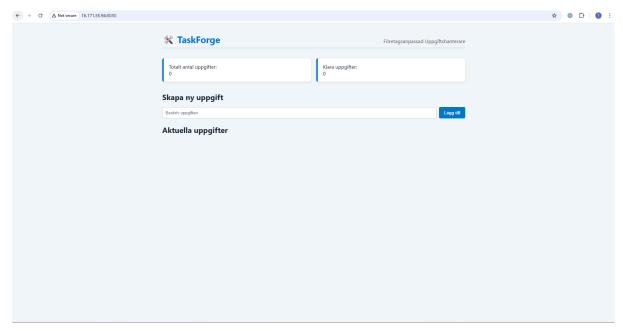
Project Documentation – Cloud-Based TodoApp for TaskForge AB (a imaginary company)

1. Introduction

This project is a cloud-based web application developed using **Spring Boot** and deployed on **Amazon Web Services (AWS)**. The application is a simple yet scalable todo list designed for the fictional company, TaskForge AB to help teams manage their tasks collaboratively. It's built with a focus on responsiveness, scalability and reliability.

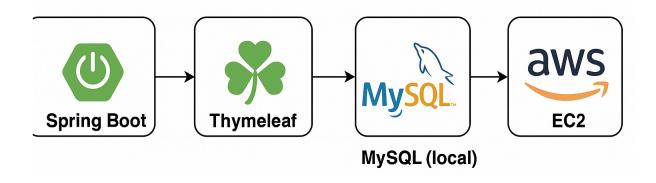


Screenshot of the application running in the browser (the language used on the application is Swedish).

2. Technical Overview

Component	Technology	Purpose
Backend	Spring Boot	Handles logic and routing
UI	Thymeleaf	Server-side rendered dynamic HTML
Database	MySQL(local)	Stores todo tasks
Deployment	AWS EC2	Hosting the application
Service Manager	systemd	Ensures auto-restart on reboot
Load balancing	Application Load Balancer	Distributes incoming traffic
Autoscaling	Auto Scaling Group	Automatically adjusts instance count
Backup	AMI	To quickly launch identical instances

Tech Stack Overview



Practical explanation for a company

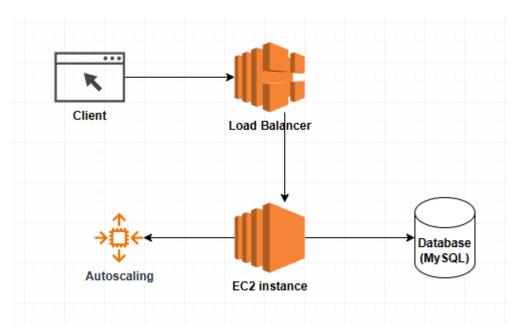
Imagine that your business need a internal app where employees can write daily tasks and where the system is simple and easy to maintain, this app makes sure:

- It automatically grows when many people use or try to access it at the same time.
- Users can access it with a single link and it always works.
- If the unfortunate thing happens and a server crashes another one takes over automatically so the system continues to run.
- All the information is stored and kept safe on the server.
- You never have to manually fix or start the servers/systems it does by itself.

This setup is great for a small to medium sized business that wants a reliable and scalable tool without having to hire a big IT department.

3. AWS Infrastructure

The application runs inside an EC2 instance launched via an Auto Scaling Group. Incoming traffic is routed through an Application Load Balancer which forwards requests to a Target Group configured to communicate on port 8080 (standard port for Spring). The Spring Boot app runs as a background systemd service, MySQL runs locally on each EC2 instance.



Architecture diagram of the structure in AWS.



The running instances because the Auto scaling is set to a minimum of 2 instances and a maximum of 3 instances.

4. Deployment Steps

- 1. The Spring Boot app was generated using Spring Initializr.
- 2. MySQL was installed on the EC2 instance and configured.
- 3. The .jar file was built using Maven.
- 4. File was uploaded to EC2 using FileZilla(SFTP).
- 5. A **systemd service** was created for automatic startup on boot.
- 6. An AMI was created from the instance.
- 7. A Launch Template was created based on the AMI.
- 8. An Auto Scaling Group and Application Load Balancer were set up.

```
Todo_list ∨ ♀ main ∨
                                             package com.example.Todo_list.services;
                                     9 @Service 3 usages ± TeeDjaay99
10 O public class TodoService {

    repositories

    TodoRepository

                © TodoService 17

© TodoListApplication 18
                                               return todoRepository.findAll();
}
               style.css

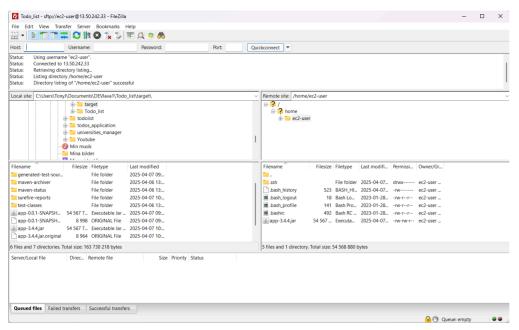
∨ □ templates

                                               return todoRepository.save(todo);
}
                                               > Todo list
                                               todo.sotDops(Hermit 10) to sage * TeeDjaay90

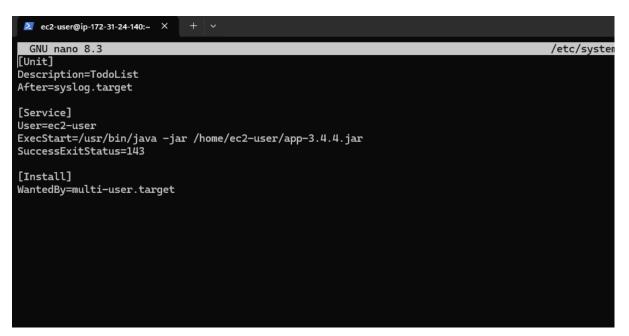
    mvnw

        = mvnw.cmd
```

View of the project structure and the TodoService class.



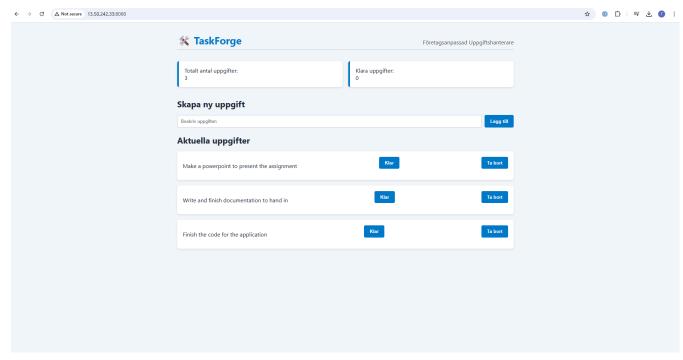
The FileZilla view of how i uploaded the .jar file.



Systemd config file.

5. Application Features

- Displays all tasks directly on the homepage.
- Ability to add new todos.
- Mark tasks as completed or uncompleted.
- Delete tasks.
- Shows statistics: totals tasks and completed tasks.
- Responsive UI with a clean design.



The main view of the application showing the todo form and listed tasks.

6. Future Improvements

To further develop this solution, i would consider:

- Migrating the database to Amazon RDS for central storage.
- Adding authentication and user management.
- Serving the app via HTTPS for security.
- Adding different language options (only available in Swedish for now).
- Monitoring performance with for example CloudWatch.

7. Learning & Reflection

This project provided hands-on experience in:

- Cloud-based backend development.
- Setting up infrastructure in AWS (a little overwhelming in the beginning with what service to use and keeping track of always terminating everything correctly when done so the billing doesn't skyrocket).
- Understanding how auto scaling and load balancing works.
- Connecting backend applications to databases.
- Learning and using the Terminal/Powershell.

This project helped me connect theoretical cloud concepts to a working, scalable solution.

I now feel a little more confident in building, deploying and maintaining a cloud environment on **AWS**.

Multi-Cloud Capability and Comparison (AWS, Azure, GCP)

In addition to AWS I also did some research on how this application could be deployed on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) and Microsoft Azure.

Google Cloud Platform (GCP)

Required services:

- Compute Engine (virtual machines)
- Cloud Load Balancer
- Cloud SQL (MySQL)
- Instance Groups + Autoscaler
- Cloud Storage

Pros:

- Great autoscaling capabilities.
- Good integration with Kubernetes/container integration.
- Good networking infrastructure.

Cons:

- Smaller community and ecosystem compared to AWS and Azure.
- Can be a little more difficult to learn especially for beginners.
- Less availability in some regions (the Nordics/Scandinavia) which can affect latency depending on where you are trying to access it from.

Microsoft Azure

Required services:

- Azure Virtual Machine Azures answer for EC2
- Azure Load Balancer
- Azure Database for MySQL
- Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets (for autoscaling)
- Azure Blob Storage Like AWS S3

Pros:

- Great integration with other Microsoft services like Office 365, Teams etc..
- User friendly interface and easy to use (AWS is more terminal work sometimes).
- Good CI/CD (Continuous Integration/ Continuous Delivery) tools.

Cons:

- The costs can be a little higher than AWS in some regions.
- More GUI-driven (Graphical User Interface) and less terminal (can be good and can be bad sometimes).
- Less "hands-on" controls compared to AWS.

Summary for End users:

All three platforms AWS, Azure, GCP offer great performance and high availability which makes it that the end user has access to the service regardless of which platform it's deployed/running on.

The biggest difference is not noticed by the end user, it's more of how the service is set up and managed "behind the scenes".

AWS is best suited if you need or want full control over how the application is run and scaled.

Azure is the best choice for companies already using the Microsoft ecosystem, since it's very compatible with for example Teams and Office 365.

GCP is the best for modern solutions that use containers and/or Kubernetes, a good choice for automated or advanced systems.

so the end user rarely notices what platform is being used but the choice what platform to use affects how simple and effectively the application can be developed, deployed and scaled.

Bonus: Attack Test with Burp Suite

Purpose:

The purpose of this test was to simulate a load test and to see if the application could handle a large amount of simultaneous requests of new todos.

Tools:

- Burp Suite Community Edition
- Repeater and Intruder modules
- Target: Spring Boot app on a EC2 behind a AWS Load Balancer

Execution:

- 1. A POST-call with task=BurpTest was sent via Repeater and was verified to work.
- 2. The request was sent to Intruder with a payload-list of (Burp1 Burp100).
- 3. The Server handled the 100 calls.
- 4. Status code 302 showed that every request was redirected correctly.

Screenshots:

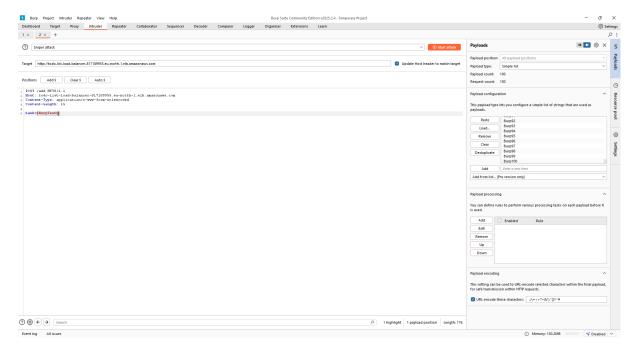
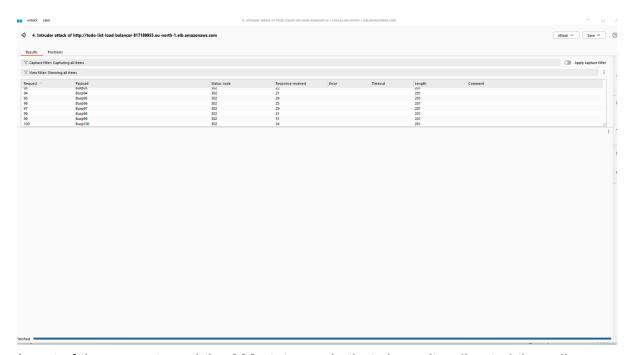
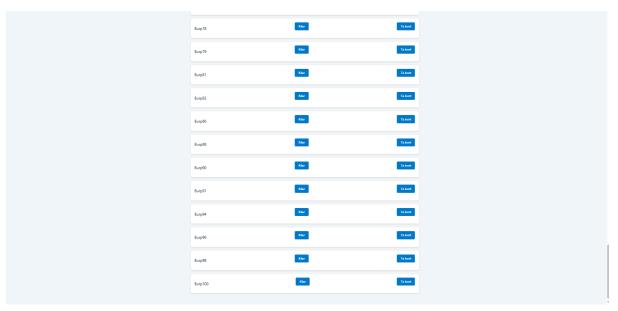


Image of the Burp Suite Intruder dashboard before the test.



A part of the requests and the 302 status code that shows it redirected the calls correctly.



Some of the 100 requests that were made by Burp Suite to the website.

Result:

- The application continued to answer normally and did not crash.
- All the calls were handled and saved to the database.
- No signs of overloading or crashing.

Burp suite worked fine to simulate a "high load" and the application showed good performance and **AWS Load Balancer + Auto Scaling** handled the traffic effectively. Maybe in the future i will try and write some kind of Bash/Python script that sends thousands of requests because after a little searching i came to the conclusion that Burp Suite Community Edition is good but a little limited for true overloading.

Project Title: Cloud-Based TodoApp for the fictionary company TaskForge AB

Created by: Tony Jokiranta

GitHub: https://github.com/TeeDjaay99/Todo list

Contact: Tonyjokiranta@gmail.com

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