

Exercise 5 – Simple Webserver, EBS volume, Cluster

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1 Exercise - Create a simple Web Server

1. After initializing successfully a EC2 instance with linux you need to install nginx webserver with `sudo apt-get install nginx`
2. Under the directory `/usr/share/nginx/html/` you find the file `index.html` which is the standard webpage of nginx
Hint: *nginx is able to manage different websites, they are defined in `/etc/nginx/nginx.conf`. The default pages are located in `/etc/nginx/sites-available/default`.*
3. Start nginx with `sudo nginx`.
(After a system restart nginx should be started automatically with `/etc/init.d/nginx start`).
4. Now its time to try a test. Try to access the webserver with putting the ip-address of your EC2 instance in your webbrowser.

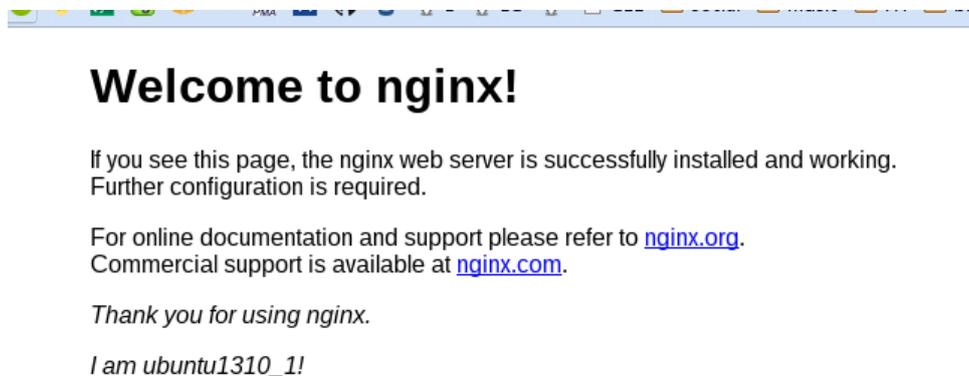


Figure 1: Output of the webbrowser while connecting to nginx webserver.
Please consider that the last line of the output is modified by me.

2 Exercise - Persistent Storage

1. To create a additional storage for a EC2 instance click under EC2 Console on the right view on Volumes below of Elastic Block Storage and then Create a Volume.
It is important that the EBS volume has the same availability zone as the desired EC2 instance, otherwise the volume can't be attached to the instance.

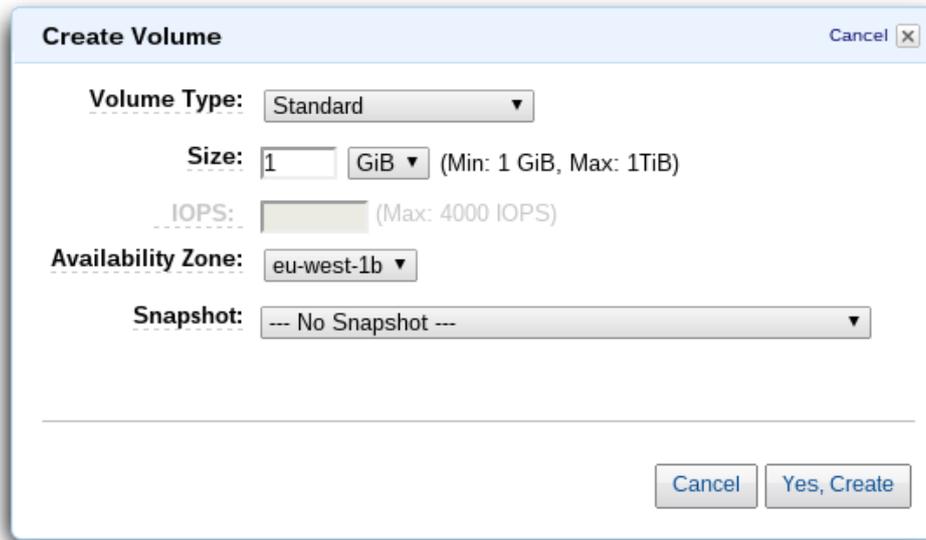


Figure 2: It is important to choose the same availability zone as the desired EC2 instance.

The created volume appear as **available** in the Volumes overview.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	empty	vol-5ffb4d0a	1 GiB	standard	--	2013-11-19T22:15:20	eu-west-1b	● available	none		✔ Okay
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2. After creating a new volume it is necessary to attach it to a EC2 instance. With a right click on the created volume can click on **Attach Volume** to attach it.



3. After the volume is attached you can see the difference via `lsblk`:

Before:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
xvda1 202:1 0 8G 0 disk /
```

After:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
xvdf 202:80 0 1G 0 disk
xvda1 202:1 0 8G 0 disk /
```

As result you see that a new device with 1G size is being attached.

4. Now its time to create a partition table and filesystem on the volume that we can use it within the instance.

`sudo fdisk /dev/xvdf` opens fdisk utility to create the partition table. You have to create a new partition table with `o`, then a new partition with `n` as a primary partition `p`, number one 1, beginning cylinder 2048 with just pressing `<ENTER>` and even for the last cylinder just press `<ENTER>`, the partiton type is 83, i.e. `t` and 83. Finally it's mandatory to write the changes to the volume via `w`.

The result is:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ sudo fdisk /dev/xvdf
```

```
Command (m for help): p
```

```
Disk /dev/xvdf: 1073 MB, 1073741824 bytes
139 heads, 8 sectors/track, 1885 cylinders, total 2097152 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0xc0a2c0ef
```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Blocks	Id	System
/dev/xvdf1		2048	2097151	1047552	83	Linux

5. After the partition is created a filesystem is needed. This can be done with `mkfs.ext3`:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ sudo mkfs.ext3 /dev/xvdf1
```

```
mke2fs 1.42.8 (20-Jun-2013)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
65536 inodes, 261888 blocks
13094 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=268435456
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
32768, 98304, 163840, 229376

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
```

lsblk is telling:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
xvdf         202:80  0    1G  0 disk
--xvdf1     202:81  0 1023M  0 part
xvda1       202:1   0     8G  0 disk /
```

6. The filesystem is ready but still not mounted into the instance:

- Create a mount point for the volume (in this case `nginxStore`):

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ sudo mkdir /nginxStore
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ ls /
```

```
bin boot dev etc home initrd.img initrd.img.old lib lib64 lost+found media mnt
```

- Mount the volume to `/nginxStore`:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ sudo mount -t ext3 /dev/xvdf1 /nginxStore/
```

- Check if the volume is mounted via `df -h`:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ df -h
```

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
/dev/xvda1	7.8G	1.6G	5.9G	21%	/
none	4.0K	0	4.0K	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
udev	285M	8.0K	285M	1%	/dev
tmpfs	59M	200K	59M	1%	/run
none	5.0M	0	5.0M	0%	/run/lock
none	295M	0	295M	0%	/run/shm
none	100M	0	100M	0%	/run/user
/dev/xvdf1	1007M	18M	939M	2%	/nginxStore

The last point shows that the EBS volume is attached and mounted to `/nginxStore`.

7. The html files of nginx should be stored as described on the EBS volume. For this it's obvious to copy them to the volume and change the directory within the config files of nginx.

- Copy files to new directory / volume

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ sudo cp /usr/share/nginx/html/* /nginxStore/
```

- Modify config files

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-19-105:~$ sudo vim /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

In this file it's necessary to change the line

```
root /usr/share/nginx/html;
```

to

```
root /nginxStore;.
```

8. Now you have to restart the nginx webserver via `/etc/init.d/nginx restart` and accessing the webpage again with your browser and the instance ip:

Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working.
Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.

Thank you for using nginx.

I am ubuntu1310_1 on /nginxStore!

Figure 3: Please consider that I added a line to `/nginxStore/index.html`.

3 Exercise - Realize a High Throughput Cluster

1. Under Instances click on a instance and than Actions > Create Image.
2. The created image is listed under EC2 > AMIs.

Create Image

Instance ID

Image name

Image description

No reboot

Instance Volumes

Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Delete on Termination
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-f88e3be6	8	Standard	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
EBS	/dev/sdf	<input type="text" value="Search (case sensitive)"/>	1	Standard	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>

Total size of EBS Volumes: 9 GiB
When you create an EBS image, an EBS snapshot will also be created for each of the above volumes.

Filter: Owned by me All images All platforms

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	AMI Name	AMI ID	Source	Owner	Visibility	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ubuntuNginx	ami-cebe52b9	969962537796/u...	969962537796	Private	available	

3. Choose AMI from the left console and click on Launch and create a new instance with the same image as the other instance.
4. Creating a load-balancer. Click on Load Balancers in the EC2 Console and Create Load Balancer.
 - Give a name to the LoBa:

Create a New Load Balancer

DEFINE LOAD BALANCER
CONFIGURE HEALTH CHECK
ADD EC2 INSTANCES
REVIEW

This wizard will walk you through setting up a new load balancer. Begin by giving your new load balancer a unique name so that you can distinguish it from other load balancers you might create. You will also need to configure ports and protocols for your load balancer. Traffic from any client can be routed from any load balancer port to any port on your EC2 instances. By default, we've configured your load balancer with a listener for a web server on port 80.

Load Balancer Name:

Create LB inside:

Create an internal load balancer: [\(what's this?\)](#)

Enable advanced VPC configuration:

Listener Configuration:

Load Balancer Protocol	Load Balancer Port	Instance Protocol	Instance Port	Actions
HTTP	80	HTTP	80	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="text" value="HTTP"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="HTTP"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Save"/>

- Health Check options can be standard:
- Create a new security group with a new Inbound Rule for HTTP:
(for me it was also necessary to create afterwards an outbound rule for port 80)

Create a New Load Balancer



Security Groups can be assigned to your Elastic Load Balancer. Please select the security groups time. Hold down Shift or Control (Command on Mac) to select more than one security group.

Choose from your existing Security Groups

Create a new Security Group

Group Name

Group Description

Inbound Rules

Create a new rule:

Port range:
(e.g., 80 or 49152-65535)

Source:
(e.g., 192.168.2.0/24, sg-47ad482e, or 1234567890/default)

TCP		
Port (Service)	Source	Action
80 (HTTP)	0.0.0.0/0	Delete

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- Choose your EC2 instances to the LoBa:

Create a New Load Balancer

DEFINE LOAD BALANCER
CONFIGURE HEALTH CHECK
ADD EC2 INSTANCES
REVIEW

The table below lists all your running EC2 Instances that are not already behind another load balancer or part of an auto-scaling capacity pool. Check the boxes in the Select column to add those instances to this load balancer.

Manually Add Instances to Load Balancer:

Select	Instance	Name	State	Security Groups	Availability Zone	VPC ID	VPC I
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-800d89cf	ubuntu1310_1	● running	launch-wizard-2	eu-west-1b	vpc-8a11dde1	172.31
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-8cf111c2	ubuntu1310_2	● running	launch-wizard-2	eu-west-1b	vpc-8a11dde1	172.31

[select all](#) | [select none](#)

Availability Zone Distribution:

2 instances in eu-west-1b

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- Finally create the new LoBa.
- After some time (about 15min) the load-balancer is created and can be accessed via the given DNS name like `nginxLoBa-604271246.eu-west-1.elb.amazonaws.com`. It should connect to both of the servers, maybe after some attempts.

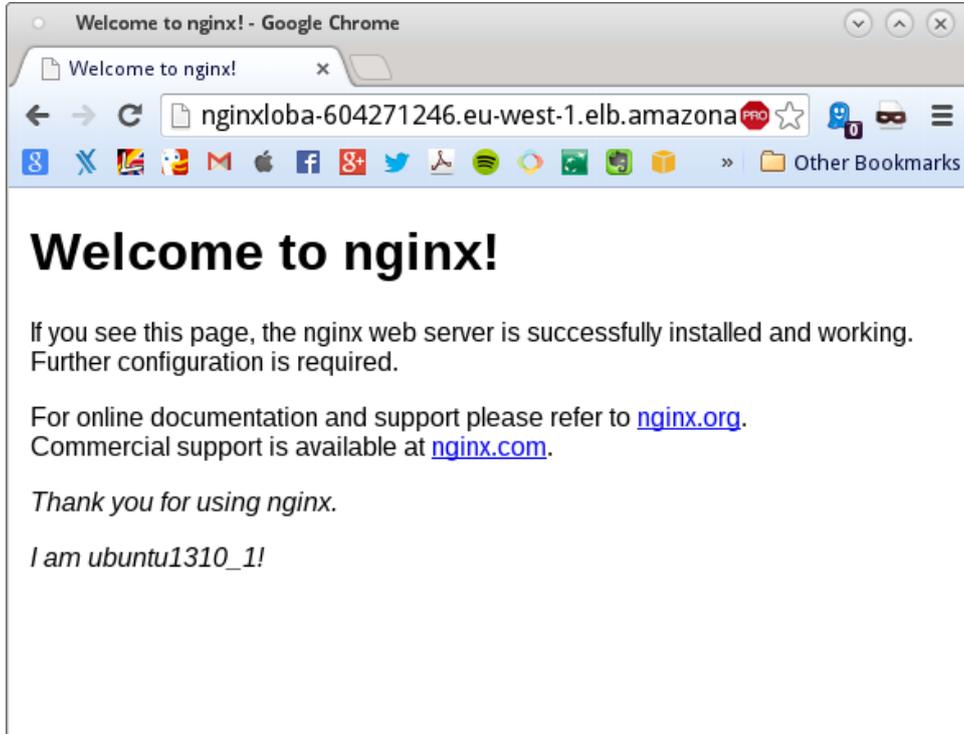


Figure 4: First attempt on ubuntu1310_1

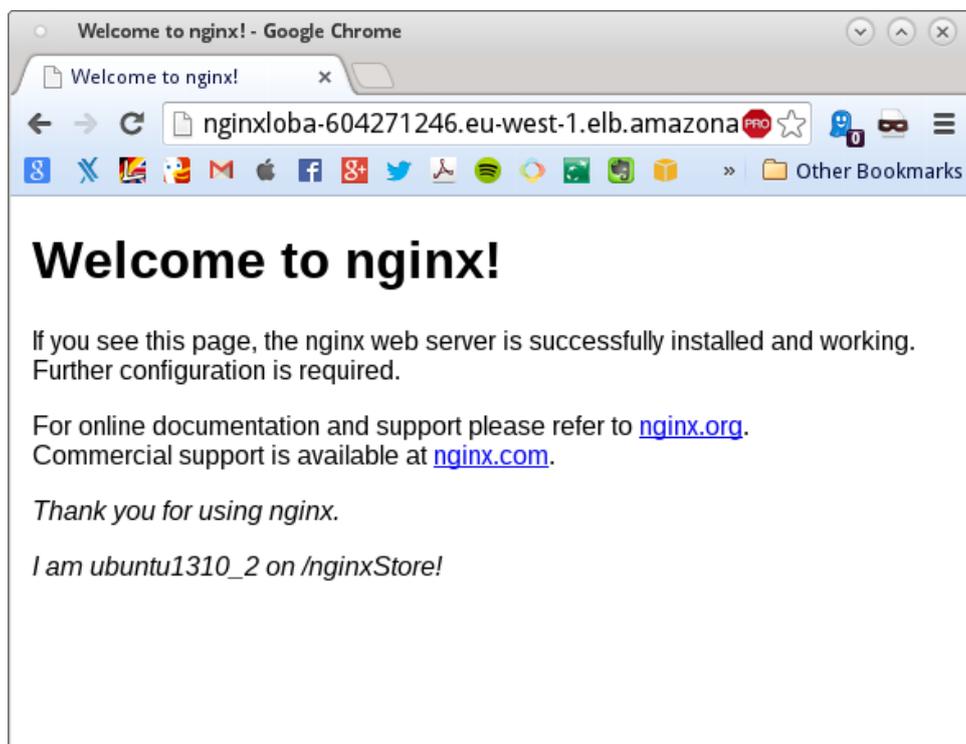


Figure 5: Second attempt on ubuntu1310_2