

# Application Load Balancer

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## Create ALB

- Let's create an application load balancer. It is **internet facing!**

### Basic configuration

#### Load balancer name

Name must be unique within your AWS account and can't be changed after the load balancer is created.

 netflux-alb

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

#### Scheme | [Info](#)

Scheme can't be changed after the load balancer is created.

**Internet-facing**

- Serves internet-facing traffic.
- Has public IP addresses.
- DNS name resolves to public IPs.
- Requires a public subnet.

**Internal**

- Serves internal traffic.
- Has private IP addresses.
- DNS name resolves to private IPs.
- Compatible with the **IPv4** and **Dualstack** IP address types.

#### Load balancer IP address type | [Info](#)

Select the front-end IP address type to assign to the load balancer. The VPC and subnets mapped to this load balancer must include the selected IP address types. Public IPv4 addresses have an additional cost.

**IPv4**

Includes only IPv4 addresses.

**Dualstack**

Includes IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

**Dualstack without public IPv4**

Includes a public IPv6 address, and private IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Compatible with **internet-facing** load balancers only.

- Select VPC and Subnets. Our ALB will be placed under the public subnets! So ensure that you have selected **public subnets**.

## Network mapping [Info](#)

The load balancer routes traffic to targets in the selected subnets, and in accordance with your IP address settings.

### VPC [Info](#)

The load balancer will exist and scale within the selected VPC. The selected VPC is also where the load balancer targets must be hosted unless routing to Lambda or on-premises targets, or if using VPC peering. To confirm the VPC for your targets, view [target groups ↗](#).

vpc-0e41d62b45478555c (netflix-vpc)  
10.0.0.16



Create VPC ↗

### IP pools [Info](#)

You can optionally choose to configure an IPAM pool as the preferred source for your load balancers IP addresses. Create or view Pools in the [Amazon VPC IP Address Manager console ↗](#).

#### Use IPAM pool for public IPv4 addresses

The IPAM pool you choose will be the preferred source of public IPv4 addresses. If the pool is depleted IPv4 addresses will be assigned by AWS.

## Availability Zones and subnets [Info](#)

Select at least two Availability Zones and a subnet for each zone. A load balancer node will be placed in each selected zone and will automatically scale in response to traffic. The load balancer routes traffic to targets in the selected Availability Zones only.

### us-east-1a (use1-az1)

#### Subnet

Only CIDR blocks corresponding to the load balancer IP address type are used. At least 8 available IP addresses are required for your load balancer to scale efficiently.

subnet-0832ba217ffcd8221  
IPv4 subnet CIDR: 10.0.1.0/24

netflix-subnet-public1-us-east-1a

### us-east-1b (use1-az2)

#### Subnet

Only CIDR blocks corresponding to the load balancer IP address type are used. At least 8 available IP addresses are required for your load balancer to scale efficiently.

subnet-06853cef6fb06d590  
IPv4 subnet CIDR: 10.0.2.0/24

netflix-subnet-public2-us-east-1b

- Under Security Groups Configuration, Attach the “**netflix-alb-sg**”

## Security groups [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic to your load balancer. Select an existing security group, or you can [create a new security group ↗](#).

### Security groups

Select up to 5 security groups



netflix-alb-sg  
sg-0ae62e4d8c204439c VPC: vpc-0e41d62b45478555c

- Under “**Listeners and routing**” configuration, Our ALB will listen on port 80. We need to provide the default target group. select “movie-service-containers”. We can update the rules later.

## Listeners and routing Info

A listener is a process that checks for connection requests using the port and protocol you configure. The rules that you define for a listener determine how the load balancer routes requests to its registered targets.

The screenshot shows the configuration for a Listener named "Listener HTTP:80". The "Protocol" is set to "HTTP" and the "Port" is "80". A "Default action" is selected, and under "Routing action", "Forward to target groups" is chosen. A "Forward to target group" section is expanded, showing a target group named "movie-service-containers" with a weight of "1" and a percent of "100%".

Protocol: HTTP  
Port: 80  
Default action: Forward to target groups  
Target group: movie-service-containers (Weight: 1, Percent: 100%)

- Click on “Create Load Balancer”

## Listener Rules

- Once ALB is created, go to “Listeners and rules”

The screenshot shows the "Listeners and rules" list page. It displays one listener rule for "HTTP:80" which forwards traffic to the "movie-service-containers" target group with a weight of 1 (100%). There is a "Manage rules" button next to the rule.

Protocol:Port	Default action	Rules	ARN	Security
HTTP:80	Forward to target group • movie-service-containers: 1 (100%) • Target group stickiness: Off	1 rule	ARN	Not ap

- Click on “1 rule” to update the rules for this listener.
- Click on “Add rule”. Let’s add 2 rules based on the Path.

Rules Tags

**Listener rules (1) [Info](#)**

Traffic received by the listener is routed according to the default action and any additional rules. Rules are evaluated in priority order from the lowest value to the highest value.

Rule limits  Actions  Add rule

Filter rules

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name tag	Priority ▲	Conditions (If)	Actions (Then)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Default	Last (default)	If no other rule applies	<b>Forward to target group</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">movie-service-containers</a></li><li>Target group stickiness: Off</li></ul>

**Add rule [Info](#)**

Define the rule and then review it in the context of the other rules on this listener.

▶ Listener details: HTTP:80

**Name and tags [Info](#)**

Tags can help you manage, identify, organize, search for and filter resources.

Name

all movies requests  Add additional tags

Cancel  Next

- Add condition

**Conditions (0)**

Rule limits

No conditions  
No conditions to display.

Add condition

- Under “Conditions”, we need the “Path” based routing.
  - Any request with the path /api/movies should go to movie-service.
    - path condition value: “/api/movies\*”
    - Forward to **movie-service-containers**

## Conditions (1 value) Info

Define 1-5 condition values. Additional conditions can't be added once the limit is reached.

▼ Path (value) = `/api/movies*`

Match pattern type

Value matching

Match with glob syntax, using `*` and `?` as wildcards.

Regex matching

Match with regex syntax.

Path condition value

Case sensitive.

= `/api/movies*`

Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and special characters. Path must be 1-128 characters.

+ Add OR condition value

- Then go to “Actions”. Select the appropriate target. In this case, it is as shown below.

## Actions

### Action types

#### Routing actions

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](#).

##### Target group

movie-service-containers

HTTP ▾



Weight Percent

1

100%

0-999

- Click Next to set the priority. I give **500**.

## Listener rules (2) Info

Rule limits



Reset priorities



Traffic received by the listener is routed according to the default action and any additional rules. Rules are evaluated from lowest value to the highest value.

Priority

Name tag

Conditions (If)



500

all movie requests

Path (value) = `/api/movies*`

Priority value must be 1-50,000.

- Create the rule. We should see 2 rules as shown below.

Rules    Attributes    Tags

### Listener rules (2) Info

Traffic received by the listener is routed according to the default action and any additional rules. Rules are evaluated in priority order from the lowest value to the highest value.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Priority	Name tag	Conditions (If)	Actions (Then)	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">500</a>	all movie requests	Path (value) = <code>/api/movies*</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forward to target group <a href="#">movie-service-containers</a>: 1 (100%) Target group stickiness: Off</li> </ul>	 
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Last (default)</a>	Default	<i>If no other rule applies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forward to target group <a href="#">movie-service-containers</a>: 1 (100%) Target group stickiness: Off</li> </ul>	 

- We can edit the “Default” rule.

Rules    Attributes    Tags

### Listener rules (2) Info

Traffic received by the listener is routed according to the default action and any additional rules. Rules are evaluated in priority order from the lowest value to the highest value.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Priority	Name tag	Conditions (If)	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">500</a>	all movie requests	Path (value) = <code>/api/movies*</code>	 
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Last (default)</a>	Default	<i>If no other rule applies</i>	 

- We can change the default response as shown below or anything you prefer!

## Default actions | [Info](#)

The default action is used if no other rules apply. Choose the default action for traffic on this listener.

### Routing actions

Forward to target groups

Redirect to URL

Return fixed response

#### Return fixed response | [Info](#)

Use fixed-response actions to drop client requests and return a custom HTTP response. When a fixed-response action is taken, the action and the URL of the redirect target are recorded in the access logs.

##### Response code

The type of message you want to send.

404

##### Content type - optional

The format of your message.

text/plain



2xx, 4xx, 5xx

##### Response body - optional

Enter your response message.

:)

1024 character maximum

- Repeat the same for customer-service requests. Ensure that condition is selected as shown below.

## Conditions (1 value) [Info](#)

[Rule limits](#)

Define 1-5 condition values. Additional conditions can't be added once the limit is reached.

▼ Path (value) = `/api/customers/*`

[Remove](#)

#### Match pattern type

##### Value matching

Match with glob syntax, using `*` and `?` as wildcards.

##### Regex matching

Match with regex syntax.

#### Path condition value

Case sensitive.

= `/api/customers/*`

Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and special characters. Path must be 1-128 characters.

[+ Add OR condition value](#)

- Select **Actions** as shown below.

## 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](#).

##### Target group

customer-service-containers

HTTP ▾



Target type: IP, IPv4 | Target stickiness: Off

##### Weight

1

0-999

##### Percent

100%

- I set the priority as 1000



1000

Priority value must be 1-50,000.

all customer requests

Path (value) =

/api/customers/\*

- Add the rule.

## Verify

- Finally we should have 3 rules as shown below.

[Rules](#)[Attributes](#)[Tags](#)

## Listener rules (3) Info

Traffic received by the listener is routed according to the default action and any additional rules. Rules are evaluated in priority order from

 Filter rules

<input type="checkbox"/>	Priority ▲	Name tag	Conditions (If)	Actions (Then)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">500</a>	all movie requests	Path (value) = <code>/api/movies*</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Forward to target group <a href="#">movie-service-containers</a>: 1 (100%) Target group stickiness: Off</li></ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">1000</a>	all customer requests	Path (value) = <code>/api/customers/*</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Forward to target group <a href="#">customer-service-containers</a>: 1 (100%) Target group stickiness: Off</li></ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Last (default)</a>	Default	<i>If no other rule applies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Return fixed response Response code: 404 Response body: :( Response content type: text/plain</li></ul>