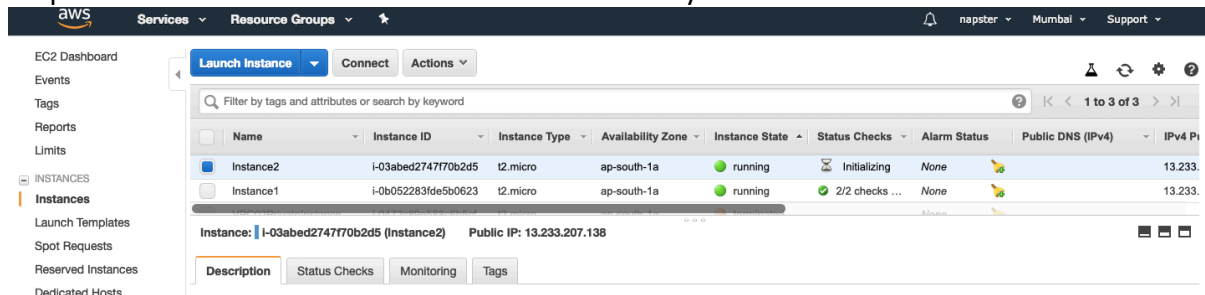


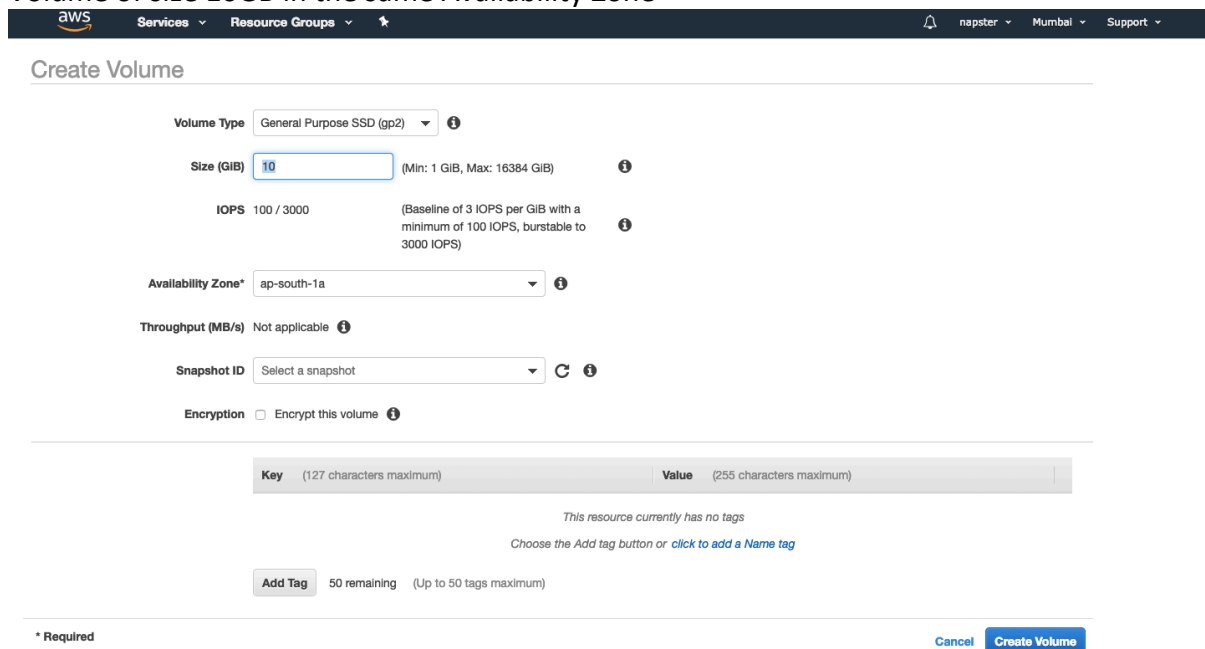
EBS Task : Attach volume to an EC2 Instance and write some data in EBS Volume, then detach and attach to another EBS volume and

Note: Remember, both EC2 and EBS volumes must be in the same Availability Zone.

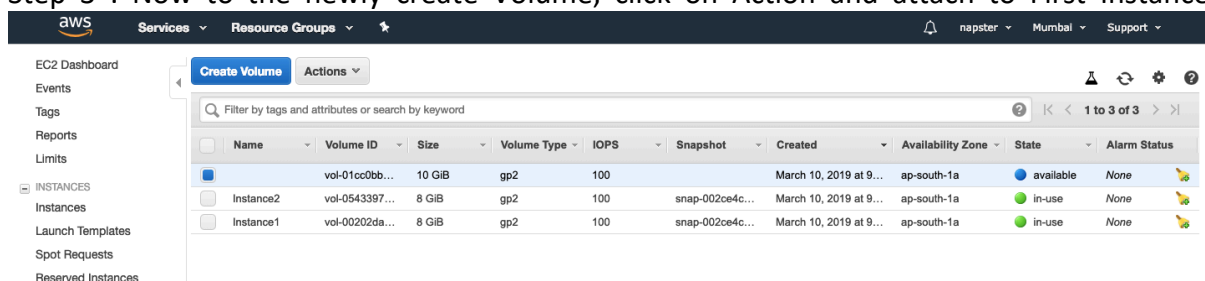
Step 1 : Launch Two EC2 Instance in same Availability Zone

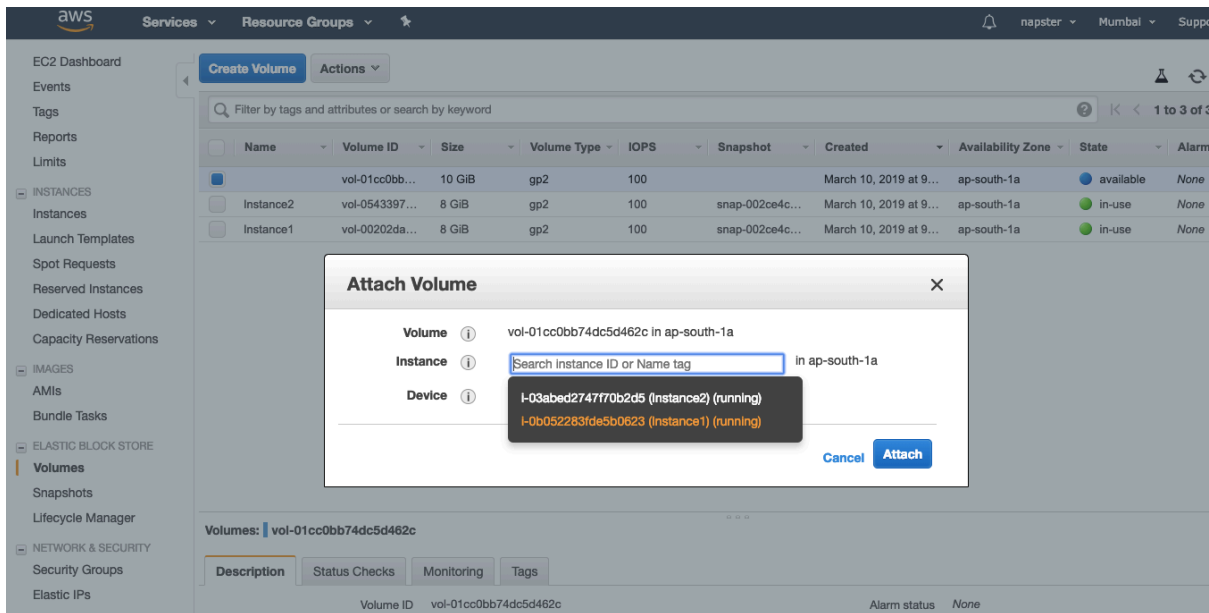


Step 2 : Go to Volumes from the left pane and create one volume of any size. We will create a Volume of size 10GB in the same Availability Zone

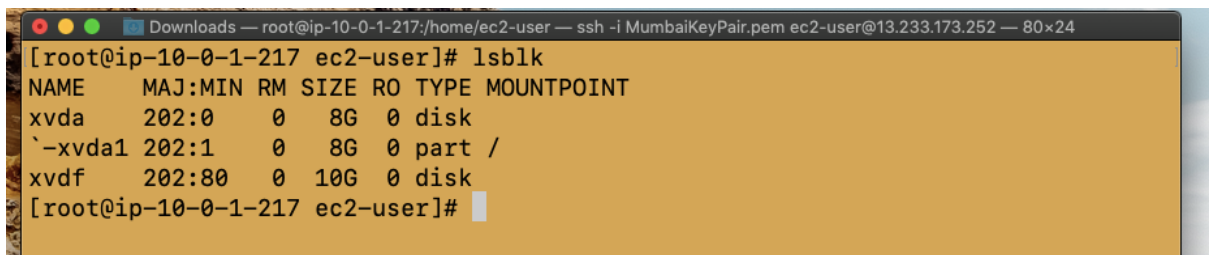


Step 3 : Now to the newly create Volume, click on Action and attach to First Instance.





Step 3 : Once attached, now SSH to your first Instance and type **“lsblk”** to list all the block device.

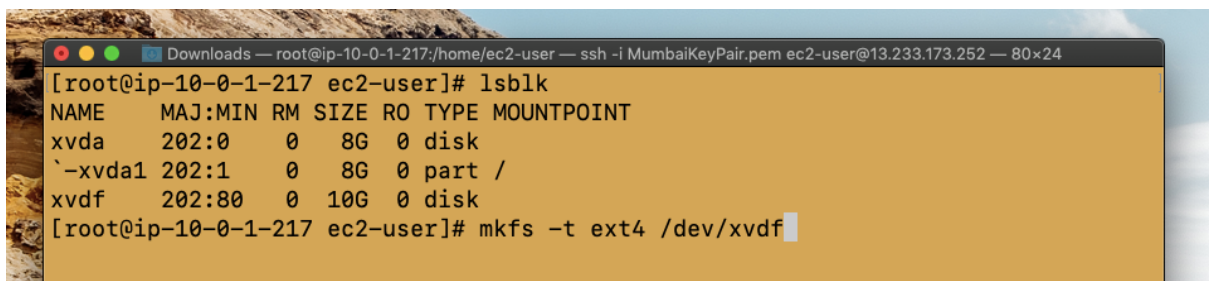


And here you can see, the newly created and attached 10GB volume is successfully attached. Remember, we have just created and attached volume, yet we need to mount that filesystem.

Step 4 : Create a File system

Type command **“mkfs -t ext4 /dev/your_block_Device_name”**

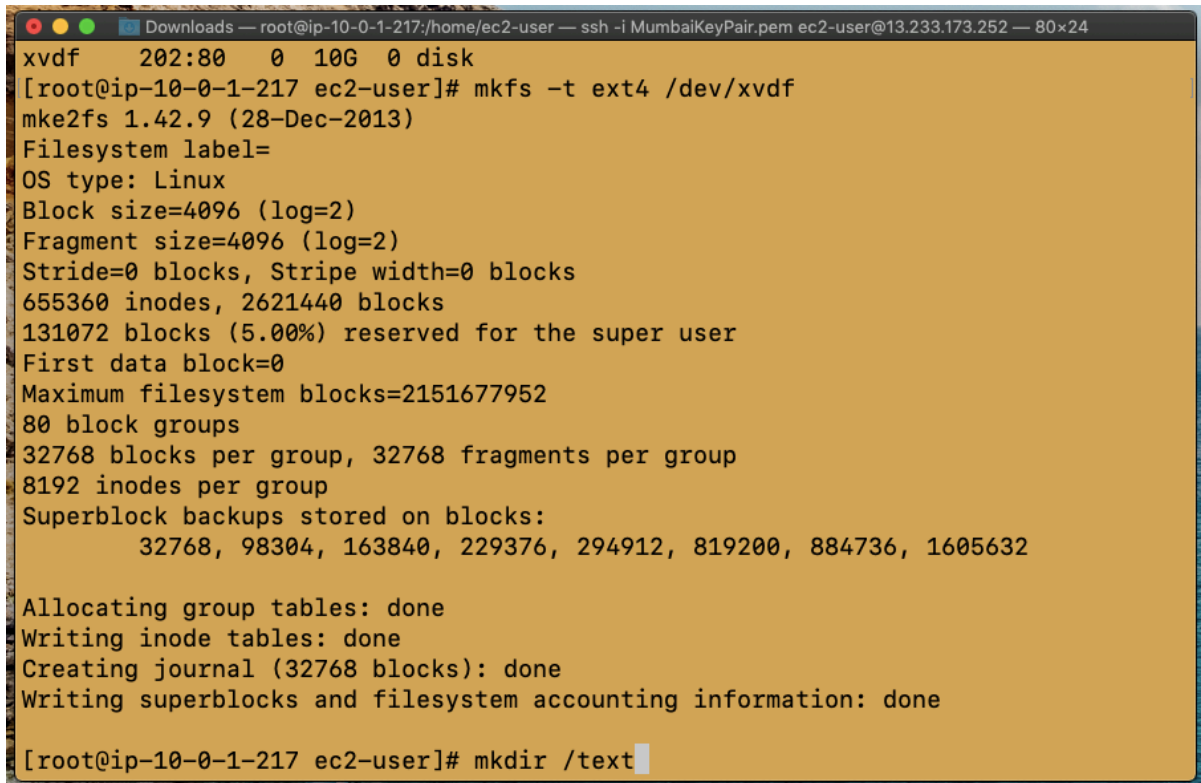
In my case, its /dev/xvdf



And it will create a EXT4 based file system in that volume device.

Step 5 : Make folder/directory to mount then to Volume

Command : ***"mkdir /foldername/directoryname"***



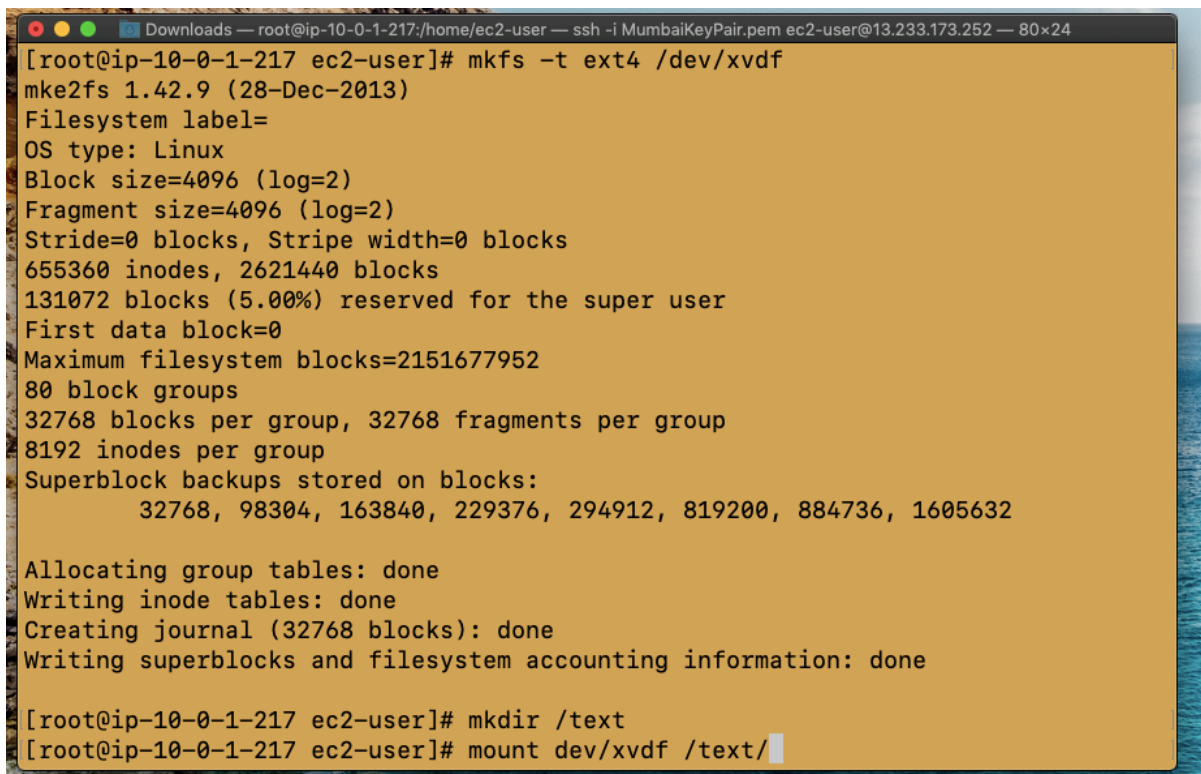
```
Downloads — root@ip-10-0-1-217:/home/ec2-user — ssh -i MumbaiKeyPair.pem ec2-user@13.233.173.252 — 80x24
xvdf 202:80 0 10G 0 disk
[root@ip-10-0-1-217 ec2-user]# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/xvdf
mke2fs 1.42.9 (28-Dec-2013)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
655360 inodes, 2621440 blocks
131072 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=2151677952
80 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (32768 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

[root@ip-10-0-1-217 ec2-user]# mkdir /text
```

Step 6 : Now mount this directory to volume.

Command : ***"mount /dev/xvdf /foldername/"***



```
Downloads — root@ip-10-0-1-217:/home/ec2-user — ssh -i MumbaiKeyPair.pem ec2-user@13.233.173.252 — 80x24
[root@ip-10-0-1-217 ec2-user]# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/xvdf
mke2fs 1.42.9 (28-Dec-2013)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
655360 inodes, 2621440 blocks
131072 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=2151677952
80 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632

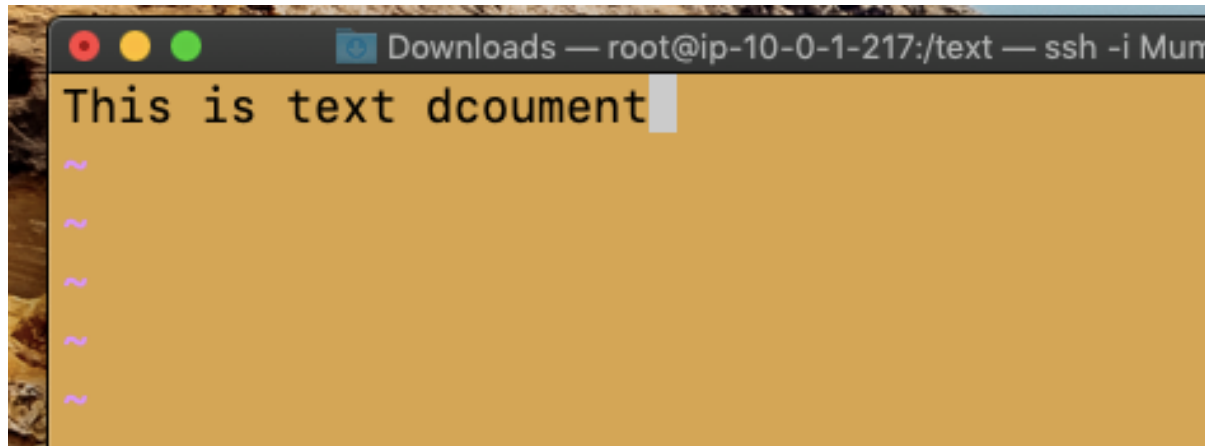
Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (32768 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

[root@ip-10-0-1-217 ec2-user]# mkdir /text
[root@ip-10-0-1-217 ec2-user]# mount dev/xvdf /text/
```

Now change the directory and move to newly created directory
Command : ***cd /foldername***

```
[root@ip-10-0-1-217 ec2-user]# mount /dev/xvdf /text/  
[root@ip-10-0-1-217 ec2-user]# cd /text/  
[root@ip-10-0-1-217 text]#
```

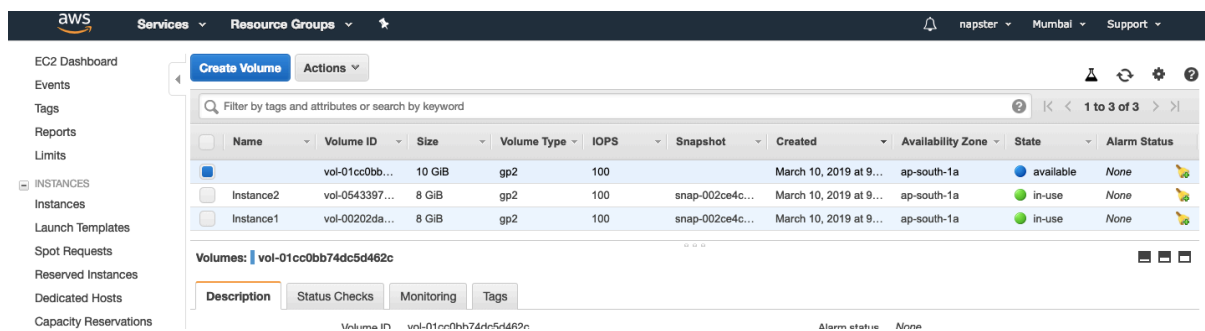
Step 7 : Now here will make a text.txt file to check whether file exists when we detach and attach to another EC2 Instance.

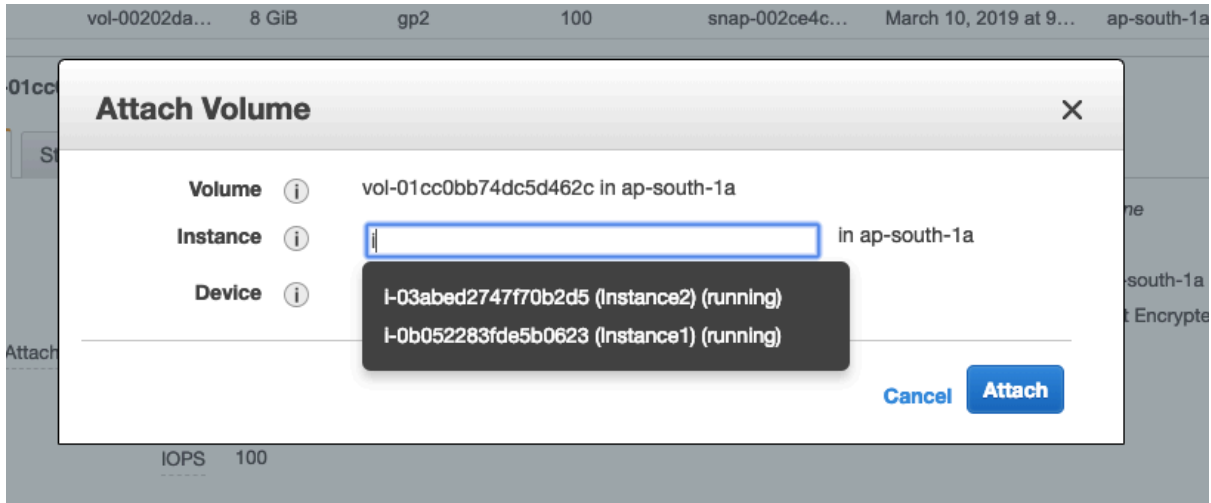


Step 8 : Now let's unmount this volume from this EC2 Instance
Command : ***cd ..***

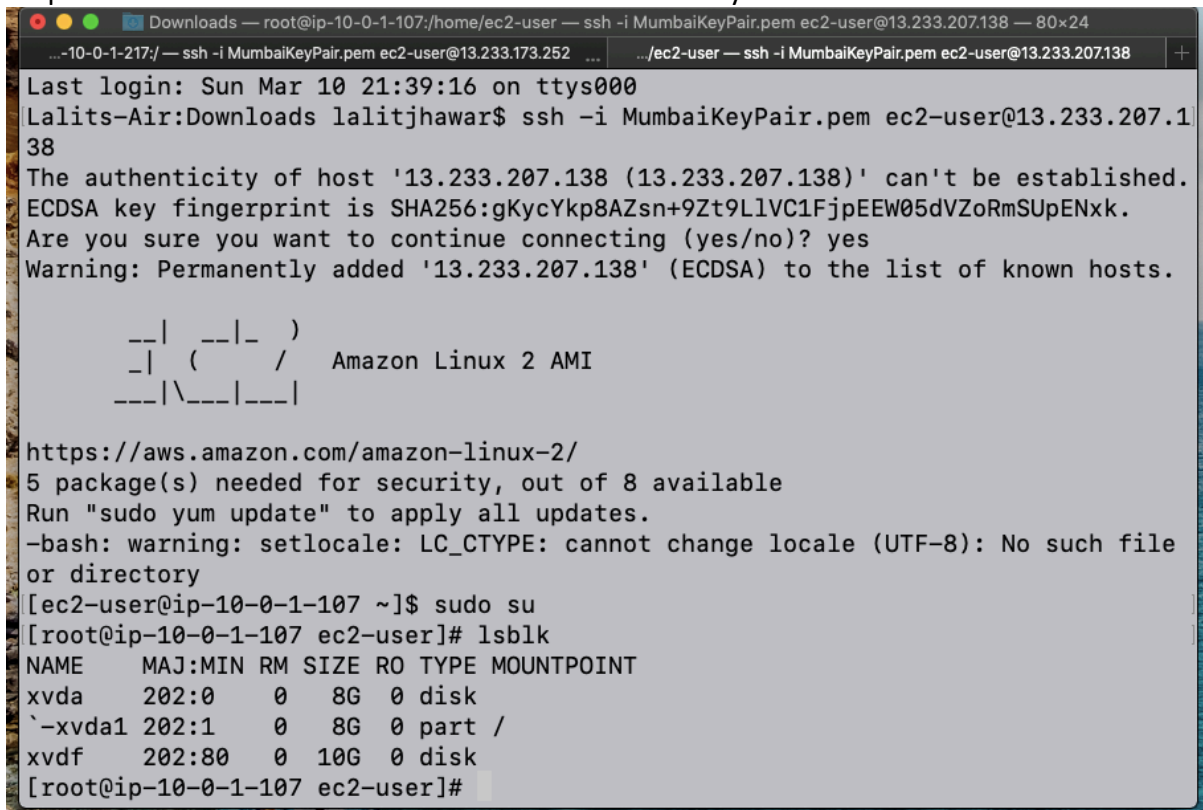
umount -d /dev/xvdf

Step 9 : Now go to AWS Console and from the volume section, detach this volume from Instance1 and attach it to Instance2.





Step 10 : Now SSH to Instance2 and check the volume by command **“lsblk”**



Here you can see, it shows successful attachment of volume.

Step 11 : Now we need to again create a directory and mount to our volume.

Command : **“mkdir /testdir**
Mount /dev/xvdf /testdir”

```
The authenticity of host '13.233.207.138 (13.233.207.138)' can't be established.  
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:gKycYkp8AZsn+9Zt9L1VC1FjpEEW05dVZoRmSUPENxk.  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes  
Warning: Permanently added '13.233.207.138' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.  
  
  __|  __|_ )  
  _| (  _- /   Amazon Linux 2 AMI  
  ---|\___|___|  
  
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/  
5 package(s) needed for security, out of 8 available  
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.  
-bash: warning: setlocale: LC_CTYPE: cannot change locale (UTF-8): No such file  
or directory  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-107 ~]$ sudo su  
[root@ip-10-0-1-107 ec2-user]# lsblk  
NAME      MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT  
xvda      202:0    0   8G  0 disk  
`-xvda1   202:1    0   8G  0 part /  
xvdf      202:80   0  10G  0 disk  
[root@ip-10-0-1-107 ec2-user]# mkdir /testdir  
[root@ip-10-0-1-107 ec2-user]# mount /dev/xvdf /testdir/  
[root@ip-10-0-1-107 ec2-user]#
```

Step 13 : Now to check the mount, type “**lsblk**” and test the mount point.

```
NAME      MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT  
xvda      202:0    0   8G  0 disk  
`-xvda1   202:1    0   8G  0 part /  
xvdf      202:80   0  10G  0 disk /testdir  
[root@ip-10-0-1-107 ec2-user]#
```

Shows successful mount to new volume.

Step 14 : Now move to directory and list the files.

Command : “**cd /testdir**

ls”

```
[root@ip-10-0-1-107 ec2-user]# cd /testdir/  
[root@ip-10-0-1-107 testdir]# ls  
lost+found  text.txt  
[root@ip-10-0-1-107 testdir]#
```

And here you can see file “text.txt” which we had create in Instance1