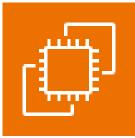


## AWS Solution Architect Training with AWS Cloud Practitioner Global Certification Training

Trainer: Aravindraj.G- Nminds Academy

# Configure Auto Scaling with Fault tolerance in AWS







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#### **Objective**

Auto Scaling in AWS is a service that allows you to automatically adjust the number of EC2 instances or other resources based on the demand for your application. This ensures that you have the right amount of compute capacity at all times, optimizing both performance and cost.

#### **Key Concepts of AWS Auto Scaling:**

#### 1. Auto Scaling Groups (ASG):

- An Auto Scaling Group is a collection of EC2 instances that can automatically scale in or out based on conditions that you specify.
- You define a launch configuration or template (which specifies the AMI, instance type, security groups, etc.) for the instances in the ASG.
- Auto Scaling Groups manage the minimum, maximum, and desired number of instances within your group.

#### 2. Scaling Policies:

- Scaling policies define when and how to scale your resources.
   AWS supports dynamic scaling, which adjusts capacity in response to real-time demand, and scheduled scaling, where you specify scaling actions based on predicted changes in demand.
- Simple Scaling: Adds or removes instances based on a set threshold (e.g., if CPU utilization exceeds 80% for 5 minutes, add an instance).
- Step Scaling: Allows you to add or remove instances in steps. For example, if the CPU usage exceeds 80%, scale by 2 instances, and if it exceeds 90%, scale by 5 instances.
- Target Tracking Scaling: This adjusts the number of instances to keep a specific metric (like CPU utilization or request count) at a desired target value, such as 50% CPU utilization.

#### 3. Health Checks:

 Auto Scaling checks the health of your instances periodically. If an instance is deemed unhealthy (based on your defined health check), it is replaced automatically to maintain capacity and performance.



- Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) health checks: If your Auto Scaling group is integrated with an ELB, it can use the ELB health checks to determine the health of EC2 instances.
- EC2 Status Checks: EC2 instances have two built-in status checks
   system status and instance status to determine whether they are functioning correctly.

#### 4. Launch Configurations/Launch Templates:

- Launch Configuration is a template used by Auto Scaling to launch new EC2 instances. It contains settings like the AMI ID, instance type, security groups, and key pairs.
- Launch Template is a more flexible and feature-rich option that provides more control over instance creation compared to launch configurations, allowing you to use multiple configurations (e.g., specifying the instance type, AMI, and EBS volume size).

#### 5. Scheduled Scaling:

You can schedule scaling actions in advance based on predictable demand patterns. For example, if you know that traffic will increase during certain hours of the day, you can schedule an increase in the number of instances at those times.

#### 6. Target Tracking:

Auto Scaling allows you to define target tracking policies, such as maintaining the average CPU utilization at a target value (e.g., 50%). AWS automatically adjusts the number of instances in the group to keep the metric at the desired value.

#### **How AWS Auto Scaling Works:**

- 1. Create an Auto Scaling Group: Define the number of EC2 instances, their type, and the scaling policies you want to apply.
- 2. Configure Scaling Policies: Define when and how Auto Scaling should increase or decrease the number of instances. This can be based on metrics like CPU utilization, network traffic, or custom metrics.
- 3. Health Checks: Set up health checks to automatically replace unhealthy instances in your group to ensure your application stays available.





4. Monitor and Adjust: Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor your Auto Scaling groups, review performance metrics, and adjust your scaling policies as needed.

#### Types of Auto Scaling:

- 1. EC2 Auto Scaling: The most common type, which automatically adjusts the number of EC2 instances based on metrics or schedules.
- Application Auto Scaling: This is used for other AWS services like Amazon ECS (Elastic Container Service), Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon Aurora, and AWS Lambda. You can scale resources based on demand in these services as well.
- 3. Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) Integration: You can combine Auto Scaling with ELB to ensure that incoming traffic is evenly distributed across healthy instances, and Auto Scaling will ensure there are enough instances to handle the traffic.

#### **Benefits of Auto Scaling:**

- Cost Optimization: Auto Scaling ensures you only use the resources you need, which can reduce costs during periods of low demand. It can scale up when demand increases, ensuring that you don't experience service interruptions.
- 2. High Availability: Auto Scaling ensures that there are always enough healthy instances to meet traffic demands. If an instance fails or becomes unhealthy, Auto Scaling replaces it automatically.
- 3. Improved Performance: Auto Scaling adjusts the number of instances based on real-time demand, ensuring that your application performs well, even during traffic spikes.
- 4. Flexibility: You can set scaling policies based on metrics that matter to you (e.g., CPU, memory, network I/O, or custom CloudWatch metrics). This gives you flexibility to respond to different conditions and needs.
- 5. Automatic Adjustment: Scaling up or down happens automatically without needing manual intervention, reducing the risk of human error and ensuring the right resources are always in place.

#### **Example Use Case:**

Consider an e-commerce application that experiences spikes in traffic during a sale season or certain times of the day. You can use Auto Scaling to:





- Scale Out: Automatically add more EC2 instances when traffic increases, ensuring that users have a fast and responsive experience.
- Scale In: Automatically remove EC2 instances when traffic decreases, so you're not paying for idle resources.

#### Example: Setting up an EC2 Auto Scaling Group

- 1. Create a Launch Template: Define the configuration of EC2 instances, including the AMI, instance type, and other settings.
- 2. Create an Auto Scaling Group:
  - Specify the VPC, availability zones, and subnet(s).
  - Set the Desired Capacity, Minimum Capacity, and Maximum Capacity for your group.

#### 3. Define Scaling Policies:

- Set a policy to scale out if the average CPU utilization exceeds
   80% for 5 minutes (for example).
- Set a policy to scale in if the average CPU utilization is below 30% for 5 minutes.
- 4. Attach an Elastic Load Balancer (Optional): If you want to distribute incoming traffic across your instances, integrate an Elastic Load Balancer with your Auto Scaling group.

#### **Auto Scaling and CloudWatch:**

- CloudWatch Alarms: CloudWatch allows you to set up alarms based on EC2 instance metrics (like CPU utilization, disk reads, etc.). These alarms can trigger Auto Scaling actions to increase or decrease the number of instances.
- Custom Metrics: You can also use custom CloudWatch metrics to define more specific Auto Scaling conditions (e.g., application-specific metrics like request count or queue length).

#### **Best Practices:**

- 1. Use multiple availability zones to increase fault tolerance and reduce the risk of downtime.
- 2. Set up proper health checks to ensure that unhealthy instances are replaced automatically.

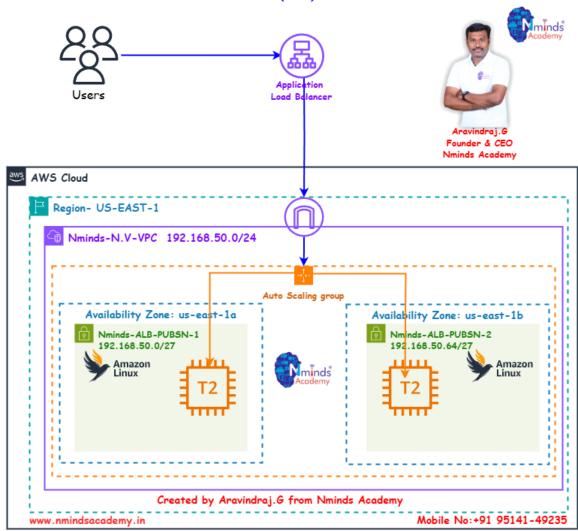




- 3. Avoid over-provisioning by setting the desired capacity close to the minimum capacity required for your baseline traffic.
- 4. Use target tracking scaling to automatically adjust your instances to a target metric, like CPU utilization or response time, ensuring better application performance.

### **Topology**

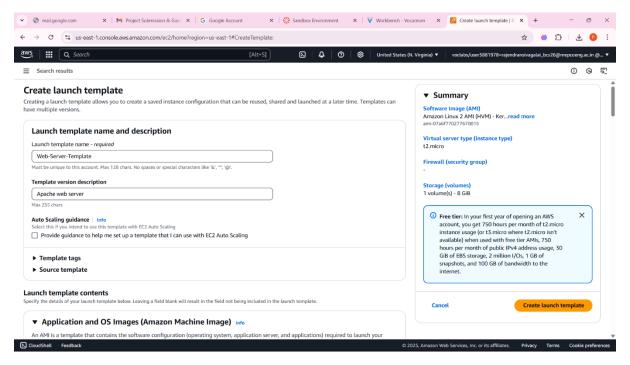
Configure Auto Scaling(Fault Tolerance)& High Availability Webservers using Application
Load Balancer(ALB) in AWS



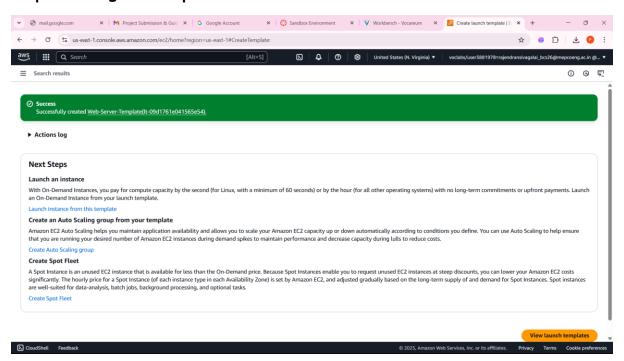


#### **Execution Tasks:**

#### Step1: Create a Launch Template

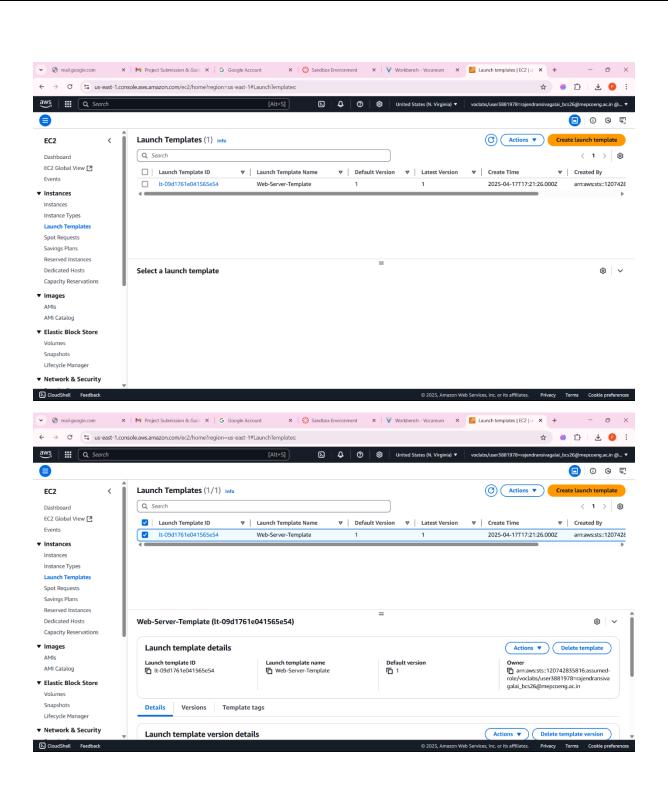


#### **Step 2: Configure Template:**

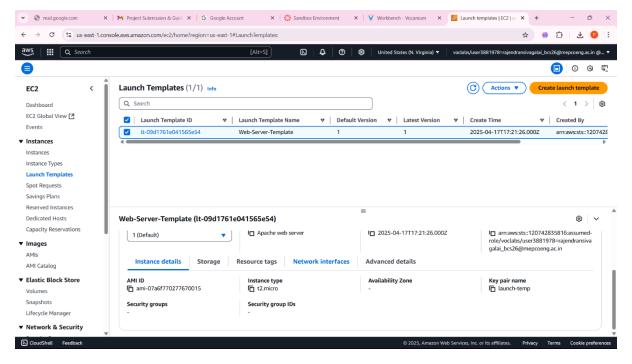




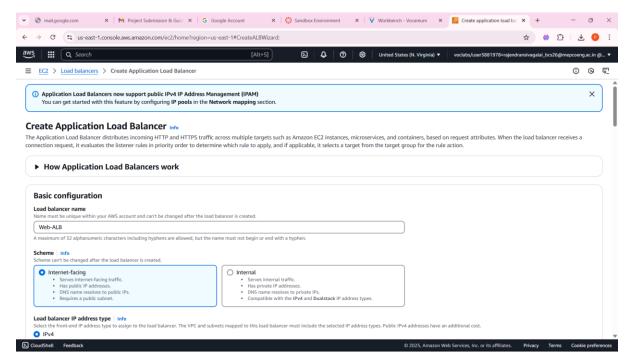






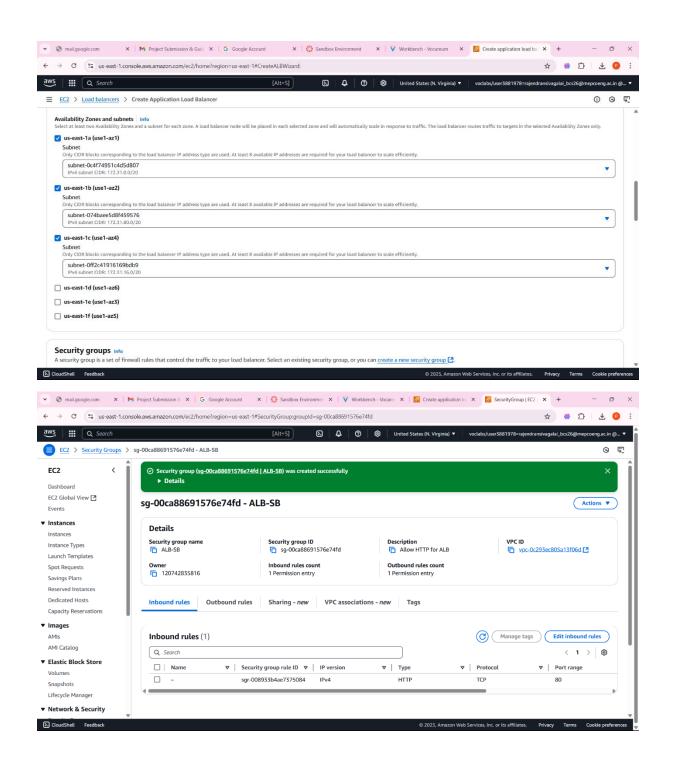


#### **Step 3: Configure Application Load Balancer**

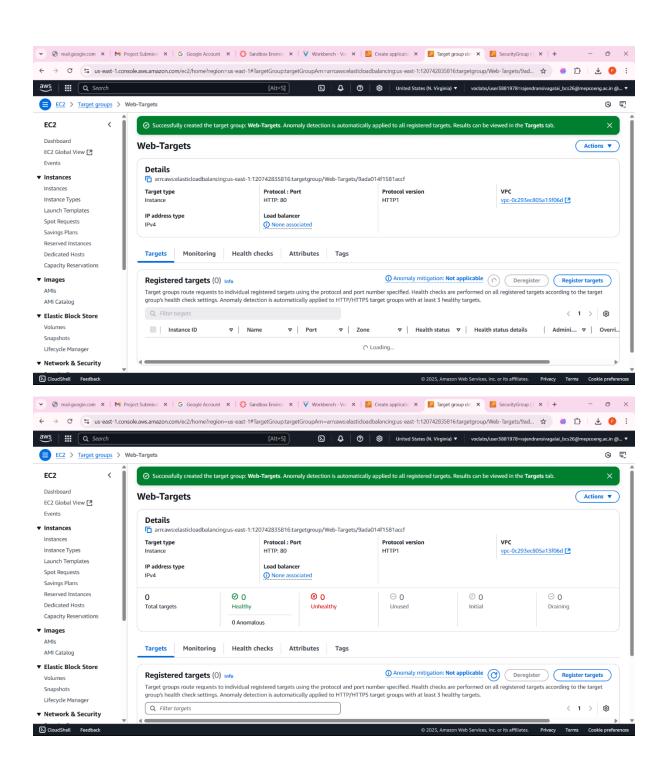




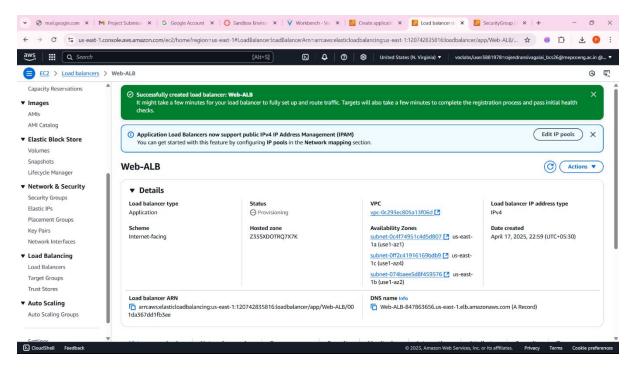




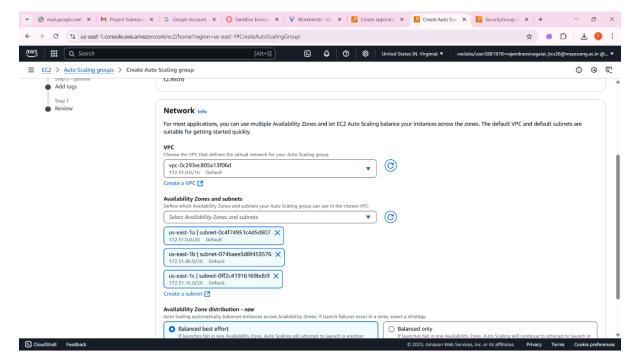






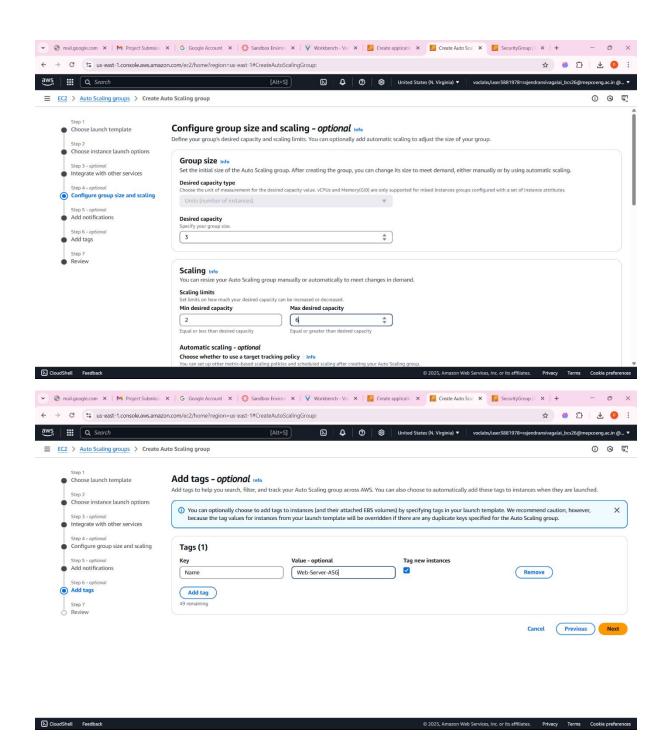


#### **Step 4: Configure Auto Scaling Group**



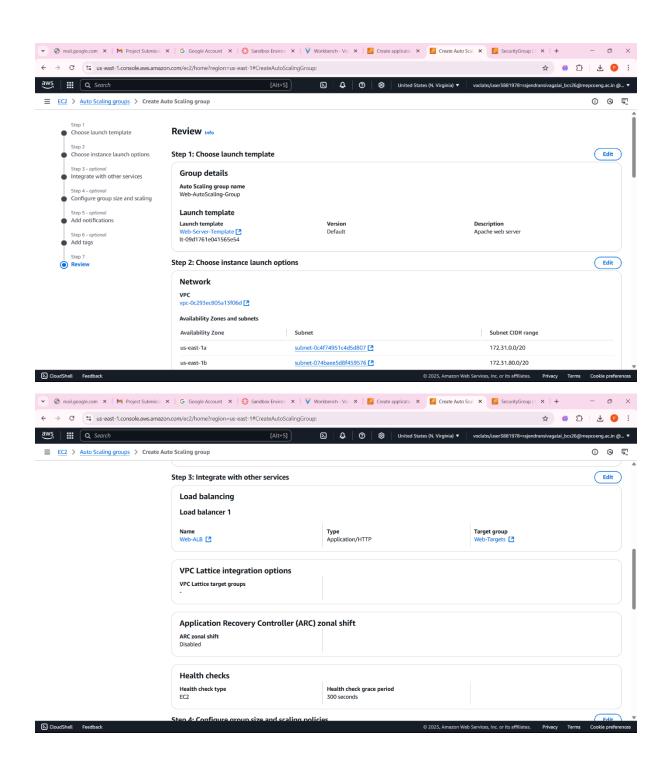






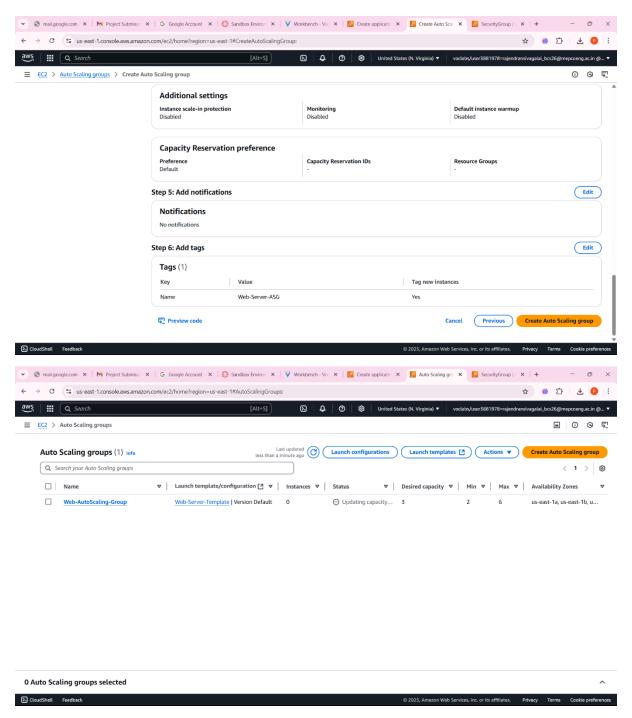












Step 5: Test Auto Scaling and Fault Tolerance



