Final Project Report

Group-5

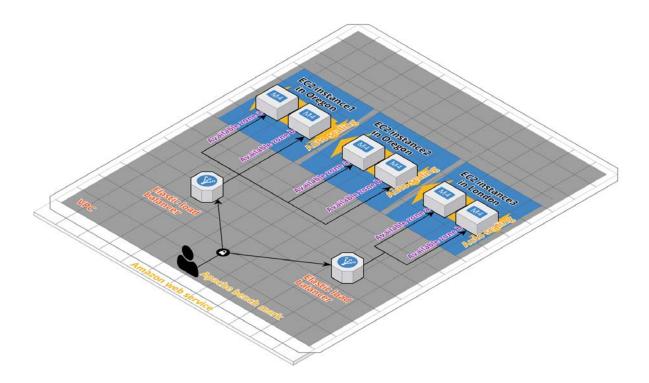
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1. Architecture:

The target of this project is design and implement a high available and scalable virtual architecture. The implementation is done in AWS IaaS service and a client/server application is deployed on AWS virtual machine to build a highly scalable application.

A client/server application is developed in PHP, the functionality of the application is to display a page on the browser with some data showing which server is running. To satisfy the inter and intra data-centers load balancing, application is deployed on the VM's created. In total there are three VM's, two of them are launched on the same region Oregon in multiple availability zones and one VM on region London. Later, auto-scaling groups are created in multiple availability zones and these auto-scaling groups are connected to load balancer target groups which will be created next on two regions. Two load-balancer's are launched in either regions, one in Oregon and other in London. These target groups are connected to the loadbalancer in their specific region. Cloudwatch is selected to monitor the incoming http requests from a stress tool – Apache Bench. According to the incoming http traffic the load-balancer diverts the requests to different VM's running in round-robin process. A threshold is maintained while creating the load-balancer, i.e. minimum number of EC2 instances is two, maximum number of EC2 instances is six, and auto-scaling threshold is 1000 requests. If there is large number of incoming traffic, auto-scaling is done which in turn spins new instances (VM's), this is called as auto-scaling-in. In case of less incoming traffic, newly created instances are terminated and maintains the initial number of instances as mentioned, this is called as auto-scaling-out. All the auto-scaling information is monitored by cloudwatch and can be shown in the form of graphs.

The following figure explains about the architecture of this scalable elastic application.



The terms like auto-scaling, load-balancing, Apache bench, target groups e.c.t will be explained in the following:

Load-balancer:

An Elastic Load Balancing which automatically distributes the incoming application traffic across multiple EC2 instances created in multiple availability zones. And Elastic Load Balancing offers three types of load balancers that all feature the high availability, automatic scaling, and robust security necessary to make the applications fault tolerant. In our implementation, we use Application Load Balancer, which is best suited for load balancing of HTTP and HTTPS traffic. When operating at the individual request, Application Load Balancer routes traffic to targets within Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) based on the content of request.

Auto-scaling:

Auto-scaling keeps the track of all the instances or applications running and easy to scale instances in and out according to the stress or incoming traffic on the specific instance.

A minimum and maximum number of instances to be run are selected during auto-scaling configuration. Auto-scaling group is created for each VM launched. According to the mentioned minimum and maximum number of EC2 instances, the auto-scaling id performed. If the traffic of more then, auto-scaling in is performed, if the traffic or stress is low then auto-

scaling out is performed. The number of instances doesn't exceed the mentioned number of instances in the launch configuration. For each EC2 instance, auto-scaling group is created to configure the security group.

Target groups:

Each target group is created to direct the requests to different targets registered. When each listener rule created, target group and the conditions must be specified. The traffic is forwarded to the corresponding target group when the rule is met. This target group is routed to the auto-scaling group.

Apache bench:

Apache Bench is a load testing and benchmarking tool for a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) web server. With this tool, we can quickly know how many requests per second the web server is capable of serving. In our task, we use it to generate the load to the load balancer.

2.Implementation

1. Intra datacenters

The implementation of the infrastructure and deployment of the application in the same region will be explained below.

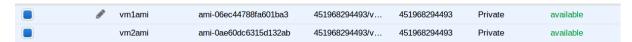
Step 1:

Two EC2 instance are launched in Oregon region at different availability zones with ubuntu18.04 as platform. EC2 instance console management page displays the instance running.



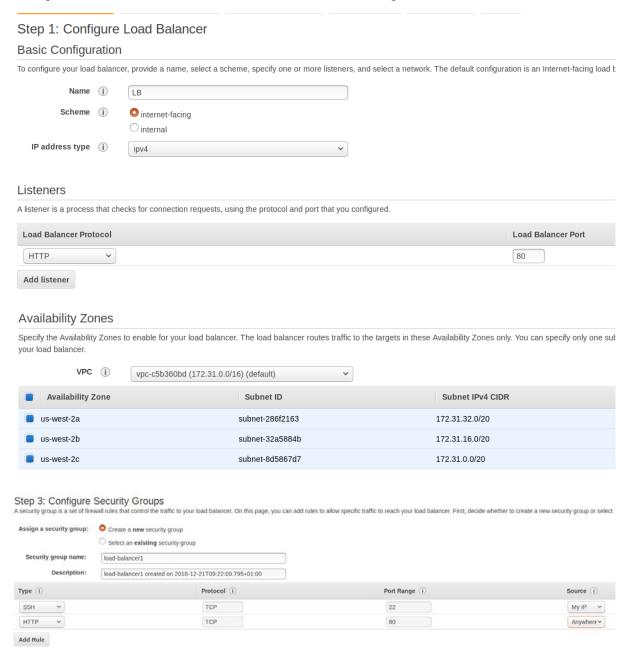
Step 2:

For the running EC2 instances an image (ami – amazon machine image) is created. This image is the exact copy of the original EC2 instance running.



Step 3:

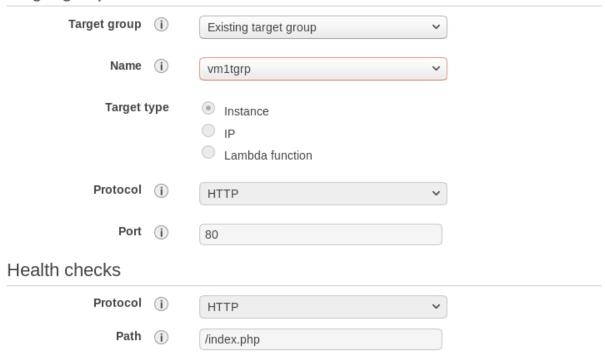
A single Load balancer is launched for the instances running.



Step 4: Configure Routing

Your load balancer routes requests to the targets in this target group using the protocol and port that you specify,

Target group

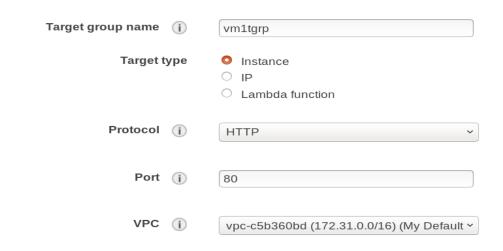


Step 4:

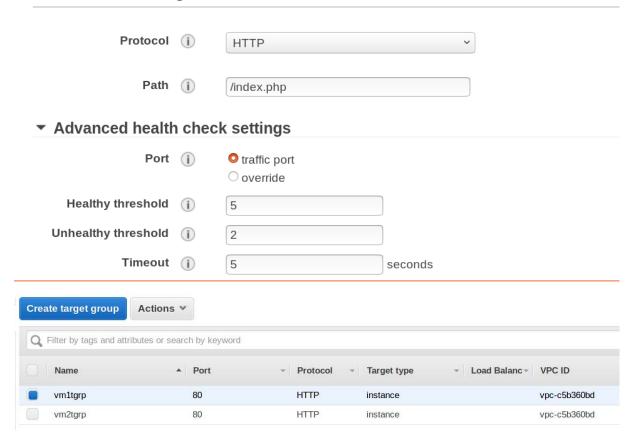
A target group is created for each EC2 instance running.

Create target group

Your load balancer routes requests to the targets in a target group using the target group settings that you specify.

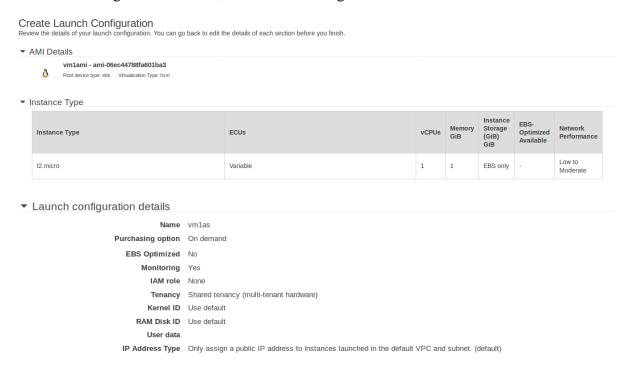


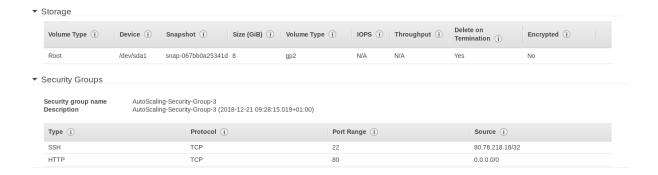
Health check settings



Step 5:

Launch configuration is made for both instances running to configure the auto-scaling. Once the launch configuration is made, it cannot be changes later.

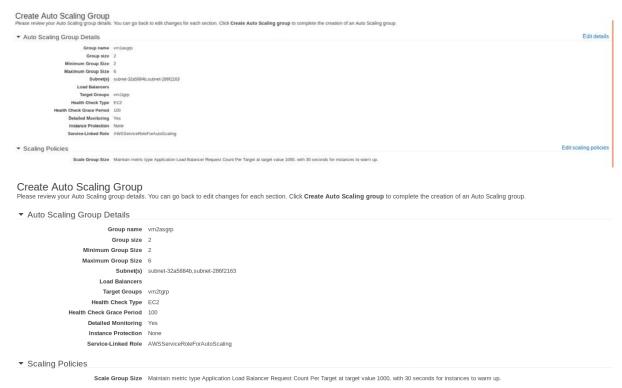




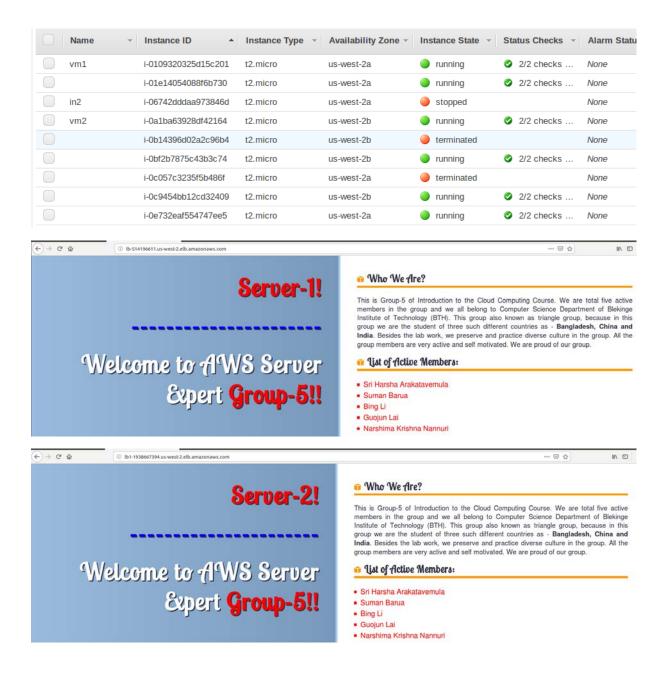
Step 6:

Auto-scaling groups are created for each launch configuration of specific instance.

In this configuration, we set that the number of minimum instances is 2, the maximum is 6, which means there can be a minimum of 2 instances running and a maximum of 6 instances depending upon the load generated.



Now, in the EC2 instance console management page totally six instances are running. Two of them are Original Ec2 instance launched and other four are EC2 instance created by autoscaling groups. Copy the DNS of load balancer and run it on the browser. The application is running with the server number from which it is running. Try reloading the page, now different server number will be displayed, meaning running from different a server in different availability zone.



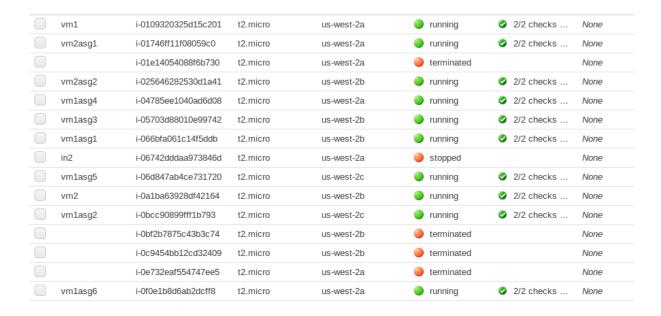
Step 7:

A stress tool – Apache bench is installed on VM1 and VM2. A stress is created from VM2 in the region Oregon with apache bench running to VM1 which is in the same region like VM2.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-120:~\$ sudo ab -n 80000 -c 60 http://loadb-973245738.us-west
-2.elb.amazonaws.com/index.php

Step 8:

When the high stress automatically generated, new instances are created called as scale in and can be seen running in EC2 instance console.



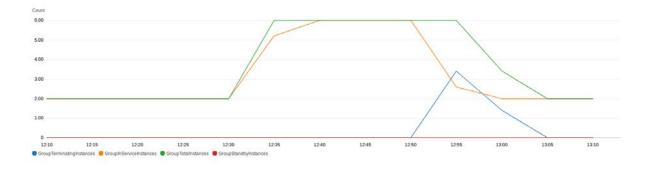
When the stress is decreased automatically, newly generated instances are terminated, which can be called scale out.



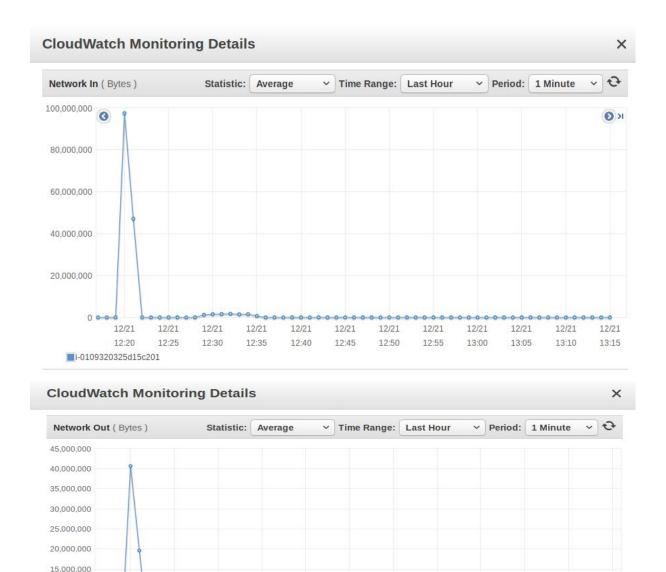
Step 9:

Cloudwatch monitors the traffic and the instances spinning which can be seen in the form of graphs.

This graph shows changes of the instances of the auto-scaling group vm1asgrp from metrics GroupTeminatingInstances, GroupServiceInstance, and GroupTotalInstance.



These two graphs shows the traffic on the vm1.



2. Inter datacenters

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The implementation of the infrastructure and deployment of the application in another region London will be explained below.

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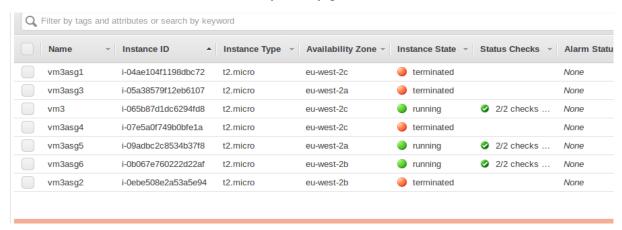
Now, region London is selected. The same process from step 1 to step 6 above is repeated with only one VM running, and we call this virtual machine VM3. Thus, we create the autoscaling elastic load-balancing application on VM3 in Amazon Web Services.

Then we use Apache bench to generate the workload from VM2 in the region Oregon to VM3 in the region London.

A high stress automatically generated, since there are load-balancer and auto scale, new instances are created and can be seen running in EC2 instance console.

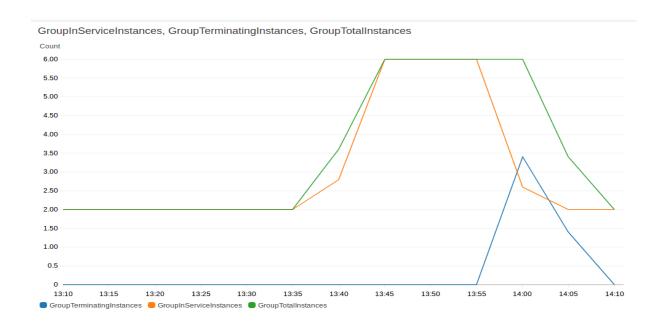


After the stress is decreased automatically, newly generated instances are terminated,

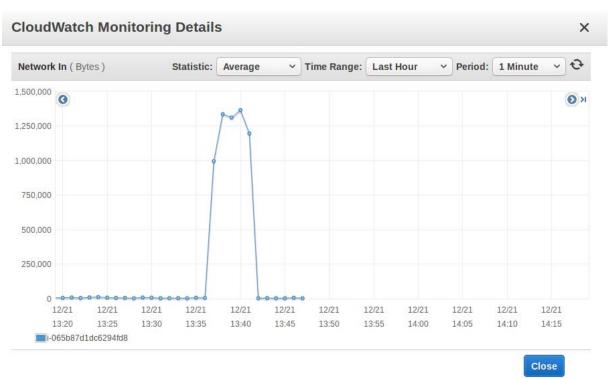


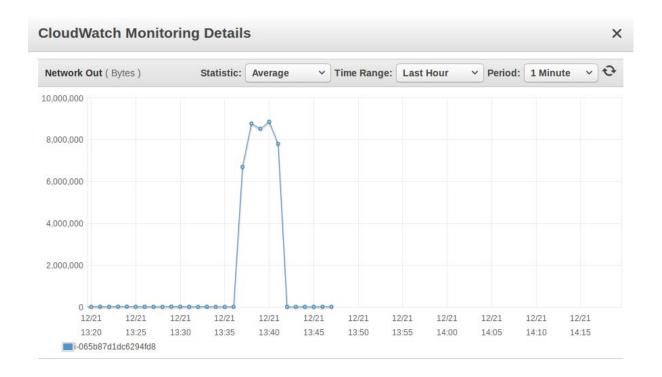
Cloudwatch monitors the traffic and the instances spinning which can be seen in the form of graphs.

This graph shows changes of the instances of the auto-scaling group vm3asgrp from metrics GroupTeminatingInstances, GroupServiceInstance, and GroupTotalInstance.



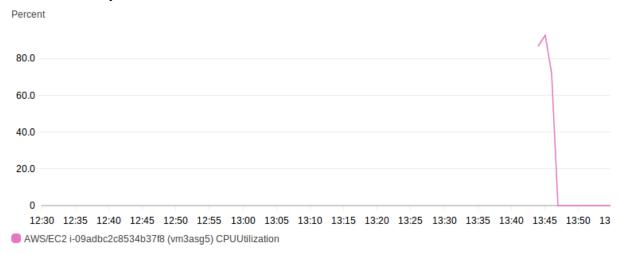
These two graphs shows the traffic on the vm3.

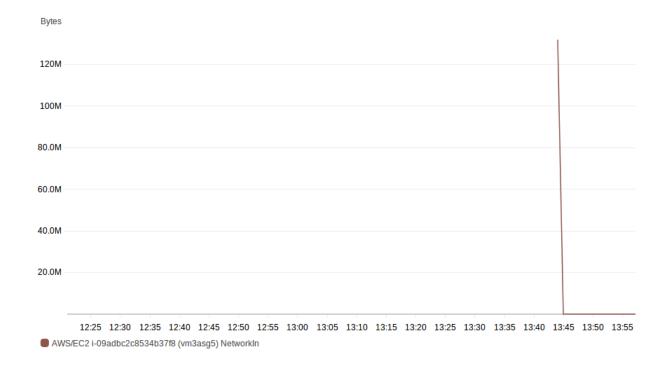




3. The application is elastic

Graphs below indicate that the application is elastic. After a high workload is generated to VM3, a new instance of the application is created, which is named vm3asg5. From its CPUUtilization and NetworkIn metric graphs, we know that it could manage the increased load immediately.





4. Self-healing

This infrastructure supports self-healing. Because after terminating one instance, it generates a new instance immediately.



Consequently, when accidents or failures happening, it can restart automatically.