

Deploy two tier application with aws

Introduction: This project demonstrates the deployment of a two-tier web application on AWS using EC2, RDS, and networking components. The architecture consists of a public-facing web server and a private database layer, ensuring security and scalability.

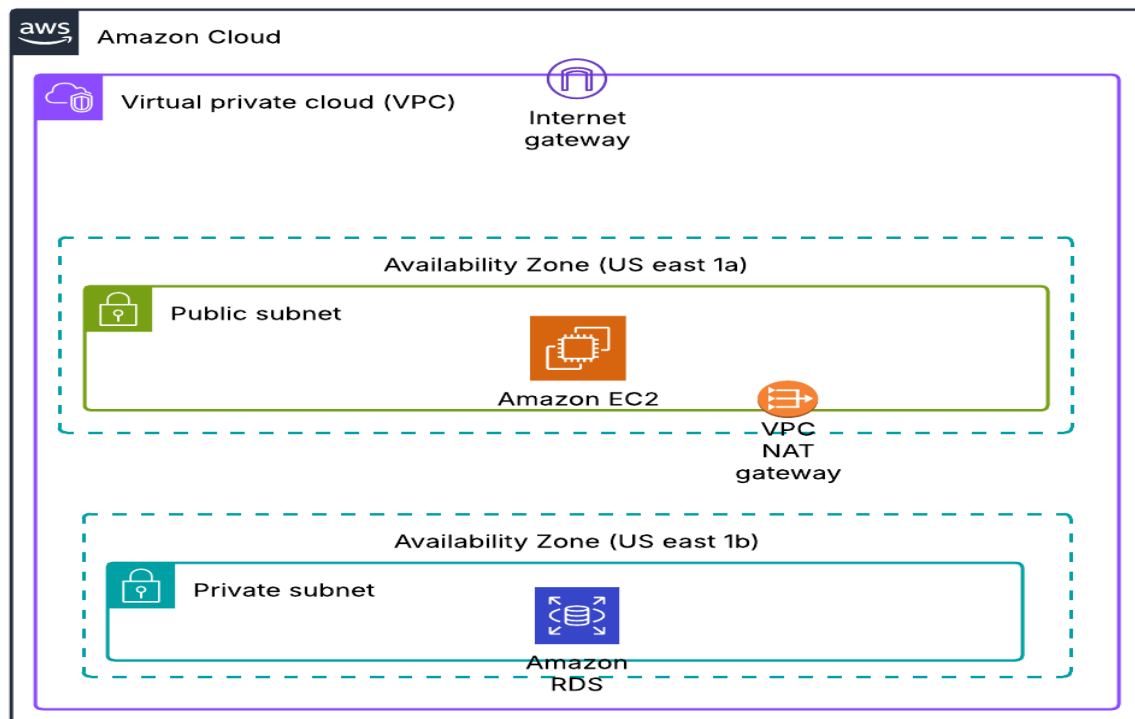
Objectives

- Set up a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) with public and private subnets.
- Deploy a web server (EC2) in the public subnet.
- Configure a managed database (RDS) in the private subnet.
- Secure communication between EC2 and RDS.
- Deploy WordPress on the web server with a MariaDB database.

. AWS Services Used

- **Networking:** VPC, Subnets, Route Tables, Internet Gateway, NAT Gateway
- **Compute:** EC2 (Amazon Linux 2)
- **Database:** RDS (MariaDB)
- **Security:** Security Groups, SSH Access

Architecture Diagram



Implementation Steps:

Step 1: VPC and Networking Setup\

Added two subnets:

- **Public Subnet** (10.0.1.0/24) for EC2.
- **Private Subnet** (10.0.2.0/24) for RDS.

Configured route tables:

- **Public Route Table:** Connected to an Internet Gateway.
- **Private Route Table:** Connected to a NAT Gateway for outbound internet access.

The screenshot shows the 'Create VPC' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation is 'VPC > Your VPCs > Create VPC'. The page title is 'VPC settings'. Under 'Resources to create', the 'VPC only' radio button is selected. The 'Name tag - optional' field contains 'TwoTierVPC'. Under 'IPv4 CIDR block', the 'IPv4 CIDR manual input' radio button is selected, and the 'IPv4 CIDR' field contains '10.0.0.0/16'. Under 'IPv6 CIDR block', the 'No IPv6 CIDR block' radio button is selected. The 'Tenancy' dropdown is set to 'Default'.

The screenshot shows the 'Create subnet' page in the AWS Management Console. The breadcrumb navigation is 'VPC > Subnets > Create subnet'. The page title is 'Subnet settings'. Under 'Subnet 1 of 2', the 'Subnet name' field contains 'pubic-subnet'. The 'Availability Zone' dropdown is set to 'US East (N. Virginia) / us-east-1a'. The 'IPv4 VPC CIDR block' dropdown is set to '10.0.0.0/16'. The 'IPv4 subnet CIDR block' field contains '10.0.1.0/24' with a '256 IPs' indicator. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Tags - optional' with a table header showing 'Key' and 'Value - optional'.

Subnet 2 of 2

Subnet name

Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)

Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)

Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.

IPv4 subnet CIDR block

256 IPs

< > ^ v

VPC > Internet gateways > Create internet gateway

Create internet gateway [Info](#)

An internet gateway is a virtual router that connects a VPC to the internet. To create a new internet gateway specify the name for the gateway below.

Internet gateway settings

Name tag

Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

Tags - optional

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

Key

Value - optional

Remove

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel

Create internet gateway

VPC > Route tables > Create route table

Create route table [Info](#)

A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the internet, and your VPN connection.

Route table settings

Name - optional

Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

VPC

The VPC to use for this route table.

Tags

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

Key

Value - optional

Remove

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel

Create route table

aws

Search

[Option+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

voclabs/user3697759=BishaL_Ranjitkar @ 1041-2325-0380

VPC > Route tables > rtb-0245bbaef0515e3a5 > Edit subnet associations

Edit subnet associations

Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (1/2)

Filter subnet associations

	Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private-subnet	subnet-0c0af8a39f29d5249	10.0.2.0/24	-	Main (rtb-0bc7afa642796a2dd)
<input type="checkbox"/>	pubic-subnet	subnet-05c29fd52172d4e52	10.0.1.0/24	-	rtb-073705ac59ebdf7f3 / public-rt

Selected subnets

subnet-0c0af8a39f29d5249 / private-subnet

Cancel

Save associations

aws

Search

[Option+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

voclabs/user3697759=BishaL_Ranjitkar @ 1041-2325-0380

VPC > NAT gateways > Create NAT gateway

Create NAT gateway

A highly available, managed Network Address Translation (NAT) service that instances in private subnets can use to connect to services in other VPCs, on-premises networks, or the internet.

NAT gateway settings

Name - optional

Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

test-ng

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Subnet

Select a subnet in which to create the NAT gateway.

subnet-05c29fd52172d4e52 (pubic-subnet)

Connectivity type

Select a connectivity type for the NAT gateway.

☒ Public

☐ Private

Elastic IP allocation ID

Assign an Elastic IP address to the NAT gateway.

eipalloc-0bb2cd905bec687d3

Allocate Elastic IP

Additional settings

Step 2: Launching EC2 and Installing LAMP

- Deployed an EC2 instance in the public subnet.
- Connected via SSH and installed LAMP stack:

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Security group name - required

ec2-security-group

Description - required

security group for ec2, it has ssh and http

Inbound Security Group Rules

▼ Security group rule 1 (TCP, 22, 0.0.0.0/0)

Type | Info

ssh

Source type | Info

Anywhere

Protocol | Info

TCP

Port range | Info

22

Source | Info

🔍 Add CIDR, prefix list or security group

0.0.0.0/0 ✕

Description - optional | Info

e.g. SSH for admin desktop

Remove

▼ Security group rule 2 (TCP, 80, 0.0.0.0/0)

Type | Info

HTTP

Source type | Info

Protocol | Info

TCP

Port range | Info

80

Source | Info

Description - optional | Info

Remove

Summary

Number of instances | Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.2...read more
ami-085ad6ae776d8f09c

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

Cancel

Launch instance

Preview code

[illegible]

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-238 ~]$ sudo dnf upgrade -y
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository 122 kB/s | 14 kB 00:00
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-238 ~]$ sudo dnf install -y httpd wget php-fpm php-mysql php-pdo php-json php php-devel
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:08 ago on Tue Feb 11 13:19:22 2025.
Package wget-1.21.3-1.amzn2023.0.4.x86_64 is already installed.
Dependencies resolved.
```

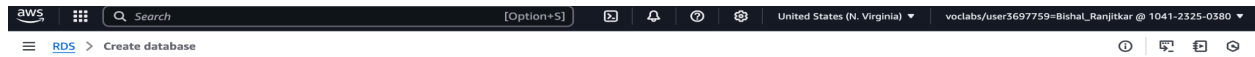
Package	Arch	Version	Repository	Size
Installing:				
httpd	x86_64	2.4.62-1.amzn2023	amazonlinux	48 k
php8.3	x86_64	8.3.10-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	10 k
php8.3-devel	x86_64	8.3.10-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	718 k
php8.3-fpm	x86_64	8.3.10-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	1.9 M
php8.3-mysqlnd	x86_64	8.3.10-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	147 k
Installing dependencies:				
annobin-docs	noarch	10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	92 k
annobin-plugin-gcc	x86_64	10.93-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	887 k
apr	x86_64	1.7.5-1.amzn2023.0.2	amazonlinux	130 k
apr-util	x86_64	1.6.3-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	98 k

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-238 ~]$ sudo dnf install mariadb105-server
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:53 ago on Tue Feb 11 13:19:22 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
```

Package	Arch	Version	Repository	Size
Installing:				
mariadb105-server	x86_64	3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	11 M
Installing dependencies:				
mariadb-connector-c	x86_64	3.1.13-1.amzn2023.0.3	amazonlinux	196 k
mariadb-connector-c-config	noarch	3.1.13-1.amzn2023.0.3	amazonlinux	9.2 k
mariadb105	x86_64	3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	1.6 M
mariadb105-common	x86_64	3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	29 k
mariadb105-errmsg	x86_64	3:10.5.25-1.amzn2023.0.1	amazonlinux	213 k
mysql-selinux	noarch	1.0.4-2.amzn2023.0.3	amazonlinux	36 k
perl-DBD-MariaDB	x86_64	1.22-1.amzn2023.0.4	amazonlinux	153 k
perl-DBI	x86_64	1.643-7.amzn2023.0.3	amazonlinux	700 k
perl-FileHandle	noarch	2.03-477.amzn2023.0.6	amazonlinux	16 k
perl-Math-BigInt	noarch	1:1.9998.39-2.amzn2023.0.2	amazonlinux	202 k
perl-Math-BigRat	noarch	0.2614-458.amzn2023.0.2	amazonlinux	39 k
perl-Math-Complex	noarch	1.59-477.amzn2023.0.6	amazonlinux	47 k
perl-Sys-Hostname	x86_64	1.23-477.amzn2023.0.6	amazonlinux	18 k
perl-base	noarch	2.27-477.amzn2023.0.6	amazonlinux	17 k
Installing weak dependencies:				

Step 3: Setting Up RDS (MariaDB)

- Created an RDS instance (MariaDB) in the private subnet.
- Configured security group rules to allow EC2 to access RDS on port 3306.



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

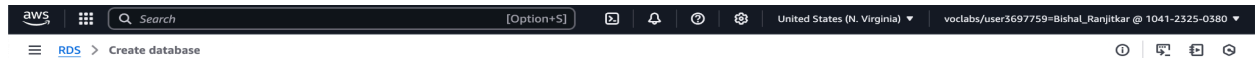
Engine type [Info](#)

☐ Aurora (MySQL Compatible) 

☐ Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible) 

☐ MySQL 

☐ PostgreSQL 



▼ 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.

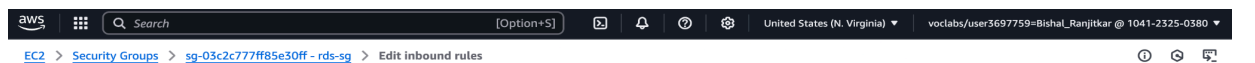
☒ **Self managed**
Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.

☐ **Auto generate password**
Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

Master password [Info](#)

Password strength **Very strong**
Minimum constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following symbols: / * @

Confirm master password [Info](#)



Edit inbound rules [Info](#)
Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

Inbound rules [Info](#)

Security group rule ID	Type Info	Protocol Info	Port range Info	Source Info	Description - optional Info	
sgr-01bbd58f5903dccc4	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Cust... <input type="text" value="10.0.1.238/32"/>		Delete
sgr-0faae5138e7b101c5	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Cust... <input type="text" value="172.31.20.31/32"/>	private ip of ec2	Delete

[Add rule](#)

[Cancel](#) [Preview changes](#) [Save rules](#)

Step 4: Connecting EC2 and RDS

- Updated WordPress **wp-config.php** file to use RDS endpoint:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-238 ~]$ mysql -h wordpress.cpdkgztzcvkfv.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -u admin -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 32
Server version: 11.4.4-MariaDB managed by https://aws.amazon.com/rds/

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE wordpress;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| innodb          |
| mysql           |
| performance_schema |
| sys             |
| wordpress       |
+-----+
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-238 ~]$ cd /var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-238 html]$ sudo wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
--2025-02-11 15:31:55-- https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
Resolving wordpress.org (wordpress.org)... 198.143.164.252
Connecting to wordpress.org (wordpress.org)|198.143.164.252|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 26931653 (26M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'latest.tar.gz'

latest.tar.gz      100%[=====>] 25.68M  36.0MB/s   in 0.7s

2025-02-11 15:31:56 (36.0 MB/s) - 'latest.tar.gz' saved [26931653/26931653]

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-238 html]$ sudo tar -xvzf latest.tar.gz
sudo mv wordpress/* .
sudo rm -rf wordpress latest.tar.gz
wordpress/
wordpress/xmlrpc.php
wordpress/wp-blog-header.php
wordpress/readme.html
wordpress/wp-signup.php
wordpress/index.php
wordpress/wp-cron.php
wordpress/wp-config-sample.php
```



```
GNU nano 5.8 wp-config.php
// ** Database settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //
/** The name of the database for WordPress */
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpress' );

/** Database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'admin' );

/** Database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'binisha0925' );

/** Database hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'wordpress.cpdkgztzcvkfv.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com' );

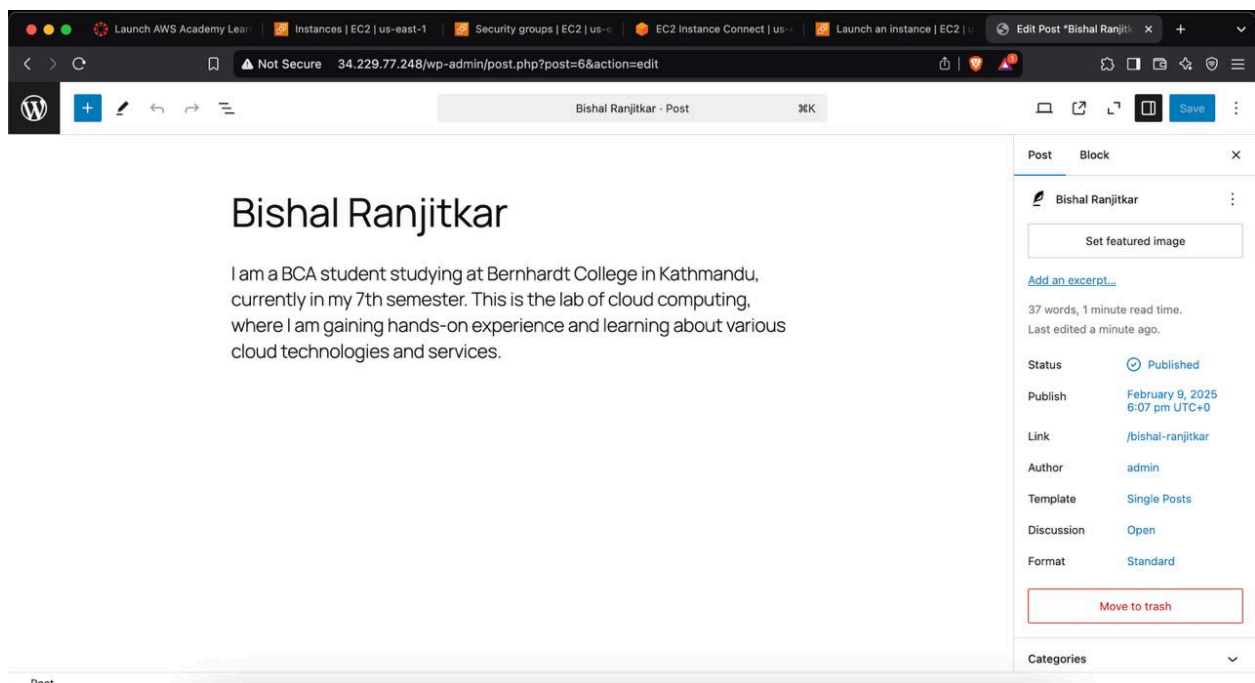
/** Database charset to use in creating database tables. */
define( 'DB_CHARSET', 'utf8' );

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

***#@+
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute   ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace  ^U Paste     ^J Justify   ^_ Go To Line
```

Step 5: Deploying WordPress

- Downloaded and configured WordPress on EC2.
- Verified the setup by accessing the public IP of EC2 via a browser.



7. Conclusion

This project successfully deployed a two-tier application using AWS services. The setup ensures separation of the application and database layers while maintaining security and scalability.