




# Amazon ECS (Elastic Container Service)




Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service  . It helps you **run and manage Docker containers** on a cluster of EC2 instances or using serverless (Fargate).


- No need to install your own container orchestration software.
- Integrates with **Elastic Load Balancing**, **IAM**, **CloudWatch**, and more.
- Two launch types: **EC2** and **Fargate**.

 **Exam Tip:** ECS is AWS's **proprietary** alternative to Kubernetes (which is EKS). Know when to use ECS vs EKS.


## What are ECS Tasks?


A **Task** is the **basic unit of work** in ECS .

- A task is launched from a **Task Definition** (like a recipe  for containers).
- A task can run one or more containers.
- You define CPU, memory, networking, and IAM roles in the task definition.


 **Exam Tip:** Tasks run your containers. They're often asked about in context of Task Definitions and Service Auto Scaling.


## ECS - EC2 Launch Type (Features in short)

- You manage the EC2 instances yourself .
- You pay for the EC2 instances even if they're underutilized.
- Best when you need **deep control** over the infrastructure (e.g., custom AMIs, logging agents).
- Use **Auto Scaling Groups** to scale ECS capacity.




 **Exam Tip:** Choose **EC2 launch type** when you want **OS-level control** or have **steady workloads**.


## ECS - Fargate Launch Type (Features in short)

- **Serverless** container hosting  — no need to manage EC2 instances.
- You only pay for **CPU and memory** used by containers.
- Easily scalable and **great for microservices**.


 **Exam Tip:** Fargate = no server management. Used when you want simplicity and **cost-efficient scaling**.

## IAM Roles for ECS (In Short)

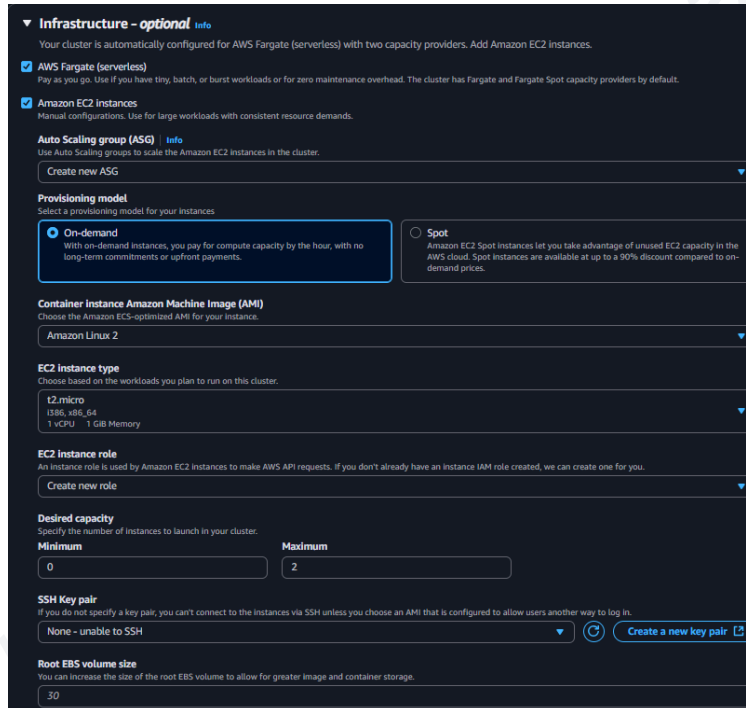
1. **Task Role** : Assigned to the **ECS task** so containers can access AWS services (e.g., S3, DynamoDB).
2. **Execution Role** : Used by ECS to **pull container images** from ECR and **write logs to CloudWatch**.
3. **Container Instance Role** (for EC2 launch type) : Lets EC2 instances register to ECS and talk to other AWS services.

 **Exam Tip:** Understand the difference between **Task Role vs Execution Role**.

## Create ECS Cluster (Fargate + EC2)

1. Go to ECS > Clusters > Create Cluster
2. Name your cluster: DemoCluster 
3. Select Capacity Providers:
  - ☒ AWS Fargate (serverless)
  - ☒ Amazon EC2 -Create Auto Scaling Group

Infrastructure :-



**Infrastructure - optional info**

Your cluster is automatically configured for AWS Fargate (serverless) with two capacity providers. Add Amazon EC2 Instances.

- ☒ **AWS Fargate (serverless)**  
Pay as you go. Use if you have tiny, batch, or burst workloads or for zero maintenance overhead. The cluster has Fargate and Fargate Spot capacity providers by default.
- ☒ **Amazon EC2 instances**  
Manual configurations. Use for large workloads with consistent resource demands.

**Auto Scaling group (ASG)** Info  
Use Auto Scaling Groups to scale the Amazon EC2 instances in the cluster.

Create new ASG

**Provisioning model**  
Select a provisioning model for your instances.

☒ **On-demand**  
With on-demand instances, you pay for compute capacity by the hour, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments.

☐ **Spot**  
Amazon EC2 Spot instances let you take advantage of unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud. Spot instances are available at up to a 90% discount compared to on-demand prices.

**Container instance Amazon Machine Image (AMI)**  
Choose the Amazon ECS-optimized AMI for your instance.

Amazon Linux 2

**EC2 instance type**  
Choose based on the workloads you plan to run on this cluster.

t2.micro  
1.5M, 4MB, 64  
1 vCPU, 1 GiB Memory


**EC2 instance role**  
An instance role is used by Amazon EC2 instances to make AWS API requests. If you don't already have an instance IAM role created, we can create one for you.

Create new role

**Desired capacity**  
Specify the number of instances to launch in your cluster.


Minimum: 0 Maximum: 2

**SSH Key pair**  
If you do not specify a key pair, you can't connect to the instances via SSH unless you choose an AMI that is configured to allow users another way to log in.

None - unable to SSH  [Create a new key pair](#)

**Root EBS volume size**  
You can increase the size of the root EBS volume to allow for greater image and container storage.

30

4. Keep Network settings default 
5. Provisioning:

- Choose **On-demand** or **Spot** 

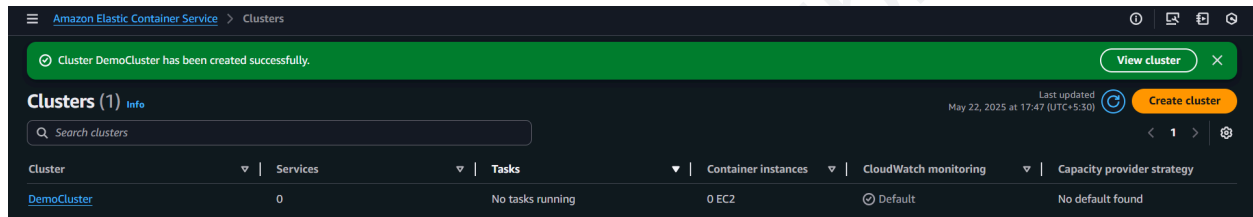
## 6. EC2 Settings:

- AMI: Amazon Linux 2 🐧
- Instance type: `t2.micro` 💻
- IAM role: Create one if needed 🔑
- Capacity: Min `0`, Max `2`

7. **Key Pair:** Create one if you want SSH access 🔑

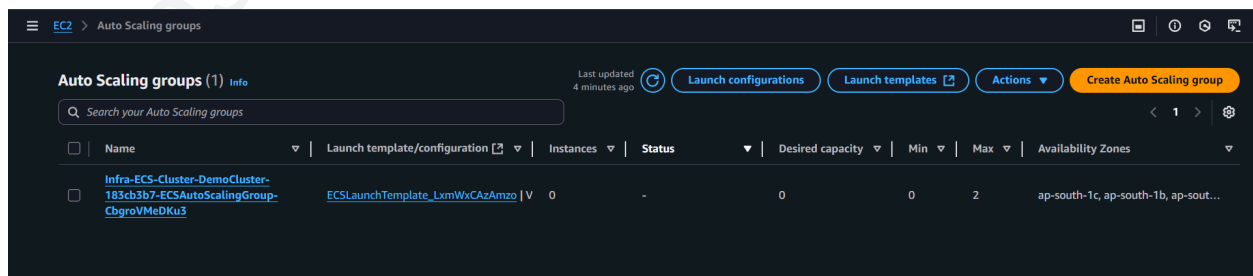
8. **EBS Volume:** Default 30 GB 🗄️

9. Click **Create** ✅



## 🔍 Check ASG for ECS Cluster

1. Go to **EC2 Console** → **Auto Scaling Groups** 📊
2. Look for ASG named like `ECS-Cluster-DemoCluster-...`
3. Verify:
  - Instance type ✅
  - Capacity (e.g., 0–2) 📈
  - VPC/Subnet 🌐



Network		
Availability Zones ap-south-1c, ap-south-1b, ap-south-1a	Subnet ID subnet-0b3a7a0acf0d1fc21, subnet-02dd345afce09023d, subnet-0603aa0dd1018f970	Availability Zone distribution Balanced best effort
Desired capacity 0	Scaling limits (Min - Max) 0 - 2	Desired capacity type Units (number of instances)

Go to **ECS > Clusters > DemoCluster > Infrastructure tab** to see attached **Capacity Providers** like **FARGATE** and **EC2** ✓.

Capacity providers (3) <small>Info</small>										
<div> <div> <div>Q</div> <div>Filter capacity providers by property or value</div> </div> <div> <div>Last updated</div> <div>May 22, 2025 at 17:58 (UTC+5:30)</div> </div> <div> <div>Manage tags</div> <div>Update</div> <div>Delete</div> <div>Create</div> </div> </div>										
Capacity provider	ASG	Managed...	Managed...	Managed...	Current s...	Desired s...	Min size	Max size	Update status	Upd
FARGATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FARGATE_SPOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infra-ECS-Cluster-Dem...	Infra-ECS-Clus...	Turned on	Turned off	Turned on	0	0	0	2	-	-

**Capacity Providers** in ECS define **where and how your tasks run** — on **Fargate**, **EC2**, or **Spot** 💡.

- **FARGATE** → Serverless, no EC2 to manage 🚀
- **EC2** → Use your own EC2 instances 💻
- **FARGATE\_SPOT** → Run on spare capacity, cheaper 💰

**Change ASG Desired Capacity from 0 to 1** 🚀

- Set desired capacity to 1 in your Auto Scaling Group.
- AWS launches a new EC2 instance. 💻
- The instance automatically **registers itself** to the ECS Cluster. Check in **Container Instances** 🙌

Group size

Specify the size of the Auto Scaling group by changing the desired capacity. You can also specify minimum and maximum scaling limits.

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 limits

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

Min desired capacity

0

Max desired capacity

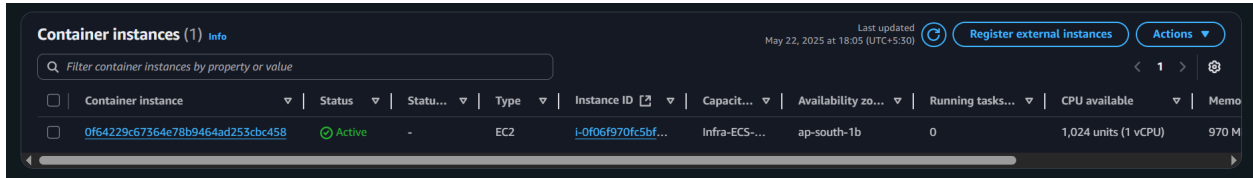
2

Equal or less than desired capacity

Equal or greater than desired capacity

Cancel

Update



Container instances (1) [info](#)

Last updated May 22, 2025 at 18:05 (UTC+5:30) [Refresh](#) [Register external instances](#) [Actions](#)

Filter container instances by property or value

<input type="checkbox"/>	Container instance	Status	Status...	Type	Instance ID	Capacit...	Availability zo...	Running tasks...	CPU available	Memo
<input type="checkbox"/>	0f64229c67364e78b9464ad253cbc458	Active	-	EC2	i-0f06f970fc5bf...	Infra-ECS...	ap-south-1b	0	1,024 units (1 vCPU)	970 M

## Create a New Task Definition in ECS (Fargate) — Example with **nginxdemos/hello**

This example will walk you through creating a simple **ECS Task Definition** using **Fargate**, which runs a container from the image **nginxdemos/hello**. This is perfect for testing or learning the ECS basics!

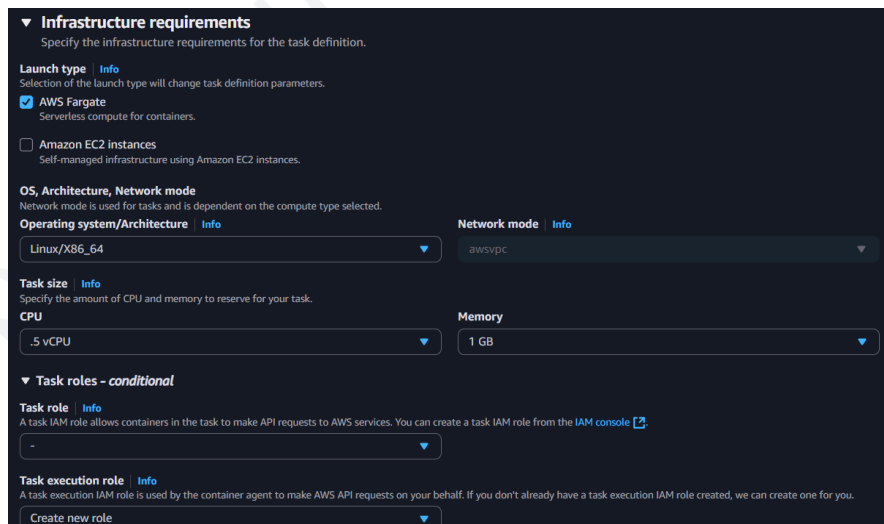
### Step-by-Step Guide

#### 1 Create a New Task Definition

- Go to **Amazon ECS Console**
- Choose **Task Definitions** → **Create new task definition** → **Give Name**
- Select **FARGATE** as the launch type (☒ serverless)

#### 2 Infrastructure Requirements

- **Operating system/Architecture:** **Linux/X86\_64** (default)
- **Network mode:** **awsvpc** (auto-selected for Fargate)
- **Task Size:**
  - **CPU:** **0.5 vCPU**
  - **Memory:** **1 GB**  
(You can change this as per your workload needs)



**▼ Infrastructure requirements**  
Specify the infrastructure requirements for the task definition.

**Launch type** [Info](#)  
Selection of the launch type will change task definition parameters.

☒ **AWS Fargate**  
Serverless compute for containers.

☐ **Amazon EC2 instances**  
Self-managed infrastructure using Amazon EC2 instances.

**OS, Architecture, Network mode**  
Network mode is used for tasks and is dependent on the compute type selected.

**Operating system/Architecture** [Info](#)  
Linux/X86\_64

**Network mode** [Info](#)  
awsvpc

**Task size** [Info](#)  
Specify the amount of CPU and memory to reserve for your task.

**CPU**  
.5 vCPU

**Memory**  
1 GB

**▼ Task roles - conditional**

**Task role** [Info](#)  
A task IAM role allows containers in the task to make API requests to AWS services. You can create a task IAM role from the [IAM console](#).

-

**Task execution role** [Info](#)  
A task execution IAM role is used by the container agent to make AWS API requests on your behalf. If you don't already have a task execution IAM role created, we can create one for you.

Create new role

### 3 Task Roles

- **Task Role:** Leave blank if your container doesn't need to call AWS services.
- **Task Execution Role:**
  - Click **Create new role** (ECS will create a role with permissions to pull the image and log to CloudWatch)

### 4 Add Container

- Click **Add container**
- **Container name:** `hello-container` (or any name you like)

Image URI:

bash

CopyEdit

`nginxdemos/hello`

- 🙌 This image is hosted on Docker Hub: <https://hub.docker.com/r/nginxdemos/hello/>
- **Port mappings:**
  - Container port: `80`
  - Protocol: `tcp`

Amazon Elastic Container Service > Create new task definition

**Container - 1** Info Essential container Remove

**Container details**  
Specify a name, container image, and whether the container should be marked as essential. Each task definition must have at least one essential container.

**Name**  **Image URI**  **Essential container** ☒ Yes

Up to 255 letters (uppercase and lowercase), numbers, hyphens, and underscores are allowed.

**Private registry** Info  
Store credentials in Secrets Manager, and then use the credentials to reference images in private registries.  
☐ Private registry authentication

**Port mappings** Info  
Add port mappings to allow the container to access ports on the host to send or receive traffic. For port name, a default will be assigned if left blank.

Container port	Protocol	Port name	App protocol	
80	TCP	nginxdemos-hello-80-tcp	HTTP	<span>Remove</span>

Add port mapping

**Read only root file system** Info  
When this parameter is turned on, the container is given read-only access to its root file system.  
☐ Read only

**Resource allocation limits - conditional** Info  
Container-level CPU, GPU, and memory limits are different from task-level values. They define how much resources are allocated for the container. If container attempts to exceed the memory specified in hard limit, the container is terminated.

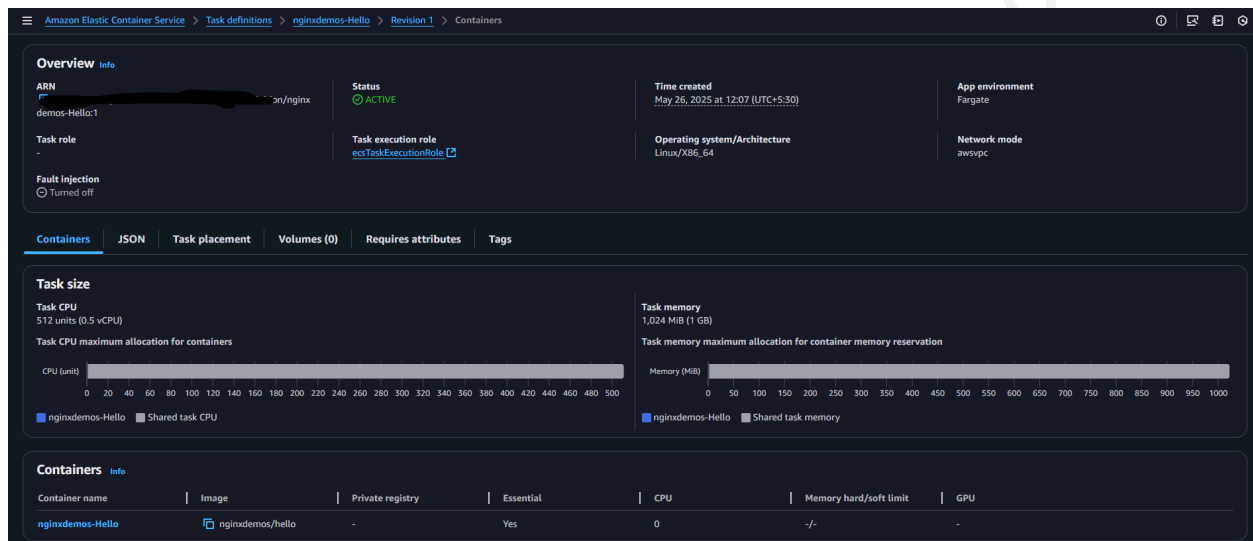
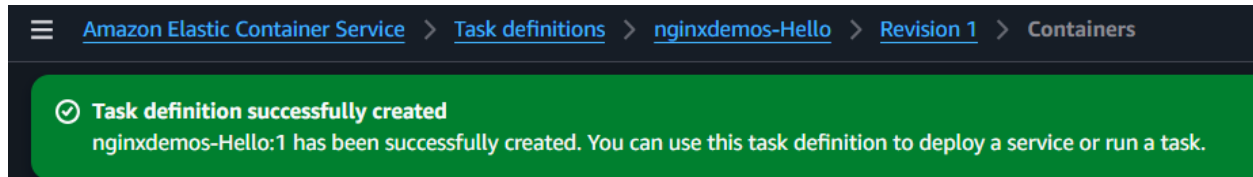
CPU	GPU	Memory hard limit	Memory soft limit
1	1	3	1

✓ Leave all other settings as default



## 5 Review and Create

- Review your configuration
- Click **Create**
- You now have a task definition ready to be used in a service or for a one-time task run!



## Launch ECS Task Definition as a Service (Fargate + ALB)

### 1 Go to ECS → Clusters → Select DemoCluster

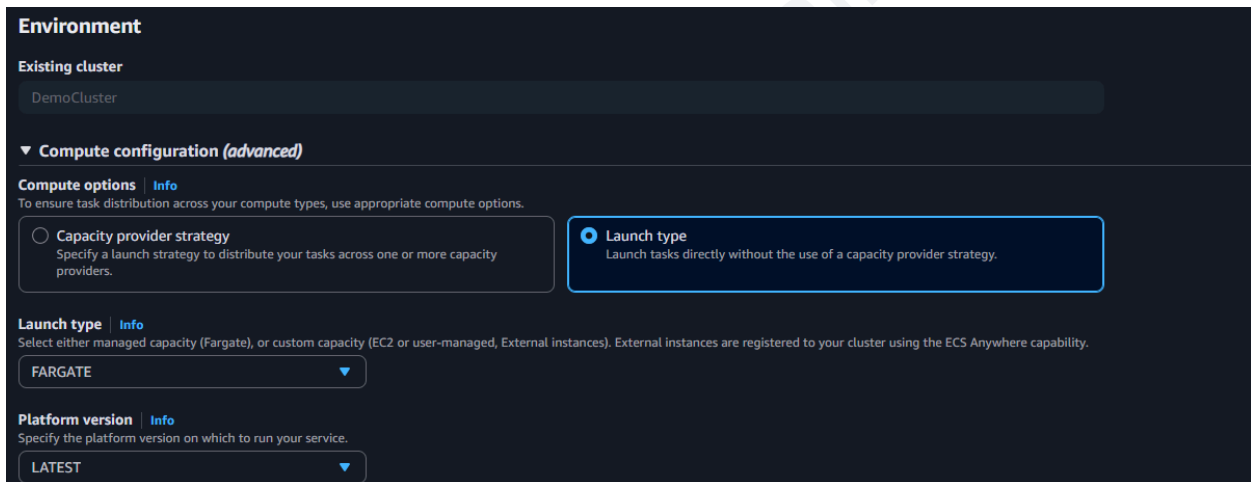
Click **Services** → then **Add Service**

### 2 Service Details

- **Launch type:** Select **Launch Type** (☒ FARGATE)
- **Deployment type:** **Replica**
- Keep other values as **default**

### 3 Environment Configuration

- Cluster: **DemoCluster**
- Launch type: **FARGATE**
- Platform version: **LATEST**



The screenshot shows the 'Environment' configuration section of the AWS ECS console. It includes the following fields:

- Existing cluster:** A dropdown menu with 'DemoCluster' selected.
- Compute configuration (advanced):** A section with a 'Compute options' link and an 'Info' icon. It contains two radio buttons: 'Capacity provider strategy' (unselected) and 'Launch type' (selected). The 'Launch type' option is highlighted with a blue border and includes the text 'Launch tasks directly without the use of a capacity provider strategy.'
- Launch type:** A dropdown menu with 'FARGATE' selected. It includes a link to 'Info' and a descriptive text: 'Select either managed capacity (Fargate), or custom capacity (EC2 or user-managed, External instances). External instances are registered to your cluster using the ECS Anywhere capability.'
- Platform version:** A dropdown menu with 'LATEST' selected. It includes a link to 'Info' and a descriptive text: 'Specify the platform version on which to run your service.'

### 4 Networking

- **VPC:** Select your VPC
- **Subnets:** Select **multiple subnets** (high availability across AZs)
- **Security group:**
  - Select Create a new security group
  - Name: nginxdemos-hello
  - Description: SG For ECS Nginx Demo
  - Inbound rule:
    - Type: HTTP
    - Port: 80
    - Source: Anywhere (0.0.0.0/0 and ::/0)

**Networking**

**VPC** [Info](#)  
Select a VPC to use for your Amazon ECS resources.

vpc-0360d11019ee41ea0 default [Create a new VPC](#)

**Subnets**  
Choose the subnets within the VPC that the task scheduler should consider for placement.

Choose subnets [Clear current selection](#)

subnet-0b3a7a0acf0d1fc21 ap-south-1c 172.31.48.0/20   
subnet-02dd345afce09023d ap-south-1b 172.31.0.0/20   
subnet-0603aa0dd1018f970 ap-south-1a 172.31.32.0/20

**Security group** [Info](#)  
Choose an existing security group or create a new security group.

☐ Use an existing security group  
☒ Create a new security group

**Security group details**  
Specify the configuration to use when creating the new security group.

**Security group name**  
nginxdemos-hello

**Security group description**  
SG For ECS Nginx Demo

Security group name must be 1 to 255 characters. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, underscores (\_), hyphens (-), colons (:), forward slashes (/), parentheses (()), hashtags (#), commas (,), at signs (@), brackets ([]), plus signs (+), equal signs (=), ampersands (&), semicolons (;), brackets ({}), exclamation points (!), dollar signs (\$), asterisks (\*).

Security group description must be 1 to 255 characters. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z, 0-9, underscores (\_), hyphens (-), colons (:), forward slashes (/), parentheses (()), hashtags (#), commas (,), at signs (@), brackets ([]), plus signs (+), equal signs (=), ampersands (&), semicolons (;), brackets ({}), exclamation points (!), dollar signs (\$), asterisks (\*).

**Inbound rules for security groups**  
Add one or more ingress rules for your security group.

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Values	
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	<a href="#">Delete</a>

Enter a valid port or port range between 0 and 65535. For example: 80 or 0-1023.

## 5 Load Balancing

- ☒ Enable "Use load balancing"
- Load balancer type: Application Load Balancer
- Container to load balance:
  - Choose nginxdemos-Hello 80:80
- Create a new load balancer:
  - Name: DemoALBforECS

**Load balancing - optional**  
Configure load balancing using Amazon Elastic Load Balancing to distribute traffic evenly across the healthy tasks in your service.

☒ Use load balancing

**VPC**  
The VPC for your load balancing resources must be the same as the VPC for your service with awsvpc.

vpc-0360d11019ee41ea0

**Load balancer type** [Info](#)  
Specify the load balancer type to distribute incoming traffic across the tasks running in your service.

☒ **Application Load Balancer**  
An Application Load Balancer makes routing decisions at the application layer (HTTP/HTTPS), supports path-based routing, and can route requests to one or more ports.

☐ **Network Load Balancer**  
A Network Load Balancer makes routing decisions at the transport layer (TCP/UDP).

**Container**  
The container and port to load balance the incoming traffic to

nginxdemos-Hello 80:80

Host port: Container port

**Application Load Balancer**  
Specify whether to create a new load balancer or choose an existing one.

☒ Create a new load balancer  
☐ Use an existing load balancer

**Load balancer name**  
Assign a unique name for the load balancer.

DemoALBforECS

## 6 Listener & Target Group

- **Create new listener:**
  - Port: 80
  - Protocol: HTTP
- **Create new target group:**
  - Name: tg-nginxdemos-hello
  - Protocol: HTTP
  - Deregistration delay: 300
  - Health check protocol: HTTP
  - Health check path: /

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console configuration page for a new Listener and Target Group. The 'Listener' section is active, showing 'Create new listener' selected. The 'Port' is set to 80 and the 'Protocol' is set to HTTP. The 'Target group' section is also active, showing 'Create new target group' selected. The 'Target group name' is 'tg-nginxdemos-hello', 'Protocol' is HTTP, 'Deregistration delay' is 300 seconds, 'Health check protocol' is HTTP, and 'Health check path' is '/'. The background has a faint watermark 'vaibhav2445'.

**Listener** | Info  
Specify the port and protocol that the load balancer will listen for connection requests on.

☒ Create new listener  
☐ Use an existing listener  
You need to select an existing load balancer.

**Port**  
80

**Protocol**  
HTTP

**Target group** | Info  
Specify whether to create a new target group or choose an existing one that the load balancer will use to route requests to the tasks in your service.

☒ Create new target group  
☐ Use an existing target group

**Target group name**  
tg-nginxdemos-hello

**Protocol**  
HTTP

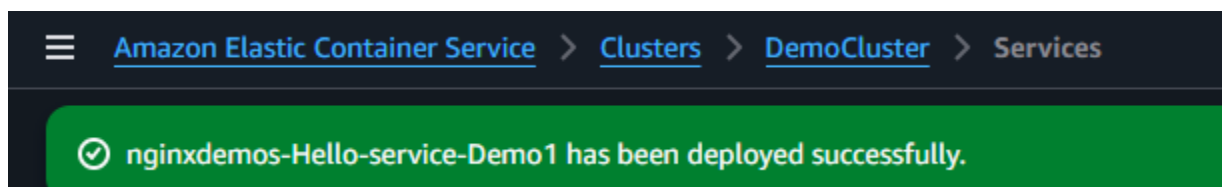
**Deregistration delay**  
The amount of time to wait before the state of a deregistering target changes from draining to unused.  
300  
seconds

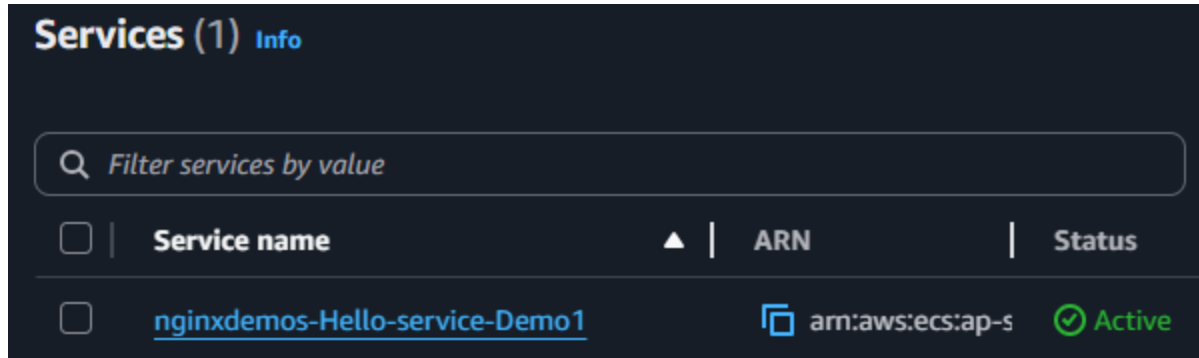
**Health check protocol**  
HTTP

**Health check path** | Info  
/

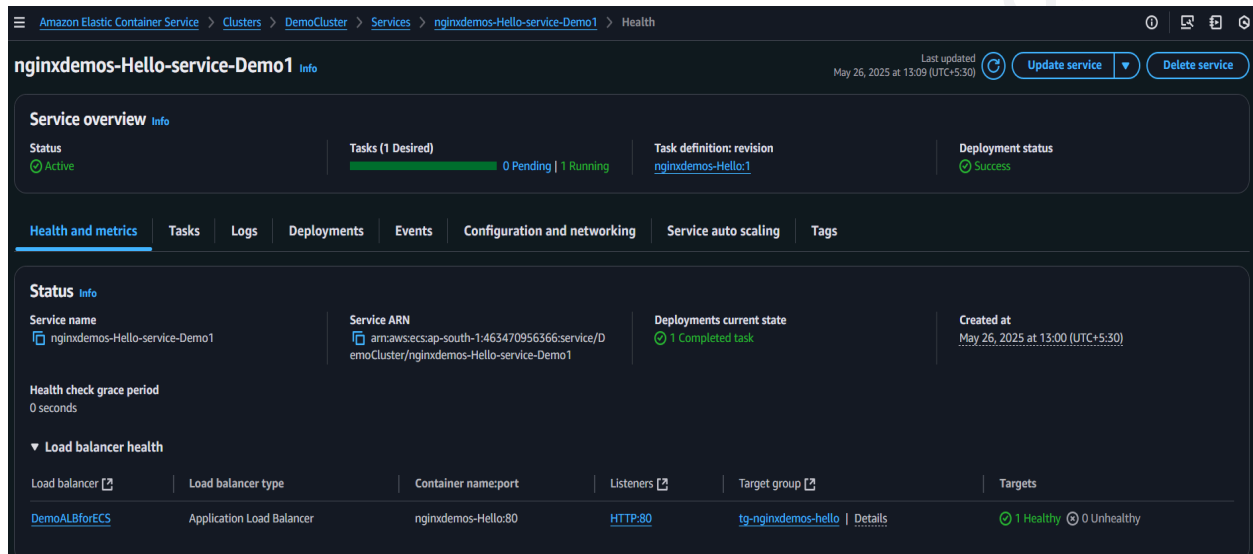
Keep Rest Of The Configuration Default For The Same.

✓ Final Step: Click **Create Service**

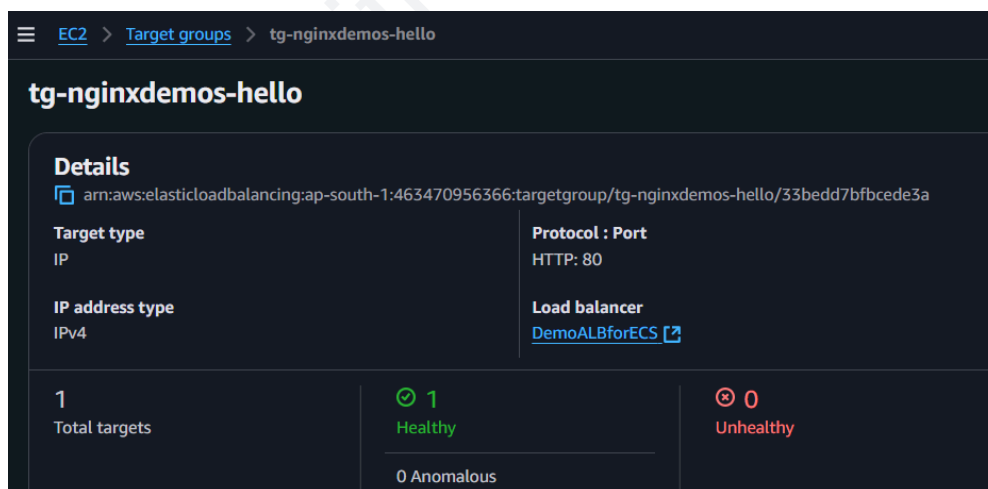




## Click On The Service



You Can See The Service is Linked To Target Group.



You can see the Target Group is linked to Application Load Balancer.

## ✅ Verifying Load Balancer and Target Group for nginx Container

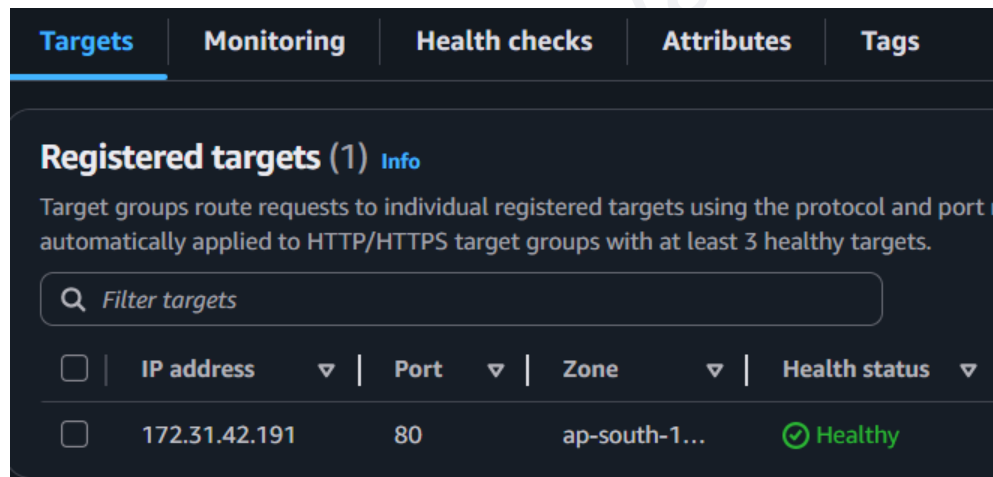
Once your ECS container (running nginx) is up and running, follow the steps below to verify everything is working perfectly! 🚀

### ♦ Step 1: Check Registered Targets in the Target Group

1. Go to the **EC2 Console**.
2. In the left menu, click on **Target Groups** under *Load Balancing*.
3. Select your target group (used by the ALB).
4. Click on the **Targets** tab.
5. You will see a registered **IP address** (e.g., `172.31.42.191`).

👉 This IP address is the **private IP of your container** running nginx.

✅ Make sure the **Health status** shows **"Healthy"** ❤️ — this means the Load Balancer can reach your container.

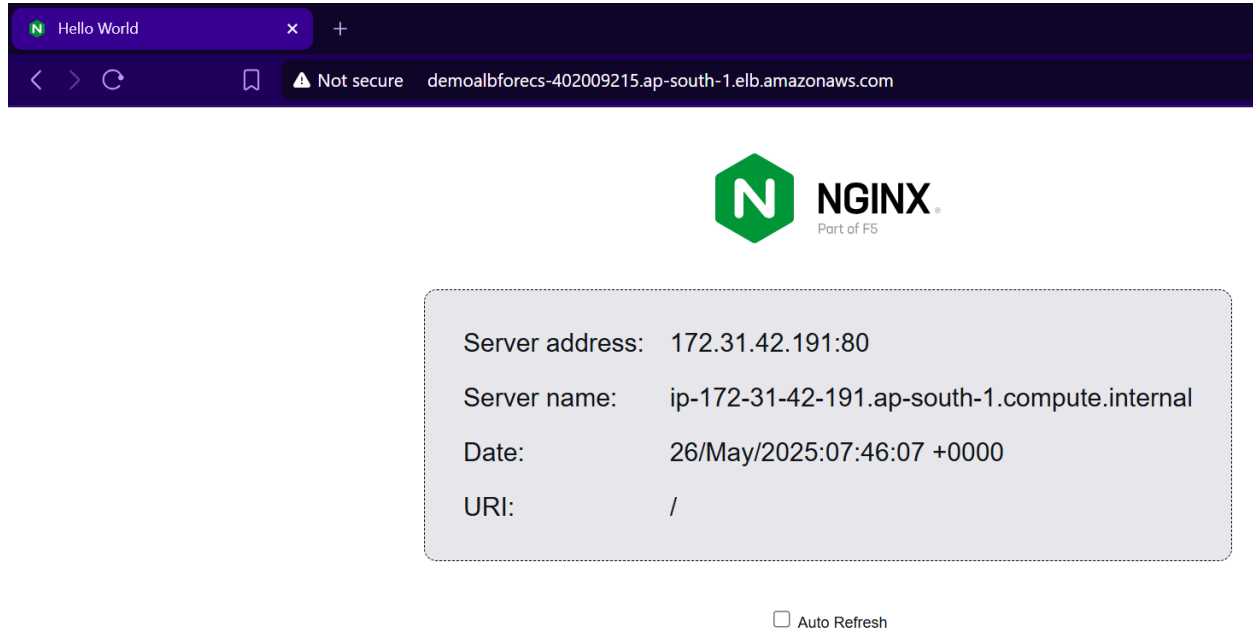


Targets	Monitoring	Health checks	Attributes	Tags
<b>Registered targets (1)</b> <a href="#">Info</a>				
Target groups route requests to individual registered targets using the protocol and port r automatically applied to HTTP/HTTPS target groups with at least 3 healthy targets.				
<input type="text" value="Filter targets"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	IP address ▾	Port ▾	Zone ▾	Health status ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	172.31.42.191	80	ap-south-1...	✅ Healthy

### ♦ Step 2: Test the Application Using the Load Balancer

1. Go to the **EC2 Console** → **Load Balancers**.
2. Select your ALB (Application Load Balancer).
3. Copy the **DNS name** of the ALB (e.g., `demoalbforecs-xxxxxxx.ap-south-1.elb.amazonaws.com`).
4. Paste it in your **web browser** and hit Enter. 🌐

5. You should see the **nginx welcome page** with some server details like:
- Server address
  - Server name
  - Date and URI



## ECS Task & Logs Verification


### Check Task Details

1. Go to **ECS > Clusters > Your Cluster (e.g., DemoCluster) > Services > Your Service**.
2. Click on the **Tasks** tab.
3. Click on the running **Task ID**.
4. Under the **Configuration tab**, you can see:
  - Task details (e.g., Task ARN, Status, ENI, Public IP, Subnet)
  - Platform version, Memory/CPU allocation, Launch type (FARGATE)
  - ☒ Confirm task is in **Running** state.


The screenshot shows the Amazon ECS console with the task ID **b6aaa6706ccf4154a5e4c39d5ddeb36f**. The **Configuration** tab is selected, displaying the following details:

- Task overview:**
  - ARN: `arn:aws:ecs:ap-south-1:463470956366:task/DemoCluster/b6aaa6706ccf4154a5e4c39d5ddeb36f`
  - Last status: **Running**
  - Desired status: **Running**
  - Started/Created at: May 26, 2025 at 13:01 (UTC+5:30)
- Fargate ephemeral storage:**
  - Encryption: Default AWS Fargate encryption
  - Size (GiB): 20
- Configuration:**
  - Operating system/Architecture: Linux/X86\_64
  - CPU | Memory: 5 vCPU | 1 GB
  - Platform version: 1.4.0
  - Capacity provider: -
  - Launch type: FARGATE
  - Container instance ID: -
  - ENI ID: `eni-09f40f7106a6c8941`
  - Network mode: awsvpc
  - Subnet ID: `subnet-0603aa0dd1018f970`
  - Public IP: `13.233.252.74` | [open address](#)
  - Private IP: `172.31.42.191`
  - MAC address: `02:6f:1c:36:bd:db`

## View Container Logs

1. Inside the task, switch to the **Logs** tab.
2. You will see **log entries** (like health check calls from ELB).
  - Helps verify container responses (e.g., HTTP 200 from Nginx).
  -  Useful for debugging or checking traffic.

The screenshot shows the Amazon ECS console with the task ID **b6aaa6706ccf4154a5e4c39d5ddeb36f**. The **Logs** tab is selected, displaying the following details:

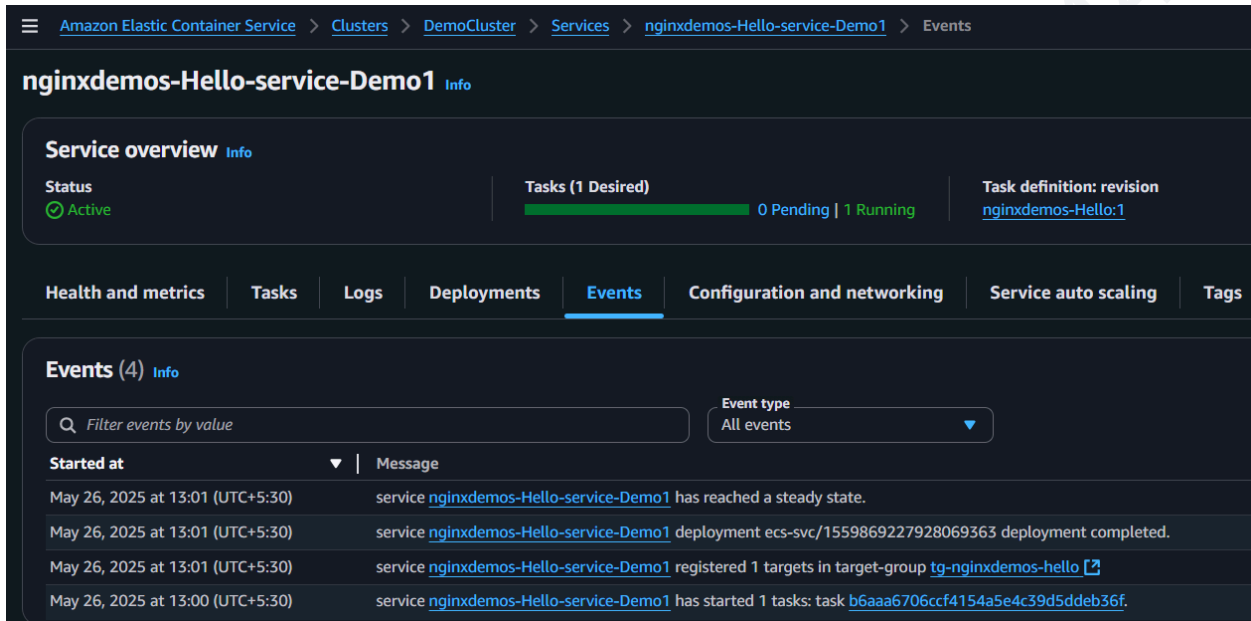
- Logs (127+)**: View in CloudWatch 
- Filter logs - press Enter to search
- Filter container: `nginxdemos-Hello`
- Filter date time range: `Since 1 hour ago`
- Table with columns: Timestamp (UTC+05:30), Message, Container

Timestamp (UTC+05:30)	Message	Container
May 26, 2025 at 13:28 (UTC+5:30)	172.31.39.18 - - [26/May/2025:07:58:13 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 12162 "-" "ELB-HealthChecker/2.0" "-"	nginxdemos-Hello
May 26, 2025 at 13:28 (UTC+5:30)	172.31.51.172 - - [26/May/2025:07:58:06 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 12162 "-" "ELB-HealthChecker/2.0" "-"	nginxdemos-Hello
May 26, 2025 at 13:27 (UTC+5:30)	172.31.39.18 - - [26/May/2025:07:57:43 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 12162 "-" "ELB-HealthChecker/2.0" "-"	nginxdemos-Hello
May 26, 2025 at 13:27 (UTC+5:30)	172.31.51.172 - - [26/May/2025:07:57:36 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 12162 "-" "ELB-HealthChecker/2.0" "-"	nginxdemos-Hello
May 26, 2025 at 13:27 (UTC+5:30)	172.31.39.18 - - [26/May/2025:07:57:13 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 12162 "-" "ELB-HealthChecker/2.0" "-"	nginxdemos-Hello
May 26, 2025 at 13:27 (UTC+5:30)	172.31.51.172 - - [26/May/2025:07:57:06 +0000] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 12162 "-" "ELB-HealthChecker/2.0" "-"	nginxdemos-Hello



## Check ECS Service Events

1. Go to the **Service** again in your ECS Cluster.
2. Click the **Events** tab.
3. You'll see recent activity such as:
  - Task launched and registered to target group
  - Deployment completed
  - Service reached a steady state.



The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for the ECS Service 'nginxdemos-Hello-service-Demo1'. The breadcrumb navigation at the top shows the path: Amazon Elastic Container Service > Clusters > DemoCluster > Services > nginxdemos-Hello-service-Demo1 > Events.

**Service overview** Info

Status: Active

Tasks (1 Desired): 0 Pending | 1 Running

Task definition: revision [nginxdemos-Hello:1](#)

Navigation tabs: Health and metrics | Tasks | Logs | Deployments | **Events** | Configuration and networking | Service auto scaling | Tags

**Events (4)** Info

Filter events by value

Event type: All events


Started at	Message
May 26, 2025 at 13:01 (UTC+5:30)	service <a href="#">nginxdemos-Hello-service-Demo1</a> has reached a steady state.
May 26, 2025 at 13:01 (UTC+5:30)	service <a href="#">nginxdemos-Hello-service-Demo1</a> deployment ecs-svc/1559869227928069363 deployment completed.
May 26, 2025 at 13:01 (UTC+5:30)	service <a href="#">nginxdemos-Hello-service-Demo1</a> registered 1 targets in target-group <a href="#">tg-nginxdemos-hello</a>
May 26, 2025 at 13:00 (UTC+5:30)	service <a href="#">nginxdemos-Hello-service-Demo1</a> has started 1 tasks: task <a href="#">b6aaa6706ccf4154a5e4c39d5ddeb36f</a> .

## Scaling Tasks in ECS (Fargate)

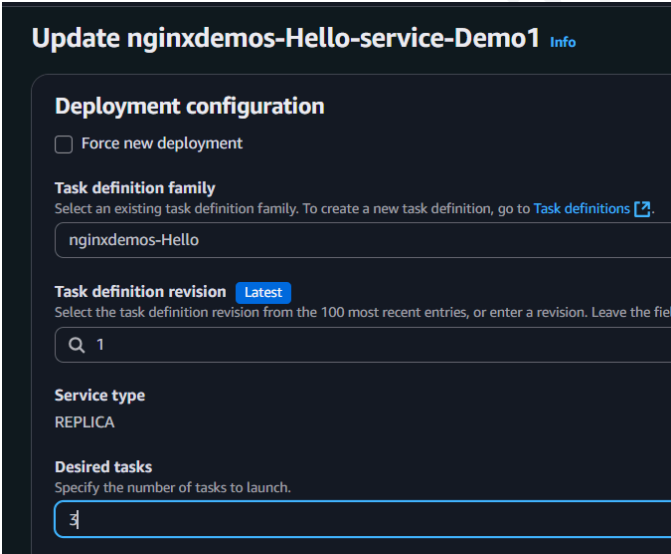
### Current State

You currently have **1 running task** in your ECS Service

### Step-by-Step to Scale Tasks

1. Go to **ECS > Clusters > Your Cluster > Services**.
2. Select your service (e.g., **nginxdemos-Hello-service-Demo1**).
3. Click on **Update**.
4. In the **Desired Tasks** field, change the value from **1**  **3**.
5. Click **Update** to save.

✓ This tells ECS to **run 3 copies** (replicas) of your task.




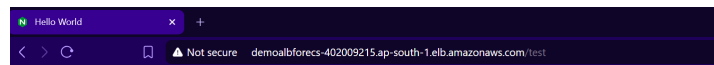
The screenshot shows the 'Update nginxdemos-Hello-service-Demo1' page in the AWS Management Console. The 'Desired tasks' field is highlighted with a blue border and contains the number '3'. Other visible fields include 'Task definition family' (nginxdemos-Hello), 'Task definition revision' (Latest), and 'Service type' (REPLICA).

### What Happens Behind the Scenes?

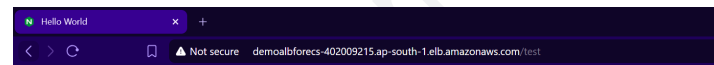
- **Fargate provisions 2 more containers** (total: 3) to meet the new desired count.
- Each container runs the same task definition (image: **nginxdemos/hello**) but on **separate ENIs** (Elastic Network Interfaces) inside your subnet.
- These are **managed by ECS and Fargate**, meaning:
  - No need to manage EC2 instances
  - Fargate handles task placement, network setup, and IP assignment automatically
- All tasks get registered to the **Target Group** linked with your **ALB (Application Load Balancer)**.

## Web Page Behavior After Scaling

1. Open the **DNS of your ALB** in a browser.
2. Refresh the page several times.
3.  You'll notice:
  - The **IP address** shown on the Nginx demo page **keeps changing**.
  - Why? Because the **ALB is load balancing** the traffic across all **3 ECS containers**.
  - This verifies that your service is **horizontally scalable** and traffic is being handled efficiently.

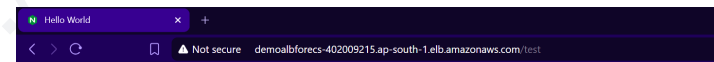


Server address: 172.31.0.133:80  
Server name: ip-172-31-0-133.ap-south-1.compute.internal  
Date: 26/May/2025:08:23:28 +0000  
URI: /test



Server address: 172.31.42.191:80  
Server name: ip-172-31-42-191.ap-south-1.compute.internal  
Date: 26/May/2025:08:26:40 +0000  
URI: /test

☐ Auto Refresh



Server address: 172.31.61.70:80  
Server name: ip-172-31-61-70.ap-south-1.compute.internal  
Date: 26/May/2025:08:27:19 +0000  
URI: /test

<https://github.com/vaibhav2445>