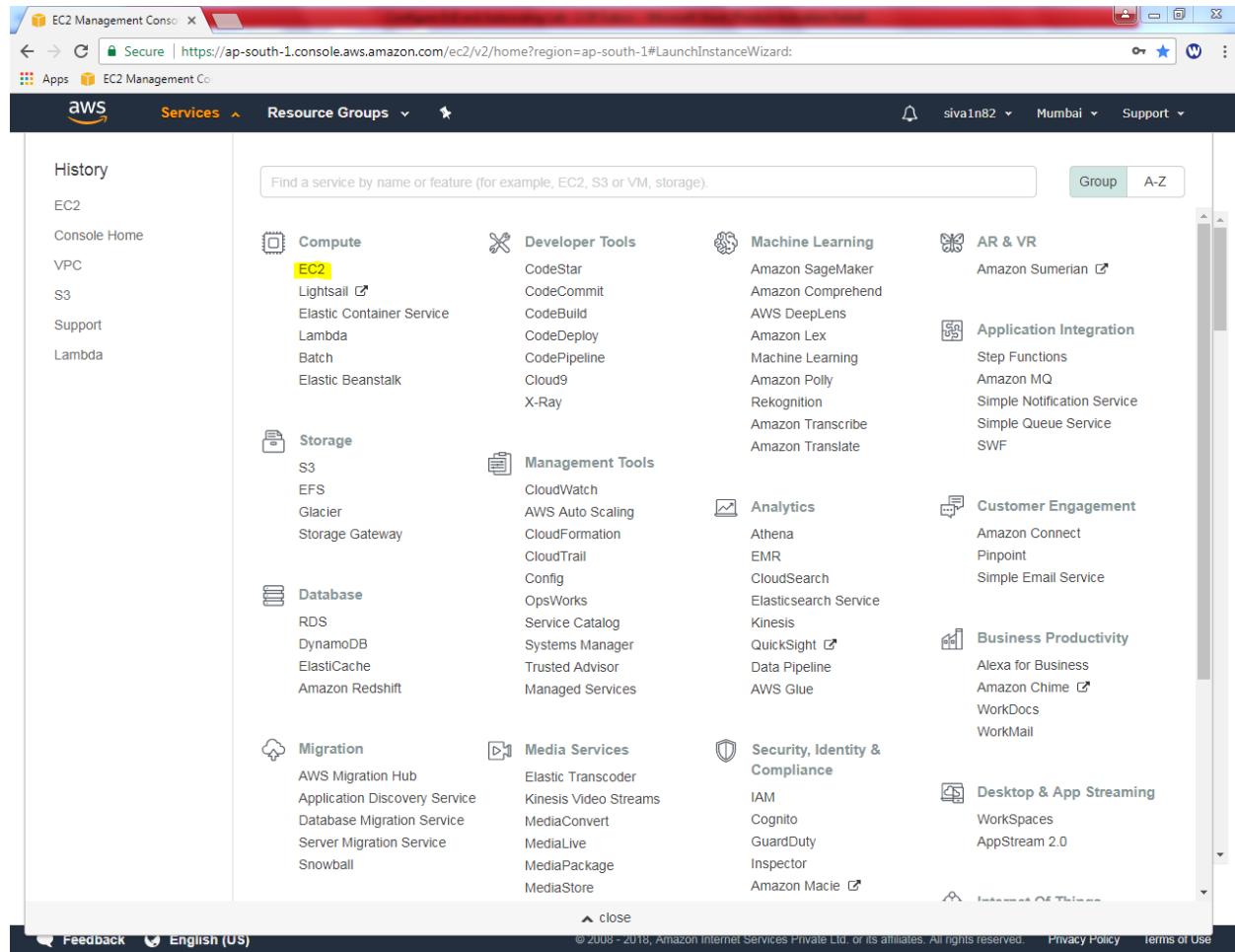


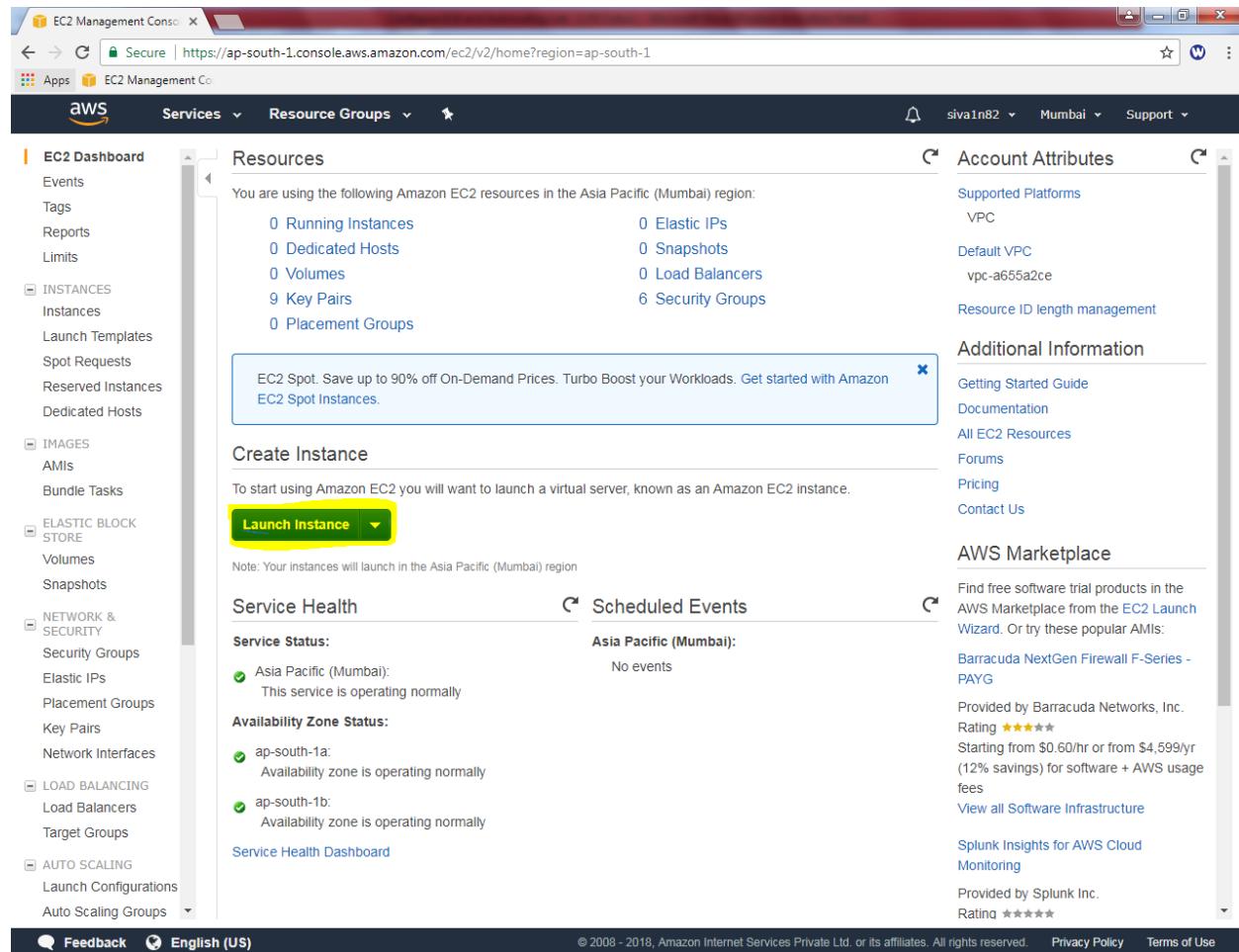
## Configure ELB and Auto Scaling Lab - 2 of 3

While logged into to AWS management console, we can able to see “Ec2” service.



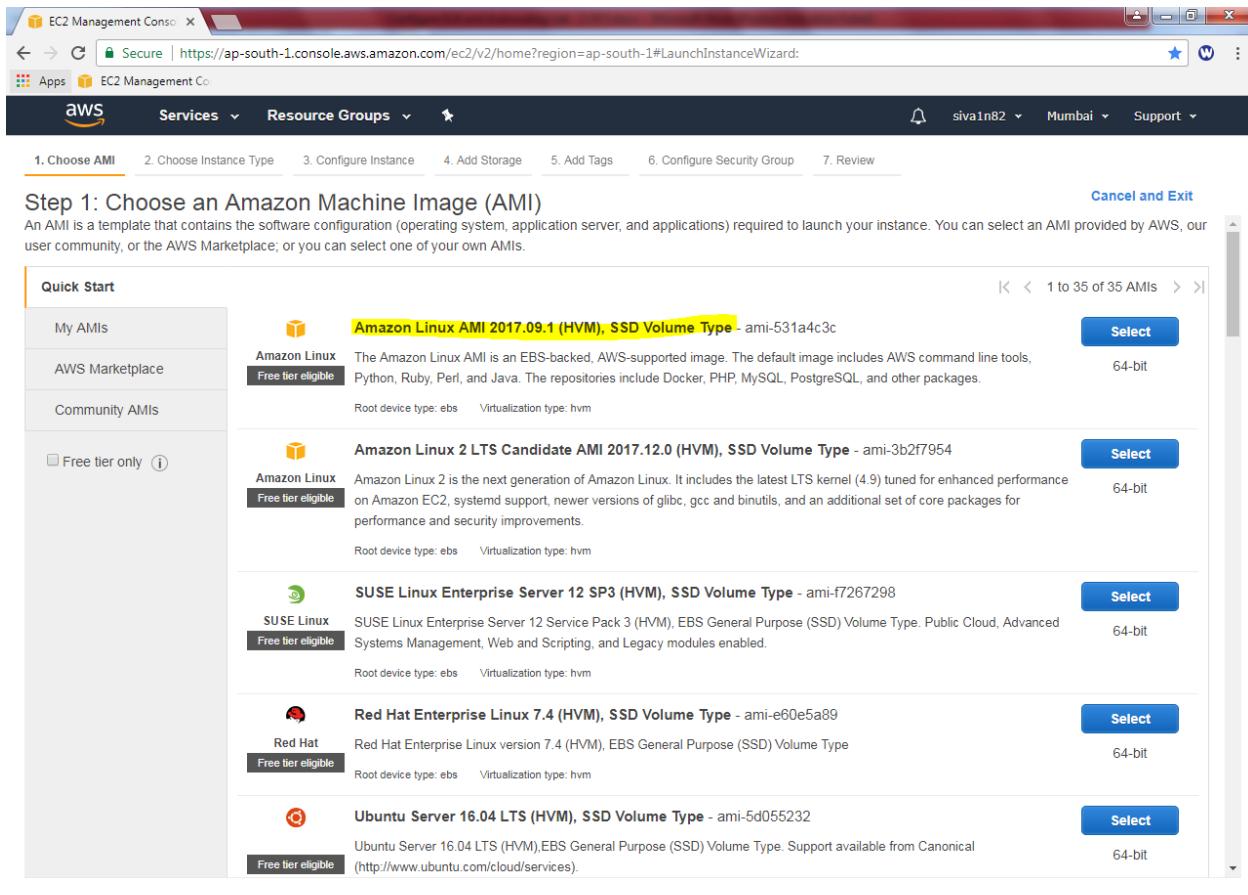
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console Services page. The URL in the address bar is <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstanceWizard>. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a Services dropdown, a Resource Groups dropdown, and user information (sivaIn82, Mumbai, Support). On the left, there's a sidebar with links for History, EC2, Console Home, VPC, S3, Support, and Lambda. The main content area is titled "Find a service by name or feature (for example, EC2, S3 or VM, storage)." It lists services under several categories: Compute (Compute, EC2, Lightsail, Elastic Container Service, Lambda, Batch, Elastic Beanstalk), Storage (Storage, S3, EFS, Glacier, Storage Gateway), Database (Database, RDS, DynamoDB, ElastiCache, Amazon Redshift), Migration (Migration, AWS Migration Hub, Application Discovery Service, Database Migration Service, Server Migration Service, Snowball), Media Services (Media Services, Elastic Transcoder, Kinesis Video Streams, MediaConvert, MediaLive, MediaPackage, MediaStore), Security, Identity & Compliance (Security, Identity & Compliance, IAM, Cognito, GuardDuty, Inspector, Amazon Macie), and various other services like Developer Tools, Machine Learning, AR & VR, Application Integration, Analytics, Customer Engagement, Business Productivity, Desktop & App Streaming, and more. The EC2 service is highlighted with a yellow box.

Click “launch instance”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, Instances, Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling. The main content area displays the 'Resources' section, which lists 0 Running Instances, 0 Dedicated Hosts, 0 Volumes, 9 Key Pairs, 0 Placement Groups, 0 Elastic IPs, 0 Snapshots, 0 Load Balancers, and 6 Security Groups. Below this, a callout box highlights the 'Launch Instance' button. The 'Create Instance' section includes a note about EC2 Spot instances and a 'Launch Instance' button. The 'Service Health' section shows the service status for Asia Pacific (Mumbai) and availability zones ap-south-1a and ap-south-1b, both of which are operating normally. The 'Scheduled Events' section shows 'Asia Pacific (Mumbai)' with 'No events'. On the right side, there are sections for 'Account Attributes' (Supported Platforms: VPC, Default VPC: vpc-a655a2ce), 'Resource ID length management', 'Additional Information' (Getting Started Guide, Documentation, All EC2 Resources, Forums, Pricing, Contact Us), and 'AWS Marketplace' (listing Barracuda NextGen Firewall F-Series - PAYG). The bottom of the page includes a feedback link, language selection (English (US)), and copyright information (© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.).

Select “Amazon Linux”.

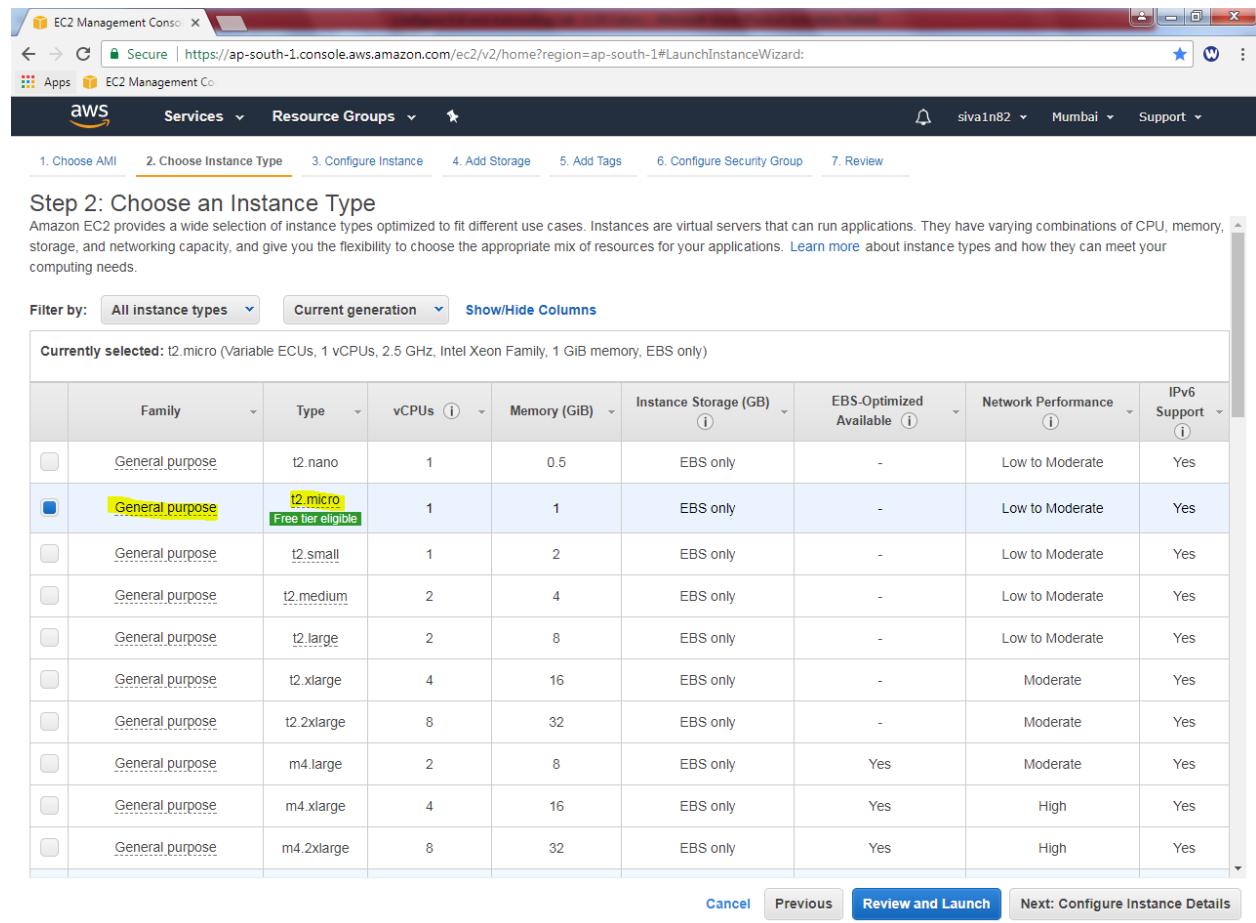


**Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)**

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Quick Start	AMIs	1 to 35 of 35 AMIs
My AMIs	Amazon Linux AMI 2017.09.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-531a4c3c	Select
AWS Marketplace	Amazon Linux 2 LTS Candidate AMI 2017.12.0 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-3b2f7954	Select
Community AMIs	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 SP3 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-f7267298	Select
<input type="checkbox"/> Free tier only ⓘ	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.4 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-e60e5a89	Select
	Ubuntu Server 16.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-5d055232	Select

Select “t2.micro”.



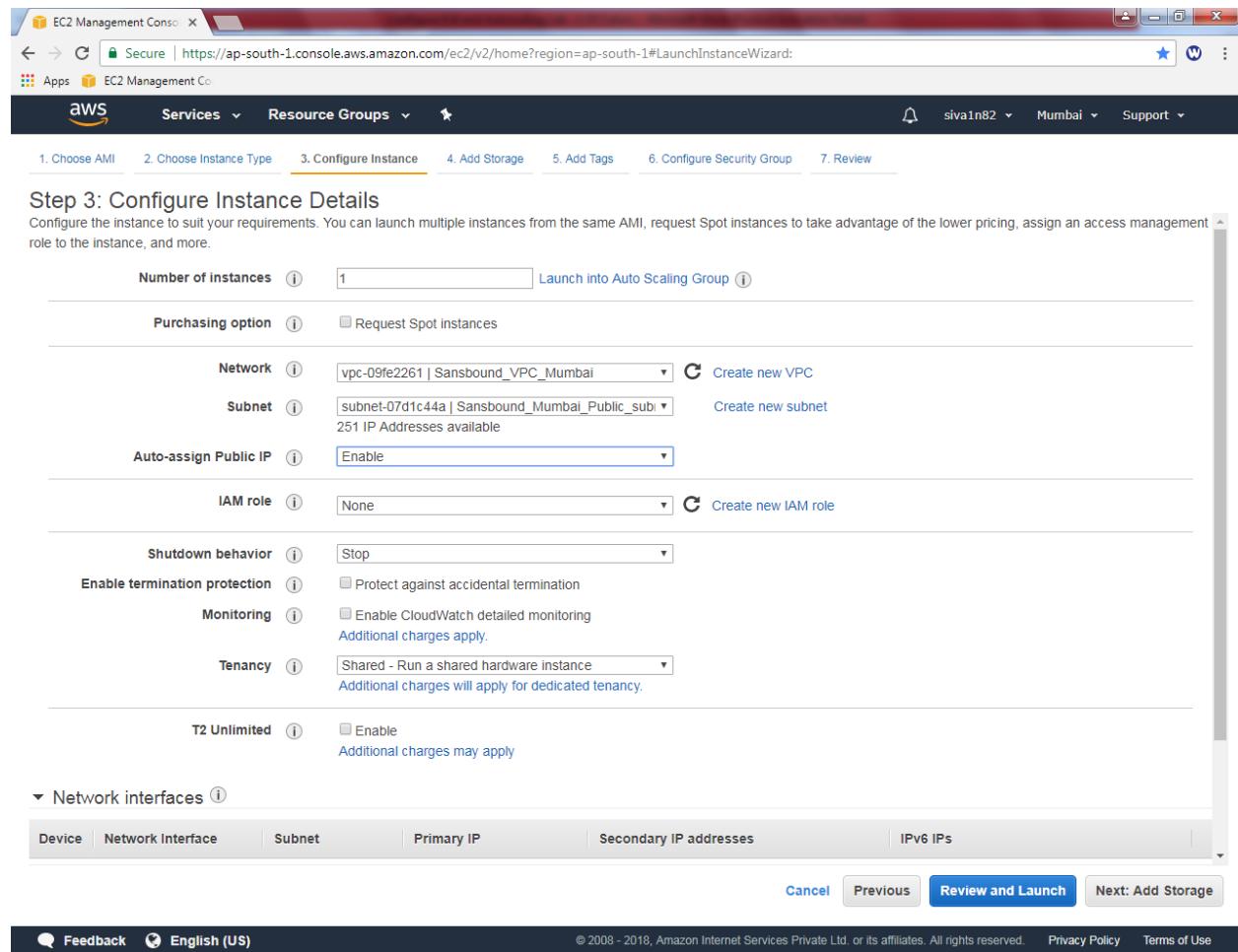
**Step 2: Choose an Instance Type**

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)								
	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes

Click “Next”.

Select Network as “Sansbound\_VPC\_Mumbai”, subnet as “sansbound\_mumbai\_public\_subnet” and Auto-assign Public IP as Enable.



Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances	1	Launch into Auto Scaling Group
Purchasing option	<input type="checkbox"/> Request Spot instances	
Network	vpc-09fe2261   Sansbound_VPC_Mumbai	<input type="button" value="Create new VPC"/>
Subnet	subnet-07d1c44a   Sansbound_Mumbai_Public_sub	<input type="button" value="Create new subnet"/> 251 IP Addresses available
Auto-assign Public IP	Enable	
IAM role	None	<input type="button" value="Create new IAM role"/>
Shutdown behavior	Stop	
Enable termination protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Protect against accidental termination	
Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring <small>Additional charges apply.</small>	
Tenancy	Shared - Run a shared hardware instance	<small>Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.</small>
T2 Unlimited	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable <small>Additional charges may apply</small>	

**Network interfaces**

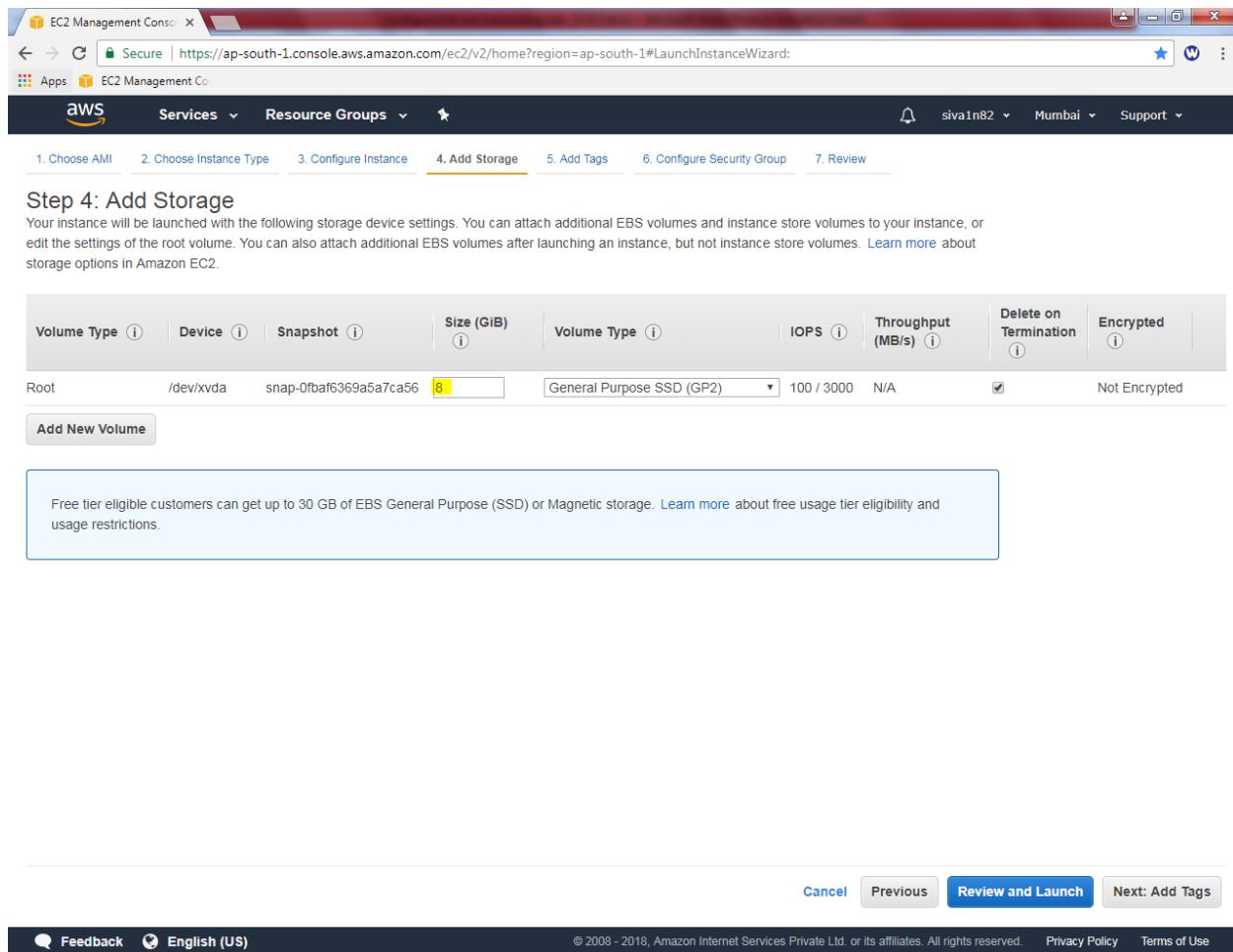
Device	Network Interface	Subnet	Primary IP	Secondary IP addresses	IPv6 IPs

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** Next: Add Storage

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Click "Next"

Leave default settings and click “Next”.



Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-0fbaf6369a5a7ca56	8	General Purpose SSD (GP2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

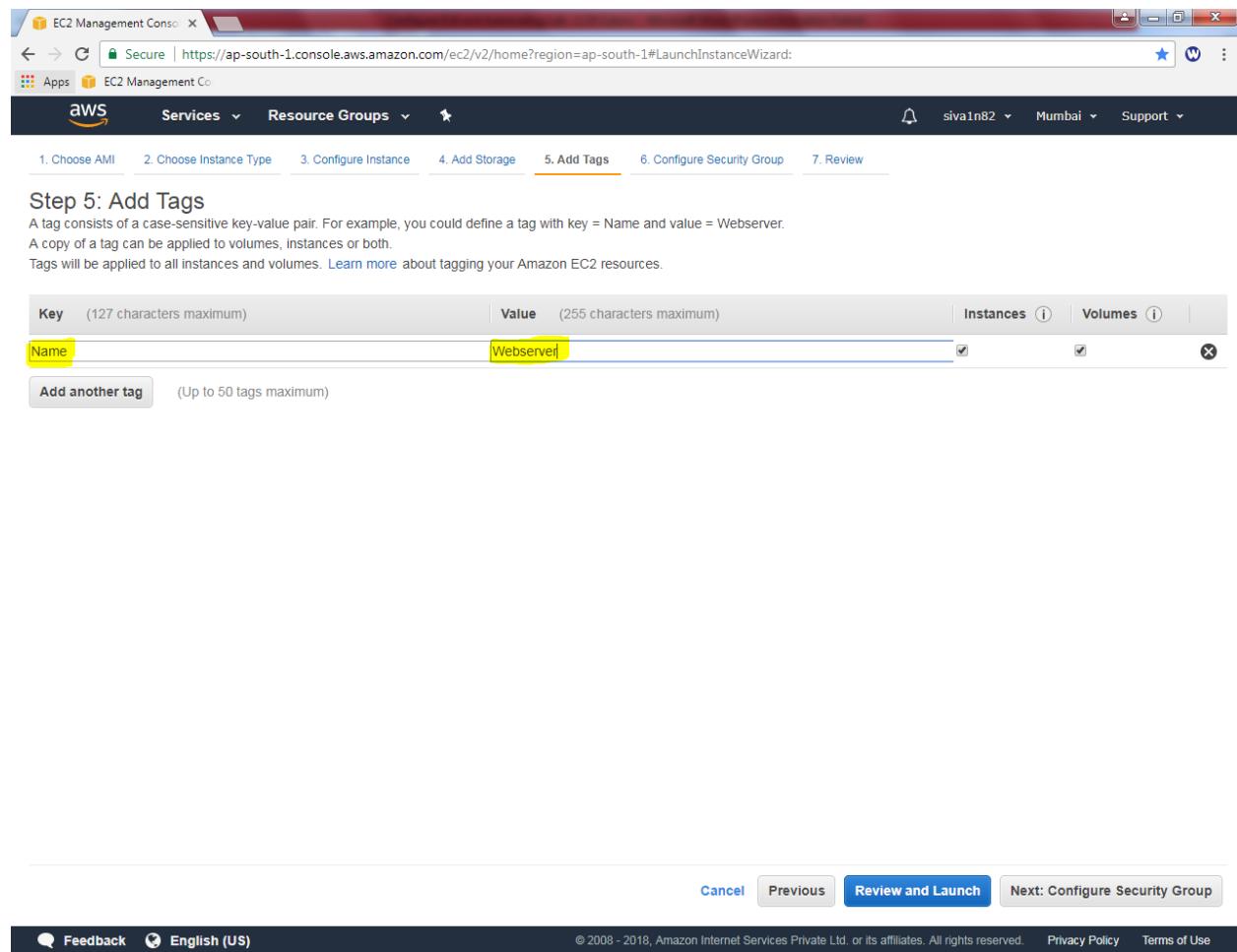
Add New Volume

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** Next: Add Tags

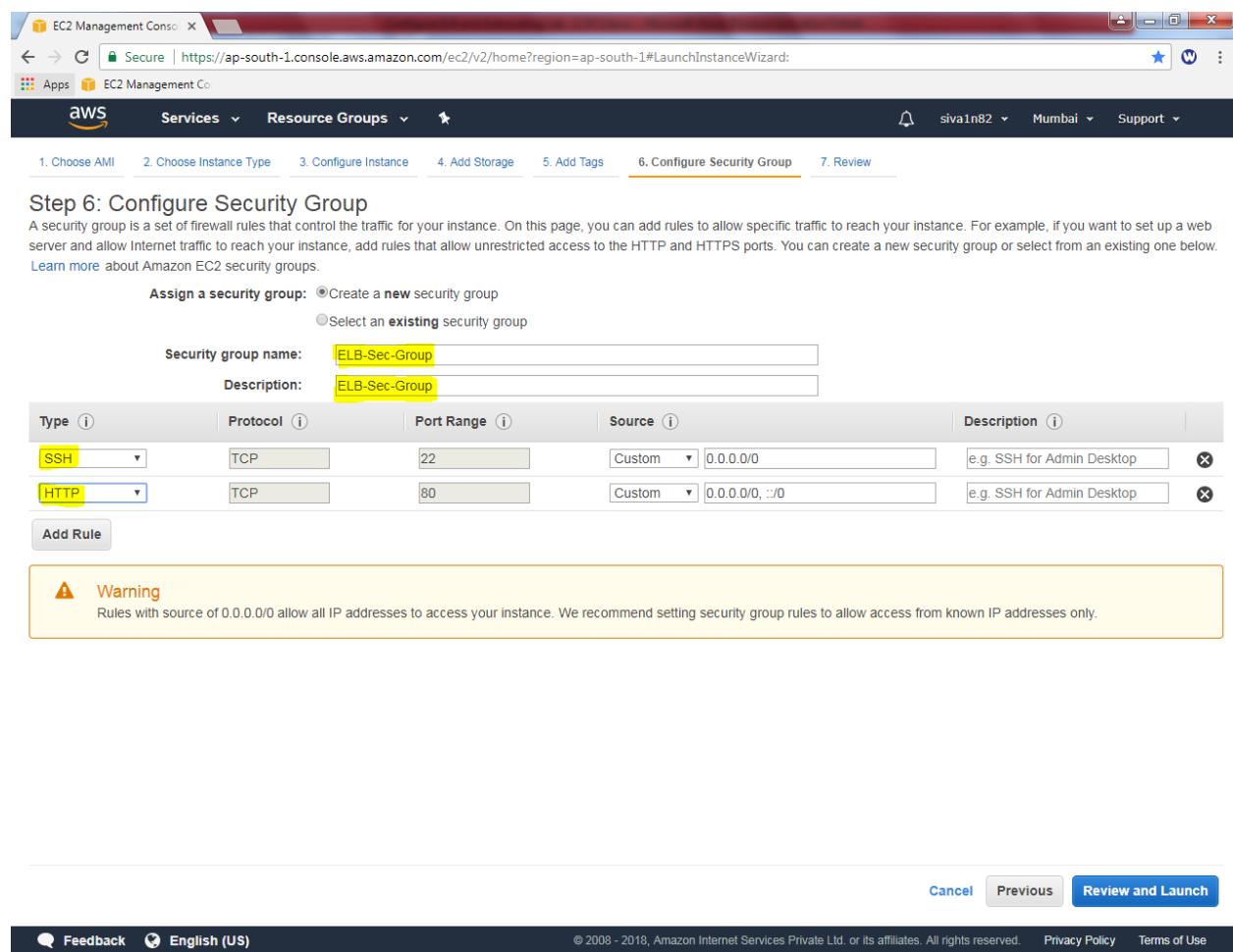
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In Add tags, key as Name and value as “webserver”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface for launching a new instance. The top navigation bar includes links for Services, Resource Groups, and various AWS services like Lambda, S3, and CloudWatch. The main content area is titled "Step 5: Add Tags". It provides instructions: "A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver." Below this, it says "A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both." and "Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources." A table allows users to add tags, with columns for Key (127 characters maximum) and Value (255 characters maximum). A single tag is shown: Name (highlighted with a yellow box) and Value (highlighted with a yellow box) both set to "Webserver". There is also a "Add another tag" button. At the bottom, there are buttons for "Cancel", "Previous", "Review and Launch" (which is highlighted in blue), and "Next: Configure Security Group". The footer contains links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use, along with a copyright notice: "© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved."

In Security group, create a new security group as “ELB-Sec-Group” and allow SSH and HTTP ports.



**Step 6: Configure Security Group**

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group:  Create a new security group  Select an existing security group

Security group name: **ELB-Sec-Group**

Description: **ELB-Sec-Group**

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop
HTTP	TCP	80	Custom 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

[Add Rule](#)

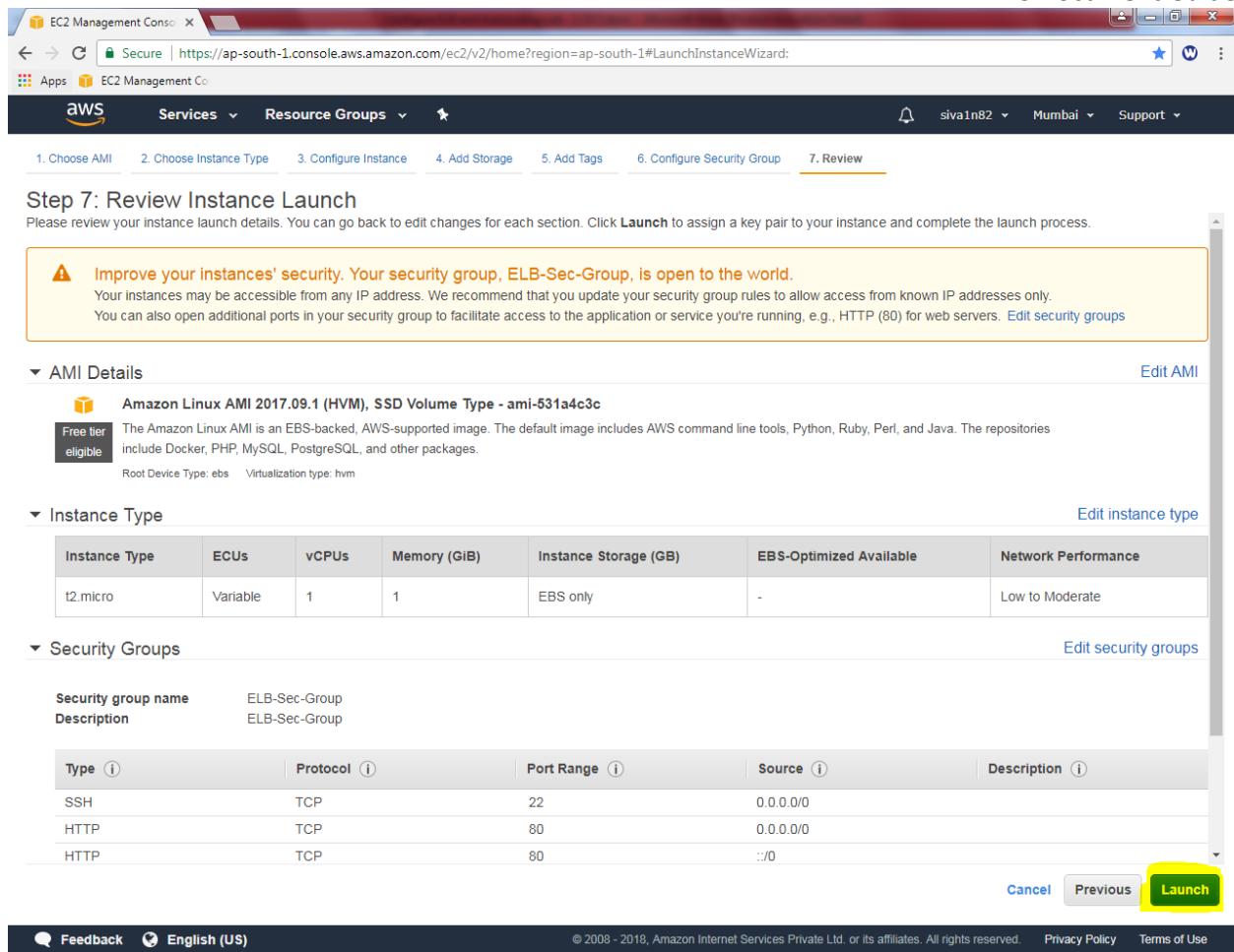
**Warning**  
Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Review and Launch**

[Feedback](#) [English \(US\)](#)

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Click “Review and Launch”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes 'EC2 Management Console', 'Secure | https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstanceWizard:', and user information 'siva1n82 Mumbai Support'. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: '1. Choose AMI' → '2. Choose Instance Type' → '3. Configure Instance' → '4. Add Storage' → '5. Add Tags' → '6. Configure Security Group' → '7. Review'. A callout box highlights a security note: '⚠ Improve your instances' security. Your security group, ELB-Sec-Group, is open to the world.' It explains that instances may be accessible from any IP address and recommends updating security group rules. A link 'Edit security groups' is provided. The main content area shows 'AMI Details' (Amazon Linux AMI 2017.09.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-531a4c3c) and 'Instance Type' (t2.micro). The 'Security Groups' section lists 'ELB-Sec-Group' with three inbound rules: SSH (TCP port 22), HTTP (TCP port 80), and another HTTP rule (TCP port 80). The 'Launch' button at the bottom right is highlighted with a yellow box.

Click “Launch”.

While launch instance, it asked to select an existing key pair or create a new key pair.

Choose an existing key pair.

Then select the key pair.

Click "I acknowledge" check box.

**Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair** X

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Choose an existing key pair ▼

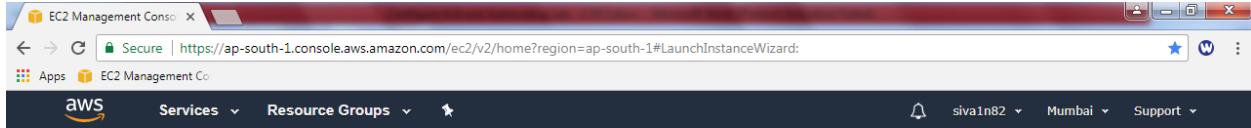
Select a key pair ▼

I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (siva\_vpc.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

Cancel Launch Instances

Click "launch instances".

Click Highlighted area to view instance.



## Launch Status

### Your instances are now launching

The following instance launches have been initiated. [i-027fd64f8041bad2f](#) [View launch log](#)

### Get notified of estimated charges

[Create billing alerts](#) to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier).

## How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the **running** state, when they will be ready for you to use. Usage hours on your new instances will start immediately and continue to accrue until you stop or terminate your instances.

Click [View Instances](#) to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the **running** state, you can **connect** to them from the Instances screen. [Find out](#) how to connect to your instances.

### Here are some helpful resources to get you started

- [How to connect to your Linux instance](#)
- [Amazon EC2: User Guide](#)
- [Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier](#)
- [Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum](#)

While your instances are launching you can also

[Create status check alarms](#) to be notified when these instances fail status checks. (Additional charges may apply)

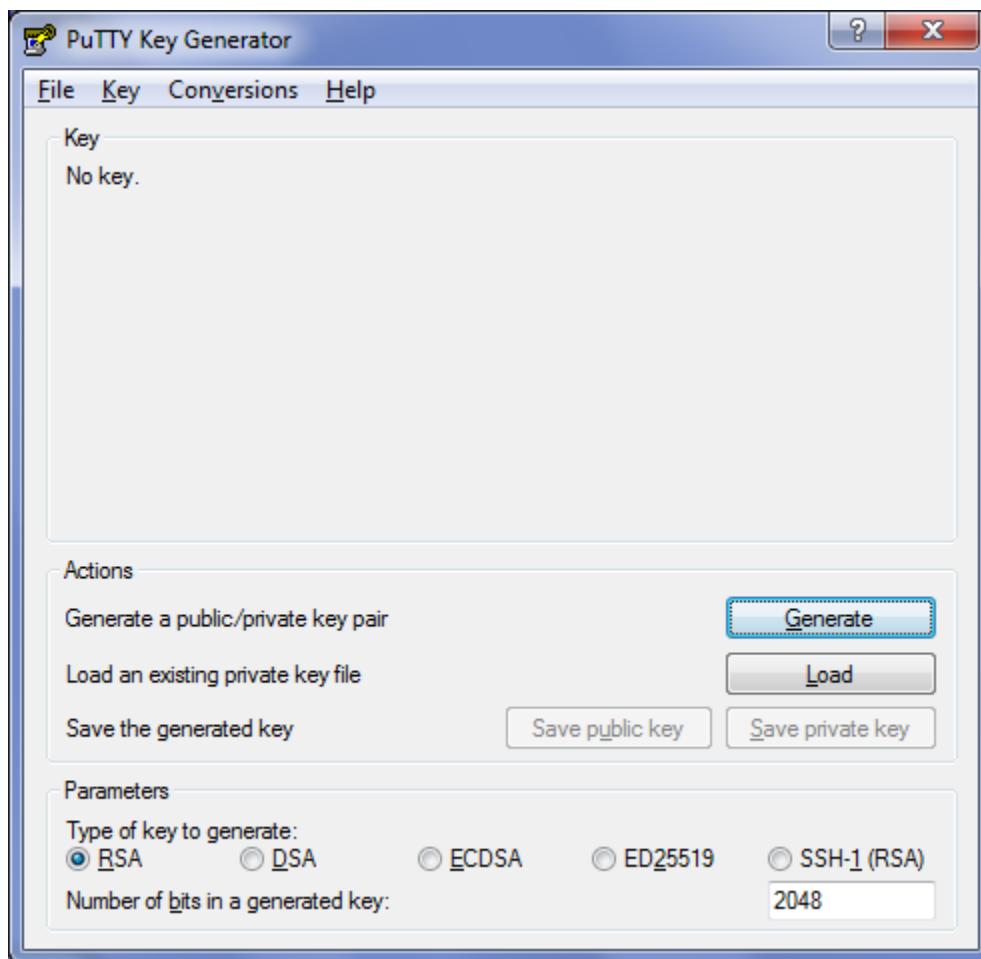
[Create and attach additional EBS volumes](#) (Additional charges may apply)

[Manage security groups](#)

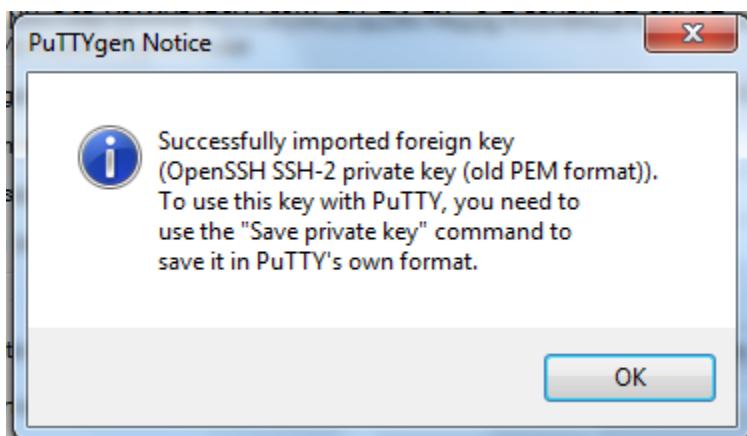
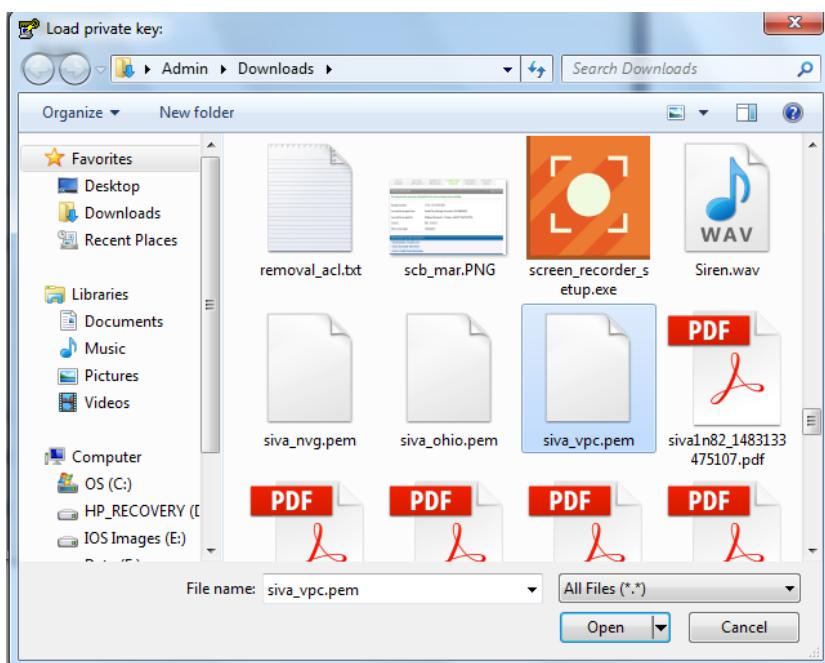
[View Instances](#)

Now we need to launch the instance (LinuX) by using putty,

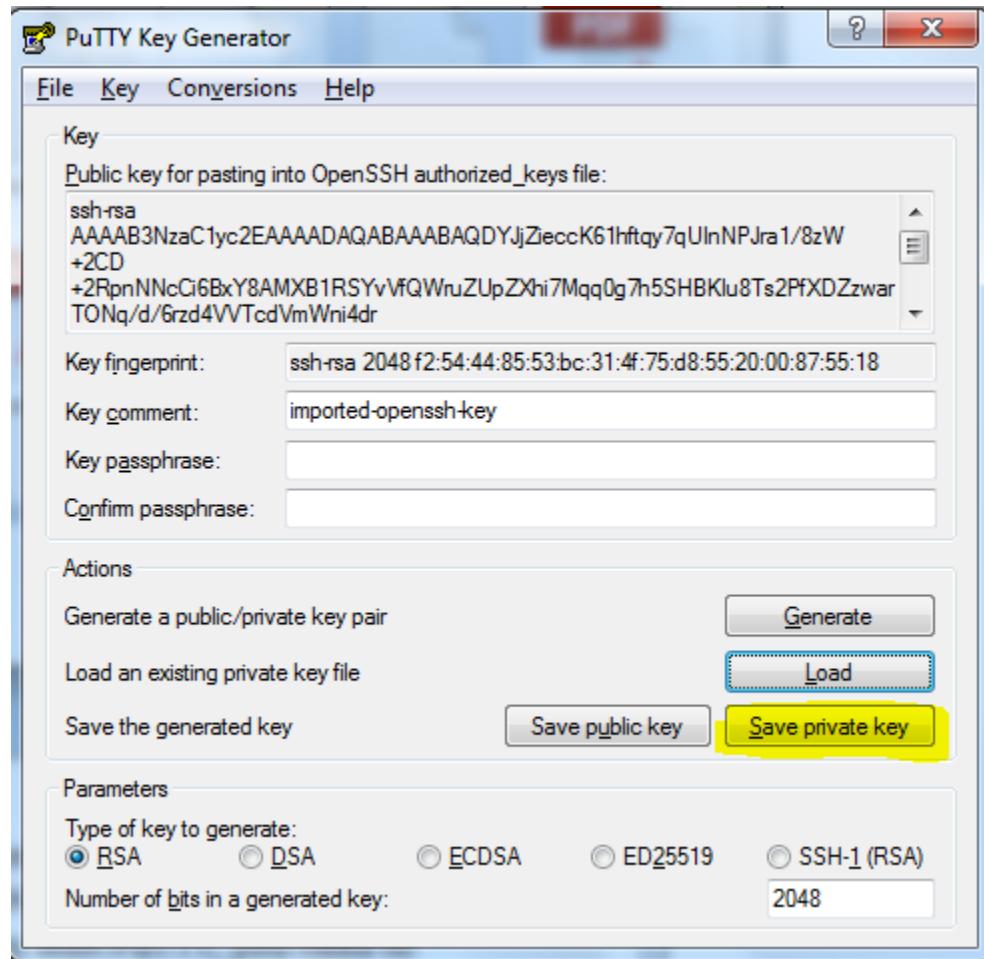
File → Load private key



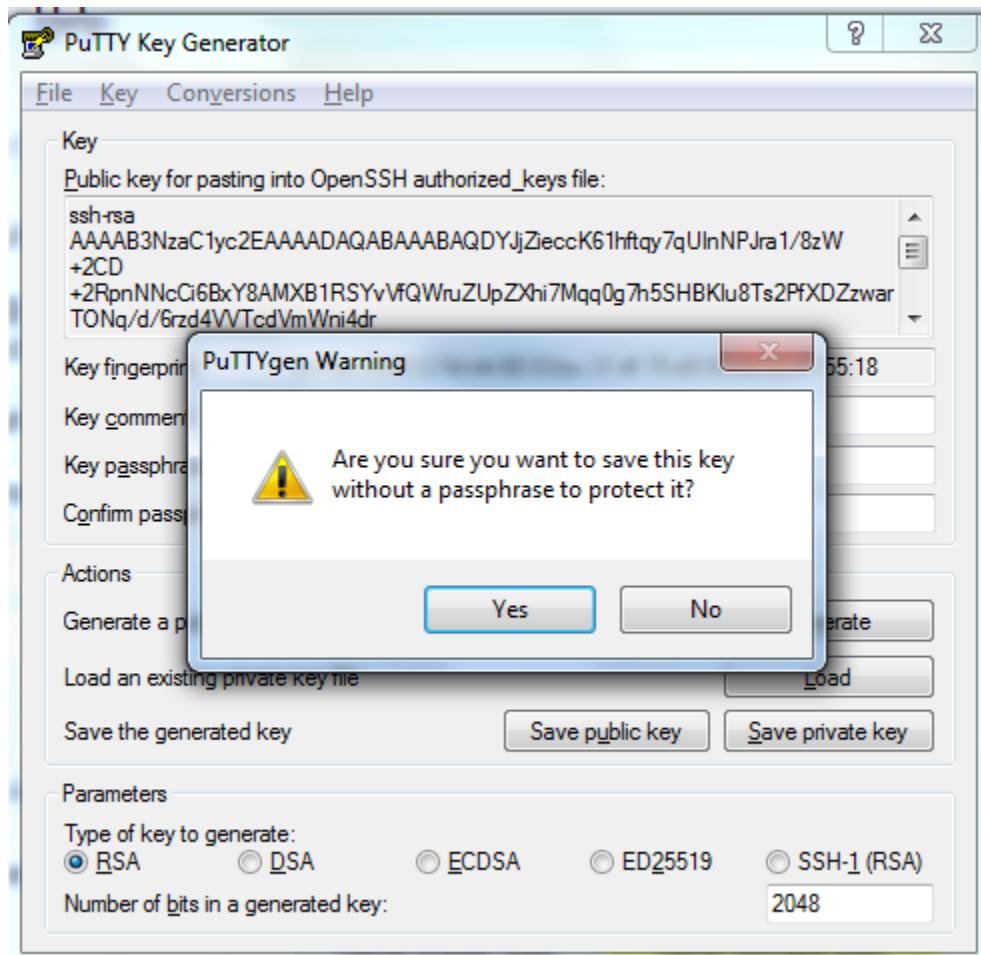
Click "All files "and locate the \*.pem file



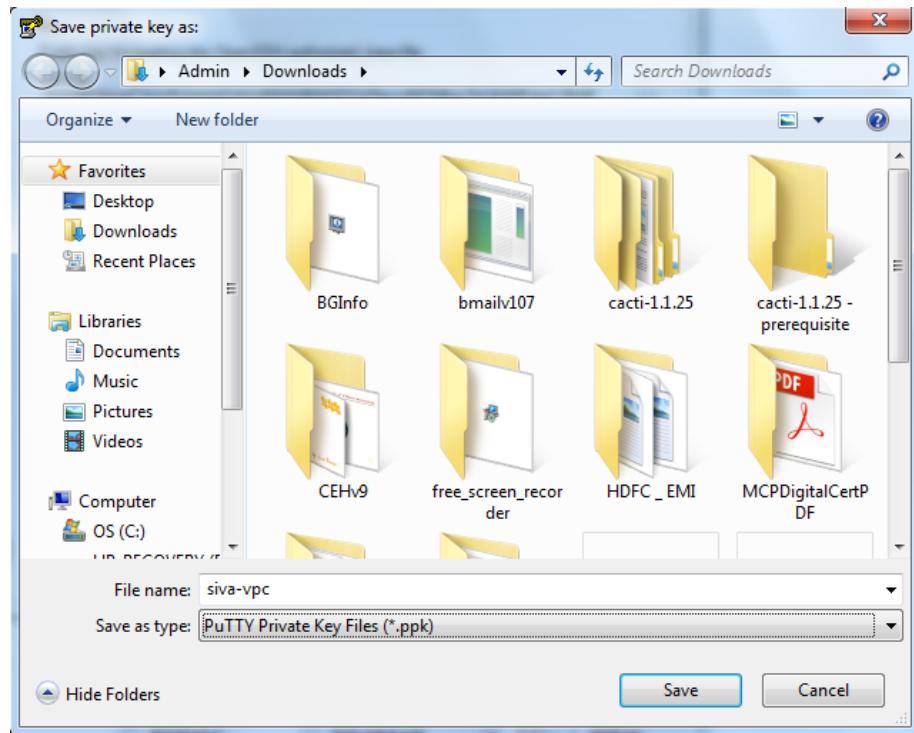
Click "save private key".



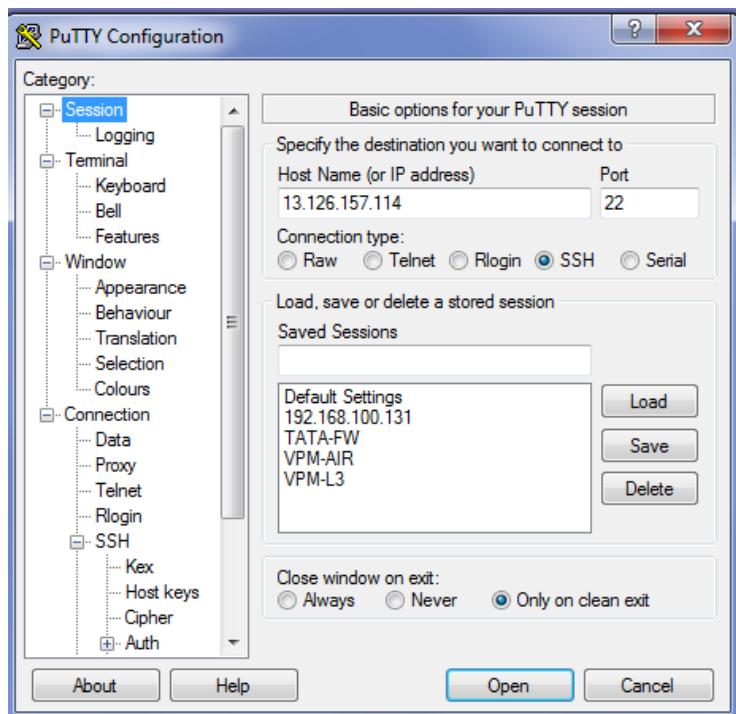
Click "Yes".



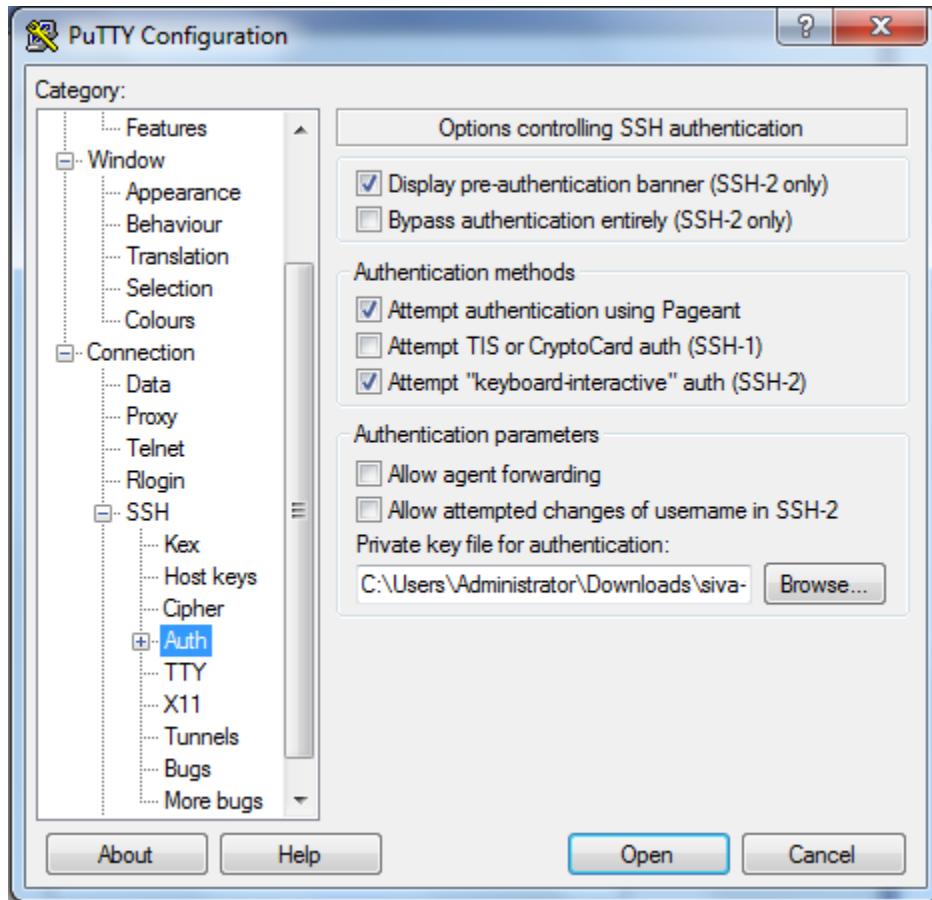
Type the filename to save as ppk file.



Type Public IP address of linux instance in putty,

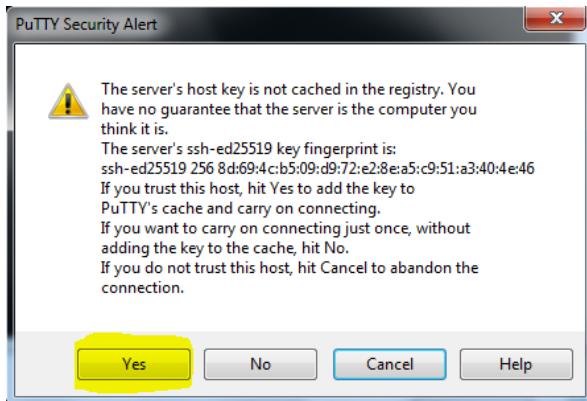


In SSH expand the plus symbol, click Auth, and browse the ppk file.

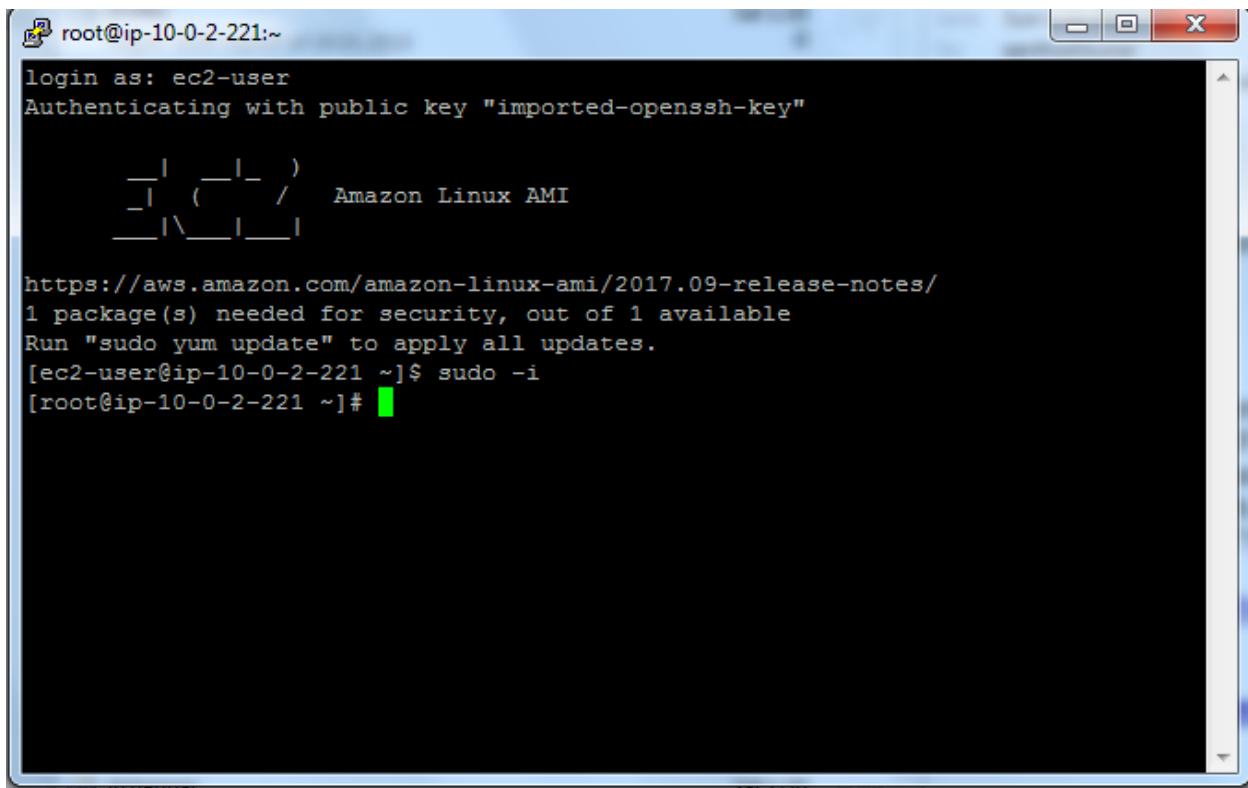


Click "Open".

Click "Yes"



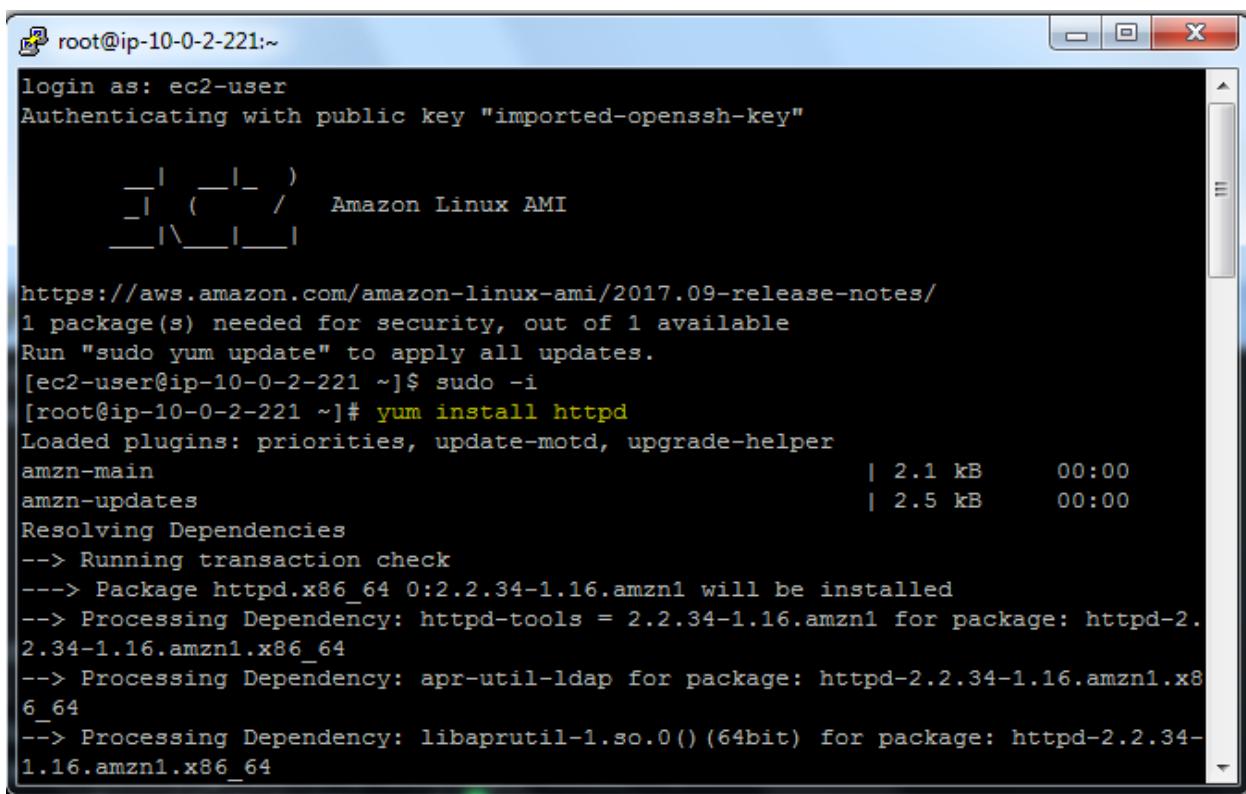
Type user as **ec2-user**

A screenshot of a terminal window showing an Amazon Linux AMI login session. The user 'root' is logged in as 'ec2-user'. The terminal shows the user's public key authentication, the Amazon Linux AMI logo, and a link to the release notes. The command 'sudo -i' is entered at the prompt.

Then type ***sudo -i***

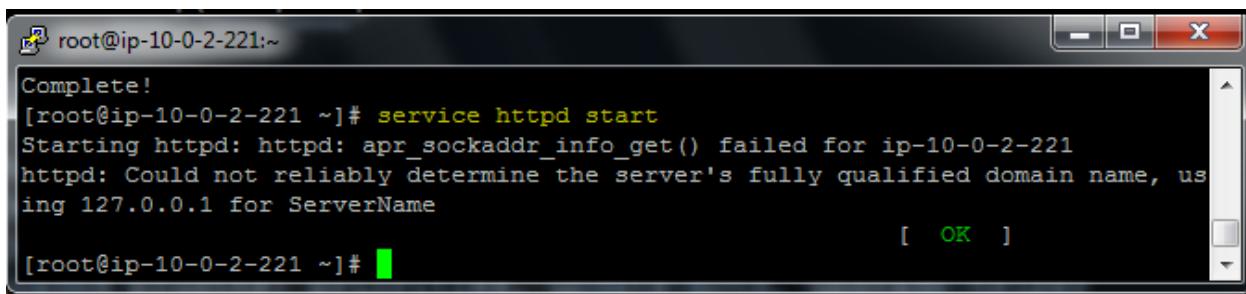
Then we need to install apache webserver in linux by using below mentioned command

***Yum install httpd***



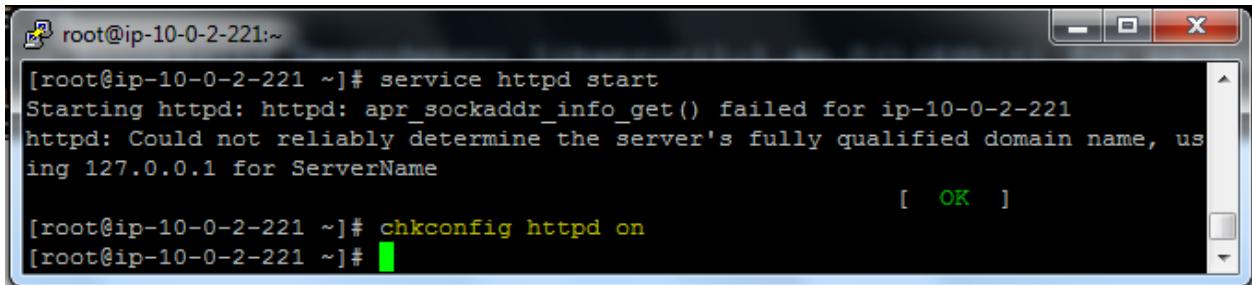
```
root@ip-10-0-2-221:~  
login as: ec2-user  
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"  
  
           _\   _ )   Amazon Linux AMI  
          _ \| |__|_|_ |  
  
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2017.09-release-notes/  
1 package(s) needed for security, out of 1 available  
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]$ sudo -i  
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]# yum install httpd  
Loaded plugins: priorities, update-motd, upgrade-helper  
amzn-main                                         | 2.1 kB     00:00  
amzn-updates                                     | 2.5 kB     00:00  
Resolving Dependencies  
--> Running transaction check  
--> Package httpd.x86_64 0:2.2.34-1.16.amzn1 will be installed  
--> Processing Dependency: httpd-tools = 2.2.34-1.16.amzn1 for package: httpd-2.  
2.34-1.16.amzn1.x86_64  
--> Processing Dependency: apr-util-ldap for package: httpd-2.2.34-1.16.amzn1.x8  
6_64  
--> Processing Dependency: libaprutil-1.so.0() (64bit) for package: httpd-2.2.34-  
1.16.amzn1.x86_64
```

***Service httpd start***



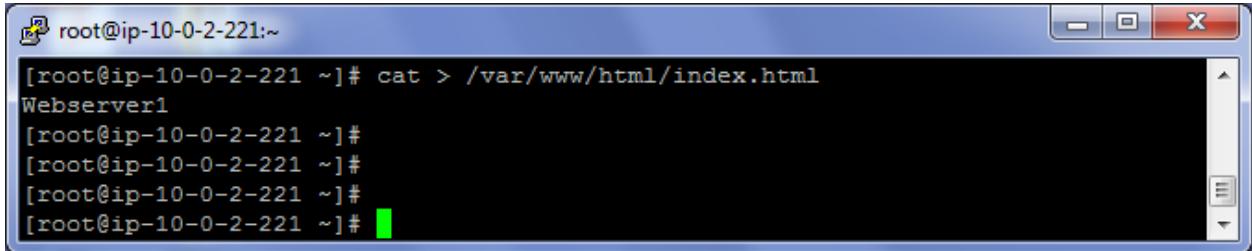
```
root@ip-10-0-2-221:~  
Complete!  
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]# service httpd start  
Starting httpd: httpd: apr_sockaddr_info_get() failed for ip-10-0-2-221  
httpd: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, us  
ing 127.0.0.1 for ServerName  
[ OK ]  
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]#
```

**Chkconfig httpd on**



```
root@ip-10-0-2-221:~# service httpd start
Starting httpd: httpd: apr_sockaddr_info_get() failed for ip-10-0-2-221
httpd: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, us
ing 127.0.0.1 for ServerName
[ OK ]
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]# chkconfig httpd on
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]#
```

Type cat > /var/www/html/index.html



```
root@ip-10-0-2-221:~# cat > /var/www/html/index.html
Webserver1
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]#
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]#
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]#
[root@ip-10-0-2-221 ~]#
```

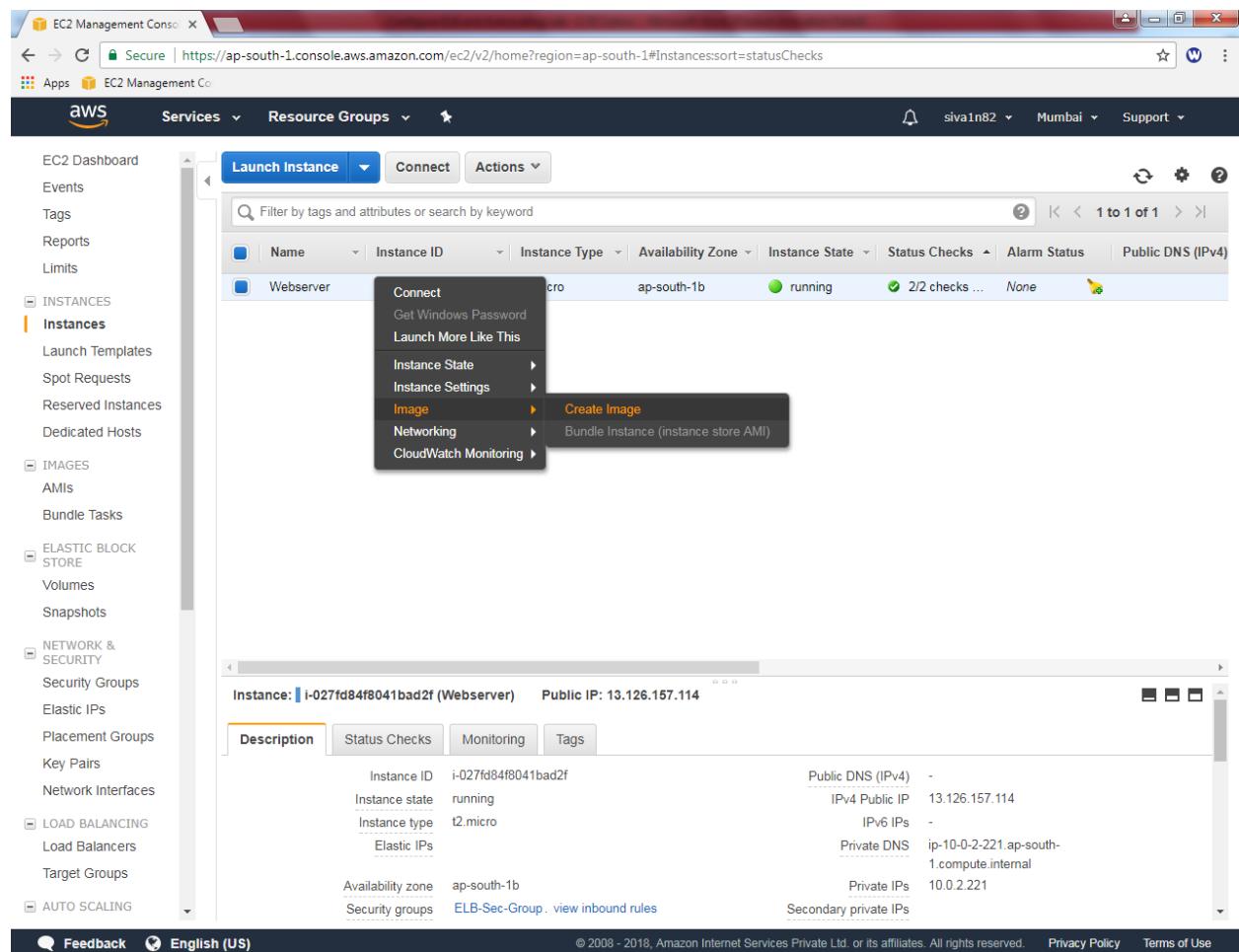
**Type the webserver1**

**Press enter**

**Then click Ctrl + D**

Now we need to create an image for Linux instance.

Select instance, right click click image → create image.



Type image name as “Sansbound webserver”

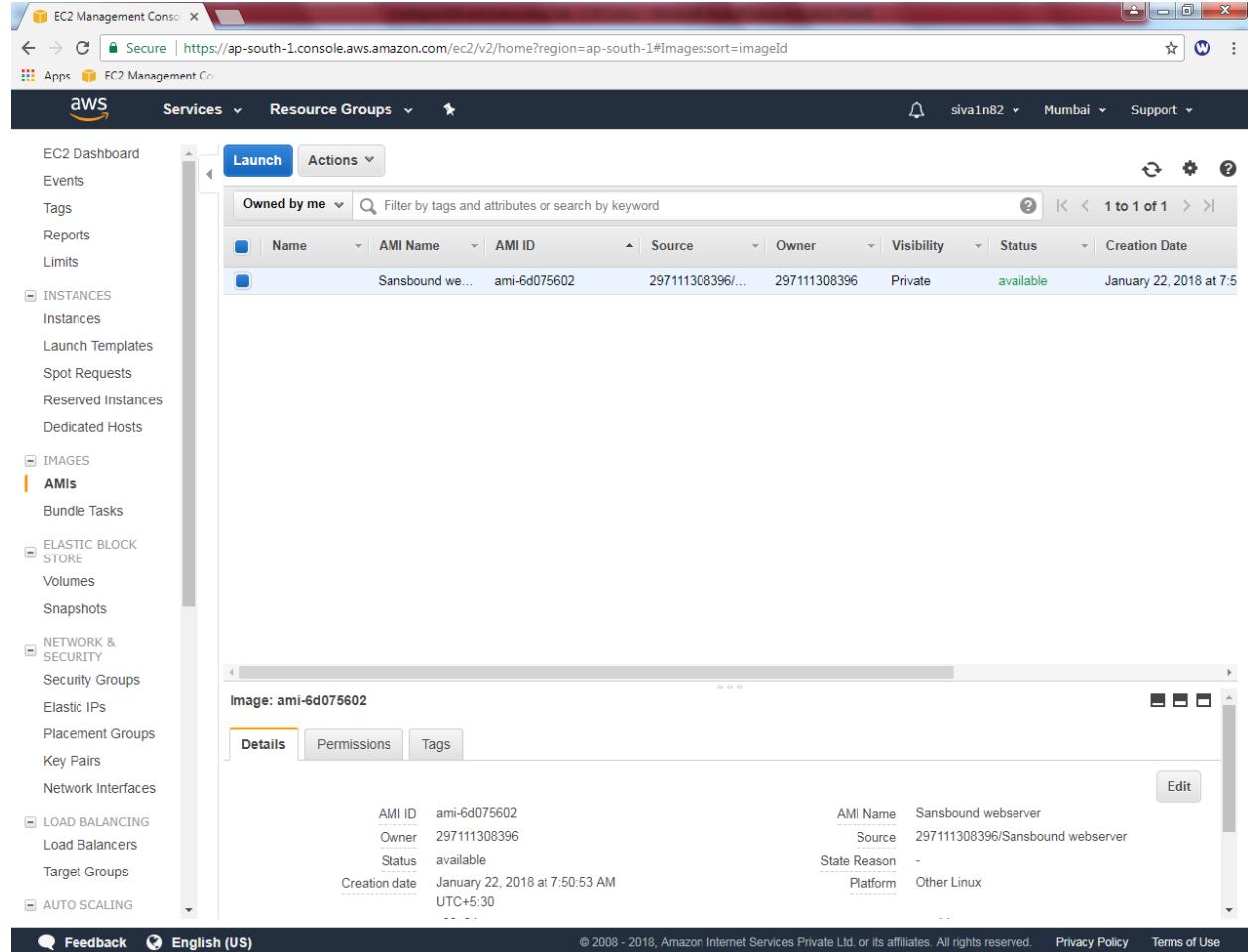
Image description as “ELB Testing”.

**Create Image**

Instance ID	i	i-027fd84f8041bad2f						
Image name	i	Sansbound webserver						
Image description	i	ELB Testing						
No reboot	i	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<b>Instance Volumes</b>								
Volume Type i	Device i	Snapshot i	Size (GiB) i	Volume Type i	IOPS i	Throughput (MB/s) i	Delete on Termination i	Encrypted i
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-0fbaf6369a5a7ca56	8	General Purpose SSD (GP2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted
<a href="#">Add New Volume</a>								
Total size of EBS Volumes: 8 GiB When you create an EBS image, an EBS snapshot will also be created for each of the above volumes.								
<a href="#">Cancel</a> <b>Create Image</b>								

Click “create image”.

To view the image , click “AMI”. Wait up to the state is **available**.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation includes EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, Instances, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, IMAGES, AMIs (which is selected), Bundle Tasks, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, Volumes, Snapshots, NETWORK & SECURITY, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces, LOAD BALANCING, Load Balancers, Target Groups, and AUTO SCALING.

The main content area displays the AMIs page. The top navigation bar has tabs for Launch and Actions. A search bar allows filtering by tags and attributes or searching by keyword. The table header includes columns for Name, AMI Name, AMI ID, Source, Owner, Visibility, Status, and Creation Date. One item is listed:

Name	AMI Name	AMI ID	Source	Owner	Visibility	Status	Creation Date
	Sansbound we...	ami-6d075602	297111308396/...	297111308396	Private	available	January 22, 2018 at 7:50:53 AM UTC+5:30

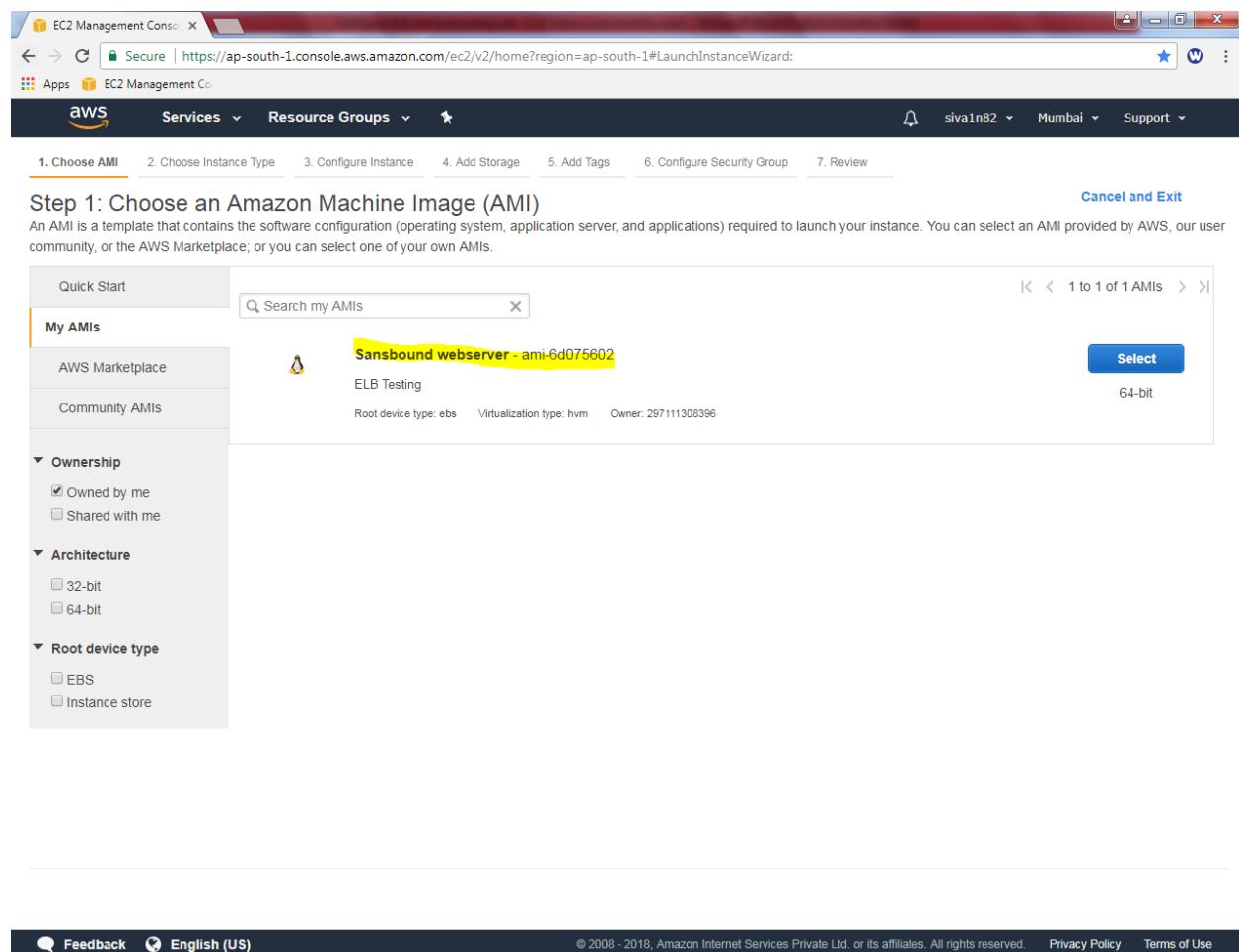
Below the table, a modal window titled "Image: ami-6d075602" is open, showing the Details tab. It displays the following information:

AMI ID	ami-6d075602	AMI Name	Sansbound webserver
Owner	297111308396	Source	297111308396/Sansbound webserver
Status	available	State Reason	-
Creation date	January 22, 2018 at 7:50:53 AM UTC+5:30	Platform	Other Linux

At the bottom of the page, there are links for Feedback, English (US), Copyright notice (© 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Click “Launch”.

Click “My AMIs” and select “Sansbound webserver”.



Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Quick Start  1 to 1 of 1 AMIs

**My AMIs**

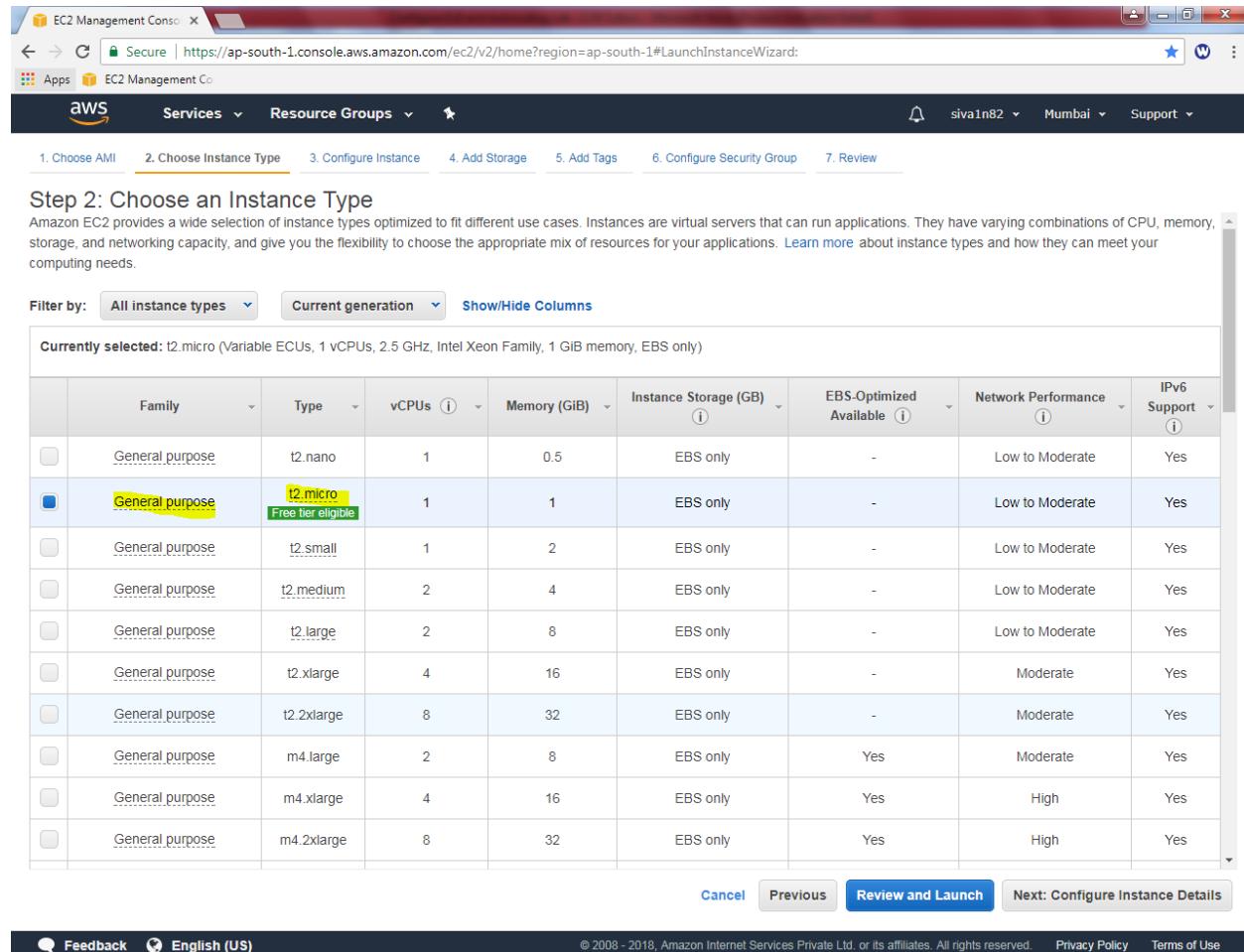
AMI Name	Description	Root device type	Virtualization type	Owner	Action
Sansbound webserver - ami-6d075602	ELB Testing	ebs	hvm	297111308396	Select

**Ownership**  
 Owned by me  
 Shared with me

**Architecture**  
 32-bit  
 64-bit

**Root device type**  
 EBS  
 Instance store

Select “t2.micro”.



EC2 Management Console

Secure | https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstanceWizard:

1. Choose AMI   2. Choose Instance Type   3. Configure Instance   4. Add Storage   5. Add Tags   6. Configure Security Group   7. Review

**Step 2: Choose an Instance Type**

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types ▾ Current generation ▾ Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** Next: Configure Instance Details

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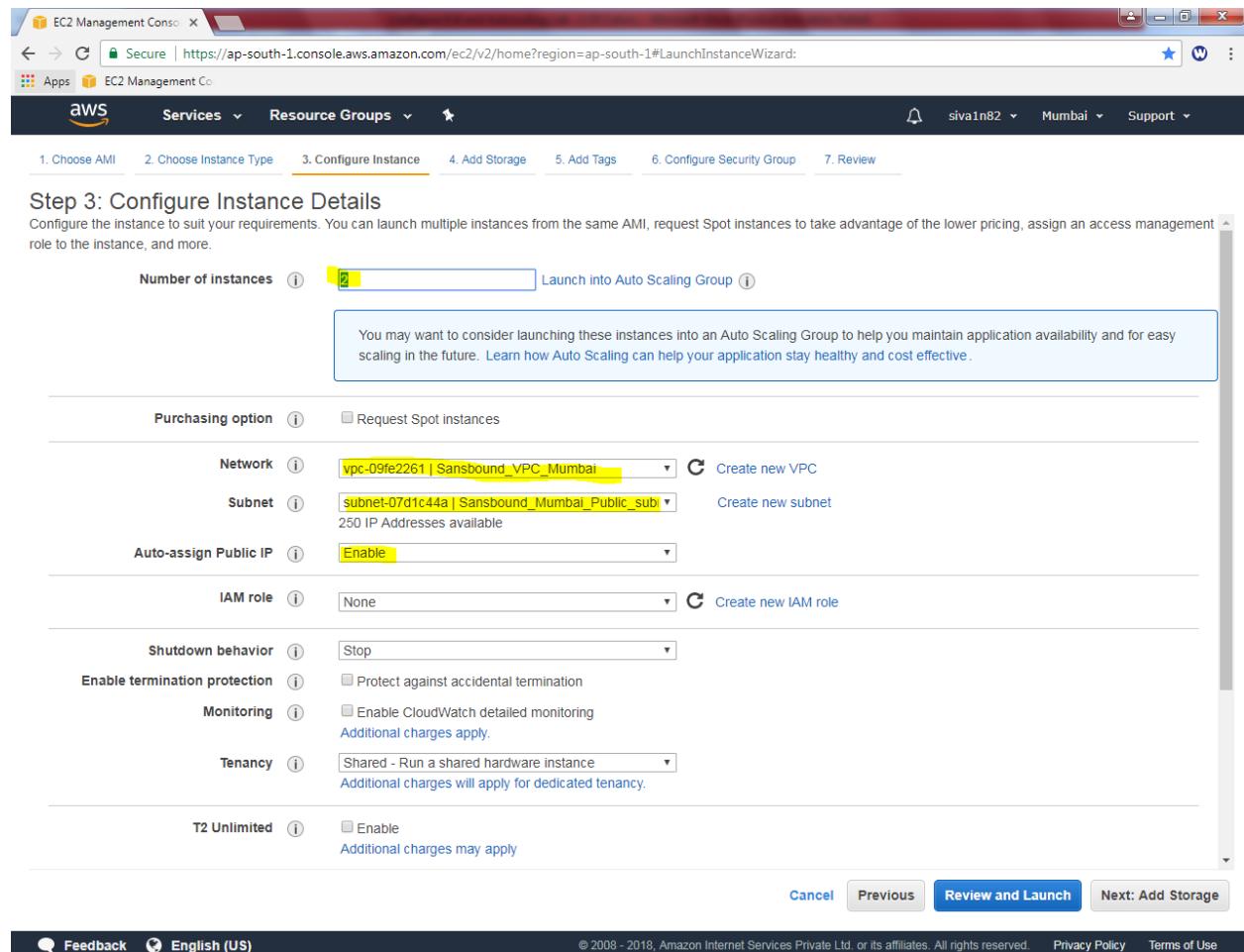
Click “Next”.

Create an Number of instances as “2”.

Network as Sansbound\_VPC\_Mumbai

Subnet as Sansbound\_mumbai\_Public\_subnet

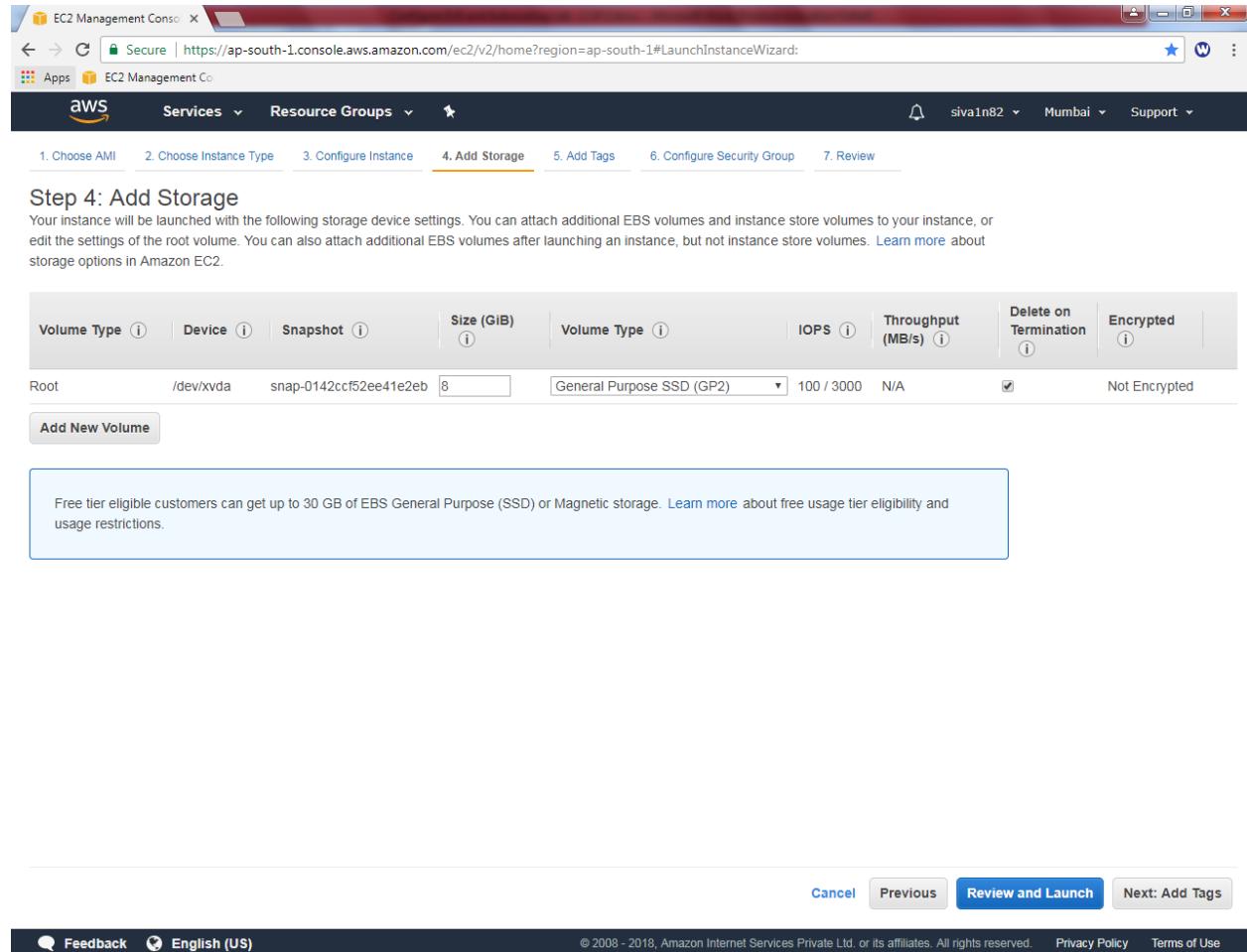
Auto-assign public IP: Enable.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The user is in the 'Launch Instance Wizard' at Step 3: Configure Instance Details. The 'Number of instances' is set to 2. The 'Network' dropdown shows 'vpc-09fe2261 | Sansbound\_VPC\_Mumbai'. The 'Subnet' dropdown shows 'subnet-07d1c44a | Sansbound\_Mumbai\_Public\_sub'. The 'Auto-assign Public IP' dropdown is set to 'Enable'. The 'IAM role' dropdown is set to 'None'. Under 'Shutdown behavior', 'Stop' is selected. Under 'Tenancy', 'Shared - Run a shared hardware instance' is selected. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Previous', 'Review and Launch' (which is highlighted in blue), and 'Next: Add Storage'.

Click “Next”.

Leave as default and click “Next”.



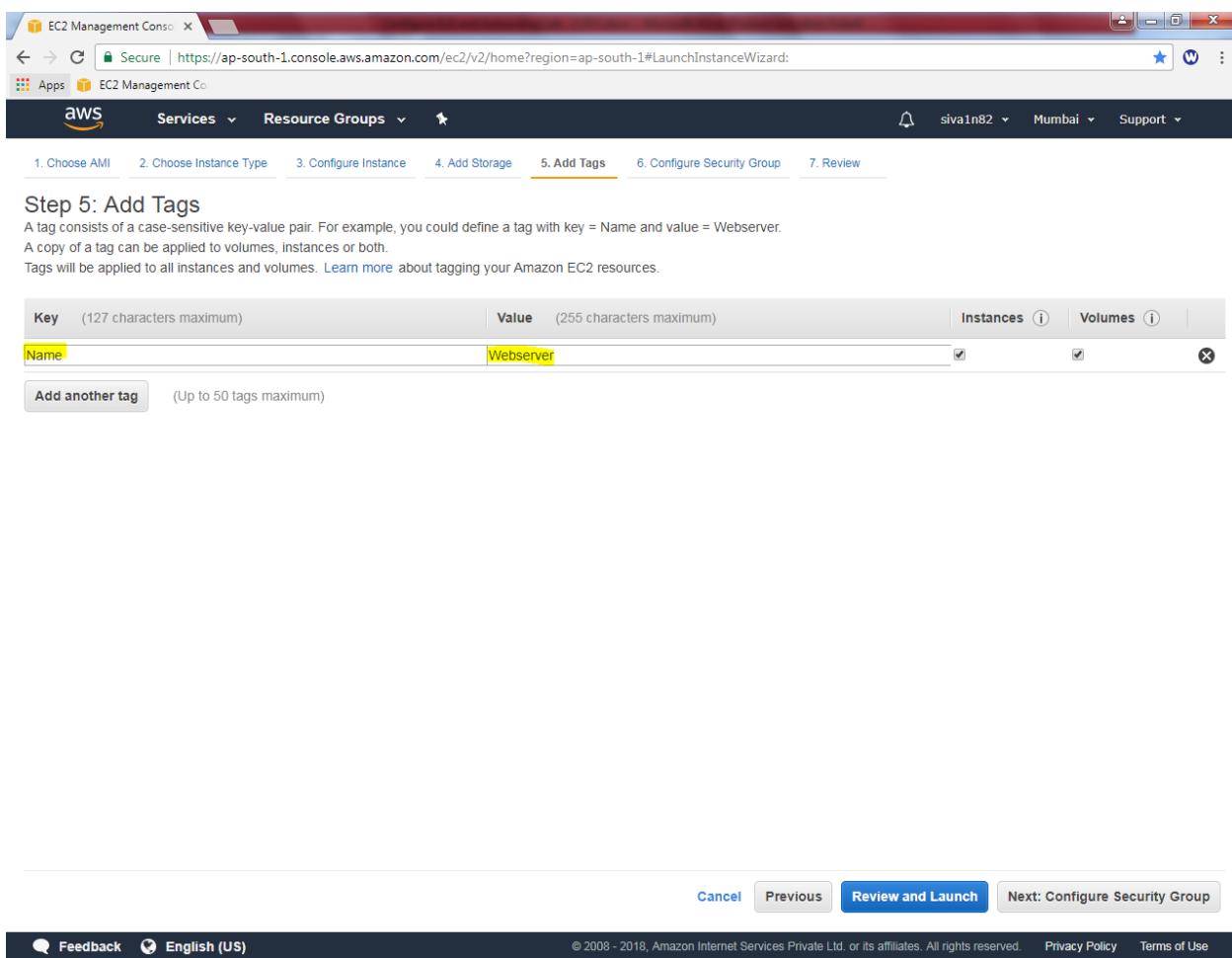
Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encrypted
Root	/dev/xvda	snap-0142ccf52ee41e2eb	8	General Purpose SSD (GP2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Review and Launch** [Next: Add Tags](#)

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In Add tags, Name: Webserver



EC2 Management Console x

Secure | https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#LaunchInstanceWizard:

Apps EC2 Management Co

Services Resource Groups

siva1n82 Mumbai Support

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

**Step 5: Add Tags**

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver.

A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.

Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key	(127 characters maximum)	Value	(255 characters maximum)	Instances	Volumes
Name		Webserver		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

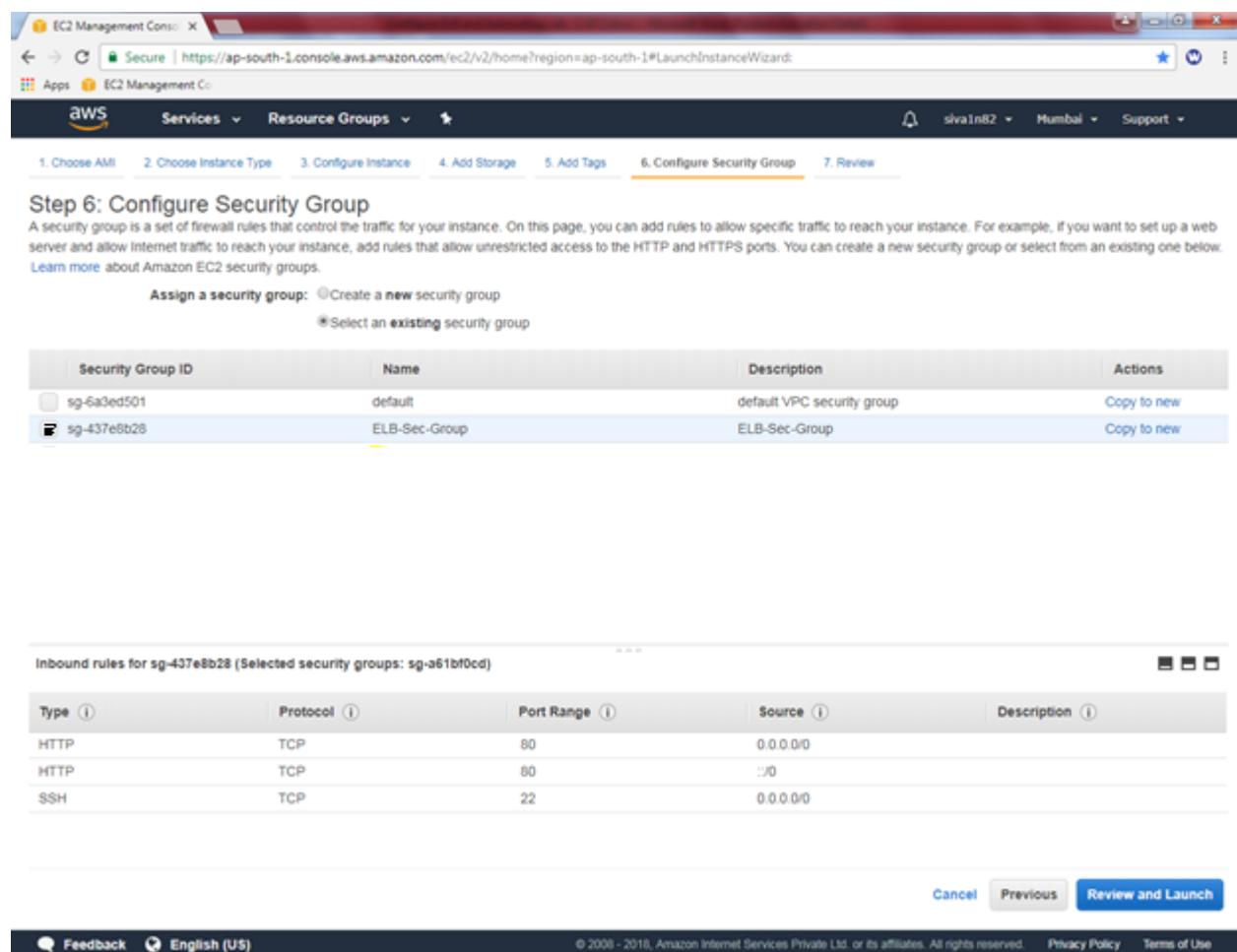
Add another tag (Up to 50 tags maximum)

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** Next: Configure Security Group

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Click "Next".

Select “ELB-Sec-Group”



**Step 6: Configure Security Group**

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below.

[Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group:  Create a new security group  
 Select an existing security group

Security Group ID	Name	Description	Actions
sg-6a3ed501	default	default VPC security group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
sg-437e8b28	ELB-Sec-Group	ELB-Sec-Group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>

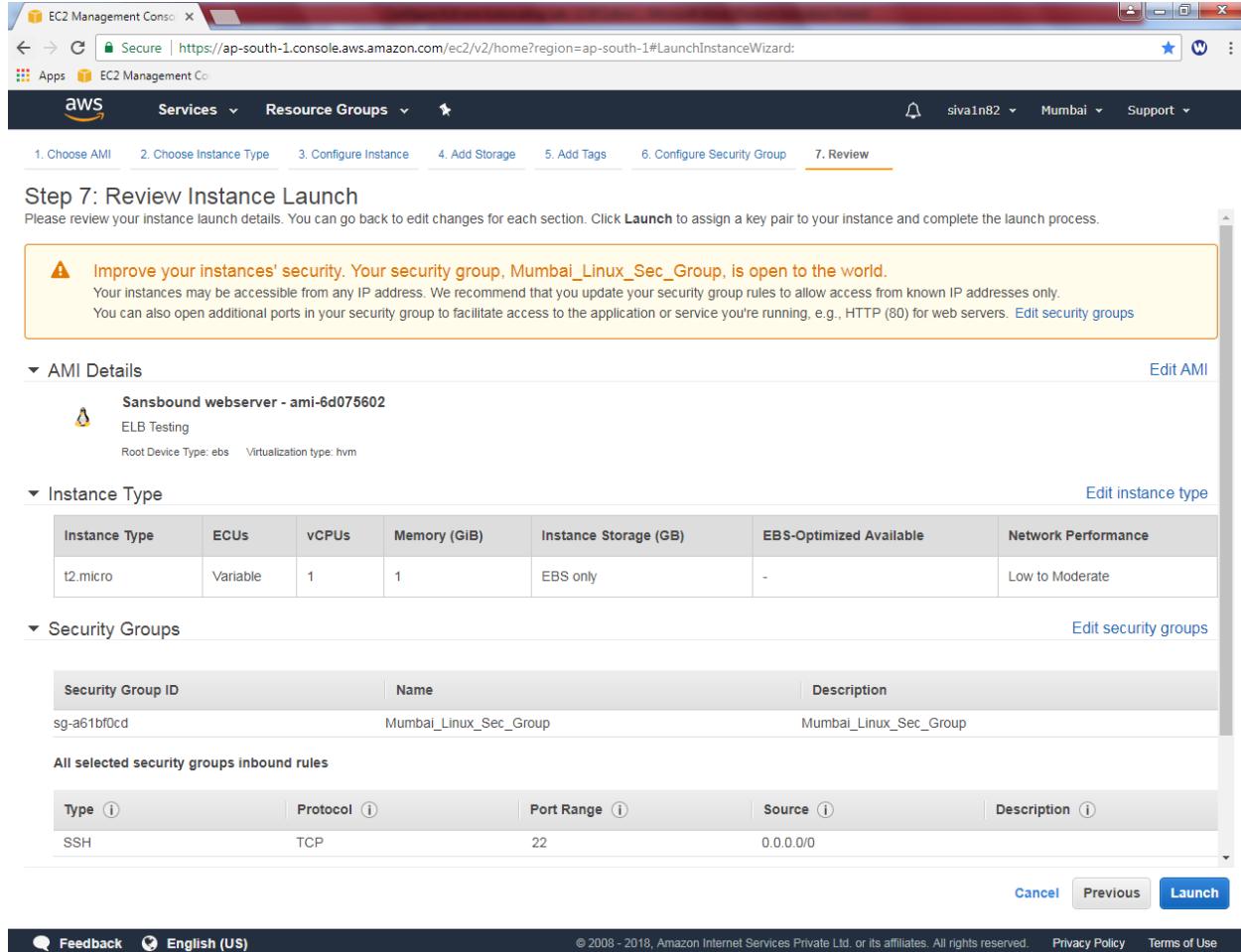
Inbound rules for sg-437e8b28 (Selected security groups: sg-a61bf0cd)

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	
HTTP	TCP	80	::/0	
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#)

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Click “Review and Launch”.



**Step 7: Review Instance Launch**

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

**⚠ Improve your instances' security. Your security group, Mumbai\_Linux\_Sec\_Group, is open to the world.**  
Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.  
You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. [Edit security groups](#)

**AMI Details** [Edit AMI](#)

Sansbound webserver - ami-6d075602  
ELB Testing  
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

**Instance Type** [Edit instance type](#)

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

**Security Groups** [Edit security groups](#)

Security Group ID	Name	Description
sg-a61bf0cd	Mumbai_Linux_Sec_Group	Mumbai_Linux_Sec_Group

All selected security groups inbound rules

Type <i>(i)</i>	Protocol <i>(i)</i>	Port Range <i>(i)</i>	Source <i>(i)</i>	Description <i>(i)</i>
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Launch**

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Click “Launch”.

While launch instance it asks Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair.

I will choose "Choose an existing key pair"

Select a key pair "siva\_vpc".

Click "I acknowledge".

**Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair** X

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

**Choose an existing key pair** ▼

**Select a key pair** ▼

**siva\_vpc** ▼

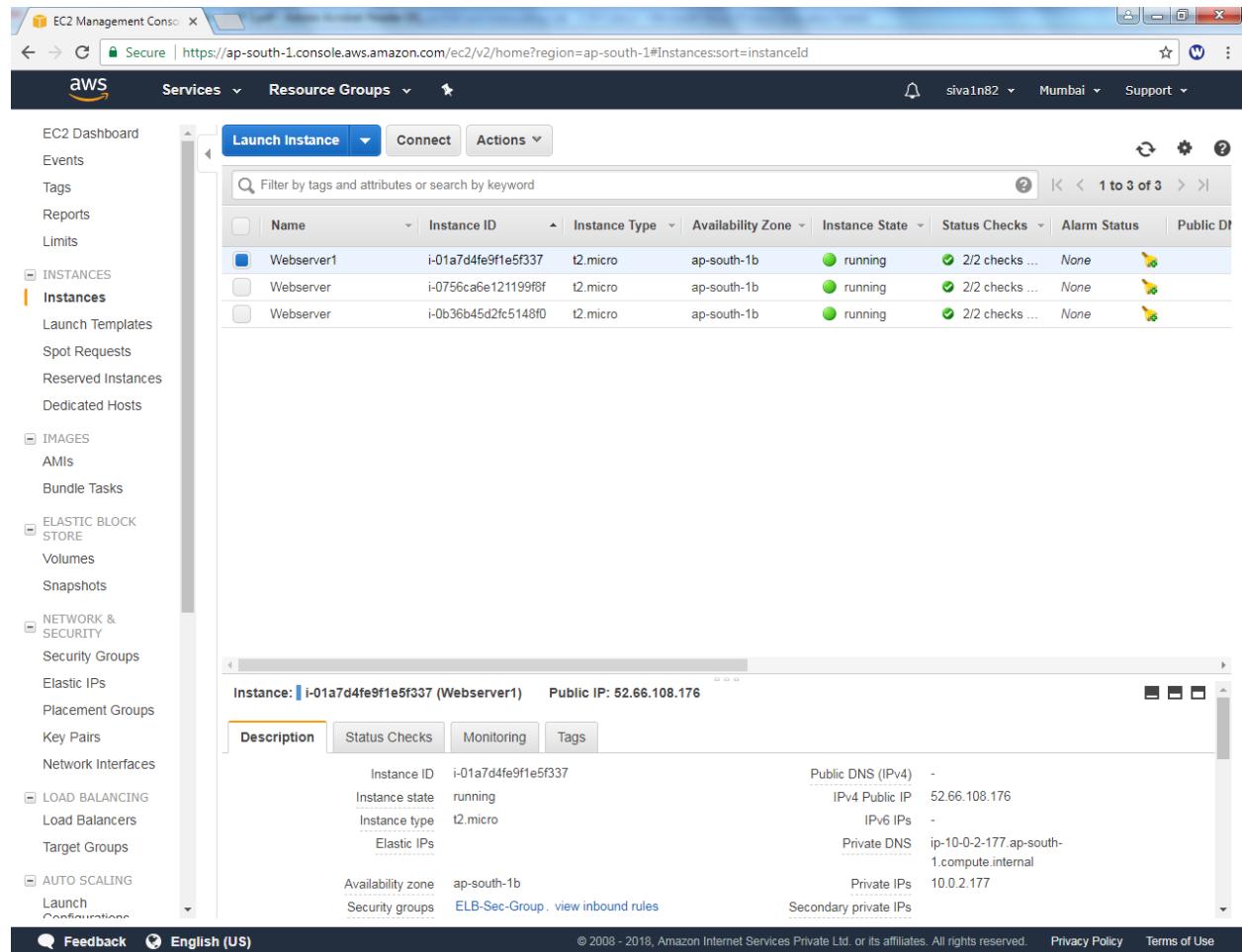
I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (siva\_vpc.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

---

[Cancel](#) **Launch Instances**

Click "Launch instances".

Wait upto status checks becomes 2/2 checks, now 3 servers (Linux) are up and running.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation includes: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES (with Instances selected), Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, IMAGES (AMIs), Bundle Tasks, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE (Volumes, Snapshots), NETWORK & SECURITY (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), LOAD BALANCING (Load Balancers, Target Groups), and AUTO SCALING (Launch Configurations). The main content area displays a table of instances:

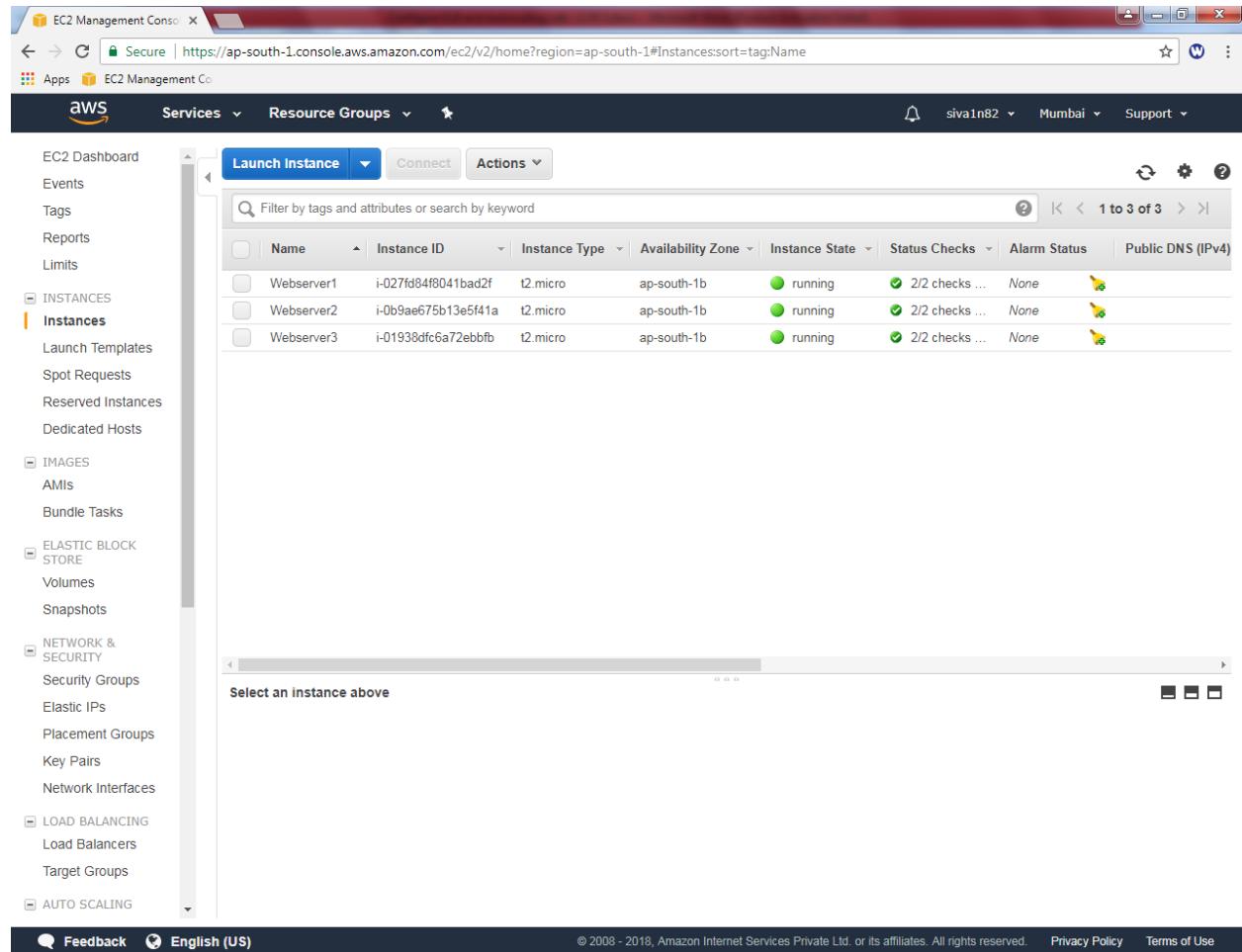
Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS
Webserver1	i-01a7d4fe9f1e5f337	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ip-10-0-2-177.ap-south-1.compute.internal
Webserver	i-0756ca6e121199f8f	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	52.66.108.176
Webserver	i-0b36b45d2fc5148f0	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	ip-10-0-2-177.ap-south-1.compute.internal

Below the table, a detailed view is shown for the instance i-01a7d4fe9f1e5f337 (Webserver1). The instance details include:

- Description: Instance ID - i-01a7d4fe9f1e5f337, Instance state - running, Instance type - t2.micro, Elastic IPs.
- Status Checks: Public DNS (IPv4) - -, IPv4 Public IP - 52.66.108.176, IPv6 IPs - -, Private DNS - ip-10-0-2-177.ap-south-1.compute.internal, Private IPs - 10.0.2.177, Secondary private IPs - .
- Monitoring: Availability zone - ap-south-1b, Security groups - ELB-Sec-Group, view inbound rules.

Need to rename the Linux servers name as webserver2 and webserver3.

You have renamed the server name successfully.

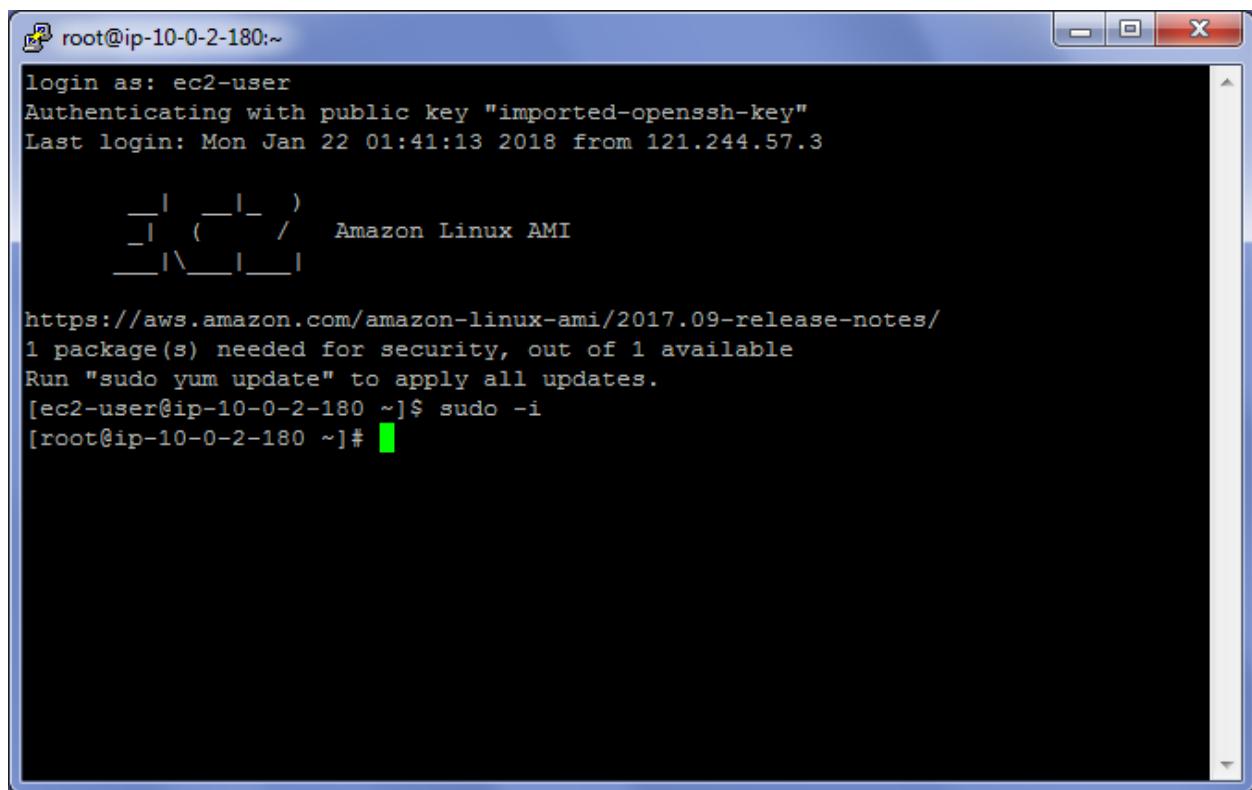


The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation menu includes: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES (selected), Instances, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, IMAGES (AMIs, Bundle Tasks), ELASTIC BLOCK STORE (Volumes, Snapshots), NETWORK & SECURITY (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), LOAD BALANCING (Load Balancers, Target Groups), and AUTO SCALING. The main content area displays a table of instances:

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS (IPv4)
Webserver1	i-027fd84f8041bad2f	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	...
Webserver2	i-0b9ae675b13e5f41a	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	...
Webserver3	i-01938dfc6a72ebbf	t2.micro	ap-south-1b	running	2/2 checks ...	None	...

At the bottom of the main content area, there is a message: "Select an instance above". The footer of the page includes links for Feedback, English (US), and copyright information: © 2008 - 2018, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Privacy Policy Terms of Use.

Login to webserver2



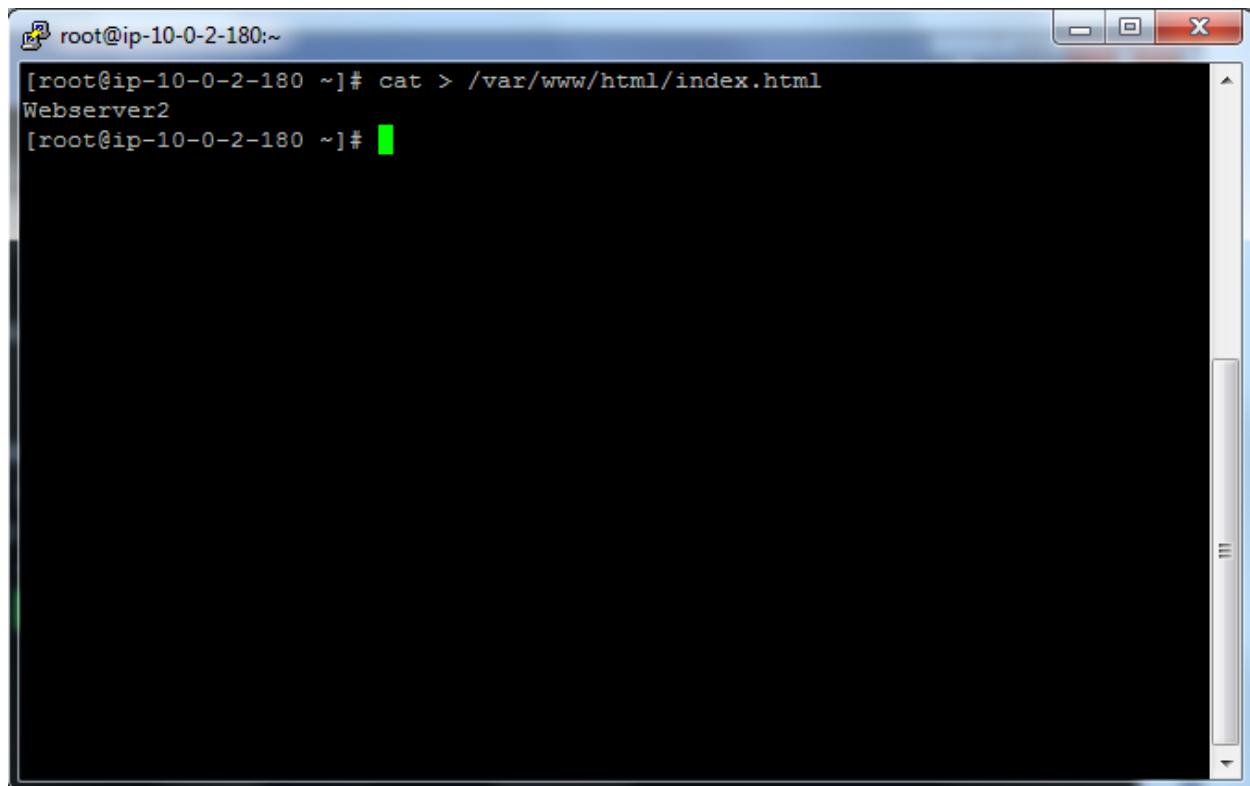
```
root@ip-10-0-2-180:~  
login as: ec2-user  
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"  
Last login: Mon Jan 22 01:41:13 2018 from 121.244.57.3  
  
      _\   _ )  
     _ \ (   /   Amazon Linux AMI  
     ___\_\_|\__|  
  
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2017.09-release-notes/  
1 package(s) needed for security, out of 1 available  
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-180 ~]$ sudo -i  
[root@ip-10-0-2-180 ~]#
```

Type **cat > /var/www/html/index.html**

**webserver2**

Press enter

Then click Ctrl + D



```
root@ip-10-0-2-180:~#
[root@ip-10-0-2-180 ~]# cat > /var/www/html/index.html
Webserver2
[root@ip-10-0-2-180 ~]#
```

## Login to webserver3

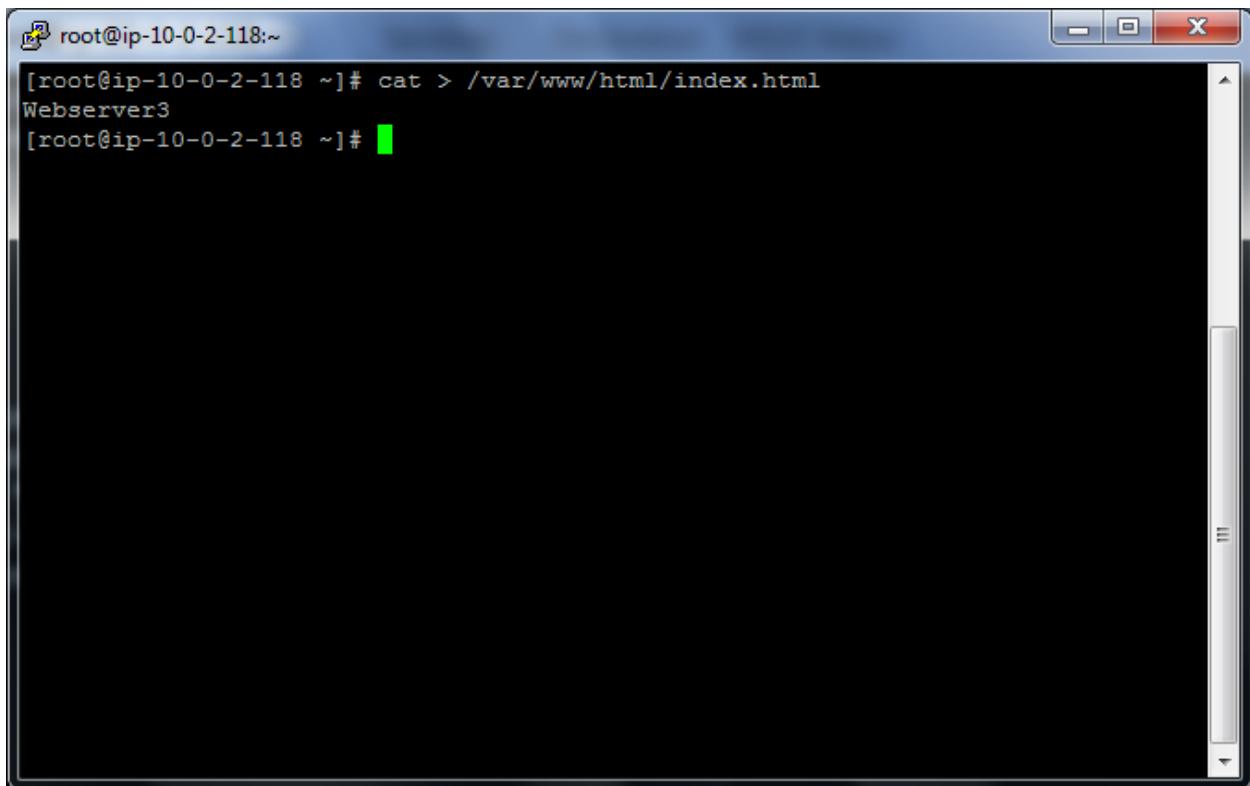
```
root@ip-10-0-2-118:~  
login as: ec2-user  
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"  
Last login: Mon Jan 22 01:41:13 2018 from 121.244.57.3  
  
_ _ | _ / )  
_ | ( _ _ / Amazon Linux AMI  
_ _ \_\_ | _ |  
  
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2017.09-release-notes/  
1 package(s) needed for security, out of 1 available  
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-2-118 ~]$ sudo -i  
[root@ip-10-0-2-118 ~]# [REDACTED]
```

Type **cat > /var/www/html/index.html**

**Webserver3**

Press enter

Then click Ctrl + D

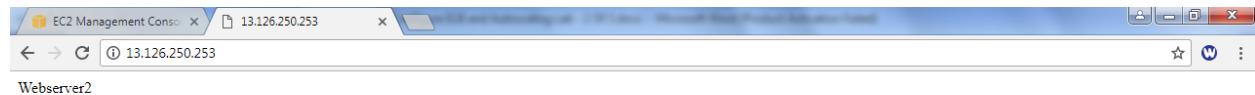


root@ip-10-0-2-118:~# cat > /var/www/html/index.html  
Webserver3  
[root@ip-10-0-2-118 ~]#

Able to access webserver1 publicly



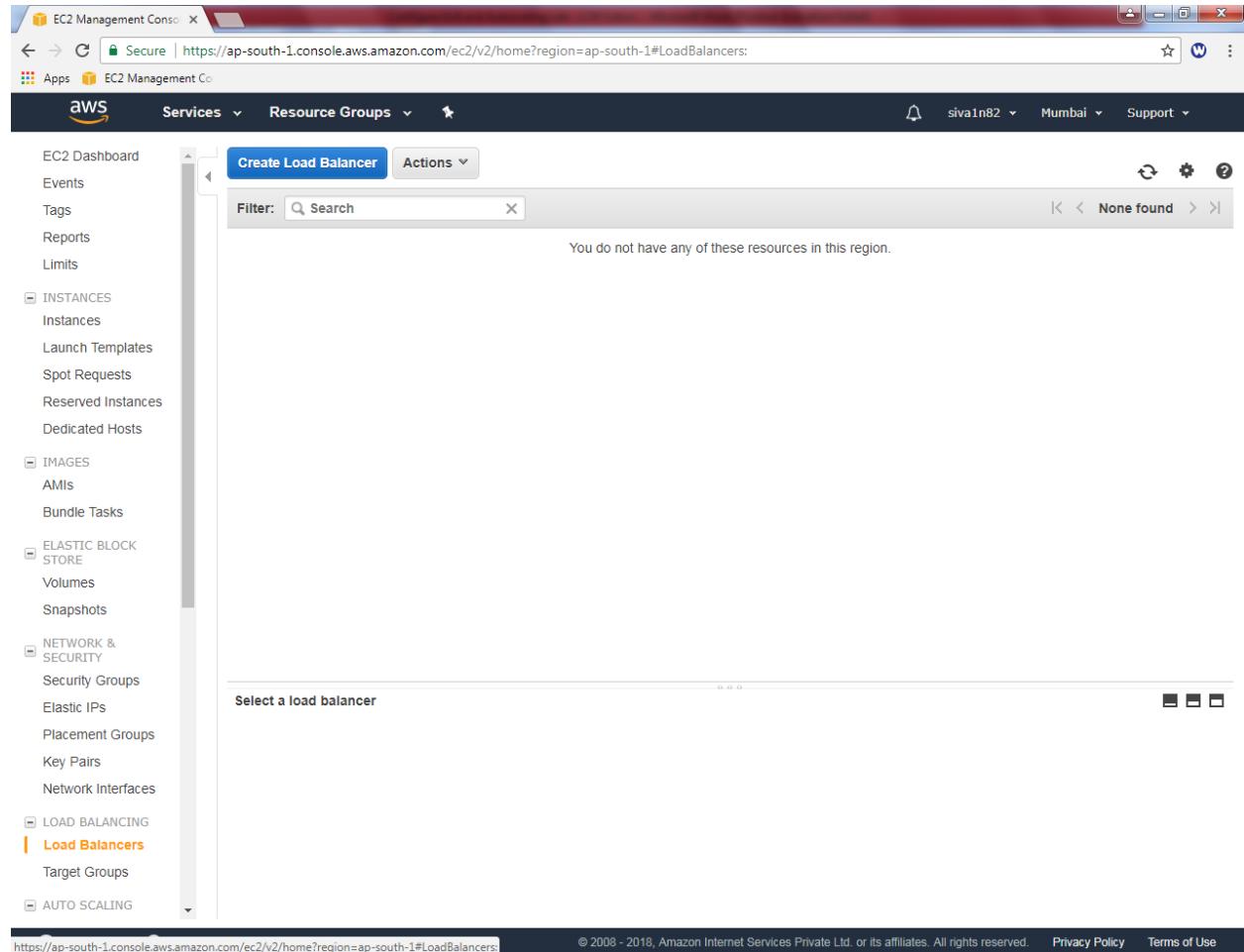
Able to access webserver2 publicly



Able to access webserver3 publicly

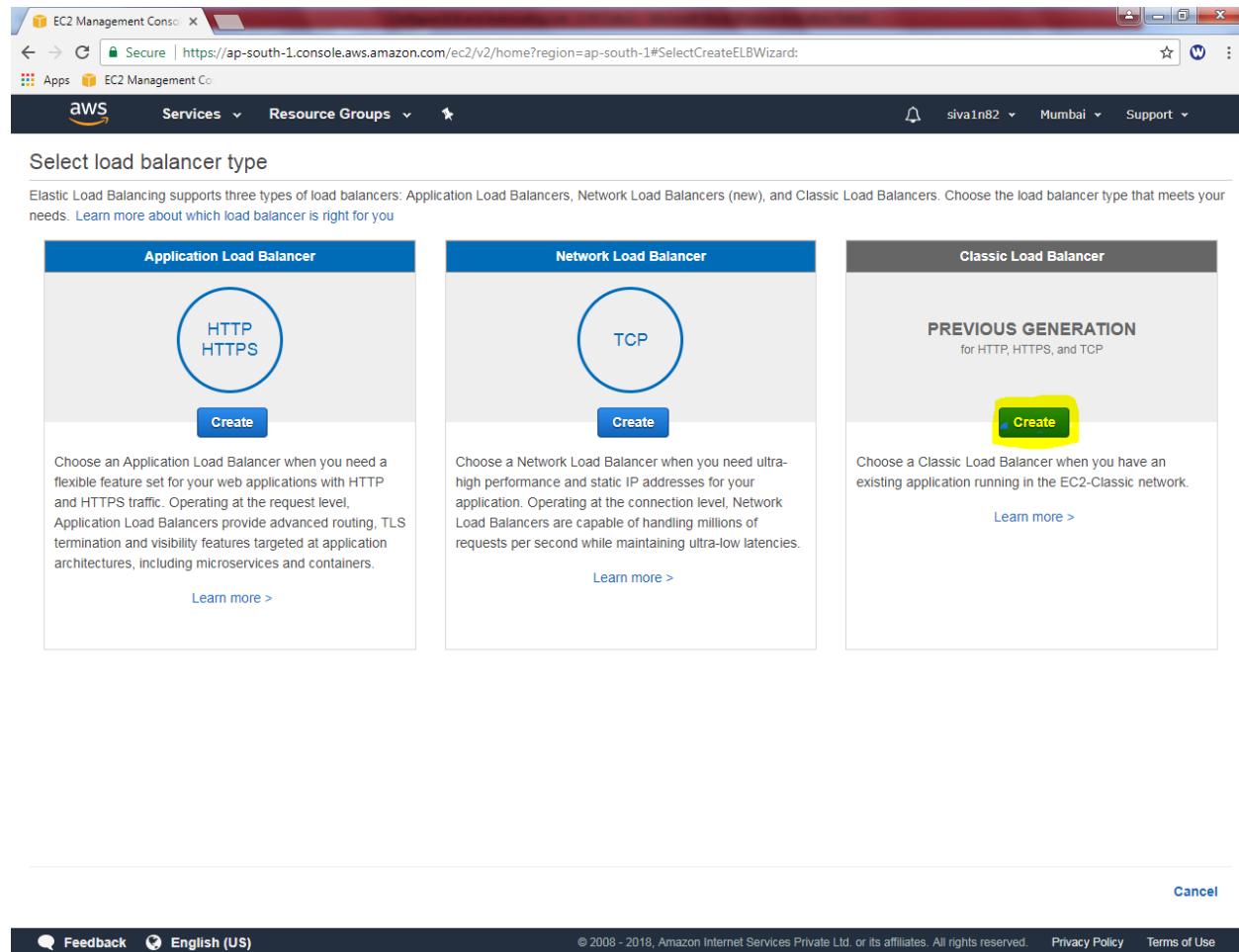


Now we need to configure Load balancer. In EC2 dashboard, click “Load balancers”



Click “Create Load balancer”

Click “classic Load balancer”



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console with the URL <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#SelectCreateELBWizard>. The navigation bar includes 'Services', 'Resource Groups', and user information 'siva1n82', 'Mumbai', and 'Support'. The main content is titled 'Select load balancer type'. It describes three types: Application Load Balancer (HTTP, HTTPS), Network Load Balancer (TCP), and Classic Load Balancer (PREVIOUS GENERATION for HTTP, HTTPS, and TCP). The 'Create' button for the Classic Load Balancer is highlighted with a yellow box.

Select load balancer type

Elastic Load Balancing supports three types of load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers (new), and Classic Load Balancers. Choose the load balancer type that meets your needs. [Learn more about which load balancer is right for you](#)

Application Load Balancer	Network Load Balancer	Classic Load Balancer
 <a href="#">Create</a>	 <a href="#">Create</a>	<b>PREVIOUS GENERATION</b> for HTTP, HTTPS, and TCP  <a href="#">Create</a>
Choose an Application Load Balancer when you need a flexible feature set for your web applications with HTTP and HTTPS traffic. Operating at the request level, Application Load Balancers provide advanced routing, TLS termination and visibility features targeted at application architectures, including microservices and containers. <a href="#">Learn more &gt;</a>	Choose a Network Load Balancer when you need ultra-high performance and static IP addresses for your application. Operating at the connection level, Network Load Balancers are capable of handling millions of requests per second while maintaining ultra-low latencies. <a href="#">Learn more &gt;</a>	Choose a Classic Load Balancer when you have an existing application running in the EC2-Classic network. <a href="#">Learn more &gt;</a>

[Cancel](#)

[Feedback](#) [English \(US\)](#)

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Load balancer name: SansboundELB

Create LB Inside : Select Sansbound\_VPC\_Mumbai

In Load balancer protocol select “TCP””

Step 1: Define Load Balancer

**Basic Configuration**

This wizard will walk you through setting up a new load balancer. Begin by giving your new load balancer a unique name so that you can identify it from other load balancers you might create. You will also need to configure ports and protocols for your load balancer. Traffic from your clients can be routed from any load balancer port to any port on your EC2 instances. By default, we've configured your load balancer with a standard web server on port 80.

Load Balancer name:	SansboundELB
Create LB Inside:	vpc-09fe2261 (10.0.0.16)   Sansbound_VPC_Mumbai
Create an internal load balancer:	<input type="checkbox"/> (what's this?)
Enable advanced VPC configuration:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Listener Configuration:**

Load Balancer Protocol	Load Balancer Port	Instance Protocol	Instance Port
TCP	80	TCP	80

**Select Subnets**

You will need to select a Subnet for each Availability Zone where you wish traffic to be routed by your load balancer. If you have instances in only one Availability Zone, please select at least two Subnets in different Availability Zones to provide higher availability for your load balancer.

VPC vpc-09fe2261 (10.0.0.16) | Sansbound\_VPC\_Mumbai

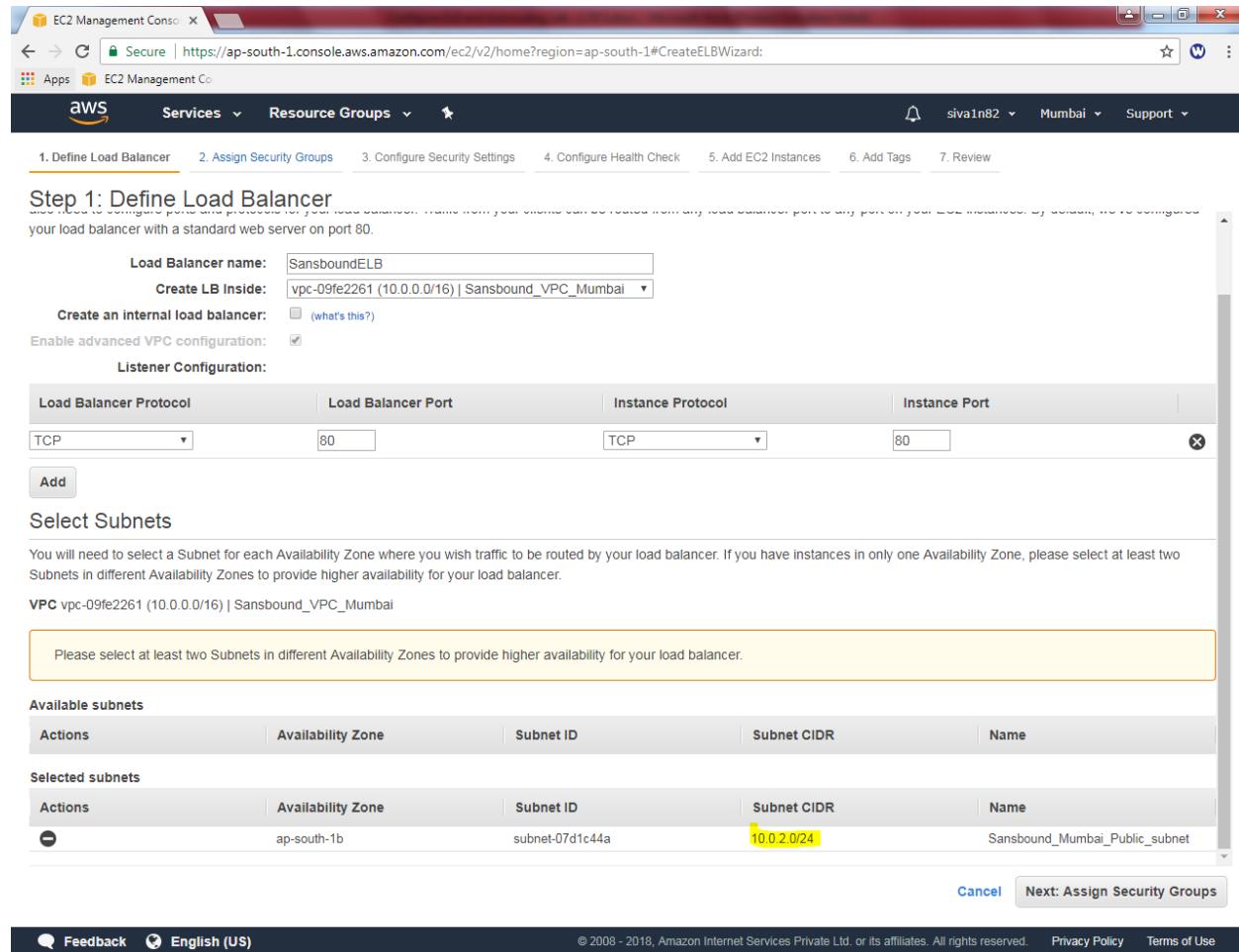
Please select at least two Subnets in different Availability Zones to provide higher availability for your load balancer.

Available subnets				
Actions	Availability Zone	Subnet ID	Subnet CIDR	Name
<b>+</b>	ap-south-1b	subnet-07d1c44a	10.0.2.0/24	Sansbound_Mumbai_Public_subnet

**Cancel** **Next: Assign Security Groups**

Click “+” symbol to select the subnet.

You can able to see the 10.0.2.0/24 subnet has been selected.



Step 1: Define Load Balancer

Load Balancer name: SansboundELB  
Create LB Inside: vpc-09fe2261 (10.0.0.0/16) | Sansbound\_VPC\_Mumbai

Create an internal load balancer:

Enable advanced VPC configuration:

Listener Configuration:

Load Balancer Protocol	Load Balancer Port	Instance Protocol	Instance Port
TCP	80	TCP	80

Add

Select Subnets

Please select at least two Subnets in different Availability Zones to provide higher availability for your load balancer.

Available subnets

Actions	Availability Zone	Subnet ID	Subnet CIDR	Name
	ap-south-1a	subnet-07d1c44a	10.0.2.0/24	Sansbound_Mumbai_Public_subnet

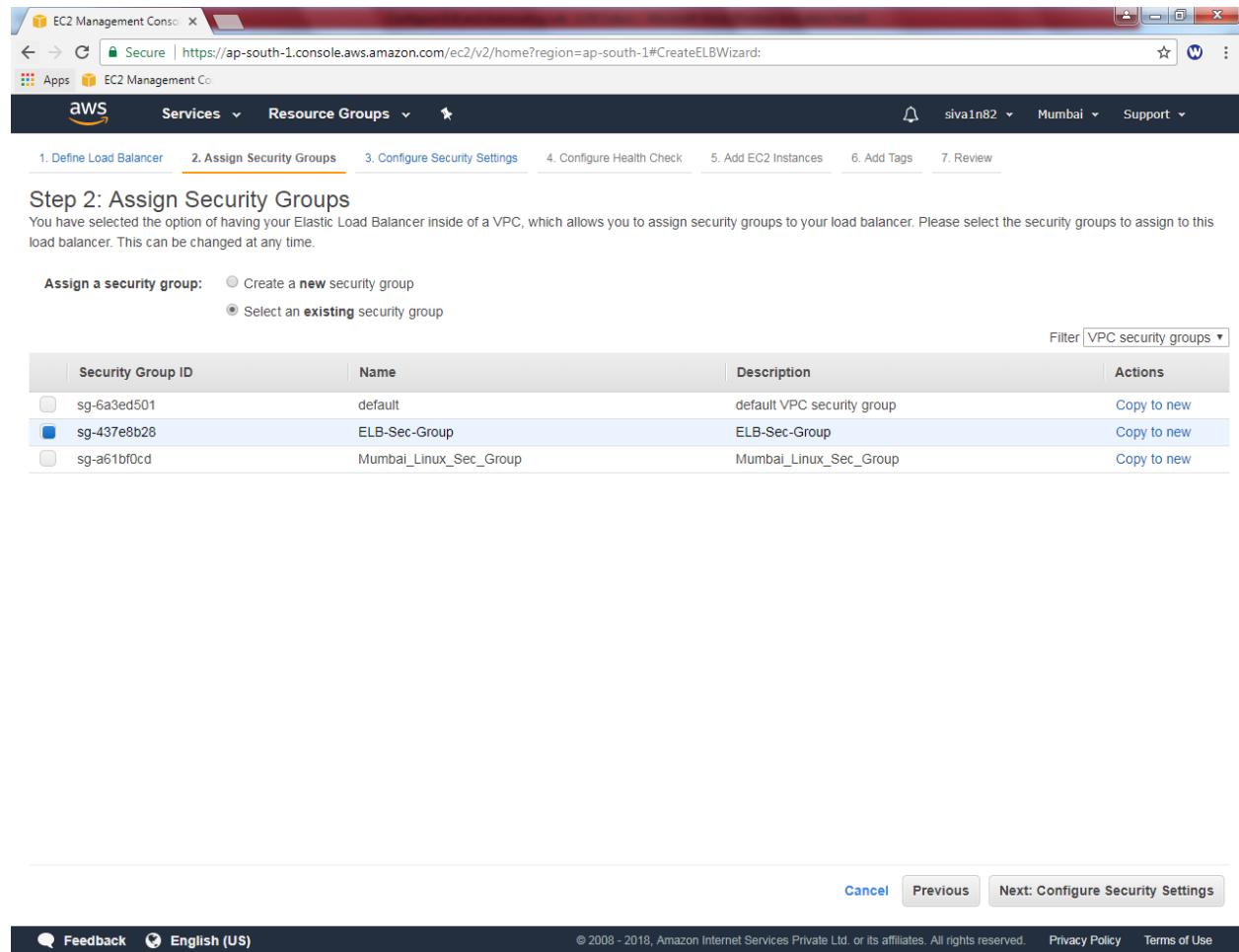
Selected subnets

Actions	Availability Zone	Subnet ID	Subnet CIDR	Name
Remove	ap-south-1b	subnet-07d1c44a	10.0.2.0/24	Sansbound_Mumbai_Public_subnet

Cancel Next: Assign Security Groups

Click "Next".

Select “ELB-Sec-Group”



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console with the URL <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateELBWizard>. The navigation bar includes Services, Resource Groups, and a breadcrumb trail: 1. Define Load Balancer, 2. Assign Security Groups (which is highlighted), 3. Configure Security Settings, 4. Configure Health Check, 5. Add EC2 Instances, 6. Add Tags, 7. Review.

**Step 2: Assign Security Groups**

You have selected the option of having your Elastic Load Balancer inside of a VPC, which allows you to assign security groups to your load balancer. Please select the security groups to assign to this load balancer. This can be changed at any time.

**Assign a security group:**

- Create a new security group
- Select an existing security group

Filter: VPC security groups ▾

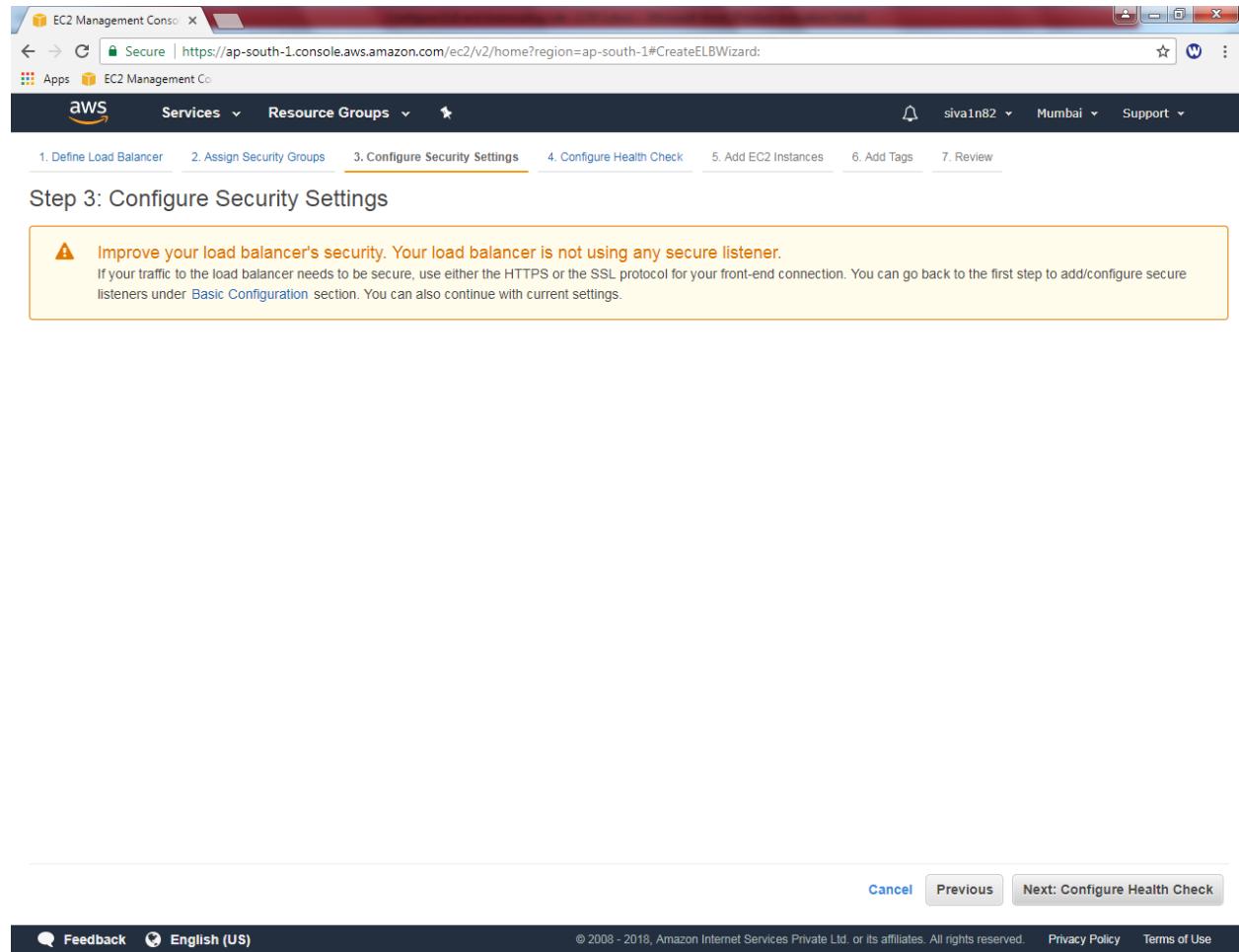
Security Group ID	Name	Description	Actions
sg-6a3ed501	default	default VPC security group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
sg-437e8b28	ELB-Sec-Group	ELB-Sec-Group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>
sg-a61bf0cd	Mumbai_Linux_Sec_Group	Mumbai_Linux_Sec_Group	<a href="#">Copy to new</a>

Cancel Previous Next: Configure Security Settings

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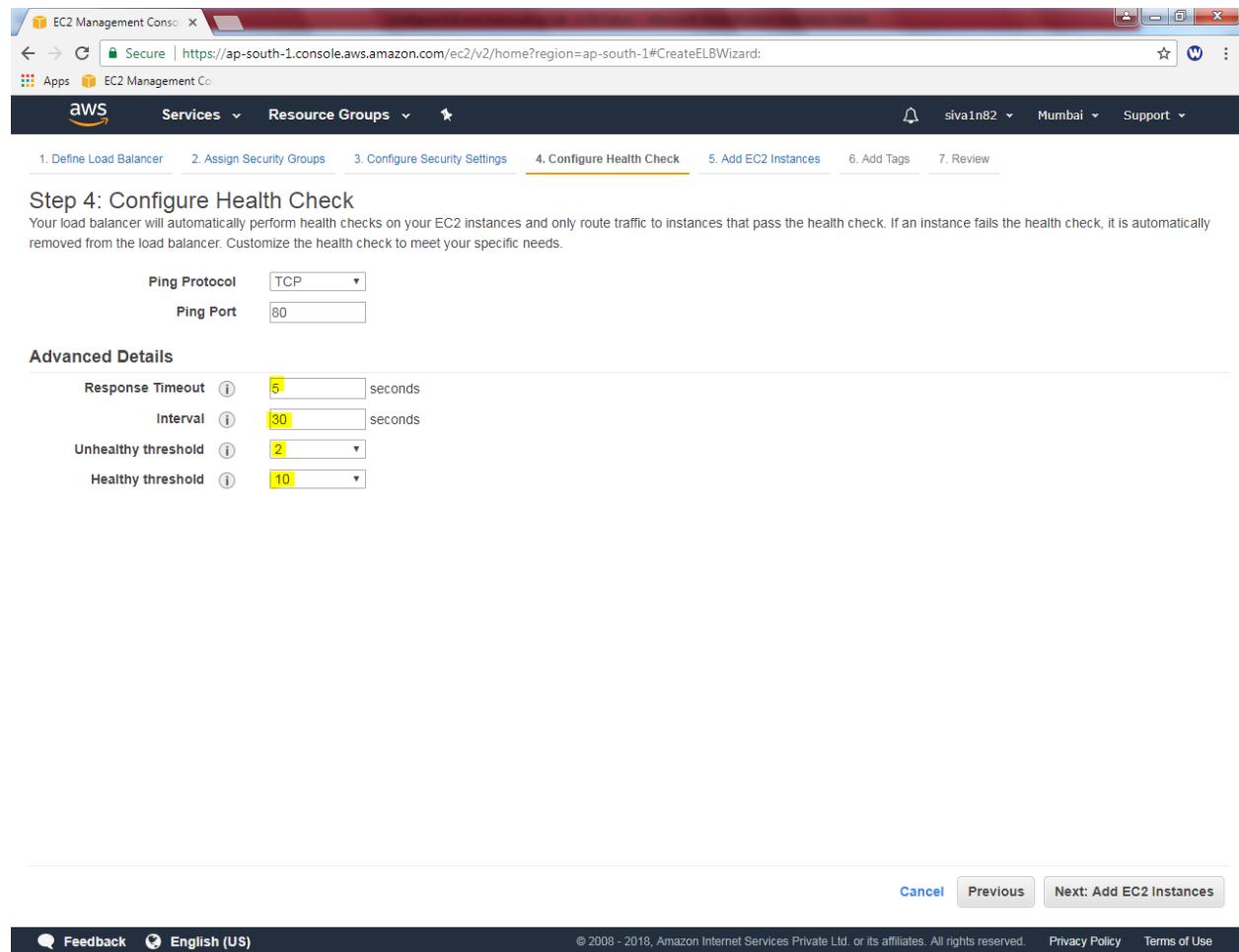
Click “Next”.

Click “Next”.



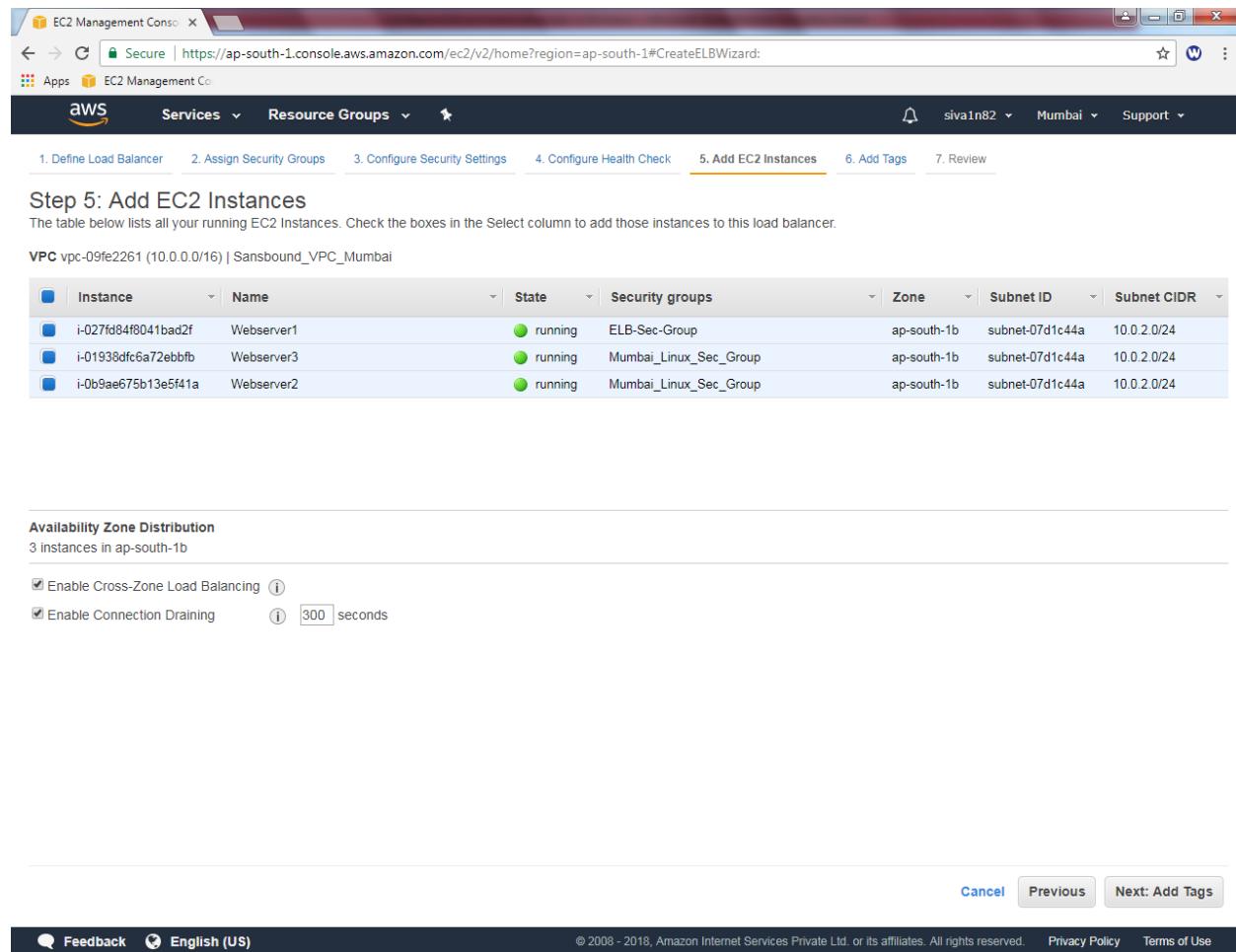
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console with the URL <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateELBWizard>. The navigation bar includes the AWS logo, Services, Resource Groups, and various user and account options. The main content area is titled "Step 3: Configure Security Settings". A prominent warning message in a yellow box states: "⚠ Improve your load balancer's security. Your load balancer is not using any secure listener. If your traffic to the load balancer needs to be secure, use either the HTTPS or the SSL protocol for your front-end connection. You can go back to the first step to add/configure secure listeners under [Basic Configuration](#) section. You can also continue with current settings." Below the message are "Cancel", "Previous", and "Next: Configure Health Check" buttons. At the bottom, there are links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Click “Next”.



The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface for creating an Elastic Load Balancer. The current step is "4. Configure Health Check". The page includes fields for "Ping Protocol" (set to TCP) and "Ping Port" (set to 80). Below these, there's an "Advanced Details" section with dropdown menus for "Response Timeout" (5 seconds), "Interval" (30 seconds), "Unhealthy threshold" (2), and "Healthy threshold" (10). At the bottom right, there are buttons for "Cancel", "Previous", and "Next: Add EC2 Instances".

Need to click Three linux instances to add in load balancer.



Step 5: Add EC2 Instances

The table below lists all your running EC2 Instances. Check the boxes in the Select column to add those instances to this load balancer.

VPC vpc-09fe2261 (10.0.0.0/16) | Sansbound\_VPC\_Mumbai

Instance	Name	State	Security groups	Zone	Subnet ID	Subnet CIDR
i-027fd84f8041bad2f	Webserver1	running	ELB-Sec-Group	ap-south-1b	subnet-07d1c44a	10.0.2.0/24
i-01938dfc6a72ebfb	Webserver3	running	Mumbai_Linux_Sec_Group	ap-south-1b	subnet-07d1c44a	10.0.2.0/24
i-0b9ae675b13e5f41a	Webserver2	running	Mumbai_Linux_Sec_Group	ap-south-1b	subnet-07d1c44a	10.0.2.0/24

**Availability Zone Distribution**  
3 instances in ap-south-1b

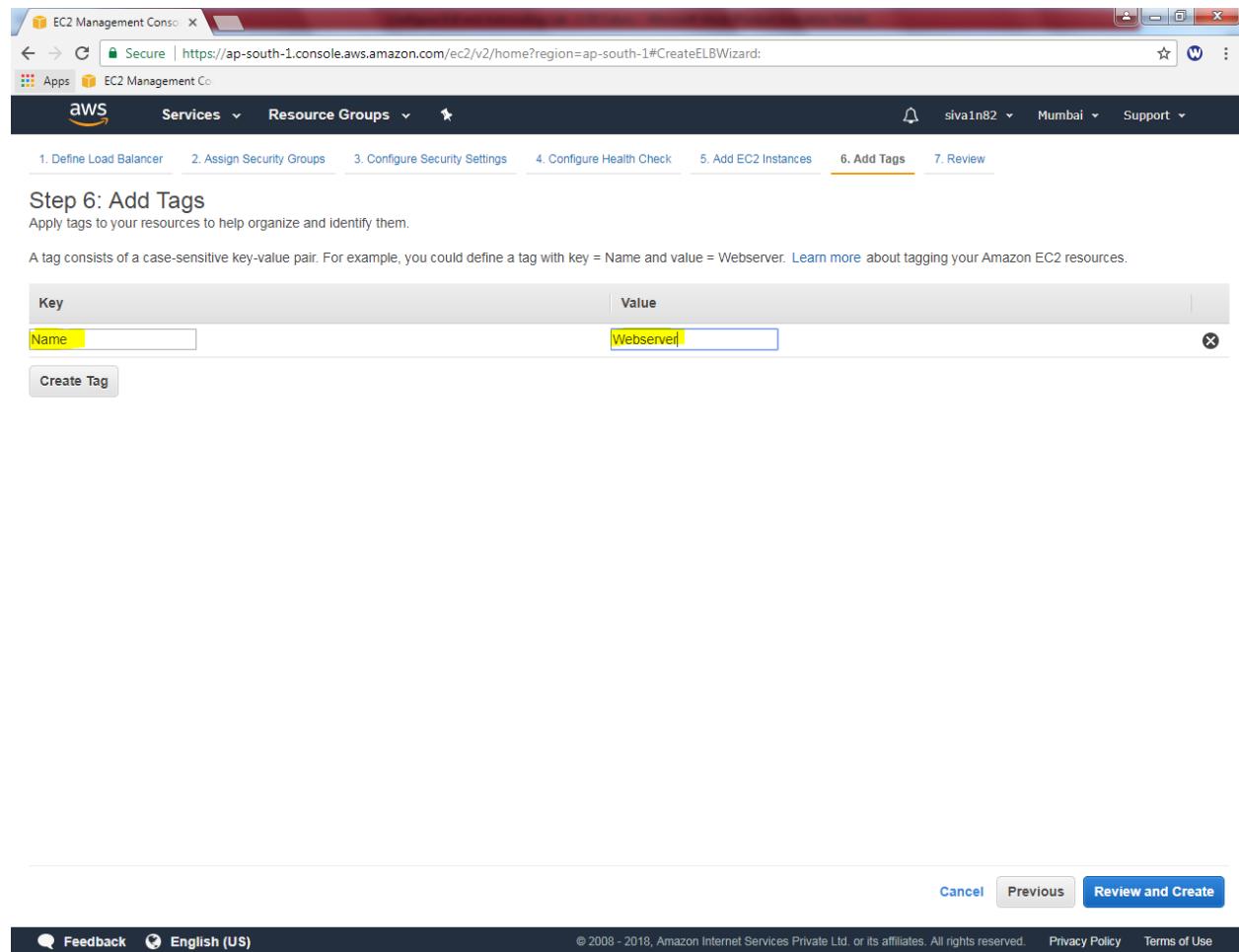
Enable Cross-Zone Load Balancing (i)

Enable Connection Draining (i) 300 seconds

**Next: Add Tags**

Click "Next".

In Add tags, Key as Name and value as “Webserver”



EC2 Management Console X

Secure | https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateELBWizard:

Apps EC2 Management Co

AWS Services Resource Groups

1. Define Load Balancer 2. Assign Security Groups 3. Configure Security Settings 4. Configure Health Check 5. Add EC2 Instances 6. Add Tags 7. Review

Step 6: Add Tags

Apply tags to your resources to help organize and identify them.

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

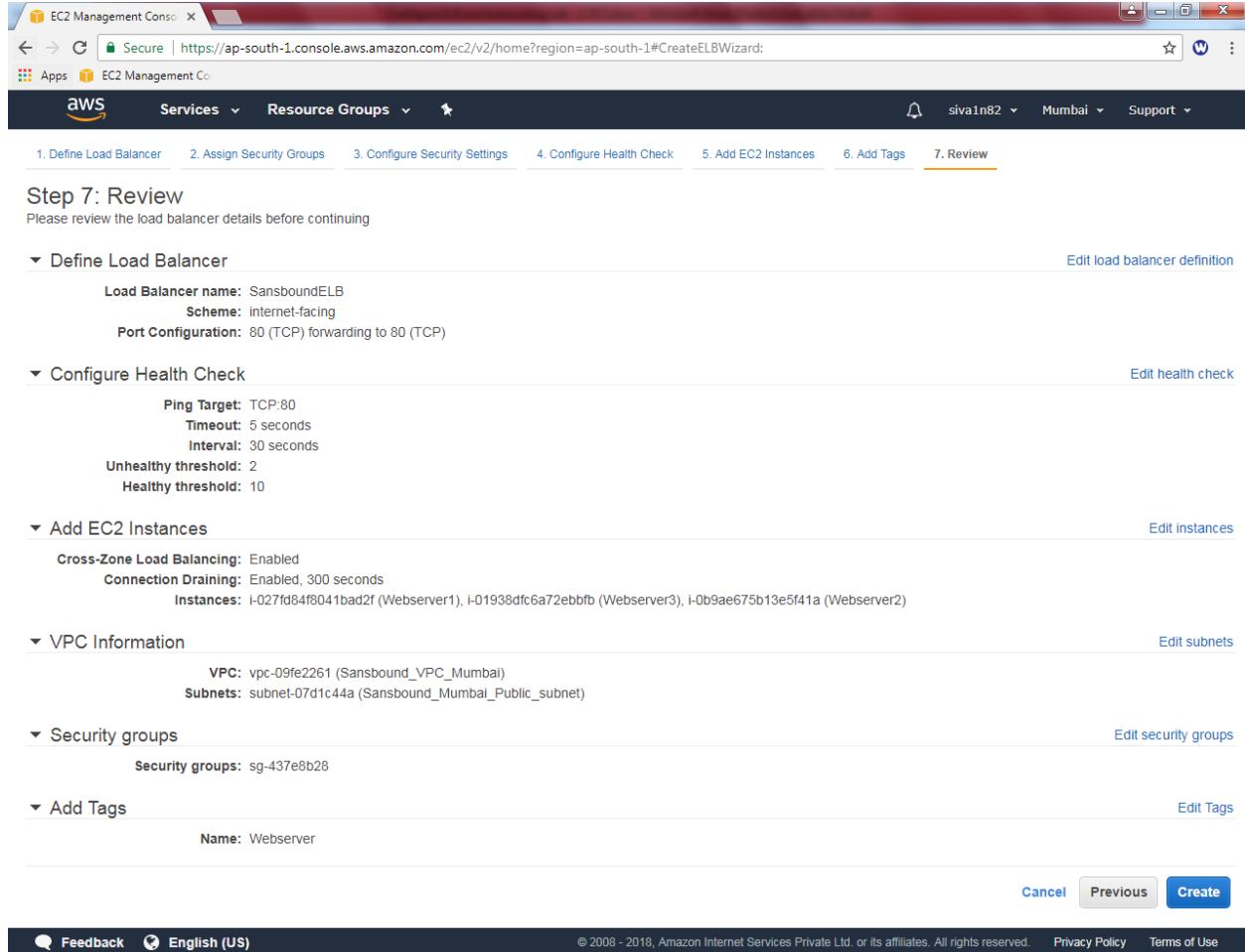
Key	Value
Name	Webserver

Create Tag

Cancel Previous Review and Create

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Click “Review and create”.



**Step 7: Review**

Please review the load balancer details before continuing.

**Define Load Balancer** [Edit load balancer definition](#)

- Load Balancer name: SansboundELB
- Scheme: internet-facing
- Port Configuration: 80 (TCP) forwarding to 80 (TCP)

**Configure Health Check** [Edit health check](#)

- Ping Target: TCP:80
- Timeout: 5 seconds
- Interval: 30 seconds
- Unhealthy threshold: 2
- Healthy threshold: 10

**Add EC2 Instances** [Edit instances](#)

- Cross-Zone Load Balancing: Enabled
- Connection Draining: Enabled, 300 seconds
- Instances: i-027fd84f8041bad2f (Webserver1), i-01938dfc6a72ebbf (Webserver3), i-0b9ae675b13e5f41a (Webserver2)

**VPC Information** [Edit subnets](#)

- VPC: vpc-09fe2261 (Sansbound\_VPC\_Mumbai)
- Subnets: subnet-07d1c44a (Sansbound\_Mumbai\_Public\_subnet)

**Security groups** [Edit security groups](#)

- Security groups: sg-437e8b28

**Add Tags** [Edit Tags](#)

- Name: Webserver

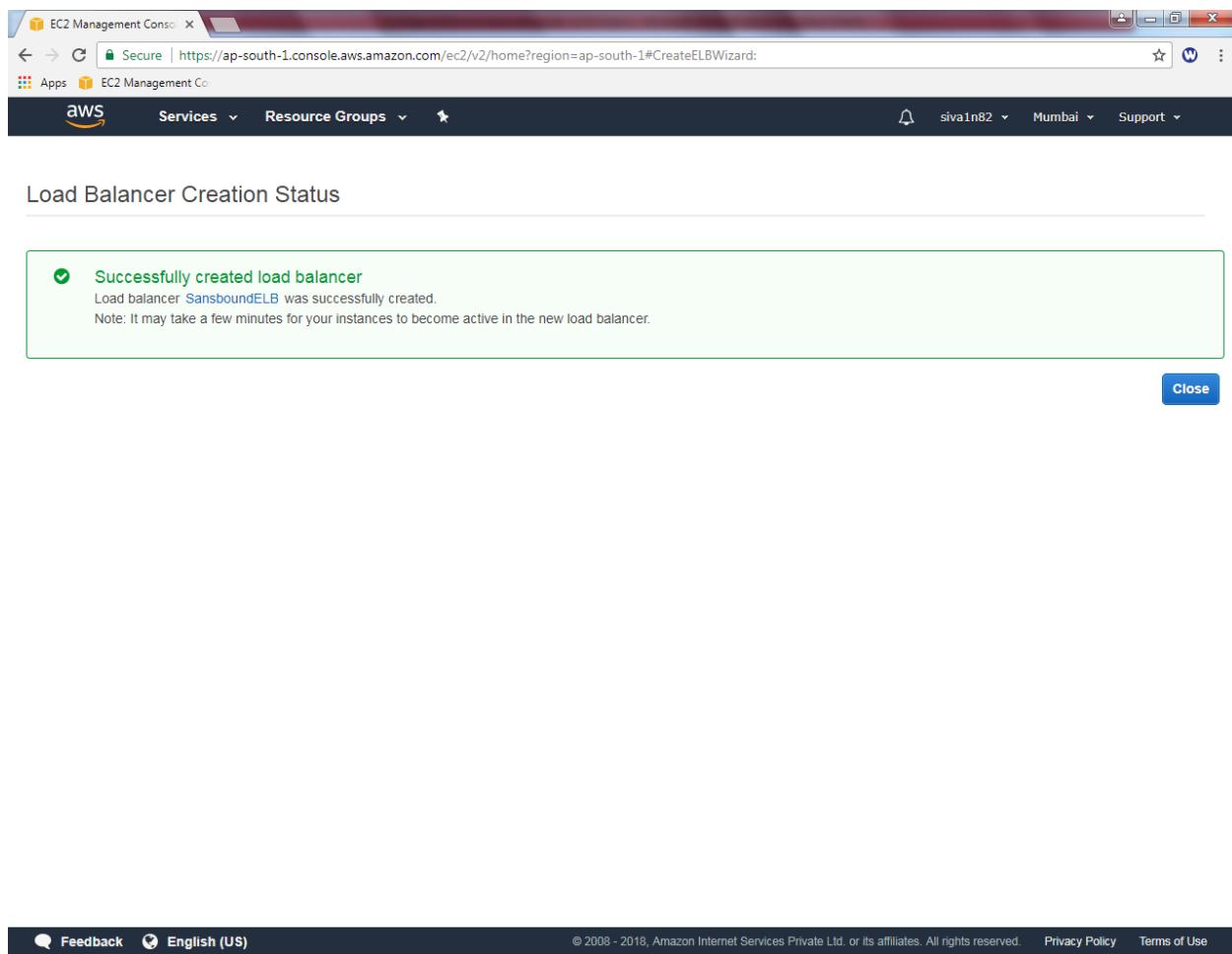
[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Create**

[Feedback](#) [English \(US\)](#)

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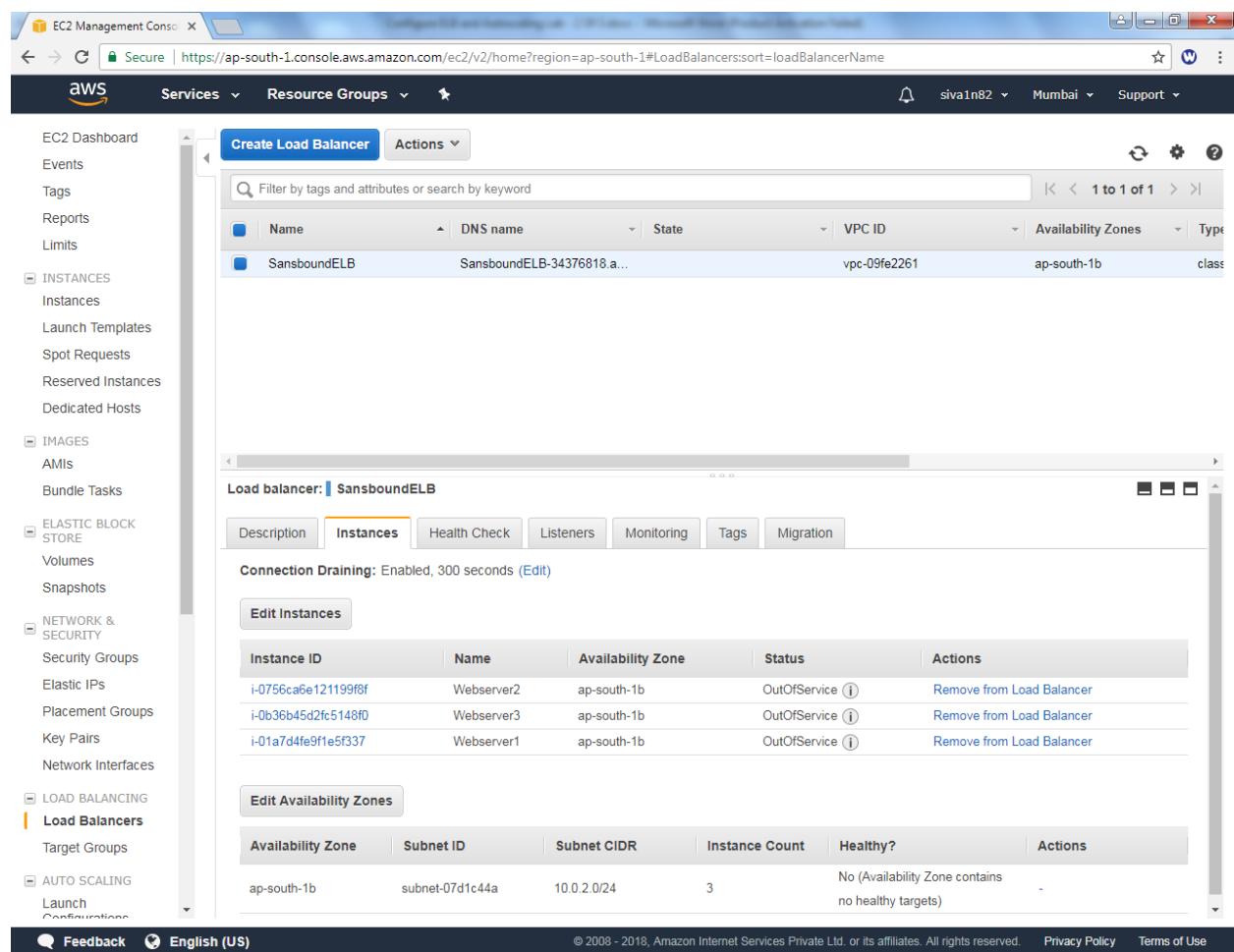
Click "create".

Now load balancer has been successfully created.



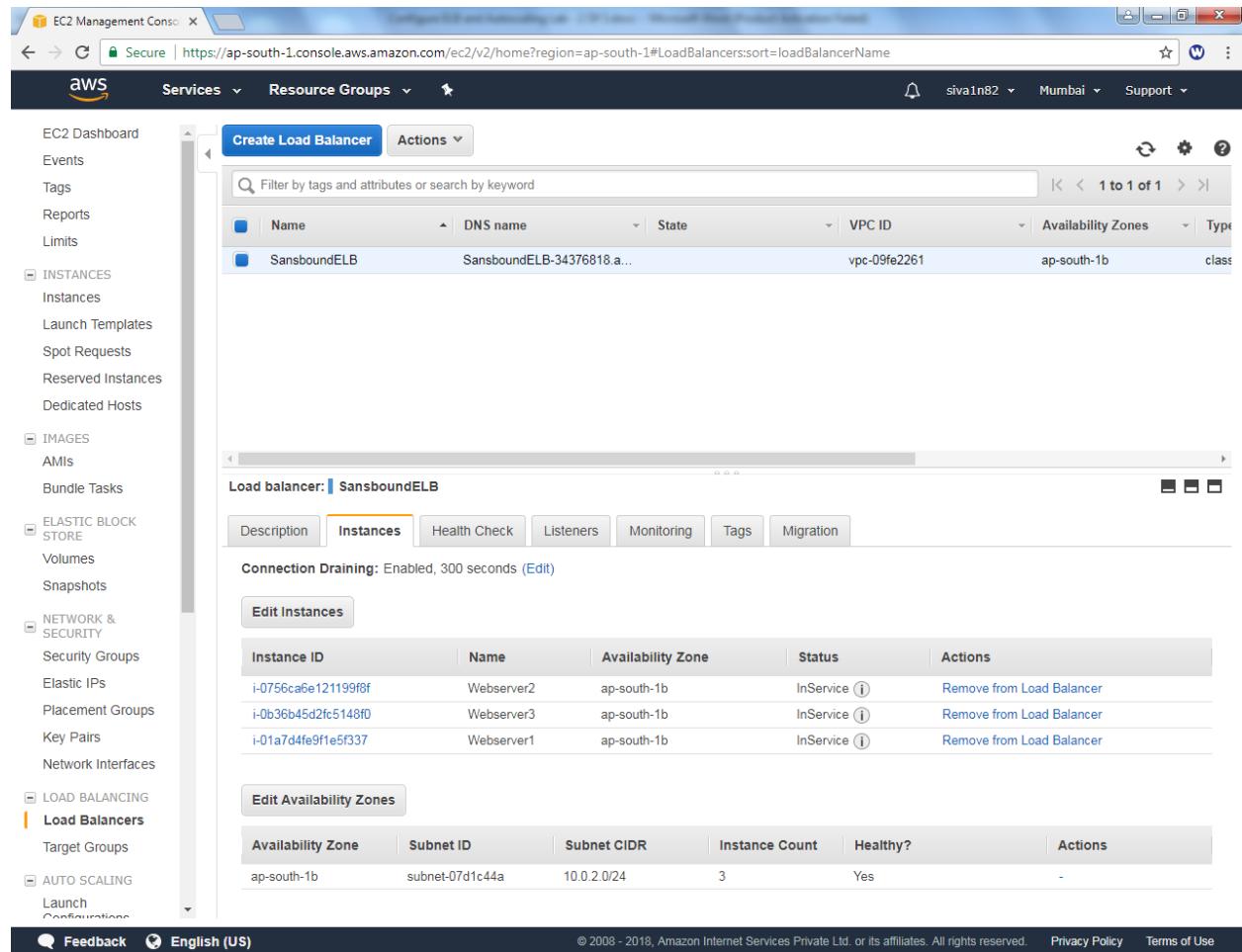
The screenshot shows a browser window for the EC2 Management Console at <https://ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateELBWizard>. The title bar says "EC2 Management Console". The main content area is titled "Load Balancer Creation Status". It contains a green-bordered box with a checkmark and the text "Successfully created load balancer". Below it, it says "Load balancer SansboundELB was successfully created." and "Note: It may take a few minutes for your instances to become active in the new load balancer." A "Close" button is in the bottom right of the box. At the bottom of the page, there are links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Click load balancer, Click “Instances”, to view the instance status. Click refresh frequently to get the status of instance. By default it is in out of service state.



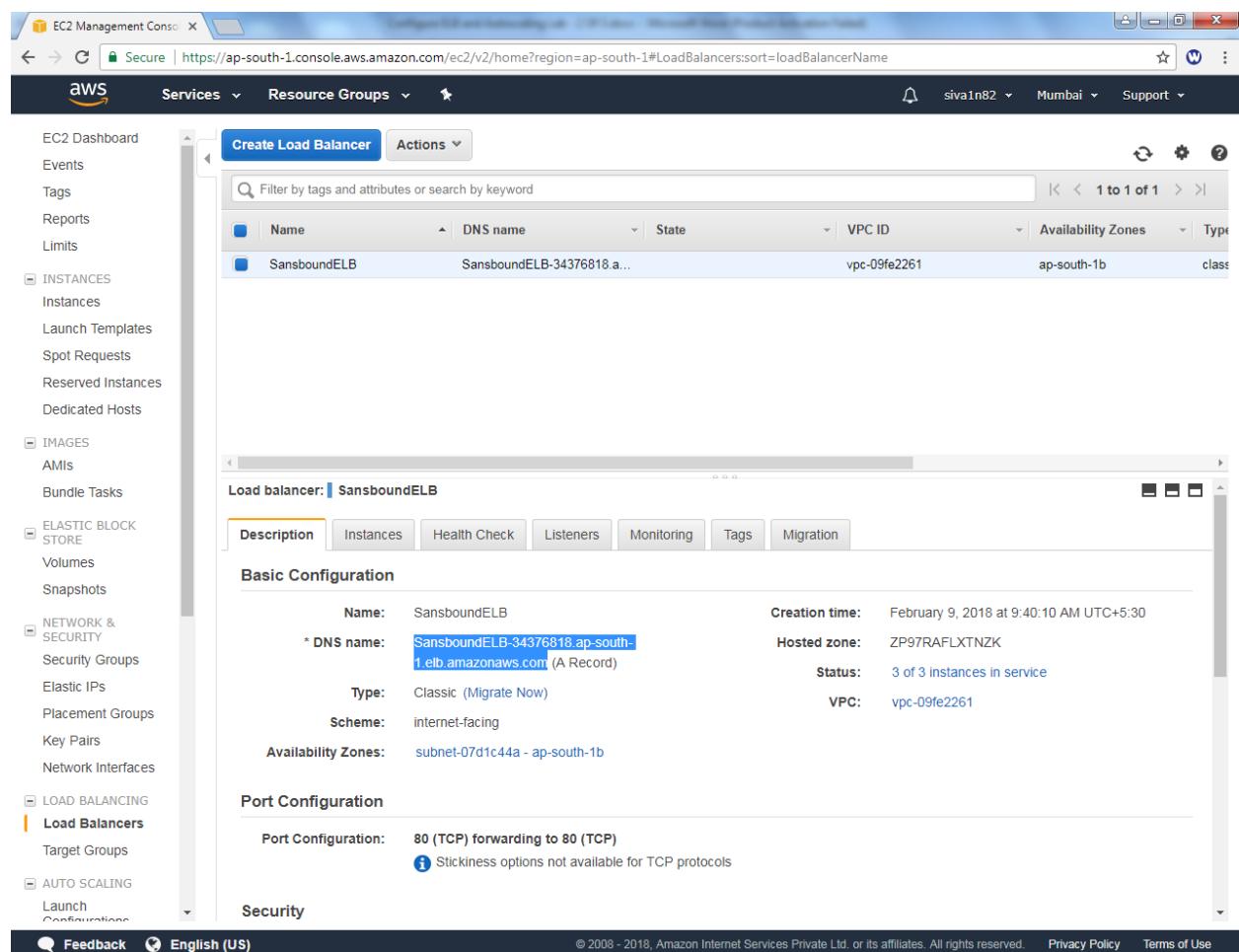
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console interface. The left sidebar navigation includes: EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Reports, Limits, INSTANCES (Instances, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts), IMAGES (AMIs, Bundle Tasks), ELASTIC BLOCK STORE (Volumes, Snapshots), NETWORK & SECURITY (Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces), LOAD BALANCING (Target Groups, Load Balancers), and AUTO SCALING (Launch Configurations). The main content area displays a table for the 'SansboundELB' load balancer. The table has columns: Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, and Type. One row is shown: SansboundELB, SansboundELB-34376818.a..., vpc-09fe2261, ap-south-1b, classic. Below this, a detailed view for 'Load balancer: SansboundELB' is shown. The 'Instances' tab is selected, displaying three instances: Webserver1, Webserver2, and Webserver3, all in an 'Out Of Service' state. Other tabs include Health Check, Listeners, Monitoring, Tags, and Migration. At the bottom, there are sections for 'Edit Instances' and 'Edit Availability Zones', and footer links for Feedback, English (US), Privacy Policy, and Terms of Use.

Click refresh and wait for 1-2 minutes It should be “**In service**” instead of out of service.



Instance ID	Name	Availability Zone	Status	Actions
i-0756ca6e121199f8f	Webserver2	ap-south-1b	InService	<a href="#">Remove from Load Balancer</a>
i-0b36b45d2fc5148f0	Webserver3	ap-south-1b	InService	<a href="#">Remove from Load Balancer</a>
i-01a7d4fe9f1e5f337	Webserver1	ap-south-1b	InService	<a href="#">Remove from Load Balancer</a>

Copy the URL and try to connect from chrome.



Name	DNS name	State	VPC ID	Availability Zones	Type
SansboundELB	SansboundELB-34376818.a...		vpc-09fe2261	ap-south-1b	classic

**Load balancer: SansboundELB**

**Description** Instances Health Check Listeners Monitoring Tags Migration

**Basic Configuration**

Name:	SansboundELB	Creation time:	February 9, 2018 at 9:40:10 AM UTC+5:30
* DNS name:	SansboundELB-34376818.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)	Hosted zone:	ZP97RAFLXTNZK
Type:	Classic (Migrate Now)	Status:	3 of 3 instances in service
Scheme:	internet-facing	VPC:	vpc-09fe2261
Availability Zones:	subnet-07d1c44a - ap-south-1b		

**Port Configuration**

Port Configuration:	80 (TCP) forwarding to 80 (TCP)
Stickiness options not available for TCP protocols	

**Security**

We are able to connect the server successfully.

Webserver1 is connected.



We are able to connect the server successfully.

Webserver3 is connected.



We are able to connect the server successfully.

Webserver2 is connected.

