

Description:

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front so you can develop and deploy applications faster. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 enables you to scale up or down to handle changes in requirements or spikes in popularity, reducing your need to forecast traffic.

Problem Statement:

Company ABC wants to move their product to AWS. They have the following things set up right now:

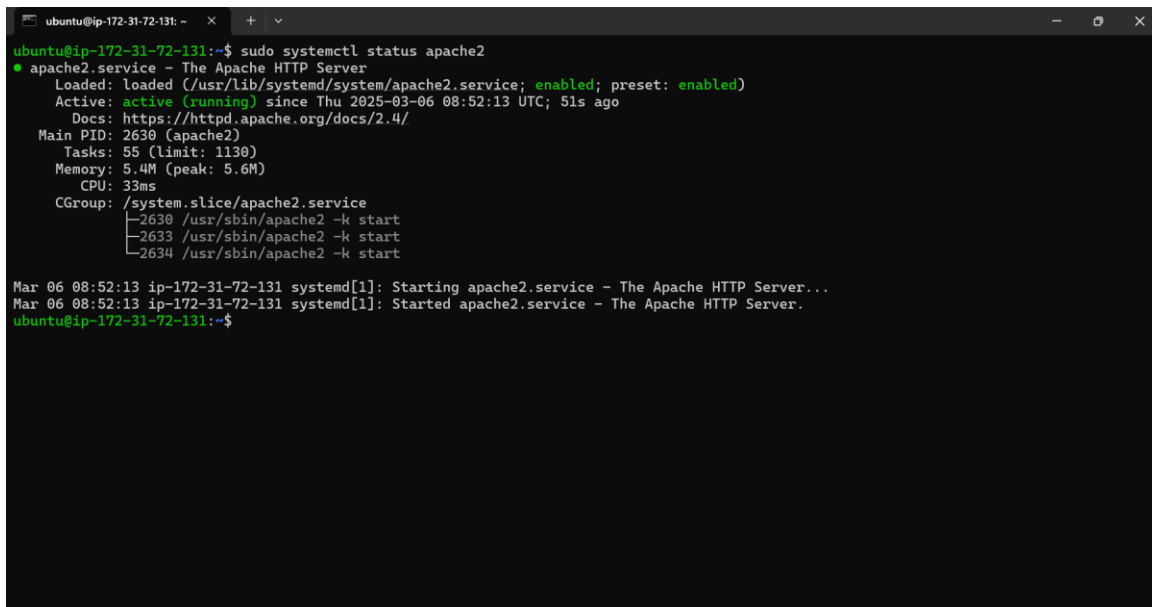
1. MySQL DB
2. Website (PHP)

The company wants high availability on this product, therefore wants Auto Scaling to be enabled on this website

Solution:

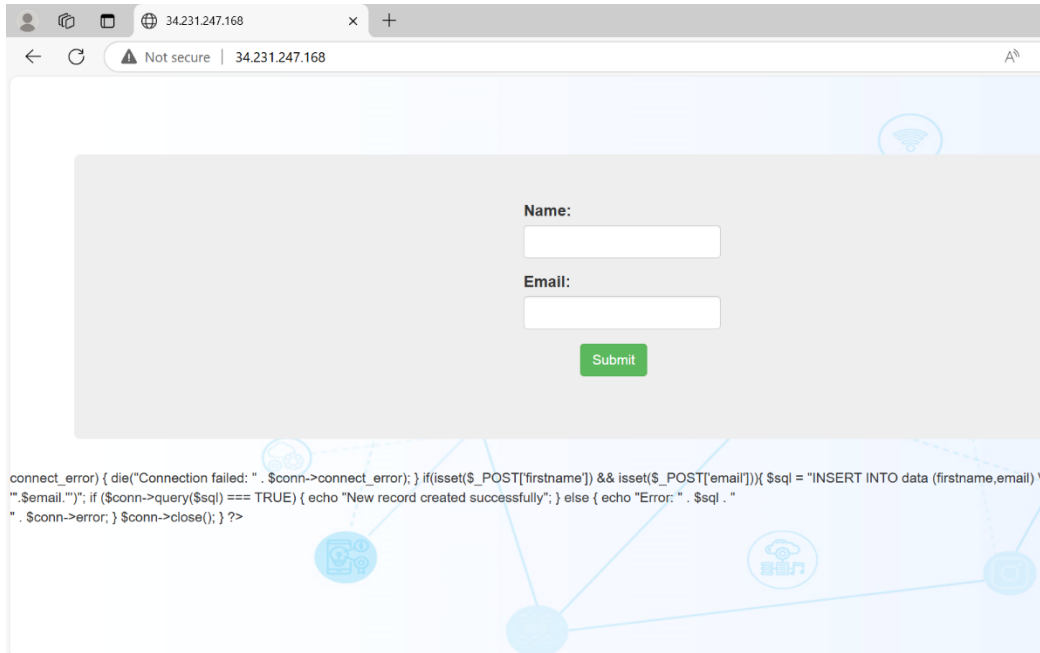
Steps To Solve:

1. Launch an EC2 Instance

A terminal window titled 'ubuntu@ip-172-31-72-131: ~' showing the command 'sudo systemctl status apache2' and its output. The output indicates that the 'apache2.service' is loaded, enabled, and active (running) since March 6, 2025, at 08:52:13 UTC. It also shows the main PID, tasks, memory, and CPU usage. At the bottom, there are two log messages from systemd[1] showing the service being started and then started successfully.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-72-131:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-03-06 08:52:13 UTC; 51s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Main PID: 2630 (apache2)
    Tasks: 55 (limit: 1130)
   Memory: 5.4M (peak: 5.6M)
      CPU: 33ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─2630 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─2633 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─2634 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Mar 06 08:52:13 ip-172-31-72-131 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Mar 06 08:52:13 ip-172-31-72-131 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
ubuntu@ip-172-31-72-131:~$
```



2. Enable Auto Scaling on these instances (minimum 2)

Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) (1/1) Info

Owned by me	Name	AMI name	AMI ID	Source	Owner	Visibility	Status	Creation date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	image-project1-php-mysql	image-project1-php-mysql	ami-071fd4e74ccdae289	050752619439/image-project1-php-m...	050752619439	Private	Available	2025/03/06

AMI ID: ami-071fd4e74ccdae289

Details	Permissions	Storage	Tags
AMI ID ami-071fd4e74ccdae289	Image type machine	Platform details Linux/UNIX	Root device type EBS
AMI name image-project1-php-mysql	Owner account ID 050752619439	Architecture x86_64	Usage operation RunInstances
Root device name /dev/sda1	Status Available	Source 050752619439/image-project1-php-mysql	Virtualization type hvm
Boot mode uefi-preferred	State reason -	Creation date 2025-03-06T09:42:44.000Z	Kernel ID -

Dynamic scaling policy created or edited successfully.

project1-ASG

project1-ASG Capacity overview

arn:aws:autoscaling:us-east-1:050752619439:autoScalingGroup:8ee0a163-04be-4e76-a84b-dea9e248abc8:autoScalingGroupName/project1-ASG

Desired capacity	Scaling limits (Min - Max)	Desired capacity type	Status
2	2 - 4	Units (number of instances)	-

Date created
Thu Mar 06 2025 15:20:22 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Details | Integrations - new | **Automatic scaling** | Instance management | Instance refresh | Activity | Monitoring

Scaling policies resize your Auto Scaling group to meet changes in demand. With reactive dynamic scaling policies, you can track specific CloudWatch metrics and take action when the CloudWatch alarm threshold is met. Use predictive scaling policies along with dynamic scaling policies in the following situations: when your application demand changes quickly, but with a recurring pattern, or when your EC2 instances require more time to initialize.

Dynamic scaling policies (1) [Info](#)

[Actions](#) [Create dynamic scaling policy](#)

Successfully created the target group: Project1-TG. Anomaly detection is automatically applied to all registered targets. Results can be viewed in the Targets tab.

Project1-TG

Details

arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:050752619439:targetgroup/Project1-TG/ba74046dcdbff26e

Target type	Protocol : Port	Protocol version	VPC
Instance	HTTP: 80	HTTP1	vpc-020678612a996835e

IP address type	Load balancer
IPv4	None associated

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

► 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](#)

ELB-project1

Details

Load balancer type	Status	VPC	Load balancer IP address type
Application	Provisioning	vpc-020678612a996835e	IPv4

Scheme	Hosted zone	Availability Zones	Date created
Internet-facing	Z35XDOTRQ7X7K	subnet-0cab3822d89c9a8e3 us-east-1a (use 1-az1) subnet-0f885c6eb9e21b759 us-east-1c (use 1-az4) subnet-05f3ec39b8ff3423 us-east-1b (use 1-az2)	March 6, 2025, 15:23 (UTC+05:30)

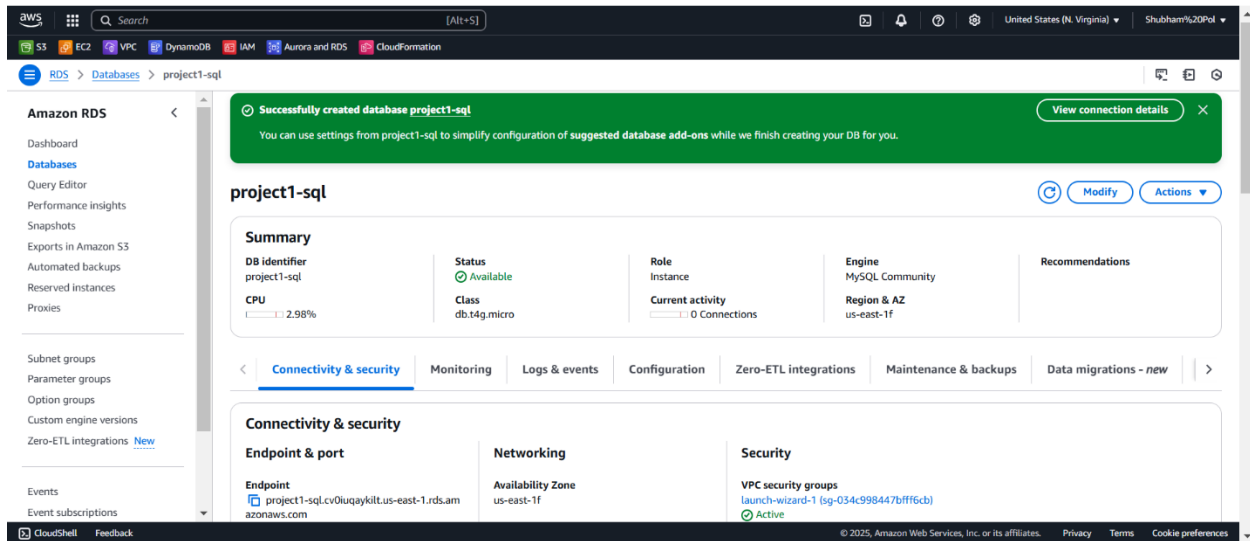
Load balancer ARN	DNS name
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:050752619439:loadbalancer/app/ELB-project1/456f7917df57de5c	ELB-project1-1900071300.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)

[Listeners and rules](#) | [Network mapping](#) | [Resource map](#) | [Security](#) | [Monitoring](#) | [Integrations](#) | [Attributes](#) | [Capacity](#) | [Tags](#)

Listeners and rules (1) [Info](#)

[Manage rules](#) [Manage listener](#) [Add listener](#)

3. Create an RDS Instance



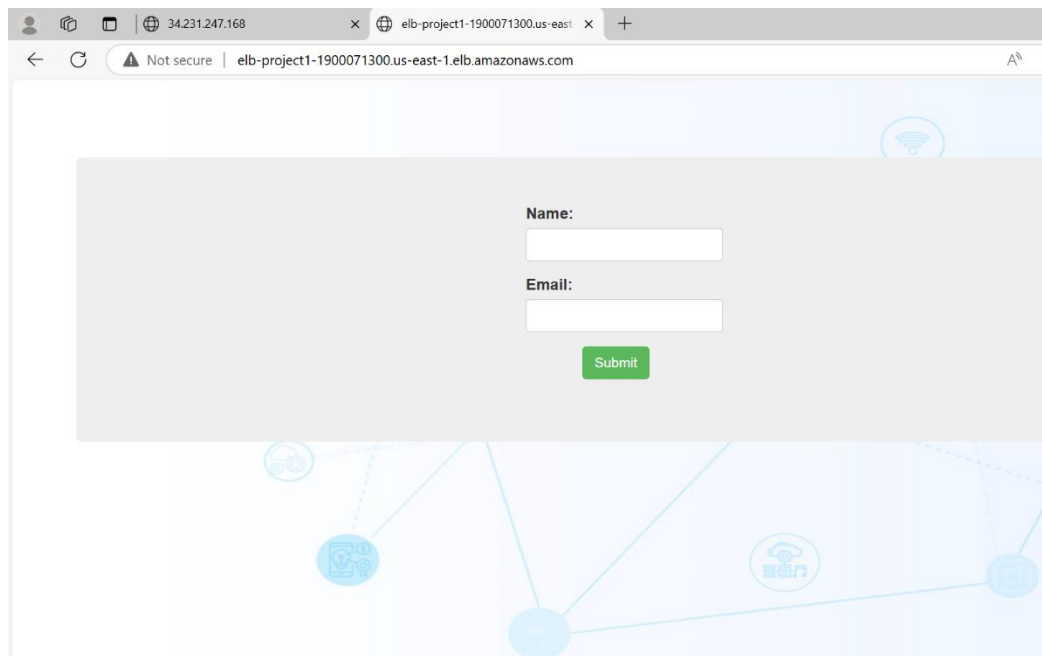
4. Create Database & Table in RDS instance:

- Database name: intel
- Table name: data
- Database password: intel123

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-72-131: /v ~$  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.  
mysql> show databases  
->  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| information_schema |  
| intel |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
| sys |  
+-----+  
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> use intel;  
Database changed  
mysql> show tables;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> create table data (firstname varchar(20), email varchar(30));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)  
  
mysql> show tables;  
+-----+  
| Tables_in_intel |  
+-----+  
| data |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> |
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-72-131: /v$  
| intel |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
| sys |  
+-----+  
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> use intel;  
Database changed  
mysql> show tables;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> create table data (firstname varchar(20), email varchar(30));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)  
  
mysql> show tables;  
+-----+  
| Tables_in_intel |  
+-----+  
| data |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> select * from data;  
+-----+-----+  
| firstname | email |  
+-----+-----+  
| Shubham | shub@gmail.com |  
| demo | dem@gmail.com |  
+-----+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> |
```

5. Using ELB hosted the webpage



6. Modified the source code to see traffic is served by multiple server

← ↻ ⚠ Not secure | elb-project1-1900071300.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com

Login from 1st server

Name:

Email:

New record created successfully

← ↻ ⚠ Not secure | elb-project1-1900071300.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com

Login from 2nd server

Name:

Email:

New record created successfully