



AWS S3-2





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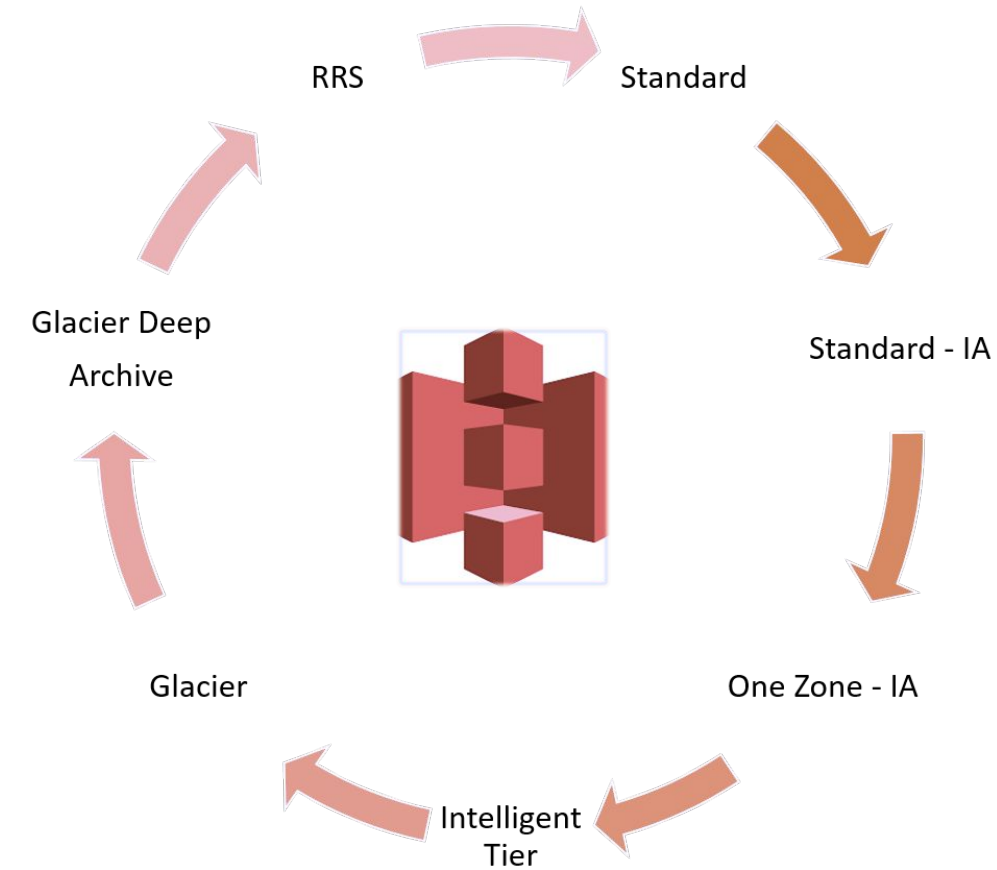
Lifecycle Management



Lifecycle Management

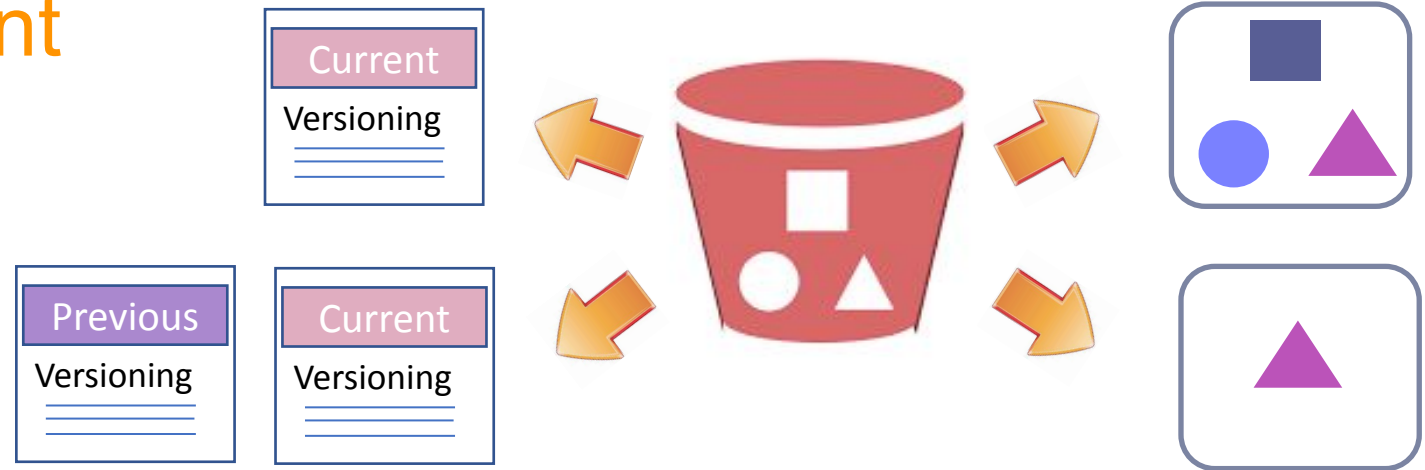
What is Lifecycle Management?

- Lifecycle management is to determine how an object will be subject to a **storage policy** during the time it is stored in S3.
- So, it is used to ;
 - Transition** objects to another storage class,
 - Archive** objects,
 - Delete** objects after a specified period of time.



Lifecycle Management

Lifecycle Management



- A lifecycle policy is **bucket-based component**
- You can narrow Lifecycle Management by using a **prefix**
- Available for both **current and previous versions**
- Minimum days for transition

Lifecycle Management



Amazon S3 Storage Classes

1) Storage classes for frequently accessed objects

For performance-sensitive use cases (those that require millisecond access time) and frequently accessed data, Amazon S3 provides the following storage classes:

- **S3 Standard** — The default storage class. If you don't specify the storage class when you upload an object, Amazon S3 assigns the S3 Standard storage class.
- **Reduced Redundancy** — The Reduced Redundancy Storage (RRS) storage class is designed for noncritical, reproducible data that can be stored with less redundancy than the S3 Standard storage class.

2) Storage class for automatically optimizing data with changing or unknown access patterns

- **S3 Intelligent -Tiering** is an Amazon S3 storage class designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective access tier, without performance impact or operational overhead. S3 Intelligent-Tiering is the perfect storage class when you want to optimize storage costs for data that has unknown or changing access patterns. There are no retrieval fees for S3 Intelligent-Tiering.

Lifecycle Management



Amazon S3 Storage Classes

3) Storage classes for infrequently accessed objects

The S3 Standard-IA and S3 One Zone-IA storage classes are designed for long-lived and infrequently accessed data. (IA stands for infrequent access.) S3 Standard-IA and S3 One Zone-IA objects are available for millisecond access (similar to the S3 Standard storage class).

- **S3 Standard-IA** — Amazon S3 stores the object data redundantly across multiple geographically separated Availability Zones (similar to the S3 Standard storage class). S3 Standard-IA objects are resilient to the loss of an Availability Zone. This storage class offers greater availability and resiliency than the S3 One Zone-IA class.
- **S3 One Zone-IA** — Amazon S3 stores the object data in only one Availability Zone, which makes it less expensive than S3 Standard-IA. However, the data is not resilient to the physical loss of the Availability Zone resulting from disasters, such as earthquakes and floods. The S3 One Zone-IA storage class is as durable as Standard-IA, but it is less available and less resilient.

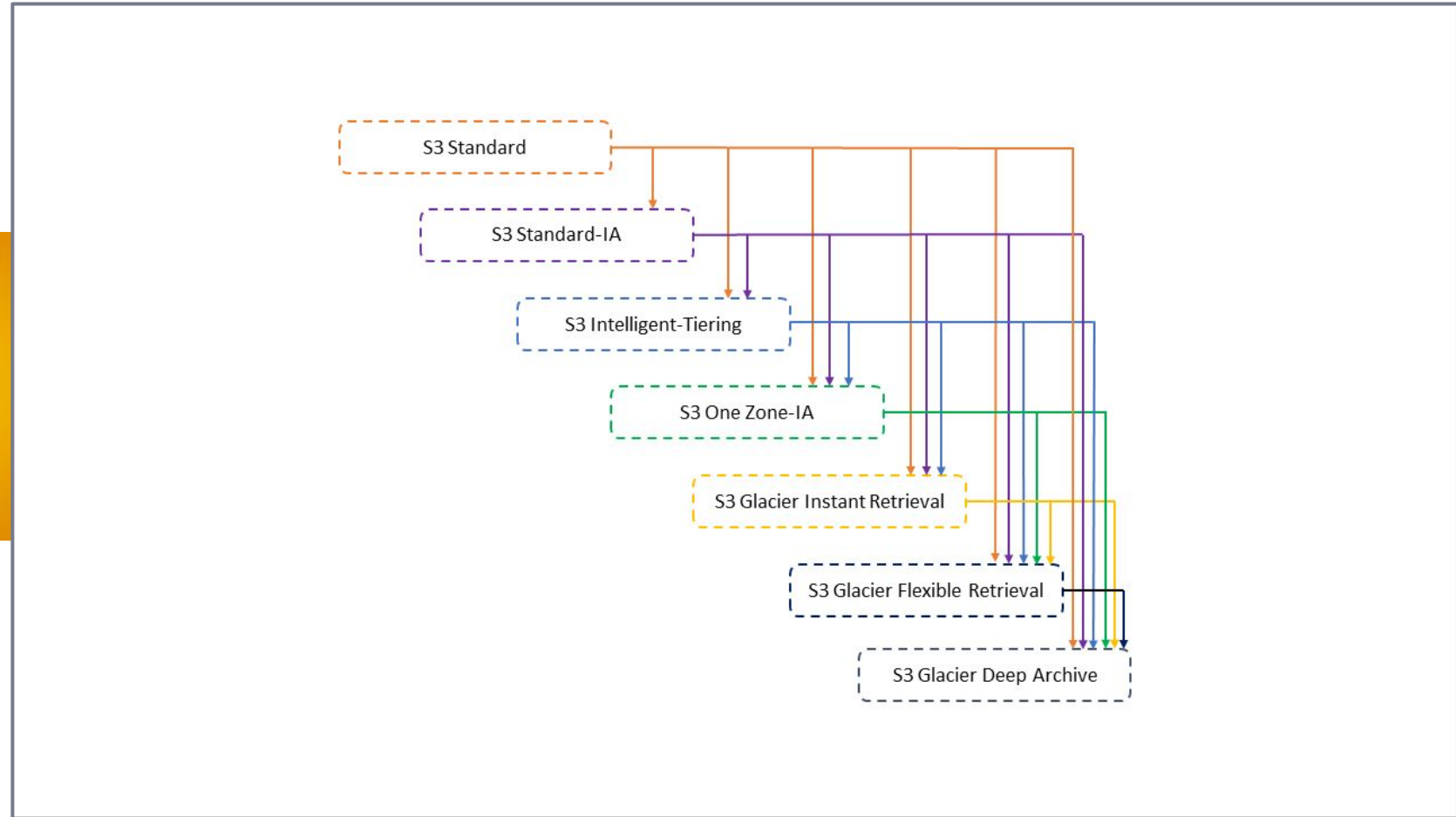
4) Storage classes for archiving objects

The S3 Glacier and S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage classes are designed for low-cost data archiving. These storage classes offer the same durability and resiliency as the S3 Standard storage class.

- **S3 Glacier** — Use for archives where portions of the data might need to be retrieved in minutes. Data stored in the S3 Glacier storage class has a minimum storage duration period of 90 days and can be accessed in as little as 1-5 minutes using expedited retrieval. If you have deleted, overwritten, or transitioned to a different storage class an object before the 90-day minimum, you are charged for 90 days.
- **S3 Glacier Deep Archive** — Use for archiving data that rarely needs to be accessed. Data stored in the S3 Glacier Deep Archive storage class has a minimum storage duration period of 180 days and a default retrieval time of 12 hours. If you have deleted, overwritten, or transitioned to a different storage class an object before the 180-day minimum, you are charged for 180 days.

Lifecycle Management

Transition

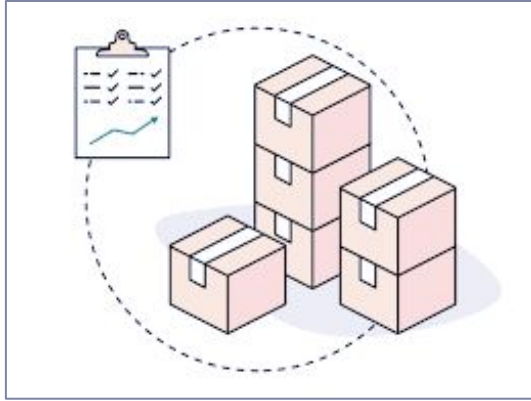


**Restoring
Layer**

[Transitioning objects using Amazon S3 Lifecycle](#)

Lifecycle Management

Advantage of Lifecycle Management



- It provides you to **arrange your S3 inventory**
- You can **save money** by transition the objects to the cost-effective storage class
- You can **get rid of redundant objects**



Lifecycle Management

Enabling Lifecycle Management

Lifecycle Management Path

S3>Bucket> Management > Lifecycle>Add a Lifecycle Rule

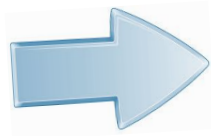


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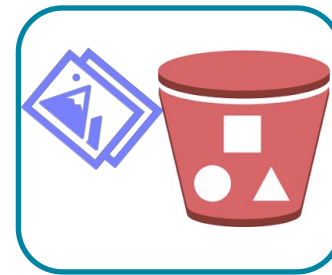
Bucket Replication

Bucket Replication

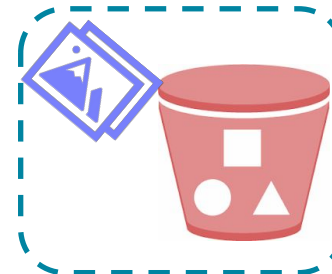
What is Bucket Replication?



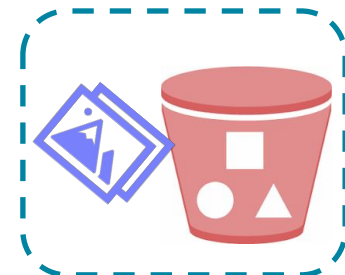
Region-A



Availability Zone-1



Availability Zone-2



Availability Zone-3



Bucket Replication

What is Bucket Replication?



- Replication is to **copy** the objects in the buckets to **another bucket** in **different region** or in the **same region**
- There are **2 types** of replication in S3:
 - **Cross-Region Replication (CRR)** is used to copy objects in different AWS Regions
 - **Same-Region Replication (SRR)** is used to copy objects in the same AWS Region

Bucket Replication

Replication Features



- Keep the object's **metadata** while replicating
- **Replicating in Different storage class**
- Option of changing ownership **of the** replicated object
- Synchronizing **within 15 minutes**
- Narrowing replication based on **prefix or tag**



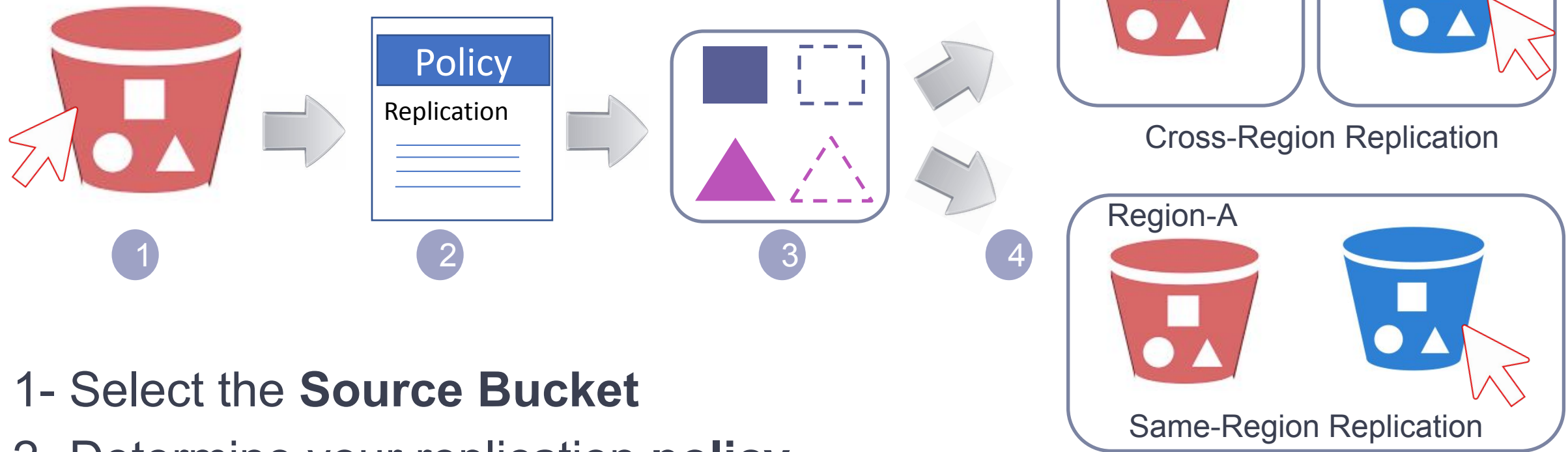
Bucket Replication

Why Replication?

- Compliance requirements
- Backup
- Minimize latency
- Aggregating related data into a single bucket

Bucket Replication

How S3 Replication Works?



1- Select the **Source Bucket**

2- Determine your replication **policy**

3- Select your data set by object **tag, prefix or entire bucket**

4- Select the **Destination Bucket** in the same region or in different region



Bucket Replication

Creating Bucket Replication

Bucket Replication Path

S3>Bucket> **Management** > Bucket Replication >Add a Rule

Lifecycle Management & Bucket Replication

Let's get our hands dirty!

- Enabling Lifecycle Management
- Creating Bucket Replication



THANKS!

Any questions?

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