Koganti Ramya

1. EC2 Instances

Steps:

- 1. Open AWS and under search box select EC2
- 2. Click on launch instance
- 3. Now enter name of your machine (Machine1-Ramya)
- 4. Under AMI select Amazon Linux
- 5. under instance type select t2.micro
- 6. Under key pair >> create a new key pair (TOKYO.pem)
- 7. Under firewall security group click on create security group
- 8. And click on launch instance
- 9. Repeat the same process and create one more instance (Machine2-Koganti)

aws III Services	Q Search					[Alt+	S]				2	¢	G	🕽 🛛 Tokyo 🔻	Ram	iya Koganti 🔻
 Instances Instances New 	*	Inst Q	ances (2) Info Find instance by attribu	te or ta	g (case-sensitive)				C Connect	Instance state V	Act	ions 🔻		Launch instan	ces 1	> 0
Instance Types Launch Templates			Name Machine1-Ramya	⊽	Instance ID i-04a8beb71814fb4c9	1	Instance state	. ⊽ @Q	Instance type ▼ t2.micro	Status check	Alarm st No alarn	atus is +	A	vailability Zone p-northeast-1c	▼	Public IPv ec2-52-68
Savings Plans Reserved Instances	. 12		Machine2-Koganti		i-0fe278d5e6d2a3c09			ଭ୍ର୍	t2.micro	⊘ 2/2 checks passed	No alarn	is 🕂	a	o-northeast-1c		ec2-54-25

Fig1:Ec2 instances

- 10. Steps to connect to ec2 machines.
- Select machine1 under instances tab and click on connect.
- Under connect to instance select SSH client
- Now copy the ssh command shown under example
- Now go to the .pem file location directory and open command prompt terminal
- Now paste the ssh command and click on enter
- Type yes to connect and you can see your Machine1-Ramya instance running

Koganti Ramya



Fig2.Machine1-Ramya

27 root@ip-172-31-3-121/home/ec2-user	 0	×
Windows PowerShell Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.		
Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWIndows		
P5 C:\UDIOONS\system32> cd "C:\Uber-\\r\inth@shtmp\key" P5 C:\Uber-\\vershUbestcop\key> sth -1 "Twas_spec" e22-usen@e22-54-250-171-159.ap-northeast-1.compute.amazonaws.com The authenticity of host "e22-52-250-171-159.ap-northeast-1.compute.amazonaws.com (54.250.171.159)" can't be established. CDSA key fingerprint is SM236:nly2Q0HXOXBge/SMXDnpMOXLABUE;plox(CXXH, Marving: Permanently added 'ec2-54-250-171-159.ap-northeast-1.compute.amazonaws.com,54.250.171.159' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts. 		

Fig3.Machine2-Koganti

2. EBS volume

Steps:

1. When Ever you want to provide an extra storage to your machine you opt for this Elastic Block store (EBS).

2. Created Two machines Ramya-Machine A and Ramya-Machine B in Oregon region.

aws iii Services Q Sear	h	[Alt+S]	۵	\$	Oregon •	Ramya Koganti 🔻
New EC2 Experience X	Launch Instance Connect Actions				•	∆ ⊕ � Ø
EC2 Dathboard	Q. Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword				Ø K K	1 to 2 of 2 > >
EC2 Global View	Name - Instance ID - Ins	stance Type 👻 Availability Zone 👻 Instance St	ate 👻 Status Checks 👻 Alarm Status	Public	DNS (IPv4) -	IPv4 Public IP ~
Events	Ramya-MachineA i-028b2fbede19a3386 t2.n	nicro us-west-2c 🥥 running	🚡 Initializing None 🍃	ec2-34-	211-110-126.us	34.211.110.126
Tags	Ramya-MachinB i-0d7af080dfcbc86fc t2.n	nicro us-west-2c 🥥 running	📓 Initializing None 🍃	ec2-34-	222-217-40.us	34.222.217.40
Limits						



- 3 .Under EBS select volumes and you can see default storage allocated for your EC2 machines.
- 4. Now click on create volume
- Under volume type select any type you want (General purpose SSD (gp2))
- Under size select the amount of GB (1GB)

Koganti Ramya

- Under Availability zone you can select available zone in which your instance got created.
- Now click on create volume.
- Now click on volumes and you can see all volumes and newly created EBS.
- Now select the EBS and click on actions and click on attach volume.
- Under Basic details select your instance and click on attach volume.

aws Services Q	Search					[Alt+S	5]							D	¢	0	Oregon	 Ramya 	Koganti 🔻
AMIs AMI Catalog	٩	You can now cre snapshot lifecyc	ate Am : le poli	azon Data Lifecycle Manaç cy. For more information,	ger po see th	licies to a le Knowle	utom: dge C	ate snapsho enter article	t mana	gement dire	ectly fro	m this screen. Se	lect ti	ne volumes to	back up	, and th	en choose A	ctions, Crea	te X
 Elastic Block Store 	Vo	lumes (3)												[C	Acti	ons 🔻	Create v	olume
Volumes	Q	Search																< 1	> @
Snapshots		Name	V	Volume ID	⊽	Туре	▽	Size	▽	IOPS	▽	Throughput	⊽	Snapshot	⊽	Creat	ed	5	7 Avail
Lifecycle Manager				vol-099c5aac074dbfab	7	gp2		8 GiB		100				snap-0788	59d	2022	/12/05 21:5	6 GMT+5:	US-W
Network & Security		-		vol-Offf23aeeed67adbb	0	gp2		8 GiB		100		-		snap-0788	59d	2022	/12/05 21:5	6 GMT+5:	US-W
Security Groups		Ramya-EBS		vol-OcOc194fdf137f09e	2	gp2		1 GiB		100		e.		121		2022	/12/05 22:0	00 GMT+5:	us-w
Elastic IPs	4																		į.

Fig5: EBS volume of 1GB

- 6. Now log on to Ramya-MachineA and make a file system and mount it.
- lsblk to list all file systems
- mkdir to create a storage directory
- mkfs -t xfs /dev/sdf
- mount -t xfs /dev/sdf storage
- created a storage directory named Ramya-Storage
- mounted it to file system and created ten .txt files in it
- umounted the file system.

Koganti Ramya







Fig7: Created 1 file in Ramya-Storage and unmounted it

- 7. Now detach the EBS volume from machine A and attach it to Machine B
- 8. Now connect to Machine B, create a new directory and mount the same to it.
- 9. Ramya-MachineB EBS volume contains all the one txt files.

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Fig8:Ramya-MachineB EBS

3. Snapshot

Steps:

- 1. Under EC2 Elastic Block store click on Snapshot
- 2. Click on create snapshot
- 3. Under volume id select your volume (Ramya-EBS) in Oregon region
- 4. Under description enter name of snapshot
- 5. Now click on create snapshot
- 6. Now click on snapshots and you can able to see your created snapshot
- 7. Select your snapshot and click on actions and click on copy snapshot

8. In settings page of copy snapshot , under Destination region select the region where you want to create Tokyo (ap-northeast1)

9. Now click on copy snapshot

aws Services	Q Search	i					[Alt+S]					D 4	D 4) Oregon	▼ Ramya	Koganti 🔻	
AMIs	-	Sna	pshots (1)								C	🖸 Recycle Bin	Acti	ons 🔻	Create snap	oshot	
AMI Catalog		Owr	ned by me 🔻	Q	Search										< 1)	> @	
▼ Elastic Block Store			Name	4	Snapshot ID	▽	Size	▽	Description	▽	Storage v	Snapshot status	▽	Started		~	F
Volumes			Ramya-Sna	pshot	snap-02331786318	e30985	1 GiB		Ramya-Snapshot		Standard	⊘ Completed		2022/12/	05 22:46 GMT	+5:	(
Snapshots Lifecycle Manager		4															E.

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aws Services	Q , Search				[Alt+S]									D	¢	0	Tokyo	▼ Ra	imya Kog	anti 🔻
AMIs	ˆ ⊘ s	uccessfully attached volume	vol-0b4e	d9ba9e617ccc0 to i	nstance <u>i-(</u>	0bc7a6	3629bc3t	07 <u>43</u> .												
AMI Catalog	٩	You can now create Amazon snanshot lifecycle policy. Fo	Data Life r more in	cycle Manager polic	ies to auto	omate s e Cente	inapshot i ir article	manager	nent direct	tly from t	his scre	en. Select the	volumes	to ba	ck up, a	nd then o	hoose /	Actions, C	reate	×
▼ Elastic Block Store	-	,,																		-
Volumes	Vo	lumes (4)												(3	Actions	•	Creat	e volun	ne
Snapshots	Q	Search																<	1 >	0
Lifecycle Manager		Name	⊽	Volume 🛡	Туре	⊽	Size	⊽	IOPS	⊽	⊽	Sn ⊽	Cr	V	Availa	bility Zor	ne 🔻	Volu	ıme sta	te ⊽
▼ Network & Security		-		vol-0d229	gp2		8 GiB		100			snap-0	2022.		ap-noi	theast-1	c	01	n-use	
Security Groups		-		vol-069d7	gp2		8 GiB		100			snap-0	2022.	12	ap-noi	theast-1	c)	0	n-use	
Elastic IPs		2		vol-Ofc199	gp2		8 GiB		100		S4	snap-0	2022.		ap-noi	theast-1	c	0	n-use	
Placement Groups		Ramya-SnapshotCopyVo	lume	vol-Ob4ed	gp2		1 GiB		100		æ	snap-0	2022.		ap-noi	theast-1	c .	01	n-use	
Key Pairs	X)
Network Interfaces																				

Fig 10: volume created from copy snapshot in Tokyo region

Create a Ramya-Machine C in Tokyo region and attach the EBS volume created from Snapshot copy
 Now connect to Ramya-Machine C and create a new storage directory named Ramya Snaphot
 Volume and mount it.

12. Switch to the Ramya-SnaphotVolume directory and check the list of files in it.



Fig 11: Ramya - Machine C Snapshot Volume

4. AMI

An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is a template that contains a software configuration (for example, an operating system, an application server, and applications). From an AMI, you launch an instance, which is a copy of the AMI running as a virtual server in the cloud.

Steps:

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• Created an Ramya-Machine1 Instance and in the security-groups add inbound rule http port 80 for this machine.

• Connect to the above instance and perform the below commands

New EC2 Experience X	Launch Instance Connec	t Actions *		🗬 🕹 🔂 🌩 🖗
EC2 Dashboard	Q. Filter by tags and attributes or se	arch by keyword		
EC2 Global View	Name 1	nstance ID + Instance Type - Availability Zone	- Instance State - Status Check	s - Alarm Status Public DNS (IPv4) - IPv4 Public IP
Events				
Tags	Ramya-ApachePHP	02ac5ct57e6e8d382 t2.micro ap-southeast-2a	running Ø 2/2 checks	None 🍃 ec2-3-26-67-180.ap-so 3.26.67.180
Limits	-			*
▼ Instances	Instance: i-02ac5cf57e6e8d382	(Ramya-ApachePHP) Public DNS: ec2-3-26-67-180.ap-	southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.	com 🔳 🗖 🗖 🚔
Instances	Description Status Checks	Monitoring Tags		
Instance Types		interest of the second s		
Launch Templates	Instance ID	i-02ac5ct57e6e8d382	Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-3-26-67-180.ap-southeast- 2.compute amazonaws.com
Spot Requests	Instance state	running	IPv4 Public IP	3.26.67.180
Savings Plans	Instance type	t2 micro	IPv6 IPs	2
Reserved Instances	Finding	Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. Learn more	Elastic IPs	
Dedicated Hosts	Private DNS	ip-172-31-37-81.ap-southeast-2.compute.internal	Availability zone	ap-southeast-2a
Capacity Reservations	Private IPs	172.31.37.81	Security groups	launch-wizard-1, view inbound rules, view outbound rules
T Images	Secondary private IPs		Scheduled events	No scheduled events
AMIs	VPC ID	vpc-0a260d23bb7ec3189	AMI ID	ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-jammy-22.04-amd64- server-20221201 (ami-0df609f59029c9bdb)
AMI Catalog	Platform	Ubuntu	Subnet ID	subnet-08502aab39212b6df
	Network interfaces	eth0	IAM role	
 Elastic Block Store 	Source/dest. check	True	Key pair name	ApachePHP

Fig12: Ramya-Machine1

- Preparing your Ubuntu server
 - 1. sudo apt update
 - 2. sudo ufw allow ssh
 - 3. sudo ufw allow 80
 - 4. sudo ufw allow 443
 - 5. sudo ufw enable

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Fig13: Preparing your Ubuntu server

- Installing and testing Apache2
 - 1. sudo apt install apache2
 - 2. sudo systemctl status apache2
 - 3. http://YOURSERVERIPADDRESS/

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27 root@ip-172-31-37-81: /home/ubuntu 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. root@ip-172-31-37-81:/home/ubuntu# sudo systemctl statusd apache2 Unknown command verb statusd. voot@ip-172-31-37-81:/home/ubuntu# sudo systemctl status apache2 apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled) Active: active (running) since Mon 2022-12-05 18:04:32 UTC; 39s ago Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/ Main PID: 2435 (apache2) Tasks: 55 (limit: 1143) Memory: 5.4M CPU: 32ms CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service -2435 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start —2437 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start L_2438 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start Dec 05 18:04:32 ip-172-31-37-81 systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server... Dec 05 18:04:32 ip-172-31-37-81 systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server. root@ip-172-31-37-81:/home/ubuntu# _

Fig 15: Testing apache2

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Fig 16: Testing apache2 on browser

Installing and testing PHP

- 1. sudo apt install php8.1
- 2. php --version
- 3. sudo systemctl restart apache2
- 4. echo " | sudo tee -a /var/www/html/phpinfo.php > /dev/null

5. http://YOURSERVERIPADDRESS/phpinfo.php

PHP version 8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9	Php
	Lance in 477 54 57 54 57 45 5 45 h 4000 mm 455 Lincole, 0440 Mark May 55 44 45 54 1070 5050 will B4
Build Date	Cande go 172-3 131-91 0 10 0 1020 alws #30 Caulinu 300* 1980 1672 23 14 10 21 010 2022 200_04
Duild Cate	00110202214.08/00
Sacuar A Di	Anacha 2.0 Handler
Server API	Apache 2 o haroler
Configuration File (php (pi) Path	(atrinto)8 1/anscha2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/6 https://etc/php/6 h
Scan this dir for additional ini files	/etc/nho/8 1/apache2/conf d
Additional .ini files parsed	Antophen B. Unpack-bolic cord of D. Opscahe Init, Anciphen B. Vagashahol Cord of D. pola Init, Intophen B. Insack-bolic cord of D. Opscahe Init, Anciphen B. Vagashahol Cord of D. Antophen I. Insack-bolic cord of D. Initian and D. Initian antitican and D. Initian and D. Init
PHP API	20210902
PHP Extension	20210902
Zend Extension	420210902
Zend Extension Build	AP1420210902,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20210902,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled
IPv6 Support	enabled
DTrace Support	available disabled

Fig 17: Testing PHP on browser

Now create AMI from existing instance

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- From this AMI create a new instance and in the security-group add inbound rule for http port 80
- Connect to this instance and try to access the ubuntu and php on browser



Fig 18: Connecting to PHP

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Z root@ip-172-31-37-81: /
Creating config file /etc/php/8.1/mods-available/sysvshm.ini with new version
Creating config file /etc/php/8.1/mods-available/tokenizer.ini with new version Setting up php8.1-readline (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9)
Creating config file /etc/php/8.1/mods-available/readline.ini with new version Setting up php8.1-opcache (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9)
Creating config file /etc/php/8.1/mods-available/opcache.ini with new version Setting up php8.1-cli (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9) update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/php8.1 to provide /usr/bin/php (php) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/phar8.1 to provide /usr/bin/phar (phar) in auto mode update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/phar8.1 to provide /usr/bin/phar.phar (phar.phar) in auto mode
Creating config file /etc/php/8.1/cli/php.ini with new version Setting up libapache2-mod-php8.1 (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9)
Creating config file /etc/php/8.1/apache2/php.ini with new version Module mpm_event disabled. Enabling module mpm_prefork. apache2_switch_mpm Switch to prefork apache2_invoke: Enable module php8.1 Setting up php8.1 (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9) Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) Processing triggers for libapache2-mod-php8.1 (8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9) Scanning processes Scanning linux images Running kernel seems to be up-to-date. No services need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host. root@ip-172-31-37-81:/home/ubuntu# cd / root@ip-172-31-37-81:/# phpversion PHP 8.1.2-lubuntu2.9 (cli) (built: Oct 19 2022 14:58:09) (NTS) Copyright (c) The PHP Group Zend Engine v4.1.2, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies with Zend OPcache v8.1.2-lubuntu2.9, Copyright (c), by Zend Technologies root@ip-172-31-37-81:/# sudo systemctl restart apache2 root@ip-172-31-37-81:/# edo ' php phpinfo();? ' sudo tee -a /var/www/html/phpinfo.php > /dev/null root@ip-172-31-37-81:/#

Fig 19: Ramya-Machine2

← → C ▲ Not secure 3,26.67,180		ir 🖈 🗶 🖬 😩
M Gmail 💶 YouTube 🤗 Maps		
	Apache2 Default Page	
	This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packedging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should replace this file (located at /var/wew/html/index.html) before continuing to operate your HTTP server. If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the	
	Site's administrator.	
	Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Obelian.gz. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the manual if the apache2-doc package was installed on this server. The configuration layout for an Apache2, web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:	
	/etc/apache2/ / apache2.conf ports.conf mods-enabled / *.load *.conf conf-enabled / *.conf stes-enabled / *.conf	

Fig 20: Testing ubuntu for Ramya-Machine2

Koganti Ramya

PHP Version 8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9	php
System	Linux ip-172-31-37-81 5 15.0-1026-aws #30-Ubuntu SMP Wed Nov 23 14:15.21 UTC 2022 x86_64
Build Date	Oct 19 2022 14:58:09
Build System	Linux
Server API	Apache 2.0 Handler
Virtual Directory Support	disabled
Configuration File (php.ini) Path	/etc/php/8.1/apache2
Loaded Configuration File	/etc/php/8.1/apache2/php.ini
Scan this dir for additional .ini files	/etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d
Additional .ini files parsed	retripting 3 Tagaathe2icont d1/0 opcoden im, retripting 3 Tagaathe2icont d1/0 bydo im, retripting 3 Tagaathe2icont d2/0 bydo im, retripting 3 Tagaathe2ic
PHP API	20210902
PHP Extension	20210902
Zend Extension	420210902
Zend Extension Build	API420210902,NTS
PHP Extension Build	API20210902,NTS
Debug Build	no
Thread Safety	disabled
Zend Signal Handling	enabled
Zend Memory Manager	enabled
Zend Multibyte Support	disabled
IPv6 Support	enabled
DTrace Support	available, disabled

Fig 21: Testing PHP for Ramya-Machine2

5. Load Balancer

Steps:

• Create a EC2 machine (Ramya-A) and add security group with inbound rule allowing SSH and HTTP port.

• Prepare your ubuntu server and install and test apache2

• Install and test PHP8.1

• Create an AMI and create two instances from AMI with security group allowing inbound rule for SSH and HTTP port.

New EC2 Experience	Inst	ances (1/1) Info						C Connec	t	Instance state 🔻	Actions	•	Launch instanc	es	•
FC2 Dashbased	Q	Find instance by attribute	or tag	(case-sensitive)									<	1 >	0
EC2 Global View		Name	▼	Instance ID	1	Instance state	⊽	Instance type	▼	Status check	Alarm statu	is	Availability Zone	~	Public
Events		Ramya-LoadBalancer		i-02ac5cf57e6e8d382			QQ	t2.micro		⊘ 2/2 checks passed	No alarms	+	ap-southeast-2a		ec2-3-2
Tags	<u></u>														,
Limits															
Tinctonres															



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New EC2 Experience X	EC2 > Security Groups > sg-Oaf	b3b5f04b8d460b - LBSG						
EC2 Dashboard	sg-0afb3b5f04b8d	460b - LBSG		Actions 🔻				
EC2 Global View	Details							
Events								
Tags	Security group name	Security group ID	Description	VPC ID				
Limits	🗗 LBSG	₿ sg-0afb3b5f04b8d460b	D Load Balancer Security Group	D vpc-0a260d23bb7ec3189 🗹				
Instances								
Instances New	Owner	Inbound rules count	Outbound rules count					
Instance Types	d 446917773812	2 Permission entries	1 Permission entry					
Launch Templates								
Spot Requests	Inbound rules Outbound n	ales Tags						
Savings Plans								
Reserved Instances New								
Dedicated Hosts	Inbound rules (2)			Ci Manager tages				
Dealented (10365				E CALLER CA				
Capacity Reservations	mbound rates (2)			C Manage rags Edit inbound rules				
Capacity Reservations	Q Filter security group rules			< 1 >				
Capacity Reservations Images AMIs	Q Filter security group rules	Security group rule ⊽ IP version	⊽ Type ⊽	Anage tags Continuound rules C				
Capacity Reservations Images AMIs AMI Catalog		Security group rule ♥ IP version ggr-0996ac44839795b IPv4	⊽ Type ⊽ SSH	Protocol Prot range TCP 22				

Fig23: Security Group-LBSG for Load Balancer

• Under Load balancing from EC2 service click on Load Balancer and click on create a load balancer.

• Click on create Application load balancer and Give name to your load balancer (Ramya-APLB) and select all mappings under Network Mapping.

• Under security groups create a new security group allowing inbound rules for SSH and HTTP port.

• Under Listeners and routing, need to create a new target group (APLBTG) and include your target machines under it.

• Now connect your Target Group to your Load balancer and click on create

New EC2 Experience Tell us what you think	Ô Successfu	Illy created target	group: <u>ALBTC</u>										>
EC2 Dashboard	EC2 >	Target groups											
EC2 Global View													
Events	Targ	et groups (1)	Info							C Action:	s 🔻	Create target group	
Tags	Q	Search or filter tan	et groups									< 1 > @	
Limits													
Instances	0	Name	▽	ARN	V	Port	~	Protocol	∇	Target type	∇	Load balancer	V
Instances New		ALRTG		- arn-awc-alacticloadbalancin		80		LITTO		Instance		None associated	
Instance Types		ALUIG		Li amaws.elastictoaubatancin.		00		301.02		instance		Whole associated	
and the second second	4												

Fig 24: Target Group

 Network & Security Security Groups 		Ramya-ALB		Ramya-ALB-16148598 southeast-2.elb.amazo	38.ap- onaws.com	⊘ Active	1	vpc- 0a260d23bb7ec31	89	3 Availability Zones	application	
Lifecycle Manager		Name	▽	DNS name	⊽	State	⊽	VPC ID	⊽	Availability Zones 🛛 🛛	Туре	▽
Volumes Snapshots	Elasti	c Load Balancing sca Filter by property or	les your loa value	ad balancer capacity autor	matically in re	sponse to ch	anges ir	n incoming traffic.			< 1	> ©
AMI Catalog	Loa	d balancer (1/1)								C Actions V	Create load ba	lancer
AMIS	EC2 >	Load balancers										

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Fig25: Load Balance

• Now connect to your Load balancer by copying the DNS name and pasting in the browser.

• You can also check to which machine it is being connected using DNS name/phpinfo.php and you can check the ip address of your machine to which it is being connected

0	Apache2 Default Page
Ubuntu	It works!
This is the default welcome pag- installation on Ubuntu systems. Apache packaging is derived. If at this site is working properly. before continuing to operate yo	ge used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after . It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu f you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed You should replace this file (located at /var/www/html/index.html) our HTTP server.
If you are a normal user of this that the site is currently unavairsite's administrator.	web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means ilable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the
	Configuration Overview
Ubuntu's Apache2 default confi into several files optimized for i documented in /usr/share/ documentation. Documentation apache2-doc package was insta	guration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is fully doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz . Refer to this for the full of the web server itself can be found by accessing the manual if the lled on this server.
<pre>/etc/apache2/ / apache2.conf / ports.conf / mods-enabled / / *.load / *.conf / conf-enabled / *.conf / *.conf</pre>	

Fig26: Connecting to UBUNTU using Load balancer

Koganti Ramya

PHP Version 8.1.2-1ubuntu2.9

php

Linux ip-172-31-37-81 5.15.0-1026-aws #30-Ubuntu SMP Wed Nov 23 14:15:21 UTC 2022 x86_64
Oct 19 2022 14:58:09
Linux
Apache 2.0 Handler
disabled
/etc/php/8.1/apache2
/etc/php/8.1/apache2/php.ini
/etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf d
/etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-opcache ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/10-pdo.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-calendarini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-ctype ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-extini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-filieni(-tc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20- filienito.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-risini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-creatine.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-gettext.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-readine.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sockets.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvmsg.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsmsg.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsem.ini, /etc/php/8.1/apache2/conf.d/20-sysvsm.ini,
20210902
20210902
420210902
API420210902,NTS
API20210902,NTS
no
disabled
enabled
enabled
disabled
enabled
available, disabled

Fig27: Connecting to PHP using Load balancer