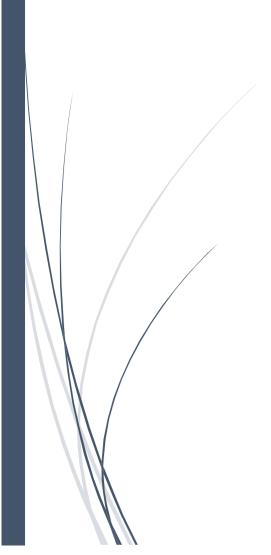
USER MANUAL

9/13/2023



I. Introduction

This Project requires creating and deploying a photo album website on a simple AWS architecture.

II. Create a secure Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Create a secure Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) .The VPC is named 'AKaggdas' because we need to give it a name using the initial of our first name and Last name. The VPC has two availability zones each with a private and public subnet with suitable CIDR .

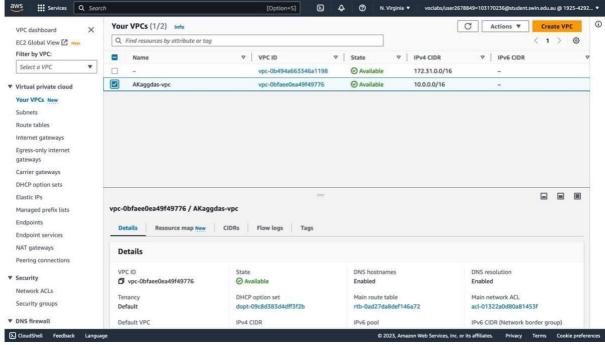


Figure 1 - Virtual Private Cloud

III. Route Tables

Description Public Route Table Configuration :

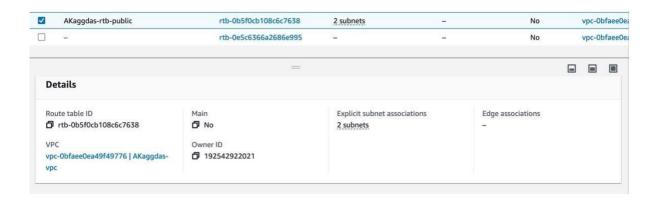


Figure 2 - 'AKaggdas' Public Route table

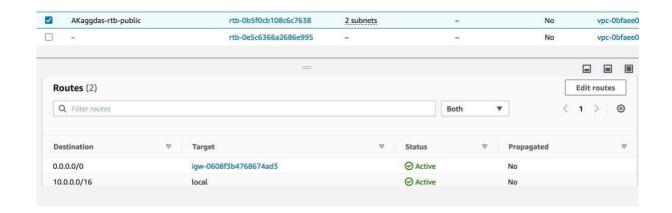


Figure 3 - 'AKaggdas' Public Routes

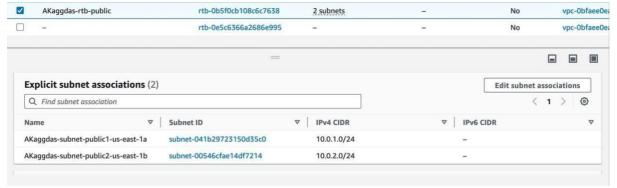


Figure 4 - 'AKaggdas' Public Route table Subnet Associations

☐ Private Route Table Configuration:

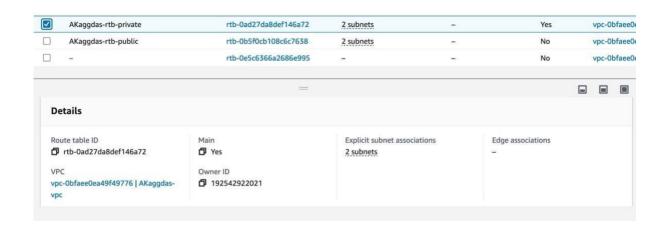


Figure 5 - 'AKaggdas' Private Route table

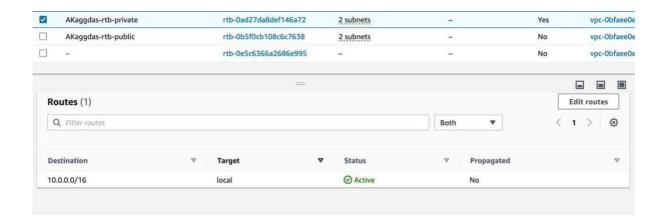


Figure 6 - 'AKaggdas' Private Routes

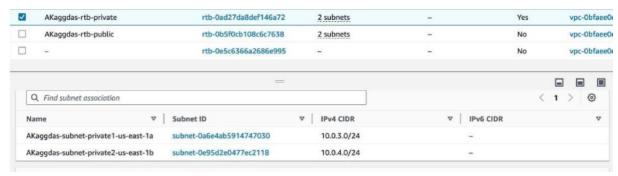


Figure 7 - 'AKaggdas' Private Route table Subnet Associations

IV. Create Security groups

We create three security groups : 1] TestInstanceSG 2] WebServerSG 3] DBServerSG .We edit the **Inbound rules** for all the three and leave the outbound rules to default.

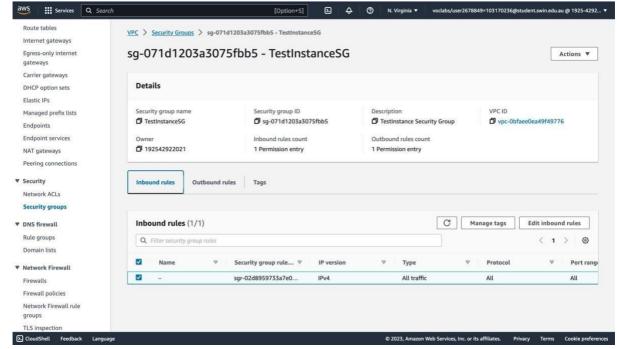


Figure 8 - Test Instance Security Group

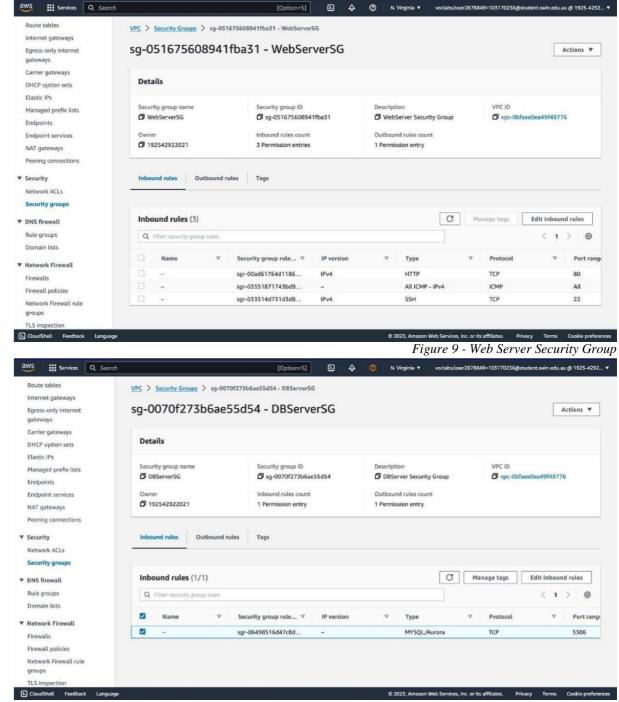


Figure 10 - Data base Server Security Group

V. Create Key Pair

We create a key pair to associate with the EC2 instances.

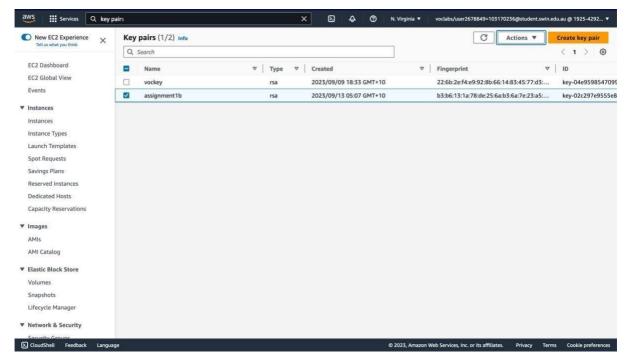


Figure 11 - Key Pair

VI. Create EC2 Instances

Web server Instance:

We create two EC2 instances, a 'test' instance and a 'web server' instance. We first create the Web Server EC2 instance. The instance type for Web Server Instance is *t2.micro and* Amazon Machine Image is *Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type*. When we edit the network settings we select 'AKaggdas-vpc'. Now we expand Advanced settings copy the content provided to us in the 'Install_PHP_AWS.rtf' and paste it in the user data box. We launch the instance. We then add an Elastic IP Address to this instance by allocating an Elastic IP address in the same region. The web server instance is in the public subnet.

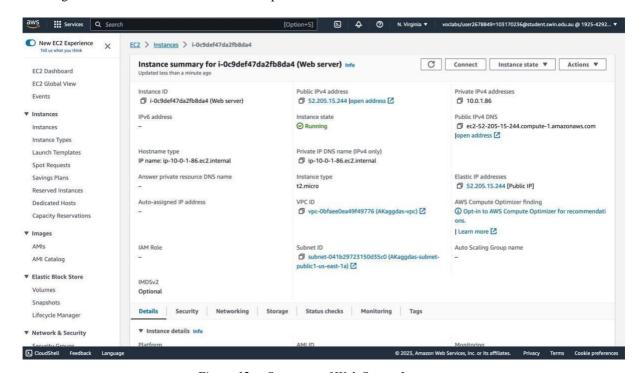


Figure 12 – Summary of Web Server Instance

Test instance:

The configuration for the test instance is the same as for the web server instance, except that the test instance does not have a public IP address and is located in a private subnet. This instance is used for demonstration purposes only. It does not contribute to the functionality of Photo Album website.

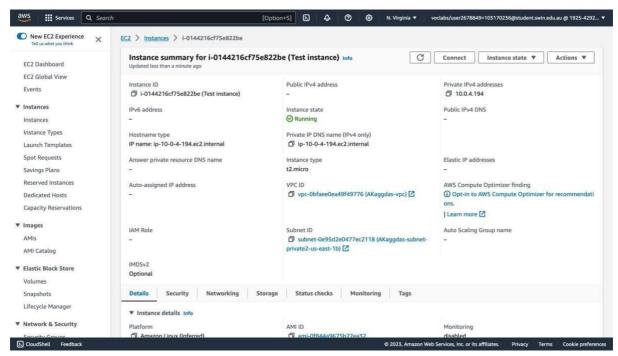


Figure 13 – Summary of Test Instance

We successfully access the test instance in the private subnet by using the commands displayed in the figure below. aishwaryakaggdas@Aishwaryas-MacBook-Air Desktop % ssh-agent bash

Figure 14 - SSH into an instance in a private subnet

We are able to establish a connection (ICMP ping) between this instance and the Bastion/Web server instance by pinging the public IP address of the web server.

```
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
5 package(s) needed for security, out of 36 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
-bash: warning: setlocale: LC_CTYPE: cannot change locale (UTF-8): No such file or directory [ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-86 ~]$ ping 10.0.4.194
PING 10.0.4.194 (10.0.4.194) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.799 ms 64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.713 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.770 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.752 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.790 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=6 ttl=255 time=0.742 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=7 ttl=255 time=0.709 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=8 ttl=255 time=0.807 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=9 ttl=255 time=0.706 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=10 ttl=255 time=0.717 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=11 ttl=255 time=0.773 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.4.194: icmp_seq=11 ttl=255 time=0.773 ms
```

Figure 15 – Ping the web server

VII. Create an Amazon RDS DB Instance

This RDS instance has the following configs:

DB engine version: MySQL 8.0.34

☐ Template: Free tier☐ Public access: No

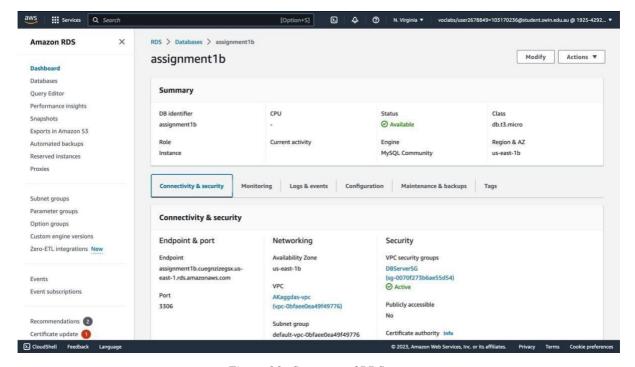


Figure 16- Summary of RDS

VIII. Install phpMyAdmin

We install phpMyAdmin (a web-based MySQL administration tool) on our EC2 web server instance and manage our database through phpMyAdmin's UI. We follow the instructions in *Install phpMyAdmin on EC2.pdf* file.

We Create a database in our RDS instance with a table called *photos* that stores meta-data about the photos stored in the S3 bucket. This table should have the following columns:

- Photo title (*varchar*(255) type)
- Description (*varchar*(255) type)
- Creation date (*date* type)
- Keywords (*varchar*(255) type)
- Reference to the photo object in S3 (varchar(255) type)

Figure 17 - Download phpMyAdmin onto your Linux EC2

```
| Note | Proceedings | Proceedings | Proceedings | Procedings | Proced
```

Figure 18 - unzip phpMyAdmin-5.2.1-english.zip

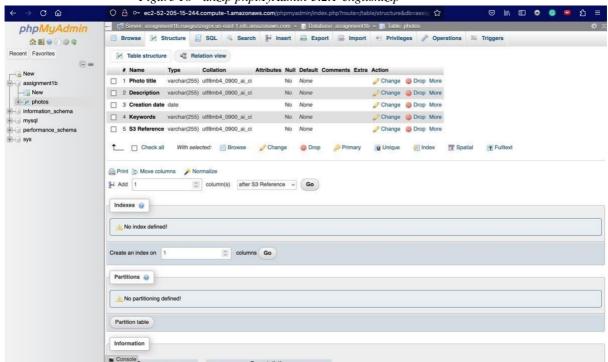


Figure 19- Access phpMyAdmin from your local machine and create Appropriate table on your RDS Database:

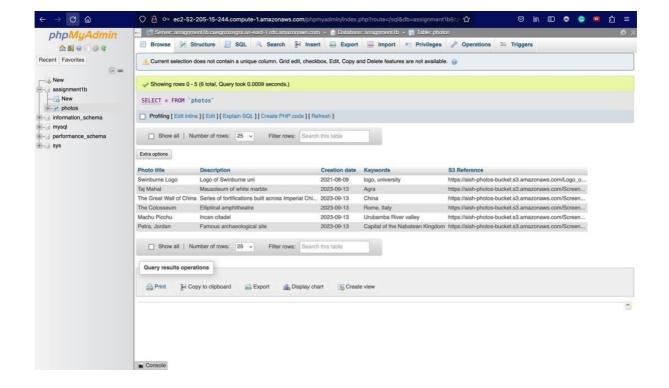


Figure 20- Populate 'photos' table with a few records

IX. Reconfigure phpMyAdmin

We Open Filezilla and navigate to phpmyadmin directory (var/www/html/phpmyadmin). We change the name of config.sample.inc.php file to config.inc.php. We open config.inc.php file and look for this line: \$cfg['Servers'][\$i]['host'] = 'localhost';

Replace 'localhost' with the endpoint of your RDS instance.

\$cfg['Servers'][\$i]['host'] = 'assignment1b.cuegnzizegsx.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com';

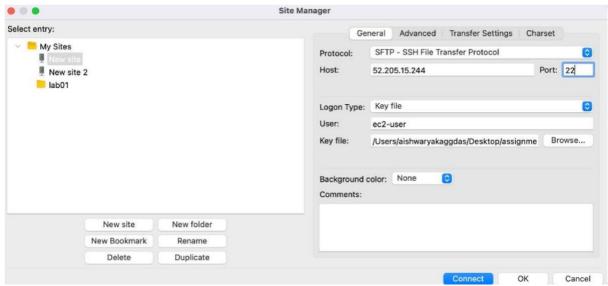


Figure 21 – Connect to FileZilla

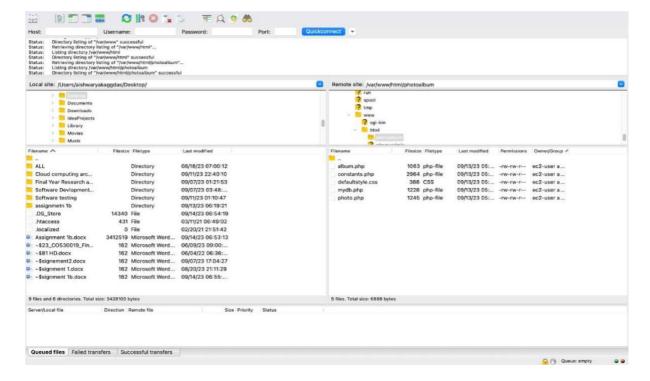


Figure 22- Navigate to phpmyadmin directory

X. Functional requirements of Photo Album website

The Photo Album website has the following functional requirements.

2.1 – Photo storage

We create an S3 bucket and name it 'aish-photos-bucket' to store our photos. We manually upload some photos onto S3 bucket and ensure they have been successfully uploaded.

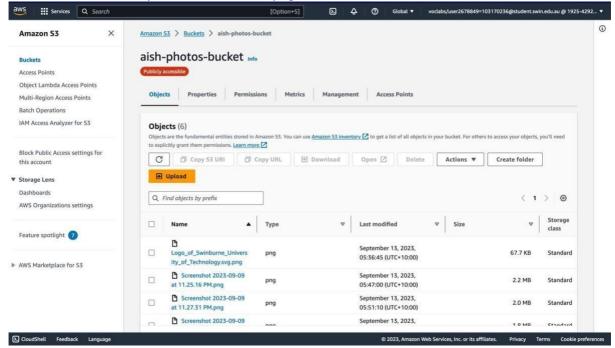


Figure 23 – aish-photos bucket

2.2 - Photo meta-data in RDS Database

We populate the table with a few records the first being

- Photo title: Swinburne LogoDescription: Logo of Swinburne uni
- ☐ Creation date: 2021-08-09 ☐ Keywords: logo, university
- Dobject URL in S3:

https://aishphotosbucket.s3.amazonaws.com/Logo_of_Swinburne_University_of_Technology.svg.png



Figure 24 – First record of the table

2.3 – Photo Album website functionality

The website is able to list all the photos (stored in the S3 bucket) along with their meta-data (stored in the database).



Figure 25 – album.php

URL of the album.php:

http://ec2-52-205-15-244.compute-1.amazonaws.com/photoalbum/album.php

XI. Problems And Achievements

Problems:

The objects in the S3 bucket were not publicly accessible, which was one of the challenges I faced. To solve the problem, I researched and discovered that we require to attach a public bucket policy to make the objects accessible to everyone. The link that I used to resolve this issue is provided below.

URL: https://saturncloud.io/blog/how-to-access-images-from-amazon-s3-by-url/

The web server needed an additional layer of protection, which was my second problem. I was unable to design and deploy a network ACL .I attempted but failed to complete this task. It was the most difficult part of the project.

Achievements:

- ☐ Create VPC with 2 public and 2 private subnets
- ☐ Correct Public and Private Routing tables with correct subnet associations ☐ Security groups properly configured and attached.
- Correct Web server and Test instances running in correct subnets
- Database schema as specified
- Database running in correct subnets
- S3 objects publicly accessible, using proper access policy

Functional Requirements:

- album.php page displayed from EC2 Web server
- ☐ Provided URL is persistent (Elastic IP Association)
- ☐ Photos loaded from S3 with matching metadata from RDS
- ☐ Web server instance reachable from Test instance via ICMP