

LAMBDA

COST-OPTIMIZATION -EBS-VOLUME:

AWS Cloud Cost Optimization - Identifying Stale Resources

Identifying Stale EBS Snapshots

In this example, we'll create a Lambda function that identifies EBS snapshots that are no longer associated with any active EC2 instance and deletes them to save on storage costs.

Description:

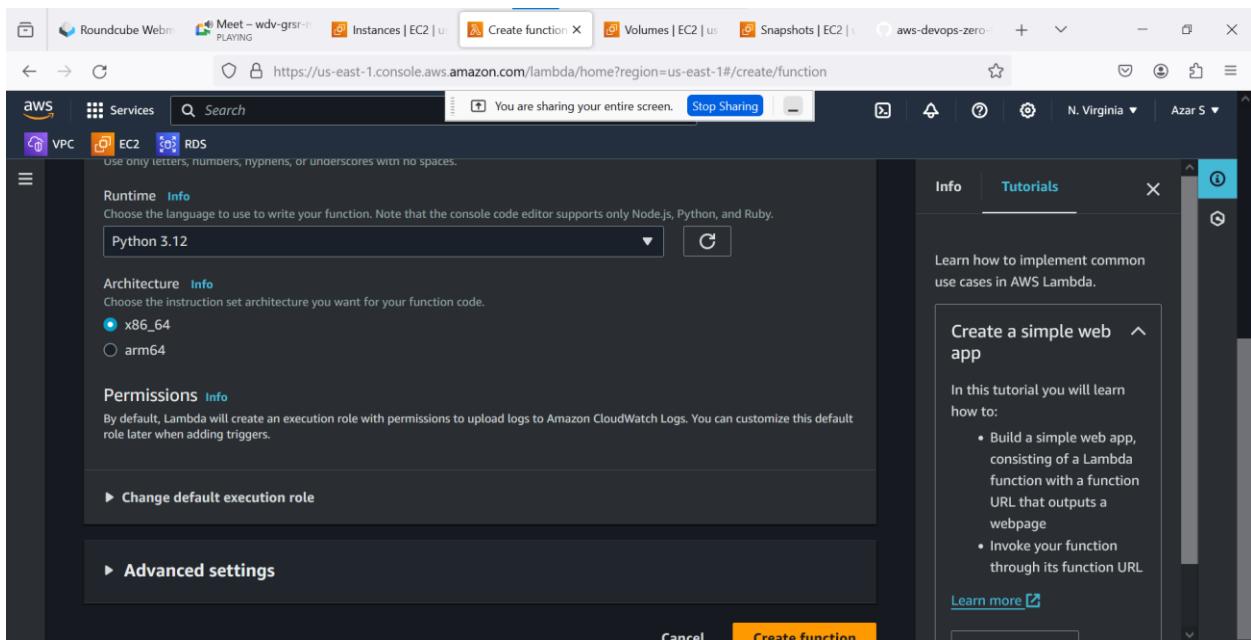
The Lambda function fetches all EBS snapshots owned by the same account ('self') and also retrieves a list of active EC2 instances (running and stopped). For each snapshot, it checks if the associated volume (if exists) is not associated with any active instance. If it finds a stale snapshot, it deletes it, effectively optimizing storage costs.

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda Functions page. The sidebar on the left has sections for Dashboard, Applications, Functions (which is selected), Additional resources, and Related AWS resources. The main area displays a table of functions with one entry:

Function name	Description	Package type	Runtime	Last modified
cost-optimization-ebs-volume	-	Zip	Python 3.12	1 hour

To the right of the table, there's a sidebar titled "Tutorials" with a section for "Create a simple web app".

The screenshot shows the "Create function" wizard. Step 1: Basic information. It asks to choose an option to create the function. The "Author from scratch" option is selected, with a sub-note: "Start with a simple Hello World example." Other options include "Use a blueprint" (Build a Lambda application from sample code and configuration presets for common use cases) and "Container image" (Select a container image to deploy for your function). The "Basic information" section includes fields for "Function name" (set to "cost-optimization-for-ebs-volume-in-ec2") and "Runtime" (set to "Python"). A note states: "Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby."



The screenshot shows the 'Create function' wizard in the AWS Lambda console. The 'Runtime' dropdown is set to 'Python 3.12'. The 'Architecture' dropdown is set to 'x86_64'. The 'Permissions' section indicates that Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs.

Runtime Info
Choose the language to use to write your function. Note that the console code editor supports only Node.js, Python, and Ruby.
Python 3.12

Architecture Info
Choose the instruction set architecture you want for your function code.
 x86_64
 arm64

Permissions Info
By default, Lambda will create an execution role with permissions to upload logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can customize this default role later when adding triggers.

Create a simple web app
In this tutorial you will learn how to:

- Build a simple web app, consisting of a Lambda function with a function URL that outputs a webpage
- Invoke your function through its function URL

[Learn more](#)

Advanced settings

Functions (1)
Last fetched 1 hour ago
[Actions](#) [Create function](#)

Function name	Description	Package type	Runtime	Last modified
cost-optimization-ebs-volume	-	Zip	Python 3.12	1 hour ago

<https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#/functions/cost-optimization-ebs-volume>

cost-optimization-ebs-volume

Description: -
Last modified: 1 hour ago
Function ARN: arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:709398145454:function:cost-optimization-ebs-volume
Function URL: [Info](#)

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[Learn more](#)

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    # TODO implement
    return {
        'statusCode': 200,
        'body': json.dumps('Hello from Lambda!')
    }
```

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A test event is a JSON object that mocks the structure of requests emitted by AWS services to invoke a Lambda function. Use it to see the function's invocation result.

To invoke your function without saving an event, configure the JSON event, then choose Test.

Test event action

- Create new event
- Edit saved event

Event name
EXECUTE-CODE

Maximum of 25 characters consisting of letters, numbers, dots, hyphens and underscores.

Event sharing settings

- Private
- This event is only available in the Lambda console and to the event creator. You can configure a total of 10. [Learn more](#)
- Shareable
- This event is available to IAM users within the same account who have permissions to access and use shareable events. [Learn more](#)

Template - optional
hello-world

Event JSON

```

1 - {
2 -   "key1": "value1",
3 -   "key2": "value2",
4 -   "key3": "value3"
5 - }

```

Format JSON

ATTACH ROLES TO LAMBDA:

CREATE CUSTOMIZE POLICY:

- 1) Delete-Snapshot
- 2) Describe-snapshot
- 3) Describe-Volume
- 4) Describe-instance
- 5) Instead 3 &4 directly attach ec2 full access role

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Policies page. The left sidebar is titled "Identity and Access Management (IAM)" and includes sections for Dashboard, Access management (User groups, Users, Roles, Policies), and Access reports (Access Analyzer). The main content area is titled "Policies (1195) Info" and contains a table with columns: Policy name, Type, Used as, and Description. The table lists several AWS managed policies, such as "AccessAnalyzerServiceRole", "AdministratorAccess", and "AmazonCloudWatchLogsFullAccess". A "Create policy" button is located at the top right of the table.

The screenshot shows the "Create policy" wizard, Step 1: Specify permissions. It displays a list of services under "Commonly used services" (Auto Scaling, CloudFront, EC2, IAM, Lambda, RDS, S3, SNS) and "Other services" (Choose a service). A search bar labeled "Filter services" is at the top. At the bottom, there is a "+ Add more permissions" button and "Cancel" and "Next" buttons.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Policies creation interface. The search bar at the top contains "snapshot". The "Actions allowed" section is expanded, showing the "Effect" set to "Allow". Under the "List" category, the "DescribeSnapshotAttribute" action is selected. Under the "Read" category, the "GetSnapshotBlockPublicAccessState" action is listed. Under the "Write" category, the "CopySnapshot" and "CreateSnapshot" actions are listed.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, except it includes the "DeleteSnapshot" action under the "List" category, which is now checked. All other actions remain the same.

The screenshot shows the 'Create policy' wizard in the AWS IAM console. It is on Step 1, 'Specify permissions'. The user is creating a new policy named 'cost-optimization-ebs-volume-ec2'. The policy details section shows the policy name and a description placeholder.

Policy details

Policy name: cost-optimization-ebs-volume-ec2

Description - optional: Add a short explanation for this policy.

Review and create

Next Step

The screenshot shows the 'Create policy' page in the AWS IAM console. The policy titled 'Allow (1 of 407 services)' grants 'EC2' access level 'Limited: List, Write' to 'All resources' with 'None' request type. An 'Add tags - optional' section is present, and a 'Create policy' button is at the bottom.

The screenshot shows the 'Roles' details page for a specific role. It displays the 'Permissions' tab, which lists one managed policy: 'AWSLambdaBasicExecution...'. The 'Attach policies' button is highlighted. The left sidebar shows navigation options like Dashboard, User groups, Users, Roles, Policies, Identity providers, Account settings, and Access reports.

Current permissions policies (1)

Other permissions policies (1/929)

Filter by Type: All types | 5 matches

Policy name	Type	Description
AWSCostAndUsageReportAutomationPolicy	AWS managed	Grants permissions to describe the ...
cost-optimization-ebs-volume-ec2	Customer managed	-
cost-optimization-ebs-volume-policy	Customer managed	-
CostOptimizationHubAdminAccess	AWS managed	This managed policy provides admin a...
CostOptimizationHubReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	This managed policy provides read-onl...

Filter by Type: All types | 32 matches

Policy name	Type	Description
AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides administrative access to Amazon EC2 Container Registry.
AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryPowerUser	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon EC2 Container Registry.
AmazonEC2ContainerRegistryReadOnly	AWS managed	Provides read-only access to Amazon EC2 Container Registry.
AmazonEC2ContainerServiceAutoscaleRole	AWS managed	Policy to enable Task AutoScaling for Amazon EC2 Container Service.
AmazonEC2ContainerServiceEventsRole	AWS managed	Policy to enable CloudWatch Events for Amazon EC2 Container Service.
AmazonEC2ContainerServiceforEC2Role	AWS managed	Default policy for the Amazon EC2 Container Service for Amazon EC2.
AmazonEC2ContainerServiceRole	AWS managed	Default policy for Amazon ECS service role.
AmazonEC2FullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon EC2 via the AWS Management Console.
AmazonEC2ReadOnlyAccess	AWS managed	Provides read only access to Amazon EC2.
AmazonEC2RoleforAWSCodeDeploy	AWS managed	Provides EC2 access to S3 bucket to store deployment artifacts.

The screenshot shows the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) console. The main title bar indicates the URL is <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/iam/home#/roles/details/test-role-vanlrggx?section=permissions>. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Access management' expanded, showing 'Roles' selected. The main content area displays a green success message: 'Policies have been successfully attached to role.' Below this, the 'Permissions policies' section shows two policies attached to the role: 'AmazonEC2FullAccess' (AWS managed, type: AWS managed, attached entities: 2) and 'cost-optimization-ebs-volu...' (Customer managed, type: Customer managed, attached entities: 1). There are buttons for 'Simulate', 'Remove', and 'Add permissions'. The bottom right corner of the page footer includes links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console. The main title bar indicates the URL is <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#/functions/test?tab=configure>. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Configuration' selected. The main content area shows the 'Execution role' configuration for the function 'test'. A context menu is open over the 'Role name' field, listing options: 'Open Link in New Tab', 'Open Link in New Window', 'Open Link in New Private Window', 'Bookmark Link...', 'Save Link As...', 'Save Link to Pocket', 'Copy Link', 'Copy Link Without Site Tracking', and 'Search Google for "test-role-vanl..."'.

The screenshot displays two consecutive screenshots of the AWS Management Console, specifically the EC2 service.

Screenshot 1: EC2 Instances Page

- Left Sidebar:** Shows navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Console-to-Code, Instances (selected), Images, and CloudShell.
- Top Bar:** Includes tabs for Roundcube Webmail, Meet - wdv-grsr-n, Instances | EC2 (highlighted), cost-optimization, Volumes | EC2, Snapshots | EC2, and aws-devops-zero.
- Content Area:**
 - Instances (1/5) Info:** A table showing five instances. One instance, "test - for -lamda", is selected and highlighted in blue. Its details are shown below.

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type
test - for -lamda	i-02dbdbf405d1ee09e	Running	t2.micro
my_terraform_httppd	i-085643e454029924c	Terminated	t2.micro
my_terraform_httppd	i-019f339ff2631261	Running	t2.micro
Jenkins Server	i-0f876edfe6c9cb269	Stopped	t2.micro
 - Details Tab:** Shows "Root device details" for the selected instance, indicating a root device name of /dev/xvda, a root device type of EBS, and EBS optimization disabled.

Screenshot 2: EC2 Volumes Page

- Left Sidebar:** Same as the first screenshot.
- Top Bar:** Same as the first screenshot.
- Content Area:**
 - Volumes (1/5) Info:** A table showing five volumes. One volume, "vol-0ce345c4128addee23", is selected and highlighted in blue. A success message at the top states: "Successfully attached volume vol-09301598144830da3 to instance i-0f876edfe6c9cb269".

Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot
-	vol-088b6ac8cc7151c9e	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-041e6
-	vol-086f80ccc3b28c9c3	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-041e6
-	vol-09301598144830da3	gp3	1 GiB	3000	125	-
Selected	vol-0ce345c4128addee23	gp2	16 GiB	100	-	snap-0e98b
-	vol-00c0f3dac8637965e	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-09e76
 - Details Tab:** Shows the selected volume's details: Volume ID (vol-0ce345c4128addee23), Size (16 GiB), Type (gp2), and Volume status (Ok).

The screenshot shows the 'Create snapshot' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The first step, 'Snapshot settings', is displayed. Under 'Resource type', the 'Volume' option is selected, indicated by a blue border. The 'Volume ID' field contains 'vol-0ce345c4128addee23'. Below it, there is a 'Description' field and an 'Encryption' section indicating 'Not encrypted'. At the bottom, there is a 'Tags' section with a note about tags being optional.

Snapshot settings

Resource type [Info](#)

Volume
Create a snapshot from a specific volume.

Instance
Create multi-volume snapshots from an instance.

Volume ID

The volume from which to create the snapshot.

Select a volume ▾

Description

Encryption [Info](#)

Not encrypted

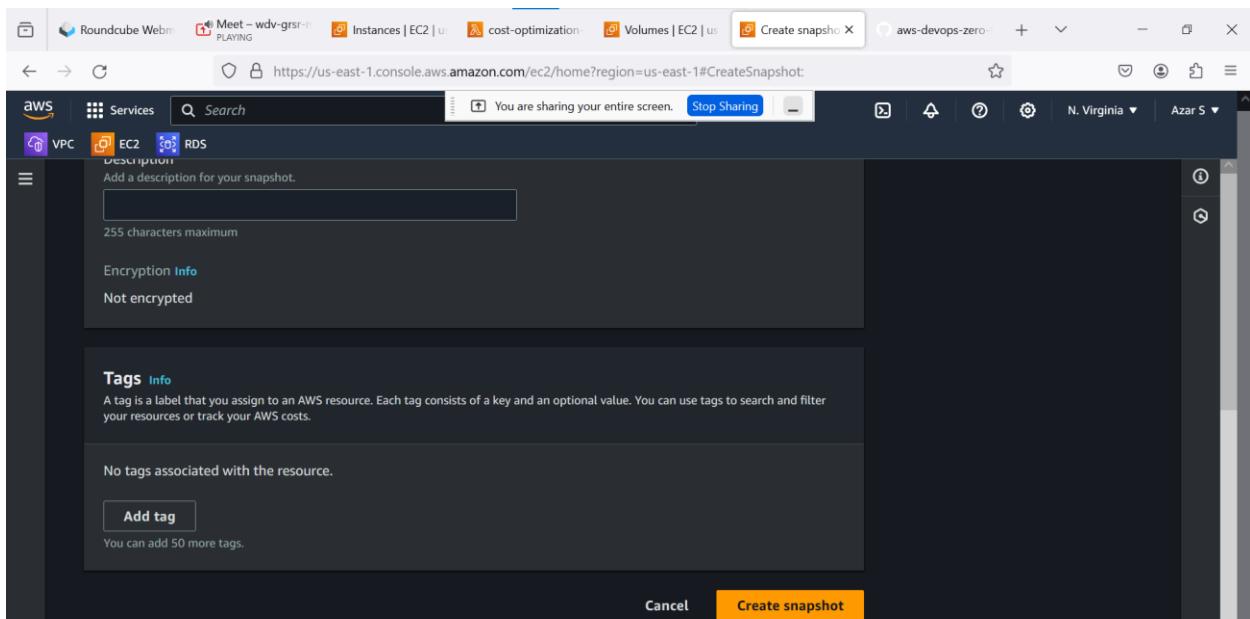
Tags [Info](#)

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add tag

You can add 50 more tags.



The screenshot shows the 'Create snapshot' wizard in the AWS EC2 console. The first step is completed, showing a success message: "Successfully created snapshot snap-080def5d837456e4b." The second step, titled "Tags", is displayed. It includes a text input field for a description ("Add a description for your snapshot. 255 characters maximum"), an "Encryption info" section indicating "Not encrypted", and a "Tags" section with a note about tags being optional labels for resources. A "Create tag" button is available to add more tags.

Success message: Successfully created snapshot snap-080def5d837456e4b.

Tags:

No tags associated with the resource.

Add tag

You can add 50 more tags.

Create snapshot

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. In the center, the 'Code source' tab is selected, displaying the 'lambda_function' code. The 'Test' tab is active, showing a successful execution result with a duration of 3751.88 ms. The 'Environment' sidebar shows the 'cost-optimization-el' layer containing the 'lambda_function.py' file.

Execution results:

- Test Event Name: test
- Response: null
- Function Logs:

```
START RequestId: 0958a2d0-4239-4464-8316-7a31bedf7653 Version: $LATEST
END RequestId: 0958a2d0-4239-4464-8316-7a31bedf7653
REPORT RequestId: 0958a2d0-4239-4464-8316-7a31bedf7653 Duration: 3751.88 ms Billed Duration: 3751.88 ms冷启动: yes
Request ID: 0958a2d0-4239-4464-8316-7a31bedf7653
```

Tutorials: Create a simple web app

In this tutorial you will learn how to:

- Build a simple web app, consisting of a Lambda function with a function URL that outputs a webpage
- Invoke your function through its function URL

[Learn more](#)

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar is expanded to show the 'Instances' section. A list of instances is displayed, with one instance named 'test - for - lamda' selected. The 'Actions' dropdown menu for this instance is open, and the 'Terminate instance' option is highlighted with a blue box.

Instances (1/5) Info		Actions	Launch instances
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Name ↗		Instance state ↗	Actions ↗
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> test - for - lamda		i-02dbdbf405d1ee09e	Stop instance Start instance Reboot instance Hibernate instance Terminate instance
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> my_terraform_httppd		i-081...	Running Terminated
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> my_terraform_httppd		i-019f339ff2631261	Running Terminated
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Jenkins Server		i-0f876edfe6c9cb269	Stopped Terminated

Instance: i-02dbdbf405d1ee09e (test - for - lamda)

Storage:

- Root device details: Root device name /dev/xvda, Root device type EBS, EBS optimization disabled
- Block devices: [List of block devices]

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. The left sidebar includes links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Console-to-Code Preview, Instances (selected), Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations (New), and Images.

The main content displays a table of instances:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type
test - for -lambda	i-02dbdbf405d1ee09e	Terminated	t2.micro
my_terraform_htppd	i-085643e454029924c	Terminated	t2.micro
my_terraform_htppd	i-019f339ff2631261	Running	t2.micro
Jenkins Server	i-0f876edfe6c9cb269	Stopped	t2.micro

An instance detail view is open for "test - for -lambda". The "Storage" tab is selected, showing root device details: Root device name /dev/xvda, Root device type EBS, and EBS optimization disabled.

The screenshot also shows a success message: "Successfully attached volume vol-09301598144830da3 to instance i-0f876edfe6c9cb269".

The bottom of the page includes standard AWS footer links: Roundcube Webmail, Meet – wdv-grsr-PLAYING, Instances | EC2, cost-optimization, Volumes | EC2, Snapshots | EC2, aws-devops-zero, CloudShell, and Feedback.

The image shows two screenshots of the AWS EC2 console. The top screenshot displays the 'Volumes' page with four entries:

Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot
-	vol-088b6ac8cc7151c9e	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-041e6
-	vol-086f80ccc3b28c9c3	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-041e6
-	vol-09301598144830da3	gp3	1 GiB	3000	125	-
-	vol-00c0f3dac8637965e	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-09e76

The bottom screenshot displays the 'Snapshots' page with one entry:

Name	Snapshot ID	Volume size	Description	Storage tier	Snapshot
-	snap-080def5d837456e4b	16 GiB	-	Standard	Completed

In both screenshots, the left sidebar shows navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Console-to-Code, Instances, Images, CloudShell, and Feedback.

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Code source' and 'Info'. Below this is a toolbar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Find', 'View', 'Go', 'Tools', 'Window', 'Test' (selected), 'Deploy', and 'Changes not deployed'. The main area displays a Lambda function named 'lambda_function'. Under 'Execution results', it shows two entries:

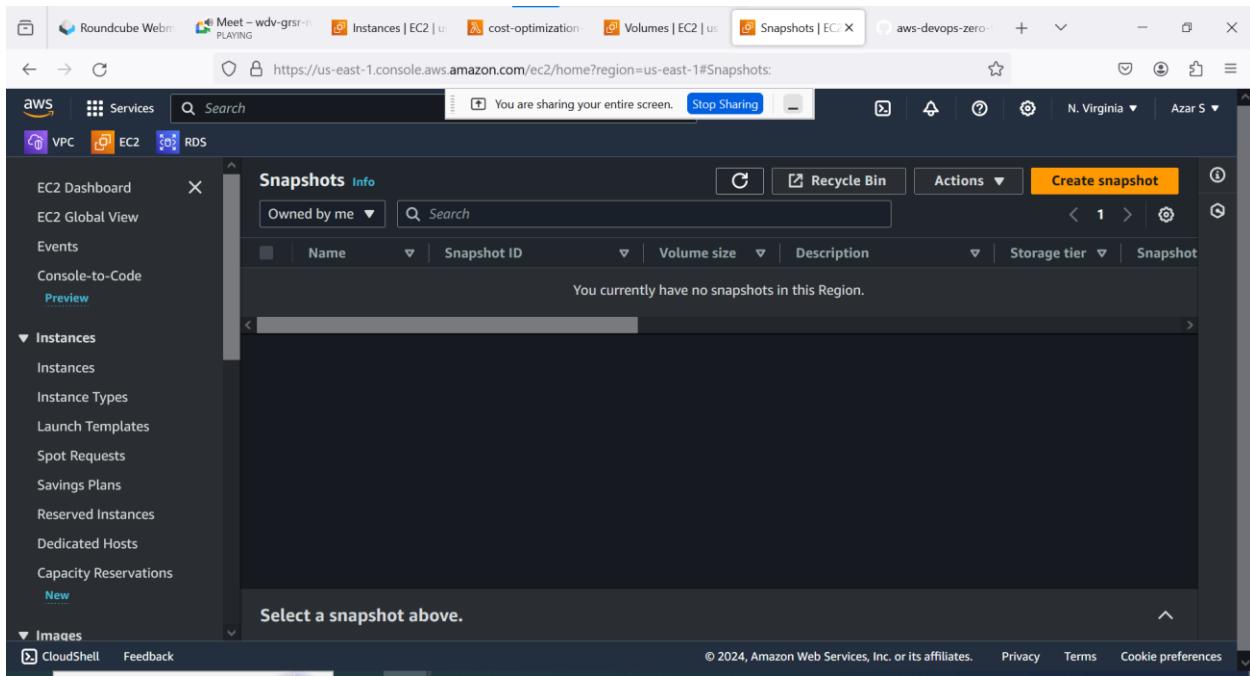
- Test Event Name:** test
- Response:** null
- Function Logs:**

```
START RequestId: 0958a2d0-4239-4464-8316-7a31bedf7653 Version: $LATEST
END RequestId: 0958a2d0-4239-4464-8316-7a31bedf7653
REPORT RequestId: 0958a2d0-4239-4464-8316-7a31bedf7653 Duration: 3751.88 ms Billed
```
- Request ID:** 0958a2d0-4239-4464-8316-7a31bedf7653

The second execution entry is identical. A sidebar on the left shows the 'Environment' tab selected, and the file 'lambda_function.py' is listed under 'cost-optimization-el'. On the right, there is a 'Tutorials' section titled 'Create a simple web app' with a list of steps:

- Build a simple web app, consisting of a Lambda function with a function URL that outputs a webpage
- Invoke your function through its function URL

[Learn more](#)



GITHUB LINK: <https://github.com/iam-veeramalla/aws-devops-zero-to-hero/tree/main/day-18>

CODE:

```
import boto3

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    ec2 = boto3.client('ec2')

    # Get all EBS snapshots
    response = ec2.describe_snapshots(OwnerIds=['self'])

    # Get all active EC2 instance IDs
    instances_response = ec2.describe_instances(Filters=[{'Name': 'instance-state-name', 'Values': ['running']}])
    active_instance_ids = set()

    for reservation in instances_response['Reservations']:
        for instance in reservation['Instances']:
            active_instance_ids.add(instance['InstanceId'])
```

```
for instance in reservation['Instances']:
    active_instance_ids.add(instance['InstanceId'])

# Iterate through each snapshot and delete if it's not attached to any volume or the volume is not
attached to a running instance

for snapshot in response['Snapshots']:
    snapshot_id = snapshot['SnapshotId']
    volume_id = snapshot.get('VolumeId')

    if not volume_id:
        # Delete the snapshot if it's not attached to any volume
        ec2.delete_snapshot(SnapshotId=snapshot_id)
        print(f"Deleted EBS snapshot {snapshot_id} as it was not attached to any volume.")

    else:
        # Check if the volume still exists
        try:
            volume_response = ec2.describe_volumes(VolumeIds=[volume_id])
            if not volume_response['Volumes'][0]['Attachments']:
                ec2.delete_snapshot(SnapshotId=snapshot_id)
                print(f"Deleted EBS snapshot {snapshot_id} as it was taken from a volume not attached
to any running instance.")

            except ec2.exceptions.ClientError as e:
                if e.response['Error']['Code'] == 'InvalidVolume.NotFound':
                    # The volume associated with the snapshot is not found (it might have been deleted)
                    ec2.delete_snapshot(SnapshotId=snapshot_id)
                    print(f"Deleted EBS snapshot {snapshot_id} as its associated volume was not found.")
```