

Lesson 10 Demo 04

Integrating Dynamic Port with Application Load Balancer

Objective: To integrate Dynamic Port Mapping with an Application Load Balancer for efficient distribution of traffic to multiple instances of a containerized application

Tools required: AWS account

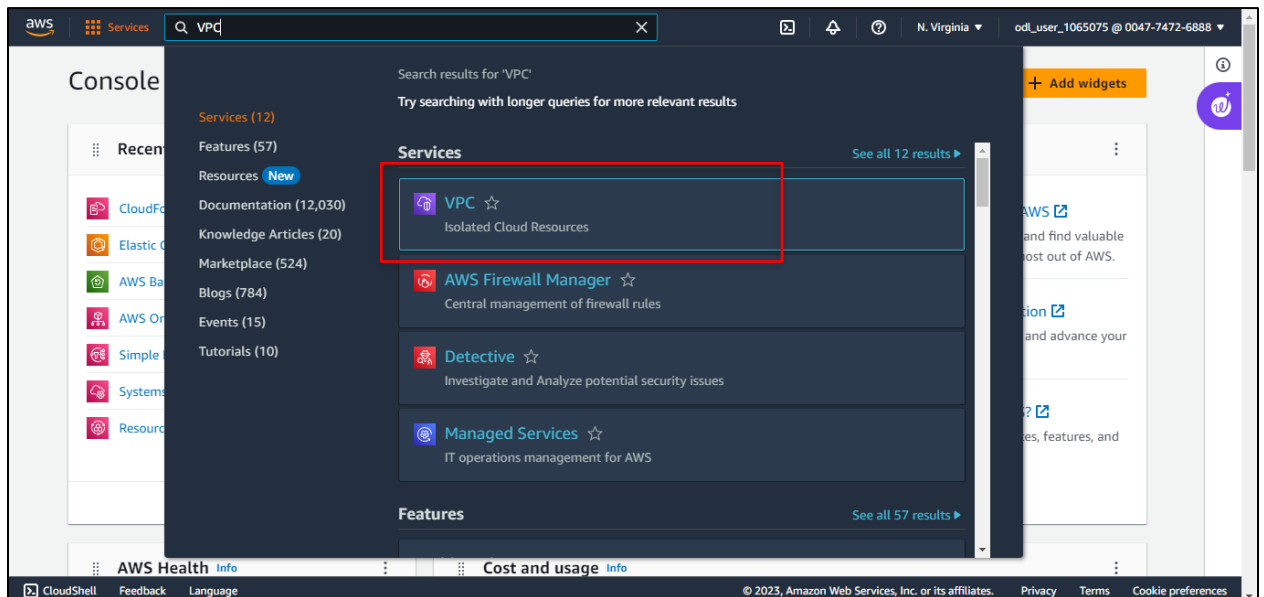
Prerequisites: NA

Steps to be followed:

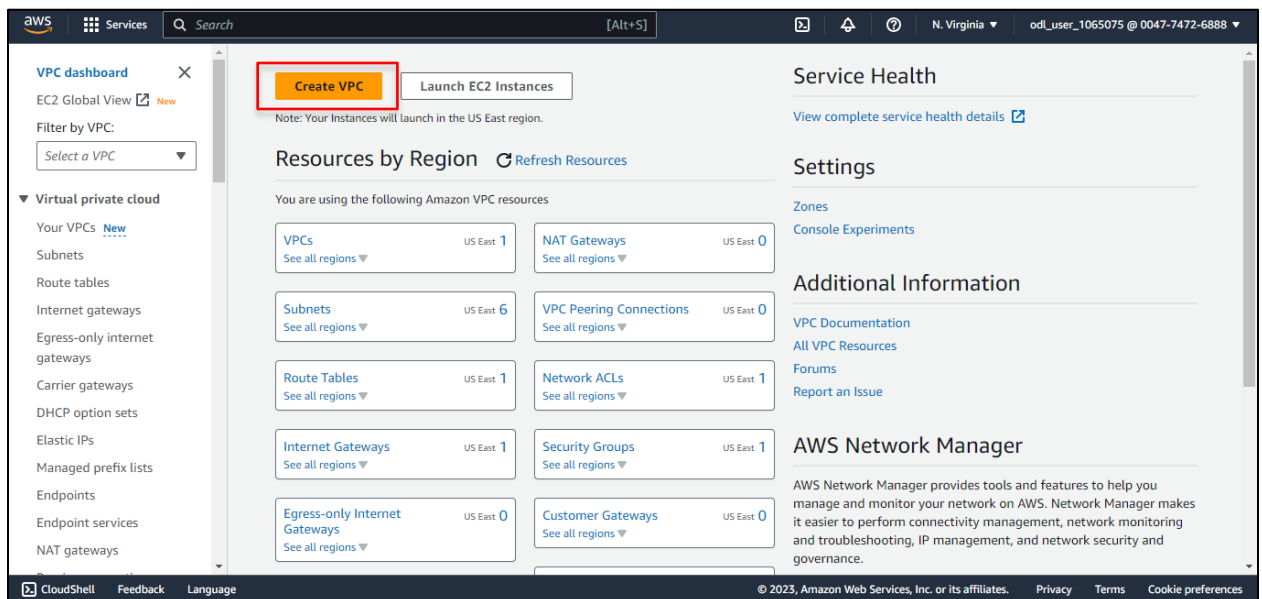
1. Create a custom VPC and enable the DNS hostname
2. Create an Internet Gateway
3. Create three subnets
4. Create a route table and attach it to three subnets
5. Create a cluster
6. Create a task definition
7. Run the service on the cluster

Step 1: Create a custom VPC and enable the DNS hostname

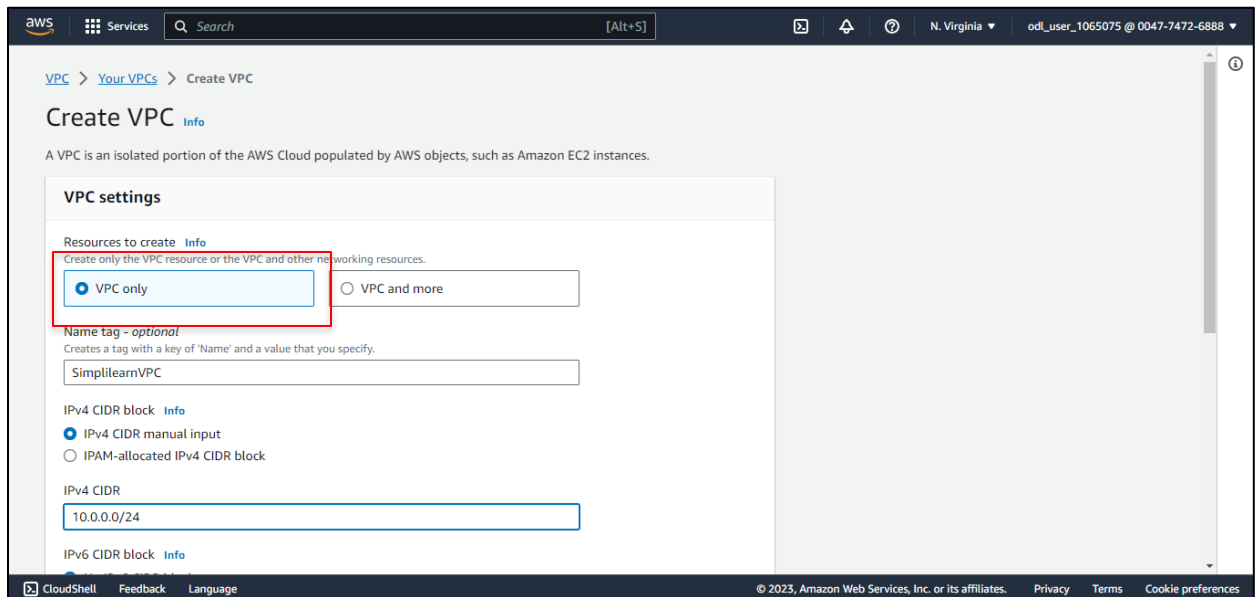
1.1 Navigate to the AWS Management Console, search for and click VPC



1.2 Click on **Create VPC** in the VPC dashboard



1.3 Select **VPC only** under the **Resource to create** section



aws Services Search [Alt+S] N. Virginia odl_user_1065075 @ 0047-7472-6888

VPC > Your VPCs > Create VPC

Create VPC [Info](#)

A VPC is an isolated portion of the AWS Cloud populated by AWS objects, such as Amazon EC2 instances.

VPC settings

Resources to create [Info](#)

Create only the VPC resource or the VPC and other networking resources.

☒ VPC only
 ☐ VPC and more

Name tag - optional

Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

SimplilearnVPC

IPv4 CIDR block [Info](#)

☒ IPv4 CIDR manual input
 ☐ IPAM-allocated IPv4 CIDR block

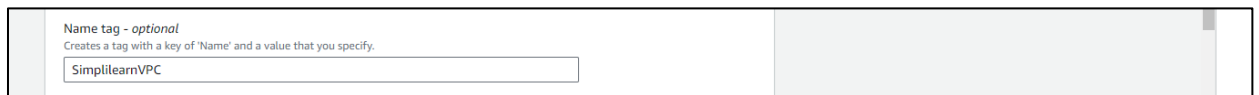
IPv4 CIDR

10.0.0.0/24

IPv6 CIDR block [Info](#)

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1.4 Enter an arbitrary name for the VPC under the **Name tag** section



Name tag - optional

Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

SimplilearnVPC

1.5 Enter **10.0.0.0/24** in the **IPv4 CDR** and click on **Create VPC**

IPv4 CIDR

10.0.0.0/24

IPv6 CIDR block [Info](#)

☒ No IPv6 CIDR block

☐ IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block

☐ Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block

☐ IPv6 CIDR owned by me

Tenancy [Info](#)

Default

Tags

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.

Key Value - optional

Q Name X Q SimplilearnVPC X Remove tag

Add tag

You can add 49 more tags

Cancel Create VPC

1.6 Click on the **Actions** dropdown menu and select **Edit VPC Settings** in the VPC dashboard

VPC dashboard

EC2 Global View [New](#)

Filter by VPC:

Select a VPC

Virtual private cloud

Your VPCs [New](#)

Subnets

Route tables

Internet gateways

Egress-only internet gateways

Carrier gateways

DHCP option sets

Elastic IPs

Managed prefix lists

Endpoints

Endpoint services

NAT gateways

You successfully created vpc-00c202253312bfa91 / SimplilearnVPC

VPC > Your VPCs > vpc-00c202253312bfa91

vpc-00c202253312bfa91 / SimplilearnVPC

Actions

Create flow log

Edit VPC settings

Edit CIDRs

Manage middlebox routes

Manage tags

Delete VPC

IPv6 CIDR (Network border group)

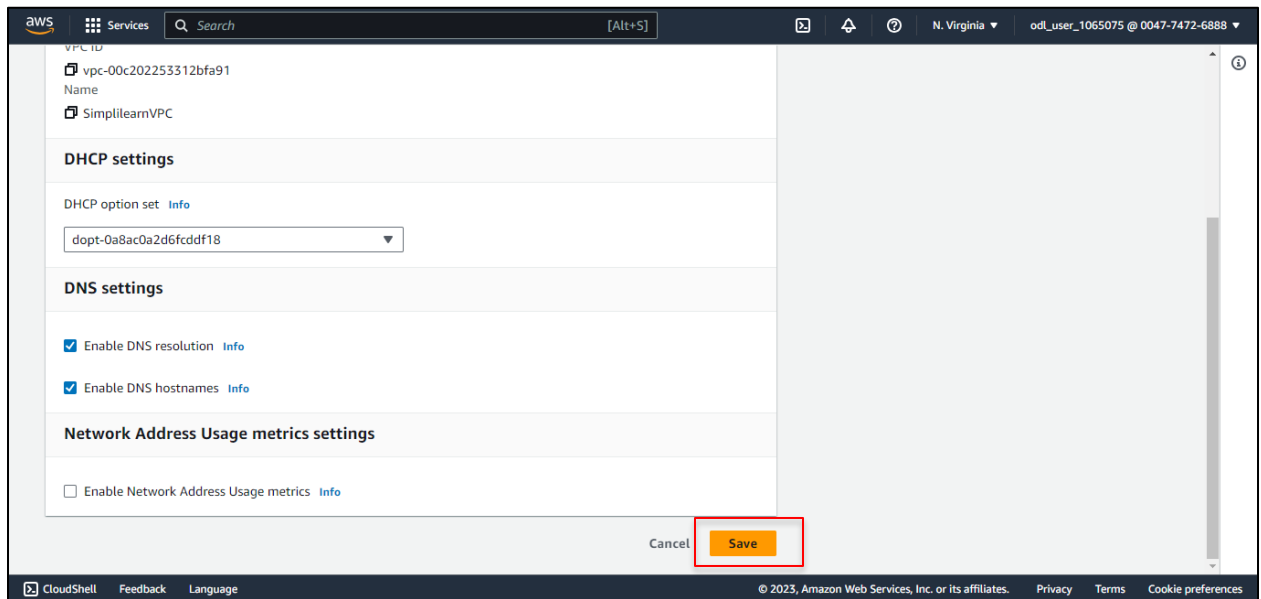
Details [Info](#)

VPC ID	State	DNS hostnames
vpc-00c202253312bfa91	Available	Disabled
Tenancy	DHCP option set	Main route table
Default	dopt-0a8ac0a2d6fcdff18	rtb-02fcd0d8ccef5915
Default VPC	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 pool
No	10.0.0.0/24	-
Network Address Usage metrics	Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups	Owner ID
Disabled	-	004774726888

Resource map [New](#) CIDRs Flow logs Tags

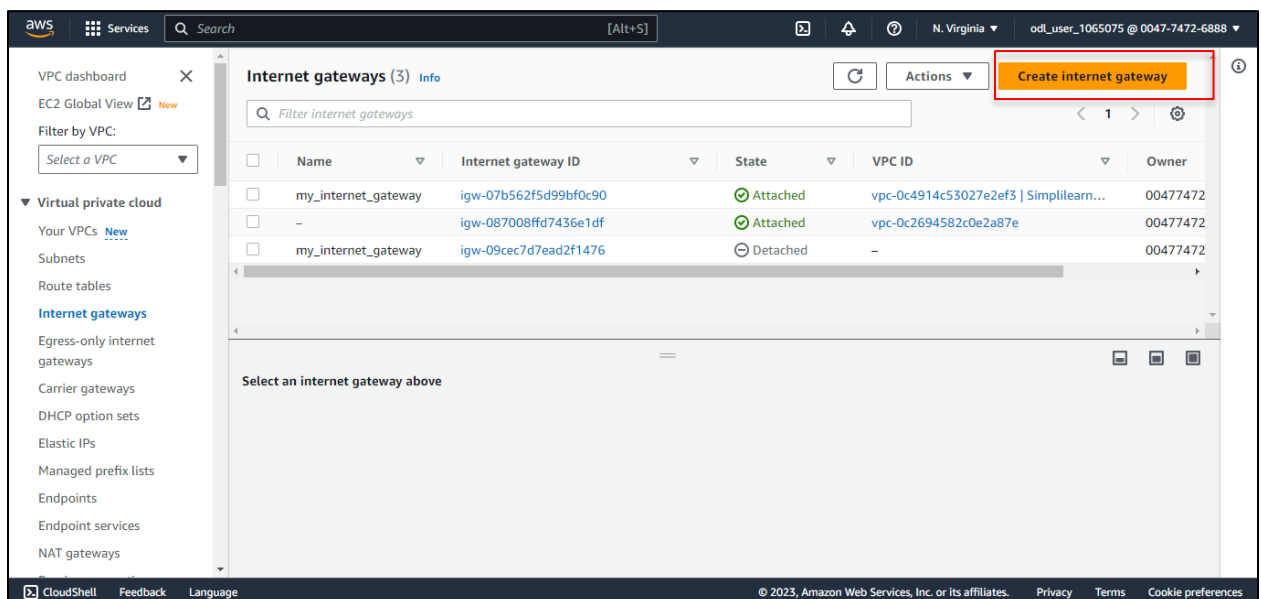
Resource map [Info](#)

1.7 Check the **Enable DNS hostnames** checkbox and click on **Save**



Step 2: Create an Internet gateway

2.1 Open the **VPC dashboard** and click on **Create internet gateway**



2.2 Enter an arbitrary name for the **Internet gateway settings** in the **Name tag** and click on **Create internet gateway**

An internet gateway is a virtual router that connects a VPC to the internet. To create a new internet gateway specify the name for the gateway below.

Internet gateway settings

Name tag
Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

my_internet_gateway

Tags - optional
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.

Key: Name Value - optional: my_internet_gateway

Remove

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel Create internet gateway

2.3 In the **Internet gateways** dashboard, click on **Attach to a VPC**

The following internet gateway was created: igw-095d3e1951309c61f - my_internet_gateway. You can now attach to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet.

Attach to a VPC

VPC > Internet gateways > igw-095d3e1951309c61f

igw-095d3e1951309c61f / my_internet_gateway

Details Info

Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
igw-095d3e1951309c61f	Detached	-	004774726888

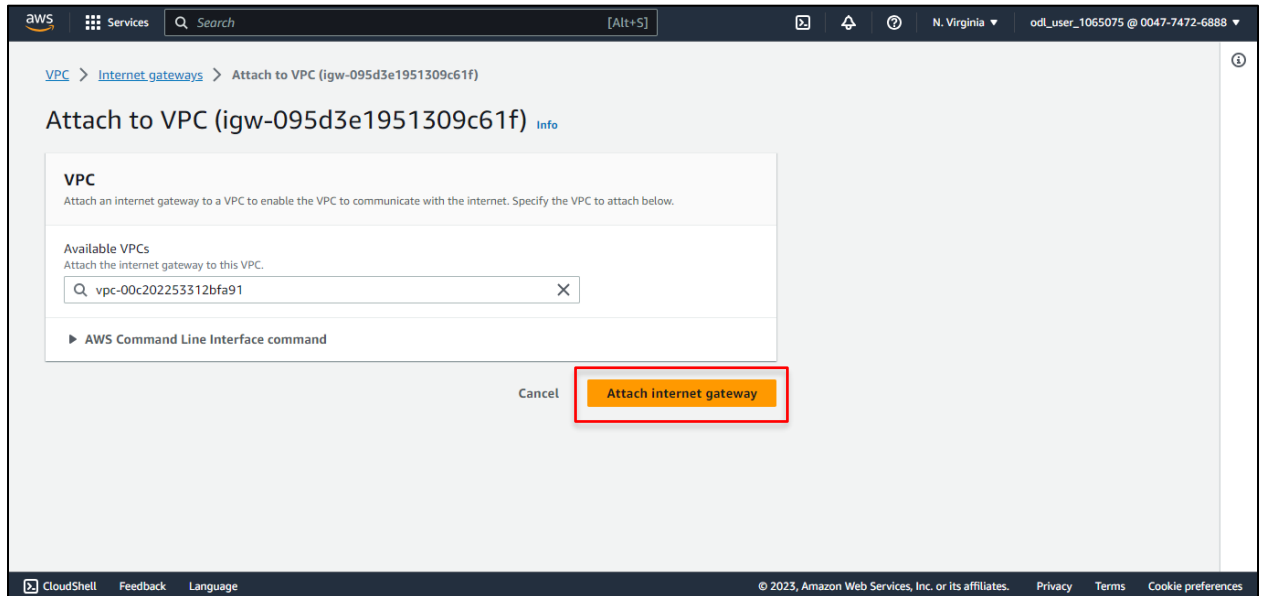
Tags

Search tags

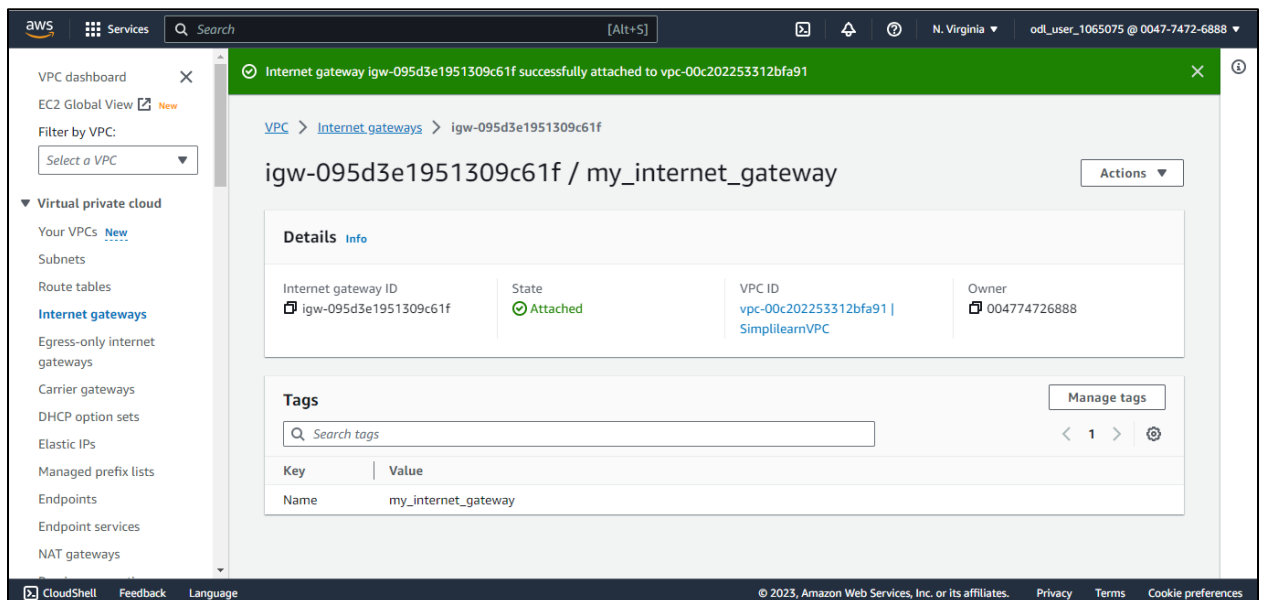
Key	Value
Name	my_internet_gateway

Manage tags

2.4 In the **Available VPCs**, select the VPC created in step 1 and click on **Attach internet gateway**

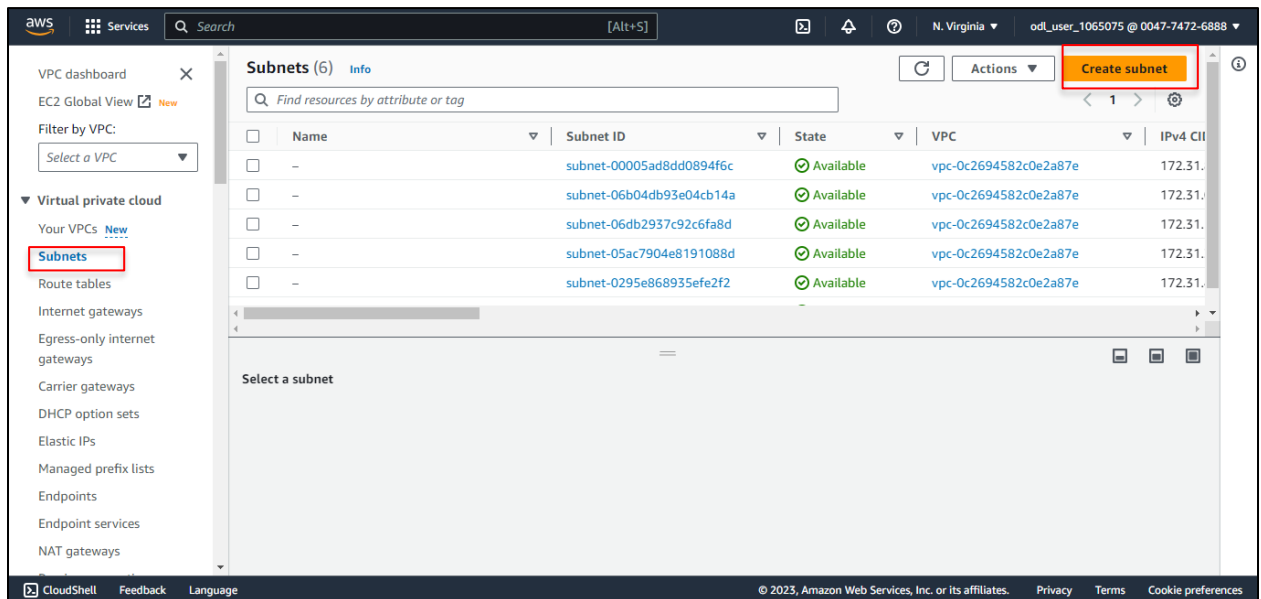


The following screen will appear:

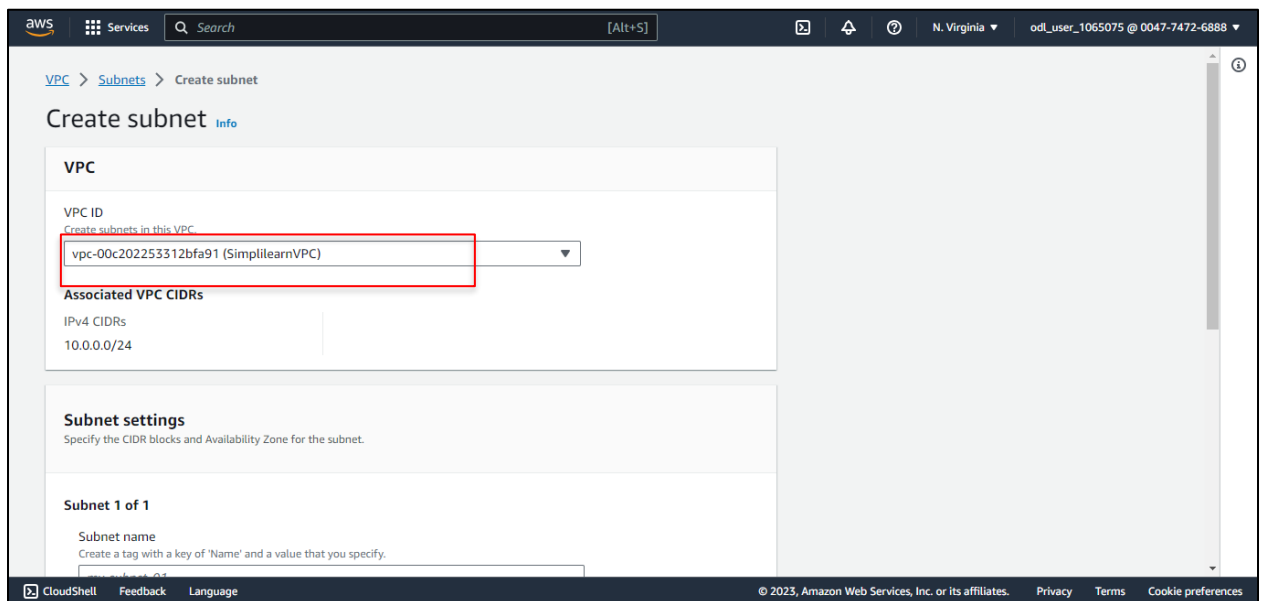


Step 3: Create three subnets

3.1 Click on **Subnets** and click on **Create subnet**



3.2 In the **VPC ID**, enter the VPC created in step 1



3.3 In the Subnet settings section, create three subnets by repeating earlier steps with specified settings: one in the **us-east-1a** zone with a **10.0.0.0/28** CIDR block, another in **us-east-1b** with a **10.0.0.16/28** CIDR block, and a third in **us-east-1c** with a **10.0.0.32/28** CIDR block.

Subnet 1 of 1

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.

US East (N. Virginia) / us-east-1a

IPv4 CIDR block [Info](#)

10.0.0.0/28

▼ **Tags - optional**

Key	Value - optional	
Name	Subnet1	Remove

[Add new tag](#)

You can add 49 more tags.

[Remove](#)

[Add new subnet](#)

Subnet 2 of 2

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.

US East (N. Virginia) / us-east-1b

IPv4 CIDR block [Info](#)

10.0.0.16/28

▼ **Tags - optional**

Key	Value - optional	
Name	Subnet2	Remove

[Add new tag](#)

You can add 49 more tags.

[Remove](#)

[Add new subnet](#)

Subnet 3 of 3

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
Subnet3
The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.
US East (N. Virginia) / us-east-1c

IPv4 CIDR block [Info](#)
10.0.0.32/28

Tags - optional

Key	Value - optional	
Name	Subnet3	Remove

[Add new tag](#)
You can add 49 more tags.

[Remove](#)

[Add new subnet](#)

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The below screen will appear after you click on **Create subnet**:

You have successfully created 3 subnets: subnet-02a00c8149899f1ab, subnet-0e82612a1ba70a07d, subnet-06d603627e9951a01

Subnets (3) [Info](#) [Refresh](#) [Actions](#) [Create subnet](#)

Find resources by attribute or tag

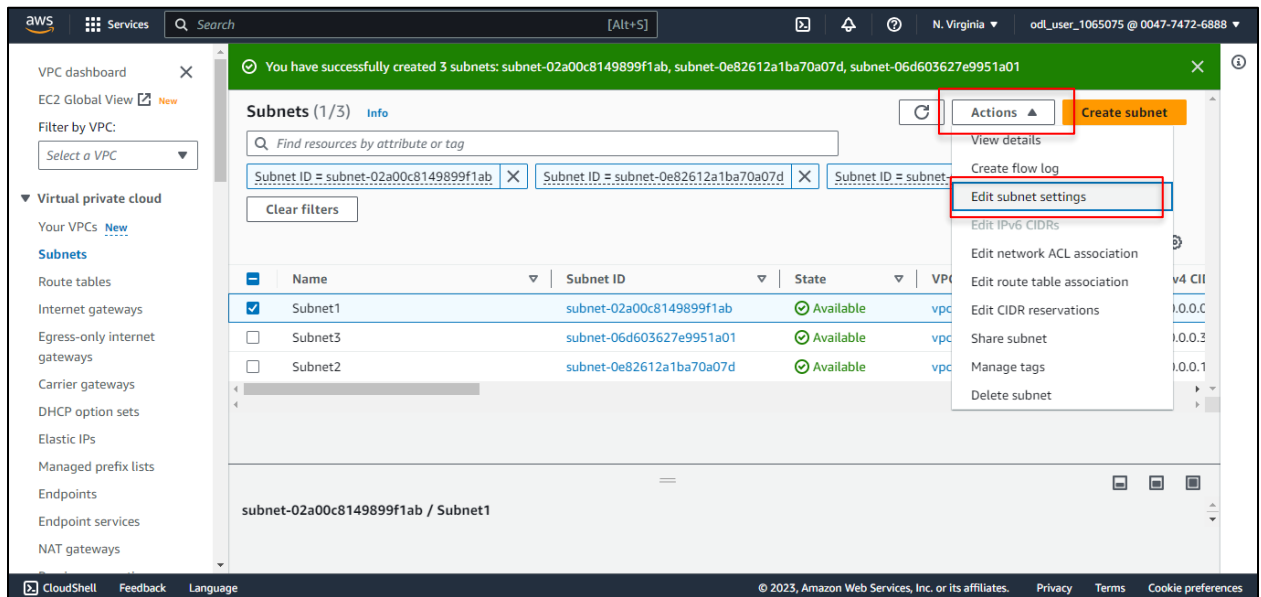
Subnet ID = subnet-02a00c8149899f1ab Subnet ID = subnet-0e82612a1ba70a07d Subnet ID = subnet-06d603627e9951a01

[Clear filters](#)

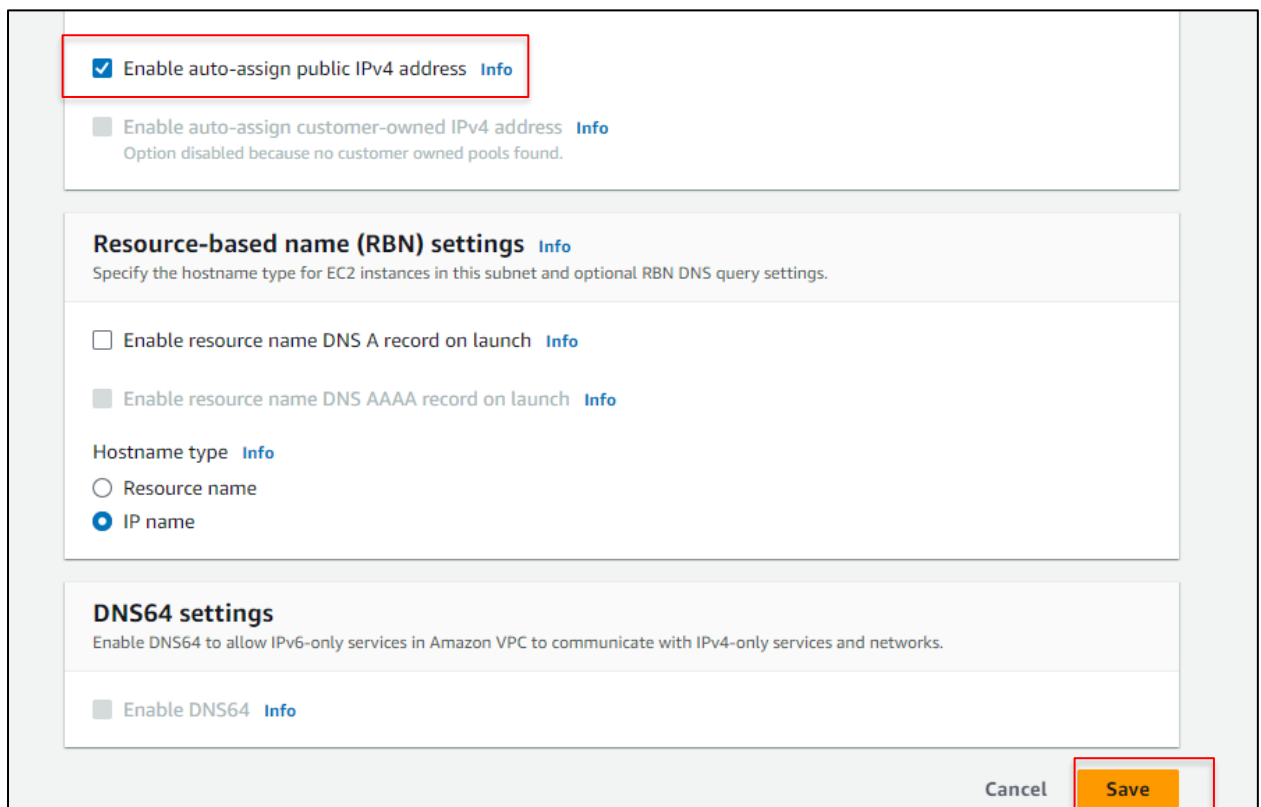
Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
Select a subnet				

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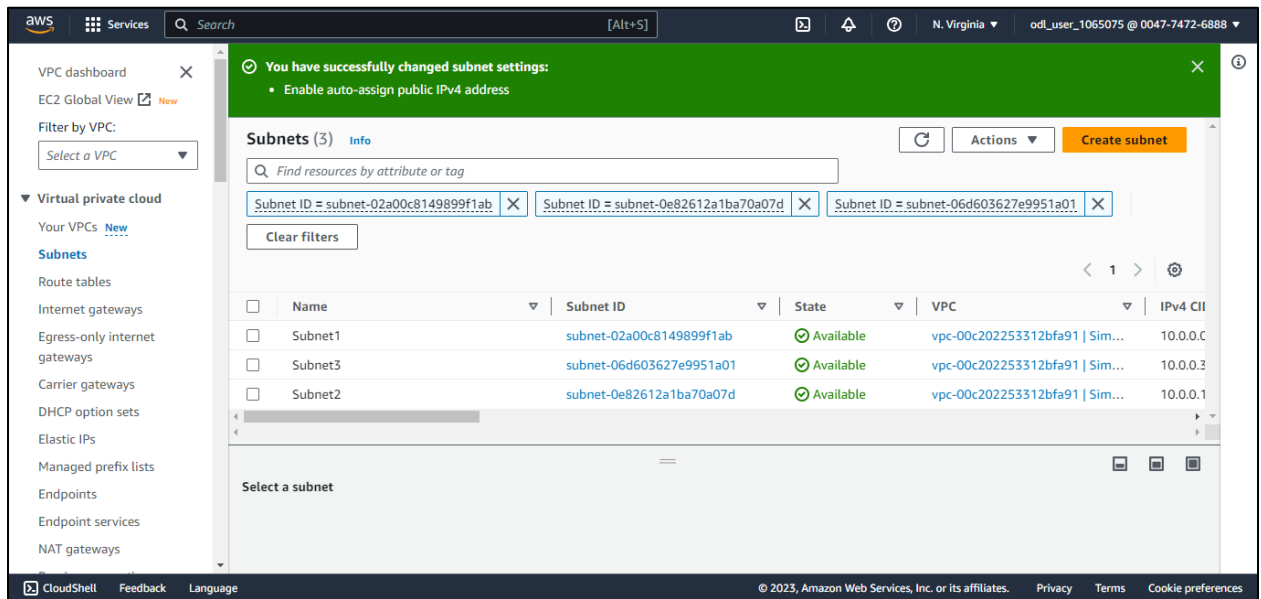
3.4 In the **Subnets** dashboards, click on **Actions** and select **Edit subnet settings**



3.5 Click on **Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address** and click on **Save**

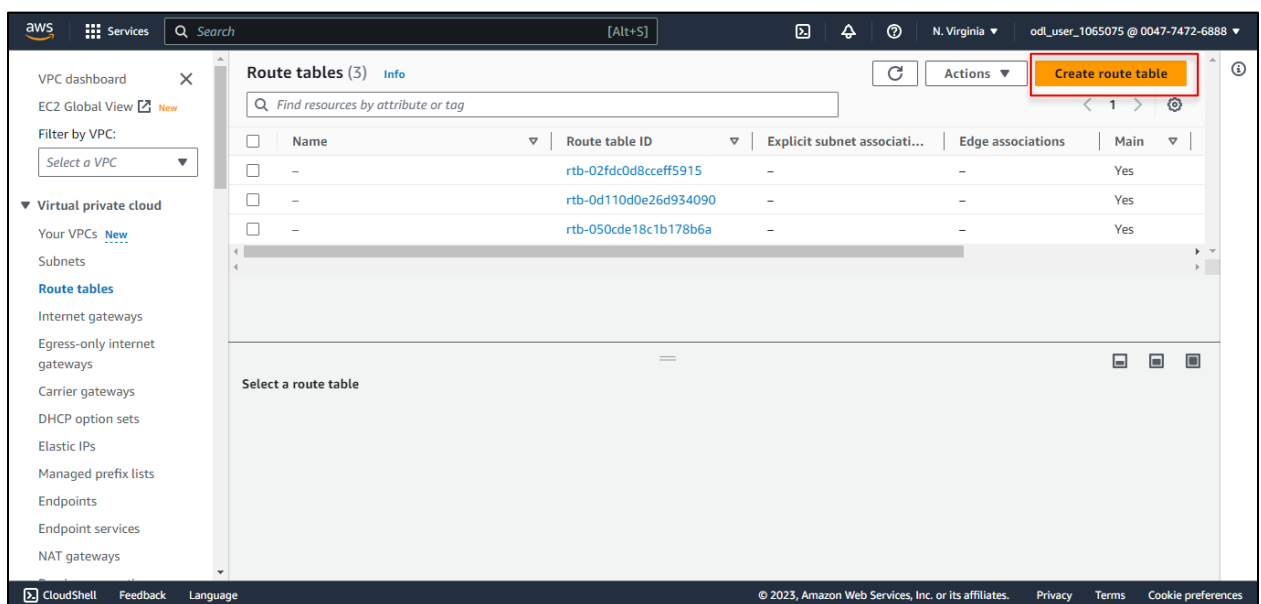


The below screen will appear after you change the subnet settings:



Step 4: Create a route table and attach it to three subnets

4.1 Navigate to the Route tables dashboard and click on Create route table



4.2 Enter an arbitrary name for the route table and add the VPC created in Step 1 in the VPC section, Click on **Create route table**

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a new route table. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services', a search bar, and a '[Alt+S]' shortcut. Below this, a descriptive text states: 'A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the internet, and your VPN connection.'

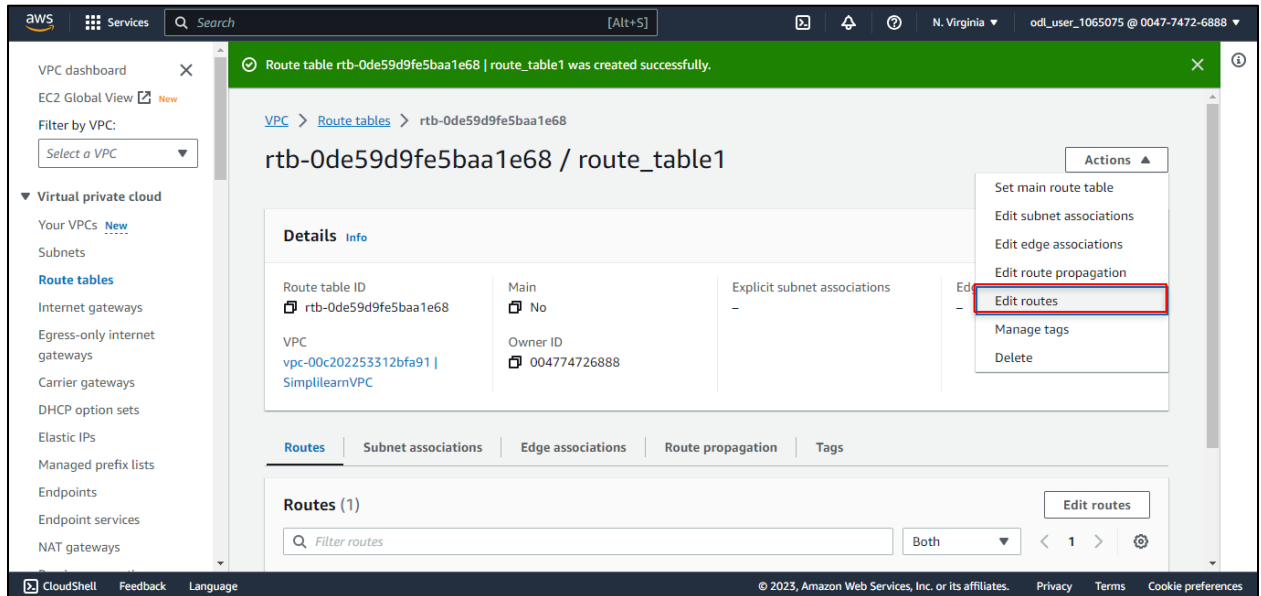
The main content area is divided into two sections:

- Route table settings**: This section contains two fields. The first is 'Name - optional' with the instruction 'Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.' The input field contains 'route_table1'. The second is 'VPC' with the instruction 'The VPC to use for this route table.' The dropdown menu shows 'vpc-00c202253312bfa91 (SimplilearnVPC)'.
- Tags**: This section explains that a tag is a label for an AWS resource. It shows a table with two columns: 'Key' and 'Value - optional'. The 'Key' column has 'Name' and the 'Value' column has 'route_table1'. There are 'X' icons to remove each tag and a 'Remove' button. Below the table is an 'Add new tag' button and a note: 'You can add 49 more tags.'

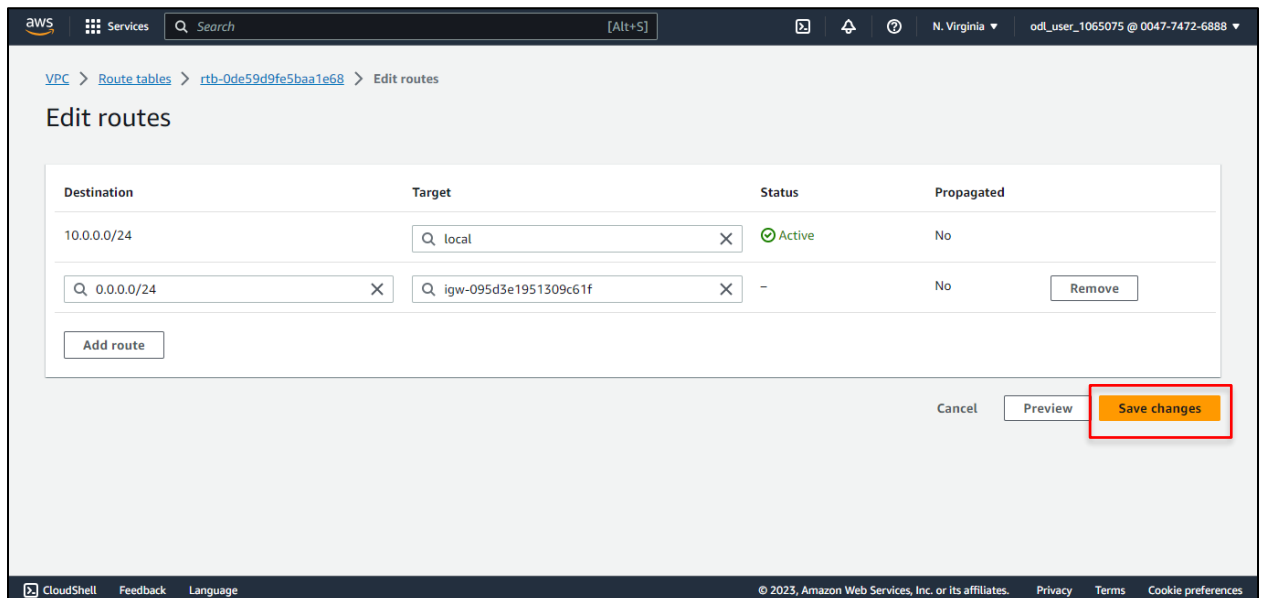
At the bottom right of the form, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create route table'. The 'Create route table' button is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

The footer of the console includes 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', 'Language', and a copyright notice: '© 2023, Amazon Web Services'.

4.3 In the route table dashboard, select the route table, go to the **Actions** tab, and click on **Edit routes**



4.4 Select **Internet gateway (igw)** from the drop-down in the **Edit routes** window and Click on **Save changes**



4.4 In the route table dashboard, select the route table, go to the **Actions** tab, and click on **Edit subnet associations**

VPC > Route tables > rtb-0c0d55e9bd21e14ac

rtb-0c0d55e9bd21e14ac / routeTable1

Actions

- Set main route table
- Edit subnet associations**
- Edit edge associations
- Edit route propagation
- Edit routes
- Manage tags
- Delete

Details Info

Route table ID	Main	Explicit subnet associations	Edge associations
rtb-0c0d55e9bd21e14ac	No	-	-
VPC	Owner ID		
vpc-07f9f60ddf252aa37 SLVPC	646672863546		

Routes Subnet associations Edge associations Route propagation Tags

Routes (2)

Filter routes

Both 1

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated

4.5 Select all three subnets and click on **Save associations**

VPC > Route tables > rtb-0de59d9fe5baa1e68 > Edit subnet associations

Edit subnet associations

Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (3/3)

Filter subnet associations

	Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subnet1	subnet-02a00c8149899f1ab	10.0.0.0/28	-	Main (rtb-02fdc0d8cceff5915)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subnet3	subnet-06d603627e9951a01	10.0.0.32/28	-	Main (rtb-02fdc0d8cceff5915)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subnet2	subnet-0e82612a1ba70a07d	10.0.0.16/28	-	Main (rtb-02fdc0d8cceff5915)

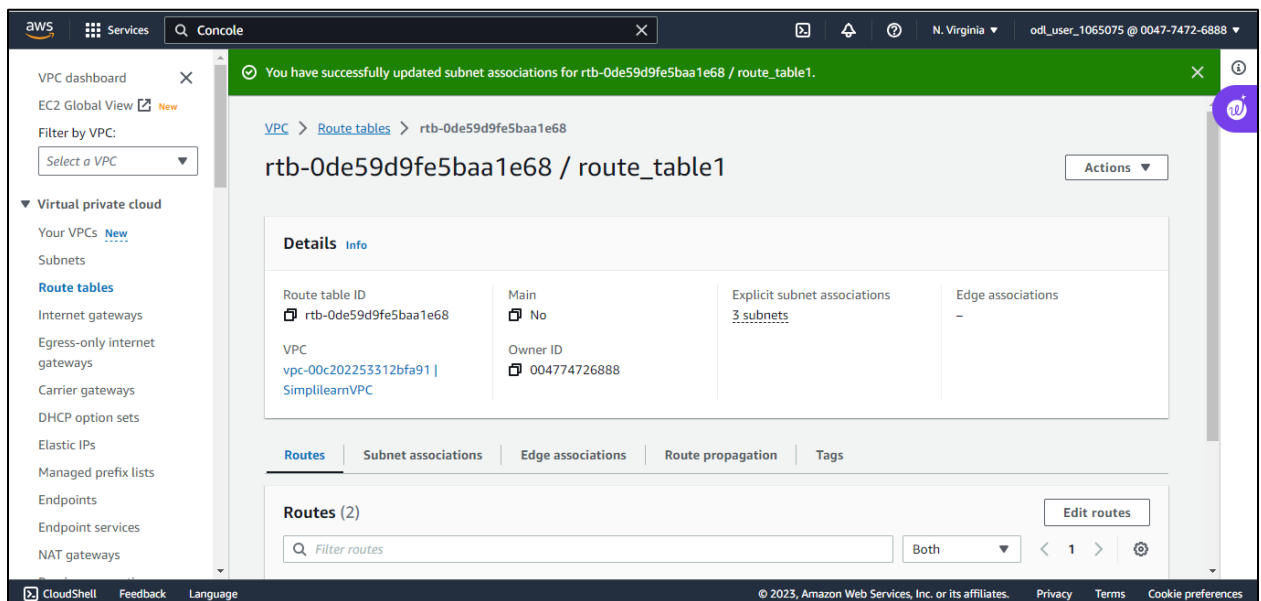
Selected subnets

subnet-02a00c8149899f1ab / Subnet1 X subnet-06d603627e9951a01 / Subnet3 X subnet-0e82612a1ba70a07d / Subnet2 X

Cancel **Save associations**

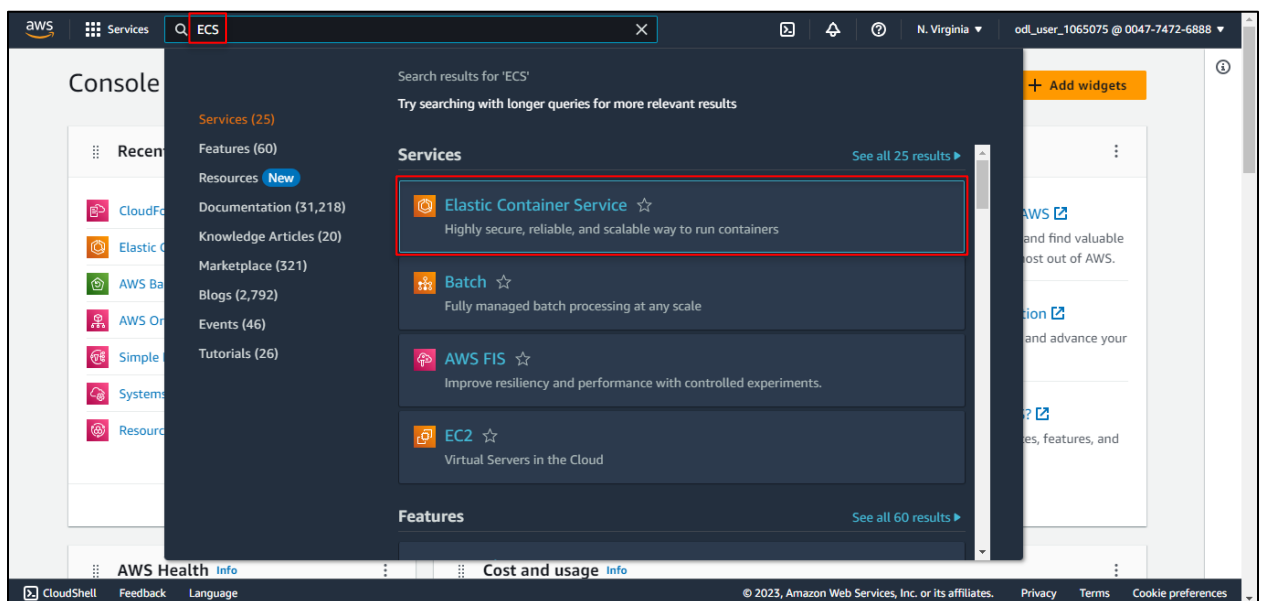
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The following screen will appear:

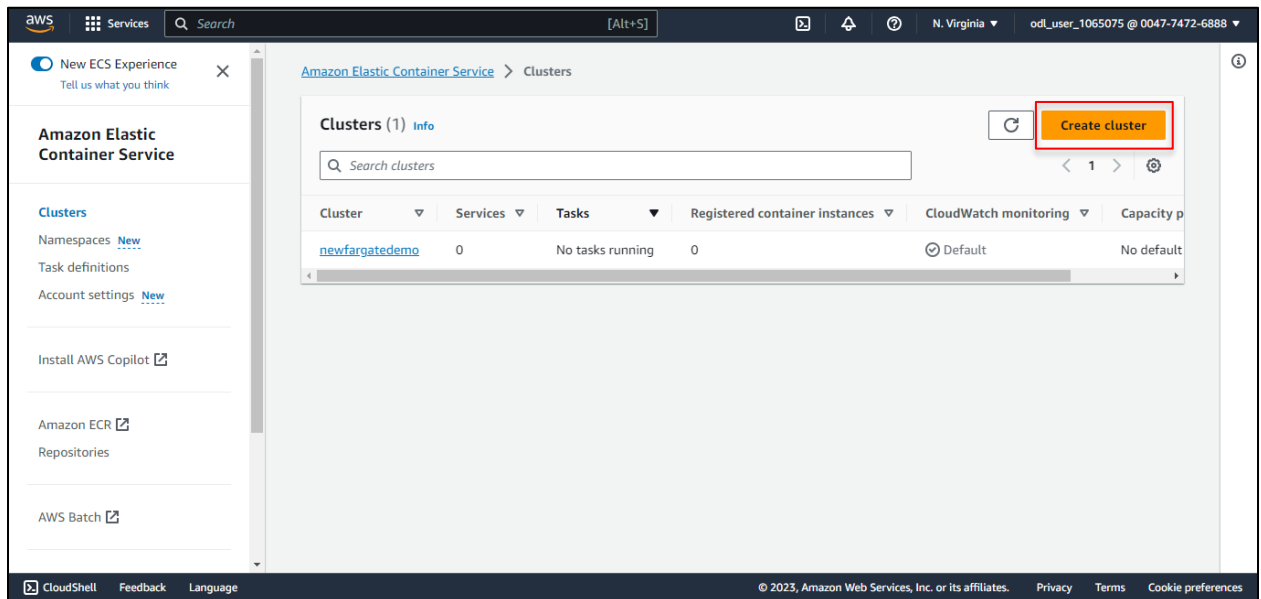


Step 5: Create a cluster

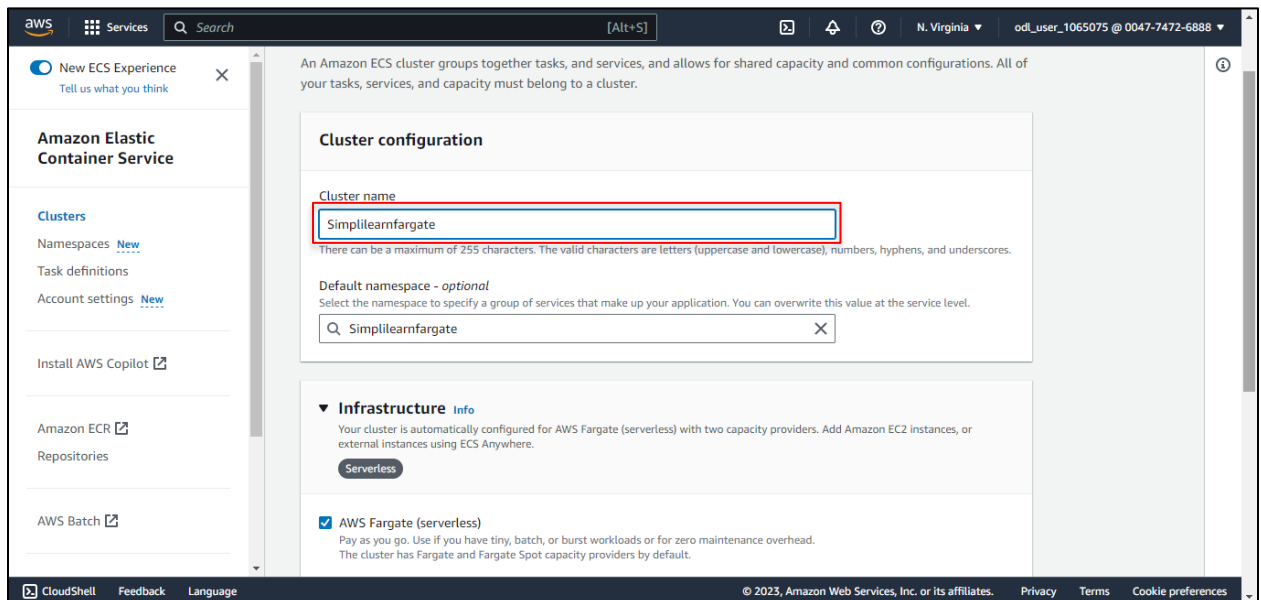
5.1 In the AWS Management Console, search for **ECS** and select **Elastic Container Service**



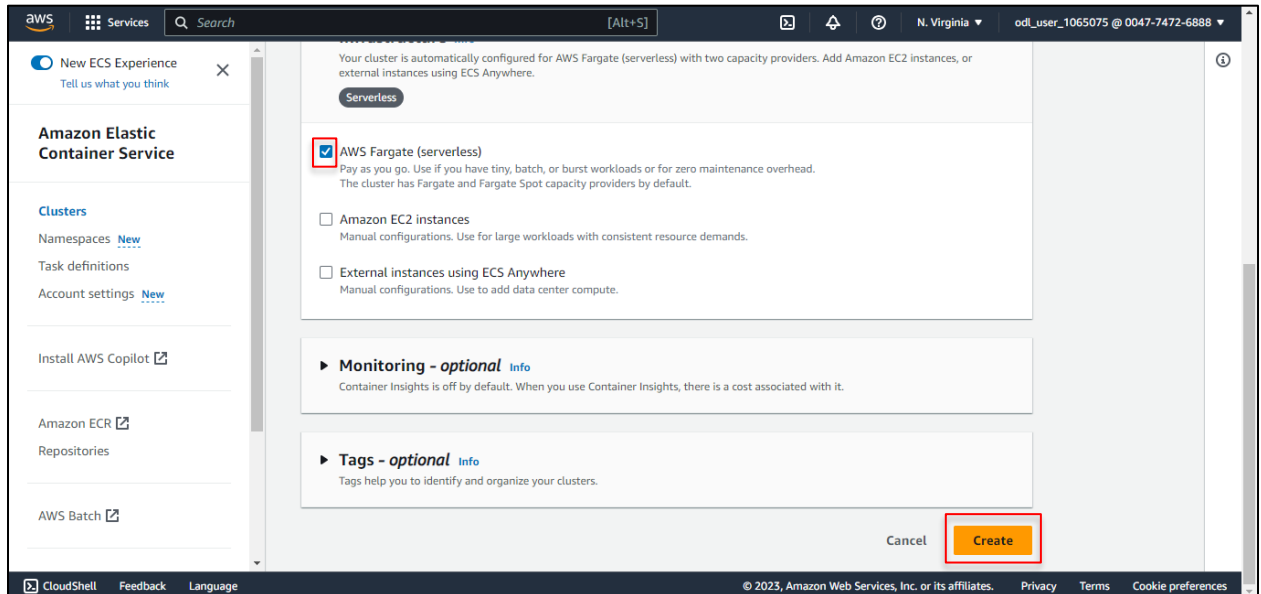
5.2 On the left panel of the ECS console, click on **Clusters** and **Create cluster**



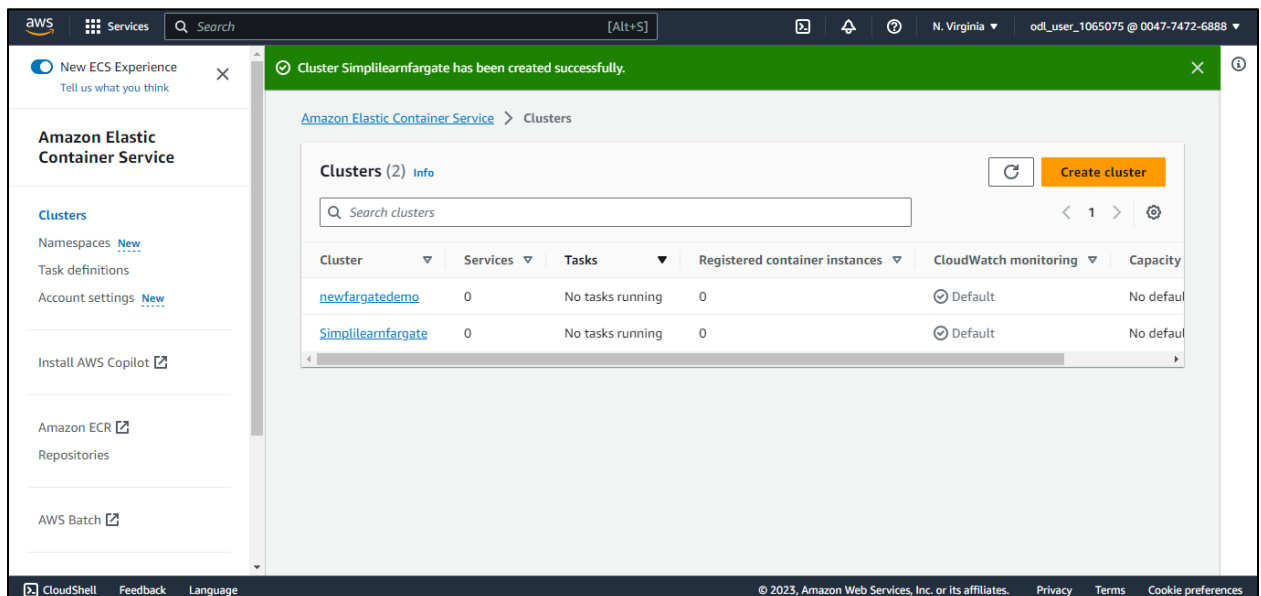
5.3 Enter an arbitrary name for the Cluster under the **Cluster name**



5.4 In the Infrastructure, specify **AWS Fargate (serverless)**, leave other settings at their default values and click on **Create**



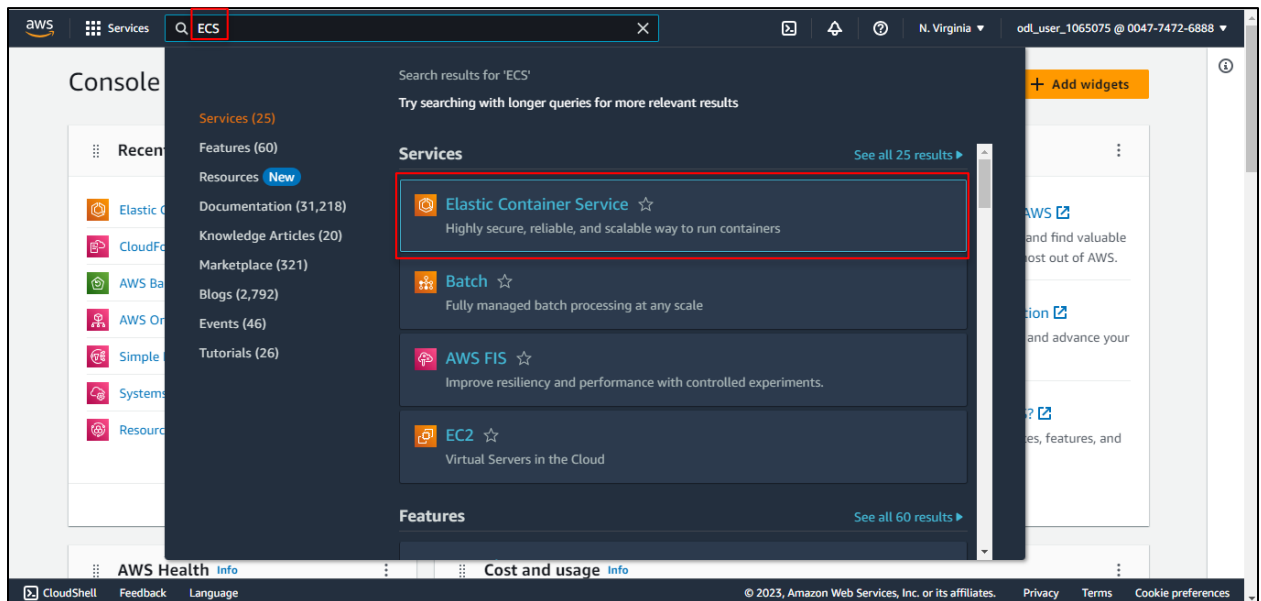
5.5 Verify the cluster creation as shown below:



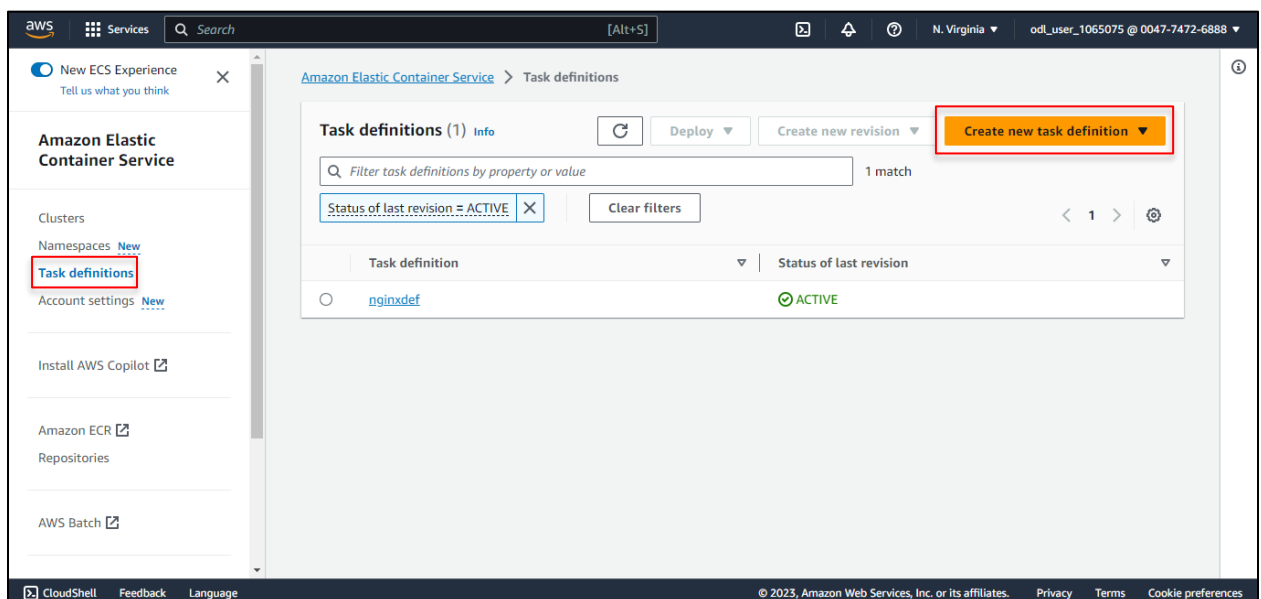
Note: Do not close the above tab. It will be necessary for reference.

Step 6: Create Task definition

6.1 In the AWS Management Console, search for **ECS** and select **Elastic Container Service**



6.2 On the left panel of the ECS console, click on **Task definitions** and then click on **Create new task definition**



6.3 In the task definition configuration page, specify task definition **nginxdef** as family, **AWS Fargate** as Launch type , **0.25 vCPU** as CPU , and **0.5 GB** as Memory

Task definition family [Info](#)
Specify a unique task definition family name.

Up to 255 letters (uppercase and lowercase), numbers, hyphens, and underscores are allowed.

▼ **Infrastructure requirements**
Specify the infrastructure requirements for the task definition.

Launch type [Info](#)
Selection of the launch type will change task definition parameters.

☒ **AWS Fargate**
Serverless compute for containers.

☐ **Amazon EC2 instances**
Self-managed infrastructure using Amazon EC2 instances.

OS, Architecture, Network mode
Network mode is used for tasks and is dependent on the compute type selected.

Operating system/Architecture [Info](#)

Network mode [Info](#)

Network mode [Info](#)

Task size [Info](#)
Specify the amount of CPU and memory to reserve for your task.

CPU Memory

▼ **Task roles - conditional**

Task role [Info](#)
A task IAM role allows containers in the task to make API requests to AWS services. You can create a task IAM role from the [IAM console](#).

Task execution role [Info](#)
A task execution IAM role is used by the container agent to make AWS API requests on your behalf. If you don't already have a task execution IAM role created, we can create one for you.

Container - 1 [Info](#) Essential container Remove

6.4 For container - 1 details, enter **nginx** as name and **public.ecr.aws/nginx/nginx:1.25** as Image URI

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for configuring a container. The left sidebar displays the 'Amazon Elastic Container Service' navigation menu. The main content area is titled 'Container - 1' and includes the following sections:

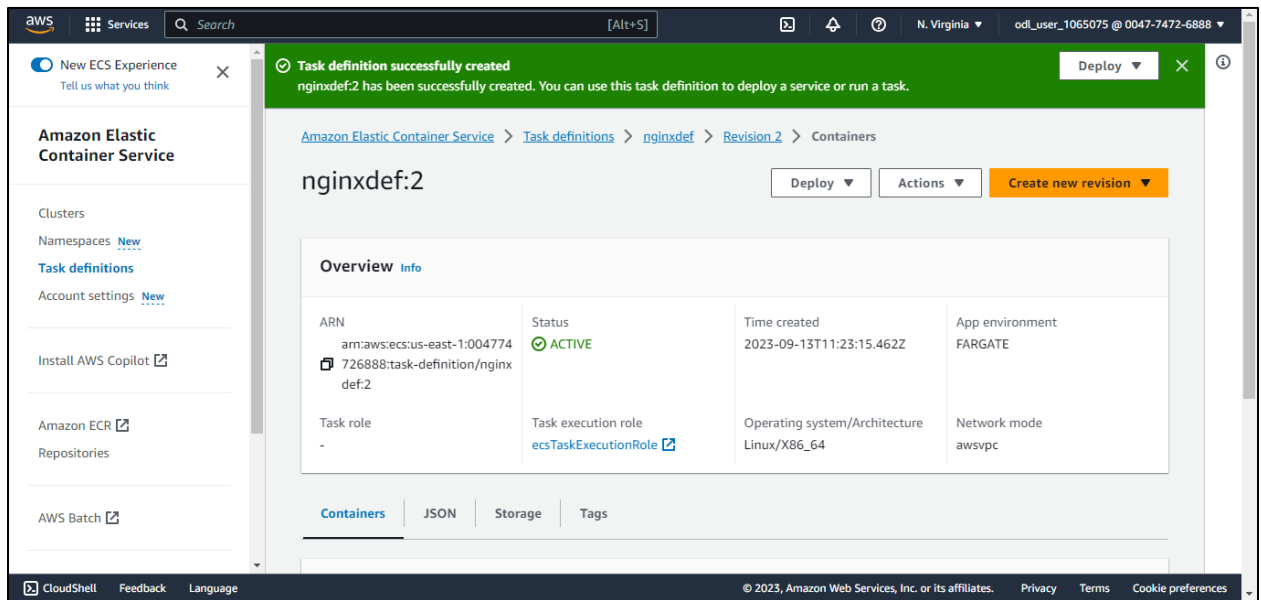
- Container details:** A section where you specify a name, container image, and whether the container should be marked as essential. The 'Name' field contains 'nginx' and the 'Image URI' field contains 'public.ecr.aws/nginx/nginx:1.25'. The 'Essential container' checkbox is checked.
- Private registry:** A section for storing credentials in Secrets Manager and using them to reference images in private registries. The 'Private registry authentication' checkbox is unchecked.
- Port mappings:** A section for adding port mappings to allow the container to access ports on the host. A mapping is shown for container port 80, protocol TCP, port name nginx-80-tcp, and app protocol HTTP.
- Read only root file system:** A section for turning on read-only access to the root file system. The 'Read only' checkbox is unchecked.
- Resource allocation limits:** A section for specifying a custom amount of ephemeral storage.

6.5 Leave other options default and click **Create**

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for configuring volumes. The left sidebar displays the 'Amazon Elastic Container Service' navigation menu. The main content area is titled 'Volumes' and includes the following sections:

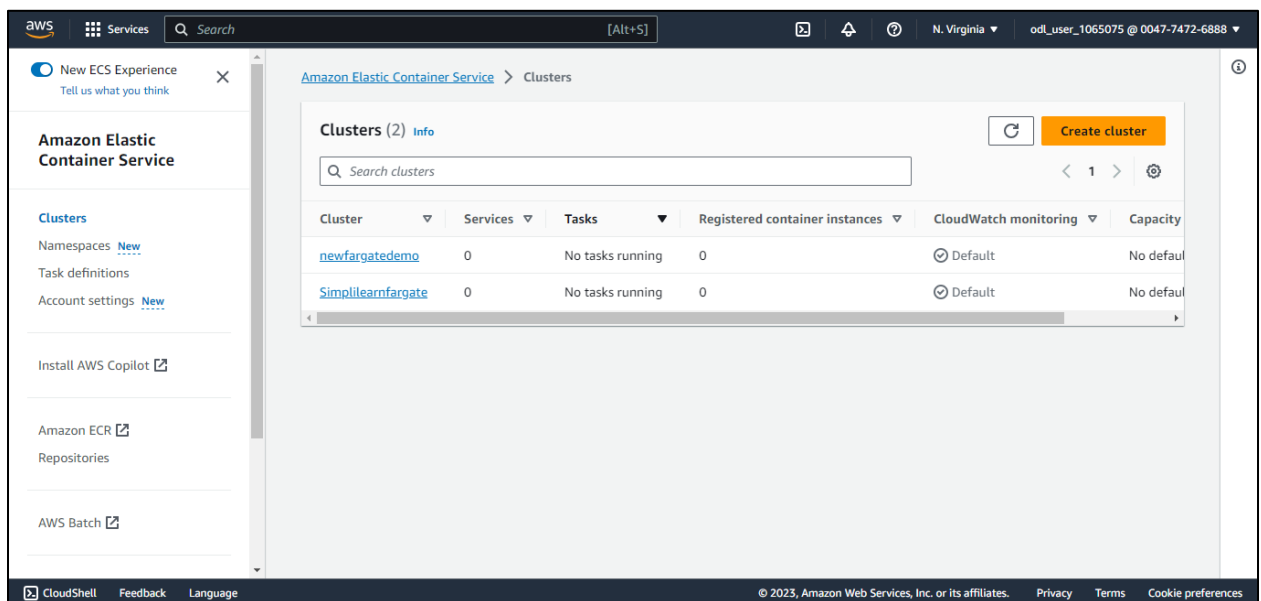
- Volumes:** A section where you specify a custom amount of ephemeral storage. The 'Add volume' button is highlighted in red.
- Volumes from:** A section for mounting data volumes from another container. The 'Add volume from' button is visible.
- Monitoring - optional:** A section for configuring application trace and metric collection settings using the AWS Distro for OpenTelemetry integration.
- Tags - optional:** A section for identifying and organizing your task definitions. The 'Tags help you to identify and organize your task definitions' text is visible.

Task definition has been successfully created as shown below:

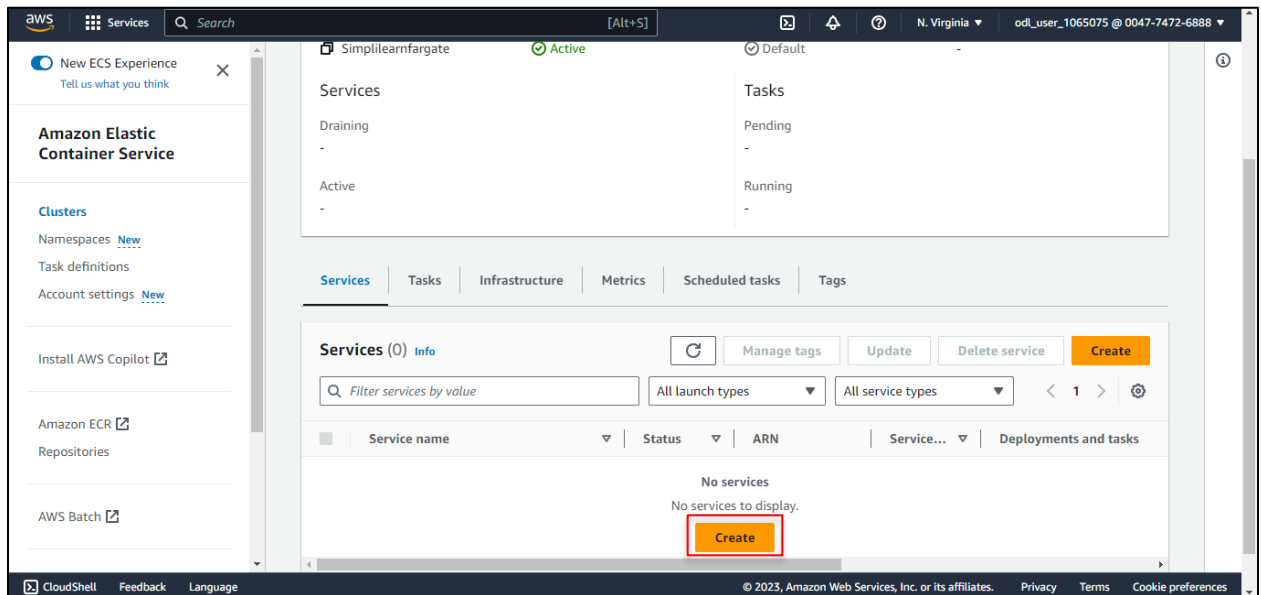


Step 7: Run the service on the cluster

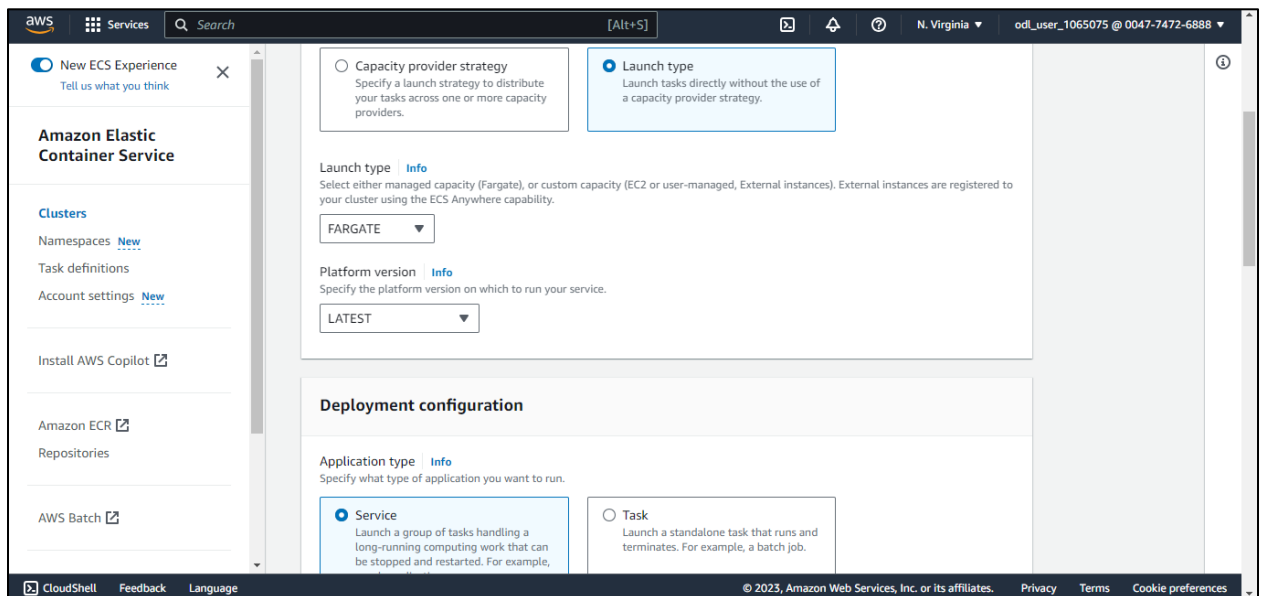
7.1 Return to the ECS home page, and open the newly created cluster from **Clusters**



7.2 Click on **Create** under **Services**



7.3 Choose **FARGATE** under Launch Type, select **LATEST** as the platform version, and **Service** as the application type



7.4 Choose **nginxdef** as the family (created earlier), **1 (LATEST)** as the revision, **nginx** as the service name, and **1** for the replica count

Task definition
Select an existing task definition. To create a new task definition, go to [Task definitions](#).

☐ Specify the revision manually
Manually input the revision instead of choosing from the 100 most recent revisions for the selected task definition family.

Family
nginxdef

Revision
1 (LATEST)

Service name
Assign a unique name for this service.
nginx

Service type [Info](#)
Specify the service type that the service scheduler will follow.

☒ **Replica**
Place and maintain a desired number of tasks across your cluster.

☐ **Daemon**
Place and maintain one copy of your task on each container instance.

Desired tasks
Specify the number of tasks to launch.
1

► **Deployment options**

7.5 In the Networking section, select the previously created VPC and choose **Application Load Balancer** from the drop-down options for Load Balancing

Networking

VPC [Info](#)
Choose the Virtual Private Cloud to use.
vpc-00c202253312bfa91
SimplilearnVPC

Subnets
Choose the subnets within the VPC that the task scheduler should consider for placement.
Choose subnets

subnet-02a00c8149899f1ab
Subnet1
us-east-1a 10.0.0.0/28

subnet-0e82612a1ba70a07d
Subnet2
us-east-1b 10.0.0.16/28

subnet-06d603627e9951a01
Subnet3
us-east-1c 10.0.0.32/28

Security group [Info](#)
Choose an existing security group or create a new security group.
☒ Use an existing security group
☐ Create a new security group
Security group name
Choose an existing security group.

Load balancing - optional

Load balancer type [Info](#)
Configure a load balancer to distribute incoming traffic across the tasks running in your service.

Application Load Balancer

Application Load Balancer
Specify whether to create a new load balancer or choose an existing one.

☒ Create a new load balancer
☐ Use an existing load balancer

Load balancer name
Assign a unique name for the load balancer.

Choose container to load balance
nginx 80:80

Listener [Info](#)
Specify the port and protocol that the load balancer will listen for connection requests on.

☒ Create new listener
☐ Use an existing listener

7.6 Enter **alb1** as the **Load Balancer name**, choose **nginx 80:80** as the container to load balance, select **Create new listener** for the **Listener**, set the port to **80**, choose **create new target group** for the target group, name the target group **target1**, and click **Create**

Load balancing - optional

Load balancer type [Info](#)
Configure a load balancer to distribute incoming traffic across the tasks running in your service.

Application Load Balancer

Application Load Balancer
Specify whether to create a new load balancer or choose an existing one.

☒ Create a new load balancer
☐ Use an existing load balancer

Load balancer name
Assign a unique name for the load balancer.

alb1

Choose container to load balance
nginx 80:80

Listener [Info](#)
Specify the port and protocol that the load balancer will listen for connection requests on.

☒ Create new listener
☐ Use an existing listener

You need to select an existing load balancer.

Target group name: Protocol:

Health check path: Health check protocol:

Health check grace period: seconds

Service auto scaling - optional
Automatically adjust your service's desired count up and down within a specified range in response to CloudWatch alarms. You can modify your service auto scaling configuration at any time to meet the needs of your application.

Tags - optional [Info](#)
Tags help you to identify and organize your resources.

[Cancel](#) [Create](#)

Wait until service creation has been completed and 1/1 tasks are shown as active and running.

Cluster overview

ARN simplilearnfargate	Status Active	CloudWatch monitoring Default	Registered container instances -
---------------------------	------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

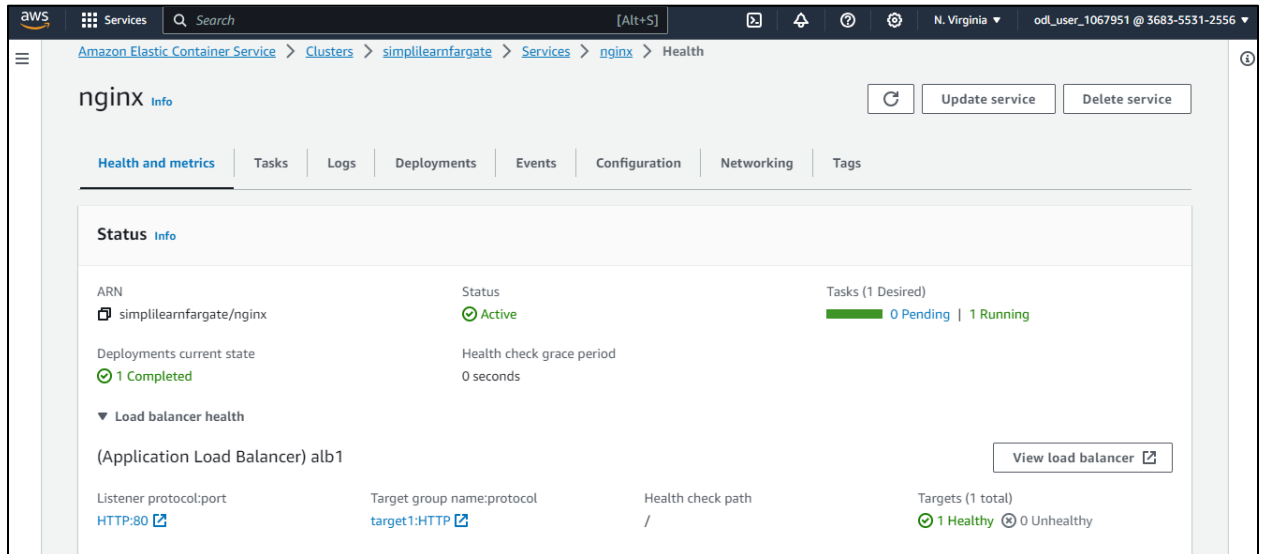
Services	Tasks
Draining -	Pending -
Active 1	Running 1

Services (1) [Info](#)

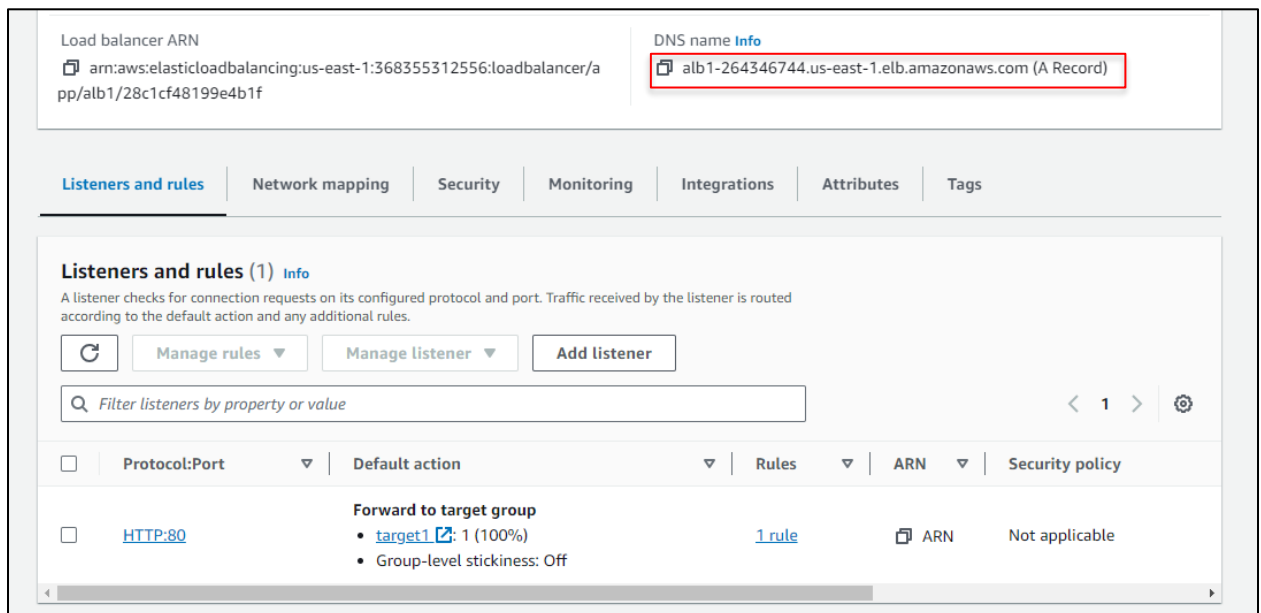
Filter services by value: All launch types: All service types:

Service name	Status	ARN	Service...	Deployments and tasks	Last deploy...
nginx	Active	arn:aws:ecs...	REPLICA	1/1 Tasks ru...	Completed

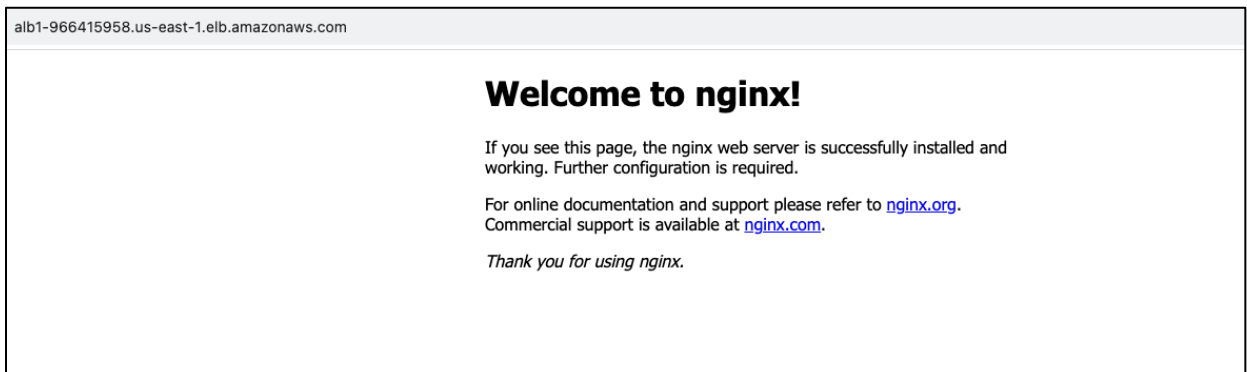
7.7 Once the service is running, click on **nginx** to view the service details and **View load balancer** to obtain the URL for accessing the application on the ECS cluster



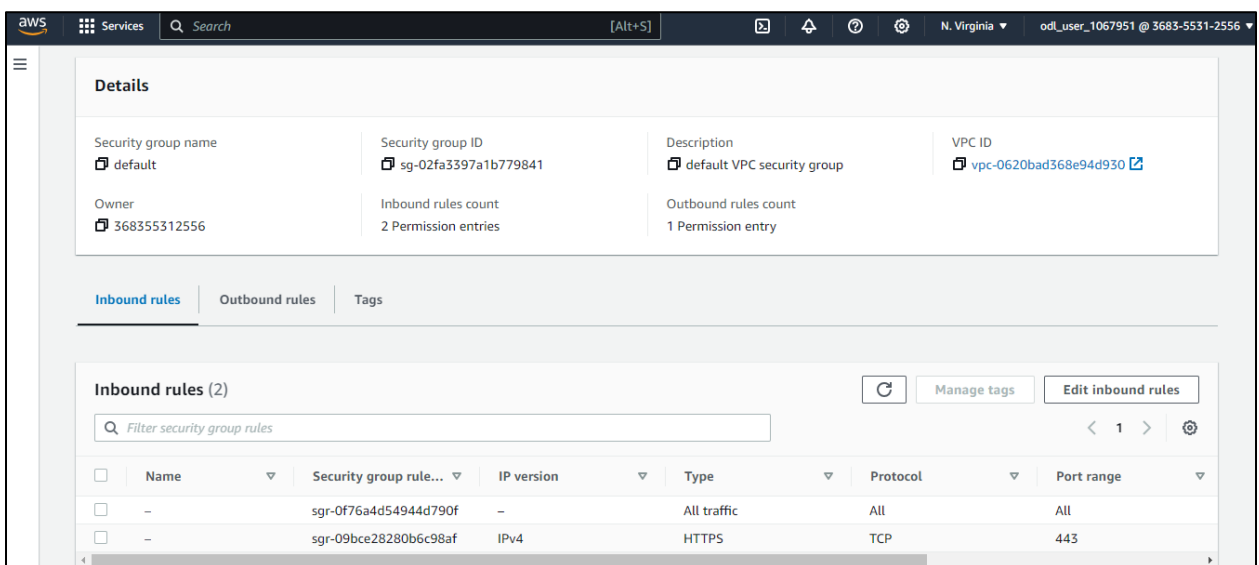
7.8 Copy the **DNS name** and open it in a new browser



7.10 Open the URL in a new browser to see the nginx page load as shown below:



Note: In case, the web page doesn't load, go to **Load balancer > Security > Open security group**, and select the security group being used to ensure the port 80 inbound rule is accessible from anywhere as shown below:



By following these steps, you have successfully integrated dynamic ports with an Application Load Balancer, enhancing the scalability and flexibility of your application's infrastructure. This ensures efficient traffic management and improved service availability.