

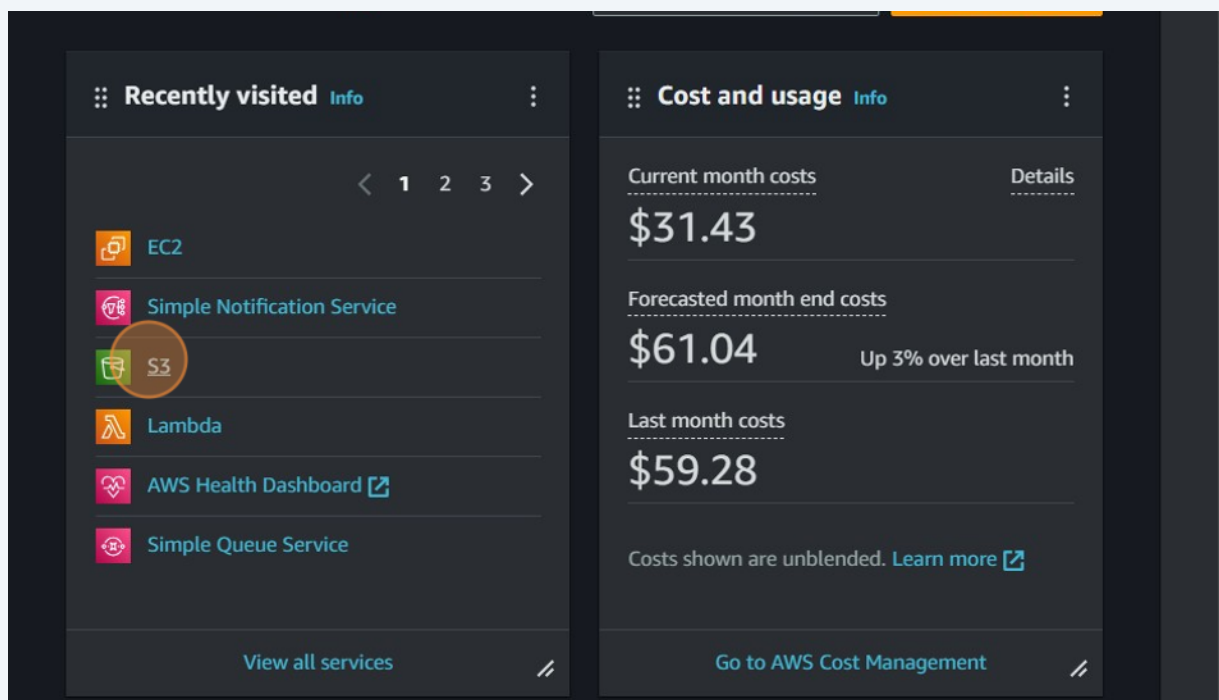
How to Create Amazon S3 Event Notifications

Amazon S3 Event Notifications feature to receive notifications when certain events happen in your S3 bucket.

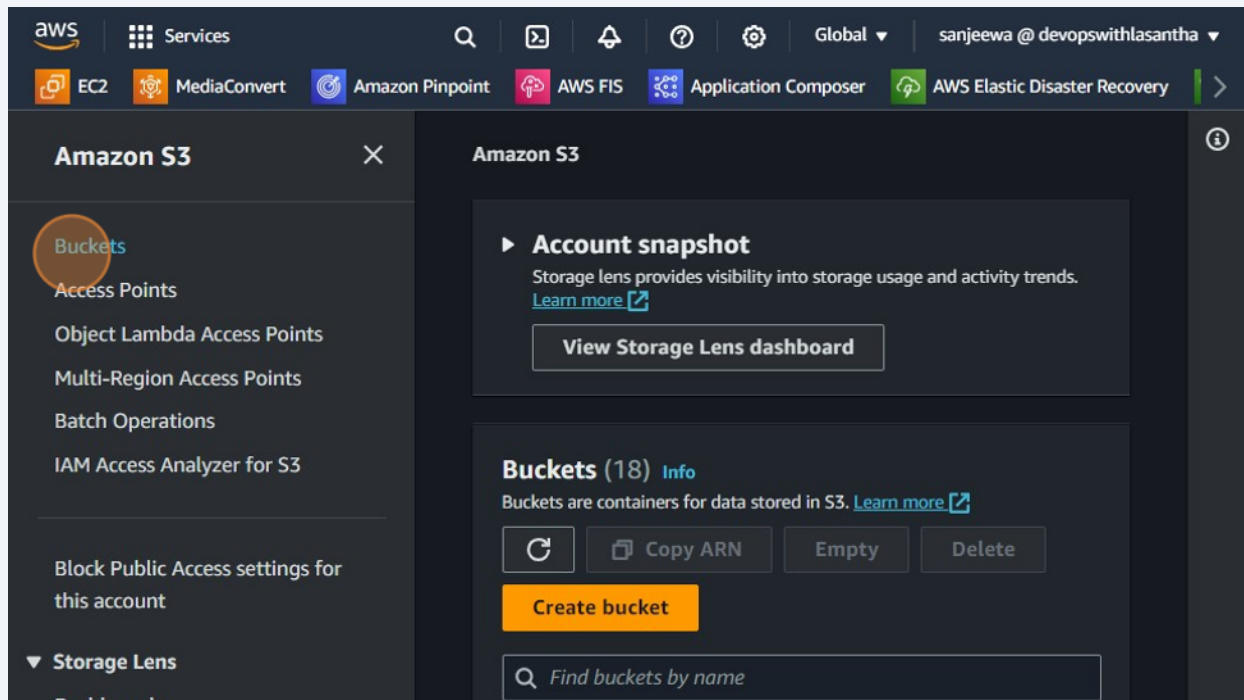
Amazon S3 Event Notifications - Created By Lasantha

- 1 Navigate to AWS Management Console. <https://aws.amazon.com/console/>

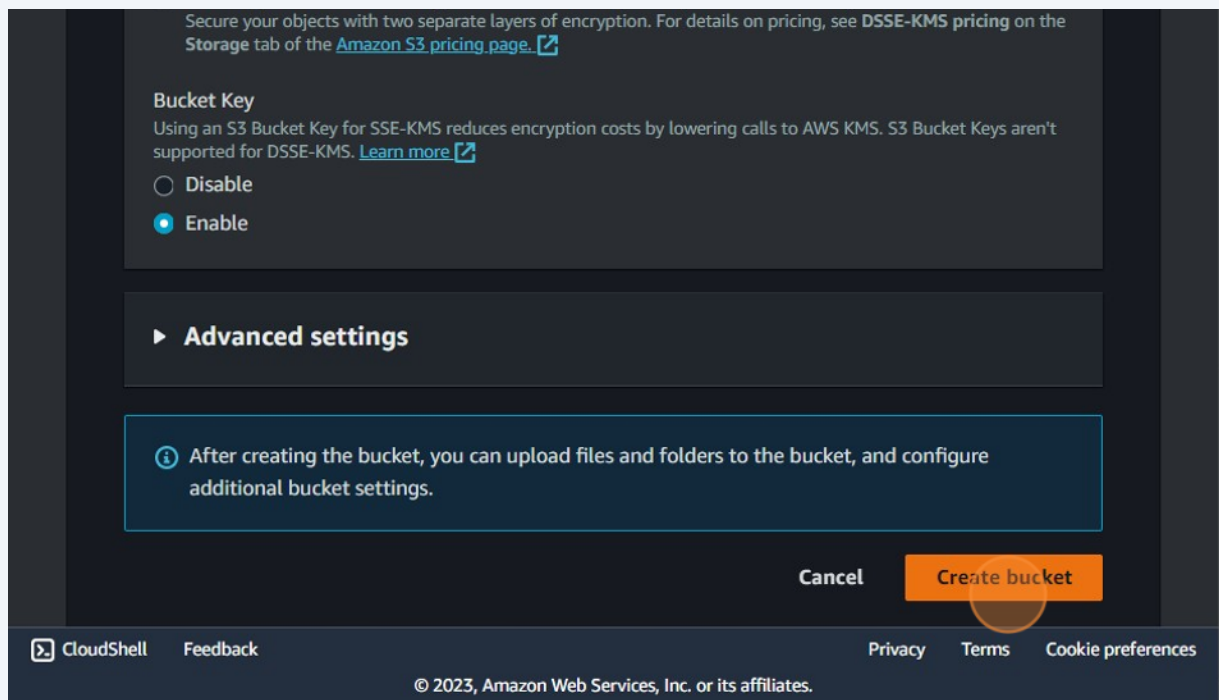
- 2 Click "S3"



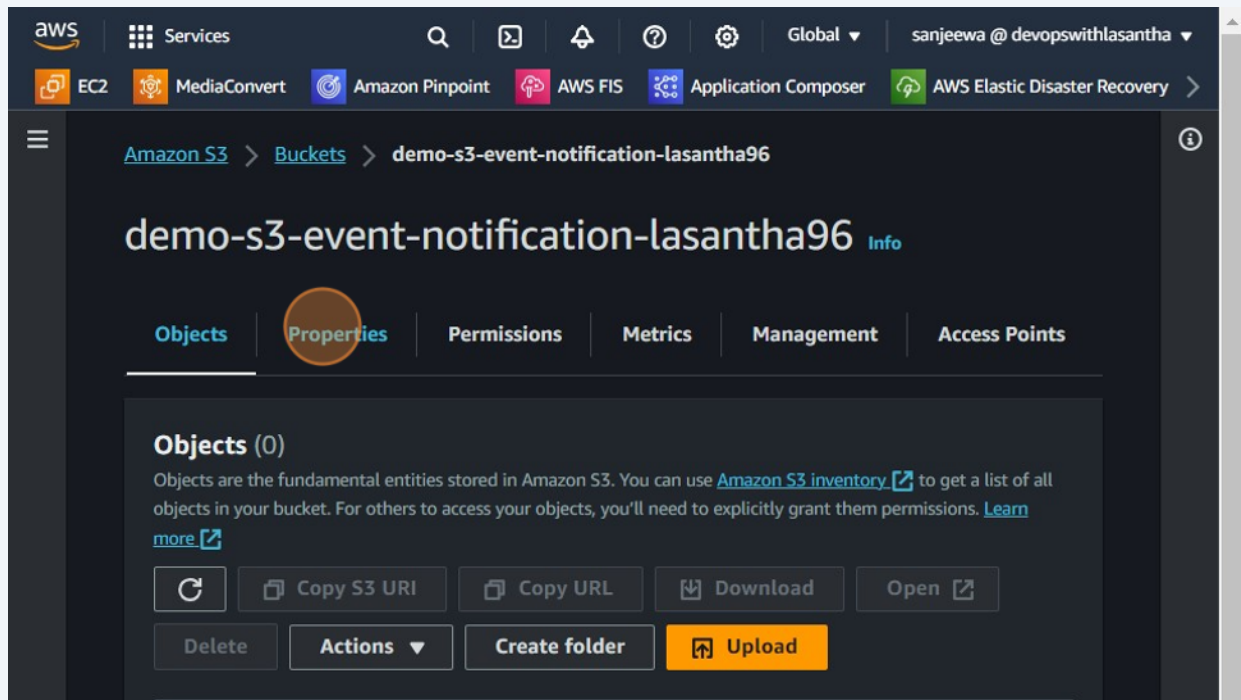
3 Click "Buckets"



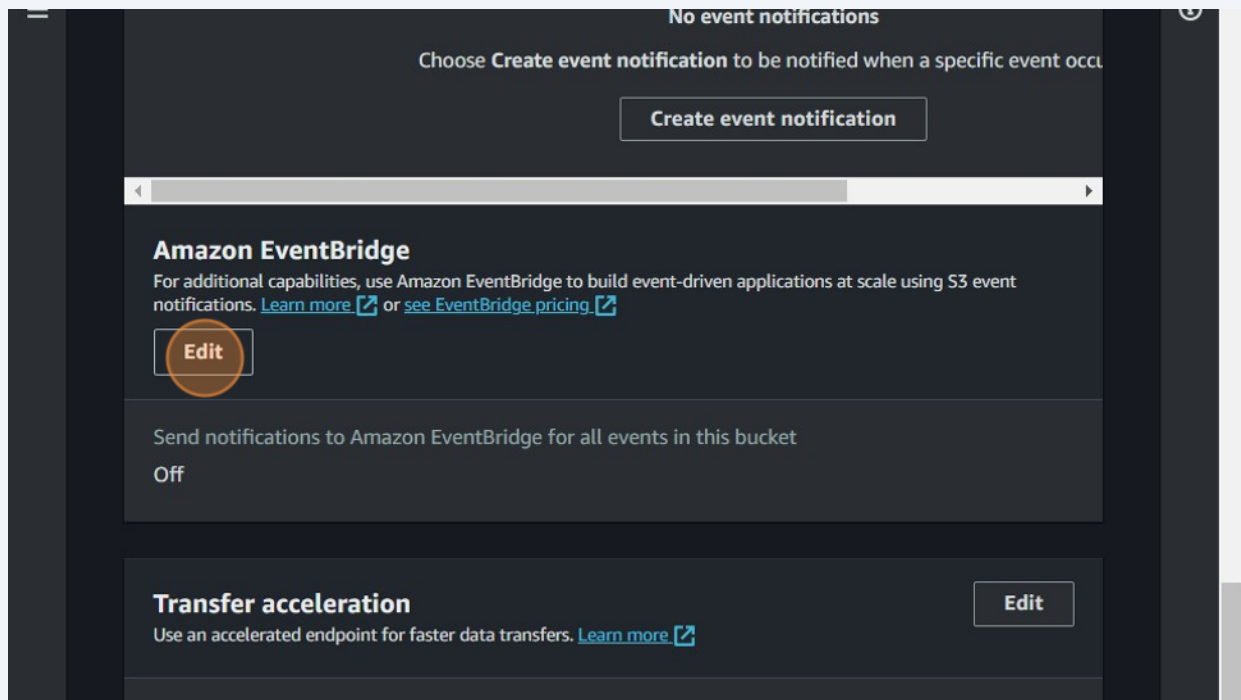
4 Click "Create bucket"



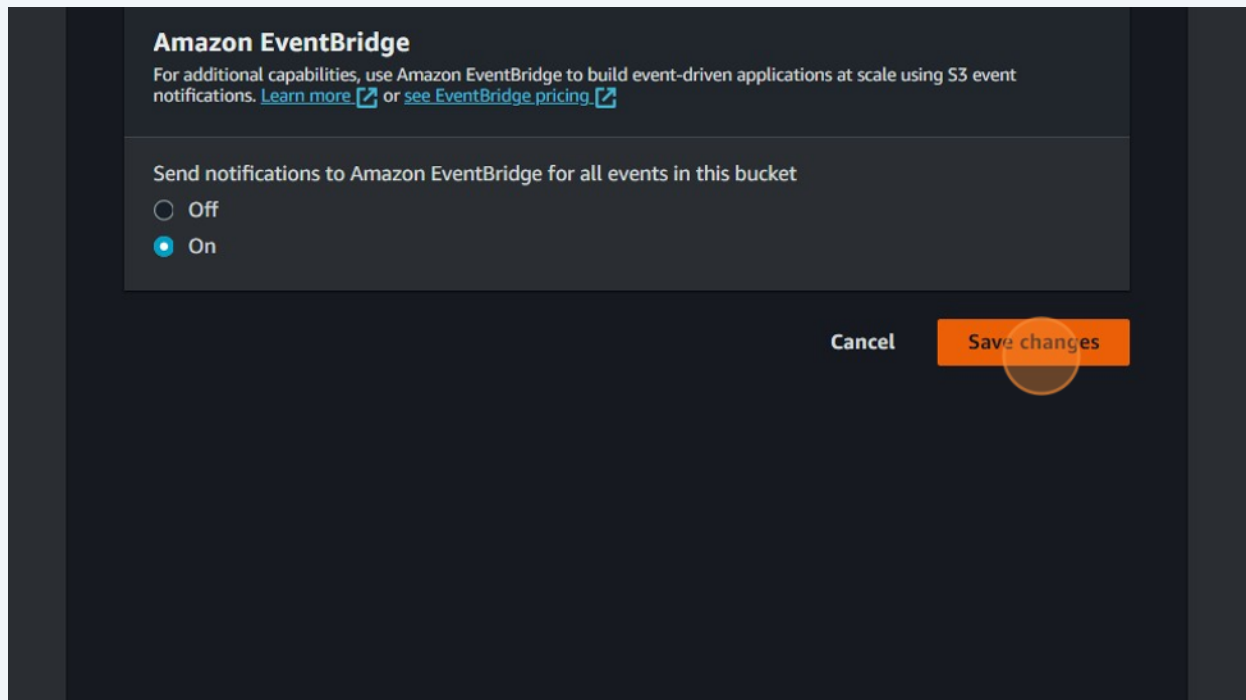
5 Click "Properties"



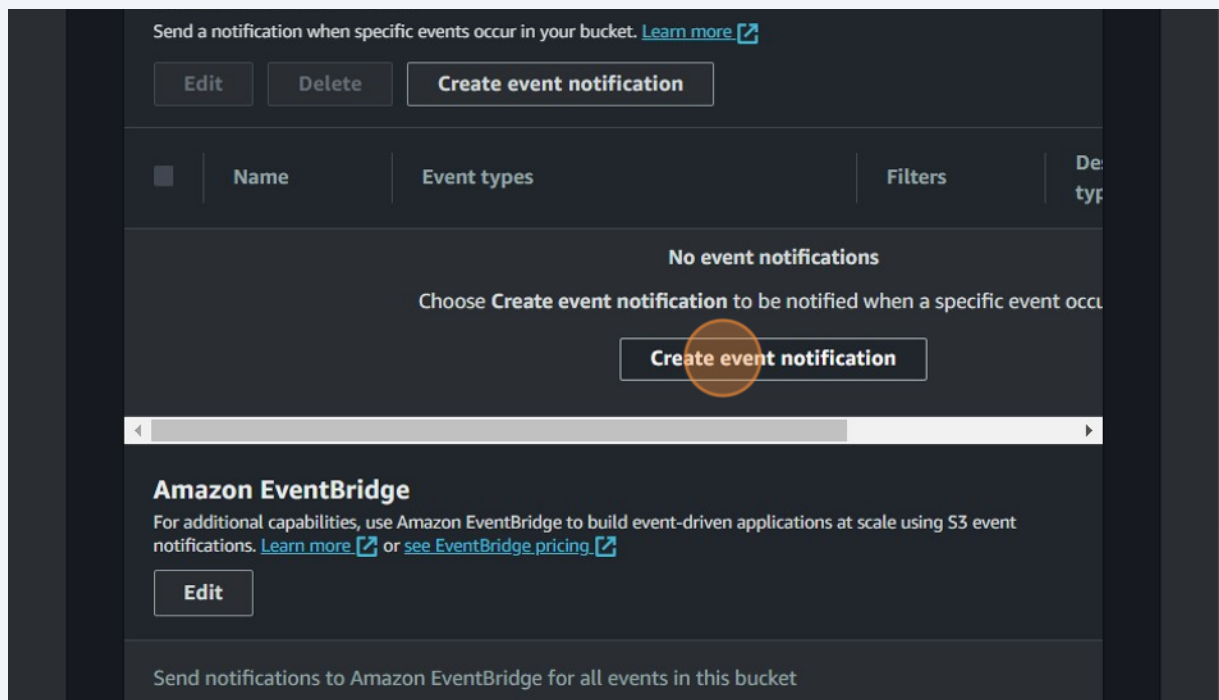
6 Click "Edit"



7 Click "Save changes"



8 Click "Create event notification"



9 Click this checkbox.

Event types
Specify at least one event for which you want to receive notifications. For each group, you can choose an event type for all events, or you can choose one or more individual events.

Object creation

☒ All object create events
s3:ObjectCreated:*

☐ Put
s3:ObjectCreated:Put

☐ Post
s3:ObjectCreated:Post

☐ Copy
s3:ObjectCreated:Copy

☐ Multipart upload completed
s3:ObjectCreated:CompleteMultipartUpload

10 Click the "Name" field.

Choose the queue type for your application or cloud infrastructure.

☒ **Standard** [Info](#)
At-least-once delivery, message ordering isn't preserved

- At-least once delivery
- Best-effort ordering

☐ **FIFO** [Info](#)
First-in-first-out delivery, message ordering is preserved

- First-in-first-out delivery
- Exactly-once processing

[i](#) You can't change the queue type after you create a queue.

Name

MyQueue

A queue name is case-sensitive and can have up to 80 characters. You can use alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (_).

Configuration [Info](#)

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11 Type "DemoS3Notification"

12 Click "Create queue"

Tags - Optional [Info](#)

A tag is a label assigned to an AWS resource. Use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key	Value - optional
Enter key	Enter value
Remove	

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

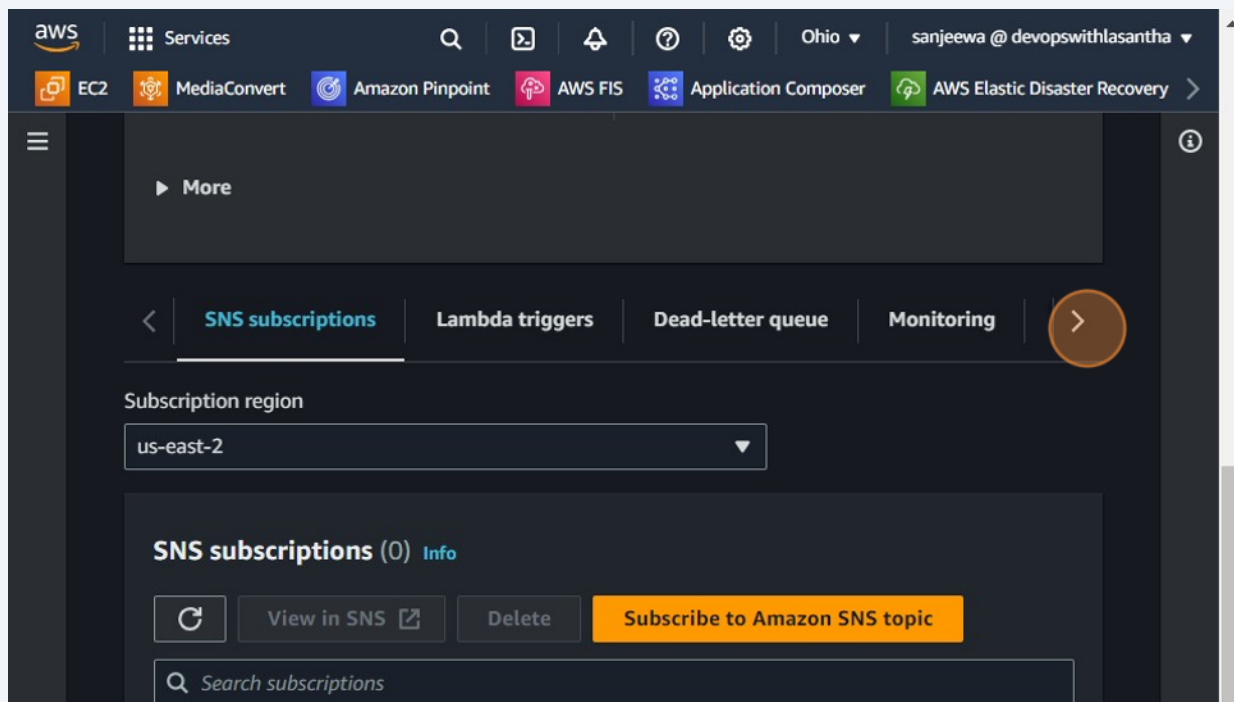
Cancel

Create queue

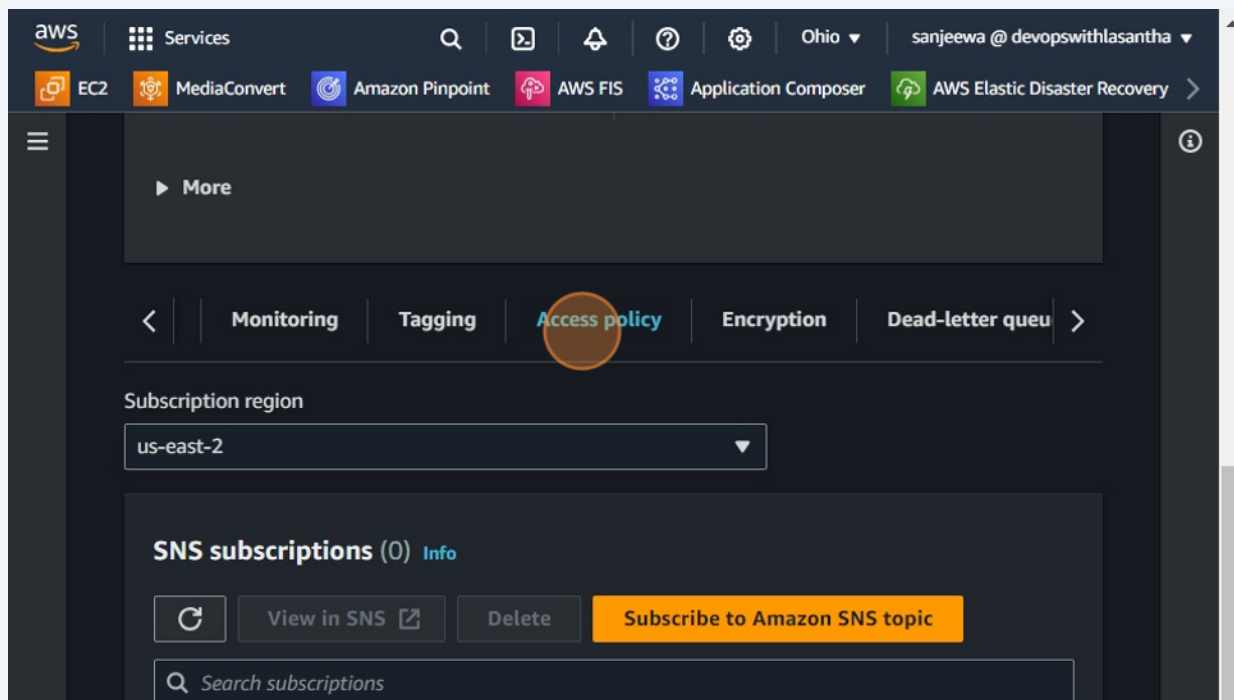
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13 Click here.



14 Click "Access policy"



15 Click "SQS queue"

Before Amazon S3 can publish messages to a destination, you must grant the Amazon S3 principal the necessary permissions to call the relevant API to publish messages to an SNS topic, an SQS queue, or a Lambda function. [Learn more](#)

Destination
Choose a destination to publish the event. [Learn more](#)

☐ Lambda function
Run a Lambda function script based on S3 events.

☒ SNS topic
Fanout messages to systems for parallel processing or directly to people.

☐ SQS queue
Send notifications to an SQS queue to be read by a server.

Specify SNS topic

☒ Choose from your SNS topics

☐ Enter SNS topic ARN

SNS topic

Choose SNS topic ▼

16 Click "Choose SQS queue"

Destination
Choose a destination to publish the event. [Learn more](#)

☐ Lambda function
Run a Lambda function script based on S3 events.

☐ SNS topic
Fanout messages to systems for parallel processing or directly to people.

☒ SQS queue
Send notifications to an SQS queue to be read by a server.

Specify SQS queue

☒ Choose from your SQS queues

☐ Enter SQS queue ARN

SQS queue

Choose SQS queue ▼

Cancel Save changes

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17 Click here.

Destination
Choose a destination to publish the event. [Learn more](#)

- ☐ Lambda function
Run a Lambda function script based on S3 events.
- ☐ SNS topic
Fanout messages to systems for parallel processing or directly to people.
- ☒ SQS queue
Send notifications to an SQS queue to be read by a server.

Specify SQS queue

- ☒ Choose from your SQS queues
- ☐ Enter SQS queue ARN

SQS queue

Choose SQS queue

Q |

DemoS3Notification

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18 Click "Save changes"

Destination
Choose a destination to publish the event. [Learn more](#)

- ☐ Lambda function
Run a Lambda function script based on S3 events.
- ☐ SNS topic
Fanout messages to systems for parallel processing or directly to people.
- ☒ SQS queue
Send notifications to an SQS queue to be read by a server.

Specify SQS queue

- ☒ Choose from your SQS queues
- ☐ Enter SQS queue ARN

SQS queue

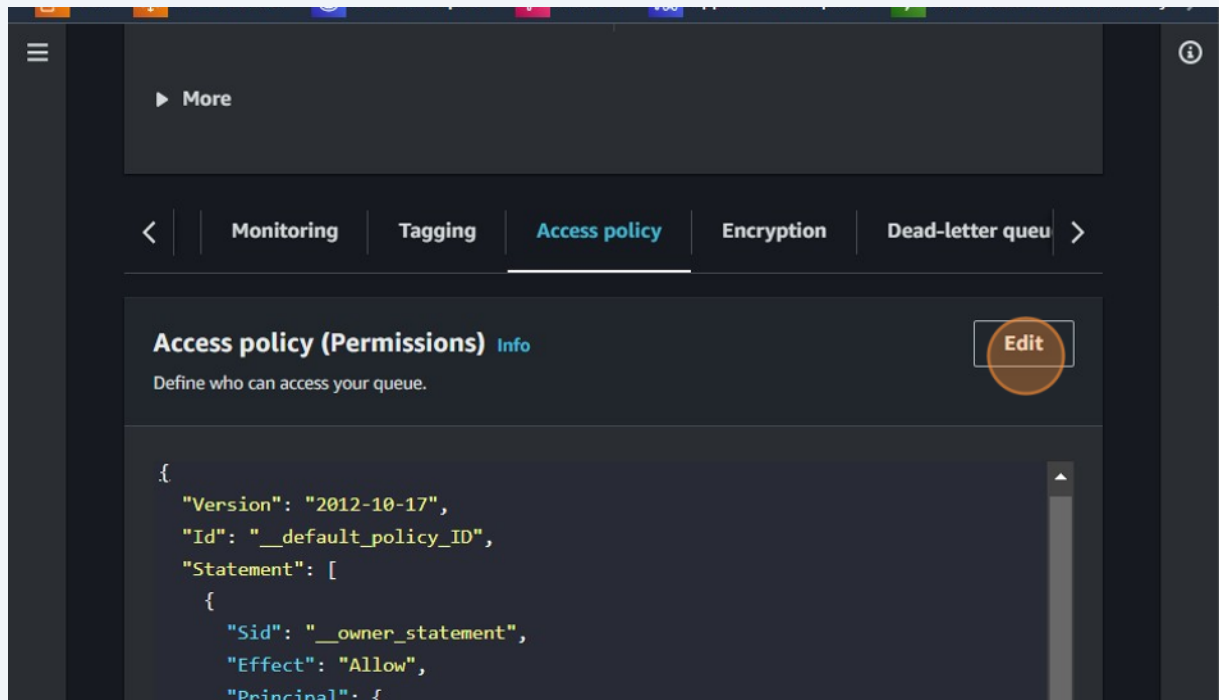
DemoS3Notification

Cancel Save changes

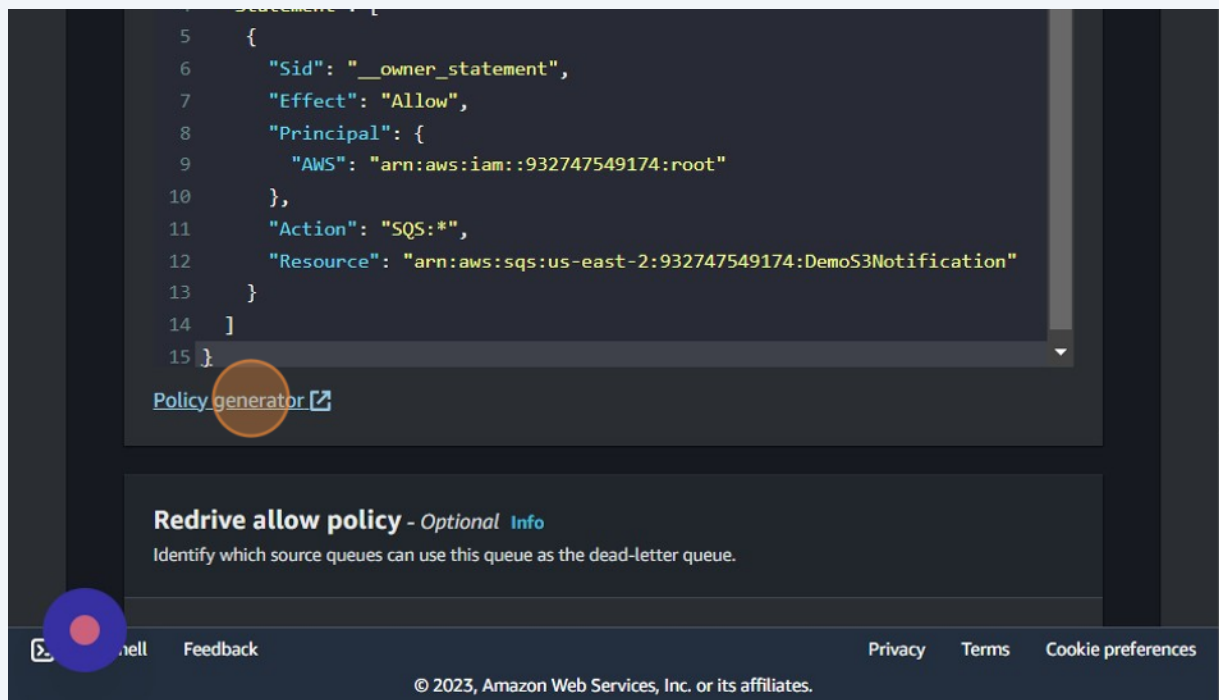
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19 Click "Edit"



20 Click "Policy generator"



21 Click this dropdown.

AWS Policy Generator

The AWS Policy Generator is a tool that enables you to create policies that control access to Amazon Web Services. For more information about creating policies, see [key concepts in Using AWS Identity and Access Management](#). Here

Step 1: Select Policy Type

A Policy is a container for permissions. The different types of policies you can create are an IAM Policy, an S3 Bucket Policy, a VPC Endpoint Policy, and an SQS Queue Policy.

Select Type of Policy SQS Queue Policy ▼

Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See [a description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect ☒ Allow ☐ Deny

Principal

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service Amazon SQS ▼ ☐ All Services

22 Click the "Principal" field.

A Policy is a container for permissions. The different types of policies you can create are an IAM Policy, an S3 Bucket Policy, a VPC Endpoint Policy, and an SQS Queue Policy.

Select Type of Policy SQS Queue Policy ▼

Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See [a description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect ☒ Allow ☐ Deny

Principal

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service Amazon SQS ▼ ☐ All Services

Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions -- Select Actions -- ▼ ☐ All Actions ('*')

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)

ARN should follow the following format: `arn:aws:sqs:${Region}:${Account}:${QueueName}`.
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

[Add Conditions \(Optional\)](#)

23 Type "*"

24 Click "-- Select Actions --"

Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See [a description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Select type of policy: SQS Queue Policy

Effect ☒ Allow ☐ Deny

Principal
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service Amazon SQS ☐ All Services
Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions -- Select Actions -- ☐ All Actions ('*')

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
ARN should follow the following format: `arn:aws:sqs:${Region}:${Account}:${QueueName}`.
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

[Add Conditions \(Optional\)](#)

No Action selected. You must select at least one Action.

25 Click the "SendMessage" field.

Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See [a description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Select type of policy: SQS Queue Policy

Effect ☒ Allow ☐ Deny

Principal
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service Amazon SQS ☐ All Services
Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions -- Select Actions -- ☐ All Actions ('*')

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) arn:aws:sqs:\${Region}:\${Account}:\${QueueName}

☐ PurgeQueue
☐ ReceiveMessage
☐ RemovePermission
☒ SendMessage
☐ SetQueueAttributes
☐ StartMessageMoveTask
☐ TagQueue
☐ UntagQueue

You must select at least one Action.

26 Click here.

Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See [a description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Select type of policy: SQS Queue Policy

Effect ☒ Allow ☐ Deny

Principal
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service Amazon SQS ☐ All Services
Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions 1 Action(s) Selected ☐ All Actions ('*')

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) arn:aws:sqs:\${Region}:\${Account}:\${QueueName}

☐ PurgeQueue
☐ ReceiveMessage
☐ RemovePermission
☒ SendMessage
☐ SetQueueAttributes
☐ StartMessageMoveTask
☐ TagQueue
☐ UntagQueue

Valid. You must enter a valid ARN.

27 Right-click the "Amazon Resource Name (ARN)" field.

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See [a description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect ☒ Allow ☐ Deny

Principal
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service ☐ All Services
Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions ☐ All Actions ('*')

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:sqs:\${Region}:\${Account}:\${QueueName}.
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

[Add Conditions \(Optional\)](#)

Resource field is not valid. You must enter a valid ARN

Step 3: Generate Policy

A *policy* is a document (written in the [Access Policy Language](#)) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

Add one or more statements above to generate a policy.

28 Click this button.

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service ☐ All S...

Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions ☐ All Actions ('*')

Amazon Resource Name (ARN)

ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:sqs:\${Region}:\${Account}:\${QueueName}.
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

[Add Conditions \(Optional\)](#)

Step 3: Generate Policy

A *policy* is a document (written in the [Access Policy Language](#)) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

Add one or more statements above to generate a policy.

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29 Click "Generate Policy"

You added the following statements. Click the button below to Generate a policy.

Principal(s)	Effect	Action	Resource
• *	Allow	• sqs:SendMessage	arn:aws:sqs:us-east-2:932747549174:DemoS3Notification

Step 3: Generate Policy

A *policy* is a document (written in the [Access Policy Language](#)) that acts as a container for one or more statements.

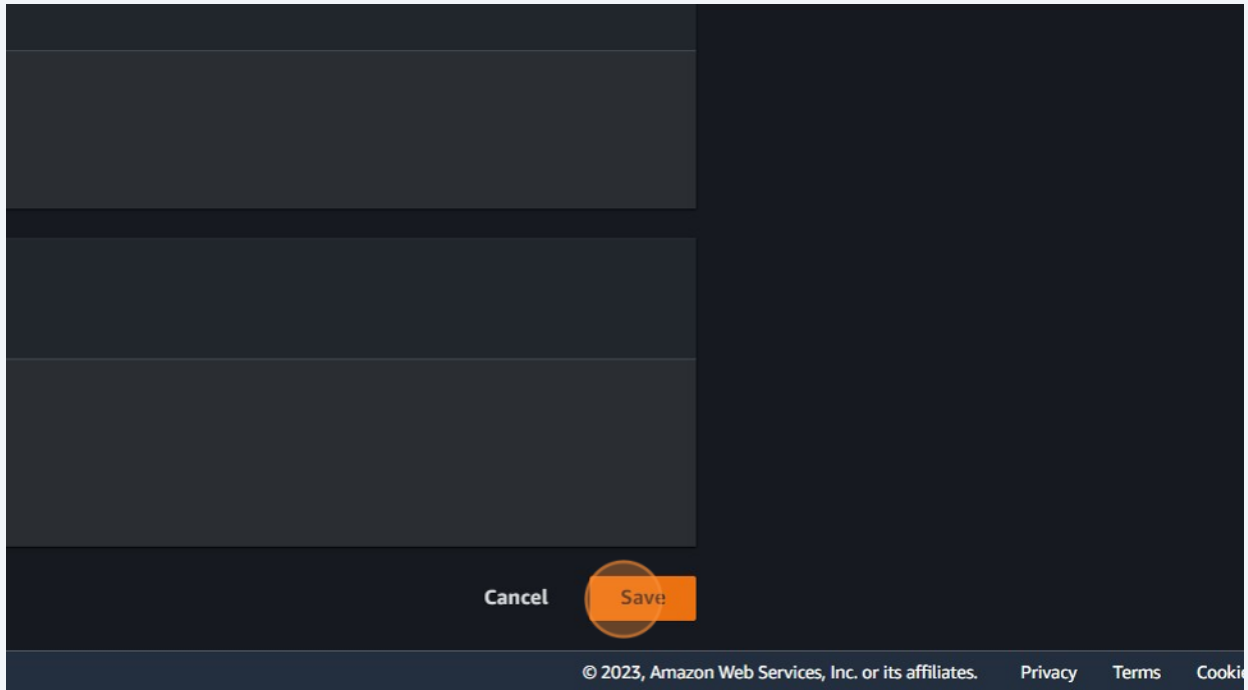
[Start Over](#)

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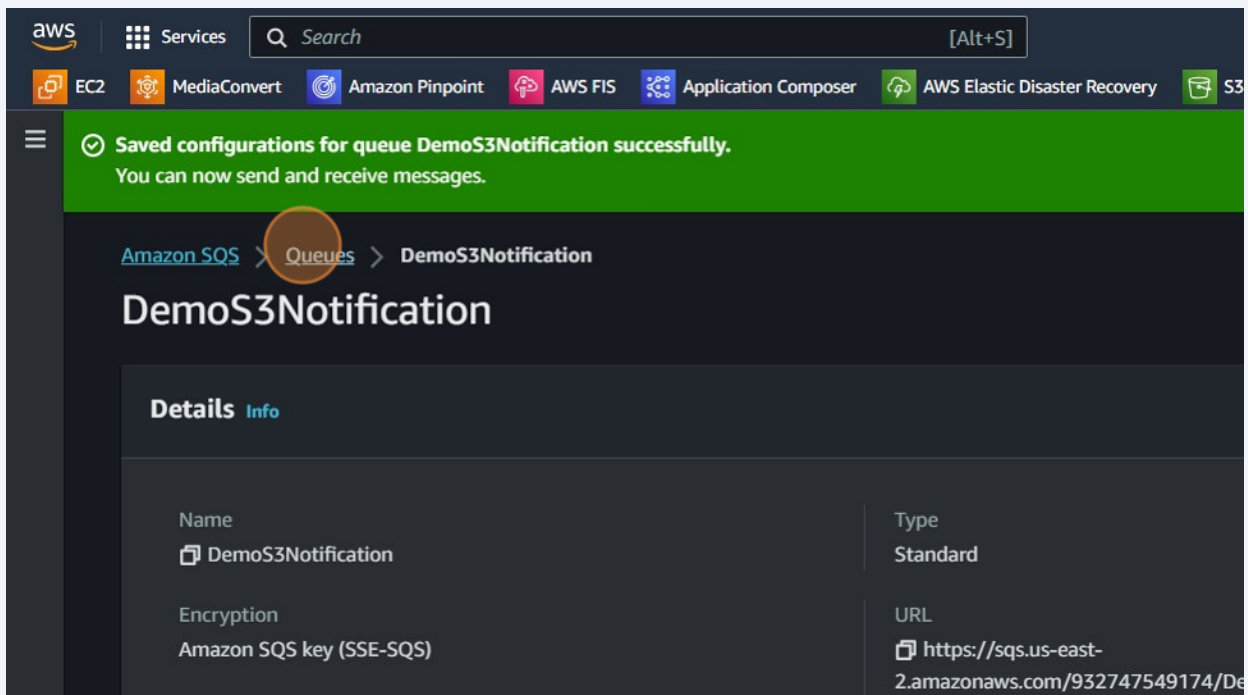
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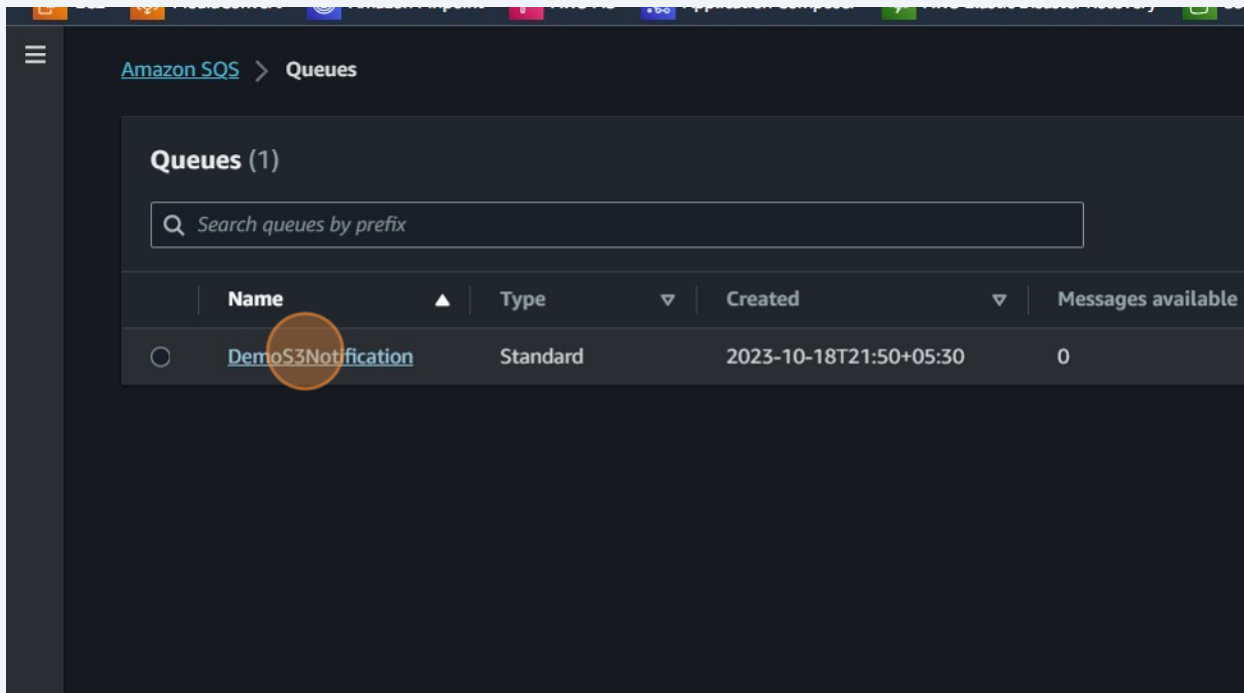
30 Click "Save"



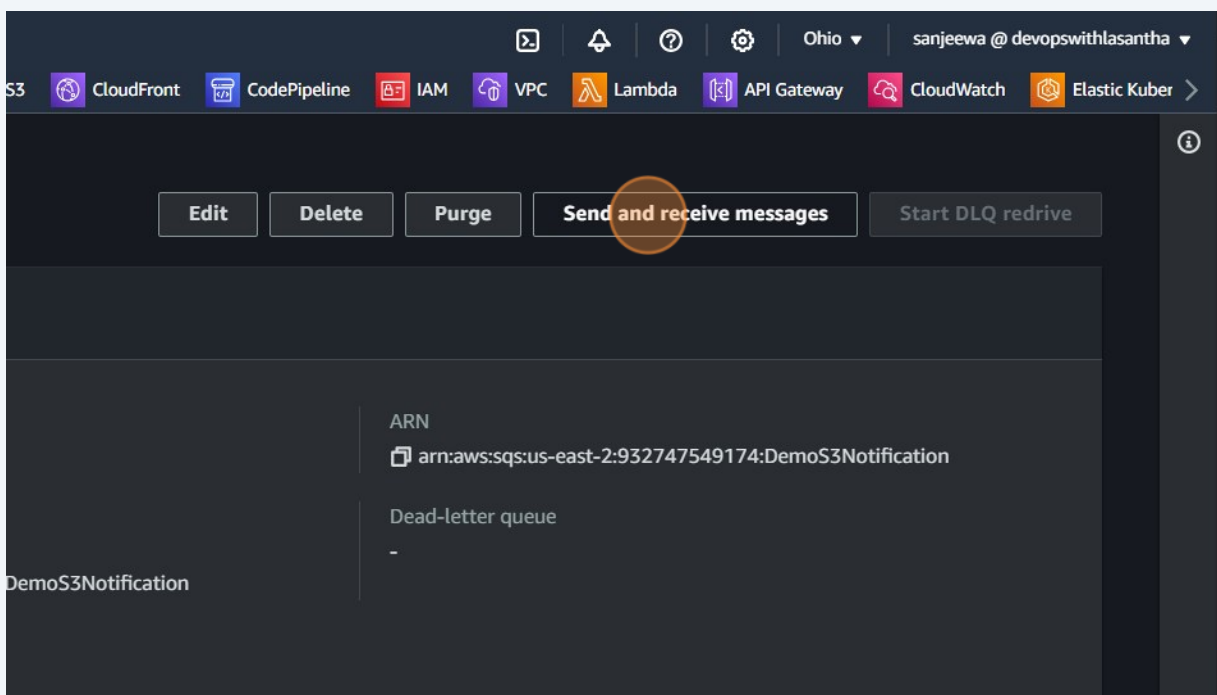
31 Click "Queues"



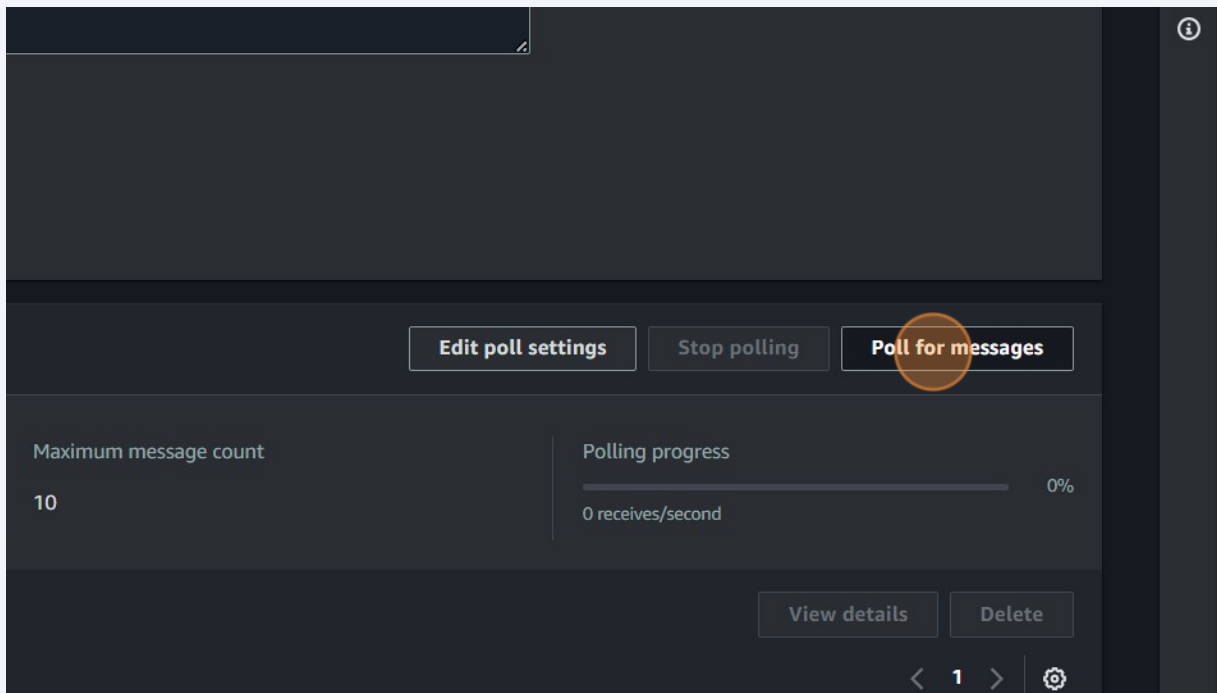
32 Click "DemoS3Notification"



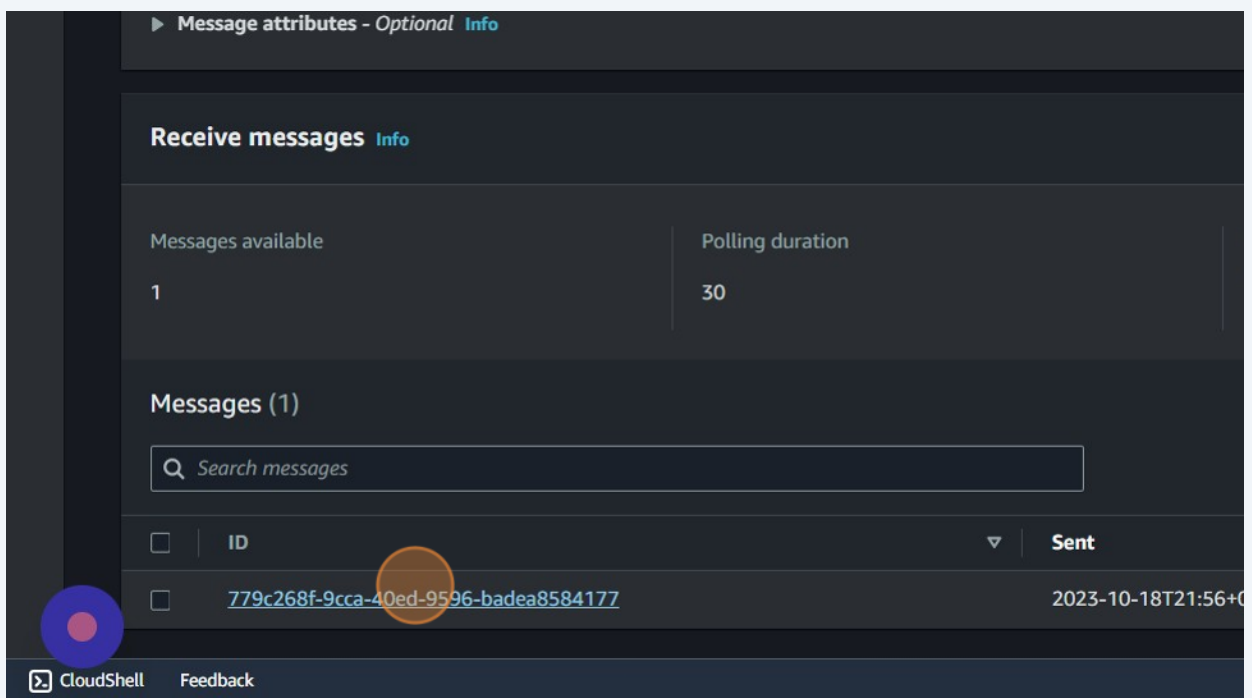
33 Click "Send and receive messages"



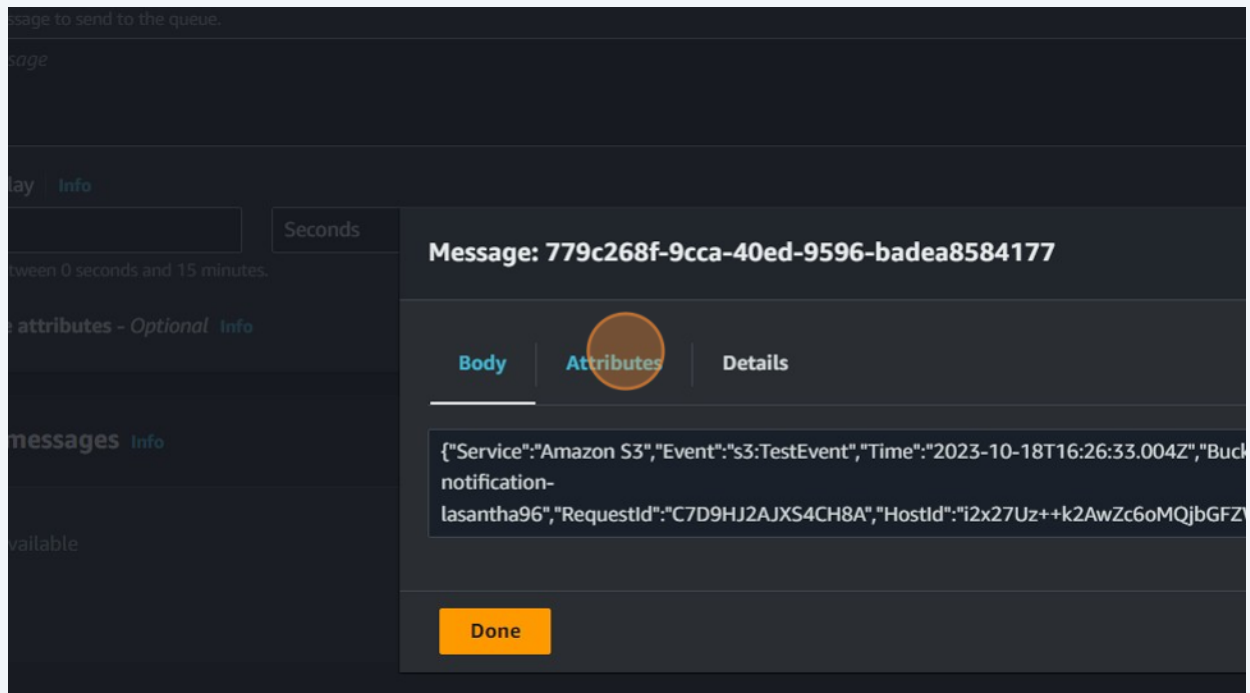
34 Click "Poll for messages"



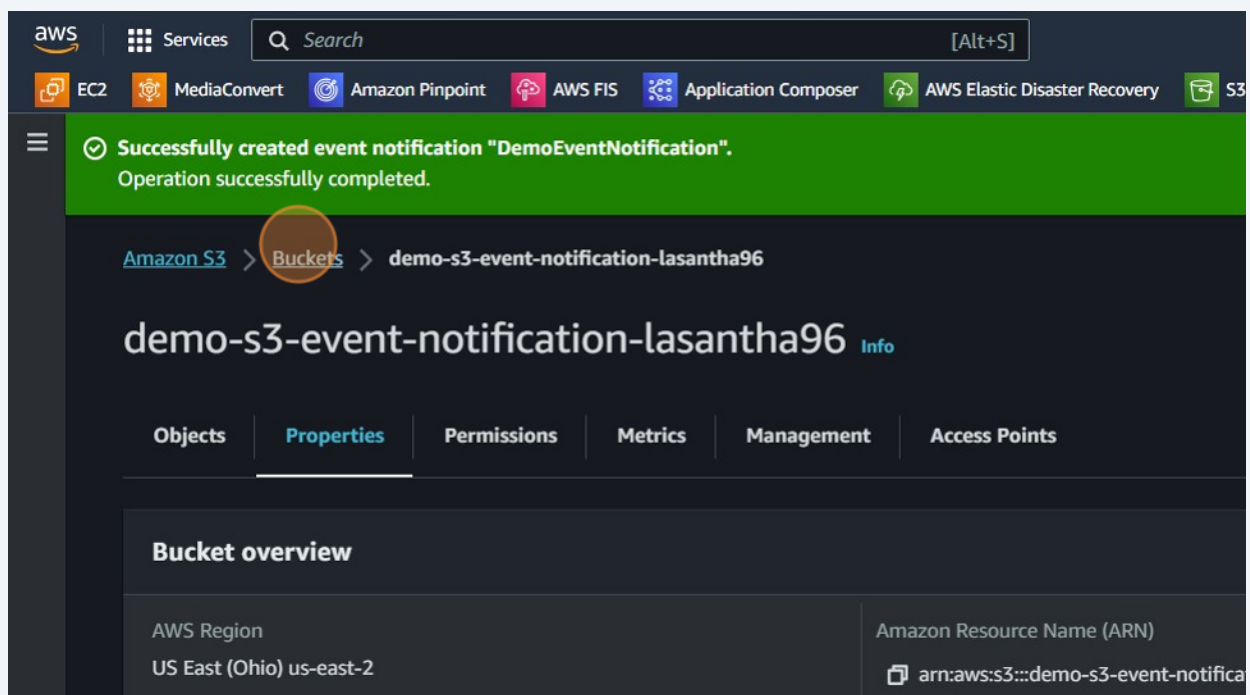
35 Click "779c268f-9cca-40ed-9596-badea8584177"



36 Click "Attributes"



37 Click "Buckets"



38 Click "demo-s3-event-notification-lasantha96"

	Name	AWS Region
☐	quicksightdemo-buena-932747549174	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
☐	quicksightdemo-932747549174	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
☐	my-ssh-keys-932747549174	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	lasantha-fileshare-s3-932747549174-v1	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	elasticbeanstalk-us-east-2-932747549174	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	devopswithlasantha.tech	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	demo-s3-event-notification-lasantha96	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	cost-report-932747549174	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	config-bucket-932747549174	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	codepipeline-us-east-2-356200038897	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	codepipeline-us-east-1-410534556051	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
☐	cf-templates-b15flzufojk-us-east-2	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
☐	cf-templates-b15flzufojk-us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
☐	aws-athena-query-results-us-east-2-932747549174	US East (Ohio) us-east-2

39 Click "Upload"

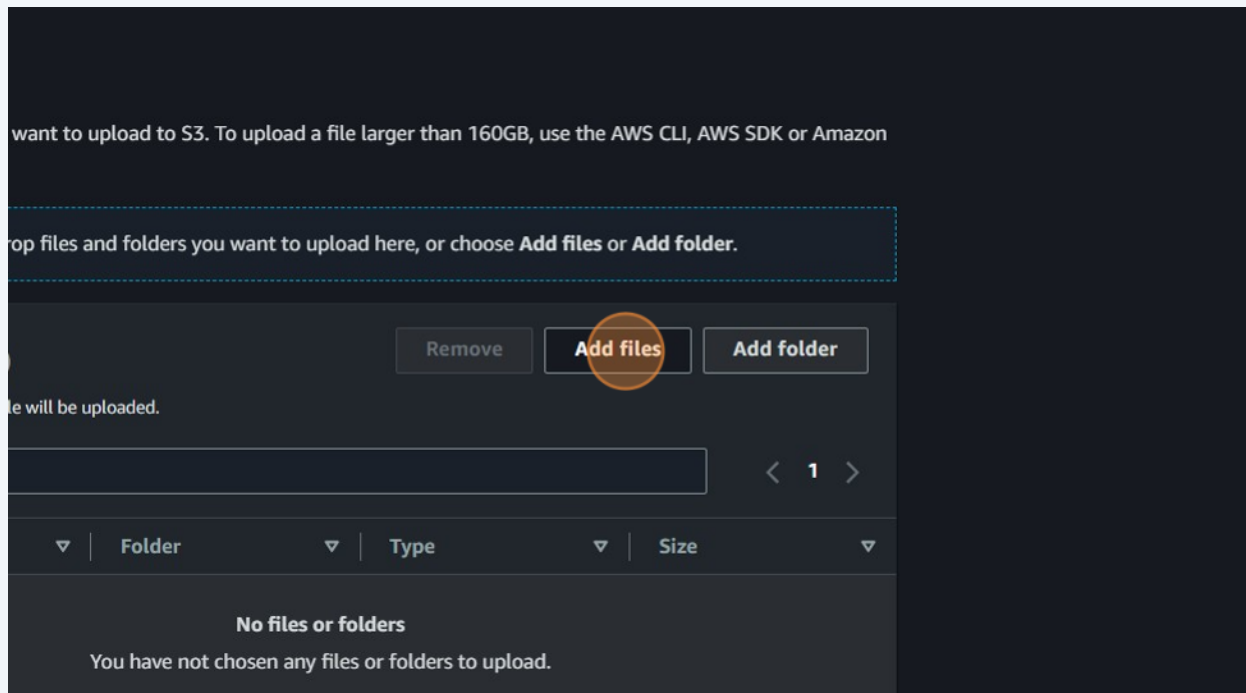
You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions.

Type	Last modified	Size
------	---------------	------

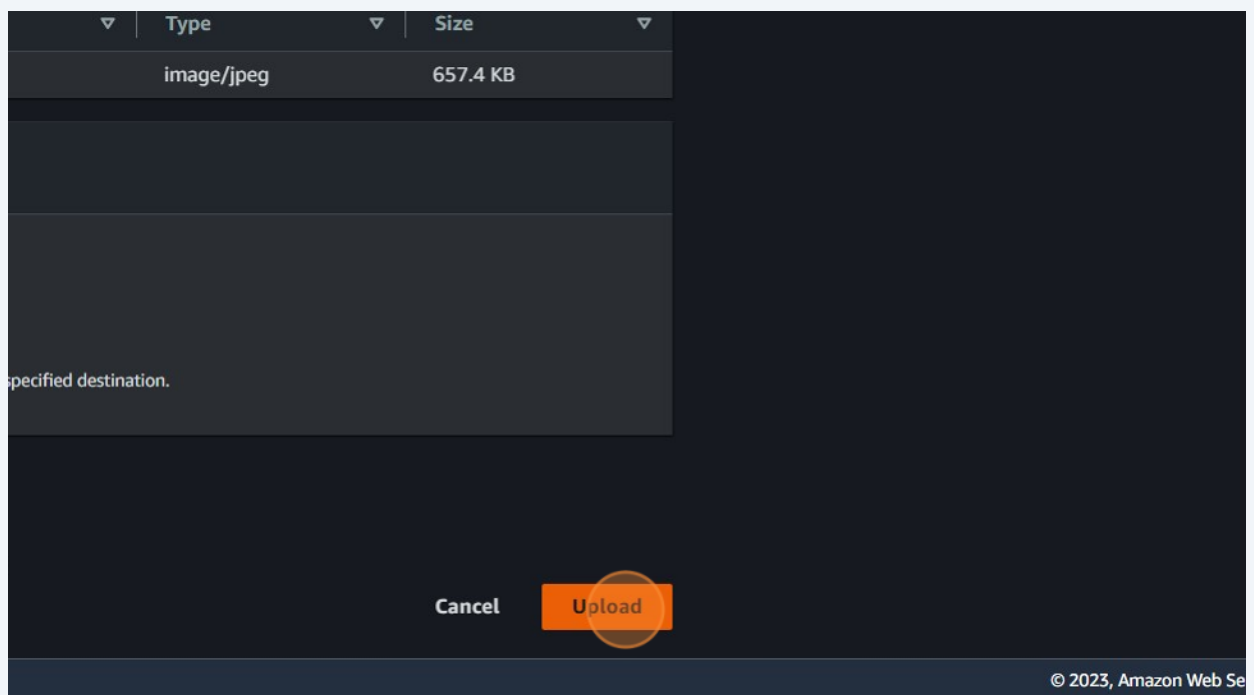
No objects
You don't have any objects in this bucket.

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40 Click "Add files"



41 Click "Upload"



42

After Uploading the file to S3, you can check it in SQS. You can see new message visible included with new uploaded file details.

43

Thank You !!