AWS Cloud EBS

Topics : AWS
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Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) is a scalable block storage service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS) that is designed for use with Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instances. EBS volumes provide persistent and high-performance block-level storage, allowing you to attach them to EC2 instances to store data. Here are key features and considerations regarding Amazon EBS:

Key Features of Amazon EBS:

1. **Block Storage:**
    - **Description:** EBS provides block-level storage volumes that can be attached to EC2 instances.
    - **Purpose:** Used for storing data that requires high durability and persistence.
2. **Volume Types:**
    - **Types:** Amazon EBS offers different volume types optimized for various use cases, including General Purpose (SSD), Provisioned IOPS (SSD), Cold HDD, and Throughput Optimized HDD.
    - **Performance Characteristics:** The performance characteristics (e.g., IOPS, throughput) vary based on the selected volume type.
3. **Snapshots:**
    - **Definition:** EBS volumes can be backed up by taking point-in-time snapshots.
    - **Use Cases:** Snapshots are used for backup, recovery, and migration purposes.
4. **Encryption:**
    - **Encryption at Rest:** EBS volumes can be encrypted at rest using AWS Key Management Service (KMS) keys.
    - **Security:** Encryption enhances the security of data stored on EBS volumes.
5. **Elastic Volumes:**
    - **Description:** Elastic Volumes allow you to dynamically adjust the size, performance, and type of an EBS volume without detaching it from the associated EC2 instance.
    - **Flexibility:** Enables you to adapt storage resources to changing workload requirements.
6. **High Availability and Durability:**

- **Replication:** EBS volumes are replicated within the Availability Zone (AZ) to ensure high availability.
- **Durability:** Designed for high durability with an annual failure rate (AFR) of 0.1% - 0.2%.

7. **Attachment to EC2 Instances:**

   - **Attachment:** EBS volumes can be attached to EC2 instances, providing additional storage capacity to the instances.
   - **Detachment:** Volumes can be detached from one instance and attached to another.

Volume Types:

1. **General Purpose (SSD):**

   - **Description:** Balances both price and performance for a wide variety of workloads.
   - **Use Cases:** Suitable for most workloads, including boot volumes.

2. **Provisioned IOPS (SSD):**

   - **Description:** Designed to provide high-performance storage for I/O-intensive workloads.
   - **Use Cases:** Critical business applications that require sustained high I/O performance.

3. **Cold HDD:**

   - **Description:** Offers low-cost magnetic storage for infrequently accessed data.
   - **Use Cases:** Ideal for large, sequential, and throughput-oriented workloads.

4. **Throughput Optimized HDD:**

   - **Description:** Provides low-cost magnetic storage with high throughput for frequently accessed, throughput-intensive workloads.
   - **Use Cases:** Big data and data warehousing applications.

Use Cases and Considerations:

1. **Boot Volumes:**

   - **Use Case:** EBS volumes are commonly used as boot volumes for EC2 instances.
   - **Snapshot Backups:** Snapshots of boot volumes can be used for backup and recovery.

2. **Databases and Applications:**

   - **Use Case:** EBS volumes are suitable for storing databases, applications, and other data requiring persistent and reliable storage.
   - **Performance Considerations:** Volume type selection is based on the performance requirements of the workload.

3. **Backup and Recovery:**

   - **Use Case:** Snapshots are used for creating point-in-time backups for disaster recovery and data migration.

- **Automated Backups:** Regularly schedule automated snapshots for data protection.

4. **High-Performance Workloads:**
   - **Use Case:** Provisioned IOPS (SSD) volumes are designed for high-performance, I/O-intensive workloads.
   - **Critical Applications:** Applications with stringent I/O performance requirements benefit from this volume type.

5. **Dynamic Scaling:**
   - **Use Case:** Elastic Volumes allow for dynamic scaling of storage resources based on changing workload requirements.
   - **Cost Efficiency:** Optimize storage costs by adjusting volume size and type as needed.