

AWS Mini Project: Load Balanced Auto-Healing Apache App using EC2 + ELB + ASG



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Objective

This project demonstrates deploying a scalable and auto-healing Apache web server using:

- EC2 instance with User Data
 - Application Load Balancer (ALB)
 - Auto Scaling Group (ASG)
-



Tools and Services Used

- Amazon EC2 (Ubuntu 24.04 LTS)
 - Application Load Balancer (ALB)
 - Auto Scaling Group (ASG)
 - Launch Template
 - Apache2 (via User Data)
 - Target Group
 - Security Groups
 - AWS Management Console
-

Step-by-Step Implementation

1 Launch EC2 with Apache via User Data

- Go to EC2 → Launch Instance
- Choose Ubuntu 24.04 LTS AMI
- Instance type: t3.micro (Free Tier)
- Add User Data

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
apt update -y
```

```
apt install apache2 -y
```

```
echo "<h1>Hello from $(hostname)</h1>" > /var/www/html/index.html
```

```
systemctl enable apache2
```

```
systemctl start apache2
```

- Allow HTTP (80) and SSH (22) in Security Group

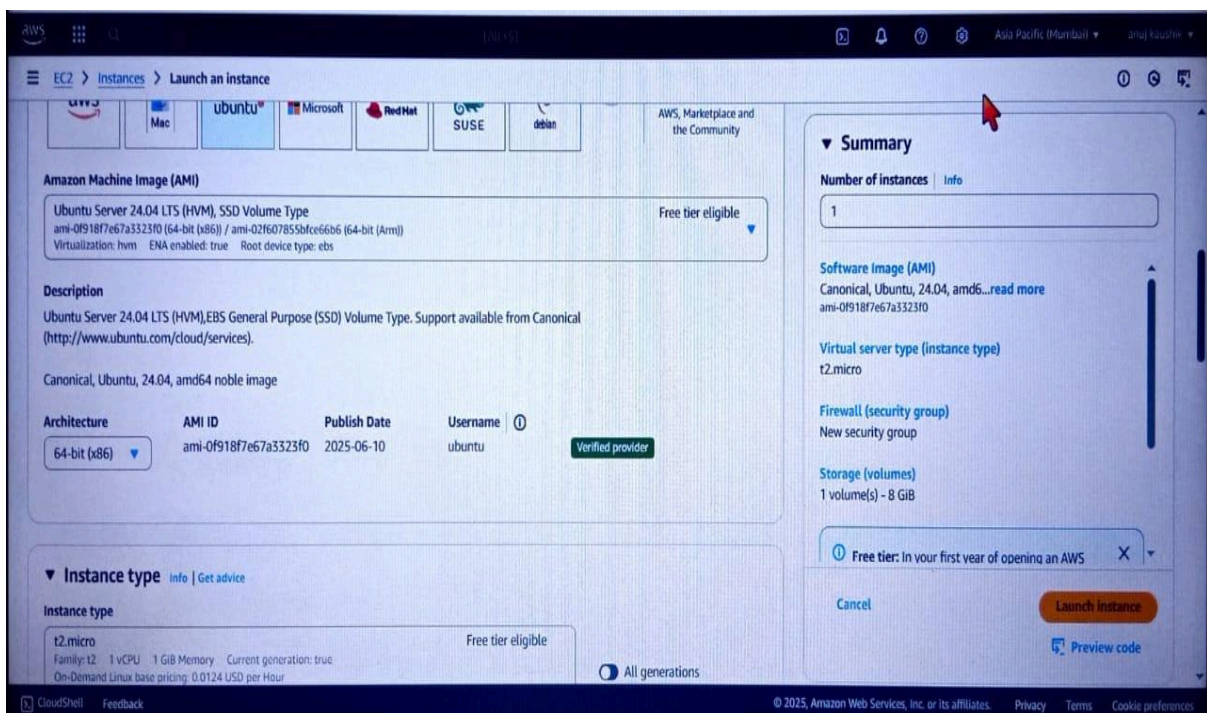


Figure 1: EC2 Launch Configuration (Ubuntu + t3.micro)

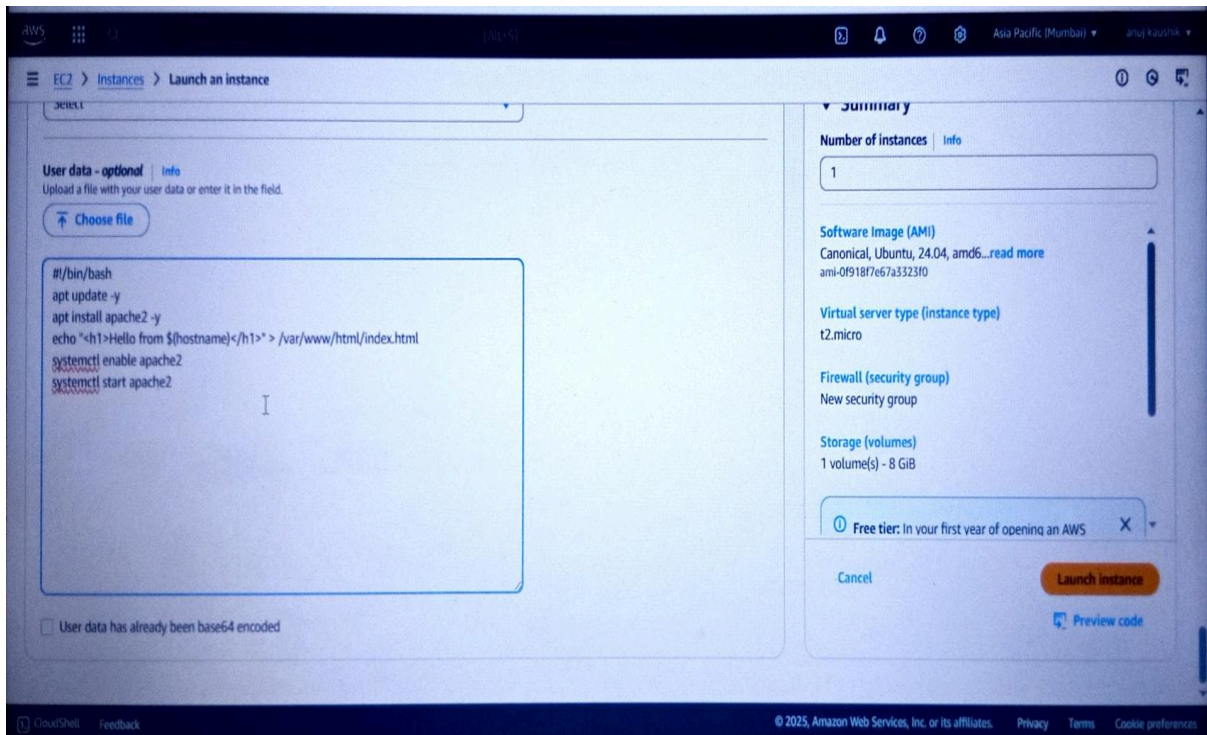


Figure 2: User Data Script Section (Apache install + hostname)

Hello from ip-172-31-37-29

Figure 3: Apache Default Page in Browser

2 Create Target Group

- Go to EC2 → Target Groups → Create
- Name: **apache-tg**, Type: Instances
- Protocol: HTTP, Port: 80
- Health Check Path: /

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a new target group. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: EC2 > Target groups > Create target group. The main configuration area includes the following fields:

- Target group name:** A text input field containing 'apache-tg'. Below it, a note states: 'A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.'
- Protocol:** A dropdown menu set to 'HTTP'. A note below reads: 'Protocol for load balancer-to-target communication. Can't be modified after creation.'
- Port:** A text input field containing '80'. A note below reads: 'Port number where targets receive traffic. Can be overridden for individual targets during registration.' Below the input field, the range '1-65535' is displayed.
- IP address type:** Two radio button options: 'IPv4' (selected) and 'IPv6'. The 'IPv4' option has a note: 'Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group. Each instance has a default network interface (eth0) that is assigned the primary private IPv4 address. The instance's primary private IPv4 address is the one that will be applied to the target.' The 'IPv6' option has a note: 'Each instance you register must have an assigned primary IPv6 address. This is configured on the instance's default network interface (eth0). [Learn more](#)'
- VPC:** A dropdown menu showing 'vpc-0ca54a95d5fc3478b'. Below it, the VPC details are listed: 'IPv4 VPC CIDR: 172.31.0.0/16' and 'IPv6 VPC CIDR: 2406:da1a:8ce:1600::/56'.
- Protocol version:** A radio button option set to 'HTTP1'.

The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information: '© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences'.

Figure 4: Target Group Creation Settings

aws [30/5]

EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Health checks

The associated load balancer periodically sends requests, per the settings below, to the registered targets to test their status.

Health check protocol

HTTP

Health check path

Use the default path of "/" to perform health checks on the root, or specify a custom path if preferred.

/

Up to 1024 characters allowed.

▼ Advanced health check settings

Restore defaults

Health check port

The port the load balancer uses when performing health checks on targets. By default, the health check port is the same as the target group's traffic port. However, you can specify a different port as an override.

☒ Traffic port

☐ Override

Healthy threshold

The number of consecutive health checks successes required before considering an unhealthy target healthy.

5

2-10

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aws [30/5]

EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Unhealthy threshold

The number of consecutive health check failures required before considering a target unhealthy.

2

2-10

Timeout

The amount of time, in seconds, during which no response means a failed health check.

5 seconds

2-120

Interval

The approximate amount of time between health checks of an individual target

30 seconds

5-300

Success codes

The HTTP codes to use when checking for a successful response from a target. You can specify multiple values (for example, "200,202") or a range of values (for example, "200-299").

200

Attributes

① Certain default attributes will be applied to your target group. You can view and edit them after creating the target group.

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Figure 5: Health Check Configuration (Path /)

3 Create Application Load Balancer (ALB)

- Go to EC2 → Load Balancers → Create
- Name: **apache-lb**, Internet-facing
- Select 3 Availability Zones
- Listener: HTTP, Port 80
- Attach target group: **apache-tg**
- Create new SG allowing HTTP

The screenshot shows the 'Create Application Load Balancer' page in the AWS Management Console. The 'Basic configuration' section is visible, with the 'Load balancer name' field set to 'apache-lb'. The 'Scheme' is set to 'Internet-facing'. The 'Load balancer IP address type' is set to 'IPv4'. The page includes a 'How Application Load Balancers work' section and a 'Basic configuration' section with fields for name, scheme, and IP address type.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Application Load Balancer' page in the AWS Management Console, specifically the 'Availability Zones and subnets' section. It shows three availability zones selected: 'ap-south-1a (aps1-az1)', 'ap-south-1b (aps1-az3)', and 'ap-south-1c (aps1-az2)'. Each zone has a corresponding subnet selected. The page includes a 'VPC' section at the top and an 'IP pools' section below the VPC section.

Figure 6: Application Load Balancer Configuration (3 AZs)

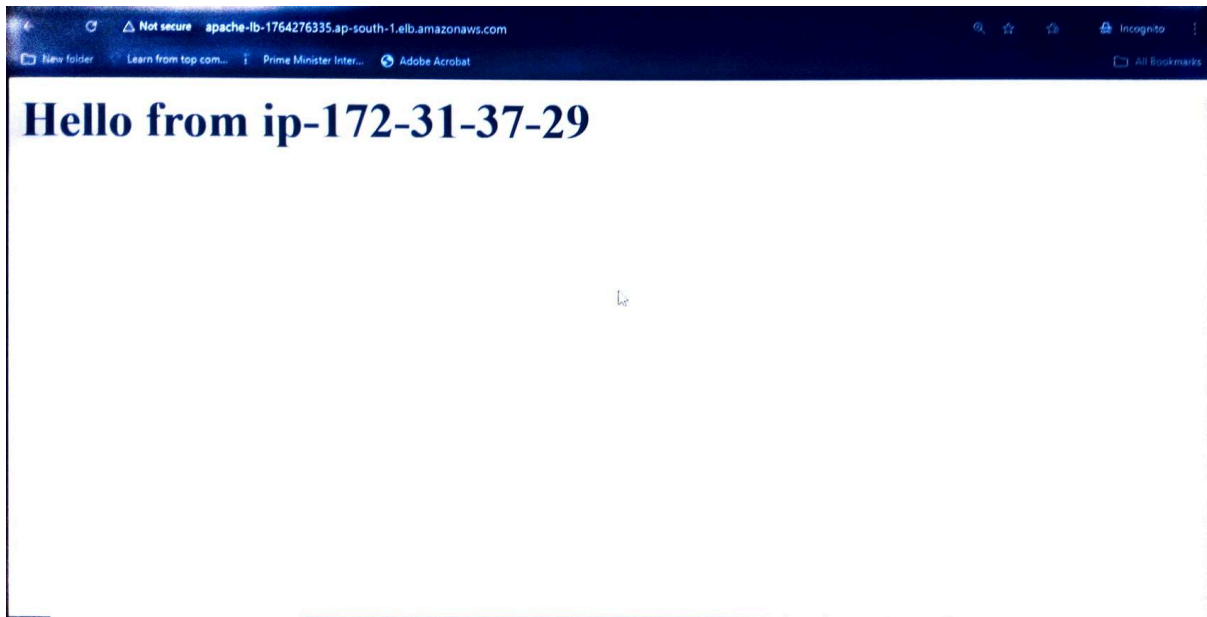


Figure 7: ALB DNS Name Copied and Tested in Browser

4 Create Launch Template

- Go to EC2 → Launch Templates → Create
- Use same AMI and user data as EC2
- Name: **apache-template**

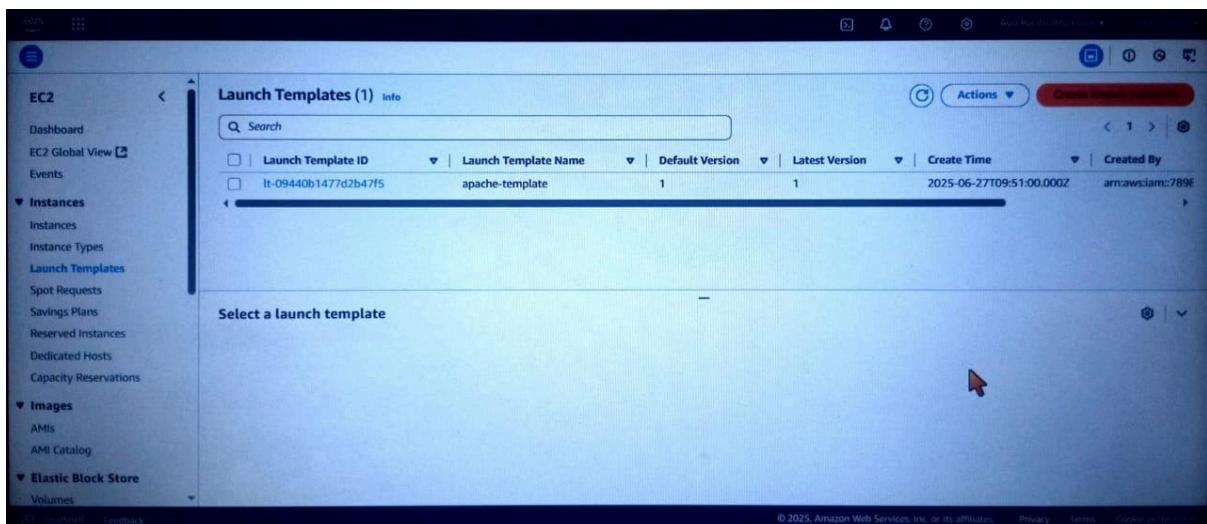


Figure 8: Launch Template Configuration (AMI, SG, User Data)

5 Create Auto Scaling Group (ASG)

- Use Launch Template: [apache-template](#)
- AZs: All 3 selected
- Attach to Target Group: [apache-tg](#)
- Desired: 2, Min: 1, Max: 3
- Skip scaling policies for now

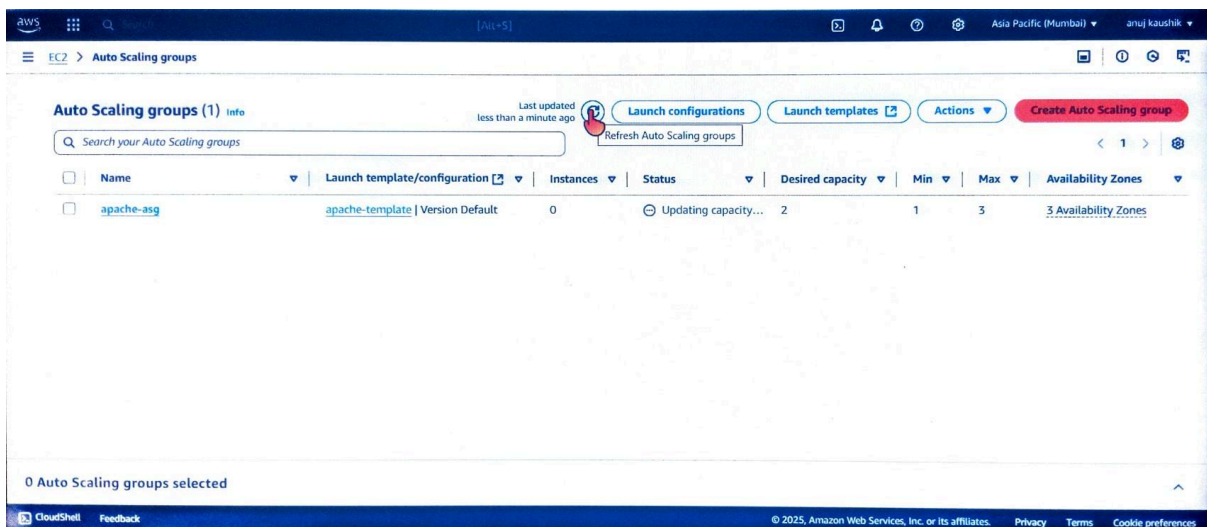


Figure 9: EC2 Instances Launched by ASG

6 Test Load Balancer

- Open <http://<ALB-DNS>>
- Refresh the page — hostname should change

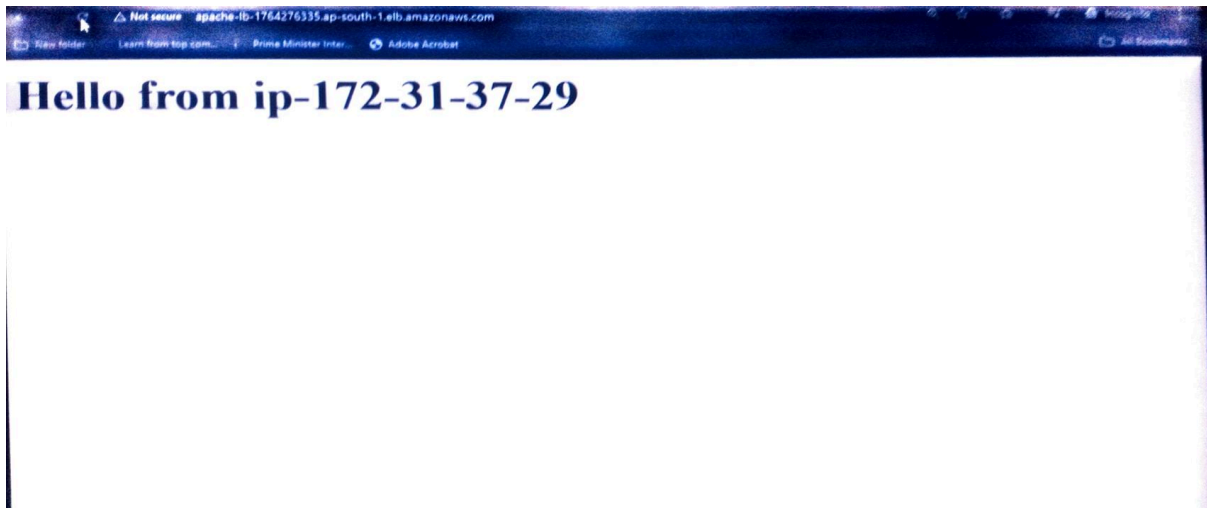


Figure 10: Browser Output Rotating Hostnames via ALB

7 Test Auto Healing

- Terminate 1 EC2 instance
- ASG should auto-launch new one
- App remains available on browser

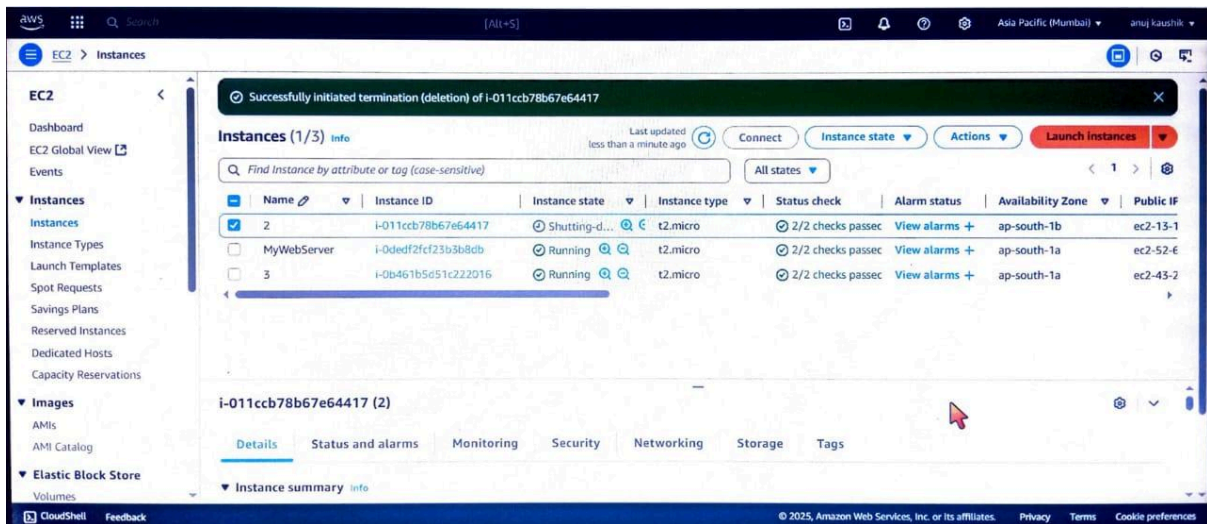


Figure 11: EC2 Instance Terminated from ASG

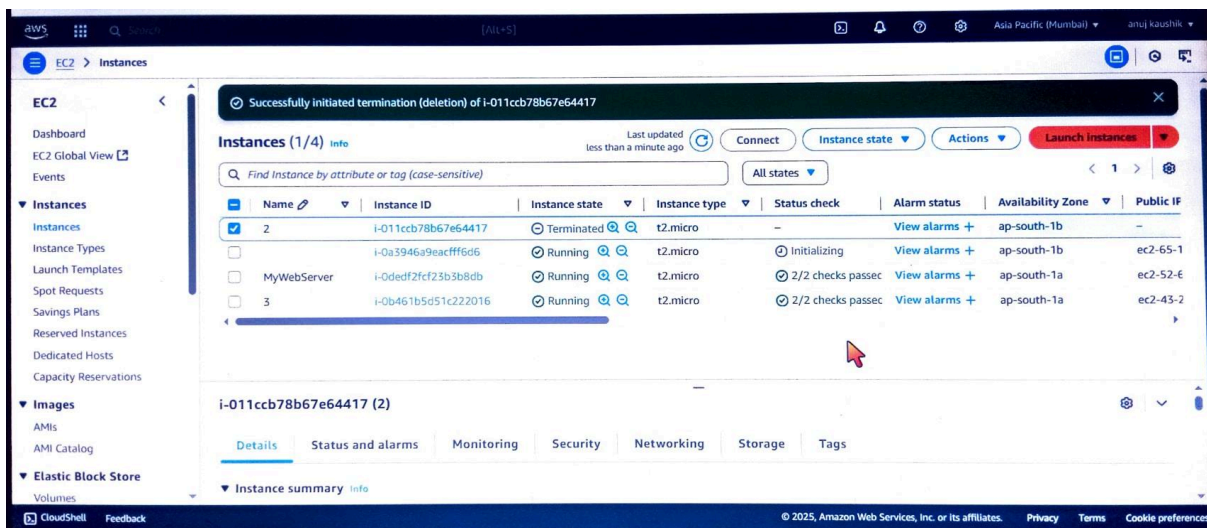


Figure 12: ASG Auto-Healed with New EC2 Launch

8 Delete AWS Resources (Clean-Up)

Delete all resources in this order to avoid cost:

1. Auto Scaling Group

- EC2 → Auto Scaling Groups → Select → Delete

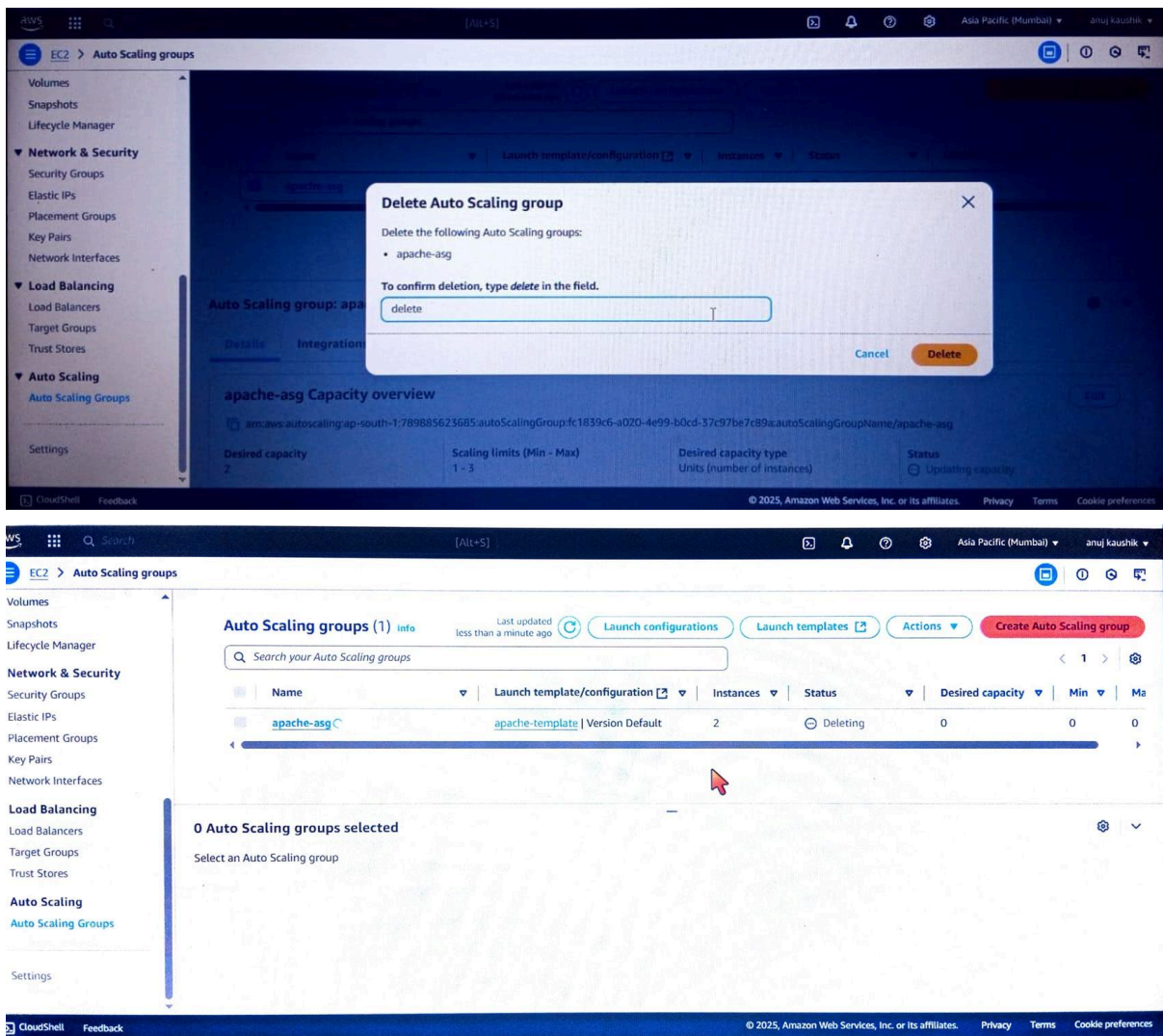


Figure 13: Deleting Auto Scaling Group (ASG)

2. Launch Template

- EC2 → Launch Templates → Delete

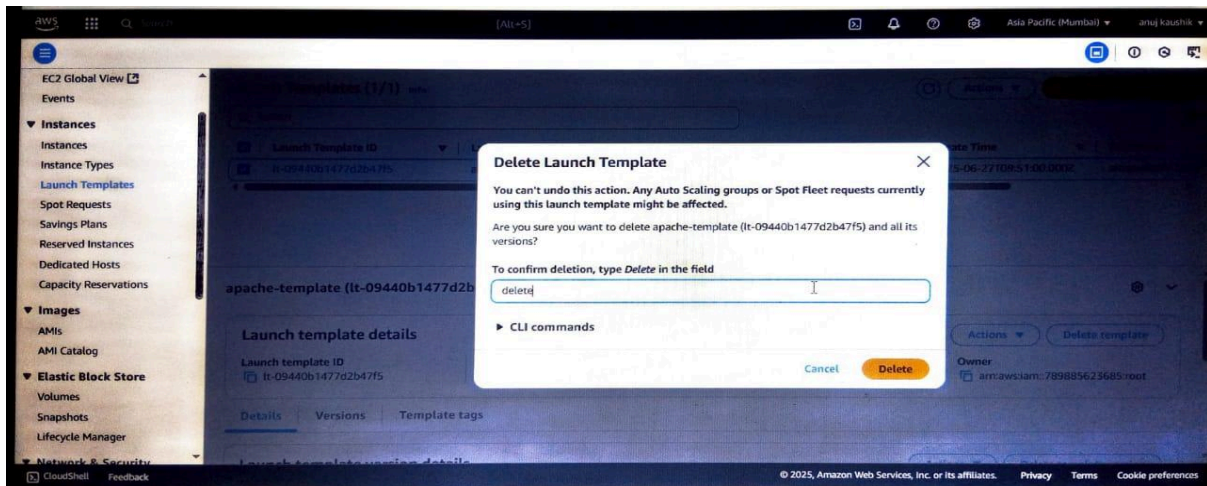


Figure 14: Deleting Launch Template

3. Load Balancer

- EC2 → Load Balancers → Delete

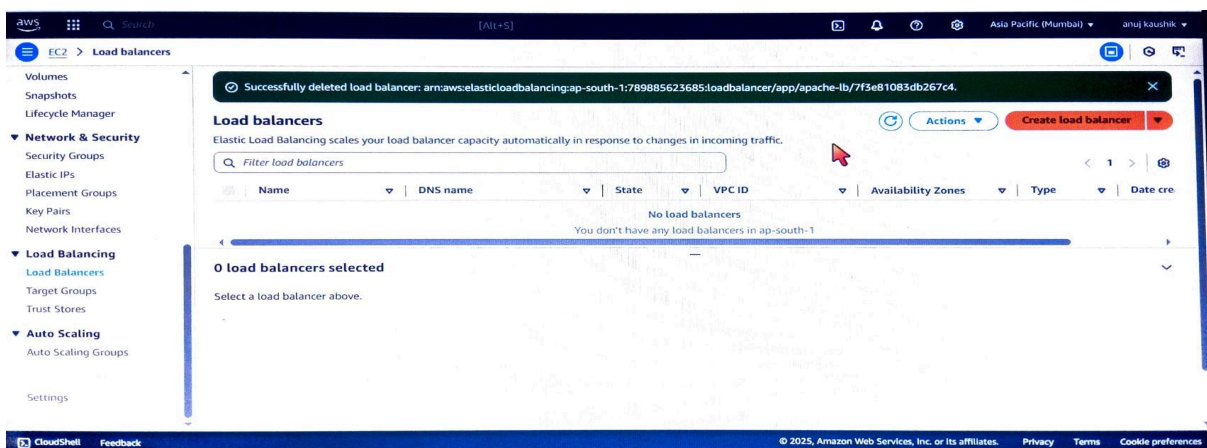
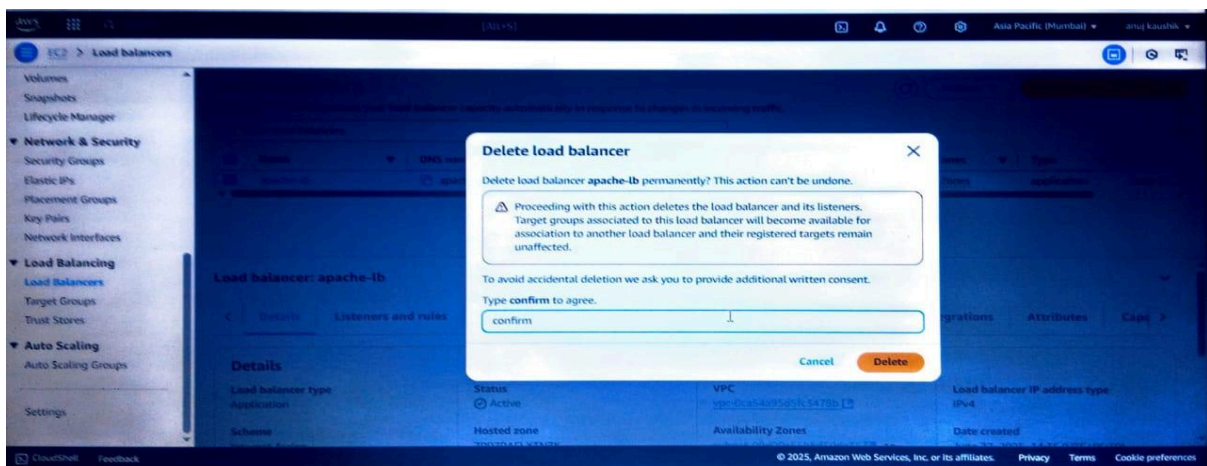


Figure 15: Deleting Application Load Balancer

4. Target Group

- EC2 → Target Groups → Delete

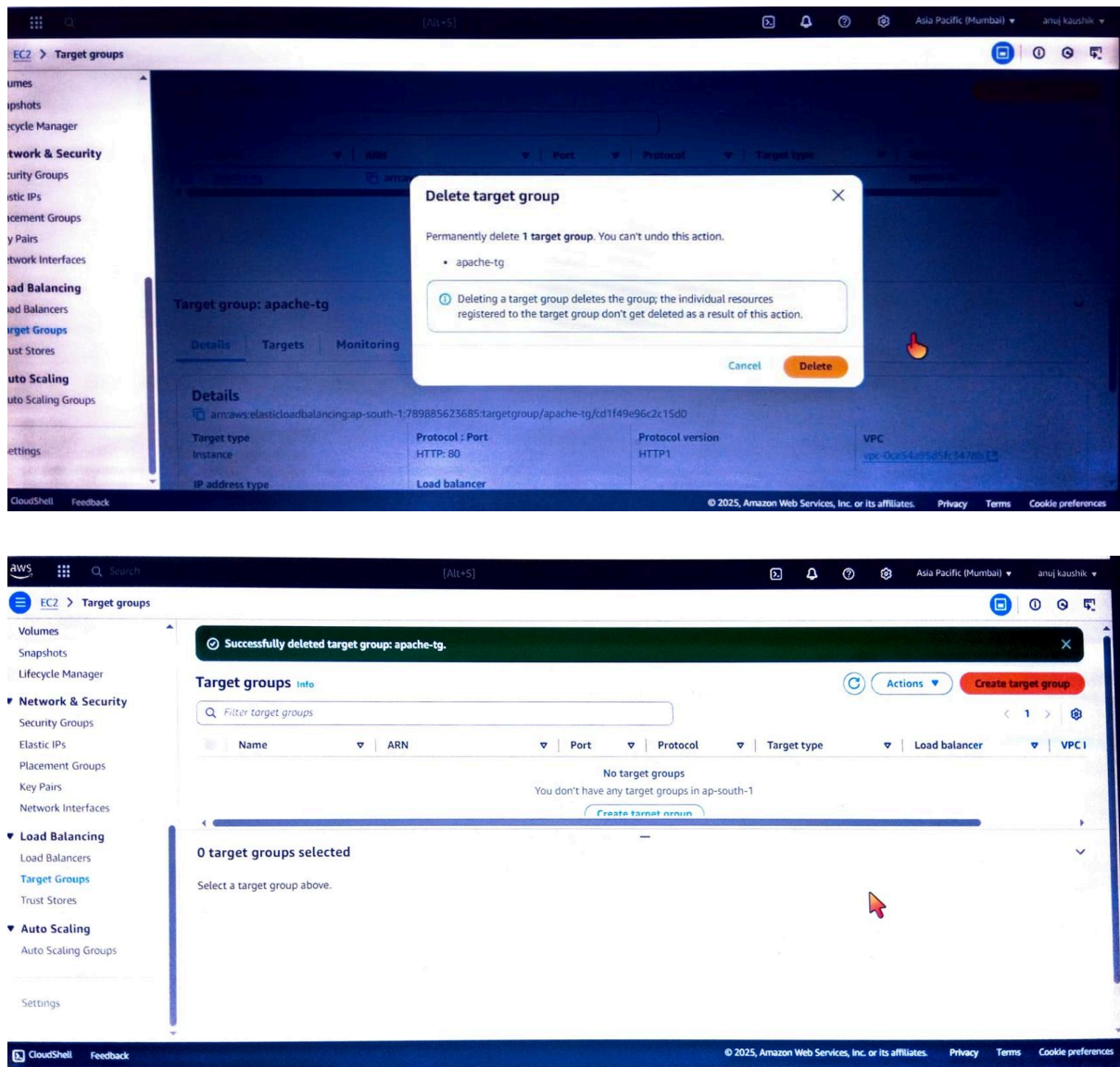


Figure 16: Deleting Target Group

5. EC2 Instances

- Terminate any leftover instances

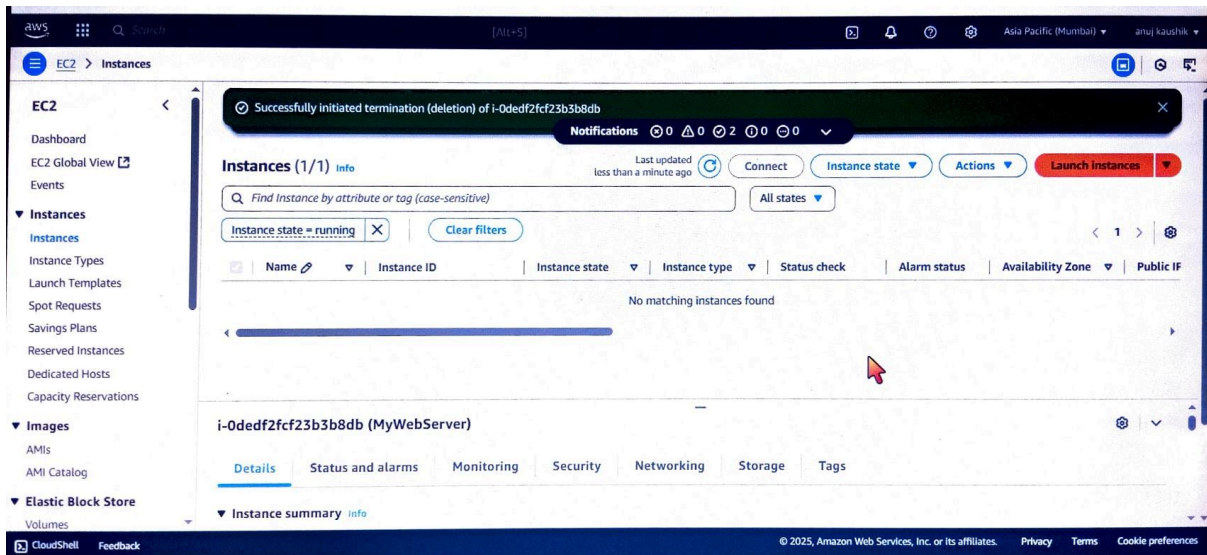


Figure 17: Terminating EC2 Instances

✓ Conclusion

- ✓ Deployed Apache app on EC2
- ✓ Load balanced with ALB
- ✓ Auto Healing via ASG
- ✓ Resources deleted to stay within Free Tier