

[End Lab](#)

01:15:57

Score
25/25[Open Google Console](#)

Caution: When you are in the console, do not deviate from the lab instructions. Doing so may cause your account to be blocked. [Learn more](#).

Username

googleoid40685_student@qwiklabs.n



Password

Xv62R48gLgh



GCP Project ID

qwiklabs-gcp-d818800edf2cd157



Configuring an HTTP Load Balancer with Autoscaling

2 hours Free ★★★★☆ 1 Rate Lab

Overview

GCP HTTP(S) load balancing is implemented at the edge of Google's network in Google's points of presence (POP) around the world. User traffic directed to an HTTP(S) load balancer enters the POP closest to the user and is then load-balanced over Google's global network to the closest backend that has sufficient available capacity.

In this lab, you configure an HTTP load balancer as shown in the diagram below. Then, you stress test the load balancer to demonstrate global load balancing and autoscaling.

Overview

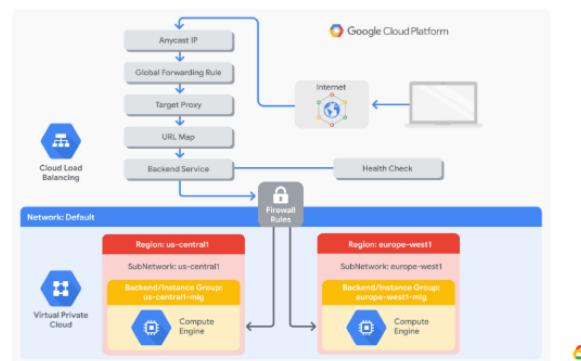
Task 1. Configure HTTP and health check firewall rules

Task 2: Create a custom image for a web server

Task 3. Configure an instance template and create instance groups

Task 4. Configure the HTTP load balancer

Task 5. Stress test the HTTP load balancer



Objectives

In this lab, you learn how to perform the following tasks:

- Create HTTP and health check firewall rules
- Create a custom image for a web server
- Create an instance template based on the custom image
- Create two managed instance groups
- Configure an HTTP load balancer with IPv4 and IPv6
- Stress test an HTTP load balancer

What you'll need

To complete this lab, you'll need:

- Access to a standard internet browser (Chrome browser recommended).

- Time. Note the lab's **Completion** time in Qwiklabs. This is an estimate of the time it should take to complete all steps. Plan your schedule so you have time to complete the lab. Once you start the lab, you will not be able to pause and return later (you begin at step 1 every time you start a lab).
- The lab's **Access** time is how long your lab resources will be available. If you finish your lab with access time still available, you will be able to explore the Google Cloud Platform or work on any section of the lab that was marked "if you have time". Once the Access time runs out, your lab will end and all resources will terminate.
- You **DO NOT** need a Google Cloud Platform account or project. An account, project and associated resources are provided to you as part of this lab.
- If you already have your own GCP account, make sure you do not use it for this lab.
- If your lab prompts you to log into the console, **use only the student account provided to you by the lab**. This prevents you from incurring charges for lab activities in your personal GCP account.

Start your lab

When you are ready, click **Start Lab**. You can track your lab's progress with the status bar at the top of your screen.

Important What is happening during this time? Your lab is spinning up GCP resources for you behind the scenes, including an account, a project, resources within the project, and permission for you to control the resources needed to run the lab. This means that instead of spending time manually setting up a project and building resources from scratch as part of your lab, you can begin learning more quickly.

Find Your Lab's GCP Username and Password

To access the resources and console for this lab, locate the Connection Details panel in Qwiklabs. Here you will find the account ID and password for the account you will use to log in to the Google Cloud Platform:

The screenshot shows a 'Connection Details' panel with three input fields and a 'Copy' icon next to each. Below the fields is a blue button labeled 'Open Google Console'.

Username	google2876526_student@qwiklabs.n	
Password	TG959yrKDX	
GCP Project ID	qwiklabs-gcp-0855e773352d3560	

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If your lab provides other resource identifiers or connection-related information, it will appear on this panel as well.

Task 1. Configure HTTP and health check firewall rules

Configure firewall rules to allow HTTP traffic to the backends and TCP traffic from the GCP health checker.

Create the HTTP firewall rule

Create a firewall rule to allow HTTP traffic to the backends.

1. In the GCP Console, on the **Navigation menu** (≡), click **VPC network > Firewall rules**.

Notice the existing **ICMP**, **internal**, **RDP**, and **SSH** firewall rules.

Each GCP project starts with the **default** network and these firewall rules.

2. Click **Create Firewall Rule**.

3. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	default-allow-http
Network	default
Targets	Specified target tags
Target tags	http-server
Source filter	IP Ranges
Source IP ranges	0.0.0.0/0
Protocols and ports	Specified protocols and ports

Make sure to include the **/0** in the **Source IP ranges** to specify all networks.

4. For **tcp**, specify port **80**.

5. Click **Create**.

Create the health check firewall rules

Health checks determine which instances of a load balancer can receive new connections. For HTTP load balancing, the health check probes to your load-balanced instances come from addresses in the ranges 130.211.0.0/22 and 35.191.0.0/16. Your firewall rules must allow these connections.

1. Return to the **Firewall rules** page.

2. Click **Create Firewall Rule**.

3. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	default-allow-health-check
Network	default
Targets	Specified target tags
Target tags	http-server
Source filter	IP Ranges
Source IP ranges	130.211.0.0/22 35.191.0.0/16
Protocols and ports	Specified protocols and ports

Make sure to enter the two **Source IP ranges** individually and press SPACE between them.

4. Check **tcp**, which specifies all ports.

5. Click **Create**.

Click **Check my progress** to verify the objective.

 Configure HTTP and health check firewall rules

[Check my progress](#)

It doesn't look like you've completed this step yet. Try again.

Task 2: Create a custom image for a web server

Create a custom web server image for the backend of the load balancer.

Create a VM

1. In the GCP Console, on the **Navigation menu** (≡), click **Compute Engine > VM instances**.

2. Click **Create**.

3. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	webserver
Region	us-central1
Zone	us-central1-a

4. Click **Management, security, disks, networking, sole tenancy**.

5. Click **Disks**, and clear **Delete boot disk when instance is deleted**.

6. Click **Networking**.

7. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Network tags	http-server
Network	default

The network tag **http-server** ensures that the **HTTP** and **Health Check** firewall rules apply to this instance.

8. Click **Create**.

Customize the VM

1. For **webserver**, click **SSH** to launch a terminal and connect.

2. To install Apache2, run the following commands:

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install -y apache2
```

3. To start the Apache server, run the following command:

```
sudo service apache2 start
```

4. In the GCP Console, for **webserver**, click the **External IP** address.

The default page for the Apache2 server should be displayed.

Set the Apache service to start at boot

The software installation was successful. However, when a new VM is created using this image, the freshly booted VM does not have the Apache web server running. Use the following command to set the Apache service to automatically start on boot.

Then test it to make sure it works.

1. In the webserver SSH terminal, set the service to start on boot:

```
sudo update-rc.d apache2 enable
```

2. In the GCP Console, select **webserver**, and then click **Reset**.

3. In the confirmation dialog, click **Reset**.

Reset will stop and reboot the machine. It keeps the same IPs and the same persistent boot disk, but memory is wiped. Therefore, if the Apache service is available after the reset, the **update-rc** command was successful.

4. For **webserver**, click the **External IP** address of the instance to verify that the Apache service is available. You should see the default page.

5. You can also check the server by connecting via SSH to the VM and entering the following command:

```
sudo service apache2 status
```

6. The result should show **Started The Apache HTTP Server**.

Prepare the disk to create a custom image

Verify that the boot disk will not be deleted when the instance is deleted.

1. On the VM instances page, click **webserver** to view the VM instance details.
2. Under **Boot disk**, verify that **When deleting instance** is set to **Keep disk**.
3. Return to the VM instances page, click **webserver**, and click **Delete**.
4. In the confirmation dialog, click **Delete**.
5. In the left pane, click **Disks** and verify that the **webserver** disk exists.

Create the custom image

1. In the left pane, click **Images**.
2. Click **Create image**.
3. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

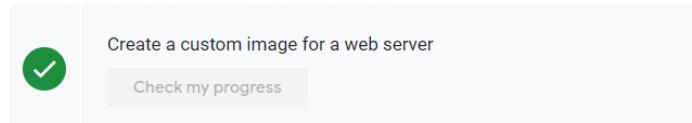
Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	mywebserver
Source	Disk
Source disk	webserver

4. Click **Create**.

You have created a custom image that multiple identical web servers can be started from. At this point, you could delete the **webserver** disk.

The next step is to use that image to define an instance template that can be used in the managed instance groups.

Click **Check my progress** to verify the objective.



Task 3. Configure an instance template and create instance groups

A managed instance group uses an instance template to create a group of identical instances. Use these to create the backends of the HTTP load balancer.

Configure the instance template

An instance template is an API resource that you can use to create VM instances and managed instance groups. Instance templates define the machine type, boot disk image, subnet, labels, and other instance properties.

1. In the GCP Console, on the **Navigation menu** (≡), click **Compute Engine > Instance templates**.
2. Click **Create instance template**.
3. For **Name**, type **mywebserver-template**.
4. For **Machine type**, select **f1-micro (1 vCPU)**.
5. For **Boot disk**, click **Change**.
6. Click **Custom images**.
7. Select **mywebserver**.
8. Click **Select**.
9. Click **Management, security, disks, networking, sole tenancy**.
10. Click **Networking**.

11. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Network	default
Network tags	http-server

12. Click **Create**.

Create the managed instance groups

Create a managed instance group in **us-central1** and one in **europe-west1**.

1. On the **Navigation menu**, click **Compute Engine > Instance groups**.
2. Click **Create Instance group**.
3. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	us-central1-mig
Location	Multiple zones
Region	us-central1

Instance template	mywebserver-template
Autoscaling policy	HTTP load balancing utilization
Target HTTP load balancing utilization	80
Minimum number of instances	1
Maximum number of instances	5
Cool-down period	60

Managed instance groups offer **autoscaling** capabilities that allow you to automatically add or remove instances from a managed instance group based on increases or decreases in load. Autoscaling helps your applications gracefully handle increases in traffic and reduces cost when the need for resources is lower. You just define the autoscaling policy, and the autoscaler performs automatic scaling based on the measured load.

4. For **Health check**, select **Create a health check**.

5. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (select option as specified)
Name	http-health-check
Protocol	TCP
Port	80

Managed instance group health checks proactively signal to delete and recreate instances that become unhealthy.

6. Click **Save and continue**.

7. For **Initial delay**, type **60**. This is how long the Instance Group waits after initializing the boot-up of a VM before it tries a health check. You don't want to wait 5 minutes for this during the lab, so you set it to 1 minute.

8. Click **Create**.

NOTE: If a warning window will appear stating that **There is no backend service attached to the instance group**. Ignore this; you will configure the load balancer with a backend service in the next section of the lab.

9. Click **OK**.

Repeat the same procedure for **europe-west1-mig** in **europe-west1**:

10. Click **Create Instance group**.

11. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	europe-west1-mig
Location	Multiple zones
Region	europe-west1
Instance template	mywebserver-template
Autoscaling policy	HTTP load balancing utilization
Target HTTP load balancing utilization	80
Minimum number of instances	1
Maximum number of instances	5
Cool-down period	60

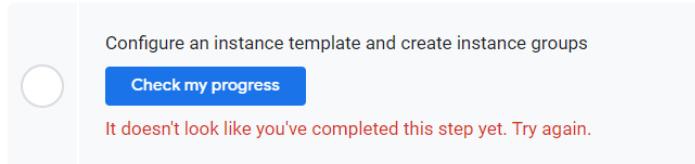
12. For **Health check**, select **http-health-check (TCP)**.

13. For **Initial delay**, type **60**.

14. Click **Create**.

15. Click **OK** in the dialog window.

Click *Check my progress* to verify the objective.



Verify the backends

Verify that VM instances are being created in both regions, and access their HTTP sites.

1. On the **Navigation menu**, click **Compute Engine > VM instances**. Notice the instances that start with *us-central1-mig* and *europe-west1-mig*. These instances are part of the managed instance groups.

2. Click on the **External IP** of an instance of *us-central1-mig*.

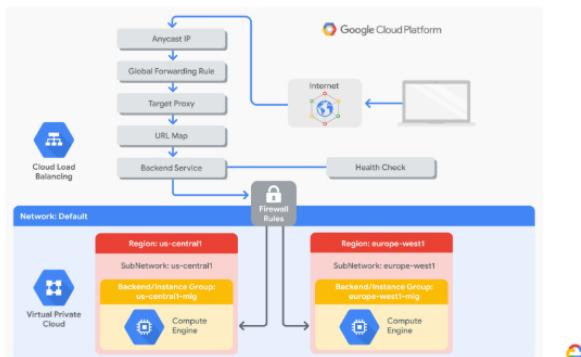
The default page for the Apache2 server should be displayed.

3. Click on the **External IP** of an instance of *europe-west1-mig*.

The default page for the Apache2 server should be displayed.

Task 4. Configure the HTTP load balancer

Configure the HTTP load balancer to balance traffic between the two backends (**us-central1-mig** in us-central1 and **europe-west1-mig** in europe-west1) as illustrated in the network diagram:



Start the configuration

1. On the **Navigation menu**, click **Network Services > Load balancing**.

2. Click **Create load balancer**.

3. Under **HTTP(S) Load Balancing**, click **Start configuration**.

4. Select **From Internet to my VMs**, then click **Continue**.

5. For **Name**, type **http-lb**.

Configure the backend

Backend services direct incoming traffic to one or more attached backends. Each backend is composed of an instance group and additional serving capacity metadata.

1. Click **Backend configuration**.
2. For **Backend services & backend buckets**, click **Create or select backend services & backend buckets** > **Backend services** > **Create a backend service**.
3. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (select option as specified)
Name	http-backend
Backend type	Instance groups
Instance group	us-central1-mig
Port numbers	80
Balancing mode	Rate
Maximum RPS	50
Capacity	100

This configuration means that the load balancer attempts to keep each instance of **us-central1-mig** at or below 50 requests per second (RPS).

4. Click **Done**.
5. Click **Add backend**.
6. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (select option as specified)
Instance group	europe-west1-mig
Port numbers	80
Balancing mode	Utilization
Maximum CPU utilization	80
Capacity	100

This configuration means that the load balancer attempts to keep each instance of **europe-west1-mig** at or below 80% CPU utilization.

7. Click **Done**.
8. For **Health Check**, select **http-health-check (TCP)**.
9. Expand **Advanced configurations (Session affinity, connection draining timeout, security policies)** option and check the **Enable logging** checkbox.
10. Specify **Sample rate** as **1**.
11. Click **Create**.

Configure the frontend

The host and path rules determine how your traffic will be directed. For example, you could direct video traffic to one backend and direct static traffic to another backend. However, you are not configuring the host and path rules in this lab.

1. Click **Frontend configuration**.
2. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Protocol	HTTP

IP version	IPv4
IP address	Ephemeral
Port	80

3. Click **Done**.

4. Click **Add Frontend IP and port**.

5. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Protocol	HTTP
IP version	IPv6
IP address	Ephemeral
Port	80

6. Click **Done**.

HTTP(S) load balancing supports both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses for client traffic. Client IPv6 requests are terminated at the global load balancing layer and then proxied over IPv4 to your backends.

Review and create the HTTP load balancer

1. Click **Review and finalize**.

2. Review the **Backend services** and **Frontend**.

3. Click **Create**. Wait for the load balancer to be created.

4. Click on the name of the load balancer (**http-lb**).

5. Note the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses of the load balancer for the next task. They will be referred to as `[LB_IP_v4]` and `[LB_IP_v6]`, respectively.

The IPv6 address is the one in hexadecimal format.

Click *Check my progress* to verify the objective.

Configure the HTTP load balancer

Check my progress

It doesn't look like you've completed this step yet. Try again.

Task 5. Stress test the HTTP load balancer

Now that you have created the HTTP load balancer for your backends, it is time to verify that traffic is forwarded to the backend service.

The HTTP load balancer should forward traffic to the region that is closest to you.

True

False

Access the HTTP load balancer

1. Open a new tab in your browser and navigate to `http://[LB_IP_v4]`. Make sure to

replace `[LB_IP_v4]` with the IPv4 address of the load balancer.

Accessing the HTTP load balancer might take a couple of minutes. In the meantime, you might get a 404 or 502 error. Keep trying until you see the page of one of the backends.

Stress test the HTTP load balancer

Create a new VM to simulate a load on the HTTP load balancer. Then determine whether traffic is balanced across both backends when the load is high.

1. In the GCP Console, on the **Navigation menu** (≡), click **Compute Engine > VM instances**.

2. Click **Create instance**.

3. Specify the following, and leave the remaining settings as their defaults:

Property	Value (type value or select option as specified)
Name	stress-test
Region	us-west1
Zone	us-west1-c
Machine type	f1-micro (1 vCPU)

Because **us-west1** is closer to **us-central1** than to **europe-west1**, traffic should be forwarded only to **us-central1-mig** (unless the load is too high).

4. For **Boot Disk**, click **Change**.

5. Click **Custom images**.

6. Select **mywebserver**.

7. Click **Select**.

8. Click **Create**. Wait for the **stress-test** instance to be created.

9. For **stress-test**, click **SSH** to launch a terminal and connect.

10. To create an environment variable for your load balancer IP address, run the following command:

```
export LB_IP=<Enter [YOUR_LB_IP] here>
```

11. Verify it with echo:

```
echo $LB_IP
```

12. To place a load on the load balancer, run the following command:

```
ab -n 500000 -c 1000 http://$LB_IP/
```

Click *Check my progress* to verify the objective.

 Stress test the HTTP load balancer

Check my progress

It doesn't look like you've completed this step yet. Try again.

13. In the GCP Console, on the **Navigation menu** (≡), click **Network Services > Load**

balancing.

14. Click **Backends**.

15. Click **http-backend**.

16. Monitor the **Frontend Location (Total inbound traffic)** between North America and the two backends for a couple of minutes.

At first, traffic should just be directed to **us-central1-mig**, but as the RPS increases, traffic is also directed to **europe-west1-mig**. This demonstrates that by default traffic is forwarded to the closest backend, but if the load is very high, traffic can be distributed across the backends.

17. In the GCP Console, on the **Navigation menu** (≡), click **Compute Engine > Instance groups**.

18. Click on **us-central1-mig** to open the instance group page.

19. Click **Monitoring** to monitor the number of instances and LB capacity.

20. Repeat the same for the **europe-west1-mig** instance group.

Depending on the load, you might see the backends scale to accommodate the load.

Task 6. Review

In this lab, you configured an HTTP load balancer with backends in us-central1 and europe-west1. Then you stress-tested the load balancer with a VM to demonstrate global load balancing and autoscaling.

End your lab

When you have completed your lab, click **End Lab**. Qwiklabs removes the resources you've used and cleans the account for you.

You will be given an opportunity to rate the lab experience. Select the applicable number of stars, type a comment, and then click **Submit**.

The number of stars indicates the following:

- 1 star = Very dissatisfied
- 2 stars = Dissatisfied
- 3 stars = Neutral
- 4 stars = Satisfied
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