

AutoScaling and Load Balancer

Trainee Name: Chhavi Sharma

Newers ID: 4023

Mentor Name: Nishith Kulshrestha

College : UPES

1.Differences between ELB, ALB, and NLB. Where will you use which one?

Ans.

Elastic Load Balancer	Application Load Balancer	Network Load Balancer
No target groups needed	Target Groups are involved	Target Groups are involved
Works on layer 4 of OSI	Works on layer 7 of OSI	Works on layer 4 of OSI

- ELB :If we need to redirect loads on EC2 classic instances or on individual instances, use ELB
- ALB: If we need to redirect traffic on the basis of instances, IP's and Lambdas or we need to load balance HTTP and HTTPS traffic, or we need to redirect load based on hosts and paths use ALB.
- NLB: If we need to redirect TCP traffic , use NLB.
- 2.Differences between step scaling and target scaling.

Step Scaling	Target Scaling
With the help of this we can specify multiple threshold values for different responses.	Here we can specify a threshold based on a particular target, for example if we have CPU utilization above 30, it will launch a new instance.
Used for fine grained control	Used generally

3. Differences between Launch configuration and launch template.

Ans.

Launch Configuration	Launch Template
Configurations cannot be versioned	Templates can be versioned
Old.(less options)	New.(Allows advanced options)
No T2 unlimited access	T2 unlimited access

4.Differences between EC2 health check and load balancer health check.

Ans.

EC2 Health Check: Watches for instance availability from hypervisor and networking point of view. So if instance is wrongly configured and does not respond to the network requests, it is marked as unhealthy.

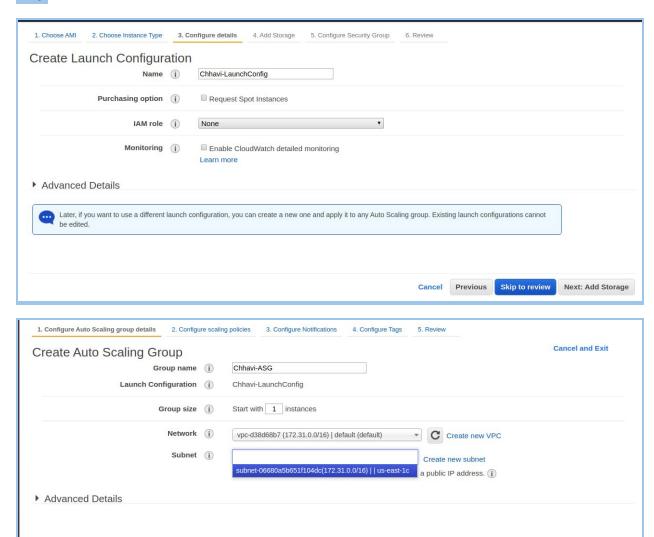
ELB Health Check: This verifies network level availability. So it checks whether the specified tcp and http port is accepting requests or not.

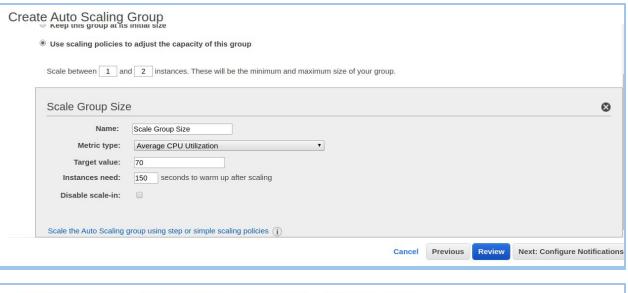
SO in case of EC2 Health check even if the instance itself is healthy (namely, the instance is reachable, hasn't crashed, etc.), our application may have died within the instance. With the EC2 health check, we really don't know if our application can handle requests or is still performing its duties correctly.

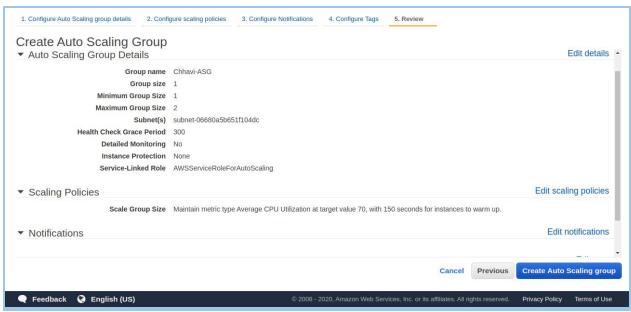
If we set the Health Check Type to ELB, then we can be sure that even if the ELB health check is failing, the instance will be terminated and a new one will take its place, giving us true failover in the event that our application goes down. As a bonus, if the EC2 instance itself goes down, we will still get the proper failover from an ELB health check because our application will be unreachable to the ELB, deemed unhealthy, and subsequently destroyed by the auto scaling group.

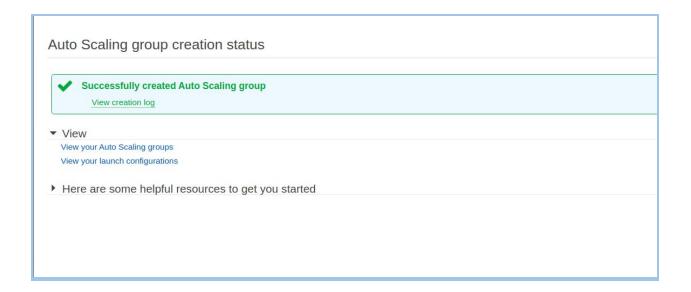
5. Create 2 auto-scaling groups with

5.1 launch configuration and



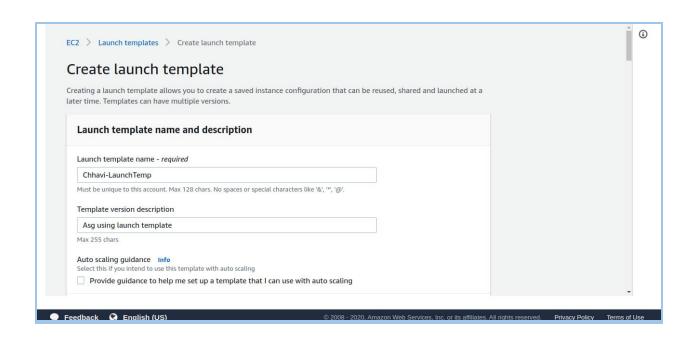


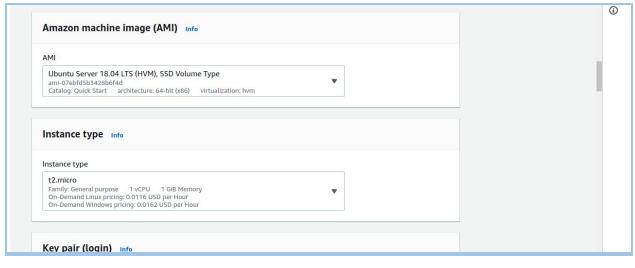


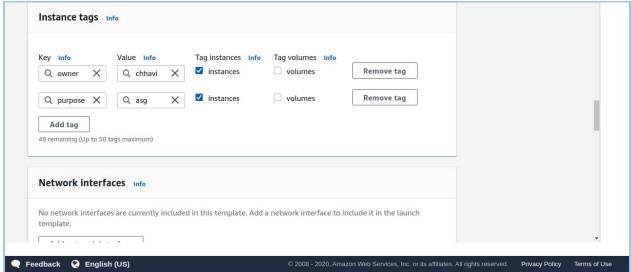


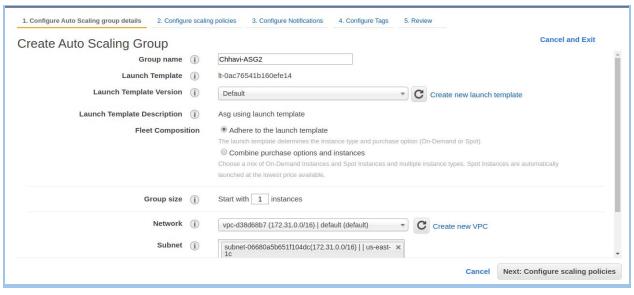
5.2 launch template

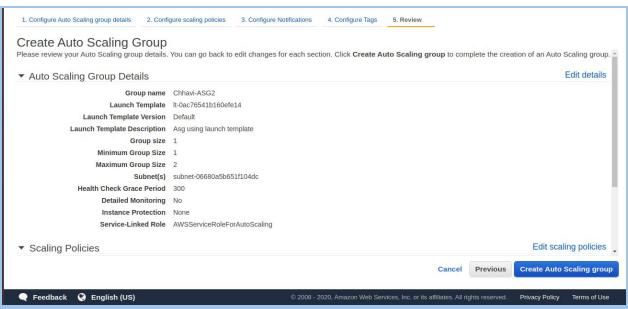


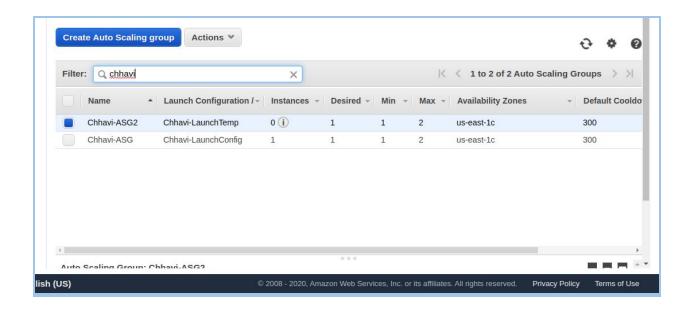








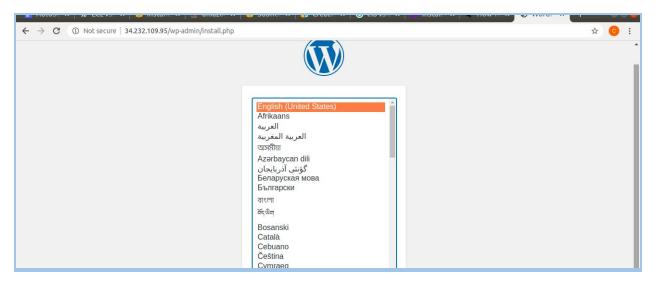


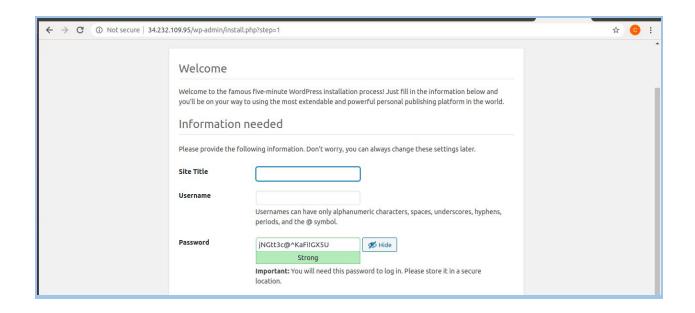


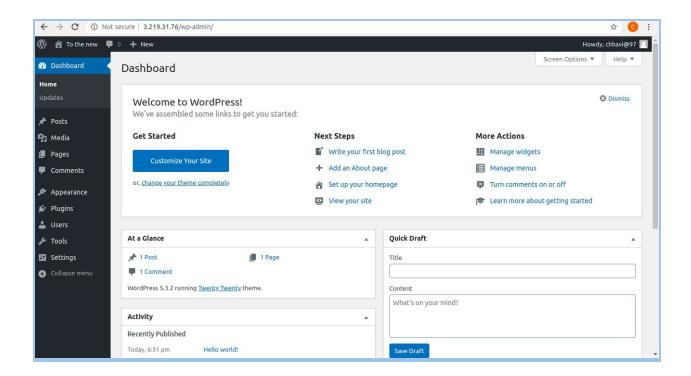
6. Setup auto scaling Wordpress application with the Application load balancer. Auto-scaling should be triggered based on CPU usage of EC2 instances.

Ans.

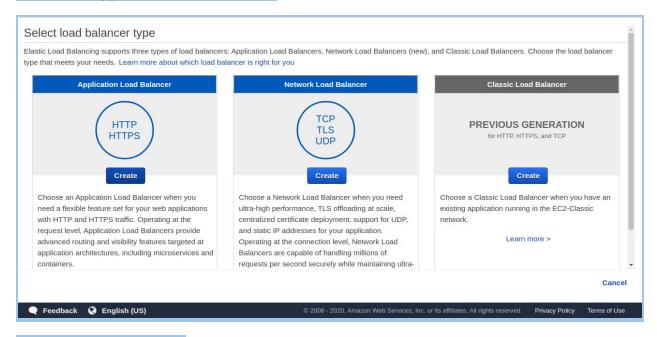
Wordpress on instance.



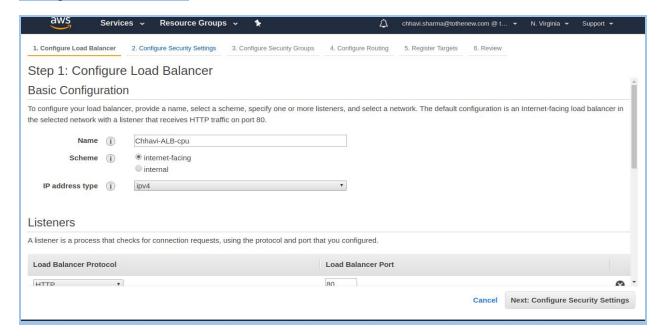




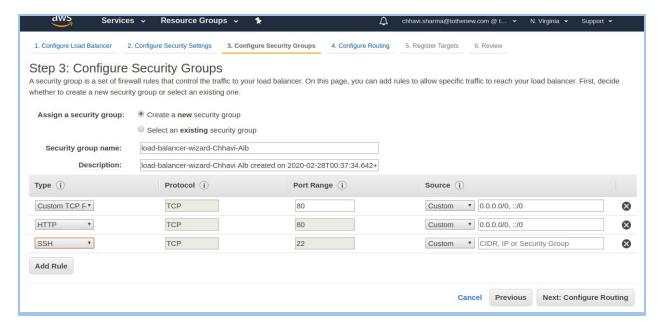
Create an Application Load Balancer



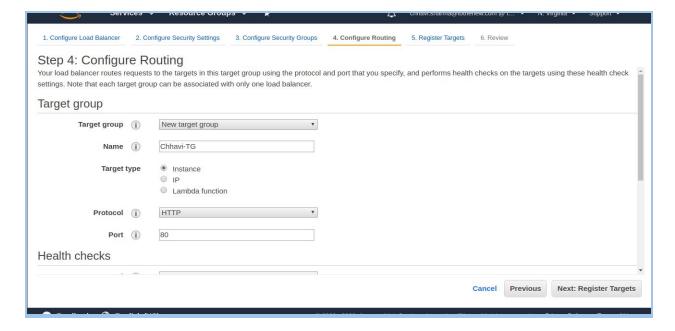
Configure load balancer



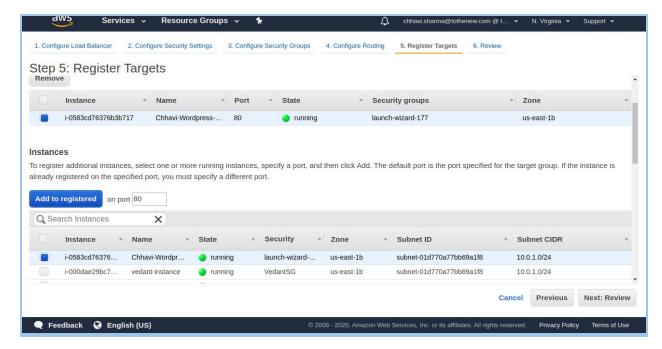
Configure Security Groups



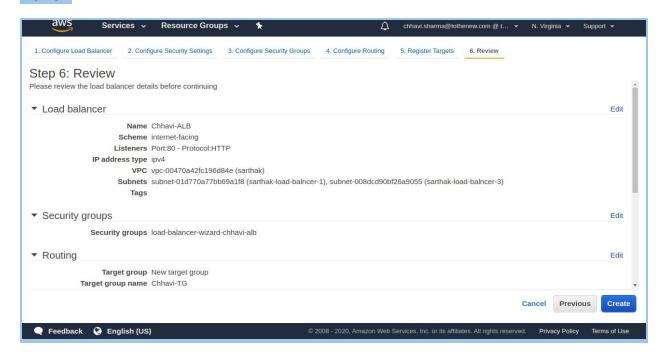
Configure Routing

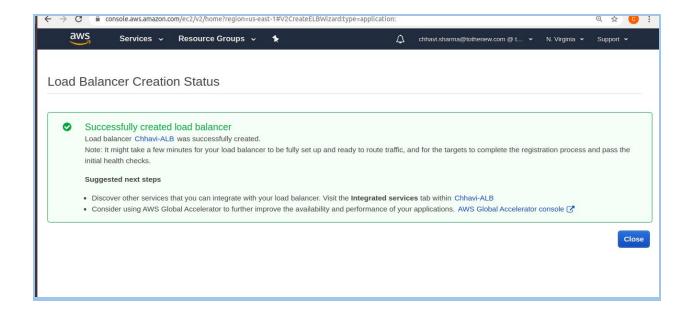


Register Targets

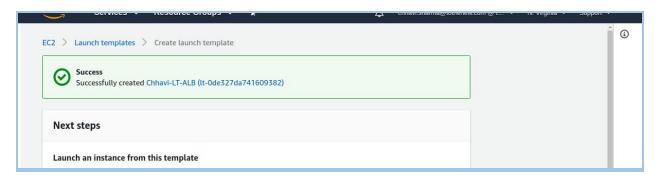


Review

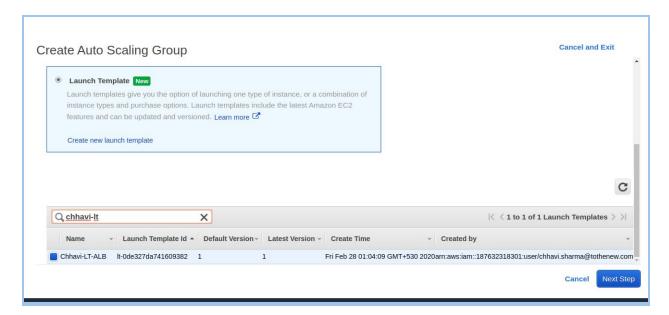




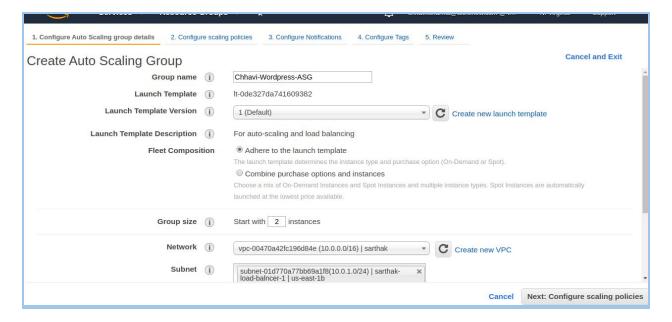
Create a launch template with the AMI of the Wordpress instance.



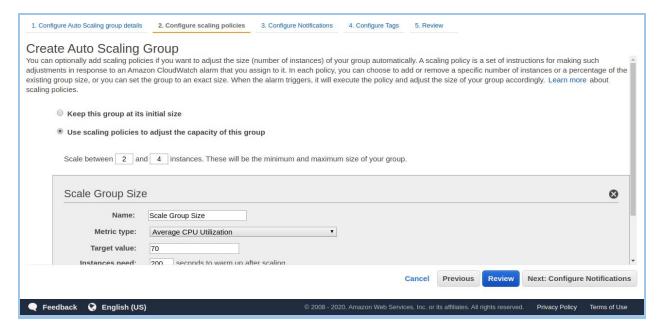
Now create a new auto-scaling group.



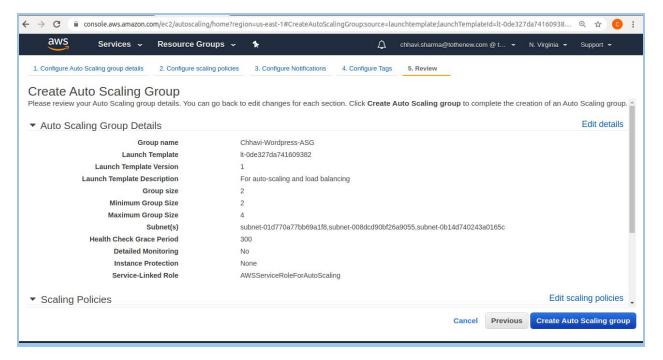
Fill in the details.



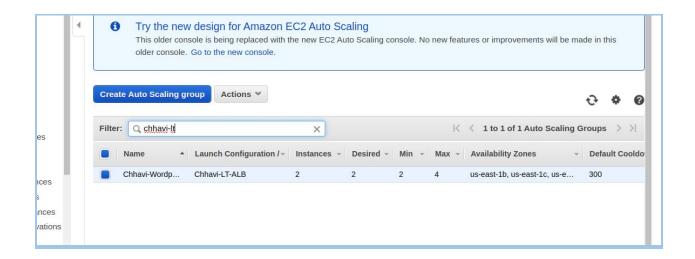
Add scaling policies.



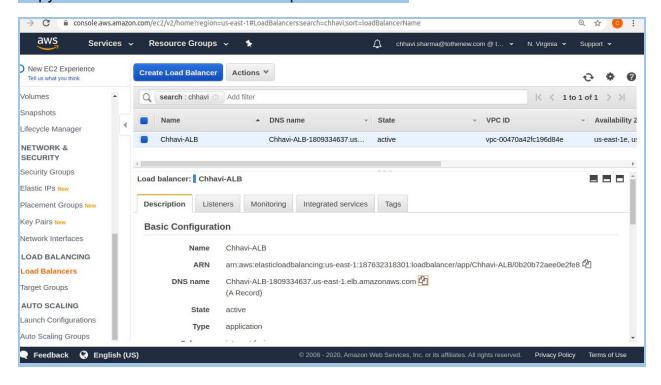
Review

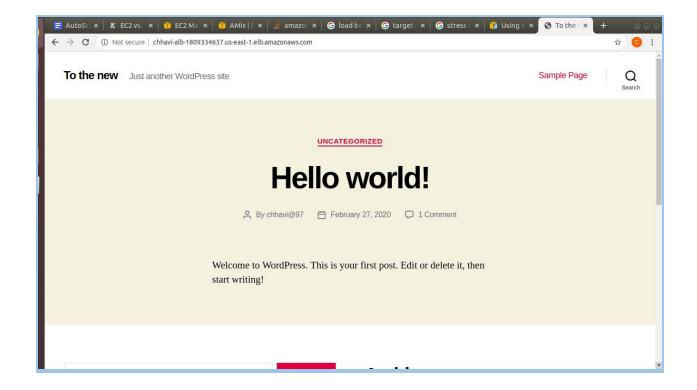


Now the min instances running are 2



Copy the arn of the load balancer and paste in the URL

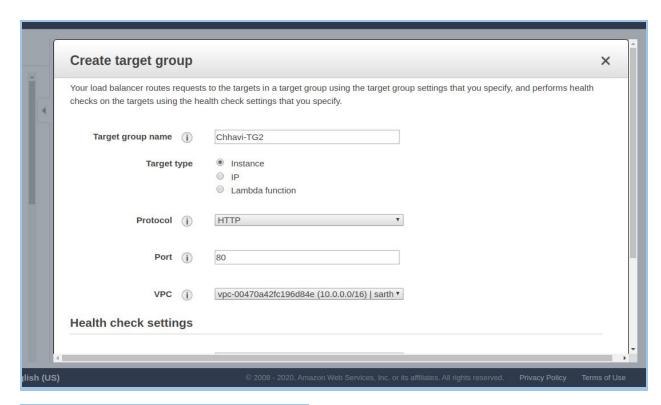




7.Create another Wordpress website and use the ALB created above to send traffic to this website based on the hostname(path based.)

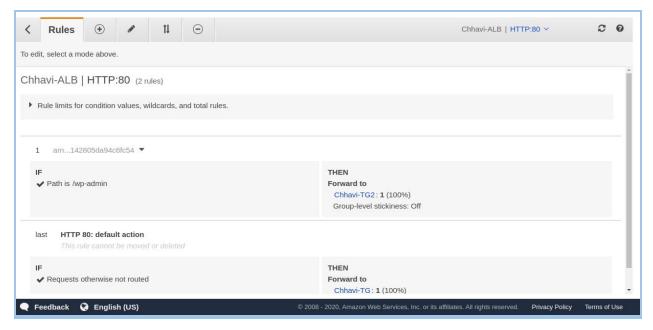
Ans.

Create another Target Group -TG2

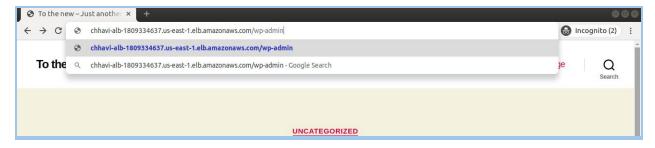


Now add an instance to the target group.

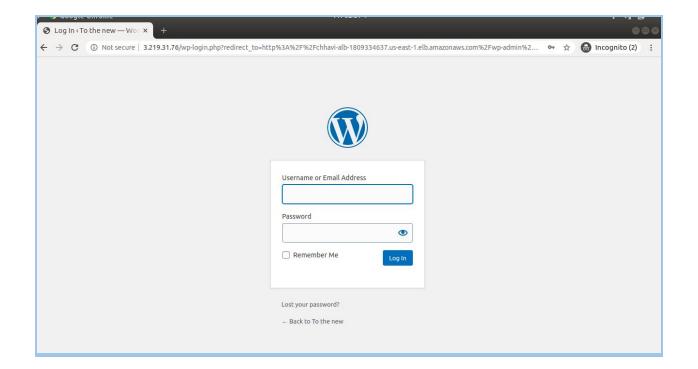
After this Edit the HTTP 80 listener and a new rule for path /admin(redirect to TG2).



Now output with only ALB dns

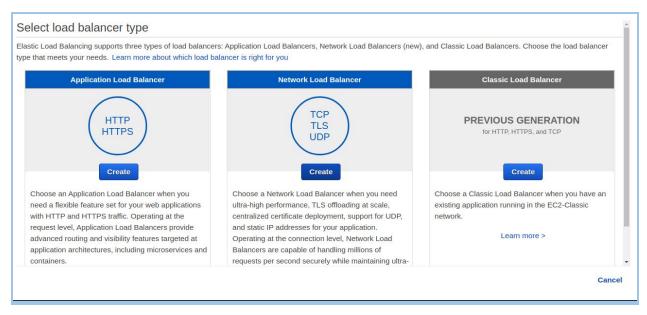


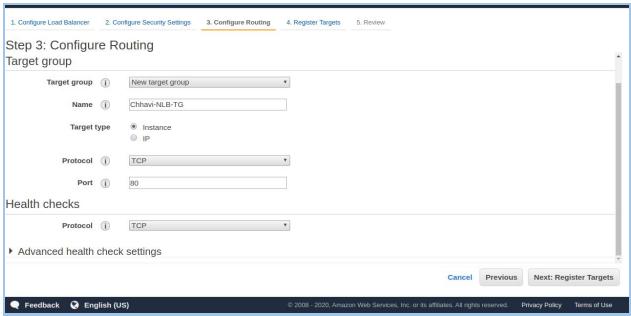
Output with ALB/wp-admin

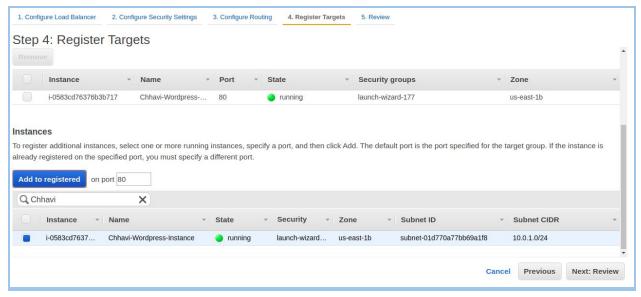


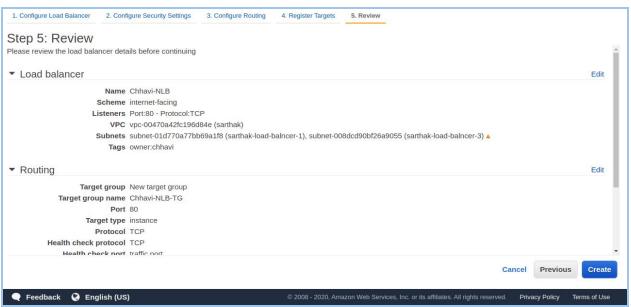
8. Use NLB that replaces the ALB in the above setup.

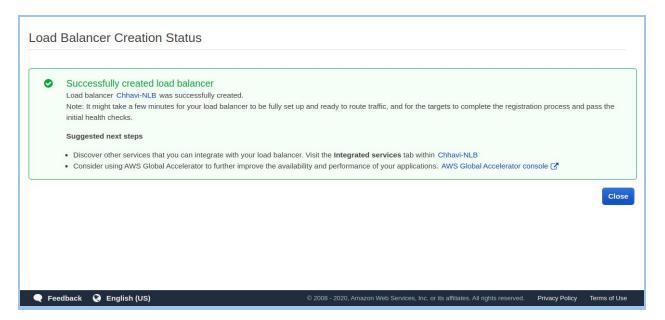




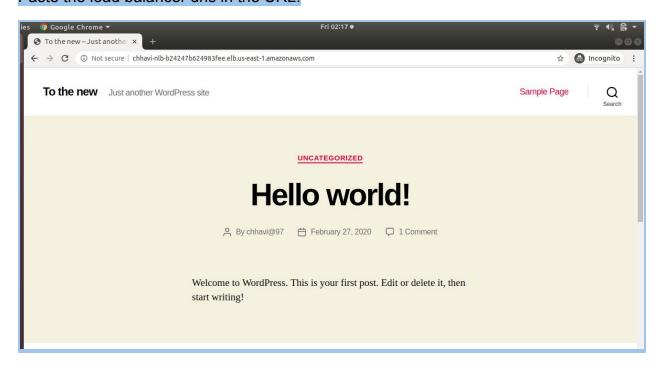




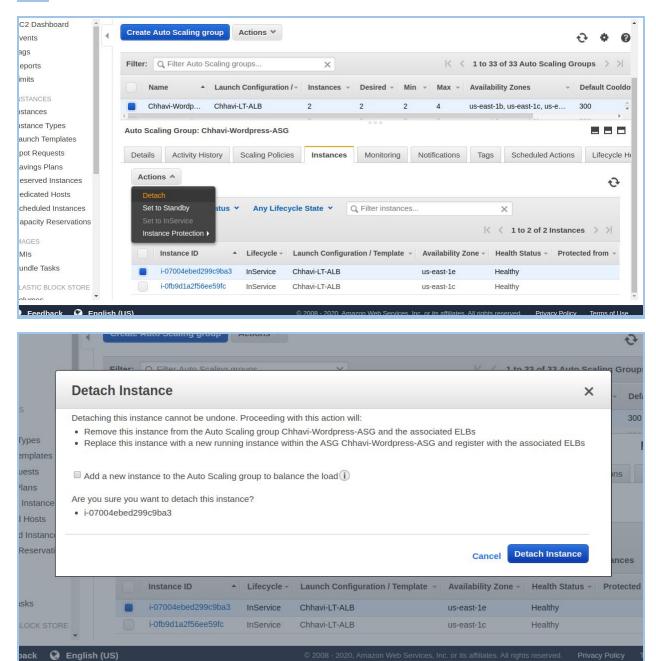


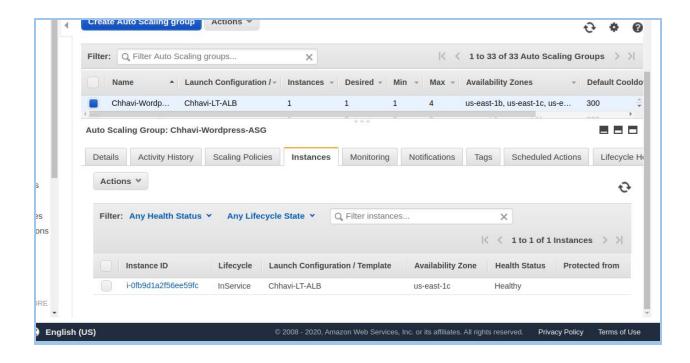


Paste the load balancer dns in the URL.

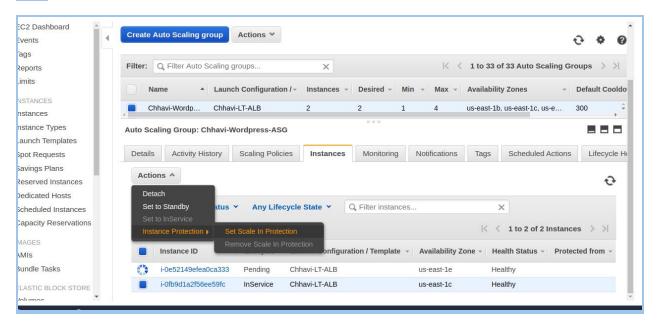


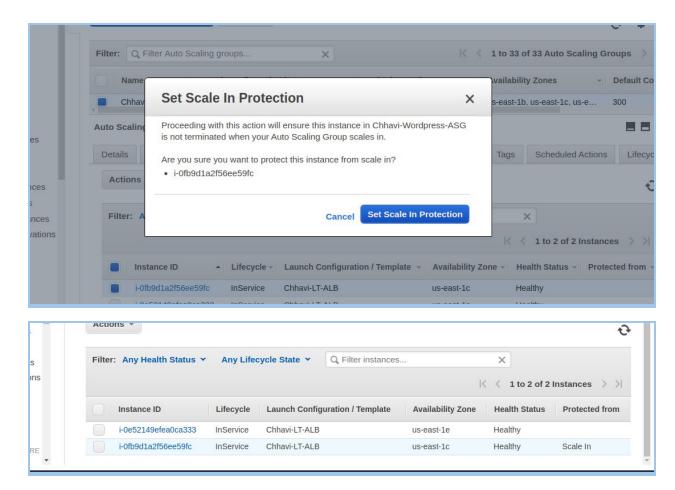
9. Take an instance out of the ASG.





10. Put scale-in protection on an instance in the ASG.



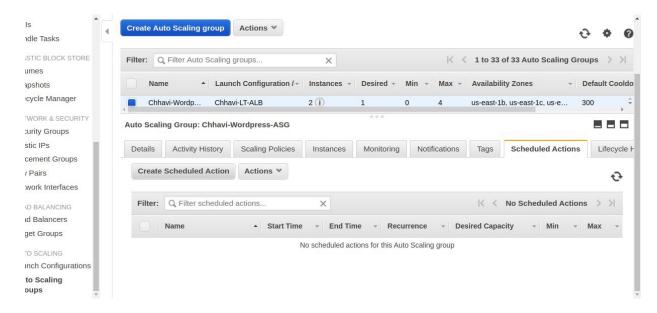


11.Put Schedules in ASG to:

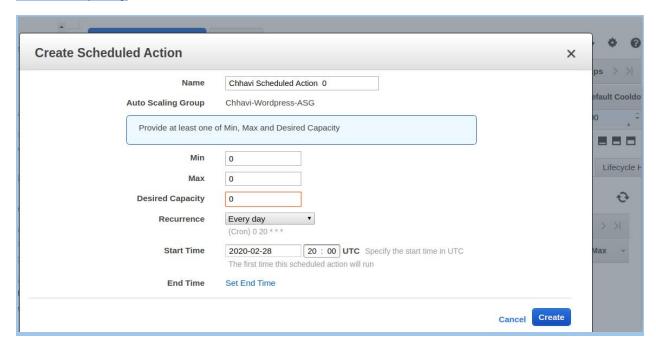
Remove all instances of the ASG at 8 PM

Ans.

Select auto scaling group and go to scheduled policies



Schedule policy



Launch a minimum of 2 instances at 10 AM

