



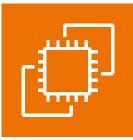


AWS Solution Architect Training with AWS Cloud Practitioner Global Certification Training

Trainer: Aravindraj.G- Nminds Academy

Configure Network Load Balancer with 3 Linux Web Servers in AWS







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Objective

An AWS Network Load Balancer (NLB) is a highly scalable and high-performance Layer 4 (TCP/UDP) load balancing service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). It is designed to handle millions of requests per second while maintaining ultra-low latencies, making it ideal for applications that require high availability and fault tolerance at the transport layer.

Key Features of AWS Network Load Balancer:

- 1. Layer 4 Load Balancing: NLB operates at the Transport Layer (Layer 4) of the OSI model, meaning it forwards network packets based on IP protocol (TCP, UDP, or TLS), and it can efficiently balance traffic for any application protocol that operates at this layer.
- 2. High Availability and Scalability: NLB automatically scales to handle increasing traffic volumes. It distributes incoming traffic across multiple targets (EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses) within one or more availability zones.
- 3. Static IP Support: NLB provides a single static IP address for each availability zone, which simplifies DNS management. You can also associate an Elastic IP (EIP) with the NLB to maintain a static, publicly reachable IP address.
- 4. TLS Termination: NLB supports TLS termination (encrypted traffic), allowing secure connections from clients to be offloaded at the load balancer. This reduces the burden on backend servers.
- 5. Health Checks: NLB performs health checks on targets to ensure traffic is only forwarded to healthy instances. If a target becomes unhealthy, traffic is redirected to healthy targets.
- 6. High Throughput: Designed to handle millions of requests per second, NLB is optimized for performance and can be used for real-time applications, such as gaming, IoT, and financial applications that require very low latencies.
- 7. Connection-based Load Balancing: NLB uses the client's IP address and port to route traffic, maintaining the source IP, which can be beneficial in some use cases like logging and monitoring.
- 8. Cross-Zone Load Balancing: By default, cross-zone load balancing is enabled, which means traffic is distributed evenly across all available targets in all availability zones. You can disable it if you want to control traffic distribution more finely.







NLB Architecture:

- Listeners: A listener is a process that checks for connection requests.
 When a request arrives at the NLB, it listens on a specific port (e.g., port 80 for HTTP, port 443 for HTTPS) and forwards the request to an appropriate target group.
- Target Groups: A target group is a set of EC2 instances, containers, or IP
 addresses that will receive the traffic forwarded by the NLB. You can
 configure health checks for each target group to monitor the health of
 your resources.
- 3. Target Registration: Targets (e.g., EC2 instances) need to be registered with the NLB. These targets can be in any available zone in the region, and the NLB will distribute traffic based on their health and availability.

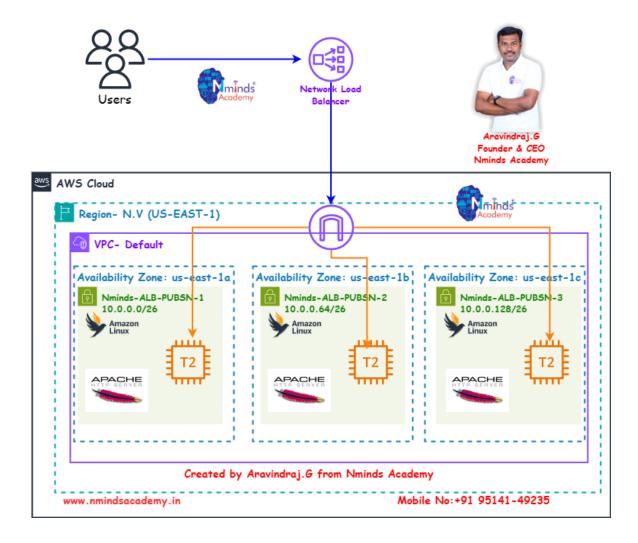
Benefits:

- Fast performance: Designed for low latency and high throughput.
- Highly scalable: Can handle millions of requests per second.
- Fault tolerance: Automatically redirects traffic to healthy targets.
- Support for IP address-based routing: Retains the original IP of the client request.



Topology

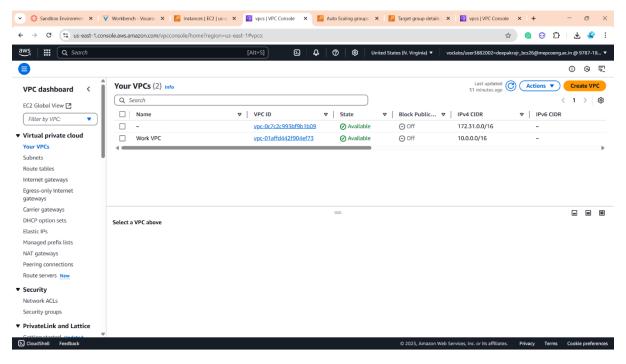
Configure High Availability with 3 Webservers using Network Load Balancer in AWS



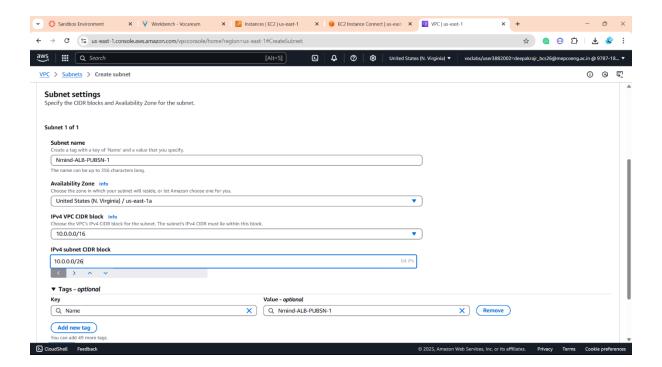


Execution Tasks:

Step1: Set Up the VPC and Subnets

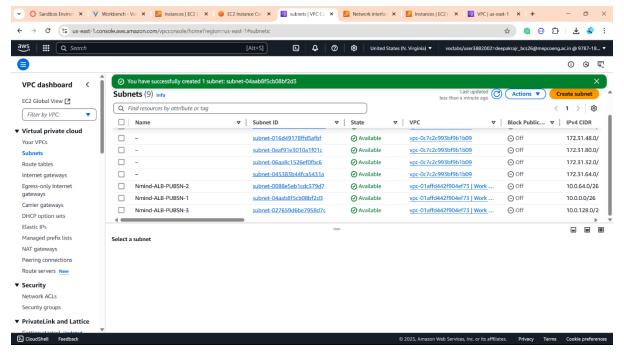


Step2: Go to Subnets, create the public subnets within the default VPC

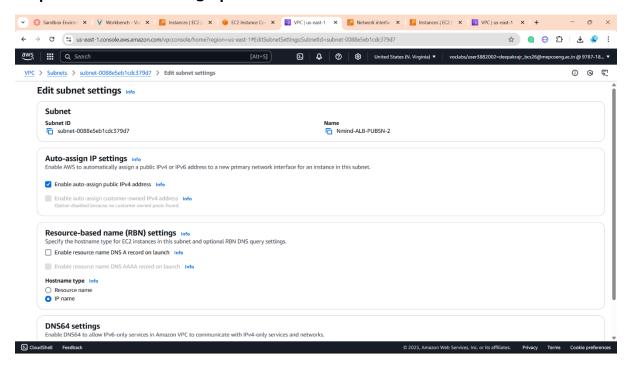








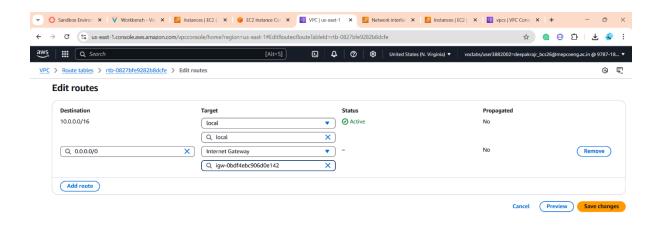
Step3: enable Auto-assign public IPv4 address.



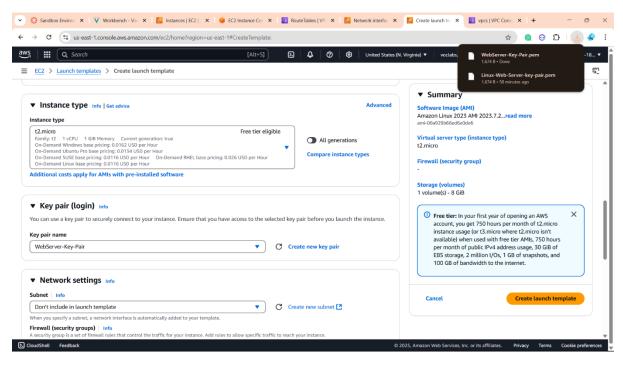
Step4: Go to Route Tables, select the main route table associated with the default VPC, and ensure a route exists for 0.0.0.0/0 with a target of the Internet Gateway







Step5: Navigate to Launch Templates and Click Create Launch Template

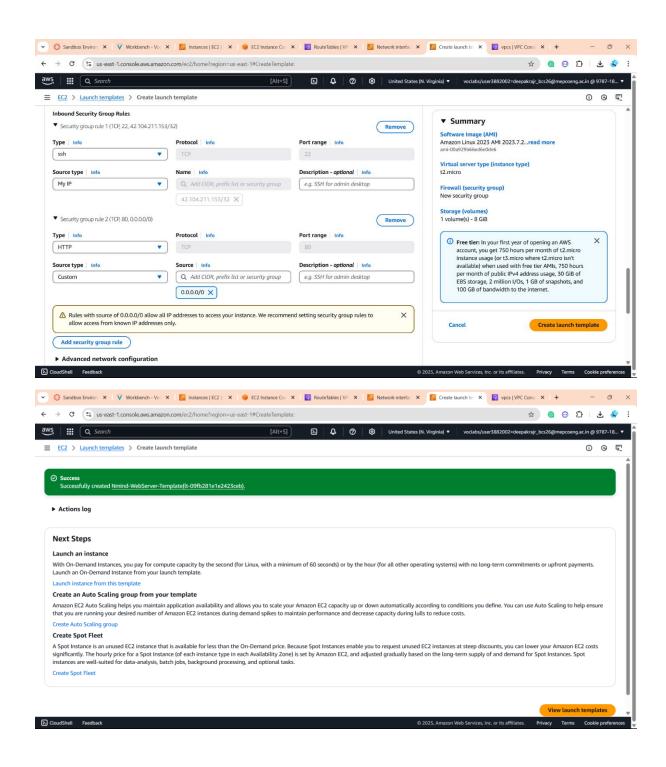


Step6: Configure Template

CloudShell Feedback

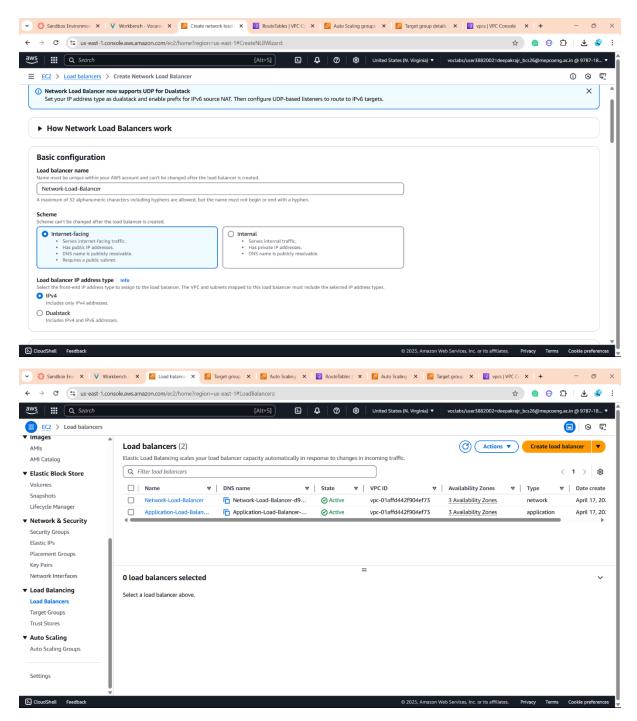






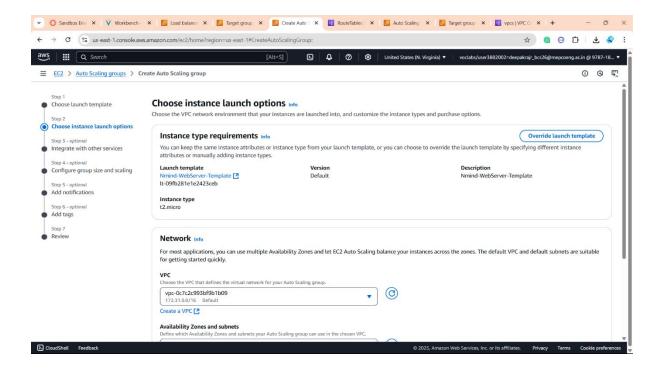
Step7: Create a Network Load Balancer and and select Network Load Balancer.



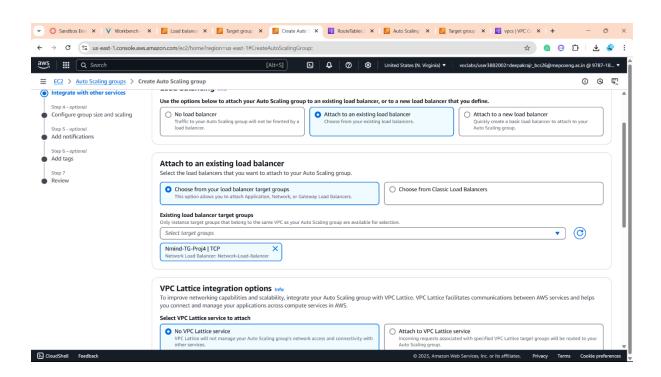


Step8: Create an Auto Scaling Group (ASG)



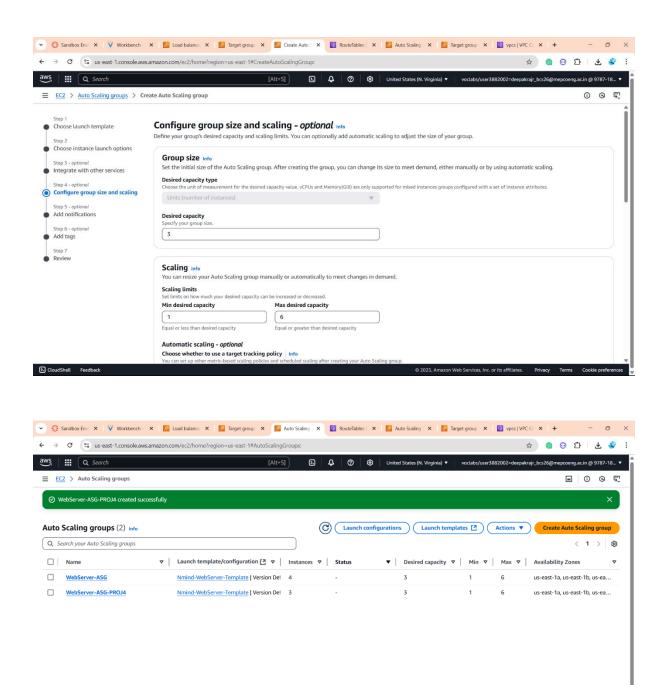


Step9: Configure ASG









Step10: Test the Configuration



O Auto Scaling groups selected

▶ CloudShell Feedback





