

Ecommerce Website deployment on AWS

Table of contents

Table of figures	3
Abstraction	4
Services and components used.....	4
Amazon S3	4
Amazon EC2 (elastic cloud compute).....	5
MobaXterm	5
Amazon RDS (relational database service)	5
SQLectron	5
Amazon VPC (virtual private cloud)	6
IAM (identity and access management)	6
Architecture	6
design decisions	7
implementation details.....	7
VPC - Virtual Private Cloud.....	7
IAM – Identity and Access Management	8
S3 Bucket.....	9
EC2 - Elastic Cloud Compute	10
RDS – Relational Database Service	10
Final result	12
Frontend sections	12
Backend instance connect and running server.....	16

Table of figures

Figure 1 - Project Architecture.....	6
Figure 2 - VPC details.....	8
Figure 3 - EC2 instance role.....	8
Figure 4 - EC2 instance role policies.....	9
Figure 5 - S3 bucket files and configuration	9
Figure 6 - Frontend Instance configuration	10
Figure 7 - RDS instance name	10
Figure 8 - RDS instance configuration	11
Figure 9 - SQLectron configuration.....	11
Figure 11 - Frontend Homepage.....	12
Figure 12 - Shop section	12
Figure 13 - About us section	13
Figure 14 - Cart section.....	13
Figure 15 - Each product has it's own info page.....	14
Figure 16 - Registration section.....	14
Figure 17 - inputting info in registration form.....	15
Figure 18 - Database values	15
Figure 19 - Backend instance console *starting server*	

Abstraction

Firstly, I uploaded our HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files to a S3 bucket. This bucket serves as a secure and scalable storage solution for storing our web files. Next, I then create an IAM (identity and access management) Role in order for our EC2 instance to have full access and control over the S3 buckets. Then, we start creating our EC2 instance and assigning it to VPC for security measures and protocols, and then I SSH connect to the instance and ensure installing all the software packages needed for the deployment of our websites. Then we grab our S3 stored web files through the EC2 terminal.

By following these steps, we can access our web files that we stored in our S3 bucket through our EC2 instance. This means that we finally have our e-commerce website hosted on the cloud.

Services and components used

Amazon S3

AWS S3 (Amazon Simple Storage Service) is a scalable object storage service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS).

It provides users, developers, and businesses with a secure, durable, and highly available storage option used to store and retrieve any amount of data at any time.

Overall, AWS S3 is a flexible and highly reliable storage service suitable for many use cases, including backup and recovery, data archiving, content delivery, data warehousing, data, application data storage, and static web hosting.

Amazon EC2 (elastic cloud compute)

Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides scalable compute in the cloud. It allows users to rent virtual servers, called instances, to run their applications. EC2 instances can be launched with a variety of CPU, memory, storage, and network capacity configurations, providing flexibility and scalability for different workloads.

Users have full control over their instances, including choice of operating system, security settings, and software stack. EC2 is commonly used for hosting websites, running applications, batch processing, etc.

MobaXterm

MobaXterm is a comprehensive software tool for remote computing tasks. It is a powerful solution for system administrators, developers, and IT professionals who need to integrate various networking tools into a single application and access and manage remote servers, computers, or devices.

We are going to use MobaXterm to connect to our EC2 instance to simplify the process of installing the software packages needed for the deployment.

Amazon RDS (relational database service)

Amazon RDS is a managed relational database service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale relational databases in the cloud. It supports several popular database engines, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora. With RDS, AWS handles common database management tasks such as provisioning, patching, backup, and replication, allowing users to focus on their applications instead of infrastructure management. RDS offers security, durability, and high availability features, making it suitable for many database workloads.

SQLectron

SQLectron is an open-source SQL client that gives a user-friendly interface for connection with different SQL databases. It is planned to be a lightweight and easy-to-use application, permitting clients to oversee and inquiry their databases without requiring heavy, complex setups.

Amazon VPC (virtual private cloud)

Amazon VPC is a virtual networking service that allows users to provision a logically isolated portion of the AWS cloud, including their own IP address ranges, subnets, routing tables, and network gateways. VPC allows users to launch AWS resources, such as EC2 instances and RDS databases, in a virtual network that closely resembles a traditional data centre environment. Users have granular control over network configuration, including the ability to define security groups and network access control lists (ACLs) to restrict access to resources.

IAM (identity and access management)

IAM (Identity and Access Management) is a key service in the AWS ecosystem, allowing users to securely manage access to their resources. It makes it easy to create and manage users and groups, allowing effective organization and delegation of authority. These permissions, defined through policies, provide granular control over access, and allowed actions on AWS resources. IAM roles further improve flexibility by allowing access authorization without the need to share long-term credentials.

Architecture

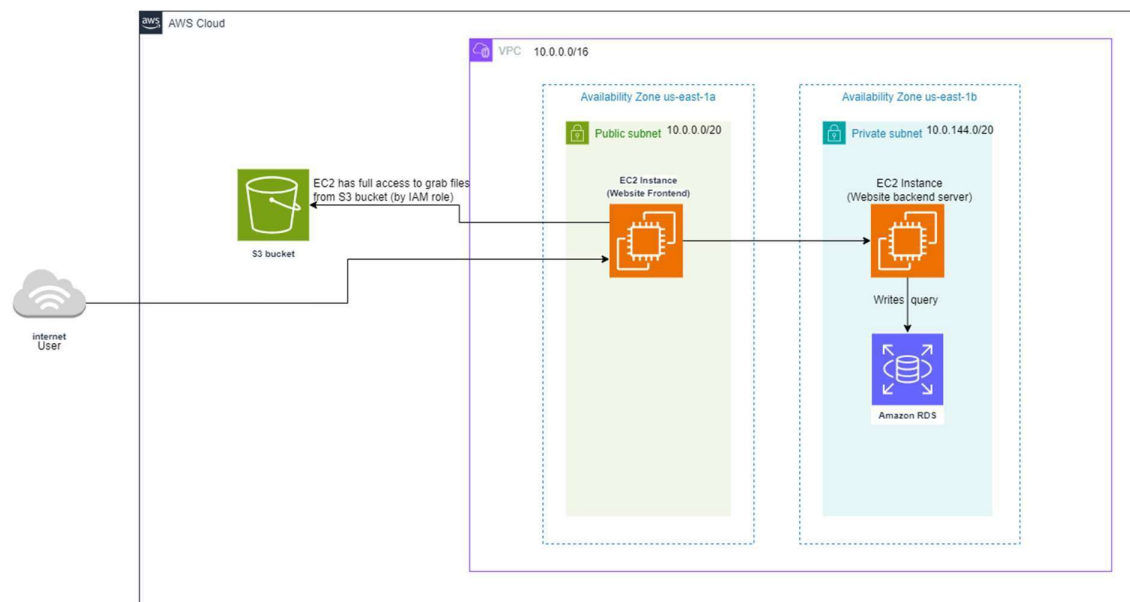


Figure 1 - Project Architecture

We are going to deploy the RDS and Backend server instances in the private subnet of our VPC as it would be more secure, and as the S3 is a global service it would not have a declared region, it would normally reside out of the VPC's scope.

Deploying the Frontend EC2 instance in the public subnet as the users visiting the website would be granted access.

design decisions

We have used a VPC to secure our cloud network from unauthorized access.

We have selected AWS EC2 instances as our website's frontend and backend server as EC2 gives us the freedom to install the software packages of our choice.

We have used amazon S3 to able to store my web-files, as S3 is a durable and highly available storage solution, I have assigned my EC2 instance a 'FULLS3BUCKETACCESS' role in order to be able to connect to the s3 bucket on my instance's console.

We have used Amazon RDS to host our database, as it is highly scalable, available and has a user-friendly interface, also as our database was relational and runs on mySQL engine it was the perfect choice for database hosting.

implementation details

VPC - Virtual Private Cloud

Firstly, we have implemented the basic component of any AWS architecture, which was the VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) consisting of 2 Availability zones each AZ has 2 subnets one public and one private, we decided to have 2 AZs to make our website highly available and fault tolerant.

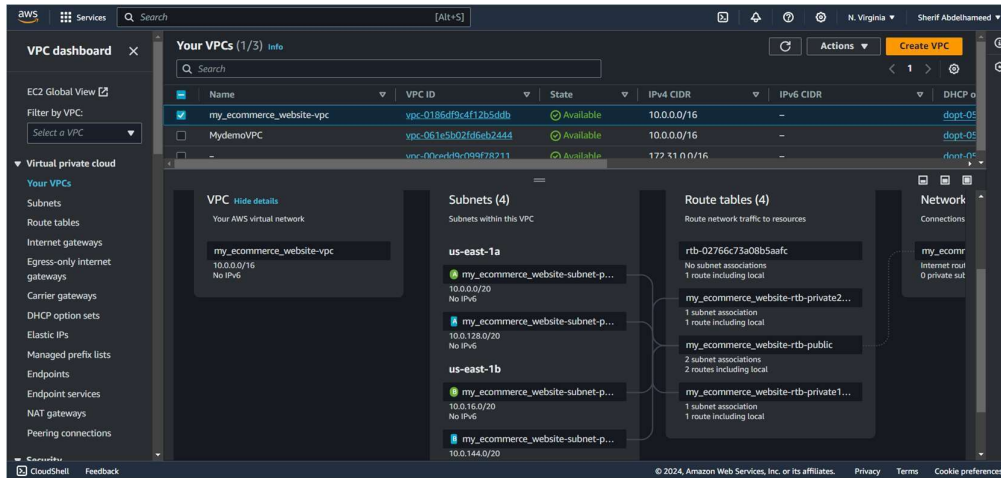


Figure 2 - VPC details

IAM – Identity and Access Management

We have created a Role for our EC2 instance called EC2-S3fullaccess, we are going to use it to be able to make our EC2 able to grab the web files from the S3 bucket we configured.

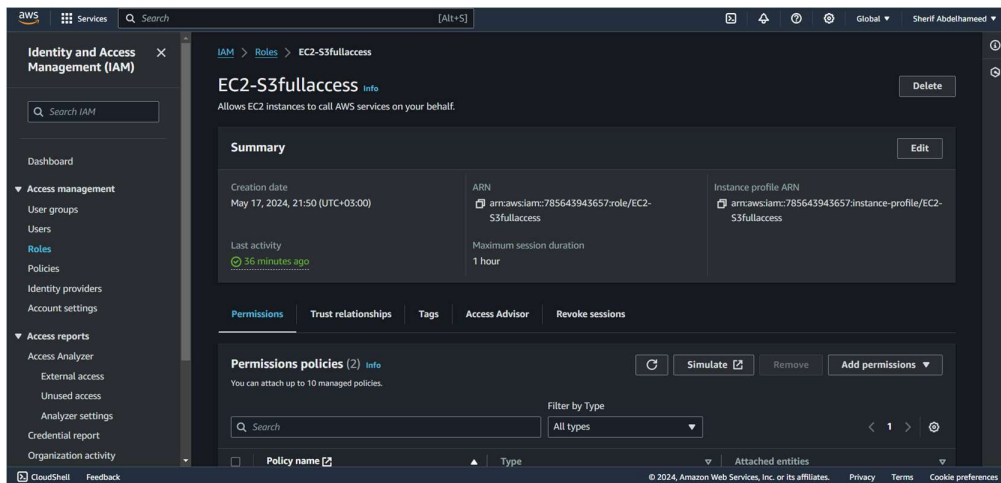


Figure 3 - EC2 instance role

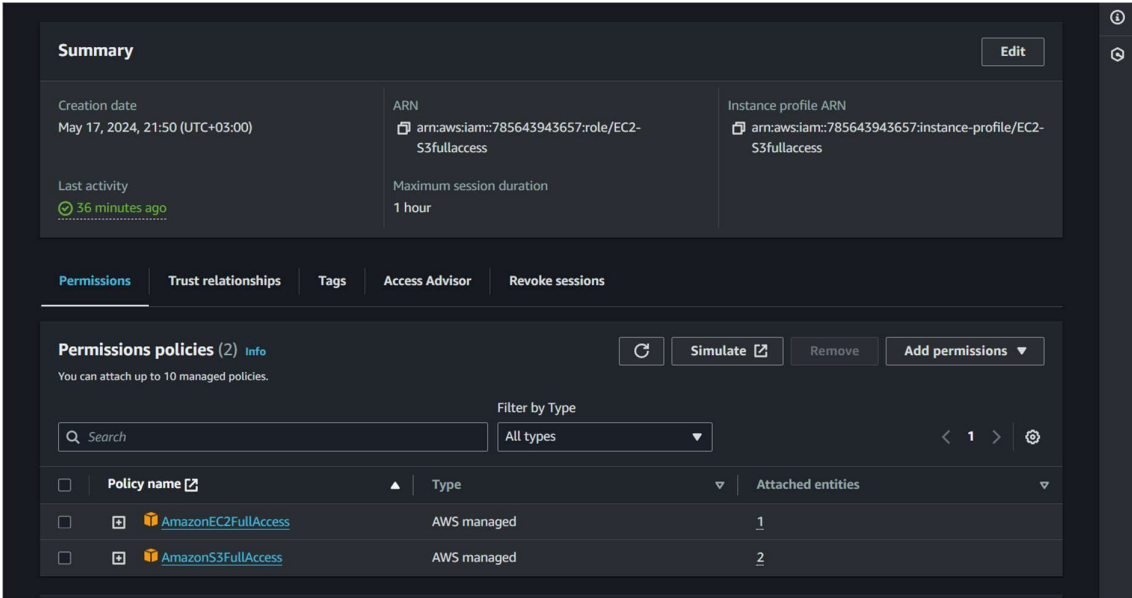


Figure 4 - EC2 instance role policies

We have used an AmazonEC2fullaccess policy to ensure that the frontend EC2 instance can access the backend EC2 instance.

S3 Bucket

We used a S3 bucket to store our HTML, CSS and, JavaScript web files to later connect to it by an EC2 instance and download these files through the EC2 console.

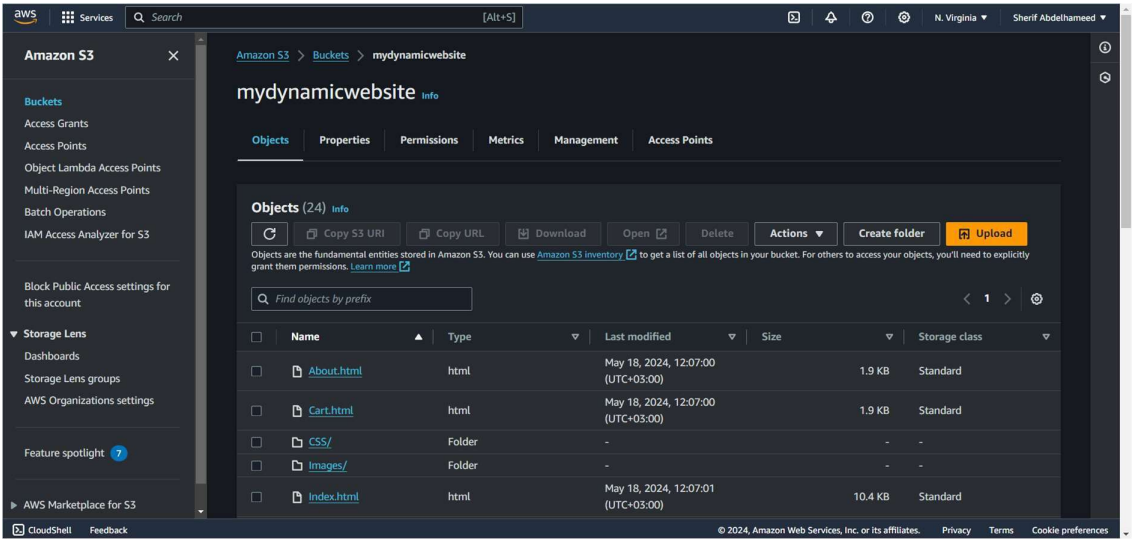


Figure 5 - S3 bucket files and configuration

EC2 - Elastic Cloud Compute

We have created and deployed 2 EC2 instances, one responsible for hosting the Web files and the other responsible for hosting the Nodejs backend server.

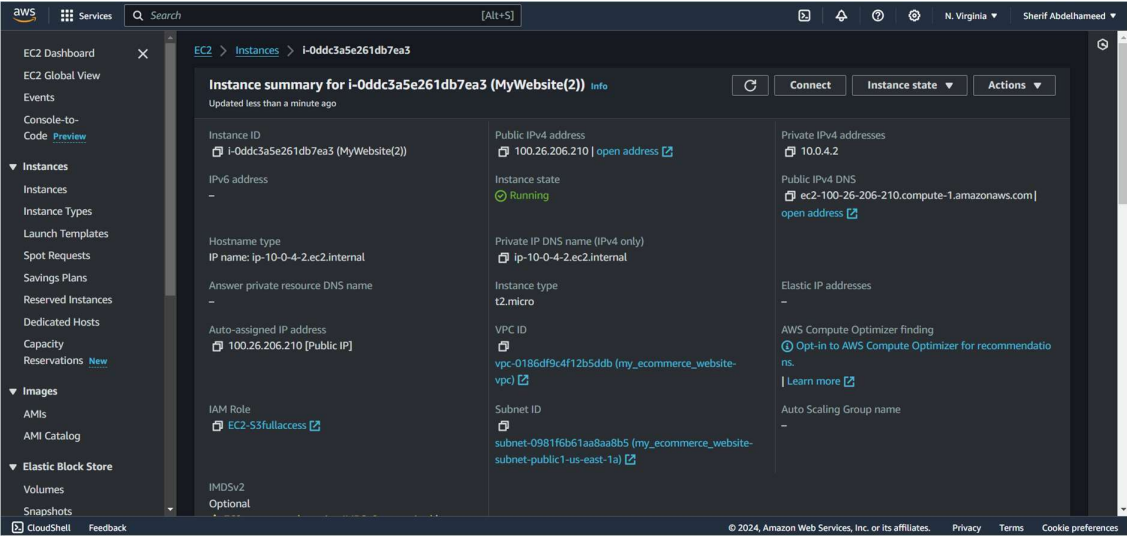


Figure 6 - Frontend Instance configuration

RDS – Relational Database Service

We are running our relational database by a mySQL engine, so we thought that the AWS RDS is the best option to host our Database on the cloud.

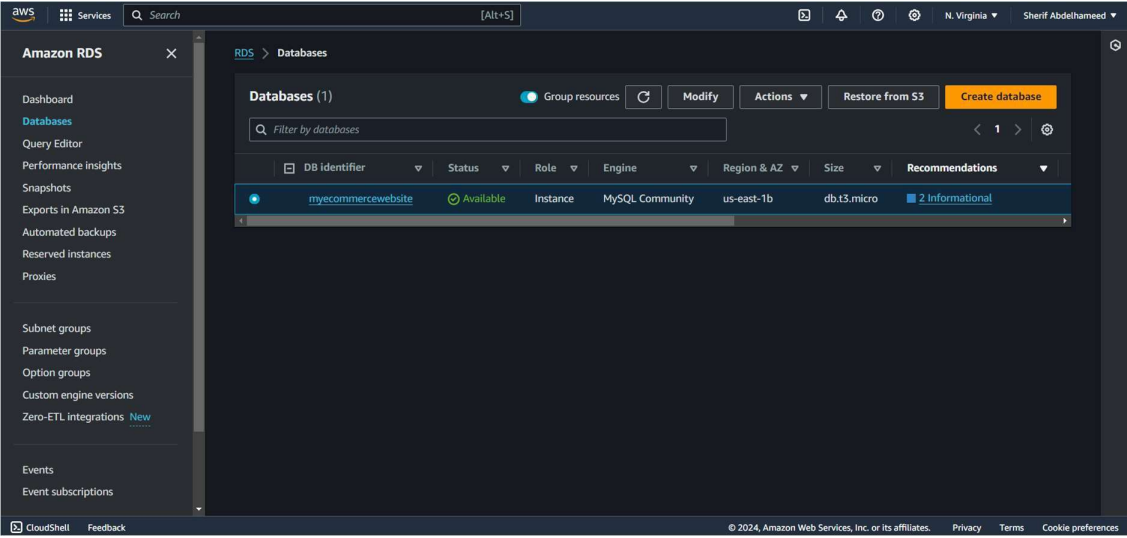


Figure 7 - RDS instance name

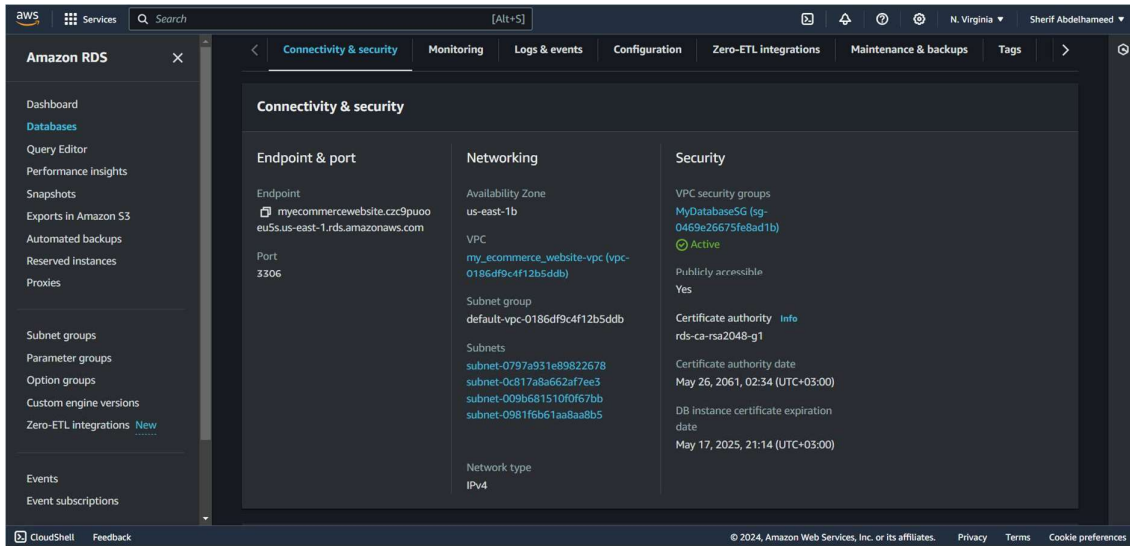


Figure 8 - RDS instance configuration

Making your RDS instance publicly accessible isn't the best choice when it comes to security, but we decided to keep it publicly accessible to connect to it using a 3rd party software called SQLectron, it is used to access any database you host on the cloud to make the process of configuring your database and tables easier.

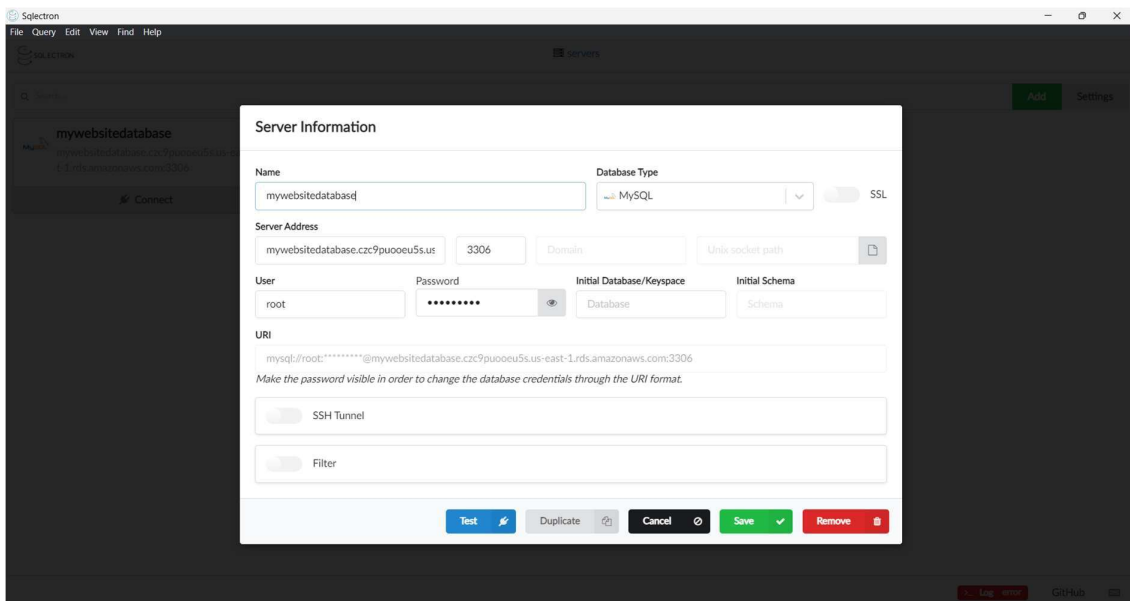


Figure 9 - SQLectron configuration

The screen shots provided show how we used the application 'SQLectron' to connect to our RDS instance and create the database, tables, insert queries and show tables content.

Final result

Frontend sections

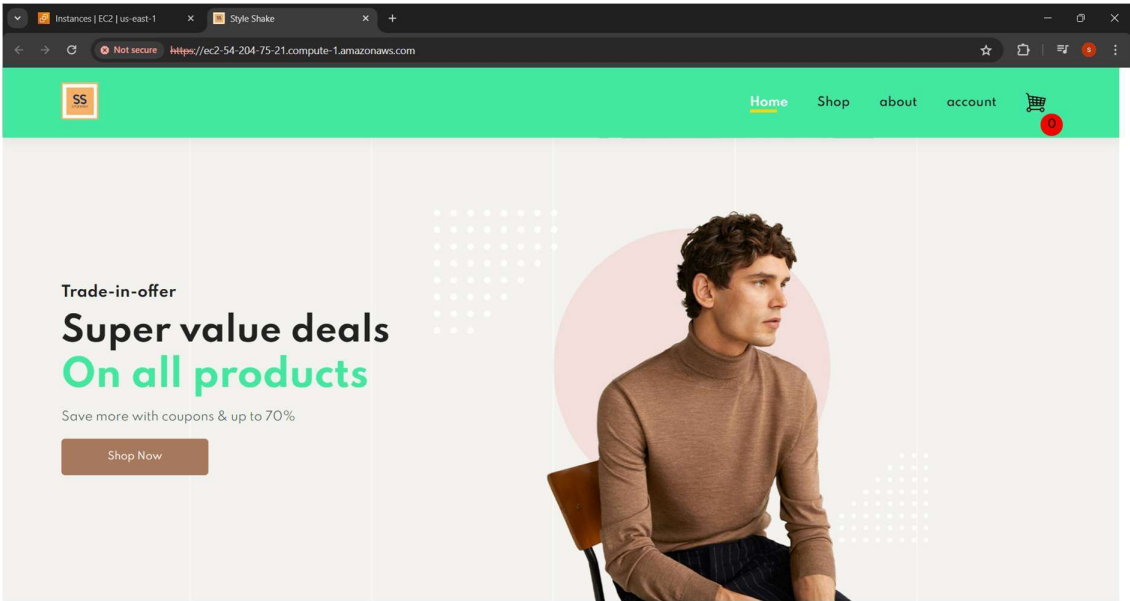


Figure 10 - Frontend Homepage

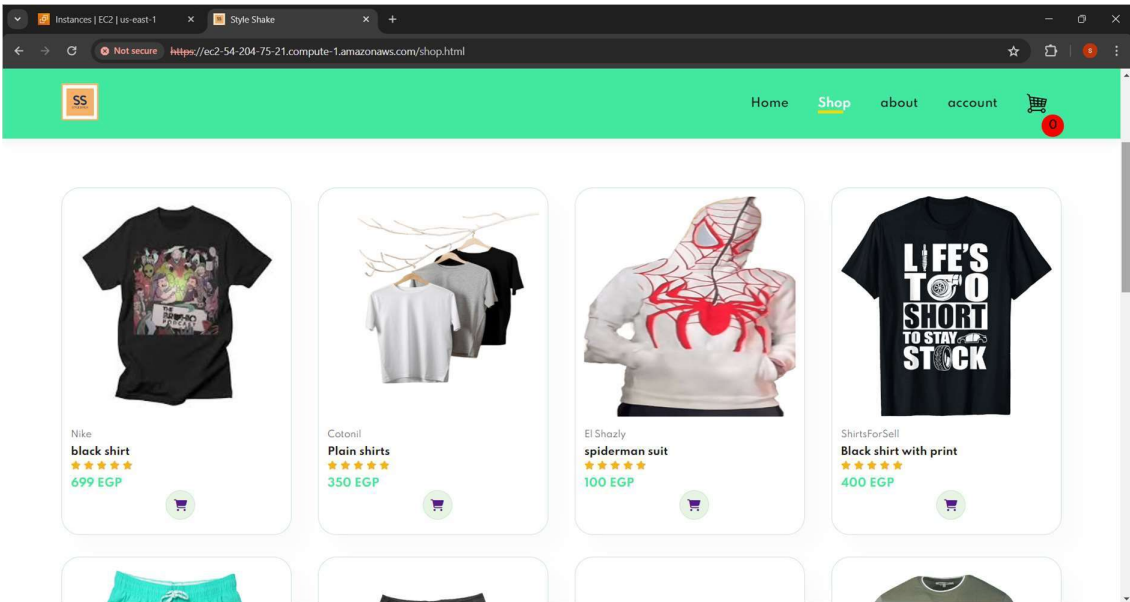


Figure 11 - Shop section

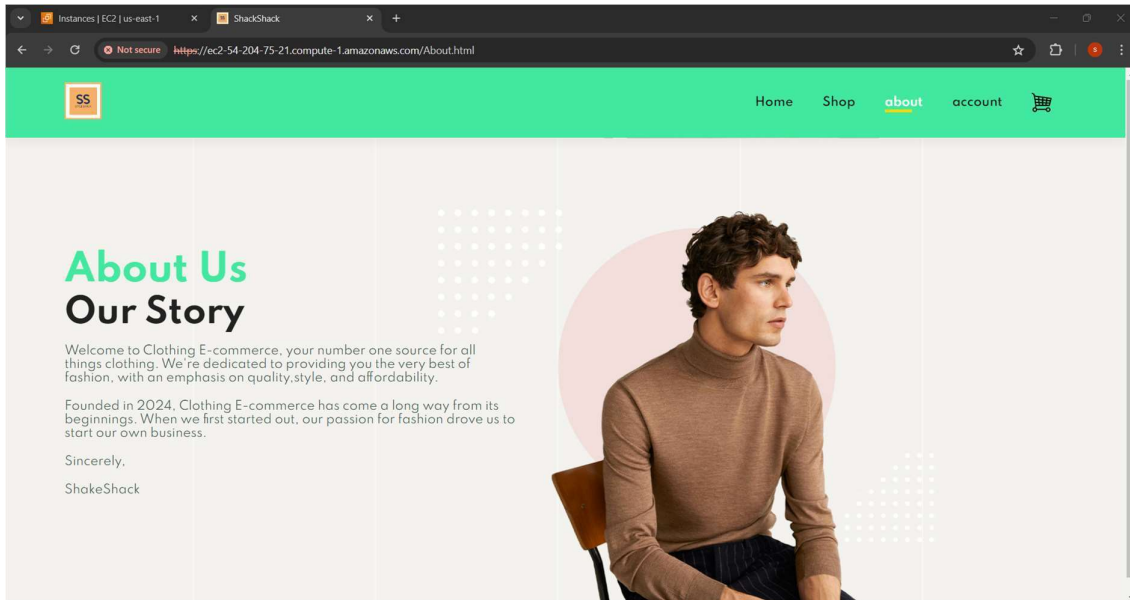


Figure 12 - About us section

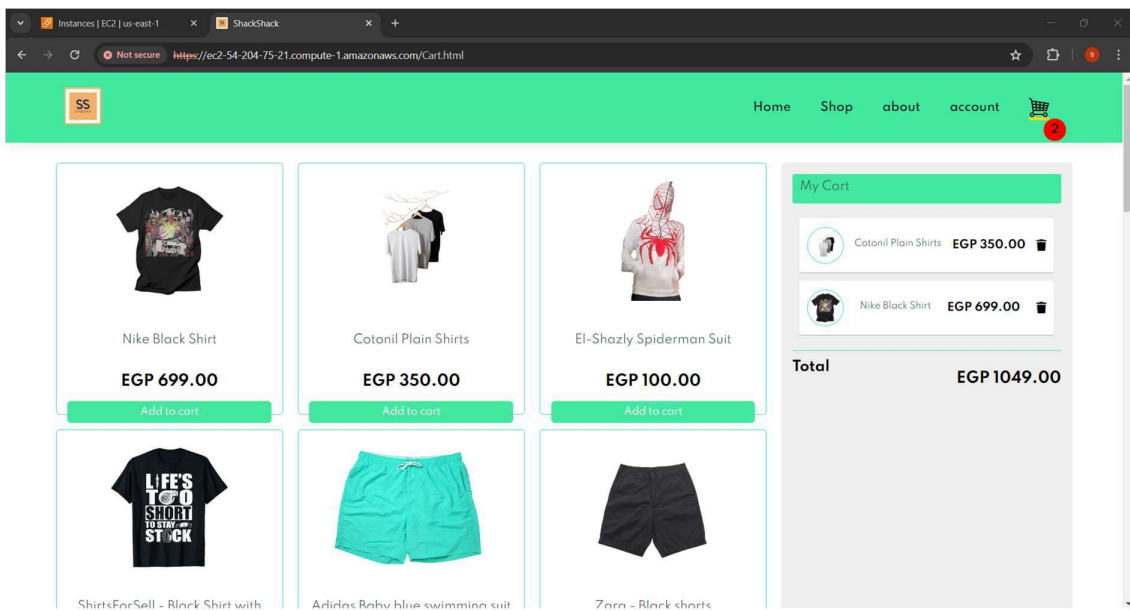


Figure 13 - Cart section

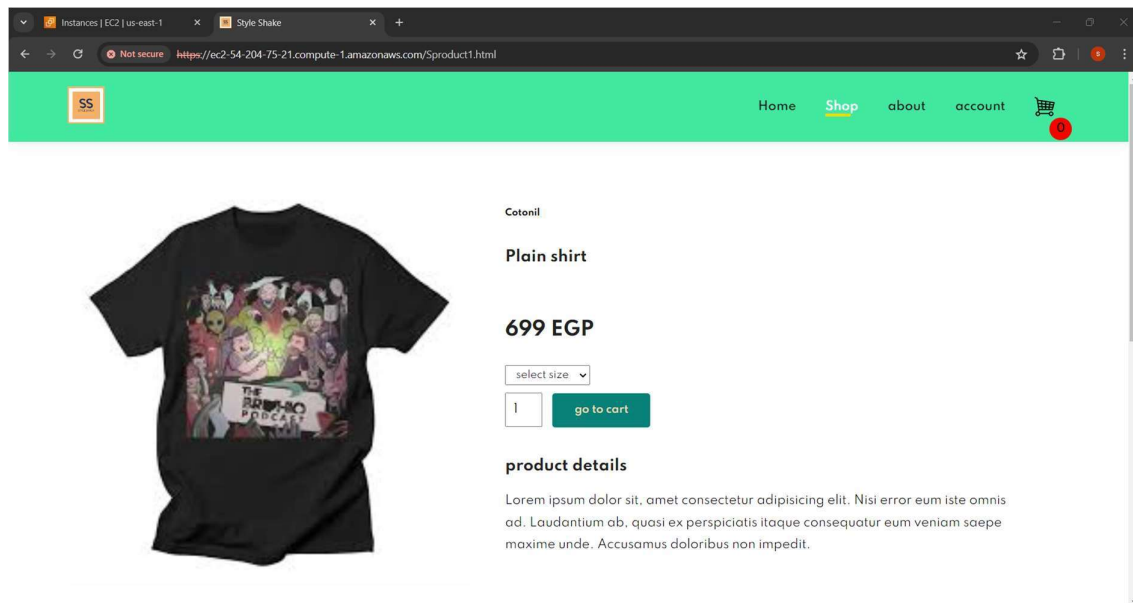


Figure 14 - Each product has it's own info page

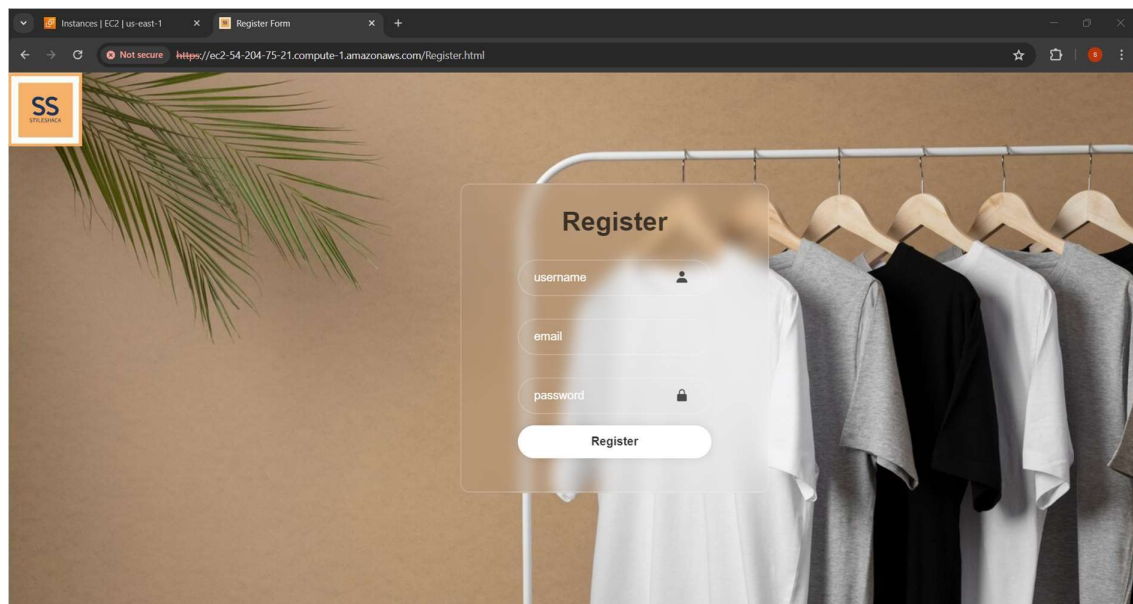


Figure 15 - Registration section

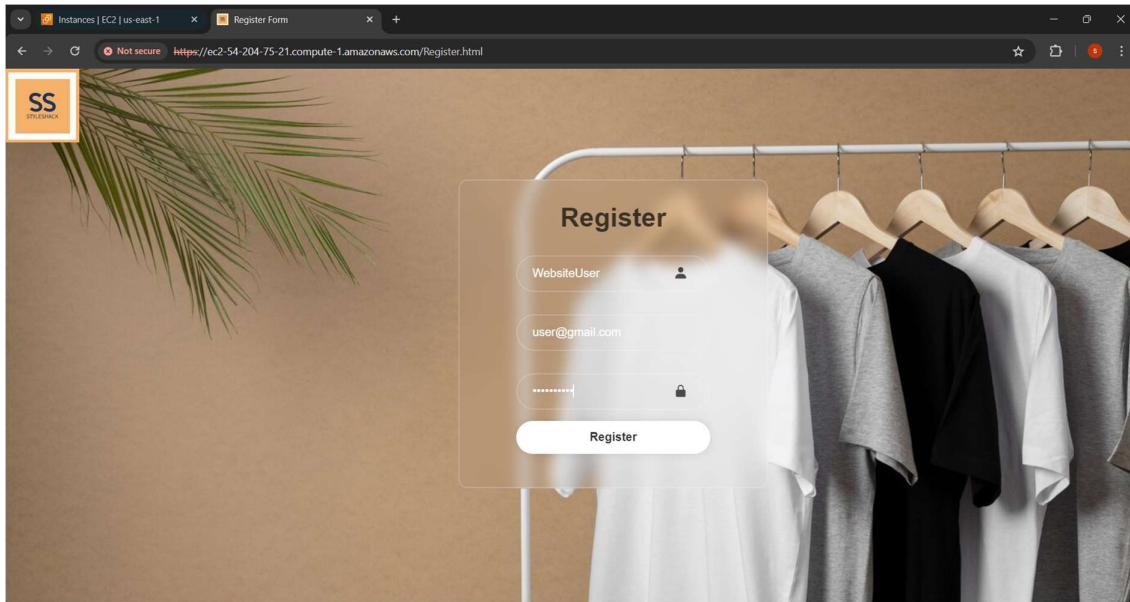


Figure 16 - inputting info in registration form

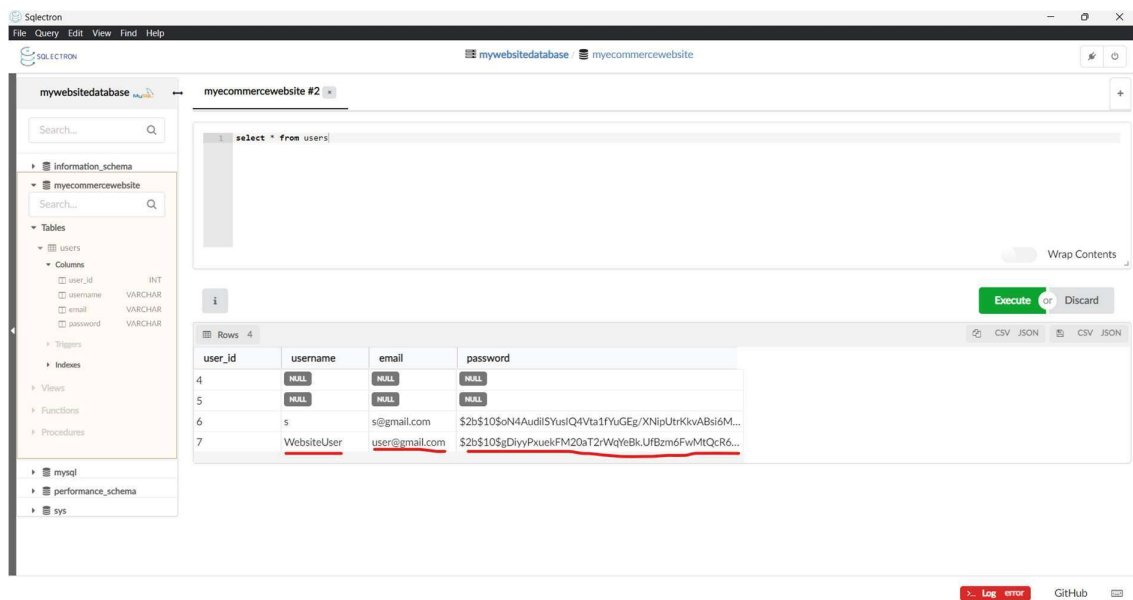
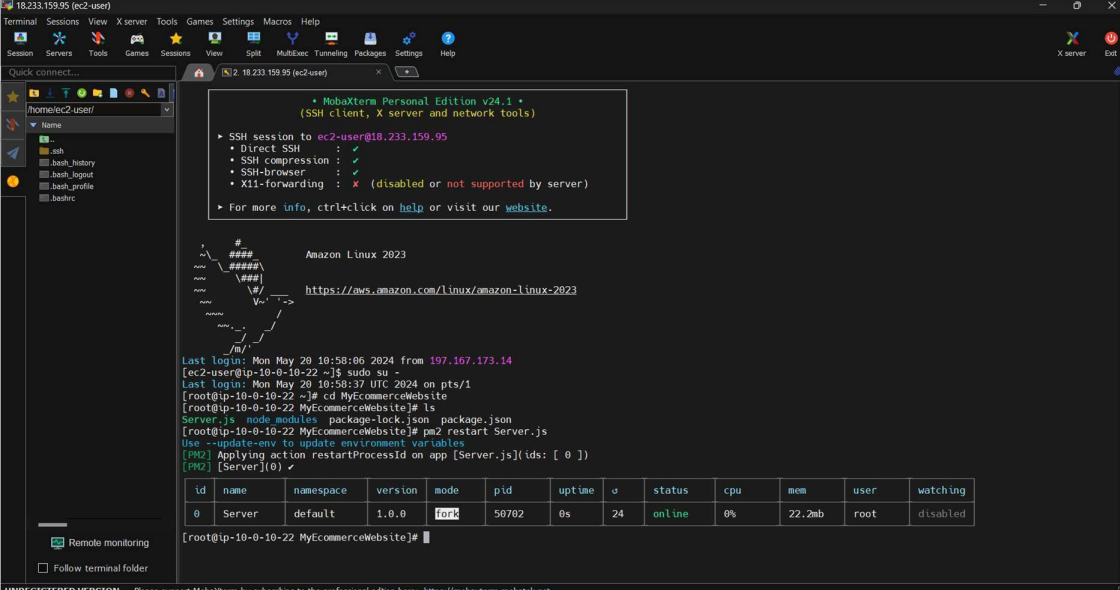


Figure 17 - Database values

Backend instance connect and running server



The screenshot shows a MobaXterm window with a terminal session. The terminal output includes the SSH connection details, the Amazon Linux 2023 logo, login information, and the execution of commands to start a server. A table at the bottom displays the process status.

```
18.233.159.95 (ec2-user)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split Multitab Tunneling Packages Settings Help

Quick connect...
/home/ec2-user/
Name
ssh
ssh_history
ssh_logout
ssh_profile
sshrc

MobaXterm Personal Edition v24.1
(SSH client, X server and network tools)

SSH session to ec2-user@18.233.159.95
Direct SSH : ✓
SSH compression : ✓
SSH-browser : ✓
X11-forwarding : ✗ (disabled or not supported by server)
For more info, ctrl+click on help or visit our website.

#####
# Amazon Linux 2023
#####
# https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
#####

Last login: Mon May 20 10:58:06 2024 from 197.167.173.14
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-22 ~]$ sudo su -
Last login: Mon May 20 10:58:37 UTC 2024 on pts/1
[root@ip-10-0-10-22 ~]# cd MyEcommerceWebsite
[root@ip-10-0-10-22 MyEcommerceWebsite]# ls
Server.js node_modules package-lock.json package.json
[root@ip-10-0-10-22 MyEcommerceWebsite]# pm2 restart Server.js
Use --update-env to update environment variables
[PM2] Applying action restartProcessId on app [Server.js](ids: [ 0 ])
[PM2] [Server](0) ✓

id name namespace version mode pid uptime u status cpu mem user watching
0 Server default 1.0.0 fork 50702 0s 24 online 0% 22.2mb root disabled

[root@ip-10-0-10-22 MyEcommerceWebsite]#
```

UNREGISTERED VERSION - Please support MobaXterm by subscribing to the professional edition here: <https://mobaxterm.mobatek.net>

Figure 18 - Backend instance console *starting server*

Website's URL: <https://ec2-54-204-75-21.compute-1.amazonaws.com/>