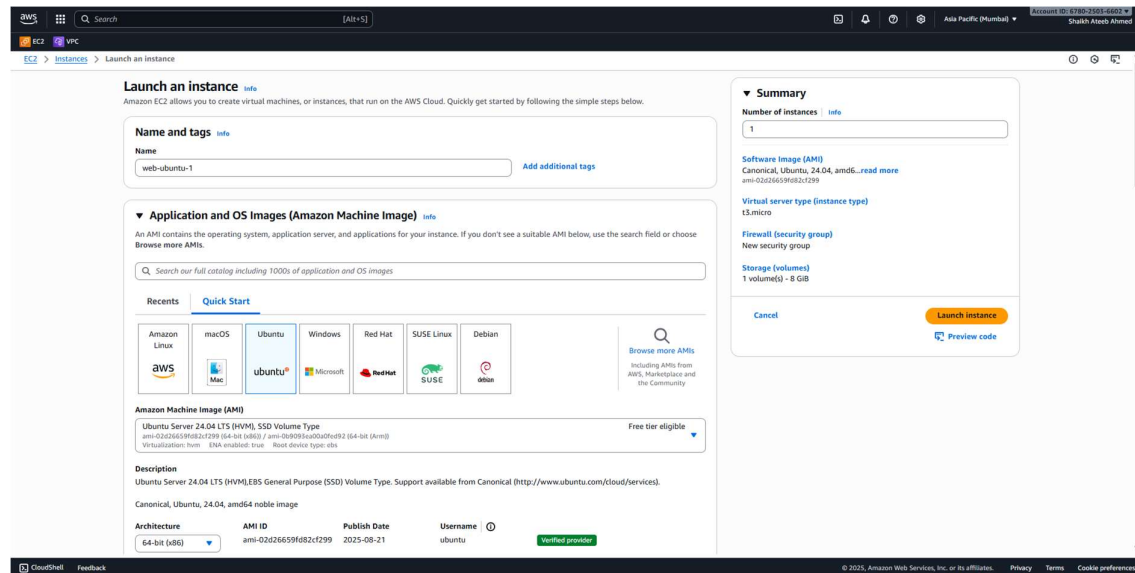


EC2 Instance, Volumes, Snapshots, and Retention

Step1: Launch an EC2 (Ubuntu)

1. Sign in to the AWS Console. Open **EC2** (Services → EC2). From the EC2 dashboard choose **Instances** → **Launch instances**
2. Pick an **Ubuntu Server** AMI (e.g., Ubuntu 22.04 LTS).
3. In the “Name and tags” area give a name (e.g., web-ubuntu-1).
4. Select an instance type (for testing use t2.micro / t3.micro for free tier).
5. Enable all check marks shown there Allow SSH traffic from, Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet, Allow HTTP traffic from the internet.
6. Add storage the default root volume shown is usually fine (adjust size if needed).
7. **Select (or create) a key pair** under **Key pair (login)** choose an existing key pair or **Create new key pair**: give it a name and **download the .pem file once**. Save it somewhere safe AWS only lets you download the private key at creation.
8. **Auto assign public IP** enable it



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The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Launch instance' page. The 'Instance type' is set to t3.micro. The 'Key pair (login)' section shows 'keypair_2' selected. The 'Network settings' section shows 'vpc-0764efce62a815dae' selected. The 'Launch instance' button is visible.

- Review the choices, then click **Launch instance**. The console will show the instance starting; wait until its state is **running** and the status checks pass.

Step2: Create & attach a volume

- EC2 → Volumes → Create volume.
- In the **Create volume** form:

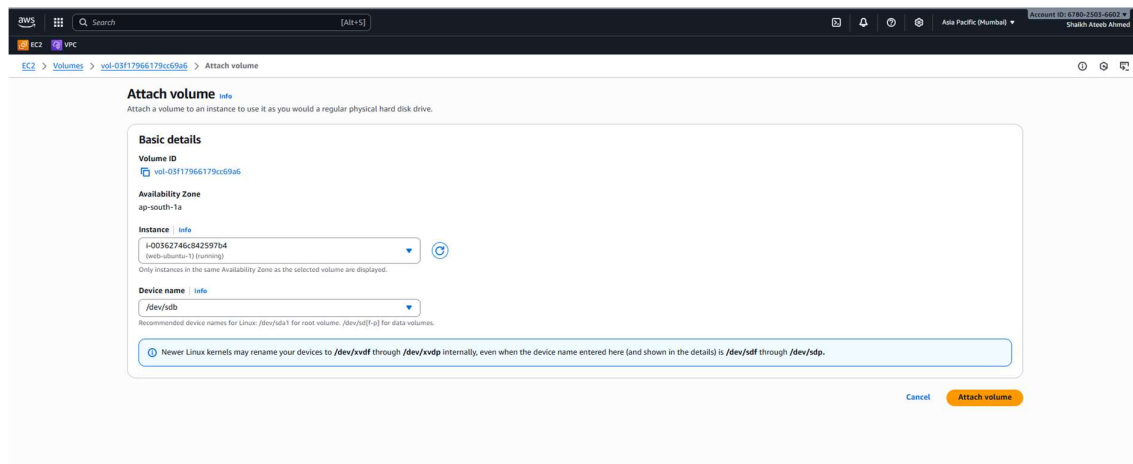
Volume type: (default gp3) — you can leave it.

Size: enter 1 (GiB).

Availability Zone: choose the same AZ where your EC2 instance lives *important: AZ must match the instance*.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console 'Create volume' page. The 'Volume settings' section shows 'General Purpose SSD (gp3)' selected, 'Size (GiB)' set to 1, 'IOPS' set to 3000, 'Throughput (MiB/s)' set to 125, and 'Availability Zone' set to ap-south-1a. The 'Encryption' section shows 'Encrypt this volume' checked. The 'Tags - optional' section is empty.

3. Click **Create volume**. Note the new volume ID (e.g., vol-0abcd1234). The new volume will appear with state **creating** then **available**.
4. **Volumes** find the volume you just created (state should be **available**). Select it → **Actions** → **Attach volume**.
5. In the **Attach volume** dialog:
Instance: pick your EC2 instance from the dropdown.
Device: you can enter /dev/sdf (or /dev/xvdf) — the console will accept common names.



6. Click **Attach**. The volume state becomes **in-use** and the console shows which instance it's attached to.

Step3: Create an EBS snapshot (from a volume)

1. **EC2** → left nav **Elastic Block Store** → **Snapshots** → click **Create snapshot**.
2. **Resource type:** choose **Volume**.
3. **Volume ID:** pick the volume you want to back up (the Encryption field will show if the resulting snapshot will be encrypted—this can't be changed here).
4. **Description:** add a note like EBS snapshot test.

Create snapshot [info](#)

Create a point-in-time snapshot of an EBS volume and use it as a baseline for new volumes or for data backup. You can create snapshots from an individual volume, or you can create multi-volume snapshots from all of the volumes attached to an instance.

Source

Resource type [info](#)

☒ **Volume**
Create a snapshot from a specific volume.

☐ **Instance**
Create multi-volume snapshots from an instance.

Volume ID
The volume from which to create the snapshot.

vol-031f7966179cc69a6 (new_test)

Snapshot details

Description
Add a description for your snapshot.

EBS snapshot test

255 characters maximum

Encryption [info](#)
Not encrypted

Tags [info](#)
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.
No tags associated with the resource.

[Add tag](#)

You can add 50 more tags.

[Cancel](#) [Create snapshot](#)

5. Click **Create snapshot**. You'll see it listed with **Status = pending**; it changes to **completed** when done. (EBS snapshots are incremental after the first one.)

Step4: Create an AWS Recycle Bin for EBS snapshots

1. In the Console search box type **Recycle Bin** and open the **Recycle Bin** service.
2. In the left navigation choose **Retention rules** → click **Create retention rule**
3. Enter a **Name** for the rule (example: retain-ebs-snapshot).
4. **Resource type**: For EBS snapshots choose **EBS_SNAPSHOT** (this Recycle Bin supports EBS snapshots and EBS-backed AMIs).
5. Review the configuration and click **Create retention rule**. The rule will appear in the Retention rules list.

EC2

VPC

Search

[Alt+S]

Account ID: 6780-2151-6602

Shakh Ateeb Ahmed

Recycle Bin

Retention rules

Create retention rule

Rule details

Retention rule name - optional

retain-ebs-snapshot

Allowed characters are letters, numeric characters and spaces (in any language form) and _/!+@-. Maximum characters 256.

Retention rule description - optional

255 characters maximum.

Retention settings

Resource type

EBS Snapshots

Select the resources to retain

☒ Retain all resources

The retention rule applies to all resources of the selected type, unless exclusion tags are specified.

☐ Retain resources that have specific tags

The retention rule applies only to resources of the selected type that have tags that you specify.

Exclusion tags - new, optional

The retention rule will exclude resources that have any of the following tags.

Add new tag

You can add 5 more exclusion tags.

Retention period

Time period that the resources can be recovered after deletion

1

days

Min: 1 day, Max 365 days

Rule lock settings - new

info

CloudShell

Feedback

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Privacy

Terms

Cookie preferences

Lock setting

☒ Unlock

The retention rule can be modified or deleted at any time by a user with the required permissions.

☐ Lock

The retention rule can't be modified or deleted until it is unlocked by a user with the required permissions, and the specified delay period has expired.

Tags

A tag is a label that you assigned to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs. This is the tag for your retention rule.

Key

Q Name

X

Value - optional

Q retain-ebs-snapshot

X

Remove

Add tag

You can add 49 more tags.

How rule interactions work

X

- Recycle Bin retains all resources of the selected resource type. If you specified exclusion tags, Recycle Bin will not retain resources with any of those tags.
- If you have conflicting retention rules, the retention rule that results in the longest resource retention takes precedence.
- If a tag-level rule includes a resource based on its tags, and a region-level rule excludes that same resource based on its tags, the tag-level rule takes precedence and retains the resource.

Cancel

Create retention rule