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**Vellore Institute of Technology**  
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## **SCOPE**

FALL SEMESTER 2025-2026

### **LAB ASSESSMENT -4**

**Slot:** L13+L14

**Class:** VL2025260105679

**Programme Name & Branch:** B.  
Tech CSBS


**Course code & Title:** CBS3005-  
CLOUD, MICROSERVICES AND  
APPLICATIONS LAB BASED  
COMPONENTS

**Faculty Name:** NITHYA K

**SUBMITTED BY:** -DIPANGSHU  
KUNDU

**REGISTRATION NUMBER:** -  
22BBS0148

## QUESTION:



**VIT<sup>®</sup>**  
Vellore Institute of Technology  
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**School of Computer Science and Engineering  
(SCOPE)  
Fall Semester 2025-26  
CBS3005 - Cloud, Microservices and Applications**

**LAB ASSESSMENT 4**

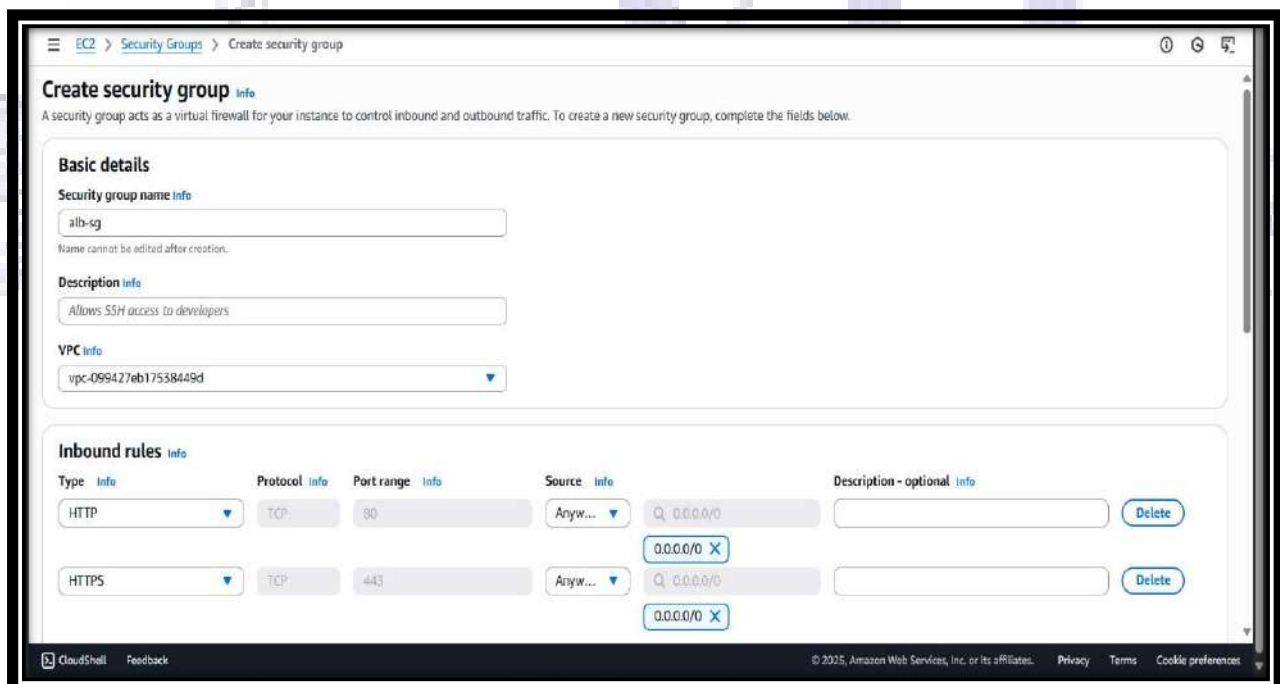
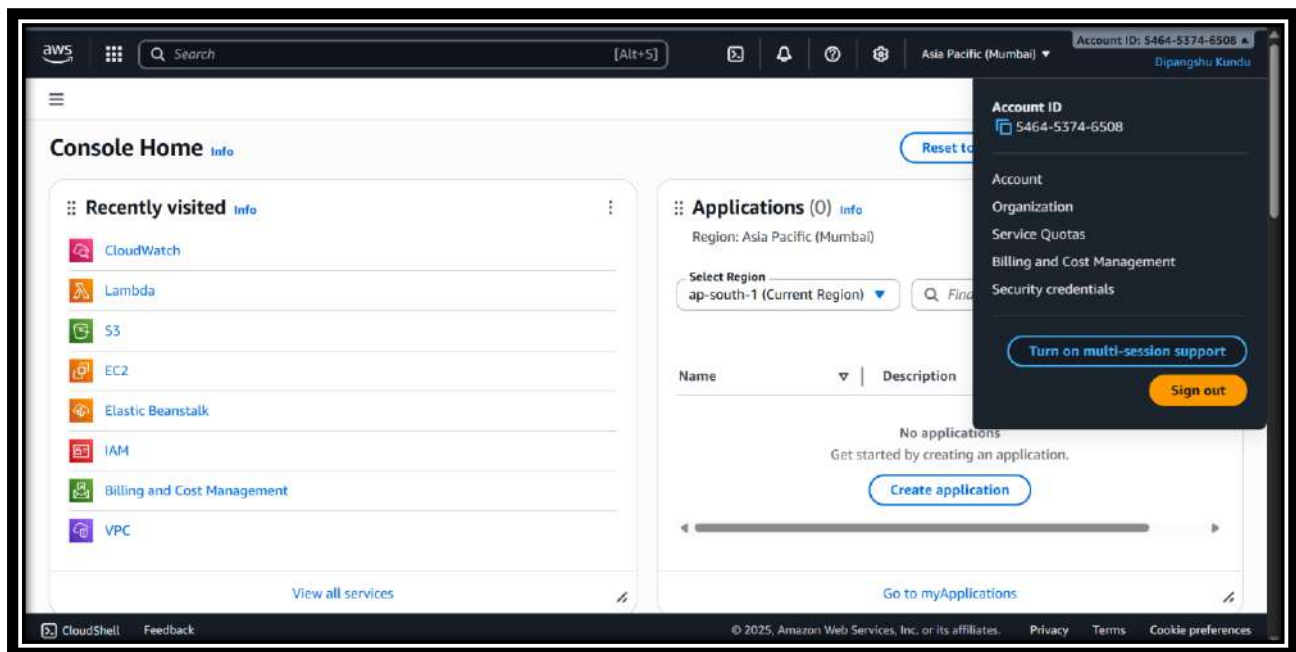
1) A company wants to deploy a secure, scalable, and highly available web application on AWS for global users. Perform the following tasks in AWS and submit screenshots of each step as evidence:

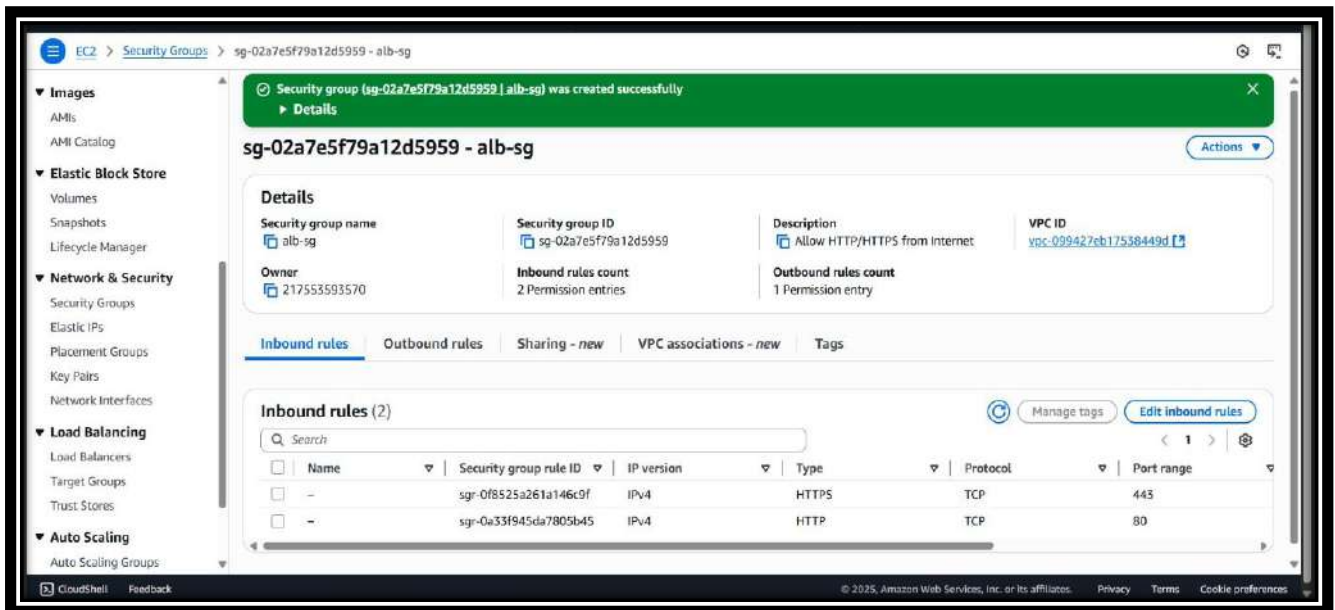
- (i) Launch multiple EC2 instances (web servers) and configure them in different Availability Zones.
- (ii) Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB) to distribute traffic across these instances.
- (iii) Configure health checks so that faulty instances are automatically removed from load balancing.
- (iv) Enable Auto Scaling to add/remove instances based on traffic demand.
- (v) Configure path-based routing: /auth requests go to the authentication service, /order requests go to the order processing service. Integrate the Load Balancer with Route 53 so that global users are routed to the nearest AWS region.

## SOLUTION: -

### **Step 1: Create ALB Security Group (in ap-south-1, then repeat in us-east-1)**

1. Go to **AWS Console** → **Services** → **EC2** → **Network & Security** → **Security Groups** → **Create security group**.
2. Enter:
  - **Name tag:** alb-sg
  - **Description:** Allow HTTP/HTTPS from Internet
  - **VPC:** Select **Default VPC** (or your custom VPC).
3. Add **Inbound rules**:
  - HTTP, Port 80, Source 0.0.0.0/0
  - HTTPS, Port 443, Source 0.0.0.0/0 (*optional*)
4. Leave **Outbound rules** as default (allow all).
5. Click **Create security group**.





## Step 2: Create EC2 / Web Security Group (in ap-south-1, then repeat in us-east-1)

1. Click **Create security group** again.
2. Enter:
  - **Name tag:** web-ec2-sg
  - **Description:** Allow HTTP from ALB and SSH from my IP
  - **VPC:** Select the **same VPC** used for the ALB security group.
3. Add **Inbound rules**:
  - **Custom TCP Rule:** Port 80 → Source: **Custom** → **Security Group** → select **alb-sg** (this ensures only the ALB can access EC2 on port 80).
  - **SSH:** Port 22 → Source: **My IP** (your public IP, in /32 format).
4. Leave **Outbound rules** as default (allow all).
5. Click **Create security group**.

EC2 > Security Groups > Create security group

### Create security group info

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic. To create a new security group, complete the fields below.

**Basic details**

**Security group name** info  
web-ec2-sg  
Name cannot be edited after creation.

**Description** info  
Allow HTTP from ALB and SSH from my IP

**VPC** info  
vpc-099427eb17538449d

**Inbound rules** info

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
Custom TCP	TCP	80	Custom sg-02a7e5f79a12d595	
SSH	TCP	22	My IP 182.66.218.120/32	

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EC2 > Security Groups > Create security group

### Create security group info

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic. To create a new security group, complete the fields below.

**Basic details**

**Security group name** info  
alb-sg  
Name cannot be edited after creation.

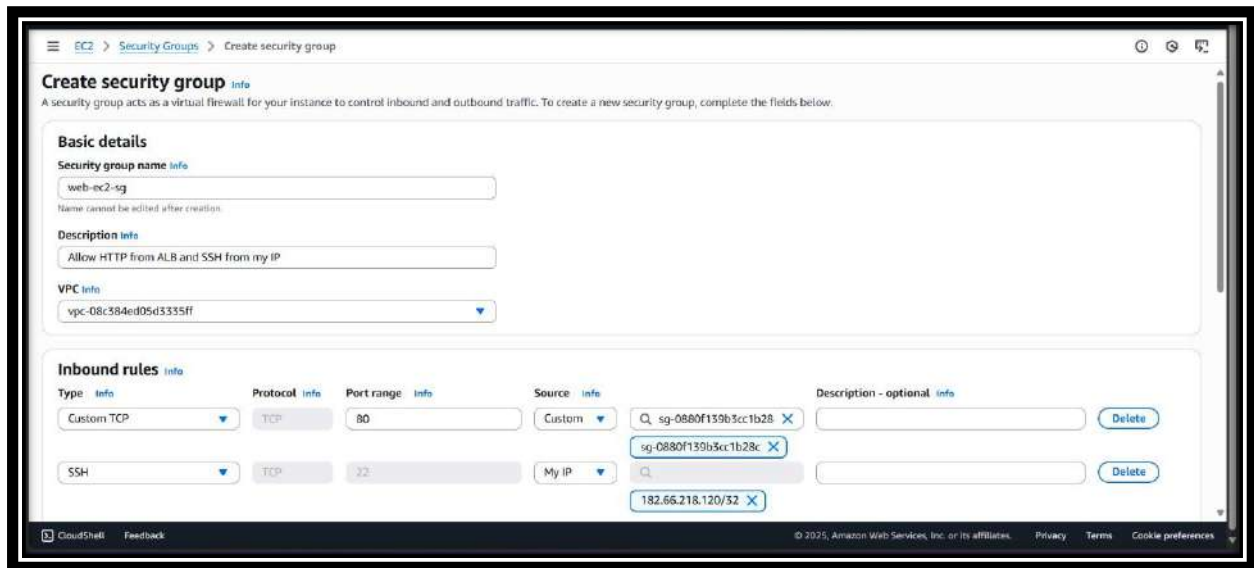
**Description** info  
Allow HTTP/HTTPS from Internet

**VPC** info  
vpc-08c384ed05d335ff

**Inbound rules** info

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
HTTP	TCP	80	Anyw... 0.0.0.0/0	
HTTPS	TCP	443	Anyw... 0.0.0.0/0	

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### Step 3: Launch EC2 Instances (Web Servers)

In **ap-south-1**, create 4 instances (auth-1, auth-2, order-1, order-2) — each service spread across two Availability Zones (AZ1 & AZ2). Later, repeat in **us-east-1**.

1. Go to **EC2** → **Instances** → **Launch instances**.
2. Configure the first instance:
  - **Name:** auth-1
  - **AMI:** Amazon Linux 2 (HVM)
  - **Instance type:** t3.micro
  - **Key pair:** Select or create (download .pem)
  - **Network settings:**
    - VPC: Default (or your VPC)
    - Subnet: AZ1 (e.g., ap-south-1a)
    - Auto-assign Public IP: Enable
    - Security group: web-ec2-sg

- **User data:**

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

```
yum update -y
```

```
yum install -y httpd
```

```
echo "Auth Service - $(curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/instance-id)" > /var/www/html/index.html
```

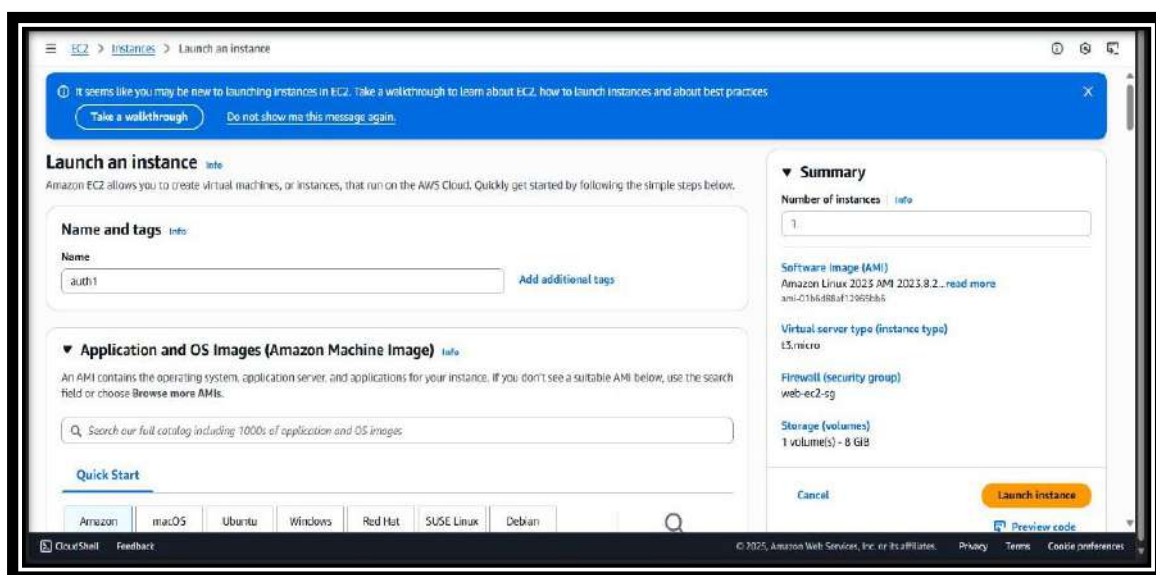
```
echo "OK" > /var/www/html/health
```

```
systemctl enable httpd
```

```
systemctl start httpd
```

- Click **Launch instance**.
3. Launch auth-2 the same way, but choose a **different subnet** (AZ2, e.g., ap-south-1b) and change the **Name** to auth-2.
  4. Launch order-1 and order-2 in the same way, but change the **Name** and **User data**:  

```
#!/bin/bash  
yum update -y  
yum install -y httpd  
echo "Order Service - $(curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/instance-id)" > /var/www/html/index.html  
echo "OK" > /var/www/html/health  
systemctl enable httpd  
systemctl start httpd
```
  - order-1: AZ1 (e.g., ap-south-1a)
  - order-2: AZ2 (e.g., ap-south-1b)
  5. Confirm all four instances (auth-1, auth-2, order-1, order-2) are running in **different AZs** and note their private/public IPs.
  6. Repeat the same process in **us-east-1** with consistent naming (e.g., us-auth-1, us-auth-2, us-order-1, us-order-2).





EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

It seems like you may be new to launching instances in EC2. Take a walkthrough to learn about EC2, how to launch instances and about best practices.  
[Take a walkthrough](#) [Do not show me this message again.](#)

Launch an instance Info

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags Info

Name

auth2

Add additional tags

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose [Browse more AMIs](#).

Q Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents Quick Start

Amazon macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux Debian

▼ Summary

Number of instances Info

1

Software Image (AMI)  
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.2...[read more](#)  
ami-01b6d88af12965bb6

Virtual server type (instance type)  
t3.micro

Firewall (security group)  
web-ec2-sg

Storage (volumes)  
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Cancel

Launch instance

[Preview code](#)

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EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

It seems like you may be new to launching instances in EC2. Take a walkthrough to learn about EC2, how to launch instances and about best practices.  
[Take a walkthrough](#) [Do not show me this message again.](#)

Launch an instance Info

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags Info

Name

order1

Add additional tags

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose [Browse more AMIs](#).

Q Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents Quick Start

Amazon macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux Debian

▼ Summary

Number of instances Info

1

Software Image (AMI)  
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.2...[read more](#)  
ami-01b6d88af12965bb6

Virtual server type (instance type)  
t3.micro

Firewall (security group)  
web-ec2-sg

Storage (volumes)  
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

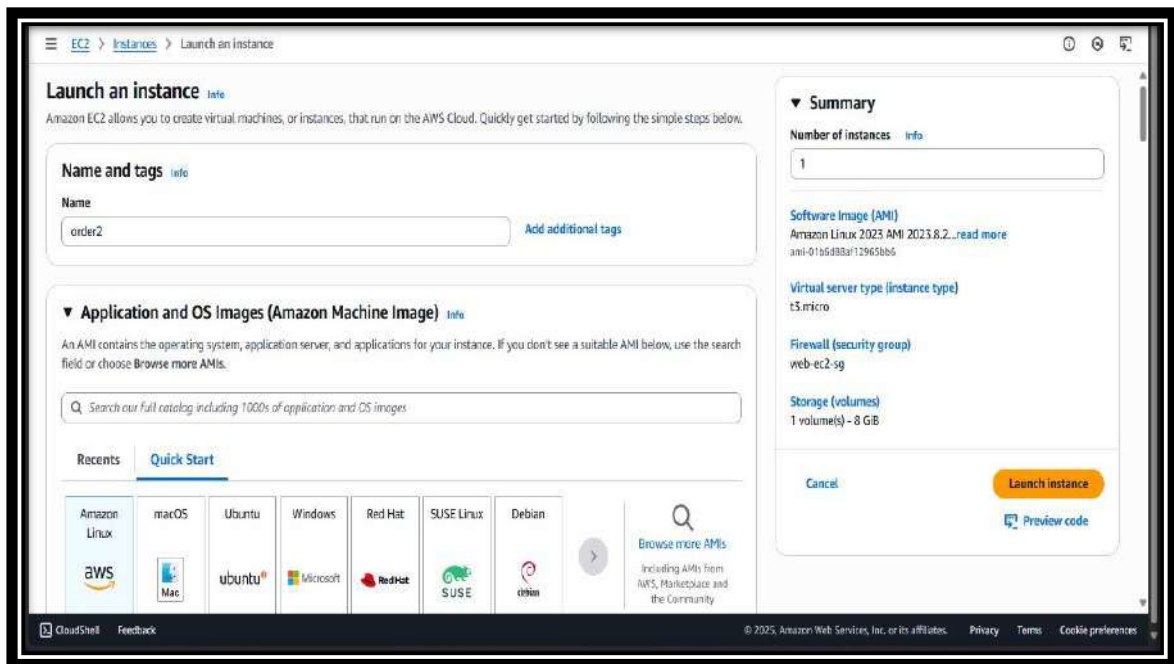
Cancel

Launch instance

[Preview code](#)

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#### Step 4: Create Target Groups (per region, per service)

In each region, create two target groups: **tg-auth** and **tg-order**.

1. Go to **EC2** → **Load Balancing** → **Target Groups** → **Create target group**.
2. Configure the first target group:
  - **Target type:** Instance
  - **Protocol:** HTTP
  - **Port:** 80
  - **VPC:** Select your VPC
  - **Name:** tg-auth
3. Configure **Health checks**:
  - **Protocol:** HTTP
  - **Path:** /health
  - **Success codes:** 200
  - **Interval:** 30s
  - **Healthy threshold:** 3
  - **Unhealthy threshold:** 3
4. Click **Create target group**.
5. After creation, go to the **Targets** tab → **Register targets** → select **auth-1** and **auth-2** → Port 80 → **Register**.
6. Repeat the same process to create **tg-order**, then register **order-1** and **order-2**.

EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Lambda function

• Facilitates routing to a single Lambda function.

• Accessible to Application Load Balancers only.

Application Load Balancer

• Offers the flexibility for a Network Load Balancer to accept and route TCP requests within a specific VPC.

• Facilitates using static IP addresses and PrivateLink with an Application Load Balancer.

Target group name

tg-order

A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.

Protocol

Protocol for load balancer-to-target communication. Can't be modified after creation.

HTTP

Port

Port number where targets receive traffic. Can be overridden for individual targets during registration.

80

1-65535

IP address type

Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group.

IPv4

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.

IPv6

Each instance you register must have an assigned primary IPv6 address. This is configured on the instance's default network.

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EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Available instances (4/4)

Filter instances

<input type="checkbox"/>	Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups	Zone
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-07d046de0481d8b5e	order2	Running	web-ec2-sg	us-east-1b
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-03f80a2fad66530cc	order1	Running	web-ec2-sg	us-east-1a
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-043a7470a9863d77e	auth2	Running	web-ec2-sg	us-east-1b
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-0f0621988f8a76516	auth1	Running	web-ec2-sg	us-east-1a

2 selected

Ports for the selected instances

Ports for routing traffic to the selected instances.

80

1-65535 (separate multiple ports with commas)

Include as pending below

Review targets

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EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Facilitates routing traffic to resources in a VPC. It is used by a load balancer to route traffic to a group of instances.

Target group name

tg-auth

A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.

Protocol

HTTP

Protocol for load balancer-to-target communication. Can't be modified after creation.

Port

80

Port number where targets receive traffic. Can be overridden for individual targets during registration.

IP address type

Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group.

☒ IPv4

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.

☐ IPv6

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

Select the VPC with the instances that you want to include in the target group. Only VPCs that support the IP address type selected above are available in this list.

vpc-08c304ed05d3335ff

(default)

Create VPC

EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Step 1

Specify group details

Step 2

Register targets

Register targets

This is an optional step to create a target group. However, to ensure that your load balancer routes traffic to this target group you must register your targets.

Available instances (2/4)

Filter instances

<input type="checkbox"/>	Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups	Zone
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-07d046de0481d8b5e	order2	Running	web-ec2-sg	us-east-1b
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-03f80a2fad66530cc	order1	Running	web-ec2-sg	us-east-1a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-043a7470a9863d77e	auth2	Running	web-ec2-sg	us-east-1b
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-0f0621988f8a76316	auth1	Running	web-ec2-sg	us-east-1a

2 selected

Ports for the selected instances

Ports for routing traffic to the selected instances.

80

1-65535 (separate multiple ports with comma)

## Step 5: Create Application Load Balancer (ALB) and Configure Path-Based Routing

Create **1 ALB per region** and set up path-based listener rules.

1. Go to **EC2 → Load Balancers → Create Load Balancer → Application Load Balancer**.
2. **Basic configuration:**
  - Name: alb-web-ap-south-1 (for Mumbai region; adjust name per region).
  - Scheme: Internet-facing.
  - IP address type: IPv4.
3. **Listeners:**
  - Add HTTP : 80 (optionally add HTTPS : 443 later if certificates are available).
4. **Availability Zones:**
  - VPC: Default (or your VPC).
  - Select at least **2 subnets** (one per AZ) so ALB spans multiple AZs.
5. **Security group:** Select **alb-sg**.
6. **Configure routing:**
  - Default target group: Select tg-auth (or create a tg-default if you prefer a dummy).
7. Click **Create load balancer** and wait until it is provisioned.

---

### A. Configure Listener Rules (Path-Based Routing)

1. In the **Load Balancers** list, select **alb-web-ap-south-1** → go to **Listeners** tab → choose **HTTP:80** listener → click **View/edit rules**.
2. Add rules before the default:
  - Rule 1:
    - Condition: Path is /auth\*
    - Action: Forward to **tg-auth**
  - Rule 2:
    - Condition: Path is /order\*
    - Action: Forward to **tg-order**
3. Save rules. Ensure the **default rule** points to some target group (e.g., tg-auth or tg-default) or returns 404.

---

### B. Verify ALB and Target Health

1. Go to **Load Balancers → select ALB → Target groups tab**.
2. Select tg-auth → **Targets** → confirm targets (auth-1, auth-2) show as **healthy**.
3. Repeat for tg-order.

4. If unhealthy, check the EC2 instance **user-data** and confirm the /health endpoint works.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Application Load Balancer' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation is 'EC2 > Load balancers > Create Application Load Balancer'. The page title is 'Create Application Load Balancer' with an 'info' icon. A descriptive paragraph explains that the load balancer distributes incoming HTTP and HTTPS traffic across multiple targets. Below this is a section 'How Application Load Balancers work'. The 'Basic configuration' section includes a 'Load balancer name' field with the value 'alb-web-ap-south-1' and a note that the name must be unique and cannot start or end with a hyphen. The 'Scheme' section has two radio buttons: 'Internet-facing' (selected) and 'Internal'. The 'Internet-facing' scheme is described as serving internet-facing traffic, having public IP addresses, resolving DNS to public IPs, and requiring a public subnet. The 'Internal' scheme serves internal traffic, has private IP addresses, resolves DNS to private IPs, and is compatible with IPv4 and Dualstack IP address types. The 'Load balancer IP address type' section has a radio button for 'IPv4' (selected) and a note that it includes only IPv4 addresses. The footer shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc.

The screenshot shows the 'Review and create' page for an Application Load Balancer rule. The breadcrumb navigation is 'EC2 > Load balancers > alb-web-ap-south-1 > HTTP:80 listener > Add rule'. The left sidebar shows a progress bar with four steps: 'Add rule', 'Set rule priority', 'Review and create' (selected), and 'Server-side tasks and status'. The main content area is titled 'Review and create' and contains three sections: 'Listener details: HTTP:80', 'Rule details', and 'Rule tags (0)'. The 'Rule details' section shows a priority of 1, conditions for 'Path = /order\*', and actions for 'Forward to target group tg-order (1 (100%))' with 'Target group stickiness: Off'. The 'Rule tags' section shows a table with columns 'Key' and 'Value', and a message 'No tags found'. The footer shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc.

The screenshot shows the 'Add rule' page in the AWS Management Console for an HTTP listener. The breadcrumb trail is: EC2 > Load balancers > alb-web-ap-south-1 > HTTP-80 listener > Add rule. The page has a 'Review and create' button at the top left. The main content area is divided into three sections: 'Name and tags', 'Conditions', and 'Actions'. The 'Name and tags' section has a title 'Name and tags' and a description 'Tags can help you manage, identify, organize, search for and filter resources.' The 'Conditions' section is titled 'Conditions (3 values)' and has a description 'Define 1-5 condition values. Additional conditions can't be added once the limit is reached.' It shows a single condition: 'Path = /auth\* or /auth/\* or /auth'. There is a 'Remove' button next to it and an 'Add condition' button below. The 'Actions' section is titled 'Actions' and has a description 'Requests matching all rule conditions route according to the rule actions.' It has a sub-section 'Routing action' with three radio buttons: 'Forward to target groups' (selected), 'Redirect to URL', and 'Return fixed response'. Below the 'Forward to target groups' button is a link 'Choose a target group and specify routing weight or create target group'. The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

EC2 > Load balancers > alb-web-ap-south-1 > HTTP-80 listener > Add rule

Review and create

**Name and tags** [Info](#)  
Tags can help you manage, identify, organize, search for and filter resources.

**Conditions (3 values)** [Info](#) [Rule limits](#)  
Define 1-5 condition values. Additional conditions can't be added once the limit is reached.

**Path** = /auth\* or /auth/\* or /auth [Remove](#)

[Add condition](#) [▼](#)  
You can add up to 2 more condition values for this rule.

**Actions** [Info](#)  
Requests matching all rule conditions route according to the rule actions.

**Routing action**

☒ Forward to target groups ☐ Redirect to URL ☐ Return fixed response

**Forward to target group** [Info](#)  
[Choose a target group and specify routing weight or create target group](#)

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The screenshot shows the 'Create launch template' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb trail is: EC2 > Launch templates > Create launch template. The page has a 'Create launch template' button at the top right. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Launch template name and description' and 'Summary'. The 'Launch template name and description' section has a title 'Launch template name and description' and a description 'Creating a launch template allows you to create a saved instance configuration that can be reused, shared and launched at a later time. Templates can have multiple versions.' It has two text input fields: 'Launch template name - required' (with value 'lt-auth') and 'Template version description' (with value 'A prod webserver for MyApp'). Below the first field is a note 'Must be unique to this account. Max 128 chars. No spaces or special characters like &quot;, \*, /, %'. Below the second field is a note 'Max 255 chars'. There is an 'Auto Scaling guidance' section with a description 'Select this if you intend to use this template with EC2 Auto Scaling' and a checkbox 'Provide guidance to help me set up a template that I can use with EC2 Auto Scaling'. The 'Summary' section on the right has a title 'Summary' and a list of properties: 'Software Image (AMI)', 'Virtual server type (instance type)' (t3.micro), 'Firewall (security group)' (web-ec2-sg), and 'Storage (volumes)'. At the bottom of the 'Summary' section are 'Cancel' and 'Create launch template' buttons. The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.

EC2 > Launch templates > Create launch template

Create launch template

**Create launch template**  
Creating a launch template allows you to create a saved instance configuration that can be reused, shared and launched at a later time. Templates can have multiple versions.

**Launch template name and description**

Launch template name - *required*

lt-auth

Must be unique to this account. Max 128 chars. No spaces or special characters like &quot;, \*, /, %.

Template version description

A prod webserver for MyApp

Max 255 chars

**Auto Scaling guidance** [Info](#)  
Select this if you intend to use this template with EC2 Auto Scaling

☐ Provide guidance to help me set up a template that I can use with EC2 Auto Scaling

**Summary**

**Software Image (AMI)**

**Virtual server type (instance type)**  
t3.micro

**Firewall (security group)**  
web-ec2-sg

**Storage (volumes)**

[Cancel](#) [Create launch template](#)

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**Create launch template**

Creating a launch template allows you to create a saved instance configuration that can be reused, shared and launched at a later time. Templates can have multiple versions.

**Launch template name and description**

Launch template name - required

lt-order

Must be unique to this account. Max 128 chars. No spaces or special characters like %, ", '.

**Template version description**

A prod webserver for MyApp

Max 255 chars

**Auto Scaling guidance** [Info](#)

Select this if you intend to use this template with EC2 Auto Scaling

☐ Provide guidance to help me set up a template that I can use with EC2 Auto Scaling

► **Template tags**

► **Source template**

**Launch template contents**

Specify the details of your launch template below. Leaving a field blank will result in the field not being included in the launch template.

**Summary**

**Software Image (AMI)**

**Virtual server type (instance type)**  
t3.micro

**Firewall (security group)**  
web-ec2-sg

**Storage (volumes)**

[Cancel](#) [Create launch template](#)

## Step 6: Configure Auto Scaling (per region, per service) — GUI Only

We'll create **Launch Templates** and **Auto Scaling Groups (ASGs)** for each service. The ASGs will attach to the ALB target groups and automatically register/deregister instances.

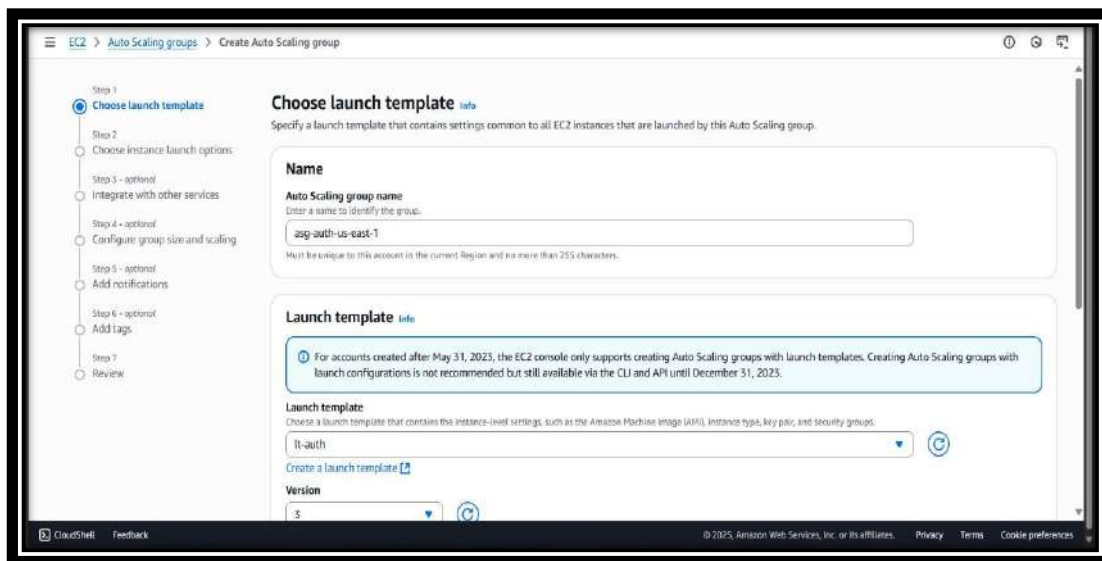
### A. Create Launch Templates

1. Go to **EC2** → **Launch Templates** → **Create launch template**.
2. Configure:
  - **Name:** lt-auth (for the auth service).
  - **AMI:** Amazon Linux 2.
  - **Instance type:** t3.micro.
  - **Key pair:** Same as used earlier.
  - **Network settings:** Leave blank (ASG will assign subnets).
  - **Security group:** web-ec2-sg.
  - **Advanced user data:** Use the same startup script from the manual auth instances (so they serve /health).
3. Click **Create launch template**.
4. Repeat to create **lt-order** (with the order service user-data).

### B. Create Auto Scaling Groups

1. Go to **EC2** → **Auto Scaling Groups** → **Create Auto Scaling group**.

2. Select the **launch template** (lt-auth).
3. **ASG name**: asg-auth-ap-south-1.



4. Select **VPC** and choose **two subnets** (AZ1 + AZ2).
5. **Attach to load balancer**:
  - Choose **Attach to an existing load balancer** → select **alb-web-ap-south-1**.
  - Target group: **tg-auth**.
6. **Set group size**:
  - Minimum: 2
  - Desired: 2
  - Maximum: 4
7. **Scaling policies**:
  - Choose **Target tracking** (e.g., Average CPU utilization target = 50%).
  - Or use **ALB request count per target** (e.g., 50 requests per instance).
8. Review and click **Create Auto Scaling group**.
9. Repeat the same process to create **asg-order-ap-south-1** using **lt-order** and attach to **tg-order**.

## C. Verify Auto Scaling

1. Go to **Auto Scaling Groups** → select an **ASG** → **Instances tab**.
2. Confirm new EC2 instances are launched automatically (names generated by ASG).
3. Verify these instances appear as **healthy** in their associated target groups.

**Configure group size and scaling**

Units (number of instances):

**Desired capacity**  
Specify your group size:

**Scaling** Info  
You can resize your Auto Scaling group manually or automatically to meet changes in demand.

**Scaling limits**  
Set limits on how much your desired capacity can be increased or decreased.

**Min desired capacity**  **Max desired capacity**   
Equal or less than desired capacity Equal or greater than desired capacity

**Automatic scaling - optional**  
Choose whether to use a target tracking policy Info  
You can set up other metric-based scaling policies and scheduled scaling after creating your Auto Scaling group.

☐ No scaling policies  
Your Auto Scaling group will remain at its initial size and will not dynamically resize to meet demand.

☒ Target tracking scaling policy  
Choose a CloudWatch metric and target value and let the scaling policy adjust the desired capacity in proportion to the metric's value.

Scaling policy name:

**Auto Scaling groups (1)** Info Last updated less than a minute ago

[Launch configurations](#) [Launch templates](#) [Actions](#) [Create Auto Scaling group](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Launch template/configuration	Instances	Status	Desired capacity	Min	Max	Availability Zones
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">asg-auth-us-east-1</a>	<a href="#">lt-auth</a>   Version 3	0	Updating capacity...	2	2	4	2 Availability Zones


0 Auto Scaling groups selected

## Step 7: Configure Route 53 for Global DNS (Latency-Based Routing)

Integrate the regional ALBs with **Route 53** so users are routed to the nearest healthy ALB/region.

---

### A. Create or Use a Hosted Zone

1. Go to **Route 53** → **Hosted zones** → **Create hosted zone** (skip if you already have one).
  2. Enter:
    - **Domain name:** yourdomain.com
    - **Type:** Public hosted zone
  3. Click **Create hosted zone**.  
 Screenshot: Hosted zone created (e.g., 16-hosted-zone.png).
- 

### B. Create Latency Records for ALBs

1. Inside the hosted zone, click **Create record**.
2. **Record name:** www (or @ for root domain).
3. **Routing policy:** **Latency**.
4. First record → **ap-south-1 ALB**:
  - Alias → **Application and Classic Load Balancer**
  - Region: **Asia Pacific (Mumbai)**
  - Select **alb-web-ap-south-1** from dropdown
  - **Evaluate target health:** Yes
  - Save record.
5. Second record → **us-east-1 ALB**:
  - Same record name: www
  - Routing policy: **Latency**
  - Alias → **ALB in US East (N. Virginia)**
  - Select **alb-web-us-east-1**
  - **Evaluate target health:** Yes
  - Save record.

Route 53 > Hosted zones > Create hosted zone

Create hosted zone [Info](#)

Hosted zone configuration

A hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic for a domain, such as example.com, and its subdomains.

Domain name [Info](#)

This is the name of the domain that you want to route traffic for.

myapp.com

Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, -, \*, & # \$ % & ' ( ) ^ + , ; : < > ? @ [ \ ] ^ \_ { | } . ~

Description - optional [Info](#)

This value lets you distinguish hosted zones that have the same name.

The hosted zone is used for...

The description can have up to 256 characters. 0/256

Type [Info](#)

The type indicates whether you want to route traffic on the internet or in an Amazon VPC.

☒ Public hosted zone

A public hosted zone determines how traffic is routed on the internet.

☐ Private hosted zone

A private hosted zone determines how traffic is routed within an Amazon VPC.

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Route 53 > Hosted zones > myapp.com > Create record

Create record [Info](#)

Quick create record

[Switch to wizard](#)

▼ Record 1

Record name [Info](#)

www

.myapp.com

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Record type [Info](#)

A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

☐ Alias

Value [Info](#)

192.0.2.235

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

TTL (seconds) [Info](#)

300

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)

1m

1h

1d

Routing policy [Info](#)

Simple routing

Add another record

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# LIVE WEBSITE

