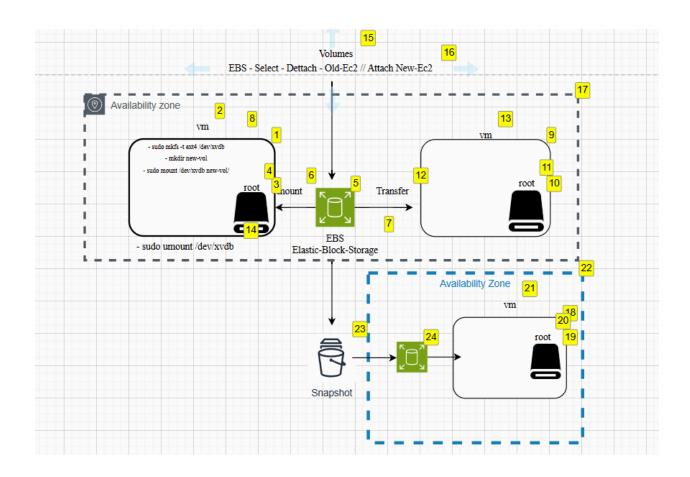
What is AWS EBS (Elastic Block Store)?

Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) is a cloud-based block storage service provided by AWS. Think of it like a virtual hard disk that you can attach to your Amazon EC2 virtual machine (instance).

Just like your laptop or PC uses a physical hard drive to store the operating system, files, and applications, EBS provides **durable**, **high-performance storage** for your cloud-based virtual machines.



- You create an EBS volume in a specific Availability Zone (AZ).
- You attach it to an EC2 instance in the same AZ.
- The EC2 instance sees it like a physical disk (e.g., /dev/xvdf).
- You can format it, mount it, and use it like any normal drive.
- Data stored in an EBS volume **persists** even after the instance is stopped or terminated (unless the volume is deleted).

Key Features of AWS EBS

1 Block-Level Storage

- Unlike object storage (like Amazon S3), EBS gives you raw block storage, ideal for:
 - Operating systems
 - o Databases (MySQL, MongoDB) 📻
 - File systems (ext4, XFS) =
- Acts like a traditional HDD or SSD.

2 Persistent Storage 🔄

- Your data remains intact even after you stop or restart your EC2 instance.
- You can detach the volume from one instance and attach it to another.

3 High Availability and Durability

- EBS volumes are **replicated within the same Availability Zone**, ensuring fault tolerance.
- Designed for 99.999% availability and durability.

4 Flexible Volume Types 😂

Volume Type	Description	Best For
gp3 (General Purpose SSD)	Default choice, low latency, scalable IOPS	Web apps, dev/test
io2 / io2 Block Express	High IOPS, high durability	Databases, critical workloads
st1 (Throughput HDD)	High throughput, low cost	Big data, log processing
sc1 (Cold HDD)	Lowest cost, low throughput	Archiving, rarely accessed data

5 Elastic Volumes 📏

You can **resize** your EBS volumes, change types, and adjust performance **on the fly** — without detaching or restarting your EC2 instance.

⑥ Snapshots & Backup

- Create **point-in-time backups** of your volumes.
- Stored in Amazon S3 (not directly visible there).
- Use snapshots to:

- Restore data
- Clone environments
- o Migrate between regions

aws ec2 create-snapshot --volume-id vol-xxxxxx --description "Backup snapshot"

7 Encryption **?**

- EBS supports encryption at rest using AWS Key Management Service (KMS).
- All data, snapshots, and backups are encrypted transparently.
- Great for meeting compliance and security standards.

8 Performance Monitoring 📊

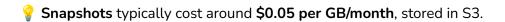
- You can monitor your EBS volumes using **CloudWatch metrics**:
 - IOPS (Input/Output per second)
 - Throughput (MB/s)
 - Latency
 - Burst balance

EBS pricing is **pay-as-you-go**, based on:

Resource	Cost Factor
Storage	GB per month
IOPS	Only for io1/io2 if provisioned
Throughput	For gp3 if you exceed baseline
Snapshots	GB/month of data stored in S3

Example Monthly Pricing (Region dependent):

Volume Type	Cost per GB/month	Notes
gp3	~\$0.08	3,000 IOPS baseline free
io2	~\$0.125	High IOPS, up to 256,000
st1	~\$0.045	Inexpensive for large data
sc1	~\$0.025	Cheapest, archival only



Real-World Use Cases

Scenario	Why Use EBS?	
Host a database	Consistent performance & IOPS	
Run a WordPress site	OS and website data on separate volumes	
Log processing (e.g. ELK stack)	st1 volumes with high throughput	

Summary

Feature	Description
Туре	Block-level storage
Durability	99.999% in a single AZ
Backup	Snapshots to S3
Encryption	Built-in with KMS
Volume Types	gp3, io2, st1, sc1
Mountable To	EC2 instances
Cost	Based on GB, IOPS, snapshots

Final Thoughts

* AWS EBS is one of the foundational storage services in the cloud.

It's like giving your EC2 instances fast, reliable, and flexible "hard drives" that you can manage easily and securely.

Whether you're building a blog, a data warehouse, or a high-traffic enterprise app — EBS gives you the power, scalability, and safety you need in the cloud.