Cycle 08 Homework Notes

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Auto Scaling Group (ASG)

Part 1: Hands-On ASG Lab

1. Launch an EC2 Instance

AMI: Ubuntu (latest LTS)

Instance type: t2.micro

Security Group: Allow HTTP (port 80) and SSH (port 22)

• Commands to install Apache and serve a test page:

bash
CopyEdit
sudo apt update
sudo apt install apache2 -y
echo "<h1>Apache Test Page</h1>" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html
sudo systemctl enable apache2
sudo systemctl start apache2

Validate by visiting <a href="http://<EC2-Public-IP">http://<EC2-Public-IP

2. Create a Custom AMI

• Stop the EC2 instance

• Go to EC2 → Actions → Image → Create Image

Name: My_Apache_AMI

Wait for image status to become available

3. Create a Launch Template

- · Use the newly created AMI
- Instance type: t2.micro
- Security Group: Same as before (HTTP + SSH)
- Keep default settings for other options
- · Save and create the launch template

4. Set Up an Auto Scaling Group (ASG)

- Use the launch template
- Choose at least 2 subnets in different Availability Zones
- ASG configuration:
 - Minimum capacity: 1
 - Desired capacity: 1
 - Maximum capacity: 3
- Health check type: EC2
- Health check grace period: 60 seconds

5. Configure Scaling Policy

- Add Target Tracking Policy:
 - Target value: 60 percent CPU utilization
 - Cooldown period: 120 seconds
- Optionally, install CloudWatch Agent for more metrics

6. Test Scaling Behavior

a. Spike CPU Load

SSH into the running instance:

```
bash
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sudo apt install stress -y
stress -c 2
```

 Monitor EC2 console → ASG should launch a new instance if CPU > 60% for 2 minutes

b. Terminate Instance Manually

- Terminate an instance from ASG manually
- ASG should automatically launch a replacement to maintain desired count

Part 2: Advanced ASG Experiment

1. Scale Based on HTTP Requests (ALB + ASG)

- Create an Application Load Balancer (ALB)
 - At least 2 subnets
 - Target group: Register ASG
- Attach ALB to the ASG
- Create scaling policy:
 - Metric: ALB RequestCountPerTarget
 - Target value: Example 50 requests per minute
- Send test traffic using tools like Apache Benchmark:

bash CopyEdit

```
ab -n 1000 -c 100 http://<ALB-DNS-Name>/
```

2. Multi-AMI Testing

• Create a second EC2 instance with Nginx:

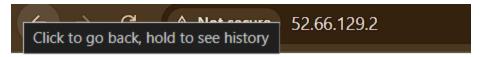
```
bash
CopyEdit
sudo apt update
sudo apt install nginx -y
echo "Nginx Test Page" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html
```

- Stop instance and create AMI: My_Nginx_AMI
- Create another Launch Template using this new AMI
- Create a separate ASG to compare Apache vs Nginx scaling behavior

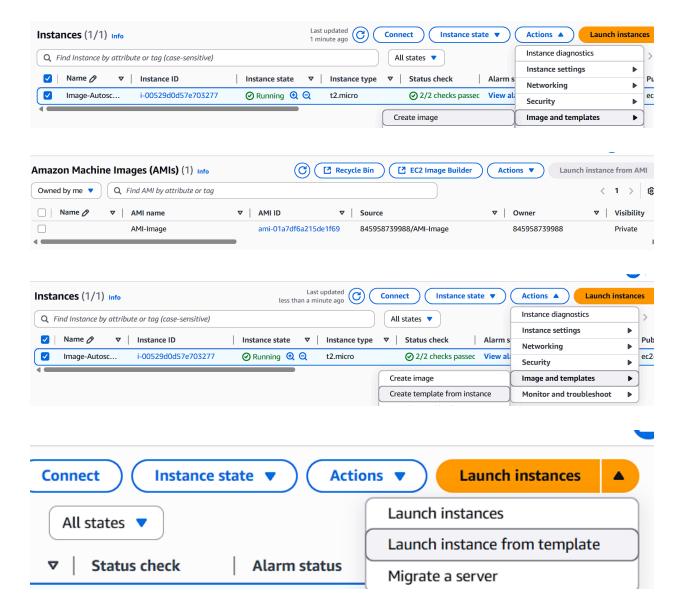
SCREENSHOTS:

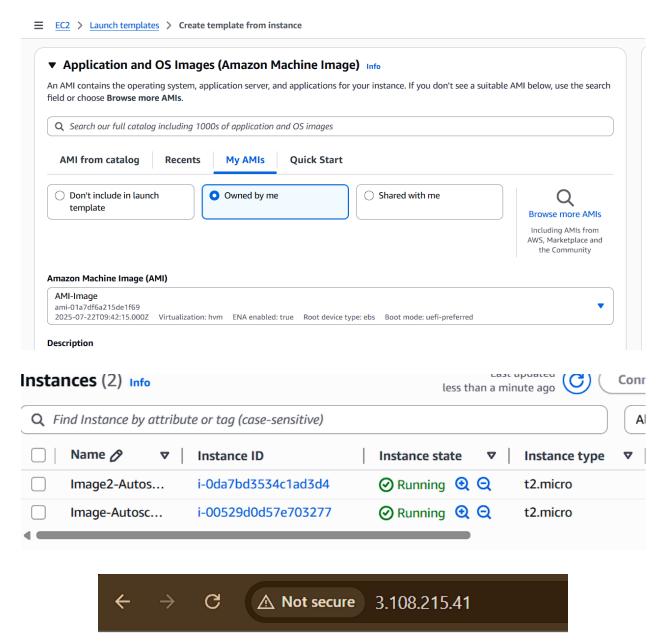
```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-9-253:~$ sudo -i
root@ip-172-31-9-253:~# cat > /var/www/html/index.html
WELCOME TO THE PAGE
```

```
1 sudo apt-get update
2 sudo apt-get install apache2
3 sudo systemctl enable apache2
4 sudo systemctl restart apache2
5 sudo sysyemctl status apache2
6 sudo systemctl status apache2
```



WELCOME TO THE PAGE



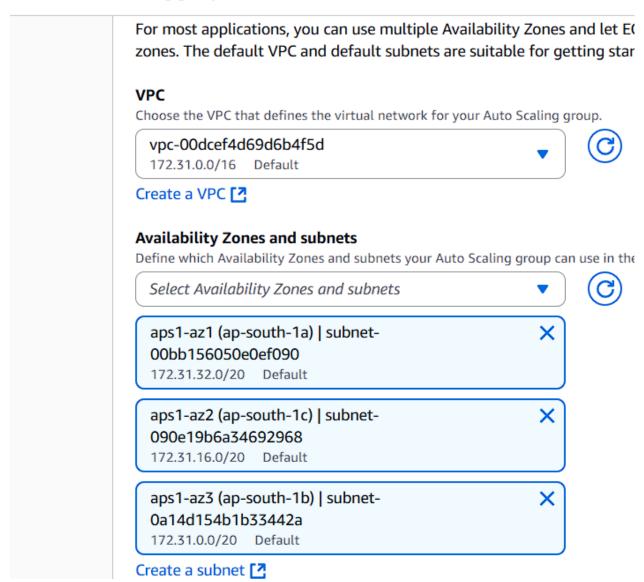


WELCOME TO THE PAGE

3d4 (Image2-Autoscaling) Info

Public IPv4 address

> Create Auto Scaling group



Create Auto Scaling group

Health checks Health checks increa

Health checks increase availability by replacing unheand if at least one fails, instance replacement occurs

EC2 health checks

(i) Always enabled

Additional health check types - optional Info

- Turn on Elastic Load Balancing health checks
 Elastic Load Balancing monitors whether instances are a
 can replace it on its next periodic check.
- Turn on VPC Lattice health checks

 VPC Lattice can monitor whether instances are available replaces it after its next periodic check.
- Turn on Amazon EBS health checks
 EBS monitors whether an instance's root volume or attareplace the instance on its next periodic health check.

Health check grace period | Info

This time period delays the first health check until your instituto a non-running state.

60 seconds

Create Auto Scaling group

Group Size Info

Set the initial size of the Auto Scaling group. After creating the grc manually or by using automatic scaling.

aling

Desired capacity type

Choose the unit of measurement for the desired capacity value. vCPUs and M configured with a set of instance attributes.

Units (number of instances)



Desired capacity

Specify your group size.

1

Scaling Info

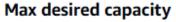
You can resize your Auto Scaling group manually or automatically

Scaling limits

Set limits on how much your desired capacity can be increased or decreased.

Min desired capacity



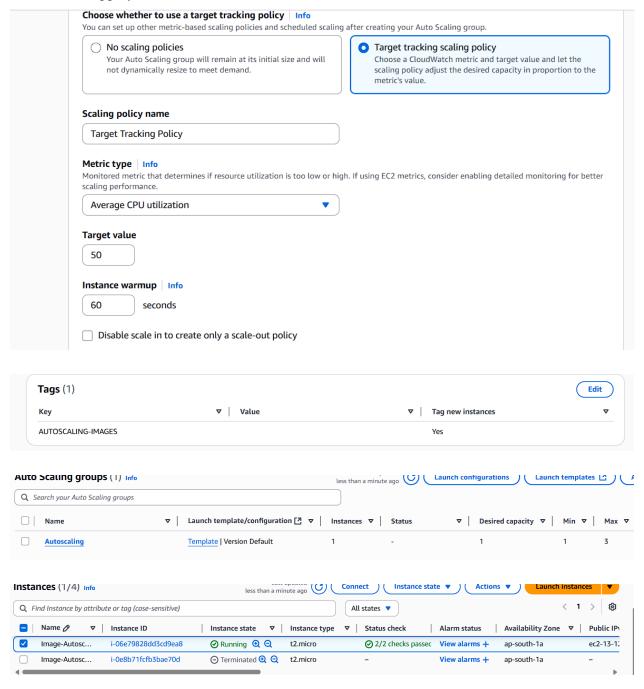




Equal or less than desired capacity

Equal or greater than desired capacity

Create Auto Scaling group



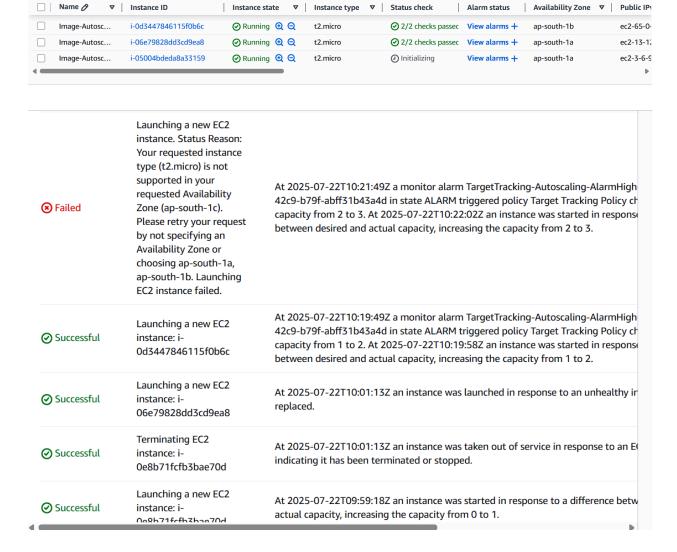
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# top

```
top - 10:08:23 up 6 min, 1 user, load average: 0.00, 0.03, 0.01
Tasks: 105 total, 1 running, 104 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.0 us, 0.0 sy, 0.0 ni,100.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem: 957.4 total, 457.4 free, 339.6 used, 316.6 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 0.0 total, 0.0 free, 0.0 used. 617.8 avail Mem
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
1	root	20	0	22144	13300	9460 S	0.0	1.4	0:04.13	systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0 S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kthreadd
3	root	20	0	0	0	0 S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	pool_workqueue_release
4	root	0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-rcu_g
5	root	0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-rcu_p
6	root	0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-slub_
7	root	0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-netns
8	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.03	kworker/0:0-cgroup_destroy
10	root	0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/0:0H-events_highpri
11	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.07	kworker/u30:0-events_power_efficient
12	root	0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-mm_pe
13	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_rude_kthread
14	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_tasks_trace_kthread
15	root	20	0	0	0	0 S	0.0	0.0	0:00.06	ksoftirqd/0
16	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.13	rcu sched
17	root	rt	0	0	0	0 S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	migration/0
18	root	-51	0	0	0	0 S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	idle_inject/0
19	root	20	0	0	0	0 S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/0
20	root	20	0	0	0	0 S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kdevtmpfs
21	root	0	-20	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/R-inet
22	root	20	0	0	0	0 I	0.0	0.0	0:00.03	kworker/u30:1-events_unbound

```
Last login: Tue Jul 22 10:07:02 2025 from 13.233.177.5
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
[1] 2433
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
[2] 2434
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
[3] 2435
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
[4] 2436
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
[5] 2437
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
[6] 2438
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
[7] 2439
root@ip-172-31-42-141:~# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/null &
```

```
top - 10:22:27 up 20 min, 1 user, load average: 94.40, 55.48, 24.62
Tasks: 204 total, 101 running, 103 sleeping,
                                              0 stopped,
                                                           0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 62.4 us, 37.6 sy,
                           0.0 ni, 0.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
                                           334.0 used,
MiB Mem :
            957.4 total,
                            459.9 free,
                                                          320.0 buff/cache
MiB Swap:
              0.0 total,
                              0.0 free,
                                             0.0 used.
                                                          623.4 avail Mem
```





Part 3: Troubleshooting Tasks

1. Simulate Failed Health Check

☐ Name Ø

SSH into instance and stop Apache:

bash CopyEdit sudo systemctl stop apache2

- Within a minute, ASG should detect health check failure and terminate the instance
- A new healthy instance should be launched automatically

2. Analyze CloudWatch Metrics

- Go to CloudWatch → Metrics → EC2 → Per-Instance Metrics
- · Look for:
 - CPUUtilization
 - GroupDesiredCapacity
 - GroupInServiceInstances
 - GroupTerminatingInstances
- Verify spikes during stress test and scaling events

EOD Report Suggestions

- Document screenshots:
 - Apache test page
 - AMI creation
 - Launch template
 - ASG settings
 - Scaling events in EC2 and CloudWatch
- Learning Outcomes:

- Understood autoscaling fundamentals: health checks, templates, and policies
- Practiced scaling based on CPU and HTTP requests
- Learned troubleshooting using service stop and CloudWatch metrics