

## **Scalable Web Application with Load Balancing**

### **Services used:**

EC2, Application Load Balancer (ELB), Auto Scaling, RDS, S3, Route 53

### **Skills covered:**

VPC, Subnets, Security Groups, EC2 Launch Template, User Data, Auto Scaling

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### **PROJECT GOAL**

Deploy a **highly available and scalable web application** that:

- Automatically scales **EC2 instances** based on traffic
- Uses **Load Balancer** to distribute traffic
- Stores data in **RDS**
- Serves static content from **S3**
- Uses **Route 53** for custom domain routing

### **Project Overview: Scalable Web Application with Load Balancing**

This project focuses on deploying a **highly available and scalable web application** using AWS cloud services. The application is designed to automatically handle varying user traffic by distributing requests across multiple servers and scaling resources based on demand.

The solution uses **Amazon Route 53** to route user requests to an **Application Load Balancer**, which evenly distributes traffic to EC2 instances managed by an **Auto Scaling Group**. The EC2 instances host the web application and automatically launch or terminate based on CPU utilization. Application data is securely stored in an **Amazon RDS** database, while static content such as images, CSS, and JavaScript files are served from **Amazon S3**.

The entire setup is deployed inside a custom **VPC** with properly configured subnets, route tables, and security groups to ensure network isolation and security. This architecture provides fault tolerance, improved performance, cost efficiency, and scalability, making it suitable for real-world production workloads and enterprise-level applications.

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### **ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW**

User



Route 53 (Domain)



Application Load Balancer



Auto Scaling Group

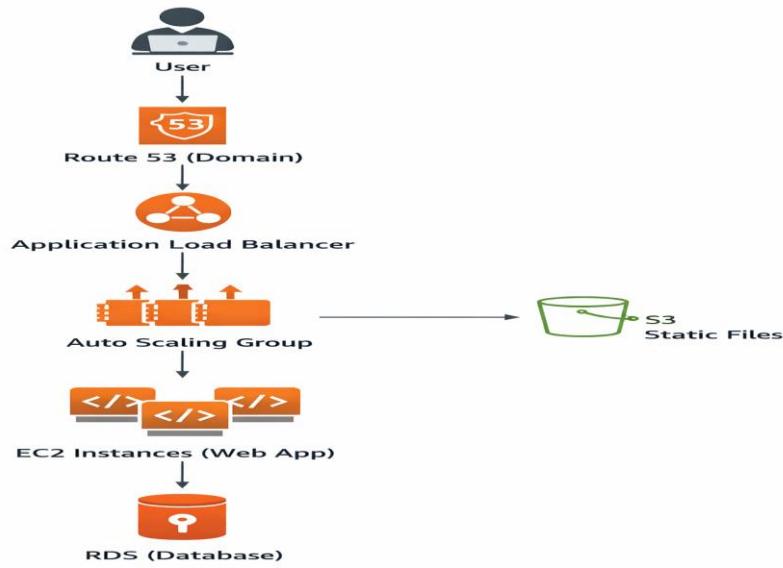


EC2 Instances (Web App)



RDS (Database)

Static files → S3



## STEP 1: Create VPC

1. Open AWS Console
2. Go to VPC → Your VPCs
3. Click Create VPC
4. Choose:
  - Name: ScalableApp-VPC
  - IPv4 CIDR: 10.0.0.0/16
5. Click Create VPC

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Details page for the 'ScalableApp-VPC'. The main header says 'You successfully created vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a / ScalableApp-VPC'. The 'Details' tab is selected. The table contains the following information:

VPC ID	State	Block Public Access	DNS hostnames
vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a	Available	Off	Disabled
DNS resolution	Enabled	DHCP option set dopt-022f8ada1dc09847f	Main route table rtb-0dcce0177f5399bc
Main network ACL	acl-08ec1b908d4cba8bf	IPv4 CIDR 10.0.0.0/16	IPv6 pool -
IPv6 CIDR (Network border group)	-	Network Address Usage metrics Disabled	Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups -
Encryption control ID	-	Encryption control mode -	Owner ID 162308490504

## STEP 2: Create Subnets

Create 2 Public Subnets (for ALB + EC2)

Go to VPC → Subnets → Create subnet

**Subnet 1**

- Name: Public-Subnet-1
- AZ: ap-south-1a
- CIDR: 10.0.1.0/24

## Subnet 2

- Name: Public-Subnet-2
- AZ: ap-south-1b
- CIDR: 10.0.2.0/24

Click **Create subnet**

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnets page. A success message at the top states: "You have successfully created 2 subnets: subnet-05ba7c4bf0cdea301, subnet-006d29ade31996704". The main table lists the following subnets:

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	Block Public...	IPv4 CIDR
Public-Subnet-2A	subnet-006d29ade31996704	Available	vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a   ScalableApp-VPC	Off	10.0.2.0/24
Public-Subnet-1SA	subnet-05ba7c4bf0cdea301	Available	vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a   ScalableApp-VPC	Off	10.0.1.0/24

## STEP 3: Internet Gateway

1. Go to **VPC → Internet Gateways**
2. Click **Create internet gateway**
  - o Name: ScalableApp-IGW
3. Attach it to ScalableApp-VPC

The screenshot shows the AWS Internet Gateways page. A success message at the top states: "Internet gateway igw-012aa08321d94ca67 successfully attached to vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a". The main details section shows:

Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
igw-012aa08321d94ca67	Attached	vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a   ScalableApp-VPC	162308490504

The "Tags (1)" section shows a single tag: Name: ScalableApp-IGW.

## STEP 4: Route Table

1. Go to **VPC → Route Tables**
2. Create route table:

- Name: Public-RT
  - VPC: ScalableApp-VPC
3. Edit routes:
- Destination: 0.0.0.0/0
  - Target: Internet Gateway
4. Associate both public subnets

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Route Tables page. The route table ID is rtb-0556447cc7752c4b7 / Public-RT-SA. The 'Routes' tab is selected, showing two routes: one to igw-012aa08321d94ca67 (Status: Active, Propagated: No) and one to local (Status: Active, Propagated: No). A success message at the top indicates 'Updated routes for rtb-0556447cc7752c4b7 / Public-RT-SA successfully'.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Route Tables page. The route table ID is rtb-0556447cc7752c4b7 / Public-RT-SA. The 'Subnet associations' tab is selected, showing explicit subnet associations for two subnets: Public-Subnet-2SA and Public-Subnet-1SA. A success message at the top indicates 'You have successfully updated subnet associations for rtb-0556447cc7752c4b7 / Public-RT-SA.'.

## STEP 5: Security Groups

### 1.ALB Security Group

- Name: ALB-SG
- Inbound:
  - HTTP (80) → 0.0.0.0/0

**sg-08a2edb93049ed21c - ALB-SG-SA**

**Details**

Security group name ALB-SG-SA	Security group ID sg-08a2edb93049ed21c	Description allow ALB-SG	VPC ID vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a
Owner 162308490504	Inbound rules count 2 Permission entries	Outbound rules count 2 Permission entries	

**Inbound rules (2)**

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sgr-0c3cf4fddd9ca1ad	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80
-	sgr-00c92a421e1f25843	IPv4	Custom TCP	TCP	0

## 2. EC2 Security Group

- Name: Web-SG
- Inbound:
  - HTTP (80) → ALB-SG
  - SSH (22) → Your IP

**sg-03d7d1f8aec322cb3 - Web-SG-SA**

**Details**

Security group name Web-SG-SA	Security group ID sg-03d7d1f8aec322cb5	Description allow Web-SG	VPC ID vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a
Owner 162308490504	Inbound rules count 2 Permission entries	Outbound rules count 1 Permission entry	

**Inbound rules (2)**

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sgr-022efc04c327d6c9	-	HTTP	TCP	80
-	sgr-08fe2e50a5db8e644	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22

## 3. RDS Security Group

- Name: RDS-SG
- Inbound:
  - MySQL (3306) → Web-SG

**Security group (sg-0a135bc0ba4f79624 | RDS-SG-SA) was created successfully**

**sg-0a135bc0ba4f79624 - RDS-SG-SA**

**Details**

Security group name RDS-SG-SA	Security group ID sg-0a135bc0ba4f79624	Description allow RDS-SG	VPC ID vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a
Owner 162308490504	Inbound rules count 1 Permission entry	Outbound rules count 1 Permission entry	

**Inbound rules** | Outbound rules | Sharing | VPC associations | Tags

**Inbound rules (1)**

Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sgr-0148c218de5fec12	-	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306

## STEP 6: Create S3 Bucket (Static Files)

1. Go to **S3 → Create bucket**
2. Name: scalable-app-static-files
3. Disable **Block Public Access**
4. Enable **Static Website Hosting**
5. Upload:
  - CSS
  - Images
  - JS files

**Successfully edited static website hosting.**

**scalable-app-static-files** [Info](#)

**Properties**

**Bucket overview**

AWS Region Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1	Amazon Resource Name (ARN) arn:aws:s3:::scalable-app-static-files	Creation date December 15, 2025, 17:09:17 (UTC+05:30)
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**Bucket Versioning**

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

**Bucket Versioning**  
Enabled

**Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete**  
An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

## STEP 7: Create RDS Database

1. Go to **RDS → Create database**
2. Choose:

- Engine: **MySQL**
  - Template: **Free tier**
3. Settings:
- DB name: scalable-db
  - Username: admin
  - Password: StrongPassword123
4. Connectivity:
- VPC: ScalableApp-VPC
  - Security Group: RDS-SG
  - Public access: No
5. Click **Create database**

Summary		Status	Role	Engine	Recommendations
DB identifier scalable-db	CPU -	Creating	Instance	MySQL Community	
			Current activity	Region & AZ	ap-south-1a

Connectivity & security		
<b>Endpoint &amp; port</b> Endpoint: <a href="#">Edit</a> - Port: -	<b>Networking</b> Availability Zone: ap-south-1a VPC: ScalableApp-VPC (vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a) Subnet group: default-vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a	<b>Security</b> VPC security groups: RDS-SG-SA (sg-0a135bc0ba4f79624) (Active) Publicly accessible: No Certificate authority: rds-ca-rsa2048-o1

## STEP 8: Create EC2 Launch Template

1. Go to **EC2 → Launch Templates**
2. Click **Create launch template**
3. Name: WebApp-LT

### Configuration:

- AMI: Amazon Linux 2
- Instance type: t2.micro
- Key pair: Select your key
- Security Group: Web-SG

### User Data Script:

```
#!/bin/bash
yum update -y
yum install httpd -y
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd
echo "<h1>Scalable Web App Running on EC2</h1>" > /var/www/html/index.html
```

Click **Create launch template**

**Instance summary for i-00ad3c744995d5194 (WebApp-LT)**

- Public IPv4 address:** 13.201.58.91
- Private IPv4 address:** 10.0.1.142
- Instance state:** Running
- Instance type:** t3.micro
- VPC ID:** vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a (ScalableApp-VPC)
- Subnet ID:** subnet-05ba7c4bf0cdea301 (Public-Subnet-1SA)
- Instance ARN:** arn:aws:ec2:ap-south-1:162308490504:instance/i-00ad3c744995d5194
- IAM Role:** -
- IMDSv2:** Required

## STEP 9: Create Target Group

1. Go to **EC2 → Target Groups**
2. Click **Create target group**
3. Choose:
  - Type: Instances
  - Protocol: HTTP
  - Port: 80
  - VPC: ScalableApp-VPC
4. Health check path: /
5. Create target group

**Scalable-WebApp**

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

**Registered targets (0)**

Anomaly mitigation: Not applicable

## STEP 10: Create Application Load Balancer

1. Go to **EC2 → Load Balancers**
2. Click **Create Load Balancer**
3. Choose **Application Load Balancer**

## Settings:

- Name: ScalableApp-ALB
- Scheme: Internet-facing
- Subnets: Public Subnet 1 & 2
- Security Group: ALB-SG

## Listener:

- HTTP → Forward to Target Group

Click **Create**

The screenshot shows the AWS Load Balancers console for the 'ScalableApp-ALB' load balancer. The 'Listeners and rules' tab is active, showing one rule for 'HTTP:80' which forwards traffic to the 'Scalable-WebApp' target group. The main configuration pane shows the VPC (vpc-0646ee3bc5eafda0a), Availability Zones (subnet-006d29ade31996704, subnet-05ba7c4bf0cdea301), and DNS name (ScalableApp-ALB-1536400525.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com). The left sidebar includes sections for AMI Catalog, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling.

## STEP 11: Create Auto Scaling Group

1. Go to **EC2 → Auto Scaling Groups**
2. Click **Create Auto Scaling group**
3. Choose launch template: WebApp-LT
4. VPC: ScalableApp-VPC
5. Subnets: Both public subnets
6. Attach to:
  - Existing Load Balancer
  - Select Target Group

## Scaling Policy:

- Min: 1
- Desired: 2
- Max: 4
- Target Tracking:
  - CPU Utilization: 50%

Create Auto Scaling Group

The screenshot shows the AWS Auto Scaling Groups console. At the top, there's a green success message: "AutoScal-WebApp-LT, 1 Scaling policy created successfully". Below it, the "Auto Scaling groups" list shows one entry: "AutoScal-WebApp-LT" with "WebApp-LT | Version Default". The group has 0 instances, a desired capacity of 1, and is set to scale between 1 and 4 instances across 2 availability zones. The status is "Updating capacity...".

## STEP 12: Configure Route 53

1. Go to **Route 53 → Hosted Zones**
2. Create hosted zone:
  - Domain: autoscaledomain.com
3. Create record:
  - Type: A (Alias)
  - Alias target: Application Load Balancer
  - Routing: Simple

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Hosted Zones console for the domain "autoscaledomain.com". The left sidebar lists "Route 53" and various resolver and domain management sections. The main area shows a table of records with three entries. The third entry, "autoscale... A Simple Yes", is selected. On the right, a "Record details" panel is open, showing the configuration for this record: Record name "autoscale1.autoscaledomain.com", Record type "A", Value "dualstack.scalableapp-alb-1536400525.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com", Alias "Yes", TTL (seconds) set to "-", and Routing policy "Simple".

## STEP 13: Testing & Verification

### □ 13.1 Verify Auto Scaling Group Instances

1. Go to **EC2 Console**
2. Click **Auto Scaling Groups**
3. Select your ASG (e.g., WebApp-ASG)
4. Open **Instance management**
5. Confirm:
  - Desired number of instances are **Running**
  - Instances are **InService**

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#### 13.2 Verify Target Group Health

1. Go to **EC2 → Target Groups**
  2. Select your target group
  3. Open **Targets** tab
  4. Confirm all instances show **Healthy**
- 

#### 13.3 Verify Load Balancer

1. Go to **EC2 → Load Balancers**
  2. Select your **Application Load Balancer**
  3. Copy **DNS name:** <https://scalableapp-alb-1536400525.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com/>
  4. Paste DNS name in a web browser
  5. Confirm web page loads successfully
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#### 13.4 Verify Auto Scaling (Optional Test)

1. Go to **EC2 → Auto Scaling Groups**
  2. Select your ASG
  3. Click **Edit**
  4. Increase **Desired capacity** (e.g., from 2 → 3)
  5. Save
  6. Check **Instance management**
  7. Confirm a **new EC2 instance launches**
- 

#### 13.5 Verify S3 Static Content (If Used)

1. Go to **S3**
  2. Open your bucket
  3. Click **Properties**
  4. Copy **Static website endpoint**
  5. Open endpoint in browser
  6. Confirm static files load
- 

#### 13.6 Verify RDS Connectivity

1. Go to **RDS**
  2. Select your database
  3. Confirm **Status = Available**
  4. Note **Endpoint** for application use
- 

### STEP 13 COMPLETE WHEN:

- ALB DNS opens website
- Target group shows **Healthy And Unhealthy**

- ASG launches/terminates instances correctly
- RDS is available
- S3 static content accessible

**AutoScal-WebApp-LT**

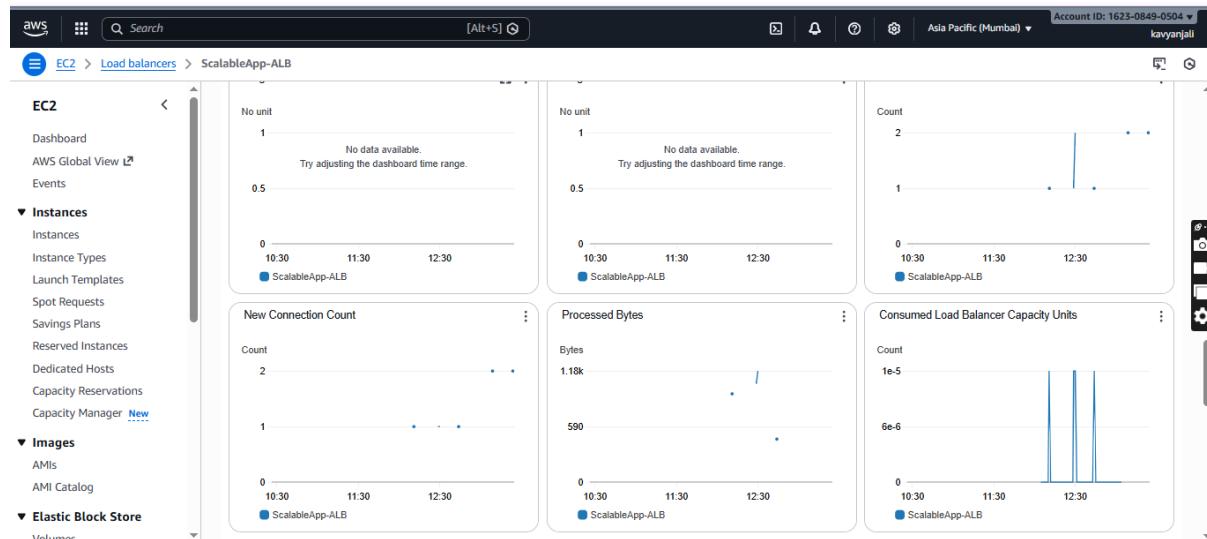
**AutoScal-WebApp-LT Capacity overview**

Desired capacity	Scaling limits (Min - Max)	Desired capacity type	Status
1	1 - 4	Units (number of instances)	-

Date created: Mon Dec 15 2025 18:25:17 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

**Launch template**

Launch template	AMI ID	Instance type	Owner
lt-043757140a69cfe8f WebApp-LT	ami-0f9708d1cd2cfce41	t3.micro	arn:aws:iam::162308490504:root
Version	Security groups	Security group IDs	Create time
Default	-	sg-03d7d1fbaec322cb3	Mon Dec 15 2025 18:19:02 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

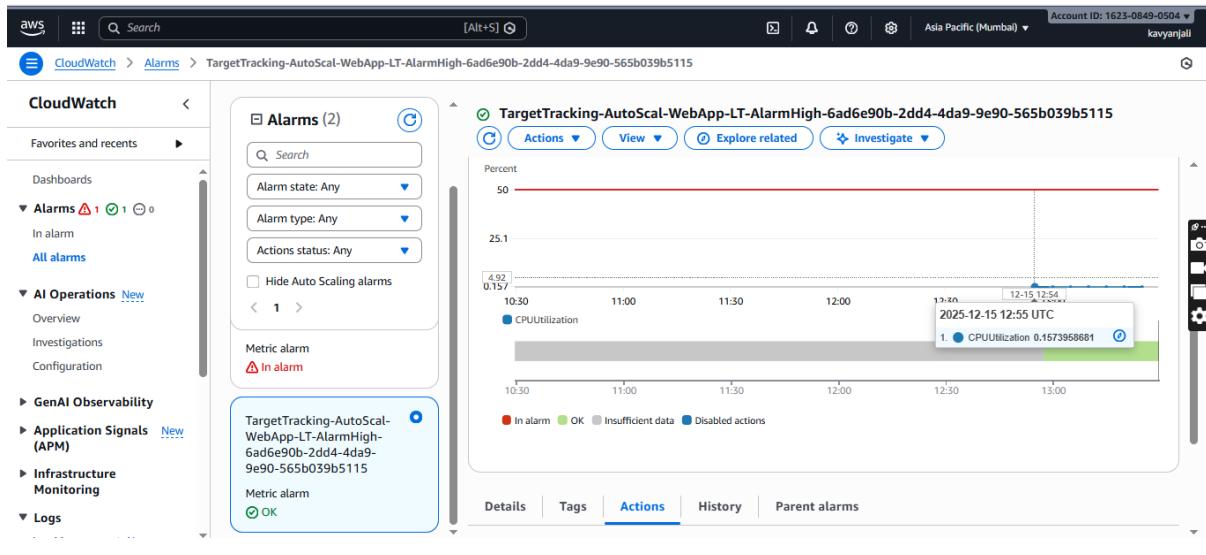
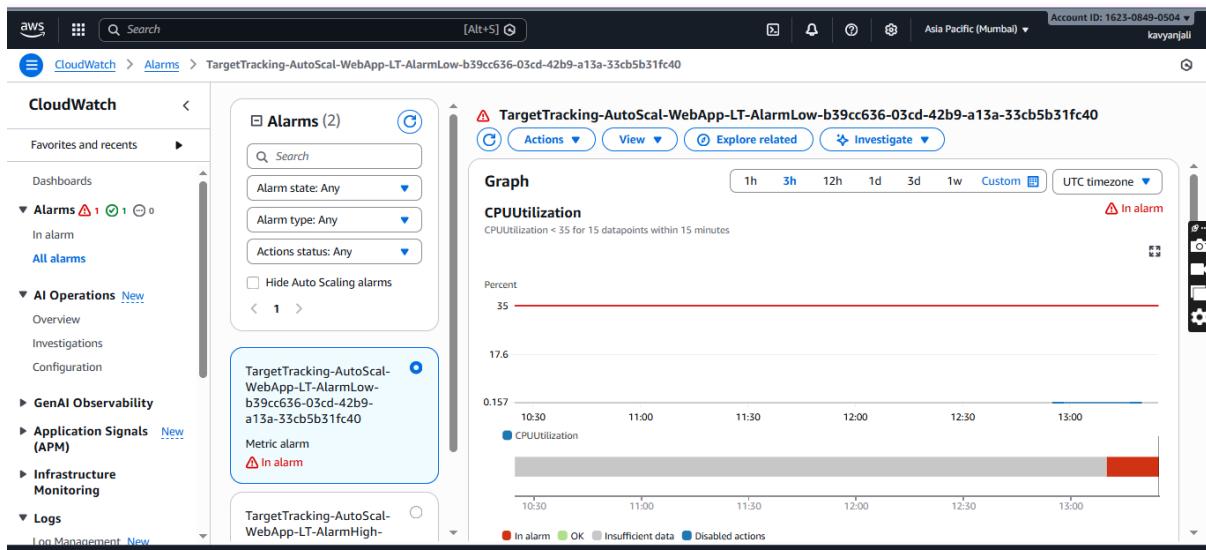


**Instances (2) Info**

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive): All states

Instance state = running	Clear filters					
i-0a682e91329fbfeab	Running	t3.micro	3/3 checks passed	View alarms +	ap-south-1b	-
WebApp-LT	Running	t3.micro	3/3 checks passed	View alarms +	ap-south-1a	-

Select an instance



## Summary

- A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) was created to isolate and secure the application network.
- Public subnets were configured across multiple Availability Zones to ensure high availability.
- An Internet Gateway and route table enabled internet access.
- Security Groups were configured to control traffic between the Load Balancer, EC2 instances, and RDS database.
- An S3 bucket was created to host static website assets.
- An RDS MySQL database was deployed within the VPC for persistent data storage.
- An EC2 Launch Template with a user data script was used to automatically configure web servers.
- An Application Load Balancer was configured to distribute traffic across EC2 instances.
- An Auto Scaling Group was set up to automatically scale EC2 instances based on CPU utilization.
- Route 53 was configured to route domain traffic to the Load Balancer.

## Conclusion

This setup successfully deploys a **scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant web application** using AWS managed services. The architecture ensures automatic traffic distribution, dynamic scaling based on demand, secure database access, and reliable static content delivery. This solution improves performance, availability, and operational efficiency while maintaining cost optimization through Auto Scaling.

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