

# Alibaba Cloud Object Storage Service

API Reference

Issue: 20180930

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# Generic conventions

Table -1: Style conventions

Style	Description	Example
	This warning information indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 <b>Danger:</b> Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.
	This warning information indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 <b>Warning:</b> Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restore business.
	This indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	 <b>Note:</b> Take the necessary precautions to save exported data containing sensitive information.
	This indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content that is good to know for the user.	 <b>Note:</b> You can use <b>Ctrl + A</b> to select all files.
>	Multi-level menu cascade.	<b>Settings &gt; Network &gt; Set network type</b>
<b>Bold</b>	It is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click <b>OK</b> .
Courier font	It is used for commands.	Run the <code>cd /d C:/windows</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.
<i>Italics</i>	It is used for parameters and variables.	<code>bae log list --instanceid Instance_ID</code>
[] or [a b]	It indicates that it is a optional value, and only one item can be selected.	<code>ipconfig [-all -t]</code>
{ } or {a b}	It indicates that it is a required value, and only one item can be selected.	<code>swich {stand / slave}</code>

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# 1 OSS API documentation overview

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The Object Storage Service (OSS) is a cloud storage service provided by Alibaba Cloud, featuring a massive capacity, security, a low cost, and high reliability. You can upload and download data anytime, anywhere, and on any Internet device through a simple RESTful interface described herein. With the OSS, you can develop a diverse range of massive data-based services such as multimedia sharing websites, online storage, personal data backups, and corporate data backups. This document details the request syntax, request samples and return samples for each interface and precautions for using interfaces to help you with quick secondary development and third-party technology integration.

Before using these interfaces, make sure that you fully understand the OSS product instructions, usage agreements, and billing methods.

## 2 API overview

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The API interfaces provided by OSS are as follows:

### Service operations

API	Description
<a href="#">GetService</a>	Obtain all the buckets of a specified account.

### Bucket operations

API	Description
<a href="#">Put Bucket</a>	Create a bucket.
<a href="#">Put Bucket ACL</a>	Set the bucket access permission.
<a href="#">Put Bucket Logging</a>	Enable logging for the bucket.
<a href="#">Put Bucket website</a>	Configure static website hosting for the bucket.
<a href="#">Put Bucket Referer</a>	Configure anti-leech rules for the bucket.
<a href="#">Put Bucket Lifecycle</a>	Configure lifecycle rules for objects in the bucket.
<a href="#">Get Bucket ACL</a>	Get the bucket access permission.
<a href="#">Get Bucket location</a>	Get the location information about the data center to which the bucket belongs.
<a href="#">Get Bucket Logging</a>	View the access log configuration of the bucket.
<a href="#">Get Bucket website</a>	View the static website hosting status of the bucket.
<a href="#">Get Bucket Referer</a>	View anti-leech rules for the bucket.
<a href="#">Get Bucket Lifecycle</a>	View the lifecycle rules of objects in the bucket.
<a href="#">Delete Bucket</a>	Delete the bucket.
<a href="#">Delete Bucket Logging</a>	Disable the access logging feature of the bucket.
<a href="#">Delete Bucket website</a>	Disable the static website hosting mode of the bucket.
<a href="#">Delete Bucket Lifecycle</a>	Delete the lifecycle rules of objects in the bucket.
<a href="#">Get Bucket (list object)</a>	Get information of all the objects in the bucket.

API	Description
<a href="#">Get Bucket info</a>	Get bucket Information

### Object operations

API	Description
<a href="#">Put Object</a>	Upload an object.
<a href="#">Copy Object</a>	Copy an object to make it another object.
<a href="#">Get Object</a>	Get an object.
<a href="#">Delete Object</a>	Delete an object.
<a href="#">Delete Multiple Objects</a>	Delete multiple objects.
<a href="#">Head Object</a>	Get the object meta information.
<a href="#">Post Object</a>	Upload an object in the Post mode.
<a href="#">Append Object</a>	Append the upload data at the end of the object .
<a href="#">Put Object ACL</a>	Set the object ACL.
<a href="#">Get Object ACL</a>	Get the object ACL information.
<a href="#">Callback</a>	Upload callback.

### Multipart upload operations

API	Description
<a href="#">Initiate Multipart upload</a>	Initialize a multipart upload event.
<a href="#">Upload Part</a>	Upload files in multiple parts.
<a href="#">Upload Part Copy</a>	Copy and upload files in multiple parts.
<a href="#">Complete Multipart upload</a>	Complete the multipart upload of the entire file.
<a href="#">Abort Multipart upload</a>	Cancel a multipart upload event.
<a href="#">List Multipart Uploads</a>	List all the ongoing multipart upload events.
<a href="#">List Parts</a>	List all successfully uploaded parts mapped to a specific upload ID.

### Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

API	Description
<a href="#">Put Bucket cors</a>	Configure a CORS rule for a specified bucket.

API	Description
<a href="#">Get Bucket cors</a>	Get the current CORS rules of a specified bucket.
<a href="#">Delete Bucket cors</a>	Disable the CORS function for a specified bucket and clear all the rules.
<a href="#">Option Object</a>	Preflight request for cross-region access.

## 3 Definitions of common HTTP headers

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### Common request headers

Some common request headers are used in the OSS RESTful interfaces. These request headers can be used by all the OSS requests. The following table lists the specific definitions of the request headers:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Authorization</b>	string	The verification information used to verify the validity of a request. Default value: none Usage scenario: non-anonymous requests
<b>Content-Length</b>	string	Content length of an HTTP request, which is defined in <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default value: none Usage scenario: requests that need to submit data to OSS
<b>Content-Type</b>	string	Content type of an HTTP request, which is defined in <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default value: none Usage scenario: requests that need to submit data to OSS
<b>date</b>	string	The GMT time stipulated in the HTTP 1.1 protocol, for example, Wed, 05 Sep. 2012 23:00:00 GMT Default value: none
<b>Host</b>	string	The access host value. Format: <bucketname>.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com. Default value: none

## Common response headers

Some common response headers are used in the OSS RESTful interfaces. These response headers can be used by all the OSS requests. The following table lists the specific definitions of the response headers:

Name	Type	Description
<b>Content-Length</b>	string	Content length of an HTTP request, which is defined in <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default value: none Usage scenario: requests that need to submit data to OSS
<b>Connection</b>	enumerative	The connection status between the client and the OSS server. Valid values: <code>open</code> or <code>close</code> Default value: none
<b>Date</b>	string	The GMT time stipulated in the HTTP 1.1 protocol, for example, Wed, 05 Sep. 2012 23:00:00 GMT Default value: none
<b>Etag</b>	string	The ETag (entity tag) is created when an object is generated and is used to indicate the content of the object. For an object created for a Put Object request, the value of ETag is the value of MD5 in the content of the object. For an object created in other approaches, the value of ETag is the UUID in the content of the object. The value of ETag can be used to check whether the content of the object is changed. Default value: none
<b>Server</b>	string	The server that generates the response. Default value: AliyunOSS

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-request-id</b>	string	The UUID of the response. It is created by Alibaba Cloud OSS. In case of any issues when using the OSS service, you can contact OSS support personnel using this field to rapidly locate the issue. Default value: none

## 4 Service operations

### 4.1 GetService (ListBuckets)

Sending a Get request to the server can return all buckets owned by the requester, and “/” represents the root directory.

#### Request syntax

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: oss.example.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

#### Request parameters

When using GetService(ListBuckets), you can prescribe a limit to the list with a prefix, marker, and max-uploads to return partial results.

**Table 4-1: Request parameters**

Name	Type	Required	Description
prefix	string	No	Indicates that only the buckets whose names match a specified prefix are returned. If this parameter is not specified, prefix information is not used as a filter. Default value: None
marker	string	No	Indicates that the returned results start with the first entry after the marker in an alphabetical order. If this parameter is not specified, all entries are returned from the start. Default value: None
max-keys	string	No	Limits the maximum number of buckets returned for one request. If this parameter is not specified, the default value 100 is used. The value cannot exceed 1000. Default value: 100



**Response elements**

Name	Type	Description
ListAllMyBucketsResult	container	Container for saving results of the Get Service request. Subnode: Owner and Buckets Parent node: None
Prefix	string	Prefix of the returned bucket names for one request. This node is available only when not all buckets are returned. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult
Marker	string	Start point of the current GetService(ListBuckets) request. This node is available only when not all buckets are returned. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult
Maxkeys	string	The maximum number of returned results for one request. This node is available only when not all buckets are returned. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult
IsTruncated	Enumerated string	Indicates whether all results have been returned. "true" means that not all results are returned this time; "false" means that all results are returned this time. This node is available only when not all buckets are returned. Valid values: <code>true</code> and <code>false</code> Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult
NextMarker	string	To indicate that this can be counted as a marker for the next GetService(ListBuckets) request to return the unreturned results. This node is available only when not all buckets are returned. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult
Owner	container	Container used for saving the information about the bucket owner. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult
ID	String	User ID of the bucket owner. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Owner
DisplayName	string	Name of the bucket owner (the same as the ID currently). Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Owner

Name	Type	Description
Buckets	container	Container used for saving the information about multiple Buckets. Subnode: Bucket Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult
Bucket	container	Container used for saving the bucket information. Subnodes: Name, CreationDate, and Location Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Buckets
Name	string	Bucket name. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Buckets.Bucket
CreateDate	time (format: yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.timezone, for example, 2011-12-01T12:27:13.000Z)	Bucket creation time. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Buckets.Bucket
Location	string	Indicates the data center in which a bucket is located. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Buckets.Bucket
ExtranetEndpoint	string	Internet domain name accessed by the bucket. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Buckets.Bucket
IntranetEndpoint	string	Intranet domain name accessed by the ECS in the same region. Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Buckets.Bucket
StorageClass	string	Indicates the bucket storage type. "Standard", "IA", and "Archive" types are available. (The "Archive" type is only available in some regions currently.) Parent node: ListAllMyBucketsResult.Buckets.Bucket

### Detail analysis

- The API of GetService is valid only for those users who have been authenticated.
- If no information for user authentication is provided in a request (namely an anonymous access ), 403 Forbidden is returned. The error code is "AccessDenied".

- When all buckets are returned, the returned XML does not contain the nodes Prefix, Marker, MaxKeys, IsTruncated, and NextMarker. If some results are not returned yet, the preceding nodes are added, in which NextMarker is used to assign the marker for the successive query.

## Example

### Request example I

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Date: Thu, 15 May 2014 11:18:32 GMT
Host: oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Authorization: OSS nxj7dt1lc24jwhcyl5hpvnhi: COS3OQkfQPnKmYZTEHYv
2qU15jI=
```

### Return example I

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 15 May 2014 11:18:32 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 556
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
x-oss-request-id: 5374A2880232A65C23002D74
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<ListAllMyBucketsResult>
  <Owner>
    <ID>51264</ID>
    <DisplayName>51264</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <Buckets>
    <Bucket>
      <CreationDate>2015-12-17T18:12:43.000Z</CreationDate>
      <ExtranetEndpoint>oss-cn-shanghai.aliyuncs.com</ExtranetEndpoint>
    >
      <IntranetEndpoint>oss-cn-shanghai-internal.aliyuncs.com</
IntranetEndpoint>
      <Location>oss-cn-shanghai</Location>
      <Name>app-base-oss</Name>
      <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
    </Bucket>
    <Bucket>
      <CreationDate>2014-12-25T11:21:04.000Z</CreationDate>
      <ExtranetEndpoint>oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com</ExtranetEndpoint>
    >
      <IntranetEndpoint>oss-cn-hangzhou-internal.aliyuncs.com</
IntranetEndpoint>
      <Location>oss-cn-hangzhou</Location>
      <Name>atestleo23</Name>
      <StorageClass>IA</StorageClass>
    </Bucket>
  </Buckets>
</ListAllMyBucketsResult>
```

### Request example II

```
GET /? prefix=xz02tphky6fjfiuc&max-keys=1 HTTP/1.1
Date: Thu, 15 May 2014 11:18:32 GMT
```

```
Host: oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Authorization: OSS nxj7dt1lc24jwhcyl5hpnhi: COS3OQkfQPnKmYZTEHYv
2qU15jI=
```

## Return example II

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Thu, 15 May 2014 11:18:32 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 545
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
x-oss-request-id: 5374A2880232A65C23002D75
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<ListAllMyBucketsResult>
  <Prefix>xz02tphky6fjfiuc</Prefix>
  <Marker></Marker>
  <MaxKeys>1</MaxKeys>
  <IsTruncated>true</IsTruncated>
  <NextMarker>xz02tphky6fjfiuc0</NextMarker>
  <Owner>
    <ID>ut_test_put_bucket</ID>
    <DisplayName>ut_test_put_bucket</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <Buckets>
    <Bucket>
      <CreationDate>2014-05-15T11:18:32.000Z</CreationDate>
      <ExtranetEndpoint>oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com</ExtranetEndpoint>
    >
      <IntranetEndpoint>oss-cn-hangzhou-internal.aliyuncs.com</
IntranetEndpoint>
      <Location>oss-cn-hangzhou</Location>
      <Name>xz02tphky6fjfiuc0</Name>
      <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
    </Bucket>
  </Buckets>
</ListAllMyBucketsResult>
```

## 5 Bucket operations

---

### 5.1 PutBucket

The `PutBucket` interface is used to create a bucket (anonymous access is not supported ).

The region of the created bucket is consistent with the region of the endpoint from which the request is sent. Once the data center of the bucket is determined, all objects in this bucket are stored in the corresponding region. For more information, see [Regions and endpoints](#) .

#### Request syntax

```
PUT / HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
x-oss-acl: Permission
Authorization: SignatureValue
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<CreateBucketConfiguration>
  <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
</CreateBucketConfiguration>
```

#### Detail analysis

- You can use the `x-oss-acl` header in a Put request to set access permissions for a bucket. Currently, three access permissions are available for a bucket: public-read-write, public-read, and private.
- If the requested bucket already exists, 409 Conflict is returned. Error code: `BucketAlreadyExists`.
- If the bucket to be created does not conform to the naming conventions, the message of 400 Bad Request is returned. Error code: `InvalidBucketName`.
- If the information for user authentication is not introduced when you initiate a Put Bucket request, the message of 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: `AccessDenied`.
- You can create a maximum of 30 buckets in a region. If the number is exceeded, the message of 400 Bad Request is returned. Error code: `TooManyBuckets`.
- If no access permission is specified for the created bucket, the `Private` permission applies by default.
- The storage type of a new bucket can be specified. Standard, IA, and Archive are available.
- When creating a bucket, you can specify the data redundancy type for the bucket. The values can be LRS (Locally Redundant Storage) and ZRS (Zone Redundant Storage), in which the LRS is the default value.

## Example

### Request example:

```
PUT / HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2017 03:15:40 GMT
x-oss-acl: private
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:77Dvh5wQgIjWjwO/KyRt8dOPfo8=
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<CreateBucketConfiguration>
  <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
</CreateBucketConfiguration>
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2017 03:15:40 GMT
Location: /oss-example
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 5.2 Put Bucket ACL

The `PutBucketACL` interface is used to modify the access permissions for a bucket.

Currently, three bucket access permissions are available: public-read-write, public-read, and private. You can use the “x-oss-acl” header in a Put request to set the Put Bucket ACL operation. Only the creator of the bucket has permission to perform this operation. If the operation succeeds, 200 is returned; otherwise, the corresponding error code and prompt message are returned.

### Request syntax

```
PUT /? acl HTTP/1.1
x-oss-acl: Permission
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Detail analysis

- When a bucket already exists and is owned by the request sender and the permission in the request is different from the existing permission, this request does not change bucket content but updates the permission.
- If the information for user authentication is not introduced when you initiate a Put Bucket request, the message of `403 Forbidden` is returned. Error code: `AccessDenied`.

- If the **x-oss-acl** header is unavailable in a request and the bucket already exists and belongs to the request sender, the permissions for the original bucket remain the same.

## Example

### Request example:

```
PUT /? acl HTTP/1.1
x-oss-acl: public-read
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:KU5h8YMUC78M30dXqf3J
xrTzHiA=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

If the permission for this setting does not exist, the message of 400 Bad Request is shown:

### Returned error example:

```
HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request
x-oss-request-id: 56594298207FB304438516F9
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 03:55:00 GMT
Content-Length: 309
Content-Type: text/xml; charset=UTF-8
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Error>
  <Code>InvalidArgument</Code>
  <Message>no such bucket access control exists</Message>
  <RequestId>56594298207FB304438516F9</RequestId>
  <HostId>leo.oss-test.aliyun-inc.com</HostId>
  <ArgumentName>x-oss-acl</ArgumentName>
  <ArgumentValue>error-acl</ArgumentValue>
</Error>
```

## 5.3 PutBucketLogging

Bucket owners can use **PutBucketLogging** to enable the access logging function for their bucket.

When this function is enabled, OSS automatically records the details about the requests to this bucket, and follows the user-specified rules to write the access logs as an object into a user-specified bucket on an hourly basis.

**Note:**

OSS provides bucket access logs for bucket owners to understand and analyze bucket access behaviors easily. The bucket access logs provided by OSS do not guarantee that every single access record is logged.

**Request syntax**

```
PUT /? logging HTTP/1.1
Date: GMT Date
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-Type: application/xml
Authorization: SignatureValue
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<BucketLoggingStatus>
  <LoggingEnabled>
    <TargetBucket>TargetBucket</TargetBucket>
    <TargetPrefix>TargetPrefix</TargetPrefix>
  </LoggingEnabled>
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

**Request elements**

Name	Type	Required	Description
<b>BucketLoggingStatus</b>	container	Yes	The container for storing access log status information Child element: LoggingEnabled Parent element: none
<b>LoggingEnabled</b>	container	No	The container for storing access log information. This element is required only when server access logging is enabled. Child element: TargetBucket, TargetPrefix Parent element: BucketLoggingStatus
<b>TargetBucket</b>	character	This element is required when server access logging is enabled	The bucket for storing access logs. Child element: none Parent element: BucketLoggingStatus. LoggingEnabled
<b>TargetPrefix</b>	character	No	The prefix of the names of saved access log files. Child element: none Parent element: BucketLoggingStatus. LoggingEnabled



## Naming rules for the objects storing access logs

```
<TargetPrefix><SourceBucket>-YYYY-mm-DD-HH-MM-SS-UniqueString
```

In the naming rules, the TargetPrefix is specified by the user; YYYY, mm, DD, HH, MM, and SS give the year, month, day, hour, minutes, and seconds of the creation time in Arabic numerals (note the digits); and UniqueString is the string generated by OSS system. An example for the name of an object actually used to store OSS access logs is given as follows:

```
MyLog-oss-example-2012-09-10-04-00-00-0000
```

In the preceding example, “MyLog-” is the Object prefix specified by the user; “oss-example” is the name of the origin bucket; “2012-09-10-04-00-00” is the Object creation time (Beijing time); and “0000” is the string generated by OSS system.

## Log file format

Name	Example	Description
Remote IP	119.140.142.11	IP address from which the request is initiated (the proxy or user firewall may block this field)
Reserved	-	Reserved field
Reserved	-	Reserved field
Time	[02/May/2012:00:00:04 +0800]	Time when OSS receives the request
Request-URI	“GET /aliyun-logo.png HTTP/1.1”	User-Requested URI (including query-string)
HTTP Status	200	HTTP status code returned by OSS
SentBytes	5576	Traffic that the user downloads from OSS
RequestTime (ms)	71	Time utilized in completing this request (in ms)
Referer	http://www.aliyun.com/product/oss	HTTP Referer in the request
User-Agent	curl/7.15.5	HTTP User-Agent header
HostName	oss-example.regionid.example.com	Domain name for access request
Request ID	505B01695037C2AF032593A4	UUID used to uniquely identify this request
LoggingFlag	true	Whether the access logging function is enabled

Name	Example	Description
Requester Aliyun ID	1657136103983691	Alibaba Cloud ID of the requester, “-” for an anonymous access
Operation	GetObject	Request type
Bucket	oss-example	Name of the bucket requested for access
Key	/aliyun-logo.png	Key of user request
ObjectSize	5576	Object size
Server Cost Time (ms)	17	Time utilized by OSS server to process this request (in ms)
Error Code	NoSuchBucket	Error code returned by OSS
Request Length	302	Length of user request (byte)
UserID	1657136103983691	ID of the bucket owner
Delta DataSize	280	Bucket size variation, “-” for no change
Sync Request	-	Whether this is an origin retrieval request from CND, “-” for no
Reserved	-	Reserved field

### Detail analysis

- The source bucket and target bucket must belong to the same user.
- In the preceding request syntax, “BucketName” refers to the bucket for which access logging is enabled; “TargetBucket” refers to the bucket into which access logs are saved; “TargetPrefix” refers to the name prefix of the object storing access logs and can be null.
- The source bucket and target bucket can be the same or different buckets. You can save logs from multiple source buckets to the same target bucket (in this case, we recommend that you assign different values to TargetPrefix).
- To disable the access logging function for a bucket, you only must send an empty BucketLoggingStatus request. For a detailed method, see the following request example.
- All PUT Bucket Logging requests must be provided with signatures, because the anonymous access is not supported.
- If the initiator of a PUT Bucket Logging request is not the owner of the source bucket (BucketName in the request example), OSS returns error code 403.
- If the source bucket does not exist, OSS returns the error code: NoSuchBucket.

- If the initiator of a PUT Bucket Logging request is not the owner of the target bucket (indicated by TargetBucket in the request example), OSS returns Error 403. If the target bucket does not exist, OSS returns the error code: InvalidTargetBucketForLogging.
- The source bucket and target bucket must belong to the same data center. Otherwise, Error 400 with the error code: InvalidTargetBucketForLogging is returned.
- If a PUT Bucket Logging request has an invalid XML, the error code: MalformedXML is returned.
- The source bucket and target bucket can be the same bucket. You can save the logs of different source buckets into the same target bucket (note that you must set TargetPrefix to different values).
- When the source bucket is deleted, the corresponding logging rules are also deleted.
- OSS generates a bucket access log file every hour. However, all requests during the hour may not be recorded in the log file, but may get recorded in the previous or next log file.
- In the naming rules for log files generated by OSS, "UniqueString" is only a UUID that OSS generates for a file to uniquely identify the file.
- Each time OSS generates a bucket access log file, this is considered a PUT operation and the occupied space is recorded, but the generated traffic is not recorded. After log files are generated, you can operate these log files as common objects.
- OSS ignores all query-string parameters prefixed by "x-" but such query-string parameters are recorded in access logs. If you want to mark a special request from massive access logs, you can add a query-string parameter prefixed by "x-" to the URL. For example:

```
http://oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/aliyun-logo.png
```

```
http://oss-example.regionid.example.com/aliyun-logo.png?x-user=admin
```

- When OSS processes the preceding two requests, the results are the same. However, you can search access logs with "x-user=admin" to quickly locate the marked request.
- You may see "-" in any field of OSS logs. It indicates that data is unknown or the field is invalid for the current request.
- Certain fields are added to the end of OSS log files in future based on the requirements. We recommend that developers to consider compatibility issues when developing log processing tools.
- If you have uploaded the Content-MD5 request header, OSS calculates the body's Content-MD5 and checks if the two are the same. If the two are different, the error code: InvalidDigest is returned.

## Example

### Example of a request for enabling bucket access logging:

```
PUT /? logging HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Content-Length: 186
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:KU5h8YMUC78M30dXqf3JxrTZHiA=
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<BucketLoggingStatus>
<LoggingEnabled>
<TargetBucket>doc-log</TargetBucket>
<TargetPrefix>MyLog-</TargetPrefix>
</LoggingEnabled>
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

### Example of a request for disabling bucket access logging:

```
PUT /? logging HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 86
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 04:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:KU5h8YMUC78M30dXqf3JxrTZHiA=
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<BucketLoggingStatus>
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 04:21:12 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 5.4 Putbucketwebsite

The `PutBucketWebsite` interface is used to set a bucket to the static website hosting mode.

### Request syntax

```
PUT /? website HTTP/1.1
```

```

Date: GMT Date
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-Type: application/xml
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Authorization: SignatureValue

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<WebsiteConfiguration>
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>errorDocument.html</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>
</WebsiteConfiguration>

```

### Request elements

Name	Type	Description	Required
ErrorDocument	container	The parent element of the child element key Parent element: WebsiteConfiguration	No
IndexDocument	container	The parent element of the child element, suffix Parent element: WebsiteConfiguration	Yes
Key	string	The file name used to return Error 404 Parent element: WebsiteConfiguration. ErrorDocument Conditional: This element is required only when ErrorDocument is set.	Conditional
Suffix	string	The index file name added when a directory URL is returned. This element cannot be empty or contain a slash (/). For example, if the index file index.html is configured, oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/	Yes.

Name	Type	Description	Required
		mybucket/mydir/ contained in an access request is converted into oss-cn- hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/ mybucket/index.html by default. Parent element: WebsiteConfiguration. IndexDocument	
WebsiteConfiguration	container	Requested container Parent element: none	Yes

### Detail analysis

- Static websites are the websites where all web pages are composed of static content, including scripts such as JavaScript executed on the client. OSS does not support content that needs to be processed by the server, such as PHP, JSP, and APS.NET.
- If you want to use your own domain name to access bucket-based static websites, the CNAME domain name applies. For more information about the configuration method, see [Bind custom domain names \(CNAME\)](#)
- When you set a bucket to the static website hosting mode, you must specify the index page wherein the error page is optional.
- When you set a bucket to the static website hosting mode, the specified index page and error page are an object in the bucket.
- After a bucket is set to a static website hosting mode, OSS returns the index page for anonymous access to the root domain name of the static website, and return Get Bucket results for a signed access to the root domain name of the static website.
- If you have uploaded the Content-MD5 request header, OSS calculates the body's Content-MD5 and checks if the two are the same. If the two are different, the error code: InvalidDigest is returned.

### Examples

#### Request example:

```
PUT /? website HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Content-Length: 209
```

```
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:KU5h8YMUC78M30dXqf3JxrTZHiA=

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<WebsiteConfiguration>
<IndexDocument>
<Suffix> indexhtml </suffix>
</IndexDocument>
<ErrorDocument>
<Key>error.html</Key>
</ErrorDocument>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 5.5 PutBucketReferer

With the **PutBucketReferer** operation, you can set the referer access whitelist of a bucket and whether the access request with the referer field being null is allowed.

### Request syntax

```
PUT /? referer HTTP/1.1
Date: GMT Date
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-Type: application/xml
Host: BucketName.oss.aliyuncs.com
Authorization: SignatureValue

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<RefererConfiguration>
<AllowEmptyReferer>true</AllowEmptyReferer >
  <RefererList>
    <Referer> http://www.aliyun.com</Referer>
    <Referer> https://www.aliyun.com</Referer>
    <Referer> http://www. *.com</Referer>
    <Referer> https://www.?.aliyuncs.com</Referer>
  </RefererList>
</RefererConfiguration>
```

### Request elements

Name	Type	Required	Description
<b>RefererCon figuration</b>	container	Yes	The container that saves the Referer configuration content Sub-nodes: AllowEmptyReferer node and RefererList node

Name	Type	Required	Description
			Parent node: none
<b>AllowEmptyReferer</b>	enumerative string	Yes	Specify whether the access request with the referer field being null is allowed. Valid value: true or false Default value: true Parent node: RefererConfiguration
<b>RefererList</b>	container	Yes	The container that saves the referer access whitelist. Parent node: RefererConfiguration Sub-node: Referer
<b>Referer</b>	string	No	Specify a referer access whitelist. Parent node: RefererList

### Detail analysis

- Only the bucket owner can initiate a Put Bucket Referer request. Otherwise, the message of 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: AccessDenied.
- The configuration specified in AllowEmptyReferer replaces the previous AllowEmptyReferer configuration. This field is required. By default, AllowEmptyReferer in the system is configured as true.
- This operation overwrites the previously configured whitelist with the whitelist in the RefererList. When the user-uploaded RefererList is empty (containing no referer request element), this operation overwrites the configured whitelist, that is, the previously configured RefererList is deleted.
- If you have uploaded the Content-MD5 request header, OSS calculates the body's Content-MD5 and checks if the two are the same. If the two are different, the error code: InvalidDigest is returned.

### Example

#### Example of a request with no referer contained:

```
PUT /? referer HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss.example.com
Content-Length: 247
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:KU5h8YMUC78M30dXqf3JxrTZhIA=

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<RefererConfiguration>
<AllowEmptyReferer>true</AllowEmptyReferer >
< RefererList />
```



```
</RefererConfiguration>
```

#### Example of a request with referer contained:

```
PUT /? referer HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss.example.com
Content-Length: 247
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:KU5h8YMUC78M30dXqf3J
xrTzHiA=

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<RefererConfiguration>
<AllowEmptyReferer>true</AllowEmptyReferer >
< RefererList>
<Referer> http://www.aliyun.com</Referer>
<Referer> https://www.aliyun.com</Referer>
<Referer> http://www. *.com</Referer>
<Referer> https://www.?.aliyuncs.com</Referer>
</ RefererList>
</RefererConfiguration>
```

#### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 03:21:12 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 5.6 PutBucketLifecycle

The bucket owner can set the lifecycle of a bucket with the **PutBucketLifecycle** request. After Lifecycle is enabled, OSS automatically deletes the objects or transitions the objects (to another storage class) corresponding the lifecycle rules on a regular basis.

#### Request syntax

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Date: GMT Date
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-Type: application/xml
Authorization: SignatureValue
Host: BucketName.oss.aliyuncs.com
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>RuleID</ID>
    <Prefix>Prefix</Prefix>
    <Status>Status</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>Days</Days>
    </Expiration>
    <AbortMultipartUpload>
      <Days>Days</Days>
    </AbortMultipartUpload>
```

```
</Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

### Request elements

Name	Type	Required?	Description
CreatedBeforeDate	string	One from the two: Days and CreatedBeforeDate	Specify the time before which the rules go into effect. The date must conform to the ISO8601 format and always be UTC 00:00. For example: 2002-10-11T00:00:00.000Z, which means the objects with a last update time before 2002-10-11T00:00:00.000Z are deleted or transitioned to another storage class, and the objects updated after this time (including this time) are not deleted or transitioned. Parent node: Expiration or AbortMulti partUpload
Days	positive integer	One from the two: Days and CreatedBeforeDate	Specify how many days after the last object update until the rules take effect. Parent node: Expiration
Expiration	container	No	Specify the expiration attribute of the object. Sub-node: Days or CreatedBeforeDate Parent node: Rule
AbortMulti partUpload	container	No	Specify the expiration attribute of the unfulfilled Part rules. Sub-node: Days or CreatedBeforeDate Parent node: Rule
ID	string	No	The unique ID of a rule. An ID is composed of 255 bytes at most. When you fail to specify this value or this value is null, OSS generates a unique value for you. Sub-node: none Parent node: Rule
LifecycleConfiguration	container	Yes	Container used for storing lifecycle configurations, which can hold a maximum of 1000 rules. Sub-node: Rule Parent node: none

Name	Type	Required?	Description
Prefix	string	Yes	Specify the prefix applicable to a rule. Only those objects with a matching prefix can be affected by the rule. It cannot be overlapped. Sub-node: none Parent node: Rule
Rule	container	Yes	Express a rule Sub-nodes: ID, Prefix, Status, Expiration Parent node: LifecycleConfiguration
Status	string	Yes	If this value is Enabled, OSS runs this rule regularly. If this value is Disabled, then OSS ignores this rule. Parent node: Rule Valid value: Enabled, Disabled
StorageClass	string	Required if parent node transition is set	Specifies the type of target storage that the object is transition to the OSS. Value: IA, Archive Parent node: Transition
Transition	Container	No	Specifies when the object is transition to the IA or archive storage type during a valid life cycle .

### Detail analysis

- Only the bucket owner can initiate a Put Bucket Lifecycle request. Otherwise, the message of 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: AccessDenied.
- If no lifecycle has been set previously, this operation creates a new lifecycle configuration or overwrites the previous configuration.
- You can also set an expiration time for an object, or for the Part. Here, the Part refers to the unsubmitted parts for multipart upload.

Notes for storage types transition:

- Supports objects in Standard bucket transition to IA and Archive storage type. Standard bucket can simultaneously configure both transition to IA and archive storage type rules for one object . In this case, the time set to transition to archive must be longer than the time to transition to IA . For example, the days set for transition to IA is 30, then it must be greater than 30 days set for transition to archive. Otherwise, the invalidargument error is returned.

- The object setting must have an expiration time greater than the time converted to IA or archive . Otherwise, the invalidArgument error is returned.
- Supports objects transition to archive storage type in IA bucket.
- Archive bucket creation is not supported.
- IA object conversion is not supported as standard.
- The archive object conversion is not supported for IA or standard.

## Examples

### Request example:

```
PUT /?lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss.aliyuncs.com
Content-Length: 443
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2014 01:08:38 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:KU5h8YMUC78M30dXqf3J
xrTZHiA=
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>delete objects and parts after one day</ID>
    <Prefix>logs</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>1</Days>
    </Expiration>
    <AbortMultipartUpload>
      <Days>1</Days>
    </AbortMultipartUpload>
  </Rule>
  <Rule>
    <ID>delete created before date</ID>
    <Prefix>backup</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <CreatedBeforeDate>2014-10-11T00:00:00.000Z</CreatedBeforeDate>
    </Expiration>
    <AbortMultipartUpload>
      <CreatedBeforeDate>2014-10-11T00:00:00.000Z</CreatedBeforeDate>
    </AbortMultipartUpload>
  </Rule>
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Thu , 8 Jun 2017 13:08:38 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
```

```
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 5.7 GetBucket(List Object)

The `GetBucket` operation can be used to list all of the object information in a bucket.

### Request syntax

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Request parameters

When you initiate a `GetBucket (ListObject)` request, you can use `prefix`, `marker`, `delimiter`, and `max-keys` to prescribe a limit to the list to return partial results. Besides, `encoding-type` can be used to encode the following elements in the returned results: `delimiter`, `marker`, `prefix`, `NextMarker`, and `key`.

Name	Data type	Required	Description
<b>delimiter</b>	string	No	A character used to group object names. All the names of the objects that contain a specified prefix and after which the delimiter occurs for the first time, act as a group of elements - <code>CommonPrefixes</code> . Default value: None
<b>marker</b>	string	No	Sets the returned results to begin from the first entry after the marker in alphabetical order. Default value: None
<b>max-keys</b>	string	No	Limits the maximum number of objects returned for one request. If not specified, the default value is 100. The <code>max-keys</code> value cannot exceed 1000. Default value: 100
<b>prefix</b>	string	No	Limits that the returned object key must be prefixed accordingly. Note that the keys returned from queries using a prefix still contain the prefix. Default value: None
<b>encoding-type</b>	string	No	Specifies the encoding of the returned content and the encoding type. Parameters <code>delimiter</code> , <code>marker</code> , <code>prefix</code> , <code>NextMarker</code> , and <code>key</code> use UTF-8 characters, but the XML 1.0 Standard does not support parsing certain control characters, such as characters with ASCII values ranging from 0 to 10. If some elements in the returned

Name	Data type	Required	Description
			<p>results contain characters that are not supported by the XML 1.0 Standard, encoding-type can be specified to encode these elements, such as delimiter, marker, prefix, NextMarker, and key.</p> <p>Default value: None; Optional value: URL</p>

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
Contents	container	<p>Container used for saving every returned object meta.</p> <p>Parent node: ListBucketResult</p>
CommonPrefixes	string	<p>If the delimiter parameter is specified in the request, the response returned by OSS contains the CommonPrefixes element. This element indicates the set of objects which ends with a delimiter and have a common prefix.</p> <p>Parent node: ListBucketResult</p>
Delimiter	string	<p>A character used to group object names. All those objects whose names contain the specified prefix and after which the delimiter occurs for the first time, act as a group of elements - CommonPrefixes.</p> <p>Parent node: ListBucketResult</p>
EncodingType	string	<p>Encoding type for the returned results. If encoding-type is specified in a request, the following elements in the returned results are encoded: delimiter, marker, prefix, NextMarker, and key.</p> <p>Parent node: ListBucketResult</p>
DisplayName	string	<p>Name of the object owner.</p> <p>Parent node: ListBucketResult.Contents.Owner</p>
ETag	string	<p>The ETag (entity tag) is created when an object is generated and is used to indicate the content of the object. For an object created by a Put Object request, the value of ETag is the value of MD5 in the content of the object. For an object created in other way, the value of ETag is the UUID in the content of the object. The value of ETag can be used to check whether the content of the object is changed. We recommend that the ETag be used as the MD5 value of the object content to verify data integrity.</p> <p>Parent node: ListBucketResult.Contents</p>

Name	Type	Description
ID	string	User ID of the bucket owner. Parent node: ListBucketResult.Contents.Owner
IsTruncated	enumerated string	Indicates whether all results have been returned; “true” means that not all results are returned this time; “false” means that all results are returned this time. Valid values: <code>true</code> and <code>false</code> Parent node: ListBucketResult
Key	string	Key of an object Parent node: ListBucketResult.Contents
LastModified	time	The latest modification time of an object. Parent node: ListBucketResult.Contents
ListBucket Result	container	Container for storing the results of the “Get Bucket” request subnodes: Name, Prefix, Marker, MaxKeys, Delimiter, IsTruncated, Nextmarker, and Contents Parent node: None
Marker	string	Marks the origin of the current Get Bucket (List Object) request. Parent node: ListBucketResult
MaxKeys	string	The maximum number of returned results in response to the request. Parent node: ListBucketResult
Name	string	Name of a bucket Parent node: ListBucketResult
Owner	container	Container used for saving the information about the bucket owner. subnodes: DisplayName and ID Parent node: ListBucketResult
Prefix	string	Starting prefix for the current results of query. Parent node: ListBucketResult
Size	string	Number of bytes of the object. Parent node: ListBucketResult.Contents
StorageClass	string	Indicates Object storage type. “Standard”, “IA”, and “Archive” types are available. (Currently, the “Archive” type is only available in some regions.) Parent node: ListBucketResult.Contents

## Detail analysis

- The custom meta in the object is not returned during the GetBucket request.
- If the bucket to be accessed does not exist, or if you attempt to access a bucket which cannot be created because of standard naming rules are not followed when naming a bucket, Error 404 Not Found with the error code "NoSuchBucket" is returned.
- If you have no permission to access the bucket, the system returns Error 403 Forbidden with the error code "AccessDenied".
- If listing cannot be completed at one time because of the max-keys setting, a <NextMarker> is appended to the returned result, prompting that this can be taken as a marker for continued listing. The value in NextMarker is still in the list result.
- During a condition query, even if the marker does not exist in the list actually, what is returned is printed starting from the next to what conforms to the marker letter sorting. If the max-keys value is less than 0 or greater than 1000, error 400 Bad Request is returned. The error code is "InvalidArgument".
- If the prefix, marker, or delimiter parameters do not meet the length requirement, 400 Bad Request is returned. The error code is "InvalidArgument".
- The prefix and marker parameters are used to achieve display by pages, and the parameter length must be less than 1024 bytes.
- Setting a prefix as the name of a folder lists the files starting with this prefix, recursively returning all files and subfolders in this folder. Additionally, if we set the Delimiter as "/", the returned values lists the files in the folder and the subfolders are returned in the CommonPrefixes section. Recursive files and folders in the subfolders are not displayed. For example, a bucket has the following three objects: fun/test.jpg, fun/movie/001.avi, and fun/movie/007.avi. If the prefix is set to "fun/", three objects are returned. If the delimiter is set to "/" additionally, file "fun/test.jpg" and prefix "fun/movie/" are returned. That is, the folder logic is achieved.

## Scenario example

Four objects are available in the bucket "my\_oss" and are named as:

- oss.jpg
- fun/test.jpg
- fun/movie/001.avi
- fun/movie/007.avi



## Example

### Request example:

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 08:43:27 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:BC+oQIXVR2/ZghT7cGa0y
kboO4M=
```

### Return example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 08:43:27 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 1866
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <Name>oss-example</Name>
  <Prefix></Prefix>
  <Marker></Marker>
  <MaxKeys>100</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
    <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
    <Contents>
      <Key>fun/movie/001.avi</Key>
      <LastModified>2012-02-24T08:43:07.000Z</LastModified>
      <ETag>"5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE"</ETag>
      <Type>Normal</Type>
      <Size>344606</Size>
      <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
      <Owner>
        <ID>00220120222</ID>
        <DisplayName>user-example</DisplayName>
      </Owner>
    </Contents>
    <Contents>
      <Key>fun/movie/007.avi</Key>
      <LastModified>2012-02-24T08:43:27.000Z</LastModified>
      <ETag>"5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE"</ETag>
      <Type>Normal</Type>
      <Size>344606</Size>
      <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
      <Owner>
        <ID>00220120222</ID>
        <DisplayName>user-example</DisplayName>
      </Owner>
    </Contents>
    <Contents>
      <Key>fun/test.jpg</Key>
      <LastModified>2012-02-24T08:42:32.000Z</LastModified>
      <ETag>"5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE"</ETag>
      <Type>Normal</Type>
      <Size>344606</Size>
      <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
      <Owner>
        <ID>00220120222</ID>
```

```

        <DisplayName>user-example</DisplayName>
      </Owner>
    </Contents>
  <Contents>
    <Key>oss.jpg</Key>
    <LastModified>2012-02-24T06:07:48.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>&quot;5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE&quot;</ETag>
    <Type>Normal</Type>
    <Size>344606</Size>
    <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
    <Owner>
      <ID>00220120222</ID>
      <DisplayName>user-example</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </Contents>
</ListBucketResult>

```

#### Example of a request containing the prefix parameter:

```

GET /? prefix=fun HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 08:43:27 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:BC+oQIXVR2/ZghT7cGa0y
kbo04M=

```

#### Return example:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 08:43:27 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 1464
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <Name>oss-example</Name>
  <Prefix>fun</Prefix>
  <Marker></Marker>
  <MaxKeys>100</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <IsTruncated>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>fun/movie/001.avi</Key>
    <LastModified>2012-02-24T08:43:07.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>&quot;5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE&quot;</ETag>
    <Type>Normal</Type>
    <Size>344606</Size>
    <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
    <Owner>
      <ID>00220120222</ID>
      <DisplayName>user_example</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </Contents>
  <Contents>
    <Key>fun/movie/007.avi</Key>
    <LastModified>2012-02-24T08:43:27.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>&quot;5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE&quot;</ETag>
    <Type>Normal</Type>
    <Size>344606</Size>
  </Contents>
</ListBucketResult>

```

```

    <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
    <Owner>
      <ID>00220120222</ID>
      <DisplayName>user_example</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </Contents>
  <Contents>
    <Key>fun/test.jpg</Key>
    <LastModified>2012-02-24T08:42:32.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE"</ETag>
    <Type>Normal</Type>
    <Size>344606</Size>
    <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
    <Owner>
      <ID>00220120222</ID>
      <DisplayName>user_example</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </Contents>
</ListBucketResult>

```

#### Example of a request containing parameters prefix and delimiter:

```

GET /? prefix=fun/&delimiter=/ HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 08:43:27 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:DNrnX7xHk3sgysx7I8U9
I9IY1vY=

```

#### Return example:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 08:43:27 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 712
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<ListBucketResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <Name>oss-example</Name>
  <Prefix>fun/</Prefix>
  <Marker></Marker>
  <MaxKeys>100</MaxKeys>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <IsTruncated>>false</IsTruncated>
  <Contents>
    <Key>fun/test.jpg</Key>
    <LastModified>2012-02-24T08:42:32.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE"</ETag>
    <Type>Normal</Type>
    <Size>344606</Size>
    <StorageClass>Standard</StorageClass>
    <Owner>
      <ID>00220120222</ID>
      <DisplayName>user_example</DisplayName>
    </Owner>
  </Contents>
  <CommonPrefixes>
    <Prefix>fun/movie/</Prefix>
  </CommonPrefixes>

```

```
</ListBucketResult>
```

## 5.8 GetBucketAcl

**GetBucketAcl** is used to obtain the access permissions for a bucket.

### Request syntax

```
GET /? acl HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
Accesscontrollist	container	Container used for storing the ACL information Parent node: AccessControlPolicy
AccessControlPolicy	container	Specify the container that stores the Get Bucket ACL result Parent node: none
Displayname	string	Name of the bucket owner. (Currently it is consistent with the ID ) Parent node: AccessControlPolicy.Owner
Grant	enumerative string	ACL permissions of the bucket The acl permission for the bucket. Valid values: private, public-read, and public-read-write Parent node: AccessControlPolicy.AccessControlList
ID	string	User ID of the bucket owner Parent node: AccessControlPolicy.Owner
Owner	container	Container used for saving the information about the bucket owner Parent node: AccessControlPolicy

### Detail analysis

Only the bucket owner can use the **GetBucketAcl** interface.

### Example

#### Request example:

```
GET /? acl HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 04:11:23 GMT
```

```
Authorization: OSS gn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:CTkuxpLai4XZ+WwIfNm0FmgbrQ0=
```

**Response example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 04:11:23 GMT
Content-Length: 253
Content-Type: application/xml
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" ? >
<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>00220120222</ID>
    <DisplayName>user_example</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>public-read</Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

## 5.9 Getbucketlocation

**GetBucketLocation** is used to view the location information about the data center to which a bucket belongs.

**Request syntax**

```
GET /? Location HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

**Response elements**

Name	Type	Description
<b>Locationconstraint</b>	String	Region where a bucket is located. Values: oss-cn-hangzhou, oss-cn-qingdao, oss-cn-beijing, oss-cn-hongkong, oss-cn-shenzhen and oss-cn-shanghai

**Detail analysis**

- Only the owner of a bucket can view the location information of the bucket. If other users attempt to access the location information, the error 403 Forbidden with the error code: AccessDenied is returned.

- LocationConstraint has the following valid values: oss-cn-hangzhou, oss-cn-qingdao, oss-cn-beijing, oss-cn-hongkong, oss-cn-shenzhen, oss-cn-shanghai, oss-us-west-1, oss-us-east-1, and oss-ap-southeast-1, which separately indicate the Hangzhou data center, Qingdao data center, Beijing data center, Hong Kong data center, Shenzhen data center, Shanghai data center, US Silicon Valley data center, US, Virginia data center, and Asia-Pacific (Singapore) data center.

## Examples

### Request example:

```
Get /? location HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 05:31:04 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:ce0EyZavKY4QcjoUWYSpYbJ3naA=
```

### Response example with logging rules configured:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 15 Mar 2013 05:31:04 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 90
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<LocationConstraint xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
oss-cn-hangzhou</LocationConstraint >
```

## 5.10 GetBucketInfo

**GetBucketInfo** operation is used to view the bucket information.

The information includes the following:

- Create time
- Internet access endpoint
- Intranet access endpoint
- Bucket owner information
- Bucket ACL (AccessControlList)

### Request syntax

```
GET /? bucketInfo HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
```

Authorization: SignatureValue

## Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>BucketInfo</b>	Container	The container that saves the bucket information content Sub-node: Bucket node Parent node: none
<b>Bucket</b>	Container	The container that saves the bucket specific information Parent node: BucketInfo node
<b>CreationDate</b>	time	The creation time of the bucket. Time format: 2013-07-31T10:56:21.000Z Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket
<b>ExtranetEndpoint</b>	string	The Internet domain name that the bucket accesses Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket
<b>IntranetEndpoint</b>	string	The intranet domain name for accessing the bucket from ECS in the same region Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket
<b>Location</b>	string	The region of the data center that the bucket is located in Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket
<b>Name</b>	string	The bucket name Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket
<b>Owner</b>	container	Container used for saving the information about the bucket owner. Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket
<b>ID</b>	string	User ID of the bucket owner. Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket.Owner
<b>DisplayName</b>	string	Name of the bucket owner (the same as the ID currently). Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket.Owner
<b>AccessControlList</b>	container	Container used for storing the ACL information Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket
<b>Grant</b>	enumerative string	ACL permissions of the bucket. Valid values: private, public-read, and public-read-write Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket.AccessControlList

Name	Type	Description
<b>DataRedundancyType</b>	enumerative string	The data redundancy type of the bucket. Valid values: LRS and ZRS Parent node: BucketInfo.Bucket

### Detail analysis

- If the bucket does not exist, error 404 is returned. Error code: NoSuchBucket.
- Only the owner of a bucket can view the information of the bucket. If other users attempt to access the location information, the error 403 Forbidden with the error code: AccessDenied is returned.
- The request can be initiated from any OSS endpoint.

### Example

#### Request example:

```
Get /? bucketInfo HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: Sat, 12 Sep 2015 07:51:28 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc: BuG4rRK+zNhH1AcF51
NNHD39zXw=
```

#### Return example after the bucket information is obtained successfully:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Sat, 12 Sep 2015 07:51:28 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 531
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<BucketInfo>
  <Bucket>
    <CreationDate>2013-07-31T10:56:21.000Z</CreationDate>
    <ExtranetEndpoint>oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com</ExtranetEndpoint>
    <IntranetEndpoint>oss-cn-hangzhou-internal.aliyuncs.com</IntranetEndpoint>
    <Location>oss-cn-hangzhou</Location>
    <Name>oss-example</Name>
    <Owner>
      <DisplayName>username</DisplayName>
      <ID>271834739143143</ID>
    </Owner>
    <AccessControlList>
      <Grant>private</Grant>
    </AccessControlList>
  </Bucket>
```



```
</BucketInfo>
```

#### Return example if the requested bucket information does not exist:

```
HTTP/1.1 404
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906009B
Date: Sat, 12 Sep 2015 07:51:28 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 308
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Error>
  <Code>NoSuchBucket</Code>
  <Message>The specified bucket does not exist.</Message>
  <RequestId>568D547F31243C673BA14274</RequestId>
  <HostId>nosuchbucket.oss.aliyuncs.com</HostId>
  <BucketName>nosuchbucket</BucketName>
</Error>
```

#### Return example if the requester has no access permission to the bucket information:

```
HTTP/1.1 403
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008C
Date: Sat, 12 Sep 2015 07:51:28 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 209
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Error>
  <Code>AccessDenied</Code>
  <Message>AccessDenied</Message>
  <RequestId>568D5566F2D0F89F5C0EB66E</RequestId>
  <HostId> test.oss.aliyuncs.com </hostid>
</Error>
```

## 5.11 GetBucketLogging

**GetBucketLogging** is used to view the access log configurations of a bucket.

### Request syntax

```
GET /? logging HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>BucketLoggingStatus</b>	Container	The container for storing access log status information Child element: LoggingEnabled

Name	Type	Description
		Parent element: none
<b>LoggingEnabled</b>	Container	The container for storing access log information. This element is required only when server access logging is enabled. Child element: TargetBucket, TargetPrefix Parent element: BucketLoggingStatus
<b>TargetBucket</b>	Character	The bucket for storing access logs. Child element: none Parent element: BucketLoggingStatus. LoggingEnabled
<b>TargetPrefix</b>	Character	The prefix of the names of saved access log files. Child element: none Parent element: BucketLoggingStatus. LoggingEnabled

### Detail analysis

- If a bucket does not exist, the error “404 no content” is returned. Error code: NoSuchBucket.
- Only the owner of a bucket can view the access logging configuration of the bucket. If other users attempt to access the configuration, the error 403 Forbidden with the error code: AccessDenied is returned.
- If no logging rules are set for the source bucket, OSS still returns an XML message body with the element BucketLoggingStatus being null.

### Example

#### Request example:

```
Get /? logging HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 05:31:04 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:ceOEyZavKY4QcjoUWYSpYbJ3naA=
```

#### Response example with logging rules configured:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 05:31:04 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 210
Server: AliyunOSS
```

```
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<BucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <LoggingEnabled>
    <TargetBucket>mybucketlogs</TargetBucket>
    <TargetPrefix>mybucket-access_log/</TargetPrefix>
  </LoggingEnabled>
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

#### Response example with no logging rules configured:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 04 May 2012 05:31:04 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 110
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<BucketLoggingStatus xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
</BucketLoggingStatus>
```

## 5.12 GetBucketWebsite

**GetBucketWebsite** operation is used to view the static website hosting status of a bucket.

#### Request syntax

```
GET /? website HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

#### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>ErrorDocument</b>	Container	The parent element of the child element key Parent element: WebsiteConfiguration
<b>IndexDocument</b>	Container	The parent element of the child element suffix Parent element: WebsiteConfiguration
<b>Key</b>	String	The file name used to return Error 404 Parent element: WebsiteConfiguration.ErrorDocumen This element is required when ErrorDocument is set
<b>Suffix</b>	String	The index file name added when a directory URL is returned. This element cannot be empty or contain a slash (/). For example, if the index file index.html is configured, oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/mybucket/mydir/ contained in an access request is converted into oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/mybucket/index.html by default.

Name	Type	Description
		Parent element: WebsiteConfiguration.IndexDocument
WebsiteConfiguration	Container	Requested container Parent element: none

### Detail analysis

- If a bucket does not exist, the error “404 no content” is returned. Error code: NoSuchBucket.
- Only the owner of a bucket can view the static website hosting status of the bucket. If other users attempt to access the status information, the error 403 Forbidden with the error code: AccessDenied is returned.
- If the source bucket is not configured with static website hosting, OSS returns Error 404 with the error code: NoSuchWebsiteConfiguration.

### Example

#### Request example:

```
Get /? website HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2012 07:51:28 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc: BuG4rRK+zNhH1AcF51
NNHD39zXw=
```

#### Response example with logging rules configured:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2012 07:51:28 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 218
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Websiteconfiguration xmlns = "http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com" >
  <IndexDocument>
    <Suffix>index.html</Suffix>
  </IndexDocument>
  <ErrorDocument>
    <Key>error.html</Key>
  </ErrorDocument>
</WebsiteConfiguration>
```

#### Return example with logging rules not set:

```
HTTP/1.1 404
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2012 07:56:46 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 308
```

```
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Error xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <Code>NoSuchWebsiteConfiguration</Code>
  <Message>The specified bucket does not have a website configuration.</Message>
  <Bucketname> OSS-example </bucketname>
  <RequestId>505191BEC4689A033D00236F</RequestId>
  <HostId>oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com</HostId>
</Error>
```

## 5.13 GetBucketReferer

**GetBucketReferer** operation is used to view the referer configuration of a bucket.

### Request syntax

```
GET /? referer HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
RefererConfiguration	Container	The container that saves the Referer configuration content. Sub-nodes: AllowEmptyReferer node and RefererList node Parent node: none
AllowEmptyReferer	enumerative string	Specify whether the access request with the referer field being null is allowed. Valid value: <code>true</code> or <code>false</code> Default value: <code>true</code> Parent node: RefererConfiguration
RefererList	container	The container that saves the referer access whitelist. Parent node: RefererConfiguration Sub-node: Referer
Referer	String	Specify a referer access whitelist. Parent node: RefererList

### Detail analysis

- If the bucket does not exist, error 404 is returned. Error code: `NoSuchBucket`.

- Only the owner of a bucket can view the referer configuration of the bucket. If other users attempt to access the configuration, the error 403 Forbidden with the error code: AccessDenied is returned.
- If no referer configuration has been conducted for the bucket, OSS returns the default AllowEmptyReferer value and an empty RefererList.

## Example

### Request example:

```
Get /? referer HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2012 07:51:28 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc: BuG4rRK+zNhH1AcF51
NNHD39zXw=
```

### Response example with a referer rule configured for the bucket:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2012 07:51:28 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 218
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<RefererConfiguration>
<Allowemptyreferer> true </allowemptyreferer>
  <RefererList>
    <Referer> http://www.aliyun.com</Referer>
    <Referer> https://www.aliyun.com</Referer>
    <Referer> http://www. *.com</Referer>
    <Referer> https://www.?.aliyuncs.com</Referer>
  </RefererList>
</RefererConfiguration>
```

### Response example with no referer rule configured for the bucket:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2012 07:56:46 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 308
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<RefererConfiguration>
<AllowEmptyReferer>true</AllowEmptyReferer >
< RefererList />
```

```
</RefererConfiguration>
```

## 5.14 GetBucketLifecycle

**GetBucketLifecycle** is used to view the lifecycle configuration of a bucket.

### Request syntax

```
GET /? lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Detail analysis

- Only the owner of a bucket can view the lifecycle configuration of the bucket. If other users attempt to access the configuration, the error 403 Forbidden with the error code: AccessDenied is returned.
- If the bucket or lifecycle does not exist, the error 404 Not Found with the error code: NoSuchBucket or NoSuchLifecycle is returned.

### Example

#### Request example:

```
Get /? lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2014 01:17:29 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:ceOEyZavKY4QcjoUWYSpYbJ3naA=
```

#### Response example with bucket lifecycle configured:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2014 01:17:29 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 255
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<LifecycleConfiguration>
  <Rule>
    <ID>delete after one day</ID>
    <Prefix>logs</Prefix>
    <Status>Enabled</Status>
    <Expiration>
      <Days>1</Days>
    </Expiration>
  </Rule>
```

```
</LifecycleConfiguration>
```

**Response example with no bucket lifecycle configured:**

```
HTTP/1.1 404
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2014 01:17:29 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 278
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Error>
  <BucketName>oss-example</BucketName>
  <Code>NoSuchLifecycle</Code>
  <Message>No Row found in Lifecycle Table.</Message>
  <RequestId>534B372974E88A4D89060099</RequestId>
  <HostId> BucketName.oss.example.com</HostId>
</Error>
```

## 5.15 DeleteBucket

**DeleteBucket** is used to delete a bucket.

**Request syntax**

```
DELETE / HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

**Detail analysis**

- If a bucket does not exist, the error “404 no content” is returned. Error code: `NoSuchBucket`.
- To prevent the trouble caused by accidental deletion, OSS does not allow the bucket owner to delete a non-empty bucket.
- If you try to delete a non-empty bucket, the error 409 Conflict with the error code: `BucketNotEmpty` is returned.
- Only the bucket owner has the permission to delete the bucket. If you try to delete a bucket you have no permission for, the error 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: `AccessDenied`.

**Example****Request example:**

```
DELETE / HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 05:31:04 GMT
```



```
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:ceOEyZavKY4QcjoUWYSpYbJ3naA=
```

**Response example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 05:31:04 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 0
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 5.16 DeleteBucketLogging

**DeleteBucketLogging** interface is used to disable the access logging function of a bucket.

**Request syntax**

```
DELETE /? logging HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

**Detail analysis**

- If the bucket does not exist, Error 404 No Content with the error code "NoSuchBucket" is returned.
- Only the bucket owner can disable the access logging function for the bucket. If you try to operate a bucket which does not belong to you, OSS returns the error 403 Forbidden with the error code: AccessDenied.
- If the access logging function is not enabled for the target bucket, HTTP status code 204 is returned.

**Example****Request example:**

```
DELETE /? logging HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 05:35:24 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:6ZVHOehYzxoC1yxRydPQs/CnMZU=
```

**Return example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 05:35:24 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 0
```

```
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 5.17 DeleteBucketWebsite

The `DeleteBucketWebsite` is used to disable the static website hosting mode of a bucket.

### Request syntax

```
DELETE /? website HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Detail analysis

- If the bucket does not exist, the error 404 No Content with the error code: `NoSuchBucket` is returned.
- Only the bucket owner can disable the bucket's static website hosting mode. If you try to operate a bucket which does not belong to you, OSS returns the error 403 Forbidden with the error code: `AccessDenied`.

### Example

#### Request example:

```
DELETE /? website HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 05:45:34 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:LnM4AZlOeIduZF5vGFWi
cOMEkVg=
```

#### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 05:45:34 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 0
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 5.18 DeleteBucketLifecycle

The `DeleteBucketLifecycle` interface is used to delete the lifecycle configuration of a specified bucket.

### Request syntax

```
DELETE /? lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
```

```
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Detail analysis

- This operation deletes all lifecycle rules of a specified bucket. After that, no objects are automatically deleted in this bucket.
- If the bucket or lifecycle does not exist, a 404 not found error is returned. The error code is NoSuchBucket or NoSuchLifecycle.
- Only the bucket owner can delete the lifecycle configuration of a bucket. If you try to operate a bucket which does not belong to you, OSS returns the 403 Forbidden error with the error code : AccessDenied.Forbidden error, error code: AccessDenied.

### Examples

#### Request example:

```
DELETE /? lifecycle HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2014 01:17:35 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:6ZVHOehYzxoClyxRydPQs/
CnMZU=
```

#### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
x-oss-request-id: 534B371674E88A4D8906008B
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2014 01:17:35 GMT
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 0
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 6 Object operations


### 6.1 PutObject


The `PutObject` operation is used to upload files.

#### Request syntax

```
PUT /ObjectName HTTP/1.1
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-Type: ContentType
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

#### Request header

Name	Type	Description
Cache-Control	String	Specifies the web page caching behavior when the object is downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
Content-Disposition	String	Specifies the name of the object when the object is downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
Content-Encoding	String	Specifies the content encoding format when the object is downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
Content-Md5	String	As defined in RFC 1864, the message content (excluding the header) is calculated to obtain an MD5 value, which is a 128-bit number. This number is encoded using Base64 into a Content-MD5 value. This request header can be used to check the validity of a message, that is, whether the message content is consistent with the sent content. Although this request header is optional, OSS recommends that you use this request header for an end-to-end check. Default: None Restrictions: None
Expires	String	Specifies the expiration time. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None <div> <b>Note:</b> OSS imposes no limits or verification on this value.</div>

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-server-side-encryption</b>	String	<p>Specifies the server-side encryption algorithm when OSS creates an object.</p> <p>Valid values: AES256 and KMS</p> <div>  <b>Note:</b>            You must enable the KMS (Key Management Service) on the console to use the KMS encryption algorithm. Otherwise, a KmsServiceNotenabled error code is reported.         </div>
<b>x-oss-object-acl</b>	String	<p>Specifies the access permission when OSS creates an object.</p> <p>Valid values: public-read, private, and public-read-write</p>

### Detail analysis

- If you have uploaded the Content-MD5 request header, OSS calculates Content-MD5 of the body and checks if the two are consistent. If the two are different, the error code InvalidDigest is returned.
- If the Content-Length value in the request header is smaller than the length of data transmitted in the actual request body, OSS still creates a file, but the object size is equal to the size defined by Content-Length, and the remaining data is dropped.
- If a file of the same name with the object to be added already exists, and you are authorized to access this object, the newly-added file overwrites the existing file, and the system returns the 200 OK message.
- If the PutObject request carries a parameter prefixed with x-oss-meta-, the parameter is treated as user meta, for example, x-oss-meta-location. A single object can have multiple similar parameters, but the total size of all user meta cannot exceed 8 KB.
- If the header is not chunked encoding and the Content length parameter is not added, the system returns the 411 Length Required error. Error code: MissingContentLength.
- If the length is set, but the message body is not sent, or the size of the sent body is smaller than the specified size, the server waits until time-out, and then returns the 400 Bad Request message. Error code: RequestTimeout.
- If the bucket of the object to be added does not exist, the system returns the 404 Not Found error. Error code: NoSuchBucket.

- If you have no permission to access the bucket of the object to be added, the system returns the 403 Forbidden error. Error code: AccessDenied.
- If the length of the added file exceeds 5 GB, the system returns the 400 Bad Request message . Error code: InvalidArgument.
- If the length of the input object key exceeds 1023 bytes, the system returns the 400 Bad Request message. Error code: InvalidObjectName.
- When you put an object, OSS supports the following five header fields defined in [RFC2616](#): Cache-Control, Expires, Content-Encoding, Content-Disposition, and Content-Type. If these headers are set when you upload an object, the corresponding header values are automatically set to the uploaded values next time when this object is downloaded.
- If the x-oss-server-side-encryption header is specified when you upload an object, the value of this header must be set to AES256. Otherwise, the system returns the 400 error and the error code: InvalidEncryptionAlgorithmError. After this header is specified, the response header also contains this header, and OSS stores the encryption algorithm of the uploaded object. When this object is downloaded, the response header contains x-oss-server-side-encryption, the value of which is set to the encryption algorithm of this object.

## Common problems

### Content-MD5 calculation method error

The upload content "0123456789" is used as an example. The Content-MD5 value of the string is calculated.

- Correct calculation method

The algorithm defined in related standards is used to calculate Content-MD5 in the following process:

1. Calculate the upload Content-MD5, whose value is a 128-bit binary array.
2. Encode the binary array with Base64.

Python is used as an example. The correct calculation code is as follows:

```
>>> import base64,hashlib
>>> hash = hashlib.md5()
>>> hash.update("0123456789")
>>> base64.b64encode(hash.digest())
```

```
'eB5eJF1ptWaXm4bi jSPyxw== '
```

The result of `hash.digest()` is used as the input of Base64 encoding.

```
>>> hash.digest()
'x\x1e^$]i\xb5f\x97\x9b\x86\xe2\x8d#\xf2\xc7 '
```

- Incorrect calculation method

A common mistake is to encode the calculated 32-byte MD5 string with Base64. Incorrect example: Encoding `hash.hexdigest()` with Base64:

```
>>> hash.hexdigest()
'781e5e245d69b566979b86e28d23f2c7'
>>>
>>> # The following is the incorrect calculation result.
>>> base64.b64encode(hash.hexdigest())
'NzgxZTVlMjQ1ZDY5YjU2Njk3OWI4NmUyOGQyM2YyYzc= '
```

- Investigation method

You can perform investigation using the following method:

1. The final calculated Content-MD5 is a 24-byte visible string.
2. Use “0123456789” as the content to check whether Content-MD5 is `eB5eJF1ptWaXm4bi jSPyxw==`.

## Example

### Request example:

```
PUT /oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Cache-control: no-cache
Expires: Fri, 28 Feb 2012 05:38:42 GMT
Content-Encoding: utf-8
Content-Disposition: attachment;filename=oss_download.jpg
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:03:28 GMT
Content-Type: image/jpeg
Content-Length: 344606
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:kZoYNv66bsmc10+dcGKw5x2PRrk=

[344606 bytes of object data]
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: AliyunOSS
Date: Sat, 21 Nov 2015 18:52:34 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
x-oss-request-id: 5650BD72207FB30443962F9A
x-oss-bucket-version: 1418321259
```

```
ETag: "A797938C31D59EDD08D86188F6D5B872"
```

## 6.2 CopyObject

**CopyObject** is used to copy an object within a bucket or between buckets in the same region.

You can send a PUT request to OSS, and add the element “x-oss-copy-source” to the PUT request header to specify the copy source. OSS automatically determines that this is a Copy Object operation, and directly performs this operation on the server side. If the Copy Object operation is successful, the system returns new object information.

This operation is applicable to a file smaller than 1 GB. To copy a file greater than 1 GB, you must use the Multipart Upload operation. For more information about this operation, see [UploadPartCopy](#).



### Note:

For the Copy Object operation, the source bucket and the target bucket must be in the same region.


### Request syntax

```
PUT /DestObjectName HTTP/1.1
Host: DestBucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
x-oss-copy-source: /SourceBucketName/SourceObjectName
```

### Request header

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-copy-source</b>	String	Specifies the copy source address (the requester must have the permission to read the source object). Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-match</b>	String	If the source object's ETag value is same as the ETag value provided by the user, a COPY operation is executed, and the code 200 is returned. Otherwise, the system returns the HTTP error code 412 (preprocessing failed). Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-none-match</b>	String	If the source object's ETag value is not the same as the ETag value provided by the user, a COPY operation is executed, and the code 200 is returned. Otherwise, the system returns the HTTP error code 304 (preprocessing failed).



Name	Type	Description
		Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-unmodified-since</b>	String	If the time specified by the received parameter is same as or later than the modification time of the file, the system transfers the file normally, and returns 200 OK; otherwise, the system returns 412 Precondition Failed. Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-modified-since</b>	String	If the source object has been modified after the time specified by the user, the system performs a COPY operation. Otherwise, the system returns the 304 HTTP error code (preprocessing failed). Default: None
<b>x-oss-metadata-directive</b>	String	Valid values include COPY and REPLACE. If this parameter is set to COPY, the system copies meta for the new object from the source object. If this parameter is set to REPLACE, the system ignores all meta values of the source object, and uses the meta value specified in this request. If this parameter is set to a value other than COPY and REPLACE, the system returns the 400 Bad Request message. Note that when the value is COPY, the source object's x-oss-server-side-encryption meta value cannot be copied. Default value: COPY Valid values: COPY and REPLACE
<b>x-oss-server-side-encryption</b>	String	Specifies the server-side entropy encryption algorithm when OSS creates the target object. Valid values: AES256 or KMS  <div>  <b>Note:</b>            You must enable the KMS (Key Management Service) on the console to use the KMS encryption algorithm. Otherwise, a KmsServiceNotenabled error code is reported.         </div>
<b>x-oss-object-acl</b>	String	Specifies the access permission when OSS creates an object. Valid values: public-read, private, public-read-write

## Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>CopyObjectResult</b>	String	Object copying result

Name	Type	Description
		Default: None
<b>ETag</b>	String	ETag value of the new object. Parent element: CopyObjectResult
<b>LastModified</b>	String	Last update time of the new object. Parent element: CopyObjectResult

### Detail analysis

- You can use the Copy Object operation to modify the meta information of an existing object.
- If the source object address is the same as the target object address in the Copy Object operation, the system directly replaces the meta information in the source object regardless of the value of x-oss-metadata-directive.
- OSS allows the Copy Object request to contain any number of the four pre-judgment headers. For more information about the related logic, see Detail Analysis of Get Object.
- To complete a Copy Object operation, the requester must have the permission to read the source object.
- The source object and the target object must belong to the same data center. Otherwise, the system returns the error code 403 AccessDenied. The error message is Target object does not reside in the same data center as source object.
- In the billing statistics of the Copy Object operation, the number of Get requests increases by 1 in the bucket of the source object, the number of Put requests increases by 1 in the bucket of the target object, and a storage space is added accordingly.
- In the Copy Object operation, all relevant request headers start from x-oss-, and therefore must be added to the signature string.
- If the x-oss-server-side-encryption header is specified in the Copy Object request, and its value (AES256) is valid, the target object is encrypted on the server side after the Copy Object operation is performed no matter whether the source object has been encrypted on the server side. In addition, the Copy Object response header contains x-oss-server-side-encryption, the value of which is set to the encryption algorithm of the target object. When this target object is downloaded, the response header also contains x-oss-server-side-encryption, the value of which is set to the encryption algorithm of this target object. If the x-oss-server-side-encryption request header is not specified in the Copy Object operation, the target object is the data that is not encrypted on the server side even if the source object has been encrypted on the server side.

- When the x-oss-metadata-directive header in the Copy Object request is set to COPY (default value), the system does not copy the x-oss-server-side-encryption value of the source object. That is, the target object is encrypted on the server side only when x-oss-server-side-encryption is specified accordingly in the Copy Object request.
- When the x-oss-server-side-encryption request header is specified in the COPY operation, and the request value is not AES256, the system returns Error 400 with the error code "InvalidEncryptionAlgorithmError".
- If the size of the file to be copied is greater than 1 GB, the system returns Error 400 with the error code "EntityTooLarge".
- This operation cannot be used to copy objects created by Append Object.
- If the file type is symbolic link, copy the symbolic link only.

### Example

#### Request example:

```
PUT /copy_oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 07:18:48 GMT
x-oss-copy-source: /oss-example/oss.jpg
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:gmnwPKuu20LQEjd+iPkL259A+n0=
```

#### Return example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
Content-Type: application/xml
Content-Length: 193
Connection: keep-alive
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 07:18:48 GMT
Server: AliyunOSS
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<CopyObjectResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <LastModified>Fri, 24 Feb 2012 07:18:48 GMT</LastModified>
  <ETag>"5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE"</ETag>
</CopyObjectResult>
```

## 6.3 GetObject

`GetObject` is used to obtain an object which you must have the permission to read.

#### Request syntax

```
GET /ObjectName HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

Range: bytes=ByteRange (Optional)

## Request parameters

When sending a `GET` request, you can customize some headers in OSS response. If you send an anonymous user request, you can only customize `content-type` headers. Other headers require that you send `GET` requests with signatures. These headers include:

Name	Type	Description
<code>response-content-type</code>	string	Specifies the content-type header in the request returned by OSS. If you send an anonymous user request, you can also specify the content-type header. Default value: None
<code>response-content-language</code>	string	Specifies the content-language header in the request returned by OSS. Default value: None
<code>response-expires</code>	string	Specifies the expires header in the request returned by OSS. Default value: None
<code>response-cache-control</code>	string	Specifies the cache-control header in the request returned by OSS. Default value: None
<code>Response-content-Disposition</code>	string	Specifies the content-disposition header in the request returned by OSS. Default value: None
<code>response-content-encoding</code>	string	Specifies the content-encoding header in the request returned by OSS. Default value: None

## Request header

Name	Type	Description
<code>Range</code>	string	Specifies the range of file transfer. For example, if the range is set to bytes = 0-9, the system transfers byte 0 to byte 9. Default value: None
<code>If-Modified-Since</code>	string	If the specified time is earlier than the actual modification time, the system transfers the file normally, and returns the 200 OK message; otherwise, the system returns the 304 Not Modified message. Default value: None

Name	Type	Description
		Time format: GMT, for example: Fri, 13 Nov 2015 14:47:53 GMT
<b>If-Unmodified-Since</b>	string	If the specified time is same as or later than the actual file modification time, the system transfers the file normally, and returns the 200 OK message; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed message. Default value: None Time format: GMT, for example: Fri, 13 Nov 2015 14:47:53 GMT
<b>If-Match</b>	string	If the expected ETag that is introduced matches the ETag of the object, the system transfers the file normally, and returns the 200 OK message; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed message. Default value: None
<b>If-None-Match</b>	string	If the introduced ETag does not match the ETag of the object, the system transfers the file normally, and returns the 200 OK message; otherwise, the system returns the 304 Not Modified message. Default value: None

### Detail analysis

- The Range parameter in the Get Object request can be set to support resumable data transfer from breakpoints. This function is recommended if the object size is large.
- If the Range parameter is used in the request header, the returned message includes the length of the entire file and the range returned for the request. For example, if the returned message is Content-Range: bytes 0-9/44, it means that the length of the entire file is 44, and the range returned is 0 to 9. If the range requirement is not met, the system transfers the entire file and does not include Content-Range in the result.
- If the time specified by If-Modified-Since does not match the actual modification time, the system directly returns the file and the 200 OK message.
- If-Modified-Since can coexist with If-Unmodified-Since. If-Match can also coexist with If-None-Match.
- If the request contains If-Unmodified-Since and If-Unmodified-Since does not match the actual modification time, or the request contains If-Match and If-Match does not match the Etag of the object, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed message.

- If the request contains If-Modified-Since and If-Modified-Since does not match the actual modification time, or the request contains If-None-Match and If-None-Match does not match the ETag of the object, the system returns Error 304 Not Modified.
- If the file does not exist, the system returns Error 404 Not Found. The error code is NoSuchKey.
- OSS does not allow you to customize the headers in OSS returned request by using request parameters in the GET request during an anonymous access.
- When you customize some headers in OSS returned request, OSS sets these headers to the values specified by parameters in the GET Object Request only when the request is successfully processed, that is, when the system returns the 200 OK message.
- If this object is encrypted on the server side, the system automatically returns the decrypted object on receiving the GET Object request, and returns x-oss-server-side-encryption in the response header. The value of x-oss-server-side-encryption indicates the server-side encryption algorithm of the object.
- If you want to compress and transfer the returned content using GZIP, add Accept-Encoding: gzip to the display mode in the request header. OSS determines whether to return the data compressed by GZIP to you based on the Content-Type and size of the file. If the content is compressed using GZIP, the content does not contain the Etag. Currently, OSS supports GZIP compression for the following Content-Types: HTML, Javascript, CSS, XML, RSS, and JSON, and the file size must be at least 1 KB.
- If the file type is symbolic link, the content of the target file is returned. In the response header, Content-Length, ETag, and Content-Md5 are metadata of the target file, Last-Modified is the maximum value of the target file and symbolic link, and others are metadata of symbolic links.
- If the file type is symbolic link and the target file does not exist, the system returns Error 404 Not Found. The error code is SymlinkTargetNotExist.
- If the file type is symbolic link and the target file type is symbolic link, the system returns Error 400 Bad request. The error code is InvalidTargetType.
- For the Archive type, submit the Restore request and complete Restore before downloading an object. The object can be downloaded only when the Restore operation is completed and not timed-out.
  - If the Restore request is not submitted or the last Restore operation is time-out, the system returns Error 403. The error code is "InvalidObjectState".

- If the Restore request has been submitted but the Restore operation is not completed, the system returns Error 403. The error code is “InvalidObjectState”.
- Data can be directly downloaded only when the Restore operation is completed and not timed-out.

## Example

### Request example:

```
GET /oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:38:30 GMT
Authorization:OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:UNQDb7GapEgJCZkcde6OhZ9Jfe8
=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 3a89276f-2e2d-7965-3ff9-51c875b99c41
x-oss-object-type: Normal
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:38:30 GMT
Last-Modified: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:07:48 GMT
ETag: "5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE "
Content-Type: image/jpeg
Content-Length: 344606
Server: AliyunOSS
[344606 bytes of object data]
```

### Request example with range specified:

```
GET //oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host:oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 28 Feb 2012 05:38:42 GMT
Range: bytes=100-900
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:qZzjF3DUtd+yK16BdhGtFcCVknM=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 206 Partial Content
x-oss-request-id: 28f6508f-15ea-8224-234e-c0ce40734b89
x-oss-object-type: Normal
Date: Fri, 28 Feb 2012 05:38:42 GMT
Last-Modified: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:07:48 GMT
ETag: "5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE "
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Range: bytes 100-900/344606
Content-Type: image/jpeg
Content-Length: 801
Server: AliyunOSS
```

```
[801 bytes of object data]
```

**Request example with the returned message header customized:**

```
GET /oss.jpg? response-expires=Thu%2C%2001%20Feb%202012%2017%3A00%3A00%20GMT& response-content-type=text&response-cache-control=No-cache& response-content-disposition=attachment%253B%2520filename%253Dtesting.txt&response-content-encoding=utf-8&response-content-language=%E4%B8%AD%E6%96%87 HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com:
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:09:48 GMT
```

**Response example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
x-oss-object-type: Normal
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:09:48 GMT
Last-Modified: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:07:48 GMT
ETag: "5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE "
Content-Length: 344606
Connection: keep-alive
Content-disposition: attachment; filename:testing.txt
Content-language: Chinese
Content-encoding: utf-8
Content-type: text
Cache-control: no-cache
Expires: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 17:00:00 GMT
Server: AliyunOSS
[344606 bytes of object data]
```

**Request example of symbolic link:**

```
GET /link-to-oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Accept-Encoding: identity
Date: Tue, 08 Nov 2016 03:17:58 GMT
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Authorization:OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:qZzjF3DUtd+yKl6BdhGtFcCVknM=
```

**Response example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: AliyunOSS
Date: Tue, 08 Nov 2016 03:17:58 GMT
Content-Type: application/octet-stream
Content-Length: 20
Connection: keep-alive
x-oss-request-id: 582143E6D3436A212ADCC87D
Accept-Ranges: bytes
ETag: "8086265EFC0211ED1F9A2F09BF462227"
Last-Modified: Tue, 08 Nov 2016 03:17:58 GMT
x-oss-object-type: Symlink
```



```
Content-MD5: gIYmXvwCEe0fmi8Jv0YiJw==
```

**Example of a request when the Restore operation of an object of the Archive type is completed:**

```
GET /oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-archive-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 09:38:30 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:zUglwRPGkbByZxml+y4eyu+NIUs=
```

### Response example

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 58F723894529F18D7F000053
x-oss-object-type: Normal
x-oss-restore: ongoing-request="false", expiry-date="Sun, 16 Apr 2017 08:12:33 GMT"
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 09:38:30 GMT
Last-Modified: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 06:07:48 GMT
ETag: "5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE "
Content-Type: image/jpeg
Content-Length: 344606
Server: AliyunOSS
[354606 bytes of object data]
```

## 6.4 AppendObject

**AppendObject** is used to upload files in appending mode.


The type of the objects created with the Append Object operation is Appendable Object, and the type of the objects uploaded with the Put Object operation is Normal Object.

### Request syntax

```
POST /ObjectName? append&position=Position HTTP/1.1
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-Type: ContentType
Host: BucketName.oss.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Request header

Name	Type	Description
<b>Cache-Control</b>	String	Specifies the cache action of the web page when the object is downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
<b>Content-Disposition</b>	String	Specifies the name of the object downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None

Name	Type	Description
<b>Content-Encoding</b>	String	Specifies the content encoding format when the object is downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
<b>Content-MD5</b>	String	As defined in RFC1864, the message content (excluding the header) is computed to obtain an MD5 value, which is a 128-bit number. Then, this number is Base64-encoded into a Content-MD5 value. This request header can be used for checking the validity of a message, that is, whether the message content is consistent with the sent content. Although this request header is optional, we recommend that you use this request header for end-to-end check. Default: None Restrictions: None
<b>Expires</b>	Integer	Indicates the expiration time. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
<b>x-oss-server-side-encryption</b>	String	Specifies the server-side encryption algorithm when OSS creates an object. Valid value: AES256 or KMS  <div>  <b>Note:</b>            You must enable the KMS (Key Management Service) on the console to use the KMS encryption algorithm. Otherwise, a KmsServiceNotenabled error code is reported.         </div>
<b>x-oss-object-acl</b>	String	Specifies the access permission when OSS creates an object. Valid values: public-read, private, and public-read-write

### Response header

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-next-append-position</b>	64-bit integer	Specifies the position that must be provided in the next request. It is in fact the current object length. This header is contained when a successful message is returned for Append Object, or when a 409 error occurs because of a position mismatch and the object length.

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-hash-crc64ecma</b>	64-bit integer	Specifies the 64-bit CRC value of the object. The 64-bit CRC value is calculated according to <a href="#">ECMA-182 Standard</a> .

### Association with other operations

- Append Object is not applicable to a non-appendable object. For example, if a normal object with the same name already exists and the Append Object operation is still performed, the system returns the 409 message and the error code ObjectNotAppendable.
- If you perform the Put Object operation on an existing appendable object, this appendable object is overwritten by the new object, and the type of this object is changed to Normal Object.
- After the Head Object operation is performed, the system returns x-oss-object-type, which indicates the type of the object. If the object is an appendable object, the value of x-oss-object-type is Appendable. For an appendable object, after the Head Object operation is performed, the system also returns x-oss-next-append-position and x-oss-hash-crc64ecma.
- In the response XML of the Get Bucket (List Objects) request, the type of an appendable object is set to Appendable.
- You can neither use Copy Object to copy an appendable object, nor change the server-side encryption attribute of this object. You can use Copy Object to modify the custom metadata.

### Detail analysis

- The two URL parameters, append, and position, are both CanonicalizedResource, and must be contained in the signature.
- URL parameters must also contain append, which specifies that the operation is an Append Object operation.
- URL query parameters must contain position, which specifies the position from where appending starts. The value of position in the first Append Object operation must be 0, and the value of position in the subsequent operation is the current object length. For example, if the value of position specified in the first Append Object request is 0, and the value of content-length is 65536, the value of position specified in the second Append Object request must be set to 65536. After each operation succeeds, x-oss-next-append-position in the response header also specifies the position of the next Appendix Object request.
- If the position value is different from the current object length, OSS returns the 409 message and the error code PositionNotEqualToLength. If such an error occurs, you can obtain the

position for the next Append Object request from `x-oss-next-append-position` in the response header, and send an Append Object request again.

- If the position value is 0 and an appendable object with the same name does not exist, or if the length of an appendable object with the same name is 0, the Append Object operation is successful; otherwise, the system regards that the position and object length are mismatched.
- If the position value is 0 and an object with the same name does not exist, headers (such as `x-oss-server-side-encryption`) can be set in the Append Object request like the Put Object request. This is the same as the case of Initiate Multipart Upload. If the position value is 0, and the correct `x-oss-server-side-encryption` header is added to the request, the header of the response to the subsequent Append Object request also contains `x-oss-server-side-encryption`, which indicates the encryption algorithm. Later, if meta must be modified, you can use the Copy Object request.
- Because of the concurrency, even if you set the value of position to `x-oss-next-append-position`, this request can still fail owing to the `PositionNotEqualToLength`.
- The length limit of an object generated by Append Object is the same as that of an object generated by Put Object.
- After each Append Object operation, the last modification time of this object is updated.
- If the position value is correct and the content with the length of 0 is appended to an existing appendable object, this operation does not change the status of the object.
- If the bucket type is Archive, you cannot call this interface; otherwise, the system returns Error 400 with the error code "OperationNotSupported".

## CRC64 computing method

The CRC value of an appendable object is computed according to [ECMA-182 Standard](#). Its computing method is the same as that of XZ. CRC64 can be computed as follows using the boost CRC module:

```
typedef boost::crc_optimal<64, 0x42F0E1EBA9EA3693ULL, 0xffffffff
ffffffffULL, 0xffffffffffffffffULL, true, true> boost_ecma;
uint64_t do_boost_crc(const char* buffer, int length)
{
    boost_ecma crc;
    crc.process_bytes(buffer, length);
    return crc.checksum();
}
```

Alternatively, CRC64 can be computed as follows using the Python `crcmod`:

```
do_crc64 = crcmod.mkCrcFun(0x142F0E1EBA9EA3693L, initCrc=0L, xorOut=
0xffffffffffffffffL, rev=True)
```

```
print do_crc64("123456789")
```

## Example

### Request example:

```
POST /oss.jpg? append&position=0 HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss.aliyuncs.com
Cache-control: no-cache
Expires: Wed, 08 Jul 2015 16:57:01 GMT
Content-Encoding: utf-8
Content-Disposition: attachment;filename=oss_download.jpg
Date: Wed, 08 Jul 2015 06:57:01 GMT
Content-Type: image/jpg
Content-Length: 1717
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:kZoYNv66bsmc10+dcGKw5x2PRrk=

[1717 bytes of object data]
```

### Return example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 08 Jul 2015 06:57:01 GMT
ETag: "0F7230CAA4BE94CCBDC99C5500000000"
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 0
Server: AliyunOSS
x-oss-hash-crc64ecma: 14741617095266562575
x-oss-next-append-position: 1717
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
```

## 6.5 DeleteObject

The `DeleteObject` operation is used to delete an object.

### Request syntax

```
DELETE /ObjectName HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Detail analysis

- To delete an object with Delete Object, you must have the write permission to this object.
- If the object to be deleted does not exist, OSS returns the 204 No Content status code.
- If the bucket of the object does not exist, the system returns 404 Not Found.
- If the file type is **symbolic link**, only the symbolic links are deleted.

## Example

### Request example:

```
DELETE /copy_oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 07:45:28 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:zUglwRPGkbByZxml+y4eyu+
NIUs=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 204 NoContent
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 07:45:28 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 6.6 DeleteMultipleObjects

The **DeleteMultipleObjects** operation allows you to delete multiple objects in the same bucket with one HTTP request.

You can perform the **DeleteMultipleObjects** operation to delete up to 1,000 objects with one request. Two response modes are available: the Verbose mode and the Quiet mode.

- Verbose mode: The message body returned by OSS contains the result of each deleted object.
- Quiet mode: The message body returned by OSS only contains the results for objects which encountered an error in the DELETE process. If all objects are successfully deleted, no message body is returned.

### Request syntax

```
POST /? delete HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-MD5: MD5Value
Authorization: SignatureValue
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Delete>
  <Quiet>true</Quiet>
  <Object>
    <Key>key</Key>
  </Object>
  ...
```

```
</Delete>
```

## Request parameters

During the Delete Multiple Objects operation, you can use encoding-type to encode the Key in the returned result.

Name	Description
<b>encoding-type</b>	Specify the encoding type of the Key in the returned result. Currently, the URL encoding is supported. The Key adopts UTF-8 encoding, but the XML 1.0 Standard does not support parsing certain control characters, such as the characters with ASCII values from 0 to 10. In case that the Key contains control characters not supported by the XML 1.0 Standard, you can specify the encoding-type to encode the returned Key. Data type: String Default: None Optional value: url

## Request elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>Delete</b>	Container	Specify the container that saves the Delete Multiple Objects request. Sub-nodes: one or more object elements and the optional quiet element Parent node: None
<b>Key</b>	String	Specify the name of the deleted object. Parent node: Object
<b>Object</b>	Container	Specify the container that saves the information about the object. Sub-node: key Parent node: Delete
<b>Quiet</b>	enumerative string	Enables the "Quiet" response mode.

Name	Type	Description
		Valid values: true, false Default: false Parent node: Delete

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>Deleted</b>	Container	Specify the container that saves the successfully deleted objects. Sub-node: key Parent node: DeleteResult
<b>DeleteResult</b>	Container	Specify the container that saves the result of the Delete Multiple Objects request. Sub-node: Deleted Parent node: None
<b>Key</b>	String	Specify the name of the object on which OSS performs the Delete operation. Parent node: Deleted
<b>EncodingType</b>	String	Specify the encoding type for the returned results. If encoding-type is specified in the request, the Key is encoded in the returned result. Parent node: Container

### Detail analysis

- The Content-Length and Content-MD5 fields must be specified in the Delete Multiple Objects request. OSS verifies that the received message body is correct based on the two fields before performing the Delete operation.
- Method to generate the Content-MD5 field: Encrypt the MD5 value of the Delete Multiple Objects request to obtain a 128-byte array, and encode the array using Base64. The final string obtained is the content of the Content-MD5 field.
- The return mode of the Delete Multiple Objects request is Verbose by default.



- If the Delete Multiple Objects request is used to delete a non-existing object, the operation is still regarded as successful.
- The Delete Multiple Objects request can contain a message body of up to 2 MB. If the size of the message body exceeds 2 MB, the system returns the MalformedXML error code.
- The Delete Multiple Objects request can be used to delete up to 1,000 objects at a time. If the number of objects to be deleted at a time exceeds 1,000, the system returns the MalformedXML error code.
- If you have uploaded the Content-MD5 request header, OSS calculates the body's Content-MD5 and check if the two are consistent. If the two are different, the error code InvalidDigest is returned.

## Example

### Request example 1:

```
POST /? delete HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Wed, 29 Feb 2012 12:26:16 GMT
Content-Length:151
Content-MD5: ohhnqLBJFiKkPSB0leNaUA==
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:+z3gBfnFAxBcBDgx27Y/
jEfbfu8=
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Delete>
  <Quiet>false</Quiet>
  <Object>
    <Key>multipart.data</Key>
  </Object>
  <Object>
    <Key>test.jpg</Key>
  </Object>
  <Object>
    <Key>demo.jpg</Key>
  </Object>
</Delete>
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 78320852-7eee-b697-75e1-b6db0f4849e7
Date: Wed, 29 Feb 2012 12:26:16 GMT
Content-Length: 244
Content-Type: application/xml
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<DeleteResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <Deleted>
    <Key>multipart.data</Key>
  </Deleted>
  <Deleted>
    <Key>test.jpg</Key>
  </Deleted>
</DeleteResult>
```

```

    </Deleted>
    <Deleted>
      <Key>demo.jpg</Key>
    </Deleted>
  </DeleteResult>

```

### Request Example II:

```

POST /? delete HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Wed, 29 Feb 2012 12:33:45 GMT
Content-Length:151
Content-MD5: ohhnqLBJFiKkPSB0leNaUA==
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:WuV0Jks8RyGSNQrBca64
kEEExJDs=
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Delete>
  <Quiet>true</Quiet>
  <Object>
    <Key>multipart.data</Key>
  </Object>
  <Object>
    <Key>test.jpg</Key>
  </Object>
  <Object>
    <Key>demo.jpg</Key>
  </Object>
</Delete>

```

### Response example:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
Date: Wed, 29 Feb 2012 12:33:45 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS

```

## 6.7 HeadObject

**HeadObject** is used to return the meta information of a certain object without returning the file content.

### Request syntax

```

HEAD /ObjectName HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName/oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue

```

### Request header

Name	Type	Description
<b>If-Modified-Since</b>	String	If the specified time is earlier than the actual modification

Name	Type	Description
		time, the system returns the 200 OK message and the object metadata; otherwise, the system returns the 304 Not Modified message. Default: None
<b>If-Unmodified-Since</b>	String	If the specified time is same as or later than the actual file modification time, the system returns the 200 OK message and the object metadata; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed message. Default: None
<b>If-Match</b>	String	If the expected ETag that is introduced matches the ETag of the object, the system returns the 200 OK message and the object metadata; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed message. Default: None
<b>If-None-Match</b>	String	If the introduced ETag does not match the ETag of the object, the system returns the 200 OK message and the object metadata; otherwise, the system returns the 304 Not Modified message. Default: None

### Detail analysis

- After the Head Object request is sent, no message body is returned even if the system returns the 200 OK message or an error message.
- The If-Modified-Since, If-Unmodified-Since, If-Match, and If-None-Match query conditions can be set in the header of the Head Object request. For the detailed setting rules, see the related

fields in the Get Object request. If no modification is made, the system returns the 304 Not Modified message.

- If you upload the user meta prefixed with x-oss-meta- when sending a Put Object request, for example, x-oss-meta-location, the user meta is returned.
- If the file does not exist, the system returns Error 404 Not Found.
- If this object is entropy encrypted on the server, the system returns x-oss-server-side-encryption in the header of the response to the Head Object request. The value of x-oss-server-side-encryption indicates the server-side encryption algorithm of the object.
- If the file type is symbolic link, in the response header, Content-Length, ETag, and Content-Md5 are metadata of the target file, Last-Modified is the maximum value of the target file and symbolic link, and others are metadata of symbolic links.
- If the file type is symbolic link and the target file does not exist, the system returns Error 404 Not Found. The error code is "SymlinkTargetNotExist".
- If the file type is symbolic link and the target file type is symbolic link, the system returns Error 400 Bad request. The error code is "InvalidTargetType".
- If the bucket type is Archive and the Restore request has been submitted, the Restore state of Object is indicated by x-oss-restore in the response header.
  - If the Restore request is not submitted or times out, the field is not returned.
  - If the Restore request has been submitted and does not time out, the value of x-oss-restore returned is ongoing-request="true".
  - If the Restore request has been submitted and completed, the value of x-oss-restore returned is ongoing-request="false", expiry-date="Sun, 16 Apr 2017 08:12:33 GMT". Where the expiry-date refers to the expiry date of the readable state of the restored file.

## Example

### Request example:

```
HEAD /oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 07:32:52 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:JbzF2LxZUtanlJ5dLA092wpDC/
E=
```

### Return example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
x-oss-object-type: Normal
x-oss-storage-class: Archive
```

```
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 07:32:52 GMT
Last-Modified: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:07:48 GMT
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 344606
Content-Type: image/jpg
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

**Example of a request when the Restore request has been submitted but not completed:**

```
HEAD /oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-archive-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 07:32:52 GMT
Authorization: OSS elUnnbmlrgdnpI:KKxkdNrUBu2t1kqlDh0MLbDb99I=
```

**Return example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 58F71A164529F18D7F000045
x-oss-object-type: Normal
x-oss-storage-class: Archive
x-oss-restore: ongoing-request="true"
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 07:32:52 GMT
Last-Modified: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 06:07:48 GMT
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
Content-Length: 344606
Content-Type: image/jpg
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

**Example of a request when the Restore request has been submitted and completed:**

```
HEAD /oss.jpg HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-archive-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 09:35:51 GMT
Authorization: OSS elUnnbmlrgdnpI:2lqtGJ+ykDVmdu6O6FMJnn+WuBw=
```

**Return example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 58F725344529F18D7F000055
x-oss-object-type: Normal
x-oss-storage-class: Archive
x-oss-restore: ongoing-request="false", expiry-date="Sun, 16 Apr 2017 08:12:33 GMT"
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 09:35:51 GMT
Last-Modified: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 06:07:48 GMT
ETag: "fba9dede5f27731c9771645a39863328"
```

```
Content-Length: 344606
```

## 6.8 GetObjectMeta

**GetObjectMeta** is used to obtain the basic meta information of an object in a bucket, but it does not return the content. The meta information includes the Etag, Size (the file size), and LastModified.

### Request syntax

```
GET /ObjectName? objectMeta HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Detail analysis

- After the Get Object Meta request is sent, no message body is returned no matter whether the system returns the OK message or an error message.
- Get Object Meta must contain the parameters of the ObjectMeta request; otherwise, it indicates a Get Object request.
- If the file does not exist, the system returns the 404 Not Found error.
- Get Object Meta is more lightweight than Header Object. Only some basic meta information of an object in a bucket is returned. The meta information includes the Etag, Size (the file size), and LastModified. The Size is measured with the value of the Content-Length header.
- If the file type is symbolic link, only the information of the symbolic link itself is returned.

### Example

#### Request example:

```
GET /oss.jpg? objectMeta HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Wed, 29 Apr 2015 05:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:CTkuxpLai4XZ+WwIfNm0FmgbrQ0=
```

#### Request example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
Date: Wed, 29 Apr 2015 05:21:12 GMT
ETag: "5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE"
Last-Modified: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:07:48 GMT
Content-Length: 344606
Connection: keep-alive
```

```
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 6.9 PutObjectACL

The **PutObjectACL** interface is used to modify the access permission of an object.

Currently, an object may have four types of access permissions: default, private, public-read, and public-read-write. You can use the "x-oss-object-acl" header in the Put Object ACL request to set the access permission. Only the bucket owner has the permission to perform this operation. If the operation succeeds, 200 is returned; otherwise, the corresponding error code and prompt message are returned.

### Request syntax

```
PUT /ObjectName? acl HTTP/1.1
x-oss-object-acl: Permission
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Definition of Object ACL

Name	Description
<b>private</b>	This ACL indicates that an object is a private resource. Only the owner of this object has the permission to read or write this object.
<b>public-read</b>	This ACL indicates that an object is a resource that can be read by the public. Only the owner of this object has the permission to read and write this object. Other users only have the permission to read this object.
<b>public-read-write</b>	This ACL indicates that an object is a resource that can be read and written by the public. All users have the permission to read and write this object.
<b>default</b>	This ACL indicates an object is a resource inheriting the read-write permissions of the bucket. That is, the bucket and the object have the same permissions.

### Detail analysis

- Read operations to an object include: the read operations to the source object in **GetObject**, **HeadObject**, **CopyObject**, and **UploadPartCopy**. Write operations to an object include: the write

operations to a new object in PutObject, PostObject, AppendObject, DeleteObject, DeleteMultipleObjects, CompleteMultipartUpload, and CopyObject.

- The x-oss-object-acl must be set to one of the preceding four permissions. Otherwise, OSS returns the 400 Bad Request message and the error code is: InvalidArgument.
- You can use PutObject ACL to set the ACL of an object. In addition, when writing an object, you can include x-oss-object-acl in the request header to set the ACL of the object. The effect is equivalent to PutObject ACL. For example, if the header of the PutObject request carries x-oss-object-acl, you can set the ACL of an object while uploading the object.
- When a user who has no permission to read an object reads the object, OSS returns the 403 Forbidden message and the error code is: AccessDenied. The message displayed is: You do not have read permission on this object.
- When a user who has no permission to write an object writes the object, OSS returns the 403 Forbidden message and the error code is: AccessDenied. The message displayed is: You do not have write permission on this object.
- Only the owner of a bucket has the permission to call the PutObject ACL to modify the ACL for an object in this bucket. When a non-bucket owner calls the PutObject ACL, OSS returns the 403 Forbidden message and the error code is: AccessDenied. The message displayed is: You do not have write acl permission on this object.
- The object ACL takes precedence over the bucket ACL. For example, if the bucket ACL is private and the object ACL is public-read-write, the system first checks the ACL of the object when a user accesses the object. As a result, all users can access this object even if the bucket is a private bucket. If the ACL of an object has never been set, the ACL of this object is same as that of the bucket where the object is located.

## Example

### Request example:

```
Put/test-object? acl HTTP/1.1
x-oss-object-acl: public-read
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Wed, 29 Apr 2015 05:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:KU5h8YMUC78M30dXqf3J
xrTzHiA=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
Date: Wed, 29 Apr 2015 05:21:12 GMT
Content-Length: 0
```



```
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
```

## 6.10 GetObjectACL

The `GetObjectACL` operation is used to obtain the permission to access an object in a bucket.

### Request syntax

```
GET /ObjectName? acl HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>AccessControlList</b>	Container	Container used for storing the ACL information Parent node: AccessControlPolicy
<b>AccessControlPolicy</b>	Container	Container that stores the Get Object ACL result Parent node: None
<b>DisplayName</b>	String	Name of the bucket owner (Currently is consistent with the ID) Parent node: AccessControlPolicy.Owner
<b>Grant</b>	Enumerating string	The ACL permission of an object Valid values: private, public-read, and public-read-write Parent node: AccessControlPolicy.AccessControlList
<b>ID</b>	String	User ID of the bucket owner Parent node: AccessControlPolicy.Owner
<b>Owner</b>	Container	Container used for saving the information about the bucket owner Parent node: AccessControlPolicy

## Detail analysis

- Only the bucket owner can use Get Object ACL to obtain the ACL of an object in the bucket. If you are not the bucket owner and send a Get Object ACL request, the system returns the 403 Forbidden message. Error code: AccessDenied. The message displayed is: You do not have read acl permission on this object.
- If a Get Object ACL request is sent but the ACL has never been set for the object, ObjectACL returned by OSS is default, indicating that the ACL of this object is the same as the bucket ACL. That is, if the access permission of the bucket is private, the access permission of this object is also private; if the access permission of the bucket is public-read-write, the access permission of this object is also public-read-write.

## Example

### Request example:

```
GET /test-object? acl HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Wed, 29 Apr 2015 05:21:12 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:CTkuxpLAI4XZ+WwIfNm0FmgbrQ0=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 559CC9BDC755F95A64485981
Date: Wed, 29 Apr 2015 05:21:12 GMT
Content-Length: 253
Content-Type: application/xml
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS

<? xml version="1.0" ? >
<AccessControlPolicy>
  <Owner>
    <ID>00220120222</ID>
    <DisplayName>00220120222</DisplayName>
  </Owner>
  <AccessControlList>
    <Grant>public-read </Grant>
  </AccessControlList>
```

```
</AccessControlPolicy>
```

## 6.11 PostObject

The `PostObject` operation is used to upload a file to a specified bucket using the HTML form.

As a substitute of Put Object, Post Object makes it possible to upload files to a bucket based on the browser. The message body of Post Object is encoded using multipart/form-data. In the Put Object operation, parameters are transferred through the HTTP request header.

### Post object

#### Request syntax

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
User-Agent: browser_data
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=9431149156168
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="key"
key
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="success_action_redirect"
success_redirect
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Content-Disposition"
attachment;filename=oss_download.jpg
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x-oss-meta-uuid"
myuuid
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x-oss-meta-tag"
mytag
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="OSSAccessKeyId"
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 OSS
```

#### Form fields

Name	Type	Description	Required or Optional
<b>OSSAccessKeyId</b>	string	Specify the AccessKey ID of the bucket owner. Default value: none Restriction: This form field is required when the bucket does not allow public-read-write , or when the Policy ( or Signature) form field is provided.	Conditional
<b>policy</b>	string	Specify validity of the form fields in the request. A request that does not contain the Policy form field is treated as an anonymous request, and can only access buckets that allow public-read-write. For more information, see 5.7.4.1 Post policy. Default value: none Restriction: This form field is required when the bucket does not allow public-read-write, or when the OSSAccessKeyId (or Signature) form field is provided.	Conditional
<b>signature</b>	string	Specify the signature information that is computed based on the Access Key Secret and Policy. The OSS checks the signature information to verify validity of the Post Object request. For	Conditional

Name	Type	Description	Required or Optional
		more information, see 5.7.4.2 Post Signature. Default value: none Restriction: This form field is required when the bucket does not allow public-read-write, or when the OSSAccessKeyId (or Policy) form field is provided.	
<b>Cache-Control, Content-Type, Content-Disposition, Content-Encoding, Expires</b>	string	REST request headers. For more information, see the related descriptions in Put Object. Default value: none	Optional
<b>file</b>	string	Specify the file or text content. It must be the last field in the form. The browser automatically sets Content-Type based on the file type, and overwrites the user setting. The OSS can only upload one file at a time. Default value: none	Required
<b>key</b>	string	Specify the object name of the uploaded file. If the object name contains forward slashes (/), such as a/b/c/b.jpg, OSS will create the corresponding directory. Default value: none	Required

Name	Type	Description	Required or Optional
<b>success_action_redirect</b>	string	Specify the URL to which the client is redirected after successful upload. If this form field is not specified, the returned result is specified by success_action_status. If upload fails, the OSS returns an error code, and the client is not redirected to any URL. Default value: none	Optional
<b>success_action_status</b>	string	Specify the status code returned to the client after the previous successful upload if success_action_redirect is not specified. Valid values include 200, 201, and 204 (default). If this field is set to 200 or 204, the OSS returns an empty file and a corresponding status code. If this field is set to 201, the OSS returns an XML file and the 201 status code. If this field is not specified or set to an invalid value, the OSS returns an empty file and the 204 status code. Default value: none	
<b>x-oss-meta-*</b>	string	Specify the user meta value set by the user. The OSS does not	Optional

Name	Type	Description	Required or Optional
		check or use this value. Default value: none	
<b>x-oss-server-side-encryption</b>	string	Specify the server-side encryption algorithm when the OSS creates an object. Valid value: AES256	Optional
<b>x-oss-object-acl</b>	string	Specify the access permission when the OSS creates an object. Valid values: public-read, private, and public-read-write	Optional
<b>x-oss-security-token</b>	string	If STS temporary authorization is used for this access, you must specify the item to be the SecurityToken value. At the same time, OSSAccessKeyId must use a paired temporary AccessKeyId. The signature calculation is consistent with the general AccessKeyId signature. Default value: none	Optional

**Response header**

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-server-side-encryption</b>	string	If x-oss-server-side-encryption is specified in the request, the response contains this header, which indicates the encryption algorithm used.

## Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>PostResponse</b>	container	Specify the container that saves the result of the Post Object request. Sub-nodes: Bucket, ETag, Key, and Location
<b>Bucket</b>	string	Specify the bucket name. Parent node: PostResponse
<b>ETag</b>	string	Specify the entity tag (ETag) that is created when an object is generated. For an object created by Post Object, the ETag value is the UUID of the object, and can be used to check whether the content of the object has changed. Parent node: PostResponse
<b>Location</b>	string	Specify the URL of the newly created object. Parent node: PostResponse

## Detail analysis

- To perform the Post Object operation, you must have the permission to write the bucket. If the bucket allows public-read-write, you can choose not to upload the signature information ; otherwise, signature verification must be performed on the Post Object operation. Unlike Put Object, Post Object uses AccessKeySecret to compute the signature for the policy. The computed signature string is used as the value of the Signature form field. The OSS checks this value to verify validity of the signature.
- No matter whether the bucket allows public-read-write, once any one of the OSSAccessKeyId, Policy, and Signature form fields is uploaded, the remaining two form fields are required. If the remaining two form fields are missing, the OSS returns the error code: InvalidArgument.
- Form encoding submitted by the Post Object operation must be "multipart/form-data". That is, Content-Type in the header must be in the `multipart/form-data; boundary=xxxxxxx` format, where boundary is the boundary string.
- The URL of the submitted form can be the domain name of the bucket. It is not necessary to specify the object in the URL. That is, the request line is `POST / HTTP/1.1`, and cannot be written as `POST /ObjectName HTTP/1.1`.
- The policy specifies the valid values of form fields in the Post Object request. The OSS checks validity of the request based on the policy. If the request is invalid, the OSS returns the error



code: AccessDenied. When checking validity of the policy, the OSS does not check irrelevant form fields in the policy.

- The form and policy must be encoded with UTF-8. The policy is a JSON text encoded with UTF-8 and Base64.
- The Post Object request can contain extra form fields. The OSS checks validity of these form fields based on the policy.
- If you have uploaded the Content-MD5 request header, the OSS calculates the body's Content-MD5 and check if the two are consistent. If the two are different, the error code InvalidDigest is returned.
- If the Post Object request contains the Header signature or URL signature, the OSS does not check these signatures.
- If the Put Object request carries a form field prefixed with x-oss-meta-, the form field is treated as the user meta, for example, x-oss-meta-location. A single object can have multiple similar parameters, but the total size of all user meta cannot exceed 8 KB.
- The total length of the body in the Post Object request cannot exceed 5 GB. When the file length is too large, the system returns the error code: EntityTooLarge.
- If the x-oss-server-side-encryption header is specified when you upload an object, the value of this header must be set to AES256 or KMS. Otherwise, the system returns 400 and the error code: InvalidEncryptionAlgorithmError. After this header is specified, the response header also contains this header, and the OSS stores the encryption algorithm of the uploaded object. When this object is downloaded, the response header contains x-oss-server-side-encryption, the value of which is set to the encryption algorithm of this object.
- Form fields are not case-sensitive, but their values are case-sensitive.

## Examples

- Request example:

```
POST / HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Content-Length: 344606
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=9431149156168
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="key"
/user/a/objectName.txt
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="success_action_status"
200
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Content-Disposition"
content_disposition
--9431149156168
```

```

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x-oss-meta-uuid"
uuid
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x-oss-meta-tag"
metadata
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="OSSAccessKeyId"
44CF9590006BF252F707
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="policy"
eyJleHBpcmF0aW9uIjoimjAxMy0xMi0wMVQxMjowMDowMFoiLCJjb25kaXRp
b25zIjpbWyJjb250ZW50LWxlbmd0aClYyW5nZSIsIDAsIDEvNDglNzYwXSx7
ImJlY2tldCI6ImFoYWwhIn0sIHsiQSI6ICJhIn0seyJrZXkiOiAiQUJDInl
dfQ==
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Signature"
kZoYNv66bsmc10+dcGKw5x2PRrk=
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="MyFilename.
txt"
Content-Type: text/plain
abcdefg
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="submit"
Upload to OSS
--9431149156168--

```

- Response example:

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
x-oss-request-id: 61d2042d-1b68-6708-5906-33d81921362e
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2014 06:03:28 GMT
ETag: 5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 0
Server: AliyunOSS

```

## Post Policy

The policy form field requested by POST is used to verify the validity of the request. The policy is a JSON text encoded with UTF-8 and Base64. It states the conditions that a Post Object request must meet. Although the post form field is optional for uploading public-read-write buckets, we strongly suggest using this field to limit POST requests.

### Policy example

```

{
  "expiration": "2014-12-01T12:00:00.000Z",
  "conditions": [
    {
      "bucket": "johnsmith"
    },
    [
      "starts-with", "$key", "user/eric/"
    ]
  ]
}

```

In the Post Object request, the policy must contain expiration and conditions.

### Expiration

Expiration specifies the expiration time of the policy, which is expressed in ISO8601 GMT. For example, "2014-12-01T12:00:00.000Z" means that the Post Object request must be sent before 12:00 on December 1, 2014.

### Conditions

Conditions is a list that specifies the valid values of form fields in the Post Object request. Note: The value of a form field is extended after the OSS checks the policy. Therefore, the valid value of the form field set in the policy is equivalent to the value of the form field before extension. The following table lists the conditions supported by the policy:

Name	Description
<b>content-length-range</b>	Specify the acceptable maximum and minimum sizes of the uploaded file. This condition supports the content-length-range match mode.
<b>Cache-Control, Content-Type, Content-Disposition, Content-Encoding, Expires</b>	HTTP request headers. This condition supports the exact match and starts-with match modes.
<b>key</b>	Specify the object name of the uploaded file. This condition supports the exact match and starts-with match modes.
<b>success_action_redirect</b>	Specify the URL to which the client is redirected after successful upload. This condition supports the exact match and starts-with match modes.
<b>success_action_status</b>	Specify the status code returned after successful upload if success_action_redirect is not specified. This condition supports the exact match and starts-with match modes.
<b>x-oss-meta-*</b>	Specify the user meta set by the user. This condition supports the exact match and starts-with match modes.

If the Post Object request contains other form fields, these extra form fields can be added to Conditions of the policy. The OSS does not check validity of the form fields that are not contained in the conditions.

### Condition match modes

Condition match modes	Description
Exact match	The value of a form field must be exactly the same as the value declared in the conditions. For example, if the value of the key form field must be a, the conditions must be: {"key": "a"}, or: ["eq", "\$key", "a"]
Starts With	The value of a form field must start with the specified value. For example, if the value of key must start with /user/user1, the conditions must be: ["starts-with", "\$key", "/user/user1"]
Specified file size	Specify the maximum and minimum sizes of the files that can be uploaded. For example , if the acceptable file size is 1–10 bytes, the conditions must be: ["content-length-range", 1, 10]

### Escape characters

In the policy form field of the Post Object request, \$ is used to indicate a variable. Therefore, to describe \$, the escape character must be used. In addition, some characters in JSON strings are escaped. The following chart describes characters in the JSON string of the policy form field of a Post Object request.

Escape characters	Description
\	Slash
\	Backslash
\"	Double quotation marks
\\$	Dollar sign
Space	Space
\f	Form feed
\n	Newline
\r	Carriage return
\t	Horizontal tab
\uxxxx	Unicode character

## Post Signature

For a verified Post Object request, the HTML form must contain policy and signature. Policy specifies which values are acceptable in the request. The procedure for computing signature is as follows:

1. Create a UTF-8 encoded policy.
2. Encode the policy with Base64. The encoding result is the value of the policy form field, and this value is used as the string to be signed.
3. Use AccessKeySecret to sign the string. The signing method is the same as the computing method of the signature in the Header, that is, replacing the string to be signed with the policy form field.

## Demo sample

Demo of passing parameters from the web form field to the OSS: [Click here](#).

## 6.12 Callback

To perform a callback, you only need to attach the relevant callback parameters to the request sent to OSS.

APIs that currently support callbacks are PutObject, PostObject, and CompleteMultipartUpload.

### Construct the callback parameter

The callback parameter is composed of a JSON string encoded in Base64. It is critical that you specify the request callback server URL (callbackUrl) and callback content (callbackBody).

Detailed JSON fields are as follows:

Field	Meaning	Required?
callbackUrl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>After a file is uploaded successfully, OSS sends a callback request to this URL. The request method is POST and the body is the content specified for callbackBody. Under normal circumstances, if this URL must respond to "HTTP/1.1 200 OK", the response body must be in the JSON format and the</li></ul>	Yes

Field	Meaning	Required?
	<p>response header Content-Length must be a valid value and not exceeding 3 MB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This function allows users to set up to 5 URLs, separated by “;”. OSS sends requests one by one until the first successful response is returned.</li> <li>If no URL is configured or the value is null, it is regarded that callback is not configured.</li> <li>HTTPS addresses are supported.</li> <li>To make sure that Chinese characters are correctly processed, the callbackUrl must be encoded. For example, <code>http://example.com/Chinese.php?key=value&amp;Chinese Name=Chinese Value</code> needs to be encoded into <code>http://example.com/%E4%B8%AD%E6%96%87.php?key=value&amp;%E4%B8%AD%E6%96%87%E5%90%8D%E7%A7%B0=%E4%B8%AD%E6%96%87%E5%80%BC</code>.</li> </ul>	
callbackHost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The host header value for initiating callback requests. It is valid only when the callbackUrl is set.</li> <li>If no callbackHost is set, the URL in callbackUrl is resolved and the host</li> </ul>	No

Field	Meaning	Required?
	generated after resolving is entered in callbackHost.	
callbackBody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The value of the request body when a callback is initiated, for example, key=\$(key)&amp;etag=\$(etag)&amp;my_var=\$(x:my_var).</li> <li>It supports OSS system variables, custom variables, and constants. The supported system variables are described in the following table. Custom variables are supported by transmission through callback-var in PutObject and CompleteMultipart. In Post Object operations, each variable is transmitted through a form field.</li> </ul>	Yes
callbackBodyType	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Content-Type of the callback requests initiated. It supports application/x-www-form-urlencoded and application/json, and the former is the default value.</li> <li>If the Content-Type is set to application/x-www-form-urlencoded, the variables in callbackBody are replaced by URL encoded values. If the Content-Type is set to application/json, these variables are replaced according to the JSON format.</li> </ul>	No

JSON string examples are as follows:

```
{
  "callbackUrl": "121.101.166.30/test.php",
```

```
"callbackHost": "oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com",
"callbackBody": "{ \"mimeType\": \"${mimeType}\", \"size\": \"${size}\" }",
"callbackBodyType": "application/json"
}
```

```
{
"callbackUrl": "121.43.113.8:23456/index.html",
"callbackBody": "bucket=${bucket}&object=${object}&etag=${etag}&size=${size}&mimeType=${mimeType}&imageInfo.height=${imageInfo.height}&imageInfo.width=${imageInfo.width}&imageInfo.format=${imageInfo.format}&my_var=${x:my_var}"
}
```

Here, the system variables that can be set for callbackBody include the following. In specific, the imageInfo is for the image format. It must be left empty for a non-image format:

System variable	Meaning
bucket	bucket
object	object
etag	The file's etag, that is, the etag field returned to the user.
size	The object size. During the CompleteMultipartUpload operation, this is the size of the whole object.
mimeType	The resource type. For jpeg images, the resource type is image/jpeg
imageInfo.height	The image height
imageInfo.width	The image width
imageInfo.format	The image format, such as jpg and png

### Custom parameters

You can use the callback-var parameter to configure custom parameters.

Custom parameters are a map of key-values. You can configure the required parameters to the map. When initiating a POST callback request, OSS puts these parameters and the system parameters described in the preceding section in the body of the POST request, so that these parameters can be easily obtained by the callback recipient.

You can construct custom parameters in the same way as constructing the callback parameter. The custom parameters can also be transmitted in the JSON format. The JSON string is a map containing key-values of all custom parameters.



**Note:**

It must be particularly noted that, the keys of the custom parameters must start with `x:` and be in the lower case. Otherwise, OSS returns an error.

Assume that you must set two custom parameters `x:var1` and `x:var2`, and the values of the two parameters are `value1` and `value2` respectively, the JSON format constructed is as follows:

```
{
  "x:var1": "value1",
  "x:var2": "Value2"
}
```

### Construct callback requests

After the callback and callback-var parameters are constructed, you can transmit the parameters to OSS with three methods. The callback parameter is required, and the callback-var parameter is optional. If you configure no custom parameter, the callback-var field does not need to be added. The aforesaid three methods are as follows:

- Including parameters in the URL.
- Including parameters in the header.
- Using form fields to include parameters in the body of a POST request.

**Note:**

You can only use this method to specify the callback parameter when using POST to upload an object.

The three methods are alternative; otherwise, OSS returns an `InvalidArgument` error.

To include a parameter in OSS request, first you must use Base64 to encode the preceding constructed JSON string, and include the string in OSS request using the methods described as follows:

- To include parameters in the URL, use `'callback=[CallBack]'` or `'callback-var=[CallBackVar]'` as a URL parameter to send it with the request. When CanonicalizedResource of the signature is calculated, callback, or callback-var is taken into consideration as a sub-resource.
- To include parameters in the header, use `'x-oss-callback=[CallBack]'` or `'x-oss-callback-var=[CallBackVar]'` as a head to send it with the request. When CanonicalizedOSSHeaders of

the signature is calculated, x-oss-callback-var and x-oss-callback are taken into consideration.

An example is provided as follows:

```
PUT /test.txt HTTP/1.1
Host: callback-test.oss-test.aliyun-inc.com
Accept-encoding: identity
Content-Length: 5
x-oss-callback-var: eyJ4Om15X3ZhciI6ImZvciljYWxsYmFjay10ZXN0In0=
User-Agent: aliyun-sdk-python/0.4.0 (Linux/2.6.32-220.23.2.ali1089.el5.x86_64/x86_64;2.5.4)
x-oss-callback: eyJjYWxsYmFjaVybCI6IjEyMS40My4xMTMuODoyMzQ1Ni9pbmRleC5odGlsIiwgICJjYWxsYmFja0JvZGkiOiJidWNrZXQ9JHtidWNrZXQ9Jm9iamVjdD0ke29iamVjdH0mZXRhZz0ke2V0Ywd9JnNpemU9JHtzaXplfSZtaW1lVHlwZT0ke2lpbWVUeXBIfSZpbWFnZUluZm8uaGVpZ2h0PSR7aWlhZ2VJbmZvLmhlYWdodH0maWlhZ2VJbmZvLndpZHRoPSR7aWlhZ2VJbmZvLndpZHRofSZpbWFnZUluZm8uZm9ybWF0PSR7aWlhZ2VJbmZvLmZvcmlhdH0mbXlfdmFyPSR7eDpteV92YXJ9In0=
Host: callback-test.oss-test.aliyun-inc.com
Expect: 100-Continue
Date: Mon, 14 Sep 2015 12:37:27 GMT
Content-Type: text/plain
Authorization: OSS mle pou3zr4u7b14:5a74vhd4UXpmyuudV14Kaen5cY4=
Test
```

- It is slightly complicated to include the callback parameter when POST is used to upload an object, because the callback parameter must be included using an independent form field. See the following example:

```
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="callback"
eyJjYWxsYmFjaVybCI6IjEwLjEwMS4xNjYuMzA6ODA4My9jYWxsYmFjay5w
aHAlLCJjYWxsYmFja0hvc3QiOiIxMC4xMDEuMTY2LjMwIiwjY2FsbGJhY2tC
b2R5IjoizmlsZW5hbWU9JChmaWxlbmFtZSkmdGFibGU9JHt4OnRhYmxlfSIs
ImNhbGxiYWNRQm9keVR5cGUiOiJhcHBsaWNhdGlvbi94LXd3dy1mb3JtLXVy
bGVuY29kZWQifQ==
```

If custom parameters are used, you cannot directly include the callback-var parameter in the form field. Each custom parameter must be included using an independent form field. For example, if the JSON of a custom parameter is:

```
{
  "x:var1": "value1",
  "x:var2": "value2"
}
```

The form field of the POST request are as follows:

```
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="callback"
eyJjYWxsYmFjaVybCI6IjEwLjEwMS4xNjYuMzA6ODA4My9jYWxsYmFjay5w
aHAlLCJjYWxsYmFja0hvc3QiOiIxMC4xMDEuMTY2LjMwIiwjY2FsbGJhY2tC
b2R5IjoizmlsZW5hbWU9JChmaWxlbmFtZSkmdGFibGU9JHt4OnRhYmxlfSIs
ImNhbGxiYWNRQm9keVR5cGUiOiJhcHBsaWNhdGlvbi94LXd3dy1mb3JtLXVy
bGVuY29kZWQifQ==
```

```
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x:var1"
value1
--9431149156168
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="x:var2"
value2
```

At the same time, you can add callback conditions in the policy (if callback is not added, upload verification is not performed on this parameter). For example:

```
{ "expiration": "2014-12-01T12:00:00.000Z",  
  "conditions": [  
    { "bucket": "johnsmith" },  
    { "callback": "eyJjYWxsYmFjaGVybmCI6IjEwLjEwMS4xNjYuMzA6ODA4My9jYW  
xsYmFjay5waHAiLCJjYWxsYmFja0hvc3QiOiIxMC4xMDEuMTY2LjMwIiwiaWY2  
FsbGJhY2tCb2R5IjoizmlsZW5hbWU9JChmaWxlbnFtZSkiLCJjYWxsYmFja0  
JvZhlUeXBBIjoieXBwbGljYXRpb24veC13d3ctZm9ybS1lcmlxbmNrZGVkIn0=",  
      [ "starts-with", "$key", "user/eric/" ],  
    ]  
}
```

## Initiate callback requests

If the file is uploaded successfully, OSS uses the POST method to send the specific content to the application server based on the callback parameter and the custom parameters (the callback-var parameter) in the user's request.

```
POST /index.html HTTP/1.0
Host: 121.43.113.8
Connection: close
Content-Length: 0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
User-Agent: ehttp-client/0.0.1
bucket=callback-test&object=test.txt&etag=D8E8FCA2DC0F896FD7CB
4CB0031BA249&size=5&mimeType=text%2Fplain&imageInfo.height=&imageInfo.
width=&imageInfo.format=&x:var1=for-callback-test
```

## Return callback results

For example, the application server returns the following request for response:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Server: BaseHTTP/0.3 Python/2.7.6
Date: Mon, 14 Sep 2015 12:37:27 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 9
{"a":"b"}
```

## Return upload results

The following content is sent to the client:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 14 Sep 2015 12:37:27 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
```

```
Content-Length: 9
Connection: keep-alive
ETag: "D8E8FCA2DC0F896FD7CB4CB0031BA249"
Server: AliyunOSS
x-oss-bucket-version: 1442231779
x-oss-request-id: 55F6BF87207FB30F2640C548
{"a": "b"}
```

It must be noted that, in the case of requests such as `CompleteMultipartUpload`, the returned request body includes content (for example, information in XML format). After using the upload callback function, the original body content is overwritten, such as `"a": "b"`. Take this into consideration for judgment and processing.

### Callback signature

When the callback parameter is set, OSS sends the POST callback request to the user's application server based on the `callbackUrl` set by the user. After receiving the callback request, if you expect the application server to check whether the callback request is initiated by OSS, you can include a signature in the callback request to verify the OSS identity.

- Generate signatures

The signature occurs at the OSS side, and is signed using the RSA Asymmetric Encryption.

You can encrypt the signature using a private key as follows:

```
authorization = base64_encode(rsa_sign(private_key, url_decode(path)
+ query_string + '\n' + body, md5))
```

Instructions: The `private_key` indicates a private key which is only known to OSS. The `path` indicates the resource path of the callback request. The `query_string` indicates a query string. The `body` indicates the message body of the callback. The signature thus consists of the following steps:

- Obtain the string to be signed: The resource path URL is decoded, added by the initial query string, a carriage return and the callback message body.
- RSA signature: Use a private key to sign the expected string. The hashing function for signature is MD5.
- Use Base64 to encode the signed result to get the final signature. Put the signature in the authorization header of the callback request.

An example is provided as follows:

```
POST /index.php? id=1&index=2 HTTP/1.0
Host: 121.43.113.8
Connection: close
Content-Length: 18
```

```
authorization: kKQeGTRccDKyHB3H9vF+xYMSrmhMZjzzl2/kdD1ktNVgb
WEfYTQG0G2SU/RaHBovRCE8OkQDjC3uG33esH2txA==
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
User-Agent: ehttp-client/0.0.1
x-oss-pub-key-url: aHR0cDovL2dvc3NwdWJsaWMuYWxpY2RuLmNvbS9j
YWxsYmFja19wdWJfa2V5X3YxLnBlbQ==
bucket=yonghu-test
```

The path is `/index.php`, query\_string is `? id=1&index=2`, the body is `bucket=yonghu-test`, and the final signature result is `kKQeGTRccDKyHB3H9vF+xYMSrmhMZjzzl2/kdD1ktNVgbWEfYTQG0G2SU/RaHBovRCE8OkQDjC3uG33esH2txA==`.

- Verify signature

Signature verification is an inverse process of signature. The signature is verified by the application server, and the process is as follows:

```
Result = rsa_verify(public_key, md5(url_decode(path) + query_string
+ '\n' + body), base64_decode(authorization))
```

The fields have the same meanings as described during the signature process. The `public_key` indicates a public key. The authorization indicates the signature in the callback header. The signature verification consists of the following steps:

1. The `x-oss-pub-key-url` header of the callback request stores the Base64-encoded URL of the public key. The header must be decoded with Base64 to obtain the public key as follows:

```
public_key = urlopen(base64_decode(x-oss-pub-key-url header))
```

It must be noted that, the value of the `x-oss-pub-key-url` header must start with `http://gosspublic.alicdn.com/` or `https://gosspublic.alicdn.com/`, so as to make sure that the public key is provided by OSS.

2. Obtain the Base64-decoded signature

```
signature = base64_decode(Value of the authorization header)
```

3. Obtain the string to be signed the same way as described in the signature process.

```
sign_str = url_decode(path) + query_string + '\n' + body
```

4. Verify the signature

```
result = rsa_verify(public_key, md5(sign_str), signature)
```

The preceding sample is used as an example:

1. Obtain the URL of the public key, that is, with Base64 decoding the aHR0cDovL2dvc3NwdWJsaWMuYWxpY2RuLmNvbS9jYWxsYmFja19wdWJfa2V5X3YxLnBlbQ== to `http://gosspublic.alicdn.com/callback_pub_key_v1.pem`.
  2. The signature header kKQeGTRccDKyHB3H9vF+xYMSrmhMZjzzl2/kdD1ktNVgbWEfYTQG0G2SU/RaHBovRCE8OkQDjC3uG33esH2txA== is decoded with Base64 (The decoded result cannot be displayed because it is a nonprintable string).
  3. Obtain the string to be signed, that is, `url_decode("index.php") + "?id=1&index=2" + "\n" + "bucket=yonghu-test"`. Then perform the MD5 check.
  4. Verify the signature
- Application server example

Python is used as an example to demonstrate how an application server verifies a signature. In this example, the M2Crypto library must be installed.

```
import httplib
import base64
import md5
import urllib2
from BaseHTTPServer import BaseHTTPRequestHandler, HTTPServer
from M2Crypto import RSA
from M2Crypto import BIO
def get_local_ip():
    try:
        csock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
        csock.connect(('8.8.8.8', 80))
        (addr, port) = csock.getsockname()
        csock.close()
        return addr
    except socket.error:
        return ""
class MyHTTPRequestHandler(BaseHTTPRequestHandler):

    def log_message(self, format, *args):
        return

    def do_POST(self):
        #get public key
        pub_key_url = ''
        try:
            pub_key_url_base64 = self.headers['x-oss-pub-key-url']
            pub_key_url = pub_key_url_base64.decode('base64')
            if not pub_key_url.startswith("http://gosspublic.alicdn.com/") and not pub_key_url.startswith("https://gosspublic.alicdn.com/"):
                self.send_response(400)
                self.end_headers()
                return
            url_reader = urllib2.urlopen(pub_key_url)
            #you can cache it
            pub_key = url_reader.read()
        except:
            print 'pub_key_url : ' + pub_key_url
```

```

        print 'Get pub key failed!'
        self.send_response(400)
        self.end_headers()
        return
    #get authorization
    authorization_base64 = self.headers['authorization']
    authorization = authorization_base64.decode('base64')
    #get callback body
    content_length = self.headers['content-length']
    callback_body = self.rfile.read(int(content_length))
    #compose authorization string
    auth_str = ''
    pos = self.path.find('?')
    if -1 == pos:
        auth_str = urllib2.unquote(self.path) + '\n' +
callback_body
    else:
        auth_str = urllib2.unquote(self.path[0:pos]) + self.path
[pos:] + '\n' + callback_body
    print auth_str
    #verify authorization
    auth_md5 = md5.new(auth_str).digest()
    bio = BIO.MemoryBuffer(pub_key)
    rsa_pub = RSA.load_pub_key_bio(bio)
    try:
        result = rsa_pub.verify(auth_md5, authorization, 'md5')
    except:
        result = False
    if not result:
        print 'Authorization verify failed!'
        print 'Public key : %s' % (pub_key)
        print 'Auth string : %s' % (auth_str)
        self.send_response(400)
        self.end_headers()
        return
    #do something according to callback_body
    #response to OSS
    resp_body = '{"Status":"OK"}'
    self.send_response(200)
    self.send_header('Content-Type', 'application/json')
    self.send_header('Content-Length', str(len(resp_body)))
    self.end_headers()
    self.wfile.write(resp_body)
class MyHTTPServer(HTTPServer):
    def __init__(self, host, port):
        HTTPServer.__init__(self, (host, port), MyHTTPRequestHandler
)
if '__main__' == __name__:
    server_ip = get_local_ip()
    server_port = 23451
    server = MyHTTPServer(server_ip, server_port)
    server.serve_forever()

```

Application servers implemented in other languages are as follows:

Java version:

— Download address: [click here](#).

- Running method: Extract the package and run `java -jar oss-callback-server-demo.jar 9000` (9000 is the port number and can be designated as needed)

PHP version:

- Download address: [click here](#)
- Running method: Deploy the program to an Apache environment. The characteristics of the PHP language determine that the environment is depended on to retrieve some headers. You may see the example to make modifications to your own environment.

Python version:

- Download address: [click here](#)
- Running method: Extract the package and directly run `python callback_app_server.py`. You must install RSA dependencies to run this program.

C # version:

- Download address: [click here](#)
- Running method: Extract the package and see `README.md`.

.NET version:

- Download address: [click here](#)
- Running method: Extract the package and see `README.md`.

Go version:

- Download address: [click here](#)
- Running method: Extract the package and see `README.md`.

Ruby version:

- Download address: [click here](#)
- Running method: `ruby aliyun_oss_callback_server.rb`

## Special instructions

- If the input callback parameter or callback-var parameter is invalid, a 400 error is returned, with the error code of “InvalidArgument”. Invalid situations include the following:
  - In the `PutObject()` and `CompleteMultipartUpload()` interfaces, the `callback(x-oss-callback)` or `callback-var(x-oss-callback-var)` parameters are input at the same time to the URL and header fields.



- The callback or callback-var parameter is too long (over 5KB). PostObject() is not subject to this restriction because callback-var parameter is not used, and this is true for the following as well.
- Callback or callback-var is not Base64 encoded.
- After Base64 decoding, the callback or callback-var parameter is not in a valid JSON format.
- After callback parameter resolution, the callbackUrl field contains more than 5 URLs, or the input port in the URL is invalid, such as `{"callbackUrl": "10.101.166.30:test", "callbackBody": "test"}`
- After callback parameter resolution, the callbackBody field is blank.
- After callback parameter resolution, the callbackBodyType field value is not “application/x-www-form-urlencoded” or “application/json”.
- After callback parameter resolution, the callbackBody field contains invalid formats of variables. The valid format is `${var}`
- After callback-var parameter resolution, the format is not the expected JSON format. The expected format is: `{"x:var1": "value1", "x:var2": "value2"...}`
- If a callback fails, the system returns a 203 error, with the error code “CallbackFailed”. A callback failure only indicates that OSS did not receive the expected callback response (for example, the response from the application server was not in the JSON format), not that the application server did not receive the callback request. In addition, by this time, the file has been successfully uploaded to OSS.
- The response returned by the application server to OSS must contain the Content-Length header, and the size of the body cannot exceed 1 MB.

### Regions used in Callback

Currently, callback only supports the following regions: China North 2 (Beijing), China East 1 (Hangzhou), China North 1 (Qingdao), China East 2 (Shanghai), Shanghai Financial Cloud, China South 1 (Shenzhen), Hong Kong, China North 5 (huhehaote), China North 3 (zhangjiakou), Middle East 1 (Dubai), Asia Pacific NE 1 (Tokyo), EU Central 1 (Frankfurt), Asia Pacific SE 1 (Singapore), US East 1 (Virginia), US West 1 (Silicon Valley), Asia Pacific SE 2 (Sydney) and Asia Pacific SE 3 (Kuala Lumpur).

## 6.13 PutSymlink

**PutSymlink** is used to create a symbolic link pointing to the **TargetObject** on OSS. Users can use the symbolic link to access the **TargetObject**.

### Request syntax

```
PUT /ObjectName? symlink HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
x-oss-symlink-target: TargetObjectName
```

### Request header

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-symlink-target</b>	String	Indicates the target file that a symbolic link directs to. Valid value: the naming rules are the same as that of objects .

### Detail analysis

- As with **ObjectName**, **TargetObjectName** must be URL-encoded.
- The target file type of a symbolic link cannot be the symbolic link.
- When creating a symbolic link,
  - The interface does not check whether the target file exists.
  - The interface does not check whether the target file type is valid.
  - The interface does not check access to the target file.

The foregoing checks are deferred until **GetObject** must access the API of the target file.

- If a file to be added already exists and you have the file access permission, the newly-added file overwrites the existing file, and the system returns 200 OK.
- If the **PutSymlink** request carries a parameter prefixed with **x-oss-meta-**, the parameter is treated as user meta, for example, **x-oss-meta-location**. A single object can have multiple similar parameters, but the total size of all user meta cannot exceed 8 KB.
- If the bucket type is **Archive**, you cannot call this interface; otherwise, the system returns Error 400 with the error code "OperationNotSupported".

## Example

### Request example:

```
PUT /link-to-oss.jpg? symlink HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Cache-control: no-cache
Content-Disposition: attachment;filename=oss_download.jpg
Date: Tue, 08 Nov 2016 02:00:25 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:kZoYNv66bsmc10+dcGKw5x2PR
rk=
x-oss-symlink-target: oss.jpg
```

### Return example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: AliyunOSS
Date: Tue, 08 Nov 2016 02:00:25 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
x-oss-request-id: 582131B9109F4EE66CDE56A5
ETag: "0A477B89B4602AA8DECB8E19BFD447B6"
```

## 6.14 GetSymlink

The `GetSymlink` operation is used to obtain a symbolic link which you must have the permission to read.

### Request syntax

```
GET /ObjectName? symlink HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Response header

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-symlink-target</b>	String	The target file that the symbolic link points to.

### Detail analysis

If the symbolic link does not exist, the system returns the 404 Not Found error. Error code: NoSuchKey.

## Example

### Request example:

```
GET /link-to-oss.jpg? symlink HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:38:30 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:UNQDb7GapEgJCZkcde6O
hZ9Jfe8=
```

**Response example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: AliyunOSS
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:38:30 GMT
Last-Modified: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 06:07:48 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
x-oss-request-id: 5650BD72207FB30443962F9A
x-oss-symlink-target: oss.jpg
ETag: "A797938C31D59EDD08D86188F6D5B872"
```

## 6.15 Restore Object

**RestoreObject** interface is used to have the server restore the object.

To read an object of the Archive type, perform the Restore operation to have the server restore the object. If the type of an object is Standard or IA, do not call the Restore interface.

The status change process of the archived object before and after the Restore operation is shown as follows:

1. An object of the Archive type is archived at first.
2. After a Restore request is initiated, the server starts to restore the object.
3. After the server completes restoration, the object is restored and you can read the object.
4. The restoration status lasts for one day by default and can be prolonged to seven days at most . After the status is expired, the object is archived again.

Performing the Restore operation on an archived object incurs data retrieval costs. Initiating another Restore request for an archived object that is being restored or already restored does not incur any further data retrieval costs.

**Request syntax**

```
POST /ObjectName? restore HTTP/1.1
Host: archive-bucket.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

**Detail analysis**

- If the Restore interface is called for the object for the first time, the system returns 202.

- If the restore interface has been called and the restoration is already in progress, when the interface is called for the second time, the system returns 409 with the error code “RestoreAlreadyInProgress”, which means that the server is performing the Restore operation and you only have to wait for completion for at most four hours.
- If the Restore interface has been called and the restoration is completed, when the interface is called again, the system returns 200 and the time available for download is prolonged for one day (seven days at most).
- If the object does not exist, the system returns 404.
- If the Restore request is initiated for an object not of the Archive type, the system returns Error 400 with the error code “OperationNotSupported”.

## Example

### Example of the Restore request initiated for the first time

```
POST /oss.jpg? restore HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-archive-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 07:45:28 GMT
Authorization: OSS e1UnnbmlrgdnpI:y4eyu+4yje5ioRCr5PB=
```

### Return example

```
HTTP/1.1 202 Accepted
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 07:45:28 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
x-oss-request-id: 5374A2880232A65C23002D74
```

### Example of a request called again when restoration is not completed

```
POST /oss.jpg? restore HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-archive-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 07:45:29 GMT
Authorization: OSS e1UnnbmlrgdnpI:2lqtGJ+ykDVmdy4eyu+NIUs=
```

### Return example

```
HTTP/1.1 409 Conflict
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 07:45:29 GMT
Content-Length: 556
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
x-oss-request-id: 5374A2880232A65C23002D74
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<Error>
  <Code>RestoreAlreadyInProgress</Code>
  <Message>The restore operation is in progress.</Message>
  <RequestId>58EAF141461FB42C2B000008</RequestId>
  <HostId>10.101.200.203</HostId>
```

```
</Error>
```

### Example of a request called again when restoration is completed

```
POST /oss.jpg? restore HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-archive-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 07:45:29 GMT
Authorization: OSS e1UnnbmlrgdnpI:u6O6FMJnn+WuBwbByZxml+y4eyu+NIUs=
```

### Return example

```
HTTP/1.1 200 Ok
Date: Sat, 15 Apr 2017 07:45:30 GMT
Content-Length: 0
Connection: keep-alive
Server: AliyunOSS
x-oss-request-id: 5374A2880232A65C23002D74
```

## 6.16 SelectObject (in beta phase)

### Introduction

Object Storage Service (OSS) built on Alibaba Cloud's Apsara distributed system is a massive, secure, and highly reliable cloud storage solution that offers low cost storage accessible anywhere in the world. OSS possesses excellent scaling abilities for storage capacity and processes, and supports RESTful APIs. Not only can OSS store media files, but it can also be utilized as a data warehouse for massive data file storage. OSS can seamlessly integrate with Hadoop 3.0, and services that are run on EMR (such as Spark/Hive/Presto, MaxCompute, HybridDB and the newly-released Data Lake Analytics) support data processing and retrieval directly from OSS.

However, the current GetObject interface provided by OSS determines that the big data platform can only download all OSS data locally and then for analysis and filter. A lot of bandwidth and client resources are wasted in querying scenarios.

To address this problem, the SelectObject interface is provided. This method allows big data platforms to access OSS to perform basic filtering on data through conditions and Projection, and return useful data only to the big data platform. In this way, the bandwidth and the amount of data processed at the client-side is greatly reduced, making OSS-based data warehousing and data analysis a highly attractive option.

SelectObject is now in beta phase, and provides Java and Python SDKs. SelectObject supports CSV files of RFC 4180 standard to be encoded as UTF-8 (including Class CSV files such as TSV, row and column separators of the file and customizable Quote characters). SelectObject supports

files in standard and low frequency access storage types, and encrypted files, which are fully managed by OSS (or CMK managed by KMS).

The supported SQL syntax is as follows:

- SQL statements: Select From Where
- Data Type: String, Int (64bit), float (64bit), Timestamp, and Boolean
- Operation: Logical condition (AND, OR, NOT), Arithmetic Expression ( +-\*/%), Comparison operation (>=, <, >=, <=, !=), and String operation (LIKE, || )

The sharding mechanism of SelectObject is similar to the shard download mechanism of GetObject, and includes two sharding methods: sharding by row and sharding by Split. Sharding by row is a common method, but it results in uneven load balancing of sparse data. Sharding by Split is more efficient than sharding by row as a Split contains multiple rows of data, and the data size of each Split is roughly equal, which enables better load balancing performance. Additionally, byte-based sharding (provided by GetObject) may corrupt data. Therefore, sharding by Split is recommended for CSV data.

CSV data in OSS is String type by default. Users can use CAST function to convert data. For example, the following SQL query converts \_1 and \_2 into Int and compares them.

```
Select * from OSSObject where cast (_1 as int) > cast(_2 as int)
```

Furthermore, SelectObject supports implicit conversion in WHERE condition, such as the first and the second columns in the following statement will be converted to Int:

```
Select _1 from ossobject where _1 + _2 > 100
```

## Description of RESTful API

Execute the SQL statement on the target CSV files and the execution results will be returned. At the same time, the command will automatically save the metadata information of the CSV files, such as the total number of rows and columns.

The API returns a 206 response when the SQL statement is executed correctly. If the SQL statement is incorrect or does not match the CSV files, a 400 error response will be returned.

### Request syntax

```
POST /object? x-oss-process=csv/select HTTP/1.1
HOST: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: time GMT
Content-Length: ContentLength
Content-MD5: MD5Value
Authorization: Signature
```

```
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<SelectRequest>
  Base64 encode (select * From ossobject where)
  <InputSerialization>
    <CompressionType>None</CompressionType>
    <CSV>
      <FileHeaderInfo>NONE|IGNORE|USE</FileHeaderInfo>
      <RecordDelimiter>base64 encode</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>base64 encode</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>base64 encode</QuoteCharacter>
      <CommentCharacter>base64 encode</CommentCharacter>
      <Range>line-range=start-end|split-range=start-end</Range>
    </CSV>
  </InputSerialization>
  <OutputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <RecordDelimiter>base64 encode</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>base64 encode</FieldDelimiter>
      <KeepAllColumns>>false|true</KeepAllColumns>
    </CSV>
  <OutputRawData>>false|true</OutputRawData>
</OutputSerialization>
</SelectRequest>
```

Name	Type	Description
SelectRequest	Container	The container for storing Select requests Child node: Expression, InputSerialization, OutputSerialization Parent node: None
Expression	String	The SQL statement encoded in Base64 Child nodes: None Parent node: SelectRequest
InputSerialization	Container	Input serialized parameters (optional) Child node: CompressionType, CSV Parent node: SelectRequest
OutputSerialization	Container	Output serialized parameters (optional) Child node: CSV, OutputRawData Parent node: SelectRequest
CSV(InputSerialization)	Container	Input CSV-formatted parameters (optional) Child node: FileHeaderInfo, RecordDelimiter, FieldDelimiter, QuoteCharacter, CommentCharacter, Range Parent node: InputSerialization
CSV(OutputSerialization)	Container	Output CSV-formatted parameters (optional) Child node: RecordDelimiter, FieldDelimiter, KeepAllColumns Parent node: OutputSerialization



Name	Type	Description
OutputRawData	bool, default: false	Specifies output data as raw data, not Frame-based data (optional) Child node: None Parent node: OutputSerialization
CompressionType	Enumeration	Specifies file compression types. It can only be None as file compression is currently not supported Child node: None Parent node: InputSerialization
FileHeaderInfo	Enumeration	Specifies CSV files header information (optional) Value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use: The CSV file contains header information, and the CSV column name can be used as the column name in the Select.</li> <li>• Ignore: The CSV file contains header information, but the CSV column name can not be used as the column name in the Select.</li> <li>• None: The CSV file contains no header information, and the value can be default.</li> </ul> Child node: None Parent node: CSV(input)
RecordDelimiter	String	Specifies line breaks for a CSV, encoded in Base64. The default value is \n (optional). The value before decoding is at most two characters, expressed as an ANSI character. \n used in Java indicates a line break. Child node: None Parent node: CSV (input, output)
FieldDelimiter	String	Specifies the CSV column separator, encoded in Base64. The default is , (optional) The value before decoding must be expressed as an ANSI character , used in Java indicates a comma. Child Node: None Parent node: CSV (input and output)
QuoteCharacter	String	Specifies the quote character of the CSV, encoded in Base64. The default value is \"

Name	Type	Description
		(optional). Inside the CSV quotes, the column separator is treated as a normal character. The value before encoding must be expressed as an ANSI character, such as \" in Java indicates quotation marks. Child node: None Parent node: CSV (input)
CommentCharacter	String	Specifies the CSV comment character, encoded in Base64. The default value is # (optional)
Range	String	Specifies the scope of the query file (optional). Two formats are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Query by row: line-range=start-end</li> <li>Query by Split: split-range=start-end</li> </ul> Both start and end are inclusive. The format is the same as the range parameter in range get. Child node: None Parent node: CSV (input)
KeepAllColumns	Bool	Specifies the location in the response result that contains all of the CSV columns (optional, and default value is false). However, only the columns in the select statement contain values, otherwise they are empty. The data of each row in the response result will be sorted in ascending order of CSV columns. Take the following statement as example: <code>select _5, _1 from ossobject.</code> If the value of KeepAllColumn is true, with six columns of data in total, the returned data is as follows: Value of 1st column ...Value of 5th column,\n Child node: None Parent node: CSV(output)

### Response results

The request results are returned as a Frame. The format of each frame is as follows, where checksum is CRC32:

Frame-Type | Payload Length | Header Checksum | Payload | Payload Checksum

<---4 bytes--><---4 bytes-----><-----4 bytes-----><variable><----4bytes----->

There are three different frame types, which are as follows:

Name	Frame-Type Value	Payload format	Description
Data Frame	version   8388609 <--1 byte><--3 bytes>	scanned size   data <--8 bytes-----><--- variable-> The scanned size is the size of the scanned data, and the data is the data returned from the query.	Data Frame is used to return the query data and report its current progress at the same time.
Continuous Frame	version   8388612 <--1 byte><--3 bytes->	scanned size <----8 bytes-->	Continuous Frame is used to report current progress and maintain HTTP connections. If the query does not return data within 5s, a Continuous Frame will be returned.
End Frame	version   8388613	Offset   total scanned bytes   http status code   error message <--8bytes-><--8bytes -----><----4 bytes-----><-variable -----> Where offset is the final location offset after scanning and total scanned bytes is the total bytes of all scanned data. http status code is the final processing result. and error message is the error message itself.	The reason it returns the status code is that when the SelectObject is streamed, only the first block is processed when the Response Header is sent. If the first block of data and SQL match, the Status in the Response Header is a 206 response, but if the following data is illegal, the Status in the Header cannot be changed, and the final Status and Error message includes only the End Frame. Therefore, the client

Name	Frame-Type Value	Payload format	Description
			should treat it as the final result.

### Example request

```
POST /oss-select/bigcsv_normal.csv? x-oss-process=csv%2Fselect HTTP/1.1
Date: Fri, 25 May 2018 22:11:39 GMT
Content-Type:
Authorization: OSS LTAIJPXxMLocA0fD:FC/9JRbBGRw4o2QqdaL246Pxuvk=
User-Agent: aliyun-sdk-dotnet/2.8.0.0(windows 16.7/16.7.0.0/x86;4.0.30319.42000)
Content-Length: 748
Expect: 100-continue
Connection: keep-alive
Host: host name

<? xml version="1.0"? >
<SelectRequest>
  <Expression>c2VsZWN0IGNvdW50KCopIGZyb20gb3Nzb2JqZWN0IHdoZXJlIF80ID4gNDU=
</Expression>
  <InputSerialization>
    <Compression>None</Compression>
    <CSV>
      <FileHeaderInfo>Ignore</FileHeaderInfo>
      <RecordDelimiter>Cg==</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>LA==</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>Ig==</QuoteCharacter>
      <Comments>Iw==</Comments>
    </CSV>
  </InputSerialization>
  <OutputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <RecordDelimiter>Cg==</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>LA==</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>Ig==</QuoteCharacter>
      <KeepAllColumns>>false</KeepAllColumns>
    </CSV>
    <OutputRawData>>false</OutputRawData>
  </OutputSerialization>
</SelectRequest>
```

### SQL statement regex

```
SELECT select-list from OSSObject where_opt limit_opt
```

The keywords SELECT, OSSOBJECT and WHERE cannot be changed.

```
select_list: column name
| column index (for example, _1, _2)
| function(column index | column name)
```

```
| select_list AS alias
```

The supported functions are AVG, SUM, MAX, MIN, COUNT, and CAST (type conversion function). Only \* can be used after COUNT.

```
Where_opt:
| WHERE expr
expr:
| literal value
| column name
| column index
| expr op expr
| expr OR expr
| expr AND expr
| expr IS NULL
| expr IS NOT NULL
| expr IN (value1, value2,...)
| expr NOT in (value1, value2,...)
| expr between value1 and value2
| NOT (expr)
| expr op expr
| (expr)
| cast (column index or column name or literal as INT|DOUBLE|DATETIME)
```

op: includes > < >= <= != =, LIKE , +\*/%, and connection string ||.

cast: Cast can only be one type for the same column.

```
limit_opt:
```

```
| limit Integer
```

Mixing of aggregations and limit

```
Select avg(cast(_1 as int)) from ossobject limit 100
```

In the preceding statement, the AVG value of the first column in the first 100 rows is calculated. This statement is different from what MYSQL outputs, as aggregation in SelectObject always returns only one row of data, so there is no need to limit its output volumes. Therefore, the limit in SelectObject will be executed before the Aggregate function.

SQL statement restrictions are as follows:

- Only UTF-8 encoded text files are supported. Uncompressed GZIP text files can be processed. Support for processing compressed files is coming soon.
- Only single file queries are supported, not JOIN, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, and HAVING
- Not contains aggregation conditions in WHERE statement. For example, where max(cast(age as int)) > 100 is not allowed.
- Up to 1000 columns are supported and the maximum column name is 1024.

- Up to 5% wildcards are supported in the LIKE statement. \* and % are equivalent, representing 0 or multiple arbitrary characters.
- Up to 1024 constant items are supported in the IN statement.
- The Projection after Select can be a column name, a column index (\_1, \_2, etc.), an aggregate function, or a CAST function. Other expressions are not supported Like select \_1 + \_2 from ossobject is not allowed.
- The length of maximum row and column are both 256 KB.

### CreateSelectObjectMeta

CreateSelectObjectMeta API is used to obtain information about the target CSV file, such as the total number of rows, the total number of columns, and the number of Splits. If the information does not exist in the file, the whole CSV file is scanned for the preceding information. If the API executes correctly, a 200 response is returned. If the target CSV file is illegal or the specified delimiter does not match the target CSV file, a 400 error response is returned.

#### Request elements

Name	Type	Description
CsvMetaRequest	Container	Saves the container that created Select Meta requests Child node: Expression, InputSerialization, OutputSerialization Parent node: None
InputSerialization	Container	Inputs serialized parameters (optional) Child node: CompressionType, CSV Parent node: CsvMetaRequest
OverwriteIfExists	Bool	Recalculates SelectMeta to overwrite existing data ( optional, the default value is false. If Select Meta already exists, then Select Meta is returned.) Child node: None Parent node: CsvMetaRequest
CompressionType	Enumeration	Specifies file compression types. It can only be None as file compression is currently not supported. Child node: None Parent node: InputSerialization
RecordDelimiter	String	Specifies line breaks for a CSV, encoded in Base64. The default value is \n (optional).

Name	Type	Description
		<p>The value before decoding is at most two characters, expressed as an ANSI character. \n used in Java indicates a line break.</p> <p>Child node: None</p> <p>Parent node: CSV</p>
FieldDelimiter	String	<p>Specifies the CSV column separator, encoded in Base64. The default value is , (optional). The value before decoding must be expressed as an ANSI character. , used in Java indicates a comma.</p> <p>Child node: None</p> <p>Parent node: CSV (input and output)</p>
QuoteCharacter	String	<p>Specifies the CSV quote character, encoded in Base64. The default value is \" (optional). Line breaks in quotation marks in CSV, column separators will be treated as normal characters. The value before decoding must be expressed as an ANSI character. \" used in Java indicates a comma.</p> <p>Child node: None</p> <p>Parent node: CSV (input)</p>
CSV	Container	<p>Specifies CSV input format</p> <p>Child node: RecordDelimiter, FieldDelimiter, QuoteCharacter</p> <p>Parent node: InputSerialization</p>

Response Body: empty

Response Header :

- x-oss-select-csv-lines: total number of rows
- x-oss-select-csv-columns: total number of columns
- x-oss-select-csv-splits: total number of Splits
- content-length: file content length



**Note:**

X-OSS-select-CSV-columns refers to the number of columns in the first row, assuming that the data in the first row is correct.

**Example request**

```
POST /oss-select/bigcsv_normal.csv? x-oss-process=csv%2Fmeta HTTP/1.1
Date: Fri, 25 May 2018 23:06:41 GMT
Content-Type:
Authorization: OSS LTAIJPXxMLocA0fD:2WF2l6zozf+hzTj9OSXPDklQCvE=
User-Agent: aliyun-sdk-dotnet/2.8.0.0(windows 16.7/16.7.0.0/x86;4.0.30319.42000)
Content-Length: 309
Expect: 100-continue
Connection: keep-alive
Host: Host

<? xml version="1.0"? >
<CsvMetaRequest>
  <InputSerialization>
    <CSV>
      <RecordDelimiter>Cg==</RecordDelimiter>
      <FieldDelimiter>LA==</FieldDelimiter>
      <QuoteCharacter>Ig==</QuoteCharacter>
    </CSV>
  </InputSerialization>
  <OverwriteIfExists>false</OverwriteIfExists>
</CsvMetaRequest>
```

**Response code**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: AliyunOSS
Date: Fri, 25 May 2018 23:06:42 GMT
Content-Type: application/vnd.ms-excel
Content-Length: 0
Connection: close
x-oss-request-id: 5B089702461FB4C07B000C75
x-oss-location: oss-cn-hangzhou-a
x-oss-access-id: LTAIJPXxMLocA0fD
x-oss-sign-type: NormalSign
x-oss-object-name: bigcsv_normal.csv
Accept-Ranges: bytes
ETag: "3E1372A912B4BC86E8A51234AEC0CA0C-400"
Last-Modified: Wed, 09 May 2018 00:22:32 GMT
x-oss-object-type: Multipart
x-oss-bucket-storage-type: standard
x-oss-hash-crc64ecma: 741622077104416154
x-oss-storage-class: Standard
**x-oss-select-csv-rows: 54000049**
**x-oss-select-csv-columns: 4**
**x-oss-select-csv-splits: 960**
```

**Python SDK**

```
import os
import oss2

def select_call_back(consumed_bytes, total_bytes = None):
    print('Consumed Bytes:' + str(consumed_bytes) + '\n')

# First, initialize the information such as AccessKeyId, AccessKeySecret, and Endpoint.
```



```

# Obtain the information through environment variables or replace the
information such as "<yourAccessKeyId>" with the real AccessKeyId, and
so on.
#
# Use Hangzhou region as an example. Endpoint can be:
# http://oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
# https://oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com

access_key_id = os.getenv('OSS_TEST_ACCESS_KEY_ID', '<yourAccessKeyId>')
access_key_secret = os.getenv('OSS_TEST_ACCESS_KEY_SECRET', '<yourAccessKeySecret>')
bucket_name = os.getenv('OSS_TEST_BUCKET', '<yourBucket>')
endpoint = os.getenv('OSS_TEST_ENDPOINT', '<yourEndpoint>')

# Create a bucket instance, all object-related methods need to be
called through the bucket instance.
bucket = oss2. Bucket(oss2. Auth(access_key_id, access_key_secret),
endpoint, bucket_name)
key = 'python_select.csv'
content = 'Tom Hanks,USA,45\r\n'*1024
filename = 'python_select.csv'
# Upload files
bucket.put_object(key, content)
csv_meta_params = {'CsvHeaderInfo': 'None',
'RecordDelimiter': '\r\n'}
select_csv_params = {'CsvHeaderInfo': 'None',
'RecordDelimiter': '\r\n',
'LineRange': (500, 1000)}

csv_header = bucket.create_select_object_meta(key, csv_meta_params)
print(csv_header.csv_rows)
Print(csv_header.csv _ splits)
result = bucket.select_object(key, "select * from ossobject where _3
> 44 limit 100000", select_call_back, select_csv_params)
content_got = b''
for chunk in result:
    content_got += chunk
print(content_got)

result = bucket.select_object_to_file(key, filename,
"select * from ossobject where _3 > 44 limit 100000", select_call_back
, select_csv_params)

bucket.delete_object(key)

```

## Java SDK

```

package samples;

import com.aliyun.oss.event.ProgressEvent;
import com.aliyun.oss.event.ProgressListener;
import com.aliyun.oss.model.*;
import com.aliyun.oss.OSS;
import com. aliyun. OSS;

import java.io.BufferedOutputStream;
import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;

/**

```

```

* Examples of create select object metadata and select object.
*
*/
public class SelectObjectSample {
    private static String endpoint = "<endpoint, http://oss-cn-
hangzhou.aliyuncs.com>";
    private static String accessKeyId = "<accessKeyId>";
    private static String accessKeySecret = "<accessKeySecret>";
    private static String bucketName = "<bucketName>";
    private static String key = "<objectKey>";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        OSS client = new OSSClientBuilder().build(endpoint, accessKeyI
d, accessKeySecret);
        String content = "name,school,company,age\r\n" +
            "Lora Francis,School A,Staples Inc,27\r\n" +
            "Eleanor Little,School B,\"Conectiv, Inc\",43\r\n" +
            "Rosie Hughes,School C,Western Gas Resources Inc,44\r\n
n" +
            "Lawrence Ross,School D,MetLife Inc.,24";

        client.putObject(bucketName, key, new ByteArrayInputStream(
content.getBytes()));

        SelectObjectMetadata selectObjectMetadata = client.createSele
ctObjectMetadata(
            new CreateSelectObjectMetadataRequest(bucketName, key)
                .withInputSerialization(
                    new InputSerialization().withCsvInp
utFormat(
                        new CSVFormat().withHeaderInfo
(CSVFormat.Header.Use).withRecordDelimiter("\r\n"))));
        System.out.println(selectObjectMetadata.getCsvObjectMetadata
()).getTotalLines());
        System.out.println(selectObjectMetadata.getCsvobje
ctMetadata().getShares());

        SelectObjectRequest selectObjectRequest =
            new SelectObjectRequest(bucketName, key)
                .withInputSerialization(
                    new InputSerialization().withCsvInp
utFormat(
                        new CSVFormat().withHeaderInfo
(CSVFormat.Header.Use).withRecordDelimiter("\r\n"))
                    .withOutputSerialization(new OutputSeri
alization().withCsvOutputFormat(new CSVFormat())));
        selectObjectRequest.setExpression("select * from ossobject
where _4 > 40");
        OSSObject ossObject = client.selectObject(selectObjectRequest
);
        // read object content from ossObject
        BufferedOutputStream outputStream = new BufferedOutputStream(
new FileOutputStream("result.data"));
        byte[] buffer = new byte[1024];
        int bytesRead;
        while ((bytesRead = ossObject.getObjectContent().read(buffer
)) != -1) {
            outputStream.write(buffer, 0, bytesRead);
        }
        outputStream.close();
    }
}

```

```
}
```

## Best practices

If you want to perform Shard-Query on a massive file, we recommend that you:

1. Call the Create Select Object Meta API to get the total number of Splits for the file. If the file needs to call the SelectObject API, this API makes asynchronous calls before the query, which reduces scan time.
2. Select the appropriate concurrency  $n$  based on client-side resources, and divide the total number of Splits by the concurrency  $n$  to get the number of Splits that each shard query should contain.
3. Perform the Shard-Query in a form of `split-range=1-20` in request body.
4. Merge the results if required.

Use SelectObject with Normal type files. Files of Multipart and Appendable types are not recommended due to poor performance caused by differences in their internal structure.

## 7 Access control

---

### 7.1 User signature authentication

OSS verifies the identity of the sender of the request by using the AccessKeyID/AccessKeySecret symmetric encryption method. The AccessKeyID identifies the user. With the help of AccessKeySecret, you can encrypt the signature string and OSS can verify the AccessKey of the signature string. You must keep your AccessKeySecret confidential and secured. Based on the account types, the AccessKeys can be categorized as follows:

- Alibaba Cloud account AccessKey: The AccessKey provided by each Alibaba Cloud account has full permissions on its resources.
- RAM account AccessKey: A RAM account is generated under the authorization of an Alibaba Cloud account, and the AccessKey of the RAM account has a limited operation permissions on specified resources.
- STS temporary access credential: A temporary credential generated by an Alibaba Cloud account or an RAM account. The AccessKey of the temporary credential has limited operation permissions on specified resources for a specific period of time. The permissions are withdrawn once this time period expires.

For more information, see [Access control](#).

Before sending a request to OSS as an individual, you must first generate a signature string for the request to be sent according to the format specified by OSS. Then encrypt the signature string using the AccessKeySecret to generate a verification code. After receiving the request, OSS finds the corresponding AccessKeySecret based on the AccessKeyID, and extracts the signature string and verification code in the same way. If the calculated verification code is the same as the verification code provided, the request is deemed as valid. Otherwise, OSS rejects the request and return an HTTP 403 error.

### 7.2 Add a signature to the header

You can add an authorization header to carry signature information in an HTTP request to indicate that the message has been authorized.

#### Calculation of the Authorization field

```
Authorization = "OSS " + AccessKeyId + ":" + Signature
Signature = base64(hmac-sha1(AccessKeySecret,
    VERB + "\n"
    + Content-MD5 + "\n")
```

```
+ Content-Type + "\n"
+ Date + "\n"
+ CanonicalizedOSSHeaders
+ CanonicalizedResource))
```

- The `AccessKeySecret` indicates the key required for a signature.
- `VERB` indicates the HTTP request method, including PUT, GET, POST, HEAD, and DELETE.
- `\n` is a line break.
- `Content-MD5` The Content-MD5 is the MD5 value of requested content data. The message content (excluding the header) is calculated to obtain an MD5 value, which is a 128-bit number. This number is encoded with Base64 into a Content-MD5 value. The request header can be used to check the message validity, that is, whether the message content is consistent with the sent content, such as "eB5eJF1ptWaXm4bijSPyxw==". The request header may be empty. For more information, see [RFC2616 Content-MD5](#).
- `Content-Type` indicates the requested content type, such as "application/octet-stream". It content type may be empty.
- `Date` indicates the operation time. It must be in GMT format, such as "Sun, 22 Nov 2015 08:16:38 GMT".
- The `CanonicalizedOSSHeaders` indicates an assembly of HTTP headers whose prefixes are "x-oss-".
- The `CanonicalizedResource` indicates the OSS resource that the user wants to access.

Specifically, the values of `Date` and `CanonicalizedResource` cannot be empty. If the difference between the value of `Date` in the request and the time of the OSS server is greater than 15 minutes, the OSS server rejects the request and returns an HTTP 403 error.

### Construct CanonicalizedOSSHeaders

All the HTTP headers whose prefixes are x-oss- are called CanonicalizedOSSHeaders. The method to construct CanonicalizedResource is as follows:

1. Convert the names of all HTTP request headers whose prefixes are x-oss- into lowercase letters. For example, convert `X-OSS-Meta-Name:TaoBao` to `x-oss-meta-name: TaoBao`.
2. If the request is sent with the `AccessKeyID` and `AccessKeySecret` obtained by the STS, you must also add the obtained security-token value to the signature string in the form of `x-oss-security-token:security-token`.
3. Sort all acquired HTTP request headers in a lexicographically ascending order.
4. Delete any space on either side of a separator between the request header and content. For example, convert `x-oss-meta-name: TaoBao` to `x-oss-meta-name:TaoBao`.

5. Separate all the content and headers with the `\n` separator to form the final CanonicalizedOSSHeaders.

**Note:**

- CanonicalizedOSSHeaders can be empty, and the `\n` at the end can be removed.
- If only one header must be constructed, it must be `x-oss-meta-a\n`. Note the `\n` at the end.
- If multiple headers must be constructed, it must be `x-oss-meta-a:a\nx-oss-meta-b:b\nx-oss-meta-c:c\n`. Note the `\n` at the end.

**Construct CanonicalizedResource**

The target OSS resource specified in the request sent by the user is called a CanonicalizedResource. The method for constructing CanonicalizedResource is as follows:

1. Set CanonicalizedResource into a null character string ("");
2. Add the OSS resource to be accessed in the following format: `/BucketName/ObjectName`.  
(If ObjectName does not exist, CanonicalizedResource is `/BucketName/`. If BucketName does not exist either, CanonicalizedResource is `/`.)
3. If the requested resource includes sub-resources (SubResource), sort all the sub-resources in a lexicographically ascending order and separate the sub-resources using the separator `&` to generate a sub-resource string. Add `?` and the sub-resource string to the end of the CanonicalizedResource string. In this case, CanonicalizedResource is like: `/BucketName/ObjectName?acl&uploadId=UploadId`
4. If the user request specifies the query string (QueryString, also called HTTP Request Parameters), sort these query strings and request values in a lexicographically ascending order, separate the query strings and request values using the separator `&`, and add them to CanonicalizedResource based on the parameters. In this case, CanonicalizedResource is like: `/BucketName/ObjectName?acl&response-content-type=ContentType&uploadId=UploadId`.

**Note:**

- The sub-resources supported by OSS currently include: `acl`, `uploads`, `location`, `cors`, `logging`, `website`, `referer`, `lifecycle`, `delete`, `append`, `tagging`, `objectMeta`, `uploadId`, `partNumber`, `security-token`, `position`, `img`, `style`, `styleName`, `replication`, `replicationProgress`, `replicationLocation`, `cname`, `bucketInfo`, `comp`, `qos`, `live`, `status`, `vod`, `startTime`, `endTime`, `symlink`, `x-oss-process`

, response-content-type, response-content-language, response-expires, response-cache-control, response-content-disposition, and response-content-encoding.

- Three types of sub-resources are available:
  - Resource identifiers, such as `acl`, `append`, `uploadId`, and `symlink` sub-resources. For more information, see [Bucket-related operations](#) and [Object-related operations](#).
  - Specify response header fields such as `response-***`. For more information, see the `Request Parameters` section of [GetObject](#).
  - Object handling methods, such as `x-oss-process`. It is used as the object handling method, such as [Image Processing](#).

### Rules to calculate a signature header

- A signature string must be in the UTF-8 format. Encode a signature string containing Chinese characters with UTF-8 first, and then use it with the `AccessKeySecret` to calculate the final signature.
- The signing method adopted is the HMAC-SHA1 method defined in [RFC 2104](#), where `Key` is `AccessKeySecret`.
- Content-Type and Content-MD5 are not required in a request. If the request requires signature verification, the null value can be replaced with the line break “\n”.
- Among all non-HTTP-standard headers, only the headers starting with “x-oss-“ require signature strings, and other non-HTTP-standard headers are ignored by OSS. (For example, the “x-oss-magic” header in the preceding example must be added with a signature string.)
- Headers starting with “x-oss-“ must comply with the following specifications before being used for signature verification:
  - The header name is changed to lower-case letters.
  - The headers are sorted in a lexicographically ascending order.
  - No space exists before and after the colon, which separates the header name and value.
  - Each header is followed by the line break “\n”. If no header is used, `CanonicalizedOSSHeaders` is set to null.

### Example signature

Assume that `AccessKeyId` is `44CF9590006BF252F707` and `AccessKeySecret` is `OtxrxlsfpFjA7SwPzILwy8Bw21TLhquhboDYROV`.

Request	Signature string calculation formula	Signature string
PUT /nelson HTTP/1.0 Content-MD5: eB5eJF1ptW aXm4bijSPyxw== Content-Type: text/html Date: Thu, 17 Nov 2005 18:49:58 GMT Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com X-OSS-Meta-Author: foo@bar.com X-OSS-Magic: abracadabra	Signature = base64(hmac-sha1(AccessKeySecret, VERB + "\n" + Content-MD5 + "\n" + Content-Type + "\n" + Date + "\n" + CanonicalizedOSSHeaders + CanonicalizedResource))	"PUT\n eB5eJF1ptW aXm4bijSPyxw==\n text/html\n Thu, 17 Nov 2005 18:49:58 GMT\n x-oss-magic:abracadabra\nx-oss-meta-author:foo@bar.com\n/oss-example/nels

The signature calculation method is as follows:

Python sample code:

```
import base64
import hmac
import sha
h = hmac.new("OtxrzxIsfpFjA7SwPzILwy8Bw21TLhquhboDYROV",
             "PUT\nODBGOERFMDMzQTczRUY3NUE3NzA5QzdFNUYzMDQxNEM=\n\ntext\n/html\nThu, 17 Nov 2005 18:49:58 GMT\nx-oss-magic:abracadabra\nx-oss-meta-author:foo@bar.com\n/oss-example/nelson", sha)
Signature = base64.b64encode(h.digest())
print("Signature: %s" % Signature)
```

The signature calculation result is 26NBxoKdsyly4EDv6inkoDft/yA=. According to the formula Authorization = "OSS " + AccessKeyID + ":" + Signature, the value of Authorization is OSS 44CF9590006BF252F707:26NBxoKdsyly4EDv6inkoDft/yA=. The value is added with the authorization header to form the message to be sent:

```
PUT /nelson HTTP/1.0
Authorization:OSS 44CF9590006BF252F707:26NBxoKdsyly4EDv6inkoDft/yA=
Content-Md5: eB5eJF1ptWaXm4bijSPyxw==
Content-Type: text/html
Date: Thu, 17 Nov 2005 18:49:58 GMT
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
X-OSS-Meta-Author: foo@bar.com
X-OSS-Magic: abracadabra
```

### Detail analysis

- If the input AccessKeyID does not exist or is inactive, the error 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: InvalidAccessKeyId.
- If the authorization value format in the user request header is incorrect, the error 400 Bad Request is returned. Error code: InvalidArgument.



- All the requests of OSS must use the GMT time format stipulated by the HTTP 1.1 protocol. Specifically, the date format is: `date1 = 2DIGIT SP month SP 4DIGIT; day month year` (for example, 02 Jun 1982). In the aforesaid date format, “day” occupies “2 digits”. Therefore, “Jun 2”, “2 Jun 1982”, and “2-Jun-82” are all invalid date formats.
- If Date is not input into the header or the format is incorrect during signature verification, the error 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: AccessDenied.
- The request must be entered within 15 minutes based on the current time of the OSS server; otherwise, the error 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: RequestTimeTooSkewed.
- If the AccessKeyID is active but OSS determines that the signature of the user request is incorrect, the error 403 Forbidden is returned, and the correct signature string for verification and encryption is returned to the user in the response message. The user can check whether or not the signature string is correct based on the response of OSS. Return example:

```
<? xml version="1.0" ? >
<Error>
  <Code>
    SignatureDoesNotMatch
  </Code>
  <Message>
    The request signature we calculated does not match the
    signature you provided. Check your key and signing method.
  </Message>
  <StringToSignBytes>
    47 45 54 0a 0a 0a 57 65 64 2c 20 31 31 20 4d 61 79 20 32 30 31
    31 20 30 37 3a 35 39 3a 32 35 20 47 4d 54 0a 2f 75 73 72 65 61 6c 74
    65 73 74 3f 61 63 6c
  </StringToSignBytes>
  <RequestId>
    1E446260FF9B10C2
  </RequestId>
  <HostId>
    oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
  </HostId>
  <SignatureProvided>
    y5H7yzPsA/tP4+0tHlHHvPEwUv8=
  </SignatureProvided>
  <StringToSign>
    GET
    Wed, 11 May 2011 07:59:25 GMT
    /oss-example? acl
  </StringToSign>
  <OSSAccessKeyId>
    AKIAIVAKMSMOY7VOMRWQ
  </OSSAccessKeyId>
</Error>
```


**Note:**

- OSS SDK has implemented the signature. You do not need to worry about the signature issue when you use the OSS SDK. To learn more about the signature implementations of specific languages, see the OSS SDK code. The files for implementing OSS SDK signature are shown in the following table:

SDK	Signature implementation
Java SDK	<a href="#">OSSRequestSigner.java</a>
Python SDK	<a href="#">auth.py</a>
Net SDK	<a href="#">OssRequestSigner.cs</a>
PHP SDK	<a href="#">OssClient.php</a>
C SDK	<a href="#">oss_auth.c</a>
JavaScript SDK	<a href="#">client.js</a>
Go SDK	<a href="#">auth.go</a>
Ruby SDK	<a href="#">util.rb</a>
iOS SDK	<a href="#">OSSModel.m</a>
Android SDK	<a href="#">OSSUtils.java</a>

- If try to implement the signature by yourself, and the access to OSS receives an error of `SignatureDoesNotMatch`, you can use [Visualized Signature Tool](#) to confirm the signature and eliminate the error.

## Content-MD5 calculation method

Content-MD5 calculation  
 The message content "123456789" is used as an example. The Content-MD5 value of the string is calculated as follows:  
 The algorithm defined in related standards can be simplified to the following:  
 Calculate the MD5-encrypted 128-bit binary array.  
 Encode the binary array (instead of the 32-bit string code) with Base64.  
 Python is used as an example.  
 The correct calculation code is:  

```
>>> import base64,hashlib
>>> hash = hashlib.md5()
>>> hash.update("0123456789")
>>> base64.b64encode(hash.digest())
'eB5eJF1ptWaXm4bijSPyxw=='
```

 Note:  
 The correct code is: `hash.digest()`, used to calculate a 128-bit binary array  

```
>>> hash.digest()
'\x1e^\$li\xb5f\x97\x9b\x86\xe2\x8d#\xf2\xc7'
```

 The common error is to base 64 the computed 32-Bit String encoding directly.

```
An incorrect example: hash.hexdigest(), and a visible 32-bit string is
calculated.
>>> hash.hexdigest()
'781e5e245d69b566979b86e28d23f2c7'
Result of encoding the incorrect MD5 value with Base64:
>>> base64.b64encode(hash.hexdigest())
'NzgxZTVlMjQ1ZDY5YjU2Njk3OWI4NmUyOGQyM2YyYzc='
```

## 7.3 Add a signature to a URL

In addition to using an authorization header, you can add signature information to a URL. It enables you to forward a URL to the third party for an authorized access.

### Implementation

URL signature example:

```
http://oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/oss-api.pdf?OSSAccessKey
eyJid=nz2pc56s936**9l&Expires=1141889120&Signature=vjbyPxybdZaNmGa%
2ByT272YEAiv4%3D
```

The URL signature must include at least the following three parameters: **Signature**, **Expires**, and **OSSAccessKeyId**.

- The **Expires** parameter indicates the time-out period of a URL. The value of this parameter is UNIX time (which is the number of seconds that have elapsed since 00:00:00 UTC, January 1, 1970. For more information, see [Wikipedia](#)). If the time when OSS receives the URL request is later than the value of the Expires parameter and is included in the signature, an error code request timed-out is returned. For example, if the current time is 1141889060, to create a URL that is scheduled to expire in 60 seconds, you can set the value of Expires to 1141889120.
- **OSSAccessKeyId** refers to the AccessKeyID in the key.
- **Signature** indicates the signature information. For all requests and header parameters that OSS supports, the algorithm for adding a signature to a URL is basically the same as that of [Adding a signature to a header](#).

```
Signature = urlencode(base64(hmac-sha1(AccessKeySecret,
    VERB + "\n"
    + CONTENT-MD5 + "\n"
    + CONTENT-TYPE + "\n"
    + EXPIRES + "\n"
    + CanonicalizedOSSHeaders
    + CanonicalizedResource)))
```

The difference is listed as follows:

- When a signature is added to a URL, the Expires parameter replaces the Date parameter.
- Signatures cannot be included in a URL and the Header at the same time.

- If more than one incoming Signature, Expires, or AccessKeyId value is available, the first of each incoming value is used.
- Whether the request time is later than the Expires time, is verified first before verifying the signature.
- When you put the signature string into a URL, remember to perform the UriEncode for a URL.
- When you add a signature to a temporary user URL, the `security-token` must also be entered. The format is as follows:

```
http://oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/oss-api.pdf?
OSSAccessKeyId=nz2pc56s936**9l&Expires=1141889120&Signature=
vjbyPxybdZaNmGa%2ByT272YEAiv4%3D&security-token=SecurityToken
```

### Sample code

Python sample code used to add a signature to a URL:

```
import base64
import hmac
import sha
import urllib
h = hmac.new("OtxrzxIsfpFjA7SwPzILwy8Bw21TLhquhboDYROV",
             "GET\n\n1141889120\n/oss-example/oss-api.pdf",
             sha)
urllib.quote (base64.encodestring(h.digest()).strip())
```



#### Note:

- The preceding code is the Python sample code.
- OSS SDK provides the method for adding a signature into an URL. For usage, see the “Authorize Access” section in the SDK file.
- To add a signature to the OSS SDK URL, see the following table.

SDK	URL signature method	Implementation file
Java SDK	OSSClient.generatePresignedUrl	<a href="#">OSSClient.java</a>
Python SDK	Bucket.sign_url	<a href="#">api.py</a>
Net SDK	OssClient.GeneratePresignedUri	<a href="#">OssClient.cs</a>
PHP SDK	OssClient.signUrl	<a href="#">OssClient.php</a>
JavaScript SDK	signatureUrl	<a href="#">object.js</a>

SDK	URL signature method	Implementation file
C SDK	oss_gen_signed_url	<a href="#">oss_object.c</a>

### Detail analysis

- If you adopt the approach of adding a signature to a URL, the authorized data is exposed on the Internet before the authorization period expires. We recommend that you must assess the usage risks in advance.
- The PUT and GET requests both support adding a signature in a URL.
- When a signature is added to a URL, the sequence of Signature, Expires, and AccessKeyId can be swapped. If one or more Signature, Expires, or AccessKeyId parameter is missing, the error 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: AccessDenied.
- If the current access time is later than the Expires time set in the request, the error 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: AccessDenied.
- If the format of the Expires time is incorrect, the error 403 Forbidden is returned. Error code: AccessDenied.
- If the URL includes one or more Signature, Expires, or AccessKeyId parameter and the header also includes signature information, the error 400 Bad Request is returned. Error code: InvalidArgument.
- When the signature string is generated, the Date parameter is replaced by the Expires parameter, but the headers such as content-type and content-md5 defined in the preceding section are still included. (Though the Date request header still exists in the request, you can skip adding it to the signature string.)

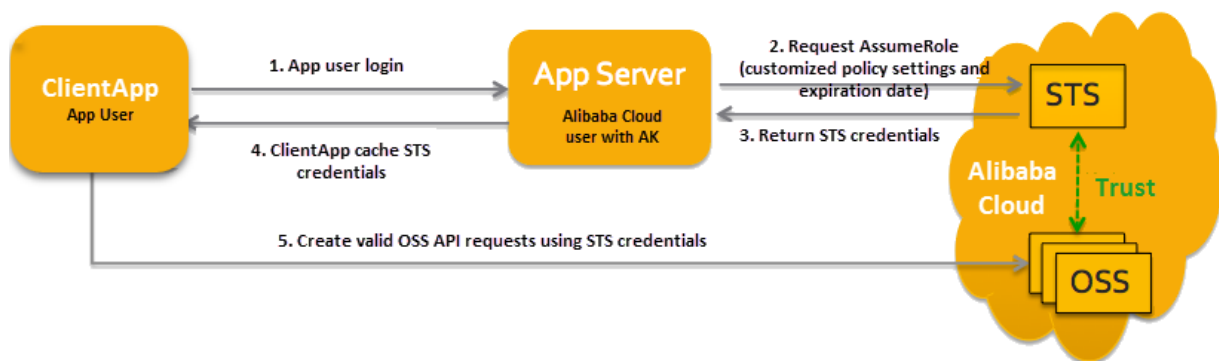
## 7.4 Temporary authorized access

### Introduction of STS

OSS can temporarily perform authorized access through the Alibaba Cloud STS (Security Token Service). Alibaba Cloud STS is a web service that provides a temporary access token to a cloud computing user. Using STS, you can grant access credentials to a third-party application or federated user (you can manage the user IDs) with customized permissions and validity periods. Third-party applications or federated users can use these access credentials to directly call the Alibaba Cloud product APIs or use the SDKs provided by Alibaba Cloud products to access the cloud product APIs.

- You do not need to expose your long-term key (AccessKey) to a third-party application and only need to generate an access token and send the access token to the third-party application.
- You can customize the access permission and validity of this token.
- You do not need to care about permission revocation issues. The access credential automatically becomes invalid when it expires.

Using an app as an example, the interaction process is shown as follows:



The solution is described in detail as follows:

#### 1. Log on as the app user.

App user IDs are managed by the customer. Customers can customize the ID management system, or use an external web account or OpenID. For each valid app user, the AppServer can precisely define the minimum access permission.

#### 2. The AppServer requests a security token (SecurityToken) from the STS.

Before calling STS, the AppServer needs to determine the minimum access permission (described in policy syntax) of the app user and the expiration time of the authorization. Then the security token is obtained by calling the STS' AssumeRole interface.

#### 3. The STS returns a valid access credential to the AppServer, including a security token, a temporary AccessKey (AccessKeyID and AccessKeySecret), and the expiry time.

#### 4. The AppServer returns the access credential to the ClientApp.

The ClientApp can cache this credential. When the credential becomes invalid, the ClientApp needs to request a new valid access credential from the AppServer. For example, if the access credential is valid for one hour, the ClientApp can request the AppServer to update the access credential every 30 minutes.

5. The ClientApp uses the access credential cached locally to request Alibaba Cloud Service APIs. The cloud services perceives the STS access credential, and relies on STS to verify the credential and correctly respond to the user request.

### Use STS credentials to construct signed requests

After obtaining the STS temporary credential, the client of the user creates a signature using the security token (SecurityToken) and temporary AccessKey (AccessKeyId and AccessKeySecret) in the credential. The method for constructing an authorized access signature is basically the same as using the AccessKey of a root account to [add a signature to a header](#). Pay attention to the following two points:

- The signature key used by the user is the temporary AccessKey (AccessKeyId and AccessKeySecret) provided by the STS.
- The user needs to carry the security token (security token) in the request header or in the URI as a request parameter. These two manners are alternative. If both manners are selected, OSS returns an InvalidArgument error.
  - The header `x-oss-security-token : SecurityToken` is carried in a request header. When CanonicalizedOSSHeaders of the signature is calculated, x-oss-security-token is taken into consideration.
  - Parameter `security-token=SecurityToken` is carried in the URL. When CanonicalizedResource of the signature is calculated, security-token is taken into consideration and considered as a sub-resource.

## 7.5 Bucket permission control

OSS provides an Access Control List (ACL) for the bucket-level access control. Currently, three access permissions are available for a bucket: Public Read/Write, Public Read, and Private.

Permission	Name	Access restrictions on visitors
<code>public-read-write</code>	Public read and write	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Anyone (including anonymous access) can read, write, and delete the objects in the bucket.</li><li>• The fees incurred by such operations are borne by the owner of the bucket</li></ul>

Permission	Name	Access restrictions on visitors
		. Therefore, use this permission carefully.
<b>public-read</b>	Public read, private write	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the owner of the bucket and the authorized users can perform write and delete operations on the objects in the bucket.</li> <li>Anyone (including anonymous access) can read the objects in the bucket.</li> </ul>
<b>private</b>	Private read and write	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only the owner of the bucket and the authorized users can perform read, write, and delete operations on the objects in the bucket.</li> <li>Other users cannot access objects in the bucket.</li> </ul>

**Note:**

- If a new bucket is created without a specified permission, OSS automatically sets a private permission for the bucket.
- For an existing bucket, only the creator of the bucket can change its permissions by using the Put Bucket ACL interface provided by OSS.



## 8 Multipart upload operations

### 8.1 Introduction

In addition to the PUT Object interface, OSS also provides the Multipart. You can apply the Multipart Upload mode for you to upload files. You can apply the Multipart Upload mode in the following scenarios (but not limited to the following):

- Breakpoint upload must be supported.
- The files to be uploaded are larger than 100 MB.
- The network conditions are poor, and the connection with the OSS server is frequently disconnected.
- Before a file is uploaded, the size of the file cannot be determined.

### 8.2 InitiateMultipartUpload

Before transmitting data in the Multipart Upload mode, you must call the **InitiateMultipartUpload** interface to notify OSS to initiate a Multipart Upload event.

The **InitiateMultipartUpload** interface returns a globally unique Upload ID created by the OSS server to identify this Multipart Upload event. You can initiate operations based on this ID, such as aborting Multipart Upload and querying Multipart Upload.

#### Request syntax

```
POST /ObjectName? uploads HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT date
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

#### Request parameters


During the Initiate Multipart Upload operation, you can use encoding-type to encode the Key in the returned result.

Name	Type	Description
<b>encoding-type</b>	String	Specify the encoding type of the Key in the returned result. Currently, the URL encoding is supported. The Key adopts UTF-8 encoding, but the XML 1.0 Standard does not support parsing certain

Name	Type	Description
		control characters, such as the characters with ASCII values from 0 to 10. In case, if the Key contains control characters not supported by the XML 1.0 Standard, you can specify the encoding-type to encode the returned Key. Default: None Optional value: url

### Request header

Name	Type	Description
Cache-Control	String	Specify the web page caching behavior when the object is downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
Content-Disposition	String	Specify the name of the object when the object is downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
Content-Encoding	String	Specify the content encoding format when the object is downloaded. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
Expires	Integer	Specify the expiration time in milliseconds. For more information, see <a href="#">RFC2616</a> . Default: None
x-oss-server-side-encryption	String	Specify the server-side encryption algorithm used to upload each part of this object. OSS stores each uploaded part based on server-side encryption. Legal value: AES256 or KMS

Name	Type	Description
		 <b>Note:</b> You must enable the KMS (Key Management Service) on the console to use the KMS encryption algorithm. Otherwise, a KmsServiceNotenabled error code is reported.

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>Bucket</b>	String	Name of a bucket for which a Multipart Upload event is initiated. Parent node: InitiateMultipartUploadResult
<b>InitiateMultipartUploadResult</b>	Container	The container that saves the result of the Initiate Multipart Upload request. Child Nodes: Bucket, Key, UploadId Parent node: None
<b>Key</b>	String	Name of an object for which a Multipart Upload event is initiated. Parent node: InitiateMultipartUploadResult
<b>UploadId</b>	String	Unique ID of a Multipart Upload event. Parent node: InitiateMultipartUploadResult
<b>EncodingType</b>	String	Specify the encoding type for the returned results. If encoding-type is specified in the request, the Key is encoded in the returned result. Parent node: Container

## Detail analysis

- When using this operation to calculate the authentication signature, you must add “?uploads” to “CanonicalizedResource”.
- The Initiate Multipart Upload request supports the following standard HTTP request headers : Cache-Control, Content-Disposition, Content-Encoding, Content-Type, Expires, and custom headers starting with x-oss-meta-. For the specific meaning of these headers, see the PUT Object interface.
- The Initiate Multipart Upload request does not affect an existing object with the same name.
- When receiving an Initiate Multipart Upload request, the server returns a request body in XML format. The request body has three elements: Bucket, Key, and UploadID. You must record the UploadID for subsequent Multipart operations.
- If the x-oss-server-side-encryption header is set in the Initiate Multipart Upload request, the server returns this header in the response header. During the upload of each part, the server automatically stores the part based on entropy encryption. Currently, the OSS server only supports the 256-bit advanced encryption standard (AES256). If values of other standards are specified, the OSS server returns the error code 400 and the error message InvalidEncryptionAlgorithmError. When uploading each part, you do not need to add the x-oss-server-side-encryption request header. If this request header is specified, OSS returns the error code 400 and the error message InvalidArgument.

## Example

### Request example:

```
POST /multipart.data? uploads HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2012 08:32:21 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:/cluRFtRwMTZpC2hTj4F6
7AGdM4=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 230
Server: AliyunOSS
Connection: keep-alive
x-oss-request-id: 42c25703-7503-fbd8-670a-bda01eaec618
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2012 08:32:21 GMT
Content-Type: application/xml
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<InitiateMultipartUploadResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.
aliyuncs.com">
  <Bucket> multipart_upload</Bucket>
  <Key>multipart.data</Key>
```

```
<UploadId>0004B9894A22E5B1888A1E29F8236E2D</UploadId>  
</InitiateMultipartUploadResult>
```

## 8.3 UploadPart

After initiating a Multipart Upload event, you can upload data in parts based on the specified object name and Upload ID. Each uploaded part has a part number ranging from 1 to 10,000.

For the same Upload ID, this part number identifies not only this part of data but also the location of this part in the entire file. If you upload new data using the same part number, OSS overwrites the existing data identified by this part number. Except the last part, the minimum size of other parts is 100 KB. The size of the last part is not restricted.

### Request syntax

```
PUT /ObjectName? partNumber=PartNumber&uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1  
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com  
Date: GMT Date  
Content-Length: Size  
Authorization: SignatureValue
```

### Detail analysis

- Before calling the Initiate Multipart Upload interface to upload a part of data, you must call this interface to obtain an Upload ID issued by the OSS server.
- In the Multipart Upload mode, except the last part, all other parts must be larger than 100 KB. However, the Upload Part interface does not immediately verify the size of the uploaded part (because it does not know whether the part is the last one). It verifies the size of the uploaded part only when Multipart Upload is completed.
- OSS puts the MD5 value of the part data received by the server in the ETag header and return it to the user.
- The part number ranges from 1 to 10,000. If the part number exceeds this range, OSS returns the InvalidArgument error code.
- If the x-oss-server-side-encryption request header is specified when the Initiate Multipart Upload interface is called, OSS encrypts the uploaded part and return the x-oss-server-side-encryption header in the Upload Part response header. The value of x-oss-server-side-encryption indicates the server-side encryption algorithm used for this part.
- To make sure that the data transmitted over the network is free from errors, the user includes Content-MD5 in the request. The OSS calculates the MD5 value for the uploaded data and compares it with the MD5 value uploaded by the user. If they are inconsistent, OSS returns the InvalidDigest error code.

## Examples

### Request example:

```
PUT /multipart.data? partNumber=1&uploadId=0004B9895DBBB6EC98E36 HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Content-Length: 6291456
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2012 08:32:21 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:J/lICfXEvPmmSW86bBAfMmUmWjI=
[6291456 bytes data]
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: AliyunOSS
Connection: keep-alive
ETag: 7265F4D211B56873A381D321F586E4A9
x-oss-request-id: 3e6aba62-1eae-d246-6118-8ff42cd0c21a
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2012 08:32:21 GMT
```

## 8.4 UploadPartCopy

**UploadPartCopy** uploads a part by copying data from an existing object.

You can add an `x-oss-copy-source` header in the Upload Part request to call the Upload Part Copy interface. When copying a file larger than 1 GB, you must use the Upload Part Copy method. For the Upload Part Copy operation, the source bucket and the target bucket must be in the same region. If you want to copy a file that is less than 1 GB by a single operation, you can use the Copy Object method.

### Request syntax

```
PUT /ObjectName? partNumber=PartNumber&uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Content-Length: Size
Authorization: SignatureValue
x-oss-copy-source: /SourceBucketName/SourceObjectName
x-oss-copy-source-range: bytes=first-last
```

### Request header

Except the common request header, other headers in the Upload Part Copy request are used to specify the address of the copied source object and copying range.

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-copy-source</b>	String	Specifies the copy source address (the requester must

Name	Type	Description
		have the permission to read the source object). Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-range</b>	Integer	Copying range of the copied source object. For example, if the range is set to bytes = 0-9, the system transfers byte 0 to byte 9. This request header is not required when the entire source object is copied. Default: None

The following request header is used for the source objects specified by x-oss-copy-source.

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-match</b>	String	If the ETag value of the source object is equal to the ETag value provided by the user, the system performs the Copy Object operation; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed error. Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-none-match</b>	String	If the source object has not been modified since the time specified by the user, the system performs the Copy Object operation; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed error. Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-unmodified-since</b>	String	If the time specified by the received parameter is the same as or later than the modification time of the file, the system transfers the file normally, and returns 200 OK; otherwise, the system returns

Name	Type	Description
		the 412 Precondition Failed error. Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-modified-since</b>	String	If the source object has been modified since the time specified by the user, the system performs the Copy Object operation; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed error. Default: None

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-match</b>	String	If the ETag value of the source object is equal to the ETag value provided by the user, the system performs the Copy Object operation; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed error. Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-none-match</b>	String	If the source object has not been modified since the time specified by the user, the system performs the Copy Object operation; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed error. Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-unmodified-since</b>	String	If the time specified by the received parameter is the same as or later than the modification time of the file, the system transfers the file normally, and returns 200 OK; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed error.



Name	Type	Description
		Default: None
<b>x-oss-copy-source-if-modified-since</b>	String	If the source object has been modified since the time specified by the user, the system performs the Copy Object operation; otherwise, the system returns the 412 Precondition Failed error. Default: None

### Detail analysis

- Before calling the InitiateMultipartUpload interface to upload a part of data, you must call this interface to obtain an Upload ID issued by the OSS server.
- In the Multipart Upload mode, besides the last part, all other parts must be larger than 100 KB . However, the Upload Part interface does not immediately verify the size of the uploaded part (because it cannot immediately determine which part is the last one). It verifies the size of the uploaded part only when Multipart Upload is completed.
- If the x-oss-copy-source-range request header is not specified, the entire source object is copied. If the request header is specified, the returned message includes the length of the entire file and the COPY range. For example, if the returned message is Content-Range: bytes 0-9/44, which means that the length of the entire file is 44, and the COPY range is 0 to 9. If the specified range does not conform to the range rules, OSS copies the entire file and does not contain Content-Range in the result.
- If the x-oss-server-side-encryption request header is specified when the InitiateMultipartUpload interface is called, OSS encrypts the uploaded part and return the x-oss-server-side-encryption header in the Upload Part response header. The value of x-oss-server-side-encryption indicates the server-side encryption algorithm used for this part. For more information, see the InitiateMultipartUpload API.
- This operation cannot be used to copy objects created by Append Object.
- If the bucket type is Archive, you cannot call this interface; otherwise, the system returns Error 400 with the error code "OperationNotSupported".

### Example

#### Request example:

```
PUT /multipart.data? Partnumber = 1 & sealadid = porterhttp/1.1
```

```
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Content-Length: 6291456
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2012 08:32:21 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:J/lICfXEvPmmSW86bBAfMmUmWjI=
x-oss-copy-source: /oss-example/ src-object
x-oss-copy-source-range: bytes=100-6291756
```

**Response example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: AliyunOSS
Connection: keep-alive
x-oss-request-id: 3e6aba62-1eae-d246-6118-8ff42cd0c21a
Date: Thu, 17 Jul 2014 06:27:54 GMT'
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<CopyPartResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <LastModified>2014-07-17T06:27:54.000Z </LastModified>
  <ETag>"5B3C1A2E053D763E1B002CC607C5A0FE"</ETag>
</CopyPartResult>
```

## 8.5 CompleteMultipartUpload

After uploading all data parts, you must call the **CompleteMultipartUpload** API to complete Multipart Upload for the entire file.

During this operation, you must provide the list (including the part number and ETags) of all valid data parts. After receiving the part list you have submitted, OSS verifies the validity of each data part individually. After all the data parts have been verified, OSS combines these parts into a complete object.

**Request syntax**

```
POST /ObjectName? uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Content-Length: Size
Authorization: Signature

<CompleteMultipartUpload>
<Part>
<PartNumber>PartNumber</PartNumber>
<ETag>ETag</ETag>
</Part>

</CompleteMultipartUpload>
```

**Request parameters**

During the Complete Multipart Upload operation, you can use encoding-type to encode the Key in the returned result.

Name	Type	Description
<b>encoding-type</b>	String	Specify the encoding type of the Key in the returned result. Currently, the URL encoding is supported. The Key adopts UTF-8 encoding, but the XML 1.0 Standard does not support parsing certain control characters, such as the characters with ASCII values from 0 to 10. In case that the Key contains control characters not supported by the XML 1.0 Standard, you can specify the encoding-type to encode the returned Key. Default: None Optional value: url

### Request elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>CompleteMultipartUpload</b>	Container	Container used for storing the content of the Complete Multipart Upload request. Sub-node: one or more part elements Parent node: None
<b>ETag</b>	String	ETag value returned by OSS after data parts are successfully uploaded. Parent node: Part
<b>Part</b>	Container	The container that saves uploaded data parts. Sub-nodes: ETag, PartNumber Parent node: InitiateMultipartUploadResult
<b>PartNumber</b>	Integer	Number of parts. Parent node: Part

**Response elements**

Name	Type	Description
<b>Bucket</b>	String	Specify the bucket name. Parent node: CompleteMultipartUploadResult
<b>CompleteMultipartUploadResult</b>	Container	The container that stores the result of the Complete Multipart Upload request. Sub-nodes: Bucket, Key, ETag, Location Parent node: None
<b>ETag</b>	String	The ETag (entity tag) is created when an object is generated and is used to indicate the content of the object. For the objects created based on the Complete Multipart Upload request, the value of ETag is the UUID of the object content. The value of ETag can be used to check whether the content of the object is changed. Parent node: CompleteMultipartUploadResult
<b>Location</b>	String	Specify the URL of the newly created object. Parent node: CompleteMultipartUploadResult
<b>Key</b>	String	Name of the newly created object. Parent node: CompleteMultipartUploadResult
<b>EncodingType</b>	String	Specify the encoding type for the returned results. If encoding-type is specified in the request, the Key is encoded in the returned result. Parent node: Container

## Detail analysis

- When receiving a Complete Multipart Upload request, OSS verifies that all parts except the last part are larger than 100 KB and checks each part number and ETag in the part list submitted by the user. Therefore, when uploading data parts, the client must record not only the part number but also the ETag value returned by OSS each time a part is uploaded successfully.
- It takes a few minutes for OSS to process the Complete Multipart Upload request. During this time, if the client is disconnected from OSS, OSS continues to complete the request.
- The part numbers in the part list submitted by a user can be non-consecutive. For example, the first part number is 1 and the second part number is 5.
- After OSS successfully processes the Complete Multipart Upload request, the corresponding Upload ID becomes invalid.
- The same object may have different Upload IDs. When an Upload ID is completed, other Upload IDs of this object are not affected.
- If the x-oss-server-side-encryption request header is specified when the Initiate Multipart Upload interface is called, OSS returns the x-oss-server-side-encryption header in the Complete Multipart Upload response header. The value of x-oss-server-side-encryption indicates the server-side encryption algorithm used for this object.
- If you have uploaded the Content-MD5 request header, the OSS calculates the body's Content-MD5 and check if the two are consistent. If the two are different, the error code InvalidDigest is returned.

## Example

### Request example:

```
POST /multipart.data? uploadId=0004B9B2D2F7815C432C9057C03134D4 HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Content-Length: 1056
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 10:19:18 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:8VwFhFUWmVecK6jQlHlXMK/zMT0=

<CompleteMultipartUpload>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>1</PartNumber>
    <ETag>"3349DC700140D7F86A078484278075A9"</ETag>
  </Part>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>5</PartNumber>
    <ETag>"8EFDA8BE206636A695359836FE0A0E0A"</ETag>
  </Part>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>8</PartNumber>
```

```
<ETag>"8C315065167132444177411FDA149B92"</ETag>
</Part>
</CompleteMultipartUpload>
```

#### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: AliyunOSS
Content-Length: 329
Content-Type: Application/xml
Connection: keep-alive
X-OSS-request-ID: 594f0751-3b1e-168f-4501-4ac71d217d6e
Date: Fri, 24 Feb 2012 10:19:18 GMT

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<CompleteMultipartUploadResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.
aliyuncs.com">
  <Location>http://oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com /
multipart.data</Location>
  <Bucket>oss-example</Bucket>
  <Key>multipart.data</Key>
  <ETag>B864DB6A936D376F9F8D3ED3BBE540DD-3</ETag>
</CompleteMultipartUploadResult>
```

## 8.6 AbortMultipartUpload

**AbortMultipartUpload** can be used to stop a Multipart Upload event based on the Upload ID you provide.

When a Multipart Upload event is aborted, you cannot use this Upload ID to perform any operations and the uploaded data parts are deleted.

#### Request syntax

```
DELETE /ObjectName? uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: Signature
```

#### Detail analysis

- When you stop a Multipart Upload event, parts still being uploaded are not deleted. Therefore, if concurrent accesses exist, you must call the **AbortMultipartUpload** interface several times to completely release the space of OSS.
- If the entered Upload ID does not exist, OSS returns an error 404 with the error code: **NoSuchUpload**.

#### Example

##### Request example:

```
Delete /multipart.data? &uploadId=0004B9895DBBB6EC98E HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2012 08:32:21 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:J/lICfXEvPmmSW86bBAfMmUmWjI=
```

**Response example:**

```
HTTP/1.1 204
Server: AliyunOSS
Connection: keep-alive
x-oss-request-id: 059a22ba-6ba9-daed-5f3a-e48027df344d
Date: Wed, 22 Feb 2012 08:32:21 GMT
```

## 8.7 ListMultipartUploads

The **ListMultipartUploads** interface can be used to list all Multipart Upload events in execution, that is, Multipart Upload events that have been initiated but not completed or aborted.

The listing result returned by OSS contains a maximum of 1000 Multipart Upload messages. If you want to specify the number of Multipart Upload messages in the listing result returned by OSS, you can add the `max-uploads` parameter to the request. In addition, the `IsTruncated` element in the listing result returned by OSS indicates whether other Multipart Upload messages are contained.

**Request syntax**

```
Get /? uploads HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: Signature
```

**Request parameters**

Name	Type	Description
<b>delimiter</b>	String	A character used to group object names. All those objects whose names contain the specified prefix and behind which the delimiter occurs for the first time act as a group of elements - CommonPrefixes.
<b>max-uploads</b>	String	Specify the maximum number of multipart upload tasks returned for one request. If this parameter is not specified, the default value 1,000 is used.

Name	Type	Description
		The max-uploads value cannot exceed 1,000.
<b>key-marker</b>	String	<p>Used together with the upload-id-marker parameter to specify the starting position of the returned result.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If the upload-id-marker parameter is not set, the query result includes Multipart tasks in which the lexicographic orders of all object names are greater than the value of the key-marker parameter.</li><li>• If the upload-id-marker parameter is set, the query result includes Multipart tasks in which the lexicographic orders of all object names are greater than the value of the key-marker parameter, and all Multipart Upload tasks in which the object names are the same as the value of the key-marker parameter , but the Upload IDs are greater than the value of the upload-id-marker parameter.</li></ul>
<b>prefix</b>	String	Limit that the returned object key must be prefixed accordingly. Note that the keys returned from queries using a prefix still contain the prefix.
<b>upload-id-marker</b>	String	Used together with the key-marker parameter to specify the starting position of the returned result.



Name	Type	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the key-marker parameter is not set, OSS ignores the upload-id-marker parameter.</li> <li>• If the key-marker parameter is set, the query result includes Multipart tasks in which the lexicographic orders of all object names are greater than the value of the key-marker parameter, and all Multipart Upload tasks in which the object names are the same as the value of the key-marker parameter, but the Upload IDs are greater than the value of the upload-id-marker parameter.</li> </ul>
<b>encoding-type</b>	String	<p>Specify the encoding of the returned content and the encoding type. Delimiter, KeyMarker, Prefix, NextKeyMarker, and Key use UTF-8 characters, but the XML 1.0 Standard does not support parsing certain control characters, such as characters with ASCII values ranging from 0 to 10. If some elements in the returned results contain control characters that are not supported by the XML 1.0 Standard, encoding-type can be specified to encode these elements, such as Delimiter, KeyMarker, Prefix, NextMarker, and Key.</p> <p>Default: None</p>

**Response elements**

Name	Type	Description
<b>ListMultipartUploadsResult</b>	Container	The container that saves the result of the List Multipart Upload request. Sub-nodes: Bucket, KeyMarker, UploadIdMarker, NextKeyMarker, NextUploadIdMarker, MasUploads, Delimiter, Prefix, CommonPrefixes, IsTruncated, Upload Parent node: None
<b>Bucket</b>	String	Bucket name. Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult
<b>EncodingType</b>	String	Specify the encoding type for the returned results. If encoding-type is specified in the request, those elements including Delimiter, KeyMarker, Prefix, NextKeyMarker, and Key are encoded in the returned result. Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult
<b>KeyMarker</b>	String	Position of the starting object in the list. Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult
<b>UploadIdMarker</b>	String	Position of the starting Upload ID in the list. Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult
<b>NextKeyMarker</b>	String	If not all results are returned this time, the response request includes the NextKeyMarker element to indicate the value of KeyMarker in the next request. Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult

Name	Type	Description
<b>NextUploadMarker</b>	String	If not all results are returned this time, the response request includes the NextUploadMarker element to indicate the value of UploadMarker in the next request. Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult
<b>MaxUploads</b>	Integer	The maximum upload number returned by the OSS. Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult
<b>IsTruncated</b>	enumerative string	Specify whether the returned Multipart Upload result list is truncated. The "true" indicates that not all results are returned; "false" indicates that all results are returned. Valid values: false, true Default: false Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult
<b>Upload</b>	Container	The container that saves the information about the Multipart Upload event. Sub-nodes: Key, UploadId, Initiated Parent node: ListMultipartUploadsResult
<b>Key</b>	String	Name of an object for which a Multipart Upload event is initiated. Parent node: Upload
<b>UploadId</b>	String	ID of a Multipart Upload event. Parent node: Upload
<b>Initiated</b>	Date	Time when a Multipart Upload event is initiated. Parent node: Upload

## Detail analysis

- The maximum value of the **max-uploads** parameter is 1,000.
- The results returned by OSS are listed in ascending order based on the lexicographic orders of object names; for the same object, the results are listed in ascending time order.
- Using the prefix parameter, you can flexibly manage objects in a bucket in groups (similar to the folder function).
- The List Multipart Uploads request supports five request parameters: prefix, marker, delimiter, upload-id-marker, and max-uploads. Based on the combinations of these parameters, you can set rules for querying Multipart Uploads events to obtain the expected query results.

## Example

### Request example:

```
Get /? uploads HTTP/1.1
HOST: OSS-example.
Date: Thu, 23 Feb 2012 06:14:27 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:JX75CtQqsmBBz+dcivn7kwBMvOY=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Server: AliyunOSS
Connection: keep-alive
Content-length: 1839
Content-type: application/xml
x-oss-request-id: 58a41847-3d93-1905-20db-ba6f561ce67a
Date: Thu, 23 Feb 2012 06:14:27 GMT

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<ListMultipartUploadsResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <Bucket>oss-example</Bucket>
  <KeyMarker></KeyMarker>
  <UploadIdMarker></UploadIdMarker>
  <NextKeyMarker>oss.avi</NextKeyMarker>
  <NextUploadIdMarker>0004B999B8E707874FC2D692FA5D77D3F</NextUpload
IdMarker>
  <Delimiter></Delimiter>
  <Prefix></Prefix>
  <MaxUploads>1000</MaxUploads>
  <IsTruncated>false</IsTruncated>
  <Upload>
    <Key>multipart.data</Key>
    <UploadId>0004B999EF518A1FE585B0C9360DC4C8</UploadId>
    <Initiated>2012-02-23T04:18:23.000Z</Initiated>
  </Upload>
  <Upload>
    <Key>multipart.data</Key>
    <UploadId>0004B999EF5A239BB9138C6227D69F95</UploadId>
    <Initiated>2012-02-23T04:18:23.000Z</Initiated>
```

```
</Upload>
<Upload>
  <Key>oss.avi</Key>
  <UploadId>0004B99B8E707874FC2D692FA5D77D3F</UploadId>
  <Initiated>2012-02-23T06:14:27.000Z</Initiated>
</Upload>
</ListMultipartUploadsResult>
```

## 8.8 ListParts

**ListParts** can be used to list all successfully uploaded parts mapped to a specific upload ID.

### Request syntax

```
Get /ObjectName? uploadId=UploadId HTTP/1.1
Host: BucketName.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: GMT Date
Authorization: Signature
```

### Request parameters

Name	Type	Description
<b>uploadId</b>	String	ID of a Multipart Upload event. Default: None
<b>max-parts</b>	Integer	The maximum part number in the response of the OSS. Default: 1,000
<b>part-number-marker</b>	Integer	Starting position of a specific list. A part is listed only when the part number is greater than the value of this parameter. Default: None
<b>encoding-type</b>	String	Specify the encoding of the returned content and the encoding type. The Key adopts UTF-8 encoding, but the XML 1.0 Standard does not support parsing certain control characters, such as the characters with ASCII values from 0 to 10. In case that the Key contains control characters not supported by the XML 1.0 Standard, you can specify the encoding-type to encode the returned Key.

Name	Type	Description
		Default: None Optional value: url

### Response elements

Name	Type	Description
<b>ListPartsResult</b>	Container	The container that saves the result of the List Parts request. Sub-nodes: Bucket, Key, UploadId, PartNumberMarker, NextPartNumberMarker, MaxParts, IsTruncated, Part Parent node: None
<b>Bucket</b>	String	Bucket name. Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>EncodingType</b>	String	Specify the encoding type for the returned result. If the encoding type is specified in the request, the Key is encoded in the returned result. Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>Key</b>	String	The object name. Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>UploadId</b>	String	ID of an Upload event. Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>PartNumberMarker</b>	Integer	Starting position of the part numbers in the listing result. Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>NextPartNumberMarker</b>	Integer	If not all results are returned this time, the response request includes the NextPartNumberMarker element to indicate the value of PartNumberMarker in the next request. Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>MaxParts</b>	Integer	The maximum part number in the returned request.

Name	Type	Description
		Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>IsTruncated</b>	Enumerating strings	Whether the returned result list for List Part is truncated. The “true” indicates that not all results are returned; “false” indicates that all results are returned. Valid values: true, false Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>Part</b>	String	The container that saves part information. Sub-nodes: PartNumber, LastModified, ETag, Size Parent node: ListPartsResult
<b>PartNumber</b>	Integer	Part number. Parent node: ListPartsResult. Part
<b>LastModified</b>	Date	Time when a part is uploaded. Parent node: ListPartsResult. part
<b>ETag</b>	String	ETag value in the content of the uploaded part. Parent node: ListPartsResult. Part
<b>Size</b>	Integer	Size of the uploaded part. Parent node: ListPartsResult. Part

### Detail analysis

- ListParts supports two request parameters: max-parts and part-number-marker.
- The maximum value of the max-parts parameter is 1,000; its default value is also 1,000.
- The results returned by OSS are listed in ascending order based on the part numbers.
- The errors may occur in network transmission, it is not recommended that you use the result ( part number and ETag value) of List Parts to generate the final part list of Complete Multipart.

## Example

### Request example:

```
Get /multipart.data? uploadId=0004B999EF5A239BB9138C6227D69F95 HTTP/1.1
Host: oss-example.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com
Date: Thu, 23 Feb 2012 07:13:28 GMT
Authorization: OSS qn6qrrqxo2oawuk53otfjbyc:4qOnUMc9UQWqkz8wDqD3lIsa9P8=
```

### Response example:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Server: AliyunOSS
Connection: keep-alive
Content-length: 1221
Content-type: application/xml
x-oss-request-id: 106452c8-10ff-812d-736e-c865294afc1c
Date: Thu, 23 Feb 2012 07:13:28 GMT

<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? >
<ListPartsResult xmlns="http://doc.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com">
  <Bucket>multipart_upload</Bucket>
  <Key>multipart.data</Key>
  <UploadId>0004B999EF5A239BB9138C6227D69F95</UploadId>
  <NextPartNumberMarker>5</NextPartNumberMarker>
  <MaxParts>1000</MaxParts>
  <IsTruncated>false</IsTruncated>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>1</PartNumber>
    <LastModified>2012-02-23T07:01:34.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"3349DC700140D7F86A078484278075A9"</ETag>
    <Size>6291456</Size>
  </Part>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>2</PartNumber>
    <LastModified>2012-02-23T07:01:12.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"3349DC700140D7F86A078484278075A9"</ETag>
    <Size>6291456</Size>
  </Part>
  <Part>
    <PartNumber>5</PartNumber>
    <LastModified>2012-02-23T07:02:03.000Z</LastModified>
    <ETag>"7265F4D211B56873A381D321F586E4A9"</ETag>
    <Size>1024</Size>
  </Part>
</ListPartsResult>
```