s3cmd S3 command line

START HERE

`s3cmd --configure`
Set up keys and endpoint

`s3cmd mb s3://`*`<bucket>`*
Make a bucket

`s3cmd ls [s3://`*`<bucket>`*`]`
List buckets or objects

`s3cmd put` *`<file>`* **`s3://`***`<bucket>`***`/`**
Upload a file

`s3cmd get s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`** *`<file>`*
Download an object

`s3cmd sync` *`<dir>`***`/ s3://`***`<bucket>`***`/`***`<prefix>`***`/`**
Mirror a directory

`s3cmd del s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`**
Delete an object

`s3cmd signurl s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`** **`+3600`**
Temporary download link

CONCEPTS

s3cmd reads ~/.s3cfg. For S3-compatible stores (Ceph, MinIO, Wasabi) set host_base and host_bucket there, or pass --host and --host-bucket.

~/.s3cfg keys, endpoint
↓ loads
s3cmd command + options
↓ signs and sends
Bucket s3://bucket
↓ holds
Objects key = prefix/name

A trailing slash matters: sync <dir>/ copies the contents, sync <dir> puts the directory name into the key. Always try -n first.

SETUP

`s3cmd --configure`
Interactive setup, writes ~/.s3cfg

`-c` *`<file>`*
Use another config file

`--host=`*`<host>`* **`--host-bucket=`***`<tmpl>`*
Point at an S3-compatible endpoint
Template such as %(bucket)s.host. Without virtual-host DNS, use the host name alone as the template.

BUCKETS

`s3cmd mb s3://`*`<bucket>`*
Make a bucket

`s3cmd mb s3://`*`<bucket>`* **`--region=`***`<region>`***
Make a bucket in a region

`s3cmd rb s3://`*`<bucket>`*
Remove an empty bucket

`s3cmd ls`
List your buckets

`s3cmd du -H [s3://`*`<bucket>`*`]`**
Disk usage, human readable

LIST OBJECTS

`s3cmd ls s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<prefix>`***`/`**
List one prefix

`s3cmd ls -r s3://`*`<bucket>`*
List recursively

UPLOAD AND DOWNLOAD

`s3cmd put` *`<file>`***`... s3://`***`<bucket>`***`/[`***`<prefix>`***`]`**
Upload files

`put -r` *`<dir>`* **`s3://`***`<bucket>`***`/`**
Upload a directory tree

`put -P` *`<file>`* **`s3://`***`<bucket>`***`/`**
Upload world-readable

`put --storage-class=`*`<class>`*
Choose a storage class
STANDARD, STANDARD_IA, ONEZONE_IA, INTELLIGENT_TIERING, GLACIER or DEEP_ARCHIVE.

`put --add-header=`*`<Name:Value>`*
Set an HTTP header such as Cache-Control

`put --multipart-chunk-size-mb=`*`<n>`*
Set the multipart chunk size
Default 15 MB, minimum 5 MB.

`s3cmd get s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`** **`[`***`<file>`***`]`**
Download an object

`get -r s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<prefix>`***`/`** *`<dir>`***`/`**
Download a prefix

`get --continue`
Resume a partial download

`s3cmd cp s3://`*`<b1>`*`/`***`<k1>`** **`s3://`***`<b2>`***`/`***`<k2>`**
Copy between keys or buckets

`s3cmd mv s3://`*`<b1>`*`/`***`<k1>`** **`s3://`***`<b2>`***`/`***`<k2>`**
Move an object

SYNC

`s3cmd sync` *`<dir>`***`/ s3://`***`<bucket>`***`/`***`<prefix>`***`/`**
Upload changed files

SYNC (cont.)

`s3cmd sync s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<prefix>`***`/`** *`<dir>`***`/`**
Download changed objects

`-n`
Dry run: show what would happen
Still makes listing requests.

`--delete-removed`
Delete destination extras
Combine with -n first, and cap with --max-delete.

`--max-delete=`*`<n>`*
Refuse to delete more than n

`--exclude=`*`<glob>`* **`/ --include=`***`<glob>`*
Filter by pattern
Includes override earlier excludes.

`--no-check-md5`
Compare sizes only (faster)
May miss changed files of equal size.

DELETE

`s3cmd del s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`**
Delete an object

`s3cmd rm -r s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<prefix>`***`/`**
Delete a whole prefix
rm is an alias for del.

`del --max-delete=`*`<n>`*
Limit how many are deleted

`s3cmd restore s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`**
Restore from Glacier

ACCESS AND SHARING

`s3cmd setacl --acl-public s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`**
Make an object public

`setacl --acl-private`
Restrict to the owner

`setacl -r`
Apply to every object under a prefix

ACCESS AND SHARING (cont.)

`setacl --acl-grant=`*`<perm>`***`:`***`<id or email>`***
Grant a permission to a user
Perms: read, write, read_acp, write_acp, full_control, all.

`s3cmd signurl s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`** **`+`***`<seconds>`***
Pre-signed URL, relative expiry

METADATA AND LIFECYCLE

`s3cmd expire s3://`*`<bucket>`* **`--expiry-days=`***`<n>`***
Auto-expire objects
Add --expiry-prefix=<p> to limit it.

`s3cmd multipart s3://`*`<bucket>`*
List unfinished multipart uploads

`s3cmd abortmp s3://`*`<bucket>`*`/`***`<key>`** *`<id>`*
Abort a multipart upload

DEBUG

`-d`
Debug output with HTTP traffic

`-v`
Verbose output

RECIPES

Safe backup mirror

```
s3cmd sync -n --delete-removed
--max-delete=20 ./data/ s3://
backups/data/
# looks right? repeat without -n
s3cmd sync --delete-removed --
max-delete=20 ./data/ s3://
backups/data/
```

Publish a static site

```
s3cmd sync -P --
exclude='*.tmp' ./public/ s3://
my-site/
```

Share a file for an hour

```
s3cmd put report.pdf s3://files/
report.pdf
s3cmd signurl s3://files/report.
pdf +3600
```

Use an S3-compatible server

```
s3cmd --
host=minio.example.com:9000 --
host-
bucket=minio.example.com:9000 ls
```