

# Alibaba Cloud

Data Online Migration  
Migrate data from Amazon  
Simple Storage Service  
Inventory ( AWS S3 Inventory)  
to OSS

Document Version: 20220628

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# Document conventions

Style	Description	Example
 <b>Danger</b>	A danger notice 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.
 <b>Warning</b>	A warning notice 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 restart an instance.
 <b>Notice</b>	A caution notice indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	 <b>Notice:</b> If the weight is set to 0, the server no longer receives new requests.
 <b>Note</b>	A note indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content.	 <b>Note:</b> You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.
>	Closing angle brackets are used to indicate a multi-level menu cascade.	Click <b>Settings&gt; Network&gt; Set network type</b> .
<b>Bold</b>	Bold formatting is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click <b>OK</b> .
<code>Courier font</code>	Courier font is used for commands	Run the <code>cd /d C:/window</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.
<i>Italic</i>	Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.	<code>bae log list --instanceid</code> <i>Instance_ID</i>
[ ] or [a b]	This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>ipconfig [-all -t]</code>
{ } or {a b}	This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>switch {active stand}</code>

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# 1. Background information

This topic describes how to migrate data from Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to Alibaba Cloud Object Storage Service (OSS).

Alibaba Cloud Data Online Migration is a data channel between different storage services. You can use Data Online Migration to migrate data from third-party data stores to OSS or between OSS buckets.

When you use Data Online Migration, you need only to log on to the console, specify a source data address and a destination OSS data address, and then create a migration job. After the migration job starts, you can manage the job in the console. For example, you can view the progress and traffic information of the job. You can also generate a migration report to check the list of migrated files and the list of files that fail to be migrated.

## Notice

- When you read data from the source data address during a migration job, a fee is incurred for the outbound Internet traffic. You are charged by the storage service provider of the source data address.
- By default, Data Online Migration does not support cross-border data migration. For example, you cannot migrate data from a bucket that is deployed in the China (Beijing) region to a bucket that is deployed in the US (Silicon Valley) region. Before you create a migration job to migrate data across borders, you must [submit a ticket](#) to apply for the permissions that are required for creating cross-border migration jobs. You must commit that your business is legitimate, data transit conforms to local rules and regulations, and your data does not contain illegal information.

This topic includes the following sub-topics:

- [Preparations](#)
- [Migrate data](#)
- [Manage migration jobs](#)

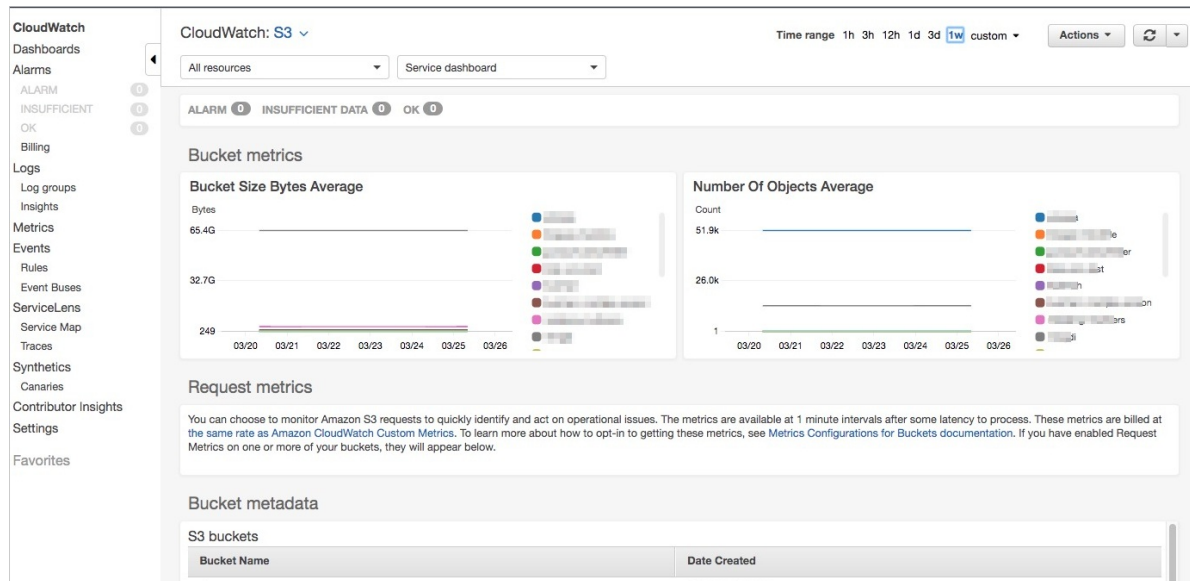
## 2.Preparations

This topic describes what you need to prepare before migration.

### Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

- Estimate the amount of data to be migrated.

Estimate the size and number of files to be migrated. Log on to the Amazon [CloudWatch](#) console, and select an Amazon S3 bucket to view the size and number of files to be migrated.



**Note** To ensure a successful migration, you must enter an appropriate size and number of files when [creating a migration job](#).

- Create an AWS S3 inventory.
  - i. Click the bucket for which you want to create an AWS S3 inventory.
  - ii. Choose **Management > Inventory**, and click **Add New**.
  - iii. Follow the instructions on the page to create an AWS S3 inventory.

**Note** For Optional fields, you must select Size, and you can select other options based on your needs.

**Advanced settings**

**Output format** Choose an output format based on the number of objects that you expect to list or the analysis tool that you want to use. [Learn more](#)

☒ CSV  
Choose this format for listing 1 million or fewer objects, or if you plan to analyze S3 Inventory with tools like Excel.

☐ Apache ORC

☐ Apache Parquet

**Object versions**

**Optional fields**

☒ Size

☐ Last modified date

☒ Storage class

☐ Etag

☐ Multipart upload

☐ Replication status

☒ Encryption status

☒ All object lock configurations (3 selected)

☒ Retention mode

☒ Retain until date

☒ Legal hold status

**Encryption**

☒ None

☐ AES-256

☐ AWS-KMS

- Create an access key for migration.

On the **IAM** page in the AWS console, create a user, grant the user the `AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess` permission, and then create an access key.

Access keys are required for accessing the AWS S3 bucket and the AWS S3 inventory. You can use one account to create one access key for accessing both the AWS S3 bucket and the AWS S3 inventory. You can also use two different accounts to create two access keys separately.

**Note**

AWS S3 whitelists are not supported by Data Transport. If a whitelist is configured, delete it or [submit a ticket](#).

## Alibaba Cloud Object Storage Service (OSS)

- Create an OSS bucket

Create a destination OSS bucket to store the migrated data. For more information, see [Create a bucket](#).

- Create and authorize a RAM user

- Log on to the [RAM console](#).
- Choose **Identities > Users > Create User**.
- Select **Console Password Logon** and **Programmatic Access**, and then enter the required

RAM user information.

- iv. Click OK to save the generated RAM username, password, AccessKey ID, and AccessKey Secret.
- v. Find the RAM user, and click **Add Permissions** to grant the OSS read/write permission (AliyunOSSFullAccess) and Data Transport management permission (AliyunMGWFullAccess) to the RAM user. The following figure shows the authorization page.

**Add Permissions**

Principal: test@... X

Select Policy

System Policy Enter Q Selected (2) Clear

Policy Name	Note
AdministratorAccess	Provides full access to Alibaba Cloud services and resources.
AliyunOSSFullAccess	Provides full access to Object Storage Service(OSS) via Management Console.
AliyunOSSReadOnlyAccess	Provides read-only access to Object Storage Service(OSS) via Management Console.
AliyunECSFullAccess	Provides full access to Elastic Compute Service(ECS) via Management Console.
AliyunECSReadOnlyAccess	Provides read-only access to Elastic Compute Service(ECS) via Management Console.

Selected (2): AliyunOSSFullAccess X, AliyunMGWFullAccess X

Ok Cancel

- vi. In the left-side navigation pane, select **Overview**, click the link in the **RAM user login** section, and enter the username and password of the new RAM user to log on to the console.

RAM / Overview Back to Old Version Feedback

**My Accounts**

Users: 4/1000 Groups: 0/50 Custom Policies: 4/200 RAM Roles: 2/100

**Security Check**

- Enable MFA for Root Account: Unfinished
- No AK for Root Account: Unfinished
- Create RAM User Accounts for Daily Work: Finished
- Create Groups and Grant Permissions: Unfinished
- Customize Policies: Finished
- Enable MFA for RAM Users: Unfinished

Download Security Report

**Account Management**

Primary Account

RAM user login: <https://signin.aliyun.com/login.htm> Copy

Domain Alias

**Quick Entries**

Create Group Create User

Add Permissions Create Custom Policy

Create RAM Role Update RAM User Security Settings



## 3. Migrate data

This topic describes how to migrate data by using Data Transport.

### Usage notes

When you perform an online migration, take note of the following items:

- A migration job occupies the network resources of the source and destination data addresses. To ensure business continuity, we recommend that you specify a rate limit for your migration job or run your migration job during off-peak hours.
- Before an online migration job starts, the system checks the files at the source data address and the destination data address. If the source and destination have files with the same name, and the last modification time of the source file is later than the last modification time of the destination file, the destination file is overwritten. If both files are important and contain different information, we recommend that you change the name of one file or back up the destination file.
- Data Online Migration allows you to migrate only the data of a single bucket per job. You cannot migrate all data that belongs to your account at a time.

### Step 1: Create a source data address

1. Log on to the [Alibaba Cloud Data Transport console](#).
2. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Data Online Migration > Data Address**. On the page that appears, click **Create Data Address**.
3. In the **Create Data Address** panel, configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

Parameter	Required	Description
Data Type	Yes	Select <b>AWS S3 Inventory</b> .
Data Name	Yes	Enter a name. The name must be 3 to 63 characters in length. Special characters are not supported, except for hyphens (-) and underscores (_).
Endpoint	Yes	Enter the endpoint for accessing AWS Simple Storage Service (S3). For more information, see <a href="#">Regions and endpoints</a> .
Bucket	Yes	The name of the AWS S3 bucket. The bucket name cannot contain invalid characters, such as spaces, line breaks, and tab characters.
Access Key Id	Yes	Specify the key pair that is used to access the AWS S3 bucket. After the migration is complete, delete the key pair.
Secret Access Key	Yes	


Parameter	Required	Description
Inventory Endpoint	Yes	Enter the endpoint for accessing AWS S3 Inventory. For more information, see <a href="#">Regions and endpoints</a> .
Inventory AccessKey Id	Yes	Specify the key pair that is used to access AWS S3 Inventory. After the migration is complete, delete the key pair.
Inventory Secret AccessKey	Yes	
InventoryAddress	Yes	Enter the URL of the AWS S3 inventory lists, such as <code>s3://{bucket}/{ObjectKey}</code> . In this example, bucket indicates the name of the bucket where the inventory lists are located, and ObjectKey is the path of the manifest.json file.


4. (Optional) If the system prompts that this feature is in public preview, click **Application** to apply to use this feature.
5. (Optional) Enter the required information and submit the application for the feature in public preview. After the application is approved, the system sends a text message to notify you.

## Step 2: Create a destination data address

1. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Data Online Migration > Data Address**. On the page that appears, click **Create Data Address**.
2. In the **Create Data Address** panel, configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

Parameter	Required	Description
Data Type	Yes	Select <b>OSS</b> .
Data Name	Yes	Enter a name. The name must be 3 to 63 characters in length. Special characters are not supported, except for hyphens (-) and underscores (_).
Data Region	Yes	Select the region where the destination data address is located.


Parameter	Required	Description
Enable Transfer Acceleration	No	<p>For Data Online Migration to use the transfer acceleration feature provided by Object Storage Service (OSS), you must enable the transfer acceleration feature for buckets. The transfer acceleration feature takes effect within 30 minutes after it is enabled. After you enable the feature, wait for 30 minutes before you create a migration job.</p> <div>  <b>Notice</b> If you use the transfer acceleration feature to access your OSS buckets, you are charged additional fees for transfer acceleration. For more information, see <a href="#">Transfer acceleration</a>. </div>
OSS Endpoint	Yes	<p>Select an endpoint in the region where your data is stored. For more information, see <a href="#">Regions and endpoints</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="http://oss-cn-endpoint.aliyuncs.com">http://oss-cn-endpoint.aliyuncs.com</a>: indicates that you use an HTTP-based endpoint to access OSS over the Internet.</li> <li>◦ <a href="https://oss-cn-endpoint.aliyuncs.com">https://oss-cn-endpoint.aliyuncs.com</a>: indicates that you use an HTTPS-based endpoint to access OSS over the Internet.</li> </ul> <div>  <b>Note</b> When you migrate data from third-party cloud services to OSS, you must access OSS from a public endpoint over the Internet. </div>
AccessKey Id	Yes	Specify the AccessKey pair that is used to migrate data. For more information, see <a href="#">Preparations</a> .
AccessKey Secret	Yes	
OSS Bucket	Yes	Select a bucket to store the migrated data.


Parameter	Required	Description
OSS Prefix	No	<p>An OSS prefix cannot start with a forward slash (/) but must end with a forward slash (/). For example, you can specify <code>data/to/oss/</code> as the OSS prefix. Do not specify this parameter if you want to migrate data to the root directory of the specified bucket.</p> <div>  <b>Notice</b> If the name of a source file starts with a forward slash (/), you must specify an OSS prefix when you configure the destination data address. If no OSS prefix is specified, the migration job fails. For example, if the name of a file that you want to migrate is <code>/test/test.png</code>, you must specify an OSS prefix, such as <code>oss/</code>. After the migration job is complete, the name of the file changes from <code>/test/test.png</code> to <code>oss//test/test.png</code>. </div>

### Step 3: Create a migration job

1. In the left-side navigation pane, choose **Data Online Migration > Migration Jobs**. On the page that appears, click **Create Job**.
2. In the **Create Job** panel, read the terms of the migration service and select **I understand the above terms and conditions, and apply for opening data migration service**. Then, click **Next**.
3. In the **Fee Reminder** dialog box, click **Yes, Go Ahead**.
4. In the **Job Config** step, configure the following parameters and click **Next**.


Parameter	Required	Description
Job Name	Yes	Enter a job name. The name must be 3 to 63 characters in length and can contain only lowercase letters, digits, and hyphens (-). It cannot start or end with a hyphen (-).
Source Data Address	Yes	Select the source data address that you created.
Destination Data Address	Yes	Select the destination data address that you created.

Parameter	Required	Description
Specified Directory	No	<p>Specify the directories whose files and subdirectories are included or excluded during migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <b>Do not filter:</b> All data from the source data address is migrated.</li><li>◦ <b>Exclude:</b> The files and subdirectories in the specified directories are not migrated.</li><li>◦ <b>Contain:</b> Only the files and subdirectories in the specified directories are migrated.</li></ul> <div><p> <b>Note</b></p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ You must configure a whitelist before you set the Specified Directory parameter. For more information, see <a href="#">Advanced features</a>.</li><li>◦ A directory name cannot start with a forward slash (/) or a backslash (\), and cannot contain double forward slashes (/ /), double periods (..), or double quotation marks ("). The character string that consists of all the specified directory names cannot exceed 10 KB in length.</li><li>◦ A directory name must end with a forward slash (/). For example, you can specify <i>docs/</i> as the directory name.</li><li>◦ You can specify a maximum of 20 directories of the Exclude or Contain type.</li></ul></div>


Parameter	Required	Description
Migration Type	Yes	<p><b>Full:</b> The system runs a full migration job. After all data is migrated, a migration job ends. If the data at the source data address changes after the migration is complete, you can submit another job to migrate all data. In this case, the system migrates only the data that changes.</p> <div>  <b>Notice</b> Before you start a full migration job, the system compares files at the source data address with those at the destination data address. If a source file has the same name as a destination file, the destination file is overwritten when one of the following conditions is met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The Content-Type property values of the source file and the destination file are different.</li> <li>◦ The last modification time of the source file is later than that of the destination file.</li> <li>◦ The size of the source file is different from that of the destination file.</li> </ul> </div>

Parameter	Required	Description
<b>File Overwrite Method</b>	Yes	<p>The method that is used to process the source file whose name is the same as a destination file. Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ LastModified: If a source file has the same name as a destination file, the system compares the last modification time indicated by the LastModified property of the files. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If the last modification time of the source file is later than that of the destination file, the source file is migrated and the destination file is overwritten.</li> <li>■ If the last modification time of the source file is earlier than that of the destination file, the source file is skipped during the migration.</li> <li>■ If the two files have the same last modification time, the system compares the Size and Content-Type property values of the files. <p>If the files have the same property values, the source file is skipped in the migration. If the values of at least one property are different, the source file is migrated and the destination file is overwritten.</p> </li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ Condition: If a source file has the same name as a destination file, the system compares the values of the LastModified, Size, and Content-Type properties of the files. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If all the property values are the same, the source file is skipped during the migration.</li> <li>■ If the values of at least one property are different, the source file is migrated and the destination file is overwritten.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ All: If a source file has the same name as a destination file, the system performs no checks and directly overwrites the destination file with the source file.</li> <li>◦ No: If a source file has the same name as a destination file, the system performs no checks and directly skips the source file during the migration.</li> </ul>

5. On the **Performance** tab, navigate to the **Data Prediction** section and configure the **Data Size** and **File Count** parameters.

 **Note** To ensure a successful migration, we recommend that you estimate the amount of data to be migrated as accurately as possible. For more information, see [Estimate the amount of data to be migrated](#).

6. (Optional) On the **Performance** tab, navigate to the **Flow Control** section, specify the **Time Range** and **Max Flow(MB/s)** parameters, and then click **Add**.

 **Note** To ensure business continuity, we recommend that you configure the **Time Range** and **Max Flow** parameters based on the traffic fluctuations.

7. Click **Create** and wait until the migration job is complete.



## 4. Manage migration jobs

This topic describes several subsequent operations that you can perform after you create a migration job.


### View the status of a migration job

After you create a migration job, one of the following states is displayed for the job:

- **Migrating:** Data is being migrated. Wait until the migration job is completed.
- **Create Failed:** The migration job has failed to be created. You can view the cause of the failure and create another migration job.
- **Finished:** The migration job is completed. You can view the migration report.
- **Failed:** The migration job has failed. You can view the migration report and migrate the files that have failed to be migrated.

### Modify the throttling settings

During migration, you can modify the throttling settings of a migration job based on your needs.

1. Log on to the [Data Transport console](#).
2. Choose **Data Online Migration > Migration Jobs**. On the migration job list, find a migration job and click **Manage**.
3. Click **Stop** and verify that the job is stopped.
4. On the Flow Control Time Schedule chart, click **Reset**.
  - To add a throttling setting, select an appropriate time range and maximum flow and then click **Add**.
  - To delete a throttling setting, click  next to the throttling setting.
  - To modify a throttling setting, delete the current setting and then add a new throttling setting.
5. Click **Submit** and then click **Start** to rerun the migration job.

### View a migration report


1. On the migration job list, find the migration job and click **Manage**.
2. Click **Generate Migration Report**. After a report is generated, click **Export** to export the migration report.

In a migration report, the following files appear in the **File Lists** section:


- The file whose name ends with `_total_list`. This file lists all files to be migrated.
  - The file whose name ends with `_completed_list`. This file lists the files that have been migrated.
  - The file whose name ends with `_error_list`. This file lists the files that have failed to be migrated.
3. In the [Object Storage Service \(OSS\) console](#), find the automatically generated folder `aliyun_mgw_import_report/`. The folder includes the three files that appear in the migration report. You can download these files and view the detailed list that is included in each file. We recommend that you use the [ossbrowser](#) tool to view these files.

Each list consists of the following columns:

- The columns of the file whose name ends with `_total_list` include the source data address, file name, source version ID, and destination version ID. The columns also display whether the job version is the latest at the source data address and whether the job version is deleted at the source data address. The last two columns display the file size (measured in bytes) and the time when the file was last modified. The format of a source data address is `<vendor>://<bucketName>/<prefix>/<objectName>`. The following string provides an example: `oss://bucket-test1022/myprefix/testfile.txt`.
- The columns of the file whose name ends with `_completed_list` include the file name, the source version ID, and the destination version ID. The columns also display whether the job version is the latest at the source data address and whether the job version is deleted at the source data address. The last four columns display the file size (measured in bytes), CRC-64 checksum, time when the migration job was completed, and whether the migration was skipped.

 **Note** Skip migration: indicates whether the file that has the same name at the source data address and the destination data address has been skipped during migration. Valid values: 1 and 0. The value 1 indicates that the file has been skipped during migration. The value 0 indicates that the file has not been skipped during migration. The value of this field depends on the value of the **File Overwrite Method** parameter that you specify when you create the migration job.

- The columns of the file whose name ends with `_error_list` include the file name, the source version ID, and the destination version ID. The columns also display whether the job version is the latest at the source data address and whether the job version is deleted at the source data address. The last three columns display the time when the migration job started, the time when the migration job ended, and the error description.

 **Note** The following four fields apply only if multi-version migration is enabled:

- Source version ID: the version ID of the file at the source data address.
- Destination version ID: the version ID of the file at the destination data address.
- Latest at source data address: indicates whether the current version is the latest version of the file at the source data address. Valid values: true and false.
- Deleted at source data address: indicates whether the current version is deleted at the source data address. Valid values: true and false.

## Rerun a failed migration job

If a migration job fails, you can check the generated file whose name ends with `_error_list` to identify the cause of the failure and resolve the issue. Then, on the migration job list, find the failed migration job, click **Manage**, and click **Retry** to migrate the failed files.

## 5.Regions and endpoints

The following table lists the regions and endpoints supported by Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3).

Region	Code	Endpoint	Protocol
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	<code>http://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</code> <code>http://s3-us-east-2.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTP/HTTPS
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	<code>http://s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</code> <code>http://s3-us-east-1.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTP/HTTPS
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	<code>http://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com</code> <code>http://s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTP/HTTPS
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	<code>http://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</code> <code>http://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTP/HTTPS
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	<code>http://s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com</code> <code>http://s3-ca-central-1.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTP/HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	<code>http://s3.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</code> <code>http://s3-ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTP/HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3	<code>http://s3.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com</code> <code>http://s3-ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com</code>	HTTP/HTTPS

Region	Code	Endpoint	Protocol
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	http://s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com http://s3-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP/HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	http://s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com http://s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP/HTTPS
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	http://s3.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com http://s3-ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP/HTTPS
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1	http://s3.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP/HTTPS
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1	http://s3.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn	HTTP/HTTPS
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	http://s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com http://s3-eu-central-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP/HTTPS
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	http://s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com http://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com	HTTP/HTTPS
EU (London)	eu-west-2	http://s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com http://s3-eu-west-2.amazonaws.com	HTTP/HTTPS

Region	Code	Endpoint	Protocol
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	<a href="http://s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com">http://s3.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</a> <a href="http://s3-eu-west-3.amazonaws.com">http://s3-eu-west-3.amazonaws.com</a>	HTTP/HTTPS
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	<a href="http://s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com">http://s3.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com</a> <a href="http://s3-sa-east-1.amazonaws.com">http://s3-sa-east-1.amazonaws.com</a>	HTTP/HTTPS