# **AWS - CASE STUDY QUESTIONS**

## Scenario: Hosting a Web Application on AWS for IT Professionals

Your organization plans to host a web application on AWS. The application includes:

- 1. A frontend built using React.
- 2. A backend API built with Python (Flask/Django).
- 3. A MySQL database for storing data.

#### The architecture should:

- 1. Use highly available and scalable AWS services.
- 2. Secure the application with best practices.
- 3. Ensure minimal downtime.

### SOLUTION

## Frontend (React) Hosting:

- Amazon S3: Host the React application as a static website.
- Amazon CloudFront: Use for fast content delivery worldwide.
- Amazon Route 53: Manage DNS and route traffic to CloudFront.

### **Backend API (Python with Flask/Django):**

- Amazon EC2: Host the backend API (Flask/Django) on scalable EC2 instances.
- Elastic Load Balancer (ALB): Distribute traffic across multiple EC2 instances for load balancing.
- Auto Scaling: Automatically add/remove EC2 instances based on traffic.

## **Database (MySQL):**

- Amazon RDS: Use RDS for a fully managed MySQL database with automated backups.
- **Multi-AZ Deployment**: Enable high availability for the database by replicating data across multiple availability zones.

## **Security:**

- IAM (Identity and Access Management): Use for secure access control to AWS resources.
- Security Groups: Control network traffic between your EC2 instances and RDS.
- **AWS WAF**: Protect the application from common web threats like SQL injection and cross-site scripting.

# **High Availability & Scaling:**

- Auto Scaling: Automatically scale EC2 instances based on demand.
- RDS Multi-AZ: Ensure high availability of the MySQL database.
- Elastic Load Balancer (ALB): Distribute incoming traffic to available EC2 instances.

#### Minimal Downtime:

- Rolling Deployments: Deploy updates to EC2 instances without downtime using services like Elastic Beanstalk or CodeDeploy.
- Backup & Recovery: Use automated RDS backups and S3 for storing critical data.