

Discipline

Use case for Storage Class

CS5002

Activity-7

❖ Problem Statement:

Give 1 use case for each storage class and cost for 5.5 Storage Class and cost for 5.5 GB storage data with 65,400 objects in it 75 days.

Solution:

> S3 Storage Class:

Each object in Amazon S3 has a storage class associated with it. Amazon S3 offers a range of storage classes for the objects that we store. All of these storage classes offer high durability (except for RRS).

We choose a class depending on our 2 factors:

- 1. Use case scenario
- 2. Performance access requirements.

The following are details of the various storage classes: -

> S3 Standard:

The default storage class. If we don't specify the storage class when we upload an object, Amazon S3 assigns the S3 Standard as default storage class.

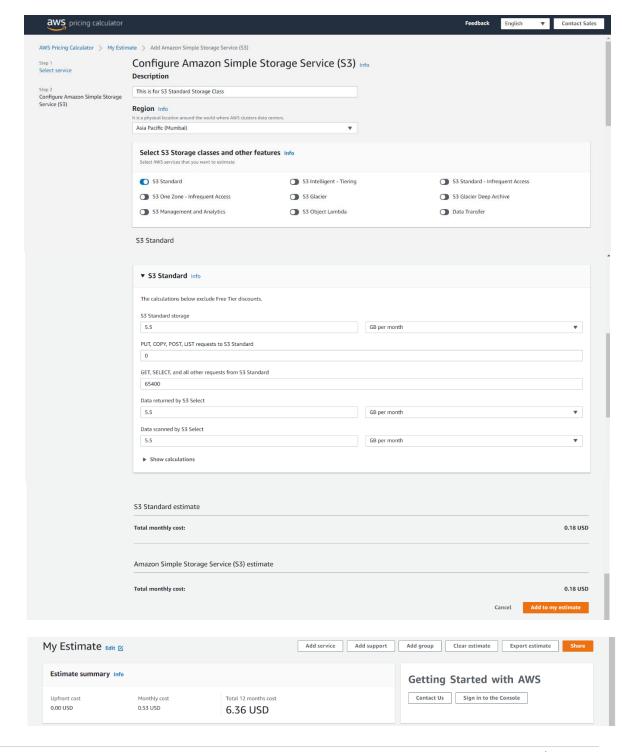
1. Use Case:

We use S3 Standard for performance-sensitive use cases i.e., those that require:

- 1. Millisecond access time i.e., fast access
- 2. Frequent accessing of data.
- 3. When no deep understanding of your data access patterns is required.

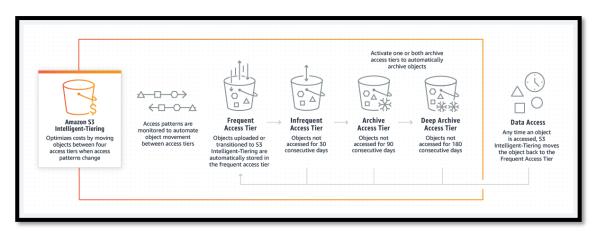
Note: Although Reduced-Redundancy Storage (RRS) could also be one option to use but we don't use it mainly for two reasons:

- 1. S3 Standard storage class is more cost effective.
- 2. RRS is less durable as compared to S3 Standard.



S3 Intelligent-Tiering:

Well, to understand this storage class we first need to understand access tiers:



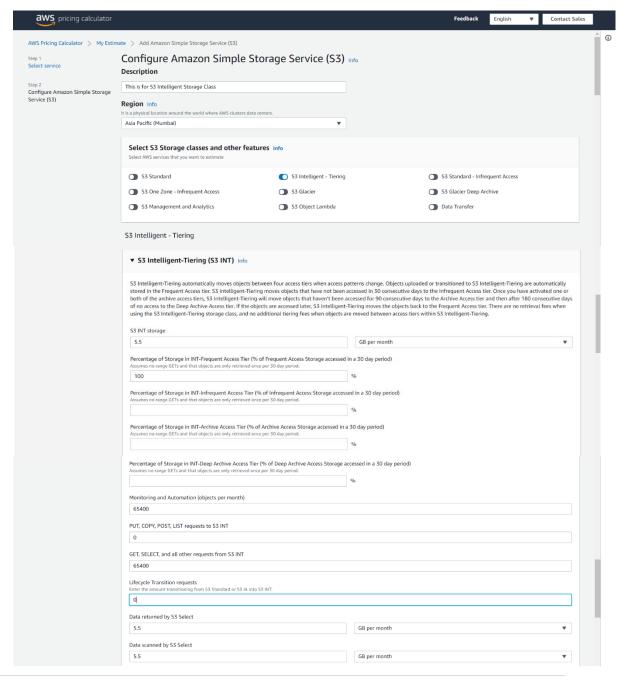
So, S3 Intelligent-Tiering is a storage class that is designed to optimize storage costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective access tier without performance impact or operational overhead. S3 Intelligent-Tiering was added to Amazon S3 to solve the problem of using the right storage class and optimizing costs when access patterns are irregular.

3. Use Case:

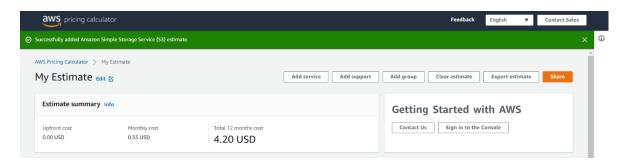
It includes almost all properties of S3 Standard plus it includes some extra properties which is why we call it S3 intelligent. So, we use S3 Intelligent-Tiering for automatic optimization of our data i.e.:

- 1. Millisecond access time i.e., fast access.
- 2. Frequent accessing of data.
- 3. When deep understanding of your data access patterns is required.
- 4. It will automatically archive objects that are rarely accessed.
- 5. These new optimizations will "reduce the amount of manual work" you need to do to archive objects with unpredictable access patterns and that are not accessed for months at a time.

- 6. This is the perfect storage class when you want to optimize storage costs for data that has unknown or unpredictable access patterns.
- 7. For a small monthly object monitoring and automation fee, S3 Intelligent-Tiering monitors the access patterns and moves the objects automatically from one tier to another.
- 8. There is no retrieval fee in S3 Intelligent-Tiering and no fee for moving data between tiers.







Note: In above storage class the cost change (usually increases) with change in data percentage among different tier.

S3 Standard-IA

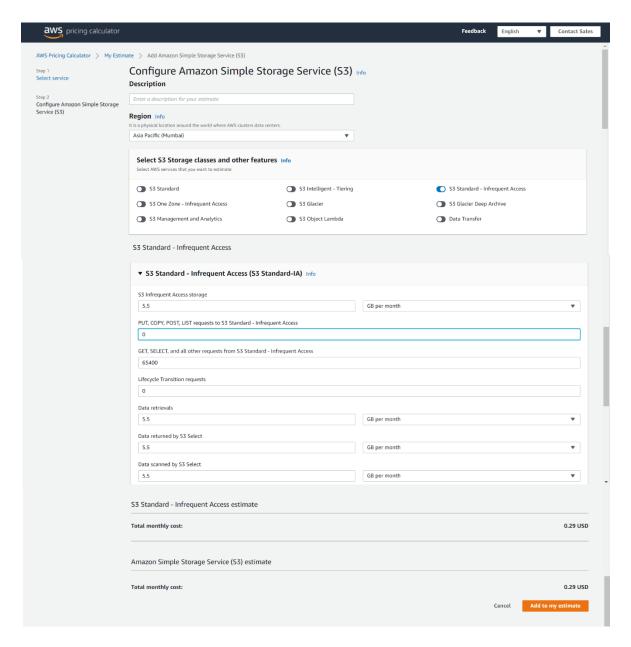
The S3 Standard-IA storage classes are designed for long-lived and infrequently accessed data. (IA stands for *infrequent access*), S3 Standard-IA objects are available for millisecond access (similar to the S3 Standard storage class). Amazon S3 charges a retrieval fee for these objects, so they are most suitable for infrequently accessed data.

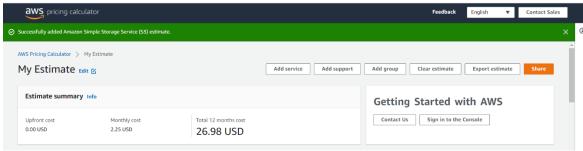
5. Use Case:

It is basically used for Infrequently accessed data. For example, you might choose the S3 Standard-IA storage classes to do the following:

- 1. For storing backups i.e., Use for your primary or only copy of data that can't be re-created.
- For older data that is accessed infrequently, but that still requires millisecond access. For example, when you upload data, you might choose the S3 Standard storage class, and use lifecycle configuration

to tell Amazon S3 to transition the objects to the S3 Standard-IA or S3 One Zone-IA class.





S3 One Zone IA

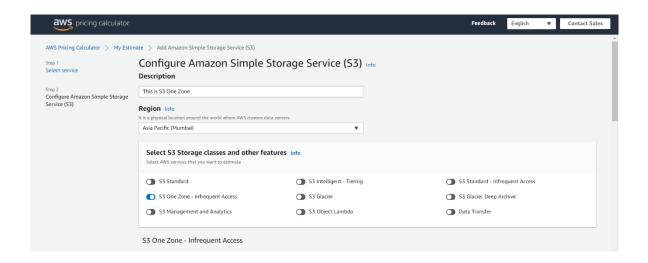
This storage class is also used for saving Infrequently Accessed data similar to S3 Standard-IA but the difference is:-

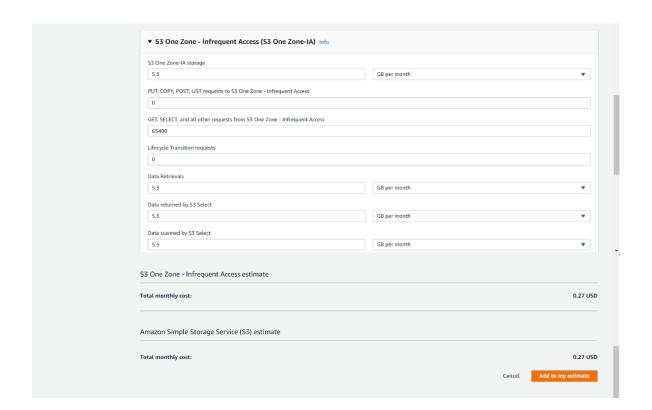
1. Amazon S3 stores the object data in only one Availability Zone, which makes it less expensive than S3 Standard-IA. However, the data is not resilient to the physical loss of the Availability Zone resulting from disasters, such as earthquakes and floods.

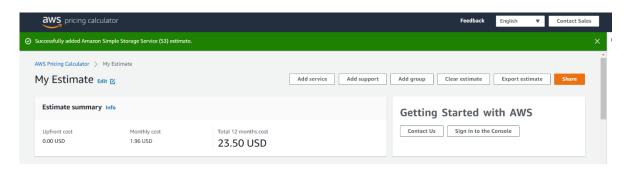
7. Use Case:

It is basically used for Infrequently accessed data. For example, you might choose the S3 One Zone IA storage classes to do the following:

- 1. For Use if you can re-create the data if the Availability Zone fails, and for object replicas when setting S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR).
- 2. For older data that is accessed infrequently, but that still requires millisecond access. i.e., For Fast Access.







> S3 Glacier:

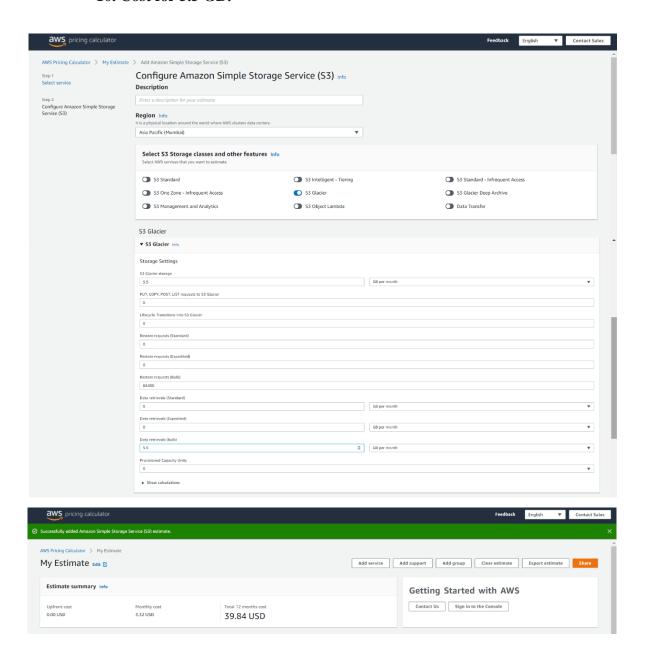
The S3 Glacier storage classes are designed for low-cost data archiving. These storage classes offer the same durability and resiliency as the S3 Standard storage class.

9. Use Case:

It is basically used to store Archived data, i.e. the data which we are going to access rarely.

1. Use for archives where portions of the data might need to be retrieved in minutes.

- 2. 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.
- 3. 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:

S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest cost storage option in AWS. Storage costs for S3 Glacier Deep Archive are less expensive than using the S3 Glacier storage class. We can reduce S3 Glacier Deep Archive retrieval costs by using bulk retrieval, which returns data within 48 hours.

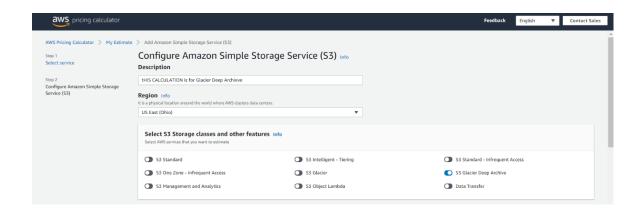
This storage classes are similar to S3 Glacier and offer the same durability and resiliency as that of S3 Standard storage class.

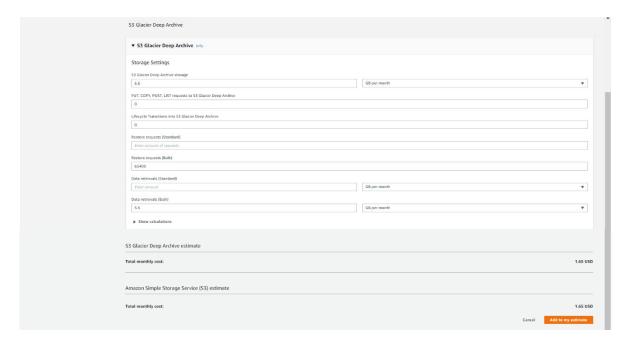
It differs from S3 Glacier in a way that its retrieval time is in hours (default 12 hours) rather than minutes.

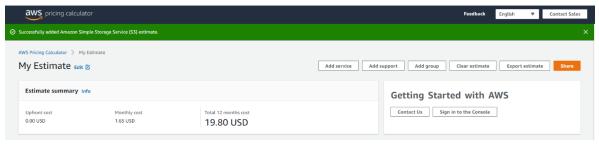
11. Use Case:

It is basically used for storing Archived data, i.e., the data which we are going to access rarely.

- 1. Use for archives where delay in time for data retrieval is not the issue.
- 2. Its minimum storage duration period of 180 days and a default retrieval time of 12 hours.







Conclusion:

- 1. There exist different storage classes each with their pros and cons so it depends on the need and priority of the user that which type of storage class he/she should opt for.
- 2. We need to decide between these things size, time and cost. These are the major factors which shape our decision in choosing a Aws Cloud Storage. Example: S3 Glacier deep Archive is less expensive to that of S3 Glacier.