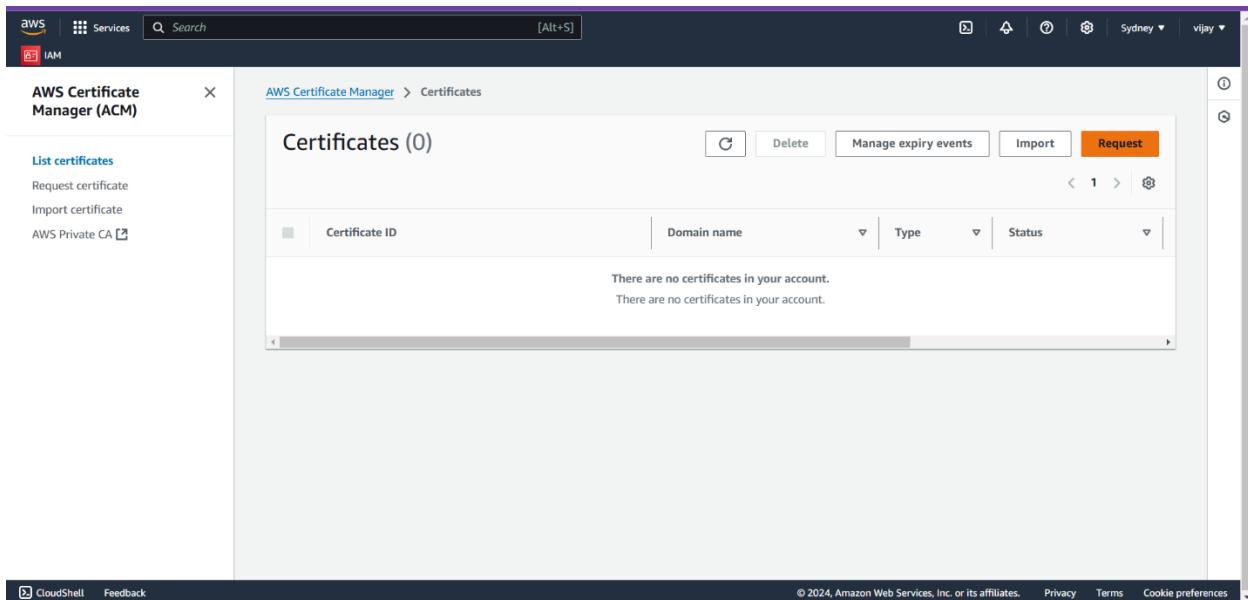


# AWS WORDPRESS PROJECT

## Step 1: Set up AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) Public Certificates

1. Navigate to ACM in the AWS Management Console.
2. Request a Public Certificate:
  - o Choose Request a certificate.
  - o Enter the domain names for our Production and DR environments (e.g., **bluestarfit.shop** and dr. **bluestarfit.shop**).
  - o Select DNS validation.
3. Validate Ownership:
  - o ACM will provide CNAME records. Add these to our GoDaddy domain's DNS settings.
  - o After DNS updates, wait for ACM to confirm the validation and issue the certificates.



The screenshot shows the 'Request certificate' step in the AWS Certificate Manager. The 'Certificate type' section is open, showing two options: 'Request a public certificate' (selected) and 'Request a private certificate'. A note below explains that requesting a private certificate requires creating a private CA. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

**Certificate type** [Info](#)  
ACM certificates can be used to establish secure communications access across the internet or within an internal network. Choose the type of certificate for ACM to provide.

Request a public certificate  
Request a public SSL/TLS certificate from Amazon. By default, public certificates are trusted by browsers and operating systems.

Request a private certificate  
No private CAs available for issuance.

Requesting a private certificate requires the creation of a private certificate authority (CA). To create a private CA, visit [AWS Private Certificate Authority](#).

[Cancel](#) [Next](#)

This screenshot shows the 'Request public certificate' sub-step. It includes sections for 'Domain names' (with entries for 'bluestarfit.shop' and 'dr.bluestarfit.shop'), 'Add another name to this certificate' (with a note about adding 'www' for www.example.com), and 'Validation method' (set to 'DNS validation - recommended').

**Domain names**  
Provide one or more domain names for your certificate.

Fully qualified domain name [Info](#)  
 [Remove](#)  
 [Remove](#)

Add another name to this certificate  
You can add additional names to this certificate. For example, if you're requesting a certificate for "www.example.com", you might want to add the name "example.com" so that customers can reach your site by either name.

**Validation method** [Info](#)  
Select a method for validating domain ownership.

DNS validation - recommended  
Choose this option if you are authorized to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request.

Email validation  
Choose this option if you do not have access to the domain's DNS configuration to modify the DNS configuration for the domain in your certificate request.

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#) © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

S | Services | Search [Alt+S] | IAM | Sydney | vijay |

Email validation  
Choose this option if you do not have permission or cannot obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request.

**Key algorithm** Info  
Select an encryption algorithm. Some algorithms may not be supported by all AWS services.

RSA 2048  
RSA is the most widely used key type.

ECDSA P 256  
Equivalent in cryptographic strength to RSA 3072.

ECDSA P 384  
Equivalent in cryptographic strength to RSA 7680.

**Tags** Info  
No tags associated with the resource.  
[Add new tag](#)  
You can add up to 50 tags.

Cancel Previous Request

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

S | Services | Search [Alt+S] | IAM | Sydney | vijay |

**AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)** X

[List certificates](#)  
Request certificate  
Import certificate  
AWS Private CA ?

[AWS Certificate Manager](#) > Certificates

**Certificates (1/1)**

[C](#) [Delete](#) [Manage expiry events](#) [Import](#) [Request](#)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Certificate ID	Domain name	Type	Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	bc177c7f-640a-4ae5-8c55-587a4080a9fb	bluestarfit.shop	Amazon Issued	 Issued

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

## Step 2: Set up AWS Route 53 and Link to GoDaddy Domain DNS

### 1. Create Hosted Zones:

- o Go to Route 53 and create a hosted zone for our primary domain.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 'Hosted zones' page. The left sidebar has 'Hosted zones' selected. The main area displays a table with one row: 'Hosted zones (0)'. A prominent orange 'Create hosted zone' button is at the bottom. The right side panel says '0 hosted zone selected' and 'Select a hosted zone to see its details'.

The screenshot shows the 'Hosted zone configuration' wizard. Step 1: 'Domain name'. It shows 'bluestarfit.shop' in the input field and a note about valid characters. Step 2: 'Description - optional'. It shows 'The hosted zone is used for...' in the input field with a note about character limits. Step 3: 'Type'. It shows 'Public hosted zone' selected with a note about traffic routing. Step 4: 'Tags'. It shows a note about applying tags to organize hosted zones.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with sections like 'Route 53', 'Hosted zones' (which is selected), 'Traffic flow', 'Domains', and 'Resolver'. The main area displays the 'bluestarfit.shop' hosted zone. It shows 'Records (2)' and two entries:

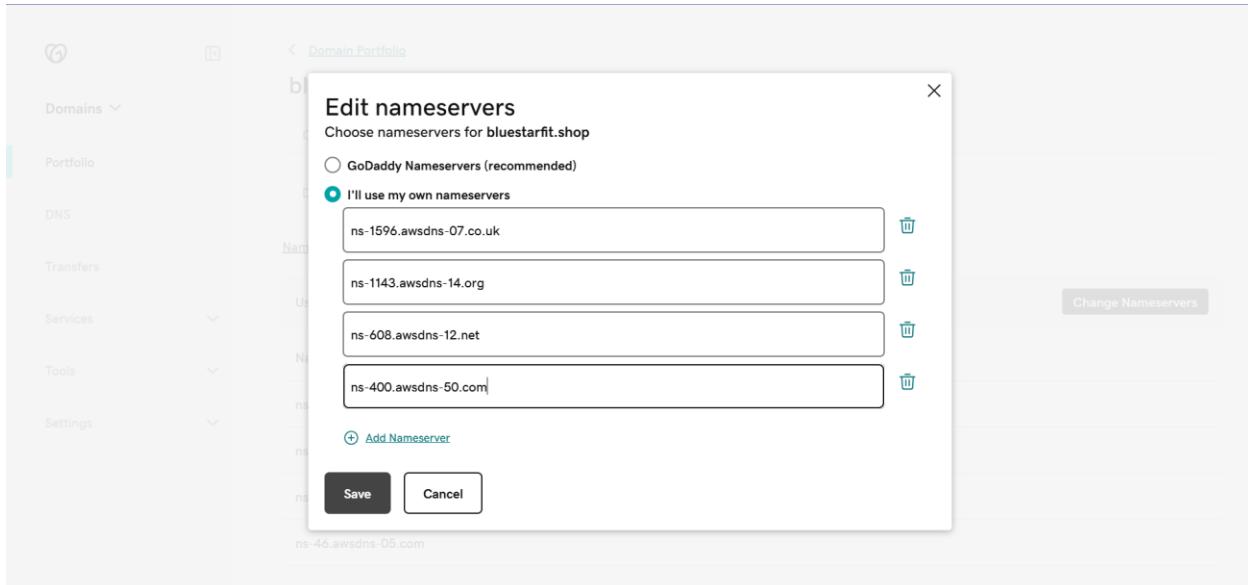
Type	Name	Value	TTL
NS	bluestarfi... (SOA)	ns-1596.awsdns-07.co.uk. ns-1143.awsdns-14.org. ns-608.awsdns-12.net. ns-400.awsdns-50.com.	172800
SOA	bluestarfi... (SOA)	ns-1596.awsdns-07.co.uk. a...	900

## 2. Link with GoDaddy DNS:

- Copy the Name Servers (NS) from Route 53's hosted zone.
- In your GoDaddy domain settings, replace the NS records with those from Route 53.

The screenshot shows the GoDaddy Domain Portfolio interface. The left sidebar has categories like 'Domains', 'Portfolio', 'DNS', 'Transfers', 'Services', 'Tools', and 'Settings'. The main area is titled 'bluestarfit.shop' and shows the 'DNS' tab selected. It has tabs for 'Overview', 'DNS', and 'Products'. Below these are links for 'DNS Records', 'Forwarding', 'Nameservers', 'Premium DNS', 'Hostnames', and 'DS Records'. A note says 'Nameservers determine where your DNS is hosted and where you add, edit or delete your DNS records.' There's a section for 'Using custom nameservers' with a 'Change Nameservers' button. Under 'Nameservers', there's a list of four servers:

- ns-1421.awsdns-49.org
- ns-1850.awsdns-39.co.uk
- ns-936.awsdns-53.net
- ns-46.awsdns-05.com



The screenshot shows the "bluestarfit.shop" domain page in the "DNS" tab. The "Nameservers" section is active, showing the following list:

- Using custom nameservers
- Nameservers ②
- ns-1421.awsdns-49.org
- ns-1850.awsdns-39.co.uk
- ns-936.awsdns-53.net
- ns-46.awsdns-05.com

A "Change Nameservers" button is located at the top right of the nameserver list. A success message "Your request is in progress" is displayed in the top right corner of the main content area.

### 3. Create Record Sets:

- In Route 53, create A or CNAME records for both domains (bluestarfit.shop and dr.bluestarfit.shop), linking them to your ACM certificates.

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) console. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like 'List certificates', 'Request certificate', 'Import certificate', and 'AWS Private CA'. The main area is titled 'Certificates (1)' and shows a table with one row. The row contains the 'Certificate ID' (6693a2f-a787-4034-a95f-f3bf2118ca4c), 'Domain name' (bluestarfit.shop), 'Type' (Amazon Issued), and 'Status' (Pending validation). At the top right of the table are buttons for 'Delete', 'Manage expiry events', 'Import', and 'Request'.

The screenshot shows the same ACM console interface. The left sidebar remains the same. The main area now shows a table under 'Domains (2)'. It lists two domains: 'bluestarfit.shop' and 'dr.bluestarfit.shop', both with 'Status' set to 'Pending validation'. To the right of the table are buttons for 'Create records in Route 53' and 'Export to CSV'. Below the table, there's a section titled 'Details' with fields for 'In use' (No), 'Serial number' (N/A), 'Requested at' (November 05, 2024, 12:39:21 (UTC+05:30)), and 'Renewal eligibility' (Ineligible).

AWS Services Search [Alt+S] Sydney vijay

AWS Certificate Manager > Certificates > 66933a2f-a787-4034-a93f-f3bf21... > Create DNS records in Amazon Route 53

### Create DNS records in Amazon Route 53 (2/2)

Search domains 2 matches

Validation status = Pending validation X Validation status = Failed X Is domain in Route 53? = Yes X

Clear filters

Domain	Validation status	Is domain in Route 53?
bluestarfit.shop	Pending validation	Yes
dr.bluestarfit.shop	Pending validation	Yes

Cancel Create records

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

AWS Services Search [Alt+S] Global vijay

Route 53

- Hosted zones
- Health checks
- Profiles New
- IP-based routing
- CIDR collections
- Traffic flow
- Traffic policies
- Policy records
- Domains
- Registered domains
- Requests
- Resolver
- VPCs
- Inbound endpoints
- Outbound endpoints
- Rules

Route 53 > Hosted zones > bluestarfit.shop

bluestarfit.shop Info Delete zone Test record Configure query logging

### Hosted zone details

Edit hosted zone

Records (4) DNSSEC signing Hosted zone tags (0)

### Records (4) Info

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

Record ...	Type	Routing policy	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s...)	Health ...
bluestarfi...	NS	Simple	-	No ns-1596.awsdns-07.co.uk.	172800	-
bluestarfi...	SOA	Simple	-	No ns-1143.awsdns-14.org.	900	-
_24cf81d...	CNAME	Simple	-	No ns-608.awsdns-12.net.	300	-

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

## Step 3: Set Up AWS RDS Databases

### 1. Create Security and Subnet Groups:

- Create a new security group for RDS allowing all traffic for now.
- Set up an RDS subnet group covering subnets across our preferred VPC.

The screenshot shows the 'Create security group' page in the AWS EC2 console. In the 'Basic details' section, the security group name is 'open-all' and the description is 'allow all'. The VPC dropdown is set to 'vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216'. In the 'Inbound rules' section, it says 'This security group has no inbound rules.' At the bottom right, there is a large orange 'Create security group' button.

This screenshot shows the same 'Create security group' page after adding a rule. A warning message at the top states: '⚠ Rules with destination of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow your instances to send traffic to any IPv4 or IPv6 address. We recommend setting security group rules to be more restrictive and to only allow traffic to specific known IP addresses.' Below this, under 'Tags - optional', a tag 'Name' is added with the value 'open-all'. At the bottom right, the orange 'Create security group' button is visible.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Security Groups page. A success message at the top states: "Security group (sg-00ca54b9bcc7da9b0 | open-all) was created successfully". The main content area displays the details of the security group "sg-00ca54b9bcc7da9b0 - open-all". The "Details" section includes fields for Security group name (open-all), Security group ID (sg-00ca54b9bcc7da9b0), Description (allow all), VPC ID (vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216), Owner (396913745209), Inbound rules count (1 Permission entry), and Outbound rules count (1 Permission entry). Below this, tabs for Inbound rules, Outbound rules, Sharing, VPC associations, and Tags are visible. The "Inbound rules" tab is selected, showing one rule: "Inbound rules (1)". At the bottom right of the page, there are links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

## RDS subnet group:-

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Subnet groups page. The left sidebar has sections for Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups (selected), Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, and Event subscriptions. The main content area shows a table titled "Subnet groups (0)" with columns for Name, Description, Status, and VPC. A message at the bottom states: "No db subnet groups" and "You don't have any db subnet groups." A "Create DB subnet group" button is located at the bottom right of the table area. At the bottom right of the page, there are links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

aws | Services | Search [Alt+S] | IAM | Sydney | vijay | RDS > Subnet groups > Create DB subnet group

## Create DB subnet group

To create a new subnet group, give it a name and a description, and choose an existing VPC. You will then be able to add subnets related to that VPC.

### Subnet group details

**Name**  
You won't be able to modify the name after your subnet group has been created.  
 Must contain from 1 to 255 characters. Alphanumeric characters, spaces, hyphens, underscores, and periods are allowed.

**Description**

**VPC**  
Choose a VPC identifier that corresponds to the subnets you want to use for your DB subnet group. You won't be able to choose a different VPC identifier after your subnet group has been created.

### Add subnets

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

aws | Services | Search [Alt+S] | IAM | Sydney | vijay | RDS > Subnet groups > Create DB subnet group

### Subnets

Choose the subnets that you want to add. The list includes the subnets in the selected Availability Zones.

Select subnets

- subnet-03a8418c757fedfd9 (172.31.0.0/20)
- subnet-0c534343363422f37 (172.31.32.0/20)
- subnet-0b4ab9b8e1675da15 (172.31.16.0/20)

For Multi-AZ DB clusters, you must select 3 subnets in 3 different Availability Zones.

### Subnets selected (3)

Availability zone	Subnet ID	CIDR block
ap-southeast-2b	subnet-03a8418c757fedfd9	172.31.0.0/20
ap-southeast-2a	subnet-0c534343363422f37	172.31.32.0/20
ap-southeast-2c	subnet-0b4ab9b8e1675da15	172.31.16.0/20

Cancel Create

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Subnet Groups page. A green success message at the top says "Successfully created db-subnetgroup. View subnet group". The main table lists one subnet group:

Name	Description	Status	VPC
db-subnetgroup	db-subnetgroup	Complete	vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216

The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, and Event subscriptions.

## 2. Launch RDS Instances:

- Create two RDS instances (Production and DR).
- Assign each instance the appropriate security group and subnet group.

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Databases page. A green success message at the top says "Successfully created db-subnetgroup. View subnet group". The main table shows "No instances found".

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region ...	Size	Recommendations
No instances found						

The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, and Event subscriptions.

**Create database** [Info](#)

### 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 

MariaDB 

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#) © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

**MySQL** [X](#) [?](#) [Edit](#)

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

**MySQL** 

MySQL 

MariaDB 

PostgreSQL 

Oracle 

Microsoft SQL Server 

IBM Db2 

Edition [Info](#)  
 MySQL Community

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

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#) © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

**MySQL** [X](#) [?](#) [Edit](#)

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

Engine version [Info](#)  
MySQL 8.0.35

**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 MySQL 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.

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#) © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

**MySQL**

**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.

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). Constraints: 1 to 60 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.

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](#)

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

**MySQL**

**Storage**

**Storage type** [Info](#)  
Provisioned IOPS SSD (io2) storage volumes are now available.  
 **General Purpose SSD (gp3)**  
Performance scales independently from storage

**Allocated storage** [Info](#)  
 GiB  
Minimum: 20 GiB. Maximum: 6,144 GiB

**After you modify the storage for a DB instance, the status of the DB instance will be in storage-optimization. Your instance will remain available as the storage-optimization operation completes.** [Learn more](#)

**Advanced settings**  
Baseline IOPS of 3,000 IOPS and storage throughput of 125 MiBps are included for allocated storage less than 400 GiB.

**Storage autoscaling**

**Connectivity** [Info](#)

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

**MySQL**

**Storage autoscaling**

**Connectivity** [Info](#)

**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-09b5ac8e2ac88e216)**  
3 Subnets, 3 Availability Zones

Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

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

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

**selected:** db-subnetgroup  
3 Subnets, 3 Availability Zones

**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**  
[Choose one or more options](#)

**open-all X**

**Availability Zone** [Info](#)  
[No preference](#)

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

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

**CloudShell Feedback**

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

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

**Database options**

Initial database name [Info](#)  
**proddb**

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

DB parameter group [Info](#)  
**default.mysql8.0**

Option group [Info](#)  
**default:mysql-8-0**

**Backup**

Enable automated backups Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database

**Please note that automated backups are currently supported for InnoDB storage engine only. If you are using MyISAM, refer to details [here](#).**

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

**CloudShell Feedback**

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

**Deletion protection**

Enable deletion protection Protects the database from being deleted accidentally. While this option is enabled, you can't delete the database.

**Estimated monthly costs**

The Amazon RDS Free Tier is available to you for 12 months. Each calendar month, the free tier will allow you to use the Amazon RDS resources listed below for free:

- 750 hrs of Amazon RDS in a Single-AZ db.t2.micro, db.t3.micro or db.t4g.micro Instance.
- 20 GB of General Purpose Storage (SSD).
- 20 GB for automated backup storage and any user-initiated DB Snapshots.

[Learn more about AWS Free Tier.](#)

When your free usage expires or if your application usage exceeds the free usage tiers, you simply pay standard, pay-as-you-go service rates as described in the [Amazon RDS Pricing page](#).

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

**You are responsible for ensuring that you have all of the necessary rights for any third-party products or services that you use with AWS services.**

**Create database**

**CloudShell Feedback**

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Databases page. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Dashboard, Databases (which is selected), Query Editor, Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Zero-ETL integrations, Events, and Event subscriptions. At the bottom of the sidebar are CloudShell and Feedback links. The main area has a header with 'RDS > Databases'. Below the header is a table titled 'Databases (1)'. The table has columns for DB identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region ..., Size, and Recommendations. One row is shown: 'proddb' (Status: Creating, Instance: MySQL Co..., Region: ap-southe..., Size: db.t4g.mi...). There are buttons for Group resources, Modify, Actions, Restore from S3, and Create database. A search bar at the top says 'Filter by databases'. The footer includes a copyright notice for 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates, and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

## Repeat the same steps for RDS instances for DR:-

The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Settings page. The left sidebar has 'Settings' selected. Under 'DB instance identifier' (Info), the identifier 'drdb' is entered. Under 'Credentials Settings', 'Master username' (Info) is set to 'dradmin'. Under 'Credentials management', the 'Self managed' option is selected, with a note: 'Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.' There's also an 'Auto generate password' checkbox. Under 'Master password' (Info), a password '\*\*\*\*\*' is entered. The right side of the screen shows a 'MySQL' card with information about MySQL being the most popular open-source database and its features. The footer includes a copyright notice for 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates, and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

**selected:** db-subnetgroup  
3 Subnets, 3 Availability Zones

**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**  
Choose one or more options open-all

**Availability Zone** [Info](#)  
No preference

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

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

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

**Database options**

Initial database name [Info](#)

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

DB parameter group [Info](#)

Option group [Info](#)

**Backup**

Enable automated backups Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database

Please note that automated backups are currently supported for InnoDB storage engine only. If you are using MyISAM, refer to details [here](#).

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**aws Services Search [Alt+S]**

**Amazon RDS**

**Databases**

**Databases (2)**

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region ...	Size	Recommendations
drdb	Creating	Instance	MySQL Co...	-	db.t4g.mi...	
proddb	Creating	Instance	MySQL Co...	ap-south...	db.t4g.mi...	

**Events**

**Event subscriptions**

**MySQL**

MySQL is the most popular open source database in the world. MySQL on RDS offers the rich features of the MySQL community edition with the flexibility to easily scale compute resources or storage capacity for your database.

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

## Step 4: Create an IAM Role

1. Go to IAM and create a new role with EC2 service permissions.
2. Attach AmazonS3FullAccess (for backup syncs) and any other necessary permissions.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Roles page. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like Dashboard, Access management, Policies, and Roles. The main area displays a table of existing roles:

Role name	Trusted entities	Last activity
<a href="#">ecsInstanceRole</a>	AWS Service: ec2	20 days ago
<a href="#">ecsTaskExecutionRole</a>	AWS Service: ecs-tasks	-
<a href="#">rds-monitoring-role</a>	AWS Service: monitoring.rds	-

Below the table, there are three cards: "Access AWS from your non AWS workloads" (using X.509 Standard), "X.509 Standard" (using your own PKI or AWS Certificate Manager), and "Temporary credentials" (using temporary credentials for enhanced security).

The screenshot shows the "Create role" wizard, Step 1: Select trusted entity. The sidebar has steps: Step 1 (Select trusted entity), Step 2 (Add permissions), and Step 3 (Name, review, and create). The main area shows the "Trusted entity type" section with five options:

- AWS service: Allow AWS services like EC2, Lambda, or others to perform actions in this account.
- AWS account: Allow entities in other AWS accounts belonging to you or a 3rd party to perform actions in this account.
- Web identity: Allows users federated by the specified external web identity provider to assume this role to perform actions in this account.
- SAML 2.0 federation: Allow users federated with SAML 2.0 from a corporate directory to perform actions in this account.
- Custom trust policy: Create a custom trust policy to enable others to perform actions in this account.

Below this is a "Use case" section with a dropdown menu set to "EC2".

IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1  
Select trusted entity

Step 2  
Add permissions

Step 3  
Name, review, and create

### Add permissions Info

Permissions policies (1/962) Info

Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.

Policy name	Type	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AdministratorAccess-Amplify	AWS managed	Grants account administrative permission to AWS services and resources.
<input type="checkbox"/> AdministratorAccess-AWSElasticBeast...	AWS managed	Grants account administrative permission to AWS services and resources.
<input type="checkbox"/> AlexaForBusinessDeviceSetup	AWS managed	Provides device setup access to AlexaForBusiness devices.
<input type="checkbox"/> AlexaForBusinessFullAccess	AWS managed	Grants full access to AlexaForBusiness devices.
<input type="checkbox"/> AlexaForBusinessGatewayExecution	AWS managed	Provides gateway execution access to AlexaForBusiness devices.
<input type="checkbox"/> AlexaForBusinessLifesizeDelegatedAcc...	AWS managed	Provides access to Lifesize AVS devices.
<input type="checkbox"/> AlexaForBusinessPolyDelegatedAccess...	AWS managed	Provides access to Poly AVS devices.

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

IAM > Roles > Create role

Step 1  
Select trusted entity

Step 2  
Add permissions

Step 3  
Name, review, and create

### Name, review, and create

Role details

**Role name**  
Enter a meaningful name to identify this role.

**Description**  
Add a short explanation for this role.  
  
Maximum 1000 characters. Use letters (A-Z and a-z), numbers (0-9), tabs, new lines, or any of the following characters: \_+=,. @-/[\{\}][\\$%^\`^\_`~`]

**Step 1: Select trusted entities**

Trust policy

```
1 - [ {  
2 -   "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3 -     "Statement": [
```

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

IAM

13 }  
14 }  
15 ]  
16 }

**Step 2: Add permissions**

Permissions policy summary

Policy name	Type	Attached as
<input type="checkbox"/> AdministratorAccess-Amplify	AWS managed	Permissions policy

**Step 3: Add tags**

Add tags - optional Info  
Tags are key-value pairs that you can add to AWS resources to help identify, organize, or search for resources.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Cancel Previous **Create role**

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

## **Step 5: Create EC2 Instances**

1. Launch Two EC2 Instances (one for Production and one for DR):
  - o Assign the IAM role created in Step 4.
2. Add User Data Script:
  - o In the Advanced details section, add the following user data to set up WordPress:

### **Shell script:-**

```
#!/bin/bash

yum install httpd php-mysql -y
amazon-linux-extras install -y php7.3
cd /var/www/html
echo "healthy" > healthy.html
wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
tar -xzf latest.tar.gz
cp -r wordpress/* /var/www/html/
rm -rf wordpress
rm -rf latest.tar.gz
chmod -R 755 wp-content
chown -R apache:apache wp-content
wget https://s3.amazonaws.com/bucketforwordpresslab-donotdelete/htaccess.txt
mv htaccess.txt .htaccess
chkconfig httpd on
service httpd start
```

Sydney vijay

Instances Info

Last updated less than a minute ago Connect Instance state Actions Launch instances

Name Instance ID Instance state Instance type Status check Alarm status Availability Zone Public IP

No instances You do not have any instances in this region Launch instances

Select an instance

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Sydney vijay

Name and tags Info

Name prod-server Add additional tags

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Li

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI

Free tier eligible

Summary

Number of instances Info 1

Software Image (AMI) Amazon Linux 2023.6.2...read more ami-0f71013b2c8bd2c29

Virtual server type (instance type) t2.micro

Firewall (security group) New security group

Storage (volumes) 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or 1.429 B - Done)

Launch instance Preview code

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Sydney vijay

Instance type

t2.micro Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0146 USD per Hour On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0146 USD per Hour On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0192 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.029 USD per Hour On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0164 USD per Hour

All generations Compare instance types

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

Key pair (login) Info

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - required project-ppk Create new key pair

Network settings Info

Network Info vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216 Edit

Summary

Number of instances Info 1

Software Image (AMI) Amazon Linux 2 Kernel 5.10 AMI...read more ami-084e237ffbb23fb9f7

Virtual server type (instance type) t2.micro

Firewall (security group) New security group

Storage (volumes) 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or 1.429 B - Done)

Launch Preview McAfee WebAdvisor Your download's being scanned. We'll let you know if there's an issue.

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Screenshot of the AWS CloudFormation console showing the creation of a new stack.

**Network settings**

- Network: Info  
vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216
- Subnet: Info  
No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)
- Auto-assign public IP: Info  
Enable
- Additional charges apply when outside of free tier allowance
- Firewall (security groups): Info  
A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.
  - Create security group
  - Select existing security group
- Common security groups: Info  
Select security groups
  - open-all sg-00ca54b9bcc7da9b0 X  
VPC: vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216
- Compare security group rules

**Configure storage**

Advanced

**Summary**

Number of instances: Info  
1

t2.micro

Firewall (security group): open-all

Storage (volumes):  
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

**Free tier:** In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB

Cancel Launch instance Preview code

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Screenshot of the AWS CloudFormation console showing the creation of a new stack.

**Advanced details**

Domain join directory: Info  
Select

Create new directory

IAM instance profile: Info  
ec2-fullaccess-project  
arn:aws:iam::396913745209:instance-profile/ec2-fullaccess-project

Select

Create new IAM profile

ec2-fullaccess-project  
arn:aws:iam::396913745209:instance-profile/ec2-fullaccess-project

ecsInstanceRole  
arn:aws:iam::396913745209:instance-profile/ecsInstanceRole

Enable resource-based IPv6 (AAAA record) DNS requests

Instance auto-recovery: Info  
Select

Shutdown behavior: Info

**Summary**

Number of instances: Info  
1

t2.micro

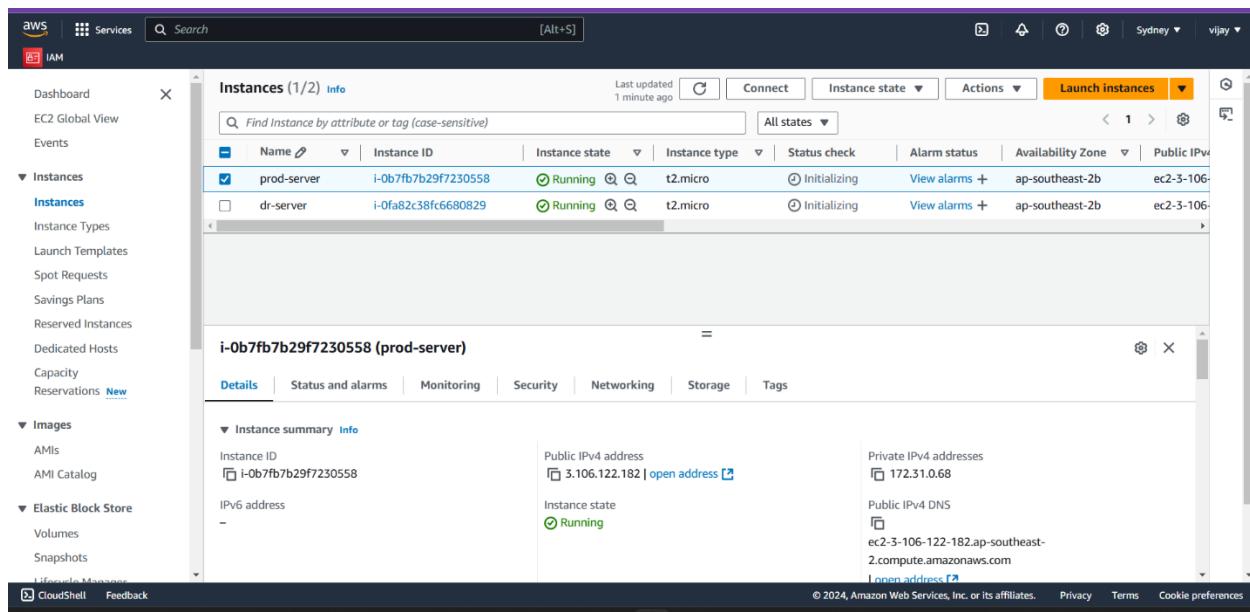
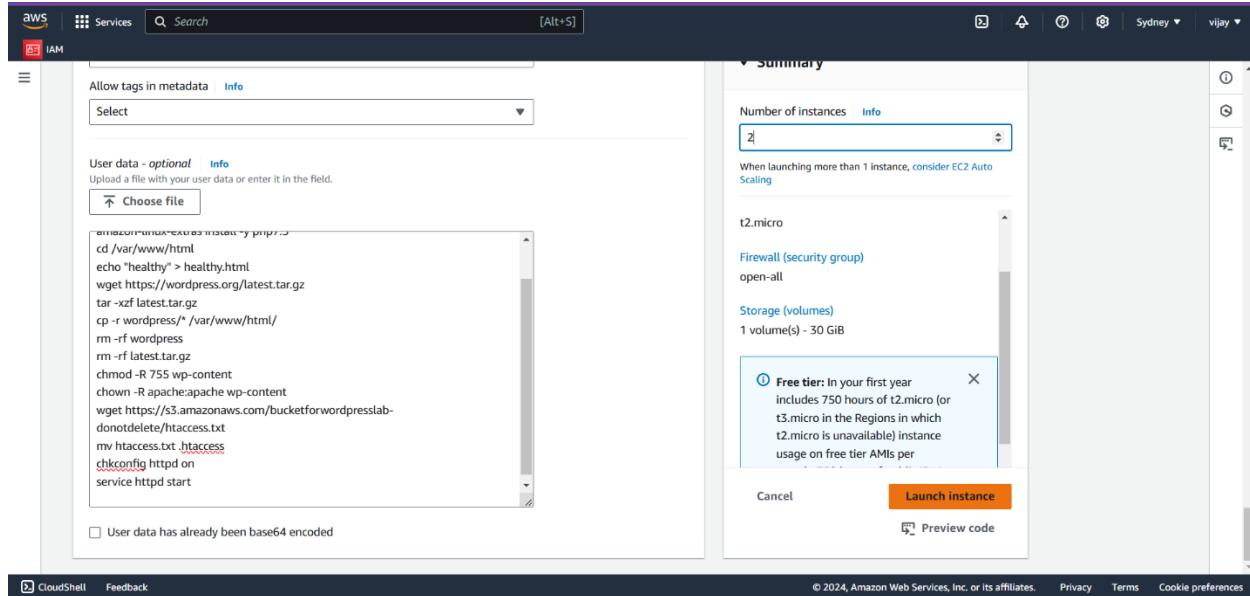
Firewall (security group): open-all

Storage (volumes):  
1 volume(s) - 30 GiB

**Free tier:** In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 750 hours of public IPv4 address usage per month, 30 GiB

Cancel Launch instance Preview code

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences



## Step 6: Create and Configure ELBs

### 1. Create Two Classic ELBs:

- o Map each ELB to the corresponding EC2 instance (Production and DR).
- o Assign separate security groups with appropriate inbound rules.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating a load balancer. The left sidebar navigation includes services like IAM, AMIs, AMI Catalog, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing (selected), Auto Scaling, and CloudShell. The main content area is titled 'Load balancers' and displays a message: 'No load balancers'. It features a search bar, a table header with columns for Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, and Type, and a note: 'You don't have any load balancers in ap-southeast-2'. A button labeled 'Create load balancer' is visible at the top right. The bottom of the screen shows copyright information for 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates, and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

The screenshot shows the 'Classic Load Balancer - previous generation' creation wizard. The left sidebar has a 'Create' button. The main content area is titled 'Classic Load Balancer' and includes a diagram of a load balancer architecture with labels for HTTP, HTTPS, TCP, and SSL. A note says: 'Choose a Classic Load Balancer when you have an existing application running in the EC2-Classic network.' A 'Create' button is located below the diagram. A 'Close' button is at the bottom right. The bottom of the screen shows copyright information for 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates, and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

**Create Classic Load Balancer** Info

The Classic Load Balancer distributes incoming application traffic across multiple EC2 instance targets in multiple Availability Zones. This increases the fault tolerance of your applications. Elastic Load Balancing detects unhealthy instances and routes traffic only to healthy instances.

**How Classic Load Balancers work**

**Basic configuration**

**Load balancer name**  
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** Info  
Scheme can't be changed after the load balancer is created.

**Internet-facing**  
An internet-facing load balancer routes requests from clients over the internet to targets. Requires a public subnet. [Learn more](#)

**Internal**  
An internal load balancer routes requests from clients to targets using private IP addresses.

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences Sydney vijay

**Network mapping** Info

The load balancer routes traffic to targets in the selected subnets, and in accordance with your network settings.

**VPC** Info  
Select the virtual private cloud (VPC) for your targets or you can [create a new VPC](#). Only VPCs with an internet gateway are available for selection. The selected VPC cannot be changed after the load balancer is created. When selecting a VPC for your load balancer, ensure each subnet has a CIDR block with at least a /27 bitmask and at least 8 free IP addresses. [Learn more](#)

[vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216](#)  
IPv4 VPC CIDR: 172.31.0.0/16

**Mappings**  
Select at least one Availability Zone and one subnet for each zone. We recommend selecting at least two Availability Zones. The load balancer will route traffic only to targets in the selected Availability Zones. Availability Zones that are not supported by the load balancer or the VPC are not available for selection.

**Availability Zones**

**ap-southeast-2a (apse2-az3)**  
Subnet  
 [subnet-0c534336342f57](#)  
IPv4 subnet CIDR: 172.31.52.0/20

**ap-southeast-2b (apse2-az1)**  
Subnet  
 [subnet-03a8418c757fedfd9](#)  
IPv4 subnet CIDR: 172.31.0.0/20

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences Sydney vijay

**Security groups** Info

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](#).

**Security groups**  
Select up to 5 security groups  
 [open-all](#)  
sg-00ca54b9bcc7da9b0 VPC: vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216

[default](#)  
sg-016ff2a755da21bdb VPC: vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216

**Listeners and routing** Info

A Listener is a process that checks for connection requests using the protocol and port you configure. The settings you define for a listener determine how the load balancer routes requests to its registered targets.

**Listener HTTP:80**  
Instance HTTP:80

Listener protocol	Listener port	Instance protocol	Instance port
HTTP	: 80	HTTP	: 80 1-65535

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences Sydney vijay

**Add instances**

Select EC2 instances to register to your load balancer. Requests will be routed to registered instances that meet the health check requirements. For maximum fault tolerance, we recommend maintaining approximately equivalent numbers of instances in each Availability Zone enabled for the load balancer. If demand on your instances changes, you can register or deregister instances without disrupting the flow of requests to your application. [Learn more](#)

VPC  
vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216

**Available instances (1/2)**

Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups	Zone	Public IP
i-0b7fb7b29f7230558	prod-server	Running	open-all	ap-southeast-2b	3.106.122
i-0fa82c38fc6680829	dr-server	Running	open-all	ap-southeast-2b	3.106.242

Cancel **Confirm**

Or CLS have cross-zone load balancing disabled by default. After you create a Classic Load Balancer, you can enable or disable cross-zone load balancing at any time.

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**Summary**

Review and confirm your configurations. [Estimate cost](#)

<b>Basic configuration</b>	<b>Network mapping</b>	<b>Security groups</b>	<b>Listeners and routing</b>
prod-LB	VPC <a href="#">vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>open-all</li> <li>sg-00ca54b9bcc7da9b0</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HTTP:80</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internet-facing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ap-southeast-2a</li> <li>subnet-0c53435363422f57</li> <li>ap-southeast-2b</li> <li>subnet-05a8418c757fedfd9</li> <li>ap-southeast-2c</li> <li>subnet-0b4a69b8e1675da15</li> </ul>		
<b>Health checks</b>	<b>Instances</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Tags</b>
HTTP:80/healthy.html	1 instance added	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cross-zone load balancing: On</li> <li>Connection draining: On</li> <li>Connection draining timeout: 300 seconds</li> </ul>	None

Cancel **Create load balancer**

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**Load balancers (1/1)**

Elastic Load Balancing scales your load balancer capacity automatically in response to changes in incoming traffic.

Name	DNS name	State	VPC ID	Availability Zones	Type
prod-LB	prod-LB-1076708500.ap-s...	-	vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216...	3 Availability Zones	classic

**Load balancer: prod-LB**

**Details** **Listeners** **Network mapping** **Security** **Health checks** **Target instances** **Monitoring** **Attributes** **Tags**

**Details**

Load balancer type	Status	VPC	Date created
Classic	0 of 1 instance in service	<a href="#">vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216</a>	November 5, 2024, 16:31 (UTC+05:30)
Scheme	Hosted zone	Availability Zones	
Internet-facing	71GM7OYH4Z9MCE	<a href="#">subnet-07-8418c757fedfd9</a> , ap...	

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**Services** Search [Alt+S] Sydney vijay

advanced routing and visibility features targeted at application architectures, including microservices and containers.

Create

applications. Operating at the connection level, Network Load Balancers are capable of handling millions of requests per second securely while maintaining ultra-low latencies.

Create

▼ Classic Load Balancer - previous generation

**Classic Load Balancer** Info

Choose a Classic Load Balancer when you have an existing application running in the EC2-Classic network.

Create

Close

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Services Search [Alt+S] Sydney vijay

EC2 > Load balancers > Create Classic Load Balancer

**Create Classic Load Balancer** Info

The Classic Load Balancer distributes incoming application traffic across multiple EC2 instance targets in multiple Availability Zones. This increases the fault tolerance of your applications. Elastic Load Balancing detects unhealthy instances and routes traffic only to healthy instances.

▶ How Classic Load Balancers work

**Basic configuration**

Load balancer name  
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 Info  
Scheme can't be changed after the load balancer is created.

Internet-facing  
An internet-facing load balancer routes requests from clients over the internet to targets. Requires a public subnet. Learn more [Learn more](#)

Internal  
An internal load balancer routes requests from clients to targets using private IP addresses.

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Services Search [Alt+S] Sydney vijay

**Security groups** Info

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 [Create a new security group](#).

**Security groups**

Select up to 5 security groups

open-all  
 sg-00ca54b9bcc7da9b0 VPC: vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216

default  
 sg-016ff2a755da21bdb VPC: vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216

**Listeners and routing** Info

A listener is a process that checks for connection requests using the protocol and port you configure. The settings you define for a listener determine how the load balancer routes requests to its registered targets.

▼ Listener HTTP:80

Instance HTTP:80 Remove

Listener protocol	Listener port	Instance protocol	Instance port
HTTP	: 80	HTTP	: 80
		1-65535	

Add listener

Sydney vijay

Add listener

### Health checks Info

Your load balancer automatically performs health checks to test the availability of all registered instances. Traffic is only routed to healthy instances, which is determined on their response to the health check.

**Ping target**  
The health check ping is sent using the protocol and port you specify. If using HTTP/HTTPS protocol, you must also provide the destination path.

Ping protocol	Ping port	Ping path
HTTP	: 80	/healthy.html
1-65535		

[Advanced health check settings](#)

### Instances (0)

You can add instances to register as targets of the load balancer. Alternatively, after your load balancer is created, you can add it to an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group to ensure you maintain the correct number of instances to handle the load for your application. For maximum fault tolerance, we recommend maintaining approximately equivalent numbers of instances in each Availability Zone.

Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups	Zone	Public IP
i-0b7fb7b29f7230558	prod-server	Running	open-all	ap-southeast-2b	3.106.122
i-0fa82c38fc6680829	dr-server	Running	open-all	ap-southeast-2b	3.106.242

Remove Add instances

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Sydney vijay

Add listener

### Add instances

Select EC2 instances to register to your load balancer. Requests will be routed to registered instances that meet the health check requirements. For maximum fault tolerance, we recommend maintaining approximately equivalent numbers of instances in each Availability Zone enabled for the load balancer. If demand on your instances changes, you can register or deregister instances without disrupting the flow of requests to your application. [Learn more](#)

VPC  
vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216

#### Available instances (1/2)

Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups	Zone	Public IP
i-0b7fb7b29f7230558	prod-server	Running	open-all	ap-southeast-2b	3.106.122
i-0fa82c38fc6680829	dr-server	Running	open-all	ap-southeast-2b	3.106.242

Cancel Confirm

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

**Review**

Review the load balancer configurations and make changes if needed. After you finish reviewing the configurations, choose **Create load balancer**.

<b>Summary</b>			
Review and confirm your configurations. <a href="#">Estimate cost</a>			
<b>Basic configuration</b> <a href="#">Edit</a>	<b>Network mapping</b> <a href="#">Edit</a>	<b>Security groups</b> <a href="#">Edit</a>	<b>Listeners and routing</b> <a href="#">Edit</a>
dr-LB	VPC <a href="#">vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216</a> [Subnet not defined]	open-all <a href="#">sg-00ca54b9bcc7da9b0</a>	HTTP:80
<b>Health checks</b> <a href="#">Edit</a>	<b>Instances</b> <a href="#">Edit</a>	<b>Attributes</b> <a href="#">Edit</a>	<b>Tags</b> <a href="#">Edit</a>
HTTP-80/healthy.html	1 instance added 1 instance in ap-southeast-2b	Cross-zone load balancing: On Connection draining: On Connection draining timeout: 300 seconds	None

**Create load balancer**

**Load balancers (1/2)**

Elastic Load Balancing scales your load balancer capacity automatically in response to changes in incoming traffic.

Name	DNS name	State	VPC ID	Availability Zones	Type
prod-LB	prod-LB-1076708500.ap-s...	-	vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e2...	3 Availability Zones	classic
<b>dr-LB</b>	dr-LB-1352490180.ap-sou...	-	vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e2...	3 Availability Zones	classic

**Load balancer: dr-LB**

**Details** [Listeners](#) [Network mapping](#) [Security](#) [Health checks](#) [Target instances](#) [Monitoring](#) [Attributes](#) [Tags](#)

Details			
Load balancer type Classic	Status 0 of 1 instance in service	VPC <a href="#">vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216</a>	Date created November 5, 2024, 16:33 (UTC+05:30)
Scheme Internet-facing	Hosted zone Z1GM7OYH479MCE	Availability Zones <a href="#">subnet-07-8419c7fc7edfd0fa</a>	

## **Step 7: Update wp-config.php with Database Details**

### 1. SSH into Both EC2 Instances:

- Navigate to /var/www/html/wp-config.php.
- Update the file with our Production and DR database details:

PROD:-

```
define('DB_NAME', 'proddb');  
define('DB_USER', 'prodadmin');  
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'prodadmin123');
```

DR:-

```
define('DB_NAME', 'drdb');  
define('DB_USER', 'dradmin');  
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'dradmin123');
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `prod-lb-1076708500.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=1`. The page title is "Setup Configuration". It features a large blue "W" logo. Below it, a message says: "Below you should enter your database connection details. If you are not sure about these, contact your host." The form fields are as follows:

Database Name	<input type="text" value="proddb"/>	<small>The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.</small>
Username	<input type="text" value="prodadmin"/>	<small>Your database username.</small>
Password	<input type="password" value="*****"/> <small>Show</small>	<small>Your database password.</small>
Database Host	<input type="text" value="proddb.c36ecsy048nt.ap-southeast-2.rds.amazonaws.com:3306"/>	<small>You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work.</small>
Table Prefix	<input type="text" value="wp_"/>	<small>If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.</small>

At the bottom left is a "Submit" button.

Not secure dr-lb-132490180.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=1

The screenshot shows the WordPress setup configuration page. It displays fields for entering database connection details:

- Database Name:** drdb (placeholder: The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.)
- Username:** dradmin (placeholder: Your database username.)
- Password:** (redacted) (placeholder: Your database password.)
- Database Host:** drdb.c36ecsyo48nt.ap-southeast-2.rds.amazonaws.com (placeholder: You should be able to get this info from your web host, if localhost does not work.)
- Table Prefix:** wp\_ (placeholder: If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.)

A **Submit** button is located at the bottom left of the form.

aws Services Search [Alt+S] Sydney vijay

IAM

Dashboard

EC2 Global

Events

Instance

Launch

Spot Requests

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Capacity Reservations

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

Volumes

Snapshots

CloudWatch Metrics

CloudShell Feedback

root@ip-172-31-0-68:~

```
login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "project-ppk"
Amazon Linux 2
AL2 End of Life is 2025-06-30.
A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!
Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/
9 package(s) needed for security, out of 12 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-0-68 ~]$ sudo -i
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 ~]# 
```

Last updated minutes ago Connect Instance state Actions Launch instances All states

Instance ID: i-0fa82c38fc6680829 Public IPv4 address copied 3.106.242.25

IPv6 address: - Instance state: Running Public IPv4 DNS: ec2-3-106-242-255.ap-southeast-2.compute.amazonaws.com Open address

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences



```
root@ip-172-31-0-68:/var/www/html
login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "project-ppk"
.
.
.
Amazon Linux 2
AL2 End of Life is 2025-06-30.
A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!
Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/
9 package(s) needed for security, out of 12 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-0-68 ~]$ sudo -i
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-0-68 ~]$
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 ~]$ cd /var/www/html
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 html]$ ls
healthy.html wp-admin wp-cron.php wp-mail.php
index.php wp-blog-header.php wp-includes wp-settings.php
license.txt wp-comments-post.php wp-links-opml.php wp-signup.php
readme.html wp-config-sample.php wp-load.php wp-trackback.php
wp-activate.php wp-content wp-login.php xmlrpc.php
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 html]$ vi wp-config.php
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 html]$ 
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 html]$ 
```

## Create wp-config.php file:-

```
<?php
/***
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 *
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the installation.
 * You don't have to use the website, you can copy this file to "wp-config.php"
 * and fill in the values.
 *
 * This file contains the following configurations:
```

```
*  
* * Database settings  
* * Secret keys  
* * Database table prefix  
* * ABSPATH  
  
*  
* @link https://developer.wordpress.org/advanced-administration/wordpress/wp-  
config/  
*  
* @package WordPress  
*/
```

```
// ** Database settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //  
/** The name of the database for WordPress */  
define( 'DB_NAME', 'proddb' );  
  
/** Database username */  
define( 'DB_USER', 'prodadmin' );  
  
/** Database password */  
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'prodadmin123' );  
  
/** Database hostname */  
define( 'DB_HOST', 'proddb.c36ecsyo48nt.ap-southeast-  
2.rds.amazonaws.com:3306' );
```

```
/** Database charset to use in creating database tables. */
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4' );

/** The database collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define( 'DB_COLLATE', " ");

/**#@+
 * Authentication unique keys and salts.
 *
 * Change these to different unique phrases! You can generate these using
 * the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-
 * key service}.
 *
 * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies.
 * This will force all users to have to log in again.
 *
 * @since 2.6.0
 */
define( 'AUTH_KEY',      '5G1N7Y?&bgJkA4ot:Bd(hZ8D]1^Q|]l@eT=^!p-S-
3$s.xPMu#r{*X1GA9d^;cq]' );
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_KEY', 'xP|@(6h,
qU%1X5vDXg@cK5hc;]F1V$yKUzyyj#e7%5RuliPF@Y:uo rqJ<R|S}K' );
define( 'LOGGED_IN_KEY',   '!|[CG[W#JGs:9dMq65!9=&VHGQBVC0-
}TsO40,F]t&BVDI!HV.(vQ9*nqZdAx}#X' );
define( 'NONCE_KEY',      '#O^j)*w#>2<F(6|<-ndYJ kz !twSBC>Xo
DZo~?m&C>.j9B?C[y[H;&/V~udq{N' );
```

```
define( 'AUTH_SALT',      '2v%>Ak0E1}A,m+,
blvG>B]<^.Zil^5S9HS%RdRnheYhj?C*&.+y$E0;w||#thD' );
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_SALT',
'SlN@XD*VQ*S=M5&d@.cI13J4wijw^}c7$z112j.AfzFh`4<7x}+T1uu
z$EJFfZy' );
define( 'LOGGED_IN_SALT',  'n|J*u@-3!+Z9uk+V! bp-
;RdGWQT(S3[s%(#3b}.Yn1-N}||^K[;gnj[(JG[&c8M' );
define( 'NONCE_SALT',     'bjF7r!?-'
pY{rj6,MwP.f~mm+To}nkFm_q^`M#}6.MId,JqO,Swu({V!5Z.LGgJi' );
```

```
/**#@*/
```

```
/**
```

```
* WordPress database table prefix.
```

```
*
```

```
* You can have multiple installations in one database if you give each
```

```
* a unique prefix. Only numbers, letters, and underscores please!
```

```
*/
```

```
$table_prefix = 'wp_';
```

```
/**
```

```
* For developers: WordPress debugging mode.
```

```
*
```

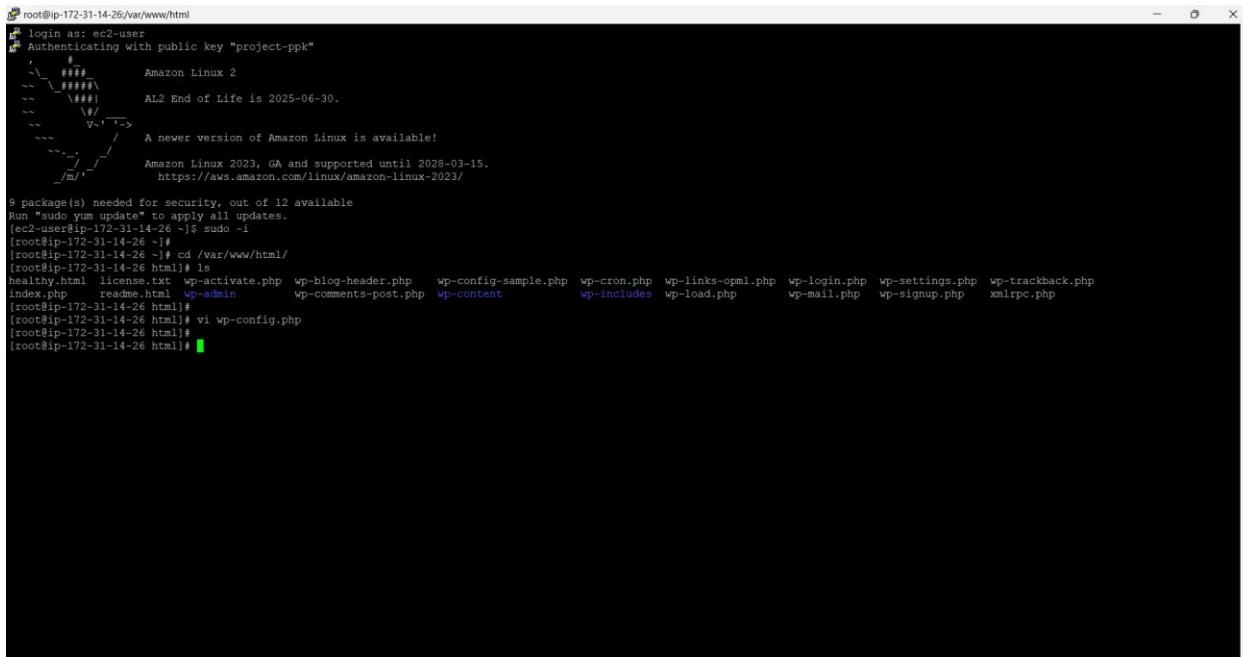
```
* Change this to true to enable the display of notices during development.
```

```
* It is strongly recommended that plugin and theme developers use WP_DEBUG
```

```
* in their development environments.
```

```
*
```

```
* For information on other constants that can be used for debugging,  
* visit the documentation.  
  
*  
  
* @link https://developer.wordpress.org/advanced-administration/debug/debug-  
wordpress/  
*/  
  
define( 'WP_DEBUG', false );  
  
/* Add any custom values between this line and the "stop editing" line. */  
  
/* That's all, stop editing! Happy publishing. */  
  
/** Absolute path to the WordPress directory. */  
if ( ! defined( 'ABSPATH' ) ) {  
    define( 'ABSPATH', __DIR__ . '/' );  
}  
  
/** Sets up WordPress vars and included files. */  
require_once ABSPATH . 'wp-settings.php';
```



```
root@ip-172-31-14-26:/var/www/html
login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "project-ppk"
.
.
.
Amazon Linux 2
AL2 End of Life is 2025-06-30.
.
.
.
A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!
Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/

9 package(s) needed for security, out of 12 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-14-26 ~]$ sudo -i
[root@ip-172-31-14-26 ~]# cd /var/www/html/
[root@ip-172-31-14-26 html]# ls
healthy.html license.txt wp-activate.php wp-blog-header.php wp-config-sample.php wp-cron.php wp-links-opml.php wp-login.php wp-settings.php wp-trackback.php
index.php readme.html wp-admin wp-comments-post.php wp-content wp-includes wp-load.php wp-mail.php wp-signup.php xmlrpc.php
[root@ip-172-31-14-26 html]# vi wp-config.php
[root@ip-172-31-14-26 html]# 
[root@ip-172-31-14-26 html]#
```

## Create wp-config.php file:-

```
<?php
/*
 * The base configuration for WordPress
 *
 * The wp-config.php creation script uses this file during the installation.
 * You don't have to use the website, you can copy this file to "wp-config.php"
 * and fill in the values.
 *
 * This file contains the following configurations:
 *
 * Database settings
```

```
* * Secret keys  
* * Database table prefix  
* * ABSPATH  
  
*  
* @link https://developer.wordpress.org/advanced-administration/wordpress/wp-  
config/  
  
* @package WordPress  
*/
```

```
// ** Database settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //  
/** The name of the database for WordPress */  
define( 'DB_NAME', 'drdb' );  
  
/** Database username */  
define( 'DB_USER', 'dradmin' );  
  
/** Database password */  
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'dradmin123' );  
  
/** Database hostname */  
define( 'DB_HOST', 'drdb.c36ecsyo48nt.ap-southeast-2.rds.amazonaws.com' );  
  
/** Database charset to use in creating database tables. */  
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8mb4' );
```

```
/** The database collate type. Don't change this if in doubt. */
define( 'DB_COLLATE', " ");

/**#@+
 * Authentication unique keys and salts.
 *
 * Change these to different unique phrases! You can generate these using
 * the {@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-
 * key service}.
 *
 * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies.
 * This will force all users to have to log in again.
 *
 * @since 2.6.0
 */
define( 'AUTH_KEY',      '%cr Np:sTaa:>ny6`_NLoeSj~Bpxhgu89MxxNYE1-
?2Ohbc6]w6B=Of5^kY0sxOY' );
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_KEY',
'gnX5w!qc[*E1{4:G$zCsh2]Hizkes|t.G@&A(vK7Eh&Im#H;Xx8=xg%`C/J[cKw'
);
define( 'LOGGED_IN_KEY',  '|?6pVq:hY[}mGpM^$,8HqsuY{Ms97tC
$#@E(+Va+rQJn&a/w^$YMBWC_^1Ku+By' );
define( 'NONCE_KEY',      'Cs9lt4RS$FY>
G$ocw1sDZO{xcB:<e&;)^1koRgPYib<sWP-aB=^K:fsiOPNCKnO' );
define( 'AUTH_SALT',
'5po_TmC*^.hiTiXC`LfIS(hpp+CV6]C0RZH~|eW9ofA`e9b=1tJ{T8~&r~P`R%x;'
);
```

```
define( 'SECURE_AUTH_SALT',
'feukq9+R2cx^Ds}+z/_[g,2it0$/8|;5Xy!TU~J`i6xuhULC]R1Jj#~x36YFr(q}' );
define( 'LOGGED_IN_SALT', 'vO:L4puP*' E
K>x)Xg*C:2{PwPg}K0TMjKQ>?_`2bL akJ3`fs0]mEn6Y>3BgKwO' );
define( 'NONCE_SALT',
'iG^zNG3DfKad/DjQ?#U6^py7F}1AvieID*2SV}Gc}kOflBcX$<x{1X)GSsSRG
KEE' );
```

```
/**#@-
```

```
/**
```

```
* WordPress database table prefix.
```

```
*
```

```
* You can have multiple installations in one database if you give each
```

```
* a unique prefix. Only numbers, letters, and underscores please!
```

```
*/
```

```
$table_prefix = 'wp_';
```

```
/**
```

```
* For developers: WordPress debugging mode.
```

```
*
```

```
* Change this to true to enable the display of notices during development.
```

```
* It is strongly recommended that plugin and theme developers use WP_DEBUG
```

```
* in their development environments.
```

```
*
```

```
* For information on other constants that can be used for debugging,
```

```
* visit the documentation.
```

```
* @link https://developer.wordpress.org/advanced-administration/debug/debug-wordpress/
*/
define( 'WP_DEBUG', false );

/* Add any custom values between this line and the "stop editing" line. */

/* That's all, stop editing! Happy publishing. */

/** Absolute path to the WordPress directory. */
if ( ! defined( 'ABSPATH' ) ) {
	define( 'ABSPATH', __DIR__ . '/' );
}

/** Sets up WordPress vars and included files. */
require_once ABSPATH . 'wp-settings.php';
```

Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

**Information needed**

Please provide the following information. Do not worry, you can always change these settings later.

**Site Title** Production Server Project

**Username** prodadmin

Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.

**Password** prodadmin123

Very weak

**Confirm Password**  Confirm use of weak password

**Your Email** vijay63833@gmail.com

Double-check your email address before continuing.

**Search engine visibility**  Discourage search engines from indexing this site  
It is up to search engines to honor this request.



**Success!**

WordPress has been installed. Thank you, and enjoy!

**Username** prodadmin

**Password** Your chosen password.

[Log In](#)

prod-lb-1076708500.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com/wp-login.php



Username or Email Address

Password

Remember Me [Log In](#)

[Lost your password?](#)

[← Go to Production Server Project](#)

## Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

### Information needed

Please provide the following information. Do not worry, you can always change these settings later.

**Site Title** DR Server Project

**Username** dradmin  
Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.

**Password** dradmin123 Hide Very weak

**Confirm Password**  Confirm use of weak password

**Your Email** vijay6383@gmail.com  
Double-check your email address before continuing.

**Search engine visibility**  Discourage search engines from indexing this site  
It is up to search engines to honor this request.



Username or Email Address

Password  
 eye

Remember Me

[Lost your password?](#)  
[← Go to DR Server Project](#)

Production Server Project 0 + New Howdy, prodadmin

Dashboard

# Welcome to WordPress!

Learn more about the 6.6.2 version.

**Author rich content with blocks and patterns**

Block patterns are pre-configured block layouts. Use them to get inspired or create new pages in a flash.

[Add a new page](#)

**Customize your entire site with block themes**

Design everything on your site — from the header down to the footer, all using blocks and patterns.

[Open site editor](#)

**Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles**

Tweak your site, or give it a whole new look! Get creative — how about a new color palette or font?

[Edit styles](#)

**PHP Update Required**

Your site is running on an outdated version of PHP (7.3.33), which does not receive security updates and soon will not be supported by WordPress. Ensure that PHP is updated on your server. Otherwise, you will not be able to log in.

**Quick Draft**

Title

Content

This screenshot shows the WordPress dashboard for the 'Production Server Project'. The main area features a large 'Welcome to WordPress!' banner. Below it are three cards: 'Author rich content with blocks and patterns', 'Customize your entire site with block themes', and 'Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles'. A prominent 'PHP Update Required' notice at the bottom left informs the user that their site is on an outdated PHP version (7.3.33) and will soon stop receiving security updates. A 'Quick Draft' section is visible on the right.

DR Server Project 0 + New Howdy, dradmin

Dashboard

# Welcome to WordPress!

Learn more about the 6.6.2 version.

**Author rich content with blocks and patterns**

Block patterns are pre-configured block layouts. Use them to get inspired or create new pages in a flash.

[Add a new page](#)

**Customize your entire site with block themes**

Design everything on your site — from the header down to the footer, all using blocks and patterns.

[Open site editor](#)

**Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles**

Tweak your site, or give it a whole new look! Get creative — how about a new color palette or font?

[Edit styles](#)

**PHP Update Required**

Your site is running on an outdated version of PHP (7.3.33), which does not receive security updates and soon will not be supported by WordPress. Ensure that PHP is updated on your server. Otherwise, you will not be able to log in.

**Quick Draft**

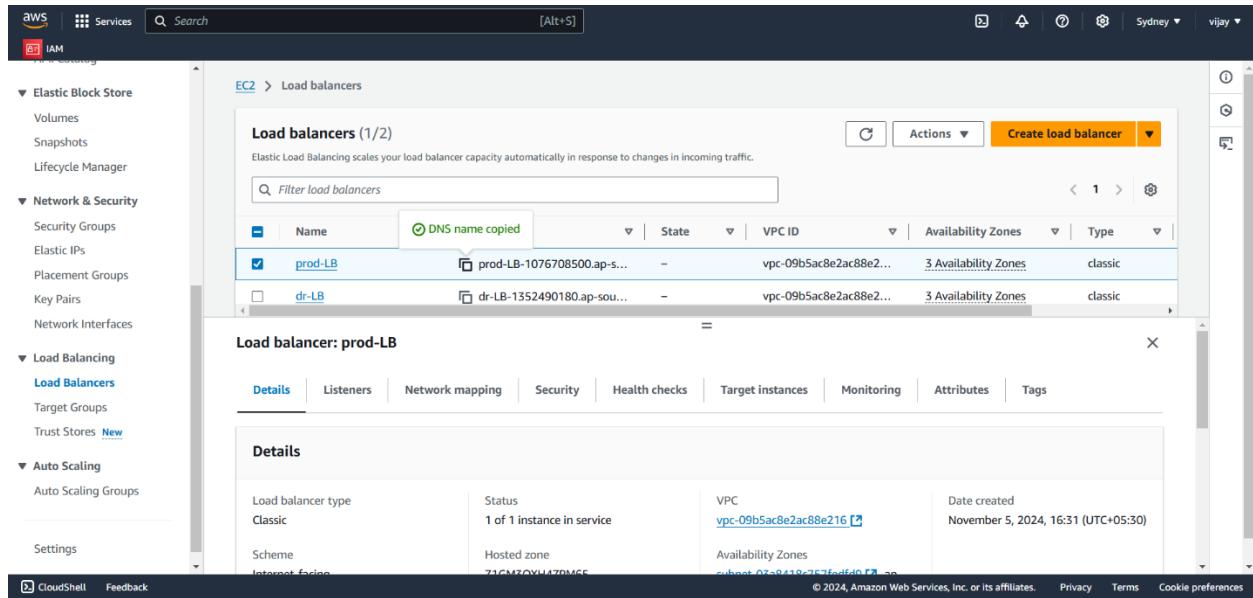
Title

Content

This screenshot shows the WordPress dashboard for the 'DR Server Project'. The layout is identical to the first one, featuring the same welcome banner, content creation tools, and PHP update notice. The navigation menu on the left includes 'Posts', 'Media', 'Pages', 'Comments', 'Appearance', 'Plugins', 'Users', 'Tools', and 'Settings'.

## Step 8: Launch WordPress Application Pages

1. Access both Production and DR environments via the ELB URLs to ensure WordPress loads correctly.
2. Add Images for Differentiation:
  - o Upload images to each site to indicate DR and Production environments.



A composite image consisting of two photographs. The left photograph shows a row of server racks with a circular highlight around one specific unit. The right photograph shows a man in a white shirt and blue jeans standing in a server room, holding a laptop and looking at server equipment. The background is dark, suggesting a server room environment.

Production Server Project

Not secure | prod-lb-1076708500.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com

Watch, Read, Listen

---

[Production Servers](#) Nov 5, 2024 — by prodadmin in Uncategorized

Hello world! Nov 5, 2024 — by prodadmin in Uncategorized

prod-lb-1076708500.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com/index.php/2024/11/05/production-servers/

Production Server Project Edit site 0 + New Edit Post Howdy, prodadmin Sample Page

## Production Servers

Nov 5, 2024 — by prodadmin in Uncategorized



DR Server Project

Not secure | dr-lb-1352490180.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com

# Watch, Read, Listen

---

**DR SERVERS**

Nov 5, 2024 — by dradmin in Uncategorized

Hello world!

Nov 5, 2024 — by dradmin in Uncategorized

Join 900+ subscribers

DR Server Project

Howdy, dradmin

Sample Page

## DR SERVERS

Nov 5, 2024 — by dradmin in Uncategorized



## Step 9: Sync Route 53 with ELB

1. Refresh Route 53 settings and create alias records pointing to the respective ELBs.
2. Implement simple Routing Policy:
  - o For each environment, configure simple routing in Route 53 to ensure DR .

Hosted zones (1/1)

Hosted zone name	Type	Created by	Record count
bluestarfit.shop	Public	Route 53	4

Hosted zone details

Hosted zone name: bluestarfit.shop  
Hosted zone ID: Z0133908KHNFWAYYJEPE  
Description: -  
Query log: -  
Type: Public hosted zone  
Record count: 4  
Name servers:

- ns-1596.awsdns-07.co.uk
- ns-1143.awsdns-14.org
- ns-608.awsdns-12.net

Records (4)

Record ...	Type	Routin...	Differ...	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s...)	Health ...
bluestarfi...	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-1596.awsdns-07.co.uk. ns-1143.awsdns-14.org. ns-608.awsdns-12.net. ns-400.awsdns-50.com.	172800	-
bluestarfi...	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-1596.awsdns-07.co.uk. a...	900	-
_4cf81d...	CNAME	Simple	-	No	_5ae89174791e107262d773...	300	-

AWS Services Search [Alt+S] Global vijay

Quick create record Switch to wizard

Record 1 Delete

Record name **Info** subdomain bluestarfit.shop Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Record type **Info** A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

Route traffic to **Info** Alias

Alias to Application and Classic Load Balancer Asia Pacific (Sydney)

dualstack.prod-LB-1076708500.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com Alias hosted zone ID: Z1GM3OXH4ZPMG5

Evaluate target health Yes

Simple routing Add another record

Create records

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

AWS Services Search [Alt+S] Global vijay

Quick create record Switch to wizard

Record 1 Delete

Record name **Info** dr bluestarfit.shop Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Record type **Info** A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

Route traffic to **Info** Alias

Alias to Application and Classic Load Balancer Asia Pacific (Sydney)

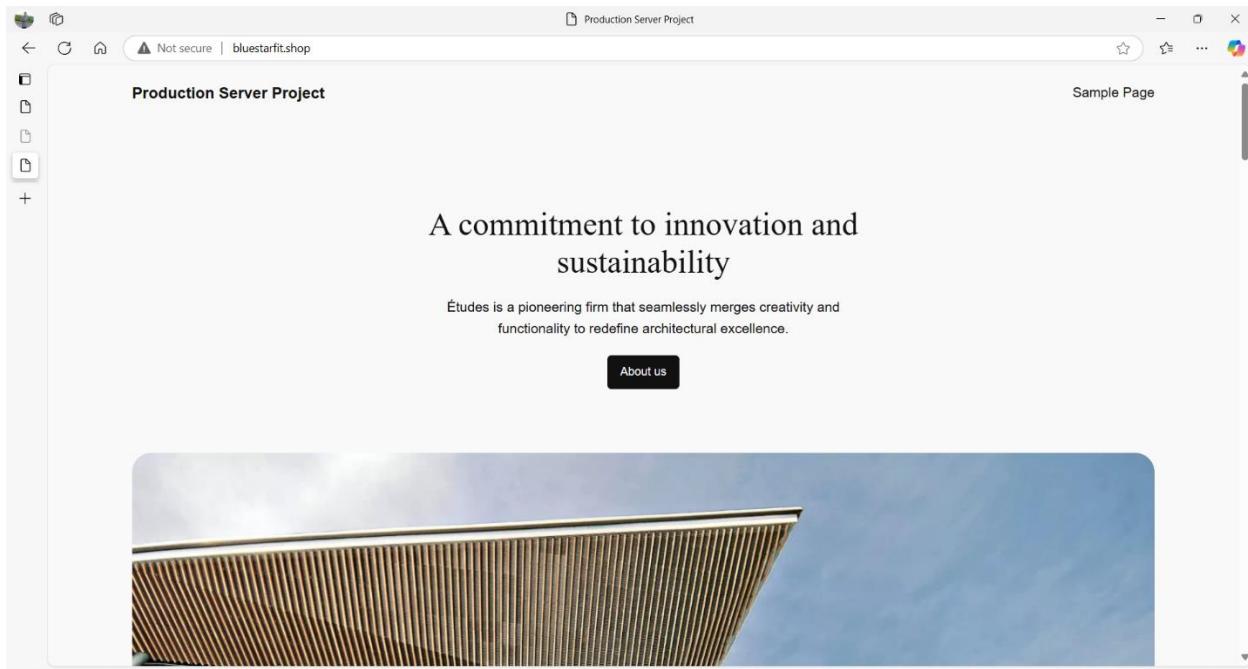
dualstack.dr-LB-1352490180.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com Alias hosted zone ID: Z1GM3OXH4ZPMG5

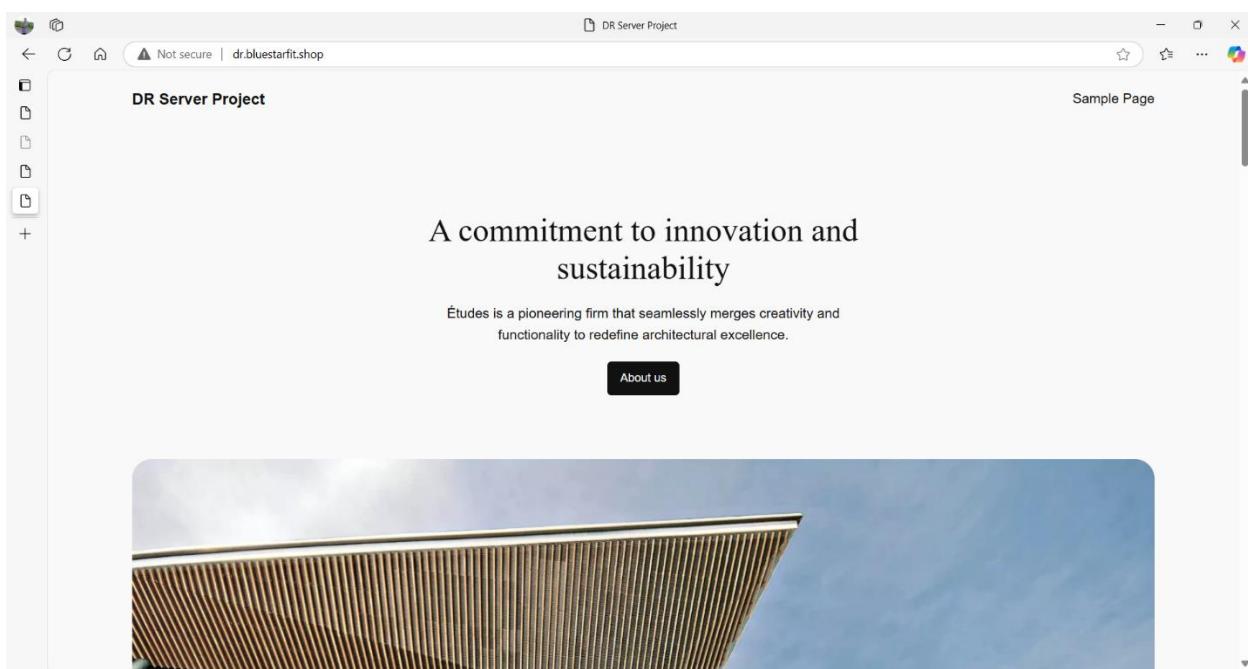
Evaluate target health Yes

Simple routing Add another record

Create records

CloudShell Feedback © 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences





## Step 10: Create S3 Buckets and Set Up Crontab for Backups

### 1. Create Two S3 Buckets:

- o wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105 (for media assets).
- o wordpress-code-mentor1105 (for code backups).

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with various options like Buckets, Access Grants, Access Points, Object Lambda Access Points, Multi-Region Access Points, Batch Operations, IAM Access Analyzer for S3, Block Public Access settings, Storage Lens, Dashboards, Storage Lens groups, and AWS Organizations settings. The main area is titled "Amazon S3" and "Amazon S3". It displays an "Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours" message. Below this, there are tabs for "General purpose buckets" and "Directory buckets", with "General purpose buckets" selected. A table lists one bucket: "kops7274" (Name), "Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1" (AWS Region), and "View analyzer for ap-south-1" (IAM Access Analyzer). The creation date is "October 25, 2024, 12:47:38 (UTC+05:30)". At the top right, there are buttons for "Create bucket" (orange), "Copy ARN", "Empty", and "Delete". The bottom right corner shows copyright information: "© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences".

The screenshot shows the "Create bucket" wizard in the AWS S3 console. The top navigation bar includes "Amazon S3 > Buckets > Create bucket". The main section is titled "Create bucket" with a "General configuration" sub-section. Under "General Region", it shows "Asia Pacific (Sydney) ap-southeast-2". The "Bucket name" field contains "wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105". Below this, there is a note about bucket naming rules and a "Choose bucket" button. The "Object Ownership" sub-section explains object ownership controls and access control lists (ACLs). The bottom right corner shows copyright information: "© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences".

**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.

**ACLs 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)**  
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.

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

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

**Bucket Versioning**  
Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning  
 **Enable**

**Tags - optional (0)**  
You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.  
[Add tag](#)

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

**Create bucket** [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

**General configuration**

AWS Region  
Asia Pacific (Sydney) ap-southeast-2

Bucket name [Info](#)

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.

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM Bucket Policy configuration page. At the top, there is a warning message: "Turning off block all public access might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public. AWS recommends that you turn on block all public access, unless public access is required for specific and verified use cases such as static website hosting." Below this, a checkbox is checked with the text: "I acknowledge that the current settings might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public." The main section is titled "Bucket Versioning". It explains that versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. There are two options: "Disable" (radio button) and "Enable" (radio button, selected). Below this is a "Tags - optional" section with a note: "You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets." A "Learn more" link is provided. At the bottom of the page, there are links for "CloudShell", "Feedback", and copyright information: "© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.", "Privacy", "Terms", and "Cookie preferences".

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Buckets management page. At the top, there is a header with the AWS logo, "Services", a search bar, and "All AWS Regions". Below the header, there is a "Account snapshot - updated every 24 hours" section with a "View Storage Lens dashboard" button. The main area is titled "General purpose buckets (3)" with a "Info" button and "All AWS Regions" dropdown. A note says: "Buckets are containers for data stored in S3." There is a search bar labeled "Find buckets by name". To the right, there are buttons for "Create bucket", "Copy ARN", "Empty", and "Delete". A table lists three buckets:

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
kops7274	Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for ap-south-1</a>	October 25, 2024, 12:47:38 (UTC+05:30)
wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105	Asia Pacific (Sydney) ap-southeast-2	<a href="#">View analyzer for ap-southeast-2</a>	November 5, 2024, 18:59:09 (UTC+05:30)
wordpress-code-mentor1105	Asia Pacific (Sydney) ap-southeast-2	<a href="#">View analyzer for ap-southeast-2</a>	November 5, 2024, 18:59:59 (UTC+05:30)

At the bottom, there are links for "CloudShell", "Feedback", and copyright information: "© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.", "Privacy", "Terms", and "Cookie preferences".

## **2. Set Up Crontab Jobs:**

SSH into both EC2 instances and configure the following crontab jobs:

### **For Production:**

```
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete /var/www/html/wp-content/uploads  
s3://wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105
```

```
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete /var/www/html/ s3://wordpress-code-  
mentor1105
```

### **For DR:**

```
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete s3://wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105  
/var/www/html/wp-content/uploads
```

```
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete s3://wordpress-code-mentor1105  
/var/www/html/
```



A terminal window titled 'root@ip-172-31-0-68:~' showing the configuration of a crontab job. The command entered is:

```
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete /var/www/html/wp-content/uploads s3://wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105  
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete /var/www/html/ s3://wordpress-code-mentor1105
```



A terminal window titled 'root@ip-172-31-0-68:~' showing the execution of the crontab command. The output shows the creation of a new crontab and the addition of the two previously defined cron entries.

```
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 html]# crontab -e  
no crontab for root - using an empty one  
crontab: installing new crontab  
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 html]# crontab -l  
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete /var/www/html/wp-content/uploads s3://wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105  
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete /var/www/html/ s3://wordpress-code-mentor1105  
[root@ip-172-31-0-68 html]#
```

```
root@ip-172-31-14-26:/var/www/html
[2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete s3://wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105 /var/www/html/wp-content/uploads
[2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete s3://wordpress-code-mentor1105 /var/www/html/
```

```
[root@ip-172-31-14-26 var/www/html]# crontab -e  
no crontab for root - using an empty one  
crontab: installing new crontab  
[root@ip-172-31-14-26 html]# crontab -l  
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete s3://wordpress-mediaasset-mentor1105 /var/www/html/wp-content/uploads  
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete s3://wordpress-code-mentor1105 /var/www/html/  
[root@ip-172-31-14-26 html]#
```

## Configuring ELB to Secure http to https :-

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the EC2 service selected. The left navigation pane includes options like Elastic Block Store, Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager, Network & Security, Security Groups, Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces, Load Balancing (selected), Load Balancers (selected), Target Groups, Trust Stores, and Auto Scaling. The main content area displays the 'Load balancers' section with two entries:

Name	DNS name	State	VPC ID	Availability Zones	Type
prod-LB	prod-LB-1076708500.ap-sou...	-	vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e2...	3 Availability Zones	classic
dr-LB	dr-LB-1352490180.ap-sou...	-	vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e2...	3 Availability Zones	classic

Below the table, a message says "0 load balancers selected" and "Select a load balancer above." The top right corner shows standard AWS navigation icons.

Screenshot of the AWS CloudFront console showing the distribution configuration for prod-LB-1076708500.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record). The distribution is currently using a Classic Load Balancer.

**DNS name Info**  
DNS name: prod-LB-1076708500.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)

This Classic Load Balancer can be migrated to a next generation load balancer. Migration wizard uses your load balancer's current configurations to create a new load balancer. [Learn more](#)

**Distribution of targets by Availability Zone (AZ)**  
For each enabled Availability Zone, you can view the number of registered instances and their current health states. Selecting any values here will apply the corresponding filter to the Target Instances table.

**Listeners** | Network mapping | Security | Health checks | Target instances | Monitoring | Attributes | Tags

**Listeners**

A Classic Load Balancer listener uses the protocols and ports you configure, to both check for connection requests and forward received traffic to instances. The listener uses its protocol and port to check for connection requests. When traffic is received by the listener, it's forwarded to registered EC2 instances using the instance protocol and port.

Filter listeners

Protocol:Port	Instance Protocol	Security policy	Default SSL/TLS certificate	Cookie stickiness
HTTP:80	HTTP:80	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Manage listeners

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Screenshot of the AWS CloudFront console showing the configuration of the prod-LB load balancer.

**Load balancer details: prod-LB**

**Listeners (1)**  
The listeners configured on your load balancer. You can delete listeners as your needs change.

**Edit SSL certificate for HTTPS:443**  
Update the SSL certificate used by your load balancer to terminate and decrypt secure requests received by this listener. You can choose to use an existing certificate from AWS Certificate Manager or AWS IAM. You can also import a new certificate directly into AWS Certificate Manager or AWS IAM, to use with your secure listeners.

**Default SSL/TLS certificate**  
The certificate used if there are no matching certificates. This certificate will automatically be added to your listener certificate list.

From ACM bluestarfit.shop 66933a2f-a787-4034-a93f-f3bf2118ca4c

Add listener Request new ACM certificate

**Server-side tasks and status**  
After completing and submitting the above steps, all server-side tasks and their statuses become available for monitoring.

Cancel Save changes

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

aws | Services Search [Alt+S] Sydney vijay

Elastic Block Store Volumes Snapshots Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security Security Groups Elastic IPs Placement Groups Key Pairs Network Interfaces

Load Balancing Load Balancers Target Groups Trust Stores New

Auto Scaling Auto Scaling Groups

Settings CloudShell Feedback

**Load balancer details: prod-LB**

**Listeners (1)**  
The listeners configured on your Classic Load Balancer (CLB) define how client requests and network traffic are routed within your application. Here you can add new listeners, modify existing listeners, or delete listeners as your needs change.

Listener protocol	Port	Instance protocol	Instance port	Security policy	Default SSL/TLS certificate	Cookie stickiness
HTTPS	443	HTTP	80	ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08	ACM: bluestarfit.shop	Disabled Edit Remove

Add listener You can add up to 99 more

**Server-side tasks and status**  
After completing and submitting the above steps, all server-side tasks and their statuses become available for monitoring.

Cancel Save changes

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

aws | Services Search [Alt+S] Sydney vijay

Elastic Block Store Volumes Snapshots Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security Security Groups Elastic IPs Placement Groups Key Pairs Network Interfaces

Load Balancing Load Balancers Target Groups Trust Stores New

Auto Scaling Auto Scaling Groups

Settings CloudShell Feedback

**dr-LB**

**Details**

Load balancer type Classic	Status 0 of 1 instance in service	VPC vpc-09b5ac8e2ac88e216	Date created November 5, 2024, 16:33 (UTC+05:30)
Scheme Internet-facing	Hosted zone Z1GM3OXH4ZPM65	Availability Zones subnet-03a8418c757fedfd9 ap-southeast-2b (apse2-az1) subnet-0c534343363422f57 ap-southeast-2a (apse2-az3) subnet-0b4ab9b8e1675da15 ap-southeast-2c (apse2-az2)	

DNS name info dr-LB-1352490180.ap-southeast-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)

This Classic Load Balancer can be migrated to a next generation load balancer. Migration wizard uses your load balancer's current configurations to create a new load balancer. Learn more Launch migration wizard

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

aws | Services Search [Alt+S] Sydney vijay

Elastic Block Store Volumes Snapshots Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security Security Groups Elastic IPs Placement Groups Key Pairs Network Interfaces

Load Balancing Load Balancers Target Groups Trust Stores New

Auto Scaling Auto Scaling Groups

Settings CloudShell Feedback

**EC2 > Load balancers > dr-LB > Manage listeners**

## Manage listeners

**Load balancer details: dr-LB**

**Listeners (1)**  
The listeners configured on your Classic Load Balancer (CLB) define how client requests and network traffic are routed within your application. Here you can add new listeners, modify existing listeners, or delete listeners as your needs change.

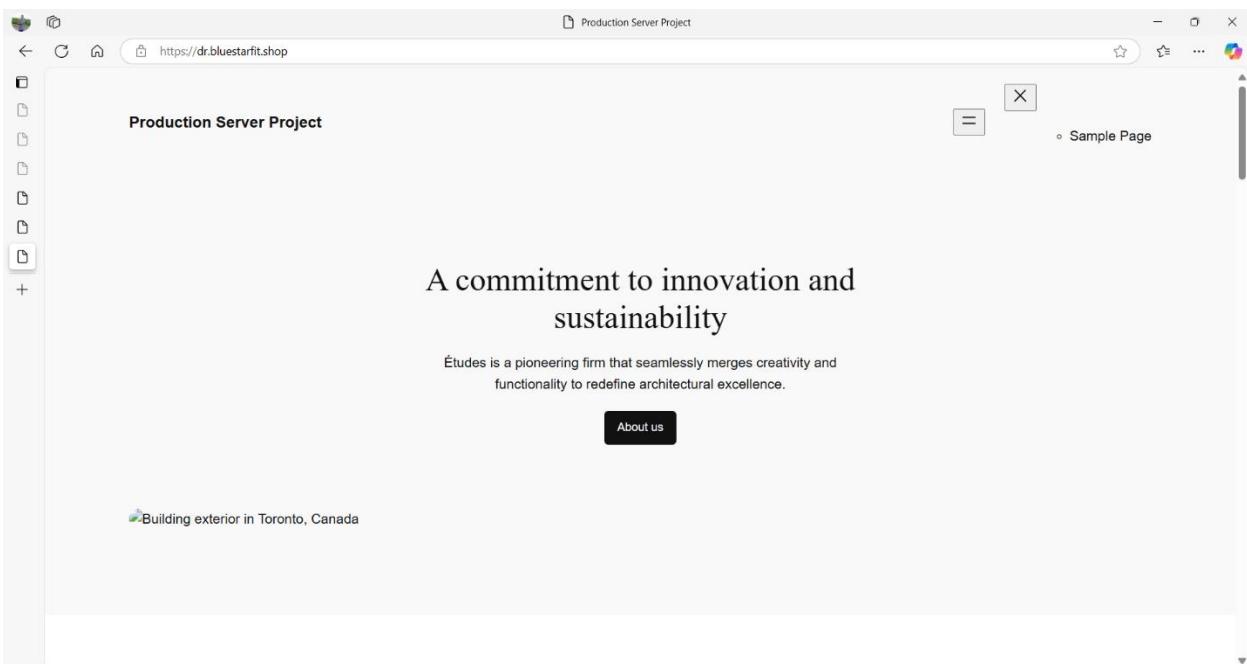
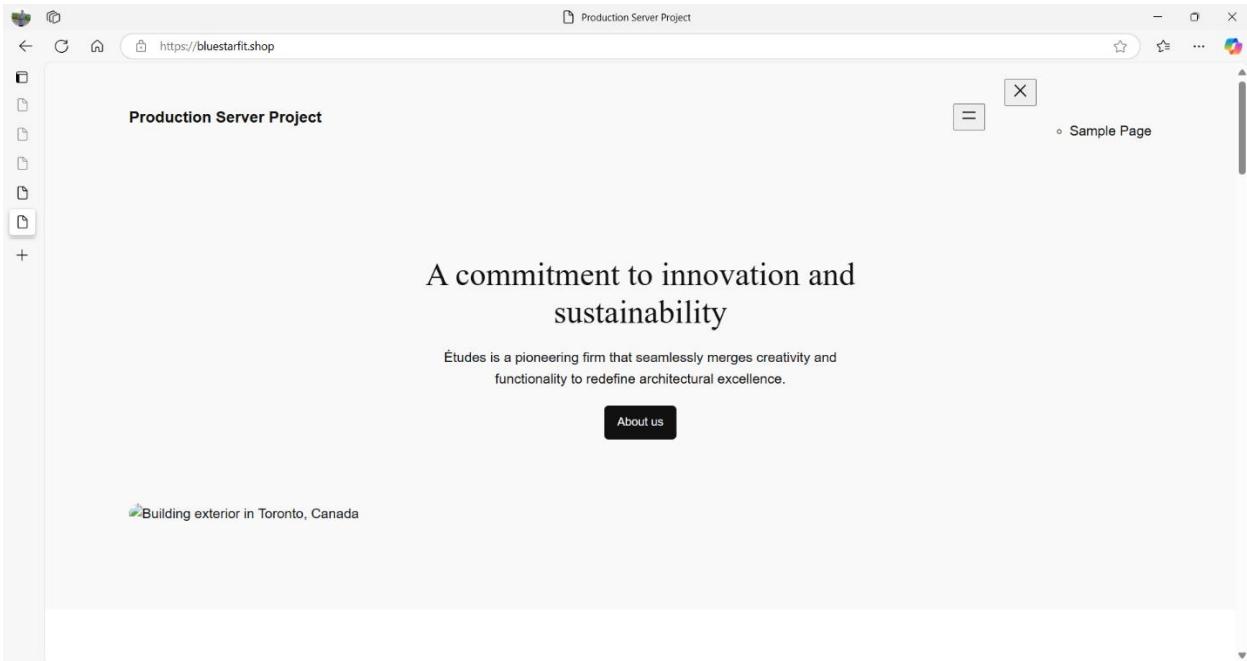
Listener protocol	Port	Instance protocol	Instance port	Security policy	Default SSL/TLS certificate	Cookie stickiness
HTTPS	443	HTTP	80	ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08	ACM: bluestarfit.shop	Disabled Edit Remove

Add listener You can add up to 99 more

**Server-side tasks and status**  
After completing and submitting the above steps, all server-side tasks and their statuses become available for monitoring.

© 2024, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

## Checking while the Dr server get backups of getting the production server backups:-



**This comprehensive guide should help you achieve your setup, including backups, and differentiated production and DR environments.**

\*\*\*\*\*