

SET UP AWS SERVICES

FACULTY-HUB

ÍNDICE

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Crear instancia RDS

Screenshot of the AWS RDS 'Create database' wizard.

Choose a database creation method

- Standard create
You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.
- Easy create
Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

Engine options

Engine type [Info](#)

- Aurora (MySQL Compatible) 
- Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible) 
- MySQL 
- PostgreSQL 
- MariaDB 
- Oracle 

Engine version [Info](#)
View the engine versions that support the following database features.

Hide filters

Show only versions that support the Multi-AZ DB cluster [Info](#)
Create a Multi-AZ DB cluster with one primary DB instance and two readable standby DB instances. Multi-AZ DB clusters provide up to 2x faster transaction commit latency and automatic failover in typically under 35 seconds.

Engine version
 PostgreSQL 17.2-R1

Enable RDS Extended Support [Info](#)
Amazon RDS Extended Support is a [paid offering](#). By selecting this option, you consent to being charged for this offering if you are running your database major version past the RDS end of standard support date for that version. Check the end of standard support date for your major version in the [RDS for PostgreSQL documentation](#).

Templates
Choose a sample template to meet your use case.

- Production
Use defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.
- Dev/Test
This instance is intended for development use outside of a production environment.
- Free tier
Use RDS Free Tier to develop new applications, test existing applications, or gain hands-on experience with Amazon RDS. [Info](#)

Availability and durability

Deployment options [Info](#)

The deployment options below are limited to those supported by the engine you selected above.

Multi-AZ DB Cluster

Creates a DB cluster with a primary DB instance and two readable standby DB instances, with each DB instance in a different Availability Zone (AZ). Provides high availability, data redundancy and increases capacity to serve read workloads.

Multi-AZ DB instance

Creates a primary DB instance and a standby DB instance in a different AZ. Provides high availability and data redundancy, but the standby DB instance doesn't support connections for read workloads.

Single DB instance

Creates a single DB instance with no standby DB instances.

Settings

DB instance identifier [Info](#)

Type a name for your DB instance. The name must be unique across all DB instances owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

faculty-hub

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). Constraints: 1 to 63 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.

postgres

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*

Self managed

▼ Credentials Settings

Master username [Info](#)

Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

postgres

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](#)

Password strength [Strong](#)

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

Confirm master password [Info](#)

Instance configuration

The DB instance configuration options below are limited to those supported by the engine that you selected above.

DB instance class [Info](#)

▼ Hide filters

Instance configuration

The DB instance configuration options below are limited to those supported by the engine that you selected above.

DB instance class [Info](#)

▼ Hide filters

Include previous generation classes

Standard classes (includes m classes)

Memory optimized classes (includes r and x classes)

Burstable classes (includes t classes)

db.t4g.micro

2 vCPUs 1 GiB RAM Network: Up to 2,085 Mbps

Storage

Storage type [Info](#)

Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) storage volumes are now available.

Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2)

Low latency, highly durable, I/O intensive storage

Allocated storage [Info](#)

400

GiB

Allocated storage value must be 100 GiB to 6,144 GiB

Provisioned IOPS [Info](#)

3000

IOPS

Storage

Storage type [Info](#)

Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) storage volumes are now available.

Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2)

Low latency, highly durable, I/O intensive storage

Allocated storage [Info](#)

400

GiB

Allocated storage value must be 100 GiB to 6,144 GiB

Provisioned IOPS [Info](#)

3000

IOPS

Provisioned IOPS value must be 1,000 IOPS to 256,000 IOPS. The IOPS to GiB ratio must be between 0.5 and 1,000

ⓘ Your actual IOPS might vary from the amount that you provisioned based on your database workload and instance type. [Learn more](#)

► Additional storage configuration

Connectivity [Info](#) C

Compute resource
Choose whether to set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. Setting up a connection will automatically change connectivity settings so that the compute resource can connect to this database.

Don't connect to an EC2 compute resource
Don't set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. You can manually set up a connection to a compute resource later.

Connect to an EC2 compute resource
Set up a connection to an EC2 compute resource for this database.

Network type [Info](#)
To use dual-stack mode, make sure that you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a subnet in the VPC you specify.

IPv4
Your resources can communicate only over the IPv4 addressing protocol.

Dual-stack mode
Your resources can communicate over IPv4, IPv6, or both.

Virtual private cloud (VPC) [Info](#)
Choose the VPC. The VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.

Default VPC (vpc-0ad49ee7779a4f98f)
6 Subnets, 6 Availability Zones

Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

After a database is created, you can't change its VPC.

DB subnet group [Info](#)
Choose the DB subnet group. The DB subnet group defines which subnets and IP ranges the DB instance can use in the VPC that you selected.

default

Public access [Info](#)

Yes
RDS assigns a public IP address to the database. Amazon EC2 instances and other resources outside of the VPC can connect to your database. Resources inside the VPC can also connect to the database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

No
RDS doesn't assign a public IP address to the database. Only Amazon EC2 instances and other resources inside the VPC can connect to your database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

VPC security group (firewall) [Info](#)
Choose one or more VPC security groups to allow access to your database. Make sure that the security group rules allow the appropriate incoming traffic.

Choose existing
Choose existing VPC security groups

Create new
Create new VPC security group

Existing VPC security groups

VPC security group (firewall) [Info](#)
rds-ca-rsa2048-g1 (default) allows to allow access to your database. Make sure that the security group rules allow the appropriate incoming traffic.

Choose existing
Choose existing VPC security groups

Create new
Create new VPC security group

Existing VPC security groups

Choose one or more options

default X

Availability Zone [Info](#)

No preference

RDS Proxy
RDS Proxy is a fully managed, highly available database proxy that improves application scalability, resiliency, and security.

Create an RDS Proxy [Info](#)
RDS automatically creates an IAM role and a Secrets Manager secret for the proxy. RDS Proxy has additional costs. For more information, see [Amazon RDS Proxy pricing](#).

Certificate authority - optional [Info](#)
Using a server certificate provides an extra layer of security by validating that the connection is being made to an Amazon database. It does so by checking the server certificate that is automatically installed on all databases that you provision.

rds-ca-rsa2048-g1 (default)
Expiry: May 25, 2061

If you don't select a certificate authority, RDS chooses one for you.

Additional configuration

Database port [Info](#)
TCP/IP port that the database will use for application connections.

5432

Database authentication

Database authentication options [Info](#)

Password authentication

Authenticates using database passwords.

Password and IAM database authentication

Authenticates using the database password and user credentials through AWS IAM users and roles.

Password and Kerberos authentication

Choose a directory in which you want to allow authorized users to authenticate with this DB instance using Kerberos Authentication.

Monitoring [Info](#)

Choose monitoring tools for this database. Database Insights provides a combined view of Performance Insights and Enhanced Monitoring for your fleet of databases.

Database Insights - Advanced

- Retains 15 months of performance history
- Fleet-level monitoring
- Integration with CloudWatch Application Signals

Database Insights - Standard

- Retains 7 days of performance history, with the option to pay for the retention of up to 24 months of performance history

Database Insights pricing is separate from RDS monthly estimates. See [Amazon CloudWatch pricing](#).

Performance Insights

Enable Performance insights

With Performance Insights dashboard, you can visualize the database load on your Amazon RDS DB instance load and filter the load by waits, SQL statements, hosts, or users.

Retention period

7 days (free tier)

AWS KMS key [Info](#)

(default) aws/rds

Account

666273767766

▼ Additional configuration

Database options, encryption turned on, backup turned on, backtrack turned off, maintenance, CloudWatch Logs, delete protection turned on.

Database options

Initial database name [Info](#)

faculty_hub

If you do not specify a database name, Amazon RDS does not create a database.

DB parameter group [Info](#)

default.postgres17

Option group [Info](#)

default:postgres-17

Backup

Enable automated backups

Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database

Backup retention period [Info](#)

The number of days (1-35) for which automatic backups are kept.

7

days

Backup window [Info](#)

The daily time range (in UTC) during which RDS takes automated backups.

Choose a window

No preference

Copy tags to snapshots

Backup replication [Info](#)

Enable replication in another AWS Region

Enabling replication automatically creates backups of your DB instance in the selected Region, for disaster recovery, in addition to the current Region.

Edit inbound rules, security group:

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Security Groups console. On the left, a navigation sidebar lists various services like Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances, AMIs, and more. The main area displays the details for the security group 'sg-0e1f21b38697710b5 - default'. It shows the security group name (default), security group ID (sg-0e1f21b38697710b5), owner (666273767766), and VPC ID (vpc-0ad49ee7779a4f98f). It also indicates 3 inbound rules and 1 outbound rule. Below this, the 'Inbound rules' tab is selected, showing three rules:

Name	Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range
-	sgr-0d903e9e0044010e2	All traffic	All	All
-	sgr-041a6390463713df0	IPv4	All traffic	All
-	sgr-0e1e2ca0860bccb12	IPv4	PostgreSQL	TCP 5432

Below the table, there's a section titled 'Edit inbound rules' with a note about controlling incoming traffic. It shows the same three rules with their details filled in. There is a 'Delete' button next to each rule and a 'Delete' button at the bottom right.

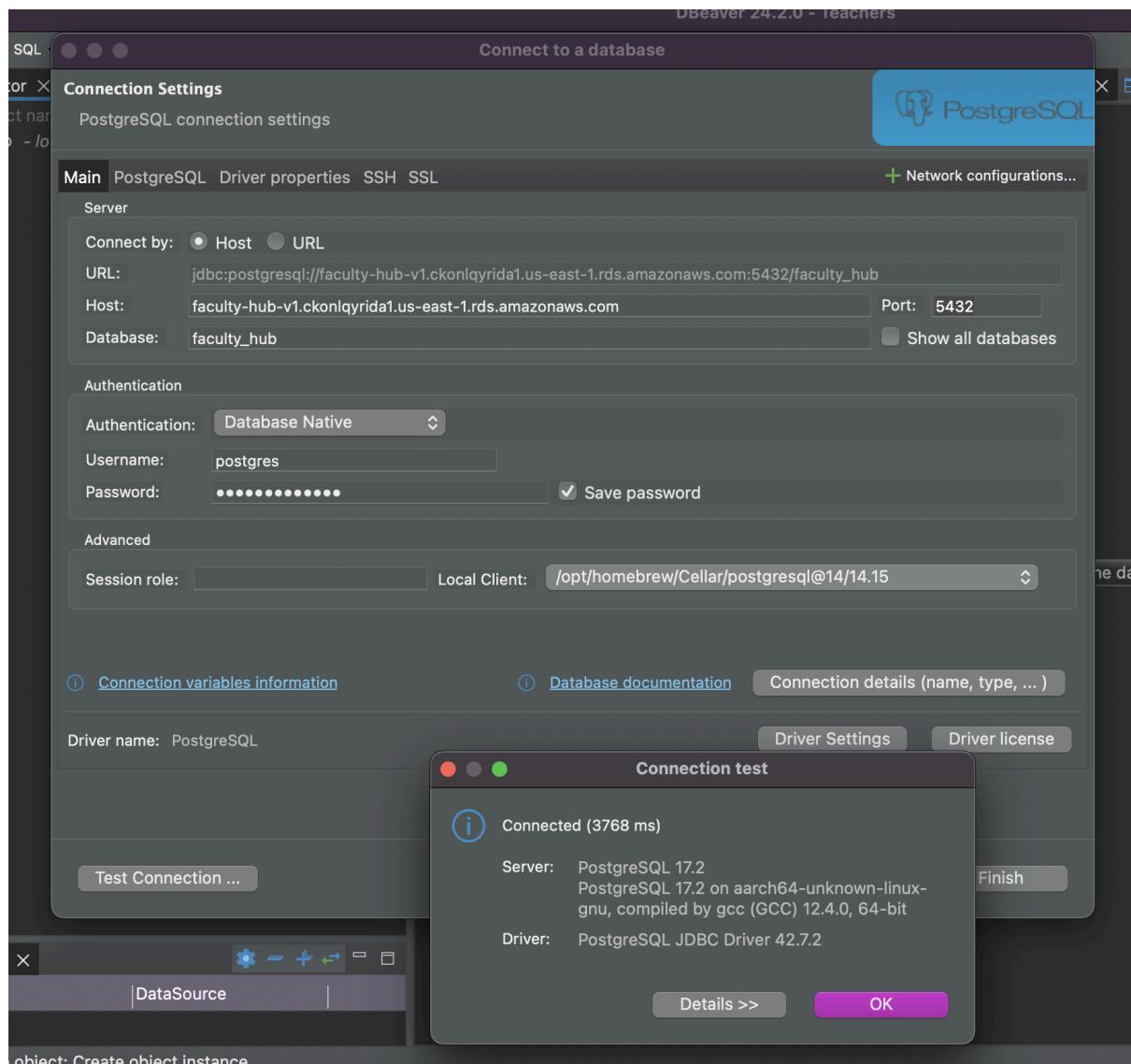
Connect to AWS database

Host: RDS database Endpoint

Username: RDS database Master Username

Password: RDS database Master Password

Database: RDS DB name



Habiendote conectado a la base de datos de AWS puedes copiar el script del backup en la instancia vacia, copiando toda la base de datos del sistema.

Elastic Beanstalk Instances

Vamos a crear dos instancias. Una para el backend y otra para el algorithm assignment tool.

Elastic Beanstalk Backend

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk landing page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, a search bar, and various icons. The main heading is "Amazon Elastic Beanstalk" with the subtitle "End-to-end web application management". Below this, a paragraph describes the service as an easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services developed with Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker on familiar servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS. To the right, there's a "Get started" section with a "Create application" button, and a "Pricing" section stating there's no additional charge. On the left, there's a "Get started" box containing a brief description of the deployment process. In the center, there's a "Benefits and features" section with three boxes: "Easy to get started", "Complete resource control", and "More resources". The "Easy to get started" box contains a sub-section for "Configure environment". This sub-section includes a step-by-step wizard on the left:

- Step 1 **Configure environment** (radio button selected)
- Step 2
- Step 3 - optional
- Step 4 - optional
- Step 5 - optional
- Step 6 Review

The "Configure environment" step has several sub-fields:

- Environment tier**: Web server environment (selected)
- Application information**: Application name: "faculty-hub"
- Environment information**: Environment name: "Faculty-hub-env", Domain: ".us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com", and a "Check availability" button.
- Platform**

Screenshot of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console showing the configuration steps for a new application.

Platform Info

- Platform type:** Managed platform (selected)
- Platform:** Docker
- Platform branch:** Docker running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2023
- Platform version:** 4.4.3 (Recommended)

Application code

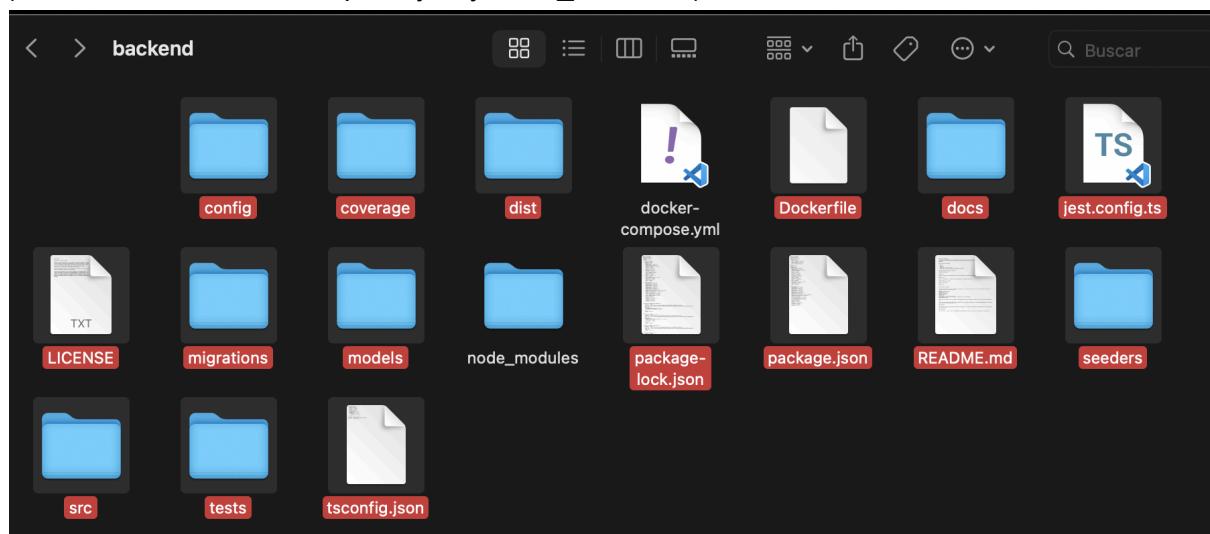
- Source code origin:** Local file (selected)
- Version label:** 1.2.0
- Upload application:** Choose file (Archive.zip selected)
- Presets**

Start from a preset that matches your use case or choose custom configuration to unset recommended values and use the service's default values.

- Configuration presets:** Single instance (free tier eligible) (selected)
- Presets:** Info

Cancel **Next**

Seleccionamos un local file, la misma es un archivo comprimido de los siguientes archivos (todos menos docker-compose.yml y node_modules):



para crear un EC2 key pair hacemos lo siguiente :

Continuamos con el setup de la instancia de Elastic Beanstalk:

☰

Step 1 Configure environment
 Step 2 Configure service access
Step 3 - optional
Set up networking, database, and tags
 Step 4 - optional
 Configure instance traffic and scaling
 Step 5 - optional
 Configure updates, monitoring, and logging
 Step 6 Review

Set up networking, database, and tags - optional [Info](#)

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

VPC
 Launch your environment in a custom VPC instead of the default VPC. You can create a VPC and subnets in the VPC management console. [Learn more](#)

vpc-0ad49ee7779a4f98f | (172.31.0.0/16)

[Create custom VPC](#)

Instance settings
 Choose a subnet in each AZ for the instances that run your application. To avoid exposing your instances to the Internet, run your instances in private subnets and load balancer in public subnets. To run your load balancer and instances in the same public subnets, assign public IP addresses to the instances. [Learn more](#)

Public IP address
 Assign a public IP address to the Amazon EC2 instances in your environment.
 Activated

Instance subnets

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Availability Zone	Subnet	CIDR	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1c	subnet-02c44b19278014b8c	172.31.0.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1f	subnet-0400b108ed3cd3548	172.31.64.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1a	subnet-04fdf01c6292c69c0	172.31.16.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1b	subnet-0c9fd9daef04a278f	172.31.32.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1d	subnet-0d3ecd284db5cbe5	172.31.80.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1e	subnet-0ea99ef63007095b4	172.31.48.0/20	

Database [Info](#)
 Integrate an RDS SQL database with your environment. [Learn more](#)

Database [Info](#)
 Integrate an RDS SQL database with your environment. [Learn more](#)

Database subnets
 If your Elastic Beanstalk environment is attached to an Amazon RDS, choose subnets for your database instances. [Learn more](#)

Choose database subnets (6)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Availability Zone	Subnet	CIDR	Name
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1c	subnet-02c44b19278014b8c	172.31.0.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1f	subnet-0400b108ed3cd3548	172.31.64.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1a	subnet-04fdf01c6292c69c0	172.31.16.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1b	subnet-0c9fd9daef04a278f	172.31.32.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1d	subnet-0d3ecd284db5cbe5	172.31.80.0/20	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> us-east-1e	subnet-0ea99ef63007095b4	172.31.48.0/20	

Enable database

Restore a snapshot - optional
 Restore an existing snapshot from a previously used database.
Snapshot
 None

Database settings
 Choose an engine and instance type for your environment's database.

Engine

Engine version

Instance class

[cloudShell](#) [Feedback](#)

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Screenshot of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk configuration interface showing the 'Configure instance traffic and scaling - optional' step.

Step 1: Configure environment

Step 2: Configure service access

Step 3 - optional: Set up networking, database, and tags

Step 4 - optional: Configure instance traffic and scaling

Step 5 - optional: Configure updates, monitoring, and logging

Step 6: Review

Configure instance traffic and scaling - optional

Instances Configure the Amazon EC2 instances that run your application.

Root volume (boot device)

Root volume type: Container default

Size: 10 GB

IOPS: 100

Throughput: 125 MiB/s

Amazon CloudWatch monitoring

The time interval between when metrics are reported from the EC2 instances

Monitoring interval: 5 minute

Instance metadata service (IMDS)

Your environment's platform supports both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2. To enforce IMDSv2, deactivate IMDSv1. [Learn more](#)

IMDSv1: With the current setting, the environment enables only IMDSv2.
 Deactivated

EC2 security groups

Select security groups to control traffic.

EC2 security groups (1)

Filter security groups:

Group name	Group ID	Name
default	sg-0e1f21b58697710b5	

Capacity Configure the compute capacity of your environment and auto scaling settings to optimize the number of instances used.

Auto scaling group

Environment type: Select a single-instance or load-balanced environment. You can develop and test an application in a single-instance environment to save costs and then upgrade to a load-balanced environment when the application is ready for production. [Learn more](#)

Single instance

Instances: 1 Min

Screenshot of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console showing the configuration of an Auto Scaling group.

Capacity (Info): Configure the compute capacity of your environment and auto scaling settings to optimize the number of instances used.

Auto scaling group

Environment type: Select a single-instance or load-balanced environment. You can develop and test an application in a single-instance environment to save costs and then upgrade to a load-balanced environment when the application is ready for production. [Learn more](#)

Single instance

Instances: Min: 1, Max: 1

Fleet composition: Spot instances are launched at the lowest available price. [Learn more](#)

On-Demand instance

Spot instance

Spot allocation strategy - new (Info): The method used to determine how available Spot Instances are allocated based on combined factors that you choose, such as capacity, cost, and instance type prioritization. [Learn more](#)

Capacity optimized: Requests Spot Instances from the pool with optimal capacity for the number of instances that are launching.

Price capacity optimized: Requests Spot Instances from the pools that are the least likely to be interrupted and have the lowest possible price.

Capacity optimized prioritized: Requests Spot Instances optimizing capacity first, while honoring the instance type priorities you set on a best-effort basis.

Lowest price: Requests Spot Instances from the lowest priced pool with available instances.

Maximum spot price: The maximum price per instance-hour, in USD, that you're willing to pay for a Spot Instance. Setting a custom price limits your chances to fulfill your target capacity using Spot Instances.

Default

Set your maximum price

On-Demand base: The minimum number of On-Demand Instances that your Auto Scaling group provisions before considering Spot Instances as your environment scales out. 0

On-Demand above base: The percentage of On-Demand Instances as part of any additional capacity that your Auto Scaling group provisions beyond the On-Demand base instances. 0 %

Capacity rebalancing: Specifies whether to enable the capacity rebalancing feature for Spot Instances in your Auto Scaling Group. This option is only relevant when EnableSpot is true in the aws:ec2:instances namespace, and there is at least one Spot Instance in your Auto Scaling group.

Turn on capacity rebalancing

Architecture: The processor architecture determines the instance types that are made available. You can't change this selection after you create the environment. [Learn more](#)

x86_64: This architecture uses x86 processors and is compatible with most third-party tools and libraries.

arm64 – new: This architecture uses AWS Graviton2 processors. You might have to recompile some third-party tools and libraries.

Instance types: Add instance types for your environment with your preferred launch order. The order preference only applies to On-Demand Instances and Spot Instances that use the capacity optimized prioritized allocation strategy. We recommend you include at least two instance types. [Learn more](#)

1. t2.micro

[Add instance type](#)

AMI ID: Elastic Beanstalk selects a default Amazon Machine Image (AMI) for your environment based on the Region, platform version, and processor architecture that you choose. [Learn more](#)

ami-0ebb6d4e60a2235e6

Availability Zones: Number of Availability Zones (AZs) to use. Any

Placement: Specify Availability Zones (AZs) to use. Choose Availability Zones (AZs)

Scaling cooldown: 360 seconds

[Cancel](#) [Skip to review](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#)

Screenshot of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk configuration interface showing the "Configure updates, monitoring, and logging" step.

Monitoring

Health reporting: Enhanced health reporting provides free real-time application and operating system monitoring of the instances and other resources in your environment. The EnvironmentHealth custom metric is provided free with enhanced health reporting. Additional charges apply for each custom metric. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Pricing](#).

System: Enhanced

CloudWatch Custom Metrics - Instance: ApplicationRequests2xx, ApplicationRequests3xx, ApplicationRequests4xx, ApplicationRequests5xx, ApplicationRequestsTotal

CloudWatch Custom Metrics - Environment: ApplicationRequests2xx, ApplicationRequests3xx, ApplicationRequests4xx, ApplicationRequests5xx, ApplicationRequestsTotal

Health event streaming to CloudWatch Logs: Configure Elastic Beanstalk to stream environment health events to CloudWatch Logs. You can set the retention up to a maximum of ten years and configure Elastic Beanstalk to delete the logs when you terminate your environment.

Log streaming: Activated (standard CloudWatch charges apply)

Retention: 7 days

Lifecycle: Keep logs after terminating environment

Managed platform updates

Managed updates: Activated

Weekly update window: Friday at 20:05 UTC

Update level: Minor and patch

Instance replacement: If enabled, an instance replacement will be scheduled if no other updates are available.

Email notifications: Enter an email address to receive email notifications for important events from your environment. Learn more

Email: fefivega@gmail.com

Rolling updates and deployments

Application deployments: Choose how Amazon Elastic Beanstalk propagates source code changes and software configuration updates. Learn more

Deployment policy: All at once

Batch size type: Percentage

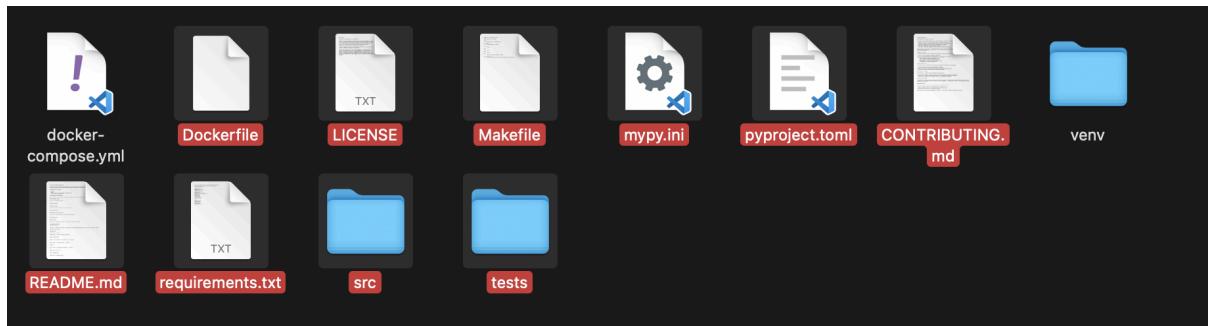
Deployment batch size: 100 % instances at a time

Elastic Beanstalk Assignment-Tool

Implementamos la misma configuración de la instancia anterior, con excepción del archivo que se sube del proyecto

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk configuration interface. At the top, there are four status messages in a blue bar: "Elastic Beanstalk is launching your environment. This will take a few minutes.", "Elastic Beanstalk is launching your environment. This will take a few minutes.", "assignment-tool application is being deleted", and "Environment successfully launched." Below these, the "Configure environment" step is selected. On the left, a sidebar lists steps from 1 to 6: Step 1 (Configure environment), Step 2 (Configure service access), Step 3 - optional (Set up networking, database, and tags), Step 4 - optional (Configure instance traffic and scaling), Step 5 - optional (Configure updates, monitoring, and logging), and Step 6 (Review). The main area shows the "Configure environment" section with tabs for "Environment tier" (selected) and "Application information". Under "Environment tier", it says "Web server environment" is selected. Under "Application information", the application name is set to "assignment-tool". The "Environment information" tab is also visible. At the bottom, there are links for "cloudShell", "Feedback", "Leave blank for autogenerated value", "us-east-1.elasticbeanstalk.com", "Check availability", "© 2025 Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.", "Privacy", "Terms", and "Cookies preferences".

Seleccionamos un local file, la misma es un archivo comprimido de los siguientes archivos (todos menos docker-compose.yml y venv):



Screenshot of the AWS Elastic Beanstalk service access configuration step:

Configure service access

Service role: Use an existing service role (selected). LabRole is chosen.

EC2 key pair: tesis is selected.

EC2 instance profile: LabInstanceProfile is selected.

View permission details

Buttons at the bottom: Cancel, Skip to review, Previous, Next (highlighted).

Screenshot of the set up networking, database, and tags optional step:

Set up networking, database, and tags - optional

Virtual Private Cloud (VPC): A custom VPC is selected with ID vpc-0ad49ee7779af9bf (172.31.0.0/16).

Instance settings: Subnets are selected across Availability Zones us-east-1c, us-east-1f, us-east-1a, us-east-1b, us-east-1d, and us-east-1e.

Public IP address: Activated checkbox is checked.

Instance subnets table:

Subnet	CIDR
subnet-02c44b19278014b8c	172.31.0.0/20
subnet-0400b108ed3cd3548	172.31.64.0/20
subnet-04fd01c629c69c0	172.31.16.0/20
subnet-09fd9daef04a278f	172.31.32.0/20
subnet-0d3ecde284db5cbe5	172.31.80.0/20
subnet-0ea999ef65007095b4	172.31.48.0/20

Database: Integrate an RDS SQL database with your environment.

Buttons at the bottom: CloudShell, Feedback, Cancel, Previous, Next (highlighted).

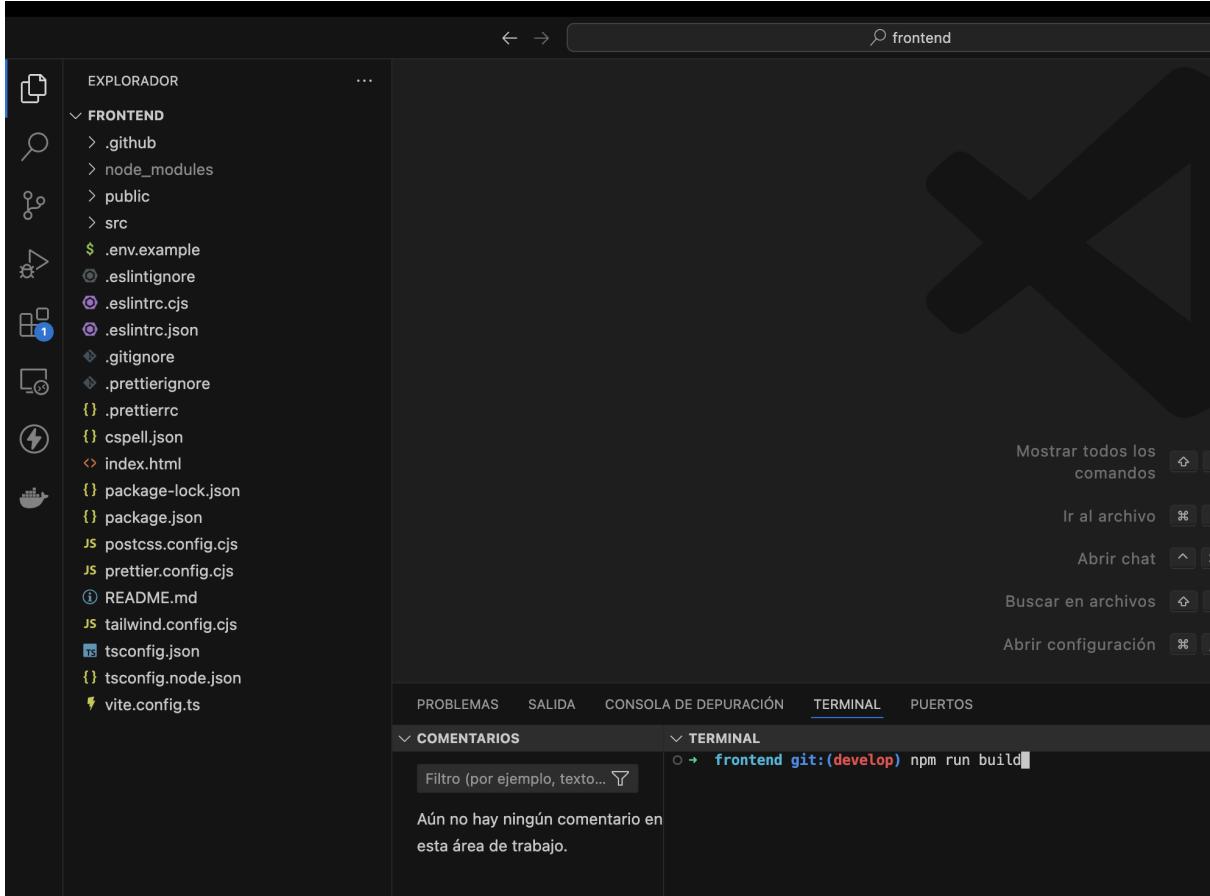
The screenshot shows the 'Configure environment' step of the 'Create New Environment' wizard in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The page is titled 'Configure environment' and displays various configuration options:

- On-Demand above base**: A slider set at 0%.
- Capacity rebalancing**: A section explaining the feature, with a link to learn more and a radio button to turn it on.
- Architecture**: A section showing 'x86_64' selected (radio button checked). It includes a note about compatibility with third-party tools and libraries.
- Instance types**: A section where 't2.micro' is listed as the first instance type. There is a dropdown menu and an 'Add instance type' button.
- AMI ID**: A section showing 'ami-0ebb6d4e60a2235e6' selected.
- Availability Zones**: A section showing 'Any' selected.
- Placement**: A section showing 'Choose Availability Zones (AZs)' selected.
- Scaling cooldown**: A section showing '360' seconds selected.

At the bottom of the page, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and a footer with copyright information and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

S3 Frontend Instance

Correr en la raíz del proyecto de frontend el comando `npm run build`. Esto generará un carpeta dist que luego subiremos el contenido en S3



Create bucket Info

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

General configuration

AWS Region
US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

Bucket type Info

General purpose
Recommended for most use cases and access patterns. General purpose buckets are the original S3 bucket type. They allow a mix of storage classes that redundantly store objects across multiple Availability Zones.

Directory
Recommended for low-latency use cases. These buckets use only the S3 Express One Zone storage class, which provides faster processing of data within a single Availability Zone.

Bucket name Info
faculty-hub-v2

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

Copy settings from existing bucket - optional
Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

[Choose bucket](#)

Format: s3://bucket/prefix

Object Ownership Info

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

ACL disabled (recommended)
All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

ACLs enabled
Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

Object Ownership
Bucket owner enforced

Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to this bucket or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Block all public access
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)

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subir files al bucket, subir index.html y vite.svg como files y assets como folder. Encontraras estos documentos en la carpeta dist:

Upload Info

Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDKs or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files or Add folder.

Files and folders (5 total, 1001.4 KB)

Name	Folder	Type	Size
index-9b2bece5.js	assets/	text/javascript	937.2 KB
index-f80fcfbdf.css	assets/	text/css	54.2 KB
ort-e2e97a4.png	assets/	image/png	7.9 KB
index.html	-	text/html	595.0 B
vite.svg	-	image/svg+xml	1.5 KB

Destination Info

Destination
[\\$3://faculty-hub-v2](#)

Destination details
Bucket settings that impact new objects stored in the specified destination.

Permissions
Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts.

Properties
Specify storage class, encryption settings, tags, and more.

[Cancel](#) [Upload](#)

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habilitar un url para acceder al sistema en S3 > Buckets > faculty-hub > Properties > Static website hosting:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit static website hosting' configuration page for the 'faculty-hub-v2' bucket. Key settings include:

- Static website hosting:** Enabled.
- Hosting type:** Host a static website.
- Index document:** Set to 'index.html'.
- Error document - optional:** Set to 'error.html'.
- Redirection rules - optional:** An empty JSON editor area.

A note at the top right states: "For your customers to access content at the website endpoint, you must make all your content publicly readable. To do so, you can edit the S3 Block Public Access settings for the bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)".

tambien debemos cambiar las bucket policy

The screenshot shows the 'Edit bucket policy' configuration page for the 'faculty-hub1' bucket. The policy JSON is as follows:

```
1 | {
2 |   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3 |   "Statement": [
4 |     {
5 |       "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
6 |       "Effect": "Allow",
7 |       "Principal": "*",
8 |       "Action": "s3:GetObject",
9 |       "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::faculty-hub1/*"
10 |     }
11 |   ]
12 | }
```

The right panel shows a sidebar with 'Policy examples' and 'Policy generator' buttons, and a main area with 'Edit statement' and 'Select a statement' sections. A note says: "Select an existing statement in the policy or add a new statement." A 'Add new statement' button is visible.

El permiso que debemos agregar es:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
```

```

    "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::faculty-hub-v2/*"
}
]
}

```

Backend environment

Ir a configuración de la instancia de elastic beanstalk de faculty-hub y bajar hasta 'updates, monitoring and logging' para editar las variables de env

The screenshot shows the AWS Elastic Beanstalk Configuration page for the 'faculty-hub-env' environment. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with links for 'Elastic Beanstalk', 'Applications', 'Environments', and 'Change history'. Under 'Environment: Faculty-hub-env', there are links for 'Go to environment', 'Configuration' (which is selected), 'Events', 'Health', 'Logs', 'Monitoring', 'Alarms', 'Managed updates', and 'Tags'. The main content area has three tabs at the top: 'Processor type' (x86_64), 'Instance types' (t2.micro), and 'AMI ID' (ami-0c120e0cbfd9bac0). Below these tabs is a section titled 'Updates, monitoring, and logging' with an 'Edit' button highlighted by a red box. This section contains configuration for monitoring (System: enhanced, Log streaming: deactivated), updates (Managed updates: activated, Deployment batch size: 100), command timeout (600), ignore health check (false), instance replacement (false), platform software, and lifecycle. At the bottom of this section is a 'Log groups' table. The 'Environment properties' section below it lists various environment variables with their values:

Source	Name	Value	Action
Plain text	ALGORITHM_URL	http://assignment-tool-env.eba-kwrz3bp8.us-east-1.amazonaws.com	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	DB_SSL	true	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	HOST_DB	faculty-hub.cadzruipe9qd.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	NAME_DB	faculty_hub	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	PASSWORD_DB	FacultyHub.v1	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	PORT	8080	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	PORT_DB	5432	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	USER_DB	postgres	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	JWT_SECRET	HicS9605mgl28+vkHoNv64QLzGIVcztkUtQerB+	<button>Remove</button>
Plain text	FRONTEND_URL	http://faculty-hub1.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com	<button>Remove</button>

[Add environment property](#)