

# Cloud Computing with AWS

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Web App</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Software Stack . . . . .	2
2.2	Database Design . . . . .	2
2.3	Interface Design . . . . .	5
<b>3</b>	<b>VPC and Subnets</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>EC2</b>	<b>9</b>
4.0.1	Webapp Setup . . . . .	10
4.1	systemd Services . . . . .	13
<b>5</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>CloudFront</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>CloudWatch</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>CloudTrail</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Relational Database Service</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Availability Zones</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Elastic Load Balancing</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Security Practices</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Cost Breakdown</b>	<b>22</b>
13.1	Estimated Costs . . . . .	22
13.2	Scaling Up to 10,000 Users . . . . .	22
13.3	Scaling Up to 1 Million Users . . . . .	22
13.4	Scaling Up to 10 Million Users . . . . .	22
<b>14</b>	<b>Testing</b>	<b>23</b>
14.1	Testing EC2 . . . . .	23
14.2	Testing S3 . . . . .	23
14.3	Testing CloudFront . . . . .	23
14.4	Testing Server and Database . . . . .	23

14.5 Testing CloudWatch . . . . .	23
14.6 Testing CloudTrail . . . . .	23
<b>15 Future Enhancements</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>16 Conclusion</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>A Screenshots</b>	<b>27</b>

# List of Figures

2.1	Database tables overview . . . . .	2
2.2	migrations table . . . . .	3
2.3	users table . . . . .	3
2.4	stories table . . . . .	4
2.5	Digital-Ink home page log in and sign up forms . . . . .	5
2.6	Digital-Ink story creation form . . . . .	6
2.7	Digital-Ink account page . . . . .	7
2.8	Digital-Ink stories page and story view . . . . .	7
4.1	Selection of EC2 OS Image . . . . .	9
4.2	Selection of EC2 Instance . . . . .	10
4.3	Selection of EC2 Networking options . . . . .	11
4.4	Selection of EC2 Storage Configuration . . . . .	11
A.1	After Allocating Elastic IP Address . . . . .	27
A.2	Allocating Elastic IP Address . . . . .	27
A.3	Cloning the App . . . . .	28
A.4	CloudWatch Conditions . . . . .	28
A.5	CloudWatch Specify Metric . . . . .	29
A.6	Create Instance - Application and OS Images . . . . .	29
A.7	Create Instance - Configure Storage . . . . .	30
A.8	Create Instance - Instance Type . . . . .	30
A.9	Create Instance - Name & Tags . . . . .	31
A.10	Create Instance - Network Settings . . . . .	31
A.11	Creating Key Pair . . . . .	32
A.12	Digital Ink . . . . .	32
A.13	Docker Compose . . . . .	33
A.14	Edit Instance - Network Settings . . . . .	33
A.15	Installing Docker using Package Manager . . . . .	34
A.16	Installing Docker using Package Manager (In Progress) . . . . .	34
A.17	Installing Git . . . . .	35
A.18	Starting Docker systemd Service . . . . .	35
A.19	Instances . . . . .	36
A.20	Launching Instance . . . . .	36
A.21	Log In with Key Pair . . . . .	37
A.22	Selecting a VPC Configuration . . . . .	37
A.23	Successfully Initiated Instance . . . . .	38

A.24 VPC Successfully Created . . . . .	38
A.25 VPC with Public and Private Subnets, Loading . . . . .	39
A.26 VPC with Public and Private Subnets . . . . .	39
A.27 Your VPCs . . . . .	40

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

This report details the process of designing, developing, and deploying a cloud application onto Amazon Web Services (AWS). The application is called *Digital Ink* and allows users to create, edit, and delete their own short stories. Users can then view their own short stories and other users' short stories. It was first developed locally using a LAMP stack. This consisted of Linux - hosted through Docker - for the operating system, an Apache HTTP Server, MySQL for the relational database management, and PHP as the programming language.

After the application was built locally, it was gradually integrated onto AWS. This involved implementing several AWS cloud features to enhance the application, ensure application security, and increase availability. This was accomplished by using Simple Storage Service (S3), Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), ELB (Elastic Load Balancing), and more. The process of implementing these cloud features will be discussed throughout the report.

After the application was integrated onto AWS, an evaluation of the process was conducted. This includes a discussion of the security practices used, estimated costs for different user scales, and thorough testing. Lastly, several enhancements which could be made to the application in the future will be discussed.

# Chapter 2

## Web App

This chapter of the report will detail the local design and development of the *Digital Ink* web application. We will first discuss the software stack used to develop the app, then the design of the database used, and, lastly, the design of the user interface.

### 2.1 Software Stack

*Digital Ink* was first developed locally using a LAMP stack. LAMP refers to a generic software stack, where each letter in the acronym stands for one the following open source building blocks: Linux, Apache HTTP Server, MySQL, and PHP (Lee and Ware, 2003). The web app is hosted within a Docker container (Anderson, 2015) which runs a minified version of the Linux operating system. Apache is an open-source web server software which is used to host the app on the web (Fielding and Kaiser, 1997). MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (Widenius, Axmark, and Arno, 2002) which is used to store all the data used within the app, including user details and story details. PHP is a programming language aimed towards web development, chosen due to its stability and reliability (Lerdorf et al., 2002). Additionally, all developers involved have prior experience with PHP.

### 2.2 Database Design

As mentioned before, the web app uses the MySQL relational database management system to store its data. MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) which stores data in the form of tables, where Structured Query Language (SQL) is used to access the database. As shown in Figure 2.1, the database which this web app uses consists of three tables: `users`, `stories`, and `migrations`.

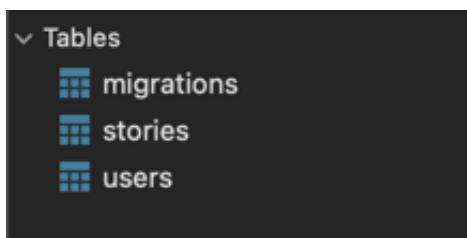


Figure 2.1: Database tables overview.

The `migrations` table (see Figure 2.2) contains records which correspond to the migrations within the Laravel web app. These migrations contain the scripts required to automatically generate the `users` and `stories` tables in SQL. It contains the following three columns:

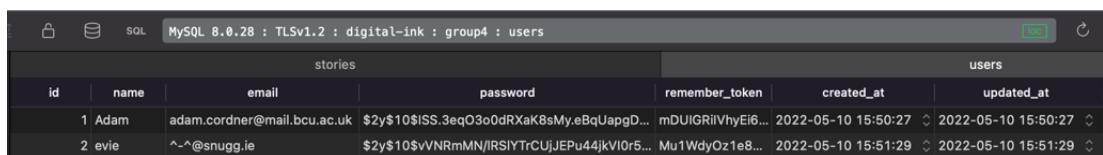
- `id`: the unique ID for each migration.
- `migration`: points to the scripts used to create tables.
- `batch`: how many times the script has been ran.

<code>id</code>	<code>migration</code>	<code>batch</code>
1	<code>2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table</code>	1
4	<code>2020_03_13_105916_create_stories_table</code>	1

Figure 2.2: `migrations` table.

The `users` table (see Figure 2.3) contains all the information about user accounts, and it contains the following seven columns:

- `id`: the unique ID for each user account.
- `name`: the name associated with user account.
- `email`: the unique email used to log in.
- `password`: the password used to log in, encrypted with 184 bit hashing by Bcrypt (Laravel, 2022b).
- `remember_token`: keeps the user logged in if they select "Remember me".
- `created_at`: records what date and time the user account was first created at.
- `updated_at`: records what date and time the user account was last updated at.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a connection to TLSv1.2 : digital-link : group4 : users. The 'stories' table is shown above the 'users' table. The 'users' table has columns: id, name, email, password, remember\_token, created\_at, and updated\_at. Two rows are displayed: one for Adam (id 1) and one for evie (id 2). The 'password' column shows hashed values starting with \$2y\$10\$.

stories							users		
id	name	email	password	remember_token	created_at	updated_at	id	name	email
1	Adam	adam.cordner@mail.bcu.ac.uk	\$2y\$10\$ISS.3eqO3o0dRXaK8sMy.eBqUapgD...	mDUIGRIiVhyEl6...	2022-05-10 15:50:27	2022-05-10 15:50:27	1	Adam	adam.cordner@mail.bcu.ac.uk
2	evie	^~^@snugg.ie	\$2y\$10\$vNRmMN/RSIYTrCUjJEPu44jkViOr5...	Mu1WdyOz1e8...	2022-05-10 15:51:29	2022-05-10 15:51:29	2	evie	^~^@snugg.ie

Figure 2.3: `users` table.

The `stories` table (see Figure 2.4) contains all the information about user-created stories, and it contains the following 11 columns:

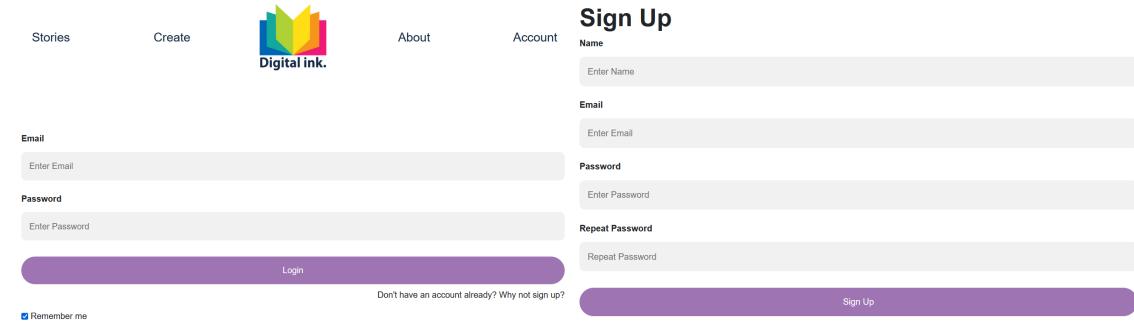
- `id`: the unique ID for each story.
- `author_id`: the unique ID associated with the user who created the story.
- `title`: the title associated with the story.
- `genre`: the genre associated with the story, which can be one of eight different genres.
- `blurb`: a brief description of the story.
- `content`: the full content of the story.
- `cover_image`: a thumbnail image for the story.
- `file_upload`: an optional PDF upload of the story.
- `published`: 1 if the story has been made public, or 0 if it is a draft.
- `created_at`: records what date and time the story was first created at.
- `updated_at`: records what date and time the story was last updated at.

<code>id</code>	<code>author_id</code>	<code>title</code>	<code>genre</code>	<code>blurb</code>	<code>content</code>
2	1 →	Group 4 Loves AWS	Romance	Meet Group 4 and their love for AWS!	Group 4 loves using AWS' cloud features to host Di...
3	2 →	cheese savoury	Action and Adventure	nice and simple	on malted granary
				<code>cover_image</code>	<code>file_upload</code>
./storage/cover_images/7537329101652200606.j...				NULL	1 2022-05-10 16:36:46 ◁ 2022-05-10 16:36:46 ◁
images/digital-ink-logo.png				NULL	1 2022-05-10 16:38:51 ◁ 2022-05-10 16:38:51 ◁

Figure 2.4: `stories` table.

## 2.3 Interface Design

The design of the web app was created using Blade, a powerful templating engine (Laravel, 2022a). When the user initially accesses the web app, they are able to log in or sign up. This can be seen in Figure 2.5. When a user has created an account, a record is written to the `users` table in the database.



The figure shows the Digital-Ink home page with two forms side-by-side: a 'Login' form on the left and a 'Sign Up' form on the right. The 'Login' form includes fields for Email and Password, and a 'Remember me' checkbox. The 'Sign Up' form includes fields for Name, Email, Password, and Repeat Password. Both forms have purple submit buttons labeled 'Login' and 'Sign Up' respectively. A small link 'Don't have an account already? Why not sign up?' is located between the two forms.

Figure 2.5: *Digital-Ink* home page log in and sign up forms.

Once a user is signed in, they can create a story. Creating a story requires the user to enter a title, a genre, the story itself, a blurb, and, optionally, a thumbnail image. This can be seen in Figure 2.6. Once a story has been created, it is written to the `stories` table.

## Create your story!

The form consists of three main sections:

- Author Reference Number:** A text input field containing the value "1".
- Title:** A text input field containing the value "Every story needs a good title!". Below it is another text input field containing "Group 4 Loves AWS".
- Genre:** A dropdown menu showing "Romance".

**Your Story:** A large text area containing the placeholder text "Group 4 loves using AWS' cloud features to host Digital Ink.". Below it is a file upload button labeled "Browse..." which shows "No file selected".

**Blurb:** A text area containing the placeholder text "Meet Group 4 and their love for AWS!". Below it is a file upload button labeled "Browse..." which shows "index.jpg".

**Nearly finished!** A section asking if the user wants to save as a draft or publish. It contains two radio buttons:

- Save as a Draft
- Upload

A "Complete" button is located at the bottom right of the third section.

Figure 2.6: *Digital-Ink* story creation form.

After this, the user can see all of their uploaded stories on their account page. This can be seen in Figure 2.7. From here, a story can be edited or deleted, which either updates a record in the `stories` table or removes a record from it.

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing published stories. At the top, a green banner displays the message "Yay! Your story has been published!". Below this, a heading says "Hi Adam!". A sub-section titled "Here are your published stories:" contains a table with three columns: "TITLE", "GENRE", and "ACTIONS". The first row of the table shows a story titled "Group 4 Loves AWS" in the "Romance" genre. The "Edit" button for this story is highlighted with a green oval, while the "Delete" button is highlighted with a red oval.

TITLE	GENRE	ACTIONS
Group 4 Loves AWS	Romance	<span>Edit</span> <span>Delete</span>

Figure 2.7: *Digital-Ink* account page.

Lastly, on the Stories page, a user can view and search through all uploaded stories across all users. Each story's title, genre, and blurb is shown in a list view. A user can click into one of these stories to see the thumbnail image and read the full story. These pages can be seen in Figure 2.8.

The screenshot shows two views of the Digital-Ink application. The top part is the "Stories" page, featuring a search bar with a placeholder "Enter a title to search" and a "Search" button. Below the search bar is a table with four columns: "AUTHOR ID", "TITLE", "GENRE", and "BLURB". Two stories are listed: "Group 4 Loves AWS" by author ID 1 (Romance genre, blurb: "Meet Group 4 and their love for AWS!") and "cheese savoury" by author ID 2 (Action and Adventure genre, blurb: "nice and simple"). The bottom part is a detailed view of the story "Group 4 Loves AWS". It includes a thumbnail image of a person, the story title, the author ID (1), the genre (Romance), and a blurb: "Group 4 loves using AWS' cloud features to host Digital Ink.". A "Back" button is visible at the bottom left of this view.

AUTHOR ID	TITLE	GENRE	BLURB
1	Group 4 Loves AWS	Romance	Meet Group 4 and their love for AWS!
2	cheese savoury	Action and Adventure	nice and simple

Figure 2.8: *Digital-Ink* stories page and story view.

# **Chapter 3**

## **VPC and Subnets**

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) allows for AWS resources to be launched in a virtual network that has been custom defined and configured. This virtual network is similar to a traditional network which operates within your own physical data center, with the added benefits of the scalable AWS infrastructure (Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2022b). A VPC can have multiple assigned subnets, which are a range of IP addresses accessible in the VPC.

# Chapter 4

## EC2

After the configuration of the VPC and subnets was completed, the initial deployment of the web app began through setting up EC2. This AWS service allows for scalable computing capacity through the use of a virtual computing environment hosted in the cloud (Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2022a). The web app will be stored on an EC2 instance of Amazon Linux, known as Amazon machine images (AMIs), which will then be launched through a docker container stored on the app.

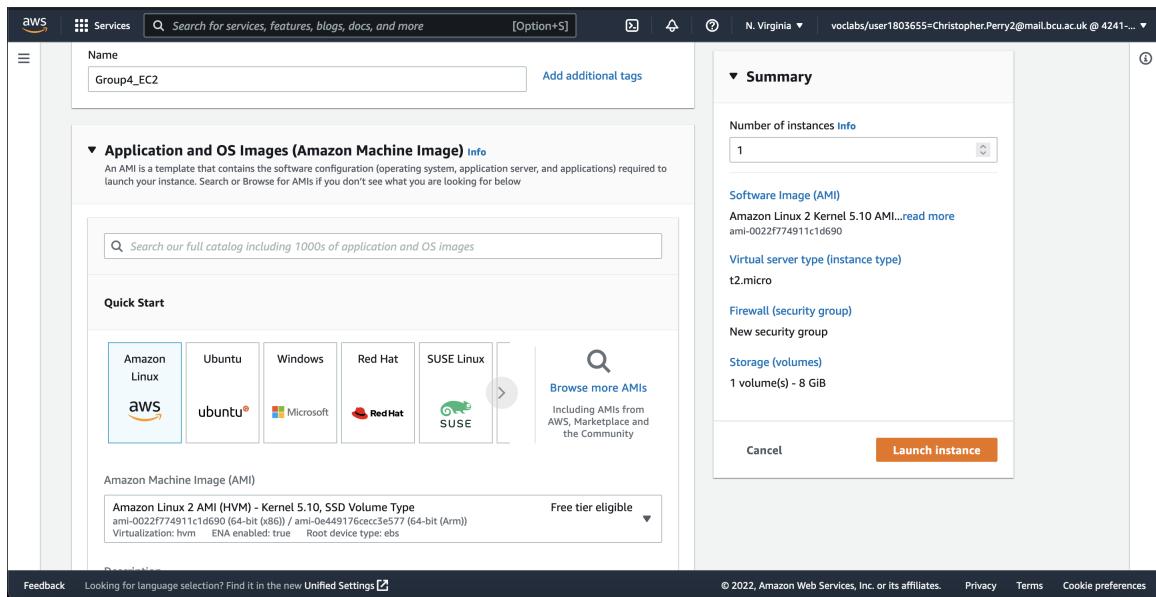


Figure 4.1: Selection of EC2 OS Image.

Figure 4.1 details the selection of the Operating System (OS) that will be used for the EC2 instance. The *Amazon Linux 2 AMI* was selected, as it is already configured with Linux and does not need any more setup.

Now that an AMI has been chosen, the specific instance type that will be used within this AMI can be selected. It was decided that the instance type of *t2.micro* would be used, as it contains only 1GB of Random Access Memory (RAM). The selection of this can be found in Figure 4.2.

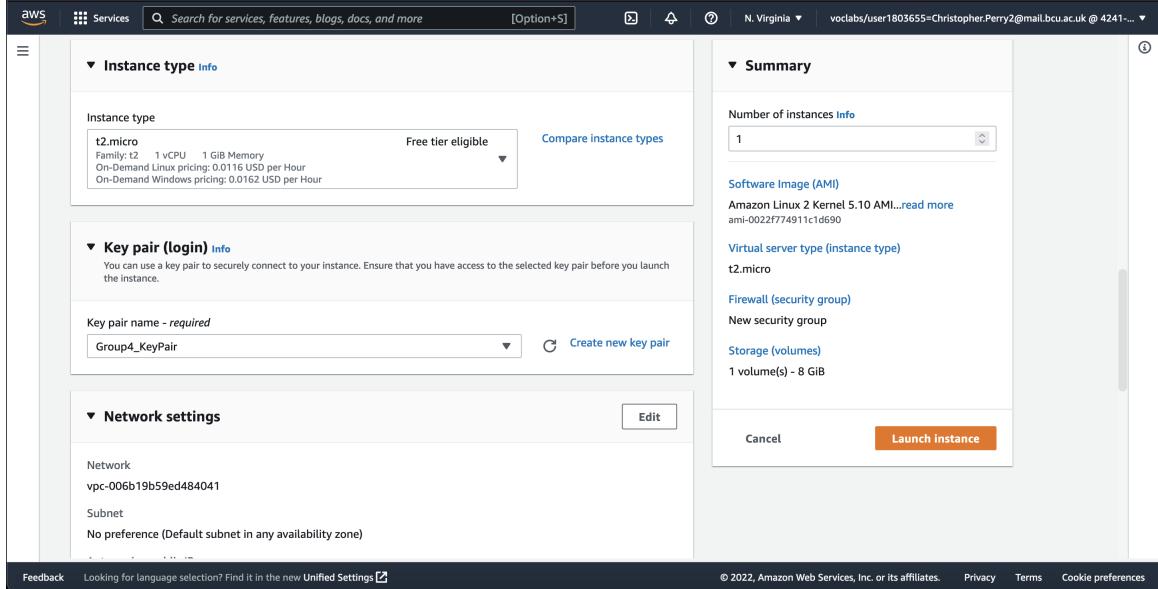


Figure 4.2: Selection of EC2 Instance.

A key pair will allow for the ability to sign in to the EC2 instance with a unique set of login credentials, heightening the security of the project.

The next stage of the setup process was to set up networking for the EC2 instance, in order for the web app to work with Docker to download relevant containers from DockerHub, which will allow

The instance is assigned the VPC created in Section 3, where it is assigned a subnet in the same availability zone of us-east-1.

This setup can be seen in Figure 4.3.

This is enough to comfortably run the web app without any issues. Storage for the AMI was subsequently chosen. It was decided that 8GB of storage would be used, as this is enough to run the web app and still provide leftover storage for any system-critical tasks.

The selection of these options can be found in Figure 4.4. In addition to this, the chosen options are eligible for "Free Tier", which means that it will use a limited amount of the \$100 budget allocated for the project.

#### 4.0.1 Webapp Setup

The EC2 instance `group4-ec2` is now live, and the webapp can be loaded onto it. The instance is first logged in to through the use of the `ssh` command, followed by the IP

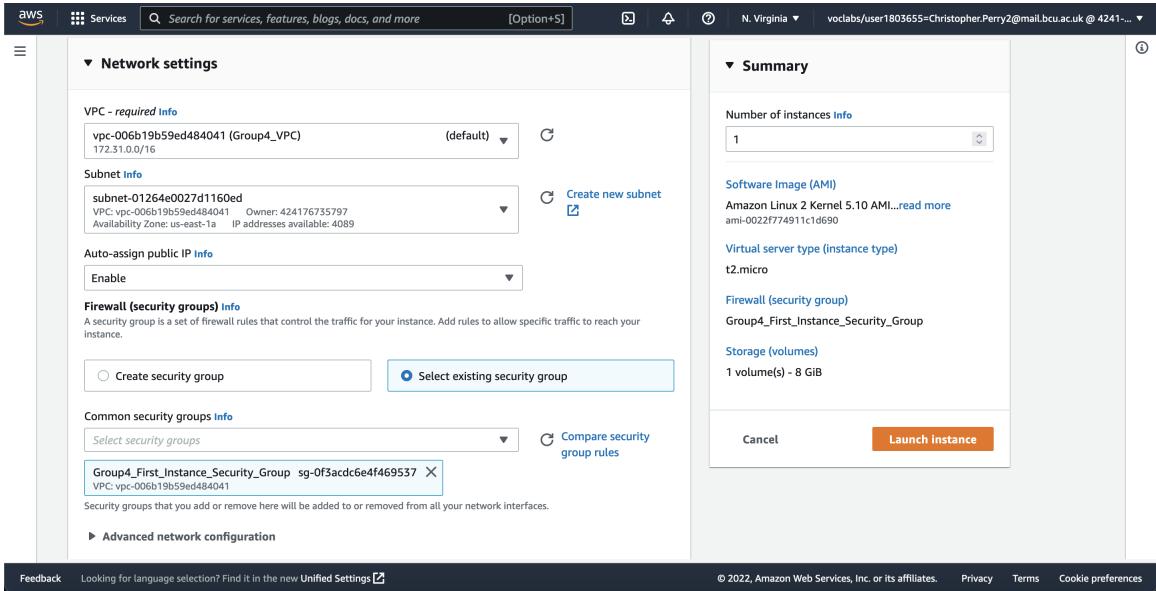


Figure 4.3: Selection of EC2 Networking options.

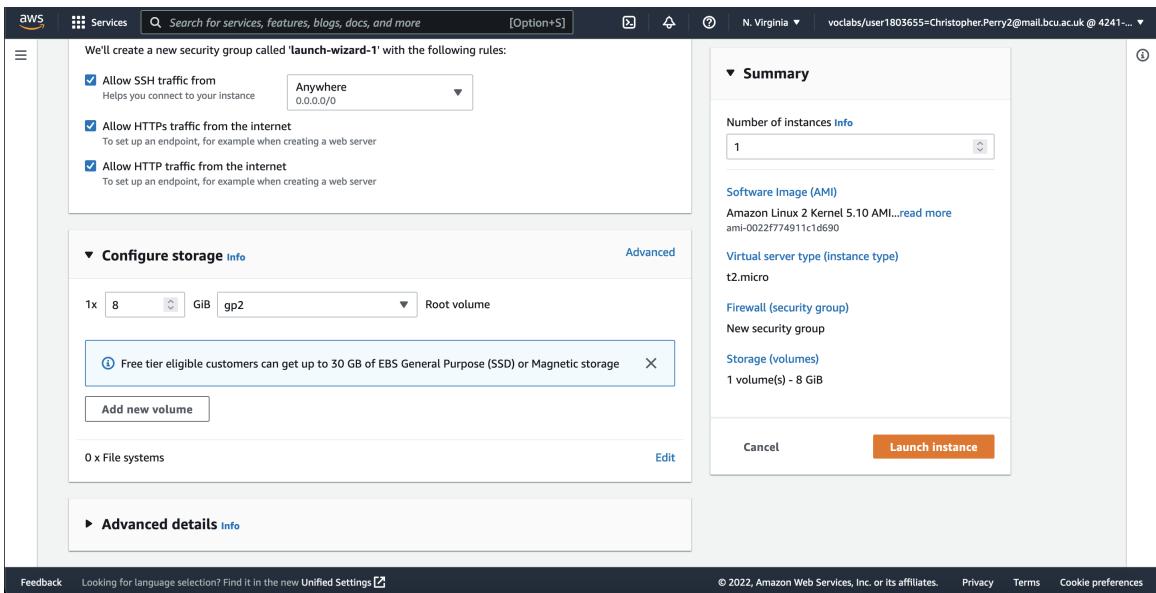


Figure 4.4: Selection of EC2 Storage Configuration.

address of the instance.

## **4.1 systemd Services**

systemd services was used to ensure the automatic starting of the digital-ink web application

EVIE FILL THIS OUT YOU SILLY LLAMA

# **Chapter 5**

**S3**

# **Chapter 6**

## **CloudFront**

## **Chapter 7**

# **CloudWatch**

# **Chapter 8**

## **CloudTrail**

## **Chapter 9**

# **Relational Database Service**

Amazon's RBS service allows a user to create a fully-featured and highly-available SQL database that is automatically replicated to another availability zone. (TODO: Oops, no multi-az) This means that if the primary database becomes unavailable, there is automatic failover providing redundancy for all the data stored within.

To create an Amazon RBS instance, an suitable name/identifier for the database is required before created as well as a selection for the resource limits for the virtual server. The database requires a username and passphrase, although for additional security there is the option to automatically generate a passphrase.

Afterwards, the type of SQL database required (such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB or others) will be selected and then the database should begin provisioning.

## **Chapter 10**

# **Availability Zones**

## **Chapter 11**

# **Elastic Load Balancing**

## **Chapter 12**

# **Security Practices**

# **Chapter 13**

## **Cost Breakdown**

- 13.1 Estimated Costs**
- 13.2 Scaling Up to 10,000 Users**
- 13.3 Scaling Up to 1 Million Users**
- 13.4 Scaling Up to 10 Million Users**

# **Chapter 14**

## **Testing**

This chapter of the report will detail the testing conducted on the configured AWS services. This was done to determine the accuracy and efficiency of the configurations made during the deployment process.

The configured AWS services were tested to determine whether they had been set up correctly and the application was working correctly after the movement from the local XAMPP to the cloud. Screenshots are used to illustrate the results from the testing.

### **14.1 Testing EC2**

### **14.2 Testing S3**

### **14.3 Testing CloudFront**

### **14.4 Testing Server and Database**

### **14.5 Testing CloudWatch**

### **14.6 Testing CloudTrail**

## **Chapter 15**

# **Future Enhancements**

# **Chapter 16**

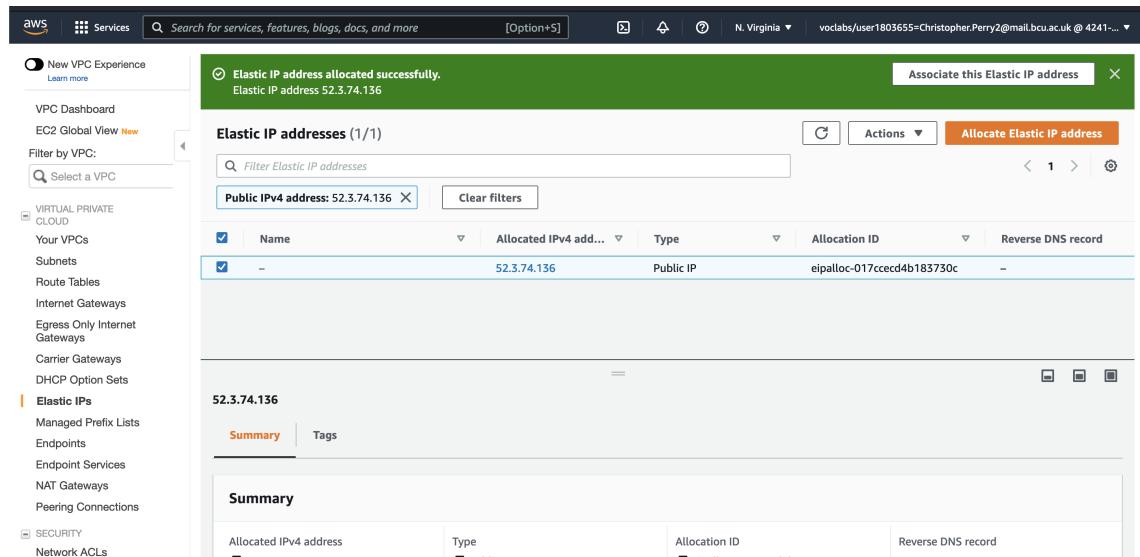
## **Conclusion**

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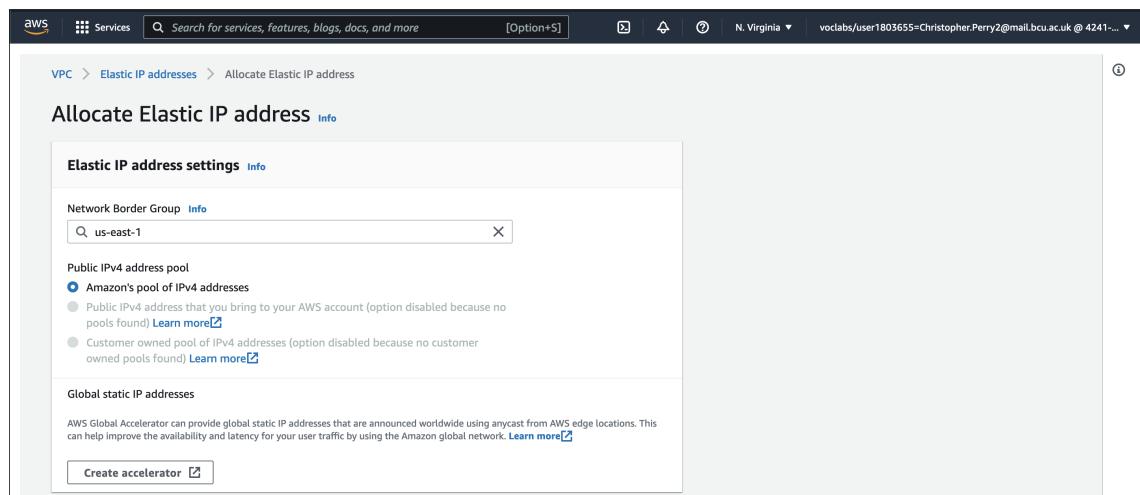
# Appendix A: Screenshots

I am an appendix, please be kind.



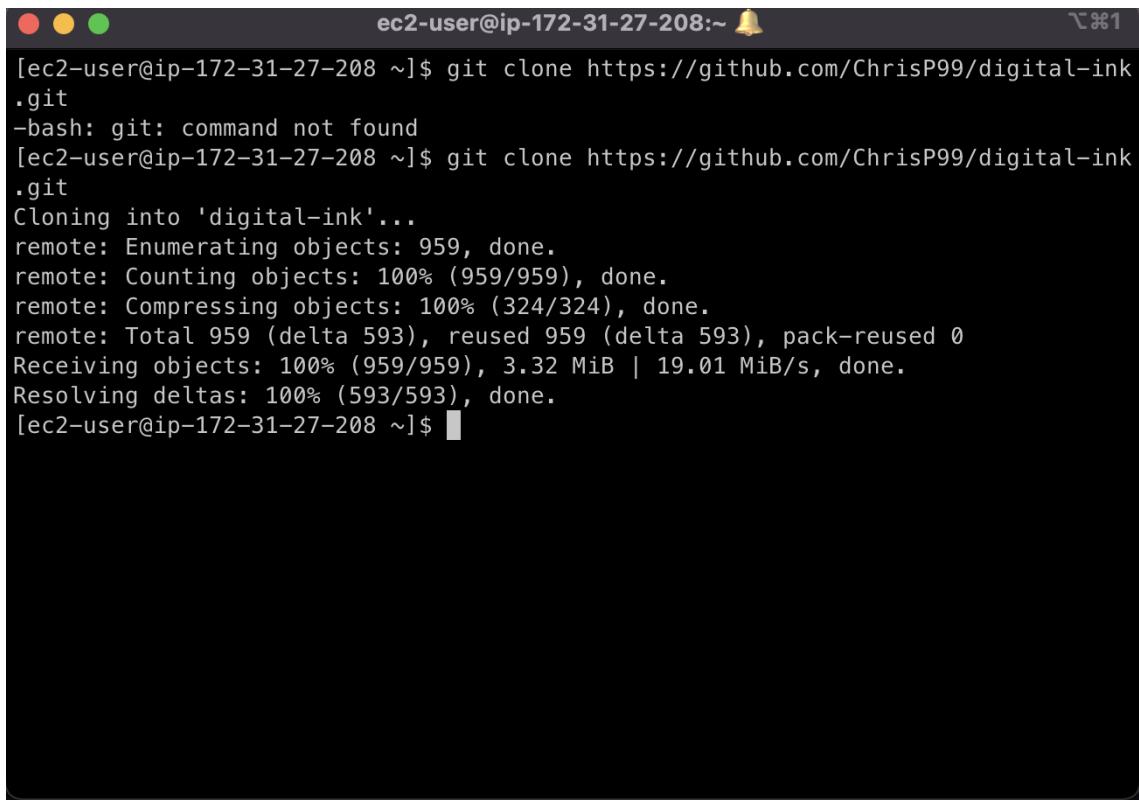
The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Elastic IP addresses page. A green success message at the top states "Elastic IP address allocated successfully. Elastic IP address 52.3.74.136". Below this, the "Elastic IP addresses (1/1)" section displays a table with one row. The table columns are Name, Allocated IPv4 add..., Type, Allocation ID, and Reverse DNS record. The single entry is "52.3.74.136" with Type "Public IP" and Allocation ID "eipalloc-017ccecd4b183730c". At the bottom, there is a "Summary" tab showing basic details like Allocated IPv4 address, Type, Allocation ID, and Reverse DNS record.

Figure A.1: After Allocating Elastic IP Address



The screenshot shows the "Allocate Elastic IP address" settings page. It includes sections for "Elastic IP address settings" (with a "Network Border Group" dropdown set to "us-east-1"), "Public IPv4 address pool" (radio button selected for "Amazon's pool of IPv4 addresses"), and "Global static IP addresses" (a note about AWS Global Accelerator). At the bottom is a "Create accelerator" button.

Figure A.2: Allocating Elastic IP Address



```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208:~$ git clone https://github.com/ChrisP99/digital-ink.git
-bash: git: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$ git clone https://github.com/ChrisP99/digital-ink.git
Cloning into 'digital-ink'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 959, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (959/959), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (324/324), done.
remote: Total 959 (delta 593), reused 959 (delta 593), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (959/959), 3.32 MiB | 19.01 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (593/593), done.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$
```

Figure A.3: Cloning the App

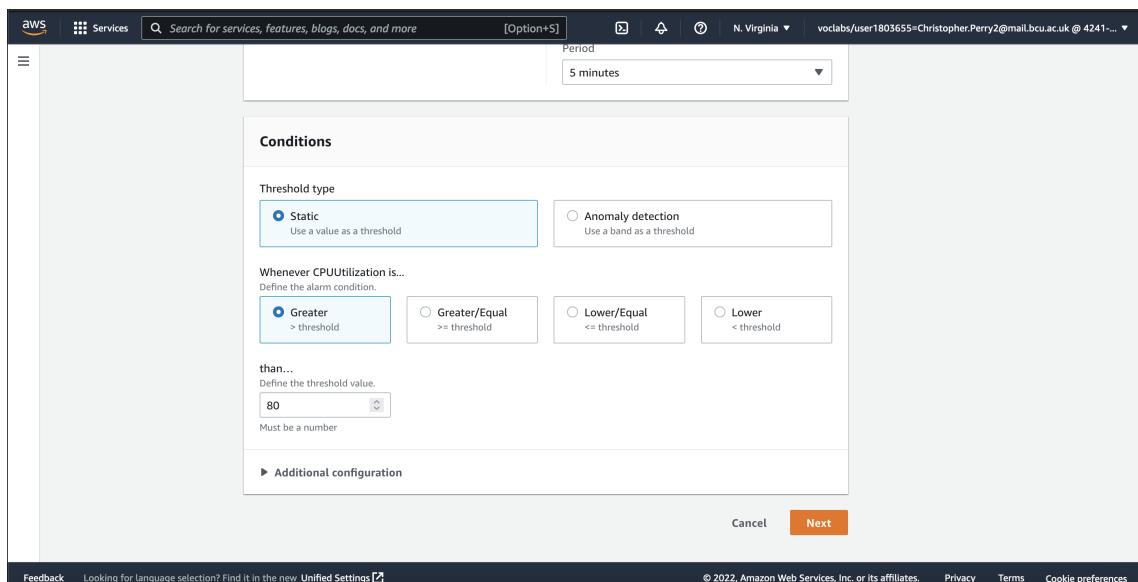


Figure A.4: CloudWatch Conditions

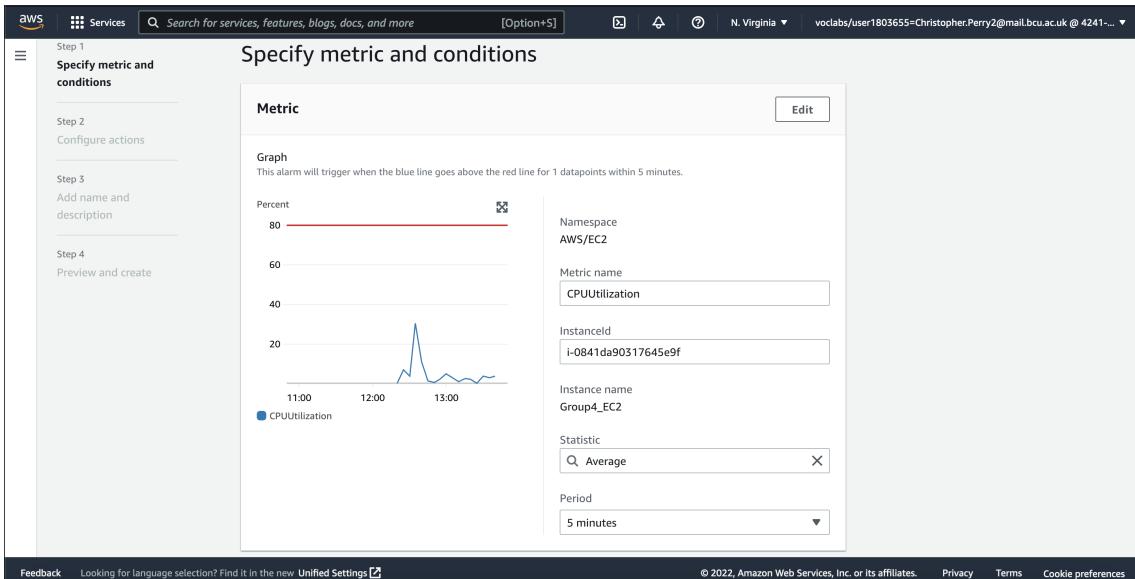


Figure A.5: CloudWatch Specify Metric

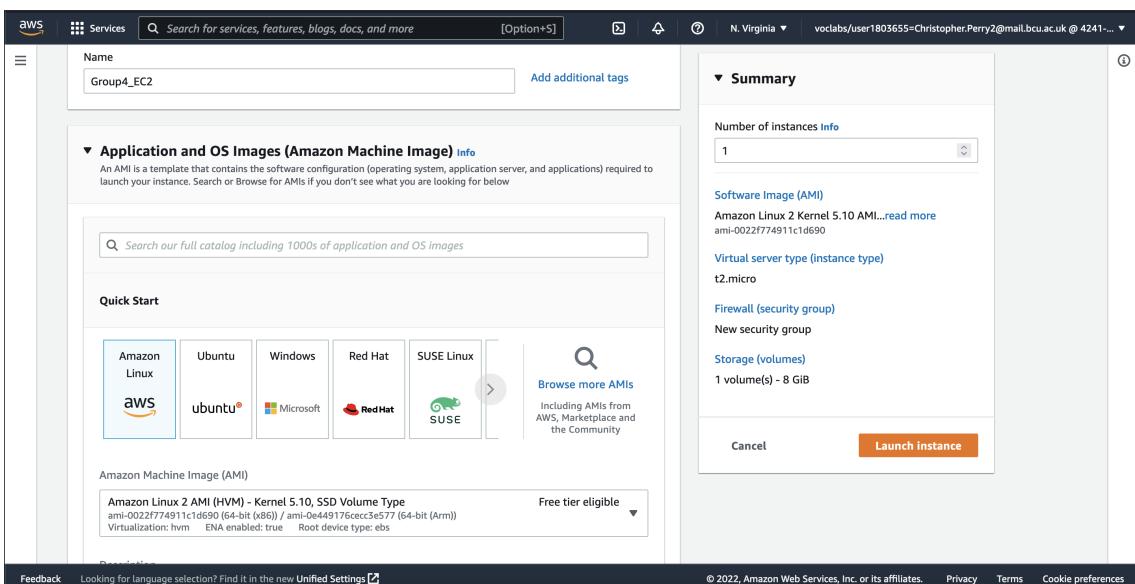


Figure A.6: Create Instance - Application and OS Images

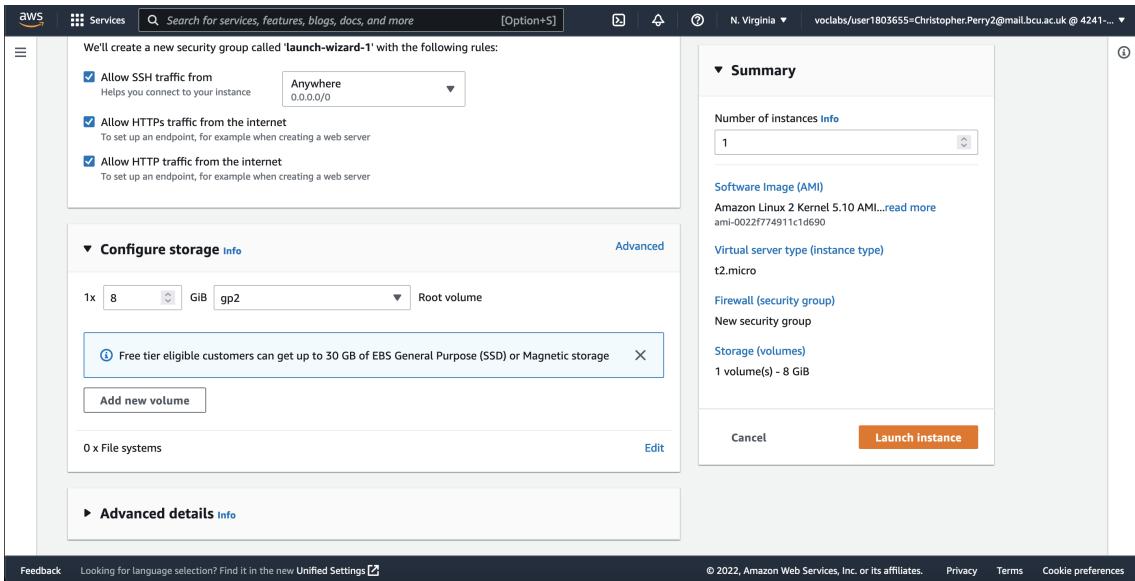


Figure A.7: Create Instance - Configure Storage

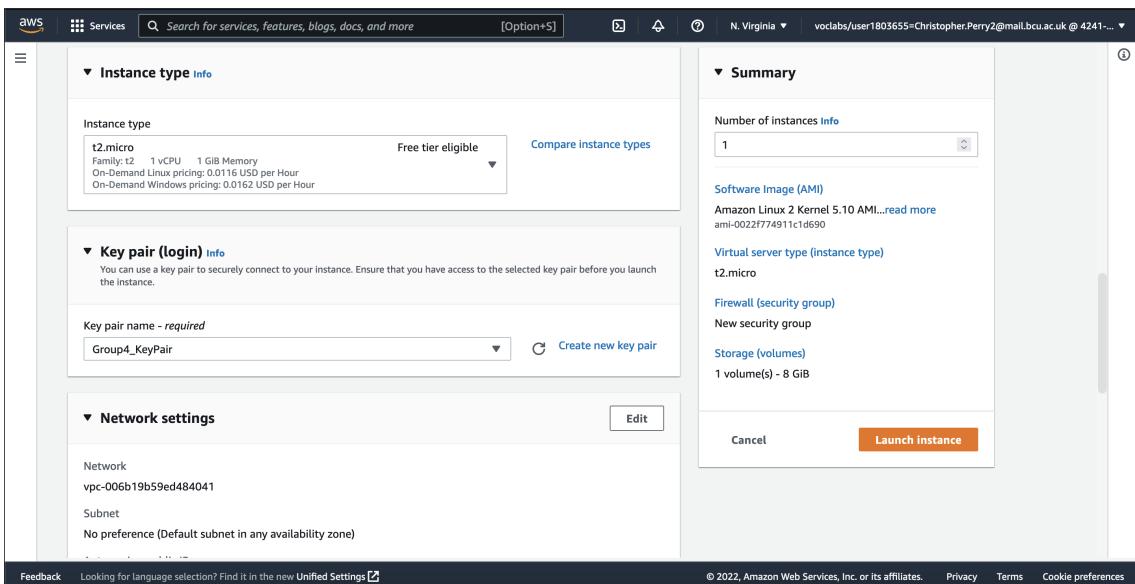


Figure A.8: Create Instance - Instance Type

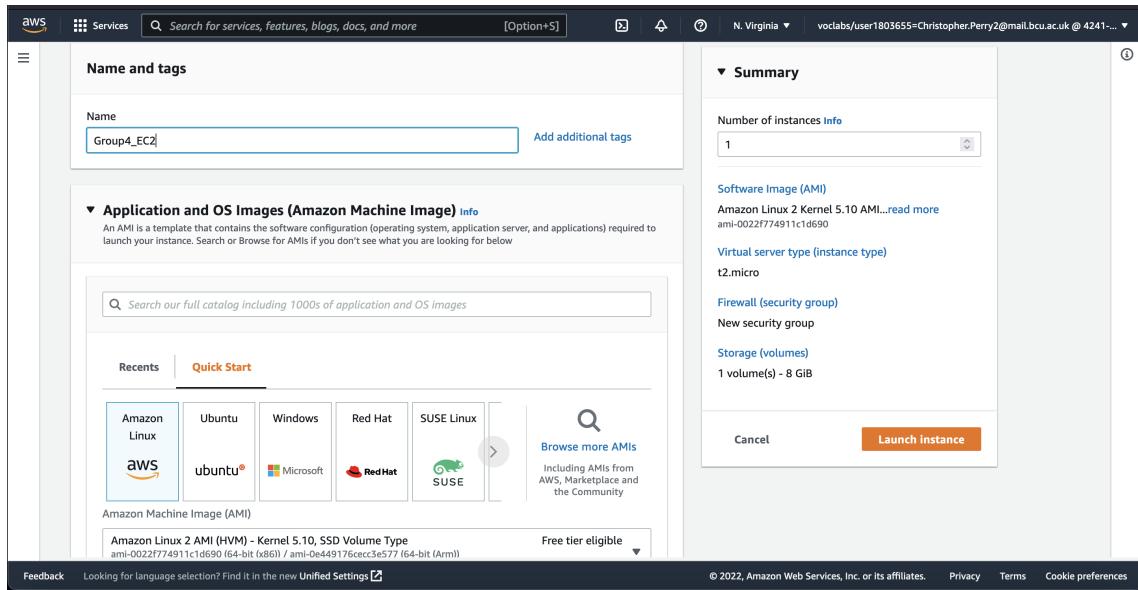


Figure A.9: Create Instance - Name & Tags

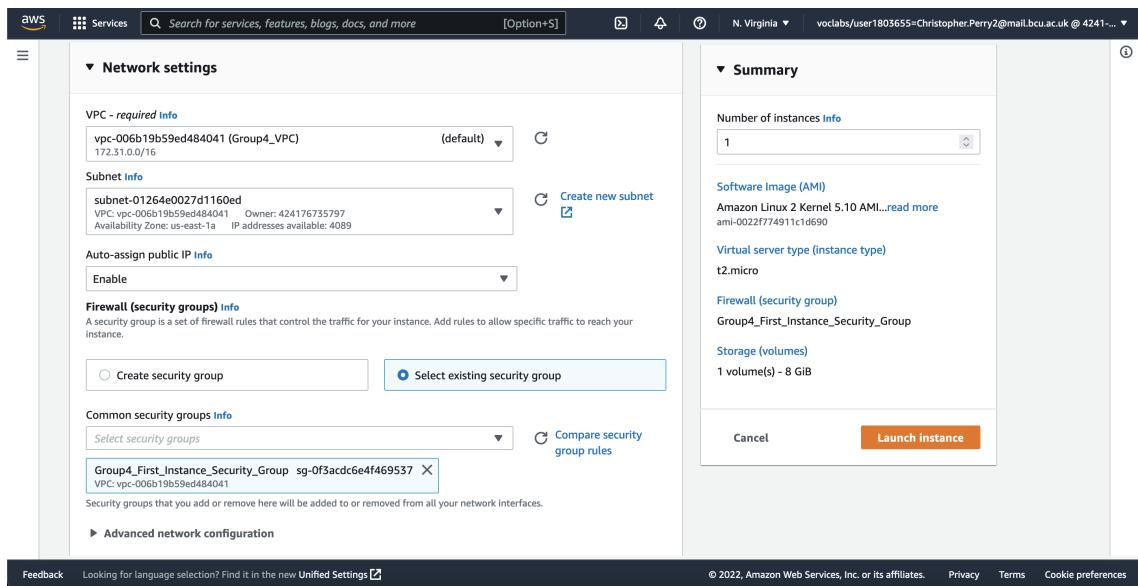


Figure A.10: Create Instance - Network Settings

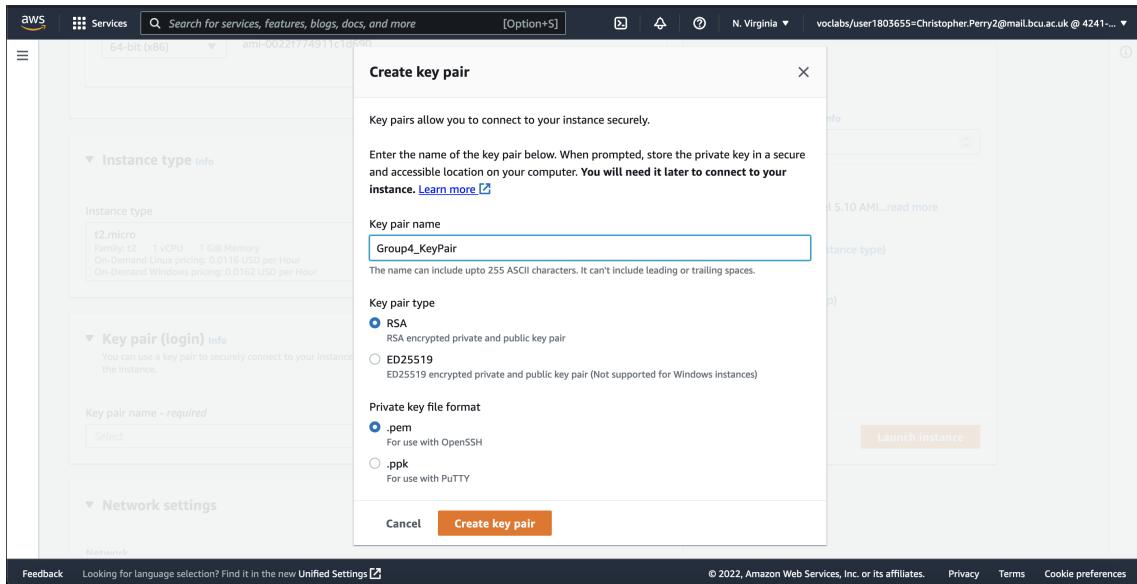


Figure A.11: Creating Key Pair

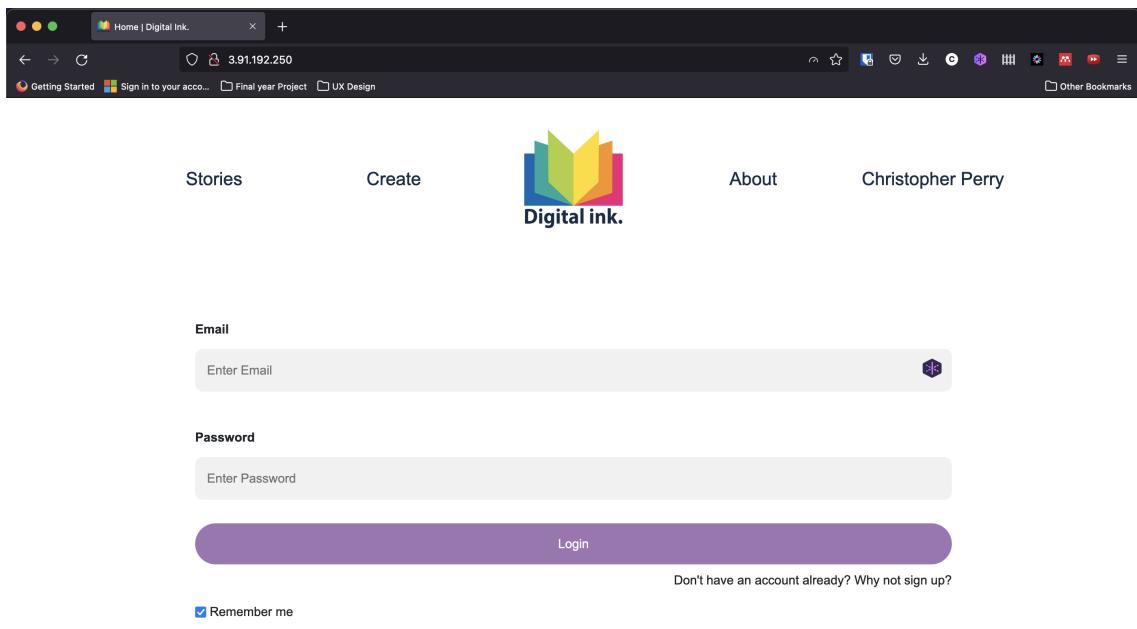


Figure A.12: Digital Ink

```
ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208:~/digital-ink

: phpmypadmin Pulling
: 5eb5b503b376 Extracting    27.53MB/31.37MB      5.9s
: 8b1a0d84cf101 Download complete          5.7s
: 38c937addeb7 Download complete          5.7s
: 6a2f1dc96e59 Download complete          5.7s
: f8c3f82c39d4 Download complete          5.7s
: 90fc6462b088 Download complete          5.7s
[+] Running 0/319 Download complete      5.7s
: phpmypadmin Pulling
: 5eb5b503b376 Extracting    27.53MB/31.37MB      6.0s
: 8b1a0d84cf101 Download complete          5.8s
: 38c937addeb7 Download complete          5.8s
: 6a2f1dc96e59 Download complete          5.8s
: f8c3f82c39d4 Download complete          5.8s
: 90fc6462b088 Download complete          5.8s
[+] Running 7/319 Download complete      5.8s
: phpmypadmin Pulling
: 5eb5b503b376 Pull complete          7.6s
: 8b1a0d84cf101 Pull complete          7.9s
: 38c937addeb7 Extracting   [=====] 32.31MB/91.6MB      12.8s
: 6a2f1dc96e59 Download complete          12.8s
: f8c3f82c39d4 Download complete          12.8s
: 90fc6462b088 Download complete          12.8s
[+] Running 7/319 Download complete      12.8s
: phpmypadmin Pulling
: 5eb5b503b376 Pull complete          7.6s
: 8b1a0d84cf101 Pull complete          7.9s
: 38c937addeb7 Extracting   [=====] 32.31MB/91.6MB      12.8s
: 6a2f1dc96e59 Download complete          12.8s
: f8c3f82c39d4 Download complete          12.8s
: 90fc6462b088 Download complete          12.8s
: c670d99116c9 Download complete          12.8s
: 268554d6fe96 Download complete          12.8s
: 6c29fa0d4492 Download complete          12.8s
: 73c23c0a259 Download complete          12.8s
: 81ac13c96fc2 Download complete          12.8s
: b60a3e6c23949 Download complete          12.8s
: dac5dd67fd59 Download complete          12.8s
: fd46866d9c36 Download complete          12.8s
: 443a86ef4c80 Download complete          12.8s
: 5e0049224f95 Download complete          12.8s
: 213e66cdf7f56 Download complete          12.8s
: 9b9b44731108 Download complete          12.8s
[+] db Pulling
: 15bb3e15f562 Pull complete          13.0s
: 96c2ab37a1b Pull complete          8.5s
: 8aa3ac85066b Pull complete          9.4s
: ac7e524fc98 Pull complete          9.8s
: f6a88631064f Pull complete          10.1s
: 15bb3e15f5f50 Extracting   [=====] 13.11MB/14.06MB      12.7s
: ae65dc337dc8 Download complete          12.7s
: a4d4c43adaf5f2 Download complete          12.7s
: c6cab33e8ff1 Download complete          12.7s
: 2e1cf2c43f16 Download complete          12.7s
: 2e5ee322aaf48 Download complete          12.7s
```

Figure A.13: Docker Compose

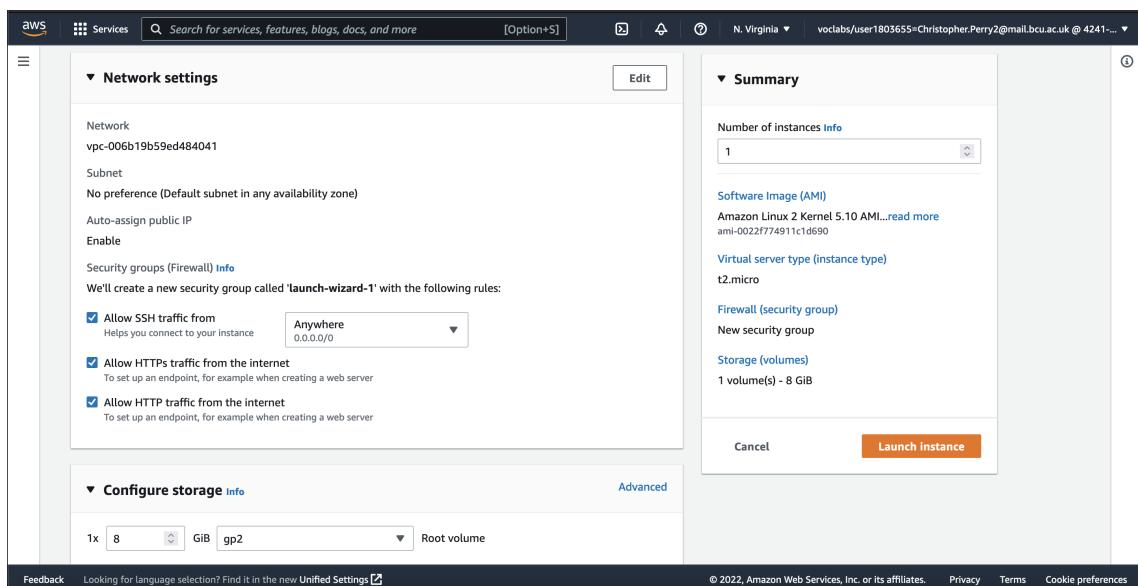


Figure A.14: Edit Instance - Network Settings

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$ sudo yum update
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
amzn2-core
| 3.7 kB  00:00:00
No packages marked for update
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$ sudo yum install docker docker-compose
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
No package docker-compose available.
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package docker x86_64 0:20.10.13-2.amzn2 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: runc >= 1.0.0 for package: docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libcgroup >= 0.40.rcl5.15 for package: docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: containerd >= 1.3.2 for package: docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: pigz for package: docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
--> Package containerd.x86_64 0:1.4.13-2.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
--> Package libcgroup.x86_64 0:0.41-21.amzn2 will be installed
--> Package pigz.x86_64 0:2.3.4-1.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
--> Package runc.x86_64 0:1.0.3-2.amzn2 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
| Package      | Arch   | Version       | Repository | Size |
|=====|
| docker       | x86_64 | 20.10.13-2.amzn2 | amzn2extra-docker | 40 M |
|=====|
Installing:
| docker       | x86_64 | 20.10.13-2.amzn2 | amzn2extra-docker | 40 M |
Installing for dependencies:
| containerd  | x86_64 | 1.4.13-2.amzn2.0.1 | amzn2extra-docker | 23 M |
| libcgroup   | x86_64 | 0.41-21.amzn2    | amzn2-core        | 66 k |
| pigz        | x86_64 | 2.3.4-1.amzn2.0.1 | amzn2-core        | 81 k |
| runc        | x86_64 | 1.0.3-2.amzn2    | amzn2extra-docker | 3.0 M |
|=====|
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package (<4 Dependent packages)

Total download size: 67 M
Installed size: 280 M
Is this ok [D/y/N]: [ ] 54% ━━━━━━ 5.2 GB ━━━━━━ 0 18% ━━━━ 5-04, 1:31 PM
```

Figure A.15: Installing Docker using Package Manager

```
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package docker.x86_64 0:20.10.13-2.amzn2 will be installed
--> Processing Dependency: runc >= 1.0.0 for package: docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: libcgroup >= 0.40.rcl5.15 for package: docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: containerd >= 1.3.2 for package: docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64
--> Processing Dependency: pigz for package: docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64
--> Running transaction check
--> Package containerd.x86_64 0:1.4.13-2.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
--> Package libcgroup.x86_64 0:0.41-21.amzn2 will be installed
--> Package pigz.x86_64 0:2.3.4-1.amzn2.0.1 will be installed
--> Package runc.x86_64 0:1.0.3-2.amzn2 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
| Package      | Arch   | Version       | Repository | Size |
|=====|
| docker       | x86_64 | 20.10.13-2.amzn2 | amzn2extra-docker | 40 M |
|=====|
Installing:
| docker       | x86_64 | 20.10.13-2.amzn2 | amzn2extra-docker | 40 M |
Installing for dependencies:
| containerd  | x86_64 | 1.4.13-2.amzn2.0.1 | amzn2extra-docker | 23 M |
| libcgroup   | x86_64 | 0.41-21.amzn2    | amzn2-core        | 66 k |
| pigz        | x86_64 | 2.3.4-1.amzn2.0.1 | amzn2-core        | 81 k |
| runc        | x86_64 | 1.0.3-2.amzn2    | amzn2extra-docker | 3.0 M |
|=====|
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package (<4 Dependent packages)

Total download size: 67 M
Installed size: 280 M
Is this ok [D/y/N]: y
Downloading packages:
(1/5): libcgroup-0.41-21.amzn2.x86_64.rpm          | 66 kB  00:00:00
(2/5): pigz-2.3.4-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64.rpm          | 81 kB  00:00:00
(3/5): containerd-1.4.13-2.amzn2.0.1.x86_64.rpm  | 23 MB  00:00:00
(4/5): docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64.rpm         | 40 MB  00:00:00
(5/5): runc-1.0.3-2.amzn2.x86_64.rpm              | 3.0 MB  00:00:00
| 66 MB/s | 67 MB  00:00:01
Total
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : runc-1.0.3-2.amzn2.x86_64          1/5
  Installing : containerd-1.4.13-2.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
  Installing : libcgroup-0.41-21.amzn2.x86_64      2/5
  Installing : pigz-2.3.4-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64       3/5
  Installing : docker-20.10.13-2.amzn2.x86_64     4/5
  Installing : [#####] 5/5
| 74% ━━━━━━ 5.3 GB ━━━━━━ 0 18% ━━━━ 5-04, 1:31 PM
```

Figure A.16: Installing Docker using Package Manager (In Progress)

```

git-core.x86_64          2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1
git-core-doc.noarch        2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1
perl-Error.noarch         1:0.17020-2.amzn2
perl-Git.noarch           2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1
perl-TermReadKey.x86_64   2.30-20.amzn2.0.2

Transaction Summary
Install 1 Package (+6 Dependent packages)

Total download size: 7.8 M
Installed size: 38 M
Is this ok [D/N]: y
Downloading packages:
(1/7): emacs-filesystem-27.2-4.amzn2.0.1.noarch.rpm | 67 kB 00:00:00
(2/7): git-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64.rpm | 126 kB 00:00:00
(3/7): git-core-doc-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch.rpm | 2.7 MB 00:00:00
(4/7): perl-Error-0.17020-2.amzn2.noarch.rpm | 32 kB 00:00:00
(5/7): perl-Git-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch.rpm | 43 kB 00:00:00
(6/7): git-core-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64.rpm | 4.8 MB 00:00:00
(7/7): perl-TermReadKey-2.30-20.amzn2.0.2.x86_64.rpm | 31 kB 00:00:00
29 MB/s | 7.8 MB 00:00:00

Total
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : git-core-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
  Installing : git-core-doc-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch
  Installing : 1:emacs-filesystem-27.2-4.amzn2.0.1.noarch
  Installing : perl-TermReadKey-2.30-20.amzn2.0.2.x86_64
  Installing : perl-Git-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch
  Installing : git-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
  Verifying : git-core-doc-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch
  Verifying : perl-Git-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.noarch
  Verifying : 1:emacs-filesystem-27.2-4.amzn2.0.1.noarch
  Verifying : git-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
  Verifying : git-core-2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
  Verifying : 1:perl-Error-0.17020-2.amzn2.noarch
1/7 2/7 3/7 4/7 5/7 6/7 7/7 1/7 2/7 3/7 4/7 5/7 6/7 7/7

Installed:
  git.x86_64 0:2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1

Dependency Installed:
  emacs-filesystem.noarch 1:27.2-4.amzn2.0.1  git-core.x86_64 0:2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1  git-core-doc.noarch 0:2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1  perl-Error.noarch 1:0.17020-2.amzn2  perl-Git.noarch 0:2.32.0-1.amzn2.0.1
  perl-TermReadKey.x86_64 0:2.30-20.amzn2.0.2

Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$ snuffle | ▶ | ~ | ssh + fish + bash + zsh + fish + fish + fish + fish + fish + spacedust | 59% ↗ | 5.4 GB ————— | 19% ↘ | 5-04, 1:33 PM

```

Figure A.17: Installing Git

```

ec2-user@ip-172-31... #1
          Load  Upload Total Spent Left Speed
~ (-fish) #2 0     0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
          0     0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
          100 25.2M 100 25.2M 0     0 39.1M 0     0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-link]$ uname -a
Linux ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal 5.10.109-104.500.amzn2.x86_64 #1 SMP Wed Apr 13 20:31:43 UTC 2022 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-link]$ cat /etc/*-release
NAME="Amazon Linux"
VERSION="2"
ID="amzn"
ID_LIKE="centos rhel fedora"
VERSION_ID="2"
PRETTY_NAME="Amazon Linux 2"
ANSI_COLOR="0;33"
CPE_NAME="cpe:2.3:o:amazon:amazon_linux:2"
HOME_URL="https://amazonlinux.com/"
Amazon Linux 2 (Xen)
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-link]$ sudo chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-link]$ docker-compose --version
Docker Compose version v2.5.0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-link]$ systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
  Active: inactive (dead)
    Docs: https://docs.docker.com
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-link]$ sudo systemctl start docker
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-link]$ systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
  Active: active (running) since Wed 2022-05-04 12:40:06 UTC; 1s ago
    Docs: https://docs.docker.com
  Process: 3788 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/docker/docker-setup-runtimes.sh (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  Main PID: 3791 (dockerd)
    Tasks: 7
      Memory: 26.9M
     CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
             └─3791 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock --default-ulimit nofile=32768:65536

May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=info msg="ClientConn switching balancer to \"pick_first\""
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=warning msg="Your kernel does not support cgroup blkio weight"
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=warning msg="Your kernel does not support cgroup blkio weight_device"
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=info msg="Loading containers: start"
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=info msg="Default bridge (docker0) is assigned with an IP address... address"
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=info msg="Loading containers: done."
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit="906f57f graphdriver(s)=overlay..=20.10.13"
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=info msg="Daemon has completed initialization"
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started Docker Application Container Engine.
May 04 12:40:06 ip-172-31-27-208.ec2.internal dockerd[3791]: time="2022-05-04T12:40:06+00:00" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docker.sock"
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-link]$ snuffle | ▶ | ~ | ssh + fish + bash + zsh + fish + fish + fish + fish + spacedust | 67% ↗ | 5.4 GB ————— | 26% ↘ | 5-04, 1:40 PM

```

Figure A.18: Starting Docker systemd Service

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Tags, Limits, Instances (with sub-links for Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Scheduled Instances, Capacity Reservations), and Images (with sub-links for AMIs and AMI Catalog). The main content area has a title 'Instances (2) Info' and a table with two rows:

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Publ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group4_EC2	i-08b5532d59930e0b1	Terminated	t2.micro	-	No alarms	us-east-1d	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group4_EC2	i-0841da90317645e9f	Running	t2.micro	-	No alarms	us-east-1d	ec2...

Below the table, a modal window titled 'Select an instance' is open, showing a single item: 'Group4\_EC2'.

Figure A.19: Instances

The screenshot shows the 'Launching instance' step of the AWS EC2 instance launch process. At the top, a message says: 'You've been opted into the new launch experience. Find out more about this experience or send us feedback. You can still return to the previous version by opting-out.' There's also a link 'Opt-out to the old experience'.

The main content area shows the progress of the launch initiation, which is at 80% completion. Below the progress bar, there's a 'Details' link.

Figure A.20: Launching Instance

```

ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208:~/digital-ink
logout
Connection to 3.91.192.250 closed.
> ssh -i ~/Desktop/Group4_KeyPair.pem ec2-user@3.91.192.250
Last login: Wed May  4 13:21:09 2022 from 193.60.143.12
  _\|_ _\|_
 _\| (   /  Amazon Linux 2 AMI
  _\|_\|_|_|
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$ cd digital-ink
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-ink]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$ sudo mv digital-ink digital-ink.old
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$ git clone https://github.com/ChrisP99/digital-ink.git
Cloning into 'digital-ink'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 9909, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (9909/9909), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (6382/6382), done.
remote: Total 9909 (delta 3080), reused 9863 (delta 3034), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (9909/9909), 17.59 MiB | 14.30 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (3080/3080), done.
Updating files: 100% (8963/8963), done.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 ~]$ cd digital-ink
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-ink]$ sudo /usr/local/bin/docker-compose up -d
[*] Running 3/3
  • Container digital-ink-db-1  Running
  • Container phpmyadmin  Running
  • Container digital-ink-app-1 Started
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-ink]$ sudo /usr/local/bin/docker-compose down
[*] Running 4/4
  • Container phpmyadmin  Removed
  • Container digital-ink-app-1 Removed
  • Container digital-ink-db-1 Removed
  • Network digital-ink_default Removed
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-ink]$ sudo /usr/local/bin/docker-compose up -d
[*] Running 4/4
  • Network digital-ink_default Created
  • Container digital-ink-db-1 Started
  • Container phpmyadmin  Started
  • Container digital-ink-app-1 Started
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-27-208 digital-ink]$ sudo /usr/local/bin/docker-compose exec app bash
root@c565ab9c37ff:/srv/app# php artisan migrate
Nothing to migrate.
root@c565ab9c37ff:/srv/app# 

```

Figure A.21: Log In with Key Pair

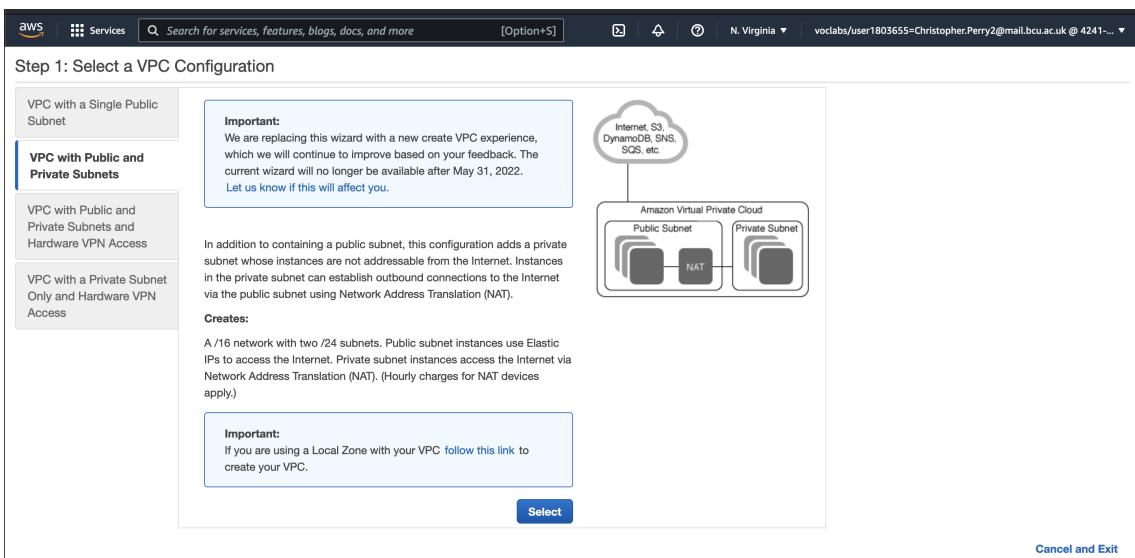


Figure A.22: Selecting a VPC Configuration

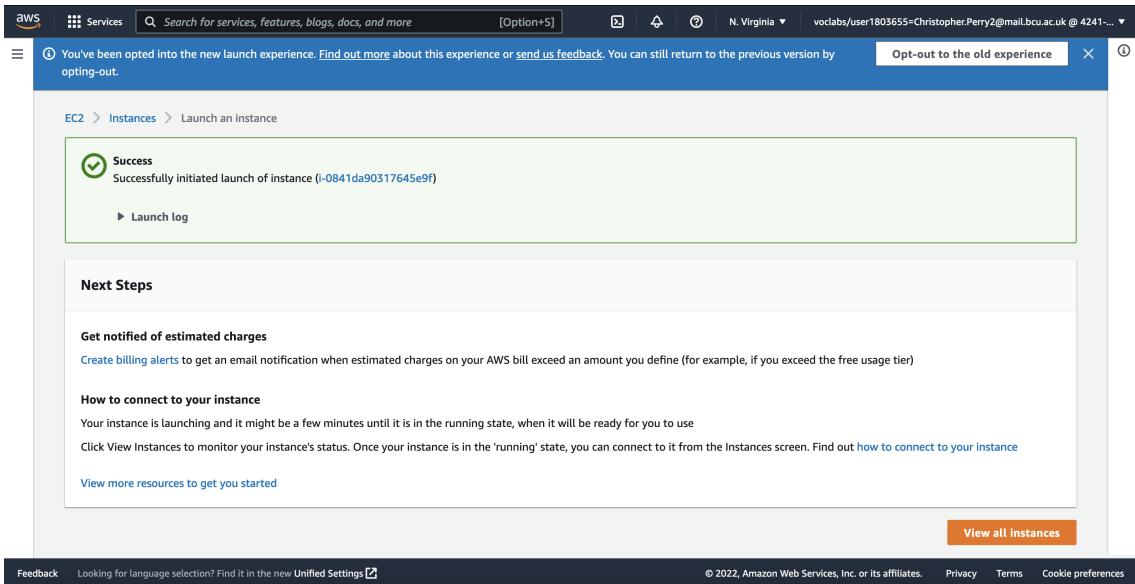


Figure A.23: Successfully Initiated Instance

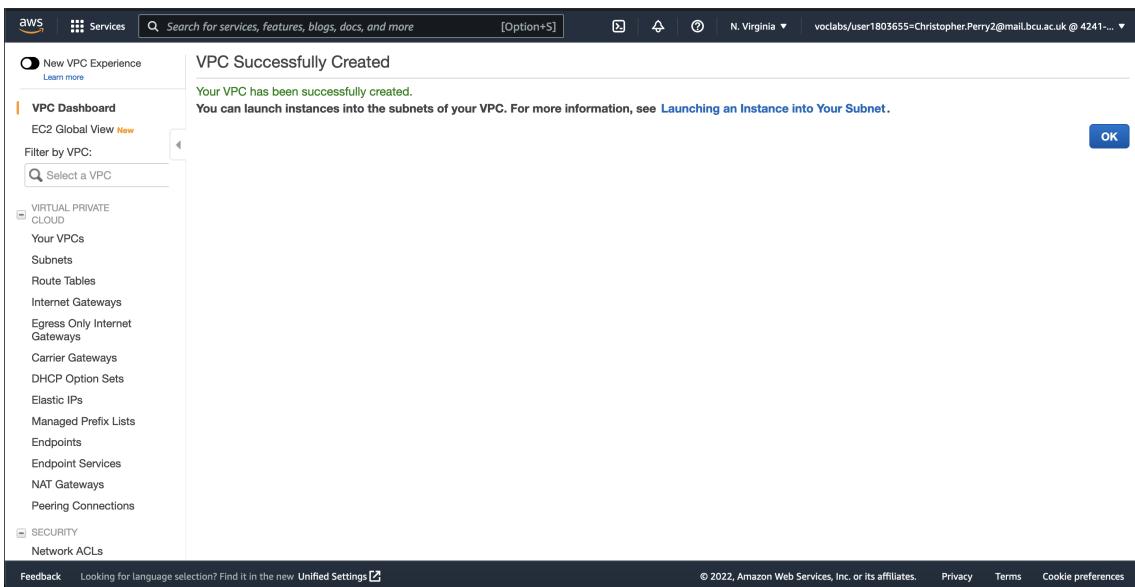


Figure A.24: VPC Successfully Created

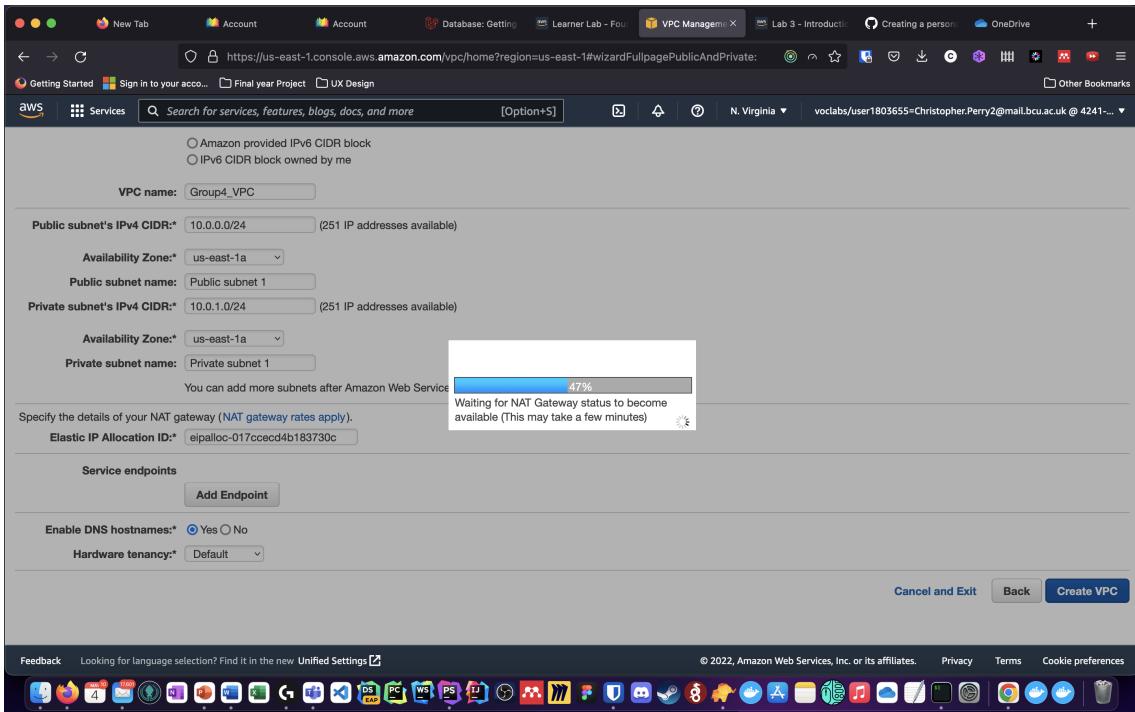


Figure A.25: VPC with Public and Private Subnets, Loading

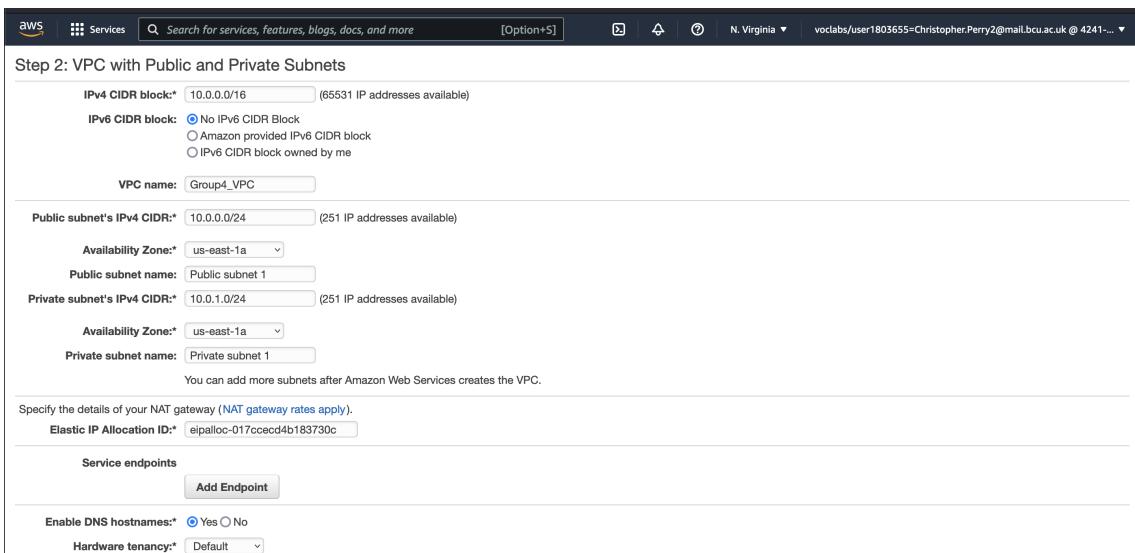


Figure A.26: VPC with Public and Private Subnets

The screenshot shows the AWS VPCs page with the following details:

**Left Sidebar:**

- New VPC Experience
- VPC Dashboard
- EC2 Global View New
- Filter by VPC: Select a VPC
- VIRTUAL PRIVATE CLOUD
  - Your VPCs
  - Subnets
  - Route Tables
  - Internet Gateways
  - Egress Only Internet Gateways
  - Carrier Gateways
  - DHCP Option Sets
  - Elastic IPs
  - Managed Prefix Lists
  - Endpoints
  - Endpoint Services
  - NAT Gateways
  - Peering Connections
- SECURITY
  - Network ACLs

**Main Content Area:**

**Your VPCs (2) Info**

Name	VPC ID	State	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
-	vpc-006b19b59ed484041	Available	172.31.0.0/16	-
Group4_VPC	vpc-0b0472507c8bf18c9	Available	10.0.0.0/16	-

**Details for VPC ID: vpc-07657585bc0e3b3b5**

VPC ID	State	DNS hostnames	DNS resolution
vpc-07657585bc0e3b3b5	Available	Disabled	Enabled

**Page Footer:**

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Figure A.27: Your VPCs