PRESENTATION ON

"DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A SCALABLE CLOUD INFRASTRUCTURE ON AWS FOR UBUNTU SERVER ADMINISTRATION IN A CENTRALIZED LARGE NETWORK"

GUIDEDBY

ZAKIR HUSSAIN

GROUP MEMBERS

- 1. Karan verma
- 2. Tushar More
- 3. Pratiksha Deshmukh
- 4. Shruti Jagtap
- 5. Nikita Bacha
- 6. Nandkumar chavan
- 7. Vaskar paul



TABLE OF CONTENT

1 Project Overview

2 Prerequisites

3 Architecture Design

4 Steps and Configuration

5 Conclusion

6 Result

purpose

Design and implement a scalable AWS cloud infrastructure using Ubuntu servers.

 Support centralized administration in a large network.

Goals

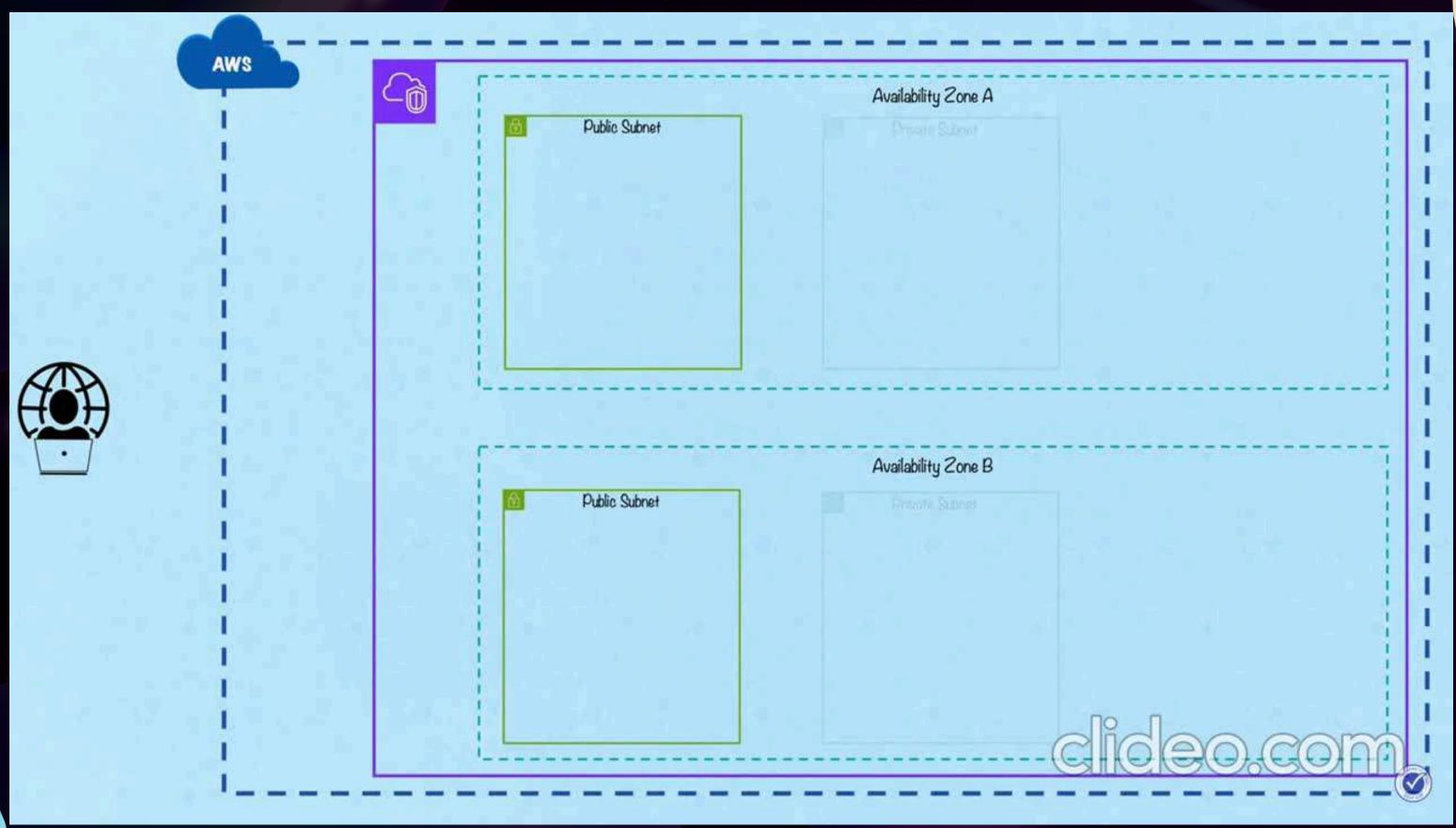
- Scalability
- Centralized management
- High Availability
- Cost efficiency
- Security



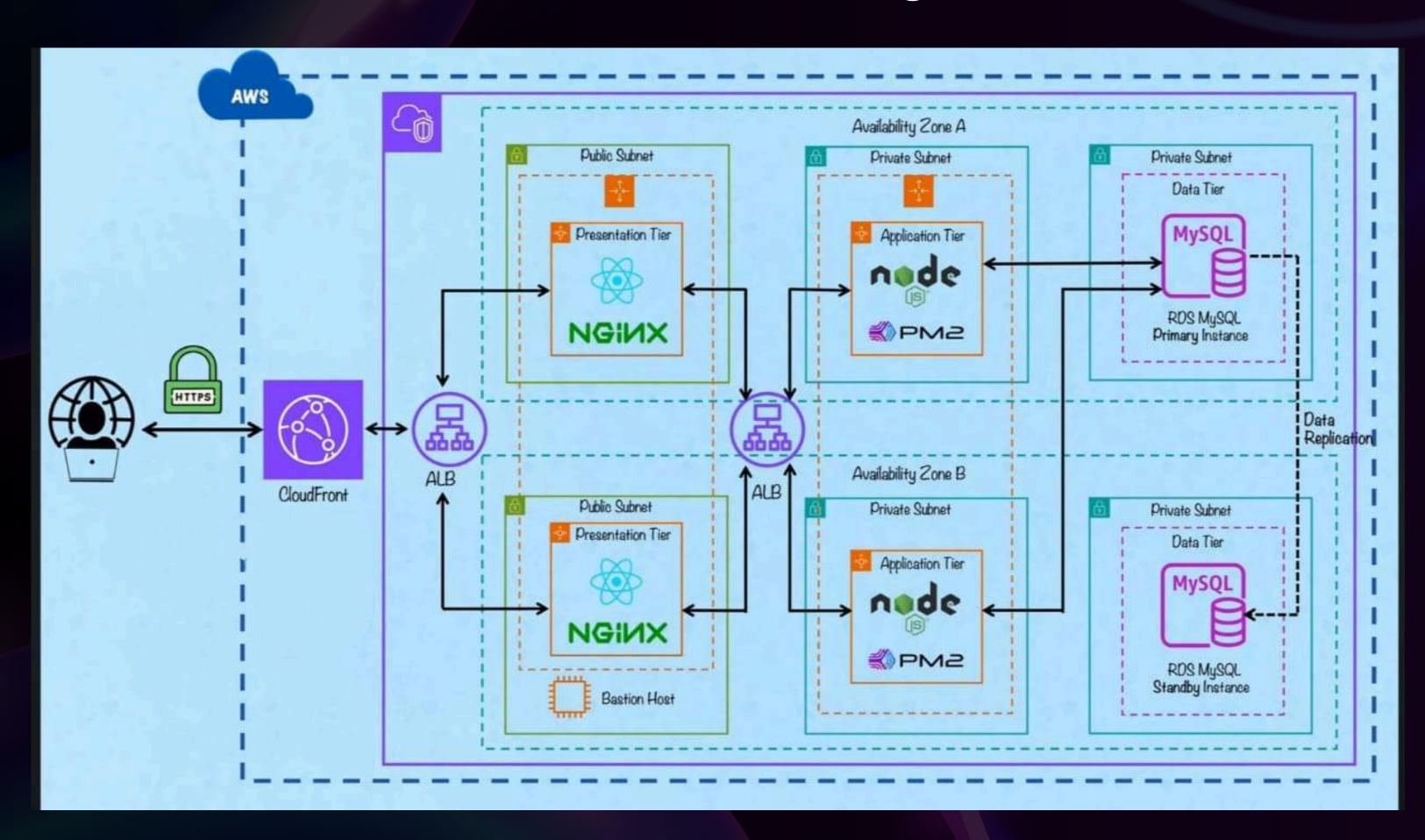


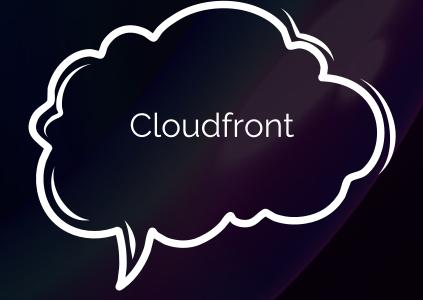


ARCHITECTURE DESIGN



Architecture Design

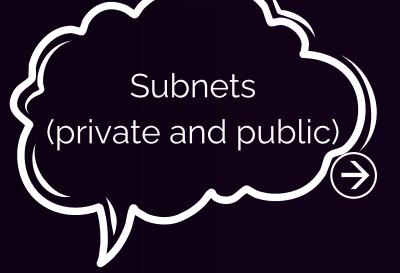




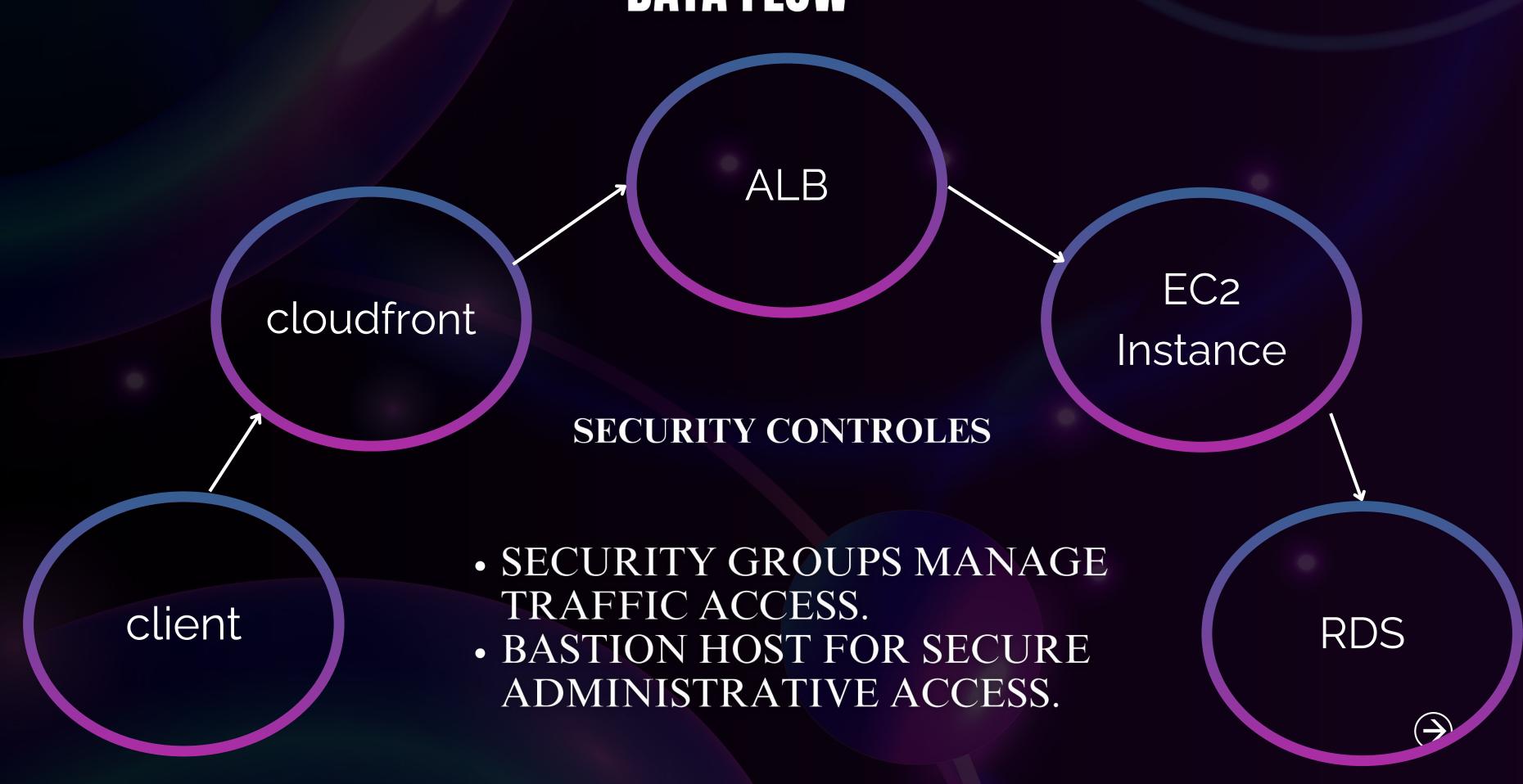


ARCHITECTURE COMPONENTS





DATA FLOW



STEPS AND CONFIGURATION

Step 1: Setting up VPC

- Create VPC
- Create subnets (2 public and 4 private.)
- Create route table
- Create internet gateway and attach to vpc
- Configure Security Groups

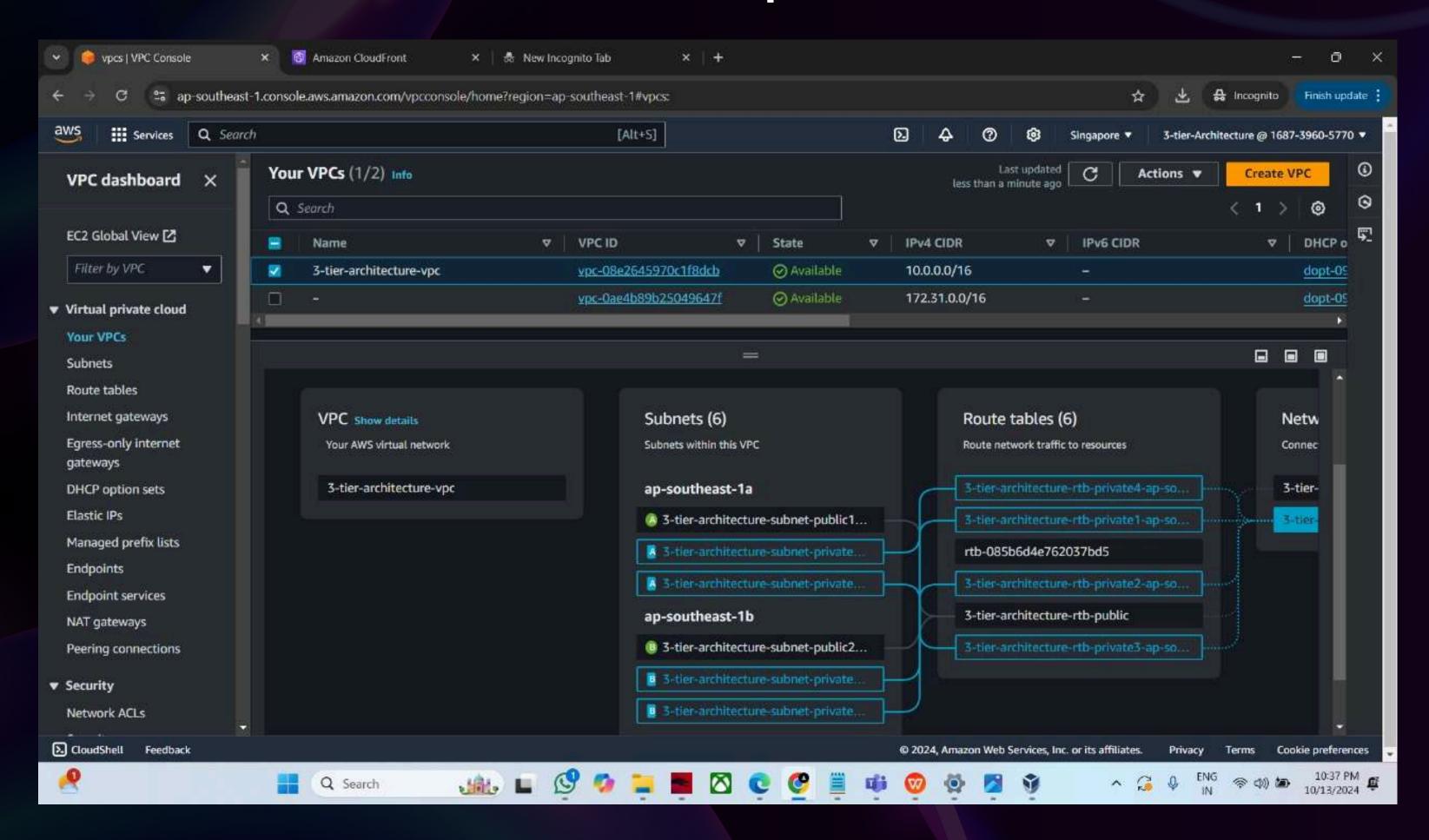
Security Groups:

Bastion Host SG Presentation tier ec2

Presentation tier ALB Application tier ec2

Application tier ALB Data-Tier

VPC setup



TIER BREAKDOWN

presentation

Hosts static content using NGHosts static content using NGMX NX

Application

Handles dynamic requests and business logic using Node.js and PM2.

Data Tier

Manages data storage with MySQL and RDS.

BASTION HOST

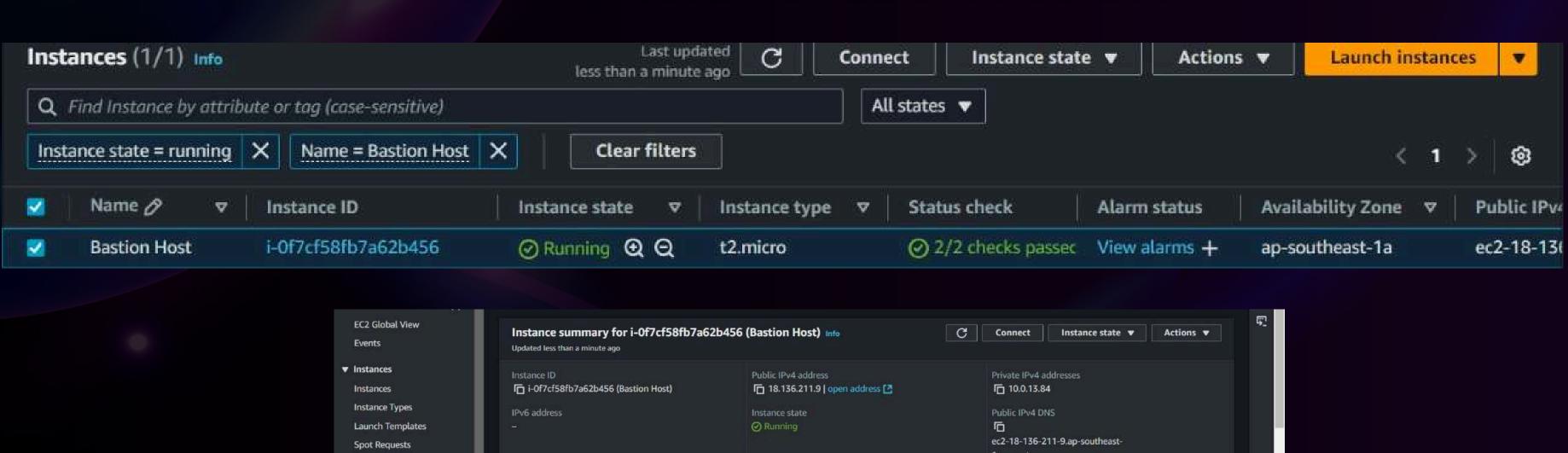
- Provides secure SSH access to instances in private subnets.
- Acts as a controlled gateway.
 Enhances security by
 preventing direct internet
 access to private servers

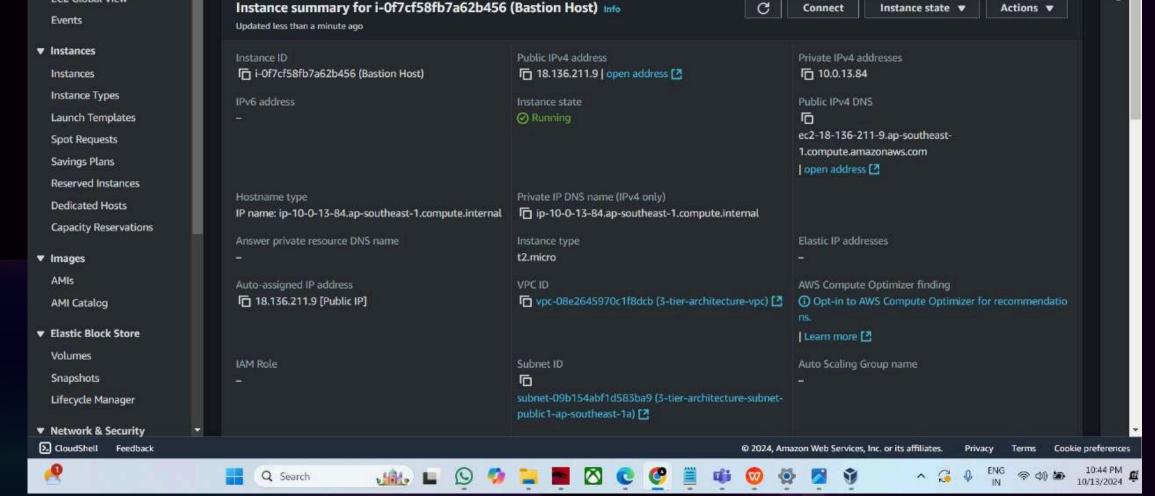


STEP 2. LAUNCHING THE BASTION HOST

- Launch Instance:
- Name: Bastion-Host
- AMI: Select Ubuntu Server.
- Instance Type: Choose based on requirements (e.g., t2.micro).
- Key Pair: Select a key pair for SSH access.
- Network Settings: Assign to public subnet and Bastion Host SG.
- Action: Click Launch Instance.

STEP 2. LAUNCHING THE BASTION HOST





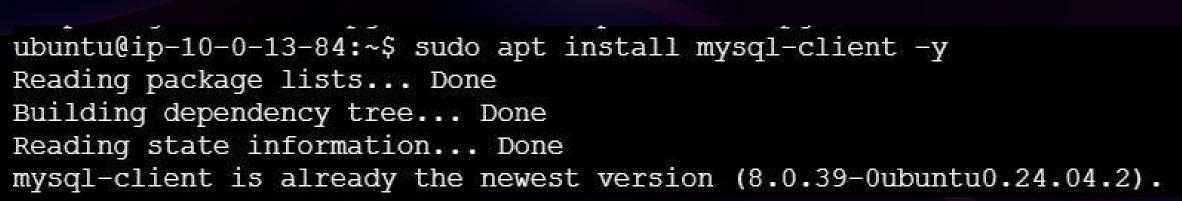
STEP 3: SETTING UP DATA TIER WITH RDS MYSQL

- Search and select RDS from AWS Dashboard.
- Create Subnet Groups:
- Define subnet group using private subnets.
- Create Database:
- Engine: Select MySQL.
- Template: Choose based on use case (e.g., Production).
- DB Name: react_node_app..
- Connect to RDS Instance:
- Use PuTTY for SSH access.



STEP 3: SETTING UP DATA TIER WITH RDS MYSQL

```
Last login: Fri Oct 11 03:23:10 2024 from 3.0.5.36
ubuntu@ip-10-0-13-84:~$ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble InRelease
Get:2 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates InRelease [126 kB]
Hit:3 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-backports InRelease
Get:4 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 Packages [542 kB]
Get:5 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main Translation-en [133 kB]
Get:6 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [9048 B]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security InRelease [126 kB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main amd64 Packages [384 kB]
Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-security/main Translation-en [84.6 kB]
Fetched 1405 kB in 5s (291 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
12 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
ubuntu@ip-10-0-13-84:~$
```



ubuntu@ip-10-0-13-84:~\$ mysql -h dev-db-instance.c9wqug8isood.ap-southeast-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 515
Server version: 8.0.39 Source distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

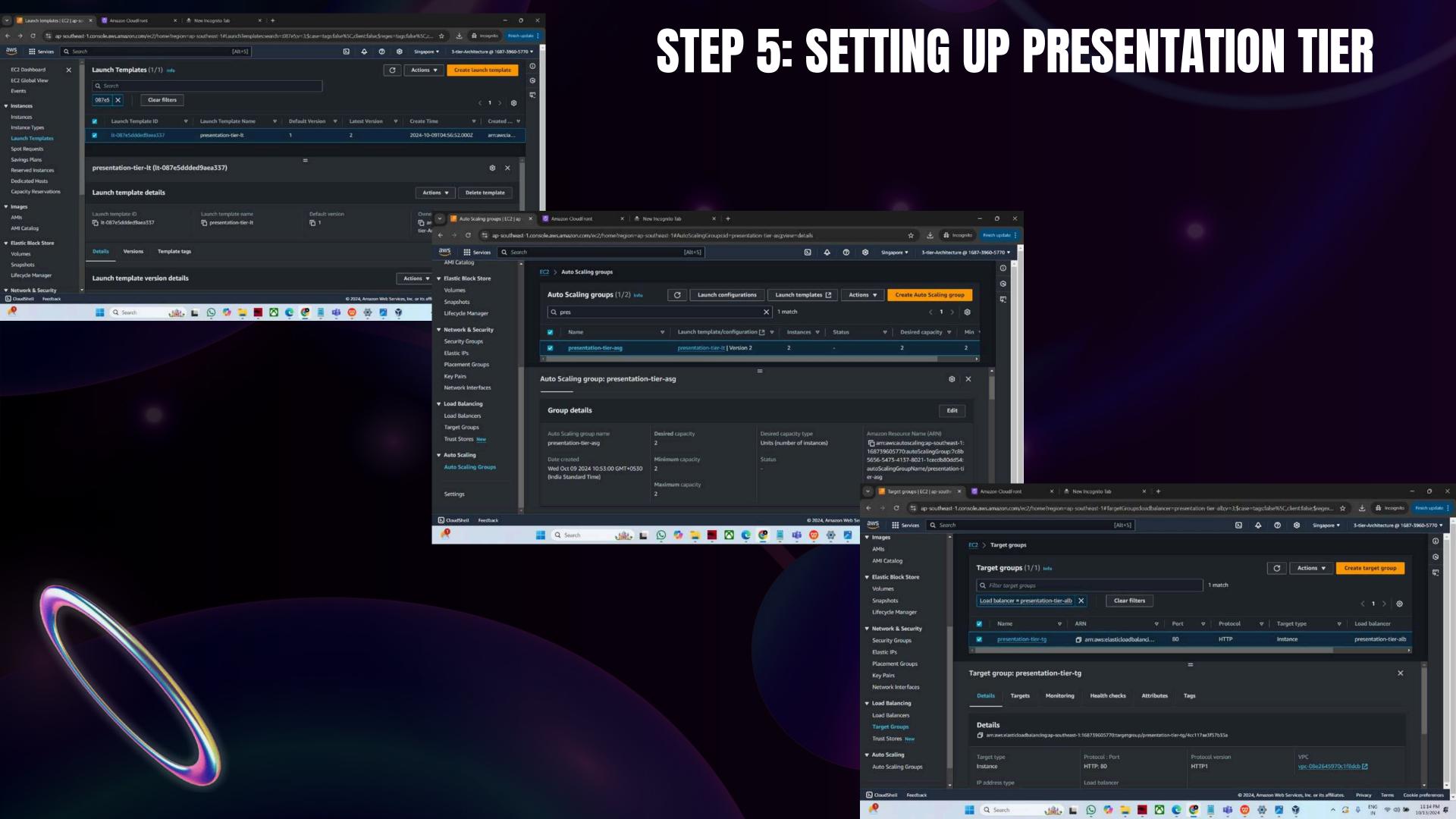
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.



STEP 5: SETTING UP PRESENTATION TIER

- Role:
- Hosts frontend of the web application using NGINX.
- Steps:
- 1. Create Presentation Tier Launch Template.
- 2. Create Target Groups.
- 3. Create Application Load Balancer (ALB).
- 4. Create Auto Scaling Group.





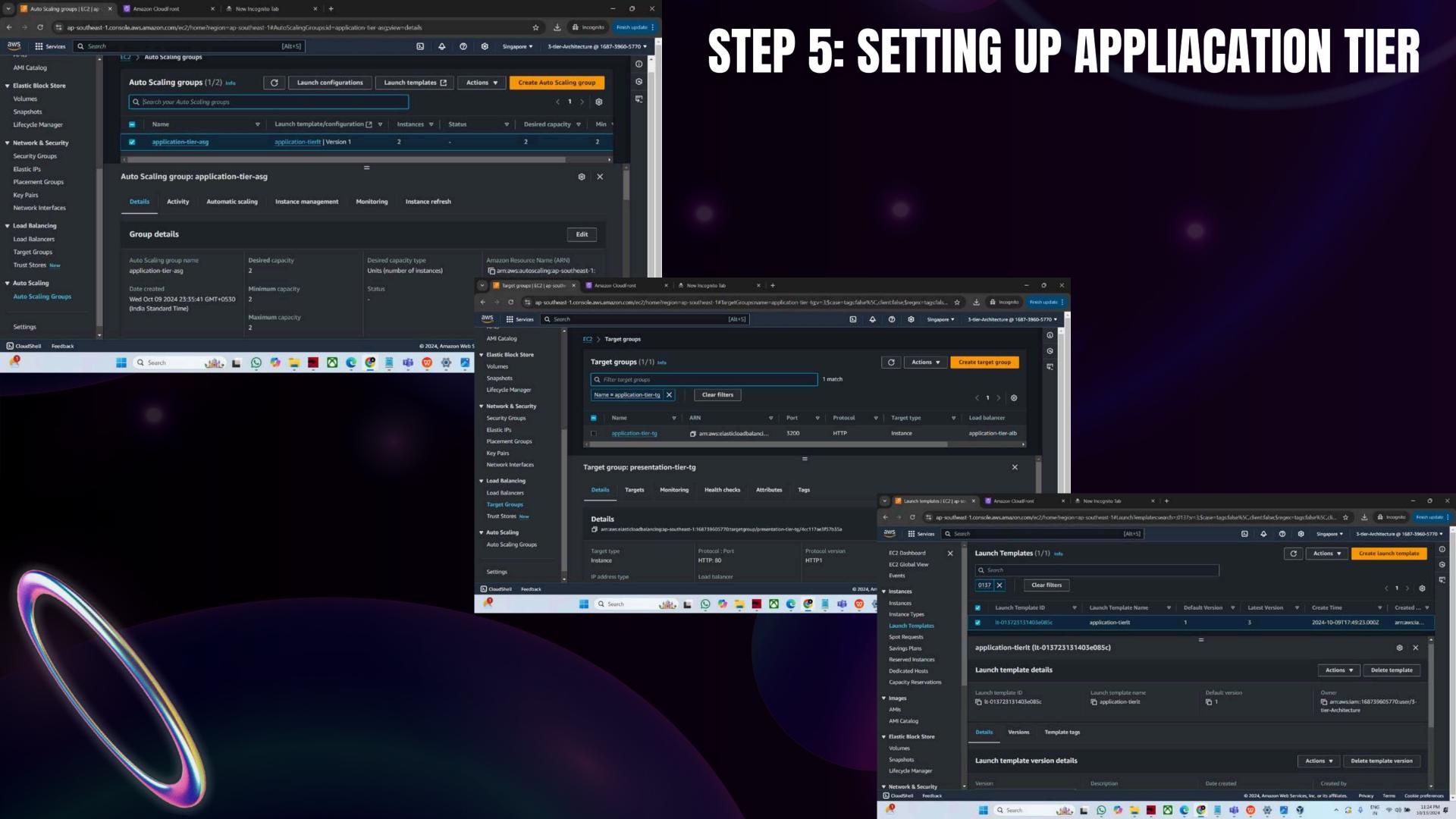
STEP 4: SETTING UP APPLICATION TIER

- Role:
 - Hosts backend Node is applications.
- Managed via Auto Scaling Groups for scalability.
- Components:
- 1. Multiple EC2 instances.
- 2. Load balancing for traffic distribution.

STEP 5: SETTING UP APPLIACATION TIER

Steps:

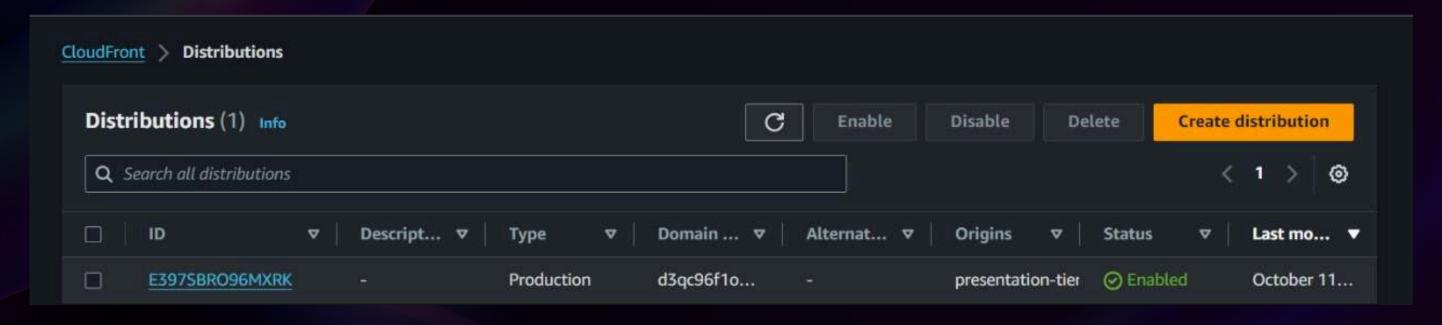
- 1)Creating Application Tier Launch Template
- 2)Creating Application Tier Target Group
- 3)Creating Application Tier Load Balancer
- 4) Creating Application Tier Auto Scaling Group
- 5)Node.js Application Setup

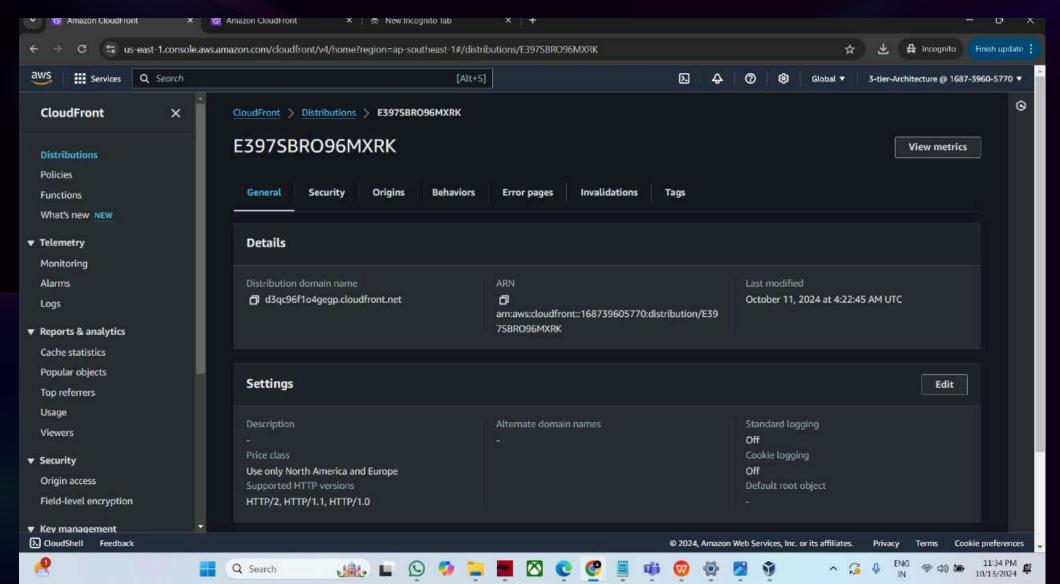


STEP 6: CREATING CLOUDFRONT DISTRIBUTION

- Navigate to CloudFront in AWS Dashboard.
- Click Create a CloudFront distribution.
- Configure Distribution:
- Origin Domain: Specify the ALB.
- Default Cache Behavior: Define protocols.
- Distribution Settings: SSL certificates.
- Create Distribution

STEP 6: CREATING CLOUDFRONT DISTRIBUTION

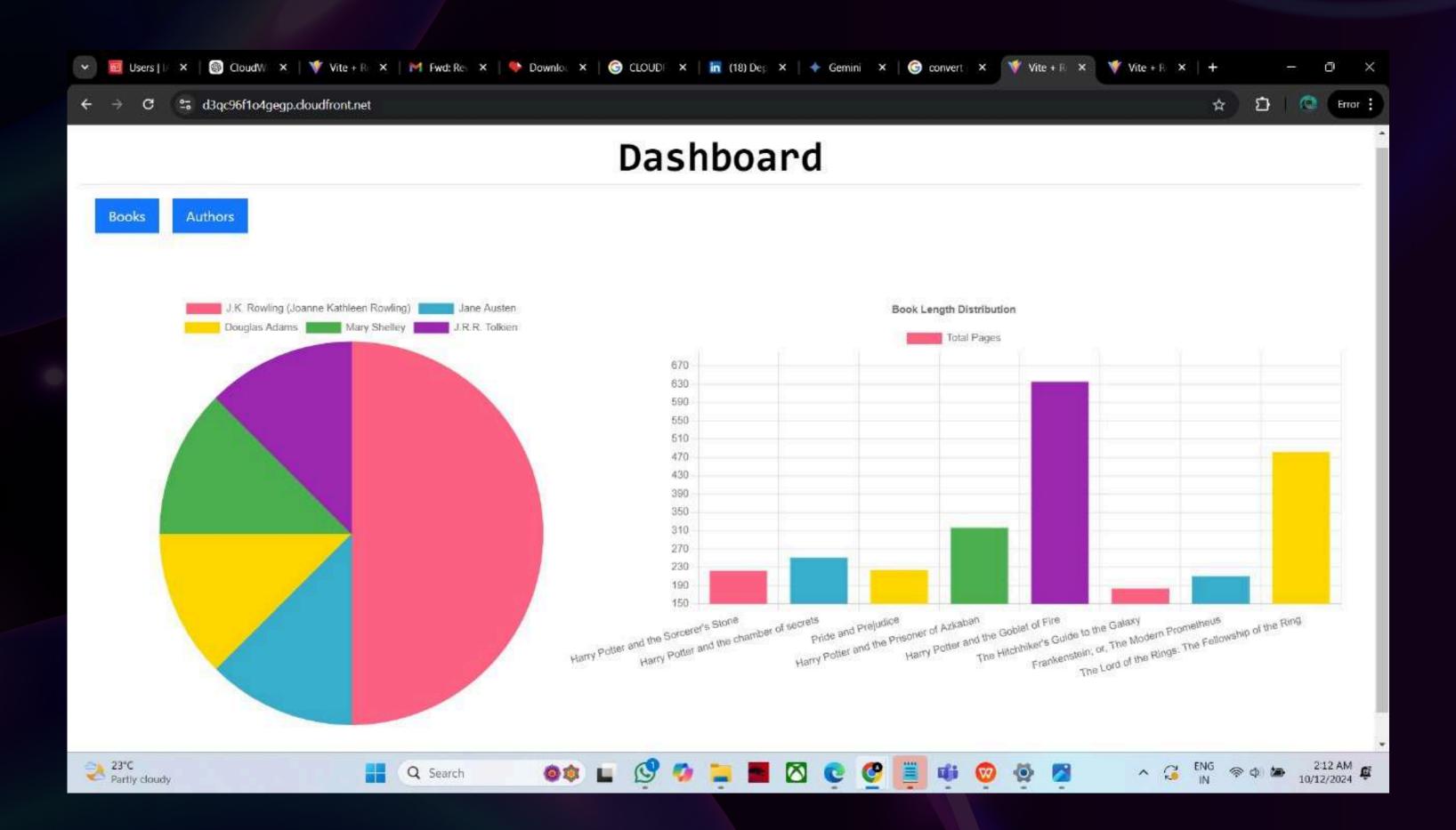




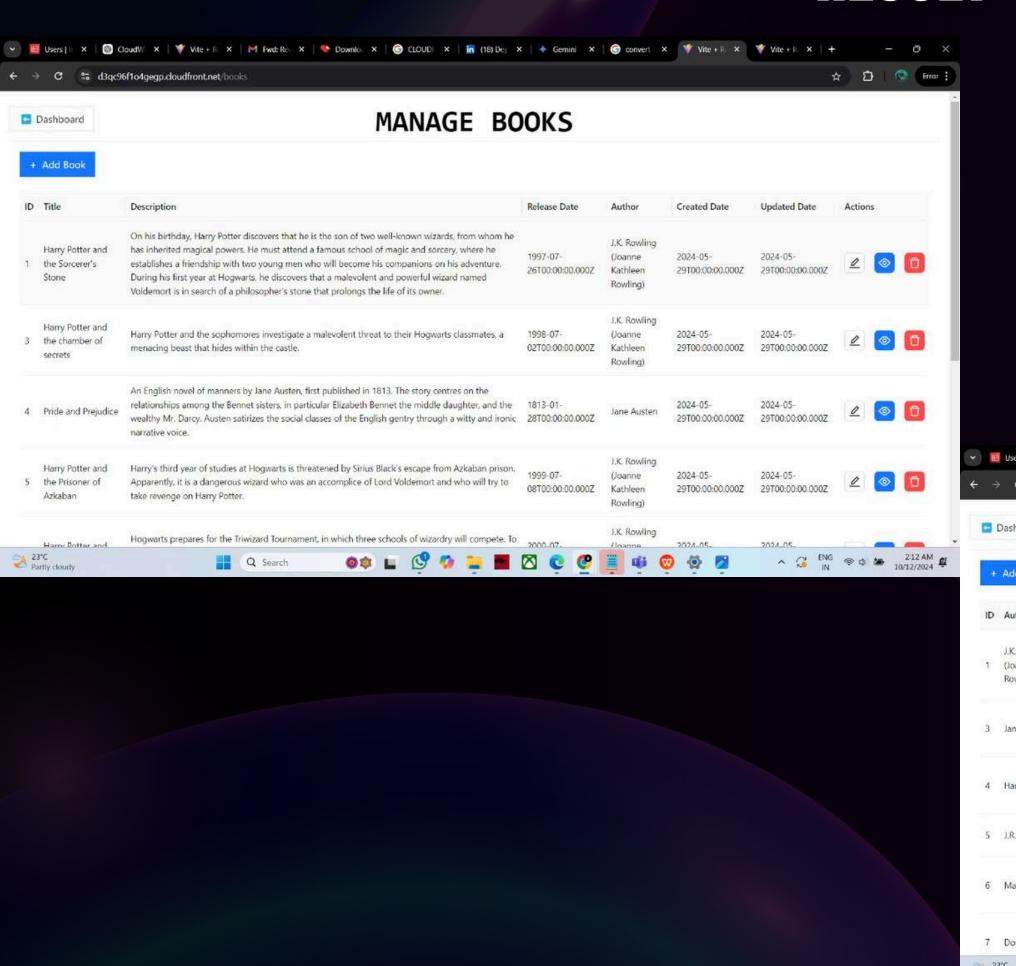
RESULT

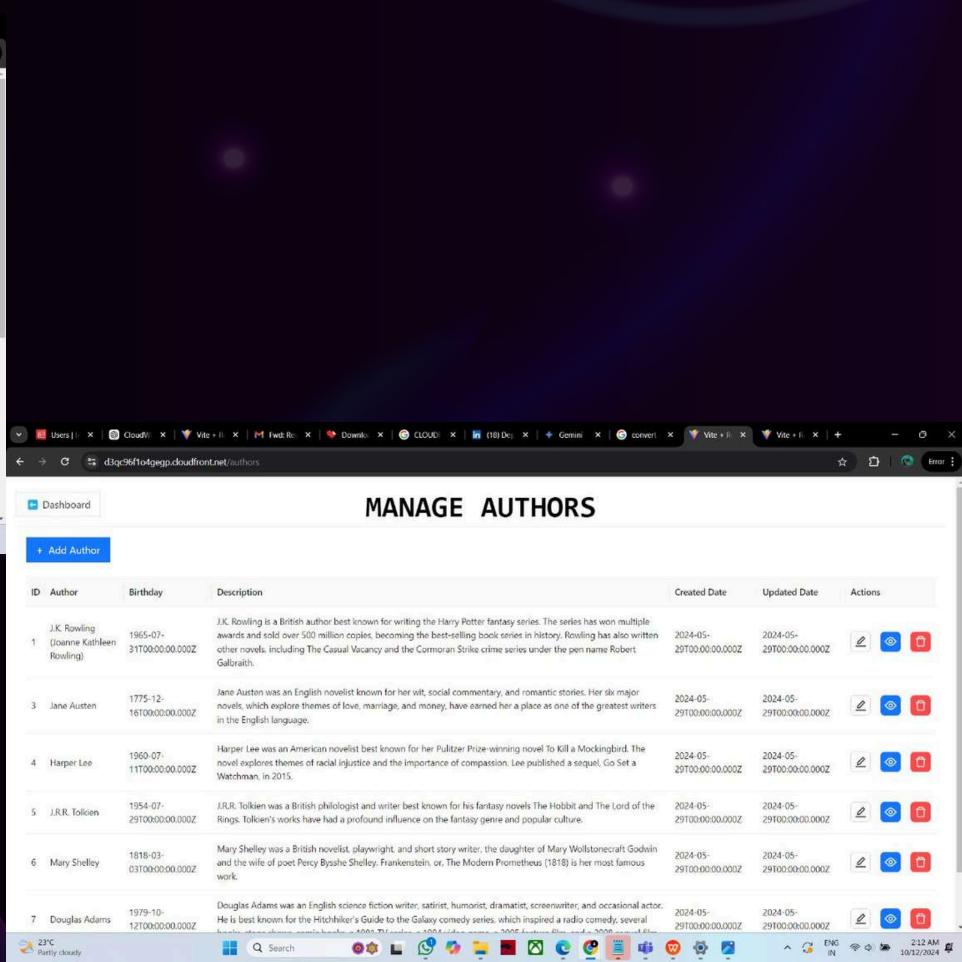
- Successfully accomplished the task of designing and implementing a scalable cloud infrastructure on AWS.
- Achieved project goals:
- 1. Scalability
- 2. Centralized Management
- 3. High Availability
- 4. Cost Efficiency
- 5. Security
- 6. Impact:
- Robust, scalable, and secure infrastructure.
- Seamless operation of critical services in a large, centralized network.

RESULT



RESULT





CONCLUSION

- Designed and implemented a scalable AWS infrastructure using Ubuntu servers.
- Supported critical applications: web hosting, API services, data processing microservices
- Utilized AWS services: EC2, VPC, CloudFront, RDS.
- Ensured scalability, centralized management, high availability, cost efficiency, and security.

FUTURE SCOPE

- Scaling Beyond Current Needs: Explore additional services like AWS Lambda for serverless architecture.
- Automation: Implement further automation using tools like AWS CloudFormation, Ansible, or Terraform.
- Advanced Monitoring: Leverage AWS CloudWatch for more sophisticated monitoring and alerting.
- Integrating AI/ML Services: Explore integrating AWS AI/ML services (SageMaker, Rekognition) to enhance applications.
- Security Enhancements: Explore further hardening of the infrastructure, such as zero-trust architectures and continuous compliance monitoring.

QUICE RECAP

YOUR PARAGRAPH TEXTHTTPS://3-TIER-ARCHITECTURE-RECAP.S3.AP-SOUTHEAST-1.AMAZONAWS.COM/IMPLEMENTATION_VISUALS+-+MADE+WITH+CLIPCHAMP+(1).MP4

