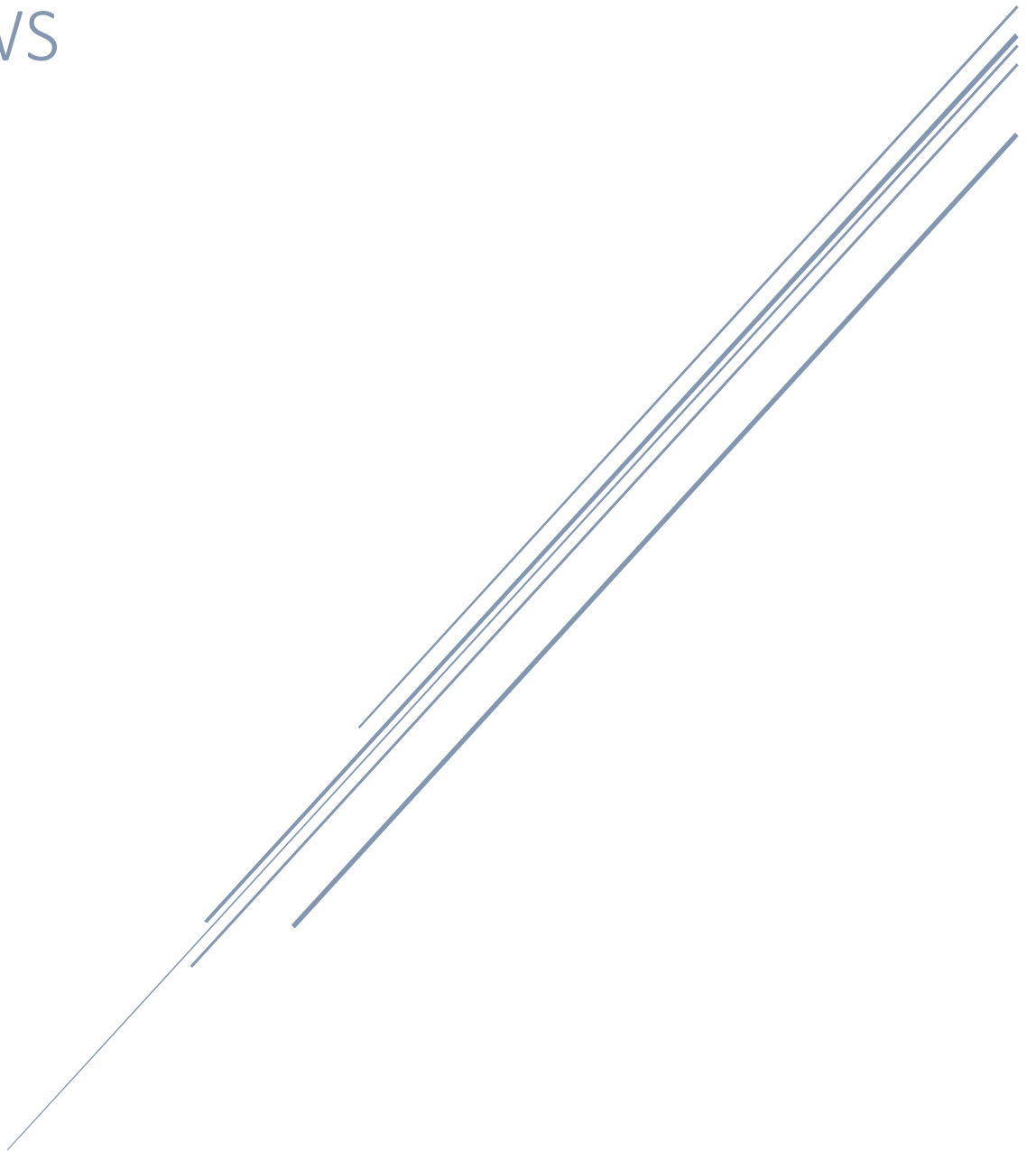


DEPLOYING HIGHLY AVAILABLE, SCALABLE AND SECURE WEBSITE ON AWS



VINAY SHARMA

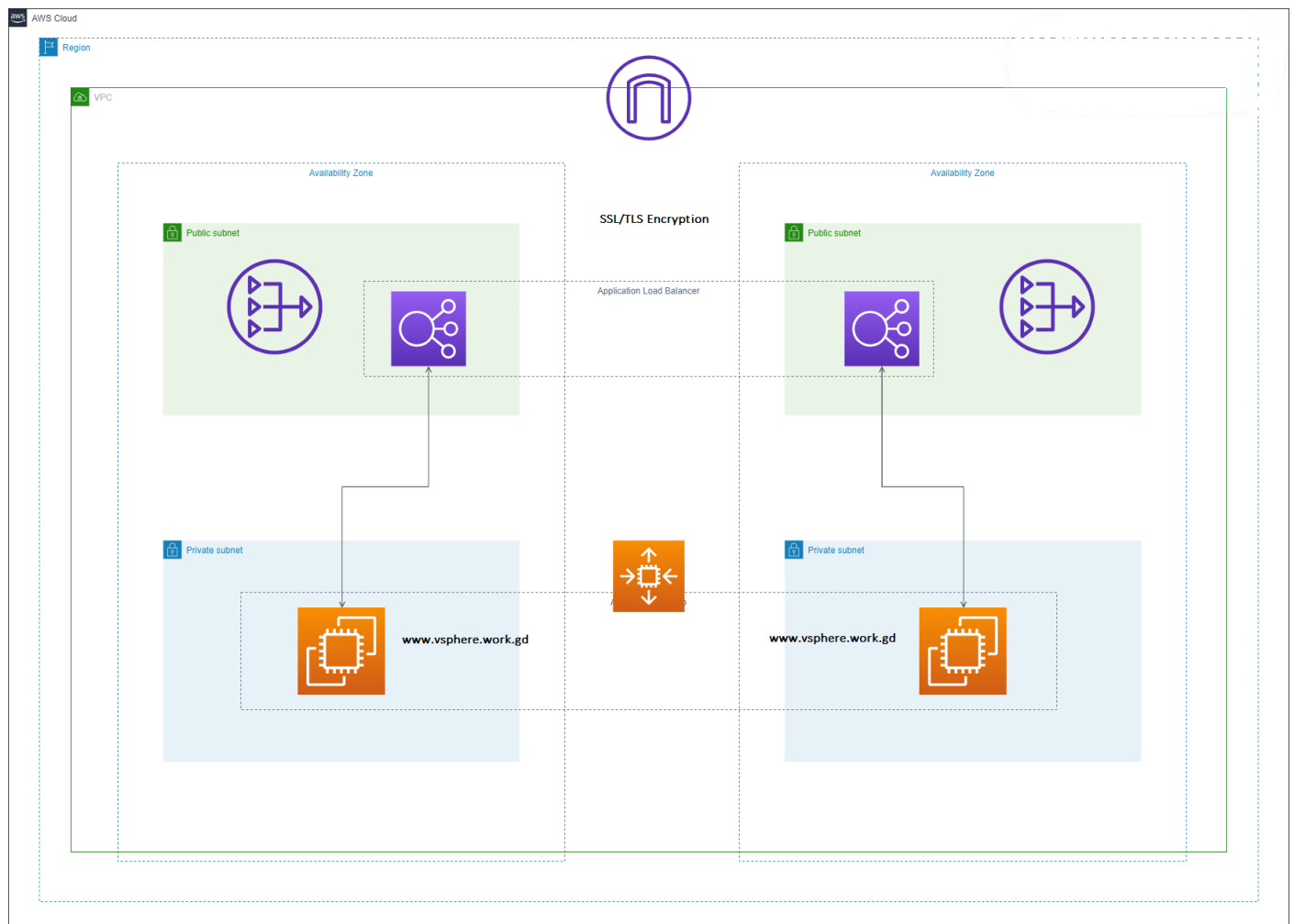
Table of Contents

Diagram	2
Project Description	3
Skills I Gained	5
Practical Implementation	5
Implementation.....	27
Conclusion	30
References.....	30

Deploying Highly Available, Scalable and Secure Website on AWS

Diagram: High Availability and Secure Web Application on AWS

This diagram illustrates the architecture of my web application deployed on AWS, featuring load balancing, multi-AZ deployment, a custom VPC with private subnets, and enhanced security measures including a custom domain and SSL certificate.



Project Description: High Availability, Scalability and Security of Web Application on AWS

In this project, I have deployed a sample website on AWS, implementing a robust architecture to ensure high availability, security, and scalability. The key components and configurations are as follows:

1. **Load Balancing:** To evenly distribute incoming traffic and enhance fault tolerance, I have employed an AWS Elastic Load Balancer (ELB). This ensures that user requests are efficiently handled by the available servers.
2. **Multi-AZ Deployment:** The web application is hosted across multiple Availability Zones (AZs) within a region. This setup guarantees high availability and resilience, as it mitigates the impact of an AZ failure.
3. **Custom VPC:** A custom Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) has been created to provide network isolation and enhanced security. This allows for fine-grained control over the network environment.
4. **Private Subnets:** The servers hosting the website are placed in private subnets, enhancing security by restricting direct access from the internet. These subnets are configured to route traffic through the load balancer, which is the only publicly accessible endpoint.

5. **Security Groups and NACLs:** Security groups and Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) are configured to control inbound and outbound traffic at both the instance and subnet level, ensuring that only legitimate traffic reaches the servers.
6. **Domain and SSL Certificate:** A custom domain has been purchased for the website, providing a professional and memorable address for users.
Additionally, an SSL certificate has been generated and implemented to secure the data transmission between the users and the application, ensuring that all communications are encrypted and trustworthy.
7. **Access through Load Balancer:** The web application is only accessible through the load balancer's public DNS, providing a single entry point and further securing the backend servers.

This architecture not only ensures high availability and fault tolerance but also secures the application by minimizing direct exposure to the internet and controlling access strictly through the load balancer. The addition of a custom domain and SSL certificate further enhances the user experience by providing a secure and reliable connection.

In this project, I got a chance to work on the following technologies:

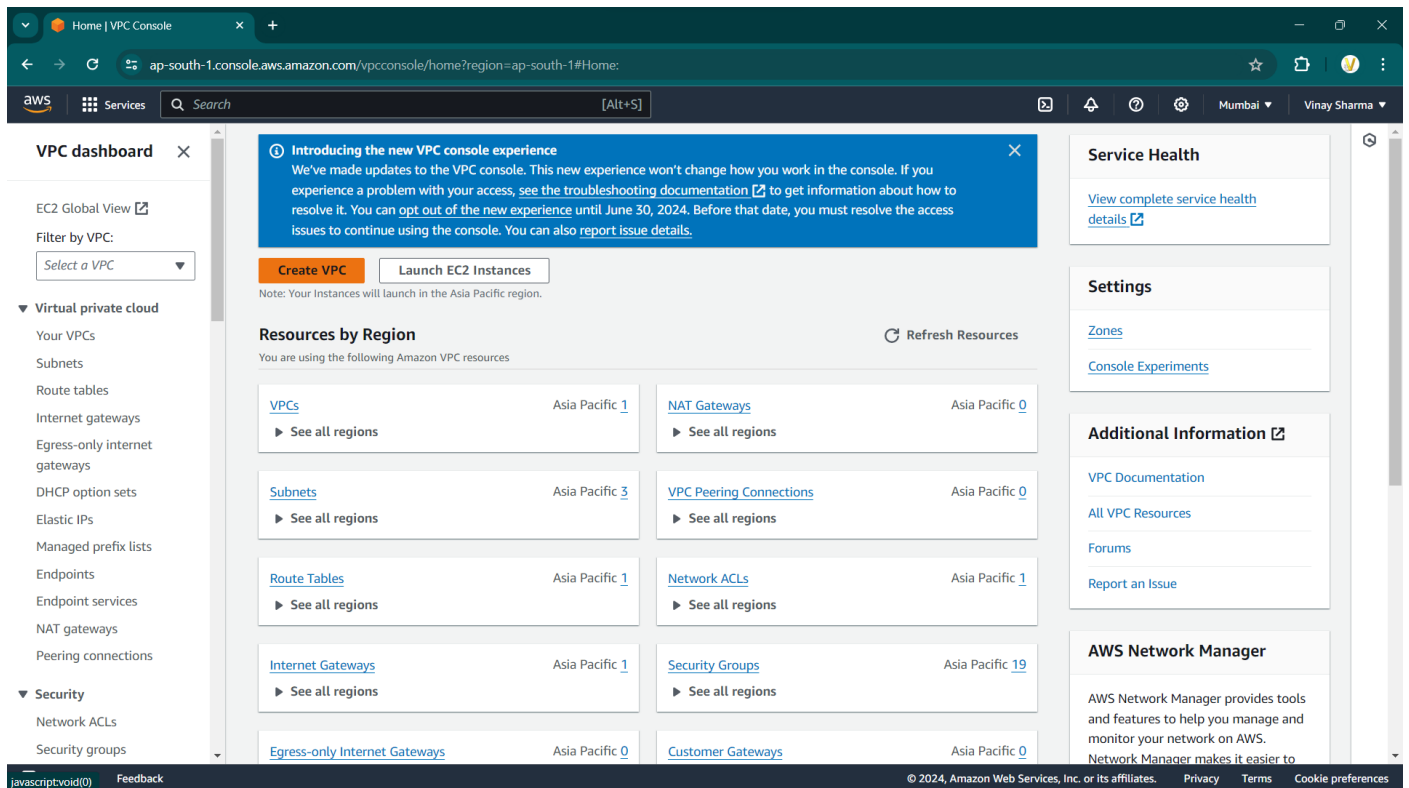
1. AWS EC2
2. AWS Auto Scaling Group (ASG)
3. AWS Application Load Balancer (ASG)
4. AWS VPC
5. Domain Name System (DNS)
6. Private Subnet
6. SSL Certificates

Practical Implementation:

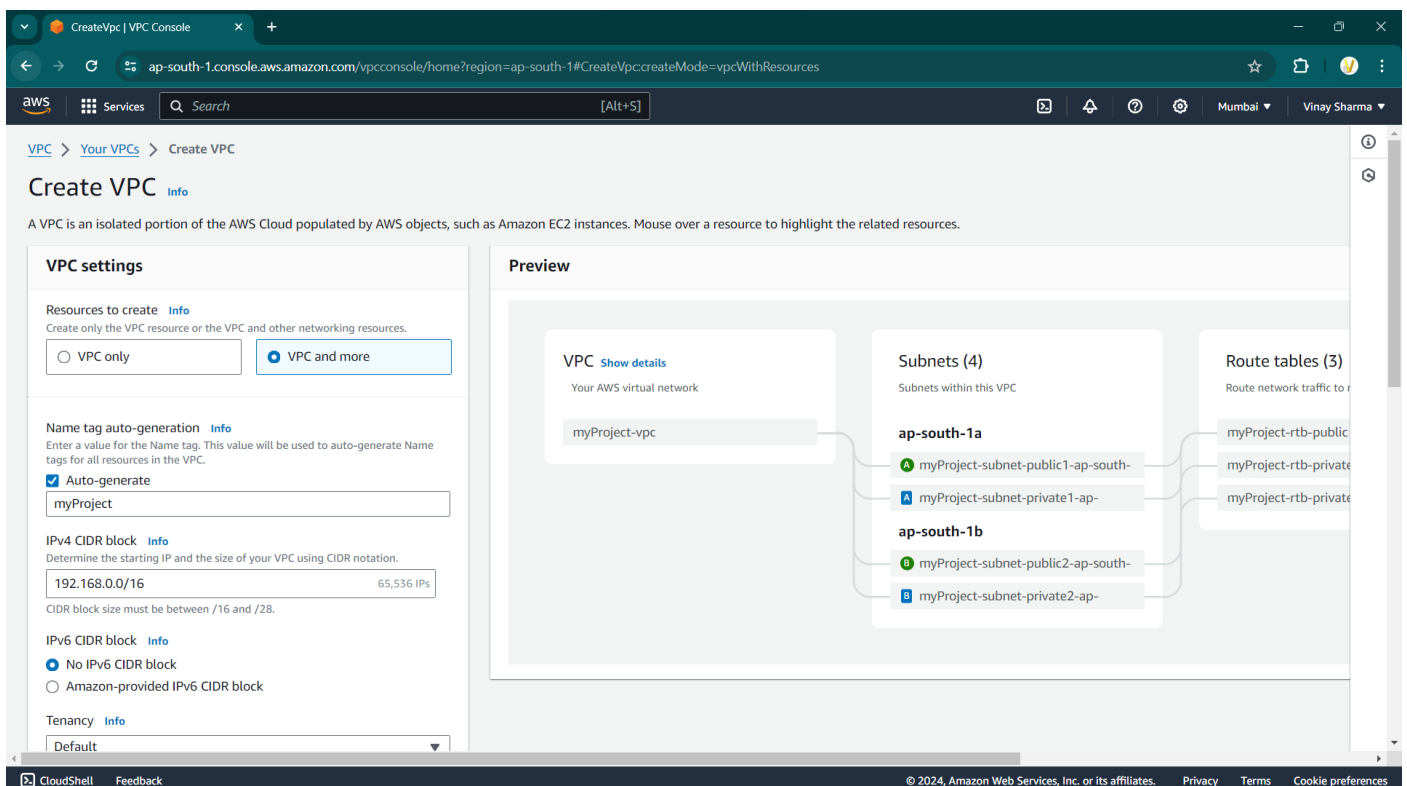
Let's Create Custom VPC (Virtual Private Cloud):

VPC (Virtual Private Cloud): A VPC is a virtual network that closely resembles a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center.

A **Custom VPC** in AWS is a user-defined Virtual Private Cloud that allows you to configure and manage your own isolated network within the AWS cloud.



○ Click on create VPC.



○ Click VPC and More Because it allows you to add VPC and its component together.

- *IPv4 CIDR Block is nothing but a size on IP address range.*

Number of Availability Zones (AZs) [Info](#)
Choose the number of AZs in which to provision subnets. We recommend at least two AZs for high availability.

1 2 3

► Customize AZs

Number of public subnets [Info](#)
The number of public subnets to add to your VPC. Use public subnets for web applications that need to be publicly accessible over the internet.

0 2

Number of private subnets [Info](#)
The number of private subnets to add to your VPC. Use private subnets to secure backend resources that don't need public access.

0 2 4

► Customize subnets CIDR blocks

NAT gateways (\$) [Info](#)
Choose the number of Availability Zones (AZs) in which to create NAT gateways. Note that there is a charge for each NAT gateway.

None In 1 AZ 1 per AZ

VPC endpoints [Info](#)
Endpoints can help reduce NAT gateway charges and improve security by accessing S3 directly from the VPC. By default, full access policy is used. You can customize this policy at any time.

None S3 Gateway

- *I am using Multi-AZ deployment that's why I have choose number of AZ to 2.*
- *In my VPC I want to private and two private subnet in each AZ.*

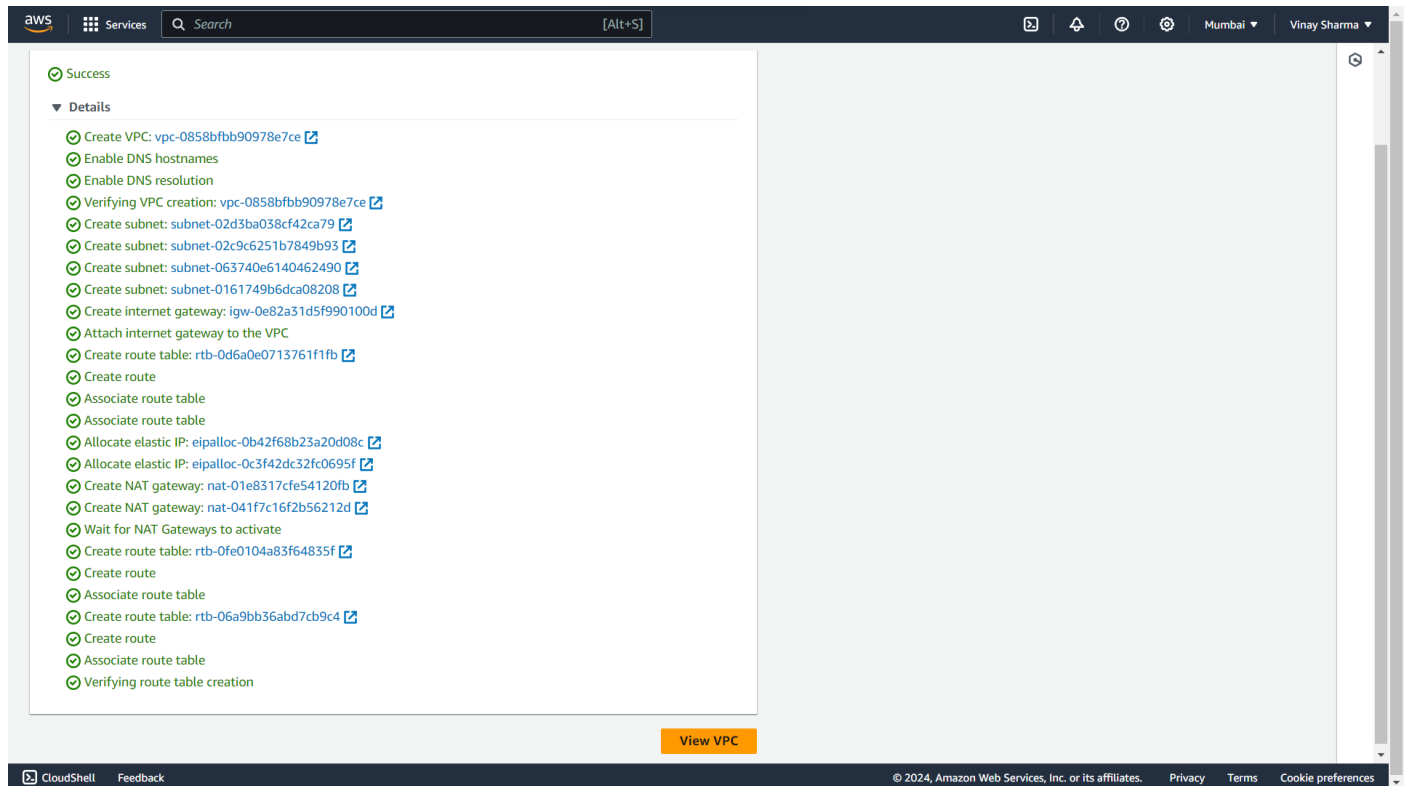
Public Subnet: has a direct route to an internet gateway.
Resources in a public subnet can access the public internet.

Private Subnet: does not have a direct route to an internet gateway.

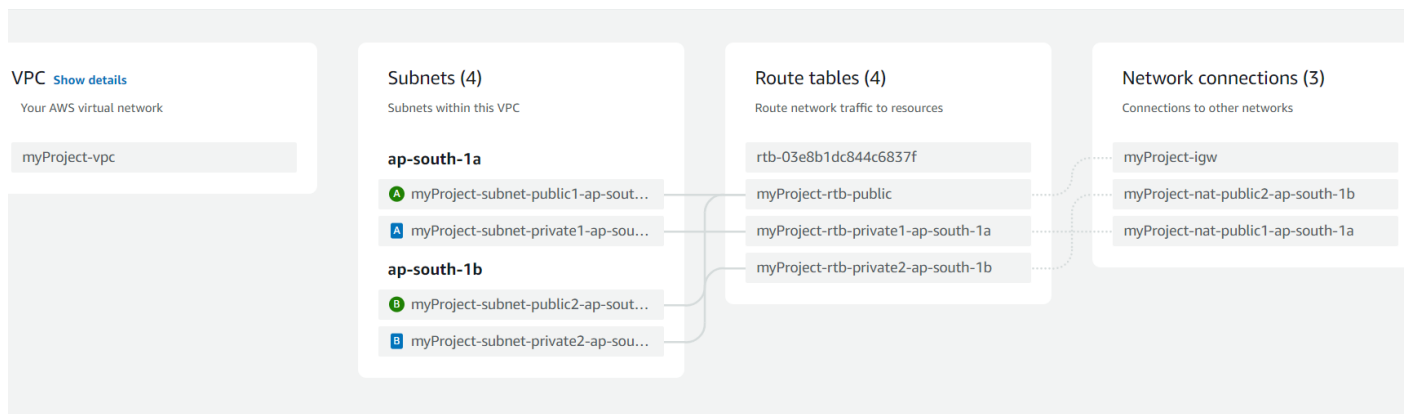
Internet Gateway: provide two-way public connectivity to applications running in AWS Regions and/or in Local Zones.

NAT Gateway: You can use a NAT gateway so that instances in a private subnet can connect to services outside your VPC but

external services cannot initiate a connection with those instances.



○ Click on create VPC and it will take some time to create VPC.



○ Here is our network design.

Route Table: contains a set of rules, called routes, that determine where network traffic from your subnet or gateway is directed.

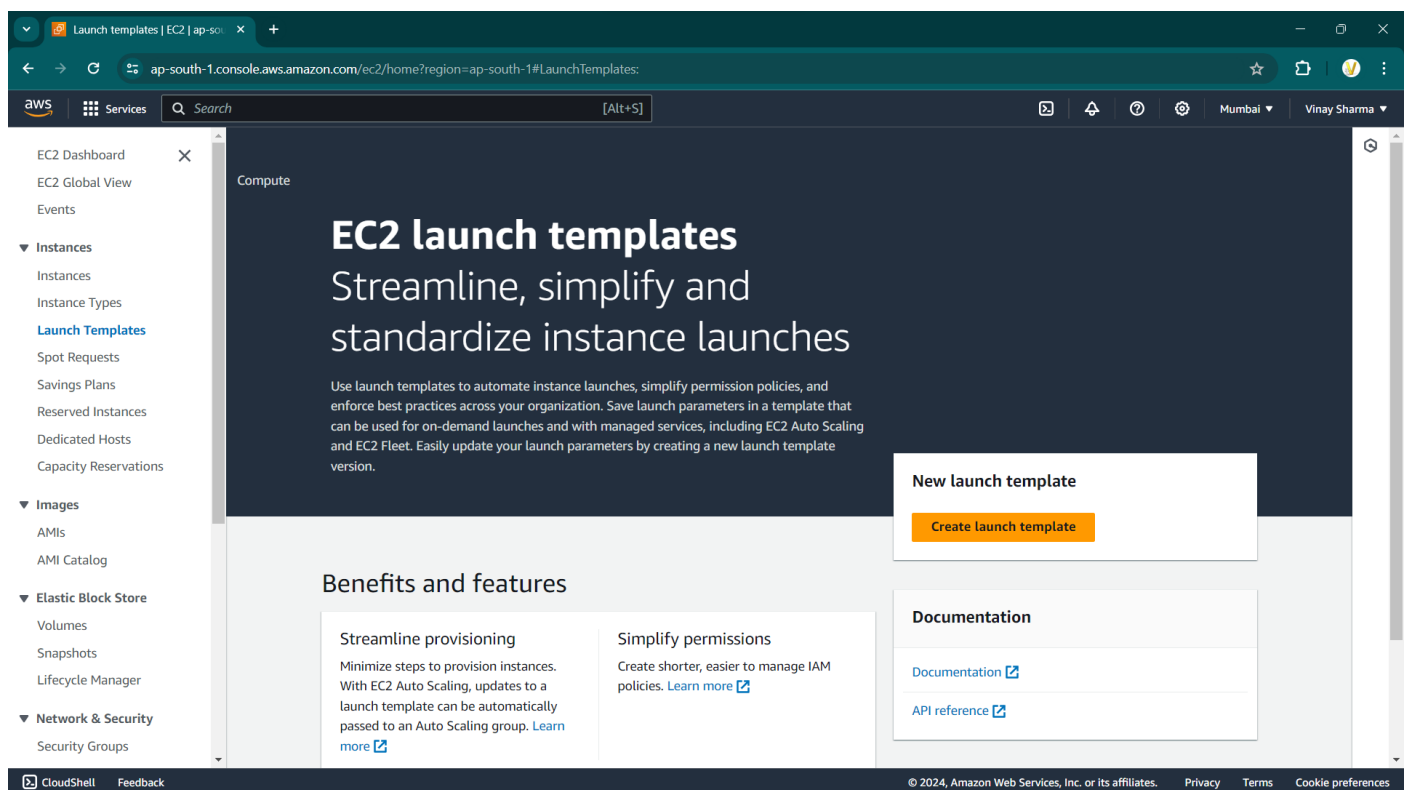
Launch Template: holds instance configuration information. It includes the ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI), the

instance type, a key pair, security groups, and other parameters used to launch EC2 instances.

Auto Scaling Group: contains a collection of EC2 instances that are treated as a logical grouping for the purposes of automatic scaling and management.

Application Load Balancer: operates at the request level (layer 7), routing traffic to targets (EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, and Lambda functions) based on the content of the request.

Let's Create Launch Template:



○ Click on create launch template.

Create launch template | EC2 | +

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateTemplate:

Launch template name - required

myProjectTemplate

Must be unique to this account. Max 128 chars. No spaces or special characters like '&', '*', '@'.

Template version description

This template creates webserver

Max 255 chars

Auto Scaling guidance [Info](#)

Select this if you intend to use this template with EC2 Auto Scaling

☐ Provide guidance to help me set up a template that I can use with EC2 Auto Scaling

► Template tags

► Source template

Launch template contents

Specify the details of your launch template below. Leaving a field blank will result in the field not being included in the launch template.

▼ 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

▼ Summary

Software Image (AMI)

-

Virtual server type (instance type)

-

Firewall (security group)

-

Storage (volumes)

-

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 of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel Create launch template

Create launch template | EC2 | +

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateTemplate:

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

Recents Quick Start

Don't include in launch template

Amazon Linux

macOS

Ubuntu

Windows

Red H

Browse more AMIs

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI

ami-00fa32593b478ad6e (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0725a... (64-bit (x86), uefi)

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

Description

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.4.20240528.0 x86_64 HVM kernel-6.1

Architecture

64-bit (x86)

Boot mode

uefi-preferred

AMI ID

ami-00fa32593b478ad6e

Verified provider

▼ Summary

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.4.2...[read more](#)

ami-00fa32593b478ad6e

Virtual server type (instance type)

-

Firewall (security group)

-

Storage (volumes)

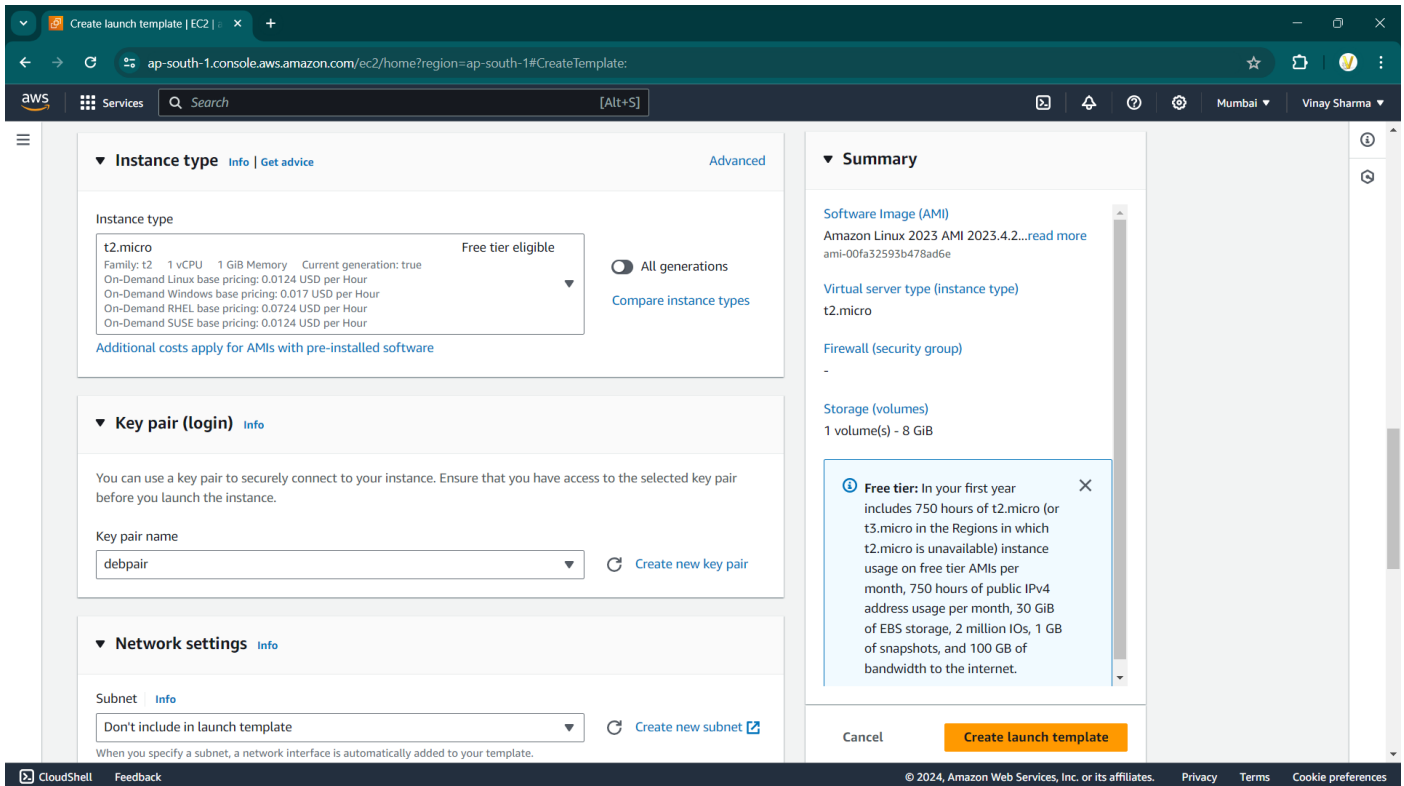
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

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 of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel Create launch template

○ Here I am using Amazon Linux 2 as an AMI.

Amazon Machine Image(AMI): template that contains a software configuration (for example, an operating system, an application server, and applications). From an AMI, you launch an instance.



- Here I am using t2.micro as an instance type which is free one.

Instance Type: where you specify the hardware of the host computer used for your instance

Key Pair: combination of public and private key that you can use to securely login on your instance.

Subnet [Info](#)

Don't include in launch template [Create new subnet](#)

When you specify a subnet, a network interface is automatically added to your template.

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.

☐ Select existing security group ☒ Create security group

Security group name - *required*

allowssh

This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and _-./!@#%&'()*+,-=:;[]\$*

Description - *required* [Info](#)

this SG allows SSH and HTTP Traffic

VPC [Info](#)

vpc-0858bfb90978e7ce (myProject-vpc)
192.168.0.0/16

Inbound Security Group Rules

No security group rules are currently included in this template. Add a new rule to include it in the launch template.

[Add security group rule](#)

[Advanced network configuration](#)

Summary

Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.4.2...[read more](#)
ami-00fa32593b478ad6e

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 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 of EBS storage, 2 million IOs, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

[Cancel](#) [Create launch template](#)

○ Here You have to select the Custom VPC that we have created.

Metadata response hop limit [Info](#)

2

Allow tags in metadata [Info](#)

Don't include in launch template

User data - *optional* [Info](#)

Upload a file with your user data or enter it in the field.

[Choose file](#)

```
#!/bin/bash
yum install httpd -y
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd
mkdir /var/www/html
```

☐ User data has already been base64 encoded

Summary

Software Image (AMI)
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.4.2...[read more](#)
ami-00fa32593b478ad6e

Virtual server type (instance type)
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)
allowssh

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 of EBS storage, 2 million IOs, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

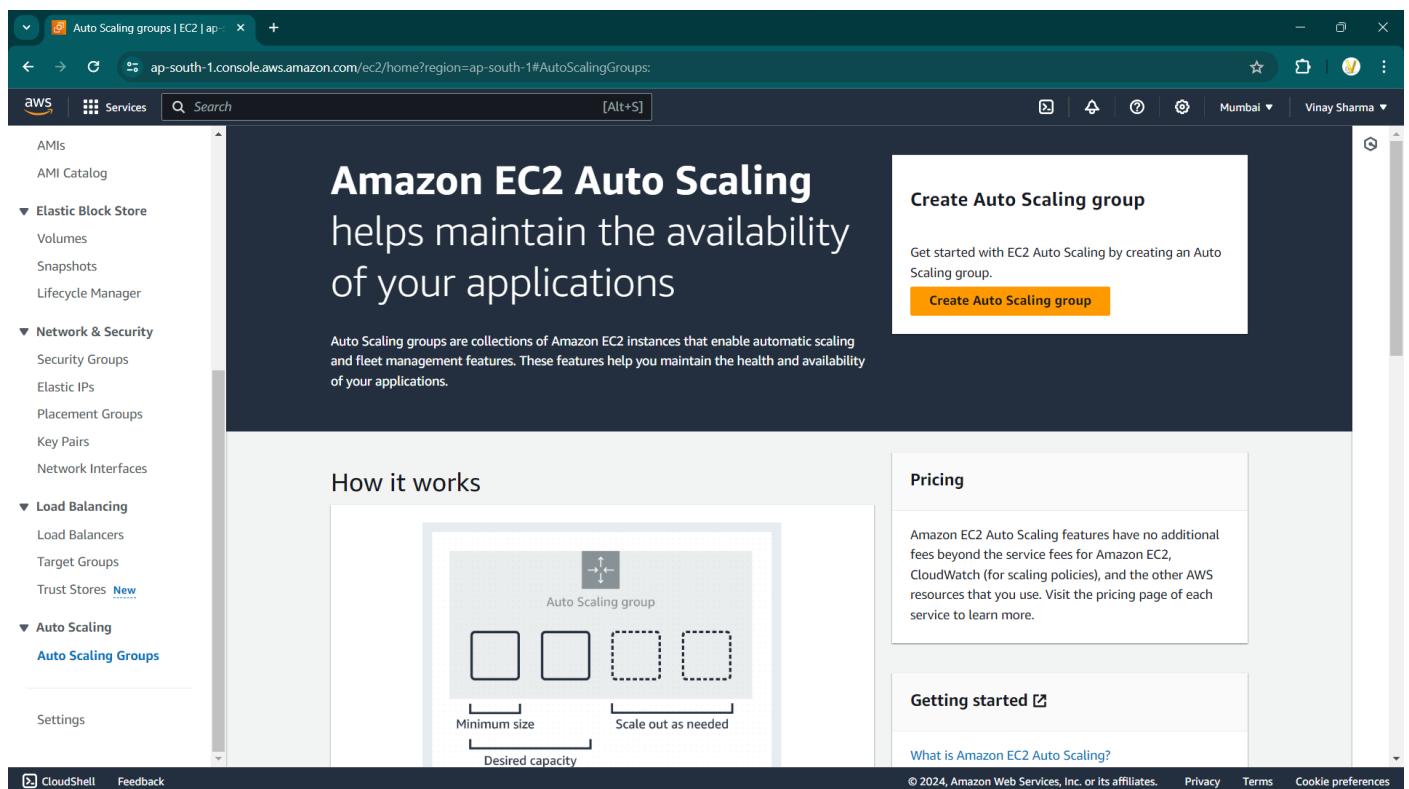
[Cancel](#) [Create template version](#)

In user data type following command:

```
#!/bin/bash
yum install httpd -y
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd
mkdir /var/www/html
```

User data: allows user to specify code, task or commands that are going to run at the time of creation of EC2.

Let's Create Auto Scaling Group & Application Load Balancer:



○ Click on create Auto Scaling Group

The screenshot shows the 'Choose launch template' step in the AWS console. The left sidebar lists steps from 1 to 7. The main content area has a 'Name' section with a text input 'myProjectASG' and a 'Launch template' section with a dropdown 'myProjectTemplate' and a 'Version' dropdown 'Latest (2)'. A blue information box states: 'For accounts created after May 31, 2023, the EC2 console only supports creating Auto Scaling groups with launch templates. Creating Auto Scaling groups with launch configurations is not recommended but still available via the CLI and API until December 31, 2023.'

- Here Select Launch Templates that we have created yet.
- Click on next.

The screenshot shows the 'Network' step in the AWS console. The left sidebar lists steps from 5 to 7. The main content area has a 'Network' section with a 'VPC' dropdown 'vpc-0858bfb90978e7ce (myProject-vpc)' and an 'Availability Zones and subnets' section with two selected subnets: 'ap-south-1a | subnet-063740e6140462490 (myProject-subnet-private1-ap-south-1a)' and 'ap-south-1b | subnet-0161749b6dca08208 (myProject-subnet-private2-ap-south-1b)'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Cancel', 'Skip to review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

- In VPC section, select our Custom VPC.
- In Subnets section select both of our private subnet, because we want our EC2 servers to run in private subnet.

○ Click on next.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Auto Scaling group' wizard in the AWS console, specifically Step 3: 'Load balancing'. The left sidebar shows the progress: Step 1 (Choose instance launch options), Step 2 (Configure advanced options), Step 3 (Load balancing), Step 4 (Configure group size and scaling), Step 5 (Add notifications), Step 6 (Add tags), and Step 7 (Review). The main content area is titled 'Load balancing' and includes an 'Info' icon. It instructs the user to use the options below to attach the Auto Scaling group to an existing load balancer or to a new one. There are three radio button options: 'No load balancer' (selected), 'Attach to an existing load balancer', and 'Attach to a new load balancer' (which is highlighted with a blue border). Below these options, the 'Attach to a new load balancer' section is expanded, showing 'Load balancer type' with 'Application Load Balancer' (HTTP, HTTPS) selected over 'Network Load Balancer' (TCP, UDP, TLS). The 'Load balancer name' field contains 'myProjectALB'. The 'Load balancer scheme' section shows 'Internet-facing' selected over 'Internal'.

○ In load balancing option, choose attach new load balancer option; this will create and attach load balancer with our ASG.

○ Choose Application load balancer as a type.

This screenshot shows the 'Load balancer scheme' and 'Network mapping' sections of the 'Create Auto Scaling group' wizard. The 'Load balancer scheme' section has two radio button options: 'Internal' and 'Internet-facing' (selected). The 'Network mapping' section explains that the new load balancer will be created using the same VPC and Availability Zone selections as the Auto Scaling group. It shows the VPC as 'vpc-0858bfb90978e7ce' (myProject-vpc). Under 'Availability Zones and subnets', two subnets are selected: 'ap-south-1b' with 'subnet-02c9c6251b7849b93' and 'ap-south-1a' with 'subnet-02d3ba038cf42ca79'. The 'Listeners and routing' section shows 'HTTP' as the protocol and '80' as the port. The 'Default routing (forward to)' dropdown is set to 'Create a target group'. Below this, the 'New target group name' field contains 'myProjectALB'. The 'Tags - optional' section is partially visible at the bottom.

- Make load balancer scheme as a internet-facing; this will make our load balancer to listen from internet.
- Choose public subnet; because we want to put our load balancer in public subnet.

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for creating an Auto Scaling group. The browser address bar shows the URL: `ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateAutoScalingGroup:`. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with the following steps: Step 4 - optional (selected), Step 5 - optional (Add notifications), Step 6 - optional (Add tags), and Step 7 (Review). The main content area is titled 'Create Auto Scaling group | EC2' and contains the following sections:

- Desired capacity type**: A dropdown menu set to 'Units (number of instances)'. Below it, a text box for 'Desired capacity' is set to '2'.
- Scaling Info**: A section explaining that you can resize your Auto Scaling group manually or automatically to meet changes in demand.
- Scaling limits**: Two text boxes for setting limits. 'Min desired capacity' is set to '2' and 'Max desired capacity' is set to '4'. Below each box is a note: 'Equal or less than desired capacity' for the min and 'Equal or greater than desired capacity' for the max.
- Automatic scaling - optional**: Two radio button options. The first is 'No scaling policies' (unselected). The second is 'Target tracking scaling policy' (selected), which includes a description: 'Choose a CloudWatch metric and target value and let the scaling policy adjust the desired capacity in proportion to the metric's value.'
- Scaling policy name**: A text box containing the text 'Target Tracking Policy'.

The footer of the console shows 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates, along with links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

- In a scaling policy, I want 2 instances each time, that's why I put 2 as a Min desired Capacity.
- In Max desired capacity I put 4; when load increases in our 2 instances, so it will scale our number of instances to 4.

Create Auto Scaling group | EC2

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#CreateAutoScalingGroup

Services Search [Alt+S]

You can set up other metric-based scaling policies and scheduled scaling after creating your Auto Scaling group.

☐ No scaling policies
 Your Auto Scaling group will remain at its initial size and will not dynamically resize to meet demand.

☒ Target tracking scaling policy
 Choose a CloudWatch metric and target value and let the scaling policy adjust the desired capacity in proportion to the metric's value.

Scaling policy name

Target Tracking Policy

Metric type [Info](#)

Monitored metric that determines if resource utilization is too low or high. If using EC2 metrics, consider enabling detailed monitoring for better scaling performance.

Average CPU utilization

Target value

90

Instance warmup [Info](#)

300 seconds

☐ Disable scale in to create only a scale-out policy

Instance maintenance policy [Info](#)

Control your Auto Scaling group's availability during instance replacement events. This includes health checks, instance refreshes, maximum instance lifetime features and events that happen automatically to keep your group balanced, called rebalancing events.

Choose a replacement behavior depending on your availability requirements

CloudShell Feedback

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

- Here I choose metric type as an Average CPU Utilization and target value to 90; that means It will scale EC2 when our existing EC2 instances got more than 90% of CPU utilization.
- Now click on create Auto Scaling Group.

Instances | EC2 | ap-south-1

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#Instances:instanceState=running:sort=tag:Name

Services Search [Alt+S]

EC2 Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Instances

Instances

Instance Types

Launch Templates

Spot Requests

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

Capacity Reservations

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

Volumes

Snapshots

Lifecycle Manager

Network & Security

Security Groups

Instances (2) [Info](#)

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

Instance state = running

Clear filters

All states

1

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS
<input type="checkbox"/>		i-018133153ee3f9b85	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms	ap-south-1b	-
<input type="checkbox"/>		i-0a4decf894287c716	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms	ap-south-1a	-

Select an instance

CloudShell Feedback

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

- *Here you can see that Auto Scaling Group has automatically created two instances for us; because we have defined desired capacity to 2.*

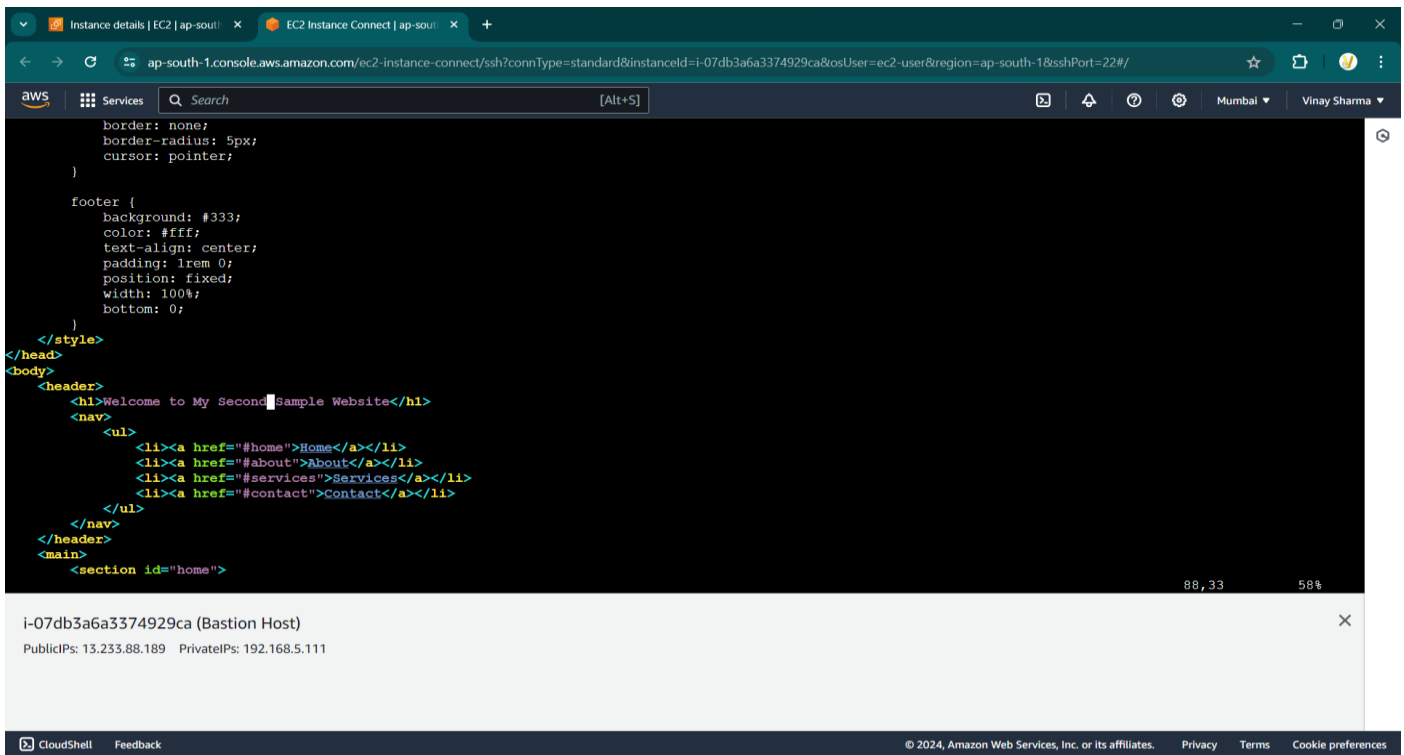
Bastion Host:

- *Here I have created one more instance that is known as bastion host; I have put this instance in public subnet of my VPC so that I am able to take SSH on it.*
- *I have transferred my index.html file (file that contains my website) & .pem file (that allows me to do SSH to my instances in private subnet) to bastion host using sFTP.*

Bastion host: A bastion host is a server whose purpose is to provide access to a private network from an external network, such as the Internet.

- *Here is the private IP address of both the machine in my private subnet:*
- *192.168.152.192 & 192.168.143.74*


```
sudo cp index.html /var/www/html
exit
```



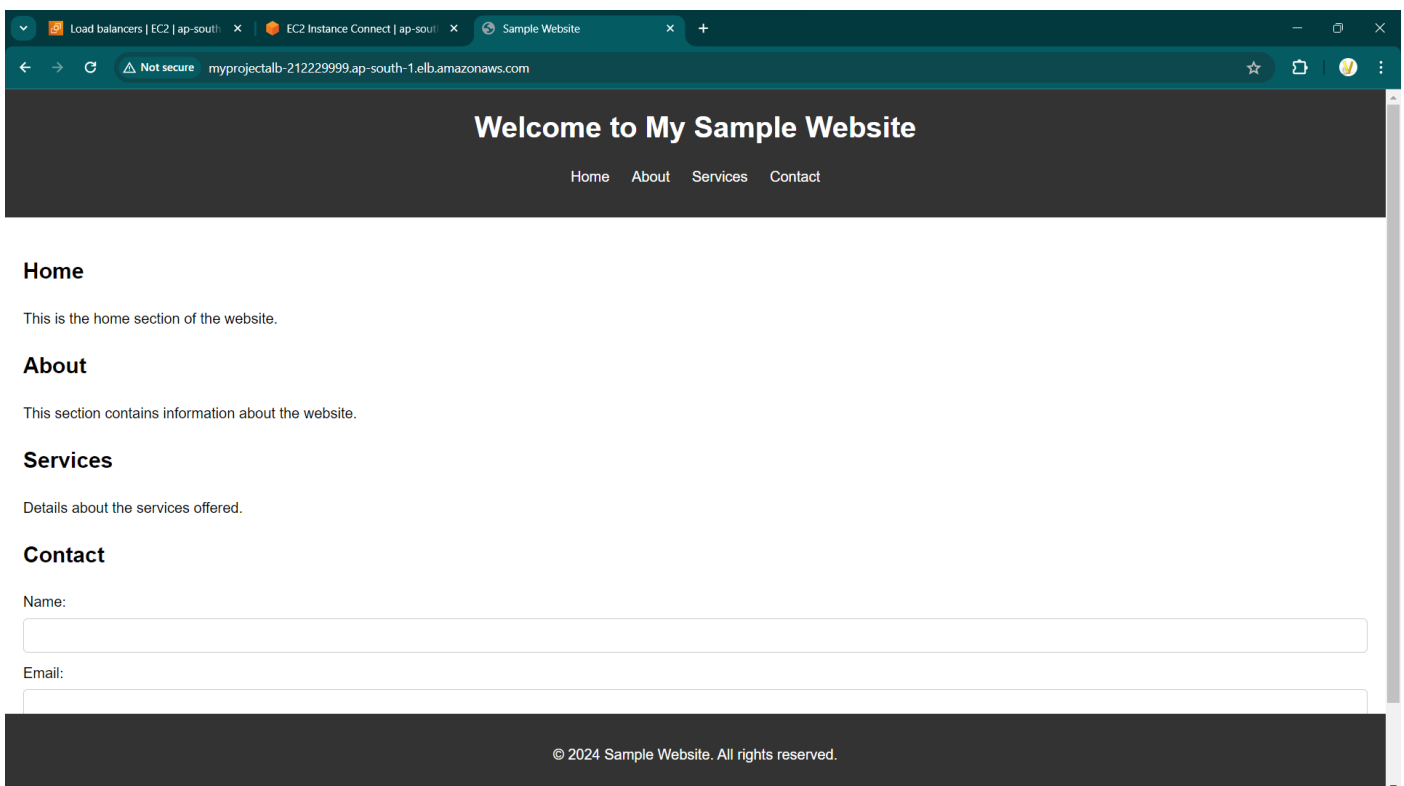
The screenshot shows the AWS CloudShell interface. The terminal displays CSS and HTML code for a sample website. The CSS includes styles for a footer with a fixed position and a background color. The HTML includes a header with a navigation menu and a main section with a heading.

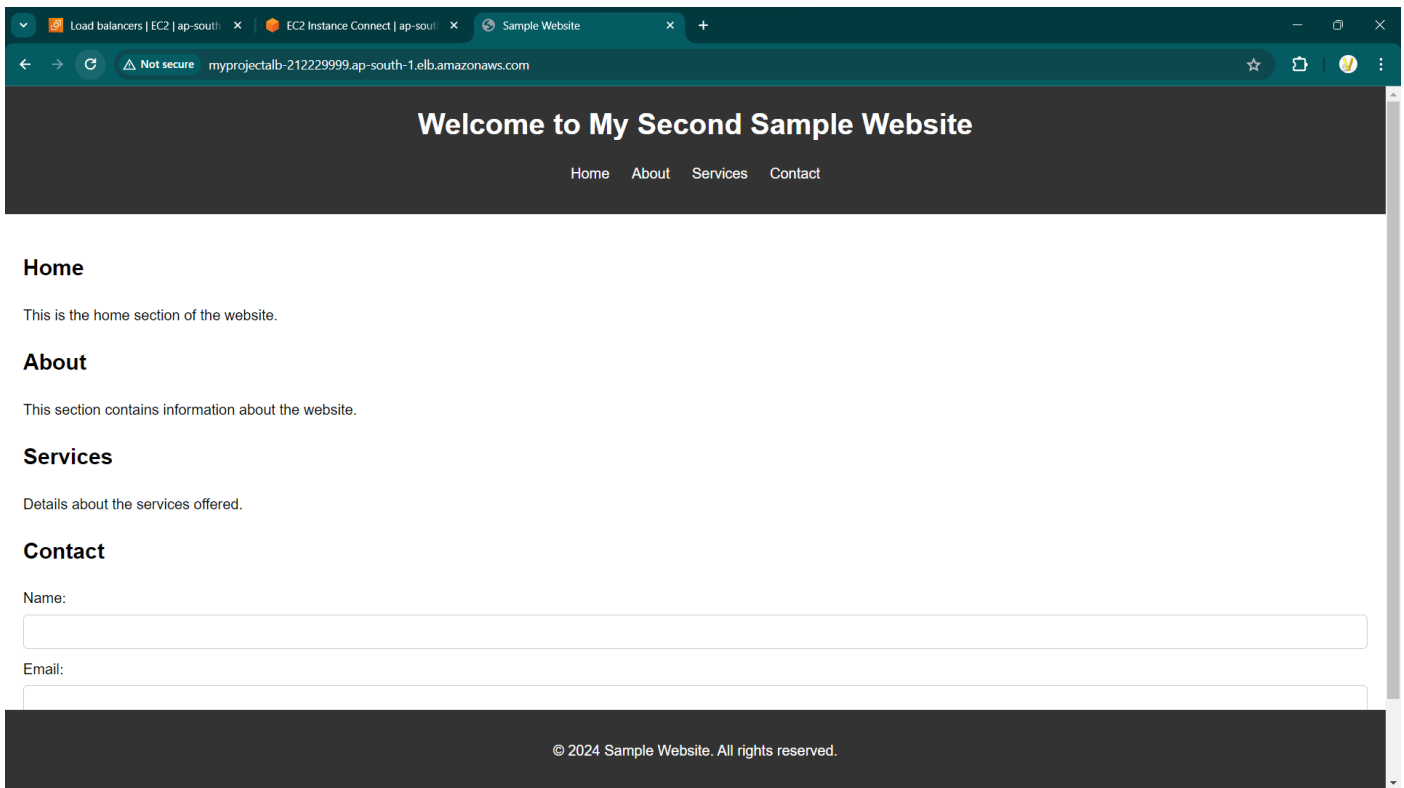
```
border: none;
border-radius: 5px;
cursor: pointer;
}

footer {
  background: #333;
  color: #fff;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 1rem 0;
  position: fixed;
  width: 100%;
  bottom: 0;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Welcome to My Second Sample Website</h1>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="#services">Services</a></li>
        <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </header>
  <main>
    <section id="home">
```

i-07db3a6a3374929ca (Bastion Host)
PublicIPs: 13.233.88.189 PrivateIPs: 192.168.5.111

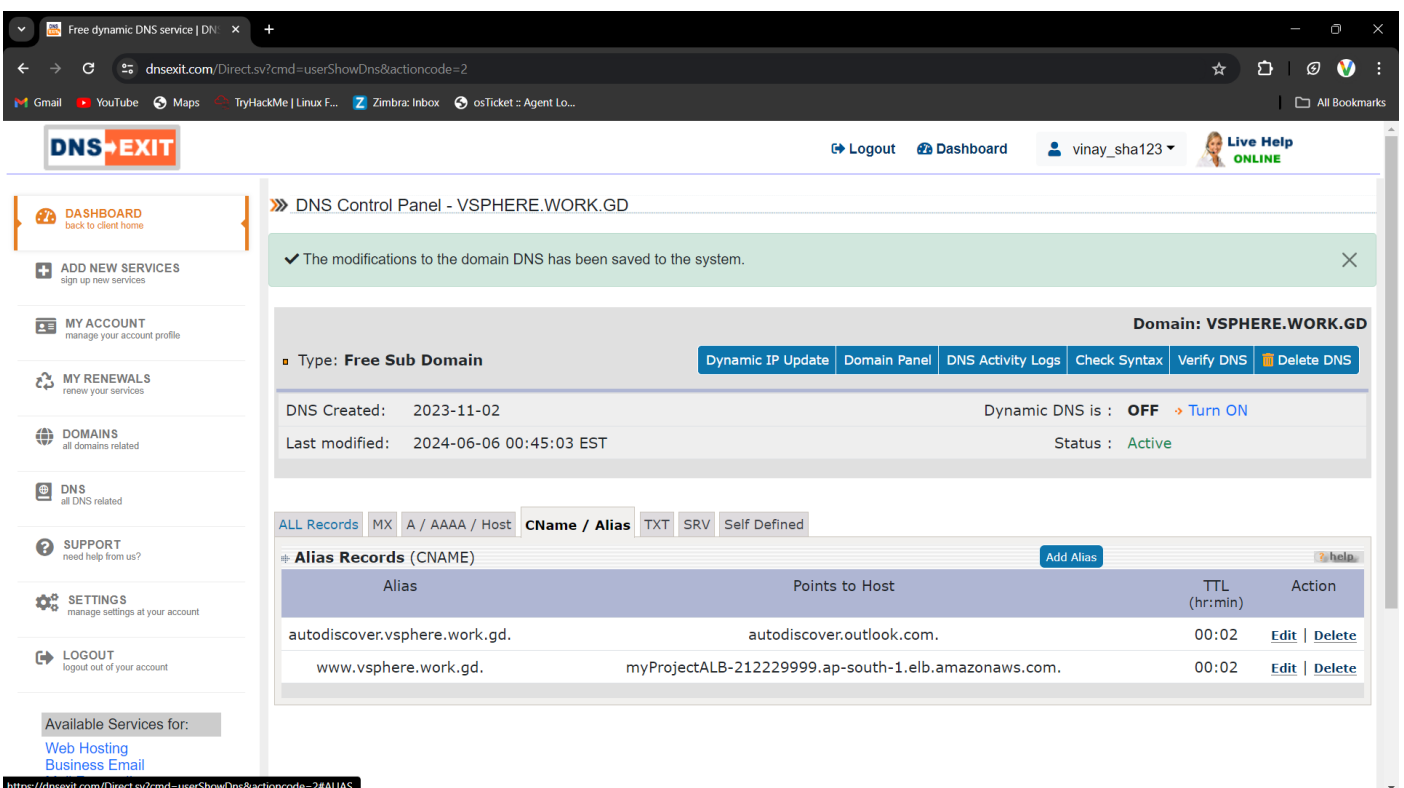
- In one of the machine I have changed title of my website to ensures load balancing.



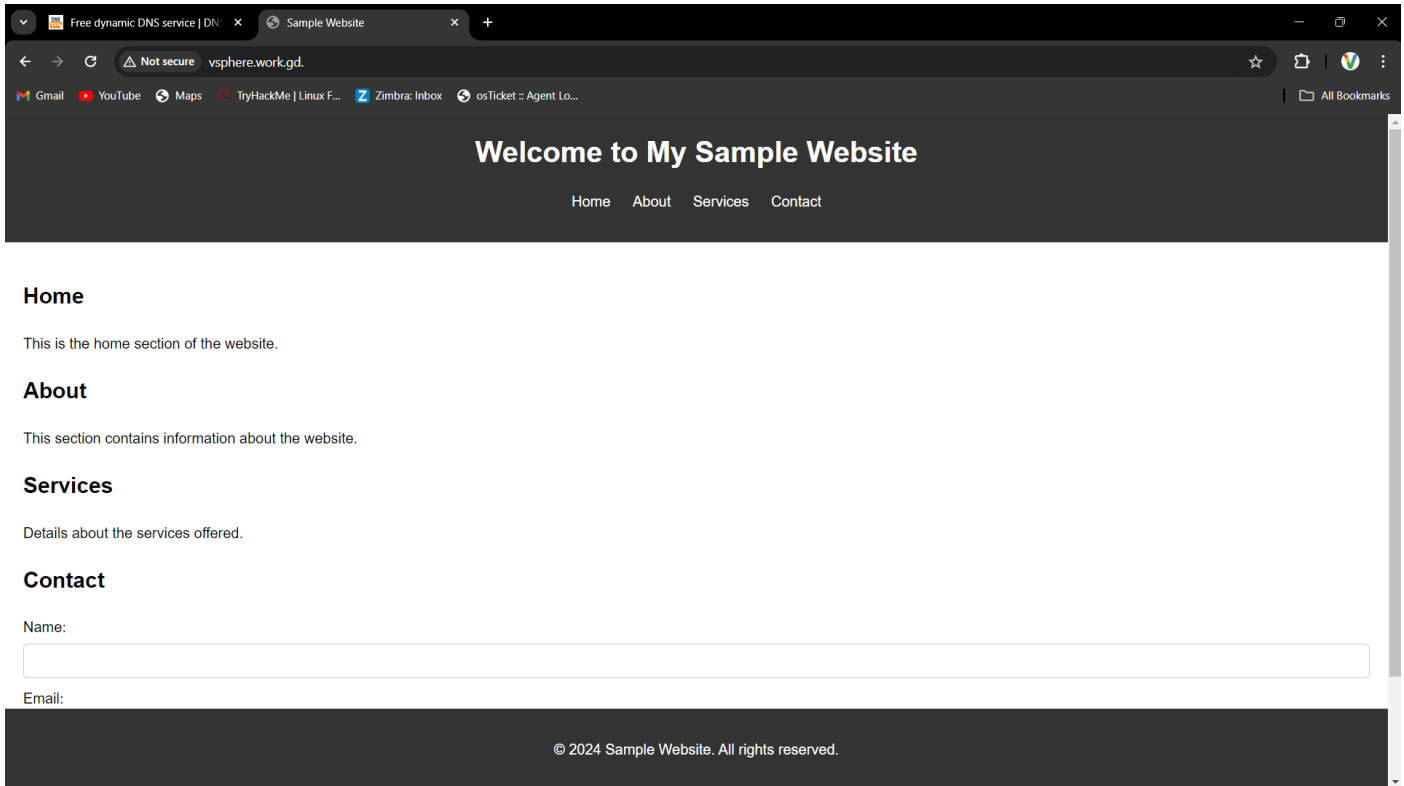


- Using load balancer's DNS name, my website is got accessed. When I refresh my page, so you can see that my request is got redirected to another instance; that means my load balancer works fine!!!

Let's Add Entry in DNS:



- *I want my website to get accessed using my own domain name “vsphere.work.gd”. so I have created CNAME record that points www.vshpere.work.gd to my load balancer’s DNS name.*

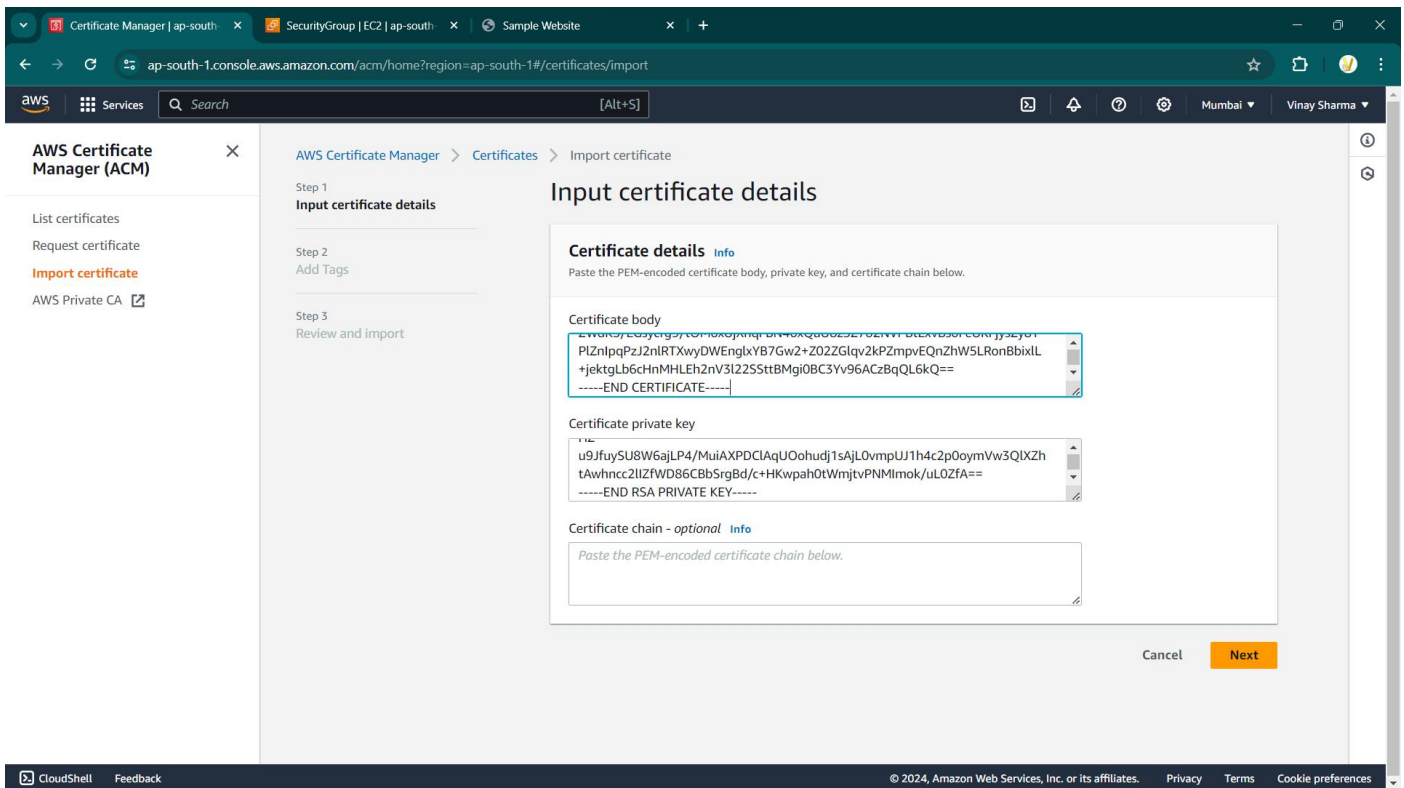


- *Now you can see that, my website is got accessed through my own domain name.*

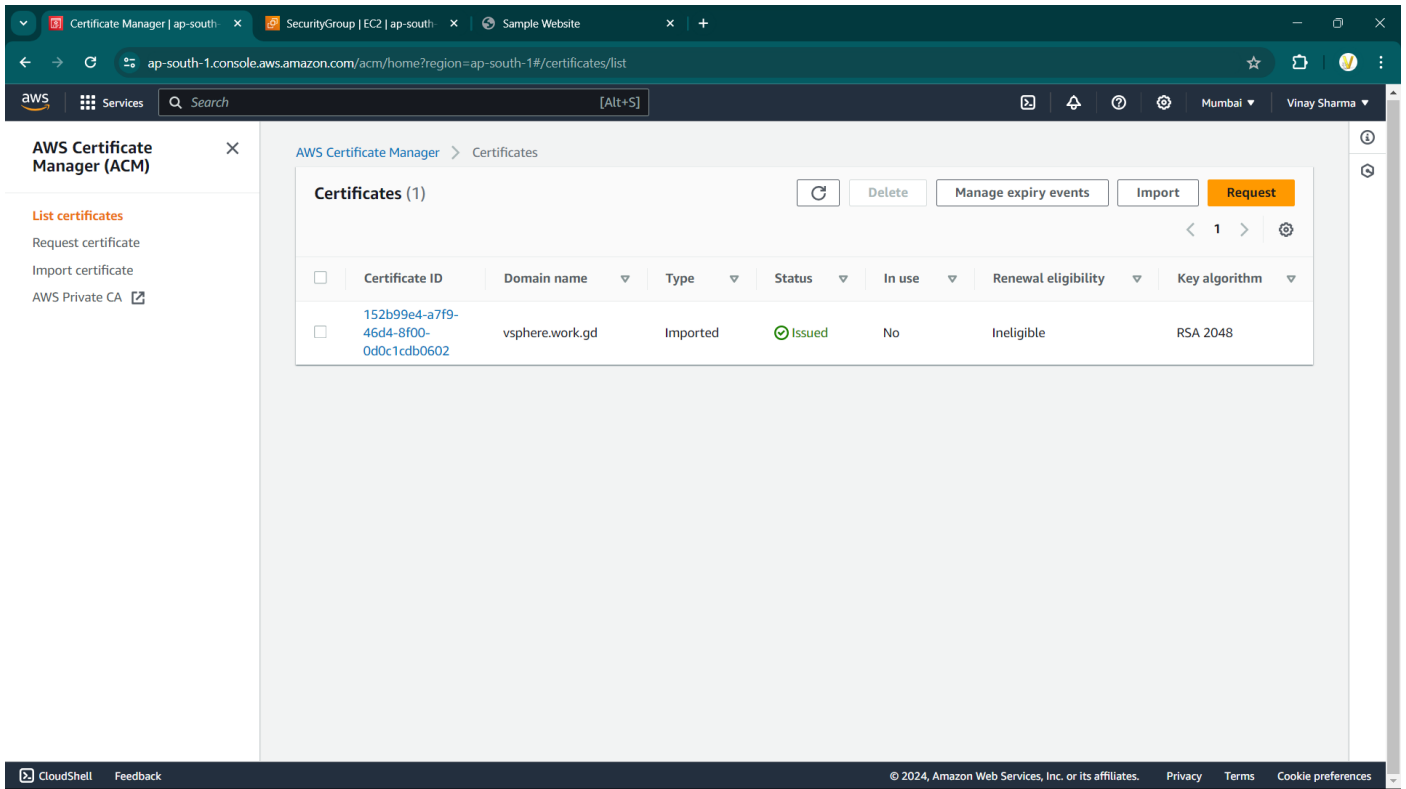
Let's Generate SSL Certificate:

SSL Certificate: digital certificate that authenticates a website's identity and enables an encrypted connection.

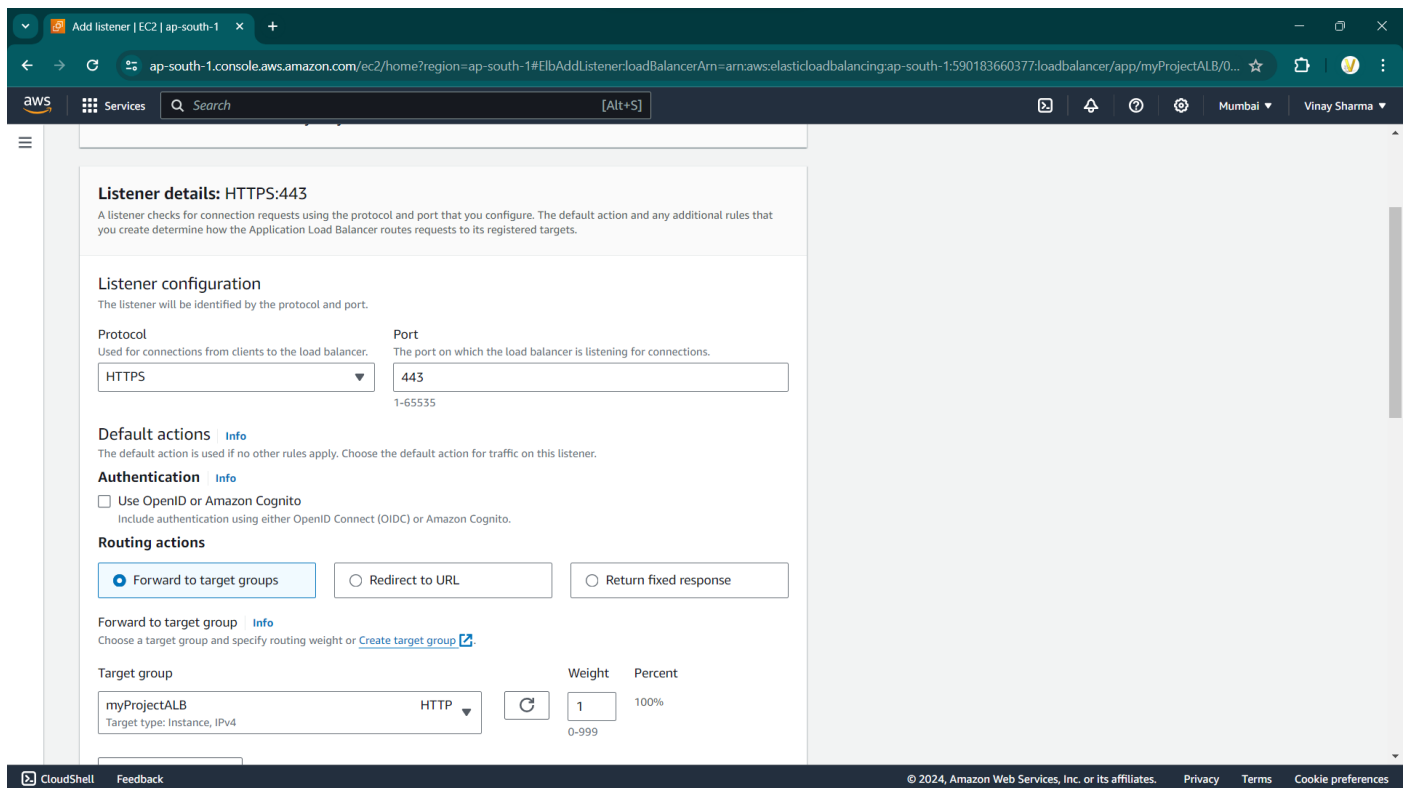
Amazon Certificate Manager: AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) is a service that lets you easily provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates.



- Currently my website is got accessed using http protocol, which is probably not secure.
- I have generated SSL certificate for my website from domain registrar, so that my website runs on HTTPS.
- I have provided .req file to my domain registrar and then i got certificate keys from it; that i have put in Amazon Certificate Manager.



○ Here you can see, I have successfully imported my SSL certificate in ACM.



Secure listener settings [Info](#)

Security policy [Info](#)

Your load balancer uses a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) negotiation configuration called a security policy to manage SSL connections with clients. [Compare security policies](#)

Security category: All security policies

Policy name: ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06 (recommended)

Default SSL/TLS server certificate

The certificate used if a client connects without SNI protocol, or if there are no matching certificates. You can source this certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM), or import a certificate. This certificate will automatically be added to your listener certificate list.

Certificate source

☒ From ACM ☐ From IAM ☐ Import certificate

Certificate (from ACM)

The selected certificate will be applied as the default SSL/TLS server certificate for this load balancer's secure listeners.

vsphere.work.gd
152b99e4-a7f9-46d4-8f00-0d0c...

[Request new ACM certificate](#)

Client certificate handling [Info](#)

Client certificates are used to make authenticated requests to remote servers. [Learn more](#)

☐ Mutual authentication (mTLS)

Mutual TLS (Transport Layer Security) authentication offers two-way peer authentication. It adds a layer of security over TLS and allows your services to verify the client that's making the connection.

- Now in load balancer's listeners rules, remove rule for HTTP and add new rule that works on HTTPS and in Default SSL/TLS certificate, use ACM as a certificate source and select our imported certificate and click on save.

Load balancer details | EC2 | ap- x Sample Website x +

https://www.vsphere.work.gd

Welcome to My Sample Website

Home About Services Contact

Home

This is the home section of the website.

About

This section contains information about the website.

Services

Details about the services offered.

Contact

Name:

Email:

Message:

Send

© 2024 Sample Website. All rights reserved.

- *Now you can see that our website is got accessed through HTTPS protocol.*

Implementation

The implementation of the project involved several key steps to deploy a highly available and secure web application on AWS. Below is a detailed account of the implementation process:

1. Setting Up the AWS Environment

- **AWS Account:** Ensure you have an AWS account set up and ready to use.
- **IAM Roles:** Create necessary IAM roles and policies to manage access and permissions.

2. Creating a Custom VPC

- **VPC Creation:** Navigate to the VPC Dashboard and create a custom VPC with a suitable IP address range (e.g., 10.0.0.0/16).
- **Subnets:** Create subnets within the VPC:
 - **Public Subnet:** For resources that need internet access (e.g., NAT Gateway).
 - **Private Subnets:** For hosting the web servers to enhance security.

3. Configuring Security Groups and NACLs

- **Security Groups:** Define security groups to control inbound and outbound traffic for your instances.

- **Web Server Security Group:** Allow traffic from the load balancer only.
- **Load Balancer Security Group:** Allow HTTP/HTTPS traffic from the internet.
- **NACLs:** Configure Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) to add an additional layer of security at the subnet level.

4. Setting Up the Load Balancer

- **ELB Creation:** Create an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) through the EC2 Dashboard.
- **Listeners and Target Groups:** Configure listeners for HTTP and HTTPS. Create target groups and register your web servers with these target groups.
- **SSL Certificate:** Obtain an SSL certificate from AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) and attach it to the load balancer for HTTPS traffic.

5. Deploying Web Servers

- **Launch EC2 Instances:** Launch EC2 instances in the private subnets to host your web application.
- **Web Server Configuration:** Install necessary software (e.g., Apache, Nginx) and deploy your web application on these instances.
- **Auto Scaling:** Set up an Auto Scaling Group to automatically adjust the number of instances based on demand.

6. Configuring Route Tables and Internet Gateway

- **Route Tables:** Create and associate route tables for each subnet. Ensure the private subnets have routes to the NAT Gateway for internet access.

- **Internet Gateway:** Attach an internet gateway to your VPC and configure the public subnet route table to allow internet access.

7. DNS and Domain Configuration

- **Domain Purchase:** Purchase a domain through AWS Route 53 or another domain registrar.
- **DNS Setup:** Create a hosted zone in Route 53 and configure DNS records to point to the load balancer.

8. Testing and Validation

- **Accessing the Application:** Test accessing the web application through the load balancer's public DNS name and ensure it routes traffic correctly.
- **Security Testing:** Perform security tests to ensure that the instances in private subnets are not directly accessible from the internet.
- **Load Testing:** Conduct load testing to verify that the application can handle expected traffic volumes.

By following these steps, the web application was successfully deployed on AWS with a robust architecture that ensures high availability, security, and scalability. The implementation process involved configuring various AWS services and components to create a secure and efficient environment for the application.

Conclusion

This project demonstrates the successful deployment of a highly available and secure web application on AWS. By leveraging an Elastic Load Balancer, multi-AZ deployment, and a custom VPC with private subnets, we ensured fault tolerance, scalability, and network isolation. Implementing security groups, NACLs, a custom domain, and an SSL certificate further enhanced the security and reliability of the application. Overall, this architecture provides a robust and secure environment, ensuring a seamless and secure experience for users.

References

- Youtube
- Udemy
- AWS Solutions Architect Study Guide v4