Project: Lab - Automating Infrastructure Deployment with AWS CloudFormation

Deploying infrastructure in a consistent, reliable manner is difficult. It requires people to follow documented procedures without taking any undocumented shortcuts. It can also be difficult to deploy infrastructure out-of-hours when fewer staff are available. AWS CloudFormation changes this situation by defining infrastructure in a template that can be automatically deployed even on an automated schedule.

How to deploy multiple layers of infrastructure with AWS CloudFormation, update a CloudFormation stack, and delete a stack.

Task 1: Deploying a networking layer

It is a best practice to deploy infrastructure in layers. Common layers are:

- Network (Amazon VPC)
- Database
- Application

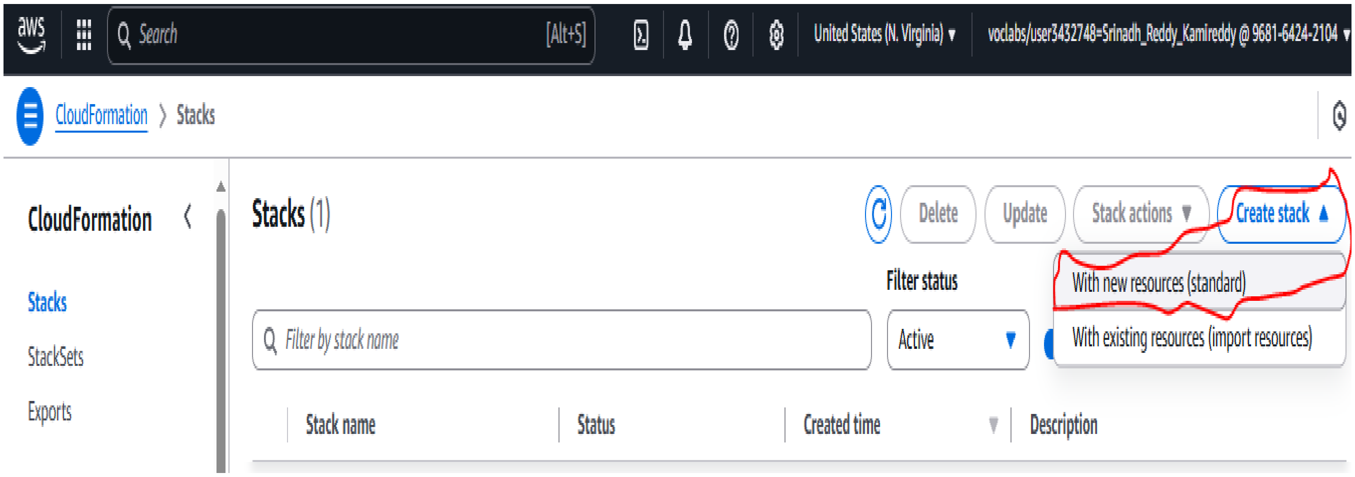
This way, templates can be reused between systems. For example, you can deploy a common network topology between development, test, and production environments, or deploy a standard database for multiple applications.

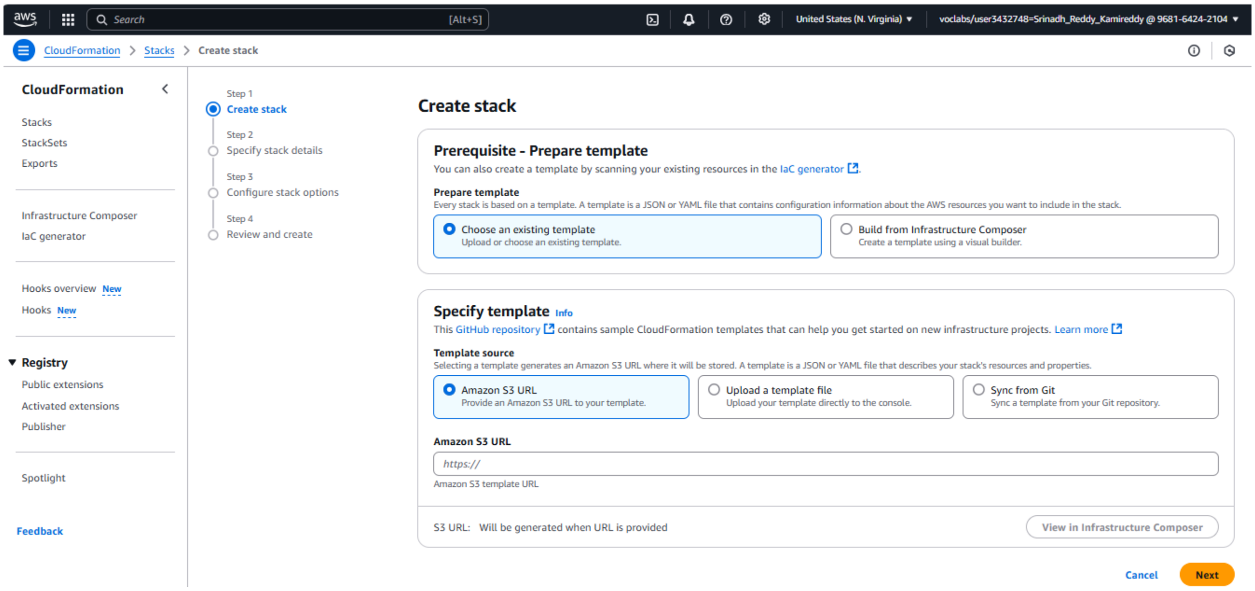
Templates can be written in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) or YAML Ain't Markup Language (YAML). YAML is a markup language that is similar to JSON, but it is easier to read and edit.

In this task, I will deploy an AWS CloudFormation template that creates a networking layer by using Amazon VPC.

-1. In the AWS Management Console, from the Services menu, choose **CloudFormation**.

Choose Create stack (with new resources - Standard) and configure these settings.





Create stack

Prerequisite - Prepare template

You can also create a template by scanning your existing resources in the IaC generator.

Prepare template

Every stack is based on a template. A template is a JSON or YAML file that contains configuration information about the AWS resources you want to include in the stack.

● Choose an existing template
Upload or choose an existing template.

○ Build from Infrastructure Composer
Create a template using a visual builder.

Specify template Info

This GitHub repository contains sample CloudFormation templates that can help you get started on new infrastructure projects. Learn more

Template source

Selecting a template generates an Amazon S3 URL where it will be stored. A template is a JSON or YAML file that describes your stack's resources and properties.

● Amazon S3 URL
Provide an Amazon S3 URL to your template.

○ Upload a template file
Upload your template directly to the console.

○ Sync from Git
Sync a template from your Git repository.

Amazon S3 URL

https://

Amazon S3 template URL

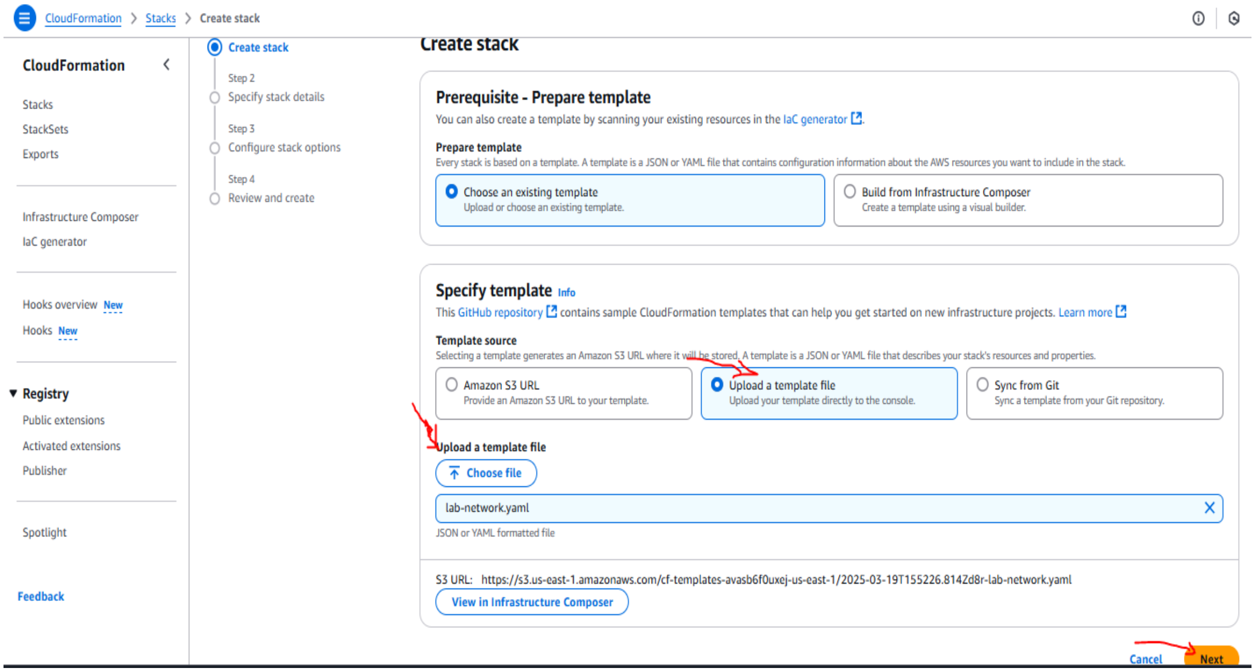
S3 URL: Will be generated when URL is provided

Step 1: Specify template

Template source: Choose - Upload a template file

Upload a template file: Click Choose file then select the lab-network.yaml file from the attachments.

Choose Next



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● Upload a template file
Upload your template directly to the console.

○ Sync from Git
Sync a template from your Git repository.

Upload a template file

lab-network.yaml

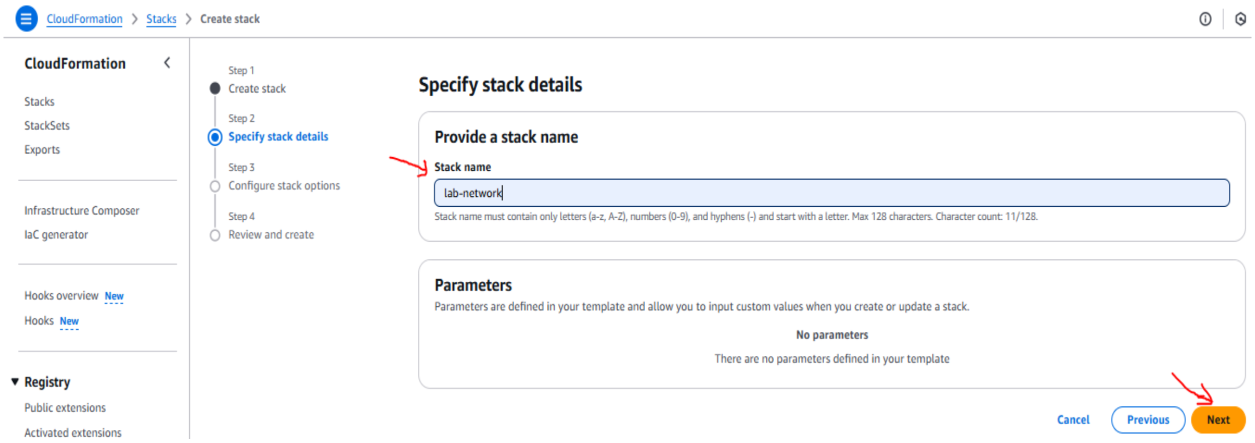
JSON or YAML formatted file

S3 URL: https://s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/cf-templates-avasb6f0uxej-us-east-1/2025-03-19T155226.814Zd8r-lab-network.yaml

Step 2: Create Stack

Stack name: lab-network

Choose Next



Specify stack details

Provide a stack name

Stack name: lab-network

Stack name must contain only letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and hyphens (-) and start with a letter. Max 128 characters. Character count: 11/128.

Parameters

Parameters are defined in your template and allow you to input custom values when you create or update a stack.

No parameters

There are no parameters defined in your template

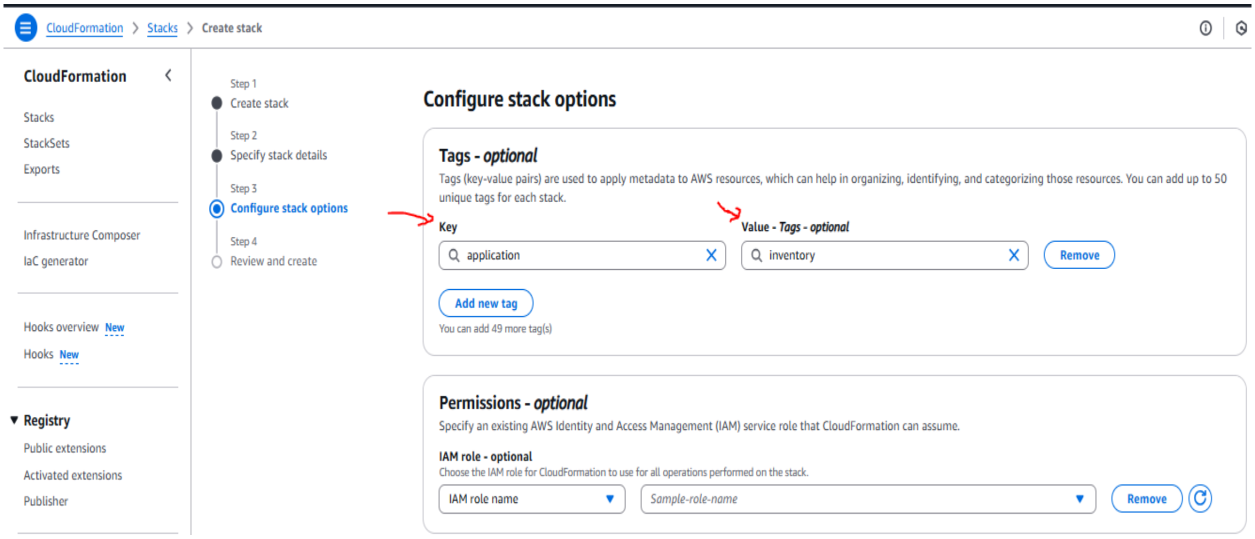
Step 3: Configure stack options

In the Tags section, click on Add new tag and then enter below values.

Key: application

Value: inventory

Choose Next at the right-side bottom



Configure stack options

Tags - *optional*

Tags (key-value pairs) are used to apply metadata to AWS resources, which can help in organizing, identifying, and categorizing those resources. You can add up to 50 unique tags for each stack.

Key: application

Value - *Tags - optional*: inventory

You can add 49 more tag(s)

Permissions - *optional*

Specify an existing AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that CloudFormation can assume.

IAM role - optional

Choose the IAM role for CloudFormation to use for all operations performed on the stack.

IAM role name ▼ *Sample-role-name* ▼

Step 4: Review lab-network

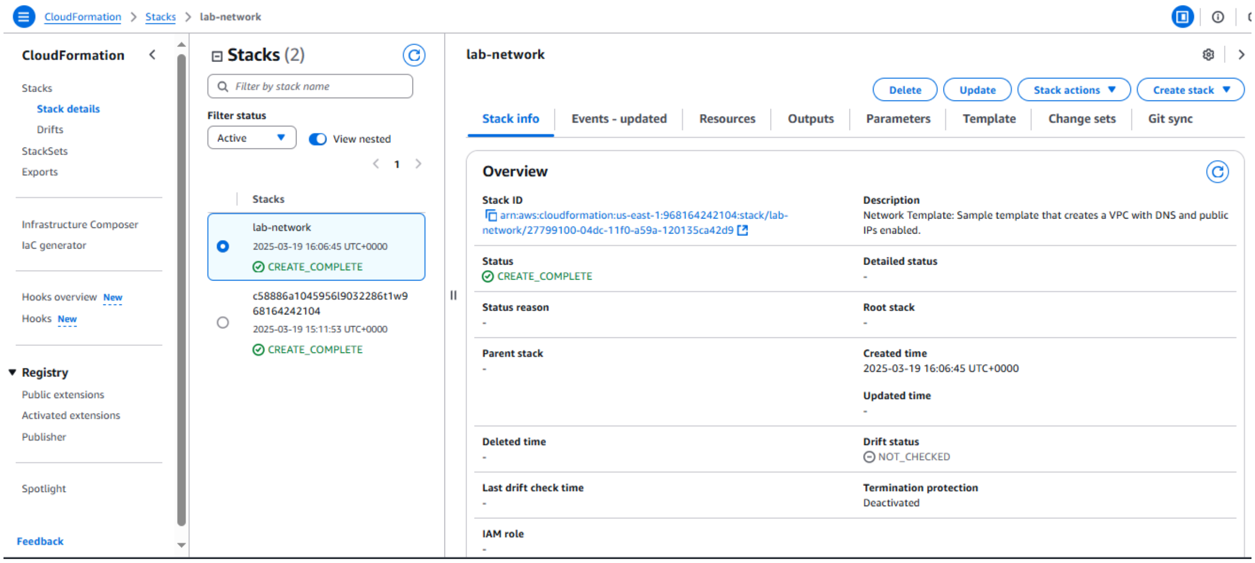
Choose Submit at right-side bottom

The template will now be used by AWS CloudFormation to generate a stack of resources in the AWS account.

The specified tags are automatically propagated to the resources that are created, which makes it easier to identify resources that are used by particular applications.

-2. Choose the Stack info tab.

Wait for the Status to change to CREATE_COMPLETE.



Stacks

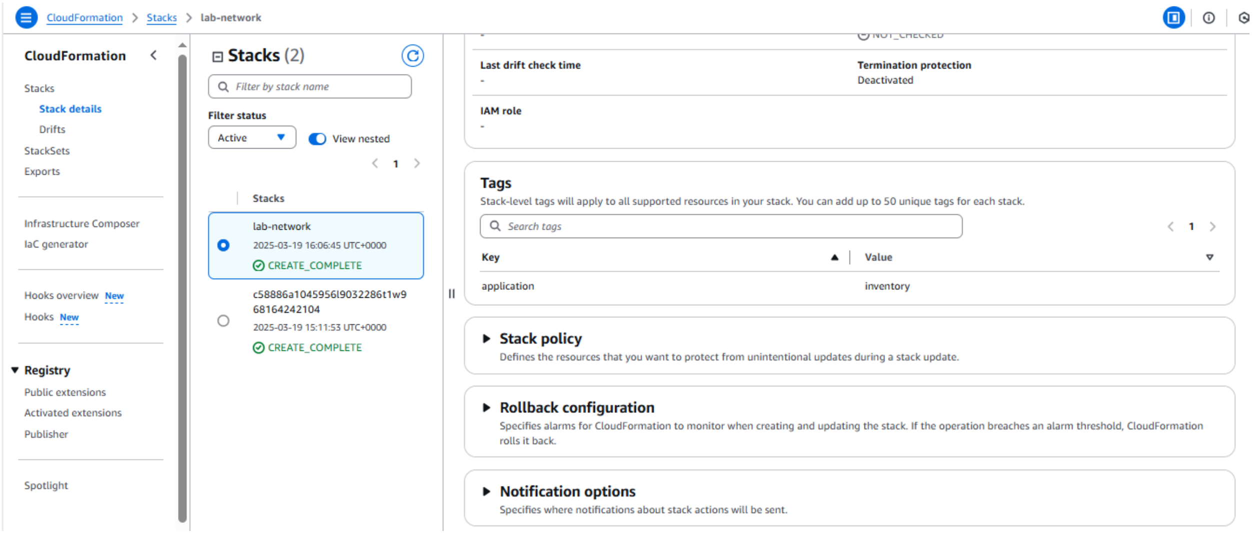
● lab-network
2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000
✓ CREATE_COMPLETE

○ c58886a1045956l9032286t1w968164242104
2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000
✓ CREATE_COMPLETE

lab-network

Overview

Stack ID arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:968164242104:stack/lab-network/27799100-04dc-11f0-a59a-120135ca42d9	**Description** Network Template: Sample template that creates a VPC with DNS and public IPs enabled.
Status ✓ CREATE_COMPLETE	**Detailed status** -
Status reason -	**Root stack** -
Parent stack -	**Created time** 2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000 **Updated time** -
Deleted time -	**Drift status** NOT_CHECKED
Last drift check time -	**Termination protection** Deactivated
IAM role -	



Stacks

● lab-network
2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000
✓ CREATE_COMPLETE

○ c58886a1045956l9032286t1w968164242104
2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000
✓ CREATE_COMPLETE

Last drift check time -	**Termination protection** Deactivated
IAM role -	

Tags

Stack-level tags will apply to all supported resources in your stack. You can add up to 50 unique tags for each stack.

Key	Value
application	inventory

▸ Stack policy
Defines the resources that you want to protect from unintentional updates during a stack update.

▸ Rollback configuration
Specifies alarms for CloudFormation to monitor when creating and updating the stack. If the operation breaches an alarm threshold, CloudFormation rolls it back.

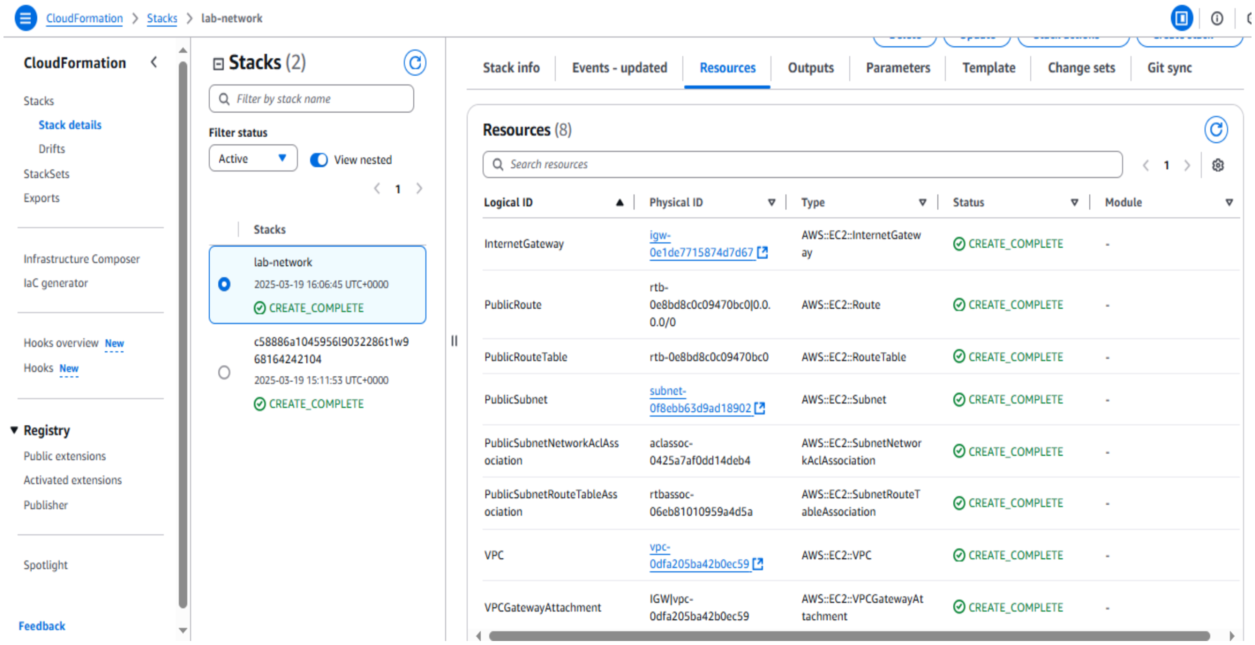
▸ Notification options
Specifies where notifications about stack actions will be sent.

-3. Choose Refresh every 15 seconds to update the display, if necessary.

You can now examine the resources that were created.

-4. Choose the Resources tab.

You will see a list of the resources that were created by the template. If the list is empty, update the list by choosing Refresh.



Stacks

- lab-network 2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE
- c58886a1045956l9032286t1w968164242104 2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE

Resources (8)

Logical ID	Physical ID	Type	Status	Module
InternetGateway	igw-0e1de7715874d7d67	AWS::EC2::InternetGateway	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
PublicRoute	rtb-0e8bd8c0c09470bc0|0.0.0.0/0	AWS::EC2::Route	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
PublicRouteTable	rtb-0e8bd8c0c09470bc0	AWS::EC2::RouteTable	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
PublicSubnet	subnet-0f8ebb63d9ad18902	AWS::EC2::Subnet	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
PublicSubnetNetworkAclAssociation	aclassoc-0425a7af0dd14deb4	AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation	rtbassoc-06eb81010959a4d5a	AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
VPC	vpc-0dfa205ba42b0ec59	AWS::EC2::VPC	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
VPCGatewayAttachment	IGW|vpc-0dfa205ba42b0ec59	AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment	CREATE_COMPLETE	-

-5. Choose the Events-updated tab and scroll through the events log.

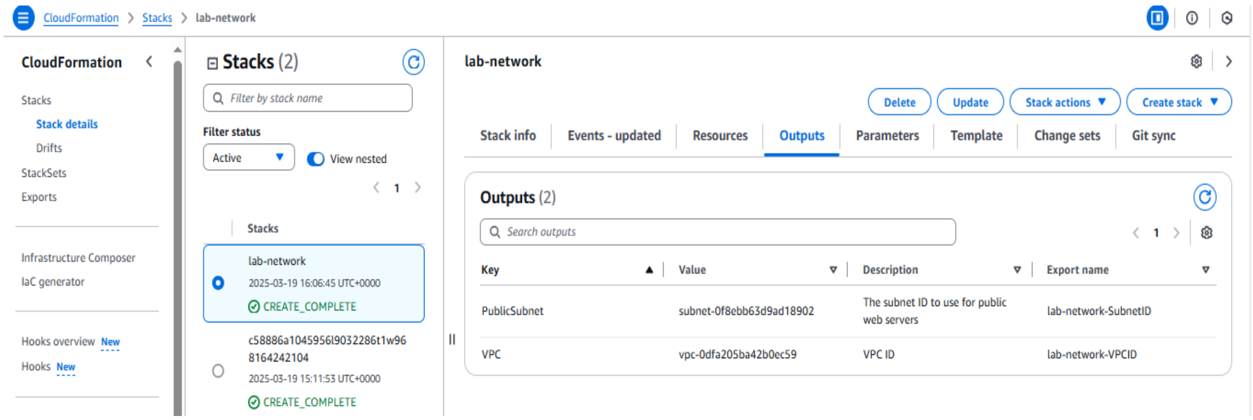
The events updated log shows (from more recent to less recent) the activities that were performed by AWS CloudFormation.

-6. Choose the Outputs tab.

A CloudFormation stack can provide output information, such as the ID of specific resources and links to resources. Two outputs are listed.

PublicSubnet: The ID of the public subnet that was created (Here: subnet-0f8ebb63d9ad18902)

VPC: The ID of the VPC that was created (Here vpc-0dfa205ba42b0ec59)



lab-network
2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000
CREATE_COMPLETE

c58886a1045956l9032286t1w968164242104
2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000
CREATE_COMPLETE

Key	Value	Description	Export name
PublicSubnet	subnet-0f8ebb63d9ad18902	The subnet ID to use for public web servers	lab-network-SubnetID
VPC	vpc-0dfa205ba42b0ec59	VPC ID	lab-network-VPCID

-7. Choose the Template tab.

This tab shows the template that was used to create the stack—that is, the template that I uploaded while creating the stack.

Task 2: Deploying an application layer

Now I will deploy an application layer that contains an Amazon EC2 instance and a security group.

The AWS CloudFormation template will import the VPC and subnet IDs from the Outputs of the existing CloudFormation stack. It will then use this information to create the security group in the VPC and the EC2 instance in the subnet.

-1. From the Service menu, choose CloudFormation.

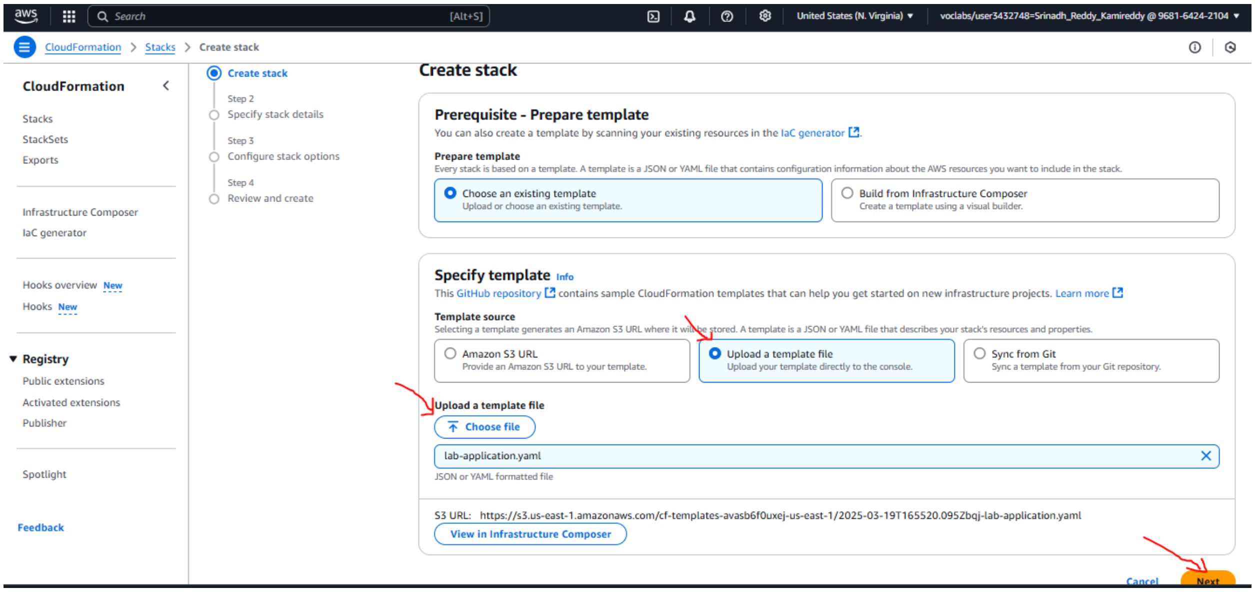
Select Create stack > With new resources (standard), and then configure below settings.

Step 1: Specify template

Template source: Upload a template file

Upload a template file: Click Choose file then select the lab-application.yaml file the attachments.

Choose Next



Create stack

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○ Amazon S3 URL — Provide an Amazon S3 URL to your template.
● Upload a template file — Upload your template directly to the console.
○ Sync from Git — Sync a template from your Git repository.

Upload a template file
Choose file
lab-application.yaml
JSON or YAML formatted file

S3 URL: https://s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/cf-templates-avasb6f0uxej-us-east-1/2025-03-19T165520.095Zbqj-lab-application.yaml

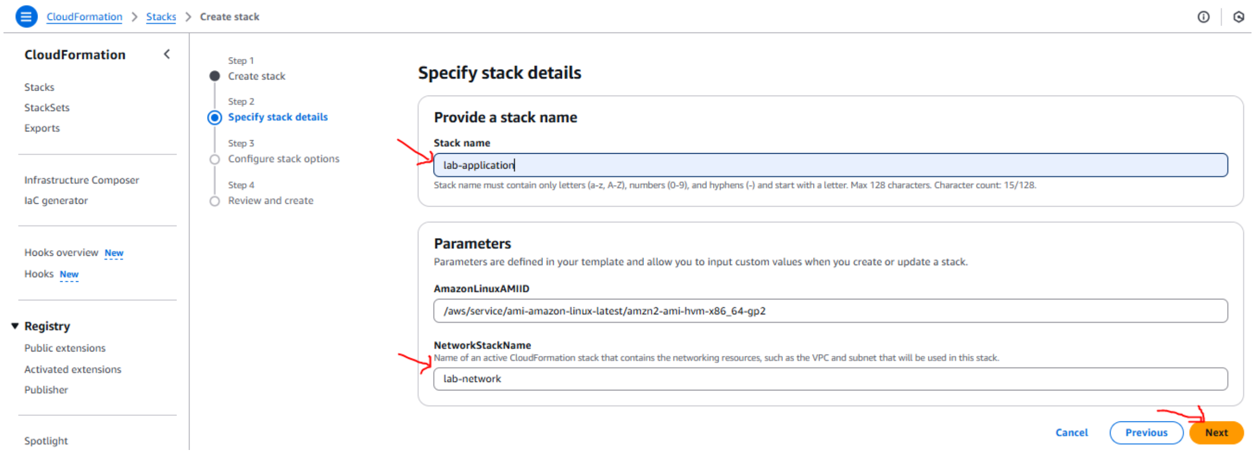
Step 2: Create Stack

Stack name: lab-application

NetworkStackName: lab-network

Choose Next

The Network Stack Name parameter tells the template the name of the first stack that I created (lab-network), so it can retrieve values from the Outputs.



Specify stack details

Provide a stack name

Stack name: lab-application
Stack name must contain only letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and hyphens (-) and start with a letter. Max 128 characters. Character count: 15/128.

Parameters

Parameters are defined in your template and allow you to input custom values when you create or update a stack.

AmazonLinuxAMIID: /aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2

NetworkStackName
Name of an active CloudFormation stack that contains the networking resources, such as the VPC and subnet that will be used in this stack.
lab-network

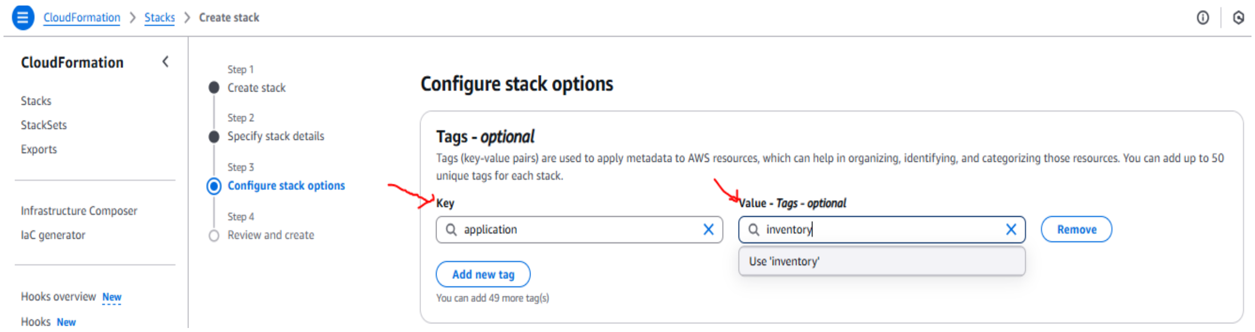
Step 3: Configure stack options

In the Tags section, click on Add new tag and then enter below values.

Key: application

Value: inventory

Choose Next at the bottom



Configure stack options

Tags - *optional*

Tags (key-value pairs) are used to apply metadata to AWS resources, which can help in organizing, identifying, and categorizing those resources. You can add up to 50 unique tags for each stack.

Key: application

Value - *Tags - optional*: inventory

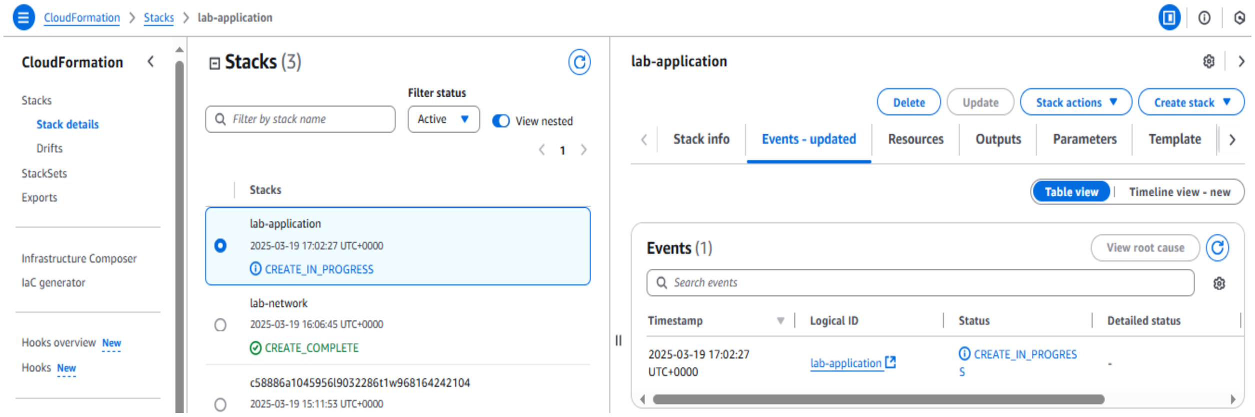
Use 'inventory'

You can add 49 more tag(s)

Step 4: Review and create of lab-application

Choose Submit at the bottom

While the stack is being created, examine the details in the Events tab and the Resources tab. You can monitor the progress of the resource-creation process and the resource status.



Stacks

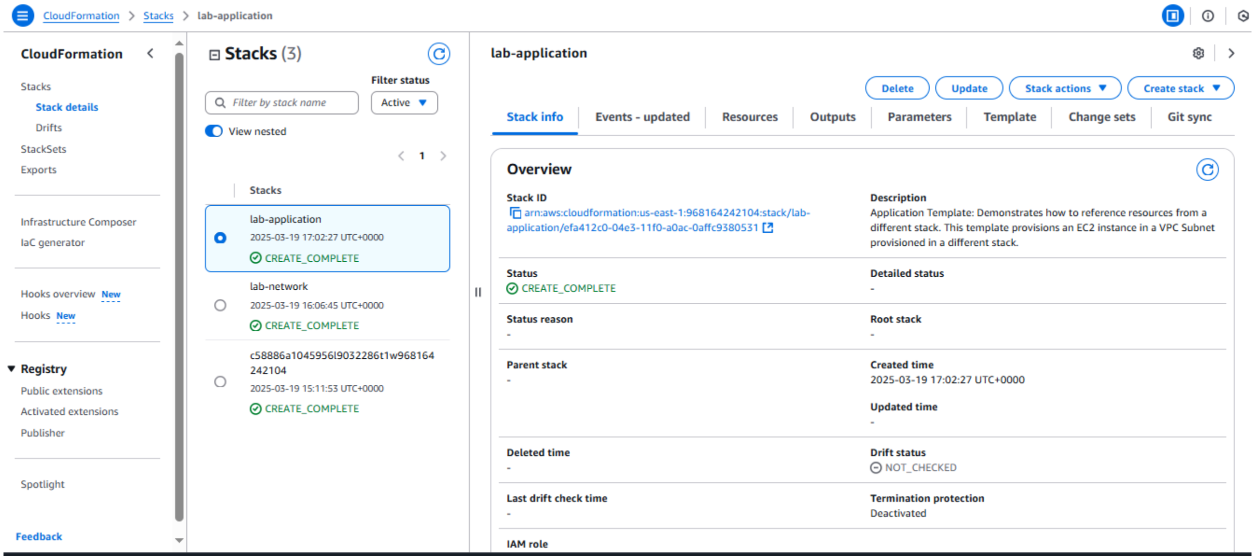
Stacks
lab-application 2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS
lab-network 2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE
c58886a1045956l9032286t1w968164242104 2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000

Events (1)

Timestamp	Logical ID	Status	Detailed status
2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000	lab-application	CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	-

-2. Choose the Stack info tab, wait for the Status to change to CREATE_COMPLETE.

Your application is now ready!



Stacks

- lab-application
  2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000
  CREATE_COMPLETE
- lab-network
  2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000
  CREATE_COMPLETE
- c58886a1045956l9032286t1w968164242104
  2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000
  CREATE_COMPLETE

lab-application

Overview

Stack ID
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:968164242104:stack/lab-application/efa412c0-04e3-11f0-a0ac-0affc9380531

Description
Application Template: Demonstrates how to reference resources from a different stack. This template provisions an EC2 instance in a VPC Subnet provisioned in a different stack.

Status
CREATE_COMPLETE

Detailed status
-

Status reason
-

Root stack
-

Parent stack
-

Created time
2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000

Updated time
-

Deleted time
-

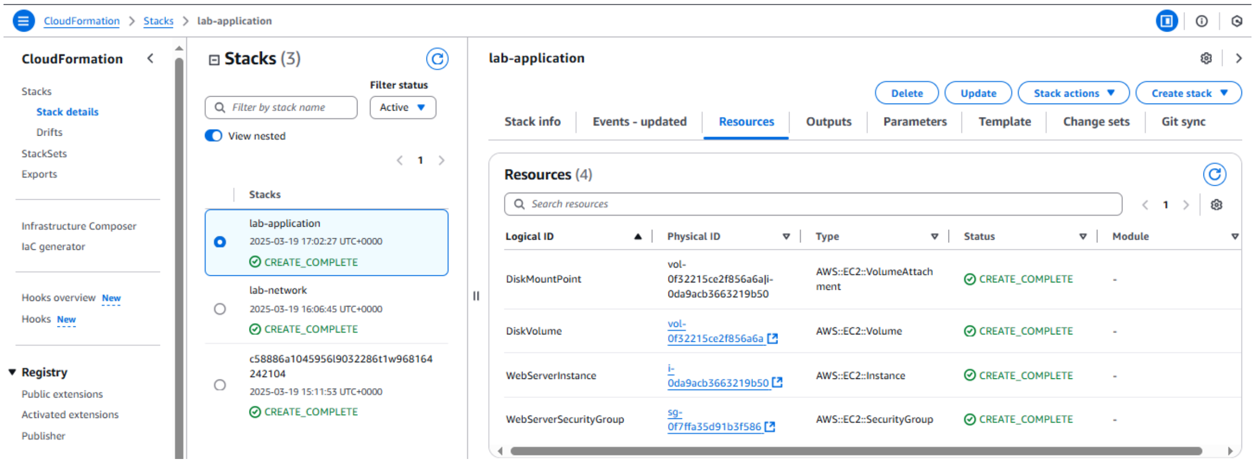
Drift status
NOT_CHECKED

Last drift check time
-

Termination protection
Deactivated

IAM role

From the Resource tab



Stacks

- lab-application
  2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000
  CREATE_COMPLETE
- lab-network
  2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000
  CREATE_COMPLETE
- c58886a1045956l9032286t1w968164242104
  2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000
  CREATE_COMPLETE

lab-application

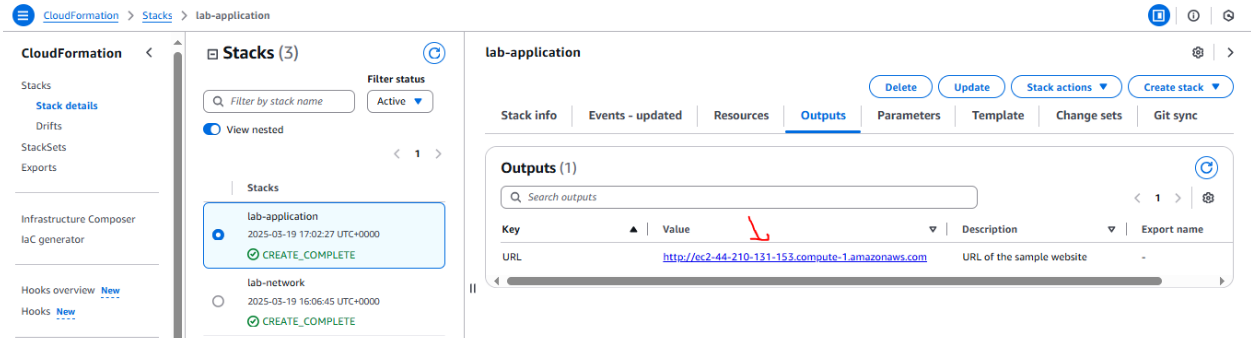
Resources (4)

Logical ID	Physical ID	Type	Status	Module
DiskMountPoint	vol-0f32215ce2f856a6a|i-0da9acb3663219b50	AWS::EC2::VolumeAttachment	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
DiskVolume	vol-0f32215ce2f856a6a	AWS::EC2::Volume	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
WebServerInstance	i-0da9acb3663219b50	AWS::EC2::Instance	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
WebServerSecurityGroup	sg-0f7ffa35d91b3f586	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE	-

-3. Choose the Outputs tab.

Copy the URL that is displayed, open a new web browser tab, paste the URL, and press ENTER.

The browser tab will open the application, which is running on the web server that this new CloudFormation stack created.

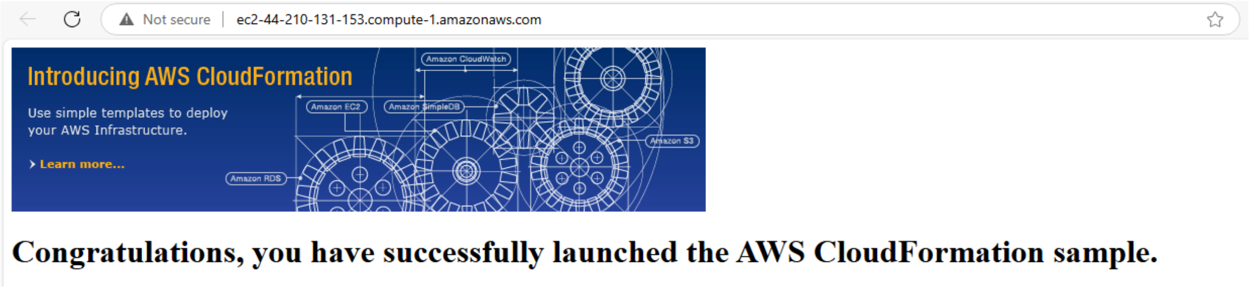


Stacks
lab-application 2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE
lab-network 2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE

lab-application

Outputs (1)

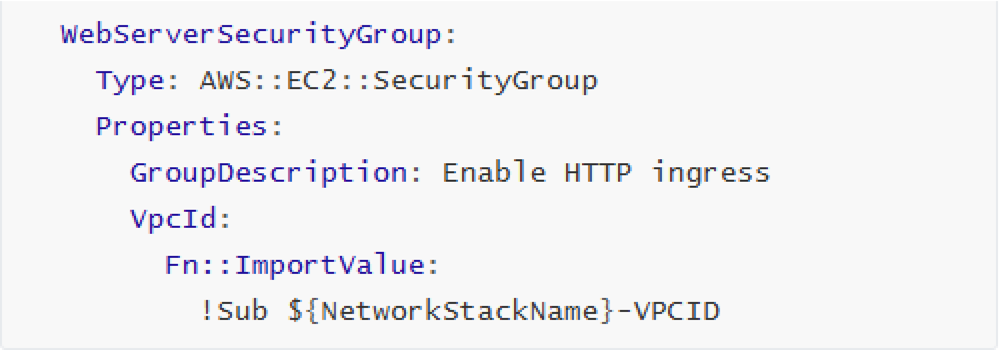
Key	Value	Description	Export name
URL	http://ec2-44-210-131-153.compute-1.amazonaws.com	URL of the sample website	-



Not secure
ec2-44-210-131-153.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Introducing AWS CloudFormation
Use simple templates to deploy your AWS Infrastructure.
Learn more...
Amazon CloudWatch
Amazon EC2
Amazon SimpleDB
Amazon S3
Amazon RDS

Congratulations, you have successfully launched the AWS CloudFormation sample.

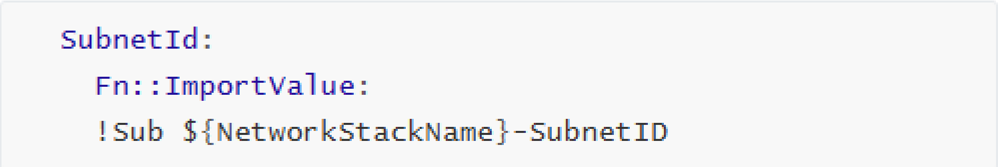
A CloudFormation stack can use reference values from another CloudFormation stack. For example, this portion of the lab-application template references the lab-network template:



```
WebServerSecurityGroup:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
  Properties:
    GroupDescription: Enable HTTP ingress
    VpcId:
      Fn::ImportValue:
        !Sub ${NetworkStackName}-VPCID
```

The last line uses the network stack name that you provided (lab-network) when the stack was created. It imports the value of lab-network-VPCID from the Outputs of the first stack. It then inserts the value into the VPC ID field of the security group definition. The result is that the security group is created in the VPC that was created by the first stack.

Here is another example, which is in the CloudFormation template that you just used to create the application stack. This template code places the EC2 instance into the subnet that was created by the network stack:



```
SubnetId:
  Fn::ImportValue:
  !Sub ${NetworkStackName}-SubnetID
```

It takes the subnet ID from the lab-network stack and uses it in the lab-application stack to launch the instance into the public subnet, which was created by the first stack.

Task 3: Updating a Stack

AWS CloudFormation can also update a stack that has been deployed. When I update a stack, AWS CloudFormation will only modify or replace the resources that are being changed. Any resources that are not being changed will be left as it is.

In this task, I will update the lab-application stack to modify a setting in the security group.

First, Check the current settings for the security group.

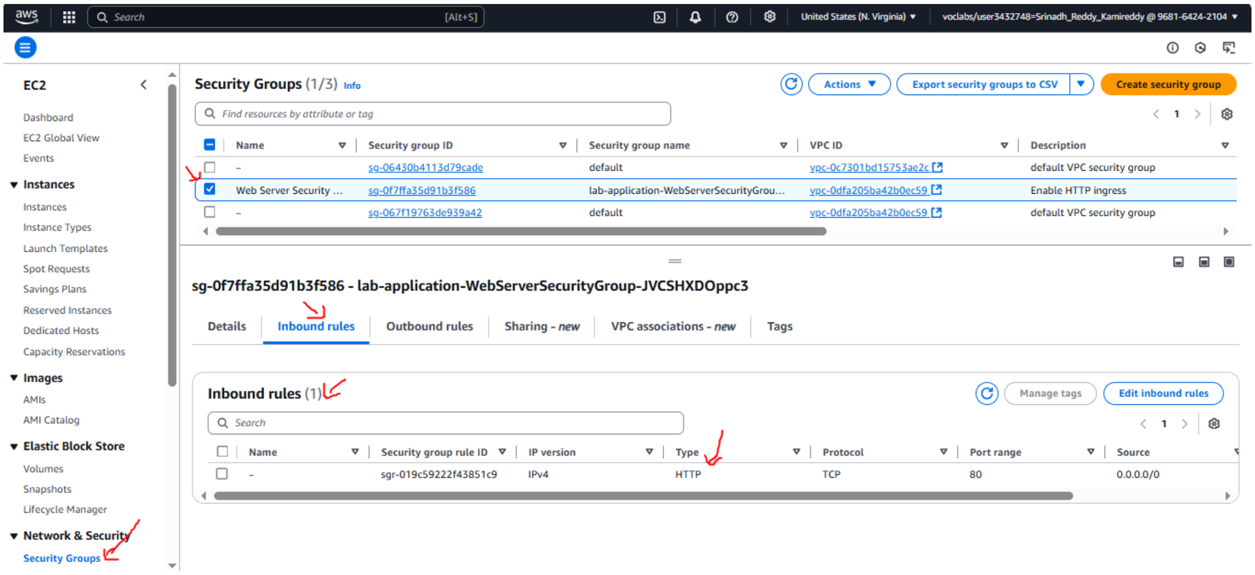
-1. In the AWS Management Console, from the Services menu, choose EC2.

In the left navigation pane, choose Security Groups.

Select the check box for lab-application-WebServerSecurityGroup....

Choose the Inbound rules tab.

Currently, only one rule is in the security group. The rule permits HTTP traffic.



Security Groups (1/3) Info

☐	Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description
☐	–	sg-06430b4113d79cade	default	vpc-0c7301bd15753ae2c	default VPC security group
☑	Web Server Security ...	sg-0f7ffa35d91b3f586	lab-application-WebServerSecurityGrou...	vpc-0dfa205ba42b0ec59	Enable HTTP ingress
☐	–	sg-067f19763de939a42	default	vpc-0dfa205ba42b0ec59	default VPC security group

sg-0f7ffa35d91b3f586 - lab-application-WebServerSecurityGroup-JVCSHXDOppc3

Inbound rules (1)

☐	Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source
☐	–	sgr-019c59222f43851c9	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0

-2. Now return to AWS CloudFormation to update the stack.

From the Services menu, choose CloudFormation.

Get the updated template lab-application2.yaml from the attachments

This template has an additional configuration to permit inbound Secure Shell (SSH) traffic on port 22:

```
  - IpProtocol: tcp
    FromPort: 22
    ToPort: 22
    CidrIp: 0.0.0.0/0
```

-3. In the Stacks list of the AWS CloudFormation console, select lab-application.

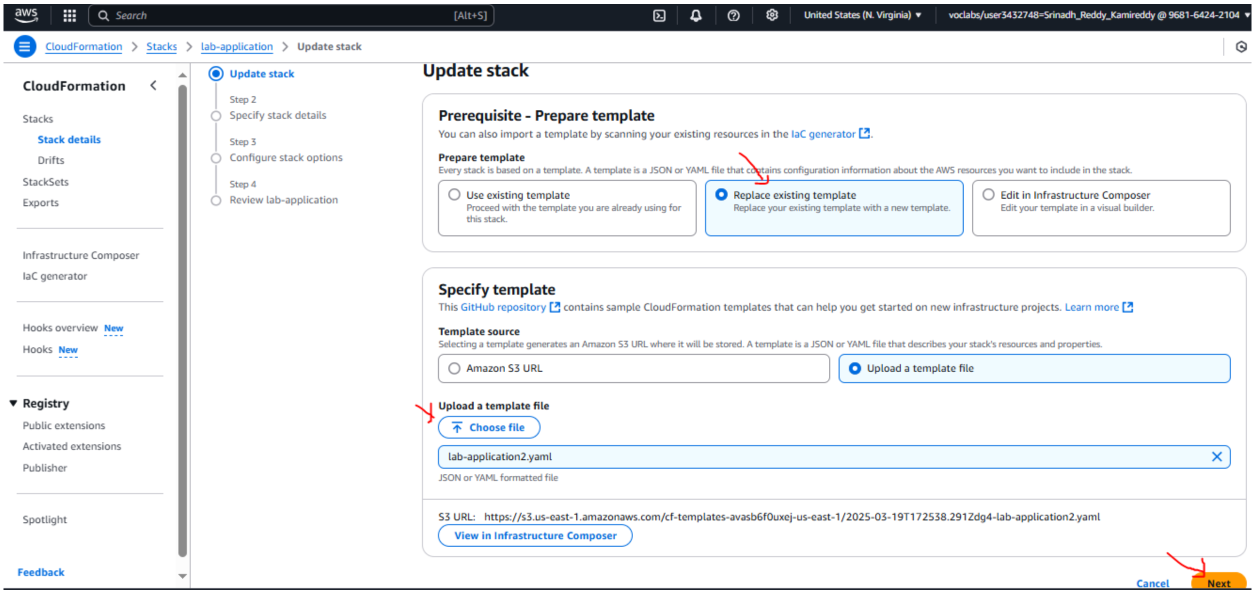
Choose Update and configure below settings.

Choose Replace existing template

Template source: Upload a template file

Upload a template file: Click Choose file then select the lab-application2.yaml file from the attachments.

Choose Next in each of the next three screens to advance to the Review lab-application page.



Update stack

Prerequisite - Prepare template

You can also import a template by scanning your existing resources in the IaC generator.

Prepare template

Every stack is based on a template. A template is a JSON or YAML file that contains configuration information about the AWS resources you want to include in the stack.

○ Use existing template — Proceed with the template you are already using for this stack.

● Replace existing template — Replace your existing template with a new template.

○ Edit in Infrastructure Composer — Edit your template in a visual builder.

Specify template

This GitHub repository contains sample CloudFormation templates that can help you get started on new infrastructure projects. Learn more

Template source

Selecting a template generates an Amazon S3 URL where it will be stored. A template is a JSON or YAML file that describes your stack's resources and properties.

○ Amazon S3 URL ● Upload a template file

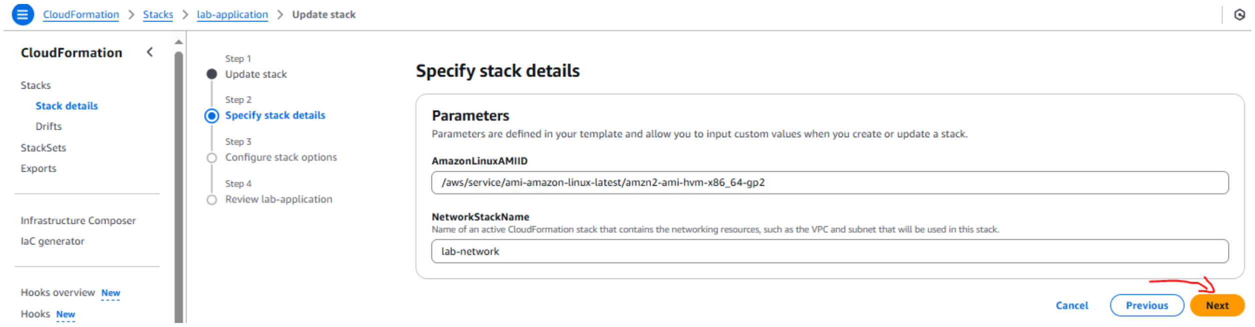
Upload a template file

Choose file

lab-application2.yaml

JSON or YAML formatted file

S3 URL: https://s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/cf-templates-avasb6f0uxej-us-east-1/2025-03-19T172538.291Zdg4-lab-application2.yaml



Specify stack details

Parameters

Parameters are defined in your template and allow you to input custom values when you create or update a stack.

AmazonLinuxAMIID

/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2

NetworkStackName

Name of an active CloudFormation stack that contains the networking resources, such as the VPC and subnet that will be used in this stack.

lab-network

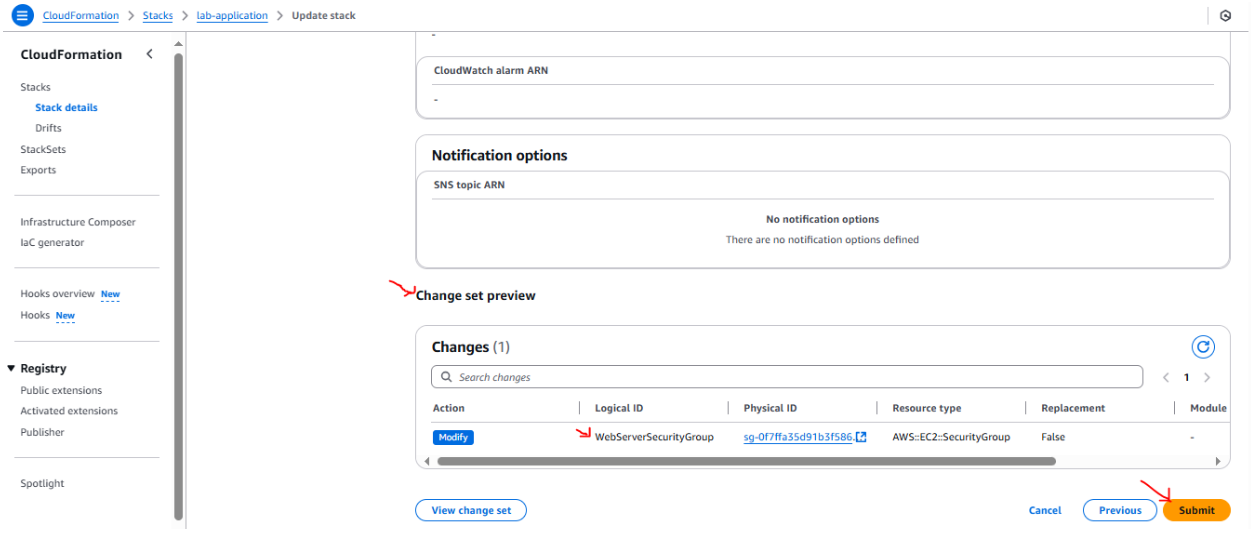
In the Configure stack options screen - Click Next

Review lab-application

In the Change set preview section at the bottom of the page, AWS CloudFormation displays the resources that will be updated:

Change set preview

This change set preview indicates that AWS CloudFormation will Modify the WebServerSecurityGroup without needing to replace it (Replacement = False). This change set means that the security group will have a minor change applied to it, and no references to the security group will need to change.



-

CloudWatch alarm ARN

-

Notification options

SNS topic ARN

No notification options

There are no notification options defined

Change set preview

Changes (1)

Search changes

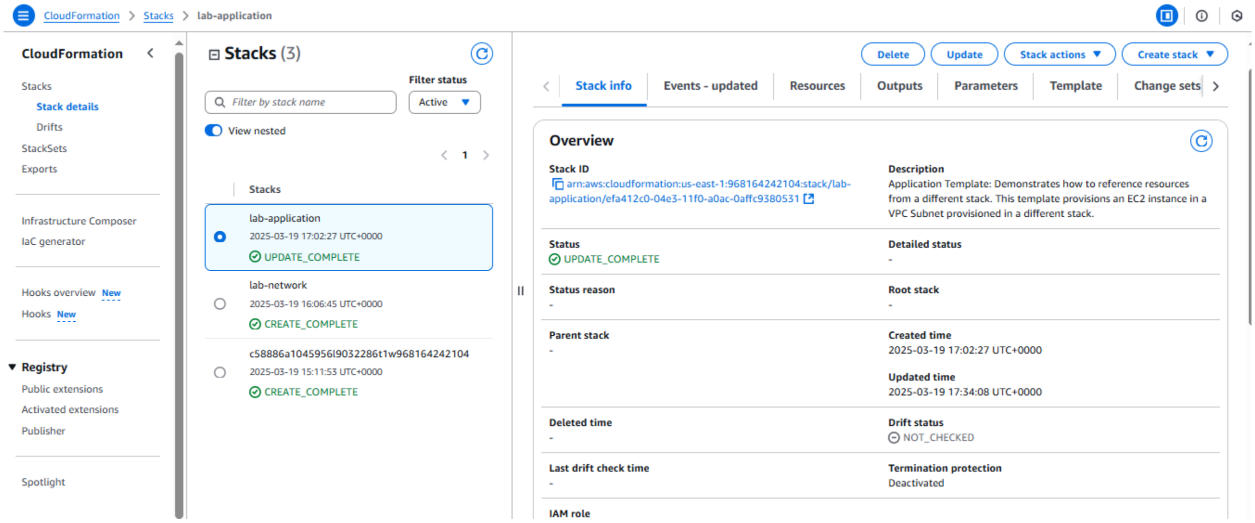
Action	Logical ID	Physical ID	Resource type	Replacement	Module
Modify	WebServerSecurityGroup	sg-0f7ffa35d91b3f586.	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	False	-

Click on Submit

-4. In the Stack info tab, wait for the Status to change to UPDATE_COMPLETE.

Update the status by choosing Refresh every 15 seconds, if necessary.

We can now verify the change.



Stacks (3)

Filter status: Active

	Stacks
●	lab-application 2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000 UPDATE_COMPLETE
○	lab-network 2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE
○	c58886a1045956l9032286t1w968164242104 2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE

Overview

Stack ID
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:968164242104:stack/lab-application/efa412c0-04e3-11f0-a0ac-0affc9380531

Description
Application Template: Demonstrates how to reference resources from a different stack. This template provisions an EC2 instance in a VPC Subnet provisioned in a different stack.

Status
UPDATE_COMPLETE

Detailed status
-

Status reason
-

Root stack
-

Parent stack
-

Created time
2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000

Updated time
2025-03-19 17:34:08 UTC+0000

Deleted time
-

Drift status
NOT_CHECKED

Last drift check time
-

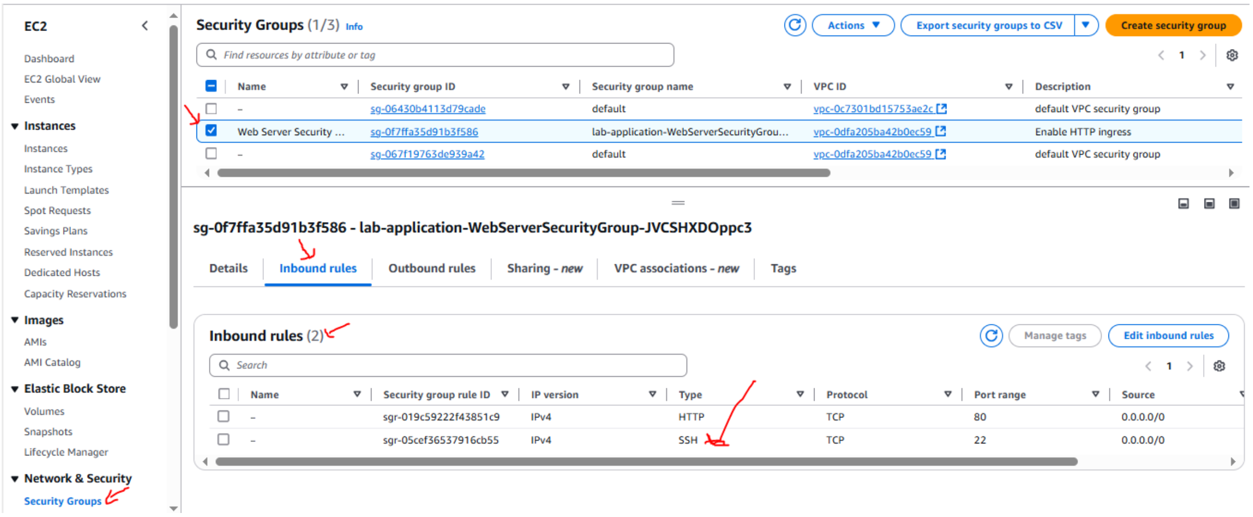
Termination protection
Deactivated

IAM role

-5. Return to the Amazon EC2 console and from the left navigation pane, choose Security Groups.

In the Security Groups list, select lab-application-WebServerSecurityGroup.

The Inbound rules tab should display an additional rule that allows SSH traffic over TCP port 22.



Security Groups (1/3) Info

	Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description
□	–	sg-06430b4113d79cade	default	vpc-0c7301bd15753ae2c	default VPC security group
☑	Web Server Security ...	sg-0f7ffa35d91b3f586	lab-application-WebServerSecurityGrou...	vpc-0dfa205ba42b0ec59	Enable HTTP ingress
□	–	sg-067f19763de939a42	default	vpc-0dfa205ba42b0ec59	default VPC security group

sg-0f7ffa35d91b3f586 - lab-application-WebServerSecurityGroup-JVCSHXDOppc3

Details | Inbound rules | Outbound rules | Sharing - *new* | VPC associations - *new* | Tags

Inbound rules (2)

	Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source
□	–	sgr-019c59222f43851c9	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0
□	–	sgr-05cef36537916cb55	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0

This task demonstrates how changes can be deployed in a repeatable, documented process. The AWS CloudFormation templates can be stored in a source code repository (such as AWS CodeCommit). This way, we can maintain versions and a history of the templates and the infrastructure that was deployed.

Task 4: Exploring templates with AWS CloudFormation Infrastructure Composer

AWS CloudFormation Infrastructure Composer is a graphic tool for creating, viewing, and modifying AWS CloudFormation templates. With Infrastructure Composer, we can diagram our template resources by using a drag-and-drop interface, and then edit their details through the integrated JSON and YAML editor.

Whether we are a new to AWS CloudFormation or an experienced AWS CloudFormation user, Infrastructure Composer can help us quickly see the interrelationship between a template's resources. It also enables us to easily modify templates.

In this task, we will gain some hands-on experience with Designer.

From the Services menu, choose CloudFormation.

In the left navigation pane, choose Infrastructure Composer.

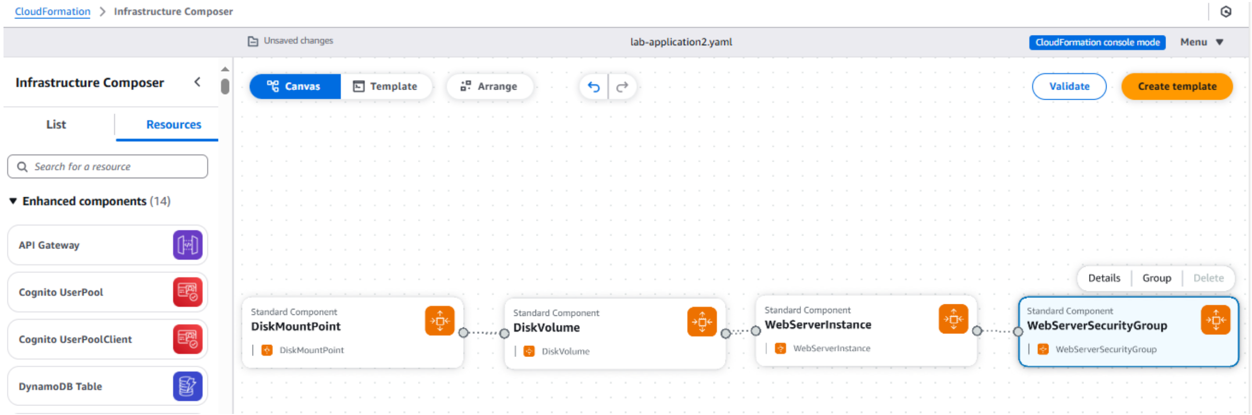
Tip: You might need to expand the left navigation pane by choosing the menu icon.

Choose the File menu, select Open > Local file, and select the lab-application2.yaml template that you downloaded previously.

Infrastructure Composer will display a graphical representation of the template:

Instead of drawing a typical architecture diagram, Infrastructure Composer is a visual editor for AWS CloudFormation templates. It draws the resources that are defined in a template and their relationship to each other.

CloudFormation Infrastructure Composer

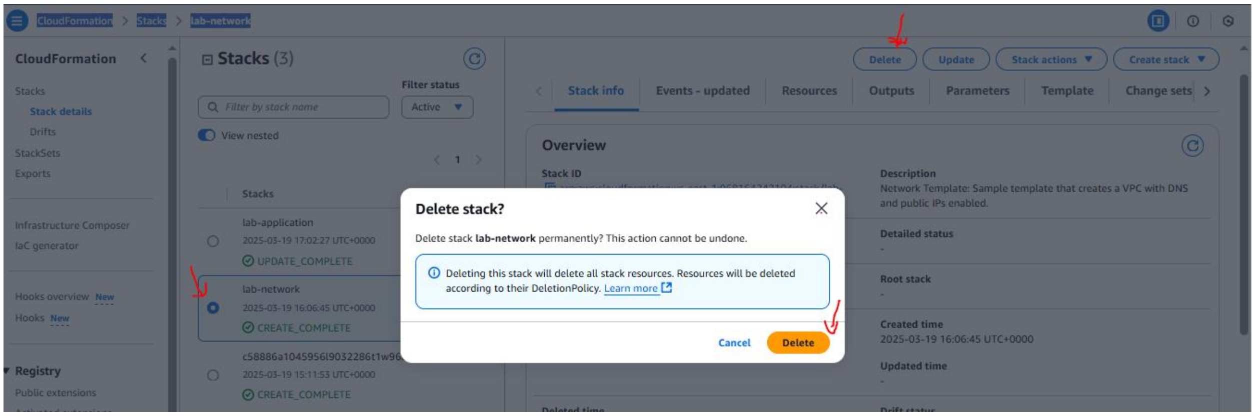


Task 5: Deleting the stack

When resources are no longer required, AWS CloudFormation can delete the resources built for the stack.

A deletion policy can also be specified against resources. It can preserve or (in some cases) back up a resource when its stack is deleted. This feature is useful for retaining databases, disk volumes, or any resource that might be needed after the stack is deleted.

The lab-application stack was configured to take a snapshot of an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) disk volume before it is deleted. AWS CloudFormation to create a snapshot of the disk volume before it is deleted.



Stacks
lab-application 2025-03-19 17:02:27 UTC+0000 UPDATE_COMPLETE
lab-network 2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE
c58886a1045956l9032286t1w96 2025-03-19 15:11:53 UTC+0000 CREATE_COMPLETE

Description
Network Template: Sample template that creates a VPC with DNS and public IPs enabled.

Detailed status
-

Root stack
-

Created time
2025-03-19 16:06:45 UTC+0000

Updated time
-

Delete stack?

Delete stack **lab-network** permanently? This action cannot be undone.

Deleting this stack will delete all stack resources. Resources will be deleted according to their DeletionPolicy. Learn more

We can monitor the deletion process in the Events tab and update the screen by choosing Refresh occasionally. We might also see an events log entry that indicates that the EBS snapshot is being created.

Wait for the stack to be deleted. It will disappear from the stacks list.

We will now verify that a snapshot of the EBS volume was created before the EBS volume was deleted.

From the Services menu, choose EC2.

In the left navigation pane, choose Snapshots.

We should see a snapshot with a Started time in the last few minutes.

===================================End===