

## EXPERIMENT-5.3

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Subject: Full Stack

Section: 23BCC-1

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- **Aim:**

To Deploy Full Stack App on AWS with Load Balancing

- **Objective:**

To deploy a full stack web application (React frontend + Node.js/Express backend + optional MongoDB database) on AWS EC2 instances and configure an **Application Load Balancer (ALB)** to ensure scalability and high availability.

- **Theory:**

A Full Stack Application typically has:

- Frontend (React): Handles the user interface and runs in the browser.
- Backend (Node.js/Express): Handles API requests, authentication, and database communication.
- Database (MongoDB/MySQL): Stores data persistently.

Amazon Web Services (AWS) provides the infrastructure to host such apps using:

- EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud): Virtual servers used to run your frontend and backend applications.
- Elastic Load Balancer (ELB): Distributes incoming traffic evenly across multiple EC2 instances for high availability.
- VPC (Virtual Private Cloud): Provides a private, secure network environment for your EC2 instances.
- Route 53 (optional): Used to assign a custom domain name to your application.
- Load balancing ensures:
  - Better scalability
  - Fault tolerance — if one server goes down, others still serve requests
  - Optimized performance under heavy traffic

- **Procedure:**

- 1. Create EC2 Instances**

- Go to AWS Management Console → EC2 → Launch Instance.
    - Create two EC2 instances for your backend (Node.js) and one instance for your frontend (React).
    - Choose Ubuntu or Amazon Linux 2 as the OS.
    - Configure Security Groups to allow:
      - Port 22 (SSH)
      - Port 80 (HTTP)
      - Port 3000 (if running locally during setup)
      - Port 5000 (for backend API, if needed)

- 2. Deploy Backend on EC2**

- SSH into each backend instance:

```
ssh -i your-key.pem ubuntu@<ec2-backend-public-ip>
```
    - Install Node.js and Git:

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install -y nodejs npm git
```
    - Clone your backend repo:

```
git clone <your-backend-repo-url>
cd backend
npm install
npm start
```
    - Make sure it runs on port 5000 or 80 (adjust in your Express app if needed).

- 3. Deploy Frontend on EC2**

- SSH into the frontend instance:
      - ```
ssh -i your-key.pem ubuntu@<ec2-frontend-public-ip>
```
    - Install Node.js and build the React app:
      - ```
sudo apt update
```
      - ```
sudo apt install -y nodejs npm git
```
    - ```
git clone <your-frontend-repo-url>
```

      - ```
cd frontend
```
      - ```
npm install
```
      - ```
npm run build
```

- Install and configure Nginx to serve the build:
  - `sudo apt install nginx -y`
  - `sudo rm -rf /var/www/html/*`
  - `sudo cp -r build/* /var/www/html/`
  - `sudo systemctl restart nginx`

#### 4. Set Up Application Load Balancer (ALB)

- Go to AWS Console → EC2 → Load Balancers → Create Load Balancer.
- Select Application Load Balancer.
- Configure:
  - Listener: HTTP on port 80
  - Availability Zones: Select multiple for redundancy
  - Target Group: Create a new one and add your backend EC2 instances as targets
- Once created, note down the DNS name of your ALB (it will look like my-app-alb-123456.elb.amazonaws.com).

#### 5. Configure Frontend to Use the Load Balancer

- In your React app, change your backend API URL from:
 

```
const API_BASE = "http://<backend-ec2-ip>:5000";
```

 to:
 

```
const API_BASE = "http://<your-alb-dns-name>;
```
- Rebuild and redeploy the frontend build files to your Nginx instance:
 

```
npm run build
```

```
sudo cp -r build/* /var/www/html/
```

```
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

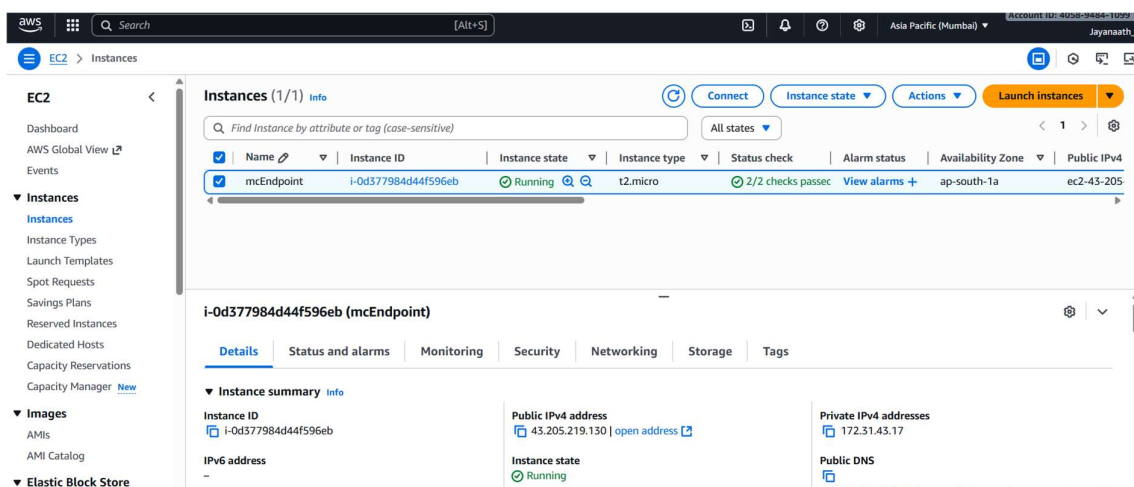
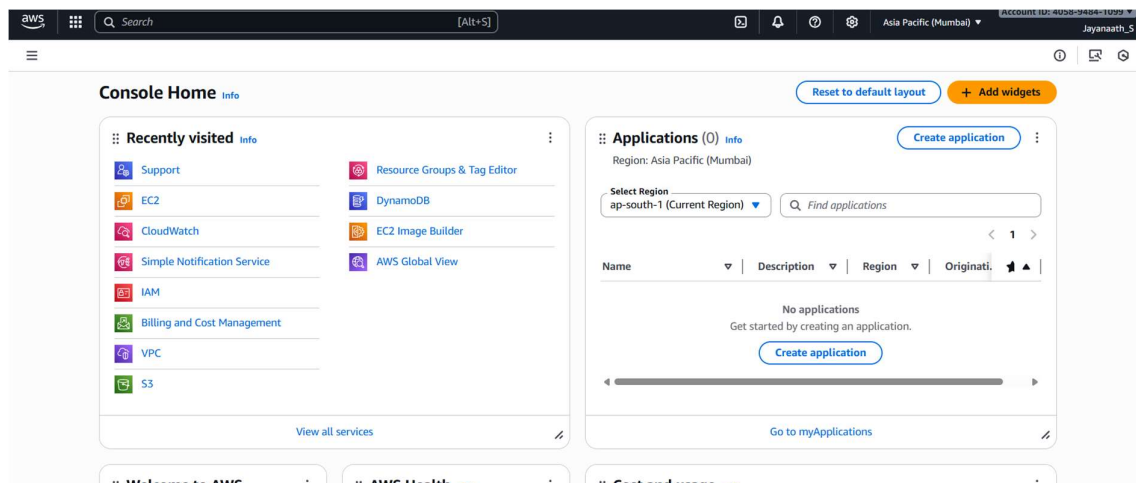
## 6. Test the Application

- Visit your frontend EC2's public IP or domain in a browser.
- The app should load, and API calls will go through the Load Balancer, distributing traffic between backend servers.
- Try stopping one backend EC2 instance — the load balancer will still serve requests using the other.

## • Result

- A full stack React + Node.js app is deployed successfully on AWS.
- The **Application Load Balancer** evenly distributes traffic between backend servers.
- The application remains accessible even if one backend instance fails.
- Basic scalability and fault tolerance are achieved through load balancing.

## • Output:

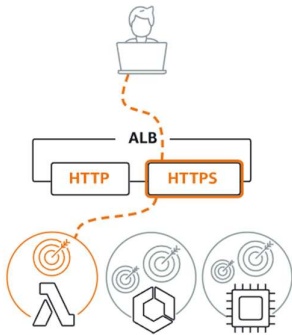


## Compare and select load balancer type

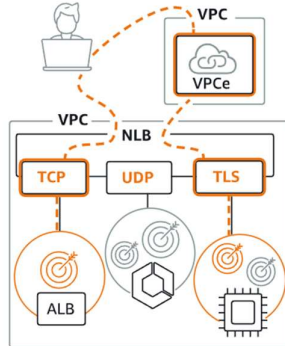
A complete feature-by-feature comparison along with detailed highlights is also available. [Learn more](#)

### Load balancer types

#### Application Load Balancer [Info](#)



#### Network Load Balancer [Info](#)



#### Gateway Load Balancer [Info](#)

