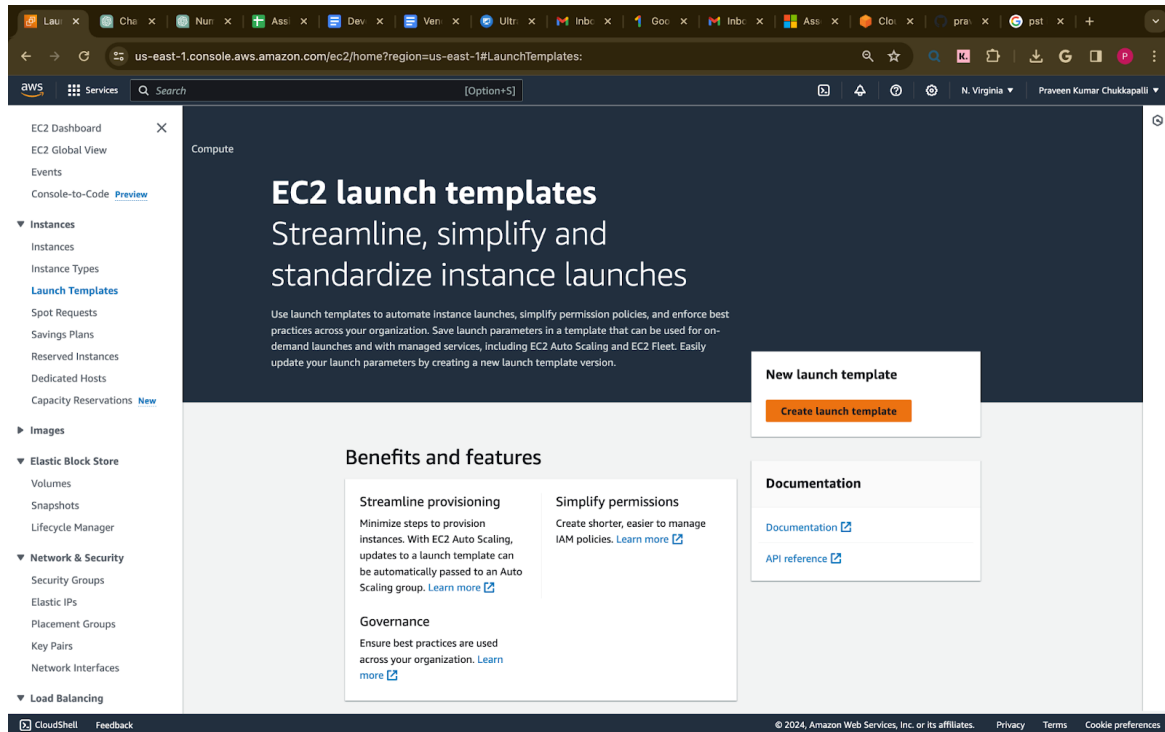


# Devops Assignment- 7

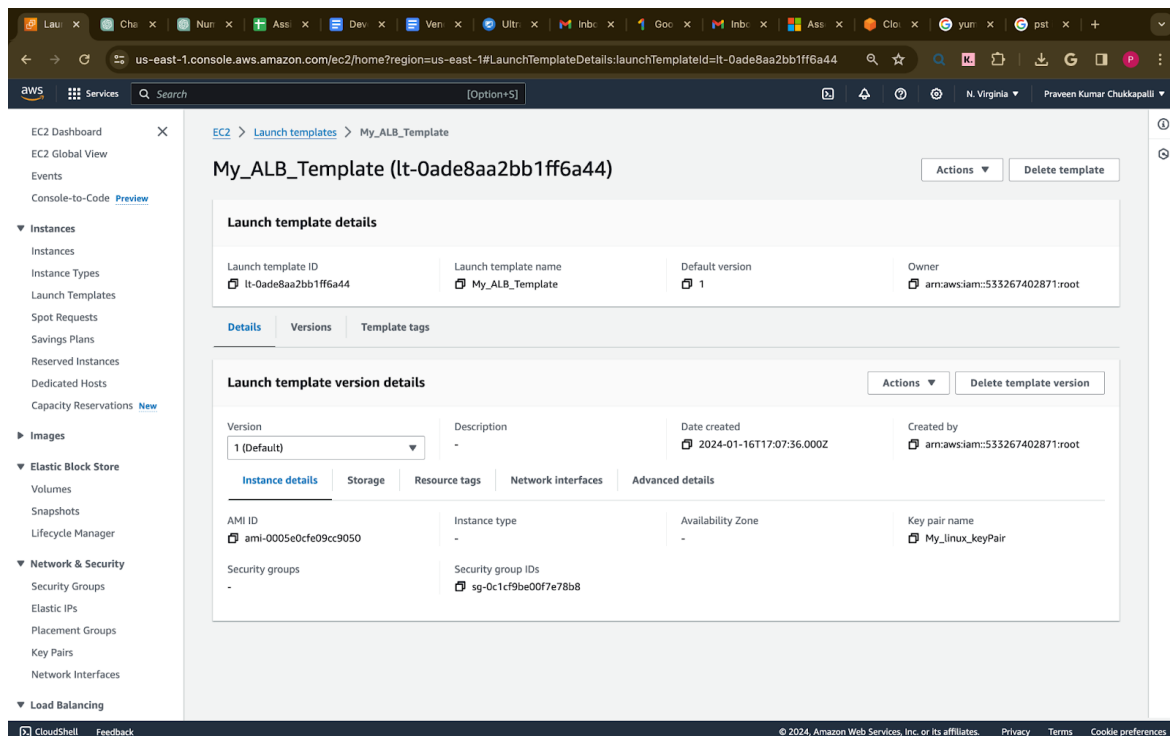
Praveen Kumar Chukkapalli

1) Create ASG with UserData in Launch Template to install nginx and setup min, Desired as 1 and max as 2 with Avg CPU 60 .

Creating launch template :



Launch Template Created with User Data to install nginx :



# Devops Assignment- 7

Praveen Kumar Chukkapalli

Create a Auto Scaling group from created template:

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating an Auto Scaling group. The browser address bar indicates the URL: `us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#CreateAutoScalingGroup:`. The console header shows the user is logged in as Praveen Kumar Chukkapalli in the N. Virginia region.

**Navigation:** The left sidebar shows the breadcrumb `EC2 > Auto Scaling groups > Create Auto Scaling group`. The steps for the wizard are listed on the left: Step 1 (Choose launch template), Step 2 (Choose instance launch options), Step 3 (optional, Configure advanced options), Step 4 (optional, Configure group size and scaling), Step 5 (optional, Add notifications), Step 6 (optional, Add tags), and Step 7 (Review).

**Step 1: Choose launch template**

**Name**

Auto Scaling group name  
Enter a name to identify the group.  
  
Must be unique to this account in the current Region and no more than 255 characters.

**Launch template**

For accounts created after May 31, 2023, the EC2 console only supports creating Auto Scaling groups with launch templates. Creating Auto Scaling groups with launch configurations is not recommended but still available via the CLI and API until December 31, 2023.

Launch template  
Choose a launch template that contains the instance-level settings, such as the Amazon Machine Image (AMI), instance type, key pair, and security groups.

[Create a launch template](#)

Version

[Create a launch template version](#)

Description	Launch template	Instance type
-	<a href="#">My_ALB_Template</a> It-0ade8aa2bb1ff6a44	-

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# Devops Assignment- 7

Praveen Kumar Chukkapalli

Setting up scaling parameters :

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating an Auto Scaling group. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: EC2 > Auto Scaling groups > Create Auto Scaling group. The left sidebar lists the steps: Step 1: Choose launch template, Step 2: Choose instance launch options, Step 3 - optional: Configure advanced options, Step 4 - optional: Configure group size and scaling (current step), Step 5 - optional: Add notifications, Step 6 - optional: Add tags, and Step 7: Review.

### Configure group size and scaling - optional [Info](#)

Define your group's desired capacity and scaling limits. You can optionally add automatic scaling to adjust the size of your group.

#### Group size [Info](#)

Set the initial size of the Auto Scaling group. After creating the group, you can change its size to meet demand, either manually or by using automatic scaling.

**Desired capacity type**  
Choose the unit of measurement for the desired capacity value. vCPUs and Memory(GiB) are only supported for mixed instances groups configured with a set of instance attributes.

Units (number of instances) ▼

**Desired capacity**  
Specify your group size.

1

#### Scaling [Info](#)

You can resize your Auto Scaling group manually or automatically to meet changes in demand.

**Scaling limits**  
Set limits on how much your desired capacity can be increased or decreased.

Min desired capacity	Max desired capacity
1	2

Equal or less than desired capacity      Equal or greater than desired capacity

**Automatic scaling - optional**  
Choose whether to use a target tracking policy [Info](#)  
You can set up other metric-based scaling policies and scheduled scaling after creating your Auto Scaling group.

This screenshot shows the 'Automatic scaling - optional' section of the 'Create Auto Scaling group' page. It details the configuration for a target tracking scaling policy.

**Automatic scaling - optional**  
Choose whether to use a target tracking policy [Info](#)  
You can set up other metric-based scaling policies and scheduled scaling after creating your Auto Scaling group.

☐ No scaling policies  
Your Auto Scaling group will remain at its initial size and will not dynamically resize to meet demand.

☒ Target tracking scaling policy  
Choose a CloudWatch metric and target value and let the scaling policy adjust the desired capacity in proportion to the metric's value.

**Scaling policy name**  
Target Tracking Policy

**Metric type [Info](#)**  
Monitored metric that determines if resource utilization is too low or high. If using EC2 metrics, consider enabling detailed monitoring for better scaling performance.

Average CPU utilization ▼

**Target value**  
60

**Instance warmup**  
300 seconds

☐ Disable scale in to create only a scale-out policy

# Devops Assignment- 7

Praveen Kumar Chukkapalli

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#CreateAutoScalingGroup:

Instance maintenance policy

Replacement behavior	Min healthy percentage	Max healthy percentage
No policy	-	-

Instance scale-in protection

Instance scale-in protection

☒ Enable instance protection from scale in

Step 5: Add notifications Edit

Notifications

No notifications

Step 6: Add tags Edit

Tags (0)

Key	Value	Tag new instances
No tags		

Cancel Previous Create Auto Scaling group

Checking whether the created the instance has the nginx server as we have instructed in userdata column :

```
Amazon Linux 2023
Last login: Tue Jan 16 17:50:14 2024 from 18.206.107.29
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-29 ~]$ sudo systemctl start nginx
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-29 ~]$ sudo systemctl status nginx
● nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2024-01-16 17:58:14 UTC; 4h 21min ago
     Process: 26089 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/rm -f /run/nginx.pid (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Process: 26090 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/nginx -t (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Process: 26091 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/nginx -t (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 26092 (nginx)
       Tasks: 2 (limit: 1114)
      Memory: 2.2M
         CPU: 58ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/nginx.service
            └─26092 "nginx: master process /usr/sbin/nginx"
              └─26093 "nginx: worker process"

Jan 16 17:58:14 ip-172-31-81-29.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Starting nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server...
Jan 16 17:58:14 ip-172-31-81-29.ec2.internal nginx[26090]: nginx: the configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf syntax is ok
Jan 16 17:58:14 ip-172-31-81-29.ec2.internal nginx[26090]: nginx: configuration file /etc/nginx/nginx.conf test is successful
Jan 16 17:58:14 ip-172-31-81-29.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started nginx.service - The nginx HTTP and reverse proxy server.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-81-29 ~]$
```

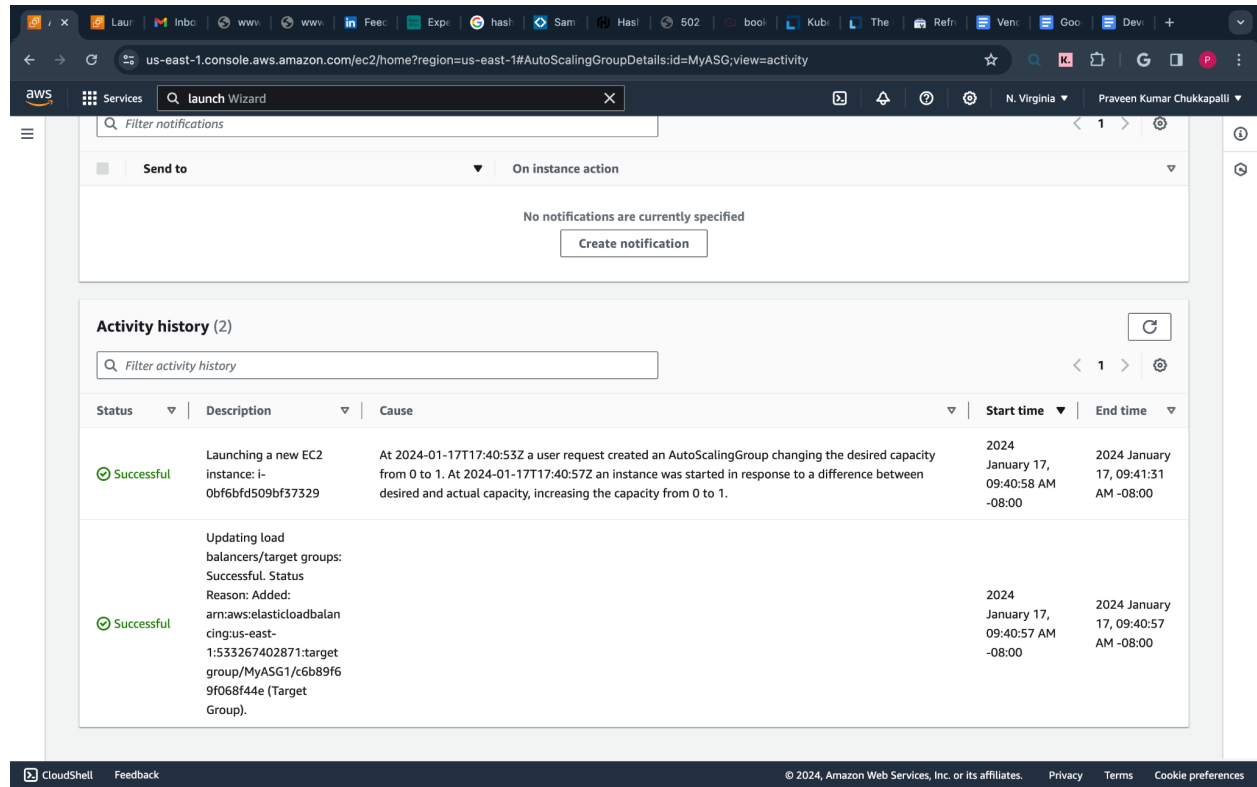
i-038f77081e176cb2e

PublicIPs: 52.204.206.83 PrivateIPs: 172.31.81.29

# Devops Assignment- 7

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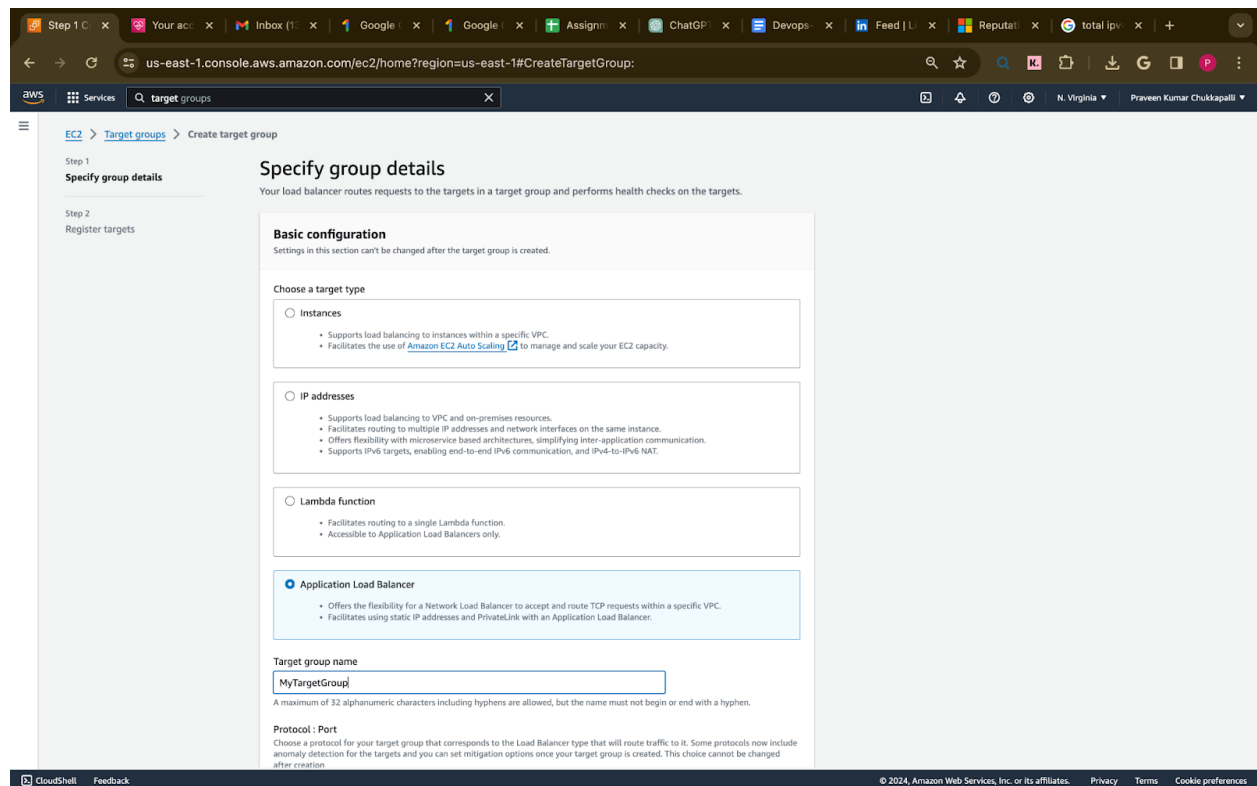
## 2) Hit ALB DNS and it should distribute traffic to Target Group of Either EC2



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for the AutoScalingGroupDetails page. The browser address bar shows the URL: `us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#AutoScalingGroupDetails:id=MyASG;view=activity`. The page displays the 'Activity history' section with two successful activities:

Status	Description	Cause	Start time	End time
Successful	Launching a new EC2 instance: i-0bf6bfd509bf37329	At 2024-01-17T17:40:53Z a user request created an AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity from 0 to 1. At 2024-01-17T17:40:57Z an instance was started in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity from 0 to 1.	2024 January 17, 09:40:58 AM -08:00	2024 January 17, 09:41:31 AM -08:00
Successful	Updating load balancers/target groups: Successful. Status Reason: Added: arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:533267402871:targetgroup/MyASG1/c6b89f69f068f44e (Target Group).		2024 January 17, 09:40:57 AM -08:00	2024 January 17, 09:40:57 AM -08:00

## Creating Target group :



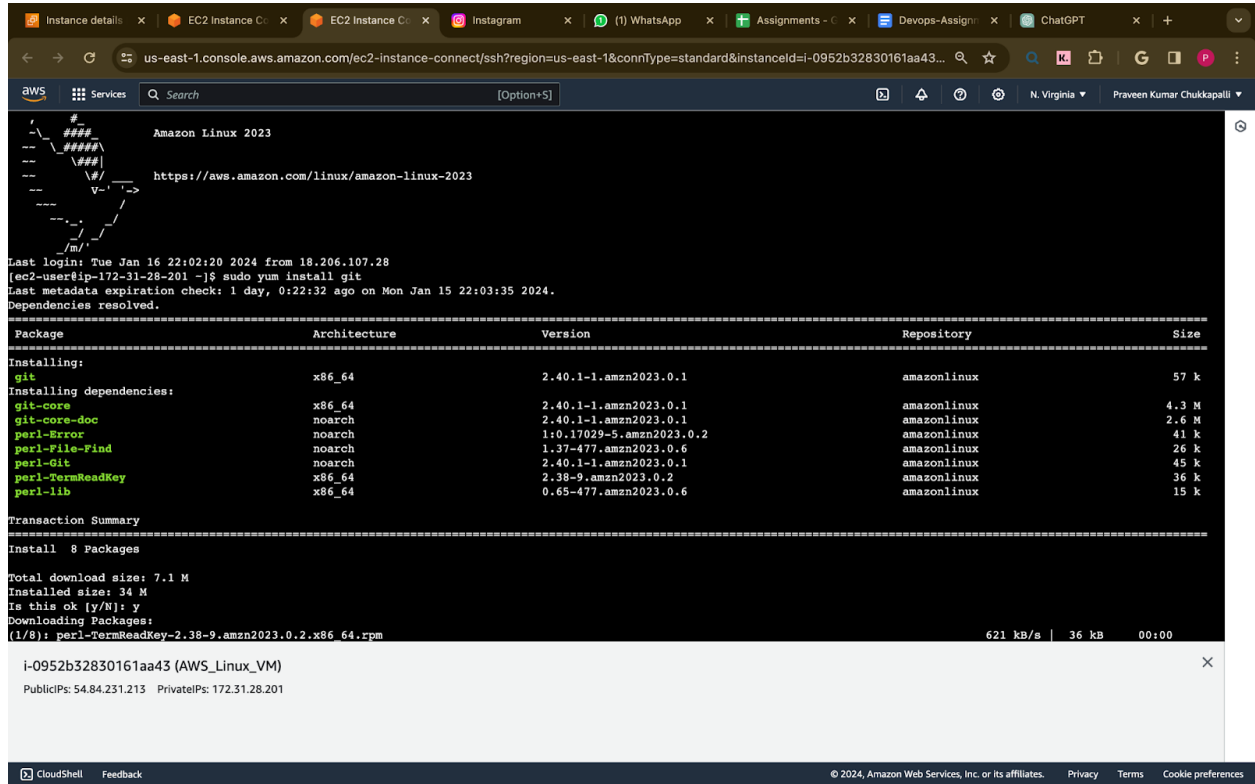
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console for the 'Specify group details' page. The browser address bar shows the URL: `us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#CreateTargetGroup:`. The page displays the 'Specify group details' section with the following configuration:

- Basic configuration**
  - Settings in this section can't be changed after the target group is created.
- Choose a target type**
  - ☐ Instances
    - Supports load balancing to instances within a specific VPC.
    - Facilitates the use of [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling](#) to manage and scale your EC2 capacity.
  - ☐ IP addresses
    - Supports load balancing to VPC and on-premises resources.
    - Facilitates routing to multiple IP addresses and network interfaces on the same instance.
    - Offers flexibility with microservice based architectures, simplifying inter-application communication.
    - Supports IPv6 targets, enabling end-to-end IPv6 communication, and IPv4-to-IPv6 NAT.
  - ☐ Lambda function
    - Facilitates routing to a single Lambda function.
    - Accessible to Application Load Balancers only.
  - ☒ **Application Load Balancer**
    - Offers the flexibility for a Network Load Balancer to accept and route TCP requests within a specific VPC.
    - Facilitates using static IP addresses and PrivateLink with an Application Load Balancer.
- Target group name**
  - MyTargetGroup
  - A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.
- Protocol : Port**
  - Choose a protocol for your target group that corresponds to the Load Balancer type that will route traffic to it. Some protocols now include anomaly detection for the targets and you can set mitigation options once your target group is created. This choice cannot be changed after creation.

# Devops Assignment- 7

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## 3. Installation of GIT in linux :



The screenshot shows a terminal window within the AWS CloudShell interface. The terminal output displays the Amazon Linux 2023 logo and the URL <https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023>. It then shows the command `sudo yum install git` being executed. The output lists the packages to be installed, including `git` and its dependencies, along with their architectures, versions, and sizes. The transaction summary shows that 8 packages will be installed, with a total download size of 7.1 M and an installed size of 34 M. The user confirms the installation with `y`. The terminal output shows the progress of downloading the packages, with a speed of 621 kB/s and a total size of 36 kB. The terminal window is titled "i-0952b32830161aa43 (AWS\_Linux\_VM)" and shows the public and private IP addresses.

```
Amazon Linux 2023
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023

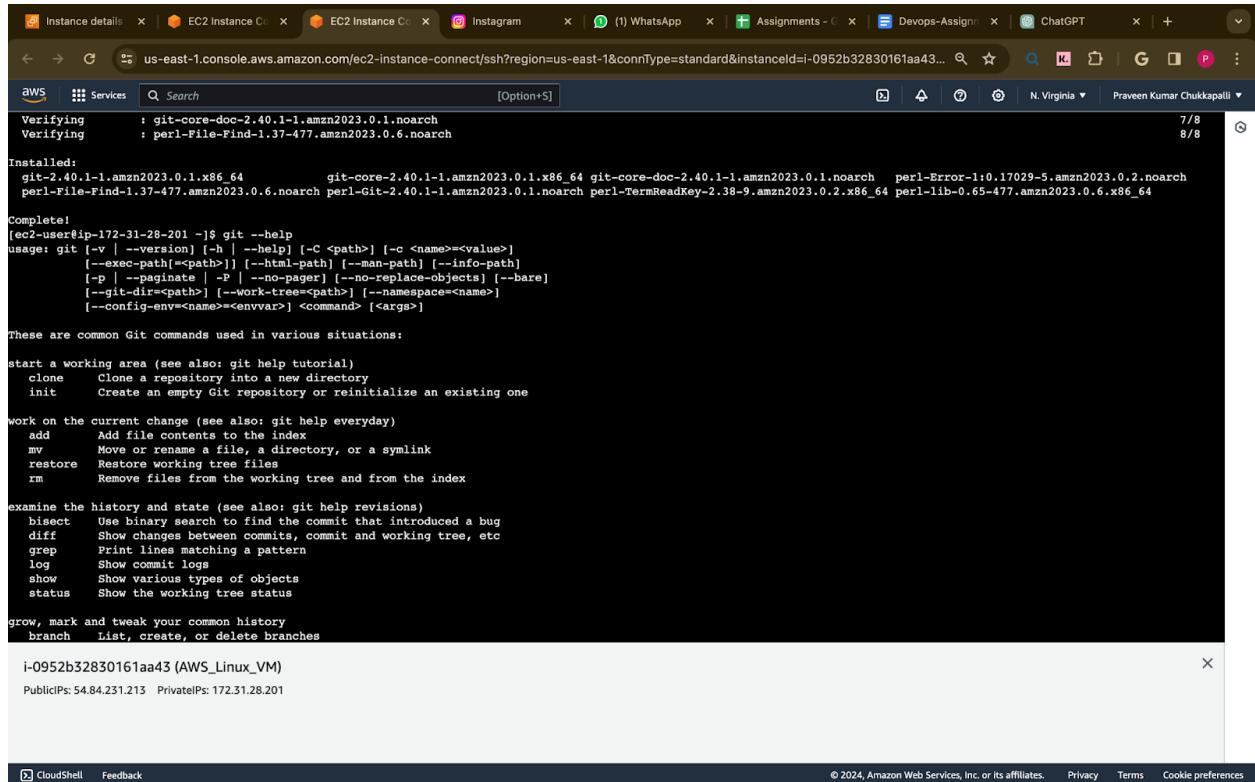
Last login: Tue Jan 16 22:02:20 2024 from 18.206.107.28
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-201 ~]$ sudo yum install git
Last metadata expiration check: 1 day, 0:22:32 ago on Mon Jan 15 22:03:35 2024.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package                                Architecture    Version                                Repository      Size
=====
Installing:
git                                     x86_64          2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1                 amazonlinux     57 k
Installing dependencies:
git-core                               x86_64          2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1                 amazonlinux     4.3 M
git-core-doc                           noarch          2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1                 amazonlinux     2.6 M
perl-Error                             noarch          1:0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2              amazonlinux     41 k
perl-File-Find                         noarch          1.37-477.amzn2023.0.6                 amazonlinux     26 k
perl-Git                               noarch          2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1                 amazonlinux     45 k
perl-TermReadKey                       x86_64          2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2                  amazonlinux     36 k
perl-lib                               x86_64          0.65-477.amzn2023.0.6                 amazonlinux     15 k
=====
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 8 Packages

Total download size: 7.1 M
Installed size: 34 M
Is this ok [y/N]: y
Downloading Packages:
(1/8): perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64.rpm 621 kB/s | 36 kB 00:00

i-0952b32830161aa43 (AWS_Linux_VM)
PublicIPs: 54.84.231.213 PrivateIPs: 172.31.28.201
```

# Devops Assignment- 7

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```
us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh?region=us-east-1&connType=standard&instanceId=i-0952b32830161aa43...

AWS
Services Search [Option+S] N. Virginia Praveen Kumar Chukkapalli

Verifying : git-core-doc-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch 7/8
Verifying : perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.6.noarch 8/8

Installed:
git-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 git-core-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.x86_64 git-core-doc-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch perl-Error-1:0.17029-5.amzn2023.0.2.noarch
perl-File-Find-1.37-477.amzn2023.0.6.noarch perl-Git-2.40.1-1.amzn2023.0.1.noarch perl-TermReadKey-2.38-9.amzn2023.0.2.x86_64 perl-lib-0.65-477.amzn2023.0.6.x86_64

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-201 ~]$ git --help
usage: git [-v | --version] [-h | --help] [-C <path>] [-c <name>=<value>]
          [--exec-path<path>] [--html-path] [--man-path] [--info-path]
          [-p | --paginate | -P | --no-pager] [--no-replace-objects] [--bare]
          [--git-dir=<path>] [--work-tree=<path>] [--namespace=<name>]
          [--config-env=<name>=<envvar>] <command> [<args>]

These are common Git commands used in various situations:

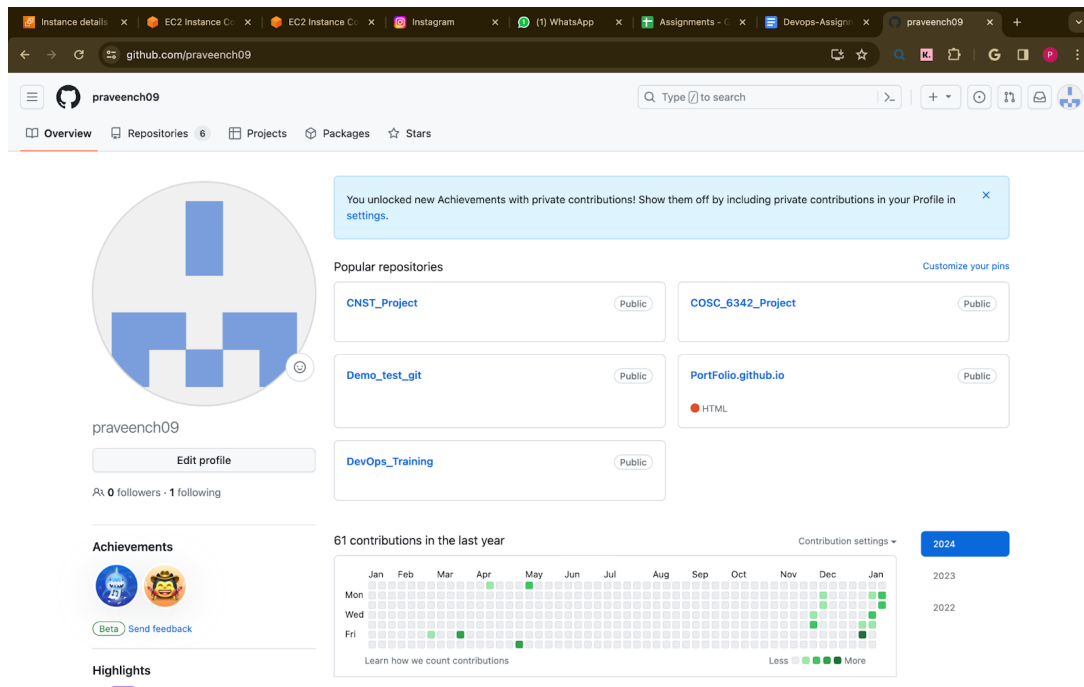
start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)
  clone Clone a repository into a new directory
  init Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one

work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
  add Add file contents to the index
  mv Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink
  restore Restore working tree files
  rm Remove files from the working tree and from the index

examine the history and state (see also: git help revisions)
  bisect Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug
  diff Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc
  grep Print lines matching a pattern
  log Show commit logs
  show Show various types of objects
  status Show the working tree status

grow, mark and tweak your common history
  branch List, create, or delete branches
```

## 4. Creation of Github account with personal gmail



The screenshot shows the GitHub profile of user **praveench09**. The profile includes a bio, a profile picture, and a list of popular repositories. A notification banner at the top states: "You unlocked new Achievements with private contributions! Show them off by including private contributions in your Profile in settings." The profile shows 0 followers and 1 following. The "Popular repositories" section lists: **CNST\_Project** (Public), **Demo\_test\_git** (Public), **DevOps\_Training** (Public), **COSC\_6342\_Project** (Public), and **PortFolio.github.io** (Public). The "Achievements" section shows two unlocked achievements: "Beta" and "Send feedback". The "Highlights" section is partially visible. The "61 contributions in the last year" section shows a calendar grid with green squares indicating contributions. The "Contribution settings" dropdown is set to "2024".

[https://github.com/praveench09/DevOps\\_Training](https://github.com/praveench09/DevOps_Training)

