

AWS S3 Glacier Practical

To understand how Amazon S3 Glacier works for storing and managing data, and to practice creating a vault using three methods:

1. AWS Management Console
2. Third-party app (FastGlacier)
3. AWS Command Line Interface (CLI)

What is AWS S3 Glacier?

Amazon S3 Glacier is a **secure, low-cost storage service** from AWS used mainly for **data archiving and long-term backup**.

It's not like normal cloud storage — it's meant for **rarely accessed data** that you still want to keep safe.

Part 1 — Creating a Vault in AWS Console

Step-by-Step Explanation:

1. Login to AWS Management Console using your AWS account.

The screenshot shows the AWS console for Amazon S3 Glacier. The URL is ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/glacier/home?region=ap-south-1#/vaults. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and account information (Account ID: 5290-0497-7391, Asia Pacific (Mumbai), SanyogitaR). A sidebar on the left shows 'Amazon Glacier' and 'Vaults'. A prominent blue banner at the top right states: 'Amazon Glacier (original standalone vault-based service) will no longer accept new customers starting on December 15, 2025. Amazon Glacier stores data in vaults and is distinct from Amazon S3 and the S3 Glacier storage classes. Your existing data will remain secure and accessible in Amazon Glacier indefinitely. For enhanced archival storage, we recommend S3 Glacier storage classes which provide a superior experience with S3 APIs, full AWS Region availability, and lower costs.' It also links to 'Learn about S3 Glacier storage classes' and 'AWS Solutions Guidance for transferring data from Amazon Glacier vaults to Amazon S3 Glacier storage classes'. Below the banner, the 'Vaults' section has a search bar and a table header with columns 'Vault name' and 'Vault ARN'. A message 'No vaults' indicates there are no vaults to display. A 'Create vault' button is located at the bottom of the table area. The footer contains links for CloudShell, Feedback, and Console Mobile App, along with copyright information (© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.) and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

2. From the services menu, search and open **Amazon S3 Glacier** (sometimes listed under "Storage").
3. Click **Create Vault**.
4. Choose:
 - A **region** (for example, `ap-south-1` for Mumbai)
 - A **vault name** (e.g., `my-first-vault`)
5. Click **Create Vault** to confirm.

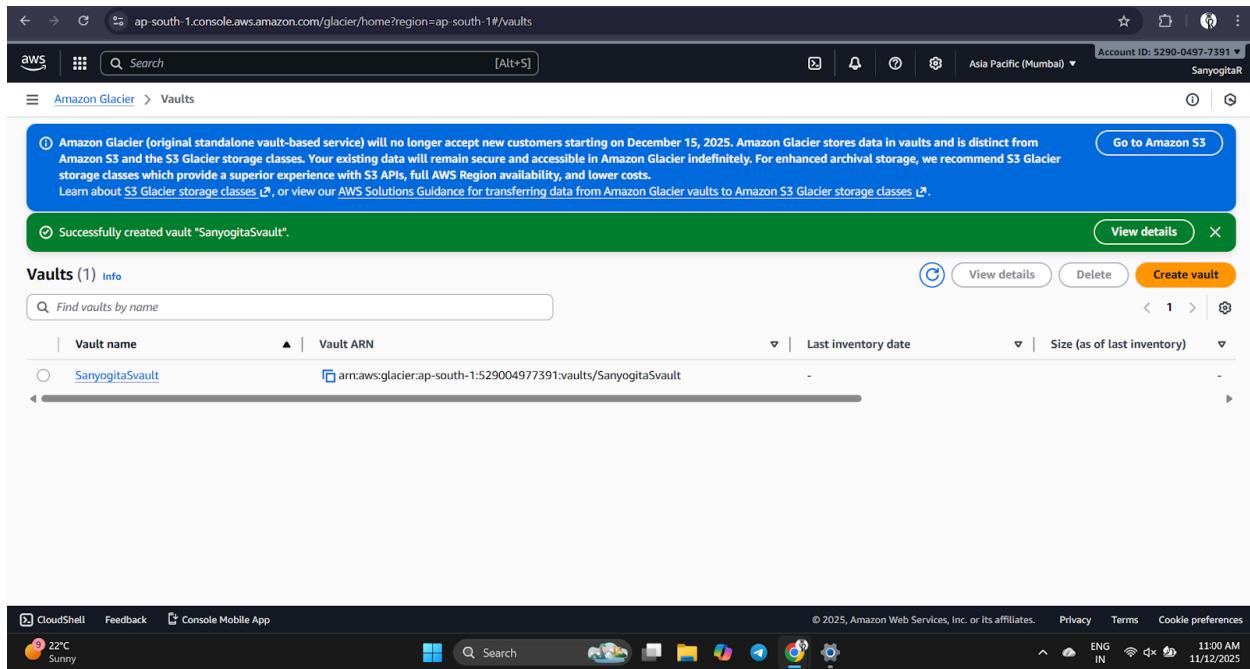
The screenshot shows the 'Create vault' page in the AWS Glacier console. The URL is ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/glacier/home?region=ap-south-1#/vaults/create. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and account information (Account ID: 5290-0497-7591, Asia Pacific (Mumbai)). The main content area has a title 'Create vault' with an 'Info' link. A sub-header says 'Vaults allow you to organize your archives with access policies and notification configurations.' Below this, there's a 'Vault name' section where 'SanyogitaVault' is entered. An info message states: 'The vault name can be up to 255 characters, and must be unique within the account and the AWS Region. Allowed characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, '-' (underscore), '-' (hyphen), and '.' (period).'. Under 'Event notifications', the 'Turn off notifications' option is selected. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create vault' buttons.

Now AWS will create your vault and show details like:

- Vault Name
- Vault ARN (Amazon Resource Name)
- Creation Date and Region



Note: You can only delete a vault when it's completely empty (no files inside).



Part 2 — Connecting via FastGlacier (Third-Party App)

What is FastGlacier?

FastGlacier is a Windows application that helps you manage Amazon Glacier vaults easily — like a file manager for Glacier.

Steps I Followed:

1. Opened the **AWS Management Console** → went to **IAM (Identity and Access Management)**.
2. Clicked **Add User** and created a new IAM user named **fastglacier-user**.
3. Gave **Programmatic Access** so I could get an **Access Key ID** and **Secret Access Key**.

4. Attached a policy like **AmazonGlacierFullAccess** (for testing).
5. Copied the Access Key ID and Secret Key (⚠️ never share or upload these keys).

This is the only time that the secret access key can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover it later. However, you can create a new access key any time.

Step 1
 Alternatives to root user access keys
 Retrieve access key

Access key
 If you lose or forget your secret access key, you cannot retrieve it. Instead, create a new access key and make the old key inactive.

Access key	Secret access key
AKIAWKZHLXTAZAYBWS	***** Show

Access key best practices

- Never store your access key in plain text, in a code repository, or in code.
- Disable or delete access key when no longer needed.
- Enable least-privilege permissions.
- Rotate access keys regularly.

For more details about managing access keys, see the [best practices for managing AWS access keys](#).

[Download .csv file](#) [Done](#)

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) (1)
 Use MFA to increase the security of your AWS environment. Signing in with MFA requires an authentication code from an MFA device. Each user can have a maximum of 8 MFA devices assigned. [Learn more](#)

Type	Identifier	Certifications	Created on
Passkeys and security keys	arn:aws:iam::529004977391:u2f/root/Securitykey-4LFXRSDDVCT5FHCUQXOGFXDA	0	Sat Sep 20 2025

Access keys (1)
 Use access keys to send programmatic calls to AWS from the AWS CLI, AWS Tools for PowerShell, AWS SDKs, or direct AWS API calls. You can have a maximum of two access keys (active or inactive) at a time. [Learn more](#)

Access key ID	Created on	Access key last used	Region last used	Service last used	Status
AKIAWKZHLXTAZAYBWS	Now	None	N/A	N/A	Active

CloudFront key pairs (0)
 You use key pairs in Amazon CloudFront to create signed URLs. You can have a maximum of two CloudFront key pairs (active or inactive) at a time.

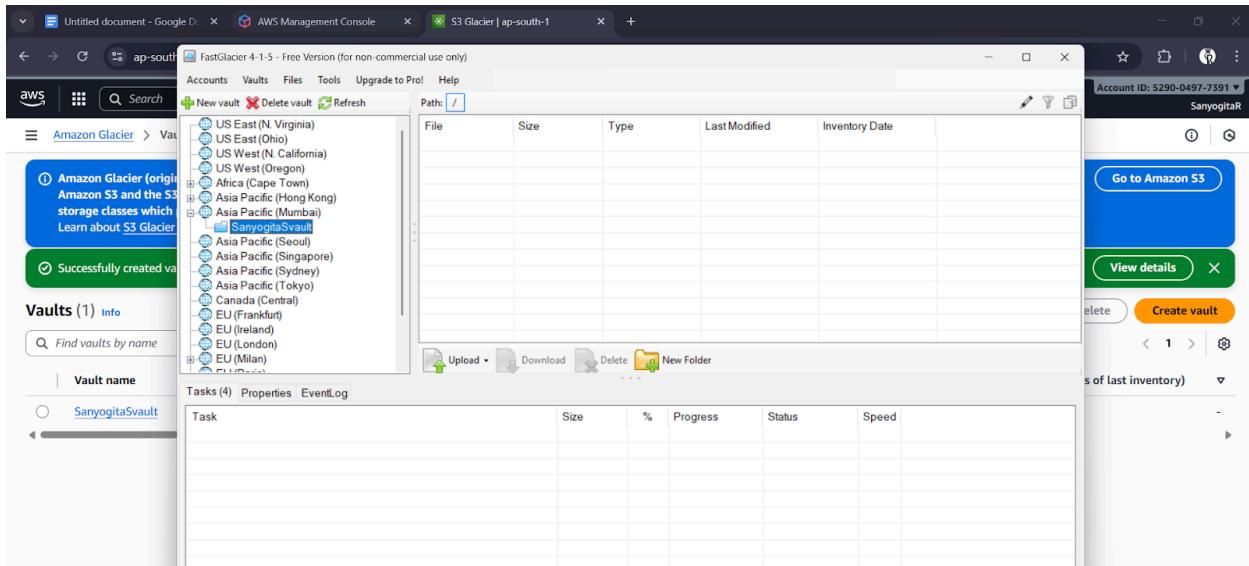
Creation time	CloudFront key ID	Status
No CloudFront key pairs		

[Create CloudFront key pair](#)

Then, in **FastGlacier**:

1. Opened the app and clicked **Add New Account**.

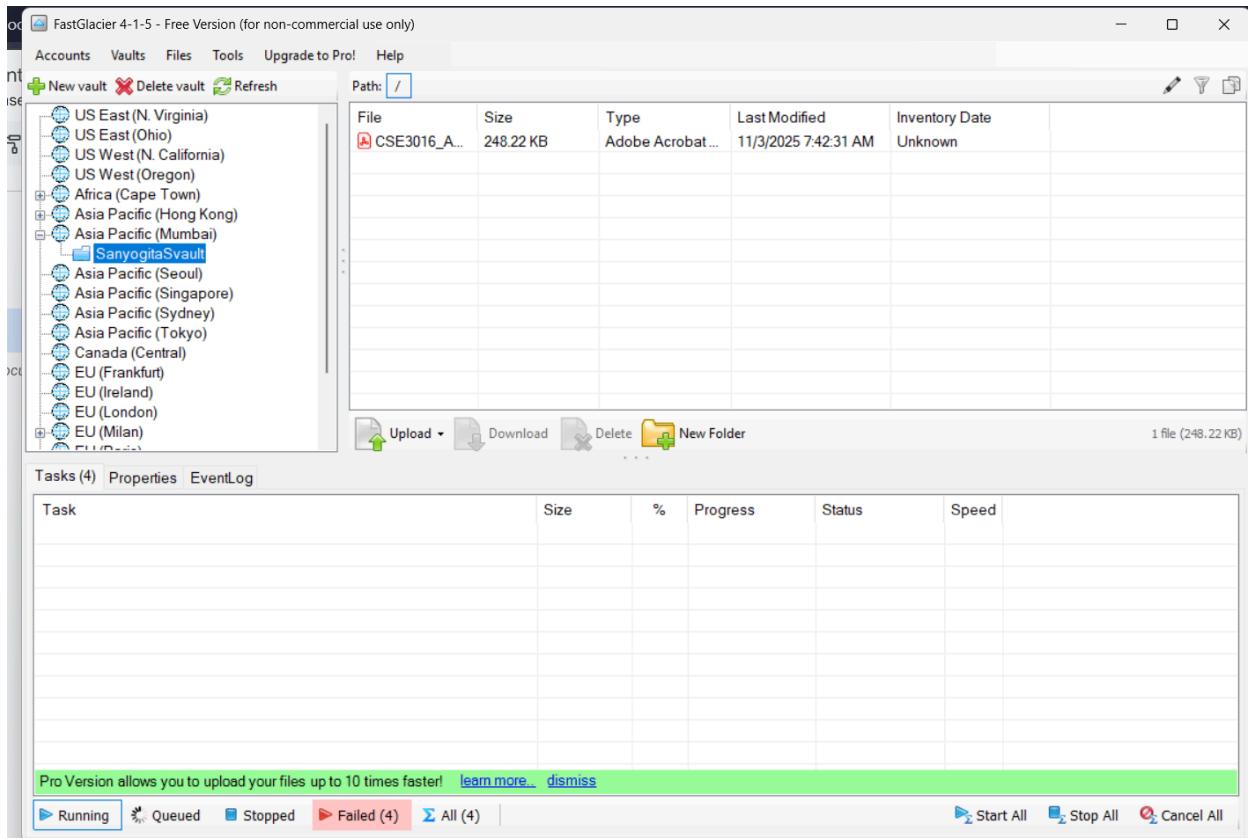
2. Entered the Access Key ID, Secret Key, and selected the correct AWS region.
3. Connected successfully — it showed the vaults from my AWS account.



4. Uploaded a small test file to the vault to check the connection.
5. Deleted the file later to avoid storage costs.

⚠ Security Tip:

- Logging out of FastGlacier does **not** remove AWS access.
- You must **delete or deactivate the IAM access key** from the AWS Console to fully disconnect it.
- After the experiment, go to **IAM → Users → Security Credentials → Access Keys → Delete**.



Part 3 — Using AWS CLI (Command Line Interface)

The AWS CLI allows you to manage Glacier directly through commands.

Steps I Performed:

1. Opened Command Prompt on my system.

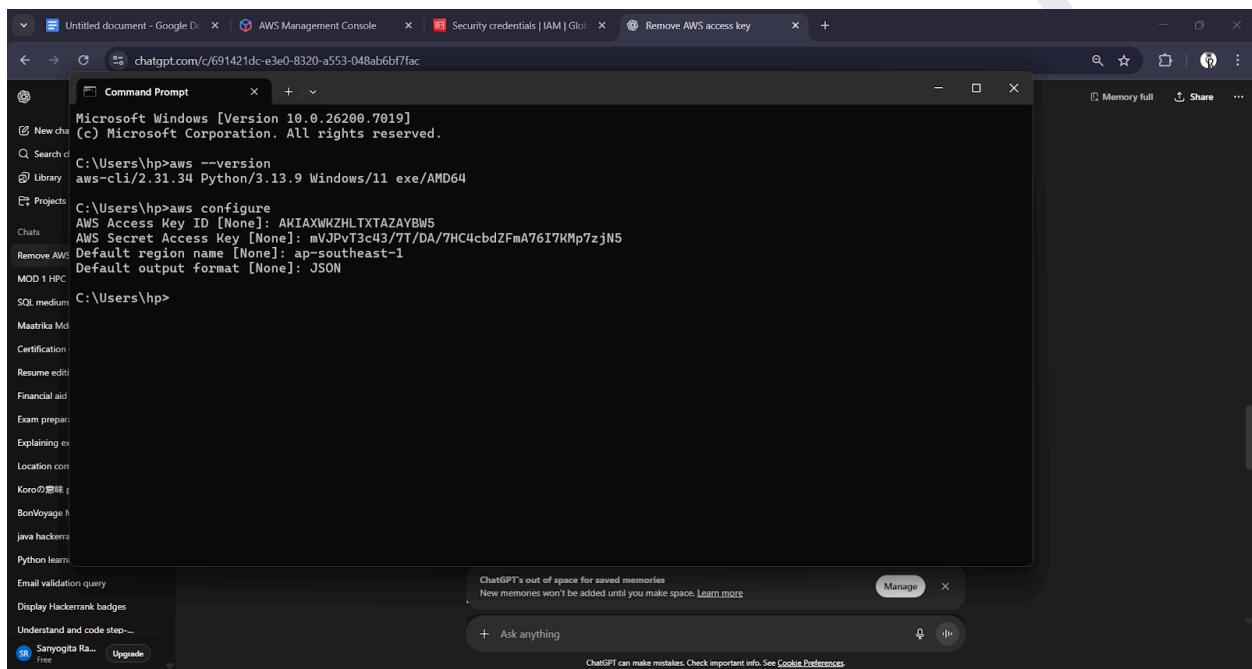
Checked that AWS CLI was installed:

```
aws --version
```

2.

Configured my AWS credentials:

```
aws configure
```



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7019]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\hp>aws --version
aws-cli/2.31.34 Python/3.13.9 Windows/11 exe/AMD64

C:\Users\hp>aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: AKIAWKZHLTXTAZAYBW5
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: mVJPvT3c43/T/DA/7HC4cbdZFmA76I7KMp7zjN5
Default region name [None]: ap-southeast-1
Default output format [None]: JSON

C:\Users\hp>
```

3. Then entered:

- Access Key ID
- Secret Access Key
- Default region (e.g., **ap-south-1**)
- Output format (kept as JSON)

Created a new vault using:

```
aws glacier create-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-cli-vault  
--region ap-south-1
```

4. ✓ This command created a vault directly from the terminal.

Listed all vaults to verify:

```
aws glacier list-vaults --account-id - --region ap-south-1
```

- 5.

Described the specific vault to check details:

```
aws glacier describe-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-cli-vault  
--region ap-south-1
```

- 6.

(Optional) Uploaded a small test file:

```
aws glacier upload-archive --account-id - --vault-name my-cli-vault  
--body test.txt --region ap-south-1
```

- 7.

8. Later, deleted the uploaded file to avoid charges and tested vault deletion using:

```
aws glacier delete-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-cli-vault  
--region ap-south-1
```

