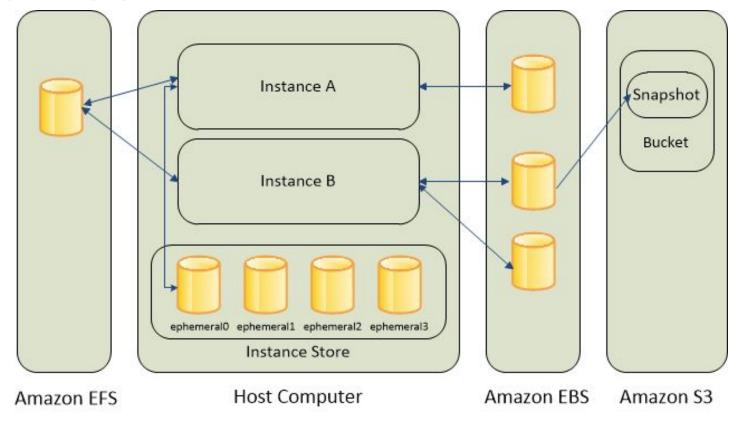


AWS EC2 Volumes





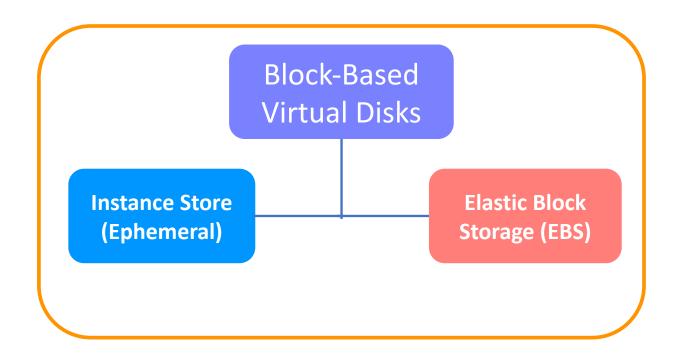




- Block-based Storage: Instance Store and Elastic Block Store (EBS)
- Object-based Storage: Simple Storage Service (S3)
- File-based Storage: Elastic File System (EFS)



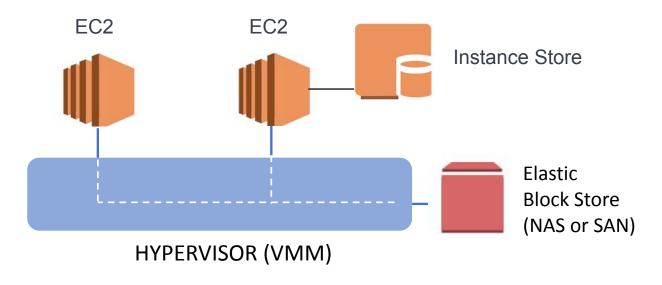
What is Volumes?



- Volumes are durable storage devices (virtual) that can be attached to EC2 instances.
- They are location in which the associated machine stores its data or loads its applications.
- There are two volume types in the block storage category. These are Instance Store (Ephemeral) and Elastic Block Store (EBS).



Instance Store and Elastic Block Store



- Instance Store is located on disks that are physically attached to the host computer.
- Elastic Block Store is connected to the hypervisor and accessible to each machine associated with the hypervisor.





Instance Store

- You can specify instance store for an instance only when you launch it.
- The data in an instance store persists only during the lifetime of its associated instance.
- Data in the instance store is lost under any of the following circumstances:
 - -The underlying disk drive fails
 - The instance stops
 - The instance hibernates
 - The instance terminates





Elastic Block Store (EBS)

- EBS volumes are flexible.
- EBS volumes persist independently from the running life of an EC2 instance.
- You can attach multiple EBS volumes to a single instance. The volume and instance must be in the same Availability Zone.
- You can use Multi-Attach to mount a volume to multiple instances at the same time.(Considerations and limitations)





Instance Store (Ephemeral) vs. Elastic Block Store (EBS)



EC2 INSTANCE STORE

- Direct connect to one instance
- Non-persistent data storage
- No replication
- Snapshots are not available
- Both SSD and HDD Backed

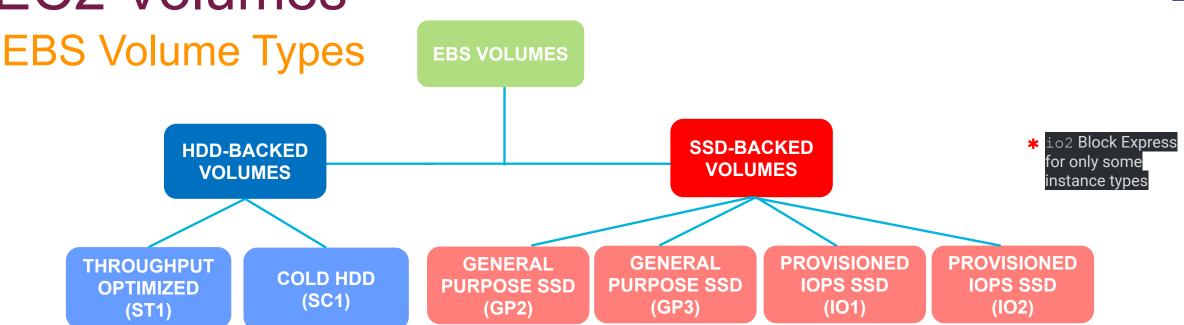


ELASTIC BLOCK STORE

- Connect to different instances
- Persistent data storage
- Replicates data in the same AZ
- Snapshots are available
- Both SSD and HDD Backed







- There are 6 types of volumes in 2 categories for the different use cases.
- HDD-backed volumes are used for large streaming workloads where throughput is a better performance measure than IOPS.
- SSD-backed volumes are used for frequent read/write operations where the dominant performance attribute is IOPS.





THANKS!

Any questions?

You can find me at:

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Let's get our hands dirty!

- Managing EBS Volumes on Console and Terminal
 - attaching
 - detaching
 - mounting
 - partition
 - resizing





