Reference:

Overview

Category:

Storage

Amazon S3 Glacier

What?

- Amazon S3 Glacier is a storage service optimized for infrequently used data, or "cold data“. The service provides durable and extremely low-cost storage with security features for data archiving and backup.
- S3 Glacier is one of the many different storage classes for Amazon S3.

Why?

- Amazon S3 Glacier enables you to offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling storage to AWS, so you don't have to worry about capacity planning, hardware provisioning, data replication, hardware failure detection and recovery, or time-consuming hardware migrations.

When?

- You want to store your data cost effectively for months, years, or even decades.
- You need to use query-in-place functionality, allowing you to run powerful analytics directly on your archived data at rest.

Where?

- Amazon S3 Glacier is a regional service.
- Your data such as a photo, video, or document (called Archive) is stored in a Vault in your selected region.
- Data is redundantly stored across multiple Availability Zones that are physically separated within an AWS Region.

Who?

- You can choose from three storage classes optimized for different access patterns and storage duration - S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval (milliseconds retrieval), S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval (retrieval in minutes or free bulk retrievals in 5-12 hours), S3 Glacier Deep Archive (retrieval within twelve hours).

How?

- S3 Glacier provides a management console. You can use the console to create and delete vaults. However, all other interactions with S3 Glacier require that you use the AWS CLI or write code.
- You can initiate a S3 Glacier job to perform a select query on an archive, retrieve an archive, or get an inventory of a vault.

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How much?

- S3 Glacier charges are calculated based on monthly storage (GB-Month), number of requests (based on the request type), and data retrievals (per GB). Incoming transfers are free.
- Amazon S3 Glacier has minimum capacity charges for objects depending on the storage class you use.