

# Auto Scaling Lab Guide Lab – 3

Step 1: Navigate to AWS Services

Step 2: Search for VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) and select the first option of VPC

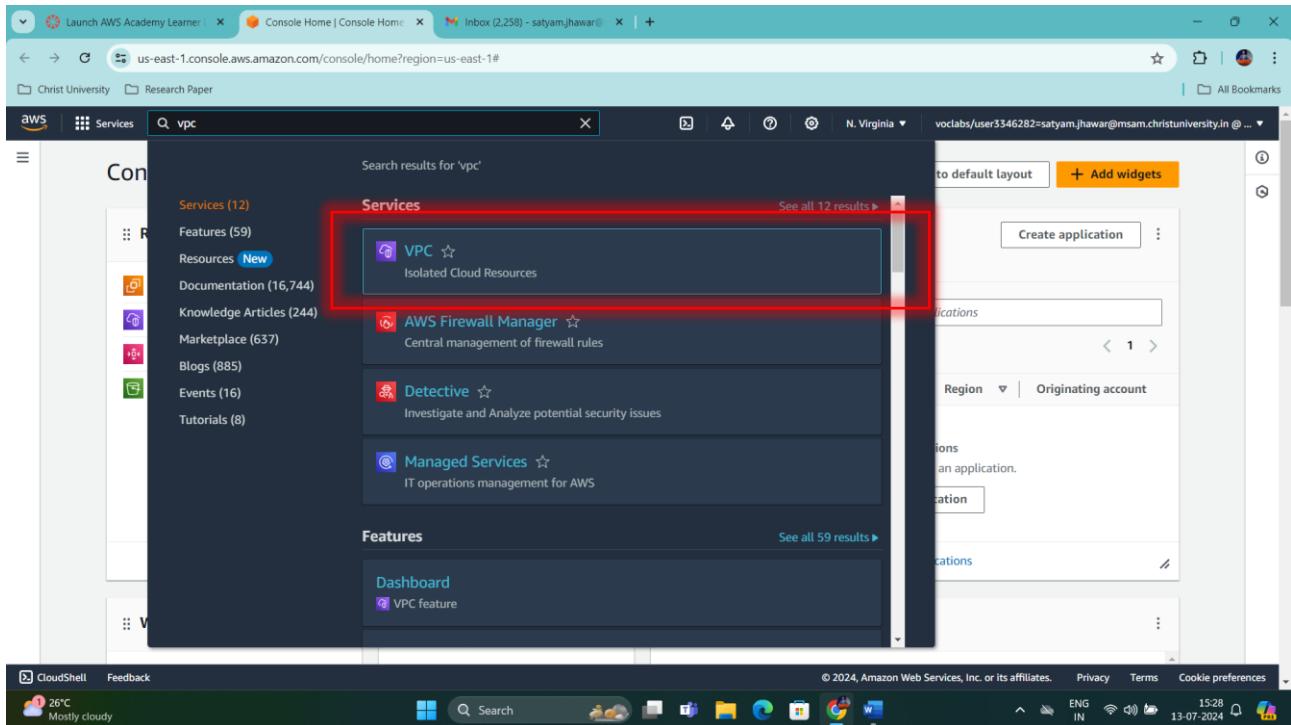


Figure 1: Search for VPC

Step 3: VPC Dashboard Appears.

Click on Create VPC

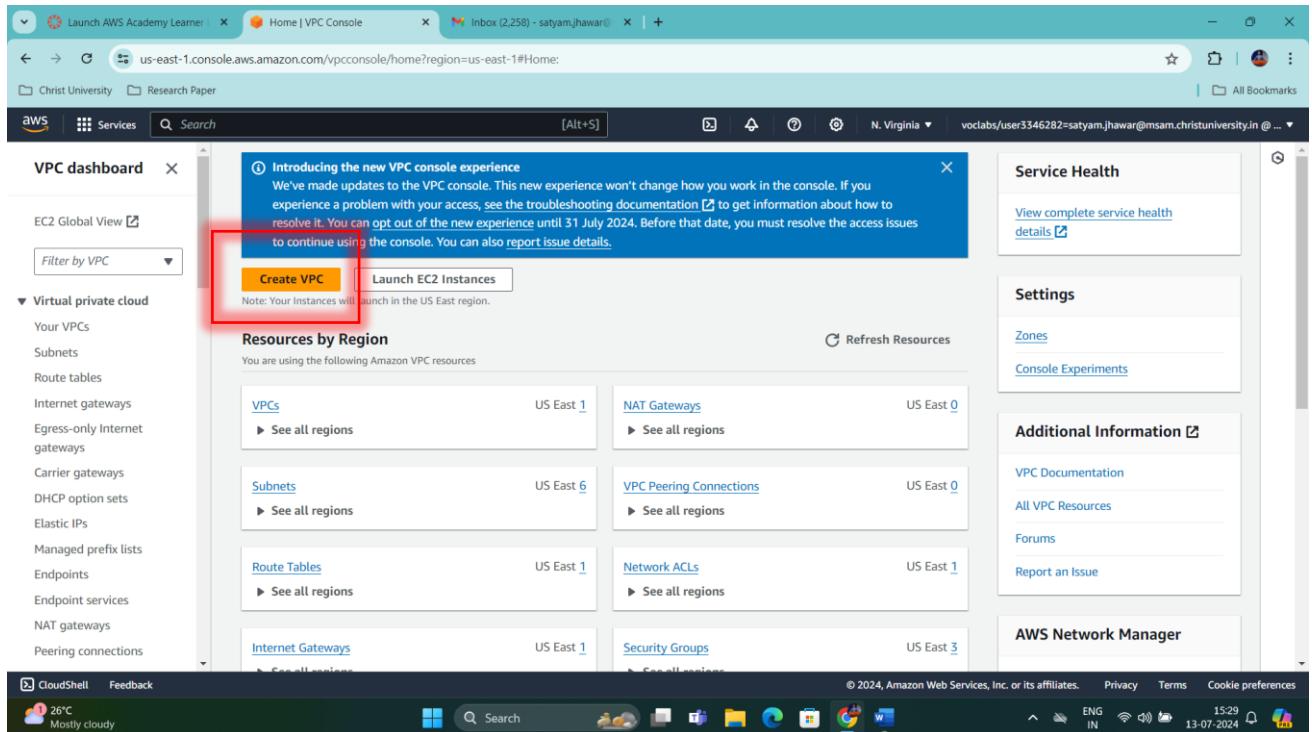


Figure 2: Create VPC

## Step 4: VPC Configurations

4.1) Select VPC only.

4.2) Give a name to your VPC (in this case, we have given 2348554VPC1).

4.3) In the IPv4 text field Add 12.0.0.0/16

Leave rest all by default

4.4) Click on Create VPC

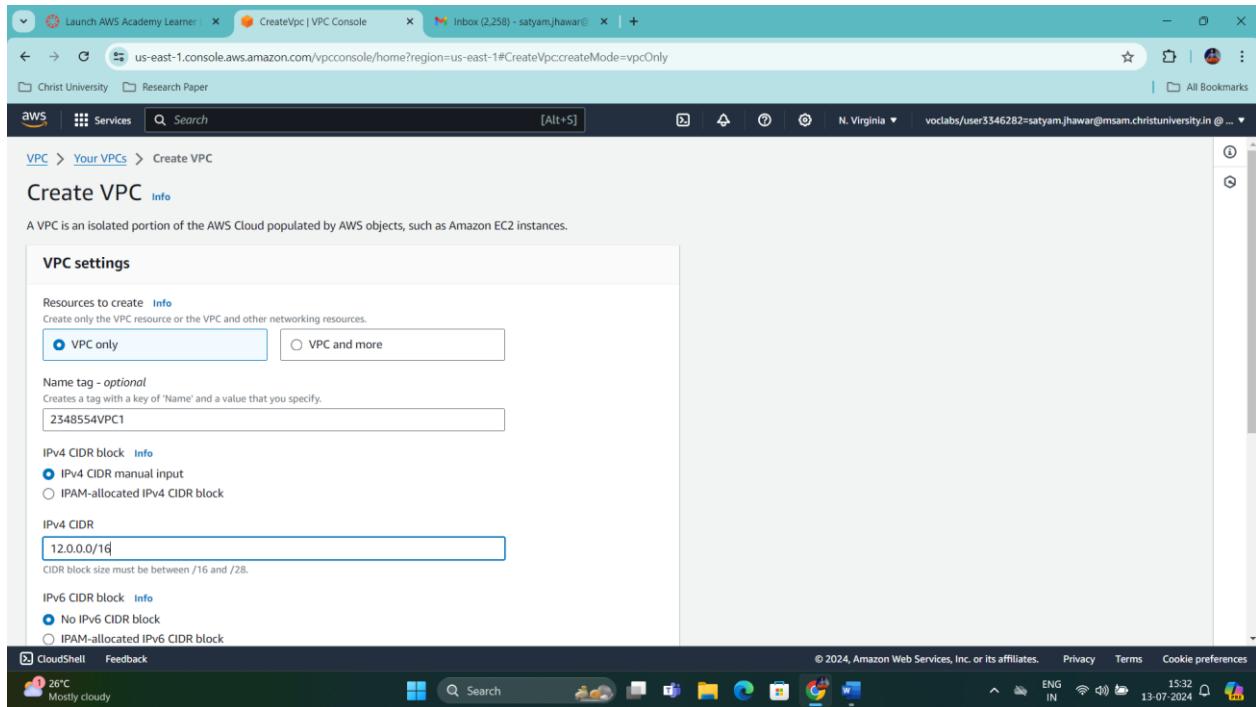


Figure 3: VPC Configurations

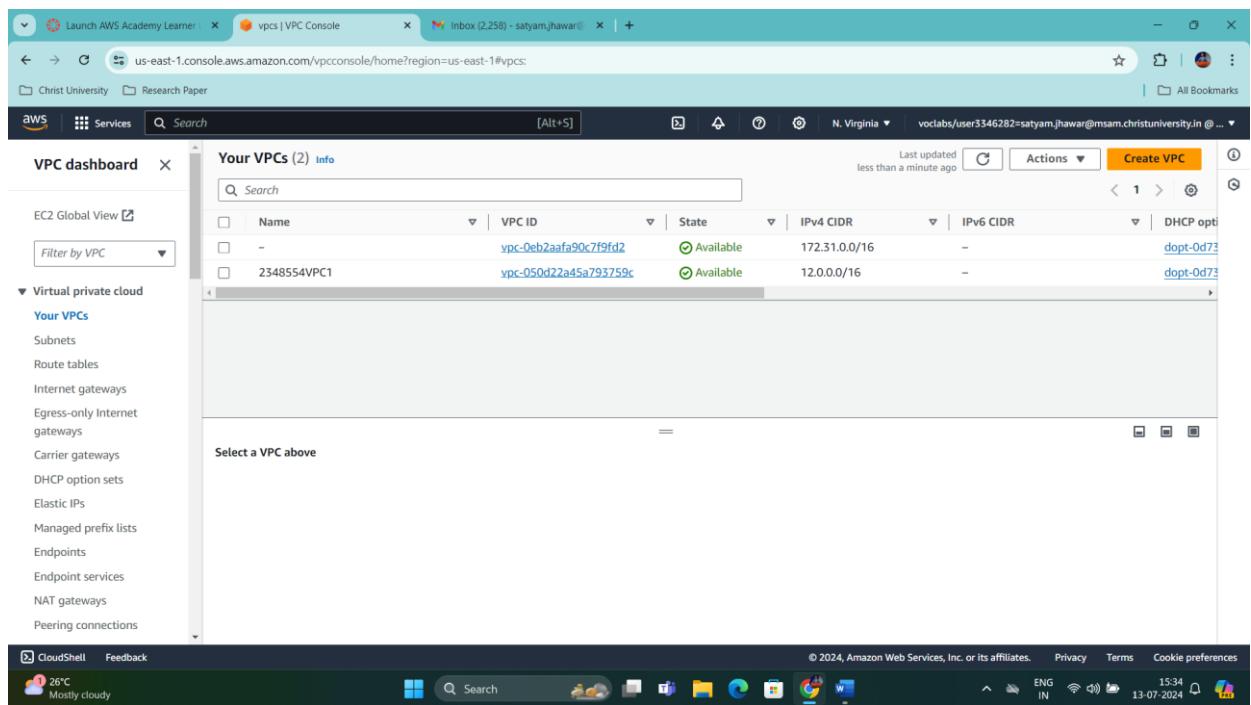


Figure 4: VPC Successfully Created

## Step 5: Click on Internet Gateway at the left hand-side column

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Console interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with various options under 'Virtual private cloud'. The 'Internet gateways' option is highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled 'Your VPCs (2) Info' and shows two VPC entries. At the top right of the main area, there is a yellow 'Create VPC' button. Below it, there is another yellow 'Create internet gateway' button.

Figure 5: Selecting Internet Gateway

## Step 6: Click on Create Internet Gateway

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Console interface. The 'Internet gateways' option is selected in the sidebar. The main content area is titled 'Internet gateways (1) Info' and shows one existing internet gateway entry. At the top right of the main area, there is a yellow 'Create internet gateway' button, which is highlighted with a red box.

Figure 6: Creating Internet Gateway

Step 7: Give your Internet Gateway a name. In this case I have given 2348554IG1 and click on Create

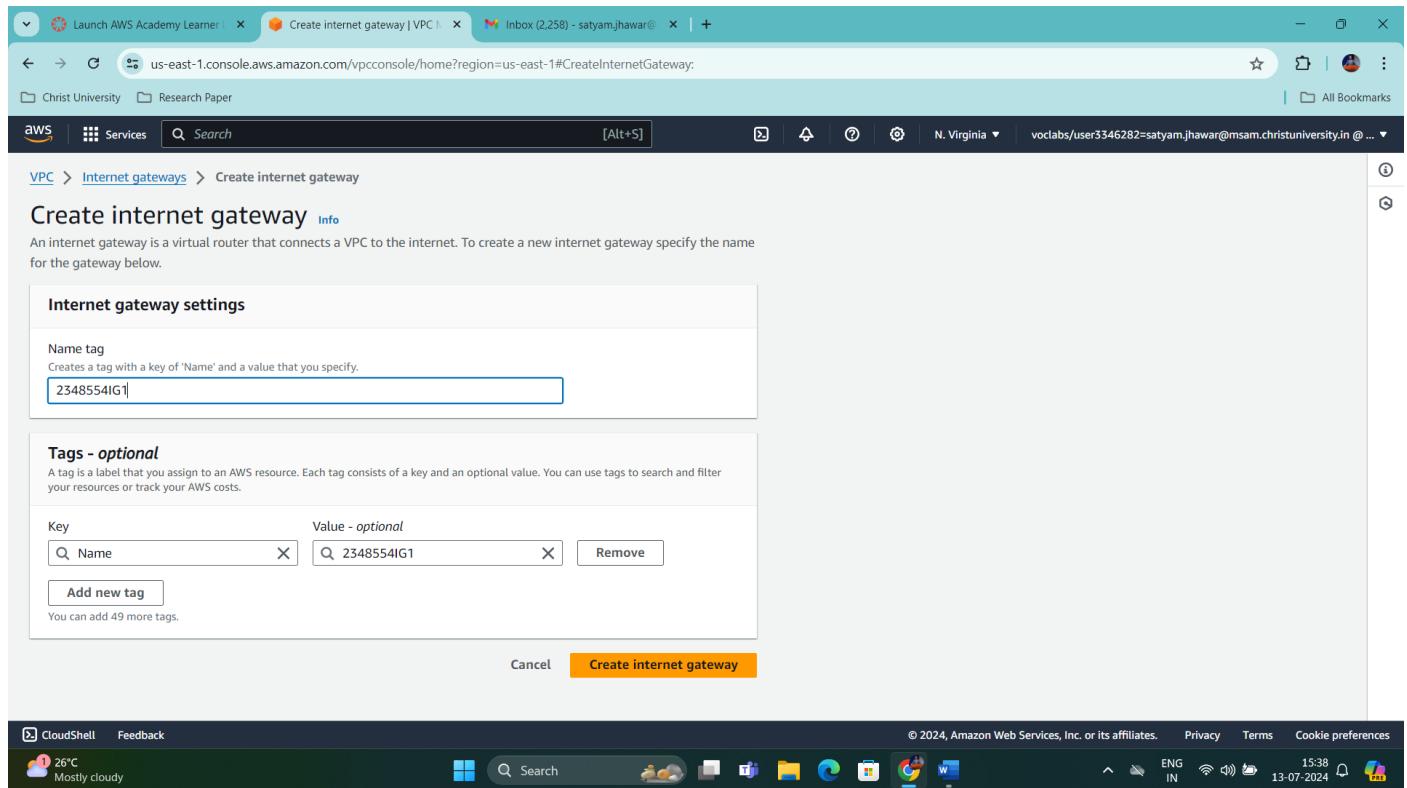
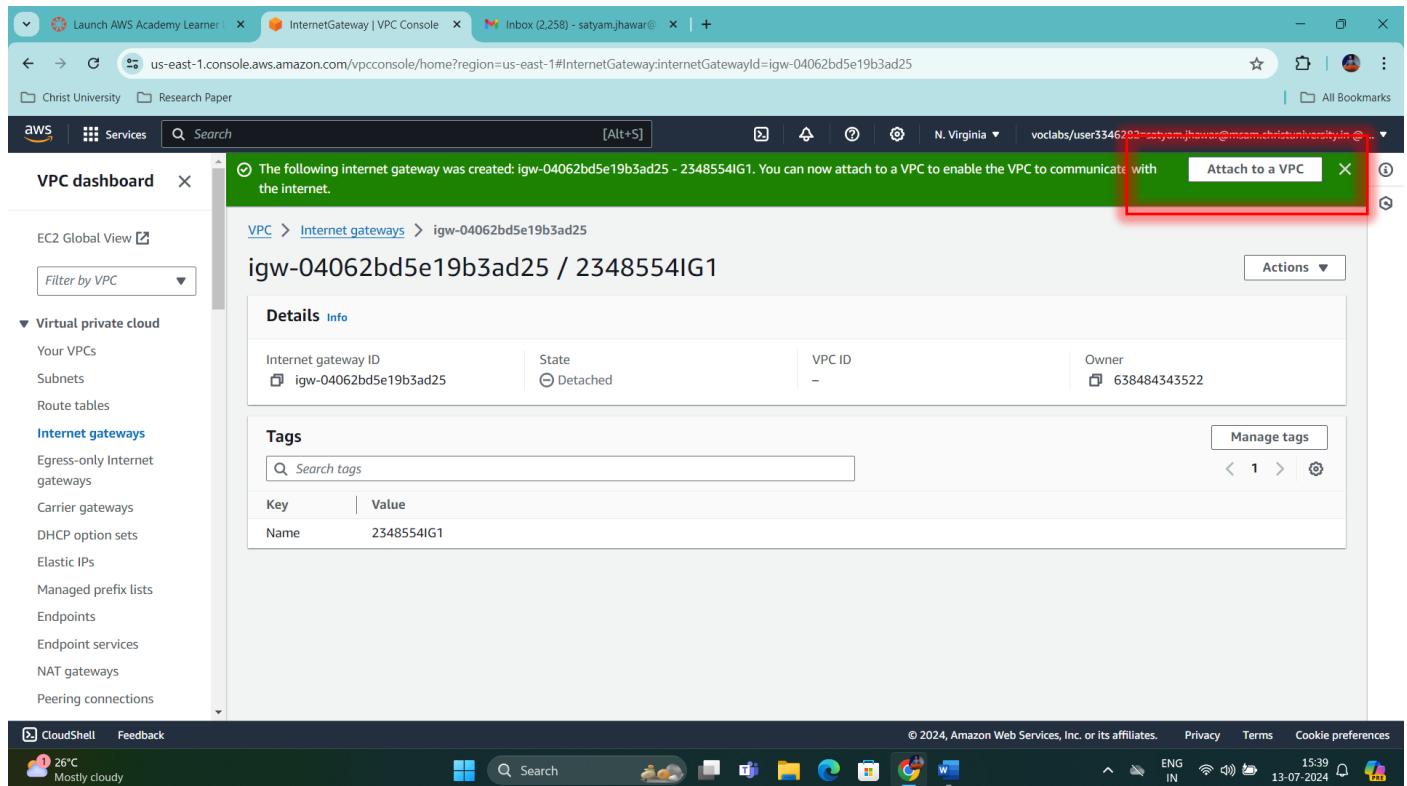


Figure 7: Naming the Internet Gateway

Step 8: Click on Attach to a VPC at the top right corner



Step 9: Select the VPC that you created. In this case it is 2348554VPC1 and then click on Attach to Internet Gateway

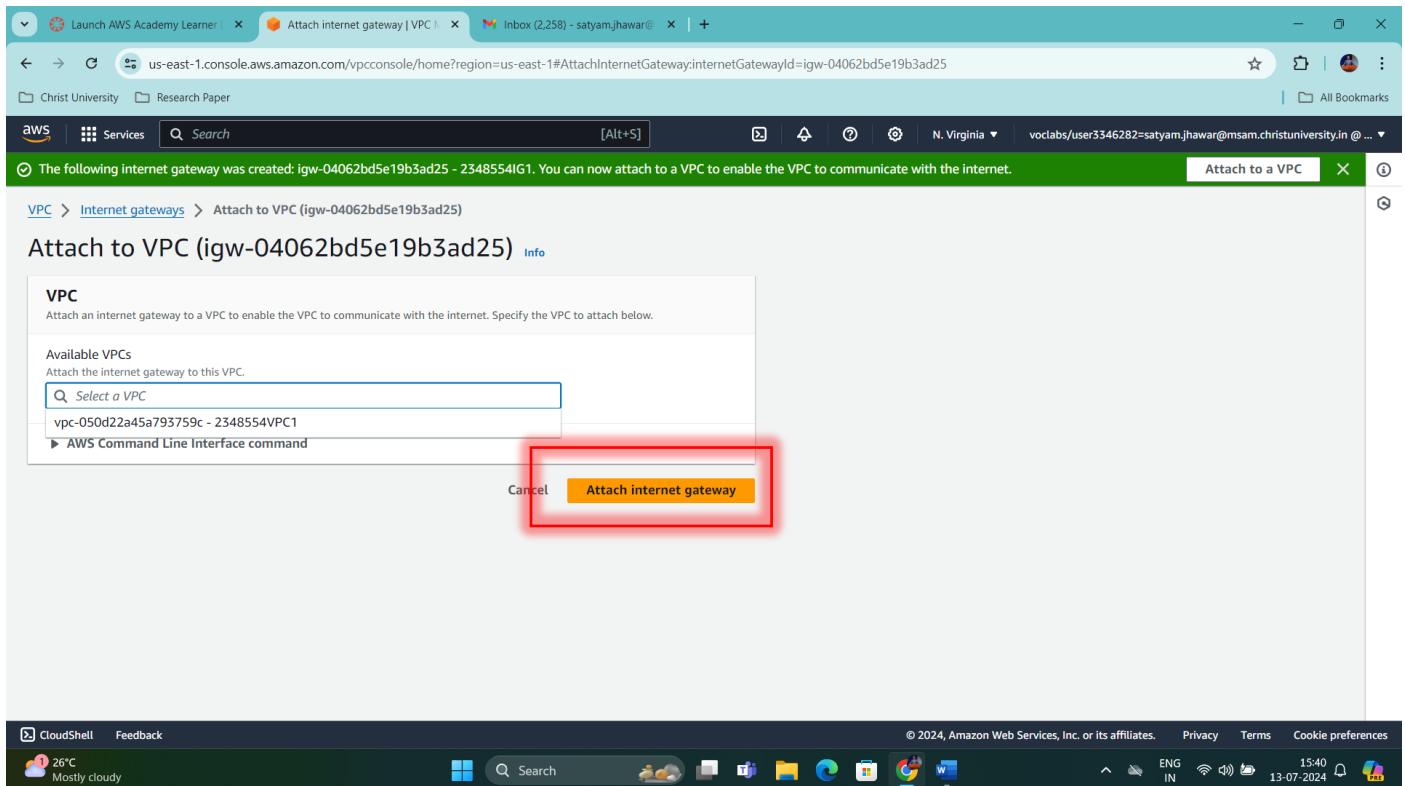


Figure 8: Attaching Internet Gateway

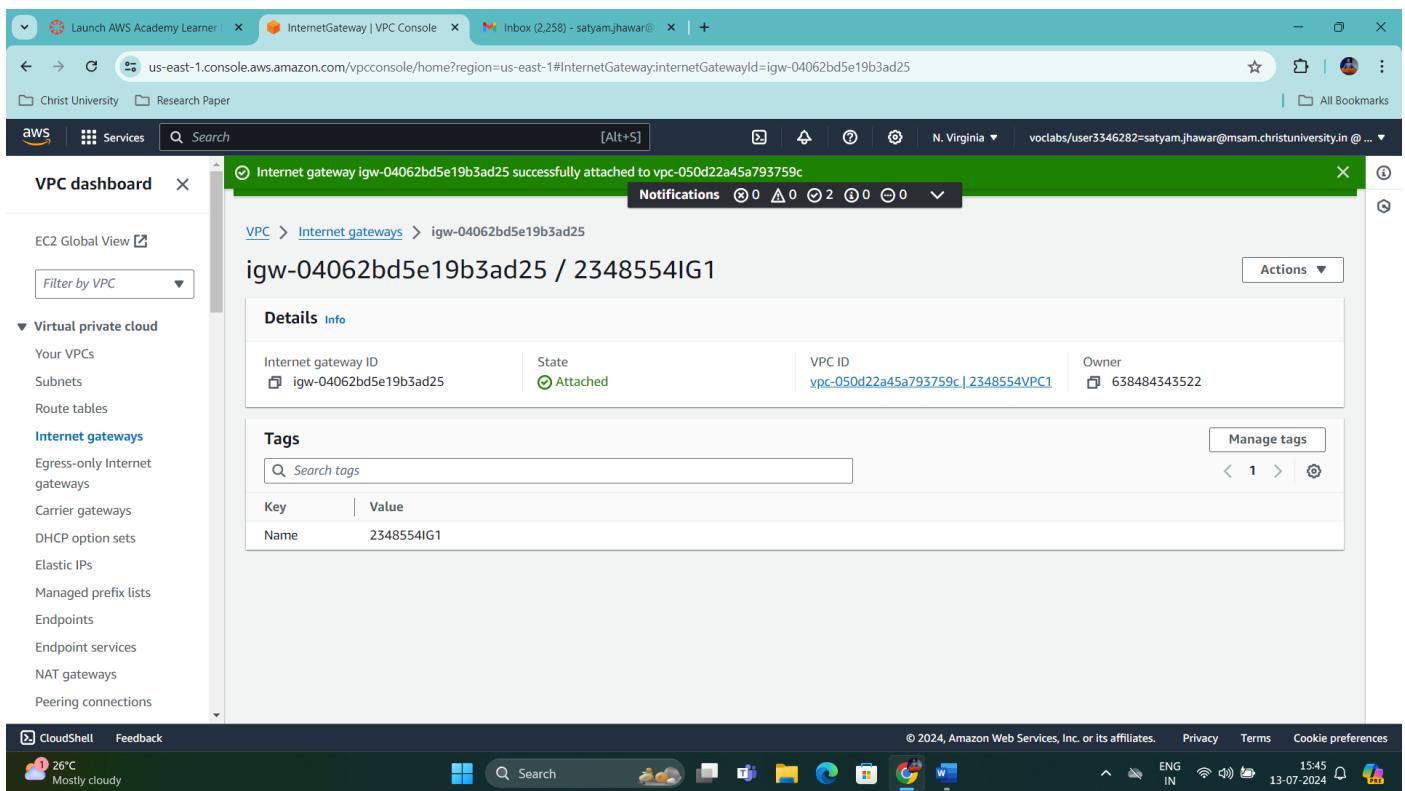


Figure 9: Attaching VPC and Internet Gateway successful

## Step 10: Click on Subnet at the left hand side of the dashboard

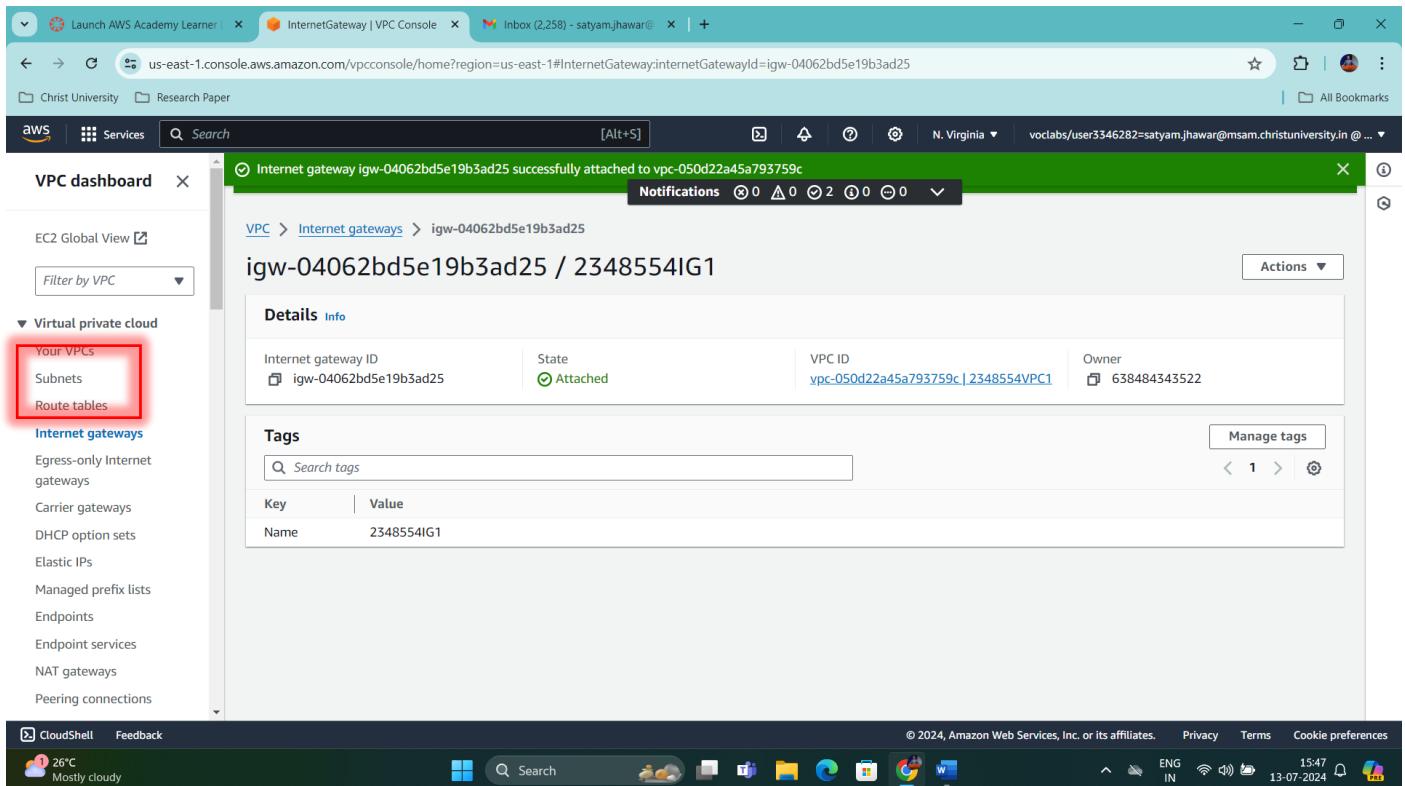


Figure 10: Creating of Subnet

## Step 11: Click on Create Subnet

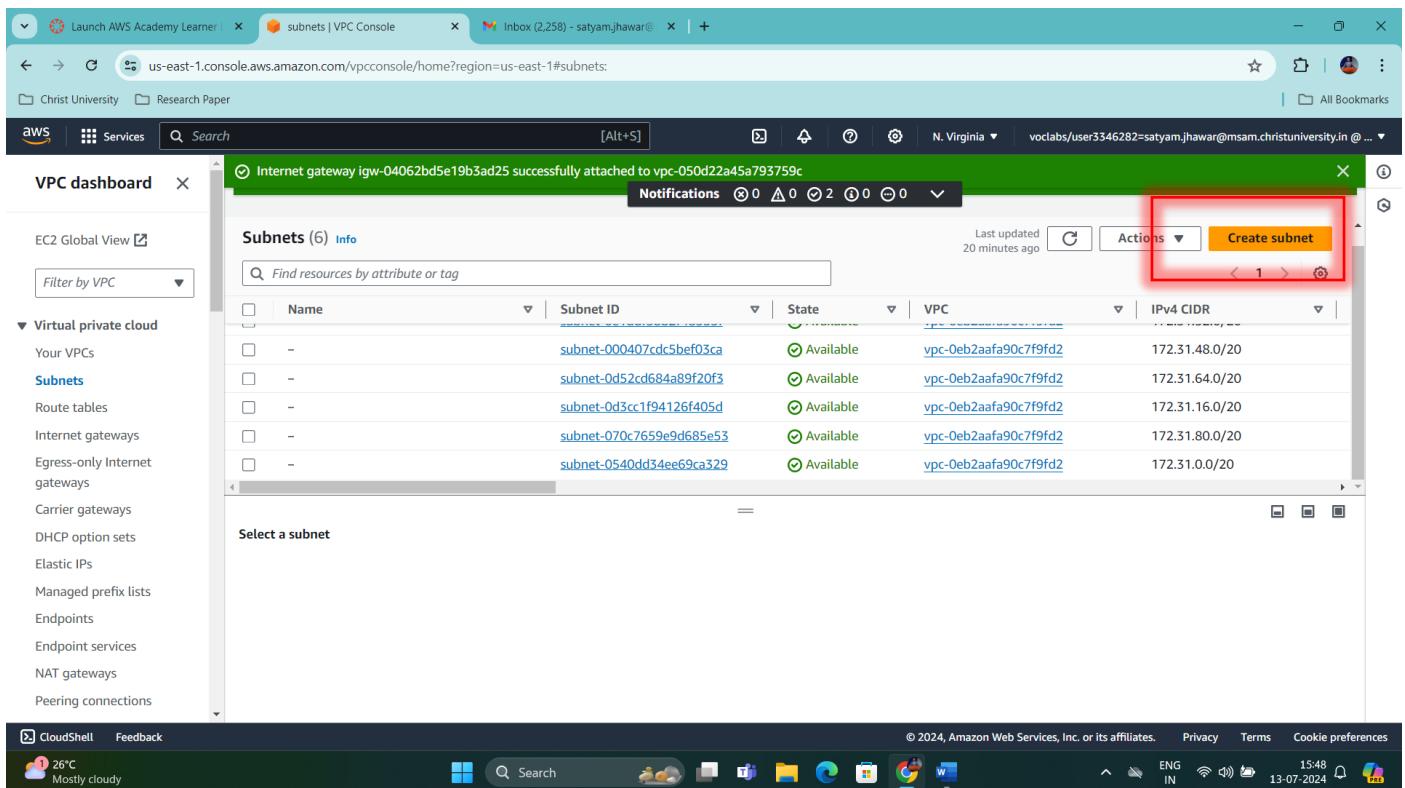


Figure 11: Creating Subnet

## Step 12: Select the VPC that you created from the dropdown menu.

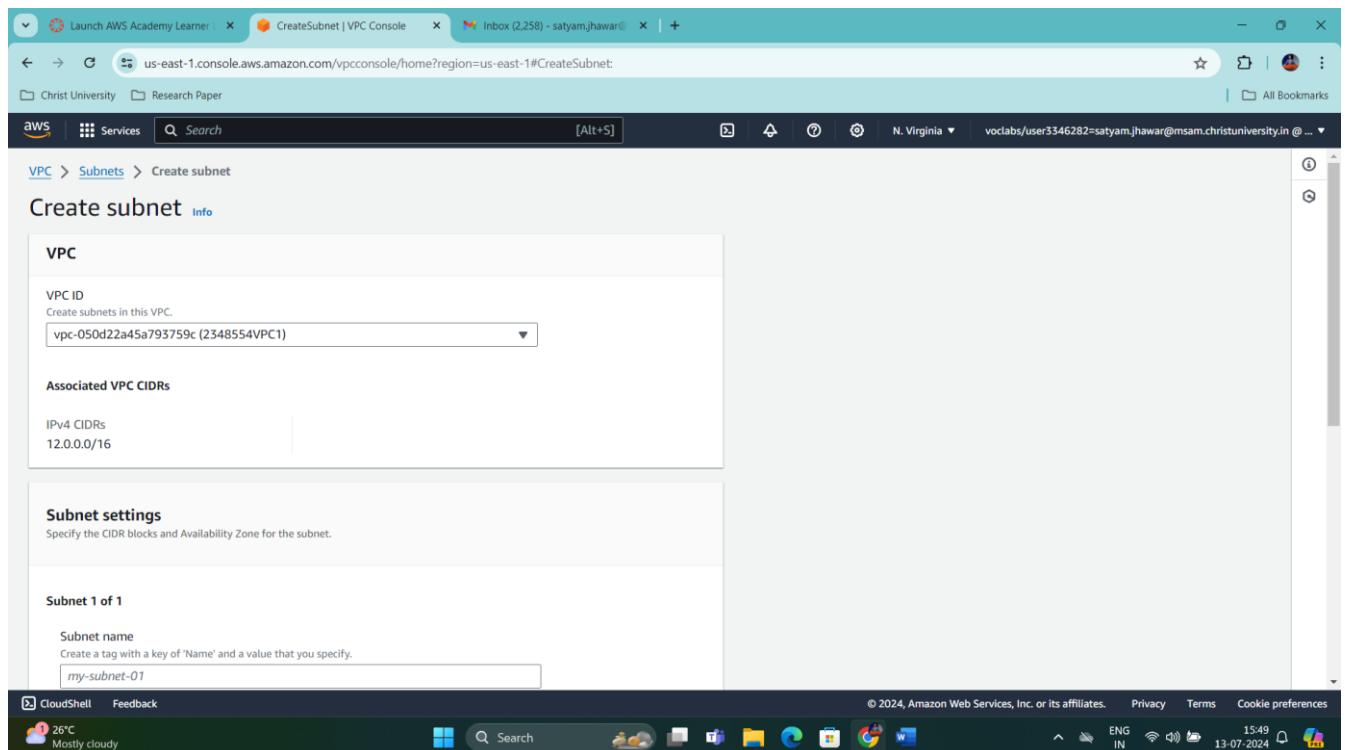


Figure 12: Creation of Subnet

## Step 13: Configuration of Subnet

13.1) Provide a name to your subnet. In this case I have given 2348554SN1

13.2) Availability Zone: us-east-1d

13.3) IPv4 subnet CIDR block: 12.0.1.0/24

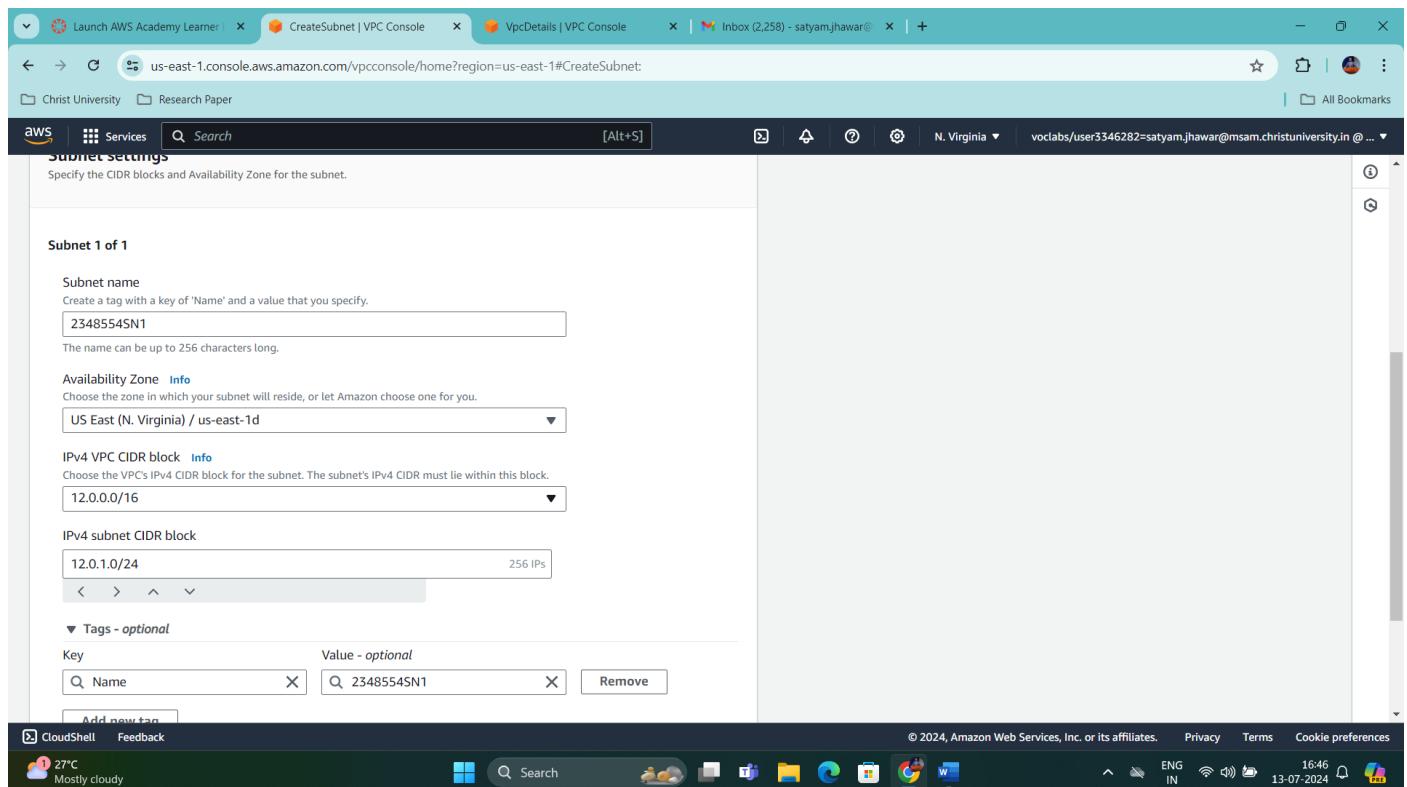


Figure 13: Subnet 1 Configurations

Step 14: Click on Add new subnet

Step 15: Configuration for Subnet 2

15.1) Provide a name to your subnet. In this case I have given 2348554SN2

15.2) Availability Zone: us-east-1a

15.3) IPv4 subnet CIDR block: 12.0.3.0/24

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnets configuration page. The subnet details are as follows:

Subnet ID	Subnet ARN	State	IPv4 CIDR
subnet-01802a026b0807ebf	arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:638484343522:subnet/subnet-01802a026b0807ebf	Available	12.0.3.0/24
Available IPv4 addresses	IPv6 CIDR	Availability Zone	Availability Zone ID
251	-	us-east-1a	use1-az6
Network border group	VPC	Route table	Network ACL
us-east-1	vpc-050d22a45a793759c   2348554VPC1	rtb-0090ccb926e198190	acl-023f1decf026545e0
Default subnet	Auto-assign IPv6 address	Auto-assign IPv6 address	Auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address
No	No	No	No
Customer-owned IPv4 pool	Auto-assign public IPv4 address	IPv4 CIDR reservations	IPv6 CIDR reservations
-	No	-	-
IPv6-only	Outpost ID	Resource name DNS A record	Resource name DNS AAAA record
No	-	Disabled	Disabled
DNS64	Hostname type	Owner	
Disabled	IP name	638484343522	

Figure 14: Configuration of Subnet 2

Step 16: Click on Create Subnet

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Management Console. A success message indicates that two subnets were successfully created: subnet-03e97116ba342ab92 and subnet-0a83b23f65dd61370.

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	IPv4 CIDR
2348554SN2	subnet-0a83b23f65dd61370	Available	vpc-050d22a45a793759c   234...	12.0.3.0/24
2348554SN1	subnet-03e97116ba342ab92	Available	vpc-050d22a45a793759c   234...	12.0.1.0/24

Figure 15: Both subnets have been created

Step 17: Click on Route Table under the VPC section on the left hand side and click on Create Route Table

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Route Tables console. On the left sidebar, under the 'Virtual private cloud' section, 'Route tables' is selected. In the main content area, there is a table titled 'Route tables (1)'. The table has columns for Name, Route table ID, Explicit subnet associa..., Edge associations, Main, and VPC. One row is listed: Name is '-'; Route table ID is 'rtb-0d4f73ac3b9872460'; Explicit subnet associa... and Edge associations are '-' (empty); Main is 'Yes'; VPC is 'vpc-0eb2aa90c7f9fd2'. At the top right of the table, there is a 'Create route table' button. Below the table, there is a section titled 'Select a route table' with three small icons.

Figure 16: Creation of Route Table

Step 18: Provide a name to the Subnet and select the VPC you have created and click on Create Route Table

The screenshot shows the 'Create route table' configuration dialog. At the top, it says 'VPC > Route tables > Create route table'. The main section is titled 'Create route table' with an 'info' link. It contains two tabs: 'Route table settings' and 'Tags'. Under 'Route table settings', there is a 'Name - optional' field containing '2348554RN1' and a 'VPC' dropdown menu showing 'vpc-050d22a45a793759c (2348554VPC1)'. Under 'Tags', there is a table with one entry: 'Key' is 'Name' and 'Value - optional' is '2348554RN1'. There is also a 'Remove' button and a 'Add new tag' button. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'Create route table' buttons. The status bar at the bottom shows 'CloudShell Feedback' and system icons like battery level and network.

Figure 17: Route Table Configuration

## Step 19: Click on Subnet Associations and then Edit Subnet Associations

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the 'Route Table Details' page open. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Virtual private cloud' navigation. The main area shows route table details: Route table ID (rtb-097210787390ae19), Main (No), Owner ID (63848434522), and VPC (vpc-050d22a45a793759c | 2348554VPC1). Below this, the 'Subnet associations' tab is selected (highlighted by a red box) and the 'Edit subnet associations' button is also highlighted with a red box.

Figure 18: Editing Subnet Associations

## Step 20: Select the two created Subnets and click on Save Associations.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit subnet associations' dialog. It lists 'Available subnets (2/2)' with two items: '2348554SN2' and '2348554SN1'. Both subnets are checked. In the 'Selected subnets' section, the same two subnets are listed. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save associations' buttons, with 'Save associations' being highlighted.

## Step 21: Click on Edit Routes

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=us-east-1#RouteTableDetails:RouteTableId=rtb-097210787390aef19>. The page displays a success message: "You have successfully updated subnet associations for rtb-097210787390aef19 / 2348554RN1". The main content area shows the details of the route table, including its ID (rtb-097210787390aef19), VPC (vpc-050d22a45a793759c | 2348554VPC1), and subnet associations (2 subnets). Below this, the "Routes" tab is selected, showing one route entry: Destination 12.0.0.0/16, Target local, Status Active, and Propagated No. A red box highlights the "Edit routes" button in the top right corner of the routes table.

Figure 19: Editing the Routes

## Step 22: Click on Add Routes

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=us-east-1#EditRoutes:RouteTableId=rtb-097210787390aef19>. The page title is "Edit routes" under "rtb-097210787390aef19". The dialog form contains fields for Destination (12.0.0.0/16), Target (local), Status (Active), and Propagated (No). A red box highlights the "Add route" button at the bottom left of the form. At the bottom right are "Cancel", "Preview", and "Save changes" buttons.

Figure 20: Adding Routes

## Step 23: Routes Configurations:

23.1) Destination: 0.0.0.0/0

23.2) Select Internet Gateway for the Target

23.3) Select the created Internet Gateway from the pop-up menu

23.4) Click on Save Changes

The screenshot shows the 'Edit routes' page in the AWS VPC console. A table lists two routes:

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
12.0.0.0/16	local	Active	No
Q 0.0.0.0/0	Internet Gateway	-	No
	Q igw-04062bd5e19b3ad25	X	

Buttons at the bottom include 'Add route', 'Cancel', 'Preview', and a highlighted 'Save changes' button.

Figure 21: Routing Configuration

The screenshot shows the 'RouteTableDetails' page for route table 'rtb-097210787390aef19'. A success message is displayed: 'Updated routes for rtb-097210787390aef19 / 2348554RN1 successfully'. The 'Details' tab is selected, showing route table information:

Route table ID rtb-097210787390aef19	Main No	Explicit subnet associations 2 subnets	Edge associations -
VPC vpc-050d22a45a793759c   2348554VPC1	Owner ID 638484343522		

The 'Routes' tab is selected, displaying two routes:

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
0.0.0.0/0	igw-04062bd5e19b3ad25	Active	No
12.0.0.0/16	local	Active	No

Figure 22: Routes Configuration Successful

## Step 24: Navigate to EC2 Services

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard. On the left, a sidebar lists services: EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Console-to-Code (Preview), Instances (Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations), Images (AMIs, AMI Catalog), and Elastic Block Store (Volumes). The main content area displays the 'Resources' section with a summary of Amazon EC2 resources in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. It includes tables for Instances (running), Auto Scaling Groups, Dedicated Hosts, Elastic IPs, Instances, Key pairs, Load balancers, Placement groups, Security groups, Snapshots, and Volumes. Below this is the 'Launch instance' section with a 'Launch instance' button and a note about launching instances in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. To the right is the 'Service health' section, which shows the AWS Health Dashboard, the Region (US East (N. Virginia)), and a status message indicating the service is operating normally. A sidebar on the right provides information about the EC2 Free Tier.

Figure 23: EC2 Dashboard

## Step 25: Under the left-hand side under Load Balancing select Target Group

This screenshot is identical to Figure 23, showing the AWS EC2 Dashboard. The left sidebar shows the same navigation structure, including the 'Load Balancing' section which has 'Load Balancers' and 'Target Groups' listed. The main content area and the right sidebar are also identical to Figure 23, displaying the 'Resources' section, the 'Launch instance' section, the 'Service health' section, and the 'EC2 Free Tier' sidebar.

Figure 24: Selection of Target Group

## Step 26: Click on Create Target Group

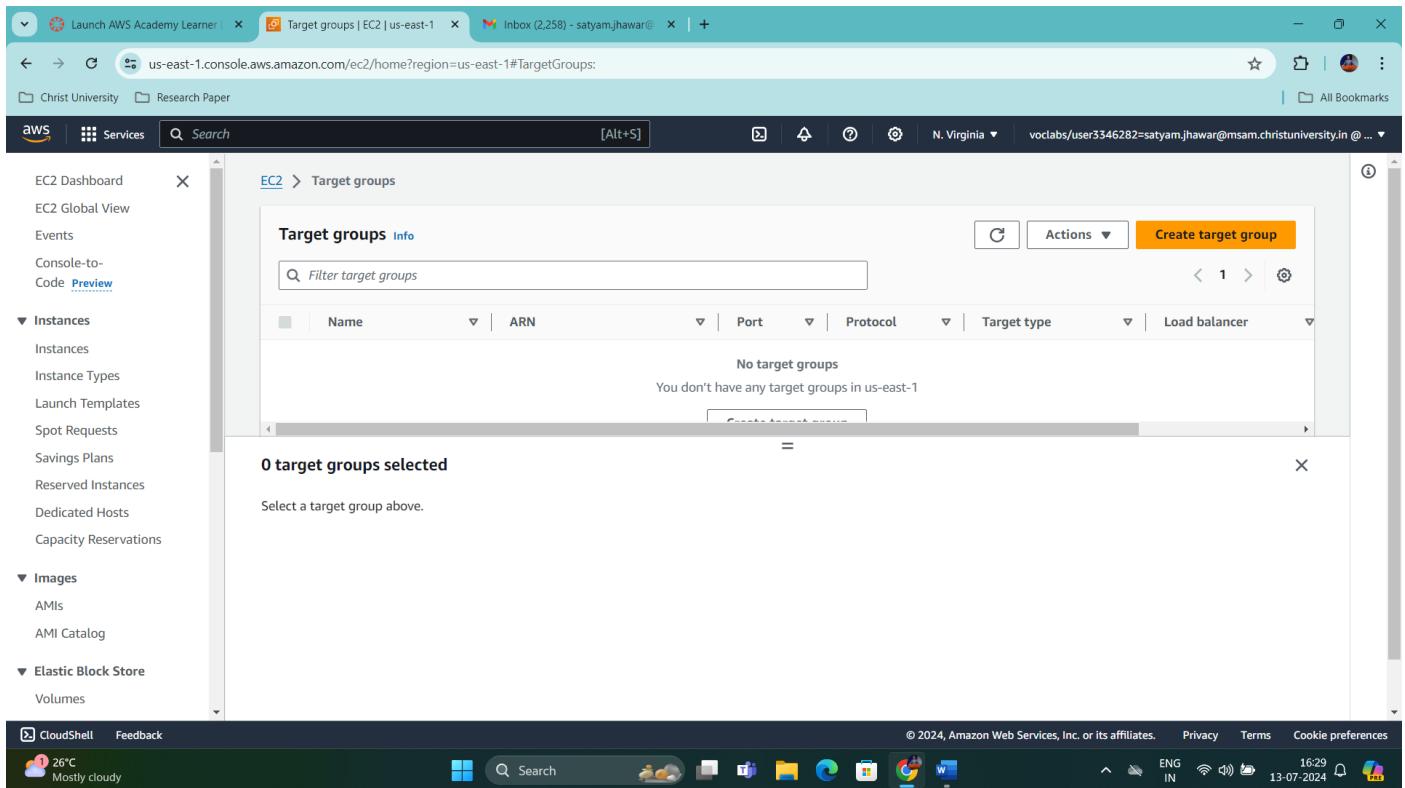


Figure 25: Creating target Group

## Step 27: Target Group Configurations:

27.1) Target Type: Instances (Default)

27.2) Provide a name: 2348554TG1

27.3) Select the VPC you Created, in my case (2348554VPC1)

27.2) Click on Next

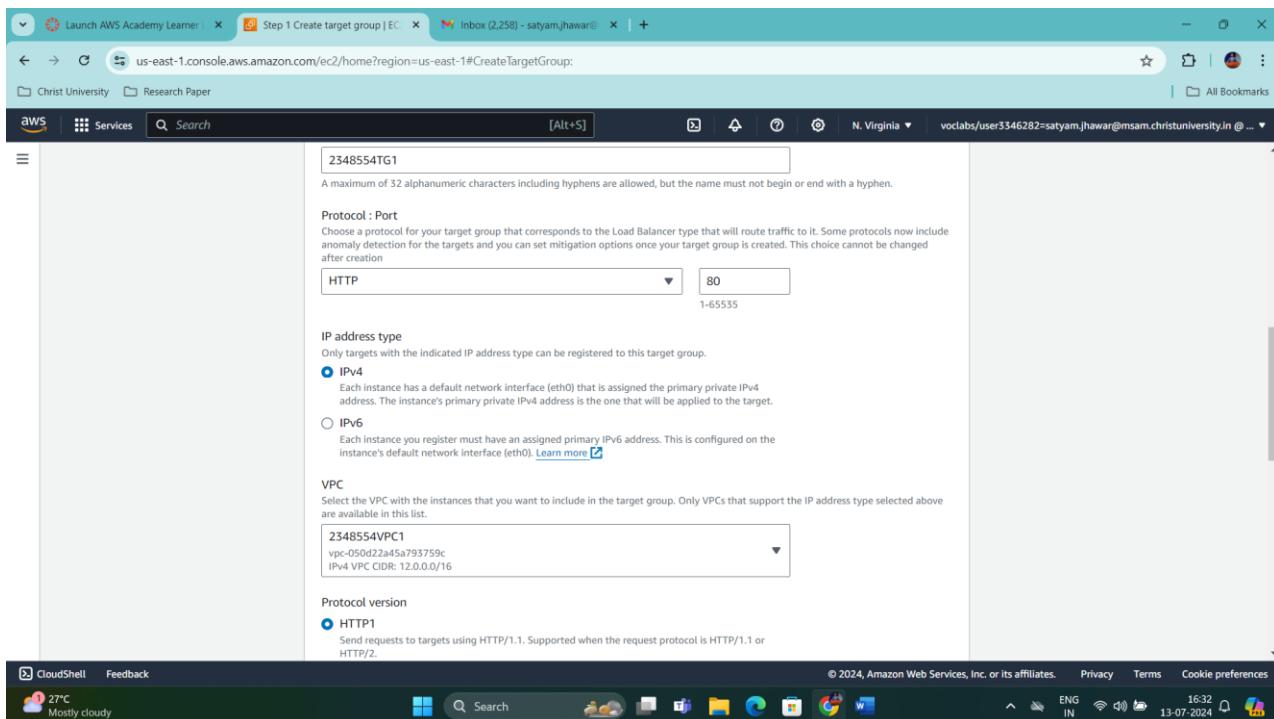


Figure 26: Target Group Configurations (1)

## Step 28: Click on Create Target Group

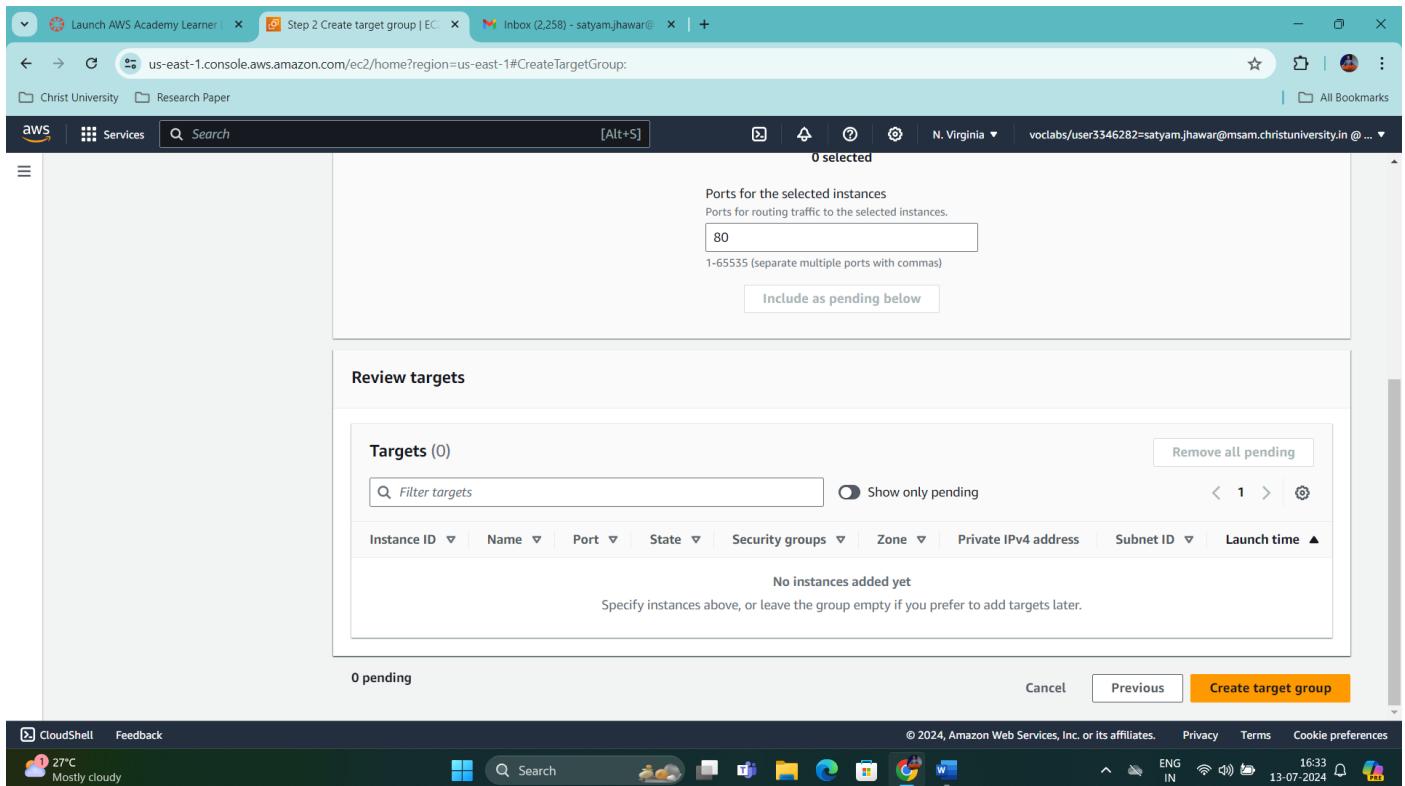


Figure 27: Creation of Target Group

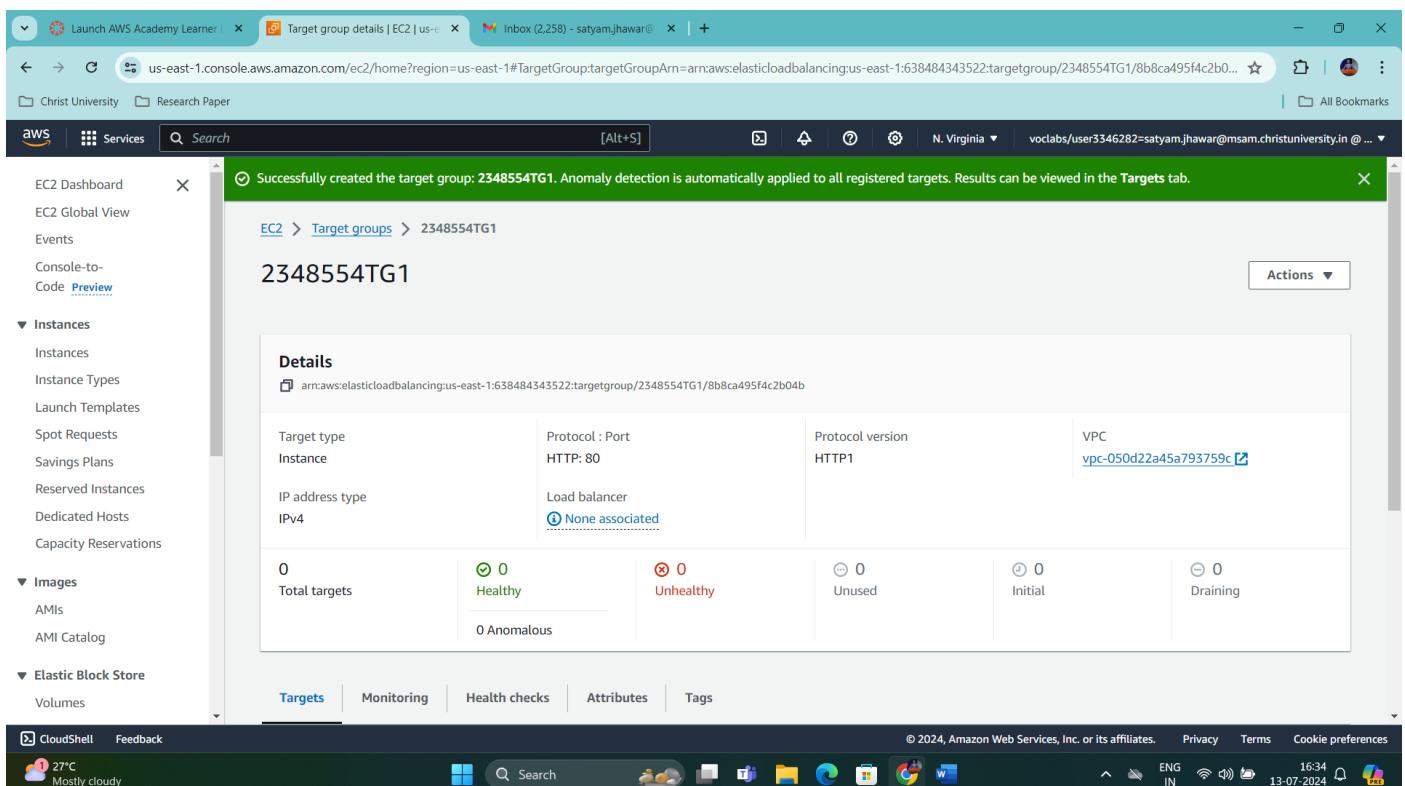


Figure 28: target Group Configuration Completed

## Step 29: Navigate to Load Balancers at the left-hand side tab

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#TargetGroup>. The left sidebar is expanded to show 'Load Balancing' under 'Network & Security'. The main content area is titled 'Target group details | EC2 | us-east-1'. It shows a summary table for an IP address type (IPv4) with no associated load balancer. Below this, it shows 'Total targets' (0), with 0 healthy, 0 unhealthy, 0 unused, 0 initial, and 0 draining. A 'Targets' tab is selected. The 'Registered targets (0)' section indicates 'No registered targets' and 'You have not registered targets to this group yet'. A 'Register targets' button is present. At the bottom right of the main content area, there is a 'Create load balancer' button.

Figure 29: Selecting load Balancer

## Step 30: Click on create Load Balancer

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#LoadBalancers>. The left sidebar is expanded to show 'Load Balancers' under 'Load Balancing'. The main content area is titled 'Load balancers' under 'EC2 > Load balancers'. It shows a message: 'Elastic Load Balancing scales your load balancer capacity automatically in response to changes in incoming traffic.' Below this is a search bar and a table header with columns: Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, Type, and Date. The table body displays 'No load balancers' and the message 'You don't have any load balancers in us-east-1'. A 'Create load balancer' button is located at the top right of the table area. A modal window titled '0 load balancers selected' is open, with the message 'Select a load balancer above.'

Figure 30: Creating Load Balancer

## Step 31: Select Application Load Balancer

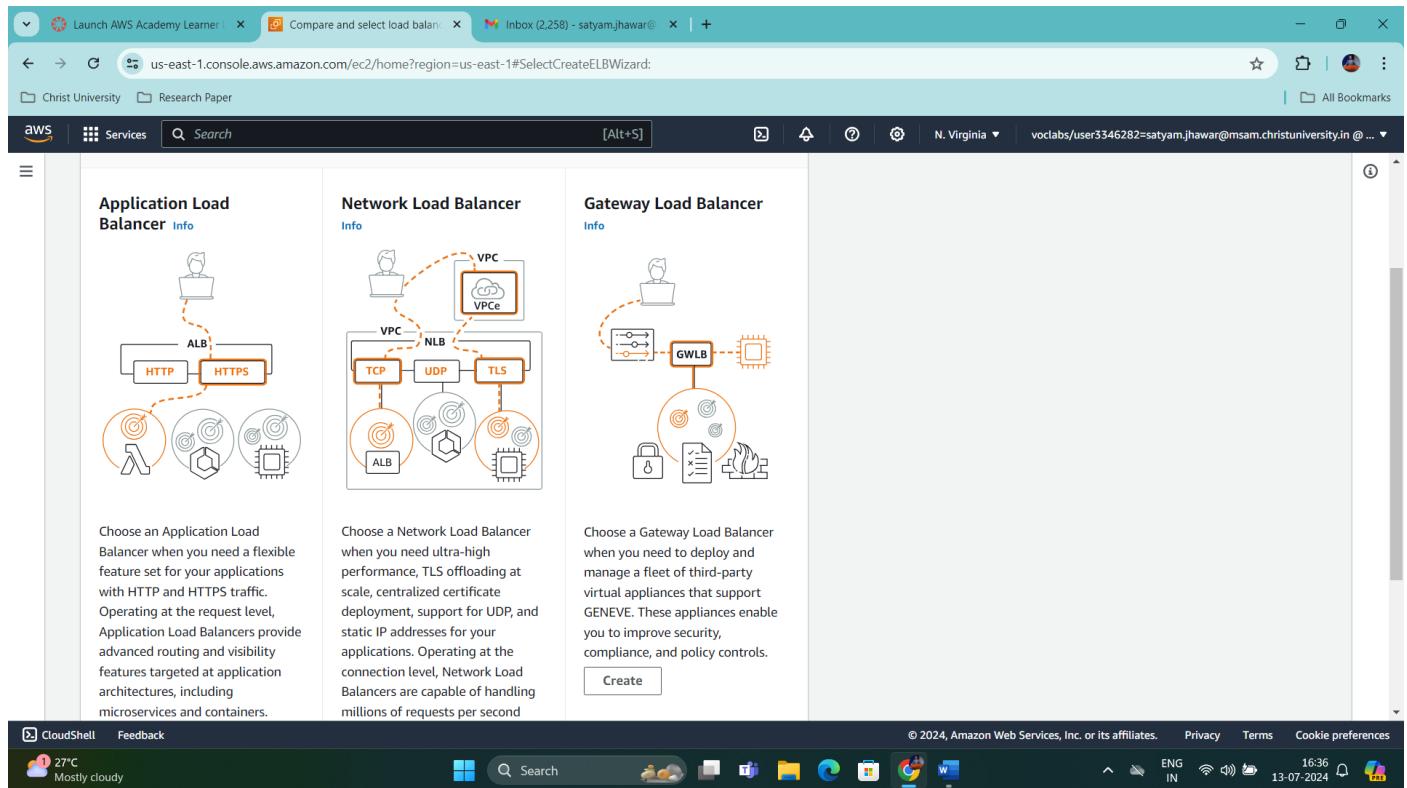


Figure 31: Selecting Load Balancer Type

## Step 32: Load Balancer Configurations

Name: 2348554LB1

Scheme: Internet-facing

Load Balancer IP address type: IPv4

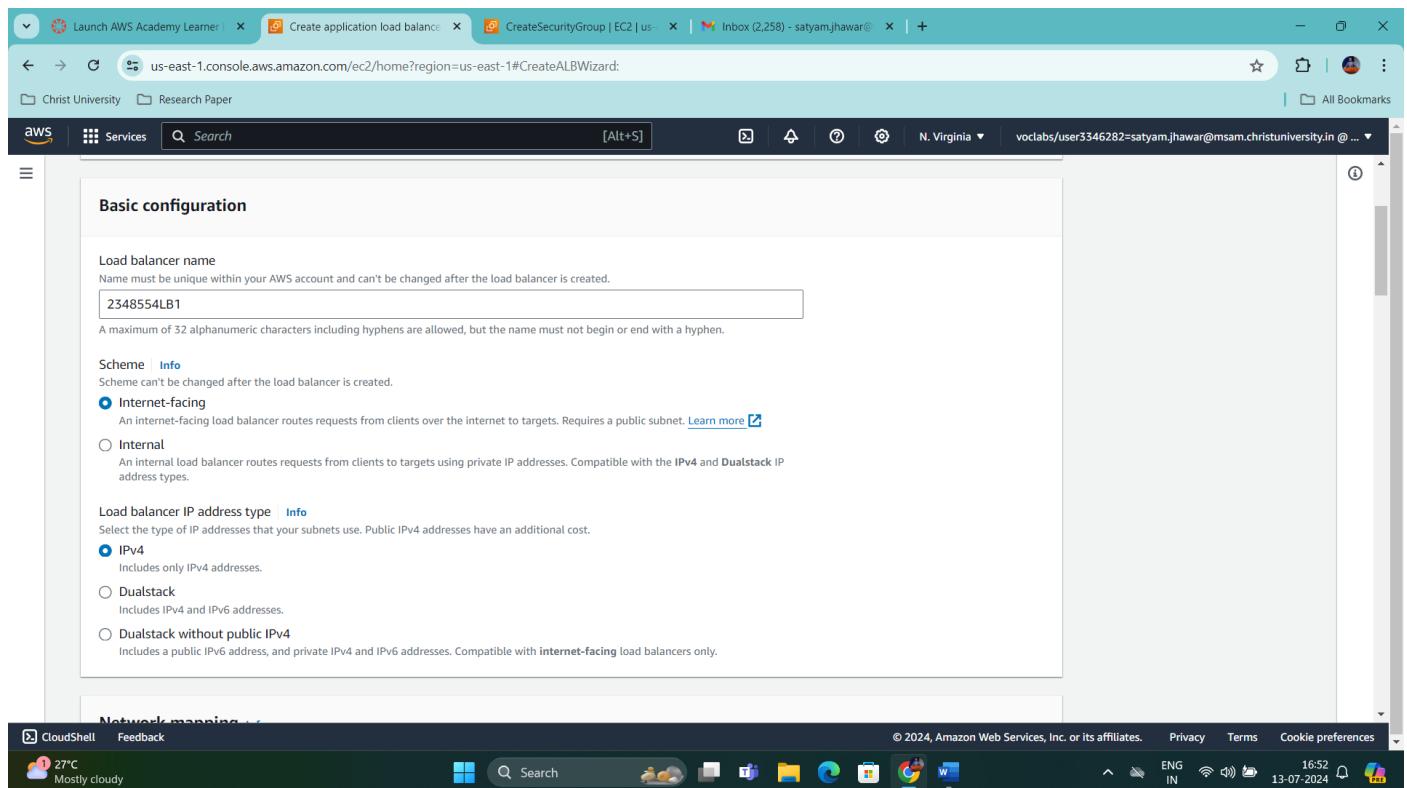


Figure 32: Load Balancer Configurations (1)

## Step 33: Select the VPC you created and select both the 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

Select the virtual private cloud (VPC) for your targets or you can [create a new VPC](#). Only VPCs with an internet gateway are enabled for selection. The selected VPC can't be changed after the load balancer is created. To confirm the VPC for your targets, view your [target groups](#).

2348554VPC1  
vpc-050d22a45a793759c  
IPv4 VPC CIDR: 12.0.0.0/16

**Mappings** Info

Select at least two Availability Zones and one subnet per zone. The load balancer routes traffic to targets in these Availability Zones only. Availability Zones that are not supported by the load balancer or the VPC are not available for selection.

us-east-1a (use1-az6)  
Subnet: subnet-01802a026b0807ebf (2348554SN2)

IPv4 address  
Assigned by AWS

us-east-1d (use1-az4)  
Subnet: subnet-041836e892845e2e5 (2348554SN1)

IPv4 address  
Assigned by AWS

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences 27°C Mostly cloudy 16:53 13-07-2024 ENG IN

Figure 33: Load Balancer Configurations (2)

## Step 34: Click on Create a new security Group

**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

default  
sg-036fe20890ada49e9 VPC: vpc-050d22a45a793759c

**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.

Protocol	Port	Default action	Info
▼ Listener HTTP:80			Remove

https://console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#CreateSecurityGroup © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences 26°C Mostly cloudy 16:55 13-07-2024 ENG IN

Figure 34: Creating a Security Group

## Step 35: Security Group Configurations

Name: 2348554SG1

Description: Allowing required rules and ports

VPC: Select the VPC you have created from the drop down menu

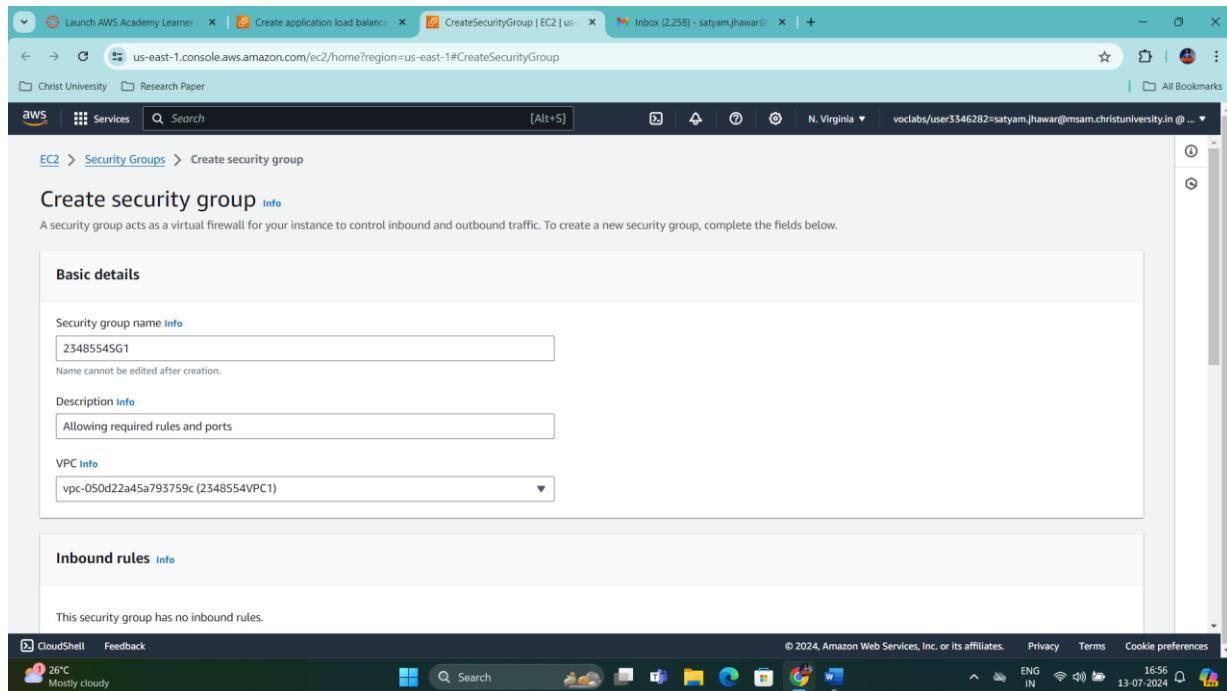


Figure 35: Security Group Configurations (1)

## Step 36: Click on Add Inbound Rules

36.1) Add SSH and IP as 0.0.0.0/0

36.1) Add HTTP and IP as 0.0.0.0/0

36.1) Add HTTPS and IP as 0.0.0.0/0

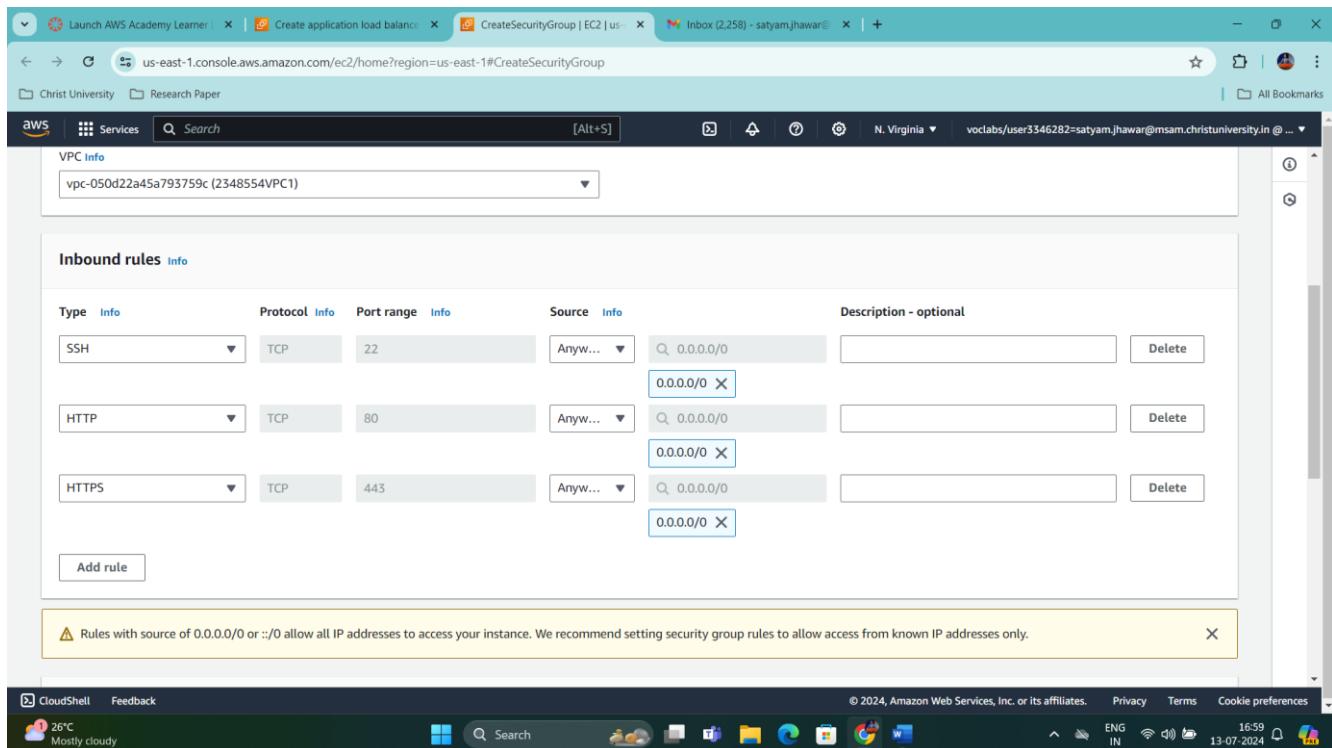


Figure 36: Security Group Configurations (2)

## Step 37: Click on Create Security Group

The screenshot shows the 'Outbound rules' section of the AWS EC2 Create Security Group wizard. It includes fields for Type (All traffic), Protocol (All), Port range (All), Destination (Custom, 0.0.0.0/0), and a Description field. A note at the bottom states: 'Rules with destination of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to leave the instance. We recommend setting security group rules to leave the instance from known IP addresses only.' Below this is a 'Tags - optional' section with a note about tags being labels for AWS resources. The 'Create security group' button is visible at the bottom right.

## Step 38: Close the window and go back to the Load Balancer page

The screenshot shows the 'Security groups' step of the AWS EC2 Create Application Load Balancer Wizard. It lists existing security groups: 'default' (selected) and '2348554SG1'. Below this is a 'Listeners and routing' section for an 'HTTP:80' listener. The 'CloudShell' and 'Feedback' buttons are visible at the bottom left, and the system status bar at the bottom right shows it's 17:02 on 13-07-2024.

Figure 37: Select the created Security Group

## Step 39: Create the Selected Target Group

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#CreateALBWizard>. The page displays two target groups: "default" (sg-036fe20890ada49e9) and "2348554SG1" (sg-051c94e8ae76b0aa4). The "2348554SG1" target group is selected. Below the target groups, the "Listeners and routing" section is visible, showing a listener for port 80 configured to forward requests to the selected target group. The status bar at the bottom indicates it's 26°C and mostly cloudy.

Figure 38: Selecting Target Group

## Step 40: Click on Create Load Balancer

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console with the URL <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/lambda/home?region=us-east-1#CreateALBWizard>. The "Create application load balancer" wizard is open, showing the configuration for a new load balancer. The "Target groups" section lists the previously selected target group "2348554SG1". The "Service integrations" section shows "AWS WAF: None" and "AWS Global Accelerator: None". The "Attributes" section contains a note about default attributes. The "Creation workflow and status" section includes a "Server-side tasks and status" box and a "Create load balancer" button. The status bar at the bottom indicates it's 26°C and mostly cloudy.

Figure 39: Creating Load Balancer

## Step 41: Wait for Load Balancer state to turn to active from provisioning

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Load Balancers page. On the left sidebar, under the 'Services' section, 'Load balancers' is selected. The main content area displays a table titled 'Load balancers (1)'. The table has columns for Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, Type, and Date. A single row is present with the following details: Name - 2348554LB1, DNS name - 2348554LB1-901440476..., State - Active (highlighted with a red box), VPC ID - vpc-050d22a45a7937..., Availability Zones - 2 Availability Zones, Type - application, and Date - July. Below the table, a message says '0 load balancers selected' and 'Select a load balancer above.' The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons.

Figure 40: Load Balancer state turning to Active

## Step 42: From the left-hand bar navigate to Auto Scaling Groups

The screenshot shows the same AWS EC2 Load Balancers page as Figure 40. However, the left sidebar has been modified. The 'Auto Scaling' section under the 'Load Balancing' heading is now highlighted with a red box. The rest of the sidebar structure remains the same, including the 'Elastic Block Store', 'Network & Security', and 'Auto Scaling' sections. The main content area and the bottom taskbar are identical to Figure 40.

Figure 41: Selecting Auto Scaling

## Step 43: Click on Create Auto Scaling

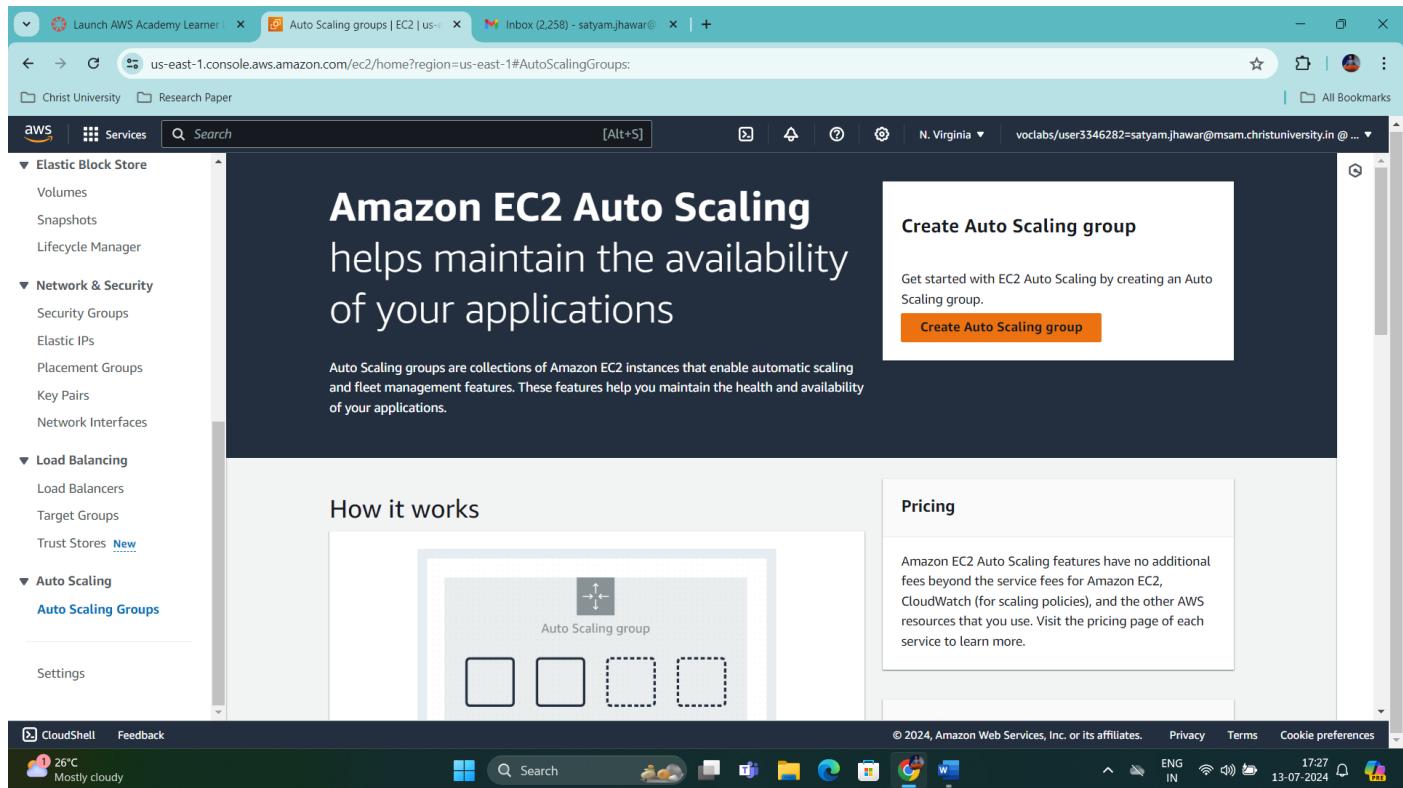


Figure 42: Creating Auto Scaling

Step 44: Provide a name to the Auto Scaling Group: 2348554ASG1

Step 45: Click on Create a Launch Template

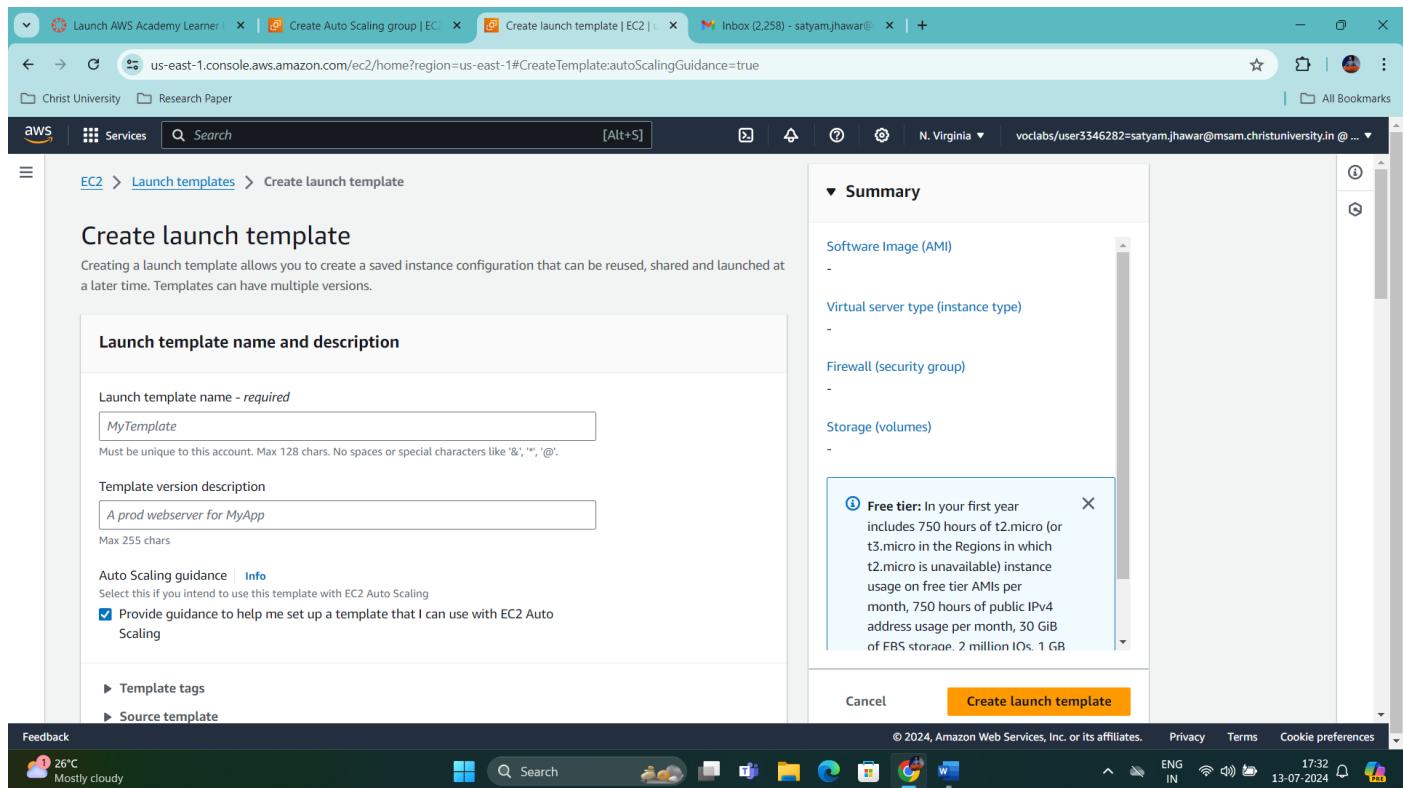


Figure 43: Launch Template Menu Appears

## Step 46: Configuring the Launch Template

46.1) AMI: Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.5.20240708.0 x86\_64 HVM kernel-6.1

46.2) Instance Type: t2.micro

46.3) Key Pair: Vockey

46.4) Within Subnet select “Don’t include in Launch template”

46.4) Security Group: 2348554SG1

46.6) Within Advanced Network Configuration Enable Auto Assign Public IP

46.5) Navigate to Advanced details and within the User data type the below content

```
#!/bin/bash

# Update the package repository
yum update -y

# Install httpd (Apache)
yum install -y httpd

# Start the httpd service
systemctl start httpd

# Enable the httpd service to start on boot
systemctl enable httpd

# Get the hostname
HOSTNAME=$(hostname)

# Create an index.html file that prints the hostname in the heading
echo "<html><body><h1>Hostname: $HOSTNAME</h1></body></html>" > /var/www/html/index.html

# Restart the httpd service to apply changes
service httpd restart
```

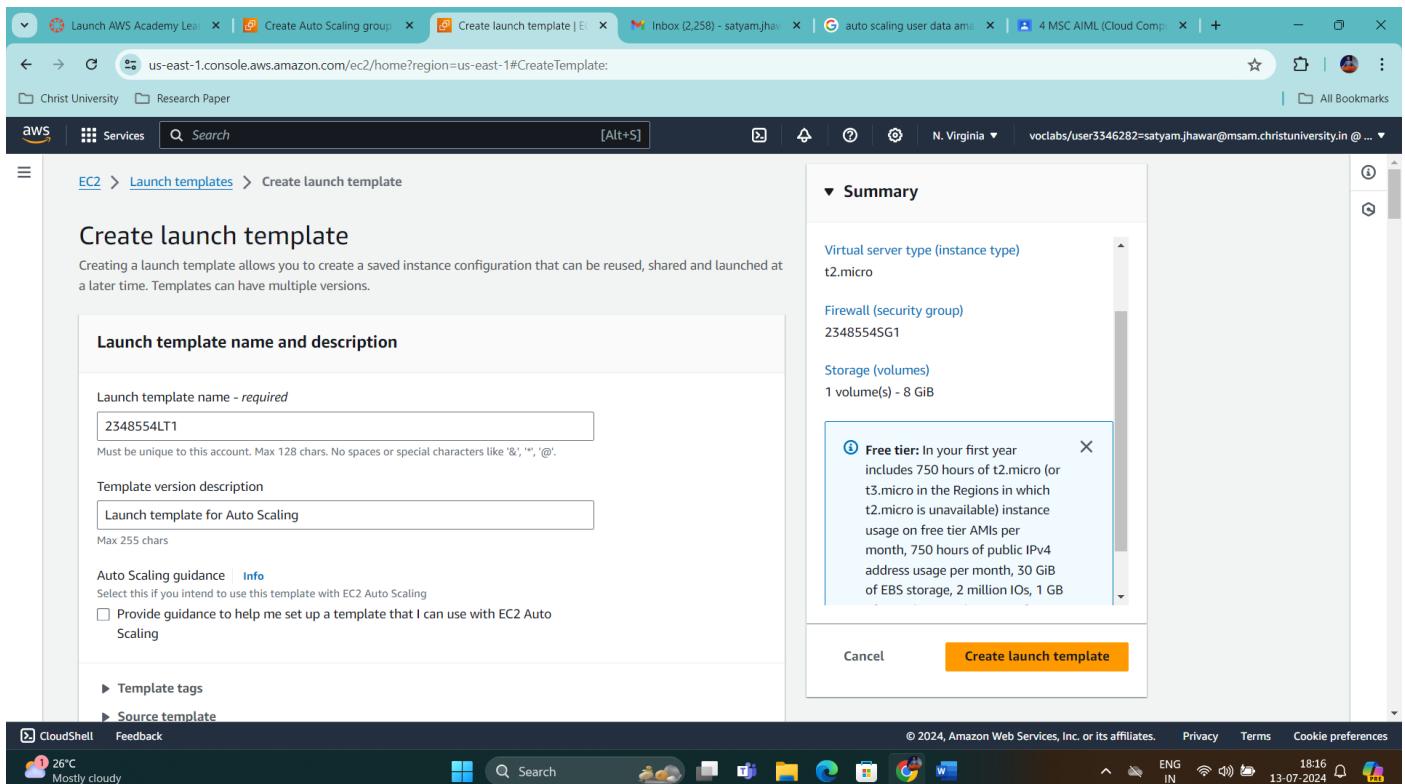


Figure 44: Configuring Launch Template (1)

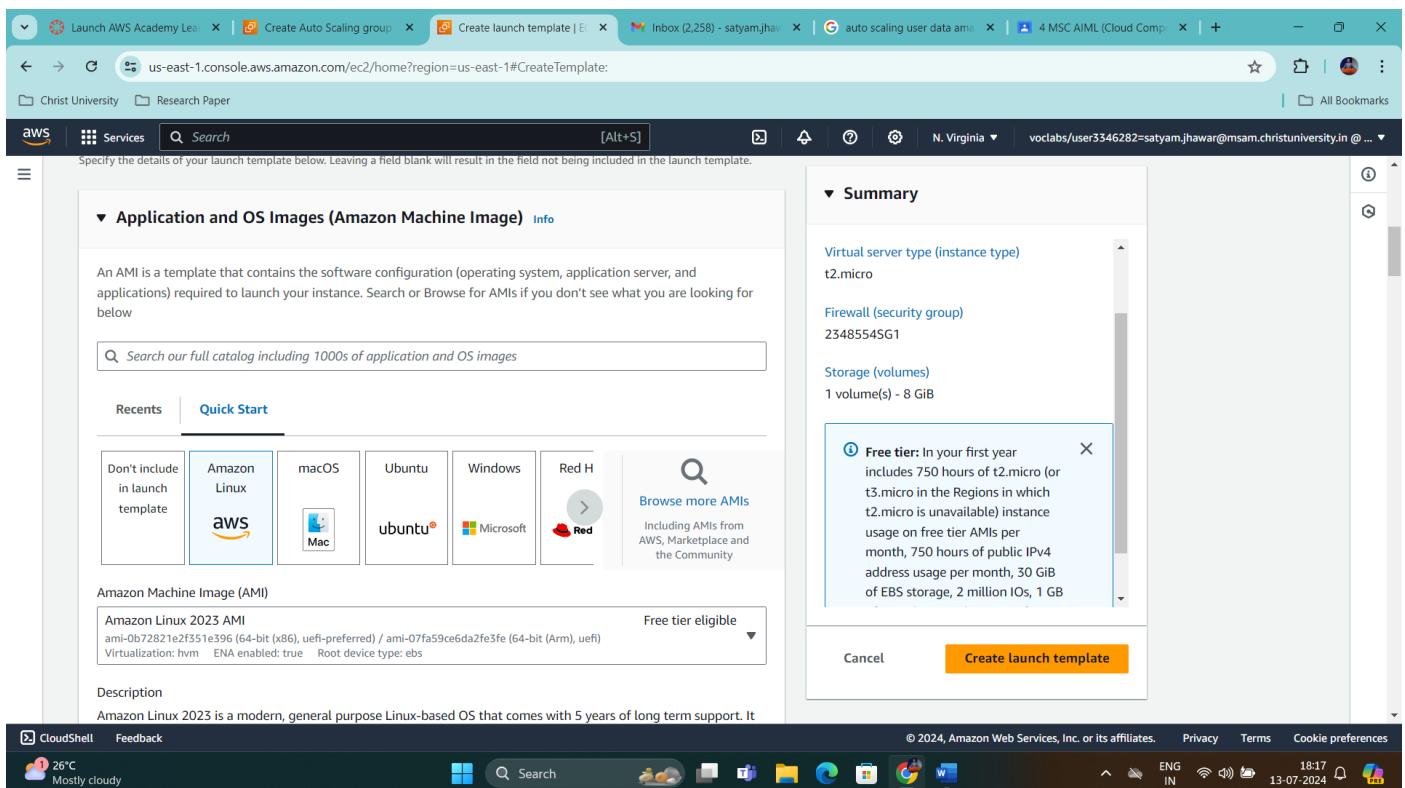


Figure 45: Configuring Launch Template (2)

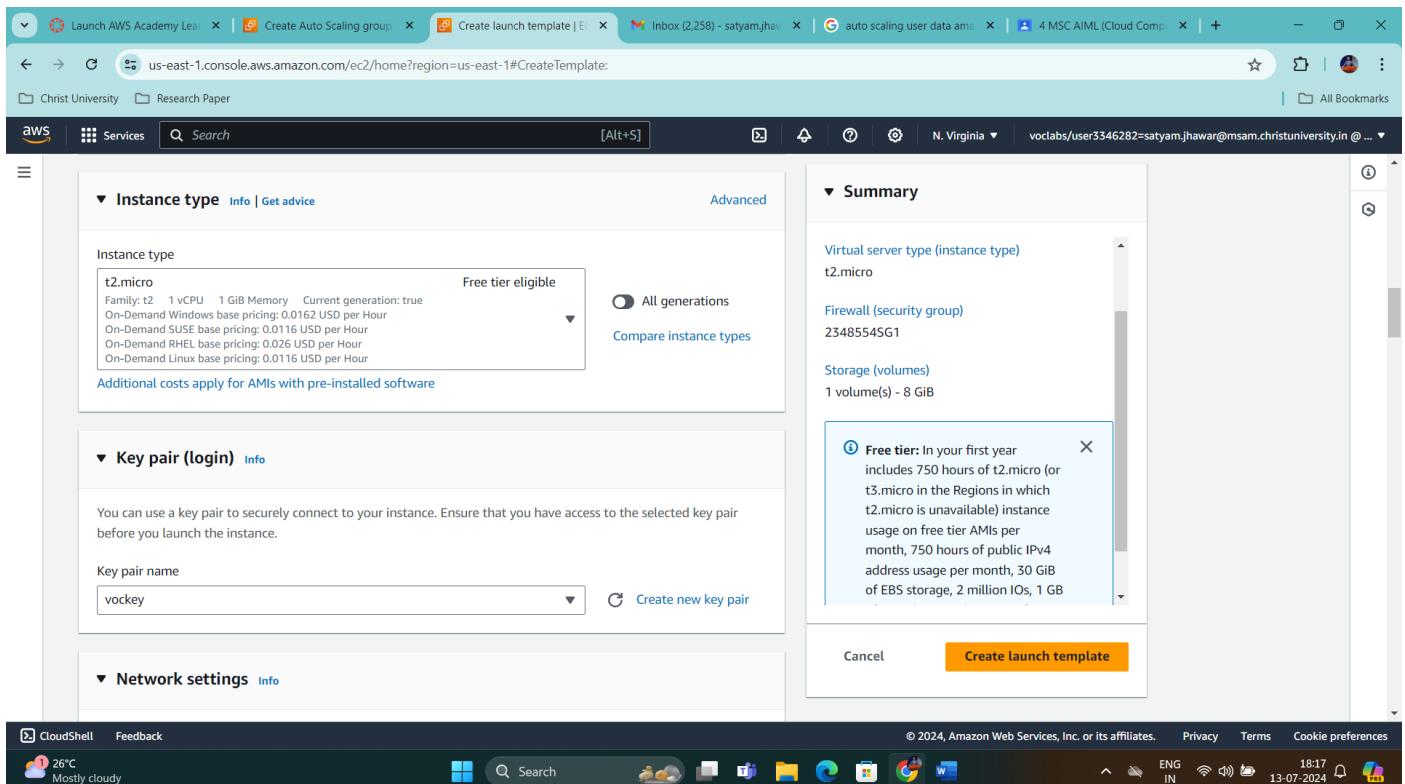


Figure 46: Configuring Launch Template (3)

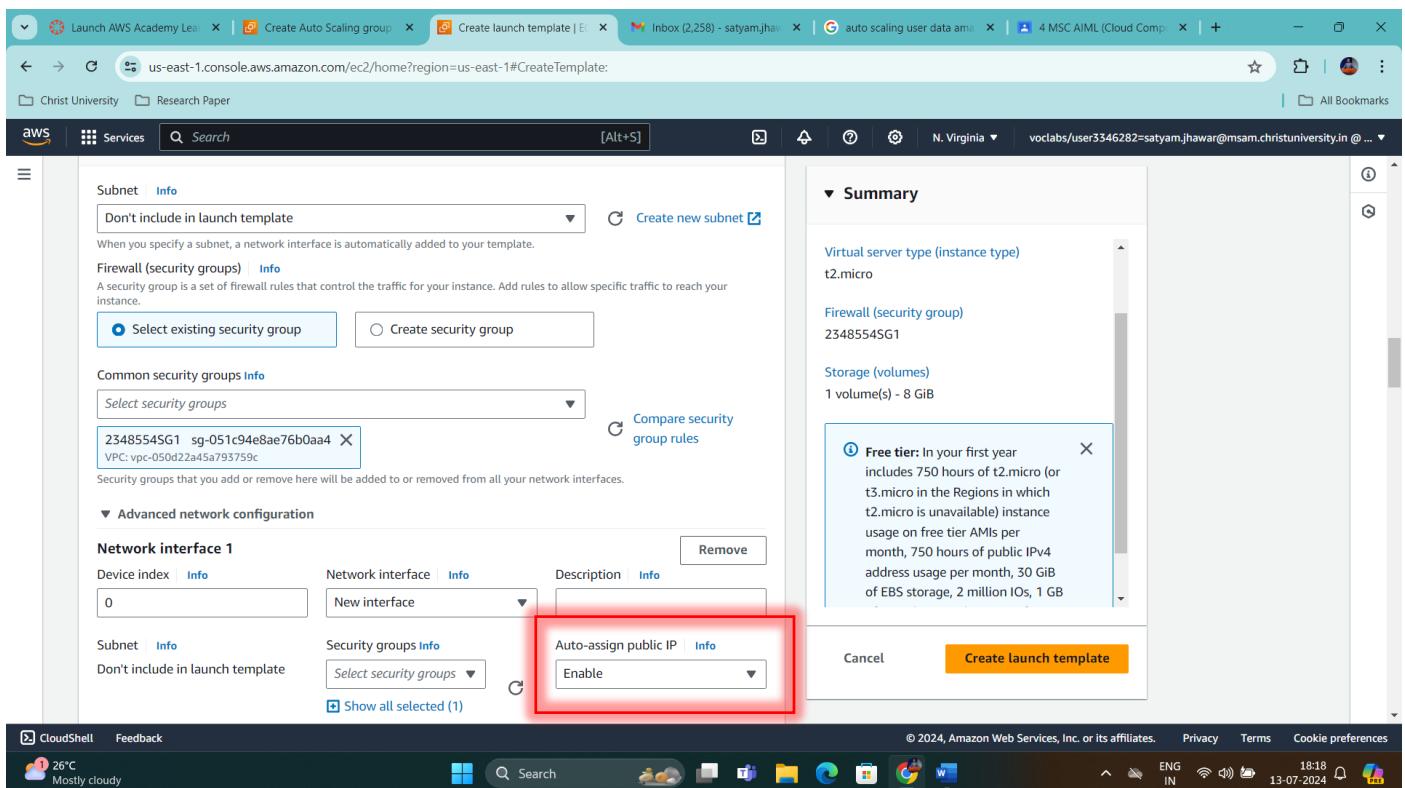


Figure 47: Configuring Launch Template (4)

Step 47: Click on Create Launch template

## Step 48: Navigate back to Auto Scaling Group and choose the created Template

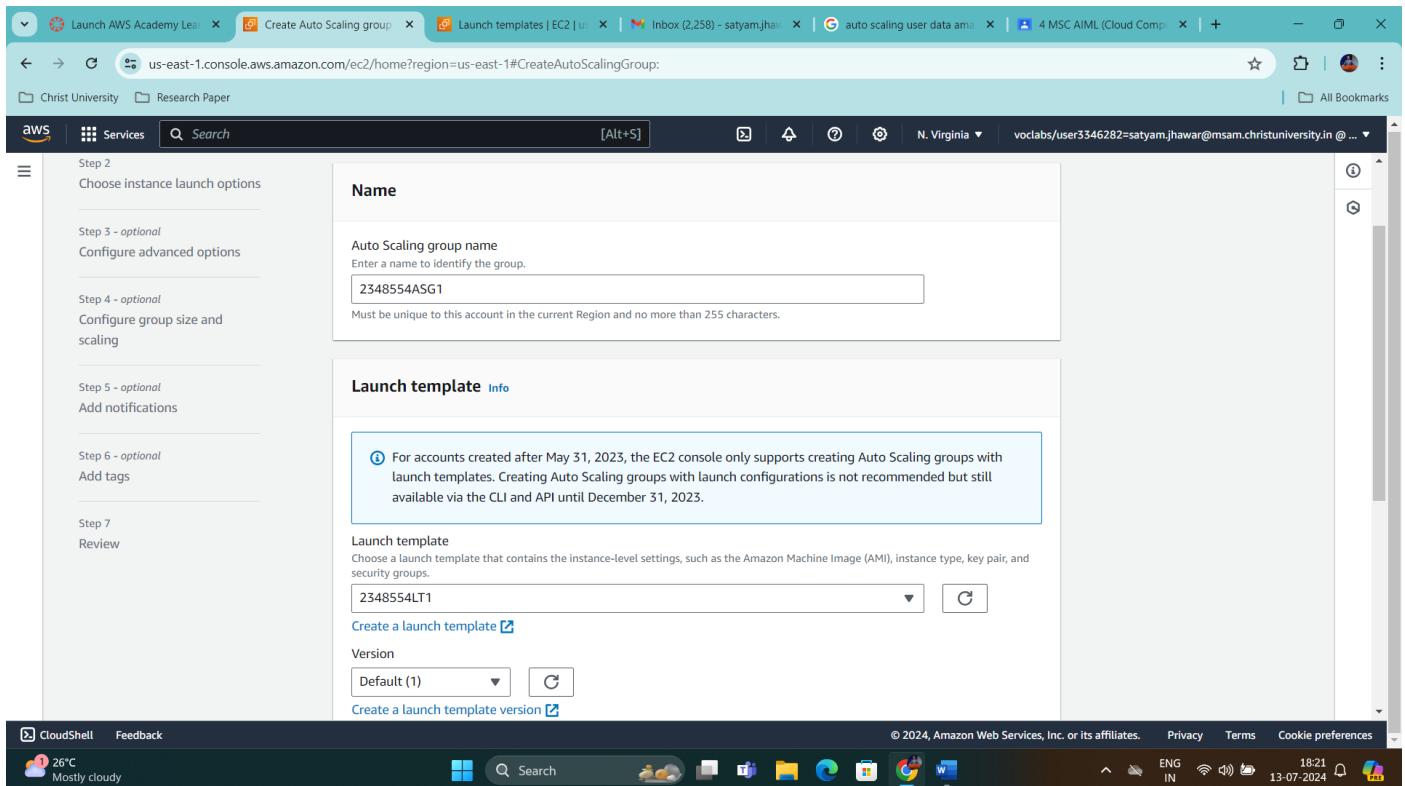


Figure 48: Selecting the Launch Template

## Step 49: Click on Next

## Step 50: Choose the created VPC and both the created subnets as well

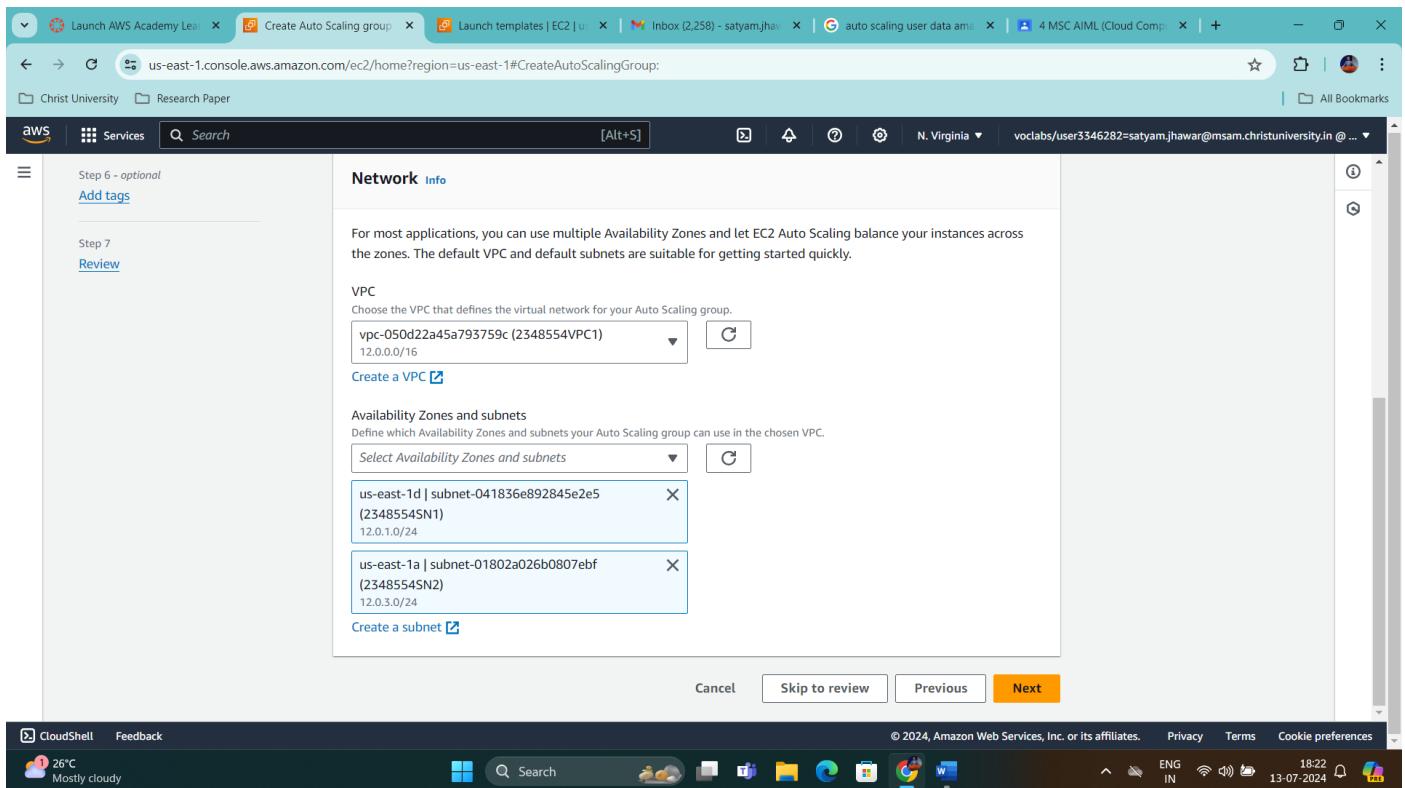


Figure 49: Selecting VPC and Subnet

## Step 51: Click on Next

## Step 52: Select Attach to an Existing Load Balancer and select the created Target group

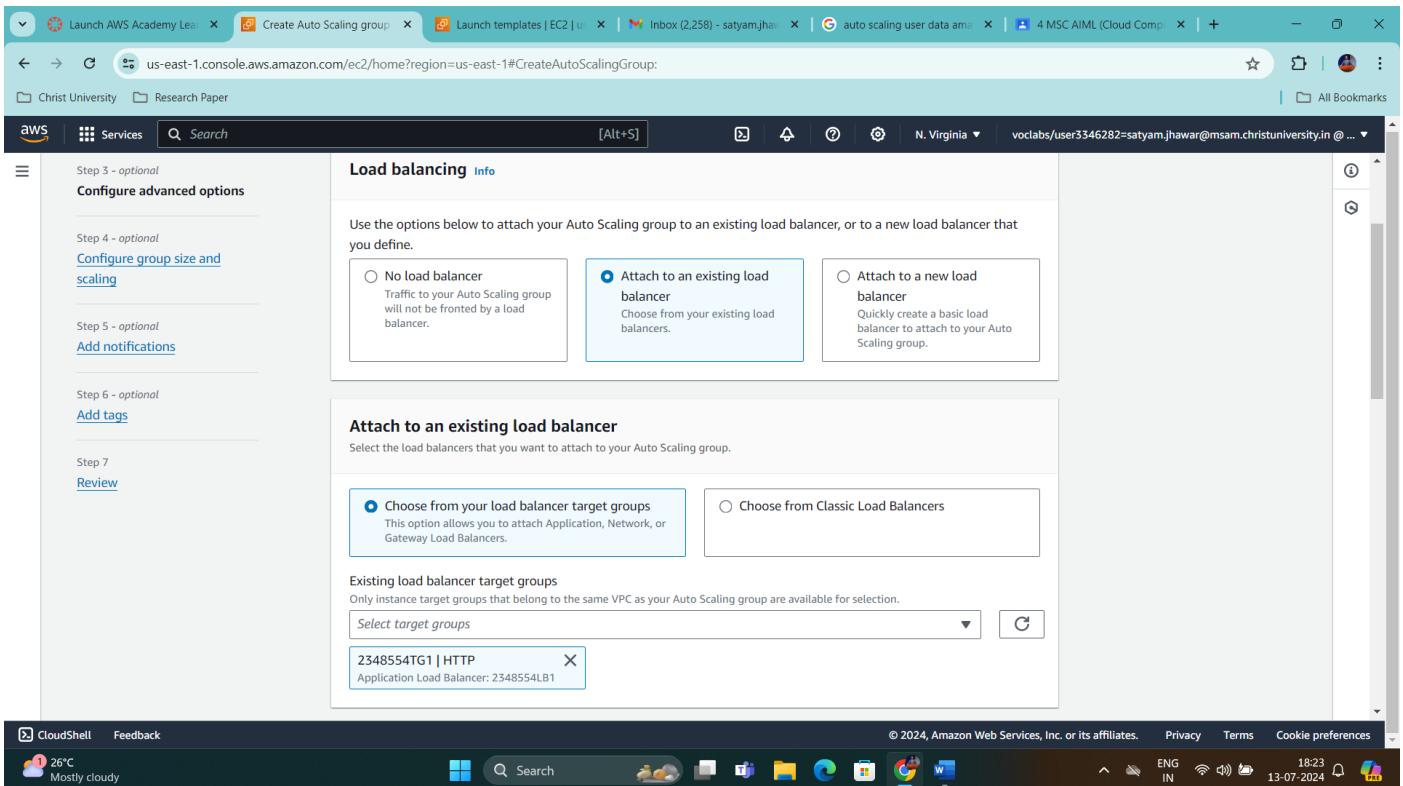


Figure 50: Attaching it to a Load Balancer

## Step 53: Enable “Turn on Elastic Load Balancing health checks”

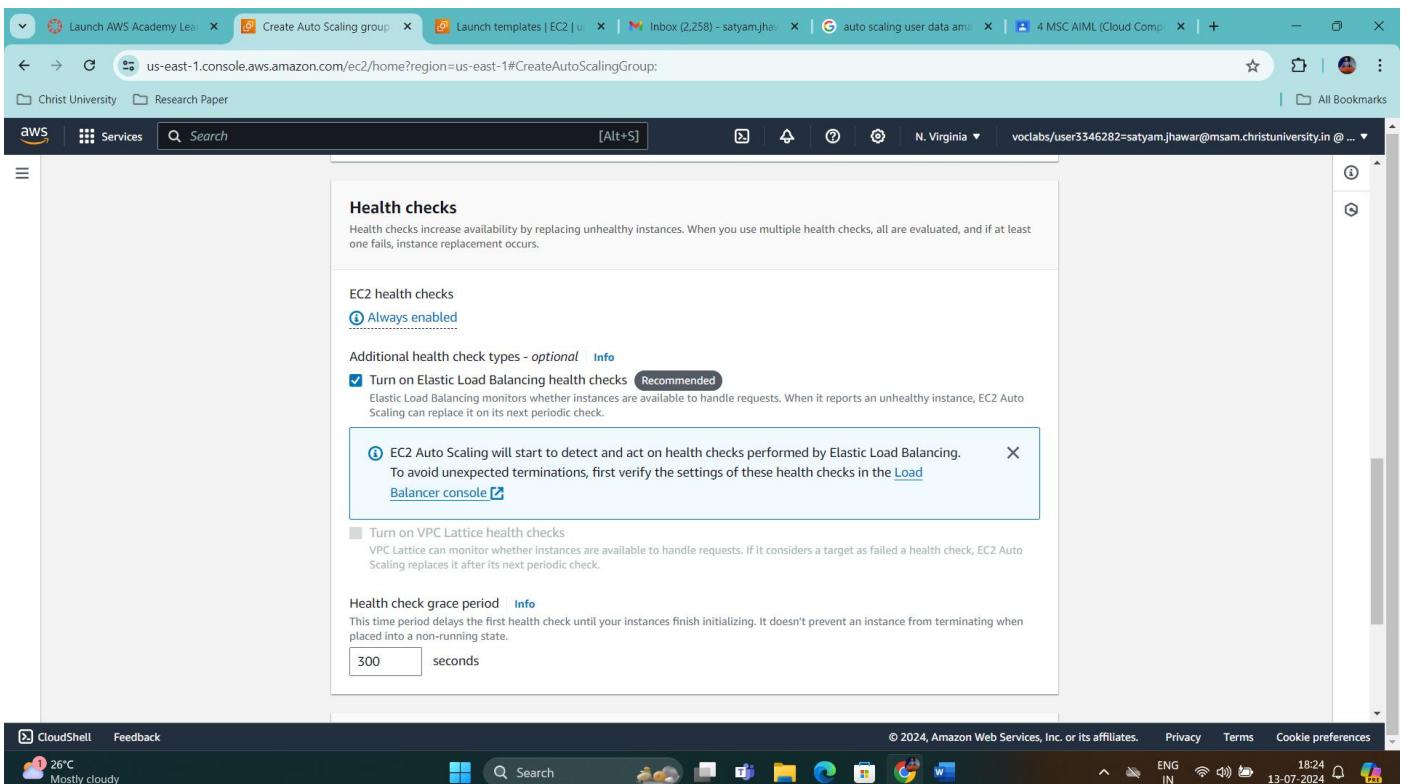


Figure 51: Enabling Health Check

## Step 54: Click on Next

## Step 55: Select Desired Capacity: 2

Min Desired Capacity: 1

Max Desired Capacity: 4

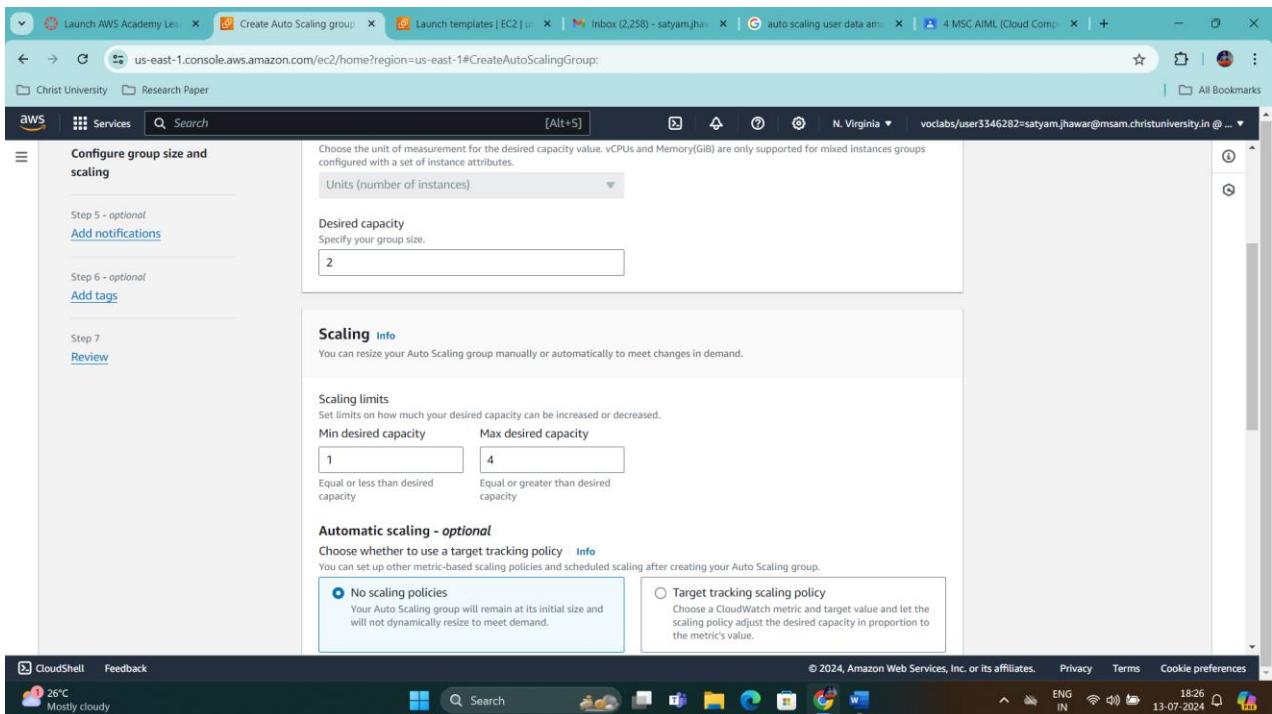


Figure 52: Selecting Capacities

## Step 56: Click on Next

## Step 57: Click on Next

## Step 58: Click on Next

## Step 59: Click on Create Auto Scaling Group

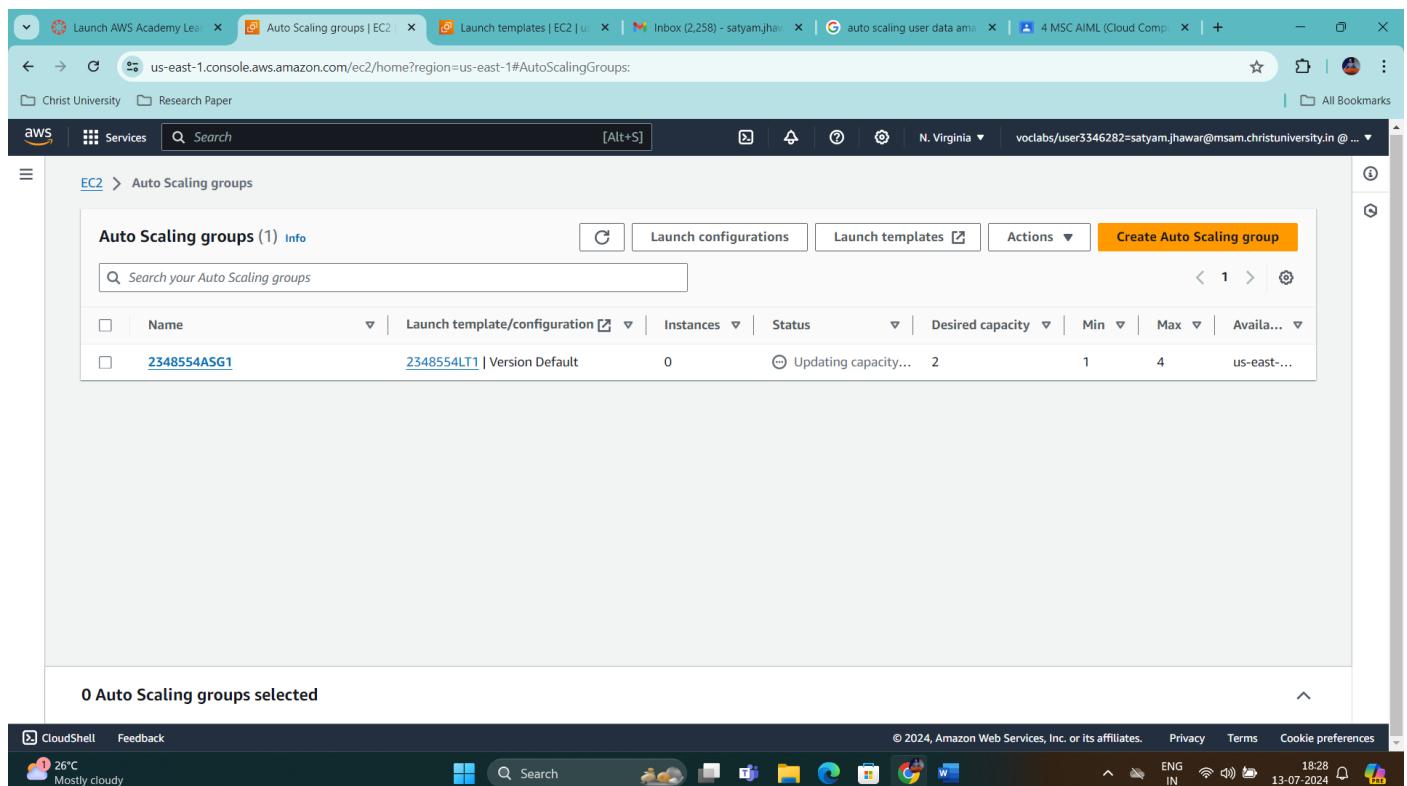


Figure 53: Auto Scaling Group Created

Step 60: Navigate to EC2 and you will 2 instances created by the Auto Scaling Group.

Wait for the status check to be cleared

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with two instances listed:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 D
	i-08cc36825d8efd3bd	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms	us-east-1a	-
	i-0e2c148d963c5f747	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms	us-east-1d	-

A modal window titled "Select an instance" is open at the bottom, showing the same two instances.

Figure 54: EC2 created successfully

Step 61: Once the Status Check is passed navigate back to load balancer from the left-hand side menu.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with the same two instances, but their status check columns now show "2/2 checks passed".

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 D
	i-08cc36825d8efd3bd	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms	us-east-1a	-
	i-0e2c148d963c5f747	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms	us-east-1d	-

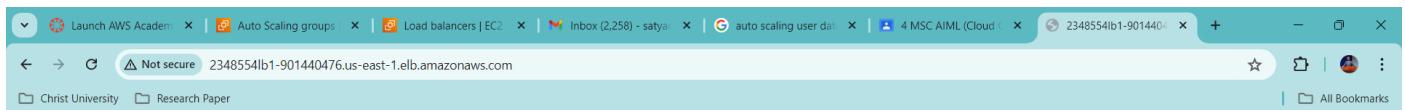
The left sidebar shows the "Load Balancing" section is currently selected.

Figure 55: Navigating to Load Balancer

## Step 62: Copy the DNS Name of the Load Balancer and paste it in a browser.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics Insights interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the query: `CloudWatch Metrics > CloudWatch Metrics`. Below the search bar, there's a table with two columns: `CloudWatch Metrics` and `CloudWatch Metrics`. The first row has a timestamp of `2024-07-13T18:33:00Z`. The second row has a timestamp of `2024-07-13T18:33:00Z`. At the bottom of the table, there's a link to `View metrics`.

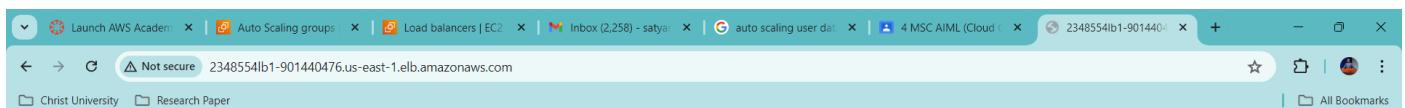
You will find the Output as the hostname of the two instances created



**Hostname: ip-12-0-3-177.ec2.internal**



Figure 56: Output 1



**Hostname: ip-12-0-1-168.ec2.internal**



Figure 57: Output 2