

UJI COBA LKS CLOUD COMPUTING

Apa itu VPC : <https://www.ibm.com/id-id/think/topics/vpc>

Apa itu EC2 : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/concepts.html>

Latihan kali ini kita akan membuat aplikasi static berbasis ec2 dan vpc kamu bisa ikuti Langkah Langkah berikut :

1. Buatlah vpc sebagai berikut kamu bisa kasih nama bebas contoh di sini saya membuat dengan nama modul1 dan untuk ipv4 nya 10.0.0.0/16

Create VPC [Info](#)

A VPC is an isolated portion of the AWS Cloud populated by AWS objects, such as Amazon EC2 instances.

VPC settings

Resources to create [Info](#)
Create only the VPC resource or the VPC and other networking resources.

☒ VPC only ☐ VPC and more

Name tag - optional [Info](#)
Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

modul1

IPv4 CIDR block [Info](#)
☒ IPv4 CIDR manual input
☐ IPAM-allocated IPv4 CIDR block

IPv4 CIDR
10.0.0.0/16
CIDR block size must be between /16 and /28.

IPv6 CIDR block [Info](#)
☒ No IPv6 CIDR block
☐ IPAM-allocated IPv6 CIDR block
☐ Amazon-provided IPv6 CIDR block
☐ IPv6 CIDR owned by me

Tenancy [Info](#)
Default

VPC encryption control (\$) [Info](#)
Monitor mode provides visibility into encryption status without blocking traffic. Enforce mode prevents unencrypted traffic. Additional charges apply [i](#)

☒ None ☐ Monitor mode
See which resources in your VPC are unencrypted but allow the creation of ☐ Enforce mode
Requires all resources, except exclusions, in your VPC to be encryption-capable and blocks

2. Jika sudah setting vpc untuk enable dns hostname seperti berikut :

Edit VPC settings [Info](#)

VPC details

VPC ID
vpc-065c418f4b0895556
Name
modul1

DHCP settings

DHCP option set [Info](#)
dopt-01e4c85370835d75d

DNS settings

☒ Enable DNS resolution [Info](#)
☒ Enable DNS hostnames [Info](#)

Network Address Usage metrics settings

☐ Enable Network Address Usage metrics [Info](#)

3. Buat 2 subnet public dan 2 subnet private dengan ketentuan ip sebagai berikut

Public1 : 10.0.0.0/24, az : us-east-1a

Public2 : 10.0.1.0/24, az : us-east-1b

Private1 : 10.0.2.0/24, az : us-east-1a

Private2 : 10.0.3.0/24, az : us-east-1b

Kurang lebih jika di interface nya sebagai berikut :

Catatan : pastikan semua subnet berada di vpc yang tadi dibuat sebelumnya

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for creating subnets. It is divided into two sections: 'Subnet 1 of 1' and 'Subnet 2 of 2'.

Subnet 1 of 1:

- Subnet name:** 'public1' (The name can be up to 256 characters long.)
- Availability Zone:** 'United States (N. Virginia) / use1-az1 (us-east-1a)'
- IPv4 VPC CIDR block:** '10.0.0.0/16' (Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.)
- IPv4 subnet CIDR block:** '10.0.0.0/24' (256 IPs)
- Tags - optional:** A tag with Key 'Name' and Value 'public1' is added.

Subnet 2 of 2:

- Subnet name:** 'public2' (The name can be up to 256 characters long.)
- Availability Zone:** 'United States (N. Virginia) / use1-az2 (us-east-1b)'
- IPv4 VPC CIDR block:** '10.0.0.0/16' (Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.)
- IPv4 subnet CIDR block:** '10.0.1.0/24' (256 IPs)
- Tags - optional:** A tag with Key 'Name' and Value 'public2' is added.

Subnet 3 of 4

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
 256 IPs

Tags - optional

Key	Value - optional
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="private1"/> <input type="button" value="Remove"/>

You can add 49 more tags.

Subnet 4 of 4

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
 256 IPs

Tags - optional

Key	Value - optional
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="private2"/> <input type="button" value="Remove"/>

You can add 49 more tags.

- Jika sudah setting kedua subnet public yang tadi dibuat agar enable auto assign ipv4 seperti berikut :

VPC > Subnets > subnet-08b3eee3468fb83c8 > Edit subnet settings

Edit subnet settings [Info](#)

Subnet
Subnet ID

Name

Auto-assign IP settings [Info](#)
Enable AWS to automatically assign a public IPv4 or IPv6 address to a new primary network interface for an instance in this subnet.

☒ **Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address** [Info](#)

☐ **Enable auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address** [Info](#)
Option disabled because no customer owned pools found.

- Lanjut step ketiga yaitu internet gateway atau gerbang menuju internet buatlah seperti berikut :

Create internet gateway Info

An internet gateway is a virtual router that connects a VPC to the internet. To create a new internet gateway specify the name for the gateway below.

Internet gateway settings

Name tag
Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

modul1

Tags - optional
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key
Q Name X

Value - optional
Q modul1 X Remove

Add new tag
You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel Create internet gateway

- Atach igw ke vpc yang kita buat seperti berikut :

Attach to VPC (igw-06c76b52f41376830) Info

The following internet gateway was created: igw-06c76b52f41376830 - modul1. You can now attach to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet.

VPC
Attach an internet gateway to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet. Specify the VPC to attach below.

Available VPCs
Attach the internet gateway to this VPC.

Select a VPC

- vpc-065c418f4b0895556 - modul1
- vpc-0ffdaee11b221b11 - st-deviz-web-vpc
- vpc-05e27f40babb66d4f - st-deviz-svc-vpc
- vpc-0d90dc713f624035f - st-deviz-app-vpc

Cancel Attach internet gateway

- Step ke 4 kita buat nat gateway agar subnet private dapat terhubung ke internet secara private dari vpc sebelumnya dan dengan ketentuan seperti di gambar :

Create NAT gateway Info

A highly available, managed Network Address Translation (NAT) service that instances in private subnets can use to connect to services in other VPCs, on-premises networks, or the internet.

NAT gateway settings

Name - optional
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

modul1
The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability mode Info
Choose whether to deploy across all zones in the region or restrict to a single availability zone.

☒ **Regional - new**
Scales automatically across all regional AZs, simplifying management for multi AZ deployments.

☐ **Zonal**
Provides granular control within a specific availability zone, adhering to subnet level settings.

VPC
Select a VPC in which to create the regional NAT gateway.

vpc-065c418f4b0895556 (modul1)

Connectivity type
Select a connectivity type for the NAT gateway.

☒ **Public**

☐ Private

Method of Elastic IP (EIP) allocation Info
Choose how IP addresses are associated with NAT gateways.

☒ **Automatic**
AWS automatically manages EIPs and AZ coverage for NAT gateways. This ensures easy scaling—adding AZs automatically allocates EIPs, simplifying management.

☐ **Manual**
Manually assigns specific IP addresses for compliance or whitelisting. Note: Requires manual scaling to new AZs as workloads expand.

Cancel Create NAT gateway

- Step ke 5 kita buat route table agar jaringan yang kita buat tadi bisa terhubung ke internet
- Pertama buat route table untuk public seperti berikut dan pastikan vpc nya yang tadi dibuat

Create route table Info

A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the internet, and your VPN connection.

Route table settings

Name - optional
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
modul1-public

VPC
The VPC to use for this route table.
vpc-065c418f4b0895556 (modul1)

Tags
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key
Name

Value - optional
modul1-public

Add new tag
You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel **Create route table**

10. Edit bagian route agar terhubung je internet gateway seperti berikut :

Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	Route Origin
10.0.0.0/16	local	Active	No	CreateRouteTable
0.0.0.0/0	Internet Gateway	-	No	CreateRoute

Add route

Cancel **Preview** **Save changes**

11. Tambahkan subnet association seperti berikut :

Edit subnet associations

Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (2/4)

Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
public1	subnet-08b3eee3468fb83c8	10.0.0.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0a36)
private2	subnet-0f3d34666e272e89f	10.0.3.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0a36)
private1	subnet-0d0da00571066056d	10.0.2.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0a36)
public2	subnet-0d4978ad484bca502	10.0.1.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0a36)

Selected subnets

subnet-08b3eee3468fb83c8 / public1

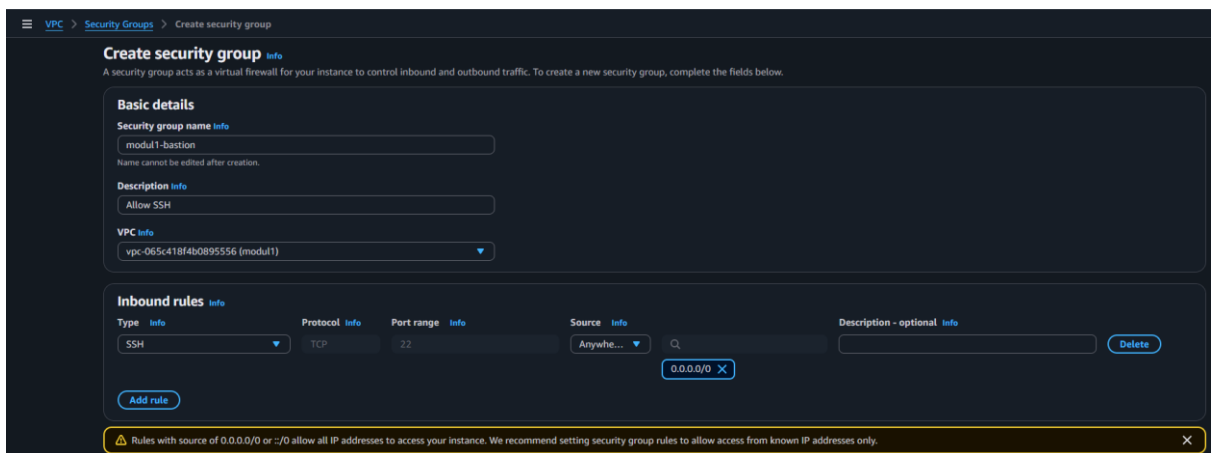
subnet-0d4978ad484bca502 / public2

Cancel **Save associations**

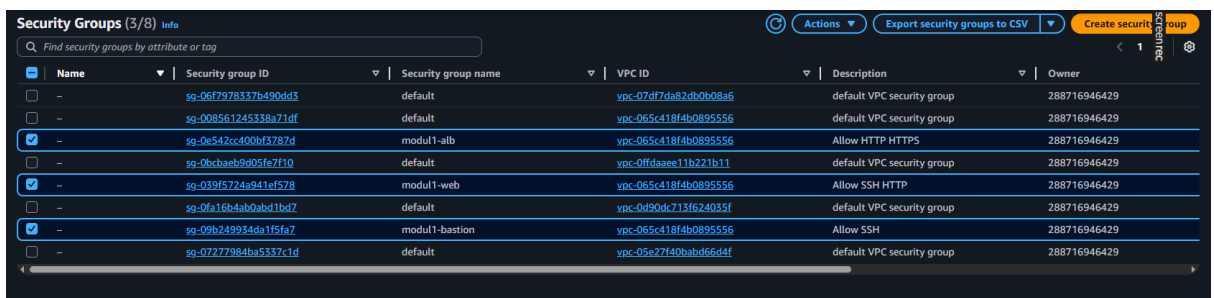
12. Jika sudah lakukan hal tadi secara berulang (bagian step ke 5). untuk bagian yang private cuman perbedaanya di bagian routes dan subnet association.
13. Untuk route table private routes nya arahin ke nat gateway, dan subnet association nya centang bagian yang private saja
14. Jika kedua route table sudah terbuat kita lanjut ke step ke 6 yaitu security group atau bisa disebut sebuah aturan dalam jaringan agar tidak sembarangan port dapat mengakses jaringan kita untuk penjelasan langsungnya kalian bis acari di google agar lebih paham
15. Buatlah security group dengan ketentuan berikut

Security Group	Rule	Protocol.	Port	Source
modul1-bastion	Allow SSH	SSH	22	0.0.0.0/0
modul1-alb	Allow HTTP HTTPS	HTTP	80	0.0.0.0/0
		HTTPS	443	0.0.0.0/0
modul1-web	Allow SSH HTTP	SSH	22	modul1-bastion
		HTTP	80	modul1-alb

Aku kasih contoh 1 implementasi dalam pembuatan security group agar kalian tidak bingung. Berikut contohnya



16. Disana ada beberapa segmen pertama untuk nama kamu sesuaikan di table
17. Untuk description sesuaikannya dengan Rule pada table
18. Untuk bagian vpc sudah jelas pake vpc yang kita buat tadi
19. Dan tambahkan inbound sesuai ketentuan di table contoh untuk sg modul1-bastion dia inbound nya SSH Port 22 dan source nya 0.0.0.0/0 (Anywhere)
20. Lakukan hal yang sama pada bagian security group yang lain dengan ketentuan seperti di table
21. Nantinya kita akan punya 3 sg seperti berikut



Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description	Owner
-	sg-06f7978337b490dd3	default	vpc-07d7da82db0b08a6	default VPC security group	288716946429
-	sg-008561245338a71df	default	vpc-065c418f4b0895556	default VPC security group	288716946429
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sg-0e542cc400bf3787d	modul1-alb	vpc-065c418f4b0895556	Allow HTTP HTTPS	288716946429
-	sg-0bcb9aeb9d05fe7f10	default	vpc-0ffdaaee11b221b11	default VPC security group	288716946429
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sg-039f5724a941ef578	modul1-web	vpc-065c418f4b0895556	Allow SSH HTTP	288716946429
-	sg-0fa16b4ab0abd1bd7	default	vpc-0d90dc713f624035f	default VPC security group	288716946429
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sg-09b249934da1f5fa7	modul1-bastion	vpc-065c418f4b0895556	Allow SSH	288716946429
-	sg-07277984ba5337c1d	default	vpc-05e27f40babd66d4f	default VPC security group	288716946429

22. Jika sudah semua security group dibuat artinya untuk bagian vpc kita sudah selesai

23. Lanjut ke bagian dua yaitu EC2
24. Buat ec2 bastion dengan ketentuan berikut :

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Launch an instance

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags

Name

modul1-bastion

Add additional tags

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose [Browse more AMIs](#).

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents

Quick Start

Amazon Linux

macOS

Ubuntu

Windows

Red Hat

SUSE Linux

Debian

Browse more AMIs

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI

ami-068c0051b15cdb816 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0720c0a2e1e125edd (64-bit (Arm), uefi)

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

Description

Amazon Linux 2023 (kernel-6.1) is a modern, general purpose Linux-based OS that comes with 5 years of long term support. It is optimized for AWS and designed to provide a secure, stable and high-performance execution environment to develop and run your cloud applications.

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.9.20251208.0 x86_64 HVM kernel-6.1

Architecture

64-bit (x86)

Boot mode

uefi-preferred

AMI ID

ami-068c0051b15cdb816

Publish Date

2025-12-03

Username

ec2-user

Verified provider

Instance type

t3.micro

Family: t3 2 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true

On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0139 USD per Hour On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0104 USD per Hour

On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0104 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.0392 USD per Hour

On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0196 USD per Hour

Free tier eligible

All generations

Compare instance types

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

Key pair (login)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - required

Select

Create new key pair

Pada bagian keypai create new key pair seperti berikut :

Create key pair

Key pair name
Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.
modul1
The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type
☒ **RSA**
RSA encrypted private and public key pair
☐ **ED25519**
ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

Private key file format
☒ **.pem**
For use with OpenSSH
☐ **.ppk**
For use with PuTTY

⚠ When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. [Learn more](#)

Cancel Create key pair

25. Lanjut bagian network setting sebagai berikut :

Network settings Info

VPC - required Info
vpc-065c418f4b0895556 (modul1)
10.0.0.0/16

Subnet Info
subnet-08b3eee3468fb83c8
VPC: vpc-065c418f4b0895556 Owner: 288716946429 Availability Zone: us-east-1a (use 1-az1)
Zone type: Availability Zone IP addresses available: 251 CIDR: 10.0.0.0/24
public1 Create new subnet

Auto-assign public IP Info
Enable

Firewall (security groups) Info
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.
☐ Create security group ☒ Select existing security group

Common security groups Info
Select security groups
modul1-bastion sg-09b249934da1f5fa7 X
VPC: vpc-065c418f4b0895556
Compare security group rules

Security groups that you add or remove here will be added to or removed from all your network interfaces.

► Advanced network configuration

Sesuaikan saja setting nya seperti di gambar kemudian launch

26. Buat 1 ec2 lagi dengan nama modul1 untuk pembuatannya masih sama seperti sebelumnya hanya beda di bagian network setting berikut settingan network untuk ec2 ke 2

Catatan : pastikan menggunakan keypair yang sama seperti sebelumnya yang di buat tadi

root@ip-10-0-0-209:/home/ec2-user

GNU nano 8.3 modul1.pem Modified

```

MIIEowIBAAKCAQEAxxDU0kig6G0larR670PgwFKTncSC/G6Znd/f8u1BHEHsIHL
n1eQVjBmDxKvvr24695mMGPr9j1ecmaxiG2x/wPyb3/veZND52j7TXfQNWxk8K0h
8iirINC2riljmadQt12L1y3FD12f+OCXMNKGqrcYGi+7vHLInhtYhLCGVOTL4Pu5
GwE2ubKwa5XiuxOvIz6d6VxVEj8+SSiDfps+trR6xnrvr6j1CguS1e+8X1nJmL7UT3
JBCeWM2pD1+48Wswxn4bffcEHovfyFn6j2HHLucYhYmIBKby0sMxn02XM26VY1Sog
7jdsR9uGLZhr6nAnubOCQGZC/+UmpAU819e9tQIDAQBAQoIBAFuhhMVTBzBV325R
q3DtkuZrVVVvu+9ChsZKvGPj3e2yV9NCrvmlUmfngNUQonVgS5UeJViXnJNMTb7j10
ye2pzyMqBrTqRGDOXNR+VNHhA+b4uqjS1sIAQP814J0U7fAGf/G2l8Vt/9AoODLjrq
ys3ban+XkC1lrl4e+/fDUKIucyqH+AtLSKgscB9s19vO2DByeSNpGvsLsmU9oF5
eF/OE1Q08mlZAP17AexzawSw1rFH16Xrzbuem1t9IH8I5tF5jMx3c1+AkjXsGjGe
wFDOE9FNfB7j/Lw0Y1YQCTfOuW0ToBcSM1L1cYIX5UOUYcIm0RoCnAnFXGx4sG6
mKP9aSEcYEA902Jucnj6lMt+3iablYnc//J2+rHW78GQctbr3FqeTS5e7k1dM8xZ
mlsMumRk011aihpbZBUy7swAsMZqb6fAvCk+gkxUCeknB1Uuk5jPhJdw59a1FJLM
ApMrlQldQBcmDd+wuwr/DOFuc1Yr9wKet8IXy343y/3VQ+QBRcZqAh20cGYEAzHEE
UuLxMDmOmysioNvjujsXo5SJUS75r4t9bGf2GmMeLHGie/wfJGx5UBQd7vyOZar
S2Fthkhtmdvoj52+FGkblVhdHgPuaDgKXWjzdTHVqjnxX+D86G1+NrKx39Xez6
ZjW7jWfVpQoRRxVHaIuEnuJ5eJ0aLXOFXhUmKcgY801b+uok0x3UN05Q3908JZ
1Ec4KPDmHcaDsYRNR0TWjWYrLm++s5QQCs+buE8cxtjI06mgubPbszNfvN0F9Deq
Erni9oRxprrZ/mY+P3tJFAHS5hvhlWGNDe16v1S2/1PyFhdFezeAvqVf1QpFD1AX
NmlXdmIXnm8K1q8kZd9y1QKBgQGCGWHPPKTHQFQSt+morTu/igaIkxm+q1og6p18t
AwUMkEzQ/14p0eP1FR09GdQca809HGzrBRQNWx3sRL10MnNP67JRxj4wN9HFCTu
aUclrd2Y8x98RpFXw+z0pKAip0H6mNJ1chFPFRhL1ZSHKk7jwKNI51N3S0egqj1t
Rj-jj2QKBGhfGjHuAK5x9j0CnrtAKFL065ZG9yGe/6m4nWXTQymBpL4N15EEj7j33
0UmaXGcqztpfb5Z6l5zY5djU7LWew/nfZDEXZ01i6qUxRIZx/OF/ydxioD+OhNEA
HA25tUhtzpeiBAMVJXzgZnV2804JEC3x0PQAIXHLu591Pf8T10s4
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

```

^H Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location ^U Undo ^A Set Mark
 ^X Exit ^R Read File ^F Replace ^P Paste ^J Justify ^G Go To Line ^E Redo ^M Copy

32. Lakukan chmod seperti berikut

```
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# nano modul1.pem
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# chmod 400 modul1.pem
```

```
C:\root@ip-10-0-0-209/home/ec2-user
C:\Users\USER\Downloads>ssh -i modul1.pem ec2-user@44.192.60.180
The authenticity of host '44.192.60.180 (44.192.60.180)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:E0Y3WmSsa3+i8lrpleYWcof3kPxu3JKM8CA2T3Umkro.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '44.192.60.180' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
```

The terminal window displays the output of the SSH command. It shows the warning about the new host key, followed by the ASCII art logo for Amazon Linux 2023 and its official URL. The user then logs in as ec2-user and runs several system update commands.

```
#
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-209 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# yum update -y
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository      237 kB/s | 29 kB    00:00
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository      237 kB/s | 29 kB    00:00
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# yum upgrade -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:01:08 ago on Mon Dec 22 12:14:04 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# yum install -y httpd
```

```

root@ip-10-0-0-209/home/ec2-user
Installing      : mod_lua-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                      11/13
Installing      : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch         12/13
Installing      : httpd-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                      13/13
Running scriptlet: httpd-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                      13/13
Verifying       : apr-1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64                          1/13
Verifying       : apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                     2/13
Verifying       : apr-util-ldap-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                3/13
Verifying       : apr-util-openssl-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             4/13
Verifying       : generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch         5/13
Verifying       : httpd-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                     6/13
Verifying       : httpd-core-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                  7/13
Verifying       : httpd-filesystem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch             8/13
Verifying       : httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                 9/13
Verifying       : libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                   10/13
Verifying       : mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch                     11/13
Verifying       : mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64                  12/13
Verifying       : mod_lua-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                     13/13

Installed:
apr-1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64      apr-util-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
apr-util-ldap-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64  apr-util-openssl-1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
generic-logos-httpd-18.0.0-12.amzn2023.0.3.noarch  httpd-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
httpd-core-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64  httpd-filesystem-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
httpd-tools-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64  libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch      mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
mod_lua-2.4.65-1.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64

Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# yum install -y git gcc-c++ make

```

```

root@ip-10-0-0-209/home/ec2-user
Verifying       : libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                      15/24
Verifying       : libstdc++-devel-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64            16/24
Verifying       : libtool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64                17/24
Verifying       : libxcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64            18/24
Verifying       : make-1:4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                       19/24
Verifying       : perl-Error-1:0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2.noarch               20/24
Verifying       : perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.7.noarch             21/24
Verifying       : perl-Git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch                   22/24
Verifying       : perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             23/24
Verifying       : perl-lib-0.65-477.amzn2023.0.7.x86_64                   24/24

Installed:
annobin-docs-12.69-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch      annobin-plugin-gcc-12.69-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
cpp-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64              gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
gcc-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64              gcc-c++-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
gcc-plugin-annobin-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64  git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
git-core-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64          git-core-doc-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
glibc-devel-2.34-231.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64      glibc-headers-x86-2.34-231.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
guile22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64            kernel-headers-1:6.1.158-180.294.amzn2023.x86_64
libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             libstdc++-devel-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
libtool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64       libxcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
make-1:4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                perl-Error-1:0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.7.noarch     perl-Git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64     perl-lib-0.65-477.amzn2023.0.7.x86_64

Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]#

```

```

root@ip-10-0-0-209/home/ec2-user
Verifying       : perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             23/24
Verifying       : perl-lib-0.65-477.amzn2023.0.7.x86_64                   24/24

Installed:
annobin-docs-12.69-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch      annobin-plugin-gcc-12.69-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
cpp-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64              gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
gcc-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64              gcc-c++-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
gcc-plugin-annobin-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64  git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
git-core-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64          git-core-doc-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
glibc-devel-2.34-231.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64      glibc-headers-x86-2.34-231.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
guile22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64            kernel-headers-1:6.1.158-180.294.amzn2023.x86_64
libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64             libstdc++-devel-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
libtool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64       libxcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
make-1:4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64                perl-Error-1:0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.7.noarch     perl-Git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64     perl-lib-0.65-477.amzn2023.0.7.x86_64

Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# git clone https://github.com/lksjabar2021/modul-1.git /modul-1
Cloning into '/modul-1'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 11, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (11/11), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
remote: Total 11 (delta 1), reused 10 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (11/11), done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]#

```

```
root@ip-10-0-0-209:/home/ec2-user
Installed:
  annobin-docs-12.69-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  cpp-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
  gcc-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
  gcc-plugin-annobin-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
  git-core-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  glibc-devel-2.34-231.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  guile22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
  libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  libtool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
  make-1:4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.7.noarch
  perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  annobin-plugin-gcc-12.69-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
  gcc-c++-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
  git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
  git-core-doc-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  glibc-headers-x86-2.34-231.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  kernel-headers-1:6.1.158-180.294.amzn2023.x86_64
  libstdc++-devel-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
  libxcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64
  perl-Error-1:0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
  perl-Git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
  perl-lib-0.65-477.amzn2023.0.7.x86_64

Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# git clone https://github.com/lksjabar2021/modul-1.git /modul-1
Cloning into '/modul-1'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 11, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (11/11), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
remote: Total 11 (delta 1), reused 10 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (11/11), done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# cp -R /modul-1/* /var/www/html/
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# chown ec2-user:apache /var/www/html/* -Rf
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# chmod 777 /var/www/html/* -Rf
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]#
```

```
root@ip-10-0-0-209:/home/ec2-user
annobin-docs-12.69-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
cpp-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
gcc-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
gcc-plugin-annobin-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
git-core-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
glibc-devel-2.34-231.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
guile22-2.2.7-2.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
libtool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
make-1:4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.7.noarch
perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
annobin-plugin-gcc-12.69-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
gc-8.0.4-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
gcc-c++-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64
git-core-doc-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
glibc-headers-x86-2.34-231.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
kernel-headers-1:6.1.158-180.294.amzn2023.x86_64
libstdc++-devel-11.5.0-5.amzn2023.0.5.x86_64
libxcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64
perl-Error-1:0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
perl-Git-2.50.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch
perl-lib-0.65-477.amzn2023.0.7.x86_64

Complete!
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# git clone https://github.com/lksjabar2021/modul-1.git /modul-1
Cloning into '/modul-1'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 11, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (11/11), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (7/7), done.
remote: Total 11 (delta 1), reused 10 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (11/11), done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (1/1), done.
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# cp -R /modul-1/* /var/www/html/
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# chown ec2-user:apache /var/www/html/* -Rf
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# chmod 777 /var/www/html/* -Rf
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]# systemctl restart httpd
[root@ip-10-0-0-209 ec2-user]#
```

Jika kalian sudah menyelesaikannya seperti di gambar berarti instalasi berhasil

34. Jika masih belum menangkap syntaknya susunannya seperti berikut
35. Lakukan ssh ke ec2 bastion pake ip public
36. Copy keypair yang tadi di download ke ec2 bastion
37. Lakukan chmod kemudian lakukan ssh ke ec2 yang ke 2 (yang inti)
38. Dan lakukan susunan syntak berikut di ec2 inti

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Update and Upgrade
```

```
yum update -y
```

```
yum upgrade -y
```

```
# Httpd
```

```
yum install -y httpd
```

```
yum install -y git gcc-c++ make
systemctl enable httpd
systemctl start httpd
```

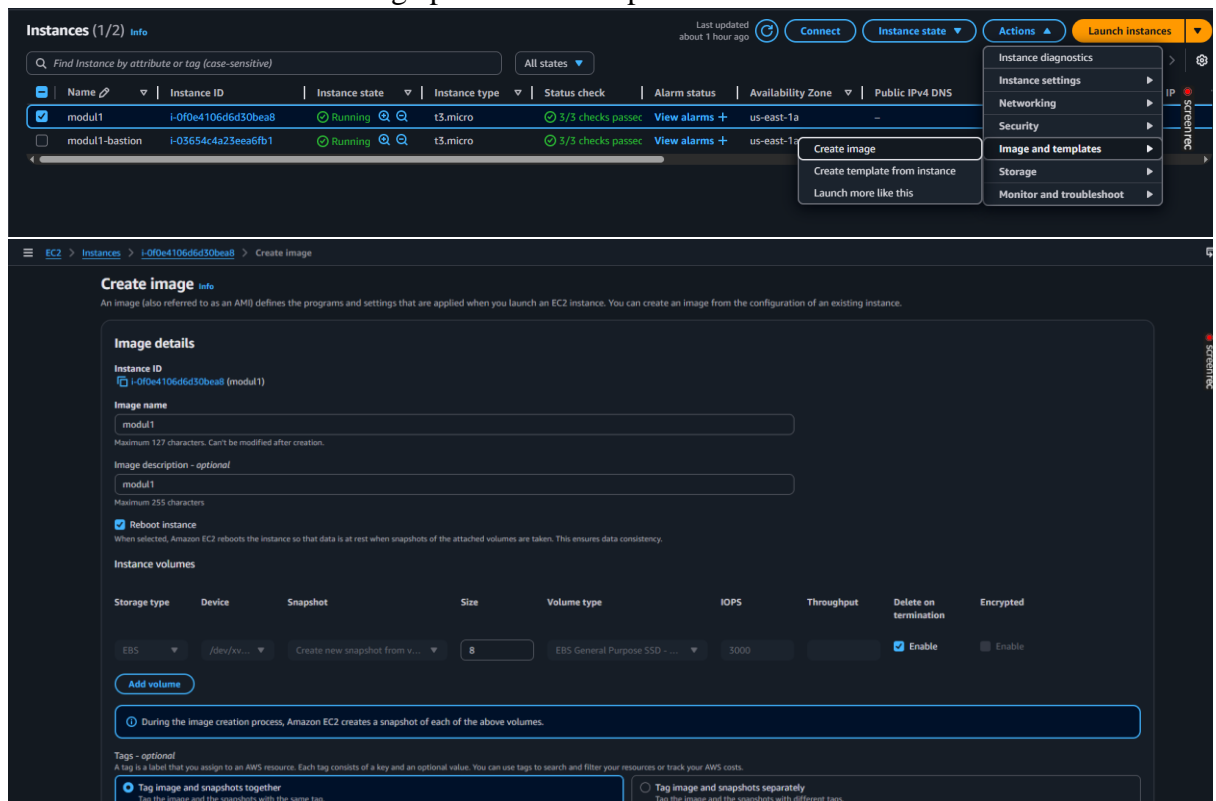
Clone project

```
git clone https://github.com/lksjabar2021/modul-1.git /modul-1
cp -R /modul-1/* /var/www/html/
chown ec2-user:apache /var/www/html/* -Rf
chmod 777 /var/www/html/* -Rf
```

Restart Httpd

```
systemctl restart httpd
```

39. Jika sudah lakukan create image pada ec2 inti seperti berikut :



40. Lanjut step ke 2 yaitu membuat launch template dari ami yang di create tadi

Create launch template

Creating a launch template allows you to create a saved instance configuration that can be reused, shared and launched at a later time. Templates can have multiple versions.

Launch template name and description

Launch template name - *required*

Must be unique to this account. Max 128 chars. No spaces or special characters like '&', "'", '@'.

Template version description

Max 255 chars

Auto Scaling guidance [Info](#)

Select this if you intend to use this template with EC2 Auto Scaling

☐ Provide guidance to help me set up a template that I can use with EC2 Auto Scaling

► **Template tags**

► **Source template**

Launch template contents

Specify the details of your launch template below. Leaving a field blank will result in the field not being included in the launch template.

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose **Browse more AMIs**.

Q Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents

My AMIs

Quick Start

☐ Don't include in launch template

☒ Owned by me

☐ Shared with me



Browse more AMIs
Including AMIs from
AWS, Marketplace and
the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

modul1

ami-0cfbc6a7e5fea73c7

2025-12-22T13:09:04.000Z Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs Boot mode: uefi-preferred

Description

modul1

Architecture

x86_64

AMI ID

ami-0cfbc6a7e5fea73c7

Launch template contents

Specify the details of your launch template below. Leaving a field blank will result in the field not being included in the launch template.

▼ Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) [Info](#)

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose **Browse more AMIs**.

Q Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents

My AMIs

Quick Start

☐ Don't include in launch template

☒ Owned by me

☐ Shared with me



Browse more AMIs
Including AMIs from
AWS, Marketplace and
the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

modul1

ami-0cfbc6a7e5fea73c7

2025-12-22T13:09:04.000Z Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs Boot mode: uefi-preferred

Description

modul1

Architecture

x86_64

AMI ID

ami-0cfbc6a7e5fea73c7

Untuk network setting biarkan default, hanya pada bagian security group pastikan menggunakan sg yang modul1-web jika sudah create

41. Lanjut step ke 3 yaitu membuat Auto Scalling Group seperti berikut :

The screenshot shows the 'Create Auto Scaling group' wizard in the AWS Management Console, specifically Step 1: 'Choose launch template or configuration'. The left sidebar shows a progress bar with steps 1 through 7. Step 1 is selected. The main content area has a heading 'Choose launch template or configuration' with an 'info' icon. Below the heading is a description: 'Specify a launch template that contains settings common to all EC2 instances that are launched by this Auto Scaling group. If you currently use launch configurations, you might consider migrating to launch templates.' There are two main sections: 'Name' and 'Launch template'. The 'Name' section has a text input field with 'modul1' and a note: 'Must be unique to this account in the current Region and no more than 255 characters.' The 'Launch template' section has a dropdown menu with 'modul1' selected and a 'Switch to launch configuration' link. Below this is a 'Create a launch template' link. There is also a 'Version' dropdown with 'Default (1)' selected. Below the version dropdown is a 'Create a launch template version' link. At the bottom, there is a table with details: 'Description' (modul1), 'Launch template' (modul1 with a link), 'Instance type' (t2.micro), 'AMI ID' (ami-0c8c6a7e5fea73c7), 'Security groups' (-), 'Request Spot Instances' (No), 'Key pair name' (modul1), and 'Security group IDs' (-). There is also an 'Additional details' section at the bottom.

42. Settingannya seperti berikut :

The screenshot shows the 'Create Auto Scaling group' wizard in the AWS Management Console, specifically Step 2: 'Choose instance launch options'. The left sidebar shows a progress bar with steps 1 through 7. Step 2 is selected. The main content area has a heading 'Choose instance launch options' with an 'info' icon. Below the heading is a description: 'Choose the VPC network environment that your instances are launched into, and customize the instance types and purchase options.' There is an 'Override launch template' link. Below this is a table with details: 'Launch template' (modul1 with a link), 'Version' (Default), and 'Description' (modul1). Below the table is a section for 'Instance type' with 't2.micro' selected. Below this is a 'Network' section with a heading 'Network' and an 'info' icon. Below the heading is a description: 'For most applications, you can use multiple Availability Zones and let EC2 Auto Scaling balance your instances across the zones. The default VPC and default subnets are suitable for getting started quickly.' There are three main sections: 'VPC', 'Availability Zones and subnets', and 'Availability Zone distribution'. The 'VPC' section has a dropdown menu with 'vpc-065c418f4b0895556 (modul1)' selected. The 'Availability Zones and subnets' section has a dropdown menu with 'use1-az2 (us-east-1b) | subnet-0f3d3466e272c85f (private2)' selected. The 'Availability Zone distribution' section has two radio buttons: 'Balanced best effort' (selected) and 'Balanced only'. At the bottom right, there are buttons: 'Cancel', 'Skip to review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

EC2

>

Auto Scaling groups

>

Create Auto Scaling group

Step 1

Choose launch template or configuration

Step 2

Choose instance launch options

Step 3 - optional

Integrate with other services

Step 4 - optional

Configure group size and scaling

Step 5 - optional

Add notifications

Step 6 - optional

Add tags

Step 7

Review

Integrate with other services - optional

Use a load balancer to distribute network traffic across multiple servers. Enable service-to-service communications with VPC Lattice. Shift resources away from impaired Availability Zones with zonal shift. You can also customize health check replacements and monitoring.

Load balancing

Use the options below to attach your Auto Scaling group to an existing load balancer, or to a new load balancer that you define.

Select Load balancing options

No load balancer

Attach to an existing load balancer

Attach to a new load balancer

Attach to a new load balancer

Load balancer type

Application Load Balancer

Load balancer name

modul1

Load balancer scheme

Internet-facing

Network mapping

VPC

Availability Zones and subnets

Listeners and routing

Tags - optional

VPC Lattice integration options

Select VPC Lattice service to attach

Application Recovery Controller (ARC) zonal shift - new

Health checks

Cancel

Skip to review

Previous

Next

EC2 > Auto Scaling groups > Create Auto Scaling group

Step 1

Choose launch template or configuration

Step 2

Choose instance launch options

Step 3 - optional

Integrate with other services

Step 4 - optional

Configure group size and scaling

Step 5 - optional

Add notifications

Step 6 - optional

Add tags

Step 7

Review

Configure group size and scaling - optional [info](#)

Define your group's desired capacity and scaling limits. You can optionally add automatic scaling to adjust the size of your group.

Group size [info](#)

Set the initial size of the Auto Scaling group. After creating the group, you can change its size to meet demand, either manually or by using automatic scaling.

Desired capacity type

Choose the unit of measurement for the desired capacity value. vCPUs and Memory(GiB) are only supported for mixed instances groups configured with a set of instance attributes.

Units (number of instances) ▼

Desired capacity

Specify your group size.

2

Scaling [info](#)

You can resize your Auto Scaling group manually or automatically to meet changes in demand.

Scaling limits

Set limits on how much your desired capacity can be increased or decreased.

Min desired capacity

2

Equal or less than desired capacity

Max desired capacity

4

Equal or greater than desired capacity

Automatic scaling - optional

Choose whether to use a target tracking policy [info](#)

You can set up other metric-based scaling policies and scheduled scaling after creating your Auto Scaling group.

☐ No scaling policies

Your Auto Scaling group will remain at its initial size and will not dynamically resize to meet demand.

☒ Target tracking scaling policy

Choose a CloudWatch metric and target value and let the scaling policy adjust the desired capacity in proportion to the metric's value.

Scaling policy name

Target Tracking Policy

Metric type [info](#)

Monitored metric that determines if resource utilization is too low or high. If using EC2 metrics, consider enabling detailed monitoring for better scaling performance.

Average CPU utilization ▼

Target value

50

Instance warmup [info](#)

300 seconds

☐ Disable scale in to create only a scale-out policy

Instance maintenance policy [info](#)

Control your Auto Scaling group's availability during instance replacement events. This includes health checks, instance refreshes, maximum instance lifetime features and events that happen automatically to keep your group balanced, called rebalancing events.

Choose a replacement behavior depending on your availability requirements

Mixed behavior

☒ No policy

For rebalancing events, new instances will launch before terminating others. For all other events, instances terminate and launch at the same time.

Prioritize availability

☐ Launch before terminating

Launch new instances and wait for them to be ready before terminating others. This allows you to go above your desired capacity by a given percentage and may temporarily increase costs.

Control costs

☐ Terminate and launch

Terminate and launch instances at the same time. This allows you to go below your desired capacity by a given percentage and may temporarily reduce availability.

Flexible

☐ Custom behavior

Set custom values for the minimum and maximum amount of available capacity. This gives you greater flexibility in setting how far below and over your desired capacity EC2 Auto Scaling goes when replacing instances.

Additional capacity settings

Capacity Reservation preference [info](#)

Select whether you want Auto Scaling to launch instances into an existing Capacity Reservation or Capacity Reservation resource group.

☒ Default

Auto Scaling uses the Capacity Reservation preference from your launch template.

☐ None

Instances will not be launched into a Capacity Reservation.

☐ Capacity Reservations only

Instances will only be launched into a Capacity Reservation. If capacity isn't available, the instances fail to launch.

☐ Capacity Reservations first

Instances will attempt to launch into a Capacity Reservation first. If capacity isn't available, instances will run in On-Demand capacity.

Additional settings

Instance scale-in protection

If protect from scale in is enabled, newly launched instances will be protected from scale in by default.

☐ Enable instance scale-in protection

Monitoring [info](#)

☐ Enable group metrics collection within CloudWatch

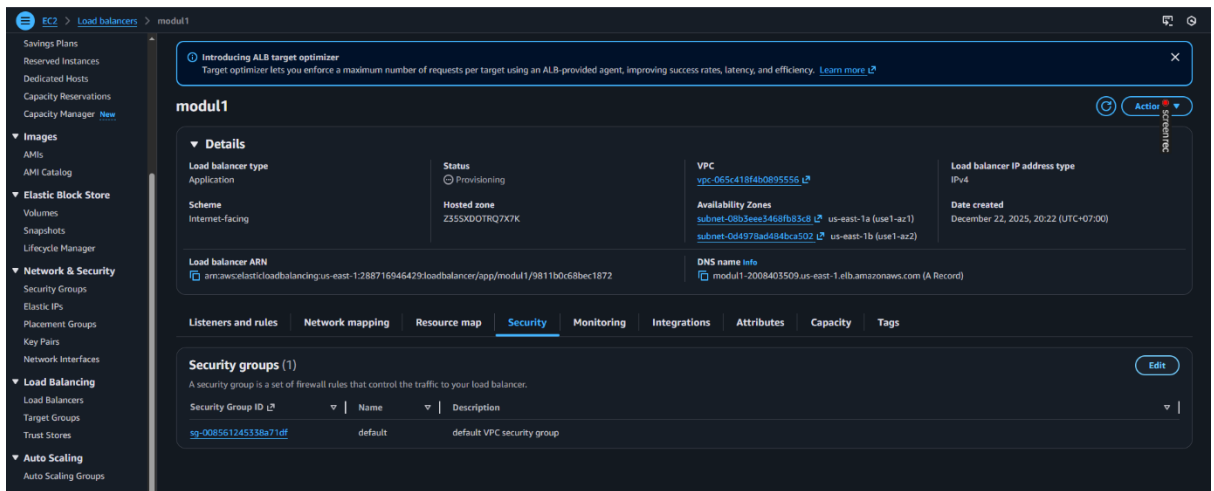
Default instance warmup [info](#)

The amount of time that CloudWatch metrics for new instances do not contribute to the group's aggregated instance metrics, as their usage data is not reliable yet.

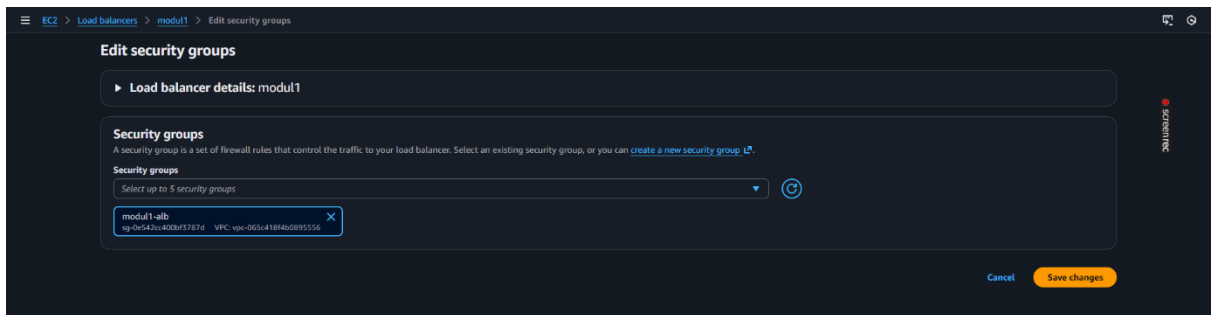
☐ Enable default instance warmup

Cancel Skip to review Previous Next

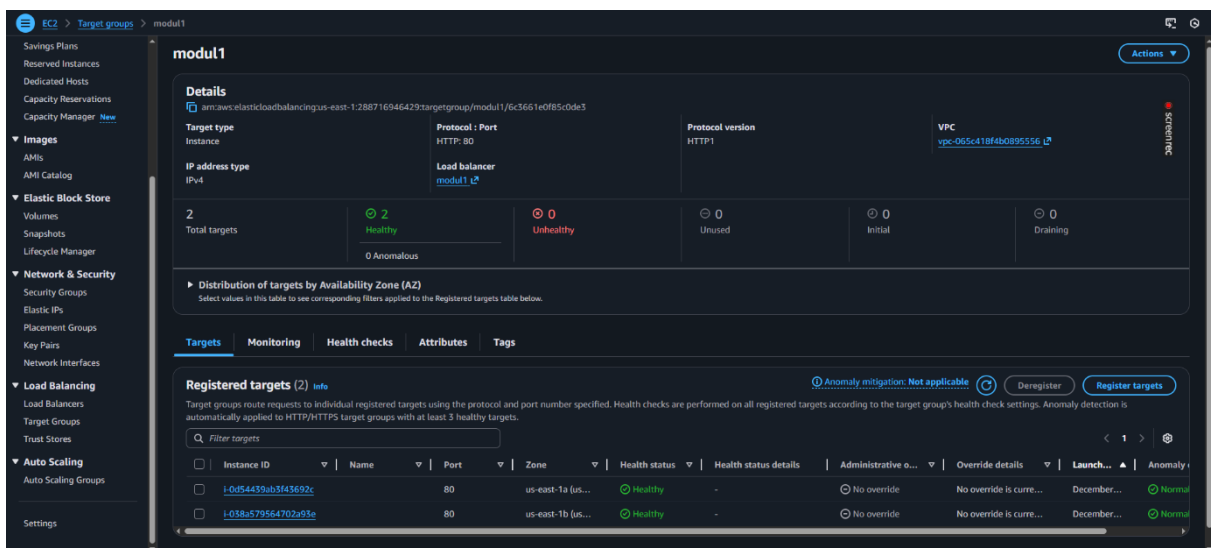
43. Pada step ke 3 tadi kalua kamu notice kita secara tidak langsung sudah membuat load balancer dan target group yang seharusnya dia masuk step 4. Itu tergantung opsi sebenarnya kamu bisa membuat load balancer dan target group secara manual tetapi cara yang tadi juga bisa
44. Jika sudah lanjut buka load balancer dan ubah bagian security group nya agar menggunakan sg yang modul1-alb



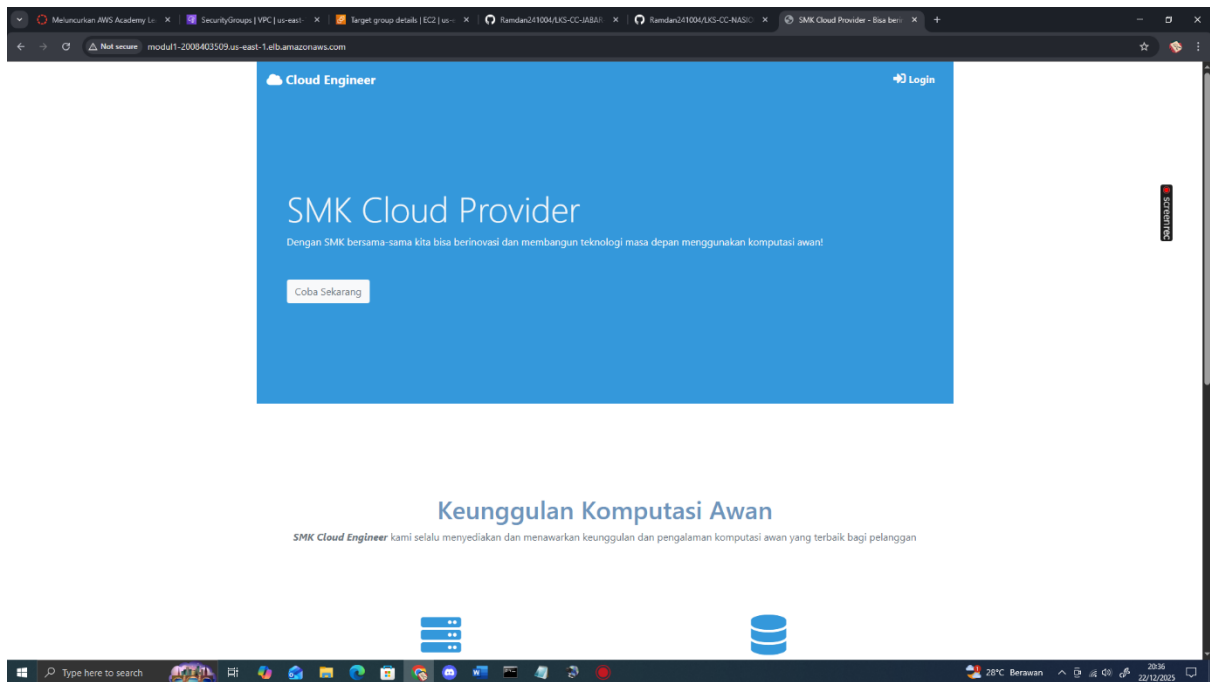
Disini sg nya masih default kamu edit bagian sg tersebut dan ubah ke sg modul1-alb seperti berikut :



45. Lanjut buka target group dan pastikan instance nya healthy semua seperti berikut :



46. Jika sudah healthy kamu bisa cek server di browser dengan menyalin dns dari load balancer dan halamannya seperti ini :



Selamat Mencoba !!!!