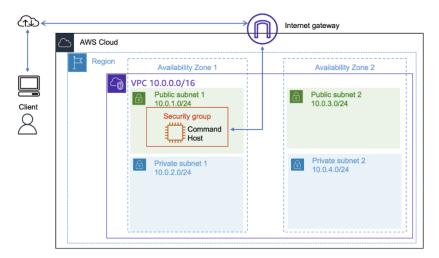
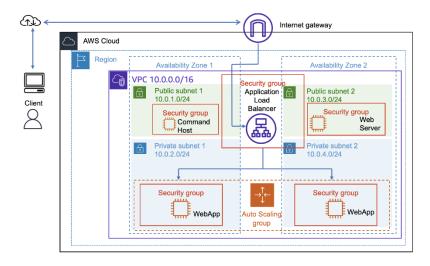
Using Auto Scaling in AWS (Linux)

Lab overview

In this lab, you use the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) to create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) instance to host a web server and create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from that instance. You then use that AMI as the basis for launching a system that scales automatically under a variable load by using Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. You also create an Elastic Load Balancer to distribute the load across EC2 instances created in multiple Availability Zones by the auto scaling configuration.



Final architecture:



Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to do the following:

Create an EC2 instance by using an AWS CLI command.

- Create a new AMI by using the AWS CLI.
- Create an Amazon EC2 launch template.
- Create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling launch configuration.
- Configure scaling policies and create an Auto Scaling group to scale in and scale out the number of servers based on a variable load.

Task 1: Creating a new AMI for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

In this task, you launch a new EC2 instance and then create a new AMI based on that running instance. You use the AWS CLI on the Command Host EC2 instance to perform all of these operations.

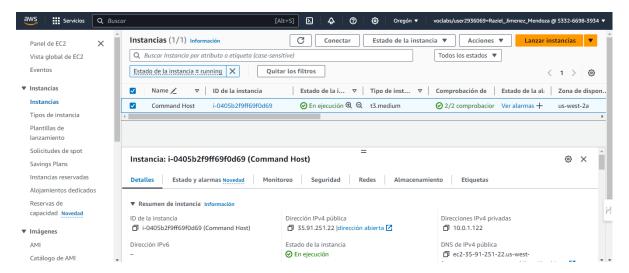
Task 1.1: Connecting to the Command Host instance

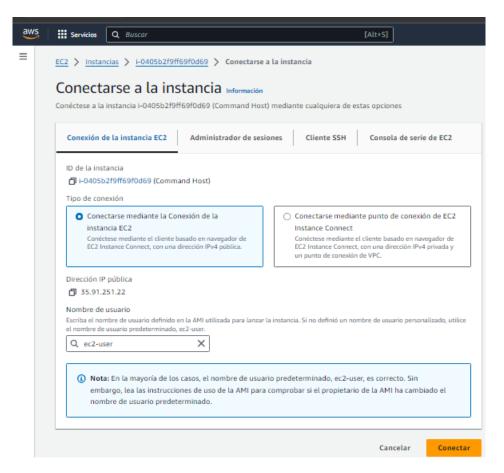
In this task, you use EC2 Instance Connect to connect to the Command Host EC2 instance that was created when the lab was provisioned. You use this instance to run AWS CLI commands.

- 5. On the **AWS Management Console**, in the **Search** bar, enter and choose EC2 to open the **EC2 Management Console**.
- 6. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.
- 7. From the list of instances, select the **Command Host** instance.
- 8. Choose Connect.
- 9. On the **EC2 Instance Connect** tab, choose **Connect**.

Note: If you prefer to use an SSH client to connect to the EC2 instance, see the guidance to Connect to Your Linux Instance.

Now that you are connected to the Command Host instance, you can configure and use the AWS CLI to call AWS services.





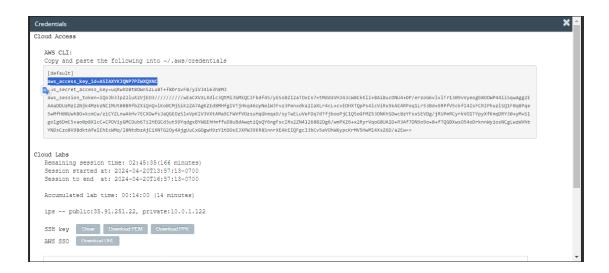
Task 1.2: Configuring the AWS CLI

The AWS CLI is preconfigured on the Command Host instance.

10. To confirm that the Region in which the Command Host instance is running is the same as the lab (the us-west-2 Region), run the following command:

curl http://169.254.169.254/latest/dynamic/instance-identity/document | grep region

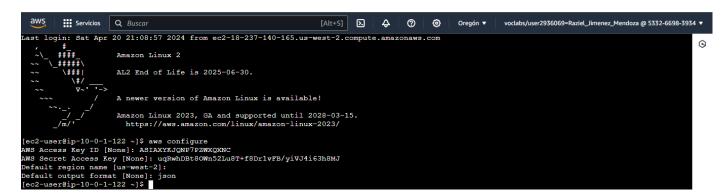
You use this Region information in the next steps.



11.To update the AWS CLI software with the correct credentials, run the following command:

aws configure

- 12. At the prompts, enter the following information:
 - AWS Access Key ID: Press Enter.
 - o AWS Secret Access Key: Press Enter.
 - Default region name: Enter the name of the Region from the previous steps in this task (for example, us-west-2). If the Region is already displayed, press Enter.
 - o **Default output format**: Enter json



Now you are ready to access and run the scripts detailed in the following steps.

13. To access these scripts, enter the following command to navigate to their directory:

cd /home/ec2-user/

Task 1.3: Creating a new EC2 Instance

In this task, you use the AWS CLI to create a new instance that hosts a web server.

14.To inspect the UserData.txt script that was installed for you as part of the Command Host creation, run the following command:

more UserData.txt

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$ cd /home/ec2-user/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$ ls
UserData.txt
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$
```

This script performs a number of initialization tasks, including updating all installed software on the box and installing a small PHP web application that you can use to simulate a high CPU load on the instance. The following lines appear near the end of the script:

```
find -wholename /root/.*history -wholename /home/*/.*history -exec rm -f {} \;
find / -name 'authorized_keys' -exec rm -f {} \;
rm -rf /var/lib/cloud/data/scripts/*
```

These lines erase any history or security information that might have accidentally been left on the instance when the image was taken.

- 15.t the top of this page, choose **Details**, and choose **Show**.
- 16. Copy the **KEYNAME**, **AMIID**, **HTTPACCESS**, and **SUBNETID** values into a text editor document, and then choose **X** to close the **Credentials** panel.
- 17.In the following script, replace the corresponding text with the values from the previous step.

```
aws ec2 run-instances --key-name KEYNAME --instance-type t3.micro --image-id AMIID --
user-data file:///home/ec2-user/UserData.txt --security-group-ids HTTPACCESS --subnet-id
SUBNETID --associate-public-ip-address --tag-specifications
'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=WebServer}]' --output text --query
'Instances[*].InstanceId'

aws ec2 run-instances --key-name vockey --instance-type t3.micro --image-id ami-06883a492f195064e
--user-data file:///home/ec2-user/UserData.txt --security-group-ids sg-0604fcdbed3175fb2 --subnet-id subnet-0eb902ec12dcb6881 --associate-public-ip-address --tag-specifications
'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=WebServer}]' --output text --query
'Instances[*].InstanceId'
```



Note: An AWS token was copied and added to the **credentials** file.

```
Copy and paste the following into ~/.aws/credentials

[default]

aws_access_key_id=ASIAXYX2QNP7PZWXQXNC

aws_secret_access_key_id=ASIAXYX2QNP7PZWXQXNC

aws_secret_access_key=uqRwhD8t80win52Lu8T+f8Dr1vFB/yiVJ4163h8NJ

aws_session_token=IQoJb3Jp221uXZVJE03/////////eaCXV2LXdlc3QtMiJGMEQCIFbdf45/yESsBZIZaTOXC57+tMddzVHJ43cw8CkKlI+BAiBucONU4+DP/erzoG6vIvITr1309VVyeogb80OWP44iiSqwAgg2E

AAADDUZMzIZNjk4WkizWcIMUt008BF6ZX3QnQ+1k00CMj5iX2ZA7AgKZEd8WHfgIVTjHkq46UyheHJFvz3PenxdkazIaXLract+cvEOHXTQp9s41cvjkx9kAE4RPoq1Lr538d+9RPPV5ckf141sFCRIPhuz1SQ1F0g8Pqe

SwMfH08UwhB0+kcmCw/ziCYZLnwAkHv7ECXOwf5JaQGEOz51xVpKIV3VXXAM90CFWVFV0ZsuHqGkmqa9/syTwELuVeFDq7dTfjboopjC1QSoGFMZ53ONKh5Dwc8zYFsxSEVDg/jRUPmRCyrkV0ITYpyKfxmqDRY30+JW+S1

gOlg6Dmc5vaodp8X1cc+CPOViyGMCOub6filHeGcd3ut99YqdgxBYWGbHmffqU0Bud8Awqt1QsQY6ngFscIRx2ZMv4126882Dg6/mmPXZ6+xZByrVqoG8BUALD+R3AF7DN9090+8+fTQGBXwsOS4ODrknnWyiosNCgLwzWVhb

YNDsCzo8V9BdktAfelEhEcWMq/I8NtdbzajCiXNTG2Oy4AjgUucxGOggH9ZVTDOXEIXPWJ9KR8SnnrXEAKEQFgcl3bCvSeVOhWsypcKrMVSHwM14XsZ6D/azEw==
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$ ls -l

total 4

-rw-r--r- 1 root root 548 Apr 8 07:20 UserData.txt

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$ ls -a

...aws .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc .ssh UserData.txt

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$ cd .aws

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$ cd .aws

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 .aws]$ ls

config credentials

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 .aws]$ ls

config credentials

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 .aws]$ vi credentials

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 .aws]$ representation of the properties of
```

18. Enter your modified script into the terminal window, and run the script.

The output of this command provides you with an **InstanceId**. Subsequent steps in this lab refer to this value as **NEW-INSTANCE-ID**. Replace this value as needed throughout this lab.

- 19. Copy and paste the **InstanceId** value into a text editor to use later.
- 20.To use the aws ec2 wait instance-running command to monitor this instance's status, replace *NEW-INSTANCE-ID* in the following command with the **InstanceID** value that you copied in the previous step. Run your modified command.

aws ec2 wait instance-running --instance-ids NEW-INSTANCE-ID

Wait for the command to return to a prompt before proceeding.

Your instance starts a new web server. To test that the web server was installed properly, you must obtain the public DNS name.

21.To obtain the public DNS name, in the following command, replace *NEW-INSTANCE-ID* with the value that you copied previously, and run your modified command:

aws ec2 describe-instances --instance-id NEW-INSTANCE-ID --query 'Reservations[0].Instances[0].NetworkInterfaces[0].Association.PublicDnsName'

22. Copy the output of this command without the quotation marks.

The value of this output is referred to as **PUBLIC-DNS-ADDRESS** in the next steps.

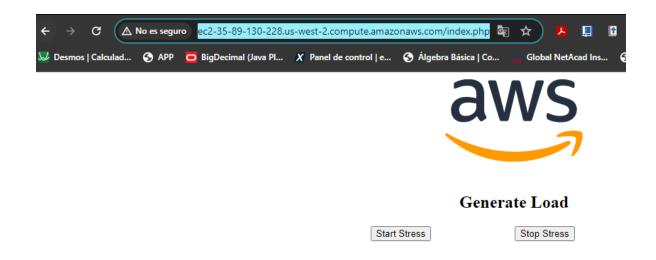
23. In a new browser tab, enter the output that you copied from the previous step.

It could take a few minutes for the web server to be installed. Wait 5 minutes before continuing to the next steps.

Do not choose **Start Stress** at this stage.

24. In the following command, replace *PUBLIC-DNS-ADDRESS* with the value that you copied in the previous steps, and then run your modified command.

http://PUBLIC-DNS-ADDRESS/index.php



Task 1.4: Creating a Custom AMI

In this task, you create a new AMI based on that instance that you just created.

25.To create a new AMI based on this instance, in the following aws ec2 create-image command, replace *NEW-INSTANCE-ID* with the value that you copied previously, and run your adjusted command:

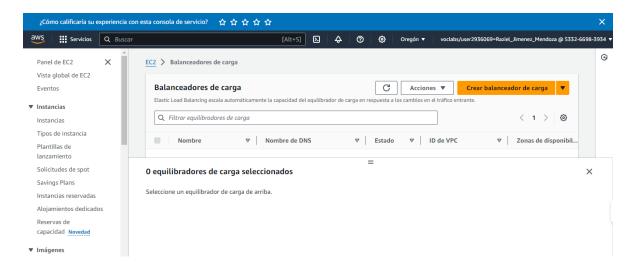
```
aws ec2 create-image --name WebServerAMI --instance-id NEW-INSTANCE-ID
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$ aws ec2 create-image --name WebServerAMI --instance-id i-077265d5840673db4
{
    "ImageId": "ami-05ba4e2a0836057fa"
}
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-122 ~]$
```

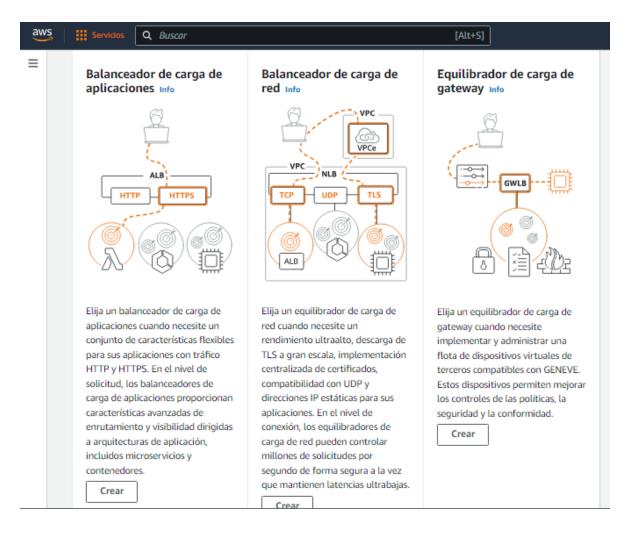
Task 2.1: Creating an Application Load Balancer

In this task, you create a load balancer that can balance traffic across multiple EC2 instances and Availability Zones.

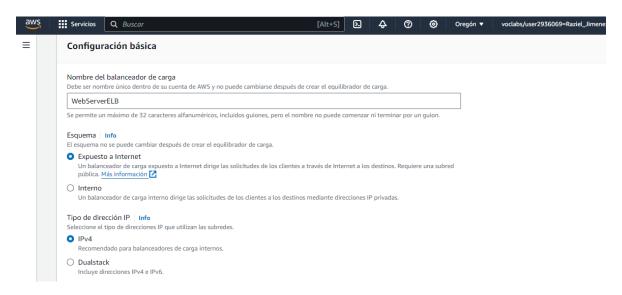
26. On the EC2 Management Console, in the left navigation pane, locate the **Load Balancing** section, and choose **Load Balancers**.



- 27. Choose Create load balancer.
- 28. In the **Load balancer types** section, for **Application Load Balancer**, choose **Create**.



- 29. On the **Create Application Load Balancer** page, in the **Basic configuration** section, configure the following option:
 - o For Load balancer name, enter WebServerELB



- 30. In the **Network mapping** section, configure the following options:
 - o For VPC, choose Lab VPC.



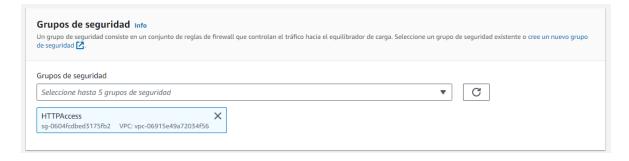
- For Mappings, choose both Availability Zones listed.
 - For the first Availability Zone, choose Public Subnet 1.
 - For the second Availability Zone, choose **Public Subnet 2**.

These options configure the load balancer to operate across multiple Availability Zones.



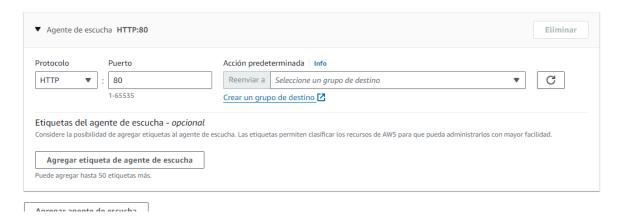
- 31. In the **Security groups** section, choose the **X** for the **default** security group to remove it.
- 32. From the **Security groups** dropdown list, choose **HTTPAccess**.

The **HTTPAccess** security group has already been created for you, which permits HTTP access.



33. In the Listeners and routing section, choose the Create target group link.

Note: This link opens a new browser tab with the **Create target group** configuration options.



- 34. On the **Specify group details** page, in the **Basic configuration** section, configure the following options:
 - o For Choose a target type, choose Instances.
 - o For **Target group name**, enter webserver-app

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webserver-app

Se permite un máximo de 32 caracteres alfanuméricos, incluidos guiones, pero el nombre no puede comenzar ni terminar por un guion.

Protocolo: Puerto

Elija un protocolo para su grupo destinos que corresponda al tipo de equilibrador de carga que enrutará el tráfico hacia él. Algunos protocolos ahora incluyen la detección de anomalías para los destinos y se pueden establecer opciones de mitigación una vez creado el grupo de destinos. Esta elección no se puede cambiar después de la creación



Tipo de dirección IP

Solo los destinos con el tipo de dirección IP indicado pueden registrarse en este grupo de destino.

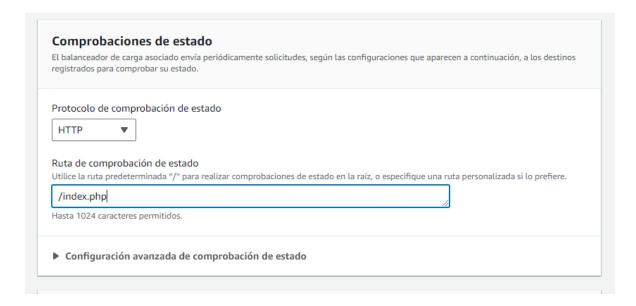
O IPv4

Cada instancia tiene una interfaz de red predeterminada (eth0) a la que se le asigna la dirección IPv4 privada principal. La dirección IPv4 privada principal de la instancia es la que se aplicará al destino.

O IPv6

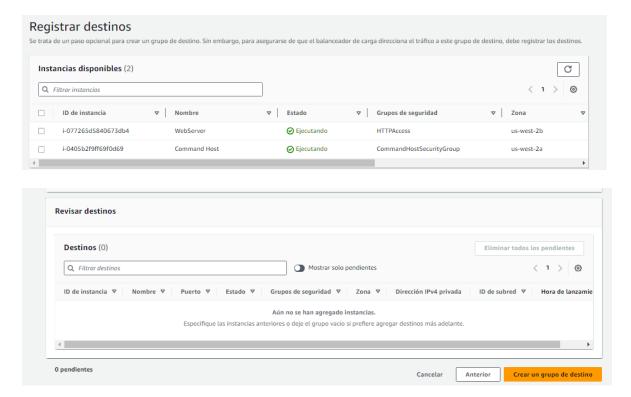
Cada instancia que registre debe tener asignada una dirección IPv6 principal. Ésta se configura en la interfaz de red predeterminada de la instancia (eth0). Obtenga más información

35. In the **Health checks** section, for **Health check path**, enter /index.php

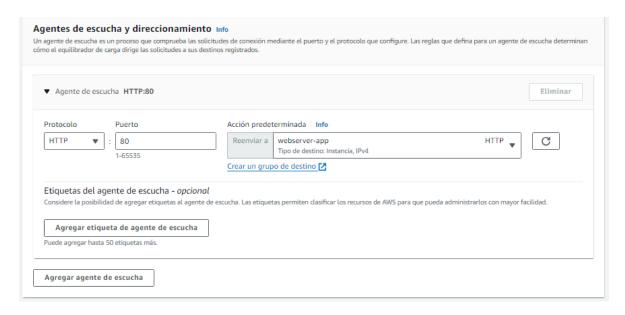


- 36. At the bottom of the page, choose Next.
- 37. On the **Register targets** page, choose **Create target group**.

Once the target group has been created successfully, close the **Target groups** browser tab.



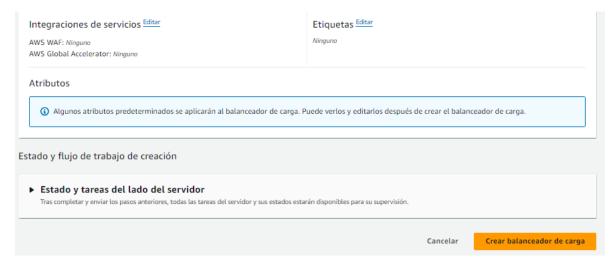
- 38. Return to the **Load balancers** browser tab, and locate the **Listeners and routing** section. For **Default action**, choose **Refresh** to the right of the **Forward to** dropdown list.
- 39. From the **Forward to** dropdown list, choose **webserver-app**.



40. At the bottom of the page, choose **Create load balancer**.

You should receive a message similar to the following:

Successfully created load balancer: WebServerELB



41. To view the **WebServerELB** load balancer that you created, choose **View** load balancer.

42. To copy the **DNS name** of the load balancer, use the copy option , and paste the DNS name into a text editor.

Task 2.2: Creating a launch template

In this task, you create a launch template for your Auto Scaling group. A launch template is a template that an Auto Scaling group uses to launch EC2 instances. When you create a launch template, you specify information for the instances, such as the AMI, instance type, key pair, security group, and disks.

43. On the EC2 Management Console, in the left navigation pane, locate the **Instances** section, and choose **Launch Templates**.

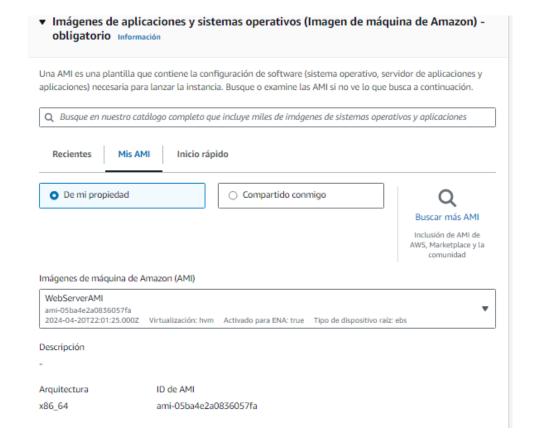


- 44. Choose **Create launch template**.
- 45. On the **Create launch template** page, in the **Launch template name and description** section, configure the following options:
 - For Launch template name required, enter web-app-launchtemplate
 - For Template version description, enter A web server for the load test app
 - For Auto Scaling guidance, select Provide guidance to help me set up a template that I can use with EC2 Auto Scaling.



46. In the Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) - required section, choose the My AMIs tab.

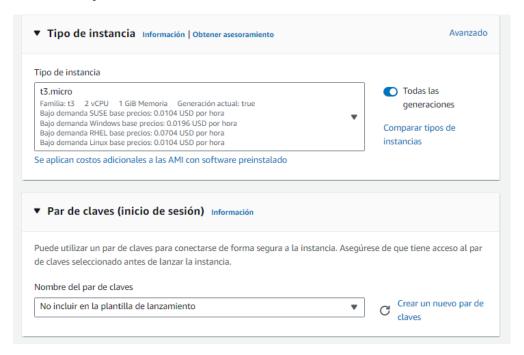
Notice that WebServerAMI is already chosen.



- 47. In the **Instance type** section, choose the **Instance type** dropdown list, and choose **t3.micro**.
- 48. In the **Key pair (login)** section, confirm that the **Key pair name** dropdown list is set to **Don't include in launch template**.

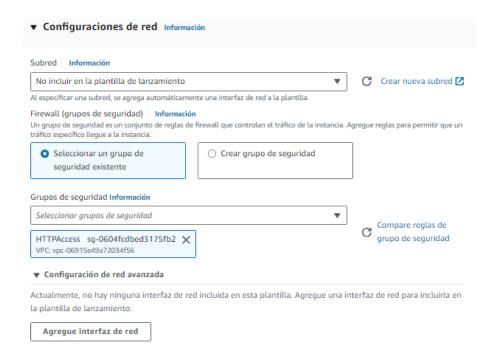
Amazon EC2 uses public key cryptography to encrypt and decrypt login information. To log in to your instance, you must create a key pair, specify the name of the key pair when you launch the instance, and provide the private key when you connect to the instance.

Note: In this lab, you do not need to connect to the instance.



49. In the **Network settings** section, choose the **Security groups** dropdown list, and choose **HTTPAccess**.

When you launch an instance, you can pass user data to the instance. The data can be used to run configuration tasks and scripts.



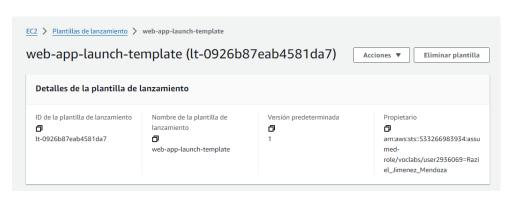
50. Choose Create launch template.

You should receive a message similar to the following:

Successfully created web-app-launch-template.



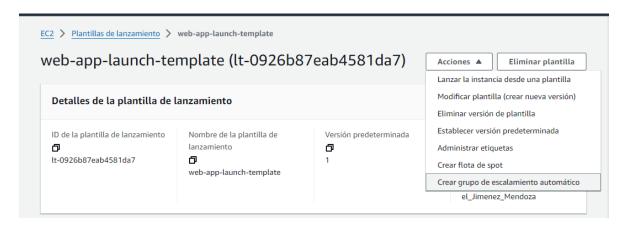
51. Choose View launch templates.



Task 2.3: Creating an Auto Scaling group

In this task, you use your launch template to create an Auto Scaling group.

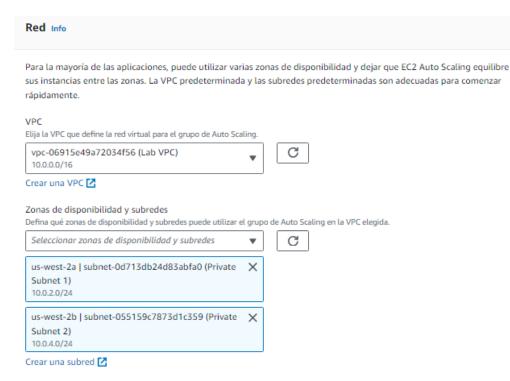
52. Choose **web-app-launch-template**, and then from the Actions dropdown list, choose **Create Auto Scaling group**.



53. On the **Choose launch template or configuration** page, in the **Name** section, for **Auto Scaling group name**, enter Web App Auto Scaling Group

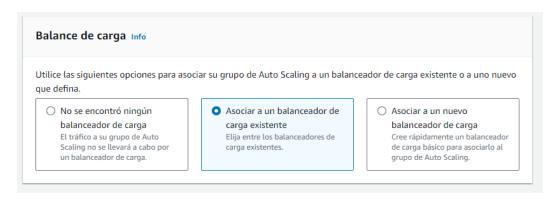


- 54. Choose Next.
- 55. On the **Choose instance launch options** page, in the **Network** section, configure the following options:
 - From the VPC dropdown list, choose Lab VPC.
 - From the Availability Zones and subnets dropdown list, choose
 Private Subnet 1 (10.0.2.0/24) and Private Subnet 2 (10.0.4.0/24).

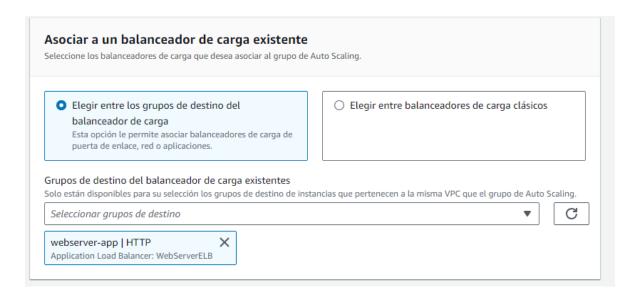


56. Choose Next.

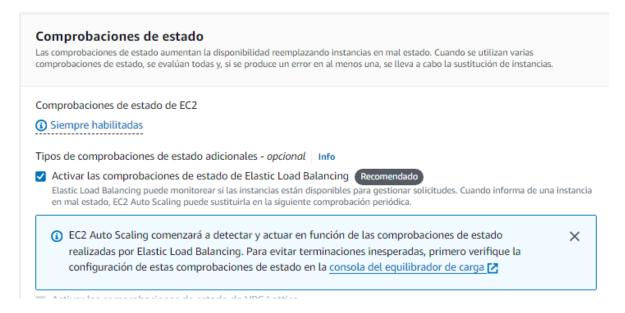
- 57. On the **Configure advanced options –** *optional* page, configure the following options:
 - In the Load balancing optional section, choose Attach to an existing load balancer.



- In the Attach to an existing load balancer section, configure the following options:
 - Choose Choose from your load balancer target groups.
 - From the Existing load balancer target groups dropdown list, choose webserver-app | HTTP.



 In the Health checks section, under Additional health check types, select Turn on Elastic Load Balancing health checks.



- 58. Choose Next.
- 59. On the **Configure group size and scaling policies** *optional* page, configure the following options:
 - o In the **Group size** *optional* section, enter the following values:
 - Desired capacity: 2



Minimum capacity: 2Maximum capacity: 4

Escalado Info Puede cambiar el tamaño de su grupo de escalamiento automático de forma manual o automática para cumplir con los cambios en la demanda. Límites de escalamiento Establezca límites sobre cuánto puede aumentarse o disminuirse la capacidad deseada. Capacidad deseada mínima Capacidad deseada máxima 2 Capacidad igual o inferior a la deseada Capacidad igual o superior a la deseada

- In the Scaling policies optional section, configure the following options:
 - Choose Target tracking scaling policy.
 - For Metric type, choose Average CPU utilization.
 - For Target value, enter 50

This change tells auto scaling to maintain an average CPU utilization across all instances of 50 percent. Auto scaling automatically adds or removes capacity as required to keep the metric at or close to the specified target value. It adjusts to fluctuations in the metric due to a fluctuating load pattern.

Escalamiento automático - opcional Elija si desea utilizar una política de seguimiento de destino Info

Puede configurar otras políticas de escalado basadas en métricas y un escalado programado después de crear su grupo de escalamiento automático.

Sin políticas de escalamiento
Su grupo de escalamiento automático mantendrá su
tamaño inicial y no se redimensionará de forma dinámica
para satisfacer la demanda.

Política de escalado de seguimiento de destino Elija una métrica y un valor objetivo de CloudWatch y deje que la política de escalamiento ajuste la capacidad deseada en proporción al valor de la métrica.

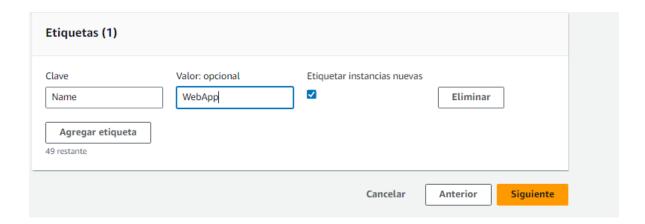
Nombre de la política de escalado

Target Tracking Policy	
Tipo de métrica Info Métrica supervisada que determina si la utilización de recursos es demasiado de habilitar la supervisión detallada para obtener un mejor rendimiento de es	
Utilización promedio de la CPU ▼	
Valor de destino	
50	
Preparación de la instancia Info	
300 segundos	

- 60. Choose Next.
- 61. On the Add notifications optional page, choose Next.



- 62. On the **Add tags** *optional* page, choose **Add tag** and configure the following options:
 - o For **Key**, enter Name
 - o For Value optional, enter WebApp

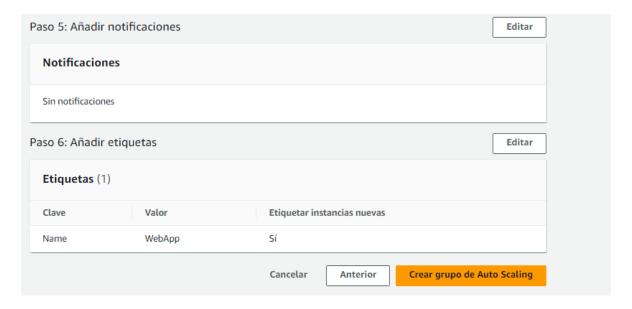


- 63. Choose Next.
- 64. On the **Review** page, choose Create Auto Scaling group.

These options launch EC2 instances in private subnets across both Availability Zones.

Your Auto Scaling group initially shows an **Instances** count of zero, but new instances will be launched to reach the desired count of two instances.

Note: If you experience an error related to the t3.micro instance type not being available, then rerun this task by choosing the t2.micro instance type instead.



Task 3: Verifying the auto scaling configuration

In this task, you verify that both the auto scaling configuration and the load balancer are working by accessing a pre-installed script on one of your servers that will consume CPU cycles, which invokes the scale out alarm.

65. In the left navigation pane, choose **Instances**.

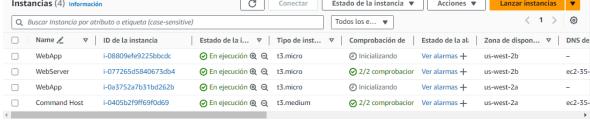
Two new instances named **WebApp** are being created as part of your Auto Scaling group. While these instances are being created, the **Status check** for these two instances is *Initializing*.

Observe the **Status check** field for the instances until the status is *2/2 checks passed*. Wait for the two new instances to complete initialization before you proceed to the next step.

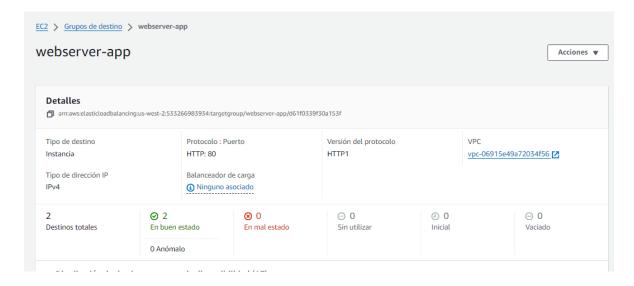
You might need to choose **Refresh** to see the updated status.

Instancias (4) Información

C Conectar Estado de la instancia
Acciones
Acciones
Acciones



66. Once the instances have completed initialization, in the left navigation pane in the **Load Balancing** section, choose **Target Groups**, and then select your target group, **webserver-app**.



67. On the **Targets** tab, verify that two instances are being created. Refresh this list until the **Health status** of these instances changes to *healthy*.

You can now test the web application by accessing it through the load balancer.



Task 4: Testing auto scaling configuration

68. Open a new web browser tab, and paste the **DNS name** of the load balancer that you copied earlier into the address bar, and press Enter.

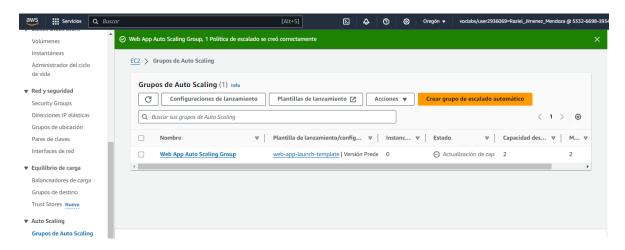


69. On the web page, choose Start Stress.

This step calls the application **stress** in the background, which causes the CPU utilization on the instance that serviced this request to spike to 100 percent.



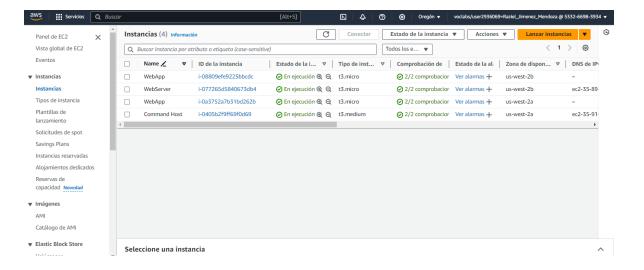
70. On the EC2 Management console, in the left navigation pane in the **Auto Scaling** section, choose **Auto Scaling Groups**.



- 71. Select Web App Auto Scaling Group.
- 72. Choose the **Activity** tab.

After a few minutes, you should see your Auto Scaling group add a new instance. This occurs because Amazon CloudWatch detected that the average CPU utilization of your Auto Scaling group exceeded 50 percent, and your scale-up policy has been invoked in response.

You can also check the new instances being launched on the EC2 Dashboard.



Conclusion

Congratulations! You now have successfully done the following:

- Created an EC2 instance by using an AWS CLI command
- Created a new AMI by using the AWS CLI
- Created an Amazon EC2 launch template
- Created an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling launch configuration
- Configured scaling policies and created an Auto Scaling group to scale in and scale out the number of servers based on variable load

Lab complete

Congratulations! You have completed the activity.

73. At the top of this page, choose End Lab and then choose Yes to confirm that you want to end the activity.

A panel appears indicating that "You may close this message box now. Lab resources are terminating."

74. To close the **End Lab** panel, choose the **X** in the upper-right corner.