

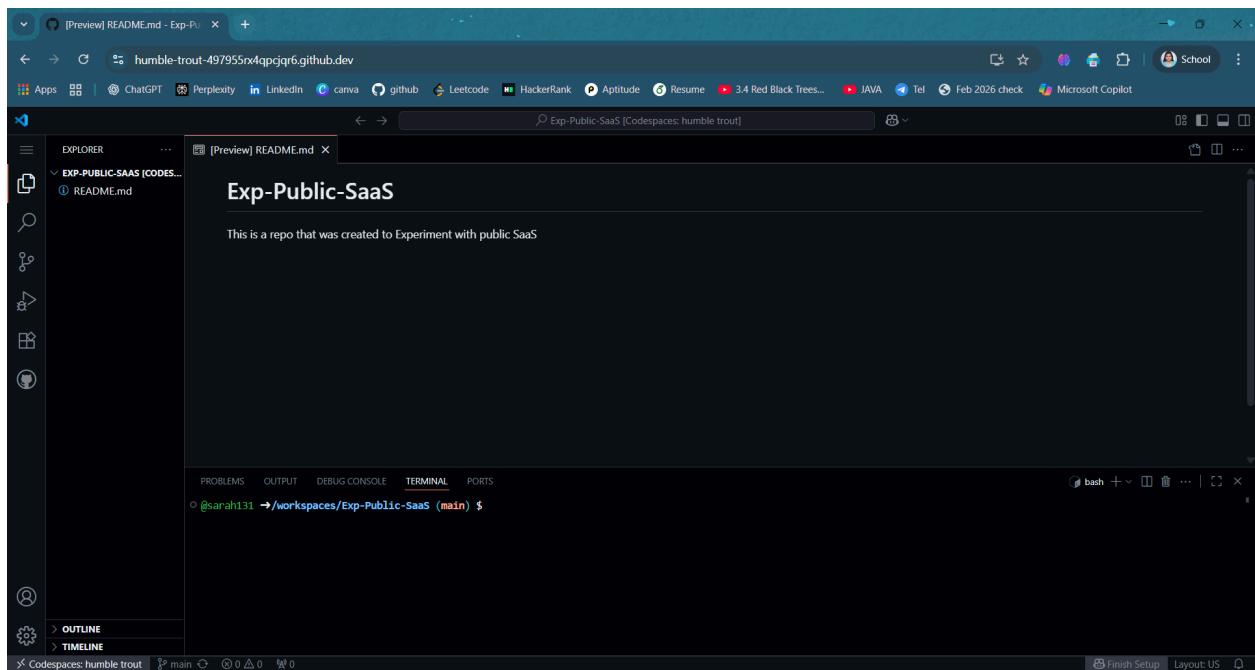
CLOUD COMPUTING LAB

Exp1: Experiment with public SaaS

Aim: Use GitHub (SaaS) and GitHub Codespaces (browser VS Code, SaaS) to create, edit, compile, run and version-control a C program without installing compilers/IDEs locally.

Step 1: Sign in to GitHub & create a repository

1. Go to github.com → sign in account
2. Click → New repository.
3. Choose Public (or Private, either is fine) → Create a repository. Using GitHub's web app (SaaS). This repo lives on GitHub's cloud.



Step 2: Launch GitHub Codespaces (cloud dev environment)

1. On the new repo page, click the Code button.
2. Choose Open with Codespaces → New codespace. It spins up a Linux VM + VS Code in the browser. Just started a cloud-hosted IDE/terminal. No local installs needed.

Step 3: Create C program (in the browser)

1. In the Codespaces Explorer (left sidebar), click New File → name it `main.c`.
2. Paste this program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
printf("Hello from Public SaaS (GitHub + codespaces )!\\n");
```

```
return 0;  
}
```

3. Press **Ctrl+S** to save.

Step 4: Compile & run (inside Codespaces terminal)

1. Open the **Terminal** (View → Terminal).
2. Compile: `gcc main.c -o main`
3. Run: `./main`

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. On the left is the Explorer sidebar with a dark theme, displaying a folder named "EXP-PUBLIC-SAAS [CODES...]" containing files "main" and "main.c". The main area is the Code Editor, which shows the "main.c" file with the following code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("Hello from Public SaaS (GitHub + Codespaces)!\\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Below the editor is the Terminal tab, which is active. It displays the command-line history:

- @sarah131 → /workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$ gcc main.c -o main
- @sarah131 → /workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$./main
- @sarah131 → /workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$ Hello from Public SaaS (GitHub + Codespaces)!\\n@sa
- @sarah131 → /workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$

The compiler (gcc) and CPU/RAM are on GitHub's cloud VM, not your machine.

Step 5: Commit & push to GitHub (version control in the cloud)

In the terminal: `git add .`

```
git commit -m "Add C program for SaaS experiment"
```

```
git push
```

The screenshot shows a VS Code interface with the following details:

- File Explorer:** Shows files [Preview] README.md, README.md, main.c, and Extension: C/C++ Extension Pack.
- Code Editor:** Displays the content of main.c:

```
C main.c > ...
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     printf("Hello from Public SaaS (GitHub + Codespaces)!\\n");
4     return 0;
5 }
```
- Terminal:** Shows the command-line history:
 - @sarah131 →/workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$./main
 - Hello from Public SaaS (GitHub + Codespaces)!\\n@sa
 - @sarah131 →/workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$ git add
 - Nothing specified, nothing added.
 - hint: Maybe you wanted to say 'git add .'?
 - hint: Disable this message with "git config set advice.addEmptyPathspec false"
 - @sarah131 →/workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$ git add .
 - @sarah131 →/workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$ git commit -m "Add C program for SaaS experiment"
 - [main 6259985] Add C program for SaaS experiment
 - 2 files changed, 5 insertions(+)
 - create mode 100755 main
 - create mode 100644 main.c
 - @sarah131 →/workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$ git push
 - Enumerating objects: 5, done.
 - Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
 - Delta compression using up to 2 threads
 - Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
 - Writing objects: 100% (4/4), 2.62 KiB | 2.62 MiB/s, done.
 - Total 4 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
 - To https://github.com/sarah131/Exp-Public-SaaS
 - 1b2194a..6259985 main → main
 - @sarah131 →/workspaces/Exp-Public-SaaS (main) \$

Later, return to your repo → **Code** → **Open with Codespaces** → pick your existing codespace.

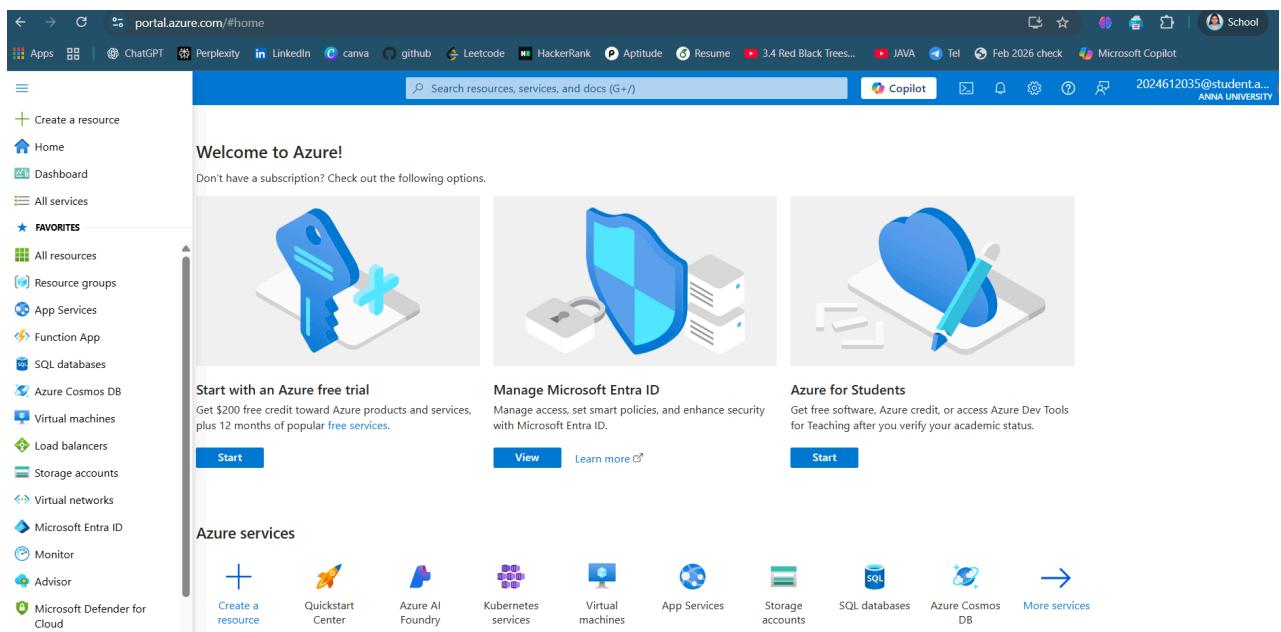
Exp2: Create a software using public PaaS

Aim: To use Microsoft Azure and creating a webpage that shows Public PaaS

Login to this website portal.azure.com

Step 1: Install tools

1. Install VS Code.
2. Install Node.js LTS. (Check: `node -v, npm -v`)
3. Install Azure CLI. (Check: `az --version`)
4. In VS Code, go to Extensions → install Azure Tools (this includes *Azure App Service*, *Azure Account*, etc.).



Step 2: Create a simple Node.js app in VS Code

Open a new folder in VS Code → Terminal → run:

```
npm init -y
npm install express
```

Create `app.js`:

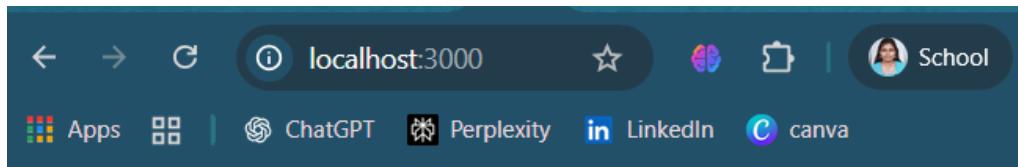
```
const express = require("express")
const app = express()
const port = process.env.PORT || 3000
app.get("/", (req, res) => res.send("Hello from Azure App Service via VS Code!"))
app.listen(port, () => console.log("Listening on", port))
```

In `package.json`, add:

```
{
  "name": "azure-demo",
  "version": "1.0.0",
  "main": "app.js",
  "scripts": {
    "start": "node app.js"
  },
  "dependencies": {
    "express": "^4.18.2"
  }
}
```

Test locally: `node app.js`

Visit <http://localhost:3000>.



Hello from Azure App Service with JS!

Exp3: Experiment storage services in cloud

Step 1: Create a Storage Account

1. Login to Azure Portal, Search Storage accounts → click + Create.
2. Enter details:
 - Resource Group: `rg-storage-demo`
 - Storage Account Name: `mystorageexp3` (must be unique)
 - Region: Central India (or nearest)
 - Performance: Standard
 - Redundancy: Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
3. Click Review + Create → Create.

Step 2: Create a Container

1. Open your storage account → click Containers.
2. Click + Container.
 - Name: `exp3container`
 - Public Access: Private (no anonymous access)
3. Click Create.

Step 3: Upload a File

1. Inside the container, click Upload.
2. Select a file from your computer (e.g., `hello.txt`).
3. The file is now stored in Azure Blob Storage (but private).

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Storage Accounts interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Microsoft Azure', a search bar, and user information '2024614031@student.a... ANNA UNIVERSITY (ANNAUNIV...)'. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Storage accounts > sarahstoragedemo123 | Containers > exp3container. The left sidebar has 'Overview' selected, along with 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Access Control (IAM)', and 'Settings'. The main content area displays the 'exp3container' details, including an 'Authentication method' section with 'Access key' and 'Switch to Microsoft Entra user account' options. A 'Search blobs by prefix (case-sensitive)' input field and a 'Only show active blobs' dropdown are also present. A table lists one item: 'hello.txt'.

Name	Last modified	Access tier	Blob type	Size	Lease state
hello.txt	8/18/2025, 11:53:07 AM	Hot (Inferred)	Block blob	25 B	Available

Step 4: Generate a SAS Link

1. Click on the uploaded file → at the top, click **Generate SAS**.
2. In the dialog:

- Permissions: Read
- Expiry Time: Set to a future date
- Click **Generate SAS and URL**.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Blob SAS configuration page for a file named 'hello.txt' in a container named 'exp3container'. The page includes fields for 'Signing key' (set to 'Key 1'), 'Stored access policy' (set to 'None'), 'Permissions' (set to 'Read'), and 'Start and expiry date/time'. Both the start and expiry times are set to '18/08/2025 11:39:47' UTC+05:30. The 'Allowed IP addresses' field contains 'for example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1....'. The 'Allowed protocols' section has 'HTTPS only' selected. At the bottom, there is a 'Generate SAS token and URL' button.

3. Copy the **Blob SAS URL** provided.

Blob SAS Token:

sp=r&st=2025-08-18T06:09:47Z&se=2027-08-18T14:24:47Z&spr=https&sv=2024-11-04&sr=b&sig=VsLizSo4Wr3Tl0ZLhfBPmKaWc1oX4XXfmdRcGK7Hyjc%3D

Blob SAS URL:

<https://sarahstoragedemo123.blob.core.windows.net/exp3container/hello.txt?sp=r&st=2025-08-18T06:09:47Z&se=2027-08-18T14:24:47Z&spr=https&sv=2024-11-04&sr=b&sig=VsLizSo4Wr3Tl0ZLhfBPmKaWc1oX4XXfmdRcGK7Hyjc%3D>

Step 5: Access File Securely

1. Paste the SAS URL in your browser.
2. The file opens/downloads successfully even though the container is private.

Exp 4: Create VMs in Public cloud platforms

Step 1: Login to Azure Portal - Open your browser and go to <https://portal.azure.com>

Click on **Virtual Machines** from the list.

Step 2: Create a New Virtual Machine

Click + Create → Azure virtual machine.

Configure Basics:

- Subscription: Select your free subscription.
- Resource Group: Either create a new one (ex: `exp4-rg`) or use existing.
- Virtual machine name: Example → `exp4-vm`.
- Region: Select the region
- Image (OS): Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (Linux)
- Size: Choose a B1s (free tier eligible) to save credits.
- Networking Setup: give default
- Authentication type:
 - Select Password (easy for learning).
 - Give a username (ex: `azureuser`) and a strong password.
- Ensure Public inbound ports → Allow selected ports.
- Choose SSH (22) for Linux
- Review + Create
- Skip Disk/Management tabs (default is fine).
- Click **Review + Create**.
- Wait for validation → then click **Create**.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for creating a new virtual machine. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Microsoft Azure', a search bar, and user account information. Below it, the main title is 'Create a virtual machine'. There are three help buttons: 'Help me create a low cost VM', 'Help me create a VM optimized for high availability', and 'Help me choose the right VM size for my workload'. A green success message 'Validation passed' is displayed. The 'Review + create' tab is selected in the navigation bar. Under the 'Price' section, it shows '1 X Standard D2s v3 by Microsoft' at a cost of '0.1050 USD/hr'. It also mentions 'Subscription credits apply' and provides links to 'Terms of use' and 'Privacy policy'. The 'Pricing for other VM sizes' link is highlighted. The 'TERMS' section contains legal text about agreeing to terms and privacy statements. At the bottom, there are fields for 'Name' (SARAH RACHEL S) and 'Preferred e-mail address' (2024614031@student.annauniv.edu). At the very bottom, there are 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons, a large blue 'Create' button, and links for 'Download a template for automation' and 'Give feedback'.

Step 3: Deployment & Connect

While Azure deploys VM, go to your VM → **Overview page**. Copy the **Public IP address**.

The screenshot shows the Azure Deployment Overview page for a deployment named "CreateVm-canonical.ubuntu-24_04-lts-server-20250825142506". The status is "Deployment is in progress". The deployment details table lists the following resources:

Resource	Type	Status	Operation details
exp4-vm	Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines	Created	Operation details
exp4-vm398_z1	Microsoft.Network/networkInterface... (Network Interface)	OK	Operation details
exp4-vm-nsg	Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups	OK	Operation details
exp4-vm-vnet	Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks	OK	Operation details
exp4-vm-ip	Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses	OK	Operation details

Below the table, there are links for "Give feedback" and "Tell us about your experience with deployment".

Add or remove favorites by pressing **Ctrl+Shift+F**

Click - Go to resources:

The screenshot shows the Azure Virtual Machine Overview page for a virtual machine named "exp4-vm". The "Essentials" section displays the following details:

Resource group (move)	: exp4-vm_group	Operating system	: Linux (ubuntu 24.04)
Status	: Running	Size	: Standard D2s v3 (2 vcpus, 8 GiB memory)
Location	: Central India (Zone 1)	Public IP address	: 20.40.40.195
Subscription (move)	: Azure for Students	Virtual network/subnet	: exp4-vm-vnet/default
Subscription ID	: 60c8ee58-545b-4918-bad8-e322417203f	DNS name	: Not configured
Availability zone	: 1	Health state	: -
Tags (edit)	: Add tags	Time created	: 25/08/2025, 09:03 UTC

The "Properties" tab is selected, showing the following details:

Virtual machine	Networking		
Computer name	exp4-vm	Public IP address	20.40.40.195 (Network interface exp4-vm398_z1)
Operating system	Linux (ubuntu 24.04)	Public IP address (IPv6)	-
VM generation	V2	Private IP address	10.0.0.4
VM architecture	x64	Private IP address (IPv6)	-
Agent status	Ready	Virtual network/subnet	exp4-vm-vnet/default

Step 4: Verify VM is Running

Go to networking > Network Setting > Check port rules for SSH

This screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual machine named "exp4-vm". The left sidebar navigation bar includes options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Resource visualizer, Connect, Networking, Network settings (which is currently selected), Load balancing, Application security groups, and Network manager. The main content area displays the "Network settings" for the VM, specifically focusing on the "Rules" section. It shows two port rules:

Priority ↑	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
300	SSH	22	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow

 **SSH**
exp4-vm-nsg X

Source (i)
 ▼

Source port ranges * (i)

Destination (i)
 ▼

Service (i)
 ▼

Destination port ranges (i)

Protocol
 Any
 TCP
 UDP
 ICMPv4
 ICMPv6

Save Cancel  Give feedback

If Linux VM → Open **VS Code terminal** or Command Prompt and run:

`ssh azureuser@<Public-IP> => ssh azureuser@20.40.40.195`

For Linux: run `ls`, `pwd`, `uname -a` etc.

```
C:\Users\dell>ssh azureuser@20.40.40.195
The authenticity of host '20.40.40.195 (20.40.40.195)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:07Mhx5P5eomhb07Y24AMSBnJjged8zobKl5kiJdulM.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '20.40.40.195' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
azureuser@20.40.40.195's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
azureuser@20.40.40.195's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 24.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.11.0-1018-azure x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Thu Aug 28 03:24:26 UTC 2025

System load: 0.0          Processes:      122
Usage of /:   6.7% of 28.02GB  Users logged in:    0
Memory usage: 4%           IPv4 address for eth0: 10.0.0.4
Swap usage:   0%

* Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

2 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.
```

Exp 5: Create VMs in Public cloud platforms to show load balancing

Step 1: Create a resource group

Create a resource → Virtual machine

- Resource group: `exp5-rg`
- VM name: `web-1`
- Region: same as RG
- Image: **Ubuntu 24.04 LTS**
- Size: available
- Authentication: **Password** (set username `azureuser` + strong password)

Home > Resource groups >

Create a resource group

Basics Tags Review + create

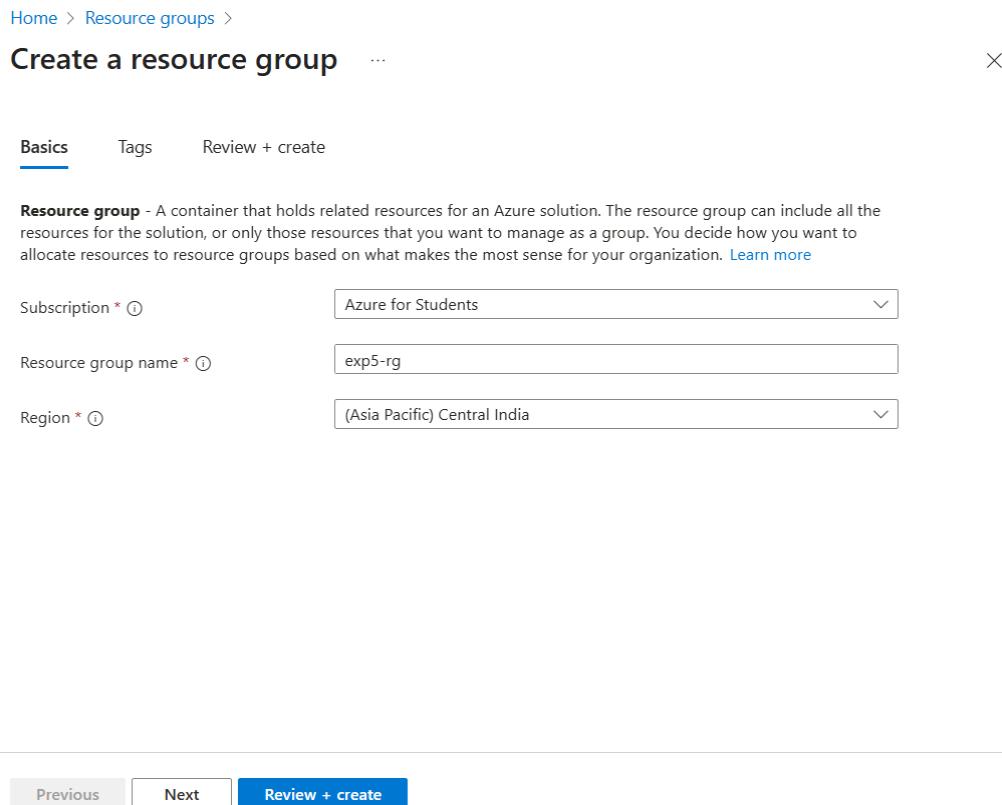
Resource group - A container that holds related resources for an Azure solution. The resource group can include all the resources for the solution, or only those resources that you want to manage as a group. You decide how you want to allocate resources to resource groups based on what makes the most sense for your organization. [Learn more](#)

Subscription * ⓘ

Resource group name * ⓘ

Region * ⓘ

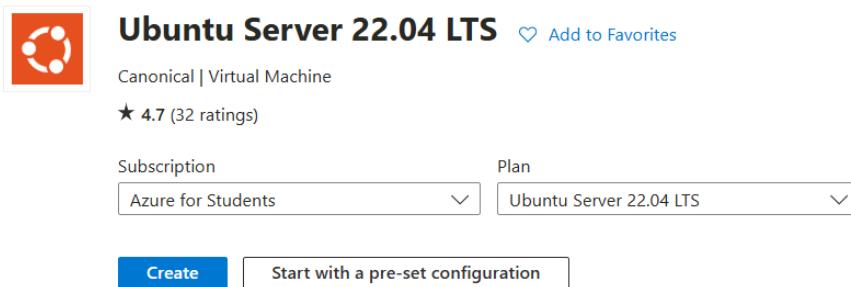
Previous



Home > Resource groups > exp5-rg > Marketplace >

Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS

Canonical



Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS

Canonical | Virtual Machine

★ 4.7 (32 ratings)

Subscription: Azure for Students

Plan: Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS

Create | Start with a pre-set configuration

Step 2: Create both VM1 and VM2

Validation passed

Basics

Subscription	Azure for Students
Resource group	exp5-rg
Virtual machine name	web-2
Region	Central India
Availability options	Availability zone
Zone options	Self-selected zone
Availability zone	1
Security type	Trusted launch virtual machines
Enable secure boot	Yes
Enable vTPM	Yes
Integrity monitoring	No
Image	Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS - Gen2
VM architecture	x64
Size	Standard B1ms (1 vcpu, 2 GiB memory)
Enable Hibernation	No
Authentication type	SSH public key
Username	azureuser

Step 3: Create a web server in VM 1

```
ssh azureuser@4.186.24.129
```

```
Pwd: SarahRachel@2002
```

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install apache2 -y
```

```
echo "Welcome to VM1" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html
```

```
sudo systemctl enable apache2
```

```
sudo systemctl start apache2
```

```
Setting up apache2-bin (2.4.52-1ubuntu4.16) ...
Setting up apache2 (2.4.52-1ubuntu4.16) ...
Enabling module mpm_event.
Enabling module authz_core.
Enabling module authz_host.
Enabling module authn_core.
Enabling module auth_basic.
Enabling module access_compat.
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_user.
Enabling module alias.
Enabling module dir.
Enabling module autoindex.
Enabling module env.
Enabling module mime.
Enabling module negotiation.
Enabling module setenvif.
Enabling module filter.
Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module status.
Enabling module reqtimeout.
Enabling conf charset.
Enabling conf localized-error-pages.
Enabling conf other-vhosts-access-log.
Enabling conf security.
Enabling conf serve-cgi-bin.
Enabling site 000-default.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache2.service → /lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache-htcacheclean.service → /lib/systemd/system/apache-htcacheclean.service.
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36.1-4ubuntu0.1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.10) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
Welcome to VM1
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
azureuser@web-1:~$ |
```

Similarly in another terminal for VM2,

```
ssh azureuser@20.193.254.29
```

```
sudo apt install apache2 -y
```

```
echo "Welcome to VM2" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html
```

```
sudo systemctl enable apache2
```

```
sudo systemctl start apache2
```

```
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_user.
Enabling module alias.
Enabling module dir.
Enabling module autoindex.
Enabling module env.
Enabling module mime.
Enabling module negotiation.
Enabling module setenvif.
Enabling module filter.
Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module status.
Enabling module reqtimeout.
Enabling conf charset.
Enabling conf localized-error-pages.
Enabling conf other-vhosts-access-log.
Enabling conf security.
Enabling conf serve-cgi-bin.
Enabling site 000-default.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache2.service → /lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache-htcacheclean.service → /lib/systemd/system/apache-htcacheclean.service.
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36.1-4ubuntu0.1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.10) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

No services need to be restarted.

No containers need to be restarted.

No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
Welcome to VM2
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
azureuser@web-2:~$ |
```

Testing:

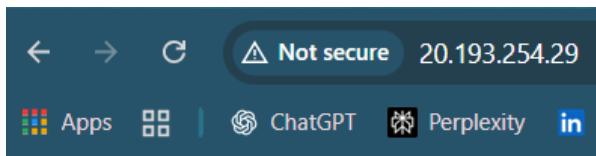
Open your browser and enter the Public IP of VM1 → You should see “Welcome to VM1”.

Do the same for VM2’s Public IP → You should see “Welcome to VM2”.

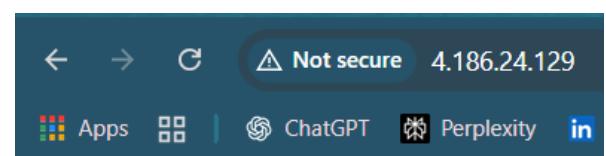
Go to Azure Portal → Resource Group → each VM → Networking → Inbound port rules.

Add a rule like this:

- Source: Any
- Source port ranges: *
- Destination: Any
- Service: HTTP (or custom with port 80)
- Protocol: TCP
- Action: Allow



Welcome to VM2



Welcome to VM1

Now both VMs are ready with Apache.

Step 4: Setup for Load Balancers

Install Nginx on the Load Balancer VM (say VM-LB)

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install nginx -y
```

Configure Load Balancer

Edit Nginx default config:

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

Replace the content with:

```
upstream web_backend {  
    server <VM1-IP>;  
    server <VM2-IP>;  
}  
  
server {  
    listen 80;  
    location / {  
        proxy_pass http://web_backend;  
    }  
}
```

Replace `<VM1-IP>` and `<VM2-IP>` with the private IPs of your web servers.

Restart Nginx:

```
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

```
sudo systemctl enable nginx
```

Test Load Balancing: From browser, go to Load Balancer Public IP.

- Refresh multiple times → you should see **Welcome to VM1** and **Welcome to VM2** alternating.
- VM1 → Apache server
- VM2 → Apache server
- VM-LB → Nginx load balancer

Exp6: Elasticity

Step 1: Create a Resource Group

1. Go to Azure Portal.
2. Search for **Resource groups** → **Create**.
 - Subscription: Azure for Students
 - Resource group name: **rg-elasticity**
 - Region: choose a nearby one (Central India / East US etc.)
3. Click **Review + Create** → **Create**.

Step 2: Create a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS)

1. In the portal search bar, type **Virtual Machine Scale Sets** → **Create**.
2. Basics tab:
 - Subscription: Azure for Students
 - Resource group: **rg-elasticity**
 - VMSS name: **vmss-elasticity**
 - Region: same as resource group
 - Image: **Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS**
 - Size: **B1s (1 vCPU, 1 GB RAM)** → this is included in free tier
 - Authentication: choose **Password** (set username + password you'll remember)

3. Instance details:

- Initial instance count: 1
- Scaling: **Enable autoscaling** (we'll configure in Step 3).

4. Networking: allow **HTTP (80)**.

5. Review + Create → Create.

Home >

CreateVmss-canonical.ubuntu-24_04-lts-server-20250924180353 | Overview

Deployment

» Delete Cancel Redeploy Download Refresh

Your deployment is complete

Deployment name : CreateVmss-canonical... Start time : 24/09/2025, 18:05:52
Subscription : Azure for Students Correlation ID : 9edbf53a-4d93-4817-...
Resource group : cloud-static-site_group

Deployment details Next steps

[Go to resource](#)

Give feedback Tell us about your experience with deployment

Cost management
Get notified to stay within your budget and prevent unexpected charges on your bill.
[Set up cost alerts >](#)

Microsoft Defender for Cloud
Secure your apps and infrastructure
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Free Microsoft tutorials

Step 3: Configure Autoscale

1. After deployment, go to your VMSS resource → left menu **Scaling**.
2. Select **Custom autoscale**.
3. Set limits:
 - Minimum = 1

- Maximum = 3 (don't go higher, saves credits)
- Default = 1

4. Add a **Scale-out rule**:

- Metric: **CPU Percentage**
- Condition: Greater than **70%**
- Over the last: **5 minutes**
- Action: Increase instance count by **1**

5. Add a **Scale-in rule**:

- Metric: **CPU Percentage**
- Condition: Less than **30%**
- Over the last: **10 minutes**
- Action: Decrease instance count by **1**

6. Save.

vmss-elasticity | Scaling

Virtual machine scale set

Configure Scale-In Policy Predictive charts Run history JSON Notify Diagnostic settings

Autoscale is a built-in feature that helps applications perform their best when demand changes. You can choose to scale your resource manually to a specific instance count, or via a custom Autoscale policy that scales based on metric(s) thresholds, or schedule instance count which scales during designated time windows. Autoscale enables your resource to be performant and cost effective by adding and removing instances based on demand. [Learn more about Azure Autoscale](#) or [view the how-to video](#).

Choose how to scale your resource

- Manual scale**: Maintain a fixed instance count.
- Custom autoscale**: Scale on any schedule, based on any metrics or predictively. (Selected)

Custom autoscale

Autoscale setting name	vmss-elasticityautoscale
Resource group	cloud-static-site_group
Instance count	2
Predictive autoscale	Mode: Disabled
Pre-launch setup of instances (minutes)	

Step 4: Install via Azure Portal (Custom Script Extension)

1. Go to your **VM Scale Set** in the Azure Portal.
2. In the left menu, scroll to **Extensions + applications** → click **+ Add**.
3. Choose **Custom Script Extension**.

It will ask you to upload a script. Paste this into a file called `install-nginx.sh`:

```
#!/bin/bash

sudo apt-get update -y

sudo apt-get install -y nginx

sudo systemctl enable nginx
```

```
sudo systemctl start nginx
```

```
echo "Hello from Azure VM Scale Set!" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html
```

4.

5. Upload the script and apply it.

- This installs **Nginx** (web server) on each VM.
- The homepage will simply show: *Hello from Azure VM Scale Set!*

Scale rule

X



Percentage CPU (Average)

1.87 %

Enable metric divide by instance count ⓘ

Operator *

Greater than

Metric threshold to trigger scale action * ⓘ

80

✓

%

Duration (minutes) * ⓘ

5

Time grain (minutes) ⓘ

1

Time grain statistic * ⓘ

Average

Time aggregation * ⓘ

Average

Action

Operation *

Increase count by

Cool down (minutes) * ⓘ

5

instance count *

1

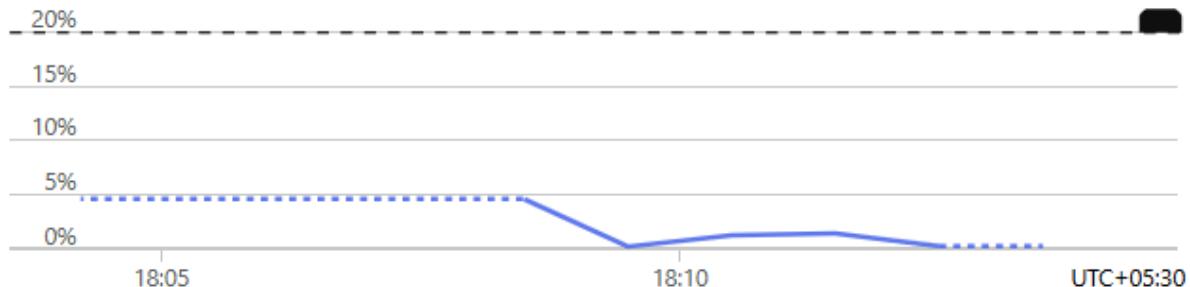
✓

Update

Delete

Scale rule

X



Percentage CPU (Average)

1.52 %

Enable metric divide by instance count ⓘ

Operator *

Less than

Metric threshold to trigger scale action * ⓘ

20

%

Duration (minutes) * ⓘ

10

Time grain (minutes) ⓘ

1

Time grain statistic * ⓘ

Average

Time aggregation * ⓘ

Average

Action

Operation *

Decrease count by

Cool down (minutes) * ⓘ

5

instance count *

1



Update

Delete