

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front so you can develop and deploy applications faster. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 enables you to scale up or down to handle changes in requirements or spikes in popularity, reducing your need to forecast traffic. Problem Statement: Company ABC wants to move their product to AWS. They have the following things set up right now:

1. MySQL DB

2. Website (PHP) The company wants high availability on this product, therefore wants Auto Scaling to be enabled on this website.

Steps To Solve: 1. Launch an EC2 Instance

2. Enable Auto Scaling on these instances (minimum 2)

3. Create an RDS Instance

4. Create Database & Table in RDS instance:

a. Database name: intel

b. Table name: data

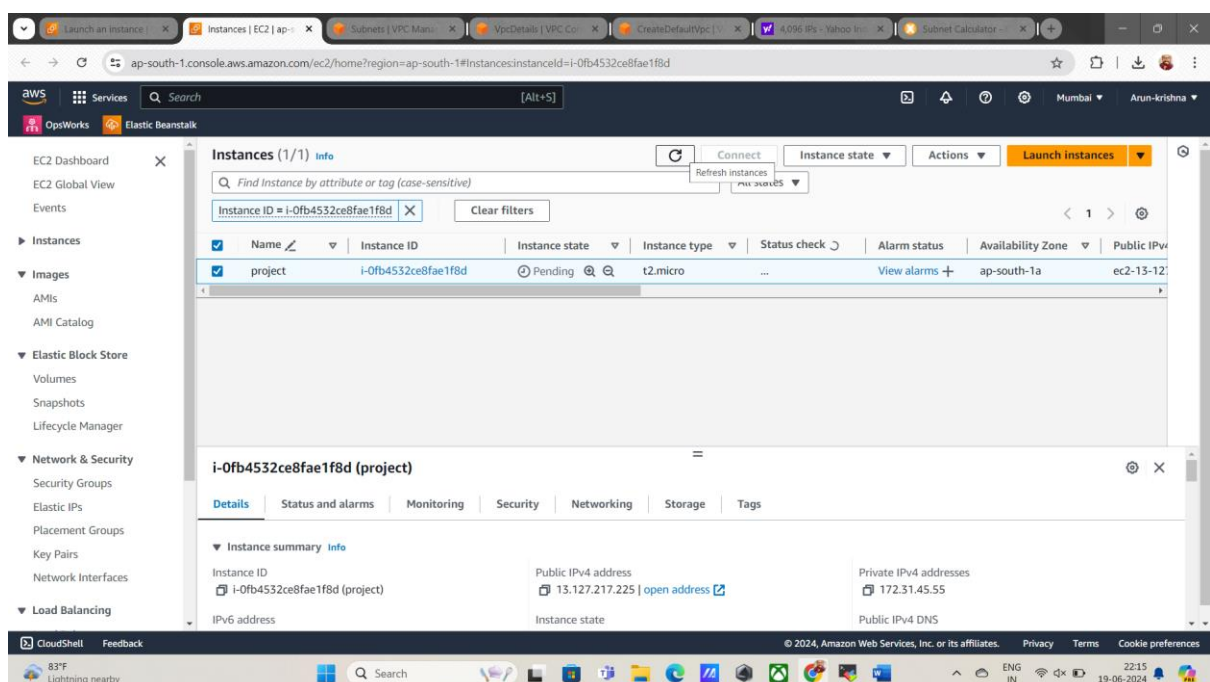
c. Database password: intel123

5. Change hostname in website

6. Allow traffic from EC2 to RDS instance

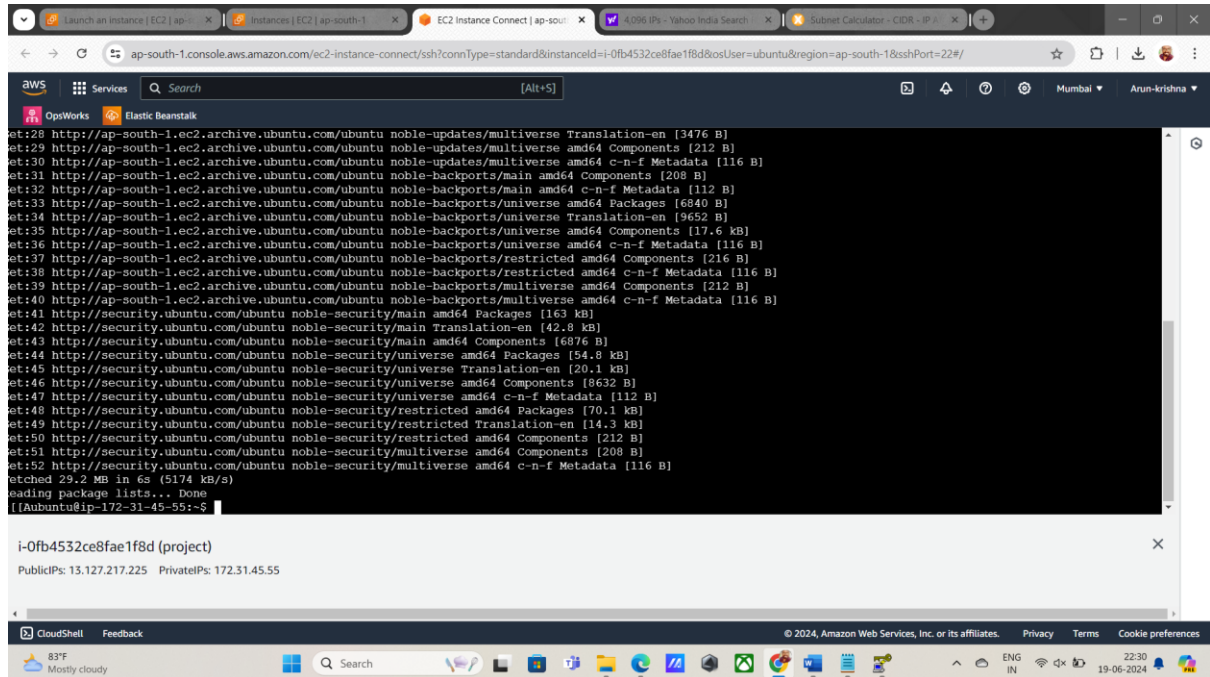
7. Allow all-traffic to EC2 instance

## Create instance take ubuntu machine



First Update your system using the command

`sudo apt-get update`

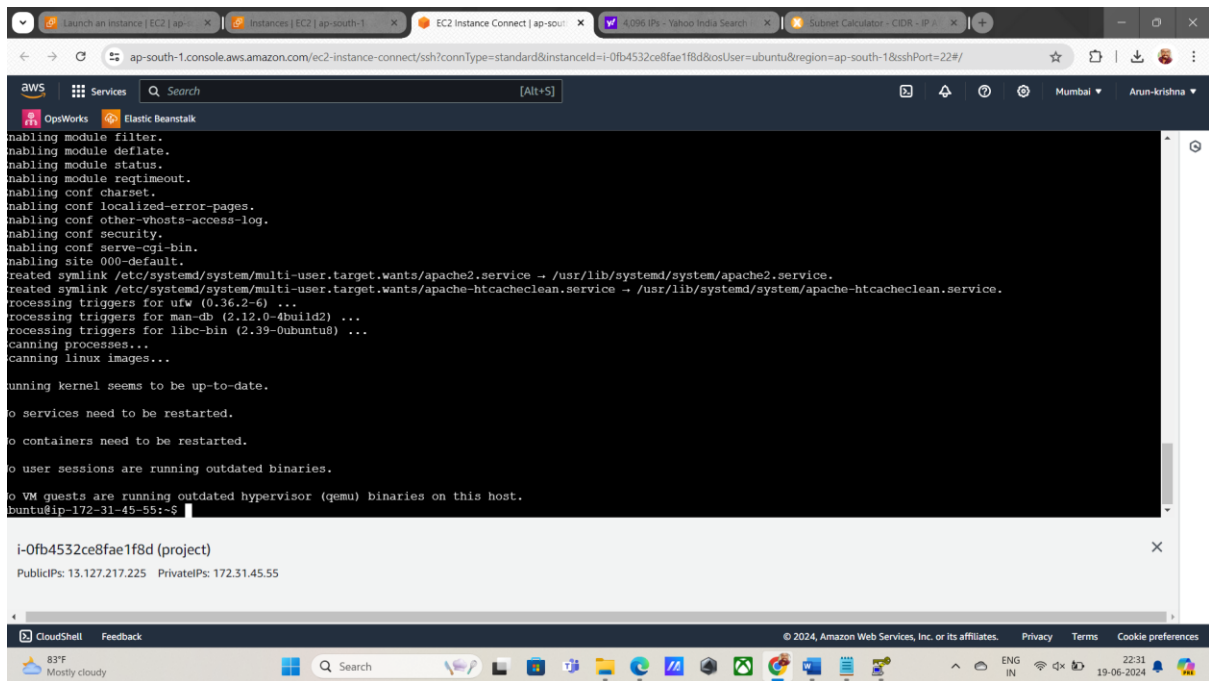


```
et:28 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse Translation-en [3476 B]
et:29 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 Components [212 B]
et:30 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
et:31 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/main amd64 Components [208 B]
et:32 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [112 B]
et:33 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Packages [6840 B]
et:34 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe Translation-en [9652 B]
et:35 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 Components [17.6 kB]
et:36 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
et:37 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/restricted amd64 Components [216 B]
et:38 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
et:39 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 Components [212 B]
et:40 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
et:41 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [163 kB]
et:42 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main Translation-en [42.8 kB]
et:43 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Components [6876 B]
et:44 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Packages [54.8 kB]
et:45 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe Translation-en [20.1 kB]
et:46 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 Components [8632 B]
et:47 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [112 B]
et:48 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Packages [70.1 kB]
et:49 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted Translation-en [14.3 kB]
et:50 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/restricted amd64 Components [212 B]
et:51 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 Components [208 B]
et:52 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
etched 29.2 MB in 6s (5174 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
[[Ubuntu@ip-172-31-45-55:~$
```

i-0fb4532ce8fae1f8d (project)  
PublicIPs: 13.127.217.225 PrivateIPs: 172.31.45.55

Then use this command to install Apache2

`sudo apt-get install apache2`

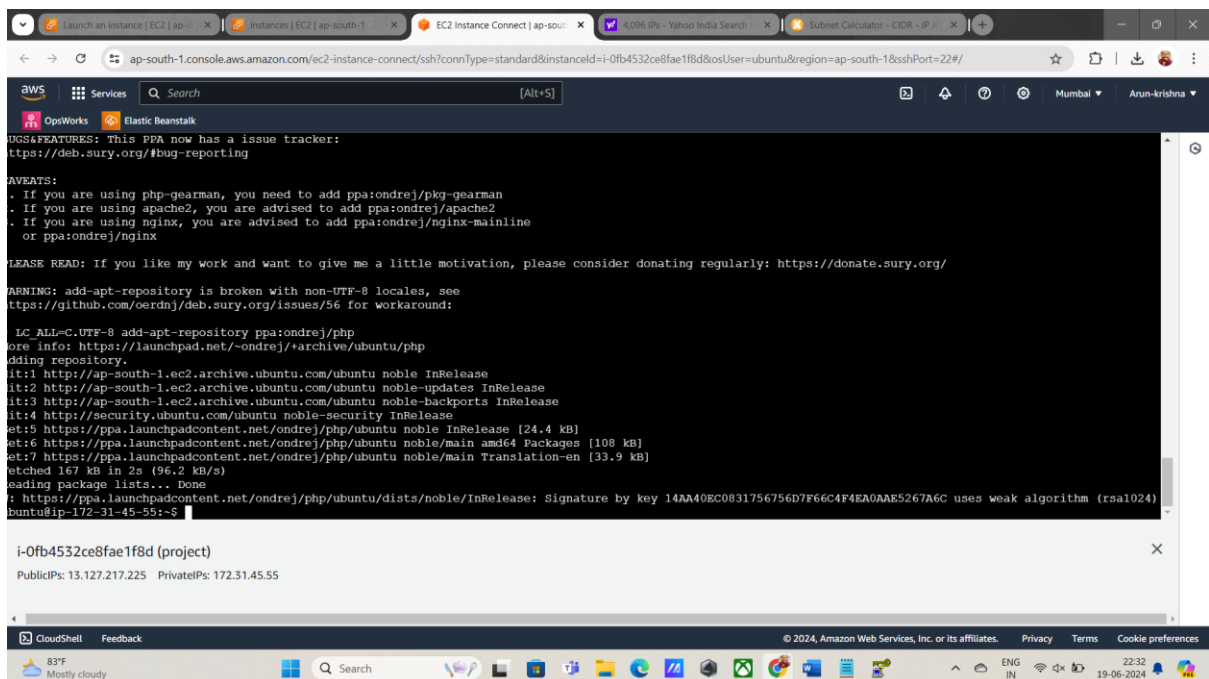


```
nabling module filter.
nabling module deflate.
nabling module status.
nabling module reqtimeout.
nabling conf charset.
nabling conf localized-error-pages.
nabling conf other-whoas-access-log.
nabling conf security.
nabling conf serve-cgi-bin.
nabling site 000-default.
reated symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache2.service -> /usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service.
reated symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/apache-htcacheclean.service -> /usr/lib/systemd/system/apache-htcacheclean.service.
rocessing triggers for uwf (0.36.2-6) ...
rocessing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...
rocessing triggers for libc-bin (2.39-0ubuntu8) ...
canning processes...
canning linux images...
unning kernel seems to be up-to-date.
o services need to be restarted.
o containers need to be restarted.
o user sessions are running outdated binaries.
o VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
untu@ip-172-31-45-55:~$
```

i-0fb4532ce8fae1f8d (project)  
PublicIPs: 13.127.217.225 PrivateIPs: 172.31.45.55

Then install php-mysql using the following command

`sudo add-apt-repository -y ppa:ondrej/php`



```
UGSAFEURES: This PPA now has a issue tracker:
https://deb.sury.org/#bug-reporting

AVEATS:
. If you are using php-gearman, you need to add ppa:ondrej/pkg-gearman
. If you are using apache2, you are advised to add ppa:ondrej/apache2
. If you are using nginx, you are advised to add ppa:ondrej/nginx-mainline
  or ppa:ondrej/nginx

LEASE READ: If you like my work and want to give me a little motivation, please consider donating regularly: https://donate.sury.org/

ARNING: add-apt-repository is broken with non-UTF-8 locales, see
https://github.com/oerdnj/deb.sury.org/issues/56 for workaround:

LC ALL=C.UTF-8 add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php
ore info: https://launchpad.net/~ondrej/+archive/ubuntu/php
dding repository.
it:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
it:2 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease
it:3 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
it:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease
et:5 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ondrej/php/ubuntu noble InRelease [24.4 kB]
et:6 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ondrej/php/ubuntu noble/main amd64 Packages [108 kB]
et:7 https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ondrej/php/ubuntu noble/main Translation-en [33.9 kB]
etched 167 kB in 2s (96.2 kB/s)
eading package lists... Done
t: https://ppa.launchpadcontent.net/ondrej/php/ubuntu/dists/noble/InRelease: Signature by key 14AA40EC0831756756D7F66C4F4EA0AAE5267A6C uses weak algorithm (rsa1024)
untu@ip-172-31-45-55:~$
```

i-0fb4532ce8fae1f8d (project)  
PublicIPs: 13.127.217.225 PrivateIPs: 172.31.45.55

sudo apt install php5.6 mysql-client php5.6-mysqli

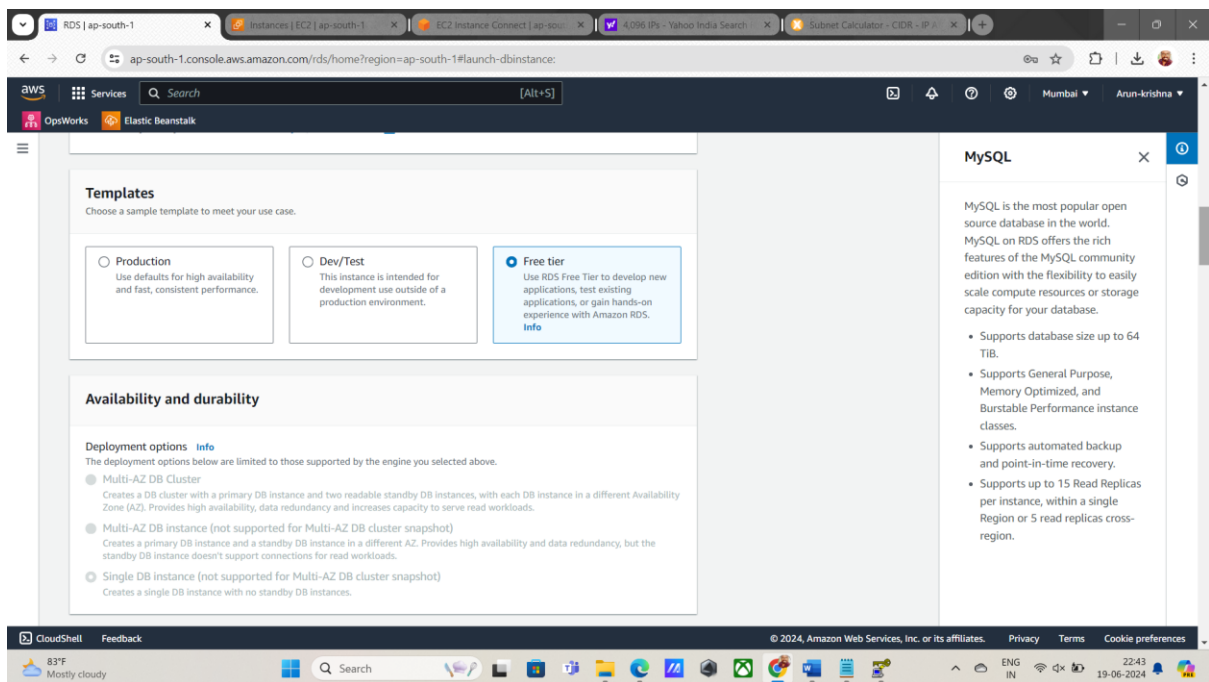
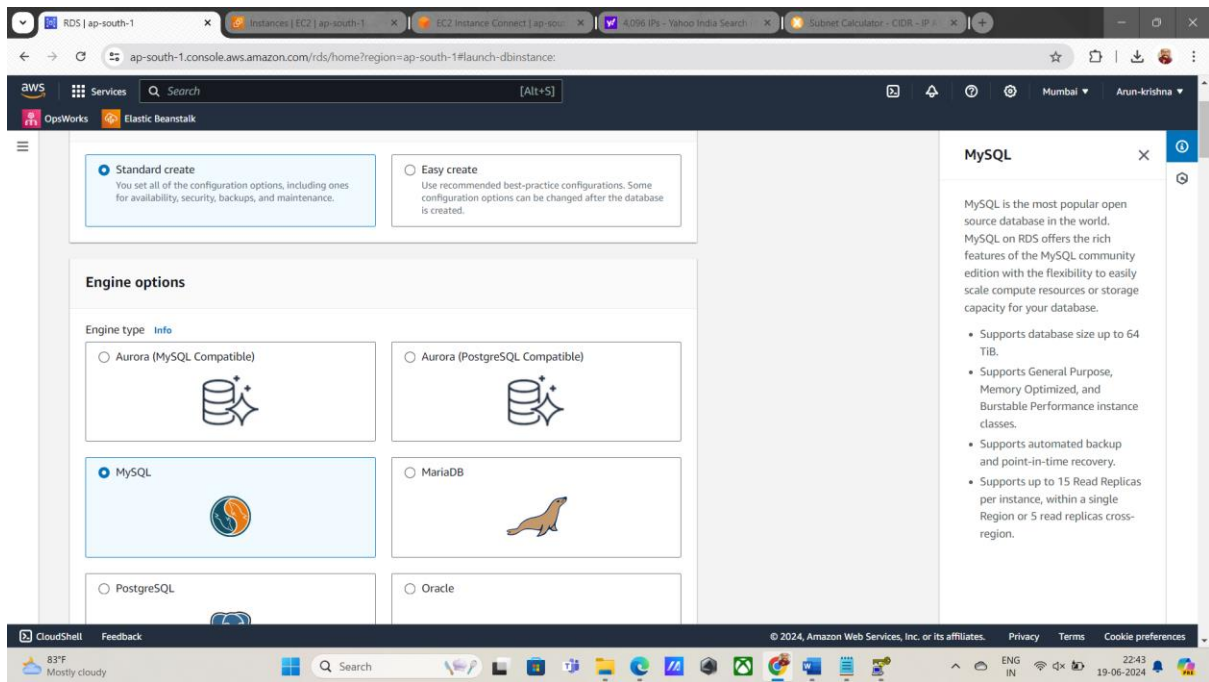
Now everything is updated in your system

The first screenshot shows the terminal output of the command `sudo apt install php5.6 mysql-client php5.6-mysqli`. The output includes information about the PPA repository, the packages to be installed, and the progress of the installation. The second screenshot shows the terminal output of the command `sudo apt update`, which updates the package lists and installs any new packages. The output includes information about the updates and the progress of the installation.

```
i-0fb4532ce8fae1f8d (project)
PublicIPs: 13.127.217.225 PrivateIPs: 172.31.45.55

i-0fb4532ce8fae1f8d (project)
PublicIPs: 13.127.217.225 PrivateIPs: 172.31.45.55
```

Create DATABASE by using Mysql



ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/rds/home?region=ap-south-1#launch-dbinstance:

database-1

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). Constraints: 1 to 60 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Can't contain two consecutive hyphens. Can't end with a hyphen.

▼ Credentials Settings

Master username [Info](#)  
Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

admin

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a letter.

Credentials management  
You can use AWS Secrets Manager or manage your master user credentials.

☐ Managed in AWS Secrets Manager - *most secure*  
RDS generates a password for you and manages it throughout its lifecycle using AWS Secrets Manager.

☒ Self managed  
Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.

☐ Auto generate password  
Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

Master password [Info](#)  
\*\*\*\*\*

Minimum constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following symbols: / ' \* @

Confirm master password [Info](#)  
\*\*\*\*\*

MySQL

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

CloudShell Feedback

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83°F Mostly cloudy

Search

ENG IN 22:44 19-06-2024

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/rds/home?region=ap-south-1#launch-dbinstance:

Storage

Storage type [Info](#)  
Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) storage volumes are now available.

General Purpose SSD (gp2)  
Baseline performance determined by volume size

Allocated storage [Info](#)  
20 GiB

The minimum value is 20 GiB and the maximum value is 6,144 GiB

After you modify the storage for a DB instance, the status of the DB instance will be in storage-optimization. Your instance will remain available as the storage-optimization operation completes. [Learn more](#)

▼ Storage autoscaling

Storage autoscaling [Info](#)  
Provides dynamic scaling support for your database's storage based on your application's needs.

☒ Enable storage autoscaling  
Enabling this feature will allow the storage to increase after the specified threshold is exceeded.

Maximum storage threshold [Info](#)  
Charges will apply when your database autoscales to the specified threshold

25 GiB

The minimum value is 22 GiB and the maximum value is 6,144 GiB

MySQL

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

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- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
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CloudShell Feedback

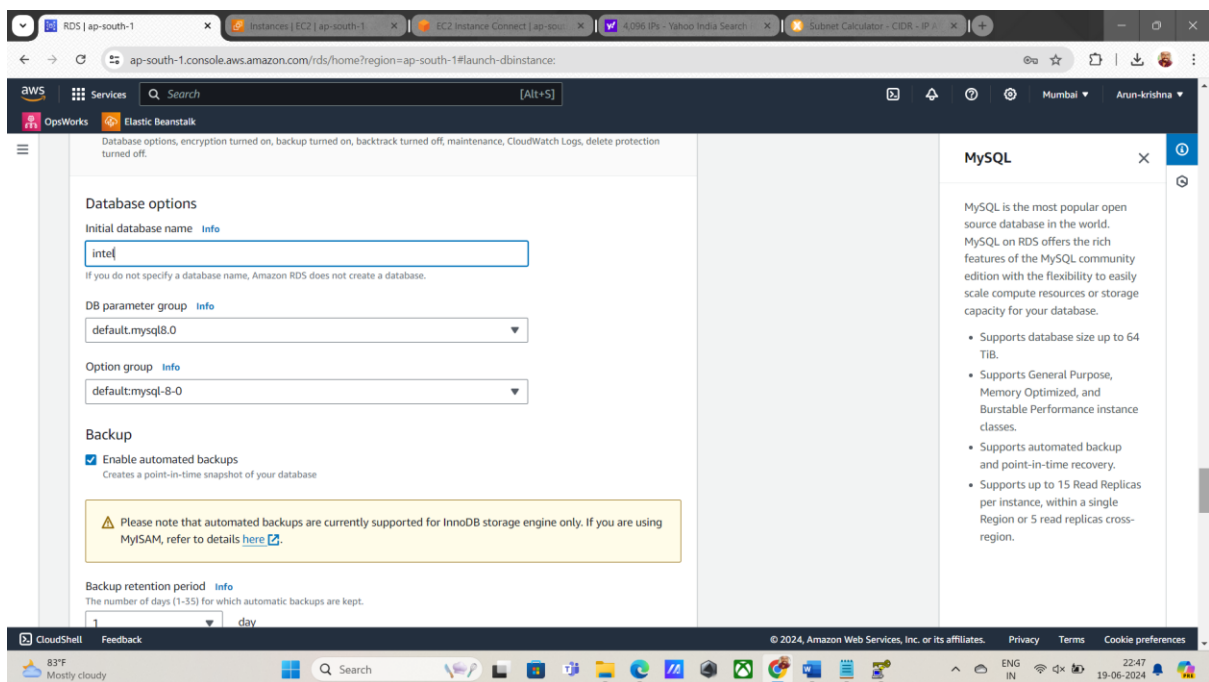
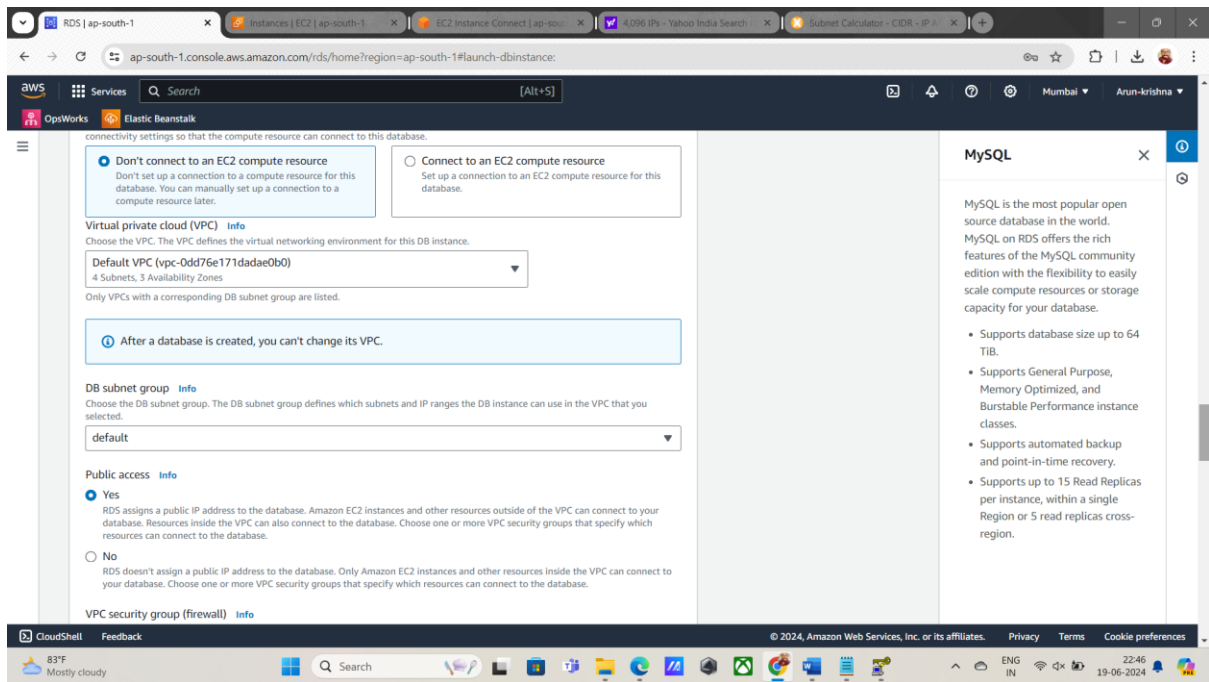
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83°F Mostly cloudy

Search

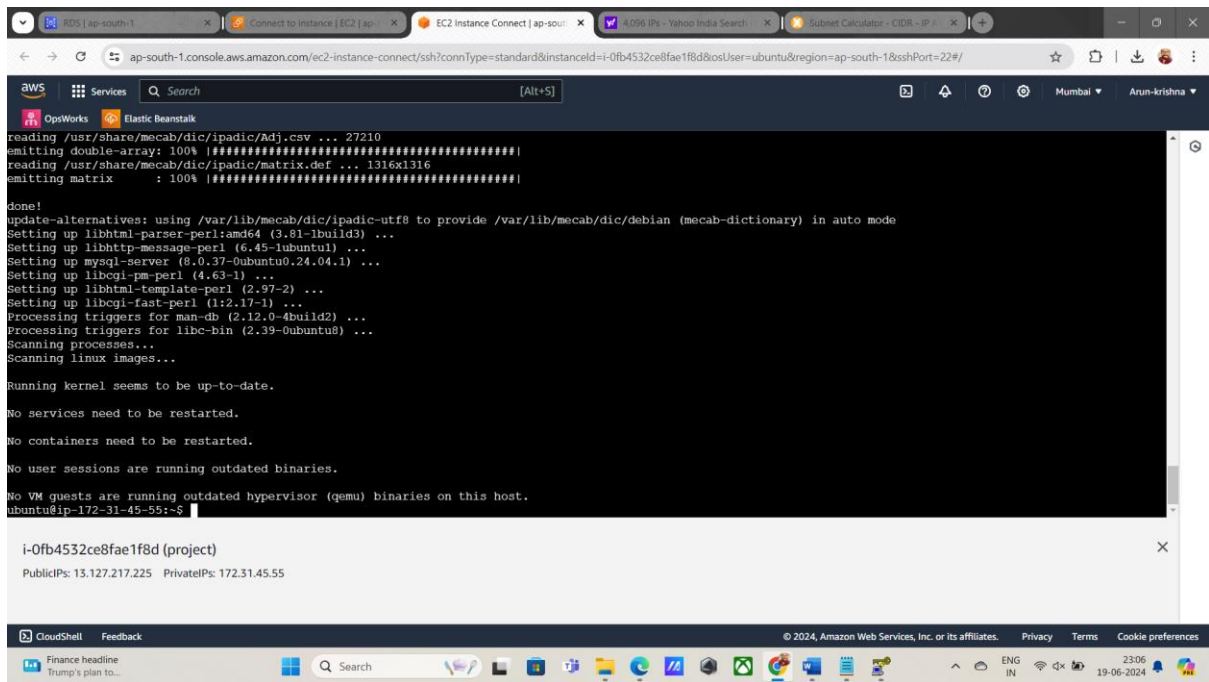
ENG IN 22:45 19-06-2024





Now install mysql by using command:

```
sudo apt install mysql-server
```



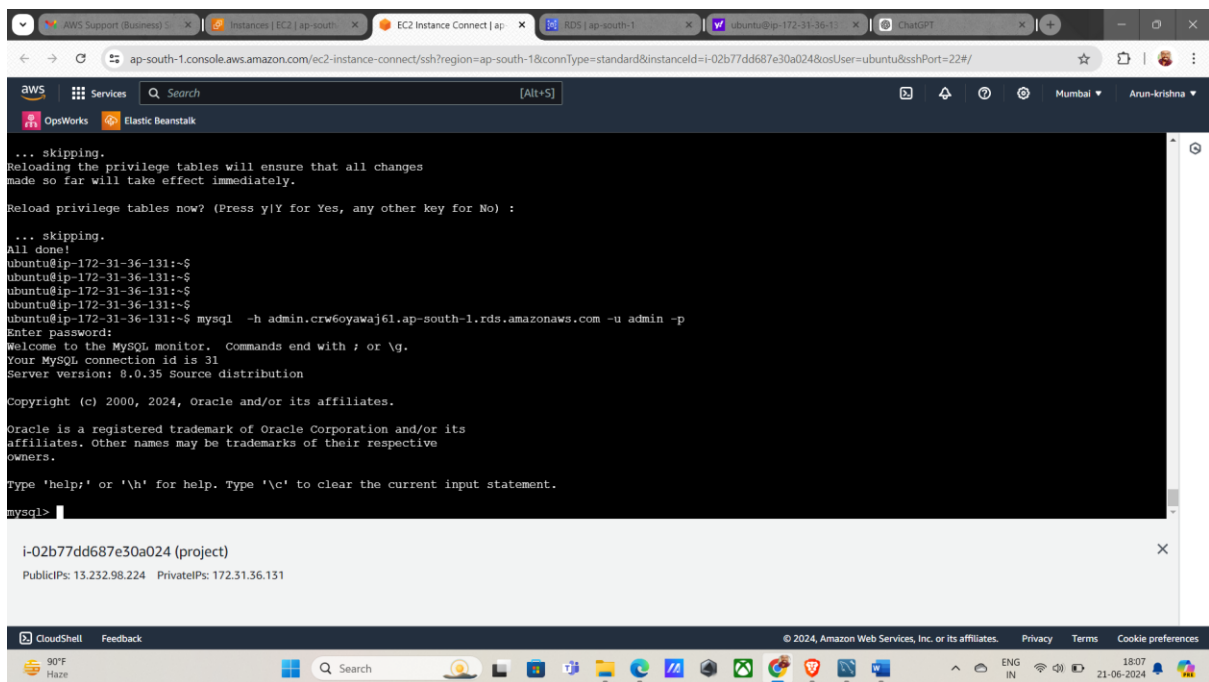
mysql -h Hostname -u username -p

mysql -h database-1.crw6oyawaj61.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u intel -p

NOTE:

o In place of hostname, make sure to use your Endpoint from RDS

o Username which you created





To check the entry in database used following commands to see database-----

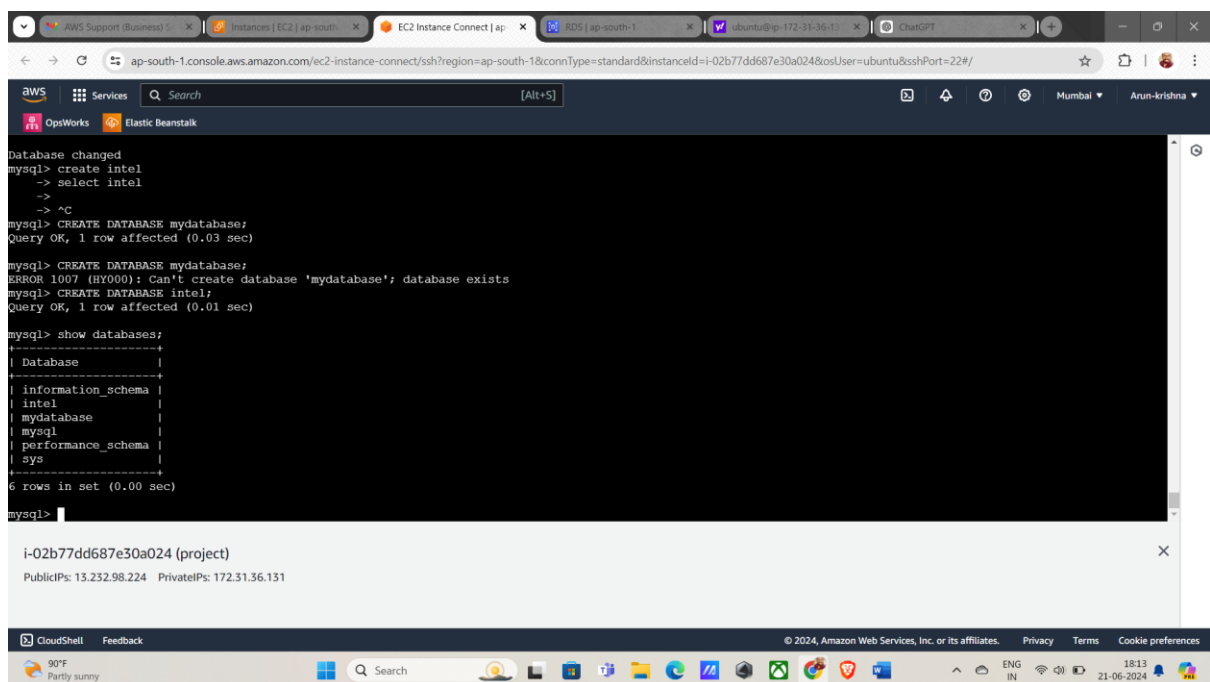
show databases ;

to select database-----

- use databasename ;

to see tables or data

select \* from data;



The screenshot shows an AWS CloudShell terminal window with the following content:

```
Database changed
mysql> create intel
-> select intel
->
-> ^C
mysql> CREATE DATABASE mydatabase;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> CREATE DATABASE mydatabase;
ERROR 1007 (HY000): Can't create database 'mydatabase'; database exists
mysql> CREATE DATABASE intel;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| intel          |
| mydatabase      |
| mysql          |
| performance_schema |
| sys            |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Below the terminal window, a project information box is visible:

```
i-02b77dd687e30a024 (project)
PublicIPs: 13.232.98.224 PrivateIPs: 172.31.36.131
```

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with the date 21-06-2024 and time 18:13.

Syntax of creating table

CREATE TABLE table\_name

( column1 datatype,

column2 datatype, ....

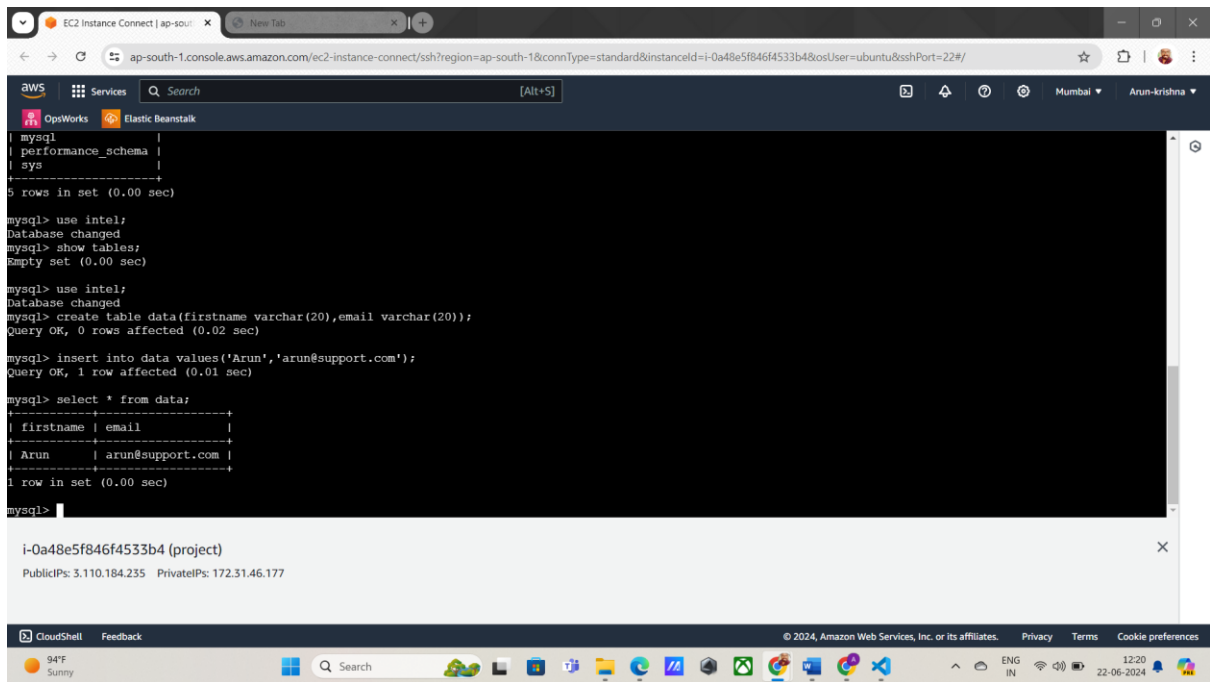
);

.....

Create table

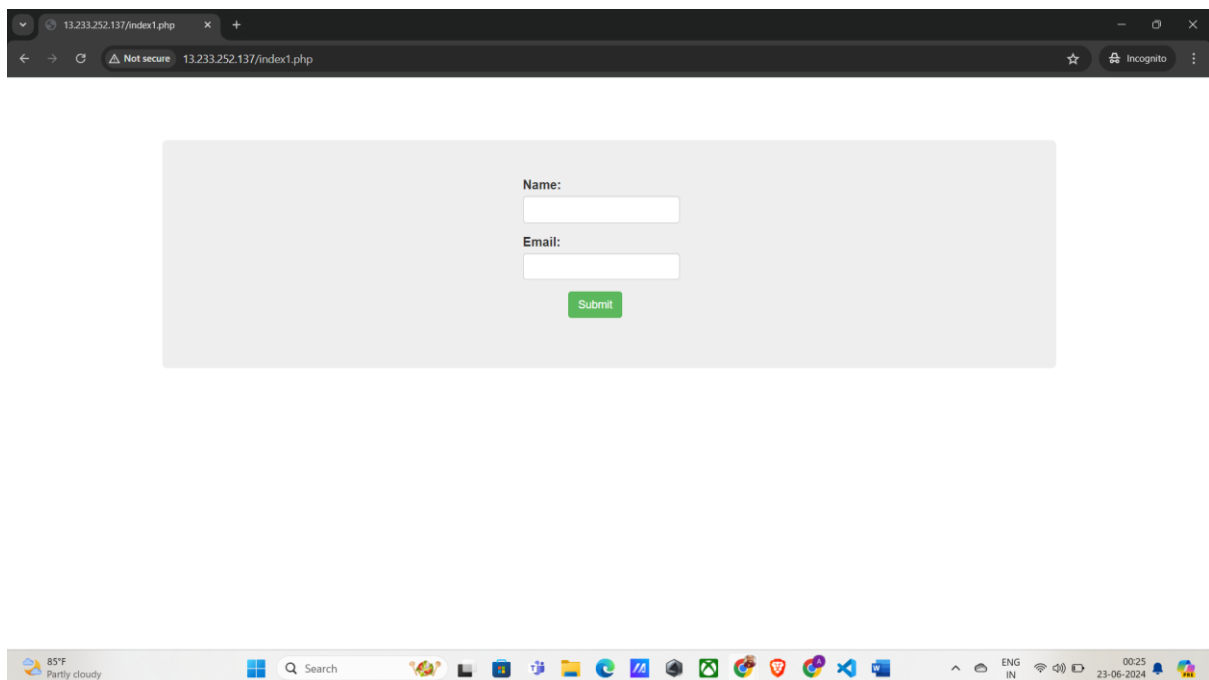
intel.data ( firstname varchar(30) not null,

Email varchar(30) not null );



I don't have to buy money to domain name but I give the explanation in the steps:

- Log into your GoDaddy account.
- Go to the "My Products" section and select "Manage DNS" for your domain.
- **Edit DNS Settings:**
  - In the DNS management section, you will need to update the A record.
  - Find the A record section and edit it.
- **Link to EC2 Instance:**
  - In the "Points to" field of the A record, enter the public IP address of your EC2 instance.
  - Save the changes.
- **Wait for DNS Propagation:**
  - DNS changes might take a few minutes to several hours to propagate worldwide.
  - After propagation, refreshing your browser should show your website hosted on the EC2 instance with the new domain name.



ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#ModifyInboundSecurityGroupRules:securityGroupId=sg-06efa3f55a5fa94e6

EC2 > Security Groups > sg-06efa3f55a5fa94e6 > Edit inbound rules

### Edit inbound rules [info](#)

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

**Inbound rules [info](#)**

Security group rule ID	Type <a href="#">info</a>	Protocol <a href="#">info</a>	Port range <a href="#">info</a>	Source <a href="#">info</a>	Description - optional <a href="#">info</a>	
sgr-05c010fb863cf0307	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Custom	Q	Delete
sgr-0e8f8e8c5f584a521	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Anywh...	Q sg-06efa3f55a5fa94e6 X 0.0.0.0/0 X	Delete

Add rule

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel Preview changes Save rules

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#ModifyInboundSecurityGroupRules:securityGroupId=sg-053cf924836249a0d

EC2 > Security Groups > sg-053cf924836249a0d - project > Edit inbound rules

### Edit inbound rules [info](#)

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

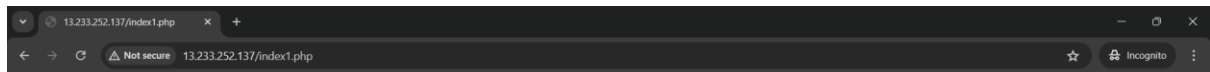
**Inbound rules [info](#)**

Security group rule ID	Type <a href="#">info</a>	Protocol <a href="#">info</a>	Port range <a href="#">info</a>	Source <a href="#">info</a>	Description - optional <a href="#">info</a>	
sgr-04d4ab3d47827f061	All traffic	All	All	Custom	Q 0.0.0.0/0 X	Delete

Add rule

Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel Preview changes Save rules



Name:

Email:

