

Lifecycle Management with S3

Lifecycle policies **help manage and automate the life of your objects within S3, preventing you from leaving data unnecessarily available.** They make it possible to select cheaper storage options if your data needs to be retained, while at the same time, adopting additional security control from Glacier.

1. First step as always with S3 is to go into S3 > Buckets
2. Once under your desired bucket > Properties > Bucket Versioning > Enable
 - a. There is even a note "After enabling Bucket Versioning, you might need to update your lifecycle rules to manage previous versions of objects."
3. Once that is completed go to management > Create Lifecycle rule
 - a. Here you can limit the scope or apply to all objects in the bucket
4. Here you can see we want to apply to all (We don't have to select expire current versions of objects)

Create lifecycle rule

Lifecycle rule configuration


Lifecycle rule name

Up to 255 characters

Choose a rule scope

☐ Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters

☒ Apply to all objects in the bucket

**Apply to all objects in the bucket**

If you want the rule to apply to specific objects, you must use a filter to identify those objects. Choose "Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters". [Learn more](#)

☒ I acknowledge that this rule will apply to all objects in the bucket.

Lifecycle rule actions

Choose the actions you want this rule to perform. Per-request fees apply. [Learn more](#) or see [Amazon S3 pricing](#)

☒ Move current versions of objects between storage classes

☐ Move noncurrent versions of objects between storage classes

☒ Expire current versions of objects

☐ Permanently delete noncurrent versions of objects

☐ Delete expired object delete markers or incomplete multipart uploads

These actions are not supported when filtering by object tags or object size.

5. Next you would want to set transition versions between storage classes to save money

Transition current versions of objects between storage classes

Choose transitions to move current versions of objects between storage classes based on your use case scenario and performance access requirements. These transitions start from when the objects are created and are consecutively applied. [Learn more](#)

Choose storage class transitions

Standard-IA ▼

Days after object creation

30

Remove

Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly... ▼

90

Remove

Add transition



Transitioning small objects to Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly Glacier) or Glacier Deep Archive will incur a per object cost

You will be charged for each object you transition to S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly Glacier) or S3 Glacier Deep Archive. A fixed amount of storage is also added to each object to accommodate metadata for managing the object which increases storage costs. You can reduce these costs by limiting the number of objects to transition (by prefix, tag, or version), or by aggregating objects before transitioning them. [Learn more about Glacier Flexible Retrieval \(formerly Glacier\) cost considerations](#) or review the table on Requests and data retrievals tab on [the Amazon S3 pricing page](#)

☒ I acknowledge that this lifecycle rule will incur a one-time lifecycle request cost per object if it transitions small objects.

6. The storage classes with the days for retrieval times are listed there.
7. And then click create rule

Completed