

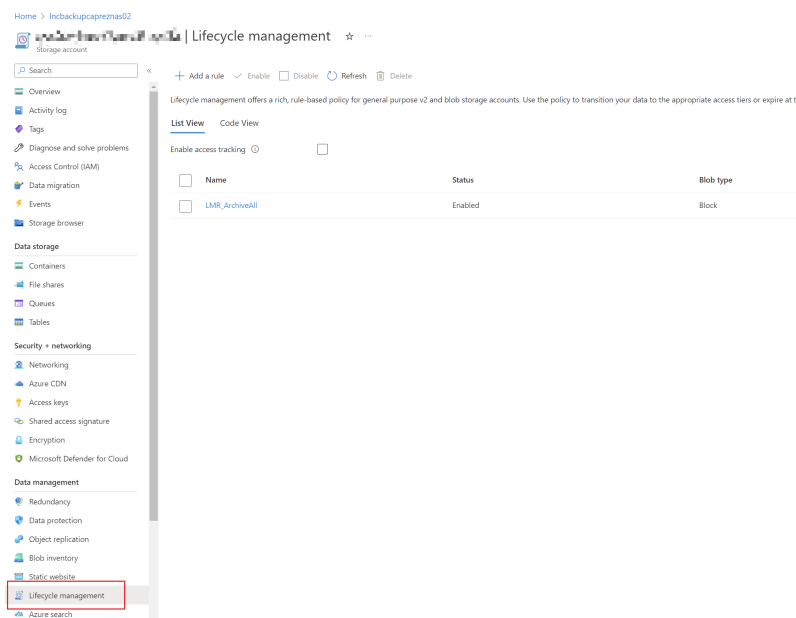
# Save money with lifecycle policies

## General information

Data sets have unique lifecycles. Early in the lifecycle, people access some data often. But the need for access often drops drastically as the data ages. Some data remains idle in the cloud and is rarely accessed once stored. Some data sets expire days or months after creation, while other data sets are actively read and modified throughout their lifetimes. Azure Storage lifecycle management offers a rule-based policy that you can use to transition blob data to the appropriate access tiers or to expire data at the end of the data lifecycle.

## Create lifecycle policy

### 1. Open storage account



### 2. Create rule and give name to the policy and set the scope and blob type / subtype.

A rule is made up of one or more conditions and actions that apply to the entire storage account. Optionally, specify that rules will apply to particular blobs by limiting with filters.

Rule name \*

Enter a name

Rule scope \*

☒ Apply rule to all blobs in your storage account

☐ Limit blobs with filters

Blob type \*

☒ Block blobs

☐ Append blobs

Blob subtype \*

☒ Base blobs

☐ Snapshots

☐ Versions

3. The last step is to create conditions and apply actions on the blob.

Lifecycle management uses your rules to automatically move blobs to cooler tiers or to delete them. If you create multiple rules, the associated actions must be implemented in tier order (from hot to cool storage, then archive, then deletion).

If

Base blobs were \*

☒ Last modified

☐ Created

More than (days ago) \*

Enter a value

↓

Then

Delete the blob

↓

+ Add conditions