.</p> <p>Type: XML metadata</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>ListBucketResult</code></p>
<code>CommonPrefixes</code>	<p>A response can contain <code>CommonPrefixes</code> only if you specify a <code>delimiter</code>. When you do, <code>CommonPrefixes</code> contains all (if there are any) keys between <code>Prefix</code> and the next occurrence of the string specified by <code>delimiter</code>. In effect, <code>CommonPrefixes</code> lists keys that act like subdirectories in the directory specified by <code>Prefix</code>. For example, if <code>prefix</code> is <code>notes/</code> and <code>delimiter</code> is a slash (<code>/</code>), in <code>notes/summer/july</code>, the common prefix is <code>notes/summer/</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>ListBucketResult</code></p>
<code>Delimiter</code>	<p>Causes keys that contain the same string between the prefix and the first occurrence of the delimiter to be rolled up into a single result element in the <code>CommonPrefixes</code> collection. These rolled-up keys are not returned elsewhere in the response.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>ListBucketResult</code></p>
<code>IsTruncated</code>	<p>Specifies whether (true) or not (false) all of the results were returned. All of the results may not be returned if the number of results exceeds that specified by <code>MaxKeys</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: boolean</p>
<code>Marker</code>	<p>Indicates where in the bucket to begin listing.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>ListBucketResult</code></p>

Name	Description
MaxKeys	The maximum number of keys returned in the response body. Type: String Ancestor: ListBucketResult
Name	Name of the bucket. Type: String Ancestor: ListBucketResult
Prefix	Keys that begin with the indicated prefix. Type: String Ancestor: ListBucketResult

Response Body

For information about the list response, see [Listing Keys Response](#).

Access Control

To list the keys of a bucket you need to have been granted `READ` access on the bucket.

GetBucketAccessControlPolicy (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `GetBucketAccessControlPolicy` operation fetches the access control policy for a bucket.

Example

This example retrieves the access control policy for the "quotes" bucket.

Sample Request

```
<GetBucketAccessControlPolicy xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</GetBucketAccessControlPolicy>
```

Sample Response

```
<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>a9a7b886d6fd2441bf9b1c61be666e9</ID>
    <DisplayName>chriscustomer</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
```



```
<Grantee xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
  <ID>a9a7b886d6f41bf9b1c61be666e9</ID>
  <DisplayName>chriscustomer</DisplayName>
</Grantee>
<Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
</Grant>
<Grant>
  <Grantee xsi:type="Group">
    <URI>http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers<URI>
  </Grantee>
  <Permission>READ</Permission>
</Grant>
</AccessControlList>
<AccessControlPolicy>
```

Response Body

The response contains the access control policy for the bucket. For an explanation of this response, see [SOAP Access Policy](#).

Access Control

You must have `READ_ACP` rights to the bucket in order to retrieve the access control policy for a bucket.

SetBucketAccessControlPolicy (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `SetBucketAccessControlPolicy` operation sets the Access Control Policy for an existing bucket. If successful, the previous Access Control Policy for the bucket is entirely replaced with the specified Access Control Policy.

Example

Give the specified user (usually the owner) `FULL_CONTROL` access to the "quotes" bucket.

Sample Request

```
<SetBucketAccessControlPolicy xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
        <ID>a9a7b8863000e241bf9b1c61be666e9</ID>
        <DisplayName>chriscustomer</DisplayName>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</SetBucketAccessControlPolicy >
```

Sample Response

```
<GetBucketAccessControlPolicyResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
```

```
<GetBucketAccessControlPolicyResponse>
  <Code>200</Code>
  <Description>OK</Description>
</GetBucketAccessControlPolicyResponse>
</GetBucketAccessControlPolicyResponse>
```

Access Control

You must have `WRITE_ACP` rights to the bucket in order to set the access control policy for a bucket.

GetBucketLoggingStatus (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `GetBucketLoggingStatus` retrieves the logging status for an existing bucket.

For a general introduction to this feature, see [Server Logs](#).

Example

Sample Request

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema">
    <soap:Body>
      <GetBucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
        <Bucket>mybucket</Bucket>
        <AWSSessionKeyId>YOUR_AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID</AWSSessionKeyId>
        <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
        <Signature>YOUR_SIGNATURE_HERE</Signature>
      </GetBucketLoggingStatus>
    </soap:Body>
  </soap:Envelope>
```

Sample Response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
    xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance" >
    <soapenv:Header>
    </soapenv:Header>
    <soapenv:Body>
      <GetBucketLoggingStatusResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
        <GetBucketLoggingStatusResponse>
          <LoggingEnabled>
            <TargetBucket>mylogs</TargetBucket>
            <TargetPrefix>mybucket-access_log</TargetPrefix>
          </LoggingEnabled>
        </GetBucketLoggingStatusResponse>
      </GetBucketLoggingStatusResponse>
    </soapenv:Body>
  </soapenv:Envelope>
```

Access Control

Only the owner of a bucket is permitted to invoke this operation.

SetBucketLoggingStatus (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The SetBucketLoggingStatus operation updates the logging status for an existing bucket.

For a general introduction to this feature, see [Server Logs](#).

Example

This sample request enables server access logging for the 'mybucket' bucket, and configures the logs to be delivered to 'mylogs' under prefix 'access_log-'

Sample Request

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema">
    <soap:Body>
      <SetBucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
        <Bucket>myBucket</Bucket>
        <AWSSecretAccessKey>YOUR_AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID</AWSSecretAccessKey>
        <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
        <Signature>YOUR_SIGNATURE_HERE</Signature>
        <BucketLoggingStatus>
          <LoggingEnabled>
            <TargetBucket>mylogs</TargetBucket>
            <TargetPrefix>mybucket-access_log-</TargetPrefix>
          </LoggingEnabled>
        </BucketLoggingStatus>
      </SetBucketLoggingStatus>
    </soap:Body>
  </soap:Envelope>
```

Sample Response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
  <soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
    xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance" >
    <soapenv:Header>
    </soapenv:Header>
    <soapenv:Body>
      <SetBucketLoggingStatusResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01"/>
    </soapenv:Body>
  </soapenv:Envelope>
```

Access Control

Only the owner of a bucket is permitted to invoke this operation.

Operations on Objects (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

This section describes operations you can perform on Amazon S3 objects.

Topics

- [PutObjectInline \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1004\)](#)
- [PutObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1006\)](#)
- [CopyObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1008\)](#)
- [GetObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1013\)](#)
- [GetObjectExtended \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1017\)](#)
- [DeleteObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1017\)](#)
- [GetObjectAccessControlPolicy \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1018\)](#)
- [SetObjectAccessControlPolicy \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1019\)](#)

PutObjectInline (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `PutObjectInline` operation adds an object to a bucket. The data for the object is provided in the body of the SOAP message.

If an object already exists in a bucket, the new object will overwrite it because Amazon S3 stores the last write request. However, Amazon S3 is a distributed system. If Amazon S3 receives multiple write requests for the same object nearly simultaneously, all of the objects might be stored, even though only one wins in the end. Amazon S3 does not provide object locking; if you need this, make sure to build it into your application layer.

To ensure an object is not corrupted over the network, you can calculate the MD5 of an object, PUT it to Amazon S3, and compare the returned Etag to the calculated MD5 value.

`PutObjectInline` is not suitable for use with large objects. The system limits this operation to working with objects 1MB or smaller. `PutObjectInline` will fail with the `InlineDataTooLargeError` status code if the `Data` parameter encodes an object larger than 1MB. To upload large objects, consider using the non-inline `PutObject` API, or the REST API instead.

Example

This example writes some text and metadata into the "Nelson" object in the "quotes" bucket, give a user (usually the owner) `FULL_CONTROL` access to the object, and make the object readable by anonymous parties.

Sample Request

```
<PutObjectInline xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <Key>Nelson</Key>
```

```
<Metadata>
  <Name>Content-Type</Name>
  <Value>text/plain</Value>
</Metadata>
<Metadata>
  <Name>family</Name>
  <Value>Muntz</Value>
</Metadata>
<Data>aGEtaGE=</Data>
<ContentLength>5</ContentLength>
<AccessControlList>
  <Grant>
    <Grantee xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
      <ID>a9a7b886d6fde241bf9b1c61be666e9</ID>
      <DisplayName>chriscustomer</DisplayName>
    </Grantee>
    <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
  </Grant>
  <Grant>
    <Grantee xsi:type="Group">
      <URI>http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers</URI>
    </Grantee>
    <Permission>READ</Permission>
  </Grant>
</AccessControlList>
<AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
<Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
<Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</PutObjectInline>
```

Sample Response

```
<PutObjectInlineResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <PutObjectInlineResponse>
    <ETag>&quot;828ef3fdfa96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f&quot;</ETag>
    <LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</lastModified>
  </PutObjectInlineResponse>
</PutObjectInlineResponse>
```

Elements

- **Bucket:** The bucket in which to add the object.
- **Key:** The key to assign to the object.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

- **Metadata:** You can provide name-value metadata pairs in the metadata element. These will be stored with the object.
- **Data:** The base 64 encoded form of the data.
- **ContentLength:** The length of the data in bytes.
- **AccessControlList:** An Access Control List for the resource. This element is optional. If omitted, the requester is given FULL_CONTROL access to the object. If the object already exists, the preexisting access control policy is replaced.

Responses

- **ETag**: The entity tag is an MD5 hash of the object that you can use to do conditional fetches of the object using `GetObjectExtended`. The ETag only reflects changes to the contents of an object, not its metadata.
- **LastModified**: The Amazon S3 timestamp for the saved object.

Access Control

You must have `WRITE` access to the bucket in order to put objects into the bucket.

Related Resources

- [PutObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1006\)](#)
- [CopyObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1008\)](#)

PutObject (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `PutObject` operation adds an object to a bucket. The data for the object is attached as a DIME attachment.

To ensure an object is not corrupted over the network, you can calculate the MD5 of an object, PUT it to Amazon S3, and compare the returned Etag to the calculated MD5 value.

If an object already exists in a bucket, the new object will overwrite it because Amazon S3 stores the last write request. However, Amazon S3 is a distributed system. If Amazon S3 receives multiple write requests for the same object nearly simultaneously, all of the objects might be stored, even though only one wins in the end. Amazon S3 does not provide object locking; if you need this, make sure to build it into your application layer.

Example

This example puts some data and metadata in the "Nelson" object of the "quotes" bucket, give a user (usually the owner) `FULL_CONTROL` access to the object, and make the object readable by anonymous parties. In this sample, the actual attachment is not shown.

Sample Request

```
<PutObject xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <Key>Nelson</Key>
  <Metadata>
    <Name>Content-Type</Name>
    <Value>text/plain</Value>
  </Metadata>
  <Metadata>
    <Name>family</Name>
    <Value>Muntz</Value>
  </Metadata>
</PutObject>
```

```
</Metadata>
<ContentLength>5</ContentLength>
<AccessControlList>
  <Grant>
    <Grantee xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
      <ID>a9a7b886d6241bf9b1c61be666e9</ID>
      <DisplayName>chriscustomer</DisplayName>
    </Grantee>
    <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
  </Grant>
  <Grant>
    <Grantee xsi:type="Group">
      <URI>http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers<URI>
    </Grantee>
    <Permission>READ</Permission>
  </Grant>
</AccessControlList>
<AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
<Timestamp>2007-05-11T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
<Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</PutObject>
```

Sample Response

```
<PutObjectResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <PutObjectResponse>
    <ETag>"828ef3fdfa96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
    <LastModified>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</LastModified>
  </PutObjectResponse>
</PutObjectResponse>
```

Elements

- **Bucket**: The bucket in which to add the object.
- **Key**: The key to assign to the object.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

- **Metadata**: You can provide name-value metadata pairs in the metadata element. These will be stored with the object.
- **ContentLength**: The length of the data in bytes.
- **AccessControlList**: An Access Control List for the resource. This element is optional. If omitted, the requester is given `FULL_CONTROL` access to the object. If the object already exists, the preexisting Access Control Policy is replaced.

Responses

- **ETag**: The entity tag is an MD5 hash of the object that you can use to do conditional fetches of the object using `GetObjectExtended`. The ETag only reflects changes to the contents of an object, not its metadata.
- **LastModified**: The Amazon S3 timestamp for the saved object.

Access Control

To put objects into a bucket, you must have `WRITE` access to the bucket.

Related Resources

- [CopyObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1008\)](#)

CopyObject (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

Description

The `CopyObject` operation creates a copy of an object when you specify the key and bucket of a source object and the key and bucket of a target destination.

When copying an object, you can preserve all metadata (default) or specify new metadata. However, the ACL is not preserved and is set to `private` for the user making the request. To override the default ACL setting, specify a new ACL when generating a copy request. For more information, see [Using ACLs](#).

All copy requests must be authenticated. Additionally, you must have *read* access to the source object and *write* access to the destination bucket. For more information, see [Using Auth Access](#).

To only copy an object under certain conditions, such as whether the Etag matches or whether the object was modified before or after a specified date, use the request parameters `CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince`, `CopyIfUnmodifiedSince`, `CopySourceIfMatch`, or `CopySourceIfNoneMatch`.

Note

You might need to configure the SOAP stack socket timeout for copying large objects.

Request Syntax

```
<CopyObject xmlns="http://bucket_name.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <SourceBucket>source_bucket</SourceBucket>
  <SourceObject>source_object</SourceObject>
  <DestinationBucket>destination_bucket</DestinationBucket>
  <DestinationObject>destination_object</DestinationObject>
  <MetadataDirective>{REPLACE | COPY}</MetadataDirective>
  <Metadata>
    <Name>metadata_name</Name>
    <Value>metadata_value</Value>
  </Metadata>
  ...
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xsi:type="user_type">
        <ID>user_id</ID>
        <DisplayName>display_name</DisplayName>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>permission</Permission>
    </Grant>
    ...
  </AccessControlList>
  <CopySourceIfMatch>etag</CopySourceIfMatch>
  <CopySourceIfNoneMatch>etag</CopySourceIfNoneMatch>
  <CopySourceIfModifiedSince>date_time</CopySourceIfModifiedSince>
  <CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince>date_time</CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AWSAccessKeyId</AWSAccessKeyId>
```



```
<Timestamp>TimeStam</Timestamp>
<Signature>Signature</Signature>
</CopyObject>
```

Request Parameters

Name	Description	Required
SourceBucket	The name of the source bucket. Type: String Default: None Constraints: A valid source bucket.	Yes
SourceKey	The key name of the source object. Type: String Default: None Constraints: The key for a valid source object to which you have READ access. Important Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see XML related object key constraints .	Yes
DestinationBucket	The name of the destination bucket. Type: String Default: None Constraints: You must have WRITE access to the destination bucket.	Yes
DestinationKey	The key of the destination object. Type: String Default: None Constraints: You must have WRITE access to the destination bucket.	Yes
MetadataDirective	Specifies whether the metadata is copied from the source object or replaced with metadata provided in the request. Type: String Default: COPY Valid values: COPY REPLACE	No

Name	Description	Required
	<p>Constraints: Values other than <code>COPY</code> or <code>REPLACE</code> will result in an immediate error. You cannot copy an object to itself unless the <code>MetadataDirective</code> header is specified and its value set to <code>REPLACE</code>.</p>	
<p><code>Metadata</code></p>	<p>Specifies metadata name-value pairs to set for the object. If <code>MetadataDirective</code> is set to <code>COPY</code>, all metadata is ignored.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: None.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>AccessControlList</code></p>	<p>Grants access to users by e-mail addresses or canonical user ID.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: None</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>CopySourceIfMatch</code></p>	<p>Copies the object if its entity tag (ETag) matches the specified tag; otherwise return a <code>PreconditionFailed</code>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: None. If the Etag does not match, the object is not copied.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>CopySourceIfNoneMatch</code></p>	<p>Copies the object if its entity tag (ETag) is different than the specified Etag; otherwise returns an error.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Default: None</p> <p>Constraints: None.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><code>CopySourceIfUnmodifiedSince</code></p>	<p>Copies the object if it hasn't been modified since the specified time; otherwise returns a <code>PreconditionFailed</code>.</p> <p>Type: <code>dateTime</code></p> <p>Default: None</p>	<p>No</p>

Name	Description	Required
CopySourceIfModifiedSince	Copies the object if it has been modified since the specified time; otherwise returns an error. Type: dateTime Default: None	No

Response Syntax

```
<CopyObjectResponse xmlns="http://bucket_name.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <CopyObjectResponse>
    <ETag>"etag"</ETag>
    <LastModified>timestamp</LastModified>
  </CopyObjectResponse>
</CopyObjectResponse>
```

Response Elements

Following is a list of response elements.

Note

The SOAP API does not return extra whitespace. Extra whitespace is only returned by the REST API.

Name	Description
Etag	Returns the etag of the new object. The ETag only reflects changes to the contents of an object, not its metadata. Type: String Ancestor: CopyObjectResult
LastModified	Returns the date the object was last modified. Type: String Ancestor: CopyObjectResult

For information about general response elements, see [Using REST Error Response Headers](#).

Special Errors

There are no special errors for this operation. For information about general Amazon S3 errors, see [List of Error Codes \(p. 939\)](#).

Examples

This example copies the `flotsam` object from the `pacific` bucket to the `jetsam` object of the `atlantic` bucket, preserving its metadata.

Sample Request

```
<CopyObject xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <SourceBucket>pacific</SourceBucket>
  <SourceObject>flotsam</SourceObject>
  <DestinationBucket>atlantic</DestinationBucket>
  <DestinationObject>jetsam</DestinationObject>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2008-02-18T13:54:10.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbq7RrtSFmw=</Signature>
</CopyObject>
```

Sample Response

```
<CopyObjectResponse xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <CopyObjectResponse>
    <ETag>"828ef3fd96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
    <LastModified>2008-02-18T13:54:10.183Z</LastModified>
  </CopyObjectResponse>
</CopyObjectResponse>
```

This example copies the "tweedledee" object from the wonderland bucket to the "tweedledum" object of the wonderland bucket, replacing its metadata.

Sample Request

```
<CopyObject xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <SourceBucket>wonderland</SourceBucket>
  <SourceObject>tweedledee</SourceObject>
  <DestinationBucket>wonderland</DestinationBucket>
  <DestinationObject>tweedledum</DestinationObject>
  <MetadataDirective>REPLACE</MetadataDirective>
  <Metadata>
    <Name>Content-Type</Name>
    <Value>text/plain</Value>
  </Metadata>
  <Metadata>
    <Name>relationship</Name>
    <Value>twins</Value>
  </Metadata>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2008-02-18T13:54:10.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbq7RrtSFmw=</Signature>
</CopyObject>
```

Sample Response

```
<CopyObjectResponse xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <CopyObjectResponse>
    <ETag>"828ef3fd96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
    <LastModified>2008-02-18T13:54:10.183Z</LastModified>
  </CopyObjectResponse>
</CopyObjectResponse>
```

Related Resources

- [PutObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1006\)](#)
- [PutObjectInline \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1004\)](#)

GetObject (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `GetObject` operation returns the current version of an object. If you try to `GetObject` an object that has a delete marker as its current version, S3 returns a 404 error. You cannot use the SOAP API to retrieve a specified version of an object. To do that, use the REST API. For more information, see [Versioning](#). For more options, use the [GetObjectExtended \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1017\)](#) operation.

Example

This example gets the "Nelson" object from the "quotes" bucket.

Sample Request

```
<GetObject xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <Key>Nelson</Key>
  <GetMetadata>true</GetMetadata>
  <GetData>true</GetData>
  <InlineData>true</InlineData>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</GetObject>
```

Sample Response

```
<GetObjectResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <GetObjectResponse>
    <Status>
      <Code>200</Code>
      <Description>OK</Description>
    </Status>
    <Metadata>
      <Name>Content-Type</Name>
      <Value>text/plain</Value>
    </Metadata>
    <Metadata>
      <Name>family</Name>
      <Value>Muntz</Value>
    </Metadata>
    <Data>aGEtaGE=</Data>
    <LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"828ef3fdfa96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
  </GetObjectResponse>
</GetObjectResponse>
```

Elements

- **Bucket**: The bucket from which to retrieve the object.
- **Key**: The key that identifies the object.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

- **GetMetadata**: The metadata is returned with the object if this is true.
- **GetData**: The object data is returned if this is true.
- **InlineData**: If this is true, then the data is returned, base 64-encoded, as part of the SOAP body of the response. If false, then the data is returned as a SOAP attachment. The `InlineData` option is not suitable for use with large objects. The system limits this operation to working with 1MB of data or less. A `GetObject` request with the `InlineData` flag set will fail with the `InlineDataTooLargeError` status code if the resulting `Data` parameter would have encoded more than 1MB. To download large objects, consider calling `GetObject` without setting the `InlineData` flag, or use the REST API instead.

Returned Elements

- **Metadata**: The name-value paired metadata stored with the object.
- **Data**: If `InlineData` was true in the request, this contains the base 64 encoded object data.
- **LastModified**: The time that the object was stored in Amazon S3.
- **ETag**: The object's entity tag. This is a hash of the object that can be used to do conditional gets. The ETag only reflects changes to the contents of an object, not its metadata.

Access Control

You can read an object only if you have been granted `READ` access to the object.

SOAP Chunked and Resumable Downloads

To provide `GET` flexibility, Amazon S3 supports chunked and resumable downloads.

Select from the following:

- For large object downloads, you might want to break them into smaller chunks. For more information, see [Range GETs \(p. 1014\)](#)
- For `GET` operations that fail, you can design your application to download the remainder instead of the entire file. For more information, see [REST GET Error Recovery \(p. 1017\)](#)

Range GETs

For some clients, you might want to break large downloads into smaller downloads. To break a `GET` into smaller units, use `Range`.

Before you can break a `GET` into smaller units, you must determine its size. For example, the following request gets the size of the `bigfile` object.

```
<ListBucket xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>bigbucket</Bucket>
  <Prefix>bigfile</Prefix>
  <MaxKeys>1</MaxKeys>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</ListBucket>
```

Amazon S3 returns the following response.

```
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <Name>quotes</Name>
  <Prefix>N</Prefix>
  <MaxKeys>1</MaxKeys>
```

```
<IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
<Contents>
  <Key>bigfile</Key>
  <LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</LastModified>
  <ETag>&quot;828ef3fd96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f&quot;</ETag>
  <Size>2023276</Size>
  <StorageClass>STANDARD</StorageClass>
  <Owner>
    <ID>bcaf1ffd86f41161ca5fb16fd081034f</ID>
    <DisplayName>bigfile</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
</Contents>
</ListBucketResult>
```

Following is a request that downloads the first megabyte from the bigfile object.

```
<GetObject xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>bigbucket</Bucket>
  <Key>bigfile</Key>
  <GetMetadata>true</GetMetadata>
  <GetData>true</GetData>
  <InlineData>true</InlineData>
  <ByteRangeStart>0</ByteRangeStart>
  <ByteRangeEnd>1048576</ByteRangeEnd>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</GetObject>
```

Amazon S3 returns the first megabyte of the file and the Etag of the file.

```
<GetObjectResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <GetObjectResponse>
    <Status>
      <Code>200</Code>
      <Description>OK</Description>
    </Status>
    <Metadata>
      <Name>Content-Type</Name>
      <Value>text/plain</Value>
    </Metadata>
    <Metadata>
      <Name>family</Name>
      <Value>Muntz</Value>
    </Metadata>
    <Data>--first megabyte of bigfile--</Data>
    <LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"828ef3fd96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
  </GetObjectResponse>
</GetObjectResponse>
```

To ensure the file did not change since the previous portion was downloaded, specify the IfMatch element. Although the IfMatch element is not required, it is recommended for content that is likely to change.

The following is a request that gets the remainder of the file, using the IfMatch request header.

```
<GetObject xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>bigbucket</Bucket>
  <Key>bigfile</Key>
  <GetMetadata>true</GetMetadata>
  <GetData>true</GetData>
```

```
<InlineData>true</InlineData>
<ByteRangeStart>10485761</ByteRangeStart>
<ByteRangeEnd>2023276</ByteRangeEnd>
<IfMatch>"828ef3fd9a96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</IfMatch>
<AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
<Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
<Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</GetObject>
```

Amazon S3 returns the following response and the remainder of the file.

```
<GetObjectResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <GetObjectResponse>
    <Status>
      <Code>200</Code>
      <Description>OK</Description>
    </Status>
    <Metadata>
      <Name>Content-Type</Name>
      <Value>text/plain</Value>
    </Metadata>
    <Metadata>
      <Name>family</Name>
      <Value>Muntz</Value>
    </Metadata>
    <Data>--remainder of bigfile--</Data>
    <LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"828ef3fd9a96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f"</ETag>
  </GetObjectResponse>
</GetObjectResponse>
```

Versioned GetObject

The following request returns the specified version of the object in the bucket.

```
<GetObject xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <Key>Nelson</Key>
  <GetMetadata>true</GetMetadata>
  <GetData>true</GetData>
  <InlineData>true</InlineData>
  <AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</GetObject>
```

Sample Response

```
<GetObjectResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <GetObjectResponse>
    <Status>
      <Code>200</Code>
      <Description>OK</Description>
    </Status>
    <Metadata>
      <Name>Content-Type</Name>
      <Value>text/plain</Value>
    </Metadata>
    <Metadata>
      <Name>family</Name>
      <Value>Muntz</Value>
    </Metadata>
```



```
<Data>aGETaGE=</Data>  
<LastModified>2006-01-01T12:00:00.000Z</LastModified>  
<ETag>&quot;828ef3fd96f00ad9f27c383fc9ac7f&quot;</ETag>  
</GetObjectResponse>  
</GetObjectResponse>
```

REST GET Error Recovery

If an object GET fails, you can get the rest of the file by specifying the range to download. To do so, you must get the size of the object using `ListBucket` and perform a range GET on the remainder of the file. For more information, see [GetObjectExtended \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1017\)](#).

Related Resources

[Operations on Objects \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1004\)](#)

GetObjectExtended (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

`GetObjectExtended` is exactly like [GetObject \(SOAP API\) \(p. 1013\)](#), except that it supports the following additional elements that can be used to accomplish much of the same functionality provided by HTTP GET headers (go to <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html>).

`GetObjectExtended` supports the following elements in addition to those supported by `GetObject`:

- `ByteRangeStart`, `ByteRangeEnd`: These elements specify that only a portion of the object data should be retrieved. They follow the behavior of the HTTP byte ranges (go to <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.35>).
- `IfModifiedSince`: Return the object only if the object's timestamp is later than the specified timestamp. (<http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.25>)
- `IfUnmodifiedSince`: Return the object only if the object's timestamp is earlier than or equal to the specified timestamp. (go to <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.28>)
- `IfMatch`: Return the object only if its ETag matches the supplied tag(s). (go to <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.24>)
- `IfNoneMatch`: Return the object only if its ETag does not match the supplied tag(s). (go to <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.26>)
- `ReturnCompleteObjectOnConditionFailure`: `ReturnCompleteObjectOnConditionFailure`: If true, then if the request includes a range element and one or both of `IfUnmodifiedSince`/`IfMatch` elements, and the condition fails, return the entire object rather than a fault. This enables the If-Range functionality (go to <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec14.html#sec14.27>).

DeleteObject (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `DeleteObject` operation removes the specified object from Amazon S3. Once deleted, there is no method to restore or undelete an object.

Note

If you delete an object that does not exist, Amazon S3 will return a success (not an error message).

Example

This example deletes the "Nelson" object from the "quotes" bucket.

Sample Request

```
<DeleteObject xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
  <Key>Nelson</Key>
  <AWSAccessKeyId> AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
  <Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
  <Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</DeleteObject>
```

Sample Response

```
<DeleteObjectResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <DeleteObjectResponse>
    <Code>200</Code>
    <Description>OK</Description>
  </DeleteObjectResponse>
</DeleteObjectResponse>
```

Elements

- **Bucket:** The bucket that holds the object.
- **Key:** The key that identifies the object.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Access Control

You can delete an object only if you have `WRITE` access to the bucket, regardless of who owns the object or what rights are granted to it.

GetObjectAccessControlPolicy (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `GetObjectAccessControlPolicy` operation fetches the access control policy for an object.

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Example

This example retrieves the access control policy for the "Nelson" object from the "quotes" bucket.

Sample Request

```
<GetObjectAccessControlPolicy xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
```

```
<Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
<Key>Nelson</Key>
<AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
<Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
<Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</GetObjectAccessControlPolicy>
```

Sample Response

```
<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>a9a7b886d6fd24a541bf9b1c61be666e9</ID>
    <DisplayName>chriscustomer</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
        <ID>a9a7b841bf9b1c61be666e9</ID>
        <DisplayName>chriscustomer</DisplayName>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
    </Grant>
    <Grant>
      <Grantee xsi:type="Group">
        <URI>http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers<URI>
      </Grantee>
      <Permission>READ</Permission>
    </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

Response Body

The response contains the access control policy for the bucket. For an explanation of this response, [SOAP Access Policy](#).

Access Control

You must have `READ_ACP` rights to the object in order to retrieve the access control policy for an object.

SetObjectAccessControlPolicy (SOAP API)

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

The `SetObjectAccessControlPolicy` operation sets the access control policy for an existing object. If successful, the previous access control policy for the object is entirely replaced with the specified access control policy.

Example

This example gives the specified user (usually the owner) `FULL_CONTROL` access to the "Nelson" object from the "quotes" bucket.

Sample Request

```
<SetObjectAccessControlPolicy xmlns="http://doc.s3.amazonaws.com/2006-03-01">
  <Bucket>quotes</Bucket>
```

```
<Key>Nelson</Key>
<AccessControlList>
  <Grant>
    <Grantee xsi:type="CanonicalUser">
      <ID>a9a7b886d6fd24a52fe8ca5bef65f89a64e0193f23000e241bf9b1c61be666e9</ID>
      <DisplayName>chriscustomer</DisplayName>
    </Grantee>
    <Permission>FULL_CONTROL</Permission>
  </Grant>
</AccessControlList>
<AWSAccessKeyId>AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE</AWSAccessKeyId>
<Timestamp>2006-03-01T12:00:00.183Z</Timestamp>
<Signature>Iuyz3d3P0aTou39dzbqaEXAMPLE=</Signature>
</SetObjectAccessControlPolicy>
```

Sample Response

```
<SetObjectAccessControlPolicyResponse xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01">
  <SetObjectAccessControlPolicyResponse>
    <Code>200</Code>
    <Description>OK</Description>
  </SetObjectAccessControlPolicyResponse>
</SetObjectAccessControlPolicyResponse>
```

Key

Important

Replacement must be made for object keys containing special characters (such as carriage returns) when using XML requests. For more information, see [XML related object key constraints](#).

Access Control

You must have `WRITE_ACP` rights to the object in order to set the access control policy for a bucket.

SOAP Error Responses

Note

SOAP support over HTTP is deprecated, but it is still available over HTTPS. New Amazon S3 features will not be supported for SOAP. We recommend that you use either the REST API or the AWS SDKs.

In SOAP, an error result is returned to the client as a SOAP fault, with the HTTP response code 500. If you do not receive a SOAP fault, then your request was successful. The Amazon S3 SOAP fault code is comprised of a standard SOAP 1.1 fault code (either "Server" or "Client") concatenated with the Amazon S3-specific error code. For example: "Server.InternalError" or "Client.NoSuchBucket". The SOAP fault string element contains a generic, human readable error message in English. Finally, the SOAP fault detail element contains miscellaneous information relevant to the error.

For example, if you attempt to delete the object "Fred", which does not exist, the body of the SOAP response contains a "NoSuchKey" SOAP fault.

The following example shows a sample SOAP error response.

```
<soapenv:Body>
  <soapenv:Fault>
    <Faultcode>soapenv:Client.NoSuchKey</Faultcode>
    <Faultstring>The specified key does not exist.</Faultstring>
    <Detail>
      <Key>Fred</Key>
    </Detail>
  </soapenv:Fault>
</soapenv:Body>
```

```
</Detail>  
</soapenv:Fault>  
</soapenv:Body>
```

The following table explains the SOAP error response elements

Name	Description
Detail	Container for the key involved in the error Type: Container Ancestor: Body.Fault
Fault	Container for error information. Type: Container Ancestor: Body
Faultcode	The fault code is a string that uniquely identifies an error condition. It is meant to be read and understood by programs that detect and handle errors by type. For more information, see List of Error Codes (p. 939) . Type: String Ancestor: Body.Fault
Faultstring	The fault string contains a generic description of the error condition in English. It is intended for a human audience. Simple programs display the message directly to the end user if they encounter an error condition they don't know how or don't care to handle. Sophisticated programs with more exhaustive error handling and proper internationalization are more likely to ignore the fault string. Type: String Ancestor: Body.Fault
Key	Identifies the key involved in the error Type: String Ancestor: Body.Fault

Appendix: Lifecycle Configuration APIs (Deprecated)

Bucket lifecycle configuration is updated to support filters based on object tags. That is, you can now specify a rule that specifies key name prefix, one or more object tags, or both to select a subset of objects to which the rule applies. The APIs have been updated accordingly. The following topics describes the prior version of the PUT and GET bucket lifecycle operations for backward compatibility.

Topics

- [PUT Bucket lifecycle \(Deprecated\) \(p. 1023\)](#)
- [GET Bucket lifecycle \(Deprecated\) \(p. 1033\)](#)

PUT Bucket lifecycle (Deprecated)

Description

Important

For an updated version of this API, see [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 299). This version has been deprecated. Existing lifecycle configurations will work. For new lifecycle configurations, use the updated API.

Creates a new lifecycle configuration for the bucket or replaces an existing lifecycle configuration. For information about lifecycle configuration, see [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Permissions

By default, all Amazon S3 resources, including buckets, objects, and related subresources (for example, lifecycle configuration and website configuration) are private. Only the resource owner, the AWS account that created the resource, can access it. The resource owner can optionally grant access permissions to others by writing an access policy. For this operation, users must get the `s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration` permission.

You can also explicitly deny permissions. Explicit denial also supersedes any other permissions. If you want to prevent users or accounts from removing or deleting objects from your bucket, you must deny them permissions for the following actions:

- `s3:DeleteObject`
- `s3:DeleteObjectVersion`
- `s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration`

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

Requests

Syntax

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com
Content-Length: length
Date: date
Authorization: authorization string
Content-MD5: MD5
```

Lifecycle configuration in the request body

For details about authorization strings, see [Authenticating Requests \(AWS Signature Version 4\)](#) (p. 854).

Request Parameters

This implementation of the operation does not use request parameters.

Request Headers

Name	Description	Required
Content-MD5	The base64-encoded 128-bit MD5 digest of the data. You must use this header as a message integrity check to verify that the request body was not corrupted in transit. For more information, see RFC 1864 . Type: String Default: None	Yes

Request Body

In the request, you specify the lifecycle configuration in the request body. The lifecycle configuration is specified as XML. The following is an example of a basic lifecycle configuration. It specifies one rule. The `Prefix` in the rule identifies objects to which the rule applies. The rule also specifies two actions (`Transition` and `Expiration`). Each action specifies a timeline when Amazon S3 should perform the action. The `Status` indicates whether the rule is enabled or disabled.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>sample-rule</ID>
    <Prefix>key-prefix</Prefix>
    <Status>rule-status</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Date>value</Date>
      <StorageClass>storage class</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>value</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

If the state of your bucket is versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended, you can have many versions of the same object: one current version and zero or more noncurrent versions. The following lifecycle configuration specifies the actions (`NoncurrentVersionTransition`, `NoncurrentVersionExpiration`) that are specific to noncurrent object versions.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>sample-rule</ID>
    <Prefix>key-prefix</Prefix>
    <Status>rule-status</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>value</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>storage class</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>value</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```


You can use the multipart upload API to upload large objects in parts. For more information about multipart uploads, see [Multipart Upload Overview](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*. With lifecycle configuration, you can tell Amazon S3 to cancel incomplete multipart uploads, which are identified by the key name prefix specified in the rule, if they don't complete within a specified number of days. When Amazon S3 cancels a multipart upload, it deletes all parts associated with the upload. This ensures that you don't have incomplete multipart uploads that have left parts stored in Amazon S3, so you don't have to pay storage costs for them. The following is an example lifecycle configuration that specifies a rule with the `AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload` action. This action tells Amazon S3 to cancel incomplete multipart uploads seven days after initiation.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>sample-rule</ID>
    <Prefix>SomeKeyPrefix</Prefix>
    <Status>rule-status</Status>
    <AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
      <DaysAfterInitiation>7</DaysAfterInitiation>
    </AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

The following table describes the XML elements in the lifecycle configuration.

Name	Description	Required
<code>AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload</code>	<p>Container for specifying when an incomplete multipart upload becomes eligible for an abort operation.</p> <p>Child: <code>DaysAfterInitiation</code></p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>Rule</code></p>	Yes, if no other action is specified for the rule
<code>Date</code>	<p>Date when you want Amazon S3 to take the action. For more information, see Lifecycle Rules: Based on a Specific Date in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The date value must conform to ISO 8601 format. The time is always midnight UTC.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>Expiration</code> or <code>Transition</code></p>	Yes, if <code>Days</code> and <code>ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker</code> are absent
<code>Days</code>	<p>Specifies the number of days after object creation when the specific rule action takes effect.</p> <p>Type: Nonnegative Integer when used with <code>Transition</code>, Positive Integer when used with <code>Expiration</code></p> <p>Ancestor: <code>Expiration</code>, <code>Transition</code></p>	Yes, if <code>Date</code> and <code>ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker</code> are absent
<code>DaysAfterInitiation</code>	<p>Specifies the number of days after initiating a multipart upload when the multipart upload must be completed. If it does not complete by the</p>	Yes, if a parent tag is specified

Name	Description	Required
	<p>specified number of days, it becomes eligible for an abort operation and Amazon S3 cancels the incomplete multipart upload.</p> <p>Type: Positive Integer</p> <p>Ancestor: AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload</p>	
Expiration	<p>This action specifies a period in an object's lifetime when Amazon S3 should take the appropriate expiration action. The action Amazon S3 takes depends on whether the bucket is versioning-enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If versioning has never been enabled on the bucket, Amazon S3 deletes the only copy of the object permanently. If the bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), the action applies only to the current version of the object. A versioning-enabled bucket can have many versions of the same object: one current version and zero or more noncurrent versions. <p>Instead of deleting the current version, Amazon S3 makes it a noncurrent version by adding a delete marker as the new current version.</p> <p>Important If a bucket's state is versioning-suspended, Amazon S3 creates a delete marker with version ID <code>null</code>. If you have a version with version ID <code>null</code>, Amazon S3 overwrites that version.</p> <p>Note To set the expiration for noncurrent objects, use the <code>NoncurrentVersionExpiration</code> action.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Children: Days or Date</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes, if no other action is present in the Rule.
ID	<p>Unique identifier for the rule. The value cannot be longer than 255 characters.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	No

Name	Description	Required
LifecycleConfiguration	<p>Container for lifecycle rules. You can add as many as 1000 rules.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Children: Rule</p> <p>Ancestor: None</p>	Yes
ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker	<p>On a versioned bucket (a versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended bucket), you can add this element in the lifecycle configuration to tell Amazon S3 to delete expired object delete markers. For an example, see Example 8: Removing Expired Object Delete Markers in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>. Don't add it to a non-versioned bucket, because that type of bucket cannot include delete markers.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: true false (the value false is allowed, but it is no-op, which means that Amazon S3 will not take action)</p> <p>Ancestor: Expiration</p>	Yes, if Date and Days are absent
NoncurrentDays	<p>Specifies the number of days an object is noncurrent before Amazon S3 can perform the associated action. For information about the noncurrent days calculations, see How Amazon S3 Calculates When an Object Became Noncurrent in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: Nonnegative Integer when used with NoncurrentVersionTransition, Positive Integer when used with NoncurrentVersionExpiration</p> <p>Ancestor: NoncurrentVersionExpiration or NoncurrentVersionTransition</p>	Yes
NoncurrentVersionExpiration	<p>Specifies when noncurrent object versions expire. Upon expiration, Amazon S3 permanently deletes the noncurrent object versions.</p> <p>Set this lifecycle configuration action on a bucket that has versioning enabled (or suspended) to tell Amazon S3 to delete noncurrent object versions at a specific period in the object's lifetime.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Children: NoncurrentDays</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes, if no other action is present in the Rule

Name	Description	Required
NoncurrentVersionTransition	<p>Container for the transition rule that describes when noncurrent objects transition to the STANDARD_IA, ONEZONE_IA, or GLACIER storage class.</p> <p>If your bucket is versioning-enabled (or if versioning is suspended), you can set this action to tell Amazon S3 to transition noncurrent object versions at a specific period in the object's lifetime.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Children: NoncurrentDays and StorageClass</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes, if no other action is present in the Rule
Prefix	<p>Object key prefix that identifies one or more objects to which the rule applies.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes
Rule	<p>Container for a lifecycle rule. A lifecycle configuration can contain as many as 1000 rules.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Ancestor: LifecycleConfiguration</p>	Yes
Status	<p>If enabled, Amazon S3 executes the rule as scheduled. If it is disabled, Amazon S3 ignores the rule.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p> <p>Valid values: Enabled, Disabled</p>	Yes
StorageClass	<p>Specifies the Amazon S3 storage class to which you want the object to transition.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: Transition and NoncurrentVersionTransition</p> <p>Valid values: STANDARD_IA ONEZONE_IA GLACIER</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>This element is required only if you specify one or both its ancestors.</p>

Name	Description	Required
Transition	<p>This action specifies a period in the objects' lifetime when Amazon S3 should transition them to the <code>STANDARD_IA</code>, <code>ONEZONE_IA</code>, or <code>GLACIER</code> storage class. When this action is in effect, what Amazon S3 does depends on whether the bucket is versioning-enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If versioning has never been enabled on the bucket, Amazon S3 transitions the only copy of the object to the specified storage class. If your bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), Amazon S3 transitions only the current versions of objects identified in the rule. <p>Note A versioning-enabled bucket can have many versions of an object. This action has no effect on noncurrent object versions. To transition noncurrent objects, you must use the <code>NoncurrentVersionTransition</code> action.</p> <p>Type: Container Children: Days or Date, and StorageClass Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes, if no other action is present in the <code>Rule</code>

Responses

Response Headers

This implementation of the operation uses only response headers that are common to most responses. For more information, see [Common Response Headers \(p. 936\)](#).

Response Elements

This implementation of the operation does not return response elements.

Special Errors

This implementation of the operation does not return special errors. For general information about Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

Examples

Example 1: Add Lifecycle Configuration to a Bucket That Is Not Versioning-enabled

The following lifecycle configuration specifies two rules, each with one action.

- The Transition action tells Amazon S3 to transition objects with the "documents/" prefix to the GLACIER storage class 30 days after creation.
- The Expiration action tells Amazon S3 to delete objects with the "logs/" prefix 365 days after creation.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id1</ID>
    <Prefix>documents</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Days>30</Days>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id2</ID>
    <Prefix>logs</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>365</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

The following is a sample PUT `/?lifecycle` request that adds the preceding lifecycle configuration to the `examplebucket` bucket.

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:21 GMT
Content-MD5: q6yJD1IkcBaGGfb3QLY69A==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 415
```

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id1</ID>
    <Prefix>documents</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Days>30</Days>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>id2</ID>
    <Prefix>logs</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>365</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

The following is a sample response.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: r+qR7+nhXtJDDIJ0JJYcd+1j5nM/rUFiiiZ/fNbDOsd3JUE8NWMLNHXmvPfwMpdC
x-amz-request-id: 9E26D08072A8EF9E
```

```
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:11:22 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Server: AmazonS3
```

Example 2: Add Lifecycle Configuration to a Versioning-enabled Bucket

The following lifecycle configuration specifies two rules, each with one action for Amazon S3 to perform. You specify these actions when your bucket is versioning-enabled or versioning is suspended:

- The `NoncurrentVersionExpiration` action tells Amazon S3 to expire noncurrent versions of objects with the "logs/" prefix 100 days after the objects become noncurrent.
- The `NoncurrentVersionTransition` action tells Amazon S3 to transition noncurrent versions of objects with the "documents/" prefix to the GLACIER storage class 30 days after they become noncurrent.

```
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>DeleteAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
    <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>100</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>TransitionAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
    <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>30</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

The following is a sample `PUT /?lifecycle` request that adds the preceding lifecycle configuration to the `examplebucket` bucket.

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:21:48 GMT
Content-MD5: 96rxH9mDqVnKkaZDddgnw==
Authorization: authorization string
Content-Length: 598

<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>DeleteAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
    <Prefix>logs/</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
      <NoncurrentDays>1</NoncurrentDays>
    </NoncurrentVersionExpiration>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>TransitionSoonAfterBecomingNonCurrent</ID>
    <Prefix>documents/</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <NoncurrentVersionTransition>
      <NoncurrentDays>0</NoncurrentDays>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </NoncurrentVersionTransition>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

```
</NoncurrentVersionTransition>  
</Rule>  
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

The following is a sample response.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
x-amz-id-2: aXQ+KbIrmMmoO//3bMddTw/CnjArwje+J49Hf+j44yRb/VmbIkgIO5A+PT98Cp/6k07hf+LD2mY=  
x-amz-request-id: 02D7EC4C10381EB1  
Date: Wed, 14 May 2014 02:21:50 GMT  
Content-Length: 0  
Server: AmazonS3
```

Additional Examples

For more examples of transitioning objects to storage classes such as STANDARD_IA or ONEZONE_IA, see [Examples of Lifecycle Configuration](#).

Related Resources

- [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 118)
- [POST Object restore](#) (p. 904)
- By default, a resource owner—in this case, a bucket owner, which is the AWS account that created the bucket—can perform any of the operations. A resource owner can also grant others permission to perform the operation. For more information, see the following topics in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*:
 - [Specifying Permissions in a Policy](#)
 - [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#)

GET Bucket lifecycle (Deprecated)

Description

Important

For an updated version of this API, see [GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 118). If you configured a bucket lifecycle using the <filter> element, you should see an updated version of this topic. This topic is provided for backward compatibility.

Returns the `lifecycle` configuration information set on the bucket. For information about lifecycle configuration, go to [Object Lifecycle Management](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

To use this operation, you must have permission to perform the `s3:GetLifecycleConfiguration` action. The bucket owner has this permission by default. The bucket owner can grant this permission to others. For more information about permissions, see [Managing Access Permissions to Your Amazon S3 Resources](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

Requests

Syntax

```
GET /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: bucketname.s3.amazonaws.com
Date: date
Authorization: authorization string (see Authenticating Requests \(AWS Signature Version 4\))
```

Request Parameters

This implementation of the operation does not use request parameters.

Request Headers

This implementation of the operation uses only request headers that are common to all operations. For more information, see [Common Request Headers](#) (p. 934).

Request Elements

This implementation of the operation does not use request elements.

Responses

Response Headers

This implementation of the operation uses only response headers that are common to most responses. For more information, see [Common Response Headers](#) (p. 936).

Response Elements

This implementation of `GET` returns the following response elements.

Name	Description	Required
<code>AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload</code>	Container for specifying when an incomplete multipart upload becomes eligible for an abort operation.	Yes, if no other action is specified for the rule

Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference
GET Bucket lifecycle (Deprecated)

Name	Description	Required
	<p>Child: <code>DaysAfterInitiation</code></p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	
Date	<p>Date when you want Amazon S3 to take the action. For more information, see Lifecycle Rules: Based on a Specific Date in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>The date value must conform to the ISO 8601 format. The time is always midnight UTC.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>Expiration</code> or <code>Transition</code></p>	<p>Yes, if <code>Days</code> and <code>ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker</code> are absent</p>
Days	<p>Specifies the number of days after object creation when the specific rule action takes effect. The object's eligibility time is calculated as creation time + the number of days with the resulting time rounded to midnight UTC of the next day.</p> <p>Type: Non-negative Integer when used with <code>Transition</code>, Positive Integer when used with <code>Expiration</code>.</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>Transition</code> or <code>Expiration</code></p>	<p>Yes, if <code>Date</code> and <code>ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker</code> are absent</p>
DaysAfterInitiation	<p>Specifies the number of days after initiating a multipart upload when the multipart upload must be completed. If it does not complete by the specified number of days, it becomes eligible for an abort operation and Amazon S3 cancels the incomplete multipart upload.</p> <p>Type: Positive Integer</p> <p>Ancestor: <code>AbortIncompleteMultipartUpload</code></p>	<p>Yes, if <code>Date</code> is absent</p>

Name	Description	Required
Expiration	<p>This action specifies a period in the object's lifetime when Amazon S3 should take the appropriate expiration action. The expiration action occurs only on objects that are eligible according to the period specified in the child <code>Date</code> or <code>Days</code> element. The action Amazon S3 takes depends on whether the bucket is versioning enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If versioning has never been enabled on the bucket, Amazon S3 deletes the only copy of the object permanently. Otherwise, if your bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), the action applies only to the current version of the object. Buckets that are versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended can have many versions of the same object: one current version, and zero or more noncurrent versions. <p>Instead of deleting the current version, Amazon S3 makes it a noncurrent version by adding a delete marker as the new current version.</p> <p>Important If the state of a bucket is versioning-suspended, Amazon S3 creates a delete marker with version ID <code>null</code>. If you have a version with version ID <code>null</code>, then Amazon S3 overwrites that version.</p> <p>Note To set the expiration for noncurrent objects, you must use the <code>NoncurrentVersionExpiration</code> action.</p> <p>Type: Container Children: Days or Date Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes, if the parent tag is specified
ID	<p>Unique identifier for the rule. The value cannot be longer than 255 characters.</p> <p>Type: String Ancestor: Rule</p>	No

Name	Description	Required
LifecycleConfiguration	<p>Container for lifecycle rules. You can add as many as 1000 rules.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Children: Rule</p> <p>Ancestor: None</p>	Yes
ExpiredObjectDeleteMarker	<p>On a versioned bucket (versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended bucket), this element indicates whether Amazon S3 will delete any expired object delete markers in the bucket. For an example, go to Example 8: Specify Expiration Action to Remove Expired Object Delete Markers in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Valid values: true false (the value false is allowed but it is no-op, Amazon S3 doesn't take action if the value is false)</p> <p>Ancestor: Expiration</p>	Yes, if Date and Days are absent
NoncurrentDays	<p>Specifies the number of days that an object is noncurrent before Amazon S3 can perform the associated action. For information about calculating noncurrent days, see Lifecycle Rules Based on the Number of Days in the <i>Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide</i>.</p> <p>Type: Nonnegative Integer when used with NoncurrentVersionTransition, Positive Integer when used with NoncurrentVersionExpiration</p> <p>Ancestor: NoncurrentVersionExpiration or NoncurrentVersionTransition</p>	Yes, only if the ancestor is present
NoncurrentVersionExpiration	<p>Specifies when noncurrent object versions expire. Upon expiration, Amazon S3 permanently deletes the noncurrent object versions.</p> <p>Set this lifecycle configuration action on a bucket that has versioning enabled (or suspended) to request that Amazon S3 delete noncurrent object versions at a specific period in the object's lifetime.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Children: NoncurrentDays</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes, if no other action is present in the Rule

Name	Description	Required
NoncurrentVersionTransition	<p>Container for the transition rule that describes when noncurrent objects transition to the STANDARD_IA, ONEZONE_IA, or the GLACIER storage class.</p> <p>If your bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), you can set this action to request Amazon S3 to transition noncurrent object versions to the GLACIER storage class at a specific period in the object's lifetime.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Children: NoncurrentDays and StorageClass</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes, if no other action is present in the Rule
Prefix	<p>Object key prefix identifying one or more objects to which the rule applies.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes
Rule	<p>Container for a lifecycle rule.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Ancestor: LifecycleConfiguration</p>	Yes
Status	<p>If Enabled, Amazon S3 executes the rule as scheduled. If Disabled, Amazon S3 ignores the rule.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p> <p>Valid values: Enabled or Disabled</p>	Yes
StorageClass	<p>Specifies the Amazon S3 storage class to which you want to transition the object.</p> <p>Type: String</p> <p>Ancestor: Transition and NoncurrentVersionTransition</p> <p>Valid values: STANDARD_IA ONEZONE_IA GLACIER</p>	Yes

Name	Description	Required
Transition	<p>This action specifies a period in the objects' lifetime when Amazon S3 should transition them to the <code>STANDARD_IA</code>, <code>ONEZONE_IA</code>, or <code>GLACIER</code> storage class. When this action is in effect, what Amazon S3 does depends on whether the bucket is versioning-enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If versioning has never been enabled on the bucket, Amazon S3 transitions the only copy of the object to the specified storage class. When your bucket is versioning-enabled (or versioning is suspended), Amazon S3 transitions only the current versions of the objects identified in the rule. <p>Note A versioning-enabled or versioning-suspended bucket can contain many versions of an object. This action has no effect on the noncurrent object versions. To transition noncurrent objects, you must use the <code>NoncurrentVersionTransition</code> action.</p> <p>Type: Container</p> <p>Children: Days or Date, and StorageClass</p> <p>Ancestor: Rule</p>	Yes, if no other action is present in the <code>Rule</code>

Special Errors

Error Code	Description	HTTP Status Code	SOAP Fault Code Prefix
NoSuchLifecycleConfiguration	The lifecycle configuration does not exist.	404 Not Found	Client

For general information about Amazon S3 errors and a list of error codes, see [Error Responses \(p. 938\)](#).

Examples

Example 1: Retrieve a Lifecycle Subresource

This example is a GET request to retrieve the `lifecycle` subresource from the specified bucket, and an example response with the returned lifecycle configuration.

Sample Request

```
GET /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: examplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com
x-amz-date: Thu, 15 Nov 2012 00:17:21 GMT
Authorization: signatureValue
```

Sample Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-amz-id-2: ITnGT1y4RyTmXa3rPi4hk1TXouTf0hccUjo0iCPjz6FnfIutBj3M7fPGlWO2SEWp
x-amz-request-id: 51991C342C575321
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2012 00:17:23 GMT
Server: AmazonS3
Content-Length: 358

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration xmlns="http://s3.amazonaws.com/doc/2006-03-01/">
  <Rule>
    <ID>Archive and then delete rule</ID>
    <Prefix>projectdocs</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Transition>
      <Days>30</Days>
      <StorageClass>STANDARD_IA</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    <Transition>
      <Days>365</Days>
      <StorageClass>GLACIER</StorageClass>
    </Transition>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>3650</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

Related Resources

- [PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration](#) (p. 299)
- [DeleteBucketLifecycle](#) (p. 60)