

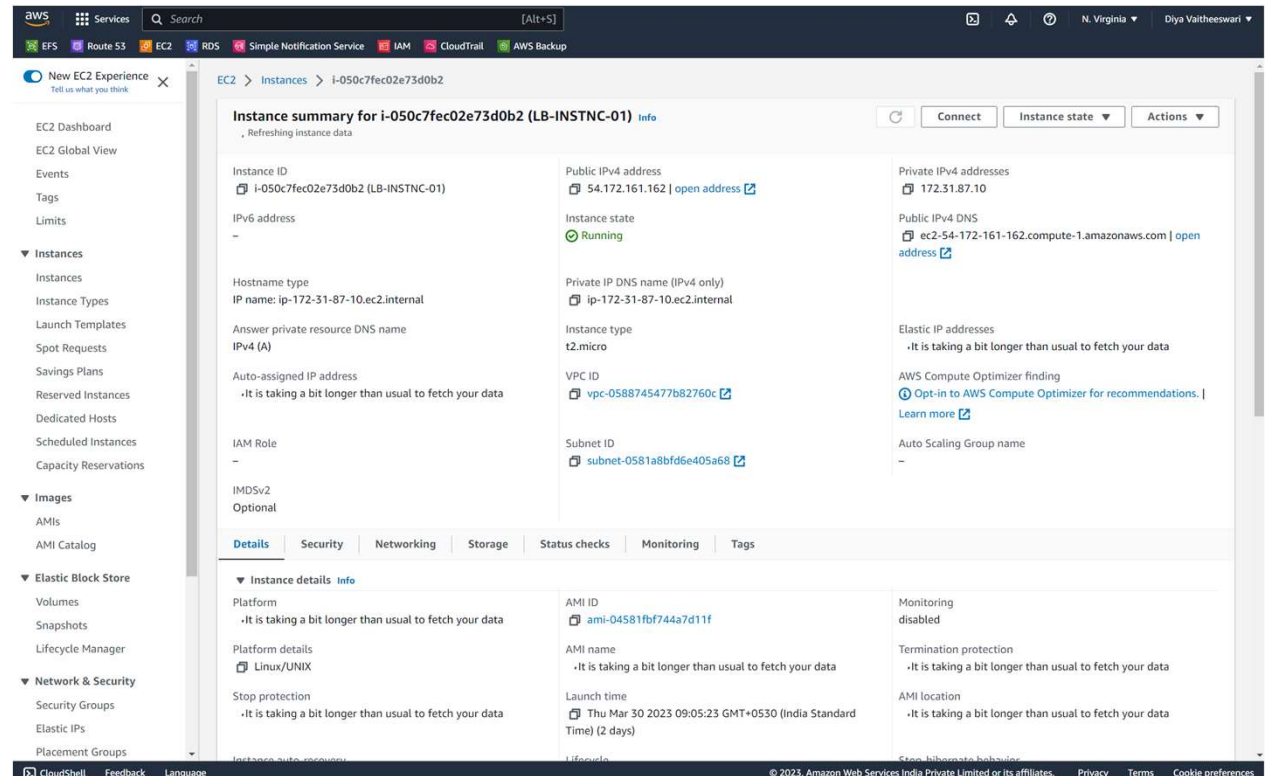
ELB Assignment - 1

1. Create a Application Load Balancer and register 3 Create a Application Load Balancer and register 3 EC2 instances with different web pages running in them.

Solution:

Step-1 :

1. First create three different instance and connect the instances.



ubuntu@ip-172-31-82-79: ~

GNU nano 4.8

index.html

h1>Calculate the values</h1>

Get Help

Exit

Write Out

Read File

Where Is

Replace

Cut Text

Paste Text

Justify

To Spell

Cur Pos

Go To Line

Undo

Redo

Mark Text

Copy Text

To Bracket

Where Was

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Instance summary for i-0396e592fe07b7ab8 (LB-INSTNC-02)

Info

Updated less than a minute ago

Refresh

Connect

Instance state

Actions

Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 addresses
i-0396e592fe07b7ab8 (LB-INSTNC-02)	18.212.166.88 open address	172.31.82.79
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public IPv4 DNS
-	Running	ec2-18-212-166-88.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Hostname type	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)	Elastic IP addresses
IP name: ip-172-31-82-79.ec2.internal	ip-172-31-82-79.ec2.internal	-
Answer private resource DNS name	Instance type	AWS Compute Optimizer finding
IPv4 (A)	t2.micro	Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. Learn more
Auto-assigned IP address	VPC ID	Auto Scaling Group name
18.212.166.88 [Public IP]	vpc-0588745477b82760c	-
IAM Role	Subnet ID	
-	subnet-0581a8bfd6e405a68	
IMDSv2		
Optional		

Details

Security

Networking

Storage

Status checks

Monitoring

Tags

Instance details

Info

Platform	AMI ID	Monitoring
Ubuntu (Inferred)	ami-006e00d6ac75d2ebb	disabled
Platform details	AMI name	Termination protection
Ubuntu Pro Linux	ubuntu-pro-server/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-focal-20.04-amd64-pro-server-20230324.1	Disabled
Stop protection	Launch time	AMI location
Disabled	Thu Mar 30 2023 09:23:33 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time) (2 days)	amazon/ubuntu-pro-server/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-focal-20.04-amd64-pro-server-20230324.1
Instance auto-recovery	Lifecycle	Stop-hibernate behavior

CloudShell

Feedback

Language


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← ↻ 🏠 ⚠ Not secure | 18.212.166.88 🔊 📄 🏠 ⭐ 📁 👤


ubuntu

Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/  
|-- apache2.conf  
|  
|-- ports.conf  
|-- mods-enabled  
|   |-- *.Load  
|   |-- *.conf  
|-- conf-enabled  
|   |-- *.conf  
|-- sites-enabled  
|   |-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective `*-available/` counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf`. See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called `apache2`. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default configuration, `apache2` needs to be started/stopped with `/etc/init.d/apache2` or `apache2ctl`. **Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work** with the default configuration.

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EC2 > Instances > i-0fb913a3a48a417b3

Instance summary for i-0fb913a3a48a417b3 (LB-INSTNC-03)

Info

Updated less than a minute ago

Refresh

Connect

Instance state

Actions

Instance ID i-0fb913a3a48a417b3 (LB-INSTNC-03)	Public IPv4 address 18.208.160.153 open address	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.81.117
IPv6 address -	Instance state Running	Public IPv4 DNS ec2-18-208-160-153.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address
Hostname type IP name: ip-172-31-81-117.ec2.internal	Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only) ip-172-31-81-117.ec2.internal	Elastic IP addresses -
Answer private resource DNS name IPv4 (A)	Instance type t2.micro	AWS Compute Optimizer finding Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. Learn more
Auto-assigned IP address 18.208.160.153 [Public IP]	VPC ID vpc-0588745d77b82760c	Auto Scaling Group name -
IAM Role -	Subnet ID subnet-0581a8bfd6e405a68	
IMDSv2 Optional		

Details

Security

Networking

Storage

Status checks

Monitoring

Tags

▼ Instance details

Info

Platform Red Hat (Inferred)	AMI ID ami-016eb5d644c333ccb	Monitoring disabled
Platform details Red Hat Enterprise Linux	AMI name RHEL-9.0.0_HVM-20230313-x86_64-43-Hourly2-GP2	Termination protection Disabled
Stop protection Disabled	Launch time Sat Apr 01 2023 19:18:25 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time) (about 2 hours)	AMI location amazon/RHEL-9.0.0_HVM-20230313-x86_64-43-Hourly2-GP2
Instance auto-recovery Default	Lifecycle normal	Stop-hibernate behavior disabled

CloudShell

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```

ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-117:~
Installing dependencies:
  nginx-core                x86_64                1:1.20.1-13.el9                rhel-9-appstream-rhui-rpms                575 k
  nginx-filesystem          noarch                1:1.20.1-13.el9                rhel-9-appstream-rhui-rpms                13 k

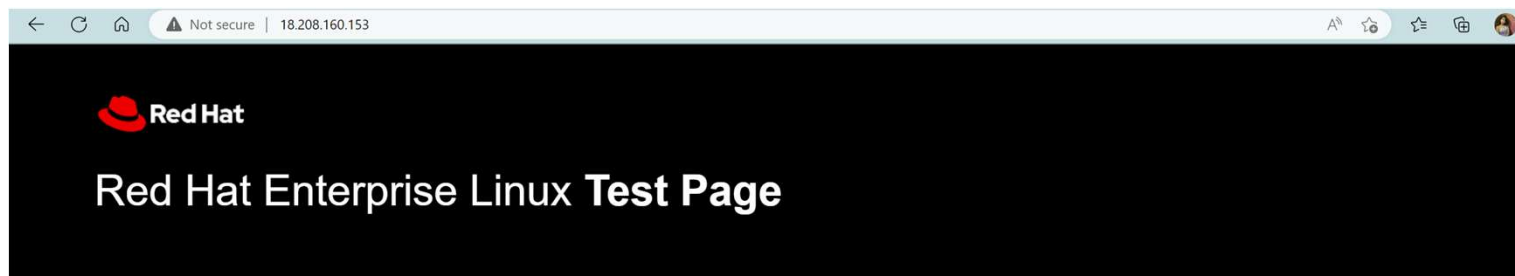
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 3 Packages

Total download size: 631 k
Installed size: 1.7 M
Downloading Packages:
(1/3): nginx-filesystem-1.20.1-13.el9.noarch.rpm                206 kB/s | 13 kB | 00:00
(2/3): nginx-1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64.rpm                        632 kB/s | 43 kB | 00:00
(3/3): nginx-core-1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64.rpm                    6.6 MB/s | 575 kB | 00:00
-----
Total                                                            5.2 MB/s | 631 kB | 00:00
Running transaction check
Transaction check succeeded.
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded.
Running transaction
  Preparing :                                                    1/1
  Running scriptlet: nginx-filesystem-1:1.20.1-13.el9.noarch    1/3
  Installing : nginx-filesystem-1:1.20.1-13.el9.noarch          1/3
  Installing : nginx-core-1:1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64                2/3
  Installing : nginx-1:1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64                    3/3
  Running scriptlet: nginx-1:1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64              3/3
  Verifying   : nginx-filesystem-1:1.20.1-13.el9.noarch        1/3
  Verifying   : nginx-core-1:1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64             2/3
  Verifying   : nginx-1:1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64                  3/3
Installed products updated.

Installed:
  nginx-1:1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64                nginx-core-1:1.20.1-13.el9.x86_64                nginx-filesystem-1:1.20.1-13.el9.noarch

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-117 ~]$ cd /www/var/html
-bash: cd: /www/var/html: No such file or directory
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-117 ~]$ sudo nano index.html
sudo: nano: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-117 ~]$ sudo service nginx start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start nginx.service
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-117 ~]$ ls
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-117 ~]$ ls
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-117 ~]$ history
 1 sudo yum update -y
 2
 3 clear
 4 sudo yum install httpd -y
 5 sudo yum install nginx -y
 6 cd /www/var/html
 7 sudo nano index.html
 8 sudo service nginx start
 9 ls
10 history
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-117 ~]$

```

This page is used to test the proper operation of the HTTP server after it has been installed. If you can read this page, it means that the HTTP server installed at this site is working properly.

If you are a member of the general public:

The fact that you are seeing this page indicates that the website you just visited is either experiencing problems, or is undergoing routine maintenance.

If you would like to let the administrators of this website know that you've seen this page instead of the page you expected, you should send them e-mail. In general, mail sent to the name "webmaster" and directed to the website's domain should reach the appropriate person.

For example, if you experienced problems while visiting www.example.com, you should send e-mail to "webmaster@example.com".

For information on Red Hat Enterprise Linux, please visit the [Red Hat, Inc. website](http://www.redhat.com). The documentation for Red Hat Enterprise Linux is [available on the Red Hat, Inc. website](#).

If you are the website administrator:

You may now add content to the webroot directory. Note that until you do so, people visiting your website will see this page, and not your content.

For systems using the Apache HTTP Server: You may now add content to the directory `/var/www/html/`. Note that until you do so, people visiting your website will see this page, and not your content. To prevent this page from ever being used, follow the instructions in the file `/etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf`.

For systems using NGINX: You should now put your content in a location of your choice and edit the `root` configuration directive in the **nginx** configuration file `/etc/nginx/nginx.conf`.



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Step-2:

Create a load balancer inside the load balancer we need to create the target group.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for a load balancer named 'lb-01'. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with categories like Instance types, Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling. The main content area shows the 'Details' tab for 'lb-01', which is an Application Load Balancer. The details include the load balancer type (Application), DNS name (lb-01-426794093.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com), IP address type (IPv4), and status (Active). It also shows the availability zones (us-east-1d and us-east-1a) and the hosted zone (Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K). Below the details, the 'Listeners' tab is selected, showing a single listener for HTTP:80. The listener is configured with a default routing rule that forwards traffic to the target group 'lb-tg-01' with a weight of 1 (100%).

Load balancer type	DNS name	Status	VPC
Application	lb-01-426794093.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)	Active	vpc-058874547b82760c

IP address type	Scheme	Availability Zones	Hosted zone
IPv4	Internet-facing	subnet-0581a8bfd6e405a68 (us-east-1d) subnet-0125b5fcded5e1d66 (us-east-1a)	Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K

Protocol:Port	ARN	Security policy	Default SSL cert	Default routing rule	Rules
HTTP:80	ARN	Not applicable	Not applicable	1. Forward to lb-tg-01 (100%) Group-level stickiness: Off	1

aws

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EC2 > Target groups > lb-tg-01

lb-tg-01

Actions

Details

arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:802776902055:targetgroup/lb-tg-01/0d4dfec09c56d053

Target type	Protocol : Port	Protocol version	VPC
Instance	HTTP: 80	HTTP1	vpc-0588745477b82760c
IP address type	Load balancer		
IPv4	lb-01		

Total targets	Healthy	Unhealthy	Unused	Initial	Draining
3	3	0	0	0	0

Distribution of targets by Availability Zone (AZ)

Select values in this table to see corresponding filters applied to the Registered targets table below.

Targets

Monitoring

Health checks

Attributes

Tags

Registered targets (3)

Filter resources by property or value

Refresh

Deregister

Register targets

	Instance ID	Name	Port	Zone	Health status	Health status details
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-0fb913a3a48a417b3	LB-INSTNC-03	80	us-east-1d	healthy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-050c7fec02e73d0b2	LB-INSTNC-01	80	us-east-1d	healthy	
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-0396e592fe07b7ab8	LB-INSTNC-02	80	us-east-1d	healthy	

CloudShell

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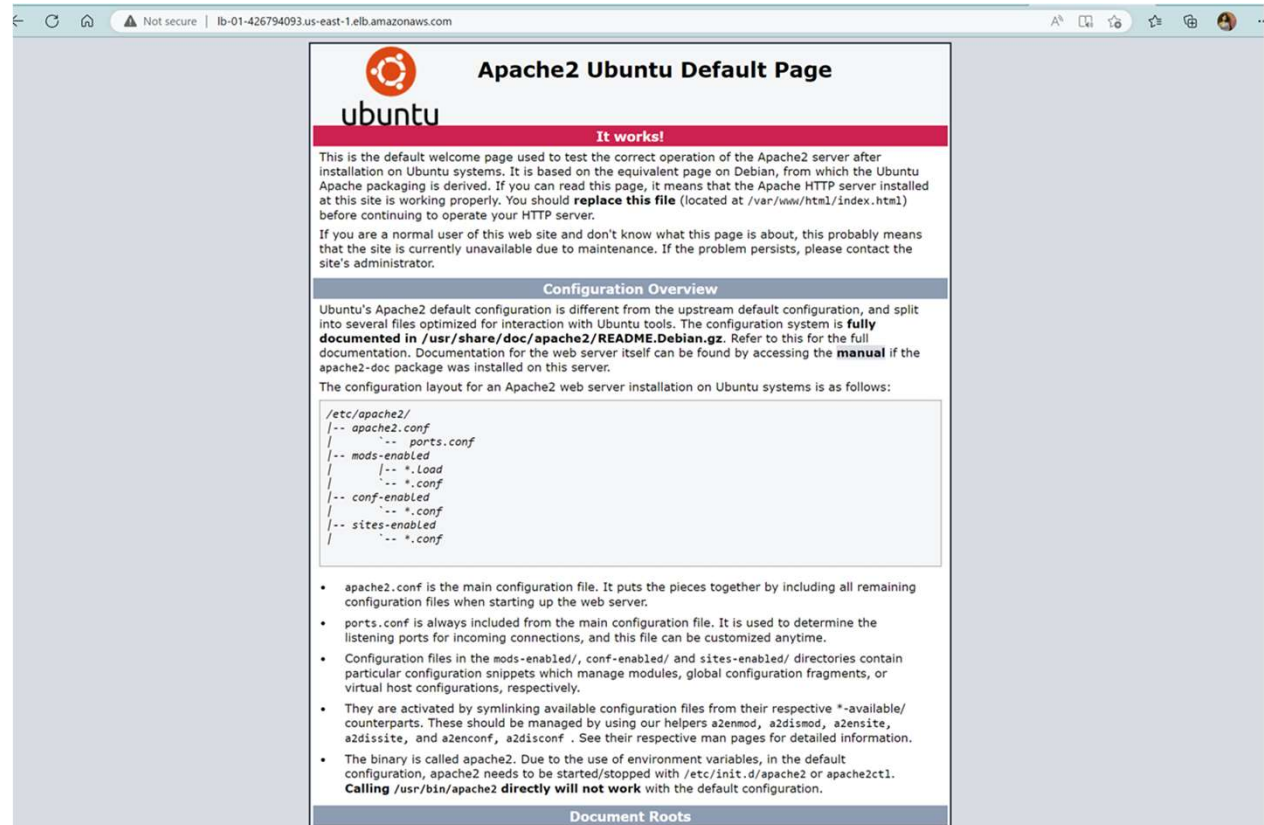
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Cookie preferences

Step -3 :

Copy the DNS link and
paste the browser



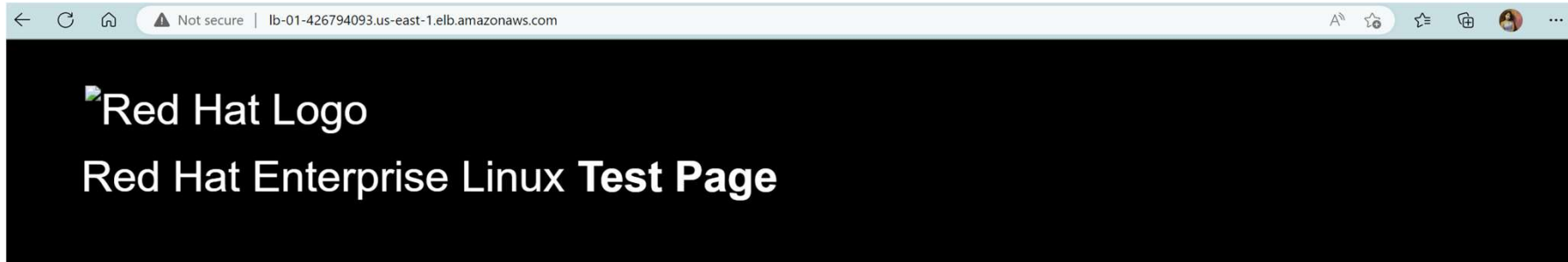
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Not secure | lb-01-426794093.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com". The page title is "Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page". The page content includes the Ubuntu logo, a red banner saying "It works!", and a welcome message. It explains that this is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It mentions that the page is based on the equivalent page on Debian and that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. It advises replacing the file (located at /var/www/html/index.html) before continuing to operate the HTTP server. It also provides information for normal users and administrators. Below this, there is a "Configuration Overview" section. It states that Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration and is split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. It references the documentation in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz and the manual. It then lists the configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/  
|-- apache2.conf  
|  
|-- ports.conf  
|-- mods-enabled  
|   |-- *.load  
|   |-- *.conf  
|-- conf-enabled  
|   |-- *.conf  
|-- sites-enabled  
|   |-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective *-available/ counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`, and `a2enconf`, `a2disconf`. See their respective man pages for detailed information.
- The binary is called `apache2`. Due to the use of environment variables, in the default configuration, `apache2` needs to be started/stopped with `/etc/init.d/apache2` or `apache2ctl`. **Calling `/usr/bin/apache2` directly will not work** with the default configuration.

Document Roots

CALCULATE THE VALUES



This page is used to test the proper operation of the HTTP server after it has been installed. If you can read this page, it means that the HTTP server installed at this site is working properly.

If you are a member of the general public:

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