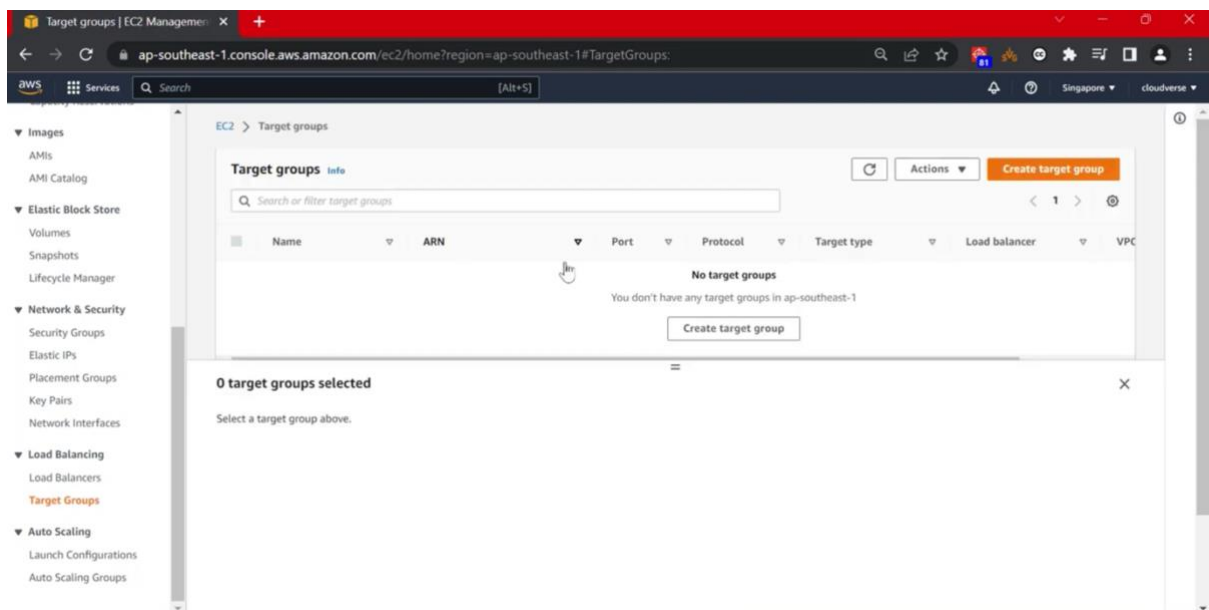
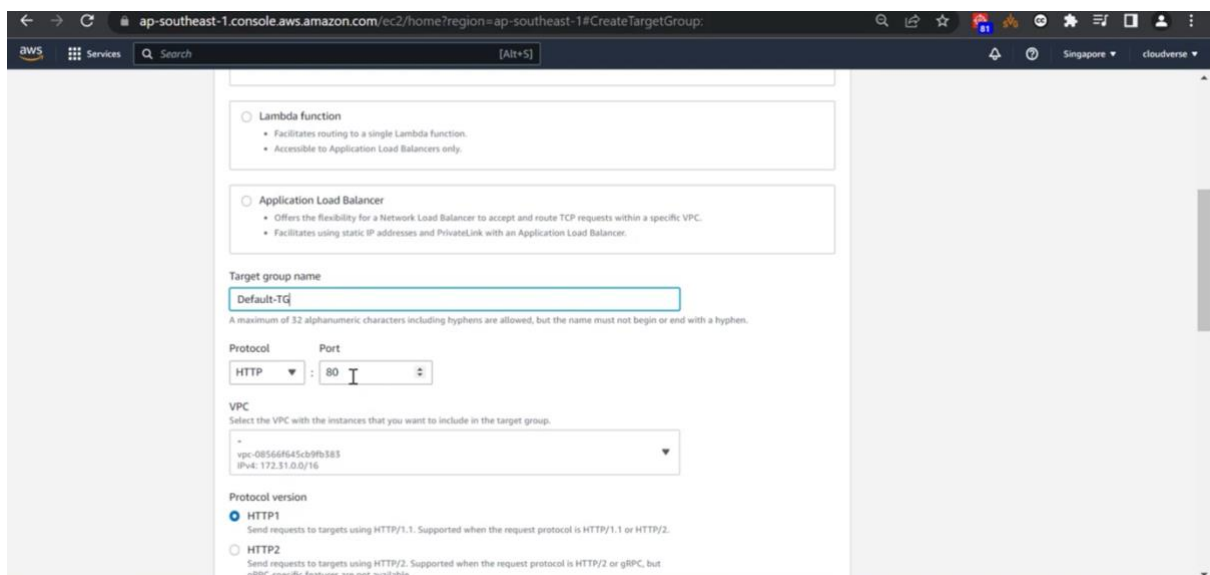
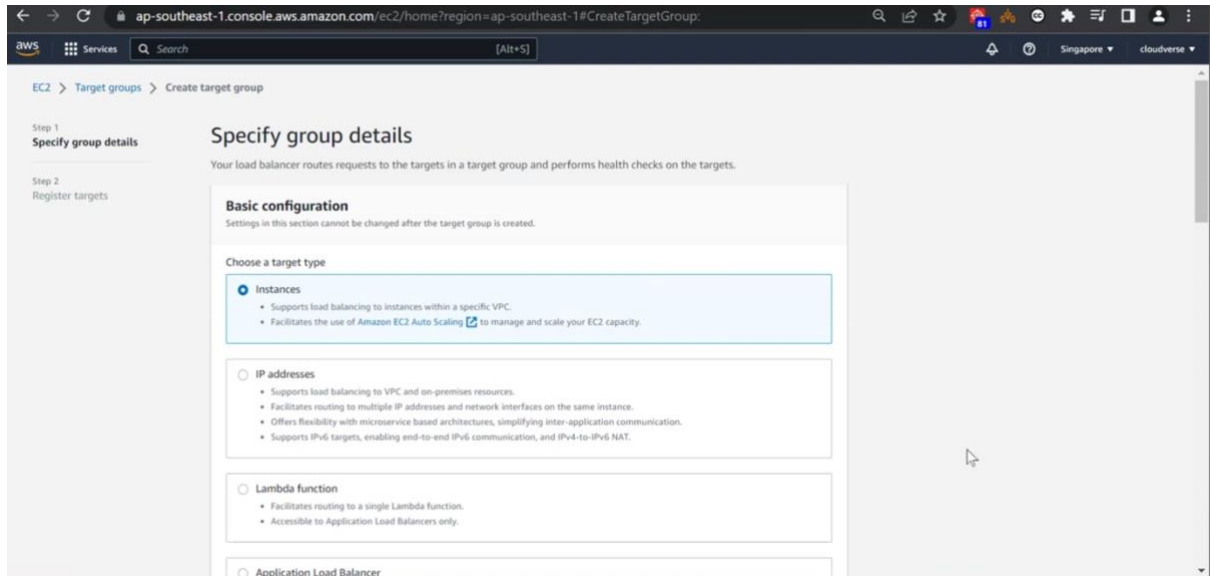


TASK 2

Step 1: Define a New Target Group

1. Navigate to EC2 Dashboard - Target Groups → Click on Create Target Group.
2. Set the following parameters:
 - Target type: Choose Instances
 - Protocol: Select HTTP
 - Port: Enter 8080 (this is for Jenkins)
1. Assign a suitable name to your target group.
2. Add your existing EC2 instance(s) to this target group.
3. In the Health checks section, set the path to / .





awsServicesSearch[Alt+S]

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☐ HTTP2

Send requests to targets using HTTP/2. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/2 or gRPC, but gRPC-specific features are not available.

☐ gRPC

Send requests to targets using gRPC. Supported when the request protocol is gRPC.

Health checks

The associated load balancer periodically sends requests, per the settings below, to the registered targets to test their status.

Health check protocol

HTTP

Health check path

Use the default path of "/" to ping the root, or specify a custom path if preferred.

/

Up to 1024 characters allowed.

Advanced health check settings

Attributes

Certain default attributes will be applied to your target group. You can view and edit them after creating the target group.

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New EC2 Experience

EC2 Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Tags

Limits

Instances

Instances

Instance Types

Launch Templates

Spot Requests

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

Capacity Reservations

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

EC2 > Load balancers

Load balancers (1/1)

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

Filter by property or value

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	DNS name	State	VPC ID	Availability Zones	Type	Date created
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ALB-01	ALB-01-930211095.ap-so...	Active	vpc-08566f645cb9fb383	3 Availability Zones	application	March 3, 2021 (UTC+05:30)

Load balancer: ALB-01

DetailsListenersNetwork mappingSecurityMonitoringIntegrationsAttributesTags

Details

arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:ap-southeast-1:360948210645:loadbalancer/app/ALB-01/f8c547660c4b1fc2

Load balancer type

Application

DNS name

ALB-01-930211095.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)

Status

Active

VPC

vpc-08566f645cb9fb383

IP address type

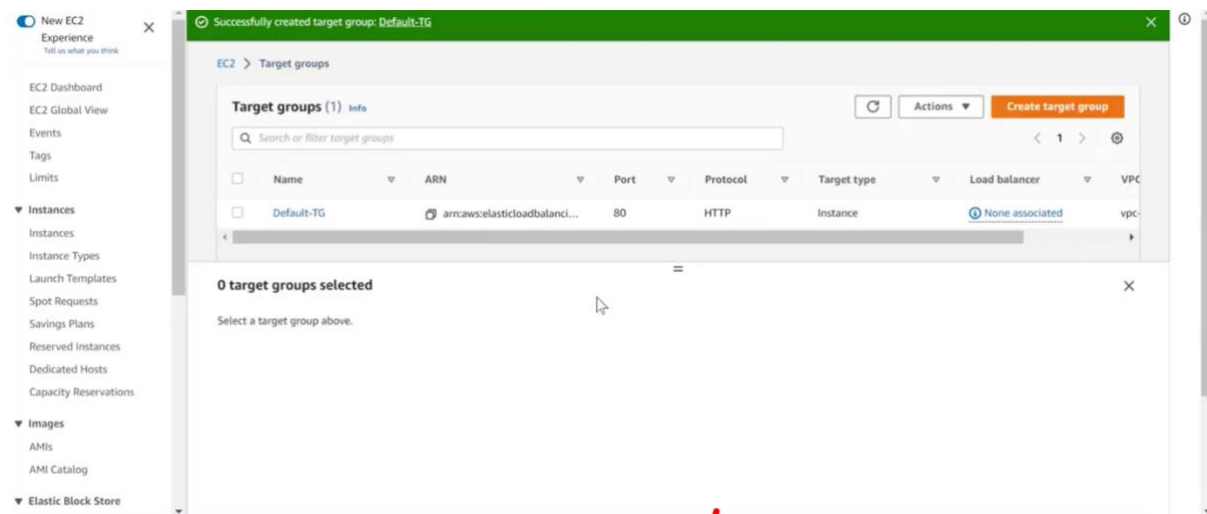
Scheme

Availability Zones

Hosted zone

Step 2: Launch an Application Load Balancer (ALB)

1. Go to EC2 → Load Balancers → Click Create Load Balancer.
2. Pick Application Load Balancer as the type.
3. Provide a name like: 8-SEM-Workshop.
4. Set the scheme to Internet-facing.
5. Under Listeners, choose HTTP on Port 80.
6. Select two subnets, each from a different Availability Zone.
7. Use a security group that permits inbound traffic on port 80.





on request attributes. When the load balancer receives a connection request, it evaluates the listener rules in priority order to determine which rule to apply, and if applicable, it selects a target from the target group for the rule action.

How Elastic Load balancing works

Basic configuration

Load balancer name
Name must be unique within your AWS account and cannot be changed after the load balancer is created.

A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.

Scheme [Info](#)
Scheme cannot be changed after the load balancer is created.

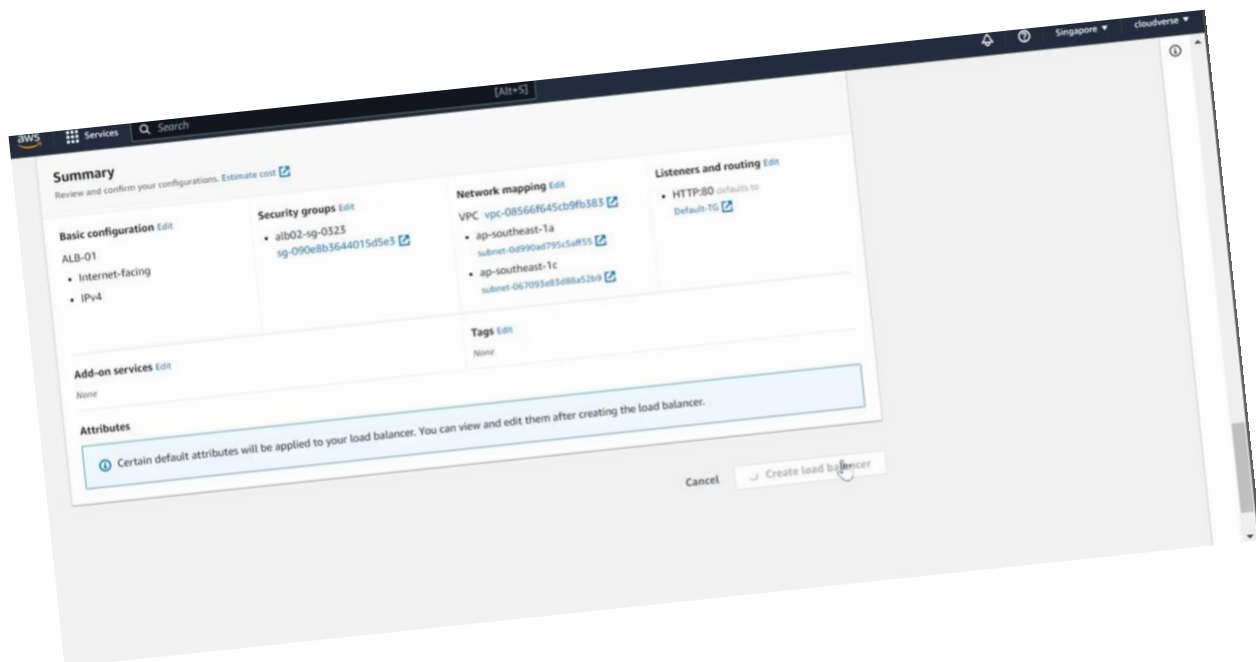
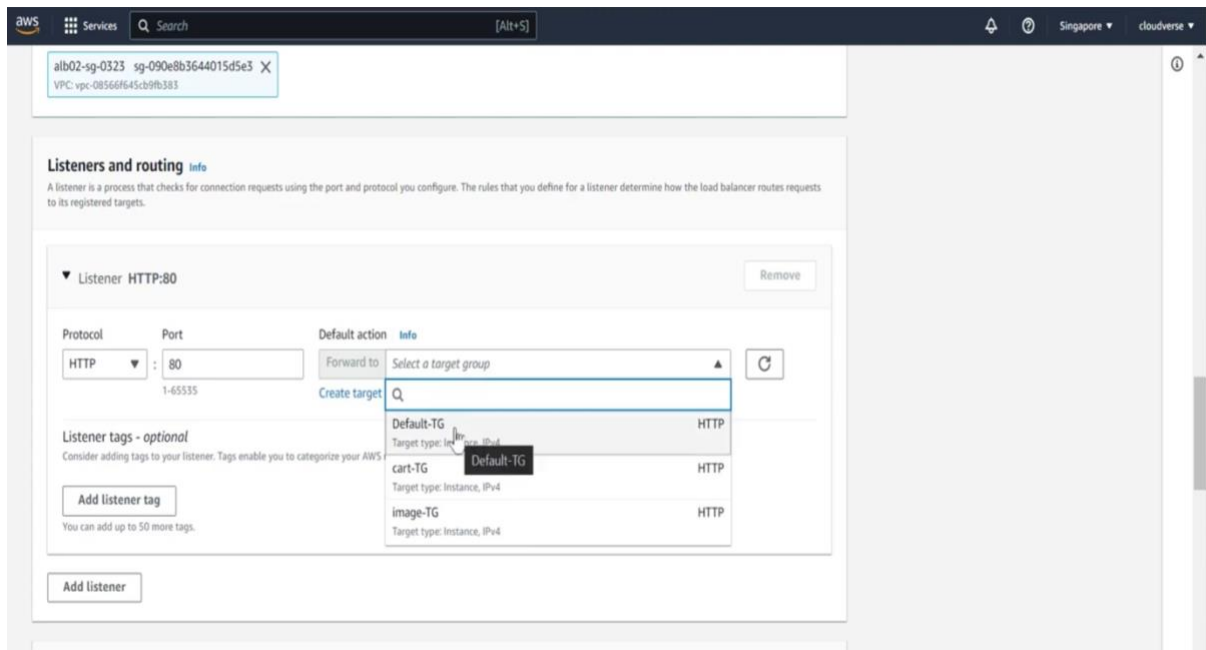
☒ **Internet-facing**
An Internet-facing load balancer routes requests from clients over the internet to targets. Requires a public subnet. [Learn more](#)

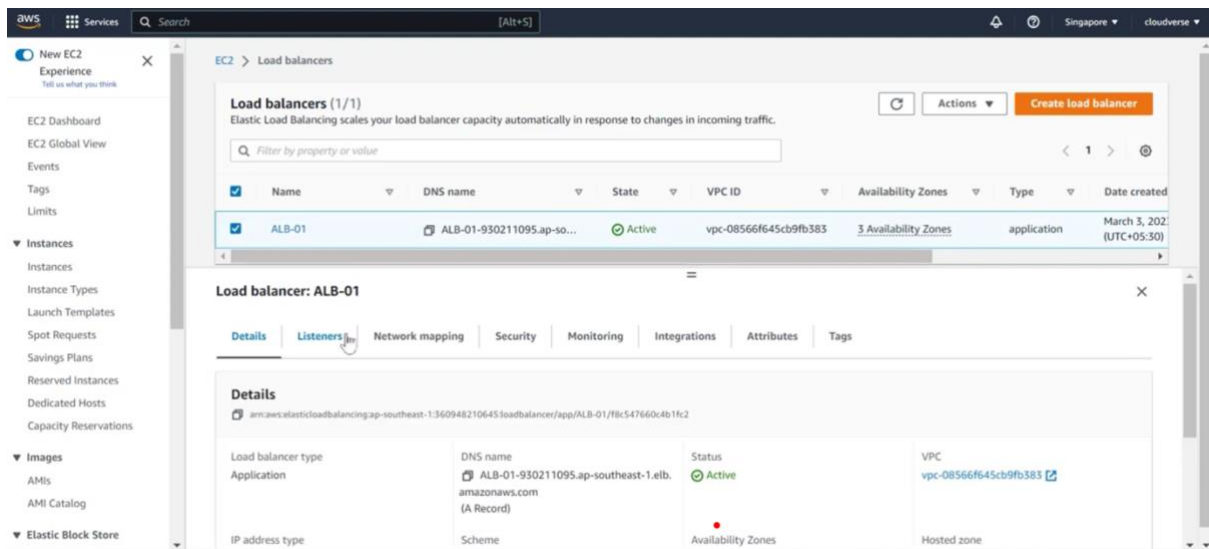
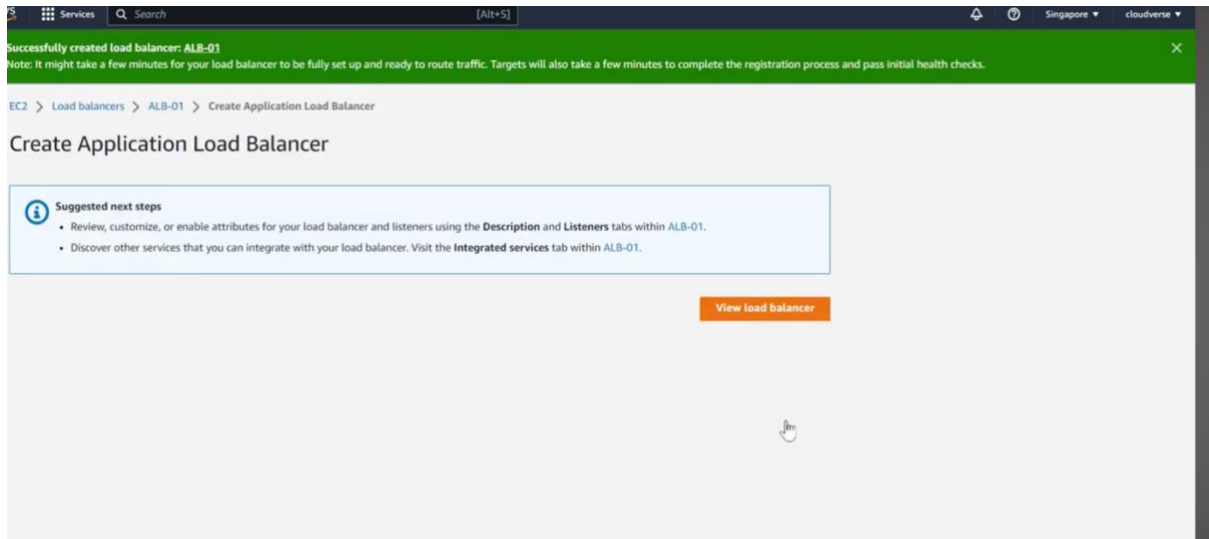
☐ **Internal**
An internal load balancer routes requests from clients to targets using private IP addresses.

IP address type [Info](#)
Select the type of IP addresses that your subnets use.

☒ **IPv4**
Recommended for internal load balancers.

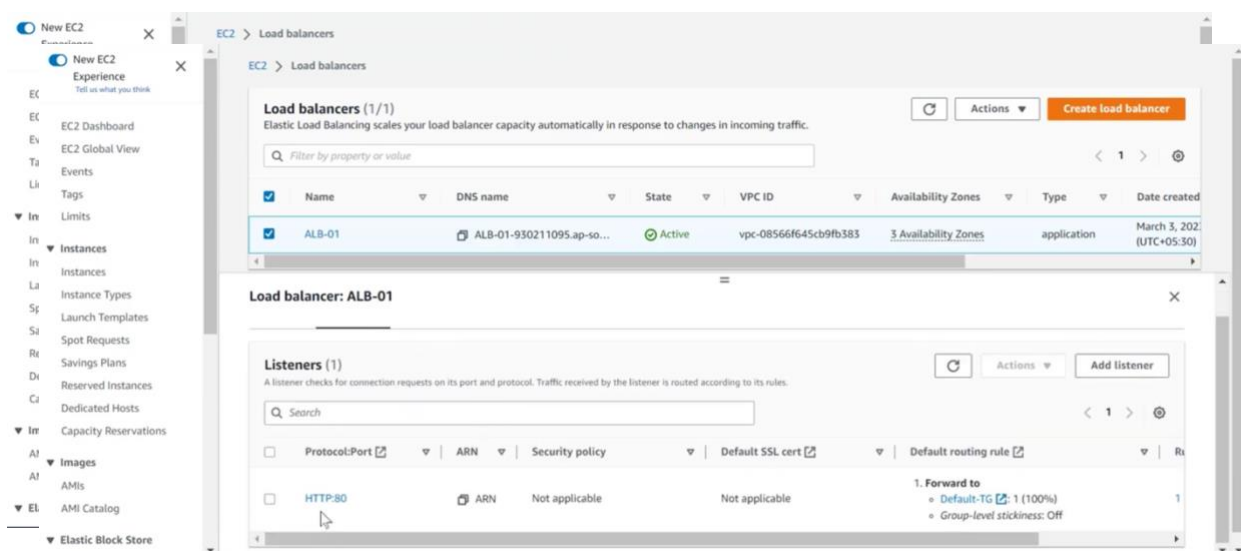
☐ **Dualstack**
Includes IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.





Step 3: Configure Path-Based Routing Rules

1. In EC2 → Load Balancers, go to the Listeners tab of your ALB.
2. For the HTTP:80 listener, click View/Edit Rules.
3. Either keep or remove the default rule.
4. Add a new rule with the following:
 - Condition: Path matches /jenkins*
 - Action: Forward the request to your jenkins-tg (target group)
5. Save the updated routing rules.



Step 4: Map Domain to Load Balancer Using Route 53

1. Open Route 53 → Hosted Zones → Select your domain (e.g., ecliptearn.in)
2. Click on Create Record.
3. Choose these options:
 - Record Type: A – IPv4 address (Alias)
 - Name: www.ecliptearn.in
 - Alias: Yes
4. Set the Alias Target to your ALB DNS name.
5. Save the record

Route 53 > Hosted zones > ecliptearn.in > Create record

Create record [Info](#)

Quick create record [Switch to wizard](#)

▼ Record 1 [Delete](#)

Record name [Info](#) .ecliptearn.in **Record type** [Info](#)

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

☒ Alias

Route traffic to [Info](#)

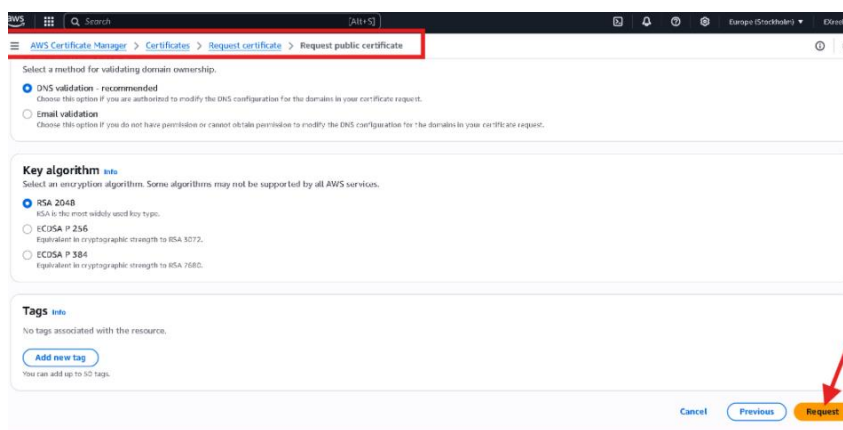
Alias hosted zone ID: Z23TAZ6LUXFMNIO

Routing policy [Info](#) **Evaluate target health** ☒ Yes

[Add another record](#) [Cancel](#) [Create records](#)

Step 5: Acquire a Public SSL Certificate from ACM

1. Head over to AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
2. Choose Request a certificate.
3. Select Request a public certificate, then click Next.
4. Enter the domain names:
 - eclipselearn.in
 - www.eclipselearn.in (recommended)
5. Proceed by clicking Next.
6. Choose DNS validation as your validation method.
7. Confirm and submit the certificate request.



Step 6: Validate Certificate with DNS via Route 53

1. After submitting, ACM will generate a CNAME record for verification.
2. Go back to Route 53 → Hosted Zone for eclipselearn.in
3. Click Create record.
4. Use the CNAME details shown in ACM:
 - Name: Provided by ACM
 - Value: Provided by ACM
 - Type: CNAME
5. Save the record.

6. Wait a few minutes; once DNS is propagated, the certificate will be marked as Issued.

AWS Certificate Manager > Certificates > Request certificate > Request public certificate

Select a method for validating domain ownership.

- ☒ DNS validation - recommended
Choose this option if you are authorized to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request.
- ☐ Email validation
Choose this option if you do not have permission or cannot obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request.

Key algorithm [info](#)
Select an encryption algorithm. Some algorithms may not be supported by all AWS services.

- ☒ RSA 2048
RSA is the most widely used key type.
- ☐ ECDSA P 256
Equivalent in cryptographic strength to RSA 3072.
- ☐ ECDSA P 384
Equivalent in cryptographic strength to RSA 7680.

Tags [info](#)
No tags associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)
You can add up to 50 tags.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Request](#)

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

7197008b-e4d3-47d0-944b-f302fd29af48

[Delete](#)

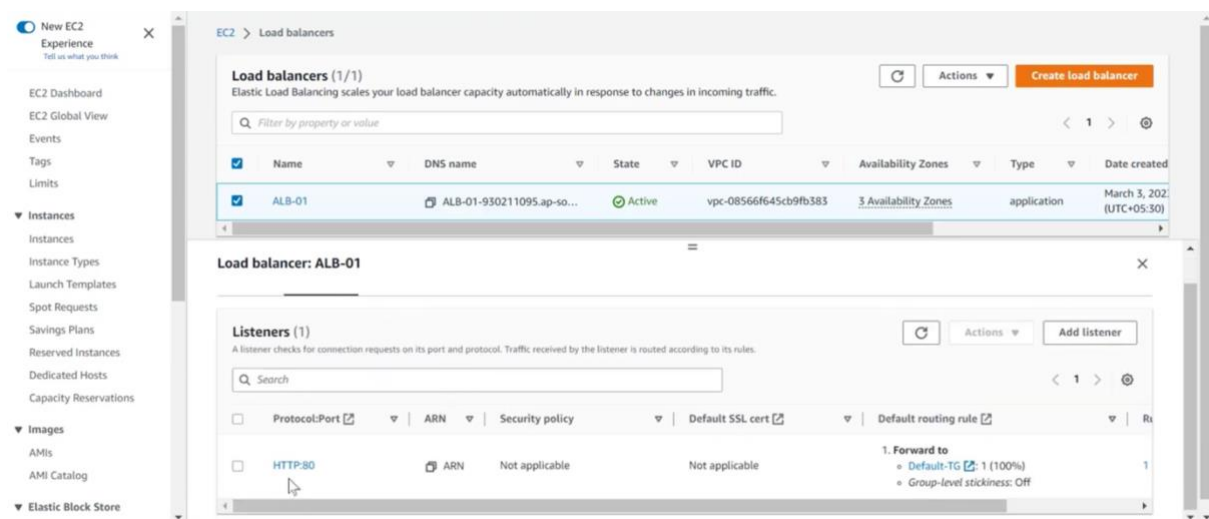
Certificate status

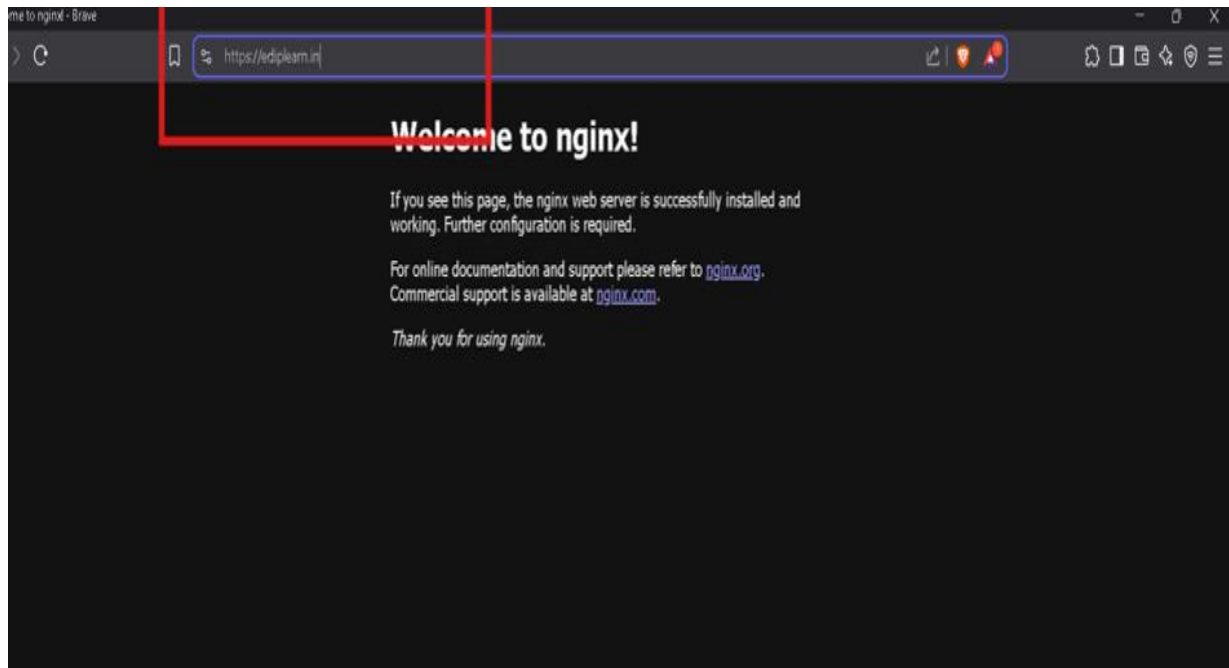
Identifier	7197008b-e4d3-47d0-944b-f302fd29af48
ARN	arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/7197008b-e4d3-47d0-944b-f302fd29af48
Type	Amazon issued

Status: **Issued**

Step 7: Enable HTTPS (Port 443) on ALB

1. Open EC2 → Load Balancers.
2. Select your Application Load Balancer.
3. Go to the Listeners tab → Click on Add listener.
4. Configure the following:
 - Protocol: HTTPS
 - Port: 443
 - Default Action: Forward to your Jenkins Target Group
 - SSL Certificate: Choose From ACM, then select your validated certificate
5. Save the HTTPS listener.





Ayush