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## Auto Scaling, Amazon ELB

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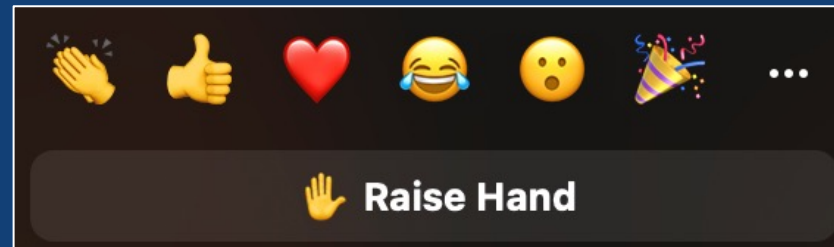
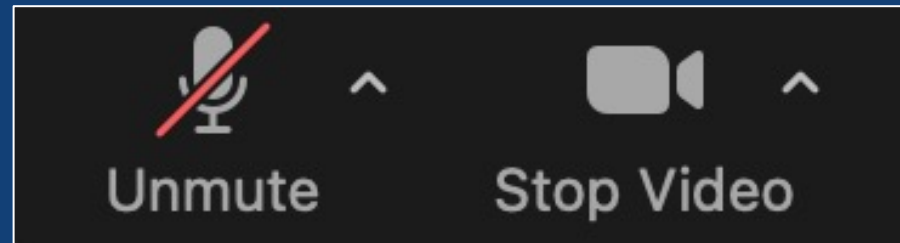
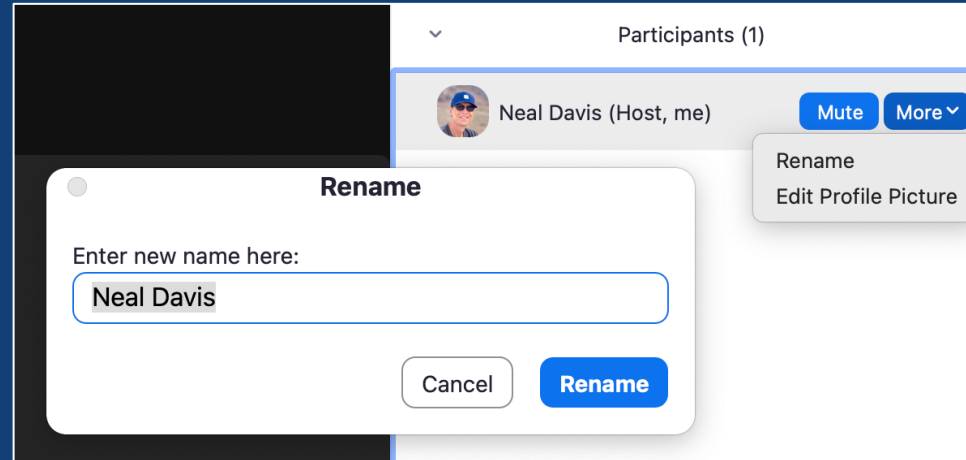


**NEAL DAVIS**

Founder and AWS Instructor

# Virtual Classroom Requirements

- 1) Update your Zoom name to be your first/last name
- 2) Video must be always on
- 3) Raise your hand if you have a question and we'll let you know when to unmute





# Live Training Topics

**Section 3**

Public & Private Subnets

**Section 3**

NAT Gateways

**Section 4**

Scaling Strategies

**Section 4**

Stateful vs Stateless Applications

**Section 4**

Gateway Load Balancer



# Live Training Topics

**Section 4**

ALB/NLB Access Control

**Section 4**

Identifying Client IPs with ELB

**Section X**

Troubleshooting ELB

# Amazon EC2 in Public and Private Subnets

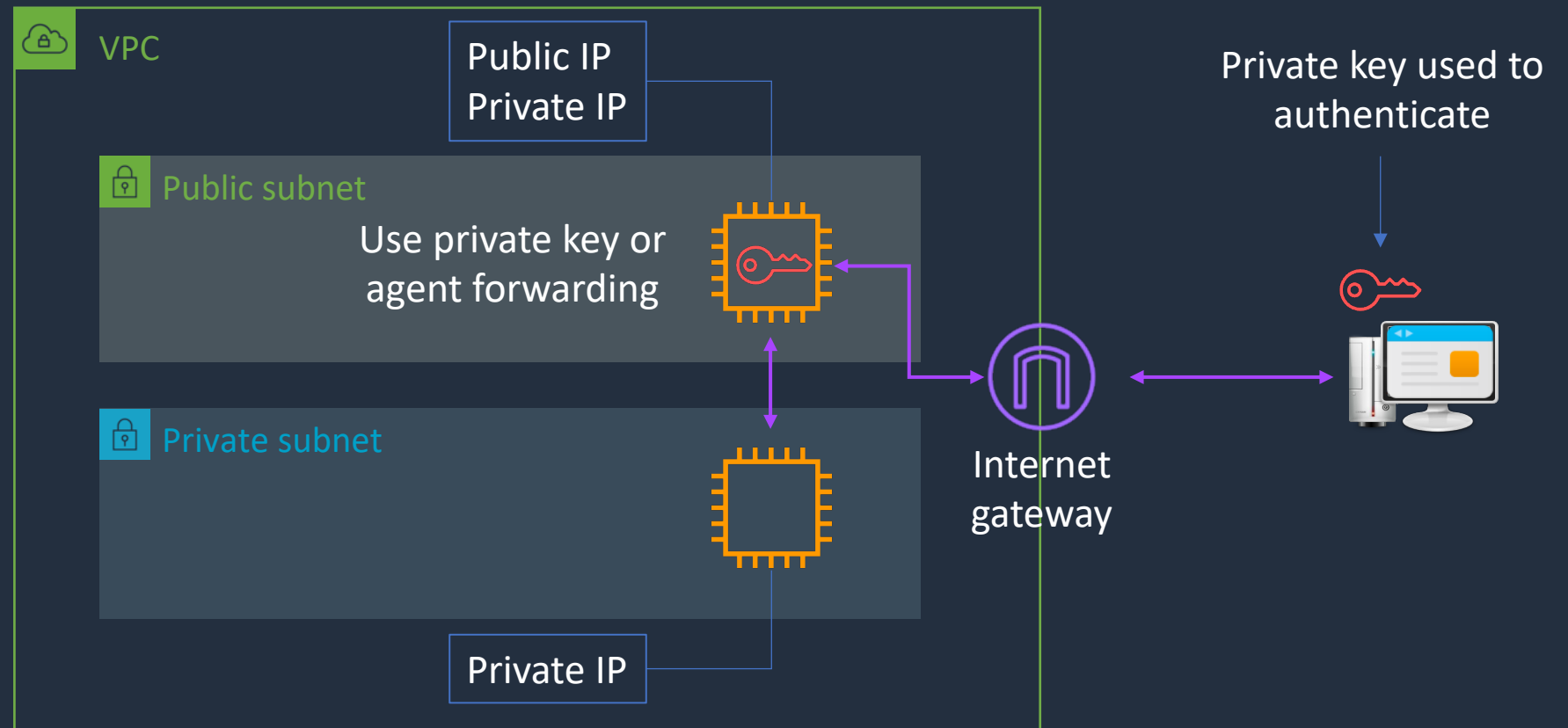
Public Subnet Route Table	
Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	igw-id

Public subnets require:

- A route to an Internet gateway
- Auto-assign public IPv4 or IPv6 address

Private subnets:

- Do not auto assign public addresses
- Do not have a route to an internet gateway





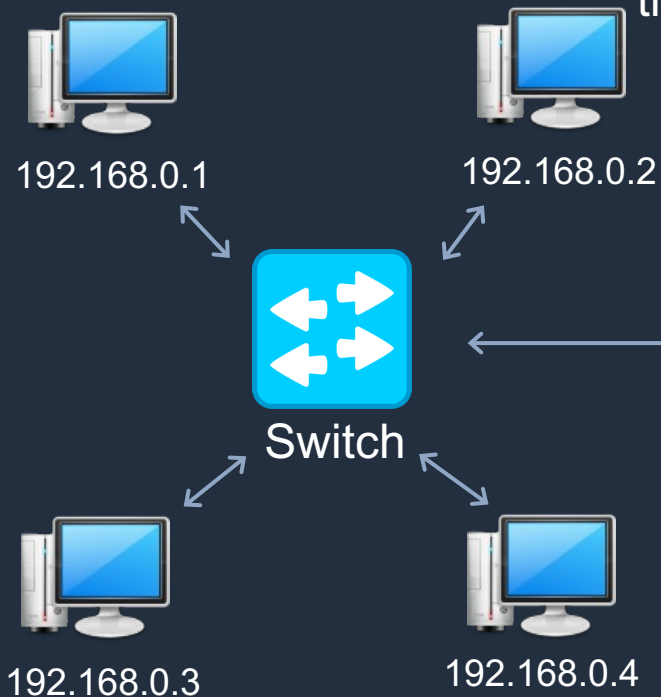
# Network Address Translation (NAT)

Example **without** using NAT



Company office

**Private** IP addresses are used within the company office / data center



**Private** IP addresses are not routable on the Internet

**Public** IP addresses are used on the Internet

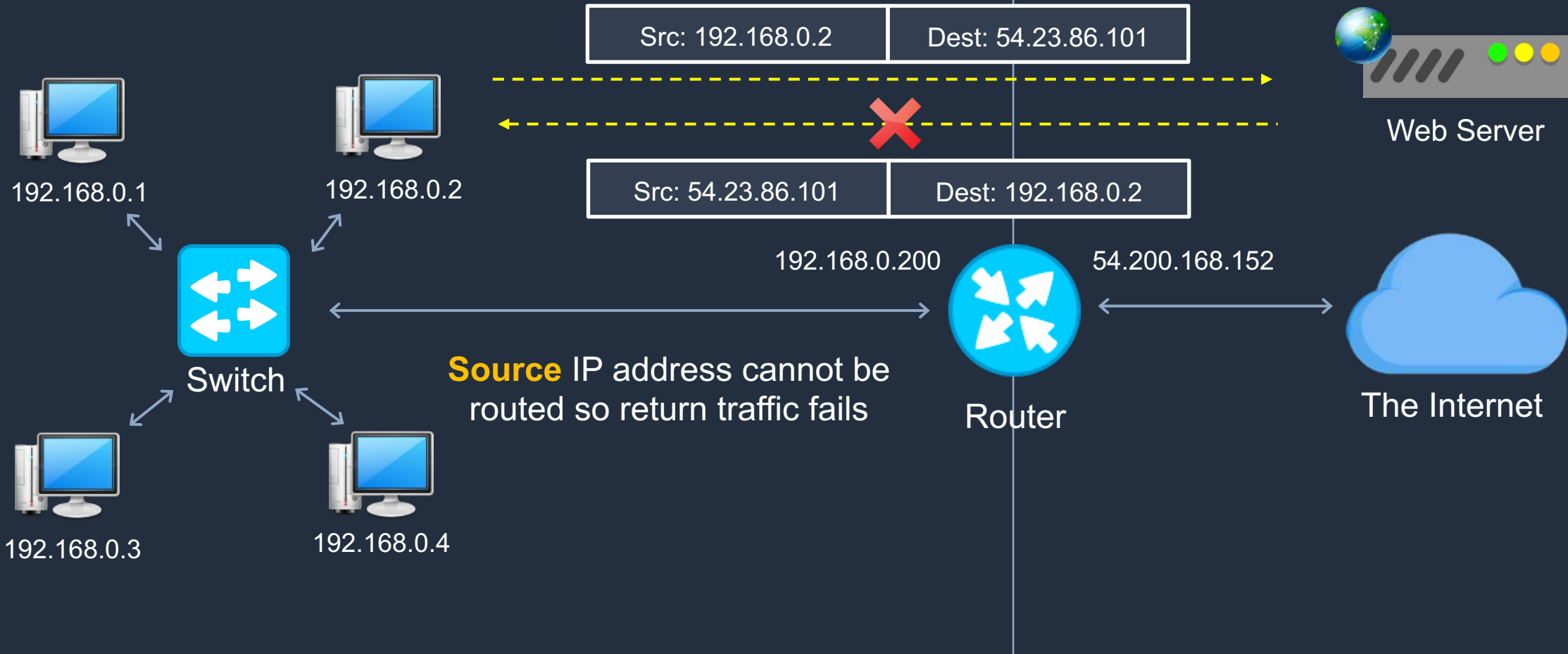
In this configuration computers with **private** addresses **cannot communicate** on the Internet



# Network Address Translation (NAT)

Example **without** using NAT

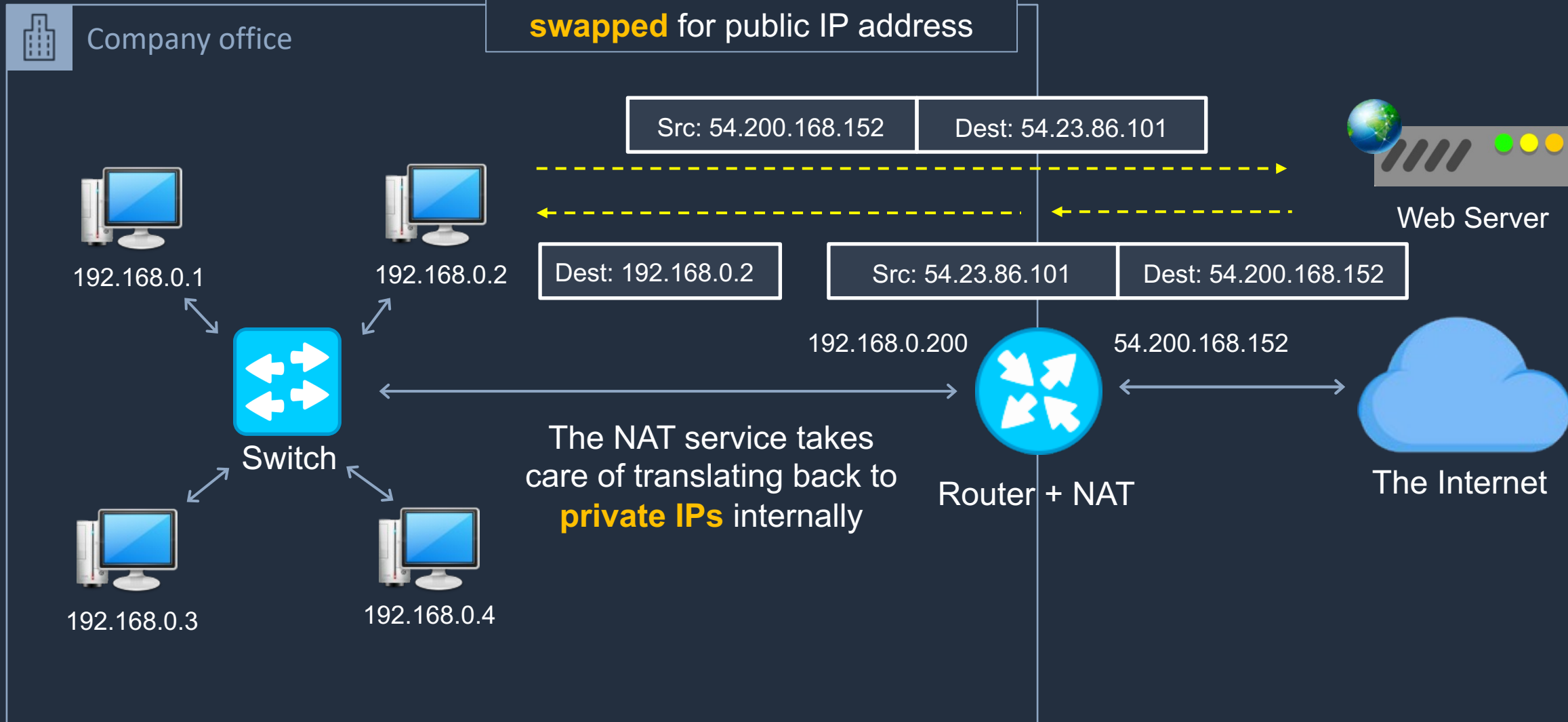
Company office





# Network Address Translation (NAT)

With NAT the **source** IP address is **swapped** for public IP address





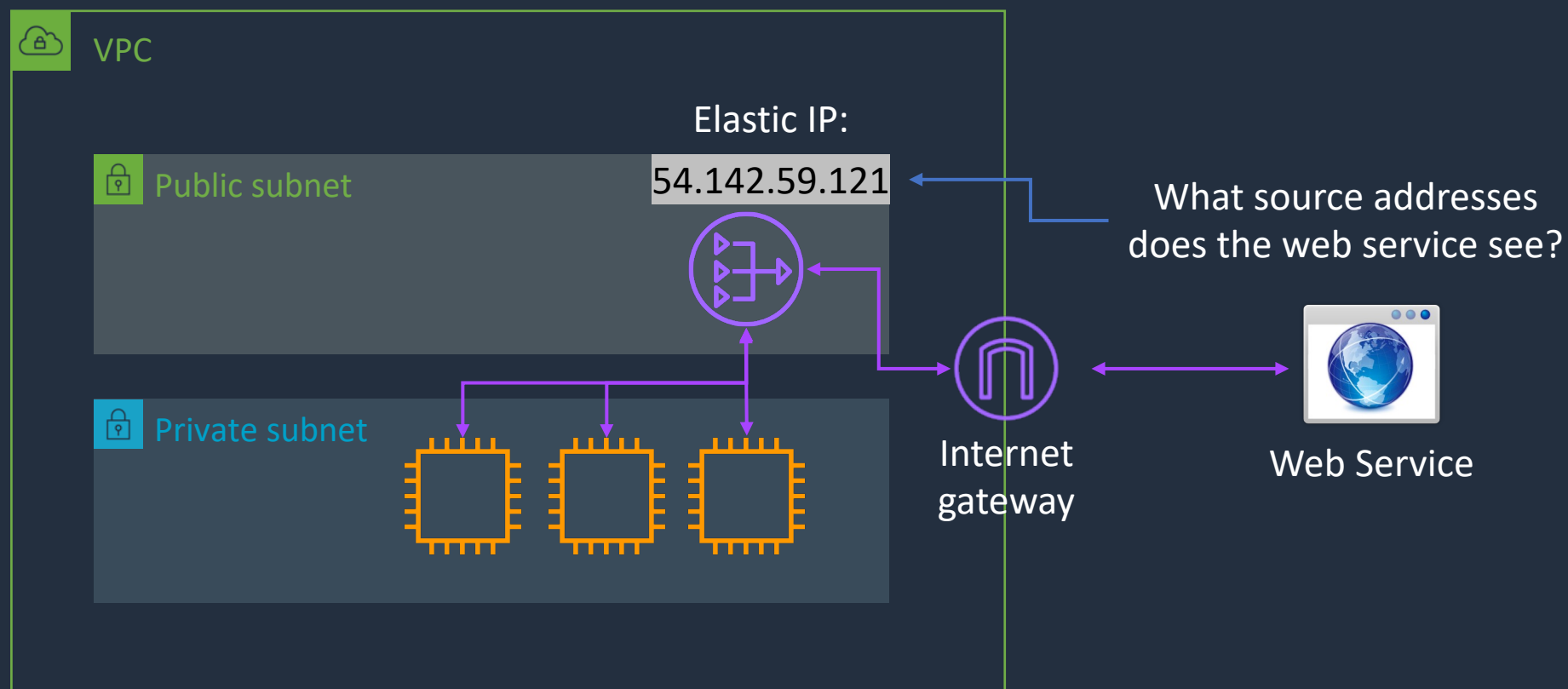


# NAT Gateways

Private Subnet Route Table	
Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	nat-gateway-id

NAT Gateways deployment requirements:

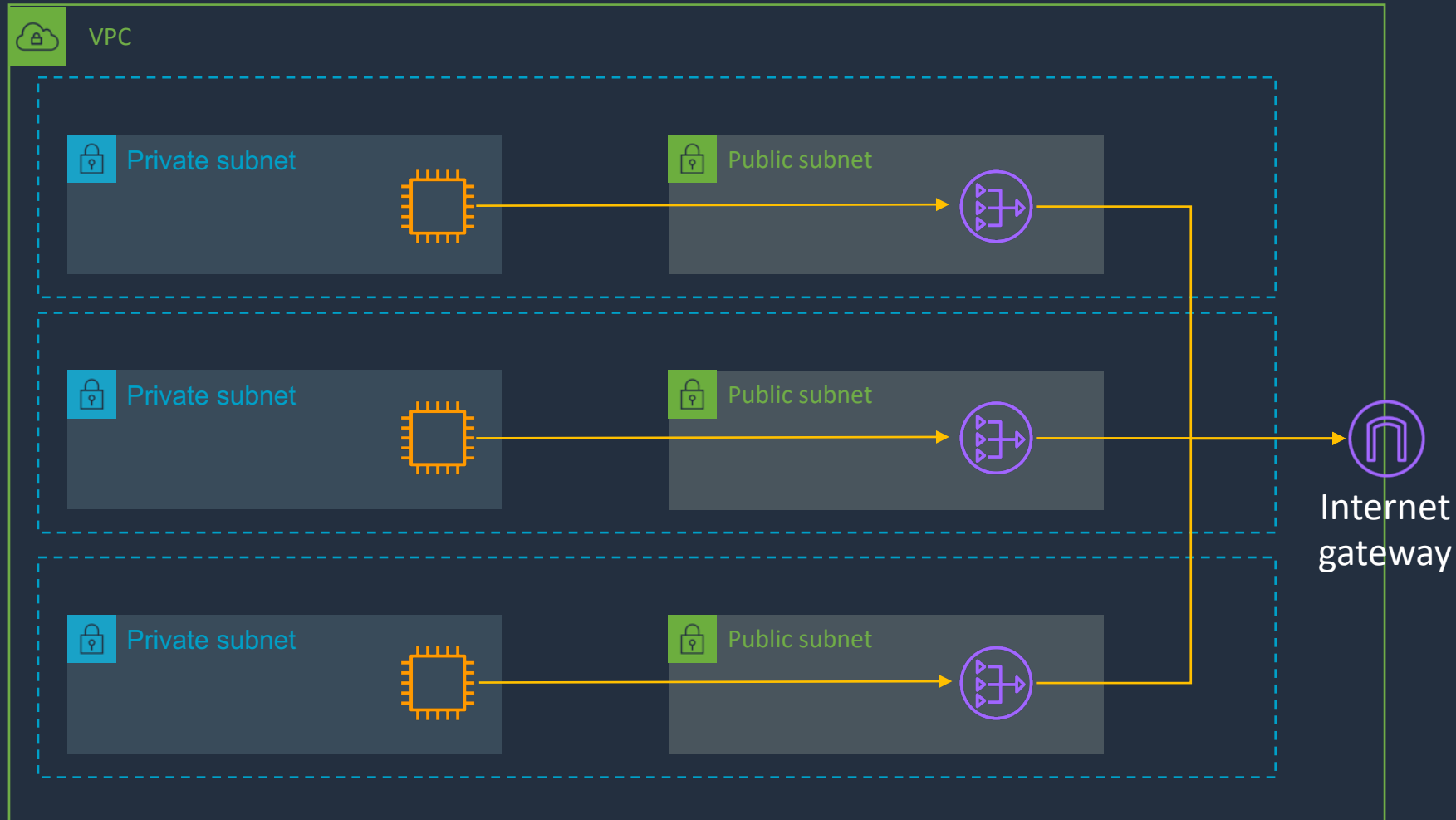
- Deployed in public subnets
- Have an Elastic IP attached
- Route to the NAT gateway added to private subnet





# High Availability for NAT Gateway

NAT gateways have redundancy **within an AZ**



AZ1 Private Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	nat-gw-az1

AZ2 Private Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	nat-gw-az2

AZ3 Private Route Table

Destination	Target
10.0.0.0/16	Local
0.0.0.0/0	nat-gw-az3



# Questions?



# DNS vs Load Balancing

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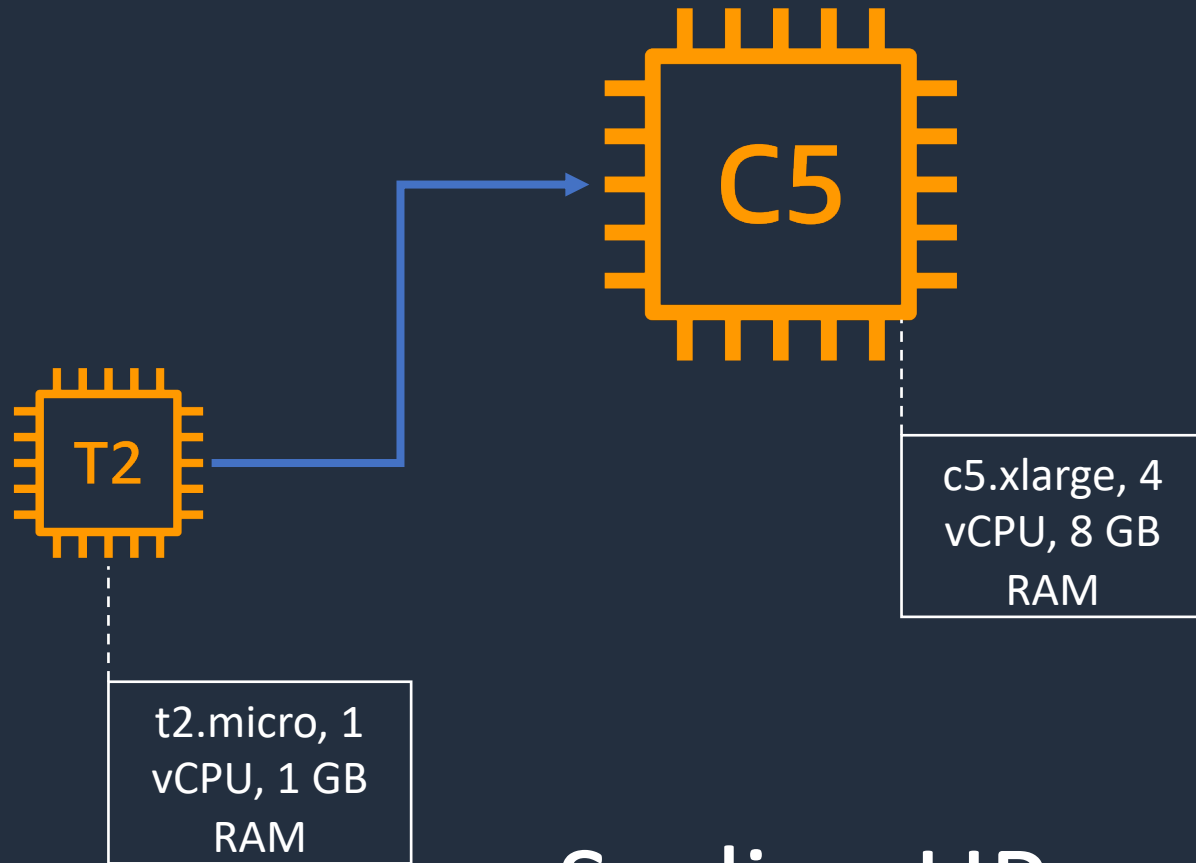
## Domain Name System (DNS)

- Responds to queries with an address
- Direct traffic to any Region or non-AWS endpoint

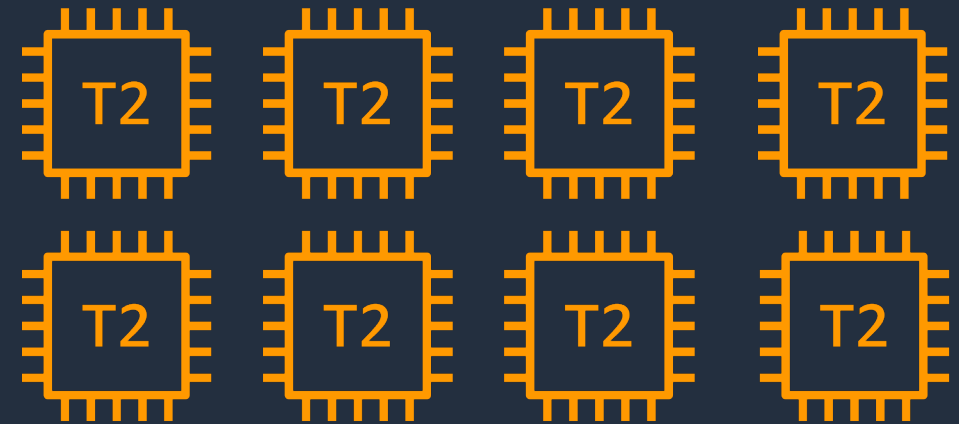
## Elastic Load Balancing

- Receives connections and forwards to target
- AWS targets must be within a Region

# Scaling Up vs Out

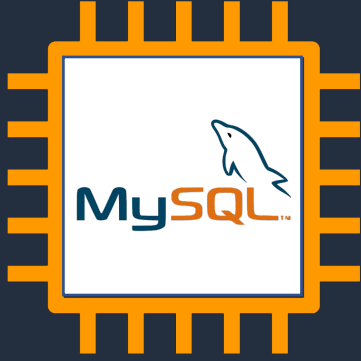


Scaling UP



Scaling OUT

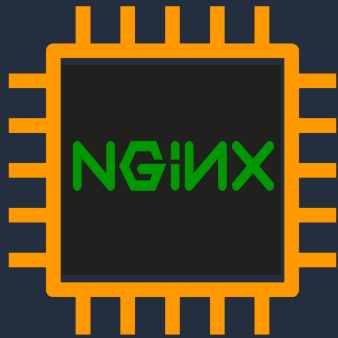
# Which scaling model should be used?



EC2 with MySQL DB



Scale UP

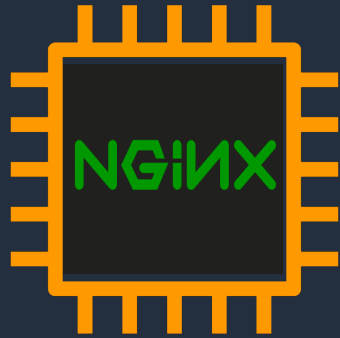


EC2 with **Static** Website



Scale OUT

# Which scaling model should be used?

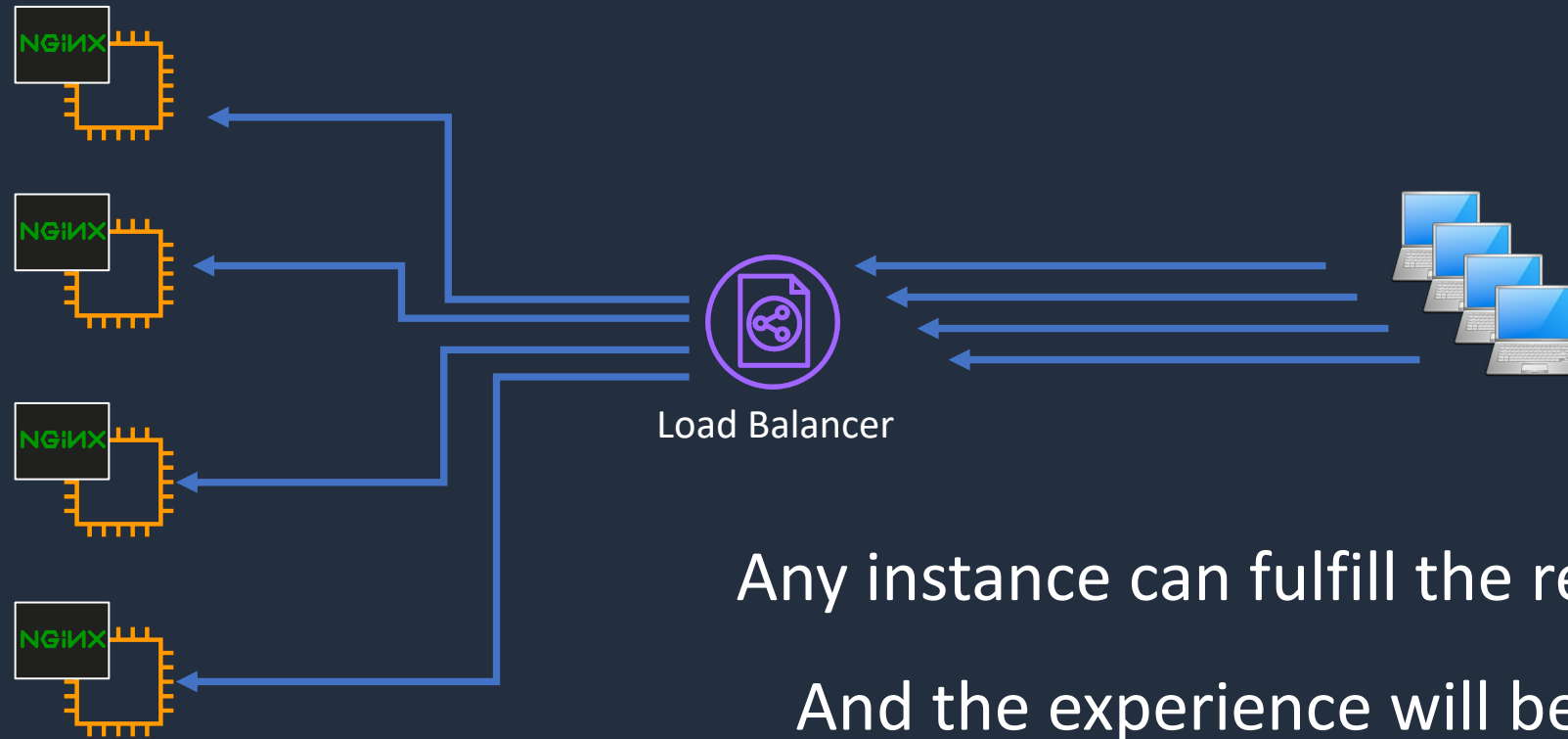


...It depends

EC2 with **Dynamic** Website



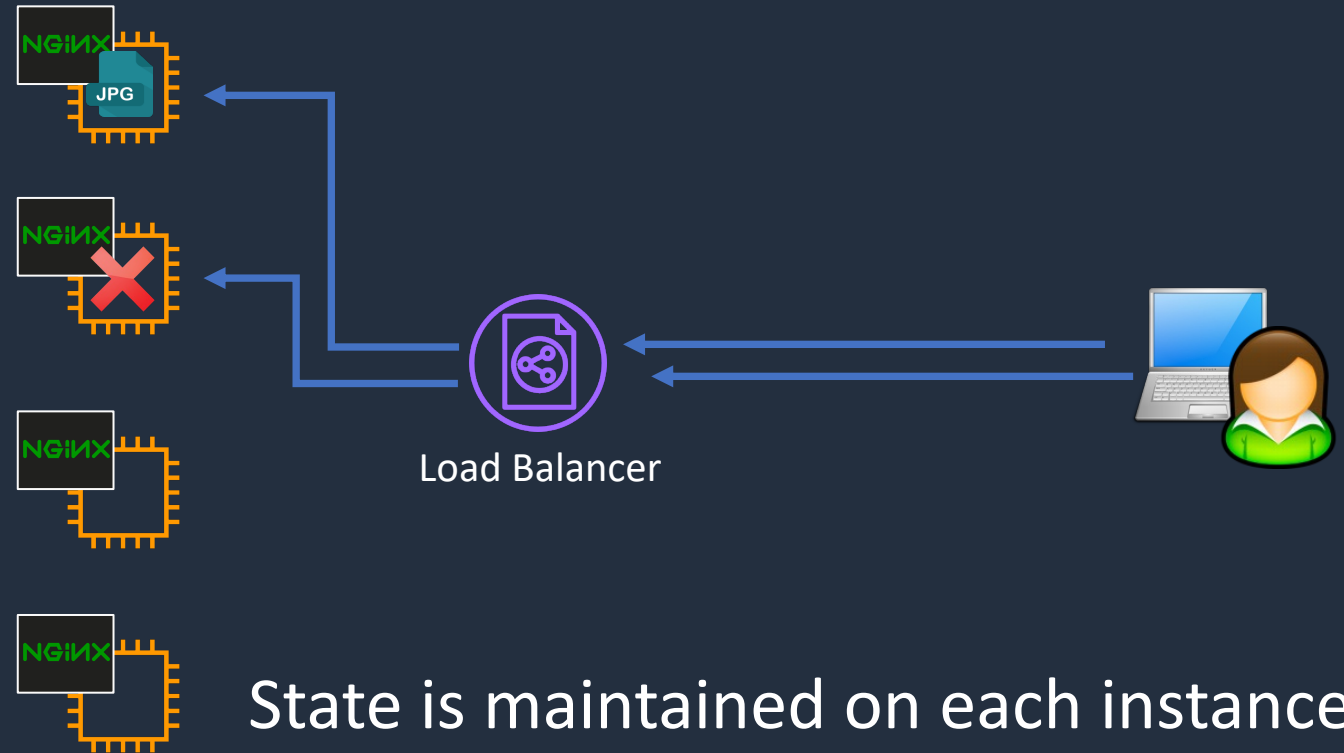
# Stateless Application (static website)





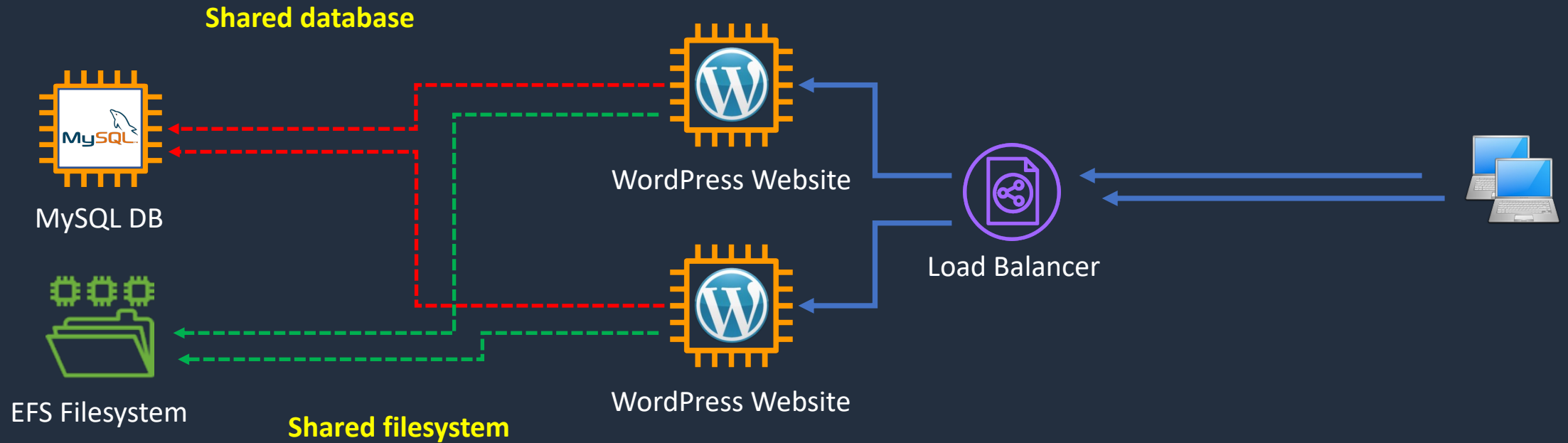


# Stateful Application (dynamic website)



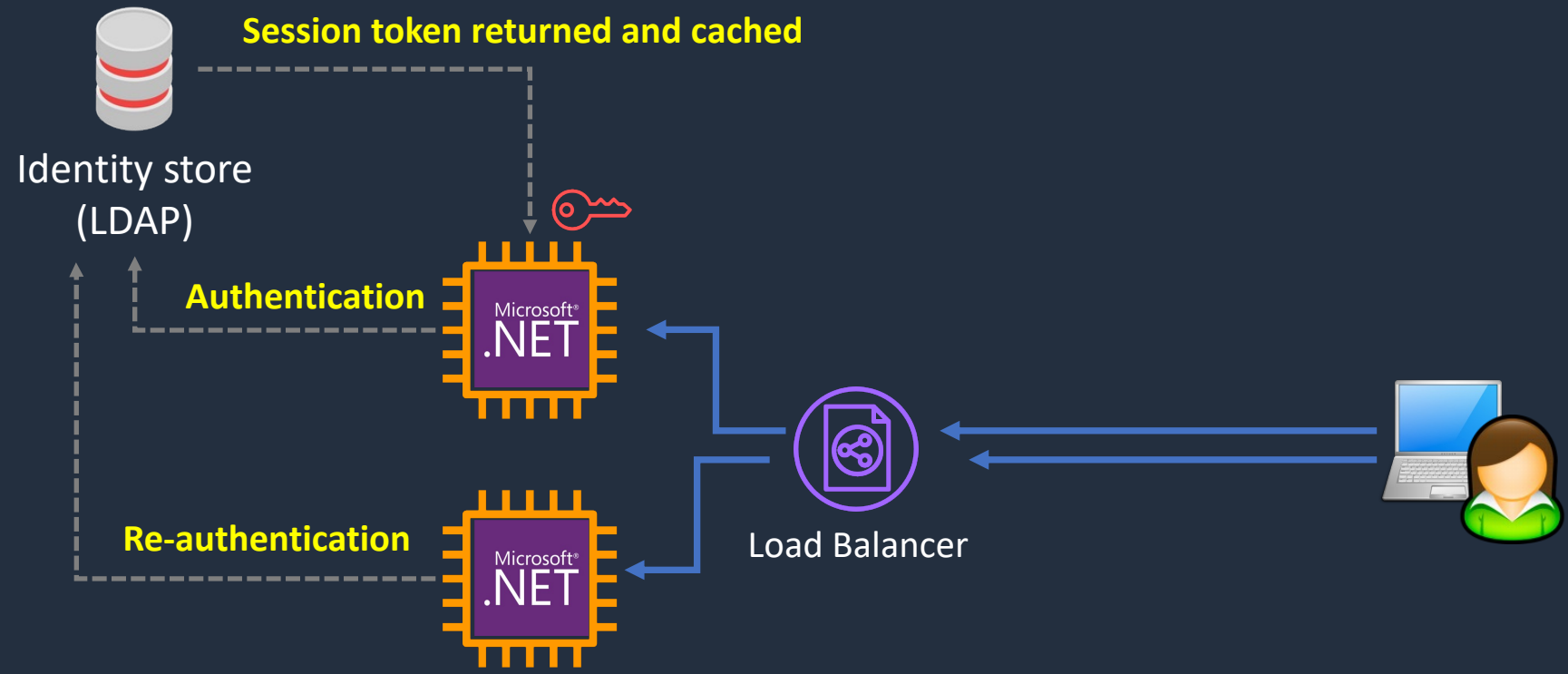
State is maintained on each instance  
Experience may be inconsistent

# Load Balanced Dynamic Website



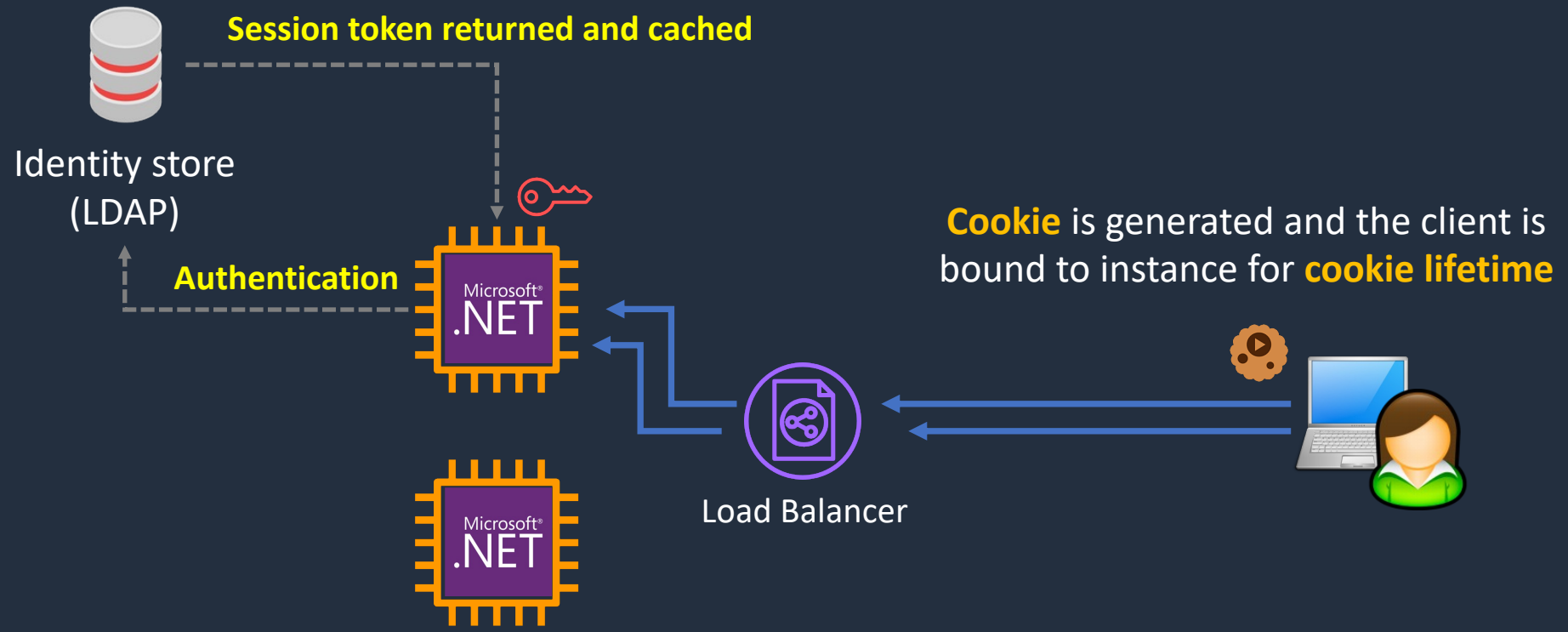


# Without Sticky Sessions



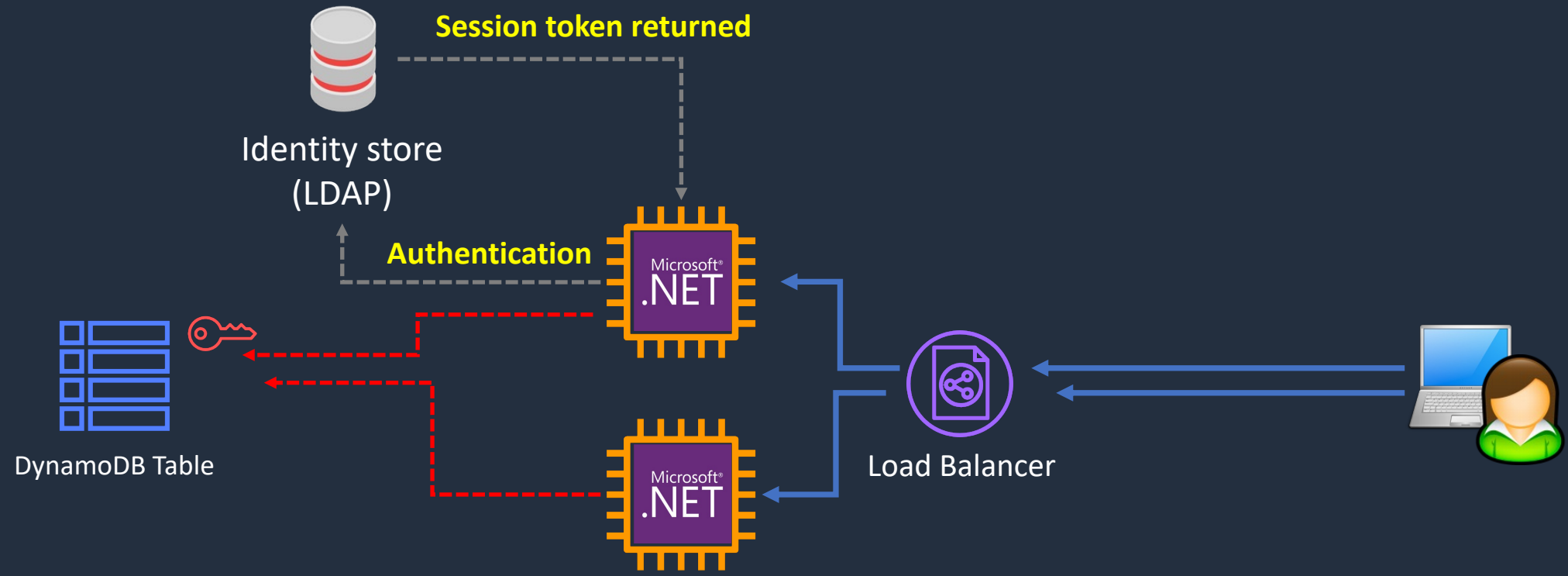


# With Sticky Sessions





# Storing Session State



**ElastiCache** is also a popular solution for storing **session-state data**

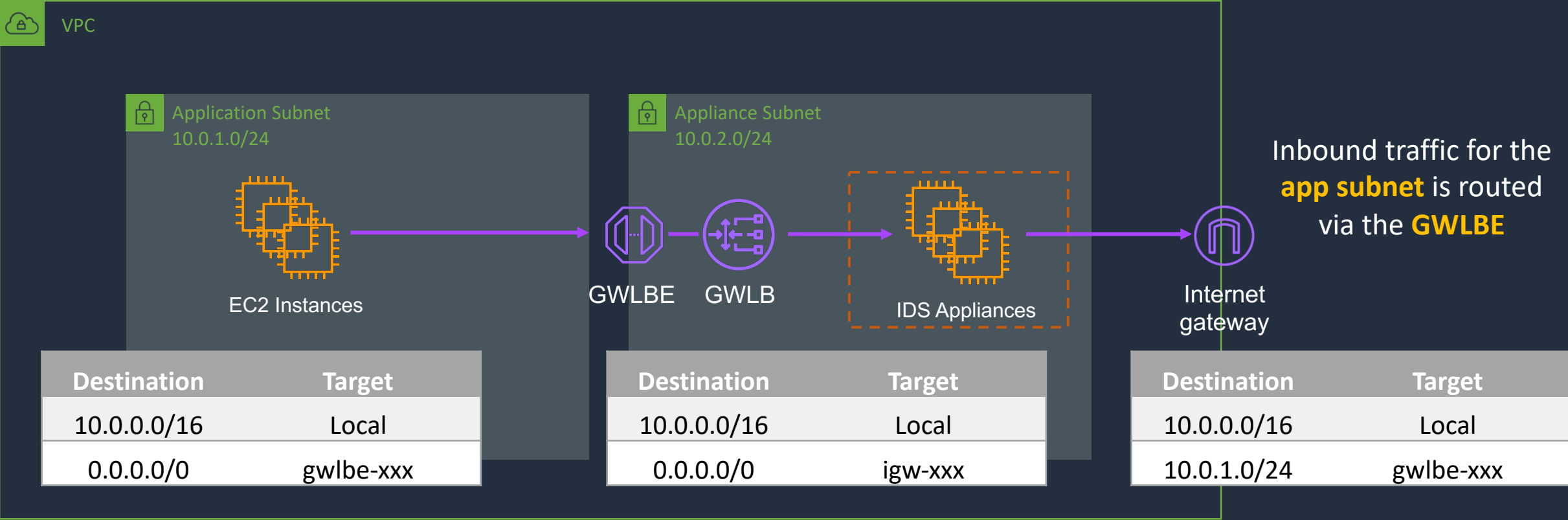


# Questions?



# Gateway Load Balancer Deployments

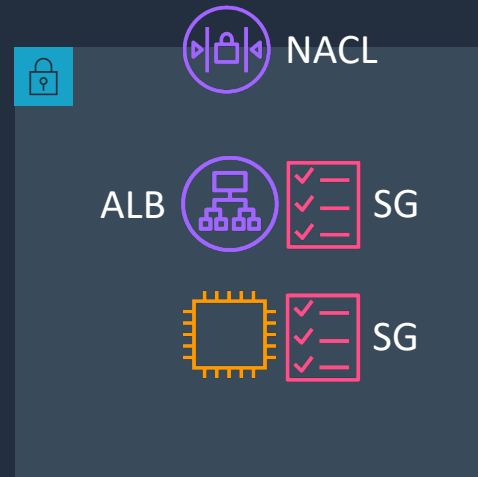
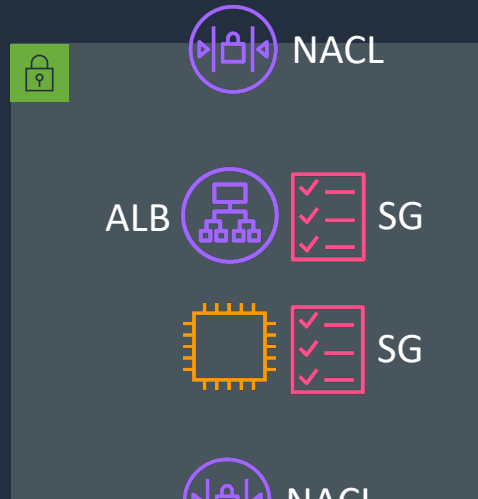
**GLB endpoint** is a target in the subnet route table



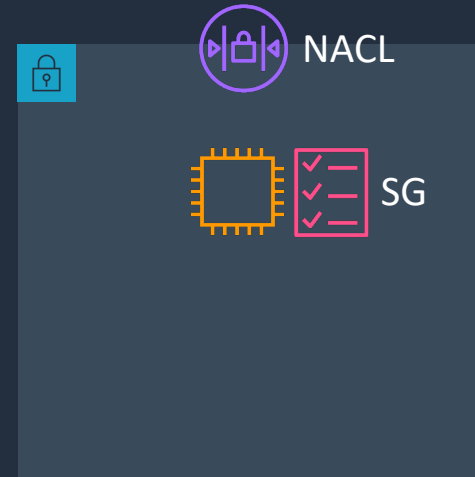
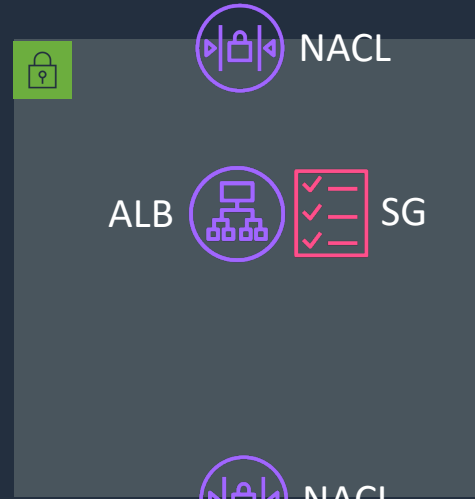


# Access Control with ALB and NLB

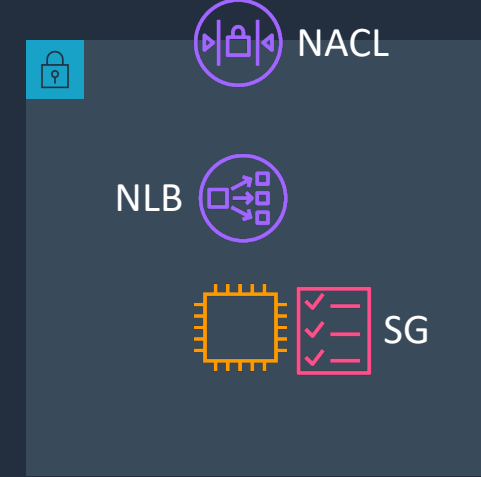
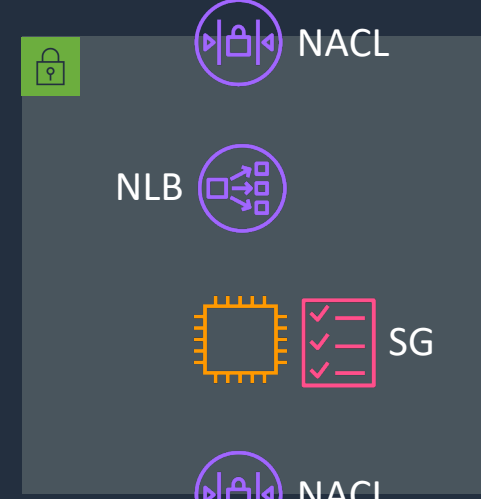
↓ Connections



↓ Connections



↓ Connections



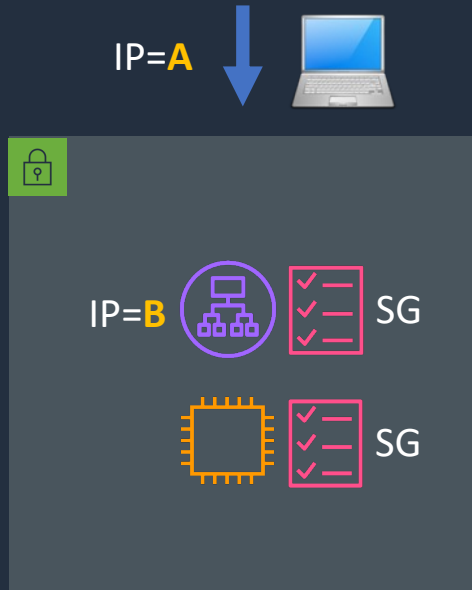




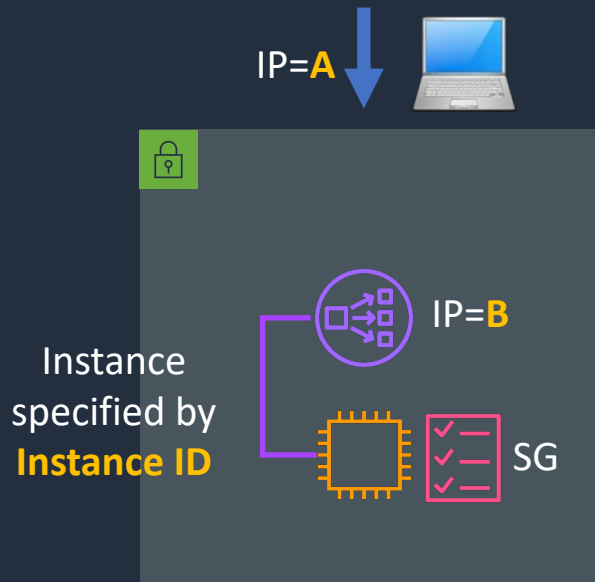
# What's the Source IP Address the App sees?

**Note:** X-forwarded-for can be used with ALB to capture client IPs

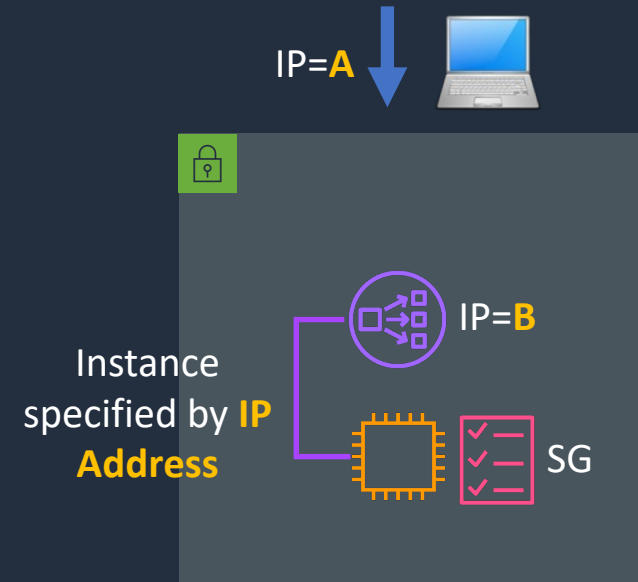
## AWS ALB



## AWS NLB



## AWS NLB



Applicable to **TCP**  
and **TLS** – for **UDP**  
and **TCP\_UDP**  
should be IP=A

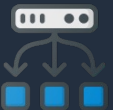
CLB and ALB use **private IP** of their **ENIs** as source address

Source	Protocol	Port
IP=B	TCP	80

Source	Protocol	Port
IP=A	TCP	80

Source	Protocol	Port
IP=B	TCP	80

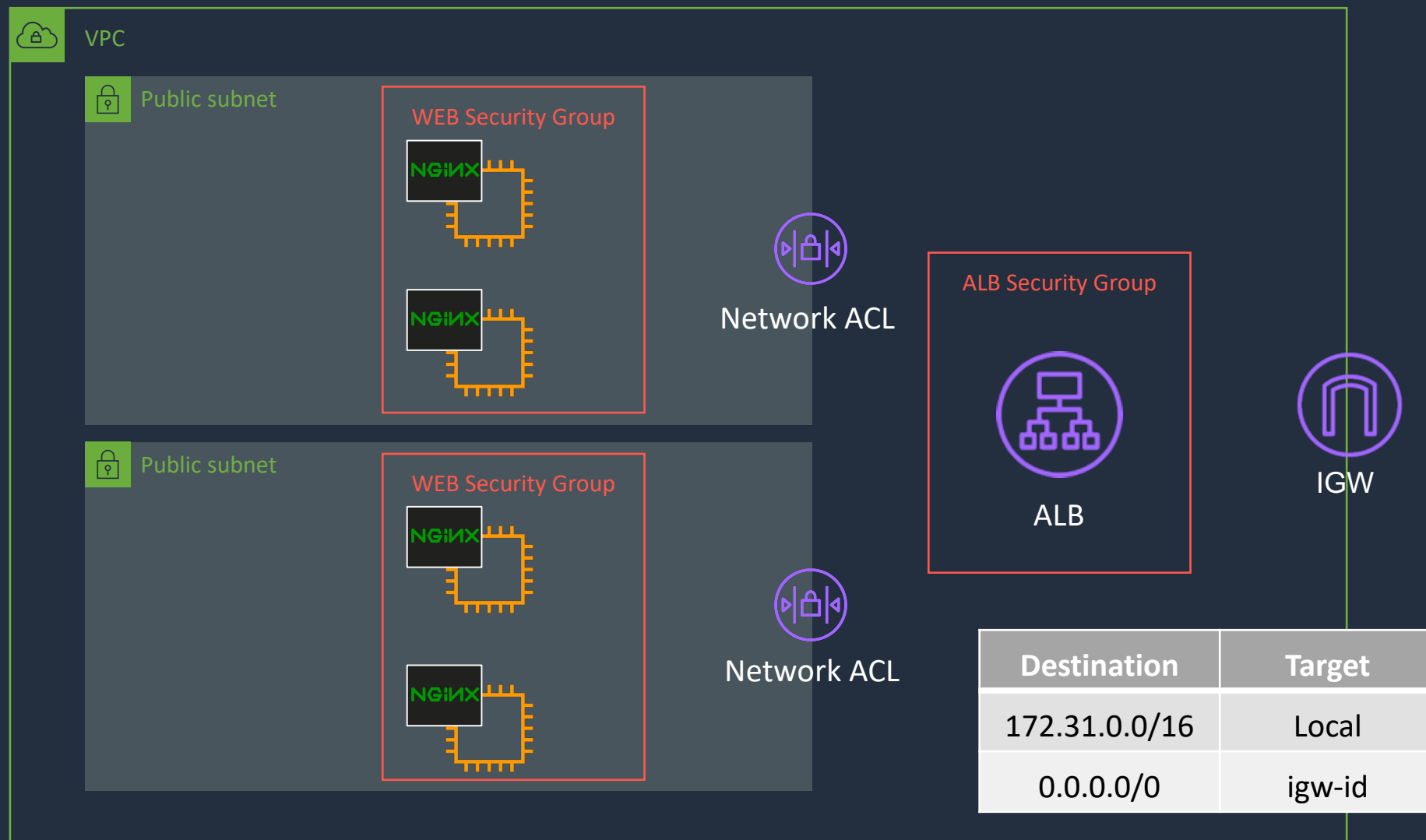
When using an NLB with a **VPC Endpoint** or **AWS GA** source IPs are **private IPs** of **NLB nodes**



# Troubleshooting Load Balancer Deployments

## What must be configured correctly?

- Listener / target ports
- Health check ports
- Web service running
- Security group for EC2
- Security group for ALB
- Network ACL
- Internet gateway
- Route tables





# Questions?

# Hands-On Practice Session



## Load Balanced Architecture with Advanced Request Routing

**Exercise 1** - Create the Red and Blue EC2 instances

**Exercise 2** - Enable Path-based Routing

**Exercise 3** - Enable Host-based Routing

**Bonus** (if time allows) - Add Auto Scaling

Use the Lab Guide from the resources page:

- [Load Balanced Architecture with Advanced Request Routing.pdf](#)

Download the code:

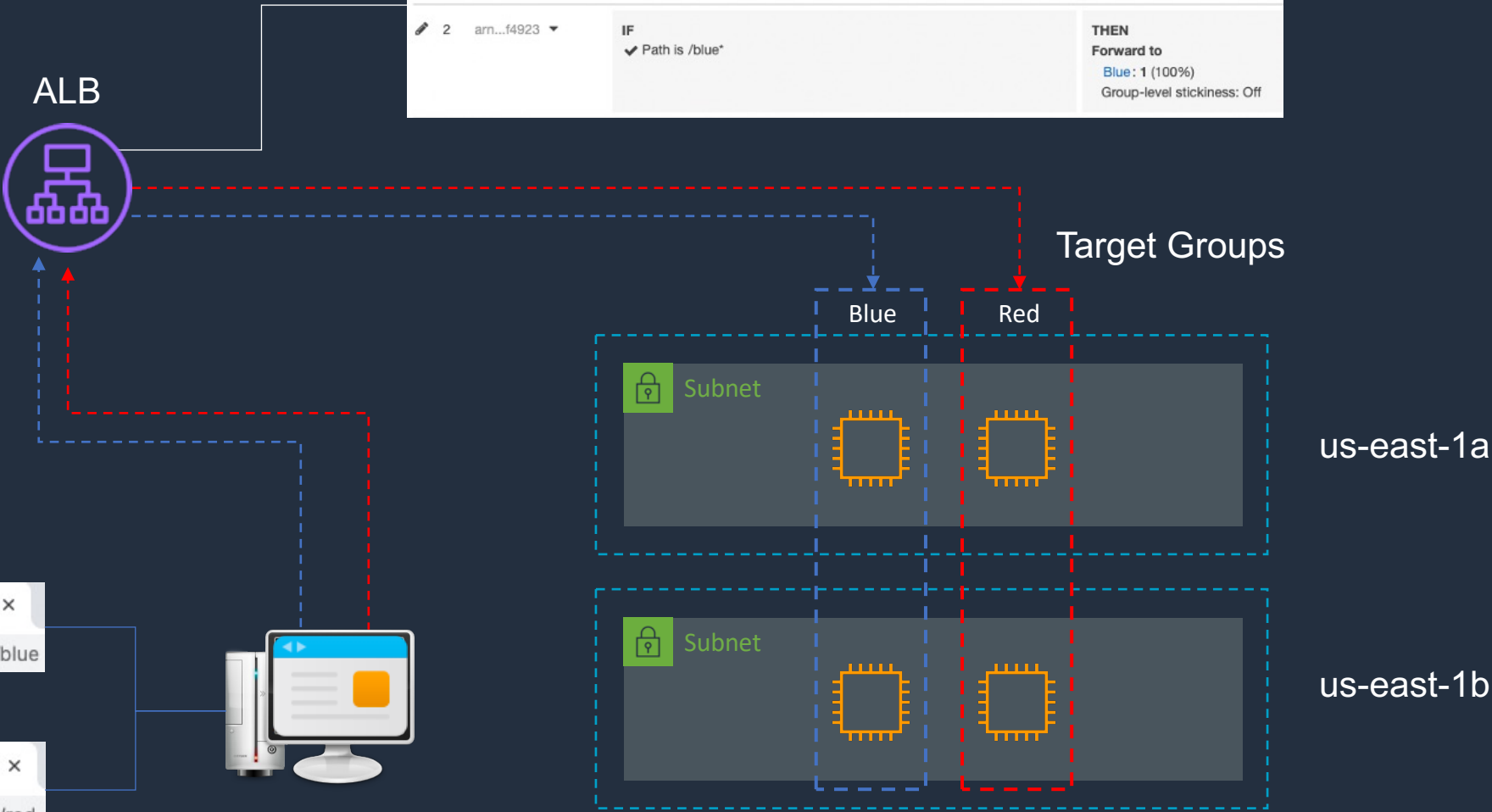
- [advanced-request-routing-code.zip](#)



# Path-Based Routing

## Routing Rules

1	arn...db1f6	IF ✓ Path is /red*	THEN Forward to Red: 1 (100%) Group-level stickiness: Off
2	arn...f4923	IF ✓ Path is /blue*	THEN Forward to Blue: 1 (100%) Group-level stickiness: Off

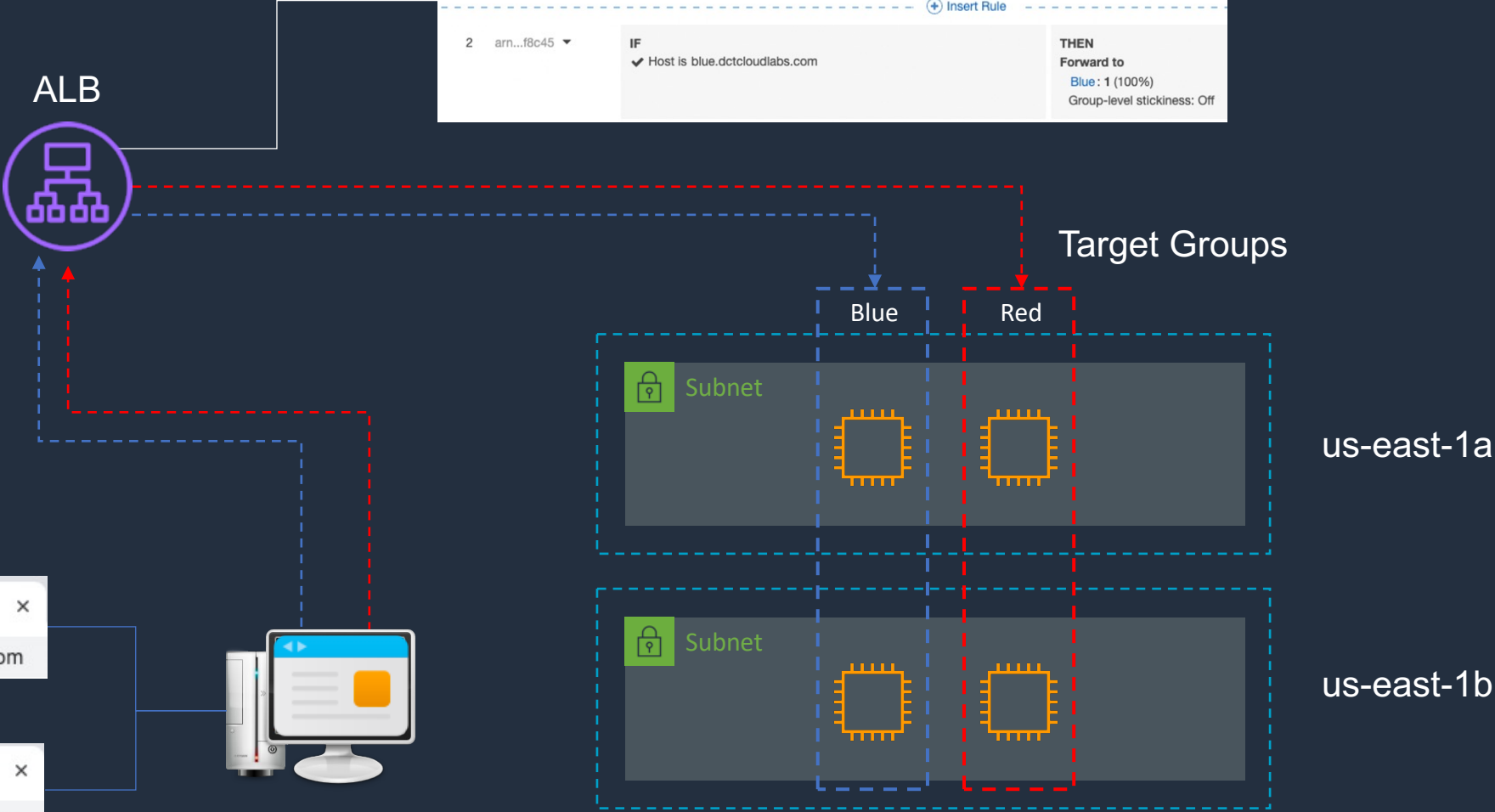




# Host-Based Routing

## Routing Rules

1	arn...4fabd ▾	<b>IF</b> ✓ Host is red.dctcloudlabs.com	<b>THEN</b> <b>Forward to</b> Red: 1 (100%) Group-level stickiness: Off
<hr/>			
2	arn...f8c45 ▾	<b>IF</b> ✓ Host is blue.dctcloudlabs.com	<b>THEN</b> <b>Forward to</b> Blue: 1 (100%) Group-level stickiness: Off



Final  
Questions?

