

AWS Cloud Infrastructure Deployment and Automation

1. Create a VPC

What:

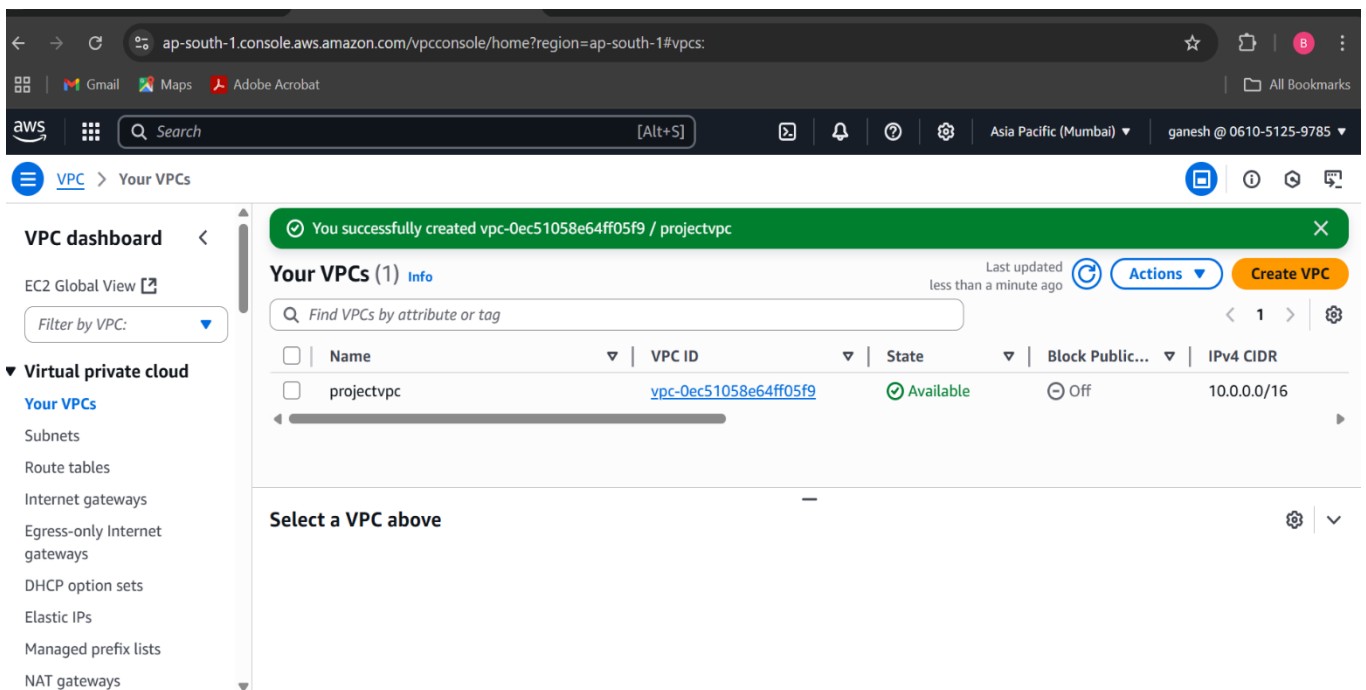
A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a logically isolated section of AWS where you launch AWS resources.

How:

- In AWS Console, go to **VPC**, click **Create VPC**.
- Choose default or custom settings (CIDR block, subnets, etc).

Why:

This isolates your application's network for security and control.



2. Create S3 and Upload File

What:

S3 is Amazon's object storage.

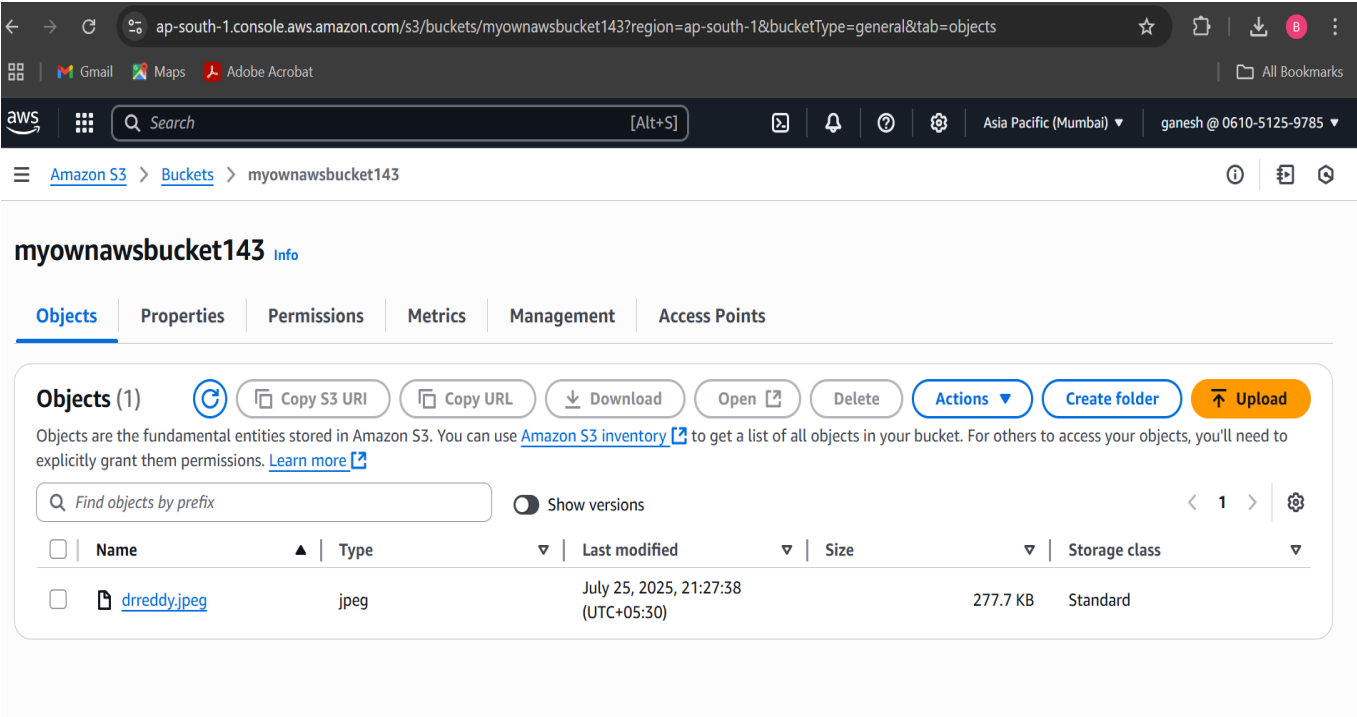
How:

- In AWS Console, go to **S3**, **Create Bucket**.
- Upload files (e.g., static assets or media for your app).

Why:

S3 is used for storing files, static data, backups, etc.

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3. Create EFS

What:

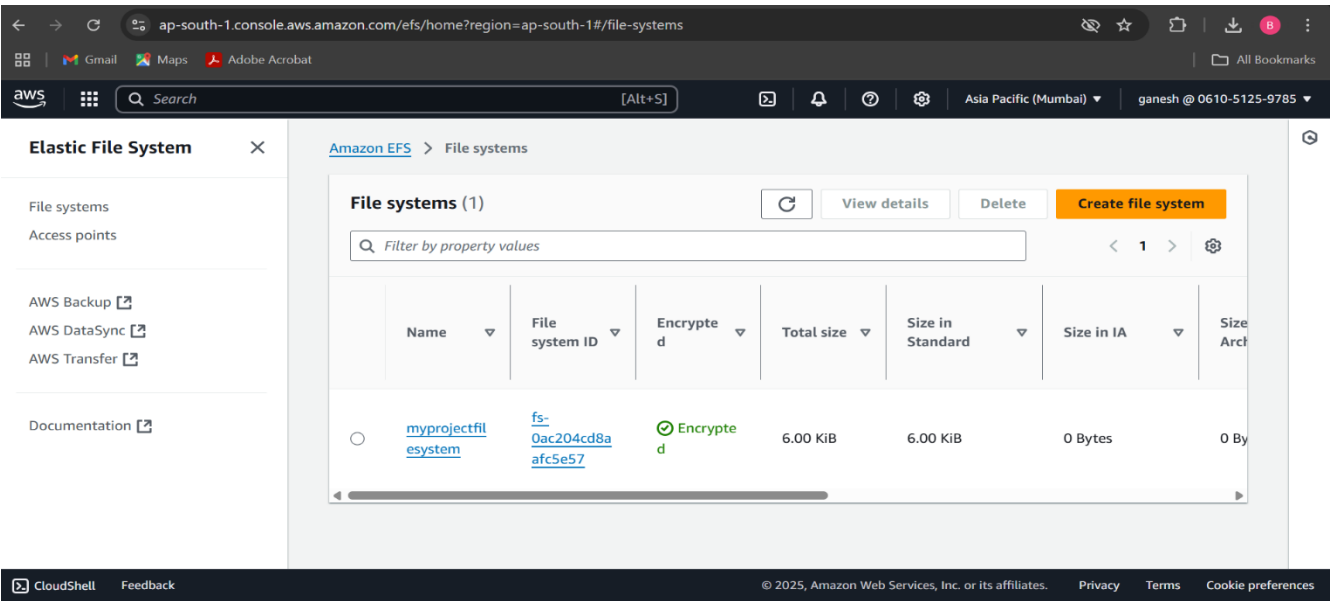
EFS (Elastic File System) is scalable file storage for use with EC2.

How:

- Go to EFS, **Create file system**.
- Set up mount targets, security groups.

Why:

EFS can be mounted on multiple EC2s at once, useful for sharing files or app data.



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4. Launch EC2, Install Nginx, Configure index.html

What:

EC2 are the virtual servers. Nginx is a web server.

How:

- Launch an EC2 instance (Amazon Linux/Ubuntu).
- SSH into instance.
- Install nginx:

```
#bash
```

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt upgrade
```

```
sudo apt install nginx
```

```
sudo systemctl status nginx
```

- Create and edit `/var/www/html/index.html`.

Why:

This is your web server that will host your app site.

5. Login to Your Ubuntu Instance

What:

SSH into your EC2 machine to perform administrative tasks.

How:

```
bash
```

```
ssh -i your-key.pem ubuntu@<public-ip>
```

Use your PEM key and the public IP from the AWS console.

6. Update & Upgrade OS (on EC2)

What:

Keeps your system secure and up to date.

How:

```
bash
```

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt upgrade
```

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7. Install and Check Nginx

How:

```
#bash
```

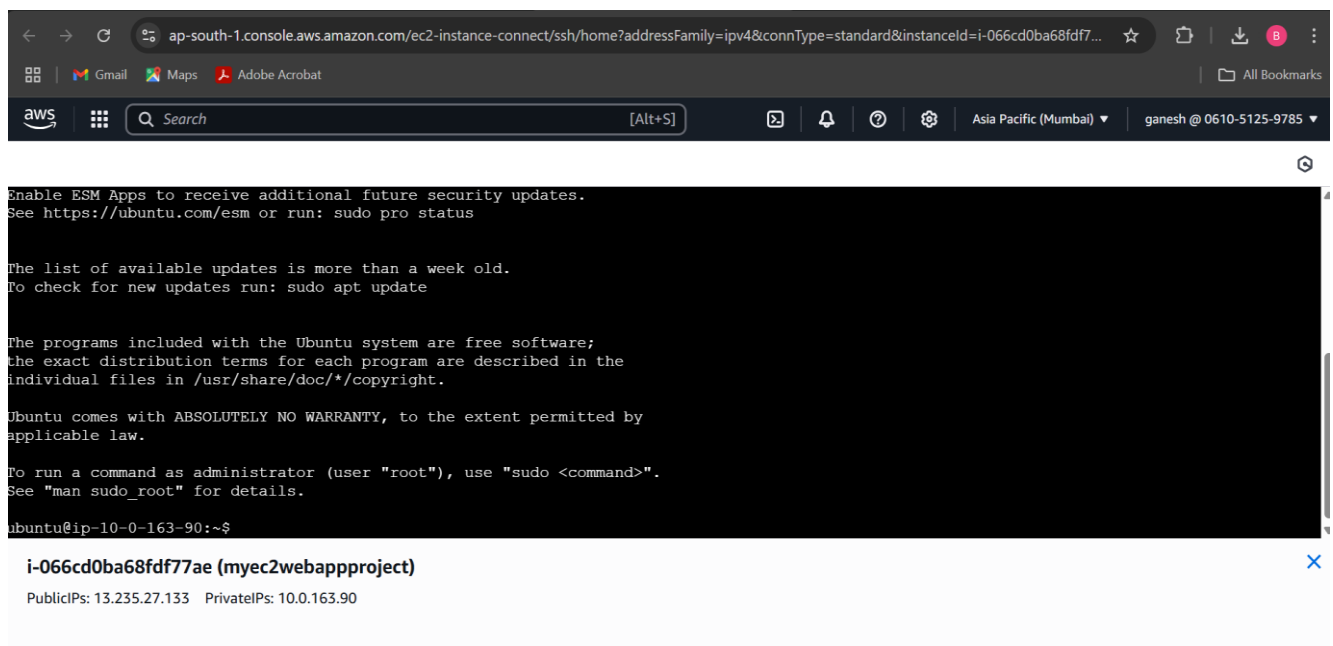
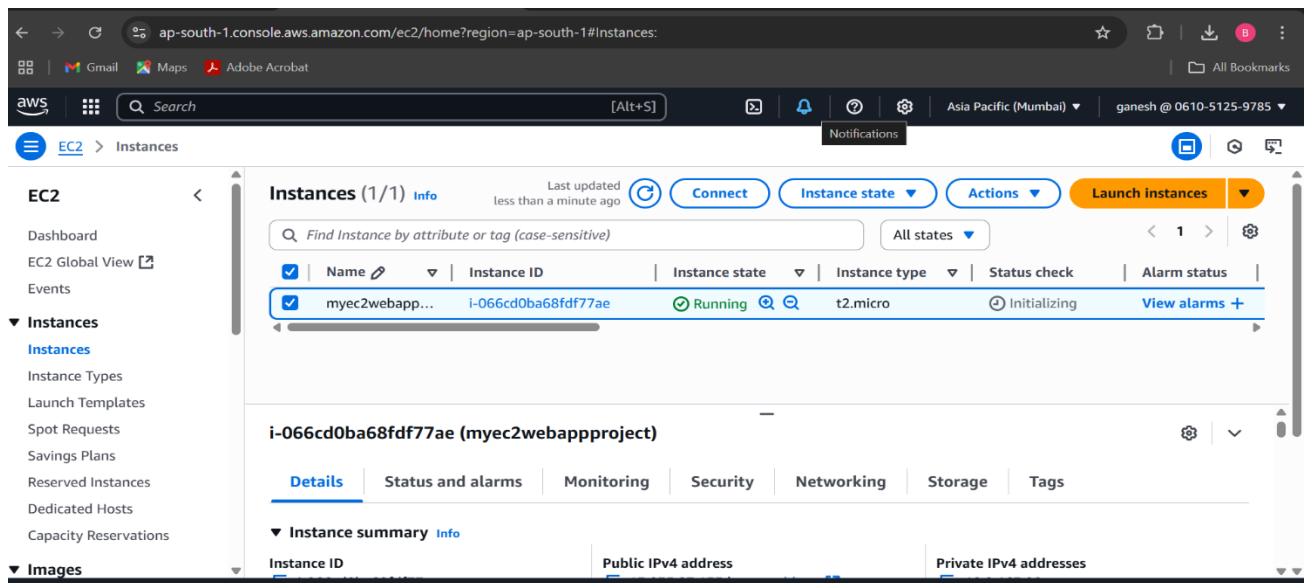
```
sudo apt install nginx
```

```
sudo systemctl status nginx
```

This installs and checks if nginx is running.

```
sudo unlink /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/default
```

```
sudo apt update
```



```
sudo systemctl status nginx
```

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```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/ganeshreddy.shop/html
```

```
sudo ln -s /etc/nginx/sites-available/ganeshreddy.shop /etc/nginx/sites-enabled/
```

8. Continue Nginx Setup (via Blog)

Follow the instructions from the linked Linode blog (from the "Use NGINX #" step onwards) for further nginx configuration.

9. Mount EFS to EC2

How:

1. Install NFS client:

```
bash
```

```
sudo apt-get -y install nfs-common
```

2. Mount EFS volume (replace fs-xxxx with your EFS file system id):

```
bash
```

3. Create or move your index.html as needed.

The screenshot shows the Linode website with the article "Installing and Using NGINX on Ubuntu 20.04" by Nathaniel Stickman. The article is published on July 9, 2021. It includes a sidebar with "EXPLORE DOCS" and "Reference Architectures". The main content area has a blue banner for creating a Linode account with a \$100 credit. The article text begins with "NGINX (pronounced 'engine-X') is an open-source web server that excels at load balancing, caching, and acting as a reverse proxy. NGINX was developed with efficiency and concurrency in mind, seeking to address the scalability and performance issues in other popular web servers. Its event-driven architecture continues to set it apart as one of the".

Your cookie choices for this website

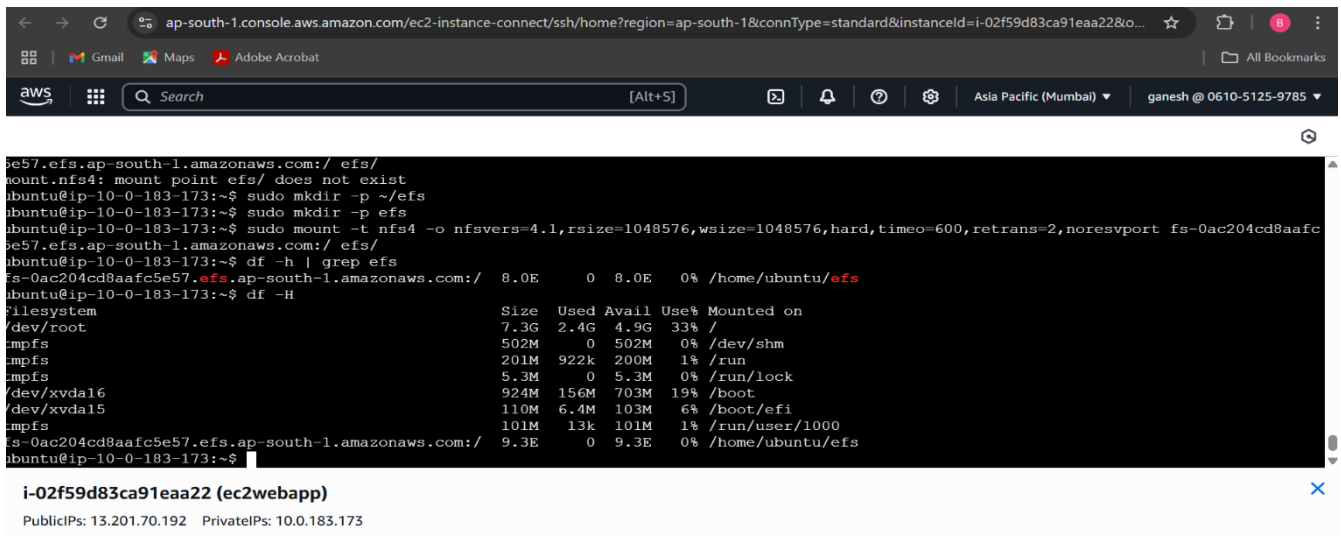
The screenshot shows the AWS console page for an EC2 instance. The URL is "ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2-instance-connect/ssh/home?addressFamily=ipv4&connType=standard&instanceId=i-066cd0ba68fd7...". The page shows the instance ID "i-066cd0ba68fd77ae" and the public IP address "13.235.27.133".

```
ubuntu@ip-10-0-163-90:~$ root /home/ubuntu/efs;
or
root /mnt/efs;
Command 'root' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo snap install root-framework
Command 'root' not found, but can be installed with:
sudo snap install root-framework
ubuntu@ip-10-0-163-90:~$ sudo systemctl reload nginx
ubuntu@ip-10-0-163-90:~$ df -H
Filesystem              Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/root                7.3G  2.4G  4.9G  33% /
tmpfs                   502M   0  502M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                   201M  926k  200M   1% /run
tmpfs                   5.3M   0   5.3M   0% /run/lock
/dev/xvda16             924M  156M  703M  19% /boot
/dev/xvda15             110M   6.4M  103M   6% /boot/efi
tmpfs                   101M  13k   101M   1% /run/user/1000
fs-0ac204cd0aafc5e57.efs.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com:/ 9.3E   0   9.3E   0% /home/ubuntu/efs
ubuntu@ip-10-0-163-90:~$
```

i-066cd0ba68fd77ae (myec2webappproject)

PublicIPs: 13.235.27.133 PrivateIPs: 10.0.163.90

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```
ubuntu@ip-10-0-183-173:~$ df -H
Filesystem                Size      Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/root                  7.3G      2.4G   4.9G  33% /
tmpfs                      502M        0   502M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs                      201M     922k   200M   1% /run
tmpfs                      5.3M        0   5.3M   0% /run/lock
/dev/xvda16               924M     156M   703M  19% /boot
/dev/xvda15               110M      6.4M   103M   6% /boot/efi
tmpfs                     101M      13k   101M   1% /run/user/1000
fs-0ac204cd8aafc5e57.efs.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com:/ 8.0E      0   8.0E   0% /home/ubuntu/efs
ubuntu@ip-10-0-183-173:~$
```

i-02f59d83ca91eaa22 (ec2webapp)
PublicIPs: 13.201.70.192 PrivateIPs: 10.0.183.173

10. Create RDS Database

What:

RDS is AWS's managed relational database.

How:

- Go to **RDS > Create database**
- Choose DB engine (MySQL, Postgres, etc.)
- Set username, password, instance type.
- Create data base

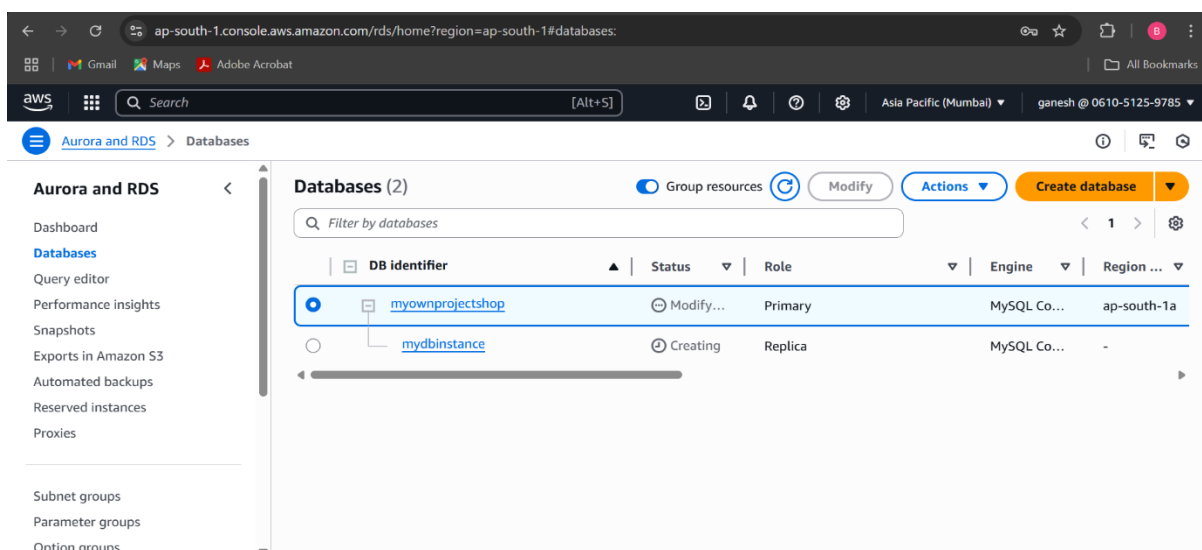
11. Create a Read Replica (Optional)

What/Why:

Improves scalability by offloading reads from the primary database.

How:

- In your RDS instance, select **Create read replica**.



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12. Connect EC2 to RDS

How:

1. Install MySQL client:

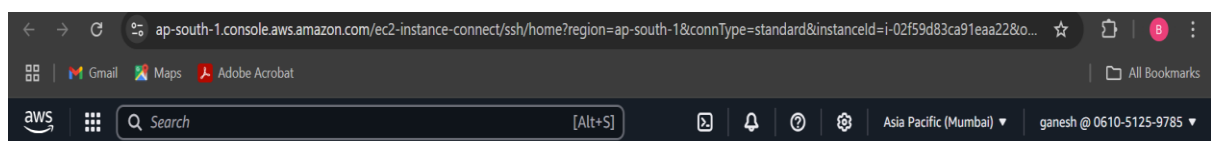
```
bash
```

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-client
```

2. Connect to the DB:

```
bash
```

```
mysql -h myownprojectshop.c7ucecgke0b6.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com -P 3306 -u  
admin -p
```



```
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
mysql-client is already the newest version (8.0.42-0ubuntu0.24.04.2).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
ubuntu@ip-10-0-183-173:~$ mysql -h myownprojectshop.c7ucecgke0b6.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com -P 3306 -u admin -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 39
Server version: 8.0.41 Source distribution

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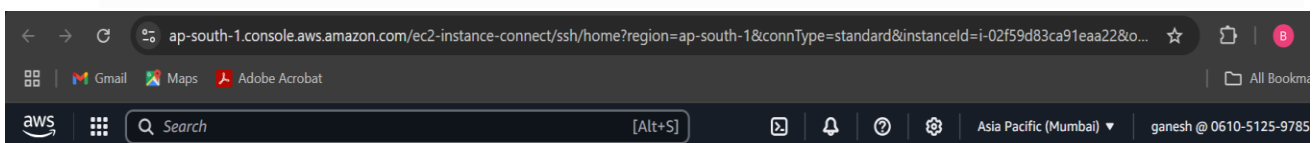
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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>
```

i-02f59d83ca91eaa22 (ec2webapp)

PublicIPs: 13.201.70.192 PrivateIPs: 10.0.183.173



```
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mydb |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
ubuntu@ip-10-0-183-173:~$
```

i-02f59d83ca91eaa22 (ec2webapp)

PublicIPs: 13.201.70.192 PrivateIPs: 10.0.183.173

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13. Create AMI

What:

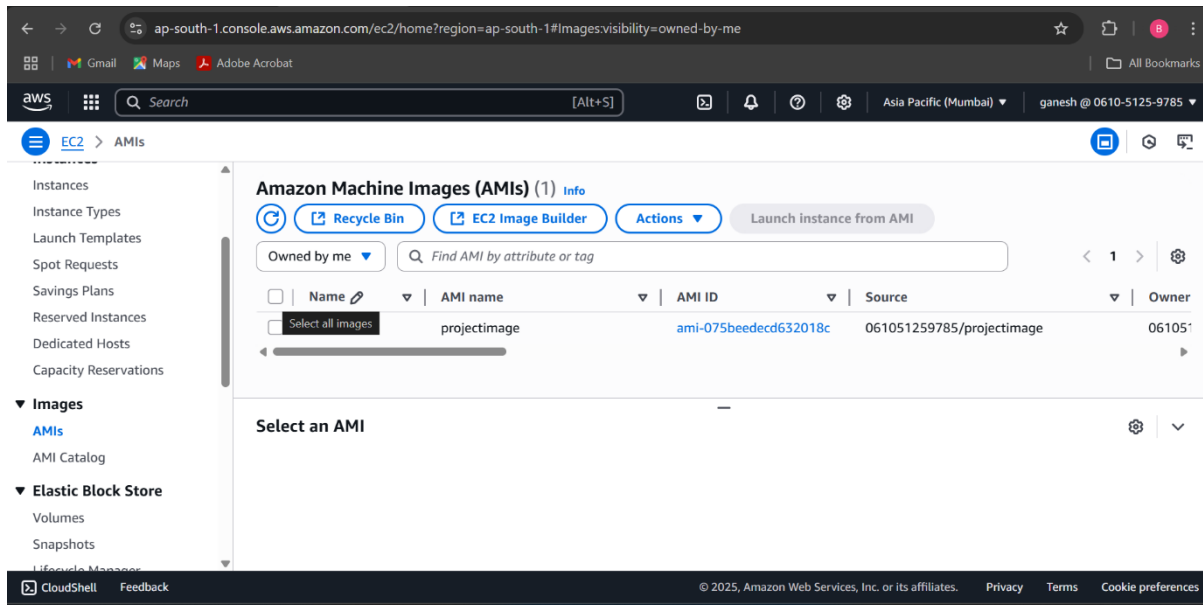
AMI (Amazon Machine Image): A snapshot/template of your EC2 instance.

Why:

Allows quick scaling or disaster recovery.

How:

- Select EC2 instance, -> Actions -> Image and Templates -> Create Image.



14. Configure ALB (Application Load Balancer) and ASG (Auto Scaling Group)

What:

- **ALB:** Distributes incoming traffic to multiple EC2 instances.
- **ASG:** Automatically adjusts the number of EC2 instances based on demand.

How:

1. Create ALB:

- Go to **EC2 > Load Balancers**.
- Click **Create Load Balancer > Application Load Balancer**.
- Set up listeners (usually HTTP & HTTPS), choose subnets, and security groups.
- Register your EC2 instances (or the target group that will auto-register them via ASG).

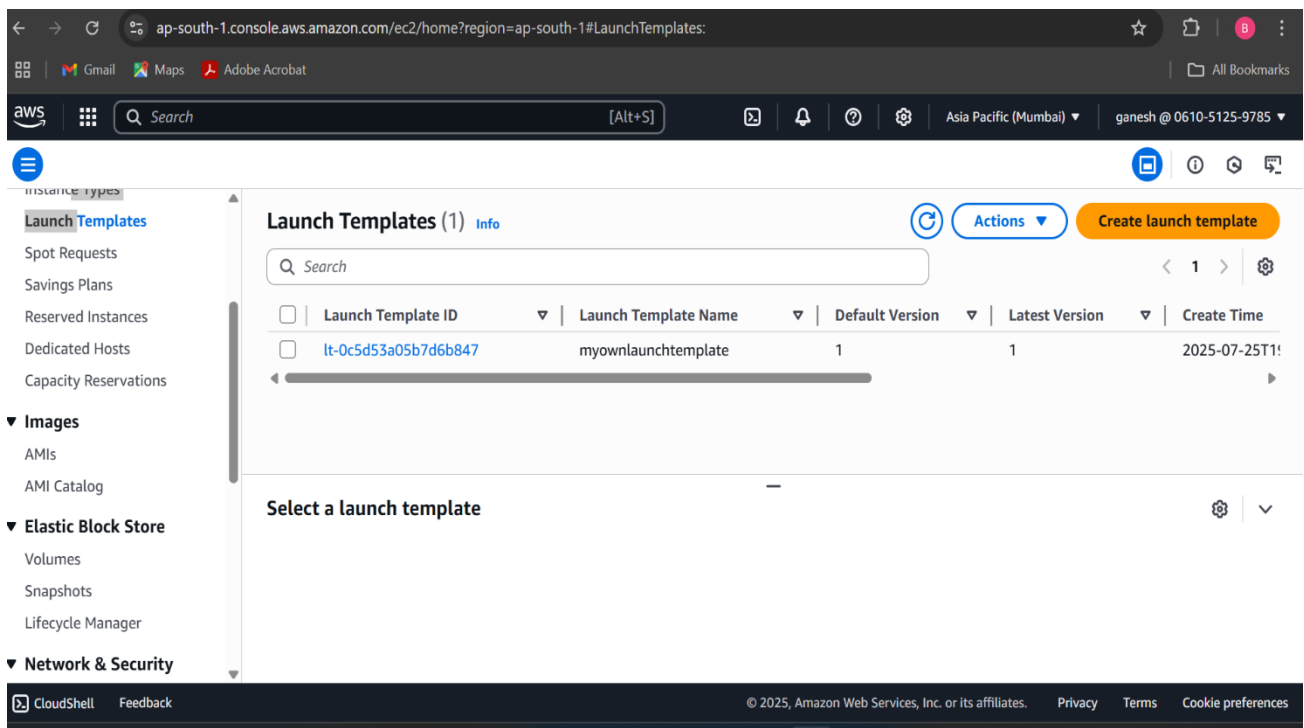
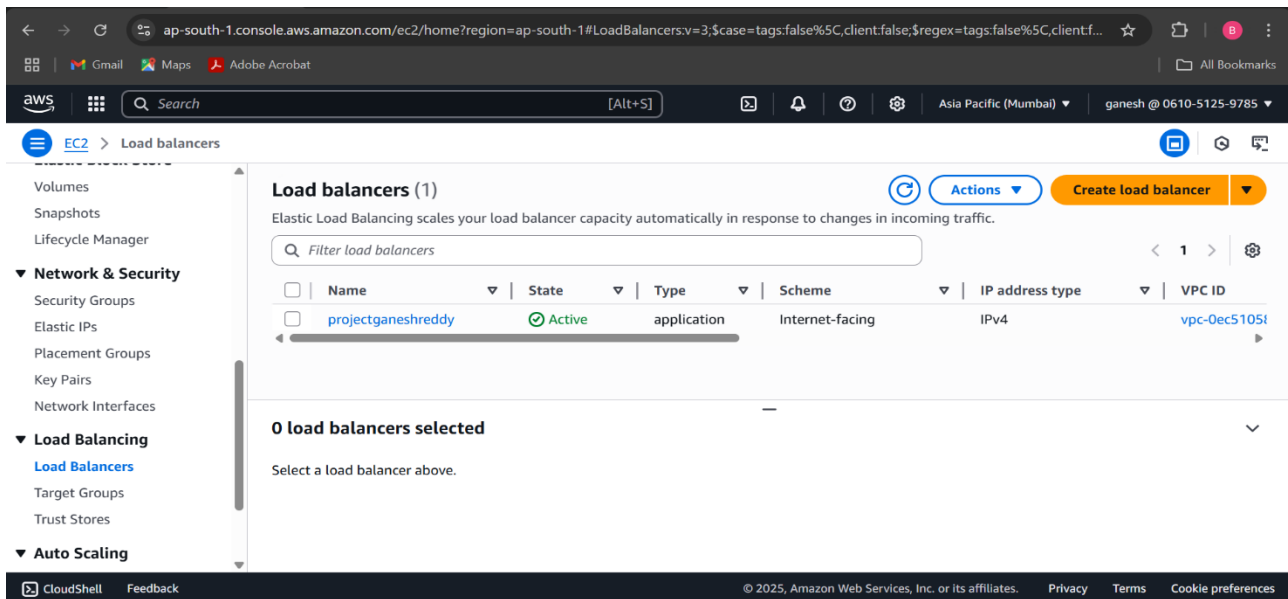
2. Create Launch Template/Configuration:

- Go to **EC2 > Launch Templates** and click **Create launch template**.
- Reference your previously created AMI.

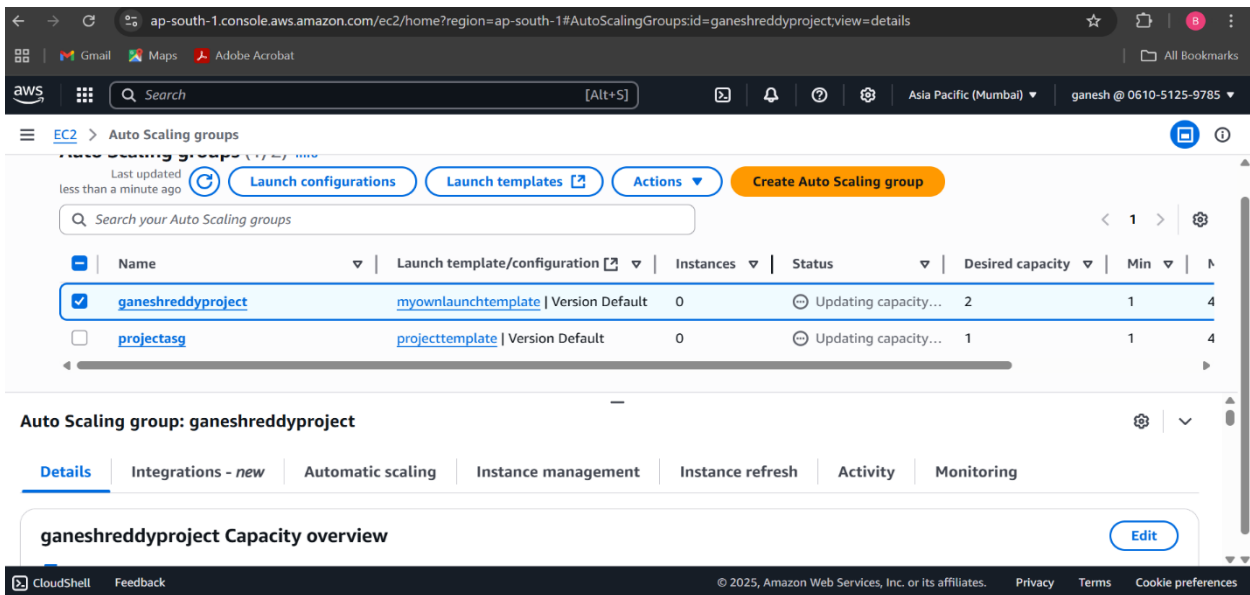
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3. Create Auto Scaling Group:

- In **EC2 > Auto Scaling Groups**, click **Create Auto Scaling group**.
- Pick your launch template (from the previous step).
- Select VPC, subnets, and attach your Target Group (from the ALB).
- Define min, max, and desired number of EC2 instances.
- Set scaling policies (optional, for automatic scaling based on CPU/memory, etc.).



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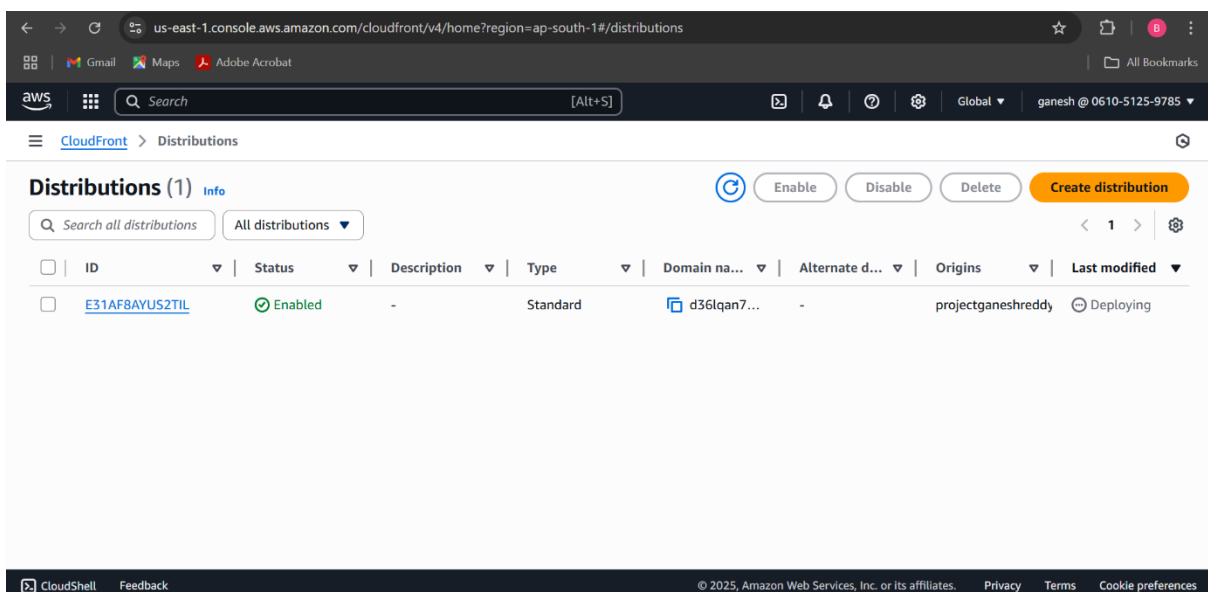
15. Create and Configure CloudFront with ALB

What:

CloudFront is AWS's global Content Delivery Network (CDN); it caches and distributes content closer to users worldwide.

How:

1. Go to **CloudFront > Distributions > Create Distribution**.
2. For origin, enter your ALB's DNS name (found in EC2 > Load Balancers).
3. Configure whether to use HTTP or HTTPS (set up certificates as needed).
4. Customize cache behavior, price class, and any desired settings.
5. Click **Create Distribution**.
CloudFront assigns a Distribution Domain Name (e.g., d1xyz.cloudfront.net).



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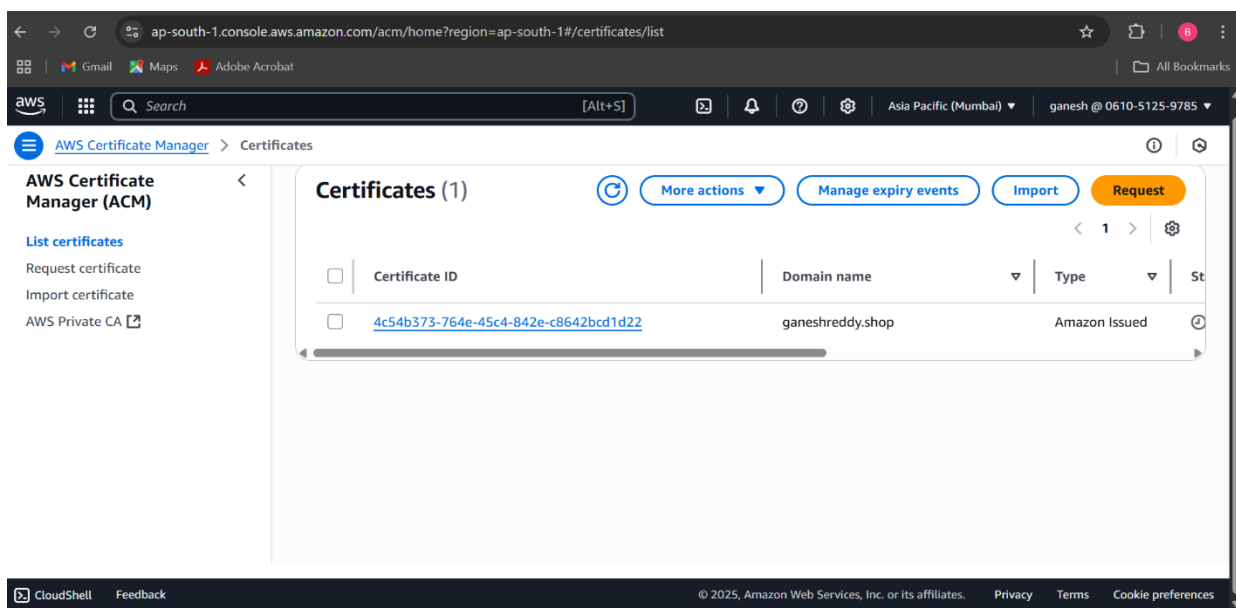
16. Create CNAME, Update Route 53 Records from ACM

What:

- **ACM (AWS Certificate Manager):** Issues SSL/TLS certificates for HTTPS.
- **Route 53:** AWS DNS service.

How:

1. In **ACM** (Certificate Manager), request a new certificate for your domain.
2. ACM will provide a CNAME record for DNS validation.
3. Go to **Route 53 > Hosted zones**, and for your domain, **create a new CNAME record** with the name and value provided by ACM (for validation).
4. Wait for certificate validation (ACM status will update to "Issued").
5. Later, in **Route 53**, add/modify DNS records to point your domain/subdomain to your ALB or CloudFront:
 - **A/AAAA Alias** record for root/apex domains.
 - **CNAME** for subdomains.



17. Buy Domain, Use Route 53

How:

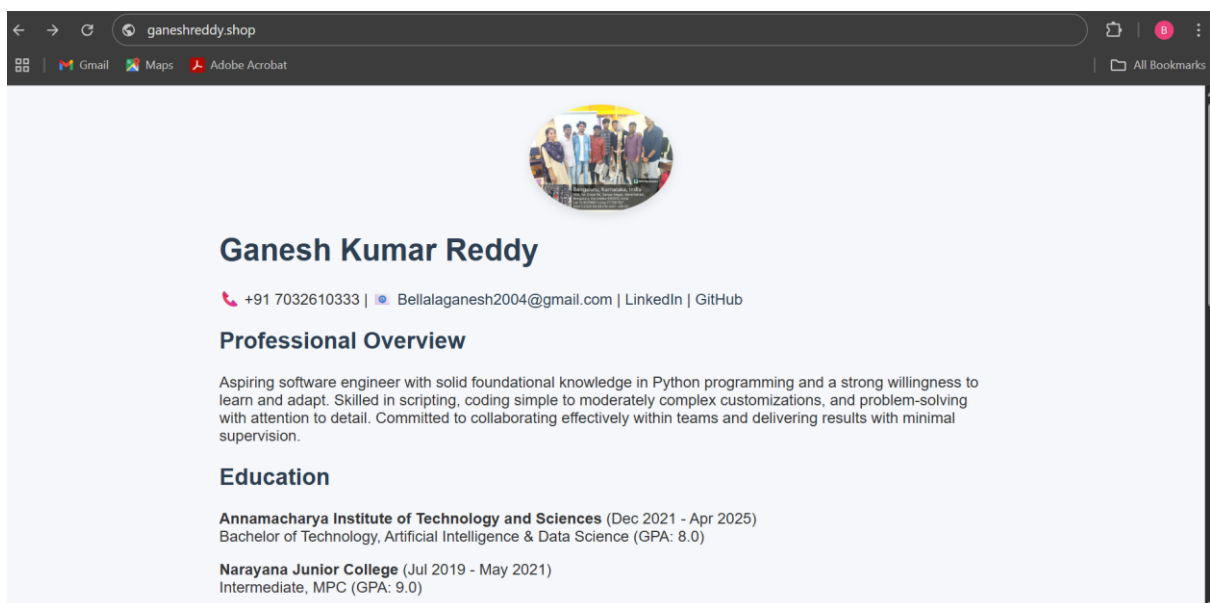
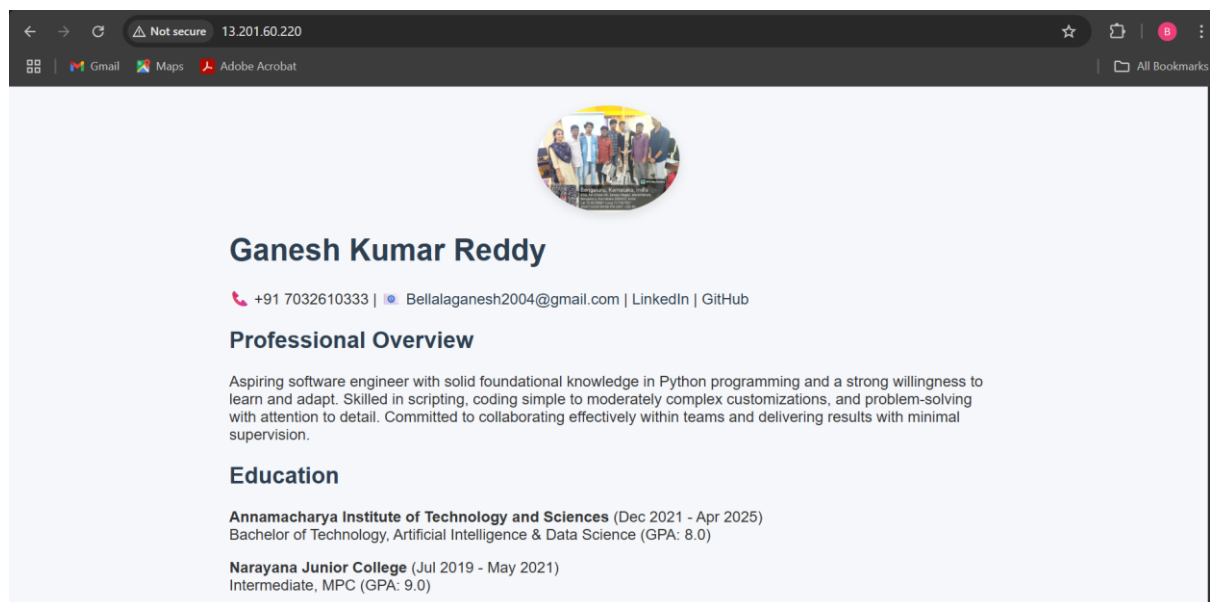
1. In **Route 53 > Registered Domains**, click **Register Domain** and search for your desired name.
2. Complete the registration and payment steps.
3. After registration, AWS sets up a Hosted Zone for your domain.
4. If using another registrar, update your domain's nameservers to those provided by AWS Route 53.

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18. Configure Route 53 with CloudFront

How:

1. In **Route 53 > Hosted zones**, select your domain.
2. Create a new record:
 - **Type:** A or AAAA (Alias).
 - **Name:** (e.g., www or leave blank for the root domain).
 - **Alias:** Yes.
 - **Alias Target:** Select your CloudFront distribution's domain name (shows in drop-down if in the same account).
3. Save the record.



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Now, internet users who visit your domain will:

- Be routed via Route 53 (DNS).
- Go through CloudFront (CDN/caching).
- Reach your Application Load Balancer (ALB).
- Get served by available EC2 instances (managed by Auto Scaling Group—ASG).
- Benefit from secure HTTPS (provided by ACM certificate).