	Question
Issue 1	We created a new TEST load balancer for a new server. It was created identically the same as the Production load balancer which works (target is healthy) The new load balancer's target is un-healthy and gives a "502 Bad Gateway" error. We have, as a team, gone over the configuration and cannot find anything amiss. We have been looking at this for 3 days with out resolution.
Issue 2	Need help accessing a EC2 Instance where the pem key cannot be found. A previous employee that managed it is gone and the search of this file had no results. Thanks

Resolution
On checking your resources, I see that the instance is registered using an IP in the load balancer PUBTableau-TEST-1386884306.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com. On checking the load balancer metrics, I see the target (10.32.0.117) is failing health check as it is returning a HTTP 502 on the traffic port that is 8000. Further, the instance was not listening in port 8000 and was returning a 502 error for the health check. On registering the instance again on port 80, the instance was able to pass the health check and was able to load the tableau endpoint on accessing the load balancer DNS name.
You can refer following two methods to replace private key. NOTE: Before performing any of the steps or procedure please make sure you have "backups" for the instance so that if something goes wrong you can recover the instance from the AMI.[1][2] === Method 1 === [3] 1. Create a new key pair. 2. Retrieving the Public Key $ ssh-keygen -y -f newkeypair.pem 3. Open the Amazon EC2 console. 4. Stop your instance. 5. Choose Actions, Instance Settings, and then choose View/Change User Data. 6. Copy the following script into the View/Change User Data dialog box: Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="//" MIME-Version: 1.0 --// Content-Type: text/cloud-config; charset="us-ascii" MIME-Version: 1.0 Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="cloud-config.txt" #cloud-config cloud_final_modules: - [users-groups, once] users: - name: ec2-user ssh-authorized-keys: - ssh-rsa XXXX Replace "ssh-rsa XXXX" with the public key in step 2. 7. Choose Save. 8. Start your Amazon EC2 instance again. 9. SSH into instance using new key pair. 10. Remove old key pair. You should see two entries, remove the first entry. $ vim .ssh/authorized_keys ssh-rsa YYYY ssh-rsa ZZZZ Important: For security reasons, remove the script from the User Data field, because the script contains a key pair. === Method 2 === [4] 1. Create a new key pair. 2. Open the Amazon EC2 console. 3. Choose original instance, and write down the following information. Availability zone : us-east-1a AMI ID : ami-14c5486b Root device : /dev/xvda EBS ID : vol-057ba4a6e19444de2 4. Stop the instance. 5. Launch new instance. Same AMI as original instance Same Availability zone as original instance New key pair 6. Detach the root volume(vol-057ba4a6e19444de2) of the original instance. 7. Attach the volume(vol-057ba4a6e19444de2) to new instance. (/dev/sdf) 8. SSH into new instance using new key pair. 9. Use the lsblk command to check volumes. $ lsblk NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT xvda 202:0 0 8G 0 disk `-xvda1 202:1 0 8G 0 part / xvdf 202:80 0 8G 0 disk `-xvdf1 202:81 0 8G 0 part 10. Mount the volume to mount point. $ sudo mount /dev/xvdf1 /mnt 11. Replace key pair. $ cp .ssh/authorized_keys /mnt/home/ec2-user/.ssh/authorized_keys 12. Stop new instance. 13. Detach the volume(vol-057ba4a6e19444de2) form new instance. 14. Attach the volume(vol-057ba4a6e19444de2) to original instance. (/dev/xvda) 15. Start the original instance. 16.