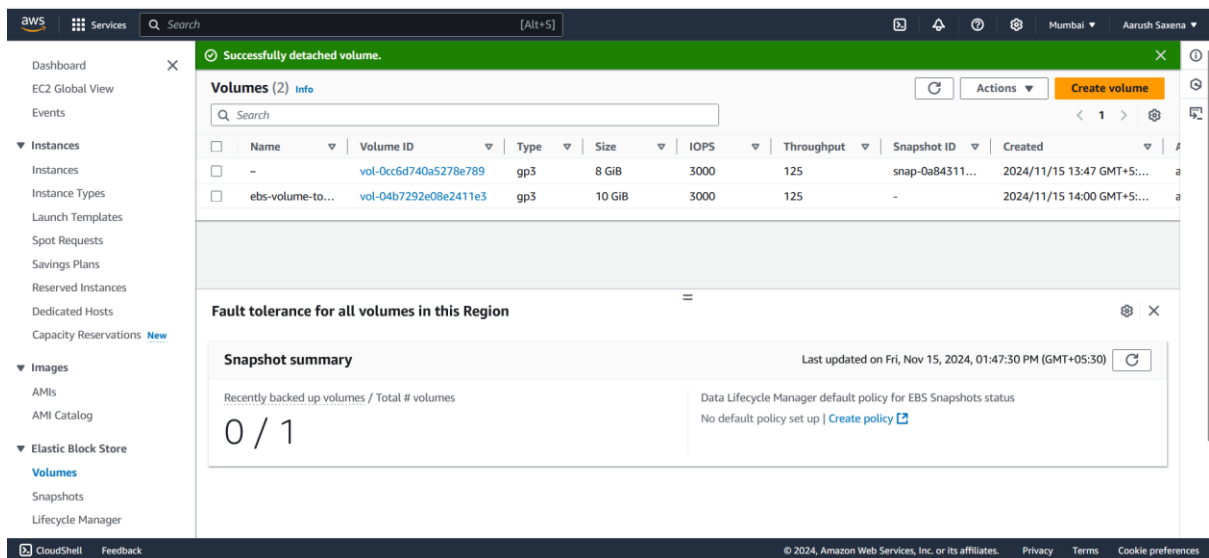


EBS(ELASTIC BLOCK STORE)

How to store data in ebs and how to attach ebs that contains data to another instance

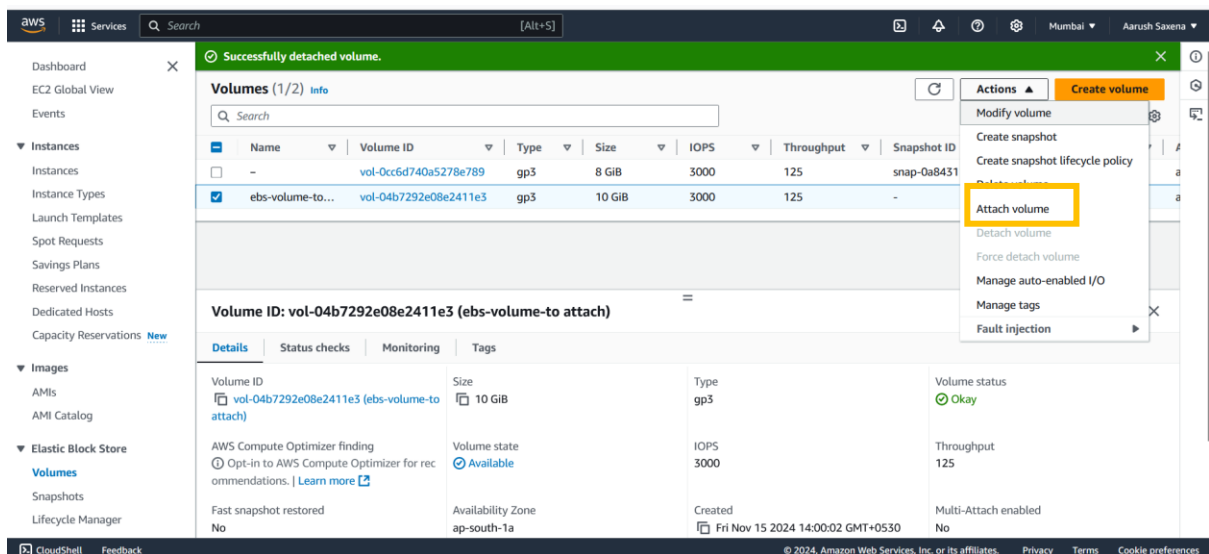
STEP1: CREATE AN INSTANCE FORM EC2

STEP2: AFTER CREATING INSTACNE GO TO VOLUMES UNDER ELASTIC BLOCK STORE OPTION

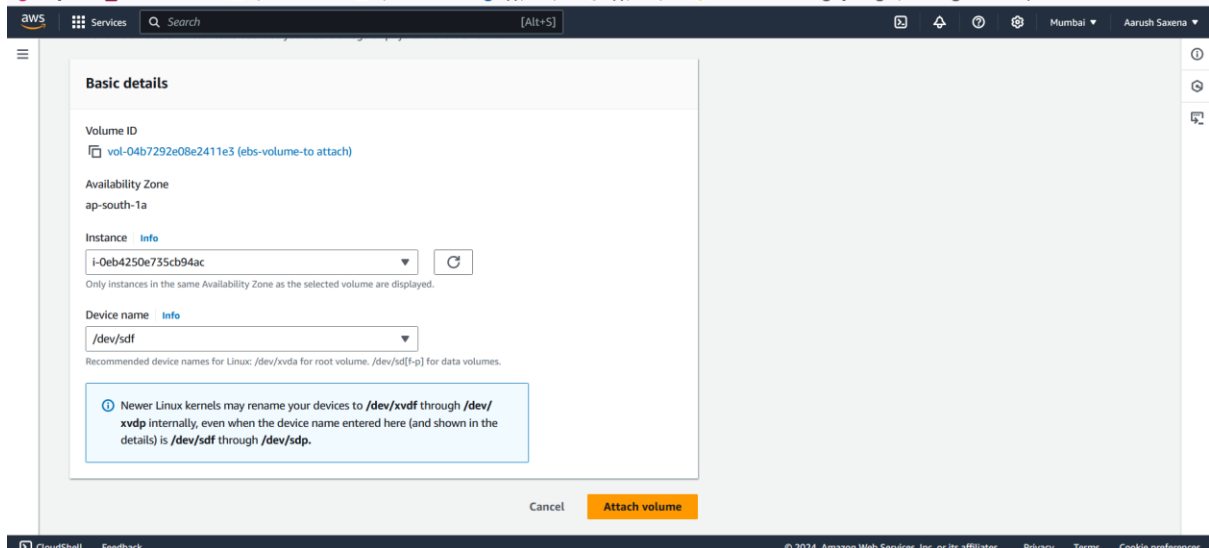


HERE YOU CAN SEE YOUR BOTH VOLUMES, WE HAVE TO ATTACH 10 GiB SIZE VOLUME TO INSTANCE .

STEP3: SELECT THAT VOLUME AND GO TO ACTIONS AND CLICK ON ATTACH VOLUME OPTION

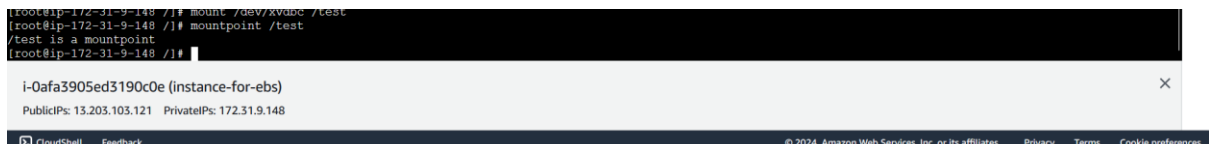


STEP4: AFTER CLICKING ON ATTACH VOLUME A WINDOW WILL APPEAR AS SHOWN IN IMAGE GIVEN BELOW IN THIS WINDOW SELECT YOUR INSTANCE AND GIVE DEVICE NAME TO IT AND CLICK ON ATTACH VOLUME.



STEP5: GO BACK TO INSTANCES AND CONNECT IT. AFTER CONNECTING TYPE COMMANDS i.e.

- sudo su
- yum update
- lsblk
- file -s /dev/xvdf
- mkfs.ext4 /dev/xvdf
- path cd /
- mkdir /test(to create directory)
- mount /dev/xvdb /test(to store data in it)
- mountpoint /test(to check it is mount or not)



GO TO CD /TEST

CREATE SOME FILES TO STORE DATA

STEP6: STORE DATA BY CREATING FILES

```
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 ~]# cd test
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 test]# ls
lost+found
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 test]# cd lost+found/
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 lost+found]# ls
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 lost+found]# cd ..
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 test]# touch 1 2 3 5 4 6 7 8
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 test]# echo "hellow" > text.txt
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 test]# ls
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 lost+found text.txt
[root@ip-172-31-9-148 test]#
```

i-0afa3905ed3190c0e (instance-for-ebs)
PublicIPs: 13.203.103.121 PrivateIPs: 172.31.9.148

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ATTACH EBS VOLUME TO ANOTHER INSTANCE

FOR THAT WE HAVE TO UNMOUNT IT OR DETACH IT WITHOUT DETACH WE CAN STILL ADD EBS VOLUME TO ANOTHER INSTANCE STILL WE ARE UNMOUNT IT AND DETACH IT.

By command umount/test or by umount/dev/xvdf /test

After that we are going to terminate the instance and create new instance to attach the volume.

STEP7: CREATE AN INSTANCE.

STEP8: CONNECT THAT INSTANCE.

STEP9: ATTACH THAT INSTANCE WITH EBS VOLUME THAT WE HAVE MADE

STEP10: CHECK WHETHER DATA IS THERE OR NOT

FOR THAT TYPE COMMAND FILE -S /DEV/XVDF

```
AWS Services Search [Alt+S] Mumbai Aarush Saxena
```

Keyboard shortcut
To tab out of the terminal window and select the next button element, press the left and right Shift keys together. Close permanently

```
- package dracut-config-generic-102-3.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 from amazonlinux requires dracut = 102-3.amzn2023.0.1, but none of the providers can be installed
- cannot install the best update candidate for package dracut-config-generic-055-6.amzn2023.0.9.x86_64
```

Package	Architecture	Version	Repository	Size
dracut	x86_64	102-3.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	418 k
dracut-config-generic	x86_64	102-3.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	13 k

```
Skipping packages with conflicts:
(add '--best --allowrasing' to command line to force their upgrade):
dracut x86_64 102-3.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 418 k
Skipping packages with broken dependencies:
dracut-config-generic x86_64 102-3.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 13 k

Transaction Summary
Skip 2 Packages

Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
xvda        202:0    0  8G  0 disk
├--xvda1    202:1    0  8G  0 part /
├--xvda127  259:0    0  1M  0 part
├--xvda128  259:1    0  10M  0 part /boot/efi
└--xvdf     202:80   0  10G  0 disk
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: Linux rev 1.0 ext4 filesystem data, UUID=1f668dff-94a6-43cc-a91e-77a1ba9alc9b (extents) (64bit) (large files) (huge files)
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]#
```

i-01f3202277d1c6dd7 (ANOTHER-INSTANCE)
PublicIPs: 65.0.97.134 PrivateIPs: 172.31.8.214

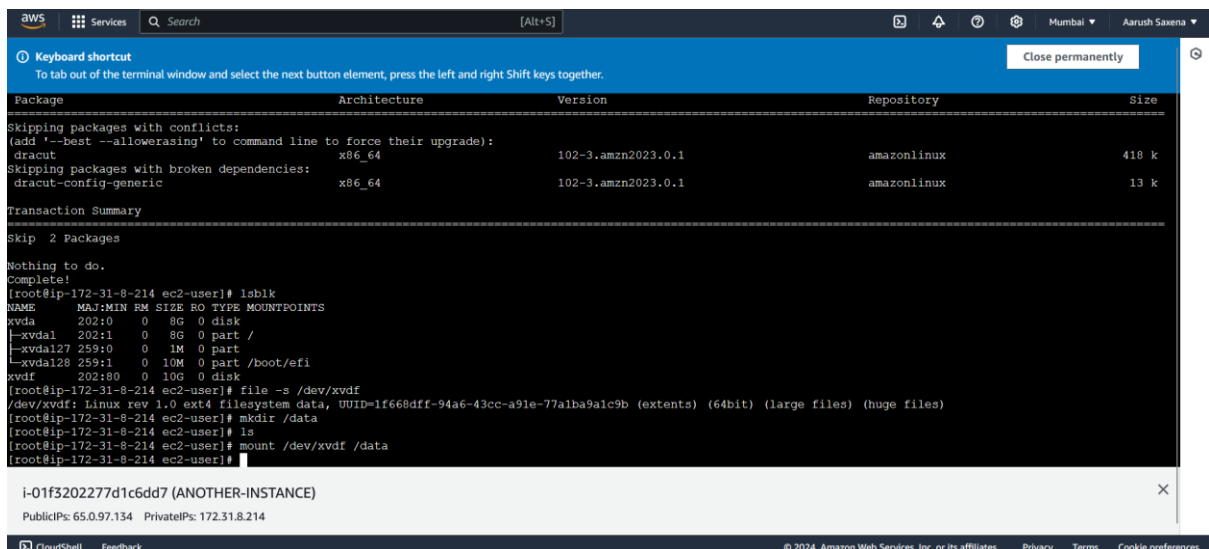
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STEP11: NOW YOU CAN SEE VOLUME CONTAINS DATA SO WE CANNOT USE MKFS.EXT4 /DEV/XVDF COMMAND AS IT WILL DELETE THE DATA .

SO WE HAVE TO MAKE A DIRECTORY AND MOUNT OUR VOLUME DIRECTLY

STEP12: COMMANDS ARE

- MKDIR /DATA
- MOUNT /DEV/XVDF /DATA



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' link, a search bar, and user information 'Mumbai' and 'Aarush Saxena'. Below this is a blue banner with a 'Keyboard shortcut' tip. The main terminal area shows the following commands and output:

```
Package Architecture Version Repository Size
-----
Skipping packages with conflicts:
(add '--best --allowerase' to command line to force their upgrade):
dracut x86_64 102-3.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 418 k
Skipping packages with broken dependencies:
dracut-config-generic x86_64 102-3.amzn2023.0.1 amazonlinux 13 k

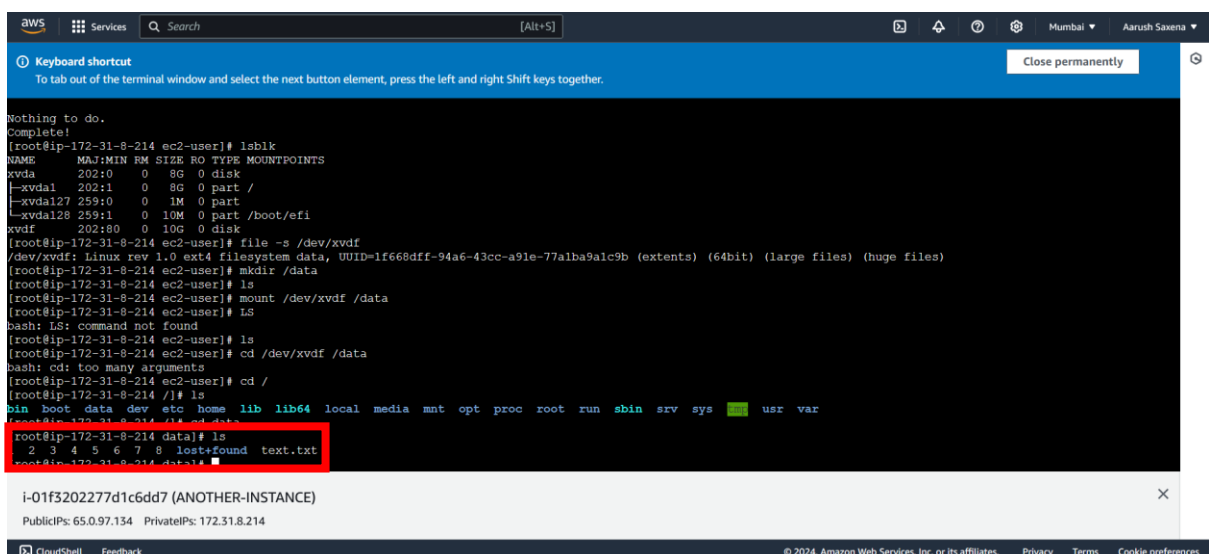
Transaction Summary
-----
Skip 2 Packages

Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
xvda 202:0 0 8G 0 disk
├─xvda1 202:1 0 8G 0 part /
├─xvda127 259:0 0 1M 0 part
├─xvda128 259:1 0 10M 0 part /boot/efi
└─xvdf 202:80 0 10G 0 disk
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: Linux rev 1.0 ext4 filesystem data, UUID=1f668dff-94a6-43cc-a91e-77a1ba9alc9b (extents) (64bit) (large files) (huge files)
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# mkdir /data
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# ls
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# mount /dev/xvdf /data
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]#
```

At the bottom, there's a status bar showing the instance ID 'i-01f3202277d1c6dd7 (ANOTHER-INSTANCE)', public IP '65.0.97.134', and private IP '172.31.8.214'. The footer contains 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services.

STEP13: NOW GO TO DATA DIRECTORY BY USING CD / COMMAND

AND YOU CAN SEE DATA DIRECTORY THERE TYPE CD DATA THEN TYPE LS COMMAND TO SEE DATA



This screenshot continues from the previous one, showing the user navigating to the /data directory and listing its contents:

```
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
xvda 202:0 0 8G 0 disk
├─xvda1 202:1 0 8G 0 part /
├─xvda127 259:0 0 1M 0 part
├─xvda128 259:1 0 10M 0 part /boot/efi
└─xvdf 202:80 0 10G 0 disk
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: Linux rev 1.0 ext4 filesystem data, UUID=1f668dff-94a6-43cc-a91e-77a1ba9alc9b (extents) (64bit) (large files) (huge files)
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# mkdir /data
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# ls
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# mount /dev/xvdf /data
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# LS
bash: LS: command not found
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# ls
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# cd /dev/xvdf /data
bash: cd: too many arguments
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 ec2-user]# cd /
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 /]# ls
bin boot data dev etc home lib lib64 local media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys usr var
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 /]# cd /data
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 data]# ls
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 lost+found text.txt
[root@ip-172-31-8-214 data]#
```

The terminal output shows the user successfully navigating to the /data directory and listing its contents, which includes files named 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, lost+found, and text.txt. The status bar and footer are identical to the previous screenshot.

And now you can access data.