**S3 Lifecycle Policies**

Implementing **Lifecycle policies** within **S3** is a great way of ensuring your data is managed safely (without experiencing unnecessary costs) and that your data is cleanly deleted once it is no longer required. **Lifecycle policies** allow you to automatically review **objects** within your **S3 Buckets** and have them moved to **Glacier** or have the **objects** deleted from **S3**.

**Setting lifecycle configuration on a S3 bucket**

This section explains how you can set a **S3 Lifecycle configuration** on a bucket using AWS SDKs, the AWS

CLI, or the Amazon S3 console. For information about S3 Lifecycle configuration, see Managing your

storage lifecycle (p. 699).

You can use lifecycle rules to define actions that you want Amazon S3 to take during an object's lifetime

(for example, transition objects to another storage class, archive them, or delete them after a specified period of time).

Before you set a lifecycle configuration, note the following:

Propagation delay

When you add an S3 Lifecycle configuration to a bucket, there is usually some lag before a new or

updated Lifecycle configuration is fully propagated to all the Amazon S3 systems. Expect a delay of a

few minutes before the configuration fully takes effect. This delay can also occur when you delete an S3

Lifecycle configuration.

Disabling or deleting Lifecycle rules

When you disable or delete Lifecycle rules, Amazon S3 stops scheduling new objects for deletion or

transition after a small delay. Any objects that were already scheduled are unscheduled and are not

deleted or transitioned.

Existing and new objects

When you add a Lifecycle configuration to a bucket, the configuration rules apply to both existing

objects and objects that you add later. For example, if you add a Lifecycle configuration rule today with

an expiration action that causes objects with a specific prefix to expire 30 days after creation, Amazon S3

will queue for removal any existing objects that are more than 30 days old.

Changes in billing

There may be a lag between when the Lifecycle configuration rules are satisfied and when the action

triggered by satisfying the rule is taken. However, changes in billing happen as soon as the Lifecycle

configuration rule is satisfied, even if the action is not yet taken.

For example, after the object expiration time, you are not charged for storage, even if the object is not

deleted immediately. Another example, as soon as the object transition time elapses, you are charged

S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage rates, even if the object is not immediately transitioned to the S3

Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class. Lifecycle transitions to the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class are

the exception. Changes in billing do not happen until the object has transitioned into the S3 IntelligentTiering storage class.

Using the S3 console

You can define a lifecycle rules for all objects or a subset of objects in the bucket by using a shared prefix

(objects names that begin with a common string) or a tag. Using a lifecycle rule you can define actions

specific to current and non-current object versions. For more information, see the following:

• Managing your storage lifecycle (p. 699)

• Using versioning in S3 buckets (p. 636)

To create a lifecycle rule

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon S3 console at https://

console.aws.amazon.com/s3/.

2. In the Buckets list, choose the name of the bucket that you want to create a lifecycle rule for.

3. Choose the Management tab, and choose Create lifecycle rule.

4. In Lifecycle rule name, enter a name for your rule.

The name must be unique within the bucket.

5. Choose the scope of the lifecycle rule:

• To apply this lifecycle rule to all objects with a specific prefix or tag, choose Limit the scope to

specific prefixes or tags.

• To limit the scope by prefix, in Prefix, enter the prefix.

• To limit the scope by tag, choose Add tag, and enter the tag key and value.

For more information about object name prefixes, see Creating object key names (p. 150). For

more information about object tags, see Categorizing your storage using tags (p. 823).

• To apply this lifecycle rule to all objects in the bucket, choose This rule applies to all objects in

the bucket, and choose I acknowledge that this rule applies to all objects in the bucket.

6. To filter a rule by object size, you can check Specify minimum object size, Specify maximum object

size, or both options.

• When you're specifying a minimum object size or maximum object size, the value must be larger

than 0 bytes and up to 5TB. You can specify this value in bytes, KB, MB, or GB.

• When you're specifying both, the maximum object size must be larger than the minimum object

size.

7. Under Lifecycle rule actions, choose the actions that you want your lifecycle rule to perform:

• Transition current versions of objects between storage classes

• Transition previous versions of objects between storage classes

• Expire current versions of objects

• Permanently delete previous versions of objects

• Delete expired delete markers or incomplete multipart uploads

Depending on the actions that you choose, different options appear.

8. To transition current versions of objects between storage classes, under Transition current versions

of objects between storage classes:

a. In Storage class transitions, choose the storage class to transition to:

• Standard-IA

• Intelligent-Tiering

• One Zone-IA

• S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval

• Glacier Deep Archive

b. In Days after object creation, enter the number of days after creation to transition the object.

Important

When you choose the S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval or Glacier Deep Archive storage class,

your objects remain in Amazon S3. You cannot access them directly through the separate

Amazon S3 Glacier service. For more information, see Transitioning objects using Amazon

S3 Lifecycle (p. 701).

9. To transition non-current versions of objects between storage classes, under Transition non-current

versions of objects between storage classes:

a. In Storage class transitions, choose the storage class to transition to:

• Standard-IA

• Intelligent-Tiering

• One Zone-IA

• S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval

• Glacier Deep Archive

b. In Days after object becomes non-current, enter the number of days after creation to

transition the object.

10. To expire current versions of objects, under Expire previous versions of objects, in Number of days

after object creation, enter the number of days.

Important

In a non-versioned bucket the expiration action results in Amazon S3 permanently

removing the object. For more information about lifecycle actions, see Elements to describe

lifecycle actions (p. 722).

11. To permanently delete previous versions of objects, under Permanently delete noncurrent versions

of objects, in Days after objects become noncurrent, enter the number of days. You can optionall

specify the number of newer versions to retain by entering a value under Number of newer versions

to retain.

12. Under Delete expired delete markers or incomplete multipart uploads, choose Delete expired

object delete markers and Delete incomplete multipart uploads. Then, enter the number of

days after the multipart upload initiation that you want to end and clean up incomplete multipart

uploads.

For more information about multipart uploads, see Uploading and copying objects using multipart

upload (p. 167).

13. Choose Create rule.

If the rule does not contain any errors, Amazon S3 enables it, and you can see it on the Management

tab under Lifecycle rules.

How To Enable Lifecycle Management In S3 Bucket Using AWS Portal

LINK :- https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/how-to-enable-lifecycle-management-in-s3-bucket-using-aws-portal4/