# **AMITY SCHOOL OF ENGINERRING & TECHNOLOGY**



# **LAB-6**

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Class: B. Tech CSE Semester: 7

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#### AIM OF THE EXPERIMENT:

## **Problem Statement**

- 1. Attach EBS volume to the instance
- Remove EBS volume from the instance
- 3. Create a Load balancer
- 4. Create Auto Scaling of instance

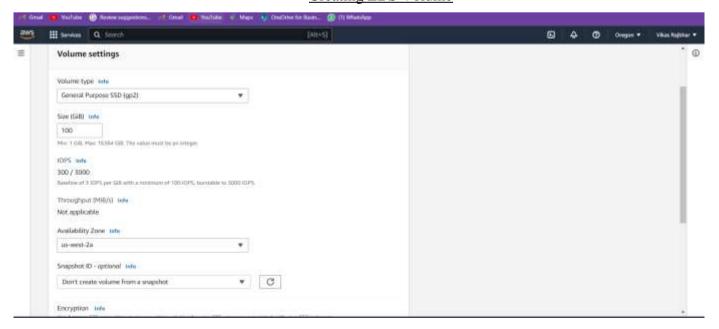
## 1. Attach EBS volume to the instance

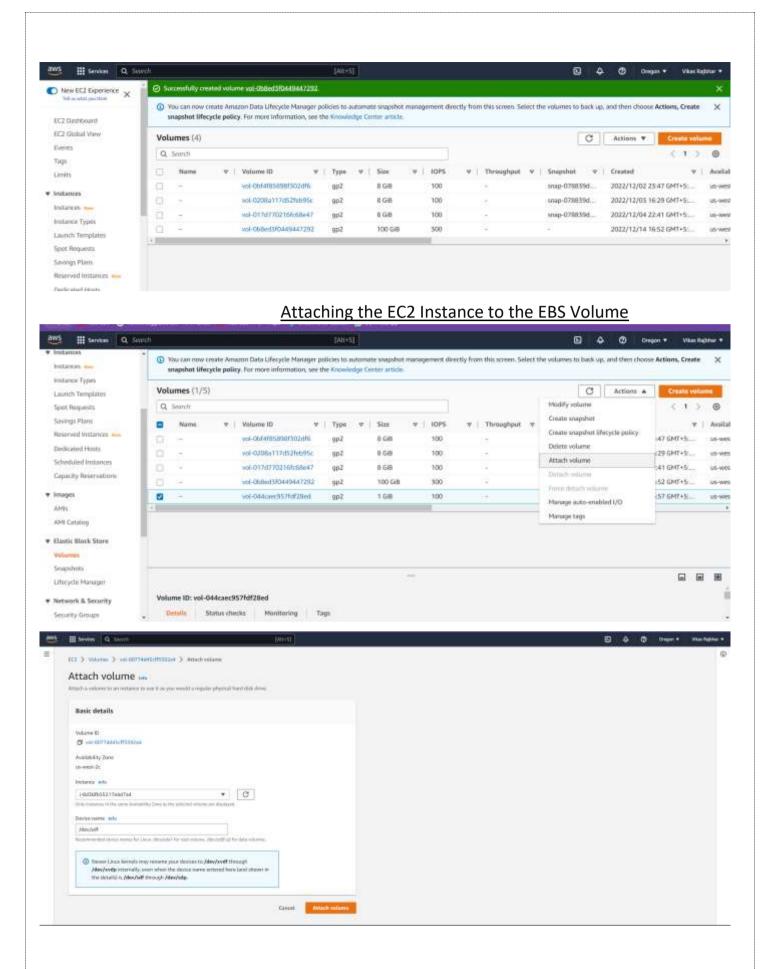
## **THEORY**

You may attach a robust, block-level storage device called an Amazon EBS volume to your instances. You may utilise a volume as you would a physical hard disc after attaching it to an instance. EBS volumes can be changed. You may dynamically adjust the volume type, provisioned IOPS capacity, and size for current-generation volumes that are associated to current generation instance types. For data that needs frequent changes, such as the system drive for an instance or storage for a database application, you may utilise EBS volumes as main storage. They can also be used for applications with high throughput requirements that run continuous disc scans. EBS volumes survive independently of an EC2 instance's active life.

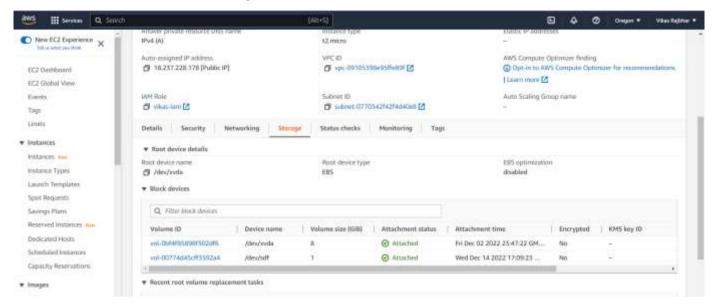
A single instance can have many EBS volumes attached. There must be a shared Availability Zone between the volume and the instance. You may use MultiAttach to simultaneously mount a volume to several instances, depending on the volume and instance types.

#### Creating EBS Volume

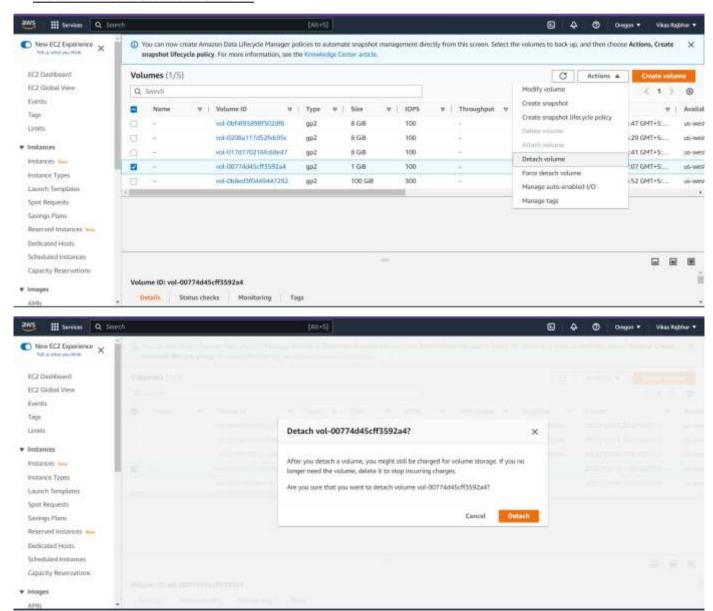




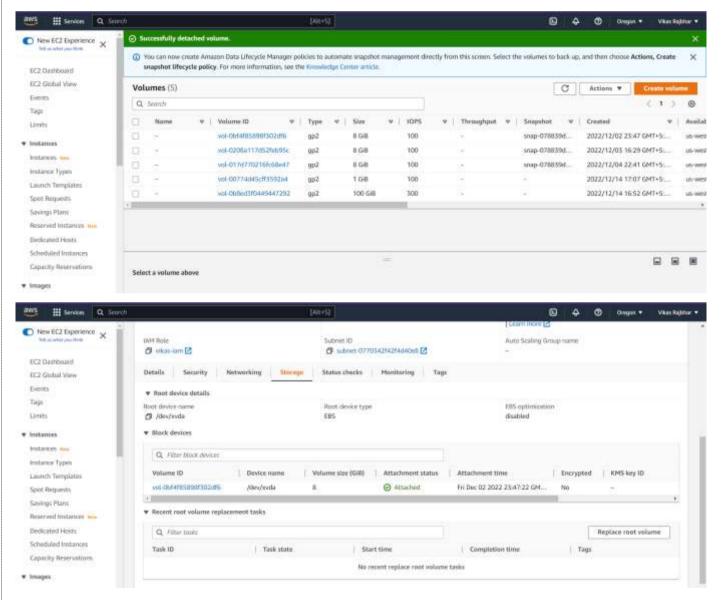
## • Successfully Attached



# 2. Detach EBS volume from the



## Successfully Detached



## 3. Create a Load balancer

#### THEORY

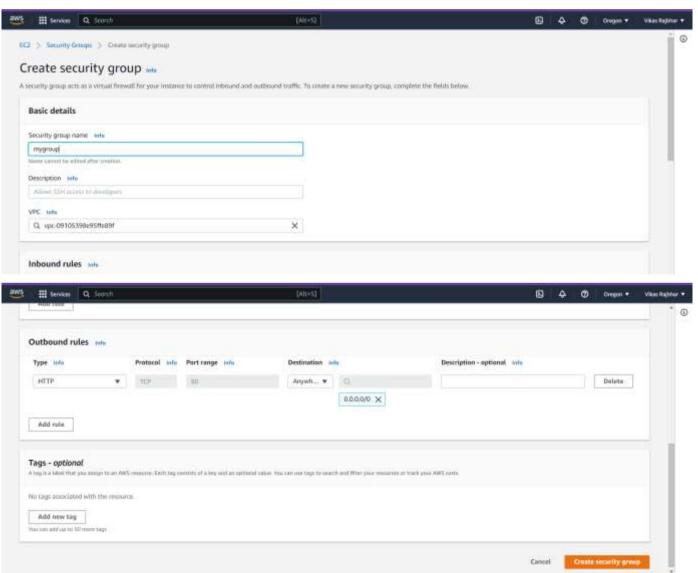
Your incoming traffic is automatically split across several targets, including EC2 instances, containers, and IP addresses in one or more Availability Zones, thanks to elastic load balancing. It keeps track of the wellbeing of the registered targets, only sending traffic to those that are in good shape. Elastic load balancing automatically adjusts the capacity of your load balancer in response to variations in incoming traffic.

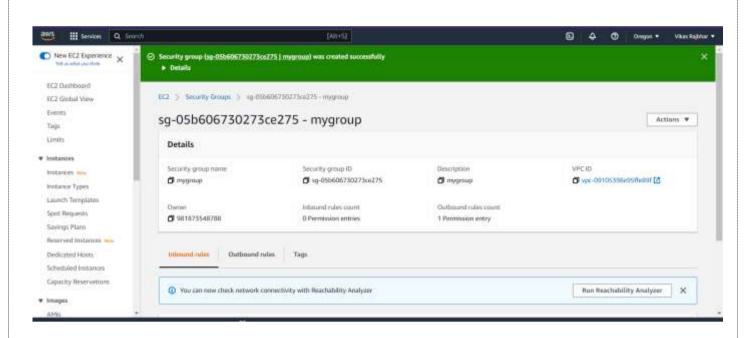
#### Benefits of Load Balancer

 Workloads are divided up across various computing resources, such virtual servers, via a load balancer. Your applications' availability and fault tolerance will be improved by using a load balancer.

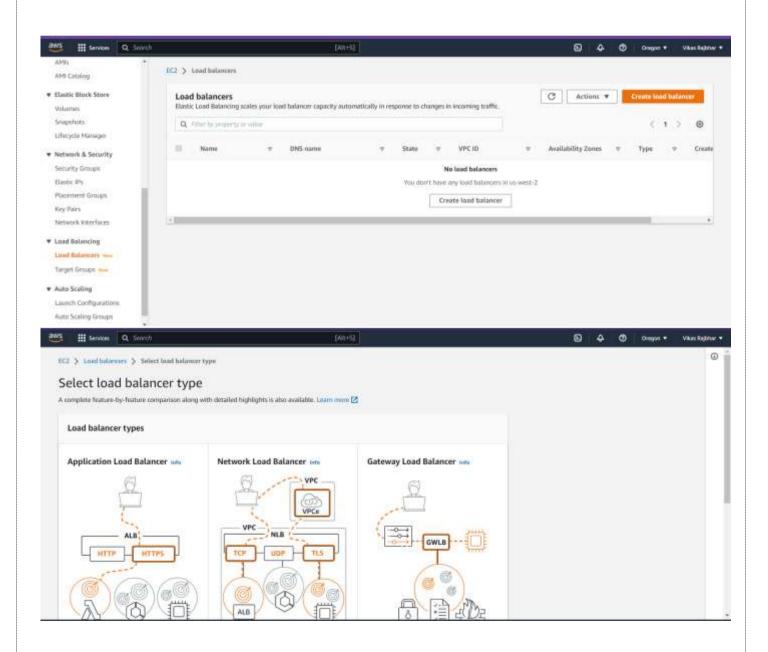
- Without affecting the overall flow of requests to your apps, you may add and subtract computing resources from your load balancer as your needs change.
- To ensure that the load balancer only sends requests to the healthy compute resources, you may implement health checks, which keep an eye on their condition. Additionally, you may delegate encryption and decryption tasks to your load balancer, freeing up your computational resources to concentrate on their primary tasks.
- To start with, before creating the Load Balancer we will have to create a security group

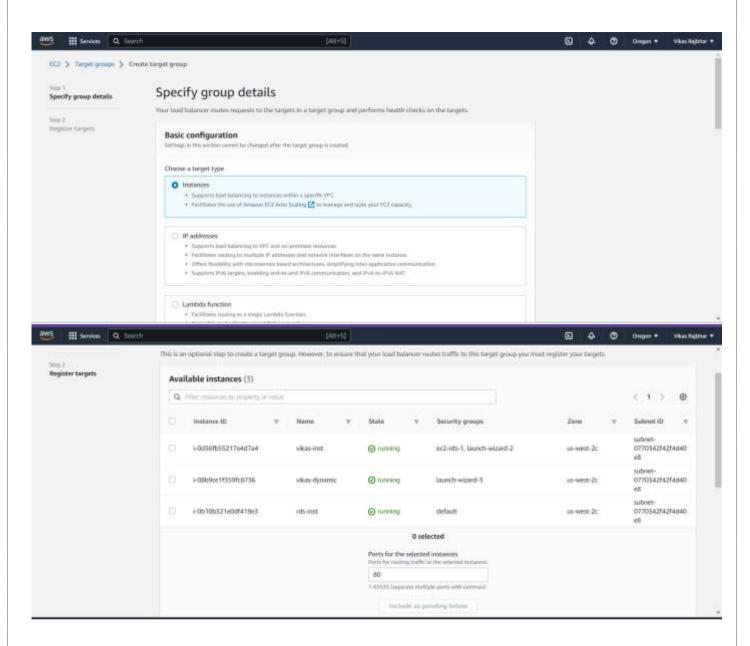
# Creating the Security Group



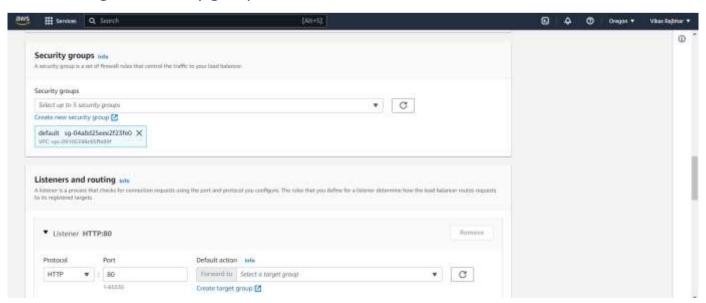


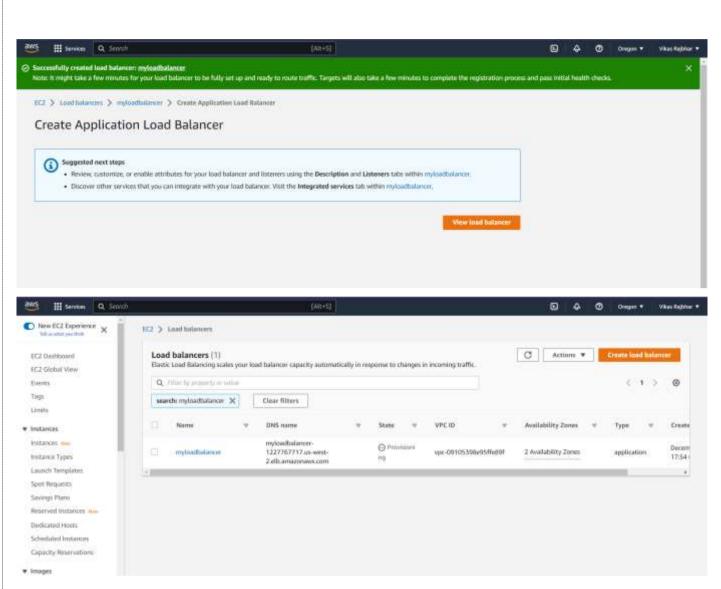
# Creating a Load Balancer





• Attaching the security group, created earlier, to the load balancer



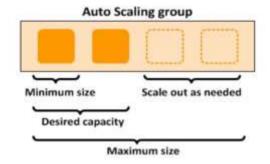


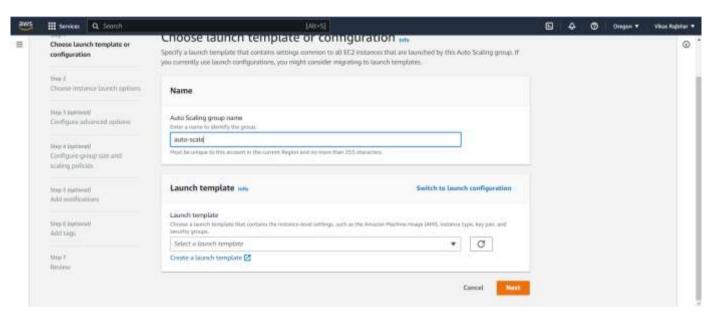
4. Create Auto Scaling of instance

### **THEORY**

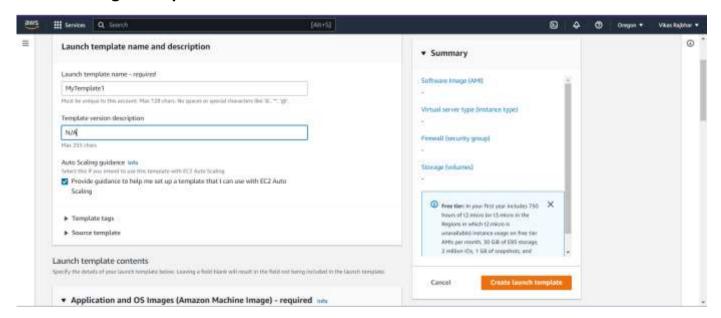
- You can make sure that you have the appropriate number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application by using Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. Auto Scaling groups are assemblages of EC2 instances that you build. Each Auto Scaling group has a minimum number of instances that can be specified, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling makes sure that your group never falls below this amount. Each Auto Scaling group has a maximum number of instances that can be specified, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling makes sure that your group never exceeds this amount. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling makes sure that your group has the number of instances you select when you create the group or at any other time afterward if you specify the appropriate capacity. As the demand for your application rises or falls, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling can launch or terminate instances provided scaling policies are specified.
- For instance, the next Auto Scaling group has a minimum instance size of one, a targeted instance capacity of two, and a maximum instance size of four. Within your minimum and

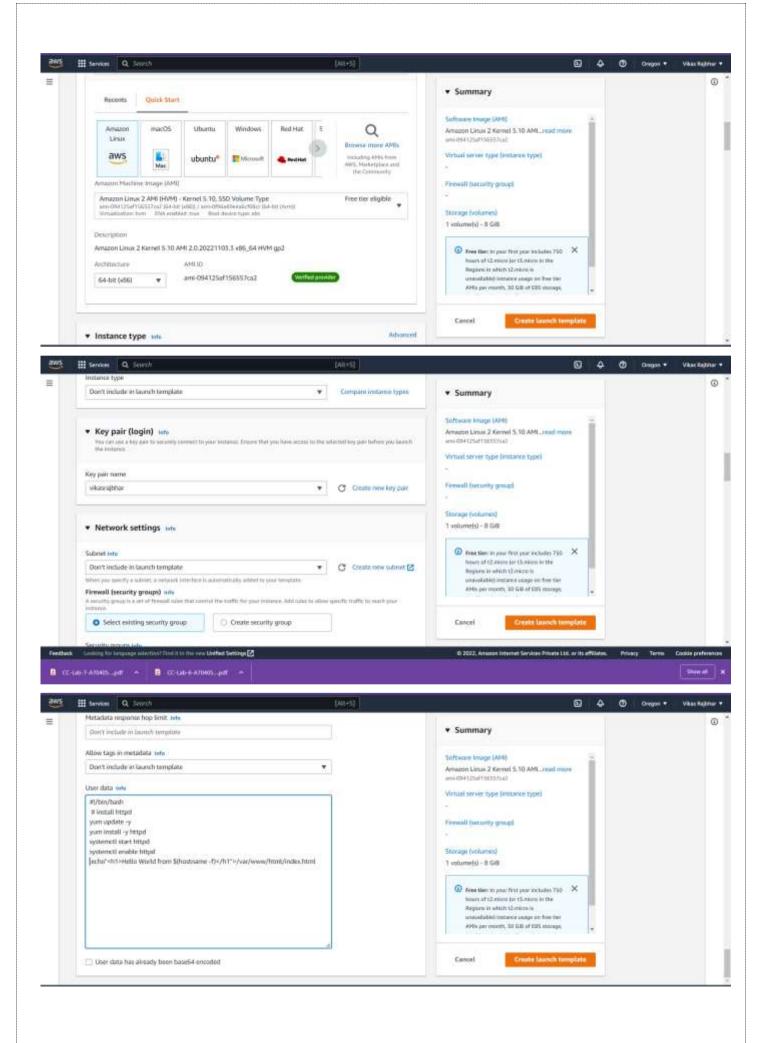
maximum number of instances, the scaling policies you design change the number of instances according to the parameters you set.





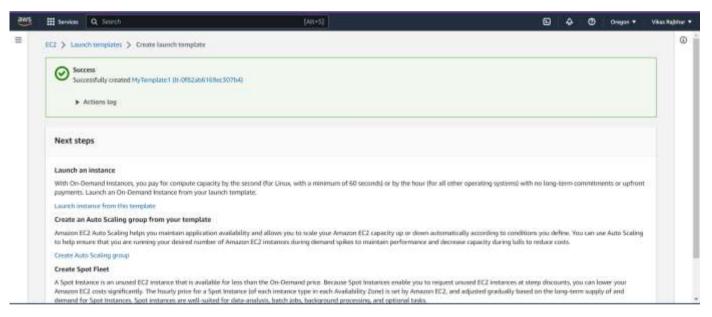
· Creating a Template





# In the user data section, as shown above, insert the following code

#!/bin/bash # install httpd yum update -y yum install -y httpd systemctl start httpd systemctl enable httpd echo"<h1>Hello World from \$(hostname - f)</h1">/var/www/html/index. html Template successfully created



### Attaching the created template

