Report on WordPress Deployment Using Terraform on AWS

1. Background

The objective of this assignment was to deploy a scalable and secure WordPress application using AWS services with Terraform. The aim was to leverage AWS infrastructure, such as ECS (Elastic Container Service), RDS (Relational Database Service), and ALB (Application Load Balancer), while utilizing Infrastructure-as-Code (IaC) principles to automate the deployment and management of these resources.

This project required provisioning a secure and robust architecture that could handle web traffic while ensuring ease of management, scalability, and cost-efficiency. Through the use of Terraform, the infrastructure was defined as code, enabling reproducibility, version control, and flexibility in managing resources. The deployment focused on utilizing ECS Fargate for container orchestration, a load balancer for managing traffic distribution, and an RDS MariaDB database for data storage.

2. Objectives

The main objectives of this assignment were as follows:

- **Deploy WordPress on ECS:** Set up ECS using the Fargate launch type to run WordPress containers without managing the underlying infrastructure.
- Configure Load Balancer (ALB): Use an Application Load Balancer to distribute incoming HTTP traffic across multiple ECS containers.
- **Set up RDS Database:** Deploy an RDS instance with MariaDB for data storage and ensure secure connectivity between ECS and RDS.
- Provision Security Groups: Create security groups to control access to the ECS service and RDS instance.
- Implement IAM Roles: Grant the necessary permissions to the ECS tasks through IAM roles to enable secure resource interactions.
- Automate the Infrastructure Deployment with Terraform: Use Terraform to define and manage the entire infrastructure, ensuring a repeatable and scalable deployment.

3. Tasks Completed

To accomplish the objectives, the following tasks were performed:

3.1 ALB (Application Load Balancer)

- An Application Load Balancer (ALB) was provisioned to manage incoming HTTP traffic.
- A target group was created and configured to handle health checks to ensure that traffic was only directed to healthy ECS instances.
- A listener on port 80 was set up to forward traffic to ECS containers based on the health check results.

3.2 ECS Cluster and Task Definition

- An ECS cluster was set up to manage the ECS containers.
- The ECS task definition was created to run the wordpress:latest Docker image using the Fargate launch type. The task was configured with resource specifications (256 CPU units, 512 MB of memory) to ensure efficient operation.
- The task was assigned IAM roles (LabRole) to grant permissions necessary for accessing other AWS resources such as RDS and ALB.

3.3 ECS Service

- The ECS service was configured with Fargate as the launch type, and the appropriate number of tasks was specified.
- The ECS service was linked to the ALB to ensure traffic distribution across all running containers.
- Networking configurations, including subnets and security groups, were implemented to secure and facilitate communication between the ECS containers and other resources.

3.4 RDS MariaDB Instance

- A MariaDB instance was provisioned in Amazon RDS to serve as the database backend for the WordPress application.
- Security groups were configured to allow ECS containers to connect to the RDS instance over the necessary port (3306).

 A database subnet group was used to define the network locations for the RDS instance, ensuring secure and reliable connectivity.

3.5 Security Groups and Networking

- Security groups were created to control inbound and outbound traffic to ECS instances and the RDS database.
- Subnets and VPC configurations were designed to ensure that the resources were deployed in a secure and isolated environment.

3.6 Changes to Terraform Files

To finalize the deployment and ensure the ECS tasks had the necessary permissions to interact with other AWS resources, two key lines were added to the ecs.tf file, which specified the IAM role ARNs for task execution:

```
execution_role_arn = "arn:aws:iam::178868834374: role/LabRole" task_role_arn = "arn:aws:iam::178868834374: role/LabRole"
```

It was my Arn: 78868834374 taken from aws learner's lab. These changes ensured that the ECS tasks could interact with other AWS resources such as RDS and ALB without needing additional IAM policies or roles.

3.7 Output and Access

• The DNS name of the ALB was outputted to facilitate easy access to the WordPress application. This allowed users to access the application via a public URL, pointing to the ECS containers managed by the ALB.

4. Deployment and Testing Results

4.1 Deployment

The deployment process was carried out using Terraform, which successfully created the necessary AWS resources, including the ECS cluster, RDS database, ALB, and security configurations. Terraform's state was used to track the resources created, and all dependencies were managed appropriately.

The ECS service was correctly linked to the ALB, allowing for traffic distribution to the WordPress containers. The MariaDB instance was provisioned and connected to the WordPress application.

4.2 Testing

Once the infrastructure was deployed, the application was tested by accessing the WordPress site via the ALB's DNS name.

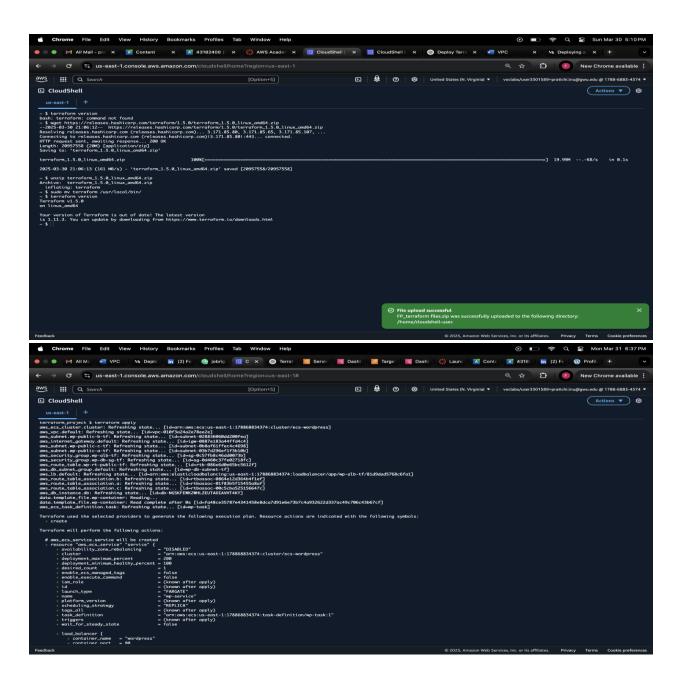
- WordPress Accessibility: The WordPress site was accessible through the public DNS name of the ALB, indicating that traffic was being correctly routed to the ECS containers.
- **Database Connectivity:** A successful connection was established between the WordPress application and the MariaDB RDS instance, confirming that the database was properly configured and accessible.

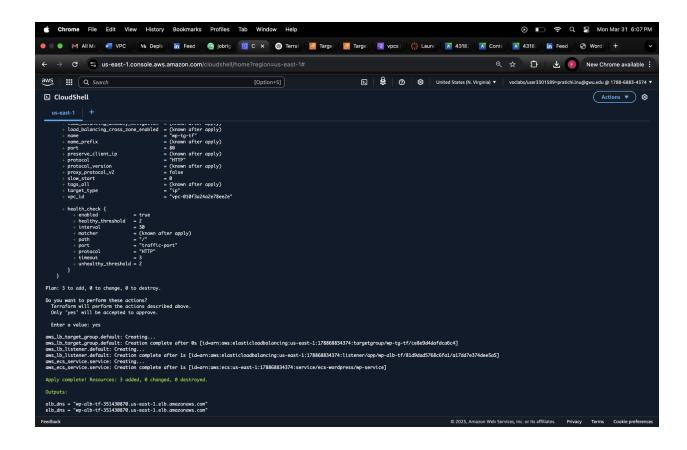
No errors or connectivity issues were observed during testing, and the deployment met the expected objectives.

Results:

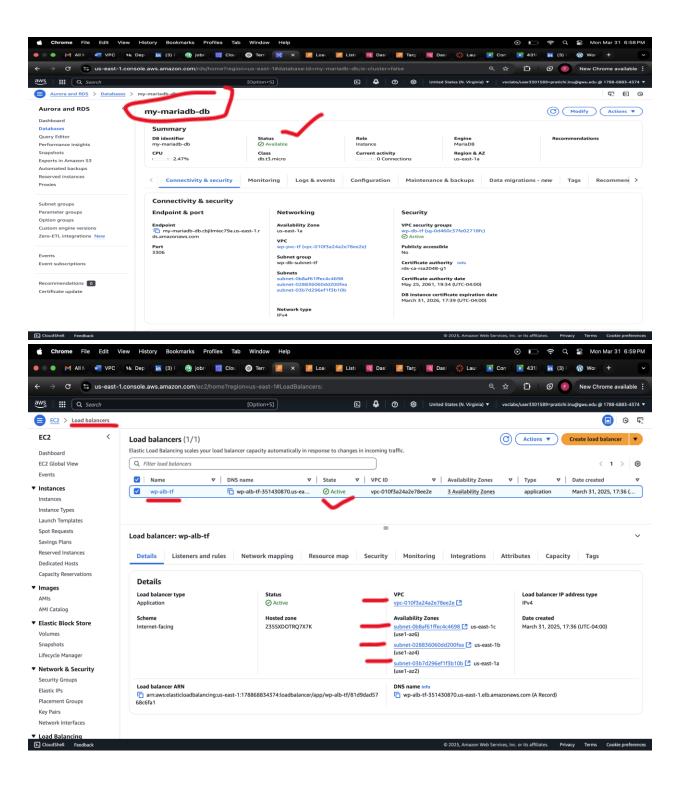
Deploy the Infrastructure:

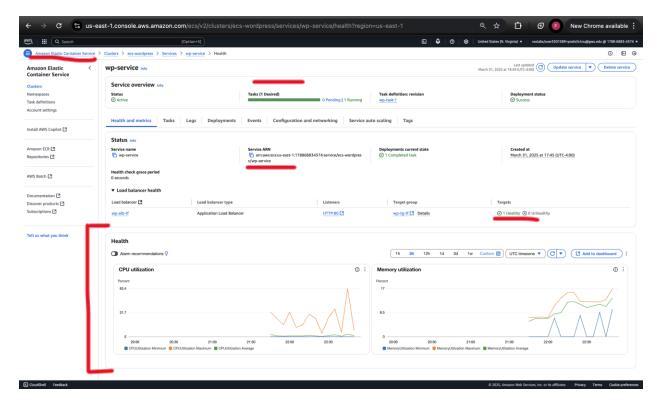
1. Use Terraform to deploy the infrastructure on AWS





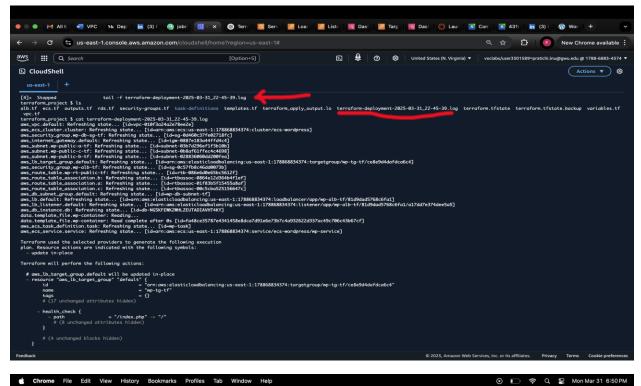
2. Verify that the infrastructure is deployed successfully (e.g., ALB, ECS tasks, RDS instance).

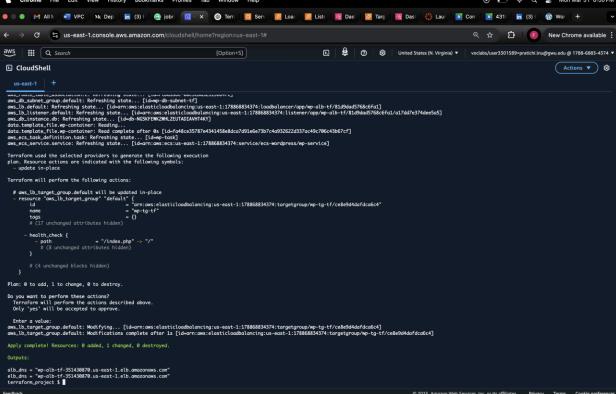




3. **Log the deployment details**, including date and time, and the output of Terraform commands used for deployment.

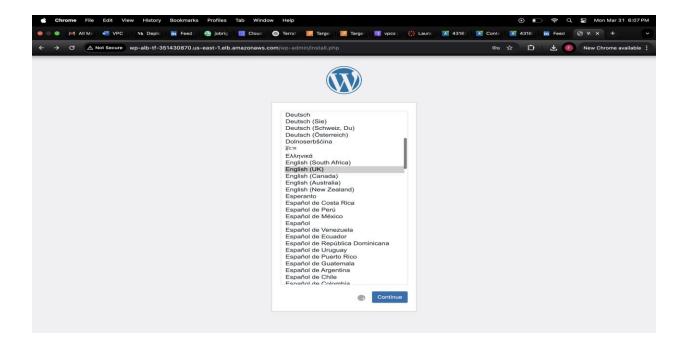
Log file using timestamp: tail-f terraform-deployment-2025-03-31_22-45-39.log

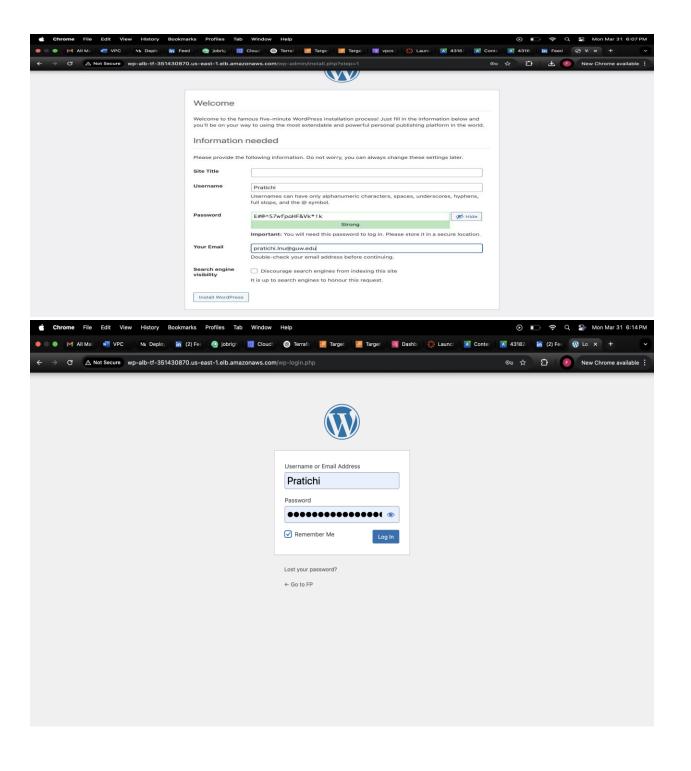


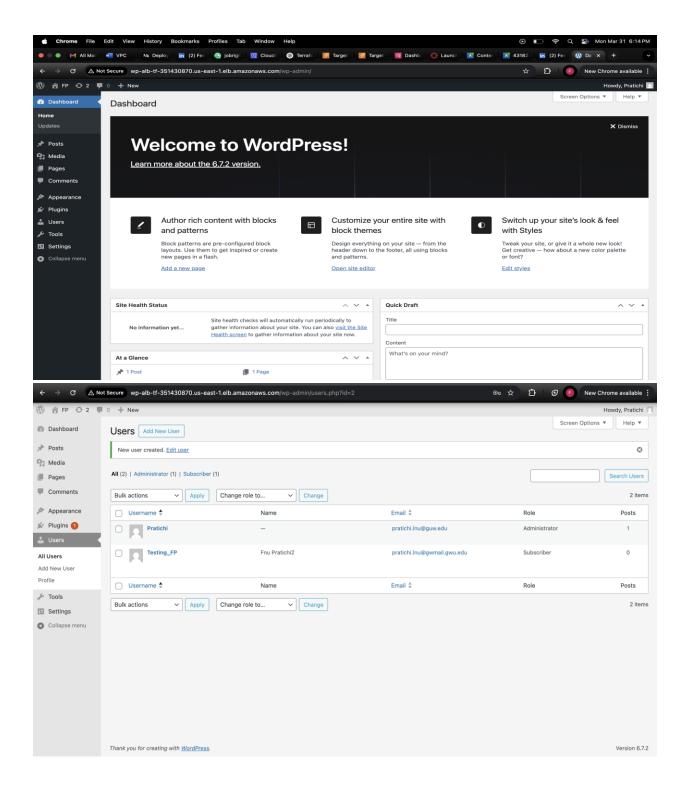


Test the WordPress Application:

- Use the ALB DNS name to access the WordPress application via a web browser.
- 2. Ensure the application is functional and properly connected to the RDS database.







4. Log the results, noting any issues or successful tests along with the time and date.

```
C C Usu-east-Locrosic awa amazon.com/cloudshell/mome?region.us-east-187

D CloudShell

Us-east-1 X Us-
```

Destroy the Infrastructure:

terraform-destroy-2025-04-01_00-26-43.log

