

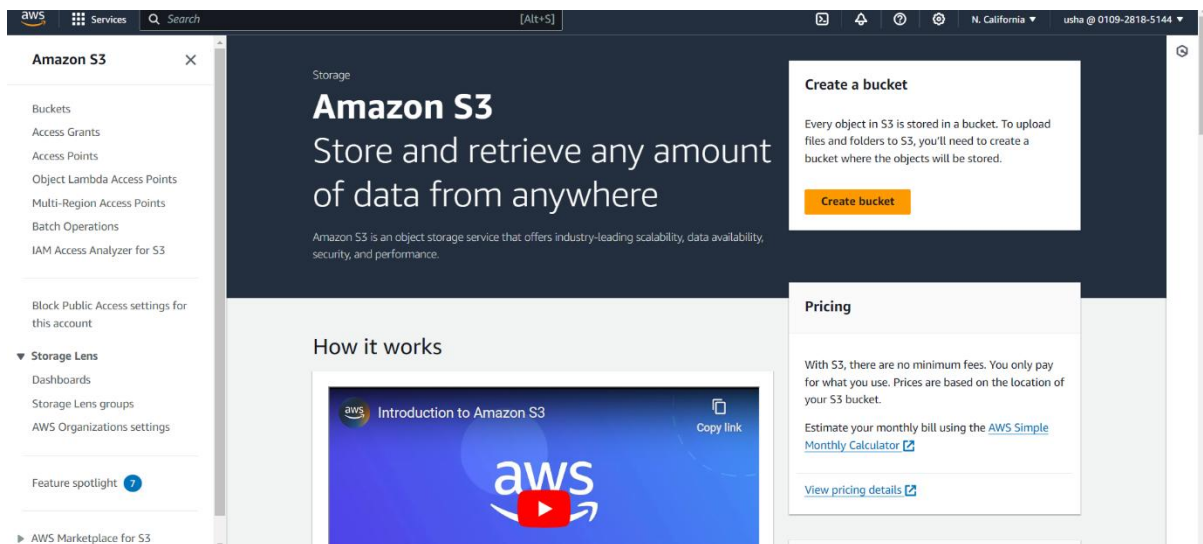
AMAZON S3 – LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

➤ What is Life Cycle Management?

Lifecycle Management is used so that objects are stored cost-effectively throughout their lifecycle. A lifecycle configuration is a set of rules that define the actions applied by S3 to a group of objects.

➤ Setting up life cycle management:

- Go to the **S3 console** – click on **buckets** & then click on create bucket.
- Give name to the bucket: destination-bucket-swathi.
- **“ENABLE VERSIONING”** is mandatory and then click on create.
- For better understanding look at the below snapshots.



Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket

Create bucket [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

General configuration

AWS Region
US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Bucket type [Info](#)

☒ **General purpose**
 Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.

☐ **Directory**
 Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.

Bucket name [Info](#)

destination-bucket-swathi

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*
 Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

Choose bucket

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through **public bucket or access point policies**

S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.

☒ **Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies**

S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Bucket Versioning

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning

☐ Disable

☒ Enable

- Bucket created successfully.
- Click on the created bucket: destination-bucket-swathi.
- Upload the file/images.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > destination-bucket-swathi

destination-bucket-swathi [Info](#)

[Objects](#) [Properties](#) [Permissions](#) [Metrics](#) [Management](#) [Access Points](#)

Objects (1) [Info](#)

[Copy S3 URI](#) [Copy URL](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Delete](#) [Actions](#) [Create folder](#) [Upload](#)

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

☐ Show versions

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
<input type="checkbox"/>	s3.txt	txt	September 5, 2024, 10:41:57 (UTC+05:30)	6.4 KB	Standard

- Now click on the **management** – click on **life cycle configuration** and then create **life cycle rule**.
- Follow the steps mentioned in below snapshots.

Amazon S3 > Buckets > destination-bucket-swathi > Lifecycle configuration > Create lifecycle rule

Create lifecycle rule [info](#)


Lifecycle rule configuration

Lifecycle rule name

Up to 255 characters

Choose a rule scope

☐ Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters
☒ Apply to all objects in the bucket



Apply to all objects in the bucket
 If you want the rule to apply to specific objects, you must use a filter to identify those objects. Choose "Limit the scope of this rule using one or more filters". [Learn more](#)

☒ I acknowledge that this rule will apply to all objects in the bucket.

Lifecycle rule actions

Choose the actions you want this rule to perform. Per-request fees apply. [Learn more](#) or see [Amazon S3 pricing](#)

5. The below table shows about the transition versions of objects between storage classes:

Storage class transition	Days after object creation
Standard - IA	30
Intelligent-tiering	60
One zone IA	90
Glacier	180
Glacier deep archive	250

Lifecycle rule actions

Choose the actions you want this rule to perform. Per-request fees apply. [Learn more](#) or see [Amazon S3 pricing](#)

- ☒ Move current versions of objects between storage classes
- ☐ Move noncurrent versions of objects between storage classes
- ☐ Expire current versions of objects
- ☐ Permanently delete noncurrent versions of objects
- ☐ Delete expired object delete markers or incomplete multipart uploads

These actions are not supported when filtering by object tags or object size.

Transition current versions of objects between storage classes

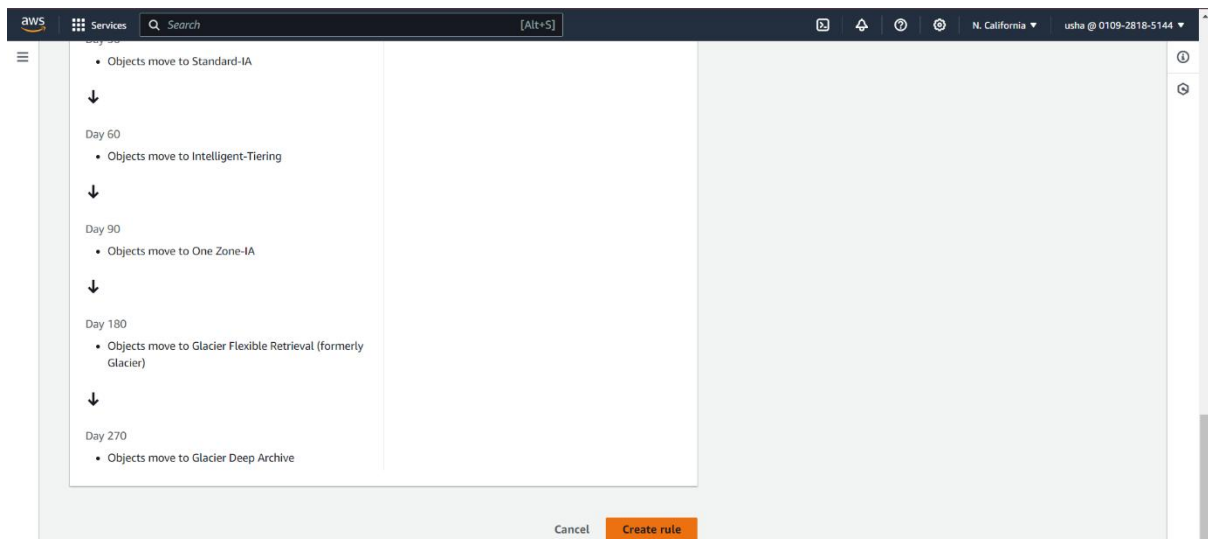
Choose transitions to move current versions of objects between storage classes based on your use case scenario and performance access requirements. These transitions start from when the objects are created and are consecutively applied. [Learn more](#)

Choose storage class transitions

Days after object creation

Standard-IA	30	Remove
Intelligent-Tiering	60	Remove
One Zone-IA	90	Remove
Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerl...	180	Remove
Glacier Deep Archive	250	Remove

- Click on create rule



- Finally life cycle configuration created successfully.

