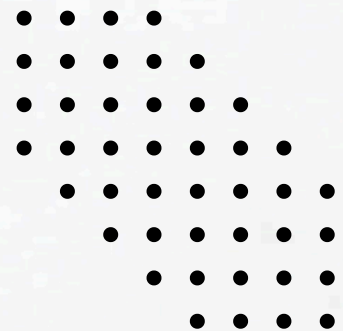




Scalable Web Hosting Architecture on AWS using EC2, ALB, and S3

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Objective

The objective of this project is to deploy a highly available and scalable web application on AWS by using EC2 instances inside a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), distributing traffic using an Application Load Balancer, and storing static files and logs in Amazon S3.

AWS Services Used

VPC

EC2

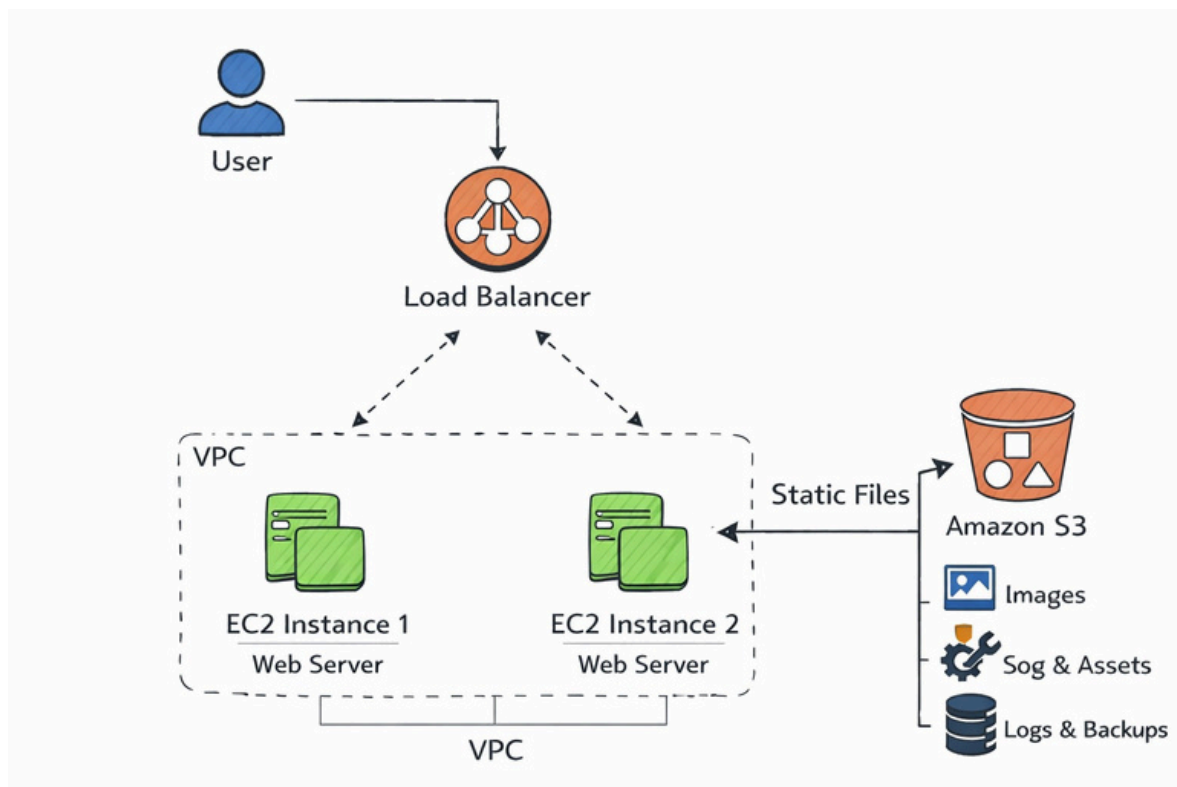
Application load balancer

Security group

S3



System architecture



- User sends request to the website
- Request goes to Application Load Balancer
- Load Balancer distributes traffic to multiple EC2 instances
- EC2 servers fetch static files from Amazon S3
- Logs and backups are stored in S3



Step-by-Step Implementation

◆ Step 1: Create a VPC

A custom Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) was created to isolate the network environment for the project. The VPC was configured with a custom IPv4 CIDR block to define the private network range.

Configurations details:

- VPC Name: myvpc
- IPv4 CIDR Block: 12.0.0.0/16
- Region: us-west-1

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface for creating a new subnet. The breadcrumb navigation shows 'VPC > Subnets > Create subnet'. The 'Subnet settings' section includes the following fields:

- Subnet name:** A text input field containing 'sub1'.
- Availability Zone:** A dropdown menu showing 'United States (N. California) / usw1-az1 (us-west-1a)'.
- IPv4 VPC CIDR block:** A dropdown menu showing '12.0.0.0/16'.
- IPv4 subnet CIDR block:** A text input field containing '12.0.0.0/20', with a note indicating '4,096 IPs'.

The bottom of the console shows the 'CloudShell' button, 'Feedback' link, 'Console Mobile App' link, and the copyright notice '© 2026, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences'.

◆ Step 2: Create a subnet



Two subnets were created in different Availability Zones to ensure high availability and fault tolerance. These subnets were configured with unique CIDR blocks inside the VPC.

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console's 'Create subnet' page. The page is for a VPC in the us-west-1 region. The subnet name is 'sub2'. The Availability Zone is 'United States (N. California) / usw1-az3 (us-west-1c)'. The IPv4 VPC CIDR block is '12.0.0.0/16'. The IPv4 subnet CIDR block is '12.0.128.0/20', which provides 4,096 IPs. There is a tag with key 'Name' and value 'sub2'.

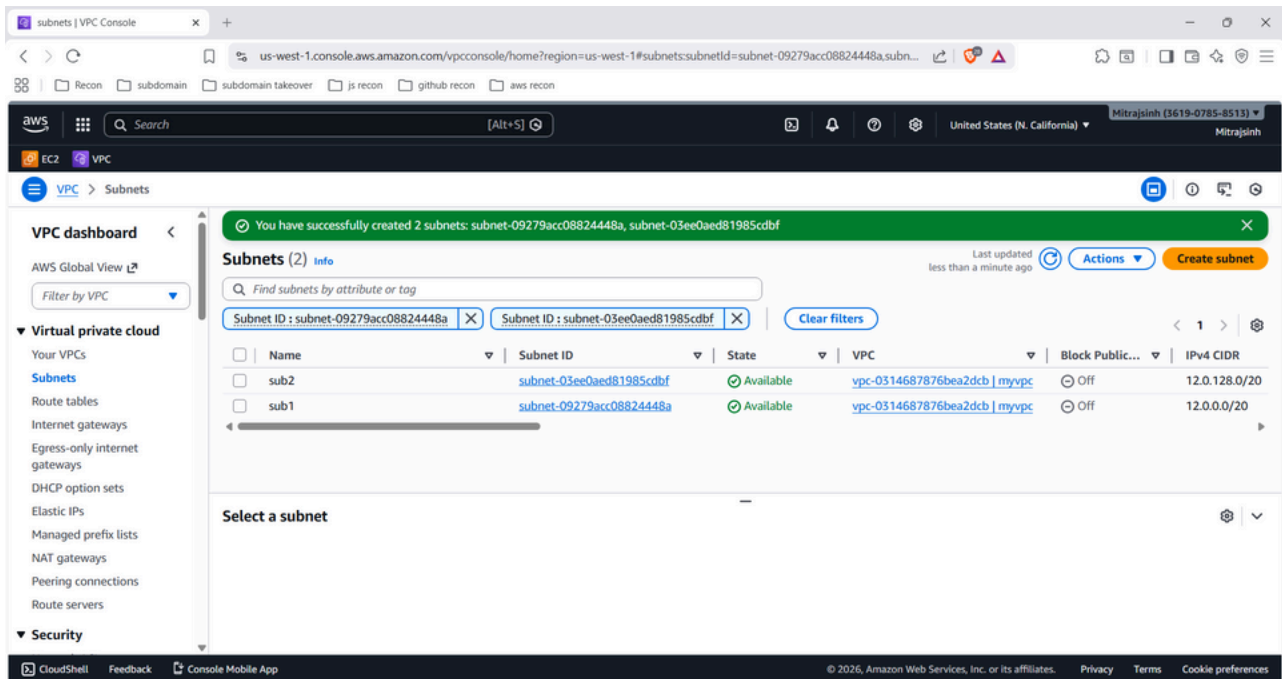
Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
sub2
The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.
United States (N. California) / usw1-az3 (us-west-1c)

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.
12.0.0.0/16

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
12.0.128.0/20 4,096 IPs

▼ Tags - optional
Key Value - optional
Name sub2 Remove
Add new tag
You can add 49 more tags.

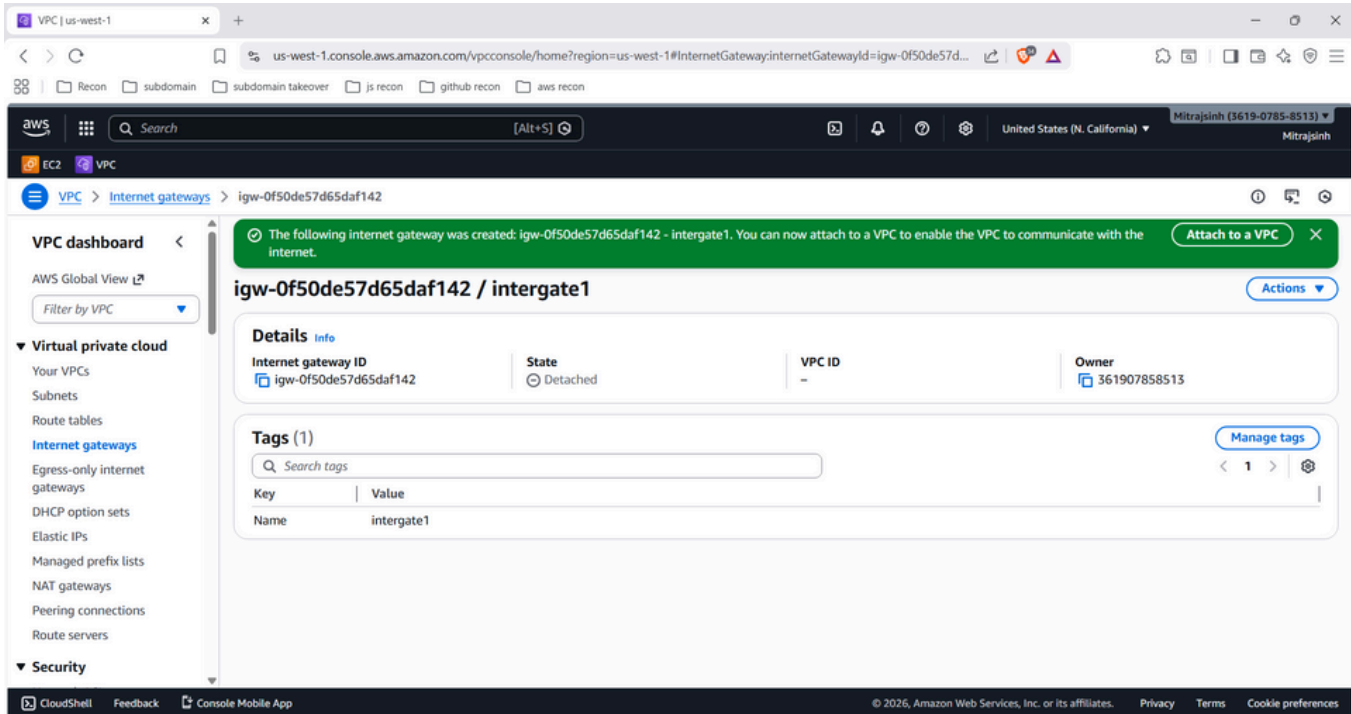


◆ Step 3: Create and Attach Internet Gateway

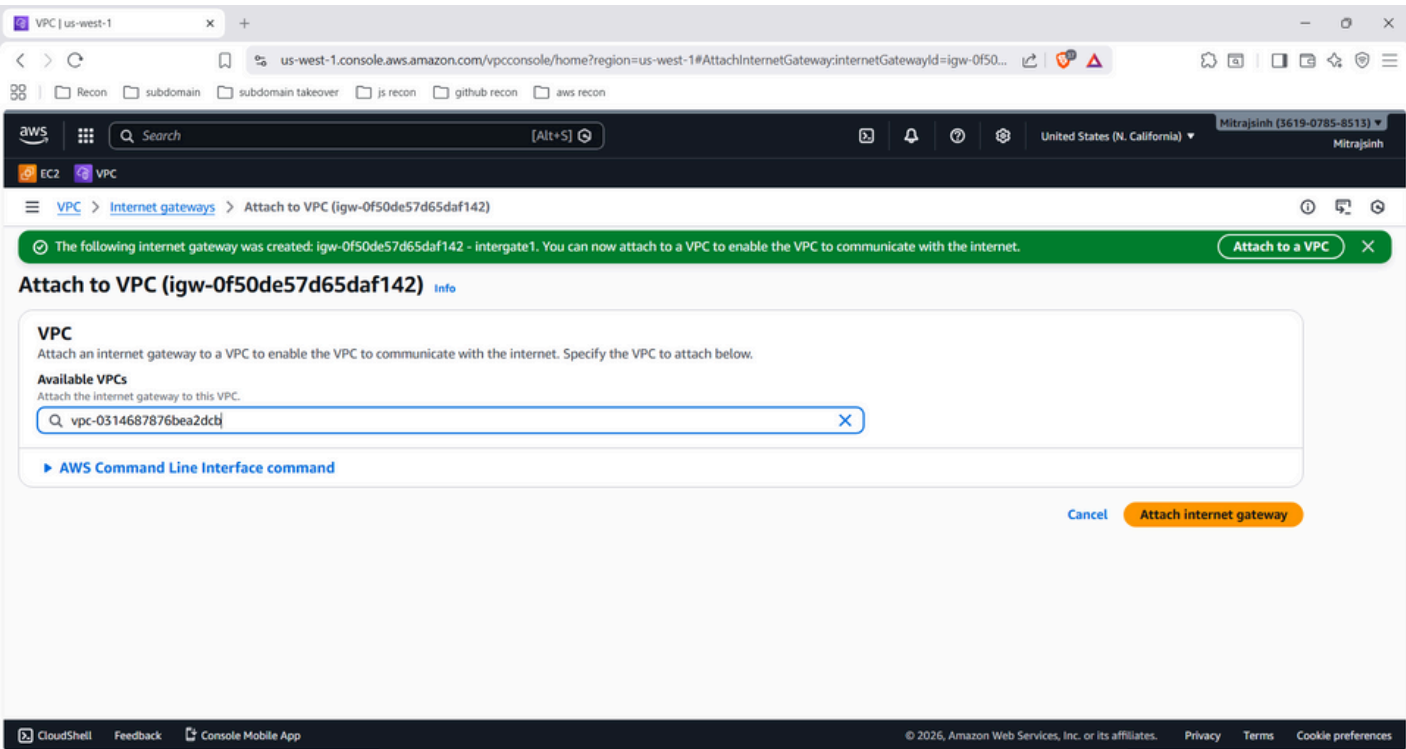
An Internet Gateway was created and attached to the VPC to enable internet access for public subnets and EC2 instances.

Purpose:

To allow communication between VPC resources and the internet.



- Now attach this internet gateway to a VPC





◆ Step 4: Create Route table

- A custom route table was created to control traffic routing inside the VPC.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a new route table. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: VPC > Route tables > Create route table. The main heading is 'Create route table' with an 'info' icon. A descriptive text states: 'A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the internet, and your VPN connection.'

Route table settings

Name - optional
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
Input field: route1

VPC
The VPC to use for this route table.
Dropdown menu: vpc-0314687876bea2dcb (myvpc)

Tags
A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key
Input field: Name

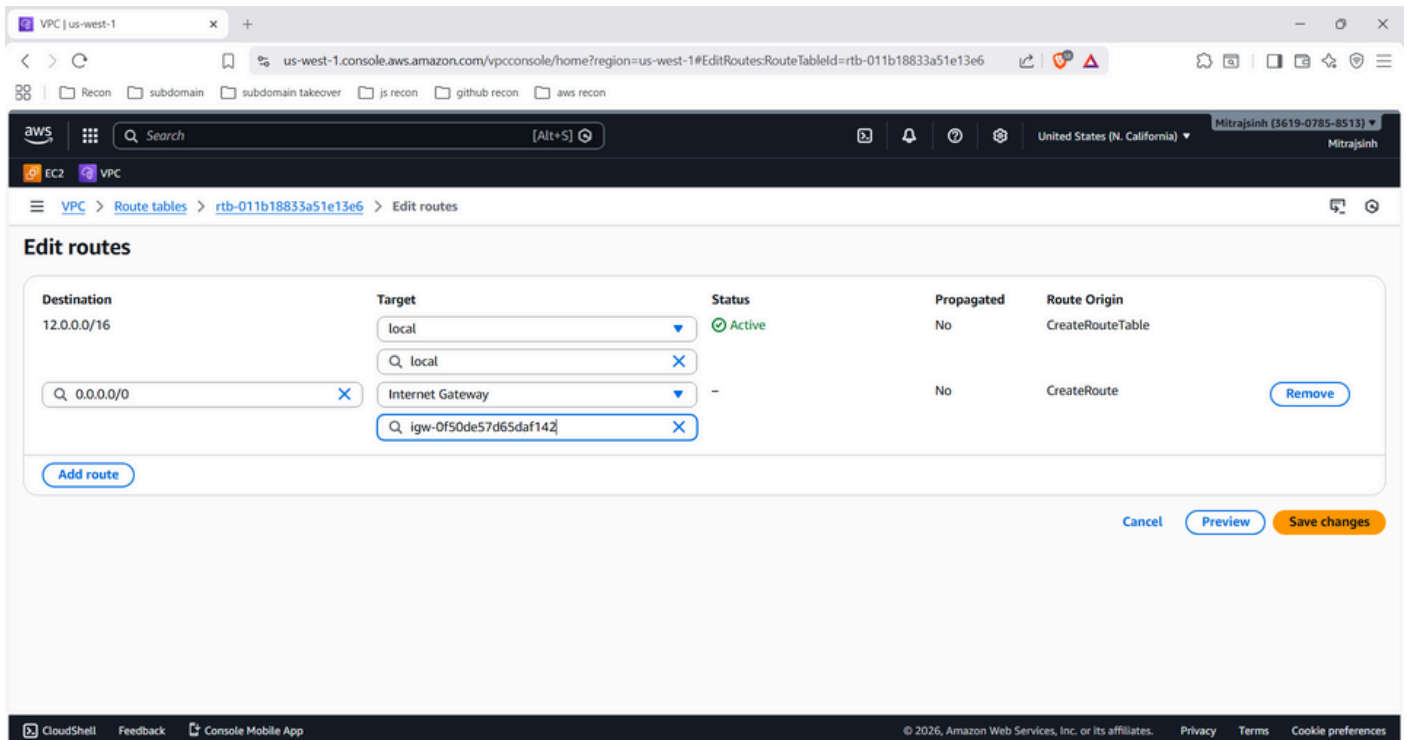
Value - optional
Input field: route1
Buttons: Remove

Buttons: Add new tag, Cancel, Create route table

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◆ Step 5: Configure Route Table

- A route was added to the route table to forward all outbound traffic (0.0.0.0/0) to the Internet Gateway. This makes the subnet a public subnet.



Route details:

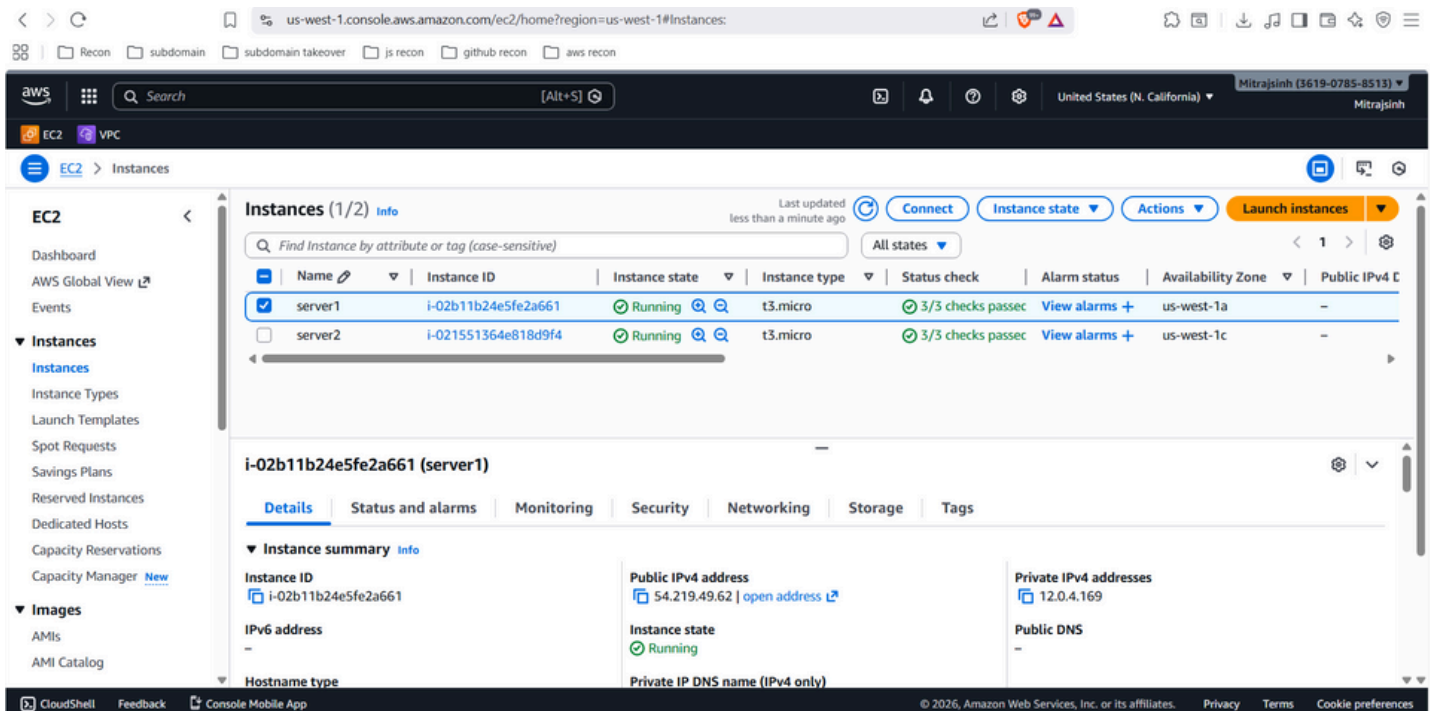
- Destination : 0.0.0.0/0
- Target : Internet gateway

◆ Step 6: Launch EC2 instance

Two Windows-based EC2 instances were launched to host the web application. The instances were deployed in a custom VPC and public subnets to enable internet access and load balancing.

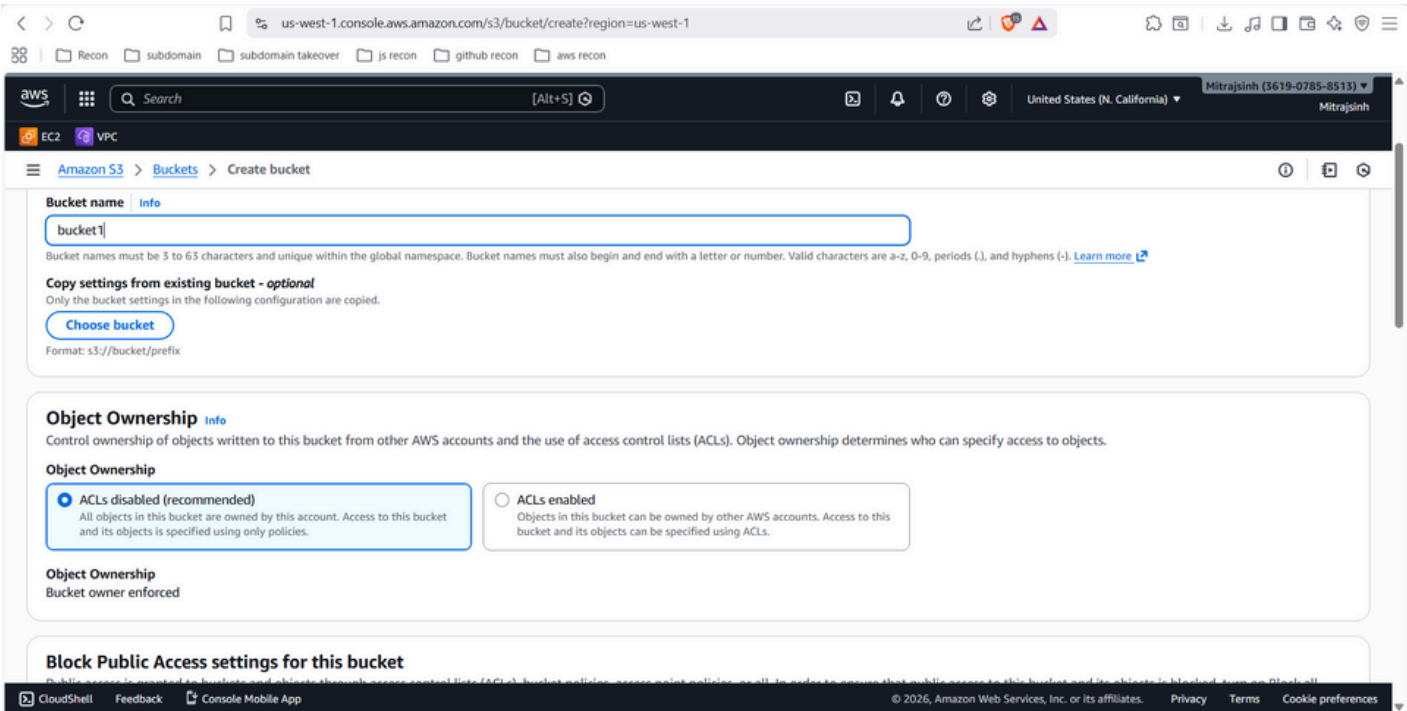
Instance configuration details :

- Instance Name: server1,server2
- AMI : Microsoft Windows
- Instance Type: t2.micro (Free Tier)
- VPC: myvpc
- Subnet: Public Subnet

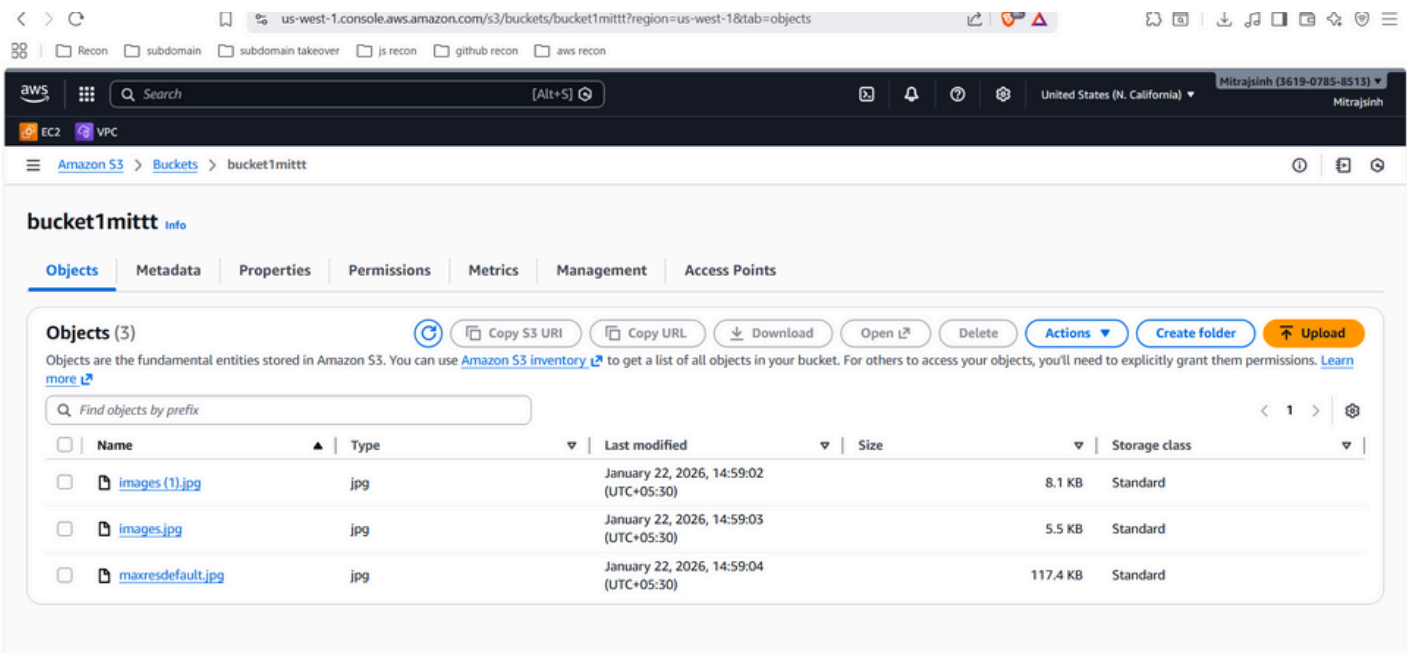


◆ Step 7: Create Amazon s3 bucket

- An Amazon S3 bucket was created to store static files, images, and backup data for the web application. S3 provides highly durable and scalable object storage.



- Images and static files were uploaded to the S3 bucket to simulate real-world website assets and backup storage.





◆ Step 8: Configure Bucket Policy for Public Access

- A bucket policy was generated using the AWS Policy Generator to allow public read access to the objects stored in the S3 bucket. This policy was added to the bucket to make the uploaded images publicly accessible via object URLs and also enable public access

Bucket Policy Purpose

- Allow public users to view images stored in S3
- Enable static content access for the web application
- Test public object access using S3 URLs

◆ Step 8: Install IIS Web Server on Windows EC2

Internet Information Services (IIS) web server was installed on both Windows EC2 instances (server1 and server2) to host the web application.

IIS Installation Steps:

- Open Server Manager
- Click Add Roles and Features
- Select Web Server (IIS)
- Install the instance

◆ Step 8: Create HTML Web Page

A custom HTML file (index.html) was created on both server1 and server2 instances. The HTML page contains text content and images fetched from Amazon S3 using object URLs

Deploy this on below path :

C:\inetpub\wwwroot\index.html

```

    }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="centered-content">
        <h1>This is the normal content for server2</h1>
        <p>Some example text here. This content is centered on the page.</p>    </div>

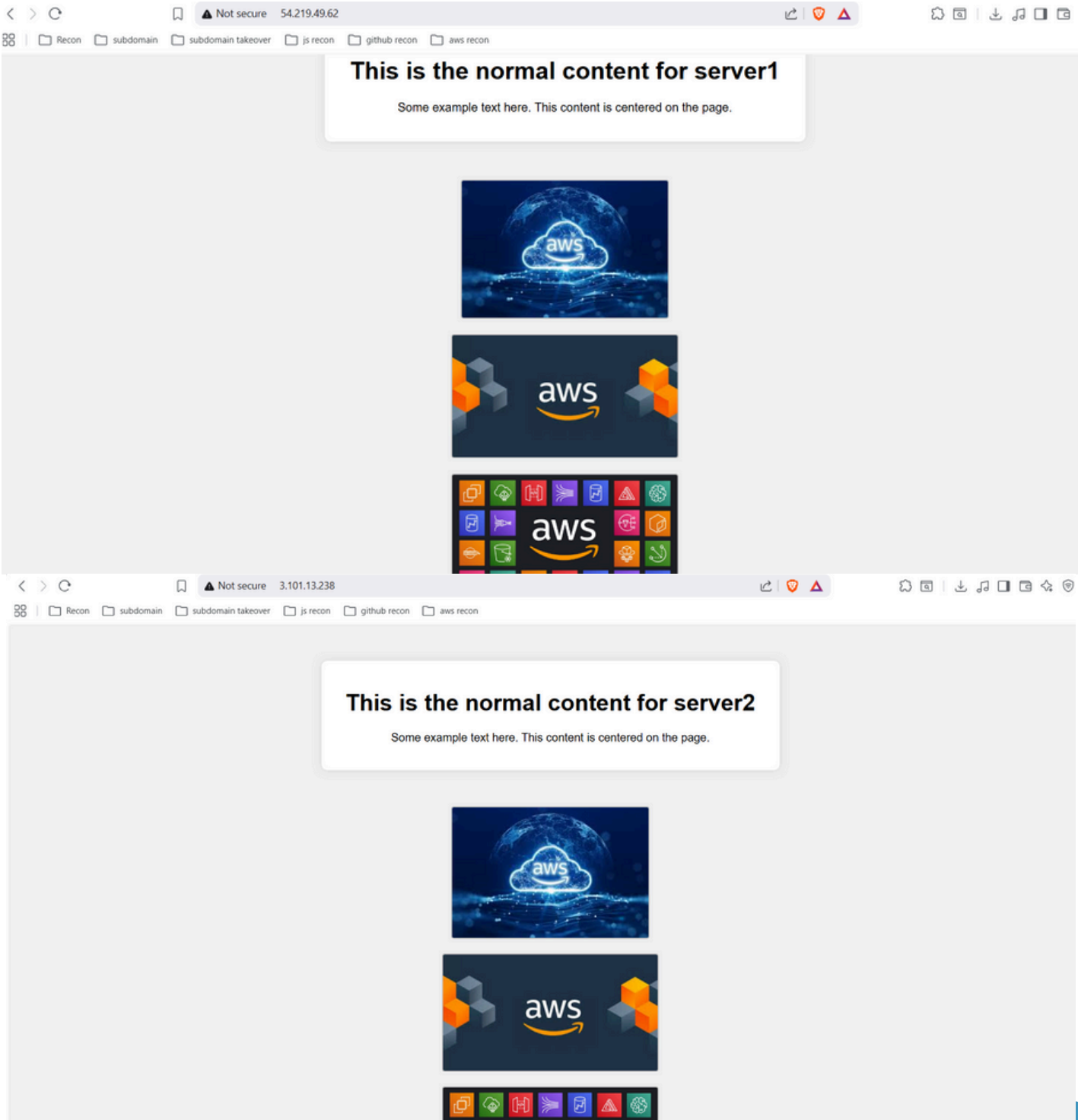
    <!-- 3 images below the normal content -->
    
    
    
</body>
</html>

```



◆ Step 9: Website testing

The website was tested using the public IP addresses of both EC2 instances.
The HTML page successfully displayed text and images stored in Amazon S3, proving integration between EC2 and S3.





◆ Step 10: Create target group

A target group was created to register EC2 instances that will receive traffic from the Application Load Balancer.

us-west-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-west-1#CreateTargetGroup:protocol=HTTP:vpc=vpc-0314...

aws [Search] [ALT+S] United States (N. California) Mitrajsinh (3619-0785-8513)

EC2 VPC

EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Name must be unique per Region per AWS account.
tg1
Accepts: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and hyphen (-). Can't begin or end with hyphen. 1-32 total characters; Count: 3/32

Protocol
Protocol for communication between the load balancer and targets.
HTTP

Port
Port number where targets receive traffic. Can be overridden for individual targets during registration.
80
1-65535

IP address type
Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group.
☒ IPv4
Each instance has a default network interface (eth0) that is assigned the primary private IPv4 address. The instance's primary private IPv4 address is the one that will be applied to the target.
☐ IPv6
Each instance you register must have an assigned primary IPv6 address. This is configured on the instance's default network interface (eth0). [Learn more](#)

VPC
Select the VPC with the instances that you want to include in the target group. Only VPCs that support the IP address type selected above are available in this list.
vpc-0314687876bea2dcb (myvpc)
12.0.0.0/16

Protocol version

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Both EC2 instances (server1 and server2) were registered to the target group to enable load balancing between multiple servers.

us-west-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-west-1#CreateTargetGroup:protocol=HTTP:vpc=vpc-0314...

aws [Search] [ALT+S] United States (N. California) Mitrajsinh (3619-0785-8513)

EC2 VPC

EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Register targets
Step 3
Review and create

Available instances (2/2)

Filter instances

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups	Zone
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-021551364e818d9f4	server2	Running	server1	us-west-1c
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	i-02b11b24e5fe2a661	server1	Running	server1	us-west-1a

2 selected

Ports for the selected instances
Ports for routing traffic to the selected instances.
80
1-65535 (separate multiple ports with commas)

Include as pending below



◆ Step 10: Create load balancer

An Application Load Balancer was created to distribute incoming HTTP traffic across multiple EC2 instances.

ALB Configuration Details

- load balancer name: load1
- vpc : myvpc
- subnets : sub1 , sub2
- ip address type : ipv4

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating an Application Load Balancer. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: EC2 > Load balancers > Create Application Load Balancer. The 'Basic configuration' section is active, showing the following details:

- Load balancer name:** load1. A note states: "Name must be unique within your AWS account and can't be changed after the load balancer is created." A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.
- Scheme:** Internet-facing (selected). A note states: "Scheme can't be changed after the load balancer is created." The 'Internal' option is also visible.
 - Internet-facing:** Serves internet-facing traffic, Has public IP addresses, DNS name resolves to public IPs, Requires a public subnet.
 - Internal:** Serves internal traffic, Has private IP addresses, DNS name resolves to private IPs, Compatible with the IPv4 and Dualstack IP address types.
- Load balancer IP address type:** IPv4 (selected). A note states: "Select the front-end IP address type to assign to the load balancer. The VPC and subnets mapped to this load balancer must include the selected IP address types. Public IPv4 addresses have an additional cost." The 'Dualstack' and 'Dualstack without public IPv4' options are also visible.
 - IPv4:** Includes only IPv4 addresses.
 - Dualstack:** Includes IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
 - Dualstack without public IPv4:** Includes a public IPv6 address, and private IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Compatible with internet-facing load balancers only.

A security group was attached to the load balancer to allow HTTP traffic from the internet.

The screenshot shows the 'Security groups' section of the AWS Management Console. It includes an information icon and a note: "A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic to your load balancer. Select an existing security group, or you can [create a new security group](#)." Below this, there is a dropdown menu labeled "Select up to 5 security groups" with "server1" selected. A button with a plus icon is also visible.



tg1 Actions

Details
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-1:361907858513:targetgroup/tg1/6c2baa8bd6c86956

Target type Instance	Protocol : Port HTTP: 80	Protocol version HTTP1	VPC <a>vpc-0314687876bea2dcb
IP address type IPv4	Load balancer <a>load1		

2
Total targets

2
Healthy

0
Unhealthy

0
Unused

0
Initial

0
Draining

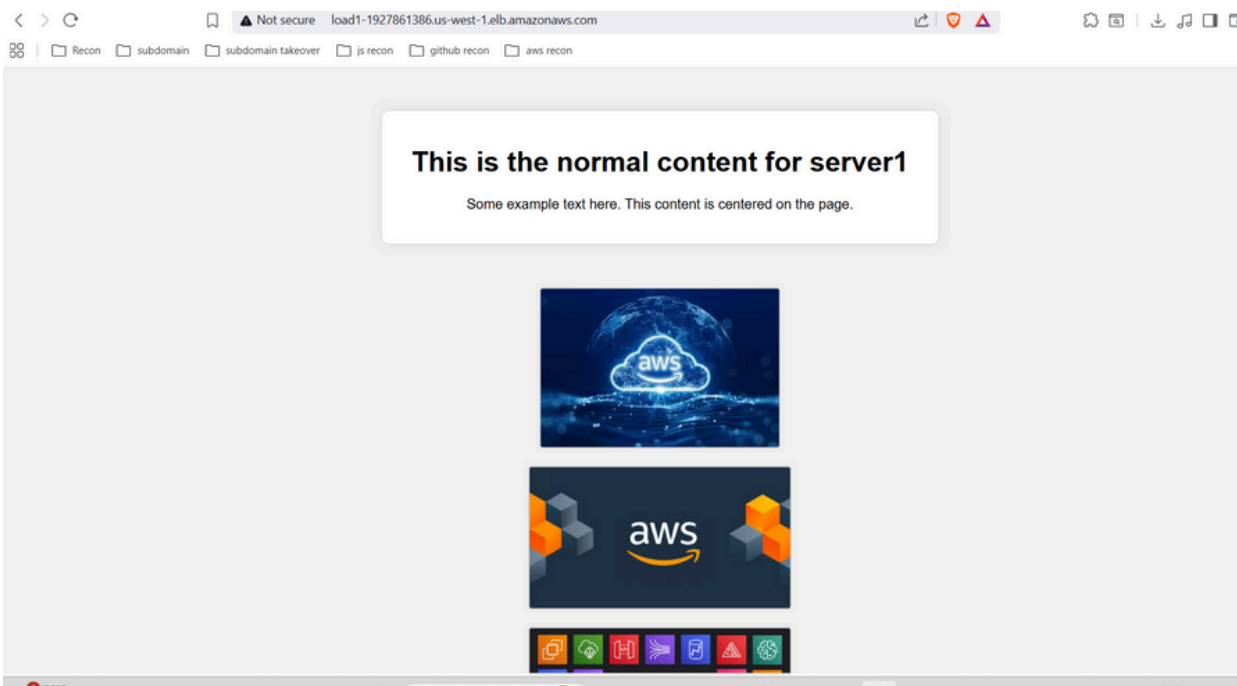
0 Anomalous

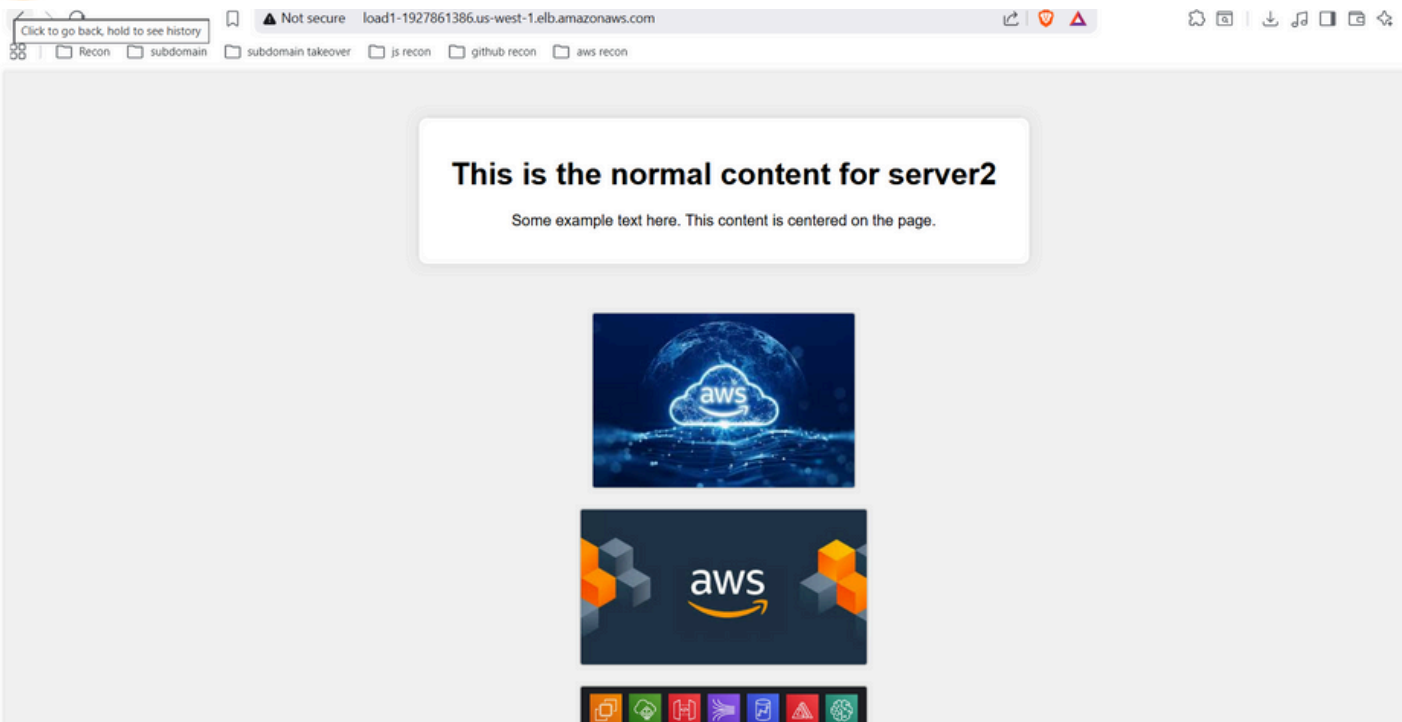
Distribution of targets by Availability Zone (AZ)

Select values in this table to see corresponding filters applied to the Registered targets table below.

◆ Step 11:Load Balancer Website Testing

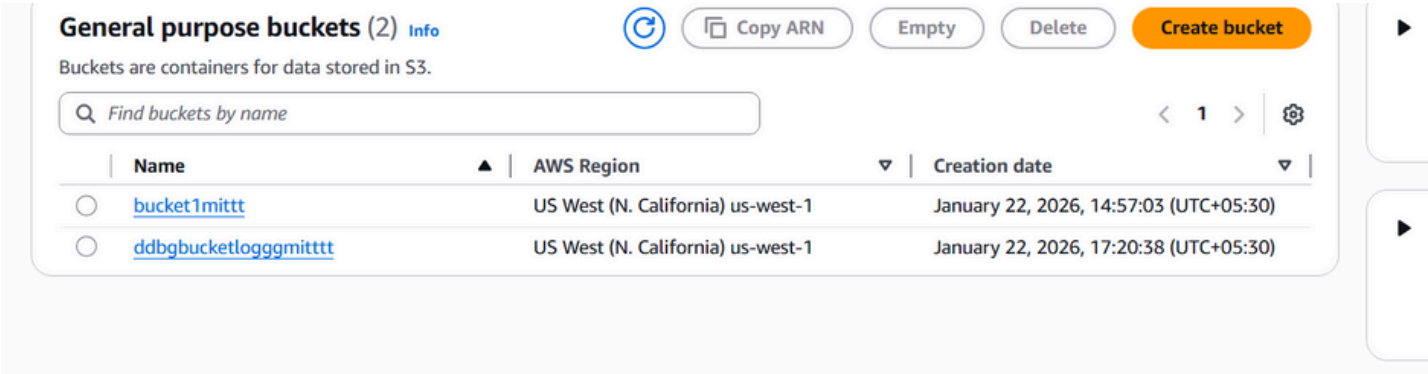
The Load Balancer DNS name was opened in a web browser.
Traffic was successfully distributed between server1 and server2, and the website displayed images stored in Amazon S3.





◆ Step 12 :Enable Logging and Store Logs in Amazon S3

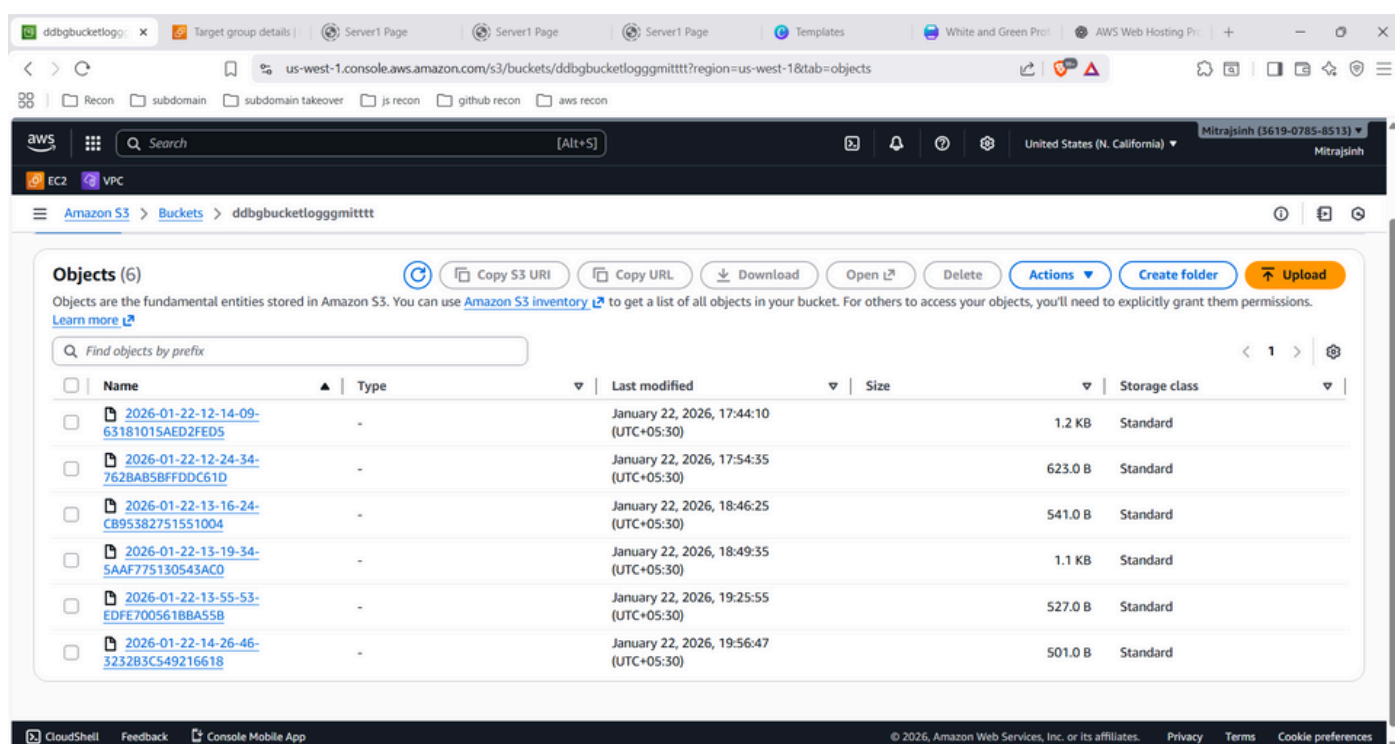
A separate Amazon S3 bucket was created to store logs generated by the application and AWS services. Logging is important for monitoring, auditing, and security analysis.





◆ Step 13 :Upload and Store Log Files

Log files were uploaded and stored in the S3 bucket. These logs contain information such as request time, IP address, and access details, which are useful for monitoring and troubleshooting.



◆ Conclusion:

In this project, a scalable and highly available web hosting architecture was successfully deployed on AWS. A custom VPC was created to isolate the network environment. Two EC2 Windows instances were configured with IIS web server to host the website. Amazon S3 was used to store static assets and logs. An Application Load Balancer was implemented to distribute incoming traffic across multiple servers, ensuring fault tolerance and high availability. This project demonstrates practical knowledge of cloud networking, compute, storage, load balancing, and logging in AWS.