

Lab2. Cloud Load Balancer 구현하기

1. 목적

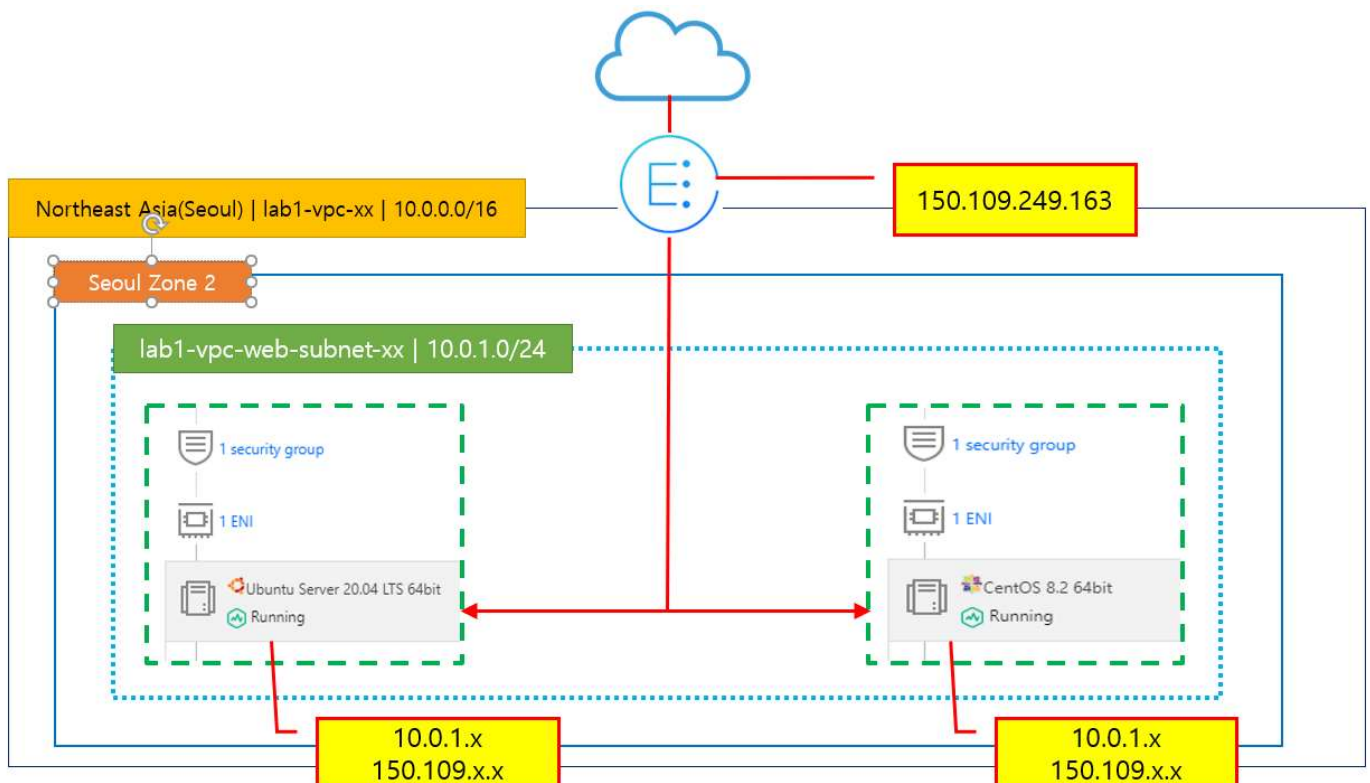
- 이번 Lab에서는 Tencent Cloud에서 제공하는 Cloud Load Balancer를 통해 부하분산에 대해 실습한다. CLB는 Back-end에 여러 Web Server들을 운영하는 경우 부하분산 뿐만 아니라 서비스의 연속성을 늘려주는 역할도 수행한다.

2. 사전 준비물

- Tencent Cloud Account

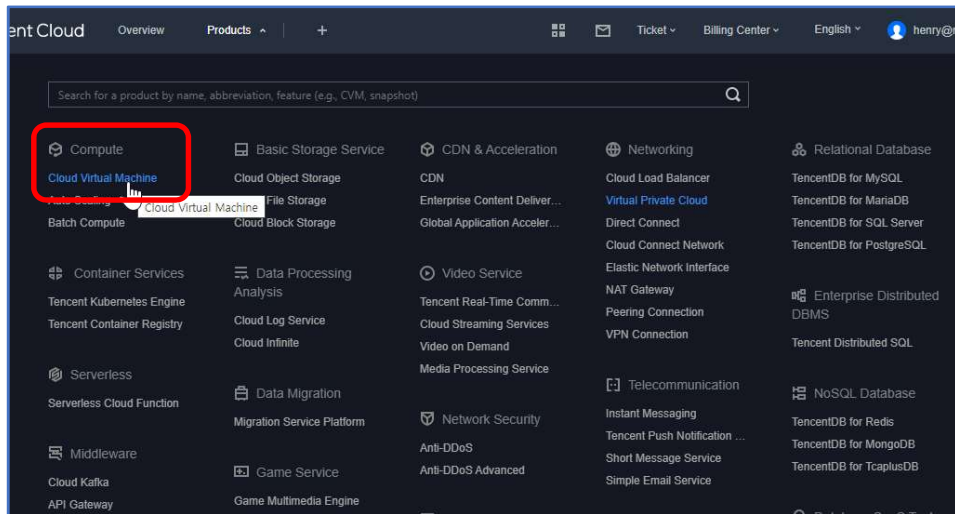
3. 목차

- Task1. CLB를 위해 두번째 Web Server 생성하기
- Task2. Cloud Load Balancer Instance 생성하기
- Task3. Cloud Load Balancer 설정하기
- Task4. Cloud Load Balancer 동작 확인하기

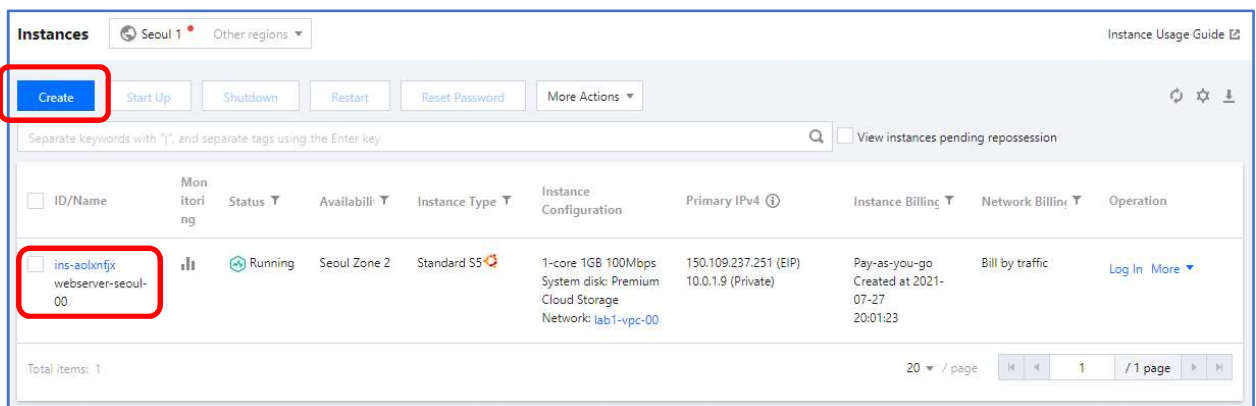


Task1. CLB를 위해 2번째 Web Server 생성하기

1. 또 하나의 웹 서버를 생성하기 위해 페이지 상단의 메뉴 중 **[Products] > [Compute] > [Cloud Virtual Machine]**을 클릭한다.



2. **[Cloud Virtual Machine] Dashboard** 페이지이다. 이미 **Lab1**에서 생성한 **webserver-seoul-xx**이 있다. 생성할 **Instances**가 위치할 **Region**이 **Seoul**임을 확인한다. 그리고 **Instances**를 생성하기 위해 **[Create]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.



3. **CVM** 생성 페이지이다. 1단계 **Select Model**에서는 다음과 같이 설정한다.

- ① **[Billing Mode]** : Pay as you go
- ② **[Region]** : Seoul
- ③ **[Availability Zone]** : Seoul Zone 2
- ④ **[Network]** : lab1-vpc-xx | 10.0.0.0/16, lab1-vpc-web-subnet-xx | 10.0.1.0/24

1. Select Model 2. Complete Configuration 3. Confirm Configuration

Billing Mode: Pay as you go Spot Instances [Detailed Comparison](#)

Region: Guangzhou Shanghai Nanjing **Promo** Beijing Chengdu Chongqing Hong Kong, China

Singapore Bangkok Mumbai **Seoul** Tokyo Silicon Valley Virginia Toronto

Frankfurt Moscow

Tencent Cloud products in different regions cannot communicate via private network. Selecting the region closest to your customers can reduce access latency and increase download speed. CVM's region cannot be changed after the creation. [View My CVM Region](#) [Detailed Comparison](#)

Availability Zone: Random AZ Seoul Zone 1 **Seoul Zone 2 **NEW****

Network: vpc-g78vd47e | lab1-vpc-00 | 10.0.0.0/16 subnet-ourvot1 | lab1-vpc-web-subnet-01 Available IPs in the subnet: 252

If the existing VPC/subnet do not match your requirements, please go to the Console to [Create a VPC](#) or [Create Subnet](#). You can change the VPC and subnet later in the console.

⑤ [Instance] : Standard | Standard S5 | S5.SMALL1 | 1-core | 1GB | 0.01 USD/hr

Instance

All CPU	Total Mem						
All Models	Standard	High IO	MEM-optimized	Compute	GPU-based	Big Data	Cloud Physical Machine 2.0
All types	Standard S5	Promo	Standard SA2	Standard S4	Standard Network-optimized SN3ne	Standard S3	Standard SA1
Standard S2	Standard S1						

Model	Specifications	vCPU	MEM	CPU	Private network bandwidth	Packets In/Out	Supported Availability Zones	Notes	Fee
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Standard S5	S5.SMALL1	1-core	1GB	Intel Xeon Cascade Lake 8255C/Intel Xeon Cooper Lake(2.5 GHz)	1.5Gbps	250k PPS	18 availability zones(s)	None	0.01USD/hr
<input type="radio"/> Standard S5	S5.SMALL2	1-core	2GB	Intel Xeon Cascade Lake 8255C/Intel Xeon Cooper Lake(2.5 GHz)	1.5Gbps	250k PPS	34 availability zones(s)	None	0.03USD/hr

⑥ [Image] : Public image | CentOS 64-bit 8.2

⑦ [System disk] : Premium Cloud Storage 50GB

⑧ [Data disk] : Nothing

⑨ [Public network bandwidth] : By Traffic | 100 Mbps

⑩ [Amount] : 1

Image: Public image Custom Image Shared Image

CentOS 64-bit CentOS 8.2 64bit

System disk: Premium Cloud Storage 50 GB [Learn more](#)

System disk type cannot be changed after purchase.

Data disk: [Add a cloud data disk](#) You can add 20 data disk(s)

Public network bandwidth: ☒ Assign a dedicated public IP for free

By Traffic [Detailed Comparison](#)

1Mbps 5Mbps 20Mbps 100Mbps 99 Mbps

Note: the traffic fee is settled on an hourly basis. When your account balance becomes negative, the service will be stopped in 2 hours.

Selected Model: S5.SMALL1(Standard S5, 1-core, 1 GB)

Configuration Fee: 0.02USD/hr ([Billing Details](#))

Amount: 1

Network Fee: 0.12USD/GB

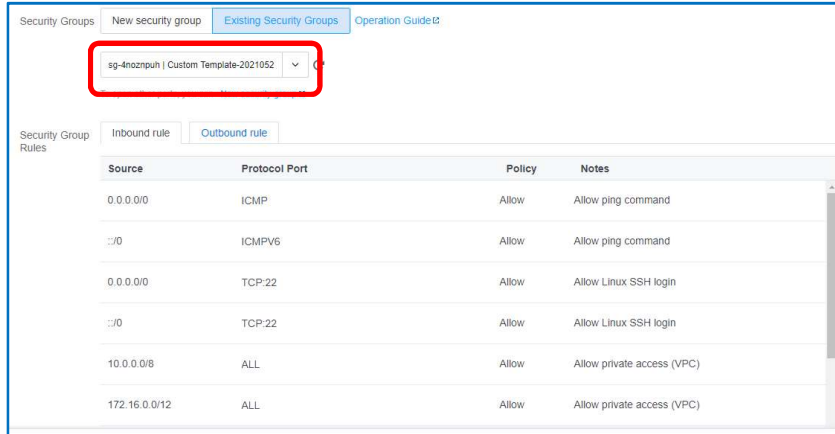
Next: Complete Configuration

⑪ [Next Complete Configuration] 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.

4. 2단계 **Complete Configuration**에서는 다음과 같이 설정한다.

① **[Security Groups] : Existing Security Groups**

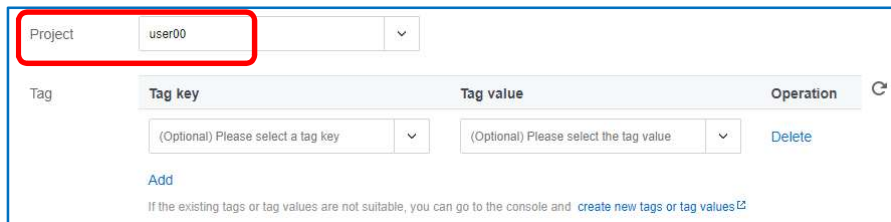
② **[Security Group Rules] : ICMP, TCP:22, TCP:80, TCP:443**



Source	Protocol Port	Policy	Notes
0.0.0.0/0	ICMP	Allow	Allow ping command
0.0.0.0/0	ICMPV6	Allow	Allow ping command
0.0.0.0/0	TCP:22	Allow	Allow Linux SSH login
0.0.0.0/0	TCP:22	Allow	Allow Linux SSH login
10.0.0.0/8	ALL	Allow	Allow private access (VPC)
172.16.0.0/12	ALL	Allow	Allow private access (VPC)

③ **[Project] : userxx**

④ **[Tag] : Nothing**



Project: user00

Tag	Tag key	Tag value	Operation
	(Optional) Please select a tag key	(Optional) Please select the tag value	Delete

[Add](#)

If the existing tags or tag values are not suitable, you can go to the console and [create new tags or tag values](#)

⑤ **[Instance Name] : webserver-pusan-xx(xx는 당일 부여된 번호)**

⑥ **[Login Methods] : Set Password**

⑦ **[Username] : root**

⑧ **[Password] : P@\$W0rd1234**

⑨ **[Confirm Password] : P@\$W0rd1234**

⑩ **[Security Reinforcement] : Enable for Free**

⑪ **[Cloud Monitoring] : Enable for Free**

Instance Name Supports batch sequential naming or pattern string-based naming. You can enter up to 60 characters. 42 characters remaining.

Login Methods Set Password SSH Key Pair Random Password

Note: please keep your password in mind. If you forgot your password, please reset it on CVM Console.

Username

Password

Confirm Password

Security Reinforcement ☒ Enable for Free
Install the component to activate Anti-DDoS and Cloud Workload Protection for free [Details](#)

Cloud Monitoring ☒ Enable for Free
FREE cloud monitoring, analysis, alarming, and server monitoring metrics (component installation required) [Details](#)

Scheduled Termination ☐ Enable Scheduled Termination
Enable it to terminate CVM at a specified time.

5. **Advanced Settings** 단계에서 다음과 같이 값을 설정한다.

- ① **[Hostname]** : **webserver-pusan-xx**
- ② **[Custom data]** : 아래 코드를 복사해서 붙여넣는다.

```
#!/bin/bash
dnf install -y httpd httpd-tools httpd-devel httpd-manual mod_ssl
systemctl start httpd.service
mv /var/www/html/index.html /var/www/html/index.bak
bash -c 'echo "<html><h1>Hello, Tencent Cloud!</h1></html>" > /var/www/html/index.html'
systemctl enable httpd
```

Hostname: Supports batch sequential naming or pattern string-based naming
2-60 characters, including uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens "-" and dots ".". It supports the {R:number} format, but colons ":" and braces "{}" are not allowed. Hyphens "-" and dots "." cannot be used consecutively, and cannot be placed at the beginning or end of the hostname. A number-only password is not allowed.

CAM Role: None [Create a CAM role](#)

Placement Group ☐ Add the instance to a placement group

Custom data
☐ The above input is encoded with base64

Selected Model **S5.SMALL1**(Standard S5, 1-core, 1 GB) Configuration Fee **0.02USD/hr** ([Billing Details](#))

Amount — 1 + Network Fee **0.12USD/GB** Previous Next: Confirm Configuration

- ③ **[Next Confirm Configuration]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.

6. 마지막 3 단계에서 **[Agree Tencent Cloud Service Terms]**를 체크하고 **[Enable]** 주황색 버튼을 클릭한다.

1.Select Model 2.Complete Configuration **3.Confirm Configuration**

Please make sure port 22 and the ICMP protocol are allowed in the current security group. Otherwise, you will not be able to remotely log in to or ping the CVM. [View](#)
Keep your password in mind. If you forgot your password, reset it on the CVM console. [View](#)

▼ Region and model Seoul Zone 2; S5 SMALL1 (Standard S5, 1-core 1 GB) [Edit](#)

▼ Image Public image; CentOS 8.2 64bit [Edit](#)

▼ Storage and Bandwidth 50 GB system disk; By Traffic: 99Mbps [Edit](#)

▼ Security Groups sg-43yotlj5 | Custom Template-20210727200106467 [Edit](#)

▼ Set Information Login by password (custom) [Edit](#)

▼ Advanced Settings [Edit](#)

[Generate API Explorer Reusable Scripts](#) ?

Selected Model S5.SMALL1(Standard S5, 1-core, 1 GB) Configuration Fee 0.02USD/hr ([Billing Details](#))

Amount Network Fee 0.12USD/GB

☒ Agree "Tencent Cloud Service Terms" [Previous](#) [Enable](#)

7. 방금 생성한 **webserver-pusan-xx** 인스턴스에 Lab1의 **webserver-seoul-xx**과 같이 **EIP**를 설정한다.

8. **[Convert to EIP]**창에서 **[OK]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.

Convert to EIP ✕

- This operation will convert a public IP to an EIP, and bind the EIP with the current CVM. The IP address will not be changed and your service will not be interrupted.
- Operation limit: once the IP is converted to an EIP, it cannot be changed back to a public IP.

Public IP 150.109.247.142

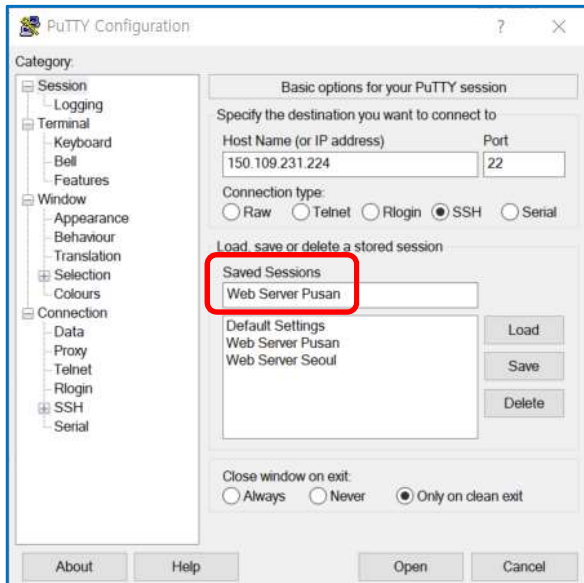
Bind an Instance ins-8klzxdn | webserver-pusan-00

Quota You can have up to 150 EIPs, 1 enabled.

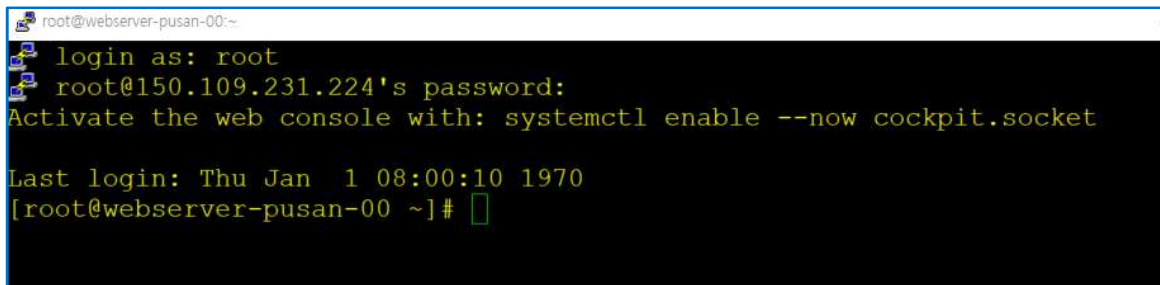
Fee To ensure the effective use of resources, an idle fee of **0.04CNY/hour** will be charged for EIPs that are not associated with any resources. Please release this kind of EIPs as instructed in [Releasing EIPs](#).

[OK](#) [Cancel](#)

9. 방금 생성한 **webserver-pusan-xx** 가상 머신에 접속해 보자. 공인 IP를 이용하여 **PuTTY** 툴을 통해 접속한다. 필자는 **webserver-seoul-xx**과 구별하기 위해 터미널의 전경색은 노란색으로 배경색은 검은색으로 설정하고 **[Saved Sessions]**의 이름도 **Web Server Pusan**으로 설정하였다. 이제 **[Open]** 버튼을 클릭하여 연결한다.

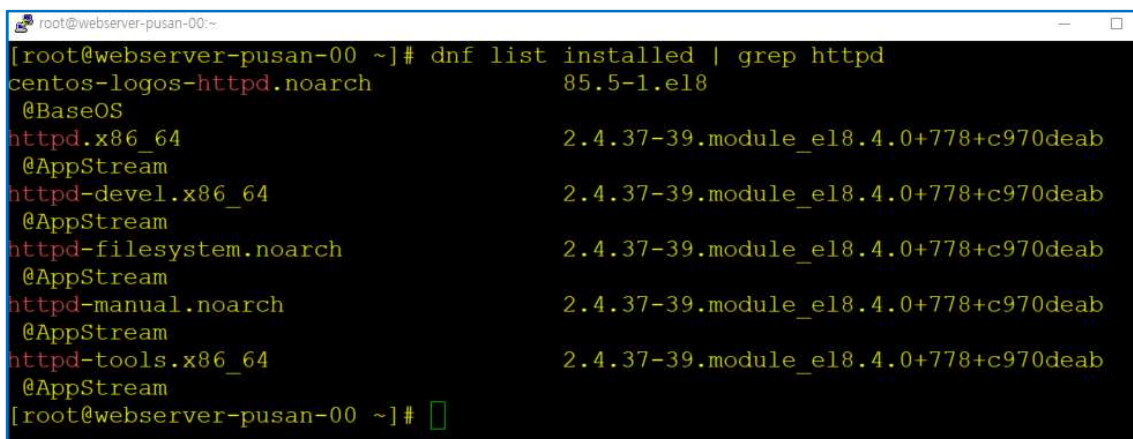


10. 터미널에서 인증서 처리한후, login 아이디는 **root**, 비밀번호는 **P@\$W0rd1234**를 입력하여 접속한다.



11. CentOS에 **Apache Web Server**가 제대로 설치되었는지 확인하자.

```
# dnf list installed | grep httpd
```



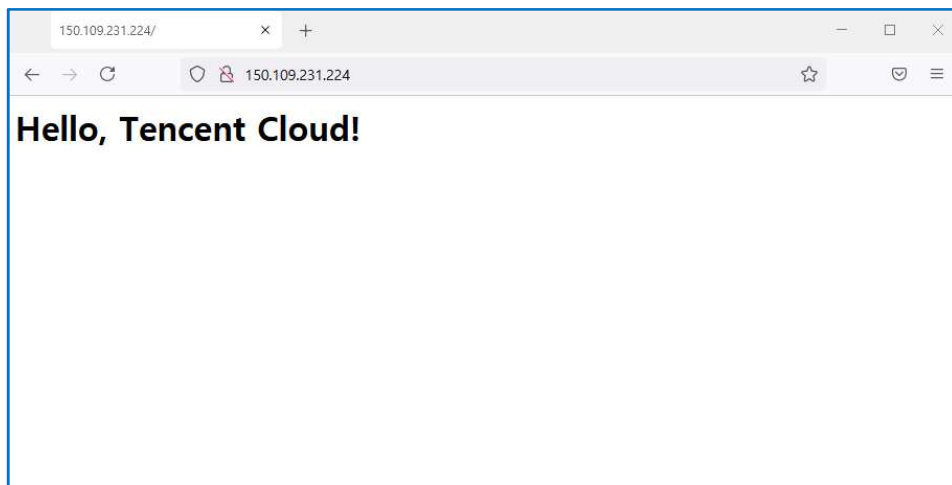
12. 아울러 설치 위치와 서비스가 가동 중 인지도 확인하자.

```
# which httpd
```

```
# systemctl status httpd.service
```

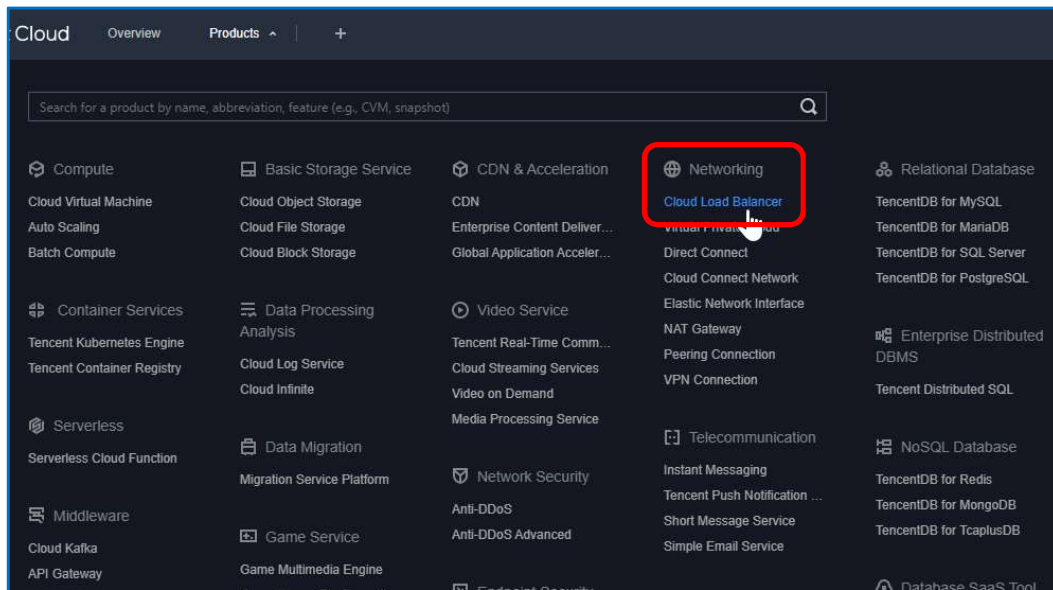
```
root@webserver-pusan-00:~  
[root@webserver-pusan-00 ~]# which httpd  
/usr/sbin/httpd  
[root@webserver-pusan-00 ~]# systemctl status httpd.service  
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server  
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; enabled; vendor prese  
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2021-06-10 16:34:04 CST; 7min ago  
     Docs: man:httpd.service(8)  
  Main PID: 2957 (httpd)  
    Status: "Running, listening on: port 443, port 80"  
   Tasks: 213 (limit: 5054)  
  Memory: 27.8M  
    CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service  
            └─2957 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND  
              └─3077 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND  
                └─3078 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND  
                  └─3079 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND  
                    └─3080 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND  
  
Jun 10 16:34:04 webserver-pusan-00 systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server.  
Jun 10 16:34:04 webserver-pusan-00 httpd[2957]: AH00558: httpd: Could not rela  
Jun 10 16:34:04 webserver-pusan-00 systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.  
Jun 10 16:34:04 webserver-pusan-00 httpd[2957]: Server configured, listening on  
lines 1-19/19 (END)
```

13. 마지막으로 공인 IP로 웹 브라우저에서 접속해 보자.

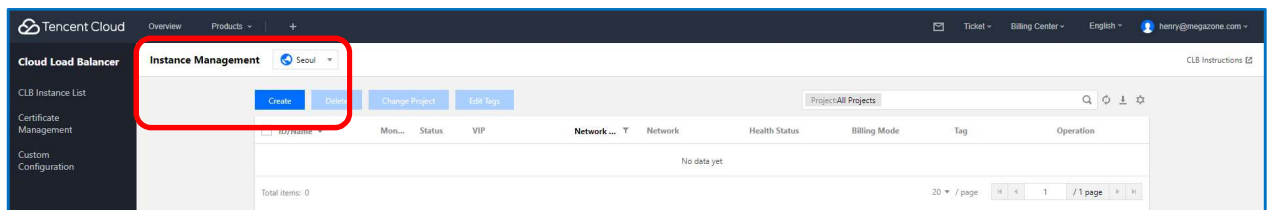


Task2. Cloud Load Balancer Instance 생성하기

1. 페이지 상단 메뉴에서 **[Products] > [Networking] > [Cloud Load Balancer]** 메뉴를 클릭한다.



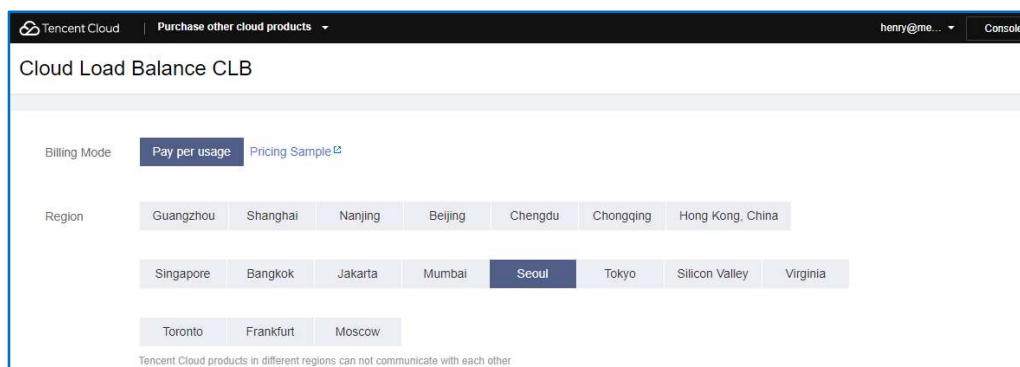
2. **[Cloud Load Balancer]** 페이지이다. CLB를 생성하기 위해 먼저 **Instance Management** 옆의 **Region**이 **Seoul**임을 확인한다. 그리고 **[Create]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭하여 CLB Instance를 생성한다.



3. 각 항목에 다음과 같이 설정한다.

① **[Billing Mode]** : Pay per usage

② **[Region]** : Seoul



③ **[Network type]** : Public network

- ④ [Network] : lab1-vpc-xx
- ⑤ [Network Billing Mode] : By Traffic
- ⑥ [Bandwidth Cap] : 100 Mbps

Network [?] vpc-gvcruh9q | lab1-vpc-00 [?]

If you want to change the network, please go to the Console to [Create a VPC](#)

Network Billing **By Traffic**

Mode

Bandwidth Cap 100 Mbps

- ⑦ [Project] : userxx
- ⑧ [Tag] : Nothing
- ⑨ [Instance Name] : lab2-clb-xx(xx는 당일 부여된 번호)
- ⑩ [Quantity] : 1
- ⑪ [Cost]에서 예상 비용을 확인한 후, [Buy Now] 주황색 버튼을 클릭한다.

Project user00

Tag	Tag Key	Tag Value	Operat...
	Please select a tag key	Please select a tag value	Delete

Add

If there is no desired tag key or value, you can go to the console to [Create](#)

Instance name lab2-clb-00 49 more chars allowed. chars, allowing letters, digits, Chinese characters, "-", ".", and "_".

Quantity

Cost: Instance Fee 0.009 USD/hour Network Fee 0.12 USD/GB If there is an available traffic pack in your account, it will be used first.

Buy Now

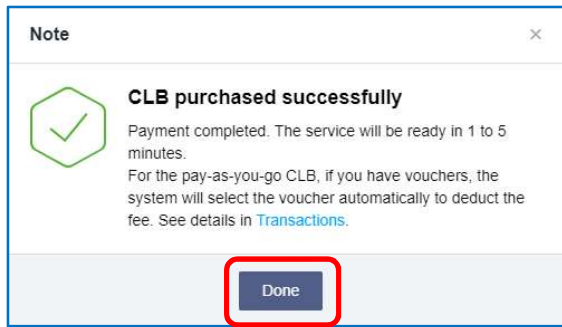
- ⑫ [Confirm] 창이 나타난다. 구매 확인을 하려면 [Confirm] 버튼을 클릭한다.

Confirm

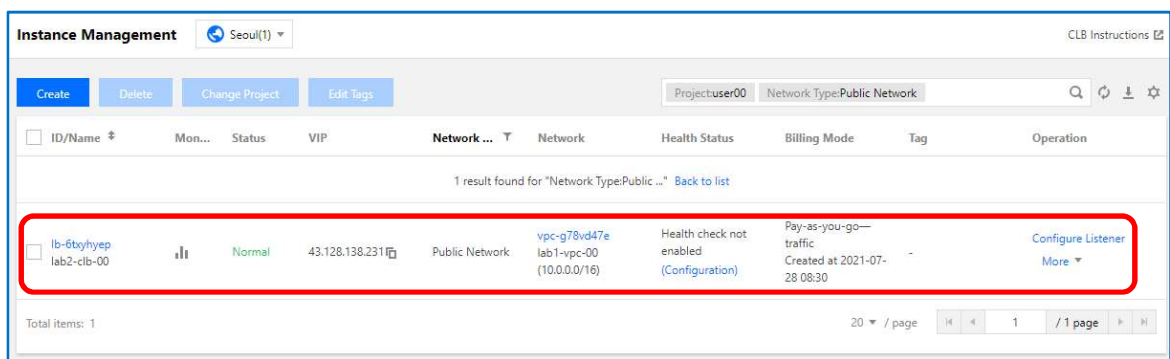
Confirm to purchase the selected load balancer?

Confirm Cancel

- ⑬ 성공적으로 **CLB**가 구매되었다는 메시지가 나타난다. **[Done]** 버튼을 클릭한다.

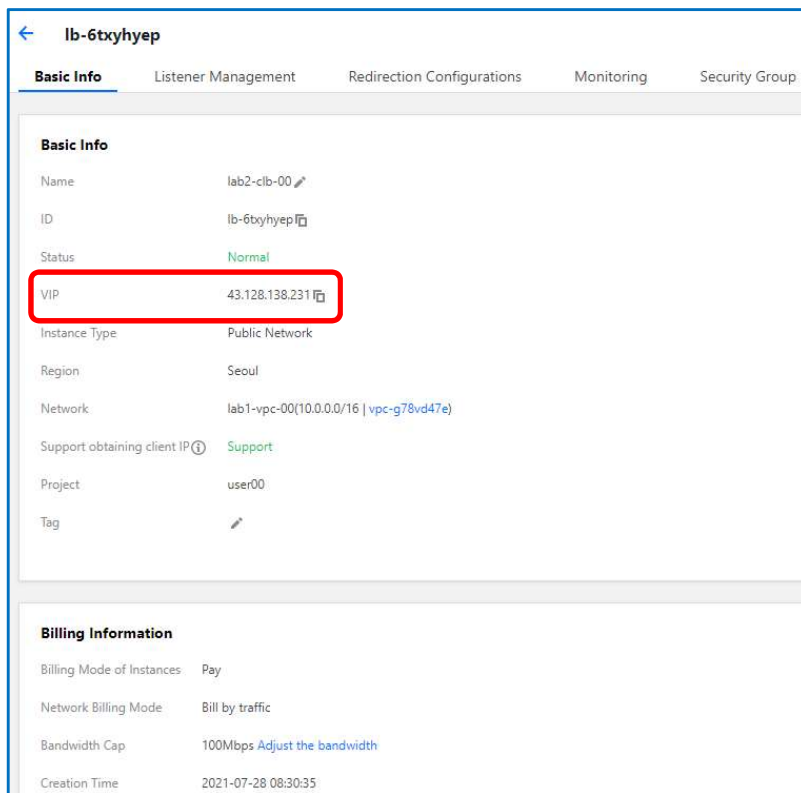


- ⑭ 잠시 뒤, **[Cloud Load Balancer]** 페이지의 **[CLB Instance List]**에 보면 방금 생성한 **CLB**가 목록에 있음을 확인할 수 있다.

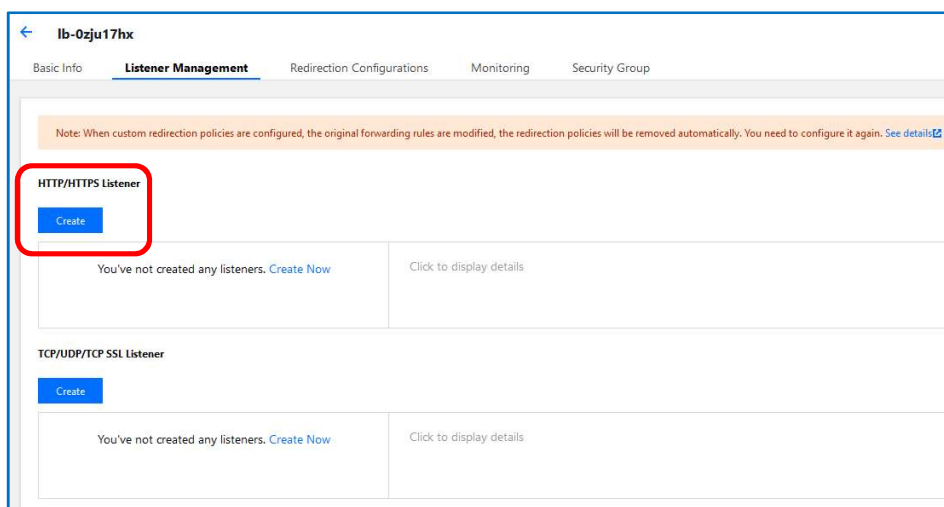


Task3. Cloud Load Balancer 설정하기

1. **[CLB Instance List]** 에서 방금 생성한 **CLB Instance**를 클릭하여 해당 **CLB**의 정보를 확인한다. 아래 그림과 같이 특별히 **[VIP]** 정보를 확인한다. 이 **VIP** 정보는 **Lab1**과 **Lab2**에서 생성한 **Web Server**를 대표하는 **CLB Virtual IP** 주소다.



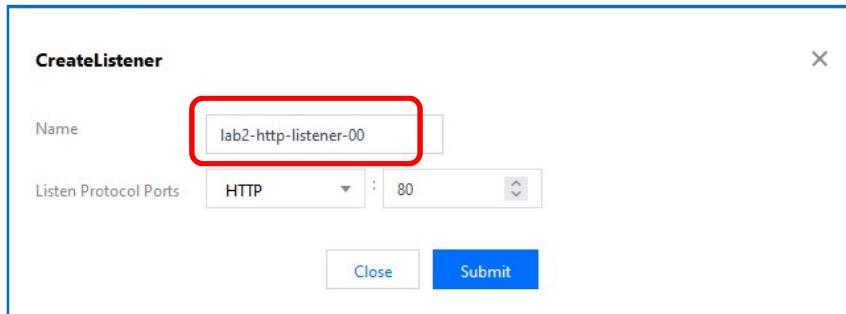
2. CLB 정보 페이지의 상단 메뉴 중 **[Listener Management]**를 클릭한다. 아직 **HTTP/HTTPS Listener**가 생성되어 있지 않은 것을 알 수 있다. 새 **Listener**를 생성하기 위해, **[HTTP/HTTPS Listener]** 섹션에서 **[Create]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.



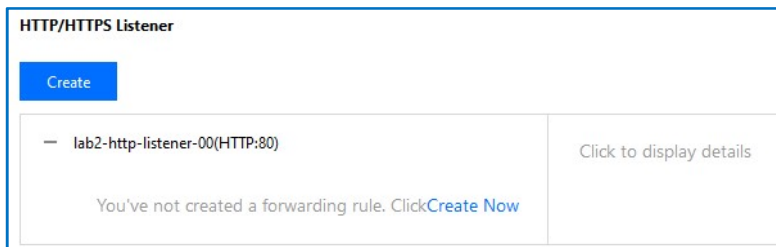
3. **[CreateListener]** 창이 나타나면 다음과 같이 각 값을 설정한 후, **[Submit]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.

① **[Name]** : lab2-http-listener-xx(xx는 당일 부여된 번호)

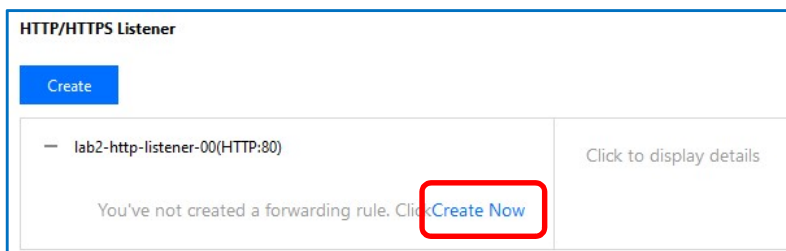
② **[Listener Protocol Ports]** : HTTP | 80



4. 잠시 후, **[HTTP/HTTPS Listener]** 섹션에 방금 생성한 **Listener**가 등록되었음을 확인할 수 있다. **Listener** 이름 앞에 있는 **[+]** 기호를 클릭해보자.



5. 다음 단계는 이 **Listener**가 80번 포트로 수신했을 때 **Forwarding** 할 수 있도록 **Rule**을 설정하는 것이다. **Forwarding rule**을 설정하려면 **[Create Now]** 링크를 클릭한다.



6. 3단계로 **Forwarding Rule**을 생성한다. 먼저 1단계 **Basic Configuration** 단계이다. 다음의 각 값을 입력한 후, **[Next]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭하자.

① **[Domain Name]** : www.example.com

② **[URL]** : /

③ **[Balanced Method]** : Weighted Round Robin

CreateForwarding rules

1 Basic Configuration > 2 Health Check > 3 Session Persistence

Domain Name①

Default Domain Name Enable
If a client request does not match any domain names of this listener, the CLB instance will forward the request to the default domain name (Default Server). Each listener only can configure one listener and must configure one. [Details](#)

URL①

Balance Method①

Get client IP Enabled

Gzip compression Enabled①

[Close](#) [Next](#)

7. 다음 단계는 **[Health Check]** 단계이다. 다음의 각 값을 설정한 다음, **[Next]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.

① **[Check Domain]** : **www.example.com**

② **[Path]** : **Root Directory of CVM | /**

CreateForwarding rules

✓ Basic Configuration > 2 Health Check > 3 Session Persistence

Health Check① ☒

Check Domain①

Path①

[Show advanced options](#) ▼

[Back](#) [Next](#)

8. 3번째 **[Session Persistence]** 단계이다. **[Submit]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭하여 설정을 마친다.

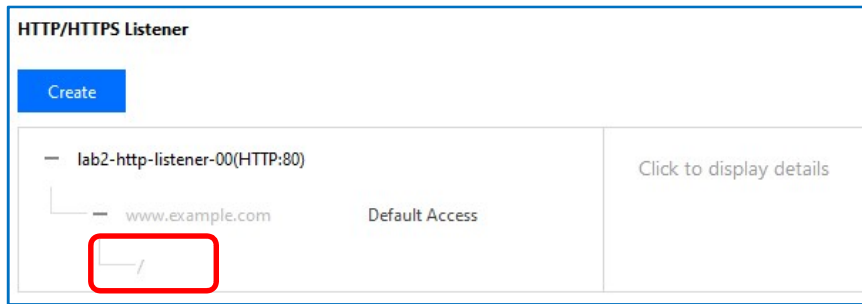
CreateForwarding rules

✓ Basic Configuration > ✓ Health Check > 3 Session Persistence

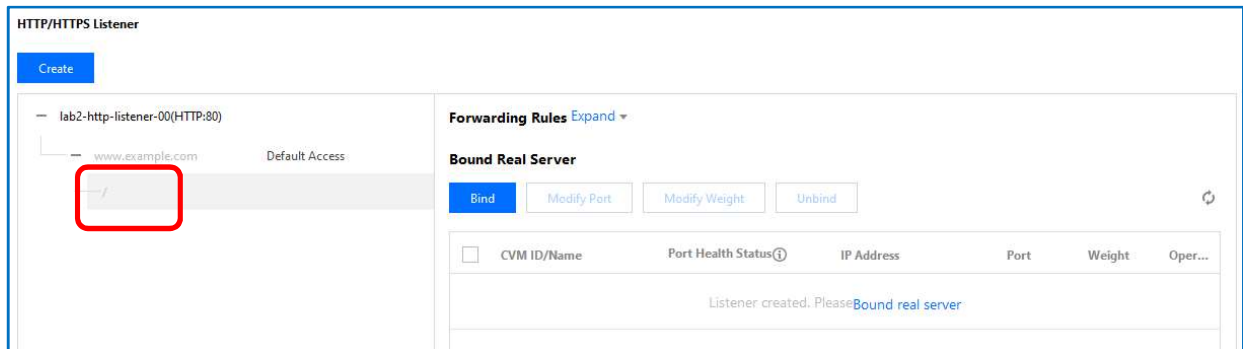
Session Persistence① ☐

[Back](#) [Submit](#)

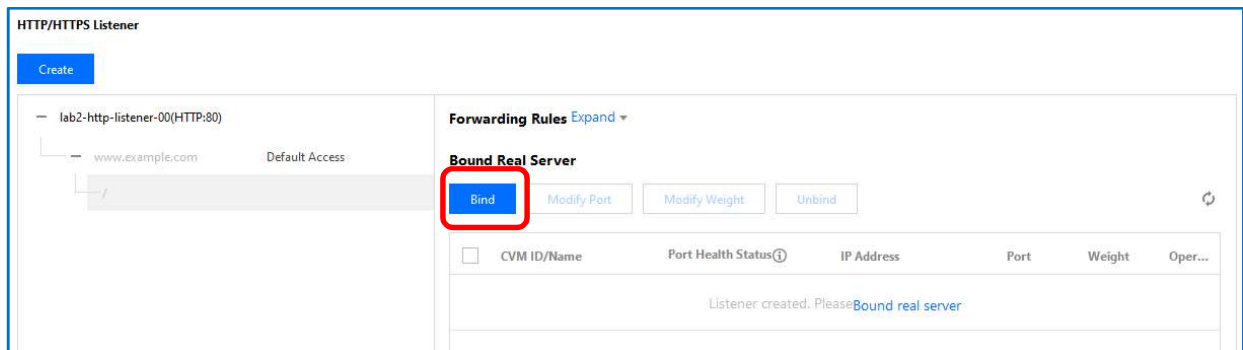
9. [HTTP/HTTPS Listener] 섹션에 **Forwarding Rule**이 생성된 것을 확인할 수 있다.



10. Listener가 받은 요청을 **Forwarding Rule**을 통해 **Web Server**에서 전달하려면 **Forwarding Rule**과 **Web Server**를 **Binding** 해야 한다. **Binding**을 설정하기 위해 **www.example.com** 밑에 **/**를 마우스로 클릭한다.



11. 그리고 우측에 나타나는 **[Forwarding Rules]**의 **[Bound Real Server]** 섹션의 **[Bind]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.



12. 다음과 같이 각 값을 설정한 후, **[Confirm]** 파란색 버튼을 클릭한다.

- ① **[Network]** : lab1-vpc-xx(xx는 당일 부여된 번호)
- ② **[Select an instance]** : CVM | webserver-pusan-xx, webserver-seoul-xx
- ③ **[Selected]** :
 - i. **[Port]** : 80
 - ii. **[Weight]** : 10

Bind with backend service ✕

Network: **lab1-vpc-00 (vpc-gvcruh9q)**

Select an instance

CVM ENI

IP address Search by IP address, and

☒ Instance ID/name

- ☒ **ins-33jymwe3(webserver-pusan-00)**
150.109.231.224(Public)/10.0.1.15(Private)
- ☒ **ins-ewyxf8jh(webserver-seoul-00)**
150.109.255.42(Public)/10.0.1.17(Private)

10 / page 1 / 1 page

Press Shift key to select more

Selected (2)

Instance ID/name	Port	Weight	
ins-33jymwe3(webserver-pusan-00) 150.109.231.224(Public)/10.0.1.15(Private)	80	10	Add Port Delete
ins-ewyxf8jh(webserver-seoul-00) 150.109.255.42(Public)/10.0.1.17(Private)	80	10	Add Port Delete

Confirm **Cancel**

13. **Forwarding Rule**와 **Web Server 2대**의 **Binding** 작업이 끝났다. 목록에서 **[Port Health Status]**가 **Healthy** 이어야 한다. **Reload** 버튼을 클릭하여 확인한다.

Forwarding Rules [Expand](#)

Bound Real Server

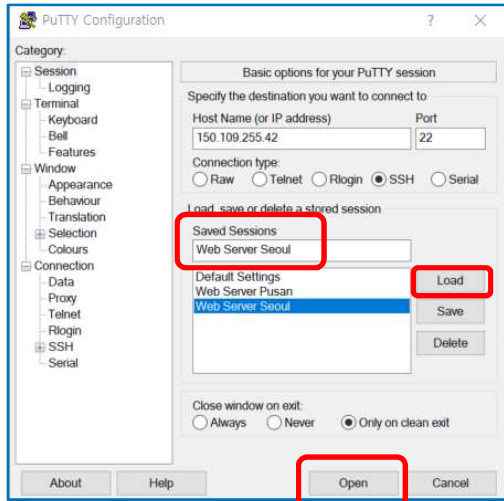
Bind **Modify Port** **Modify Weight** **Unbind** ↻

<input type="checkbox"/> CVM ID/Name	Port Health Status	IP Address	Port	Weight	Oper...
<input type="checkbox"/> ins-ewyxf8jh webserver-seoul-00	Healthy	150.109.255.42 (public) 10.0.1.17(Private)	80	10	Unbind
<input type="checkbox"/> ins-33jymwe3 webserver-pusan-00	Healthy	150.109.231.224 (public) 10.0.1.15(Private)	80	10	Unbind

Task4. Cloud Load Balancer 동작 확인하기

1. 현재 **Lab1**과 **Lab2**를 통해 생성한 **Web Server**는 2대이다. 각 **Web Server**는 동일한 페이지를 Rendering 하기 때문에 어느 **CLB**를 통해 접근했는지 웹페이지상으로는 알 수 없다. 그래서 각 **Web Server**의 **index.html**을 수정해서 **CLB**를 통해 접근한 페이지를 확인하도록 하자.
2. 먼저 **webserver-seoul-xx(xx는 당일 부여된 번호)**의 홈페이지는 다음과 같이 수정한다.

- ① **PutTTY**에서 **[Session] > [Saved Sessions]** 목록에서 **Web Server Seoul**을 **[Load]** 하고 **[Open]** 한다.




- ② Login ID는 **ubuntu**, 비밀번호는 **P@\$SW0rd1234**로 로그인하자.

```
ubuntu@webserver-seoul-00: ~  
login as: ubuntu  
ubuntu@150.109.255.42's password:  
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-72-generic x86_64)  
  
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com  
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com  
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage  
  
System information as of Thu 10 Jun 2021 05:03:10 PM CST  
  
System load:  0.0          Processes:            110  
Usage of /:   6.8% of 49.16GB Users logged in:           0  
Memory usage: 26%         IPv4 address for eth0: 10.0.1.17  
Swap usage:   0%  
  
* Pure upstream Kubernetes 1.21, smallest, simplest cluster ops!  
  
https://microk8s.io/  
  
Last login: Thu Jun 10 16:12:09 2021 from 175.209.15.230  
ubuntu@webserver-seoul-00:~$
```

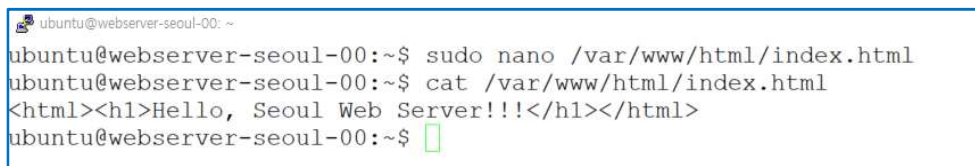
- ③ **Nano** 편집기를 이용해서 다음과 같이 **index.html**을 수정한다.

```
$ sudo nano /var/www/html/index.html
```

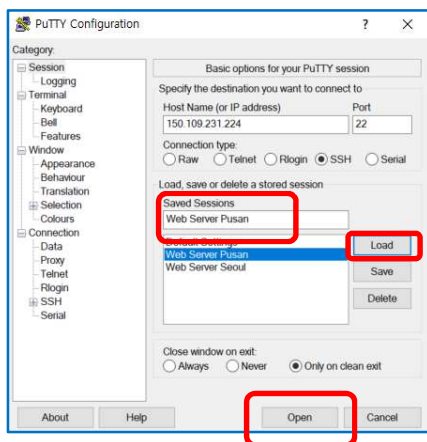


- ④ **Ctrl + O**를 눌러서 저장하고, **Ctrl + X**를 눌러서 Nano 편집기를 나온다.
- ⑤ 한번 더, 내용을 확인해 보자.

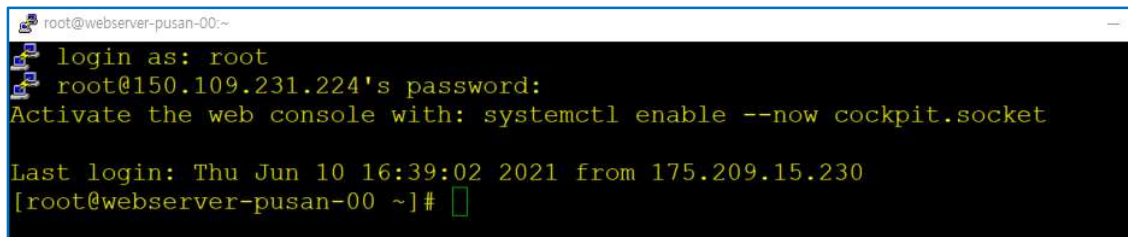
\$ cat /var/www/html/index.html



- 3. 터미널에서 exit를 클릭하여 창을 닫고, 다시 **PutTY**에서 이번에는 **Web Server Pusan**을 [Load]하여 연결하자.



- ① Login ID는 **root**, 비밀번호는 **P@\$SW0rd1234**이다.



- ② 역시 다음의 명령으로 **Nano** 편집기를 이용해서 **index.html** 코드를 수정한다.

nano /var/www/html/index.html

- ③ **Ctrl + O**를 눌러서 저장하고, **Ctrl + X**를 눌러서 **Nano** 편집기를 나온다.
- ④ 방금 수정한 코드를 확인해 보자

cat /var/www/html/index.html

- 4. [CLB Instance List] 페이지의 목록에 있는 **CLB**의 **VIP** 주소를 확인한다.

ID/Name	Moni...	Status	VIP	Network ...	Network	Health Status	Billing Mode	Tag	Operation
lb-0qj17hx-lab2-clb-00		Normal	150.109.249.163	Public Network	vpc-gvcruh9q-lab1-vpc-00 (10.0.0.0/16)	Normal	Pay-as-you-go—traffic Created at 2021-06-10 16:48	-	Configure Listener More

- 5. 웹 브라우저를 띄우고 이 주소로 접속해서 HTTP 요청을 보내본다. **webserver-seoul-xx**과 **webserver-pusan-xx** 이 두개의 Web Server가 번갈아서 웹페이지를 보여준다.

