- Name

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- **You Can Resize:**
 - gp2 / gp3 (General Purpose SSD)
 - io1 / io2 (Provisioned IOPS SSD)
 - st1 / sc1 (HDDs)

EBS supports **online resizing**—you **don't need to stop the instance** for most Linux/Windows systems.

- X Step-by-Step: Resize an EBS Volume
- Step 1: Modify the EBS Volume

Use AWS Console or CLI.

CLI Command:

aws ec2 modify-volume \

- --size 100 \
- --region <your-region>

You can also modify IOPS or volume type at the same time:

aws ec2 modify-volume \

- --size 100 \
- --volume-type gp3 \
- --iops 3000 \

throughput 125
✓ No downtime required. AWS performs resizing in the background.
Step 2: Wait for Modification to Complete
aws ec2 describe-volumes-modifications \volume-ids vol-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Wait until the state is completed.
Step 3: Resize the Partition (Linux)
3.1. Check current partitions lsblk
3.2. Grow the partition (if using GPT with growpart): sudo growpart /dev/xvdf 1
Replace /dev/xvdf with your volume device.
Step 4: Resize the Filesystem
For ext4:
sudo resize2fs /dev/xvdf1
For xfs:
sudo xfs_growfs /dev/xvda1

If using XFS, be sure you're resizing the **mounted root** or target mount point.

★ Important Notes

Point	Description
Online	Resizing is online for most modern Linux distros (Ubuntu, Amazon Linux 2, RHEL 7+, etc.)
Shrinking	You cannot shrink EBS volumes. You must snapshot, create a new smaller volume
Root Volume	Resizing root volumes is supported, just be cautious with partition layout
File System	If your filesystem isn't expanded, even a bigger volume won't use more space

Example: Resize EBS Root Volume (Ubuntu)

Modify volume in AWS or CLI (as above)

On instance:

sudo growpart /dev/nvme0n1 1
sudo resize2fs /dev/nvme0n1p1

(Optional) Automate with CloudWatch + Lambda

You can monitor volume usage and trigger **auto-resize** via a Lambda script based on thresholds.