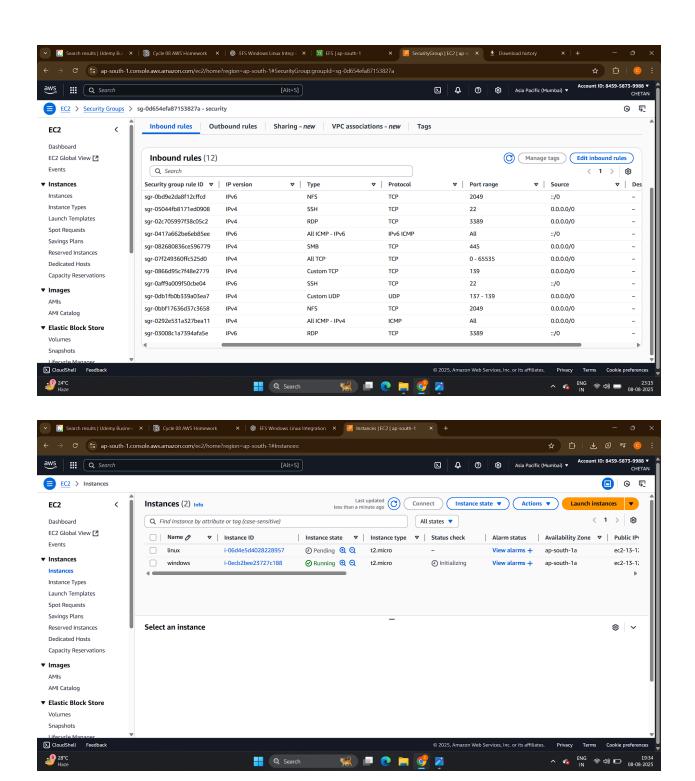
EFS with Windows and Linux Integration - Notes

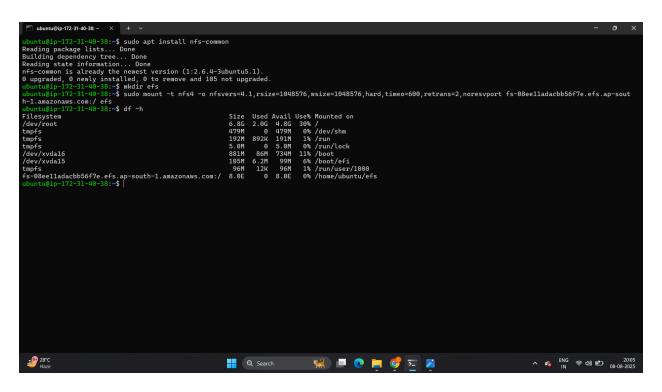
1. Primary Task: EFS + Cross-Platform Integration

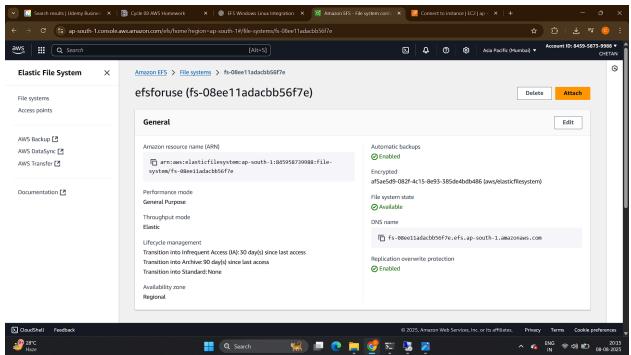
o Objective

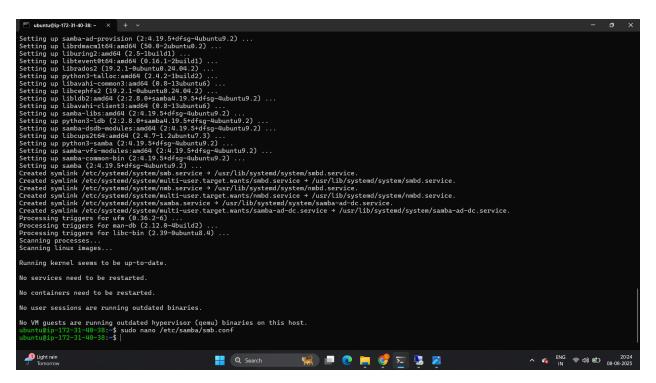
- Launch 3 EC2 instances:
 - 2 Windows Server 2025 (T3.micro)
 - 1Ubuntu Linux EC2
- Deploy and configure Amazon EFS
- Allow NFSv4 traffic only via Security Group
- Mount EFS on all instances:
 - On Windows: Install NFS client and mount as Z:\
 - o On Linux: Use nfs-common to mount
- Verify shared access across all three instances

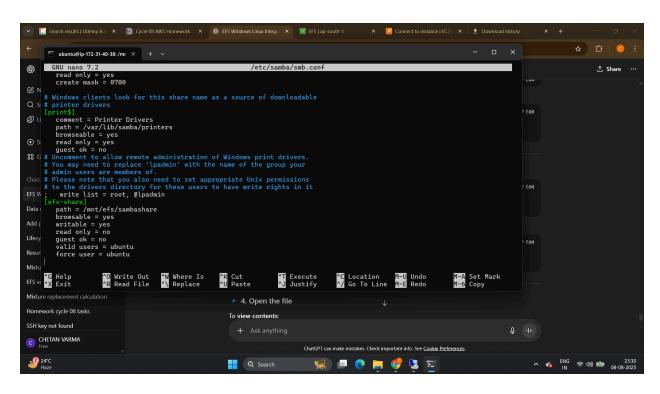
X Steps Summary

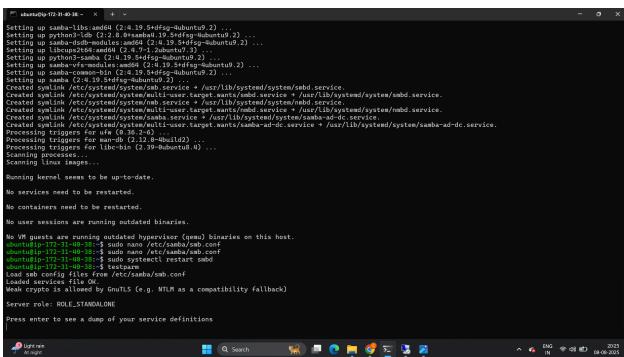




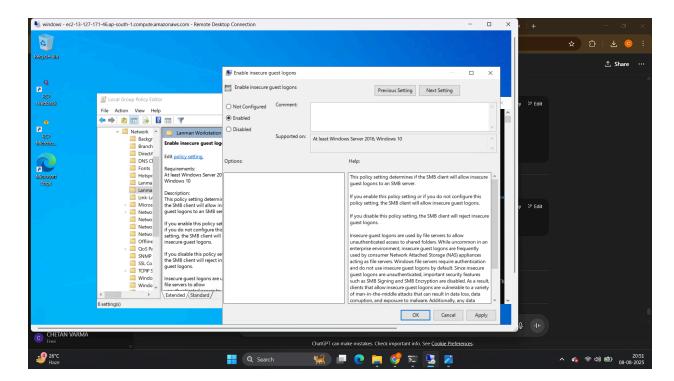


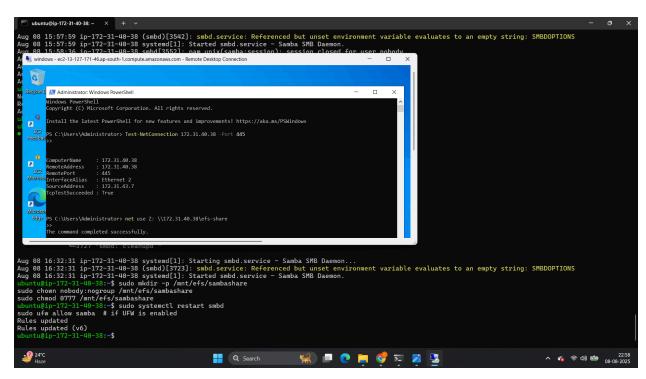


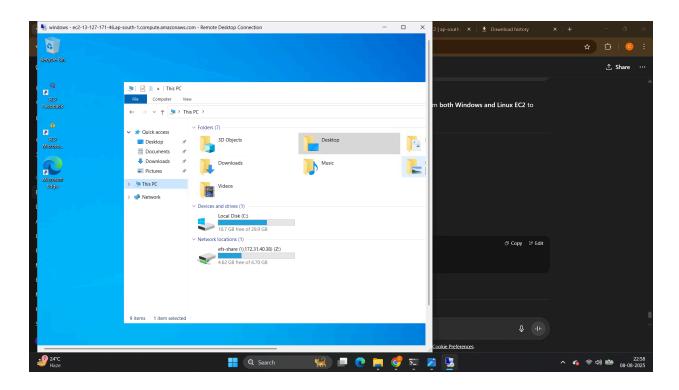


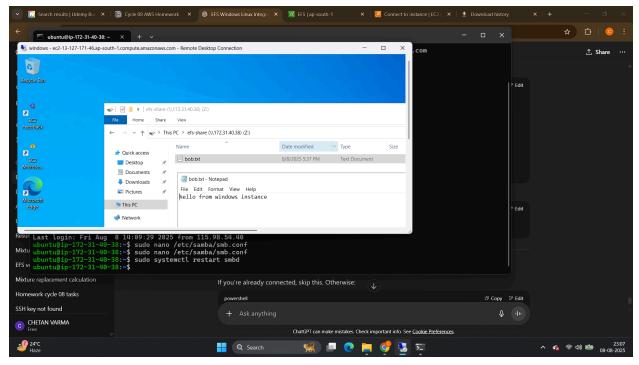


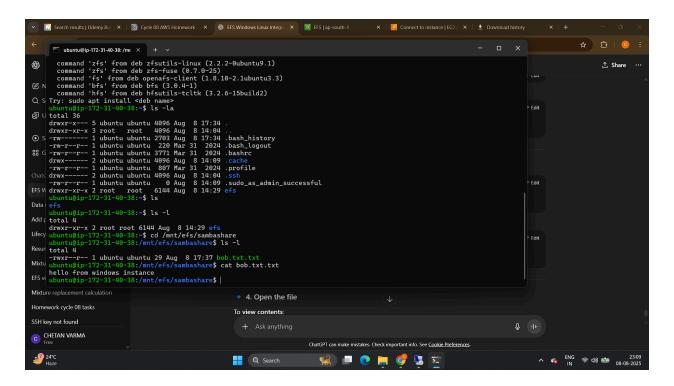
```
max log size = 1888
obey pan restrictions = Yes
pan password change = Yes
pan password password password = Yes
password = Yes
password password = Yes
password password = Yes
password = Yes
password password = Yes
password password = Yes
password = Yes
password password + Yes
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```











📌 Step 1: EFS Setup

- Create EFS file system in the same VPC
- Attach mount targets in each availability zone
- Modify EFS **Security Group**:
 - Inbound Rule: NFS (2049) from the EC2 instances' security groups

🖈 Step 2: Linux EC2 Setup

Install NFS tools:

```
bash
CopyEdit
sudo apt update
sudo apt install -y nfs-common
```

Mount EFS:

```
bash
CopyEdit
sudo mkdir -p /mnt/efs
sudo mount -t nfs4 -o nfsvers=4.1 fs-xxxxxxx.efs.<region>.amazonaws.co
m:/ /mnt/efs
```

Verify access:

bash CopyEdit touch /mnt/efs/test.txt

★ Step 3: Windows EC2 Setup

- Open PowerShell as Admin
- Install NFS Client:

powershell
CopyEdit
Install-WindowsFeature NFS-Client

• Mount EFS using:

powershell
CopyEdit
mount -o anon \\<EFS-DNS-Name>\ e:

or using net use:

powershell
CopyEdit
net use Z: \\<EFS-DNS-Name>\ /user:anonymous ""

Validate that files created on Linux show up in z on Windows.

Deliverable

- Prove bidirectional access:
 - File created on Windows is visible on Linux
 - File created on Linux is visible on Windows
 - Same works between both Windows instances

2. Troubleshooting NFS Permissions

Exercise

- Intentionally create permission issues:
 - Change ownership on Linux (e.g., set to root-only)
 - Attempt access from Windows or other Linux user
- · Observe failures like:
 - Access Denied
 - Unable to open file
- Fix with:
 - Correcting chown , chmod
 - Creating matching UID/GID
 - Using EFS Access Points for identity mapping

3. Automating EFS Mounts

⊘ Linux User Data (Auto-mount on reboot)

Add to /etc/fstab :

bash
CopyEdit
fs-xxxxxx.efs.<region>.amazonaws.com://mnt/efs nfs4 defaults,_netdev
0 0

• Or use EC2 user data script:

bash
CopyEdit
#!/bin/bash
apt update
apt install -y nfs-common
mkdir -p /mnt/efs
mount -t nfs4 -o nfsvers=4.1 fs-xxxxxxx:/ /mnt/efs

Windows PowerShell Startup Script

• Use New-PSDrive in a startup script:

powershell
CopyEdit
New-PSDrive -Name "Z" -PSProvider FileSystem -Root "\\<efs-dns-name
>\" -Persist

4. Cost Optimization for EFS



Feature	Standard	Infrequent Access (IA)
Cost (Storage)	Higher	Lower (~92% cheaper)
Access Frequency	High	Low
Latency	Low	Slightly Higher

Lifecycle Policy

- In EFS console \rightarrow Lifecycle management
- Create rule: Move files not accessed in 30 days to IA
- Helps reduce costs without sacrificing durability