

BRAINWAVE MATRIX SOLUTIONS

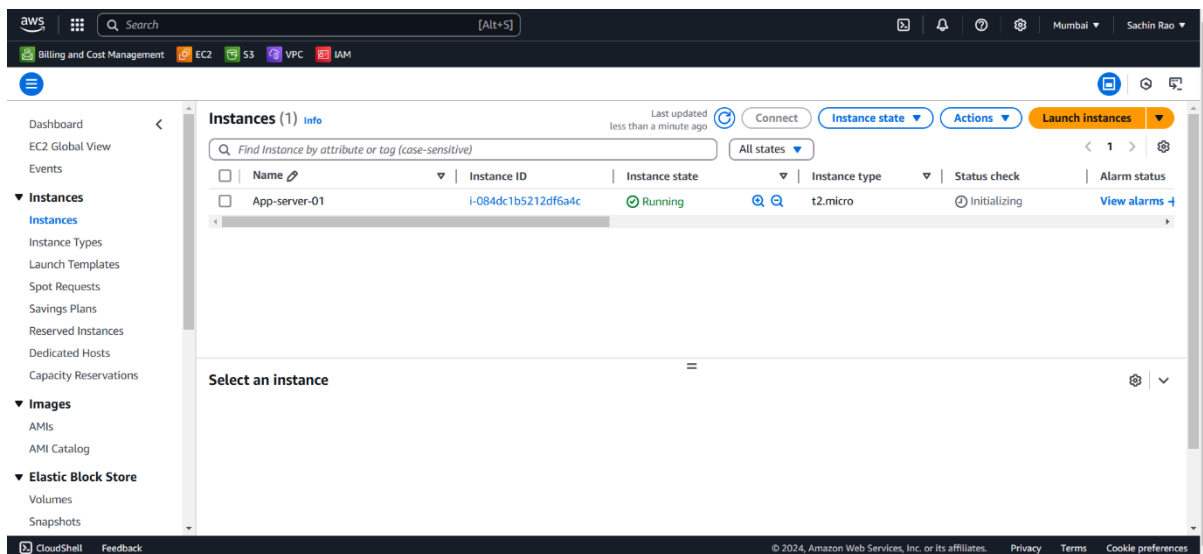
Task 1(Video link):

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sn4aBdfJtUpfDtsYAoxPHQaixZG5vT-/view?usp=sharing>

TASK --1-CLOUD COMPUTING INTERNSHIP **DEPLOY A WEB APPLICATION IN AWS/KUBERNETES**

Step 1:- Launch a New EC2 Instance (Amazon Linux - t2.micro)

- Go to the AWS Management Console and launch a new EC2 instance.
- Choose "Amazon Linux 2 AMI" as the operating system.
- Select an instance type (t2.micro is a good choice for testing purposes and free tier).
- Create new key pair and download it. Configure security groups, allowing SSH (port 22) and HTTP (port 80).
- Launch the instance and connect to it via SSH (In MobaXterm Tool).



Step 2:- Install kubectl (Kubernetes CLI)

- After connecting to the EC2 instance, run the following commands to install kubectl:

```
curl -O https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-eks/1.30.0/2024-05-12/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

```
sudo mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin
```

```
chmod +x ./kubectl
```

```
kubectl version
```

- This will download kubectl, move it to /usr/local/bin for execution, apply the necessary permissions, and verify the version.

```

httpd-manual-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64      httpd-tools-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64      kernel-headers-6.1.115-126.197.amzn2023.x86_64
libbrotli-1.0.9-4.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      libmpc-1.2.1-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64      libtool-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
libtool-ltdl-2.4.7-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64    libcrypt-devel-4.4.33-7.amzn2023.x86_64  m4-1.4.19-2.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64
mailcap-2.1.49-3.amzn2023.0.3.noarch        make-1:4.3-5.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64        mod_http2-2.0.27-1.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
mod_lua-2.4.62-1.amzn2023.x86_64            openldap-devel-2.4.57-6.amzn2023.0.6.x86_64  perl-B-1.80-477.amzn2023.0.6.x86_64
perl-Data-Dumper-2.174-460.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64  perl-File-Compare-1.100.600-477.amzn2023.0.6.noarch  perl-File-Copy-2.34-477.amzn2023.0.6.noarch
perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.6.noarch    perl-Thread-Queue-3.14-458.amzn2023.0.2.noarch  perl-threads-1:2.25-458.amzn2023.0.3.x86_64
perl-threads-shared-1.61-458.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64

Complete!
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]# systemctl start httpd
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]# systemctl enable httpd
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]# curl -O https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-eks/1.30.0/2024-05-12/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left   Speed
100 49.0M  100 49.0M    0     0 2743k      0  0:00:18  0:00:18 --:--:-- 6793k
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]# sudo mv ./kubectl /usr/local/bin
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 ~]# cd /usr/local/bin
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# ls
kubectl
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# chmod +x ./kubectl
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# ls
kubectl
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#

```

Step 3:- Install AWS CLI

- Install the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) using these commands:

```

curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o
"awscliv2.zip"
unzip awscliv2.zip
sudo ./aws/install
aws --version

```

- This installs the latest version of the AWS CLI and verifies the installation.

```

[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# ls
kubectl
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# chmod +x ./kubectl
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# ls
kubectl
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscliv2.zip"
unzip awscliv2.zip
sudo ./aws/install
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left   Speed
100 64.2M  100 64.2M    0     0 104M      0  0:00:01  0:00:01 --:--:-- 103M
Archive:  awscliv2.zip
  creating: aws/
  creating: aws/dist/
  inflating: aws/THIRD_PARTY_LICENSES
  inflating: aws/README.md
  inflating: aws/install
  creating: aws/dist/awscli/
  creating: aws/dist/cryptography/
  creating: aws/dist/docutils/
  creating: aws/dist/lib-dynload/
  inflating: aws/dist/aws
  inflating: aws/dist/aws_completer
  inflating: aws/dist/libpython3.12.so.1.0
  inflating: aws/dist/_awsrt.abi3.so
  inflating: aws/dist/_cffi_backend.cpython-312-x86_64-linux-gnu.so
  inflating: aws/dist/_ruamel_yaml.cpython-312-x86_64-linux-gnu.so
  inflating: aws/dist/libz.so.1
  inflating: aws/dist/liblzma.so.5
  inflating: aws/dist/libbz2.so.1
  inflating: aws/dist/libffi.so.6
  inflating: aws/dist/libuuid.so.1
  inflating: aws/dist/libgcc_s.so.1
  inflating: aws/dist/libsqlite3.so.0
  inflating: aws/dist/base_library.zip
  inflating: aws/dist/lib-dynload/_blake2.cpython-312-x86_64-linux-gnu.so

```

Step 4:- Install eksctl (EKS Cluster Management Tool)

- To simplify EKS cluster creation, install eksctl:

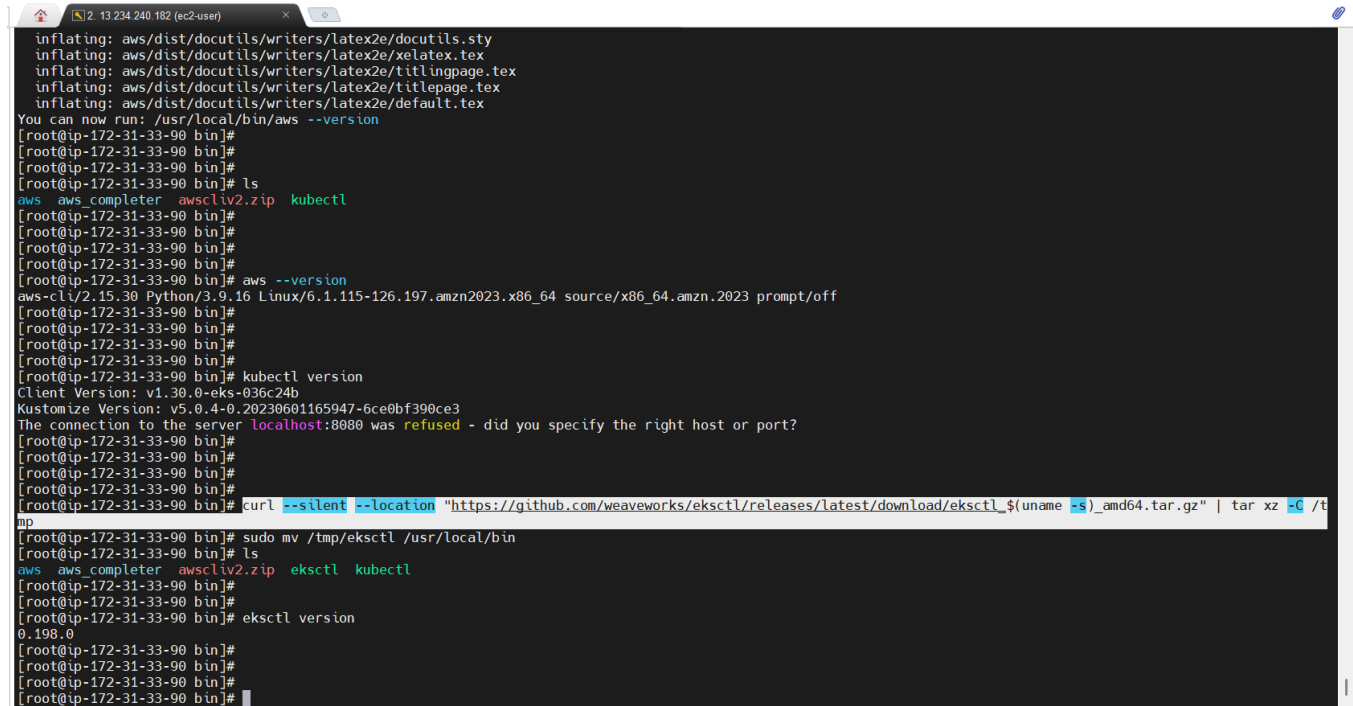
```
curl --silent --location
```

```
"https://github.com/weaveworks/eksctl/releases/latest/download/eksctl_$(uname -s)_amd64.tar.gz" | tar xz -C /tmp
```

```
sudo mv /tmp/eksctl /usr/local/bin
```

```
eksctl version
```

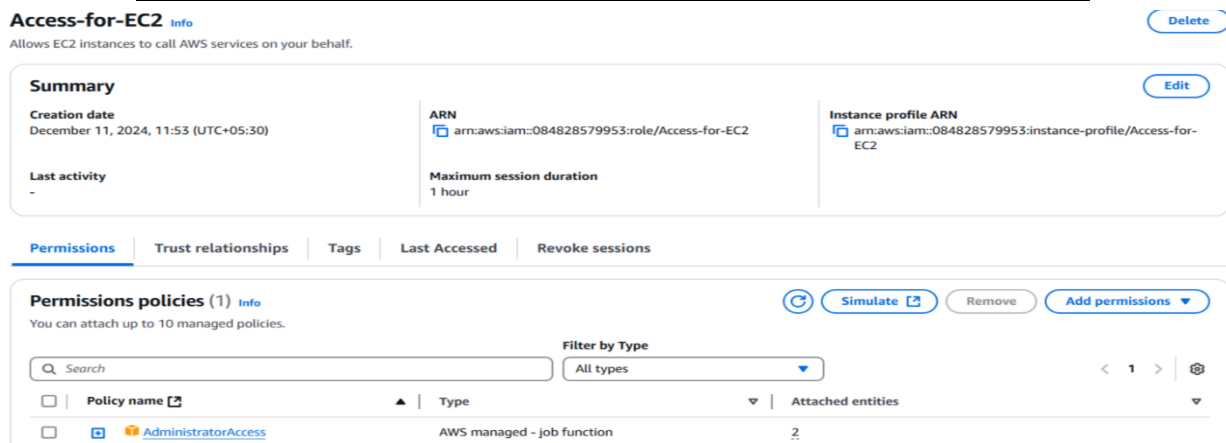
- This command downloads and installs eksctl, a command-line tool for managing EKS clusters.



```
inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/docutils.sty
inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/xelatex.tex
inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/titlingpage.tex
inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/titlepage.tex
inflating: aws/dist/docutils/writers/latex2e/default.tex
You can now run: /usr/local/bin/aws --version
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# ls
aws_aws_completer_awscli_v2.zip_kubectl
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# aws --version
aws-cli/2.15.30 Python/3.9.16 Linux/6.1.115-126.197.amzn2023.x86_64 source/x86_64.amzn.2023 prompt/off
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl version
Client Version: v1.30.0-eks-036c24b
Kustomize Version: v5.0.4-0.20230601165947-6ce0bf390ce3
The connection to the server localhost:8080 was refused - did you specify the right host or port?
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# curl --silent --location "https://github.com/weaveworks/eksctl/releases/latest/download/eksctl_$(uname -s)_amd64.tar.gz" | tar xz -C /tmp
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# sudo mv /tmp/eksctl /usr/local/bin
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# ls
aws_aws_completer_awscli_v2.zip_eksctl_kubectl
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# eksctl version
0.198.0
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
```

Step 5:- Create a New IAM Role

- Go to the IAM section in the AWS Console and create a new role with the following permissions:
 - IAM FullAccess – We need create all these roles individually (or) otherwise we give one role is “AdministratorAccess” (VPC FullAccess,EC2 FullAccess,CloudFormation FullAccess).





Access-for-EC2 Info Delete

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

Summary Edit

Creation date
December 11, 2024, 11:53 (UTC+05:30)

ARN
 arn:aws:iam:084828579953:role/Access-for-EC2

Instance profile ARN
 arn:aws:iam:084828579953:instance-profile/Access-for-EC2

Last activity
-

Maximum session duration
1 hour

Permissions

Trust relationships

Tags


Last Accessed



Revoke sessions

Permissions policies (1) Info

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

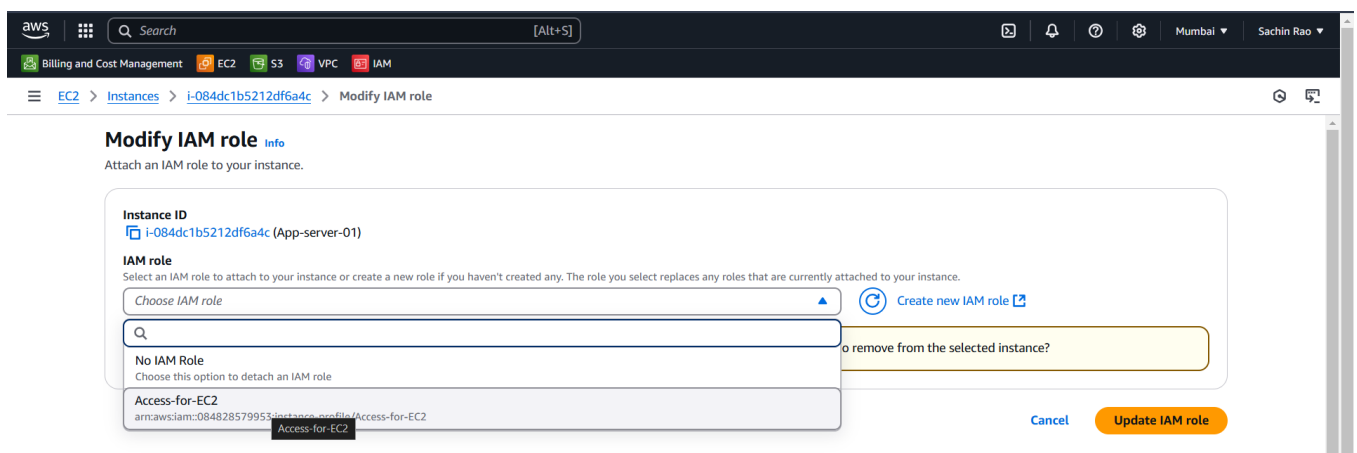
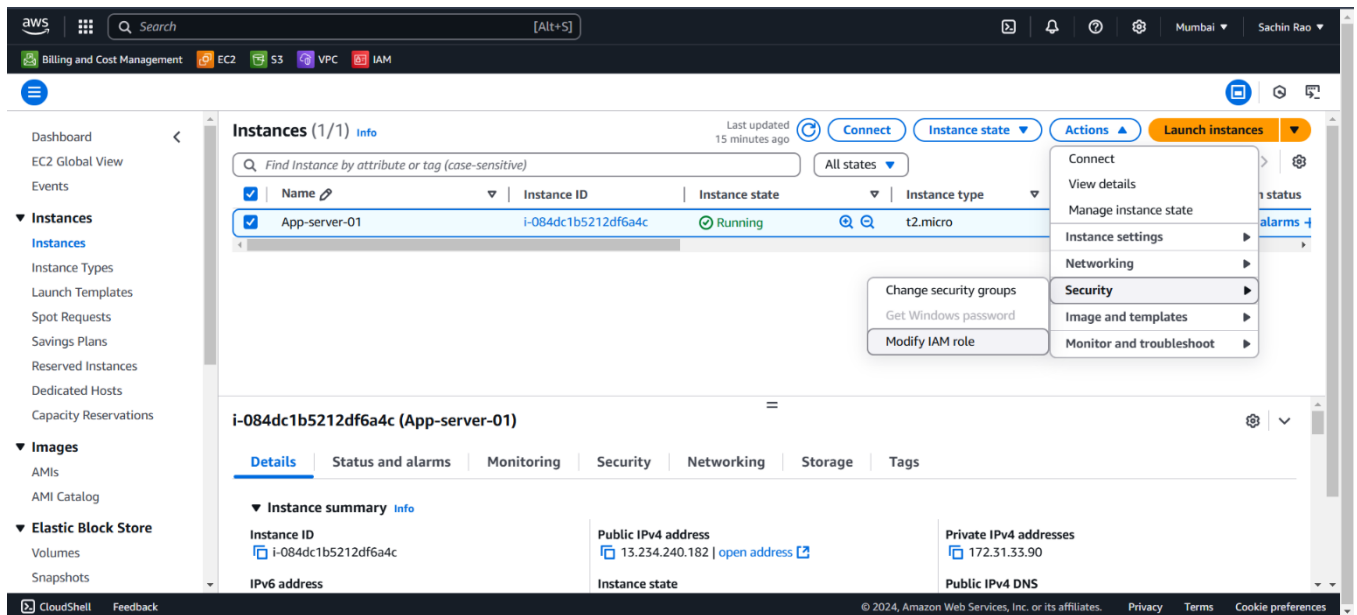
Filter by Type
All types

< 1 > 

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Attached entities
<input type="checkbox"/>	  AdministratorAccess	AWS managed - job function	2

Step 6:- Attach IAM Role to the EC2 Instance

- Attach the created role to the EC2 instance used as the management host. This allows the instance to interact with other AWS services.



Step 7:- Create EKS Cluster using eksctl

- To create the EKS cluster, use the eksctl command.

Mumbai (ap-south-1):

```
eksctl create cluster --name demo-cluster --region ap-south-1 --node-type t2.micro --zones ap-south-1a,ap-south-1b
```

- This will create a new EKS cluster in the specified region, using the specified instance type and zones.

```
Quick connect...
[home/ec2-user]
Name
  .ssh
  .bash_logout
  .bash_profile
  .bashrc

[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# curl --silent --location "https://github.com/weaveworks/eksctl/releases/latest/download/eksctl_$(uname -s)_amd64.tar.gz" | tar xz -C /tmp
mp
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# sudo mv /tmp/eksctl /usr/local/bin
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# ls
aws_aws_completer awscli.v2.zip eksctl kubectll
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# eksctl version
0.198.0
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# eksctl create cluster --name sachin-cluster-01 --region ap-south-1 --node-type t2.micro --zones ap-south-1a,ap-south-1b
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] eksctl version 0.198.0
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] using region ap-south-1
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] subnets for ap-south-1a - public:192.168.0.0/19 private:192.168.64.0/19
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] subnets for ap-south-1b - public:192.168.32.0/19 private:192.168.96.0/19
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] nodegroup "ng-6557758e" will use "" [AmazonLinux2/1.38]
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] using Kubernetes version 1.30
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] creating EKS cluster "sachin-cluster-01" in "ap-south-1" region with managed nodes
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] will create 2 separate CloudFormation stacks for cluster itself and the initial managed nodegroup
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] if you encounter any issues, check CloudFormation console or try "eksctl utils describe-stacks --region=ap-south-1 --cluster=sachin-cluster-01"
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] Kubernetes API endpoint access will use default of {publicAccess=true, privateAccess=false} for cluster "sachin-cluster-01" in "ap-south-1"
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] CloudWatch logging will not be enabled for cluster "sachin-cluster-01" in "ap-south-1"
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] you can enable it with "eksctl utils update-cluster-logging --enable-types={SPECIFY-YOUR-LOG-TYPES-HERE (e.g. all)} --region=ap-south-1 --cluster=sachin-cluster-01"
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] default add-ons vpc-cni, kube-proxy, coredns were not specified, will install them as EKS add-ons
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0]
2 sequential tasks: { create cluster control plane "sachin-cluster-01",
  2 sequential sub-tasks: {
    2 sequential sub-tasks: {
      1 task: { create add-ons },
      wait for control plane to become ready,
    },
    create managed nodegroup "ng-6557758e",
  }
}
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] building cluster stack "eksctl-sachin-cluster-01-cluster"
2024-12-11 06:27:02 [0] deploying stack "eksctl-sachin-cluster-01-cluster"
```

- Create a Deployment for Nginx: To deploy an given demo-web-httpd application with 1 replicas:
`kubectrl create deployment demo-web-httpd --image=ss1927/httpd --replicas=1 --port=80`
- Check the Status:
List all resources - `kubectrl get all`
List the running pods - `kubectrl get pods`
- After all this, To run the webapp with help this command:
`Kubectrl run webapp --image=ss1927/httpd`

```
Quick connect...
home/ec2-user/
Name
ssh
.ssh_logout
.ssh_profile
.sshrc

2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] waiting for the control plane to become ready
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [✓] saved kubeconfig as "/root/.kube/config"
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] no tasks
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [✓] all EKS cluster resources for "sachin-cluster-01" have been created
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] nodegroup "ng-6557758e" has 2 node(s)
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] node "ip-192-168-20-88.ap-south-1.compute.internal" is ready
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] node "ip-192-168-33-164.ap-south-1.compute.internal" is ready
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] waiting for at least 2 node(s) to become ready in "ng-6557758e"
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] nodegroup "ng-6557758e" has 2 node(s)
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] node "ip-192-168-20-88.ap-south-1.compute.internal" is ready
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [0] node "ip-192-168-33-164.ap-south-1.compute.internal" is ready
2024-12-11 06:40:03 [✓] created 1 managed nodegroup(s) in cluster "sachin-cluster-01"
2024-12-11 06:40:04 [0] kubectl command should work with "/root/.kube/config", try 'kubectl get nodes'
2024-12-11 06:40:04 [✓] EKS cluster "sachin-cluster-01" in "ap-south-1" region is ready
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl get nodes
NAME                                STATUS    ROLES    AGE    VERSION
ip-192-168-20-88.ap-south-1.compute.internal Ready    <none>   102s   v1.30.7-eks-59bf375
ip-192-168-33-164.ap-south-1.compute.internal Ready    <none>   102s   v1.30.7-eks-59bf375
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl get pods
error: the server doesn't have a resource type "pods"
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl get pods
No resources found in default namespace.
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl create deployment demo-web-httpd --image=ss1927/httpd --replicas=1 --port=80
deployment.apps/demo-web-httpd created
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl run webapp --image=ss1927/httpd
pod/webapp created
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
demo-web-httpd-7b946789f5-ncv26    1/1      Running   0           39s
webapp                              0/1      ContainerCreating 0           6s
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
```

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Step 9:- Expose the Deployment as a Service

- To expose the Nginx deployment via a LoadBalancer, follow these steps:

Expose the Deployment: `kubectl expose deployment demo-web-httpd --port=80 --type=LoadBalancer`

Check the Service: To see the service details and external IP (LoadBalancer IP)

`kubectl get services -o wide`

```
Quick connect...
home/ec2-user/
Name
ssh
.ssh_logout
.ssh_profile
.sshrc

[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl create deployment demo-web-httpd --image=ss1927/httpd --replicas=1 --port=80
deployment.apps/demo-web-httpd created
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl run webapp --image=ss1927/httpd
pod/webapp created
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl get pods
NAME                                READY    STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
demo-web-httpd-7b946789f5-ncv26    1/1      Running   0           39s
webapp                              0/1      ContainerCreating 0           6s
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl expose deployment demo-web-httpd --port=80 --type=LoadBalancer
Error from server (NotFound): deployments.apps "demo-web-httpd" not found
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl expose deployment webapp --port=80 --type=LoadBalancer
Error from server (NotFound): deployments.apps "webapp" not found
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# \
>
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]# kubectl expose deployment demo-web-httpd --port=80 --type=LoadBalancer
service/demo-web-httpd exposed
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
[root@ip-172-31-33-90 bin]#
```

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Load balancers (1/1)

Elastic Load Balancing scales your load balancer capacity automatically in response to changes in incoming traffic.

Filter load balancers

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	DNS name	State	VPC ID	Availability Zones	Type	Date create
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	accfde03fb4ba4ee6b07...	accfde03fb4ba4ee6b07e89...	-	vpc-0fb205ea438020419	2 Availability Zones	classic	December 1

Load balancer: accfde03fb4ba4ee6b07e894abf7e5f7

Details | Listeners | Network mapping | Security | Health checks | Target instances | Monitoring | Attributes | Tags

Details

Load balancer type Classic	Status 2 of 2 instances in service	VPC vpc-0fb205ea438020419	Date created December 11, 2024, 12:16 (UTC+05:30)
Scheme Internet-facing	Hosted zone ZP97RAFLXTNZK	Availability Zones subnet-056fd47def3bab0f1 ap-south-1b (aps1-az3)	

Instances (1/3)

Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	App-server-01	i-084dc1b5212df6a4c	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms
<input type="checkbox"/>	sachin-cluster-01-ng-6557758e-Node	i-0e780a985e0063a07	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms
<input type="checkbox"/>	sachin-cluster-01-ng-6557758e-Node	i-0eb6d8e28cb0fe850	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms

i-084dc1b5212df6a4c (App-server-01)

Details | Status and alarms | Monitoring | Security | Networking | Storage | Tags

Instance summary

Instance ID i-084dc1b5212df6a4c	Public IPv4 address 13.234.240.182 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.33.90
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public IPv4 DNS -

Step 10:-Output -- Select Auto Scaling Group

- Access the selected Auto Scaling group and review its detailed information, including configurations and instance statuses.
- Locate and copy the DNS name associated with the Auto Scaling group. Open a web browser, paste the copied DNS name into the address bar, and press Enter to access the link.

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Auto Scaling Groups

Auto Scaling groups (1/1)

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Launch templates

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Search your Auto Scaling groups

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⚙️

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Launch template/configuration	Instances	Status	Desired capacity	Min	Ma
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eks-ng-6557758e-cec9da37-e8d9-b8d9-7da3-58053acf9404	eks-cec9da37-e8d9-b8d9-7da3-58053acf9404	2	-	2	2	2

Auto Scaling group: eks-ng-6557758e-cec9da37-e8d9-b8d9-7da3-58053acf9404

Details

Integrations - new

Automatic scaling

Instance management

Instance refresh

Activity

Monitoring

eks-ng-6557758e-cec9da37-e8d9-b8d9-7da3-58053acf9404 Capacity overview

Edit

arn:aws:autoscaling:ap-south-1:084828579953:autoScalingGroup:1ceaa502-f0e4-43d5-8e74-ea7d6dc0c77b:autoScalingGroupName/eks-ng-6557758e-cec9da37-e8d9-b8d9-7da3-58053acf9404

Desired capacity	Scaling limits (Min - Max)	Desired capacity type	Status
2	2 - 2	Units (number of instances)	-

CloudShell

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Settings

accfde03fb4ba4ee6b07e894abf7e5f7

Actions

Details

Load balancer type

Classic

Status

2 of 2 instances in service

VPC

[vpc-0fb205ea438020419](#)

Date created

December 11, 2024, 12:16 (UTC+05:30)

Scheme

Internet-facing

Hosted zone

ZoneID

Availability Zones

[subnet-056fd47def3bab0f1](#) ap-south-1b (aps1-az3)
[subnet-0248e0668c51dae0c](#) ap-south-1a (aps1-az1)

DNS name

[accfde03fb4ba4ee6b07e894abf7e5f7-2135499235.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com](#) (A Record)

This Classic Load Balancer can be migrated to a next generation load balancer. Migration wizard uses your load balancer's current configurations to create a new load balancer. [Learn more](#)

Launch migration wizard

✕

Distribution of targets by Availability Zone (AZ)

For each enabled Availability Zone, you can view the number of registered instances and their current health states. Selecting any values here will apply the corresponding filter to the Target instances table.

https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#TrustStores

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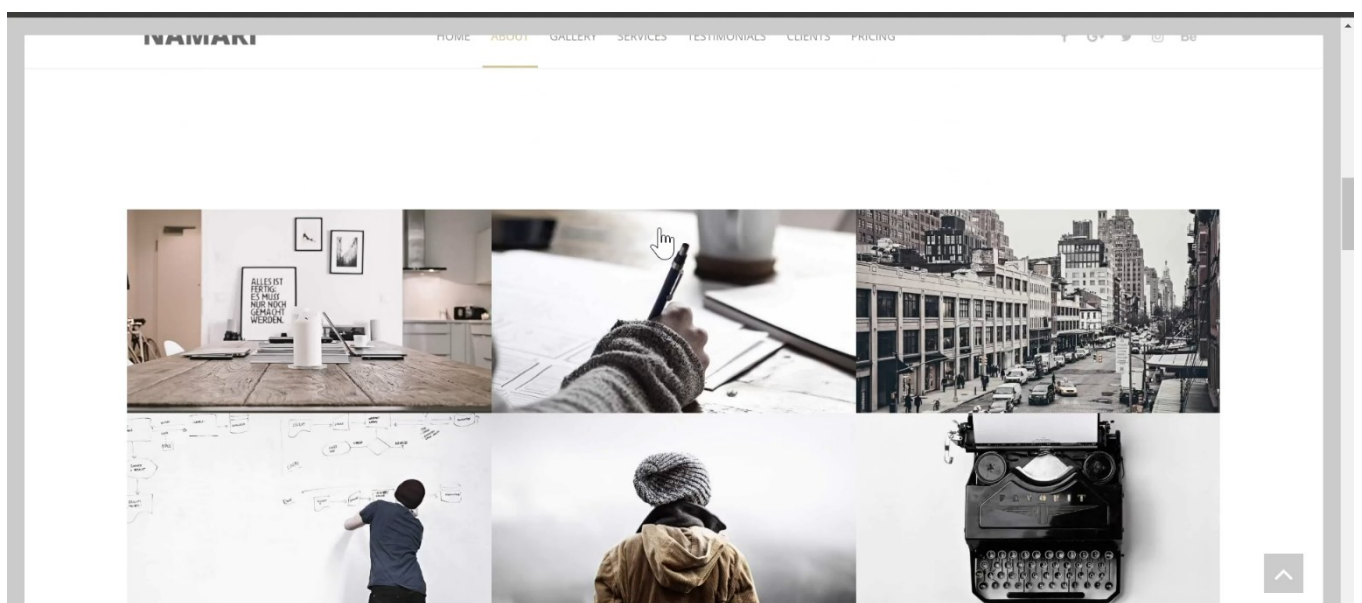
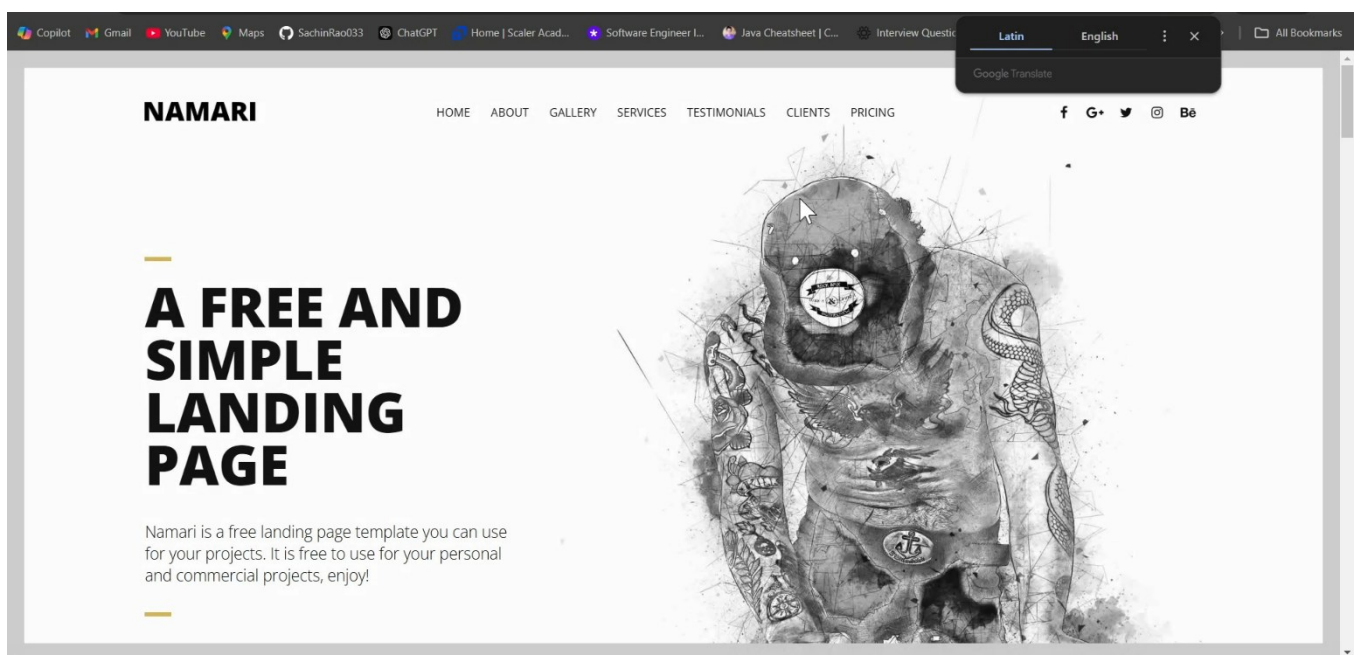
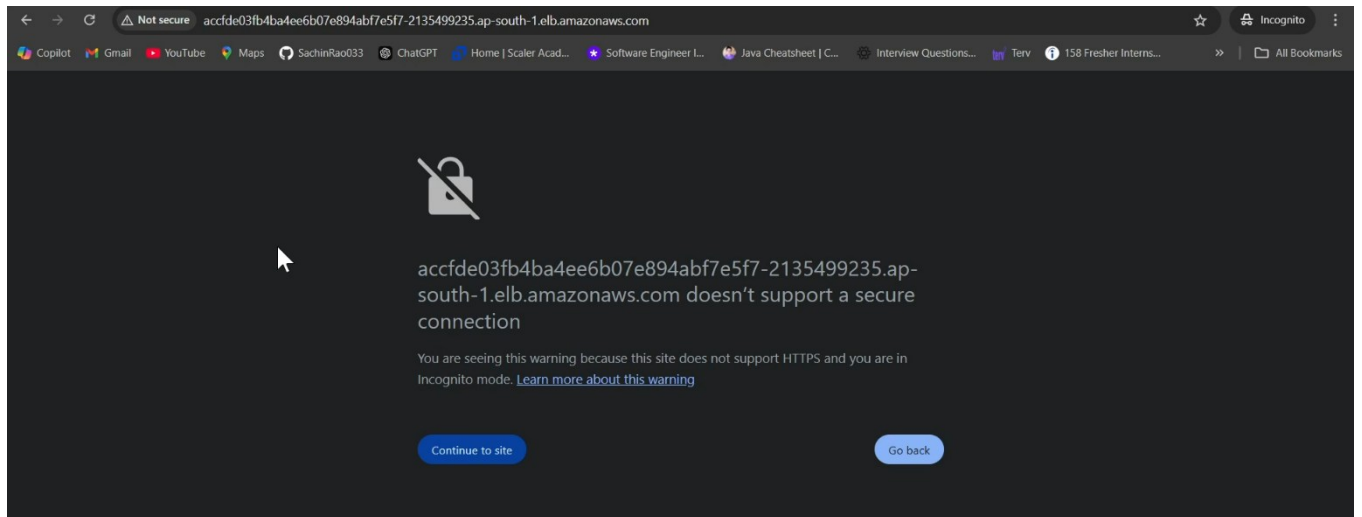
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Conclusion:-

Deploying a web application on AWS using Kubernetes (EKS) offers a scalable and efficient solution. By leveraging EC2, EKS, and Kubernetes tools like kubectl and eksctl, the deployment process is streamlined. Integrating Auto Scaling ensures high availability and performance, while Kubernetes simplifies container management. This approach enhances flexibility and scalability, making it an ideal choice for modern cloud environments. Overall, AWS and Kubernetes together provide a robust platform for deploying and managing applications in production.