PROJECT - 03

AWS MULTI-TIER ARCHITECTURE USING TERRAFORM

Presented by:

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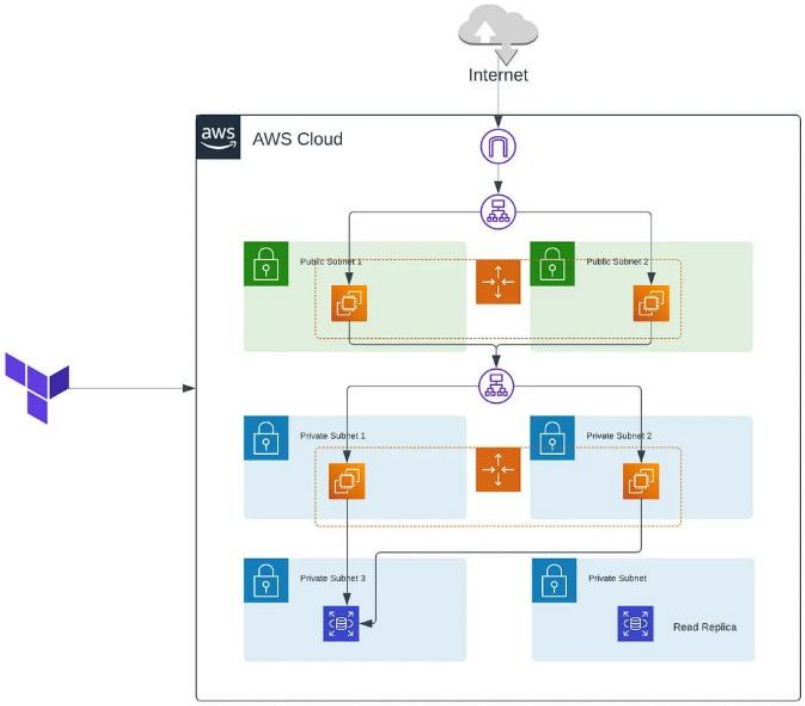


Fig: 3-TIER ARCHITECTURE USING TERRAFORM

Overview:

Terraform is an Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tool developed by HashiCorp widely used for provisioning and managing cloud and on-premise resources including those on Amazon Web Services (AWS). It allows users to define their infrastructure in human-readable configuration files using HashiCorp Configuration Language (HCL) which can then be versioned, reused and shared.

Deploying three-tier architecture on AWS using Terraform is a powerful way to build scalable, secure and modular cloud applications. The 3-tier architecture is a modular design pattern that separates an application into three distinct layers: Presentation**,** Application and Data.

1. Presentation Tier (Frontend Layer)

- It manages user interaction and delivers content
- It is typically placed in **public subnets** for internet accessibility
- It collects user input, validates data and formats the output received from the application tier before displaying it to the user

2. Application Tier (Business Logic Layer)

- **It p**rocesses user requests and enforces business rules
- It is located in **private subnets**, shielded from direct internet access
- It interacts with the data tier to retrieve, store, and manipulate data based on the processed requests

3. Data Tier (Storage Layer)

- **It** stores and retrieves structured or unstructured data
- It interacts primarily with the application layer
- It is the lowest tier and typically consists of database services and related components that manage data

Prerequisites:

- AWS Account
- AWS Access and Secret Key.
- Configure IAM user on Visual Studio Code.
- Terraform version- **v1.13.4**

PROCEDURE:

- Install Terraform
- Configure AWS CLI (aws configure)
- Create a project folder with subfolders in vscode or Gitbash.

STEP-1:

Create subfolders in terraform folder

1. Create terraformblock.tf file using the code below:

```
terraform {
  required providers {
    aws = {
      source = "hashicorp/aws"
      version = "6.17.0"
    }
  }
}
```

2. Create provider.tf file using the code below:

```
provider "aws" {
    region = "us-east-1"
}
```

3. Create vpc.tf file using the code below:

```
resource "aws_vpc" "main" {
  cidr_block           = var.vpc_cidr
  enable_dns_support   = true
  enable_dns_hostnames = true
  instance_tenancy     = "default"

  tags = {
    Name = "3tier-vpc"
  }
}
```

4. Create variable.tf file using the code below:

```
# ----------------------------
# VPC & Subnet CIDRs
# ----------------------------
variable "vpc_cidr" {
  description = "CIDR block for the VPC"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.0.0/16"
}

variable "public_subnet_1" {
  description = "CIDR block for public subnet 1"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.1.0/24"
}

variable "public_subnet_2" {
  description = "CIDR block for public subnet 2"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.2.0/24"
}

variable "private_app_1" {
  description = "CIDR block for private app subnet 1"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.5.0/24"
}

variable "private_app_2" {
  description = "CIDR block for private app subnet 2"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.6.0/24"
}

variable "private_db_1" {
  description = "CIDR block for private DB subnet 1"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.7.0/24"
}

variable "private_db_2" {
  description = "CIDR block for private DB subnet 2"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.8.0/24"
}

# ----------------------------
# EC2 Instance Type
# ----------------------------
```

```
variable "instance_type" {
  description = "EC2 instance type"
  type        = string
  default     = "t2.micro"
}

# ----------------------------
# RDS Password (Sensitive)
# ----------------------------
variable "db_password" {
  description = "Master password for RDS"
  type        = string
  sensitive   = true
}

}
```

5. Create subnets.tf file for the public and private subnets using the code below:

```
resource "aws_subnet" "public_subnet1" {
  vpc_id                  = aws_vpc.main.id
  cidr_block              = var.public_subnet_1
  availability_zone       = "us-east-1a"
  map_public_ip_on_launch = true

  tags = {
    Name = "public-subnet-1"
  }
}

resource "aws_subnet" "public_subnet2" {
  vpc_id                  = aws_vpc.main.id
  cidr_block              = var.public_subnet_2
  availability_zone       = "us-east-1b"
  map_public_ip_on_launch = true

  tags = {
    Name = "public-subnet-2"
  }
}

resource "aws_subnet" "app_1" {
  vpc_id            = aws_vpc.main.id
  cidr_block        = var.private_app_1
  availability_zone = "us-east-1a"

  tags = {
    Name = "private-app-subnet-1"
  }
}

resource "aws_subnet" "app_2" {
  vpc_id            = aws_vpc.main.id
  cidr_block        = var.private_app_2
  availability_zone = "us-east-1b"

  tags = {
    Name = "private-app-subnet-2"
  }
}

resource "aws_subnet" "db_1" {
  vpc_id            = aws_vpc.main.id
  cidr_block        = var.private_db_1
  availability_zone = "us-east-1a"
```

```
  tags = {
    Name = "private-db-subnet-1"
  }
}

resource "aws_subnet" "db_2" {
  vpc_id            = aws_vpc.main.id
  cidr_block        = var.private_db_2
  availability_zone = "us-east-1b"

  tags = {
    Name = "private-db-subnet-2"
  }
}
```

6. Create igw_nat.tf file using the code below:

```
# Allocate Elastic IP for NAT
resource "aws_eip" "nat_eip" {
  domain = "vpc"

  tags = {
    Name = "nat-eip"
  }
}

# NAT Gateway
resource "aws_nat_gateway" "nat_gw" {
  allocation_id = aws_eip.nat_eip.allocation_id   # FIXED
  subnet_id     = aws_subnet.public_subnet1.id    # MUST be true public subnet

  tags = {
    Name = "nat-gw"
  }

  depends_on = [aws_internet_gateway.igw]
}
```

7. Create route_tables.tf using the code below:

```
# ============================
# PUBLIC ROUTE TABLE
# ============================
resource "aws_route_table" "public_rt" {
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.main.id

  route {
    cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
    gateway_id = aws_internet_gateway.igw.id
  }

  tags = {
    Name = "public-rt"
  }
}

# Public Subnet Associations
resource "aws_route_table_association" "public_subnet1" {
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.public_rt.id
  subnet_id      = aws_subnet.public_subnet1.id
}
```

```
resource "aws_route_table_association" "public_subnet2" {
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.public_rt.id
  subnet_id      = aws_subnet.public_subnet2.id
}

# ============================
# PRIVATE ROUTE TABLE (App + DB)
# ============================
resource "aws_route_table" "private_rt" {
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.main.id

  # NAT Gateway route
  route {
    cidr_block     = "0.0.0.0/0"
    nat_gateway_id = aws_nat_gateway.nat_gw.id
  }

  tags = {
    Name = "private-rt"
  }
}

# Private subnet associations (App Tier)
resource "aws_route_table_association" "private_app_1" {
  subnet_id      = aws_subnet.app_1.id
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.private_rt.id
}

resource "aws_route_table_association" "private_app_2" {
  subnet_id      = aws_subnet.app_2.id
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.private_rt.id
}

# Private subnet associations (DB Tier)
resource "aws_route_table_association" "private_db_1" {
  subnet_id      = aws_subnet.db_1.id
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.private_rt.id
}

resource "aws_route_table_association" "private_db_2" {
  subnet_id      = aws_subnet.db_2.id
  route_table_id = aws_route_table.private_rt.id
}
```

8. Create security_groups.tf file using the code below:

```
# -------------------------
# Web Security Group
# -------------------------
resource "aws_security_group" "web_sg" {
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.main.id

  # Allow HTTP from anywhere
  ingress {
    from_port   = 80
    to_port     = 80
    protocol    = "tcp"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }

  # Allow SSH from your IP (recommended)
  ingress {
    from_port   = 22
    to_port     = 22
    protocol    = "tcp"
```

```
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"] # replace with your IP for security
  }

  egress {
    from_port   = 0
    to_port     = 0
    protocol    = "-1"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }

  tags = {
    Name = "web-sg"
  }
}

# ------------------------
# App Security Group
# ------------------------
resource "aws_security_group" "app_sg" {
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.main.id

  # Allow only web_sg to access port 8080
  ingress {
    from_port       = 8080
    to_port         = 8080
    protocol        = "tcp"
    security_groups = [aws_security_group.web_sg.id]
  }

  egress {
    from_port   = 0
    to_port     = 0
    protocol    = "-1"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }

  tags = {
    Name = "app-sg"
  }
}
```

9. Create ec2_app_web.tf using the code below:

```
resource "aws_instance" "web" {
  ami                         = "ami-0cae6d6fe6048ca2c"
  instance_type               = var.instance_type
  subnet_id                   = aws_subnet.public_subnet1.id
  vpc_security_group_ids      = [aws_security_group.app_sg.id]
  associate_public_ip_address = true

  tags = {
    Name = "web-server"
  }
}
resource "aws_instance" "app" {
  ami                    = "ami-0cae6d6fe6048ca2c"
  instance_type          = var.instance_type
  subnet_id              = aws_subnet.app_1.id
  vpc_security_group_ids = [aws_security_group.app_sg.id]

  tags = {
    Name = "app-server"
  }
}
```

10. Create alb.tf using the code below:

```
resource "aws_lb" "alb" {
  name               = "web-alb"
  load_balancer_type = "application"
  internal           = false              # ALB must be external for internet
  security_groups    = [aws_security_group.app_sg.id]

  subnets = [
    aws_subnet.public_subnet1.id,
    aws_subnet.public_subnet2.id
  ]

  tags = {
    Name = "web-alb"
  }
}

resource "aws_lb_target_group" "tg" {
  name     = "web-tg"
  port     = 80
  protocol = "HTTP"
  vpc_id   = aws_vpc.main.id

  health_check {
    path                = "/"
    interval            = 30
    timeout             = 5
    healthy_threshold   = 2
    unhealthy_threshold = 2
  }

  tags = {
    Name = "web-tg"
  }
}

resource "aws_lb_listener" "listener" {
  load_balancer_arn = aws_lb.alb.arn
  port              = 80
  protocol          = "HTTP"

  default_action {
    type             = "forward"
    target_group_arn = aws_lb_target_group.tg.arn
  }
}

resource "aws_lb_target_group_attachment" "web_attachment" {
  target_group_arn = aws_lb_target_group.tg.arn
  target_id        = aws_instance.web.id
  port             = 80
}
```

11. Create rds.tf using the code below:

```
resource "aws_security_group" "db_sg" {
  vpc_id = aws_vpc.main.id

  ingress {
    from_port       = 3306
    to_port         = 3306
    protocol        = "tcp"
    # Allow DB access ONLY from APP Layer
```

```
    security_groups = [aws_security_group.app_sg.id]
  }

  egress {
    from_port   = 0
    to_port     = 0
    protocol    = "-1"
    cidr_blocks = ["0.0.0.0/0"]
  }

  tags = {
    Name = "db-sg"
  }
}

}
```

12. Create outputs.tf using the code below:

```
output "alb_dns" {
  value = aws_lb.alb.dns_name
}
```

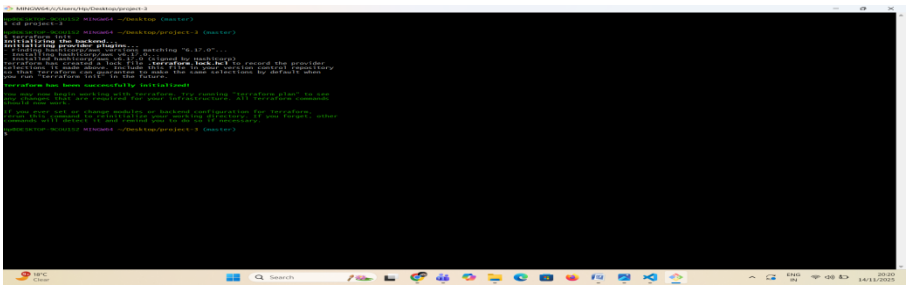
13. Create terraform.tfvars using the code below:

db_password = "Admin12345"

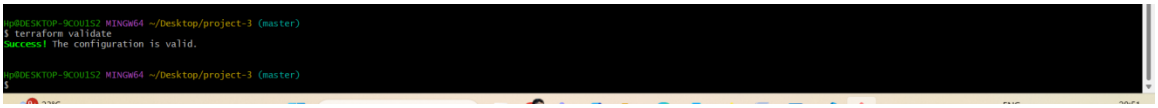
Step 2: Terraform commands:

By using all these commands we can create vpc and ec2 and their components.

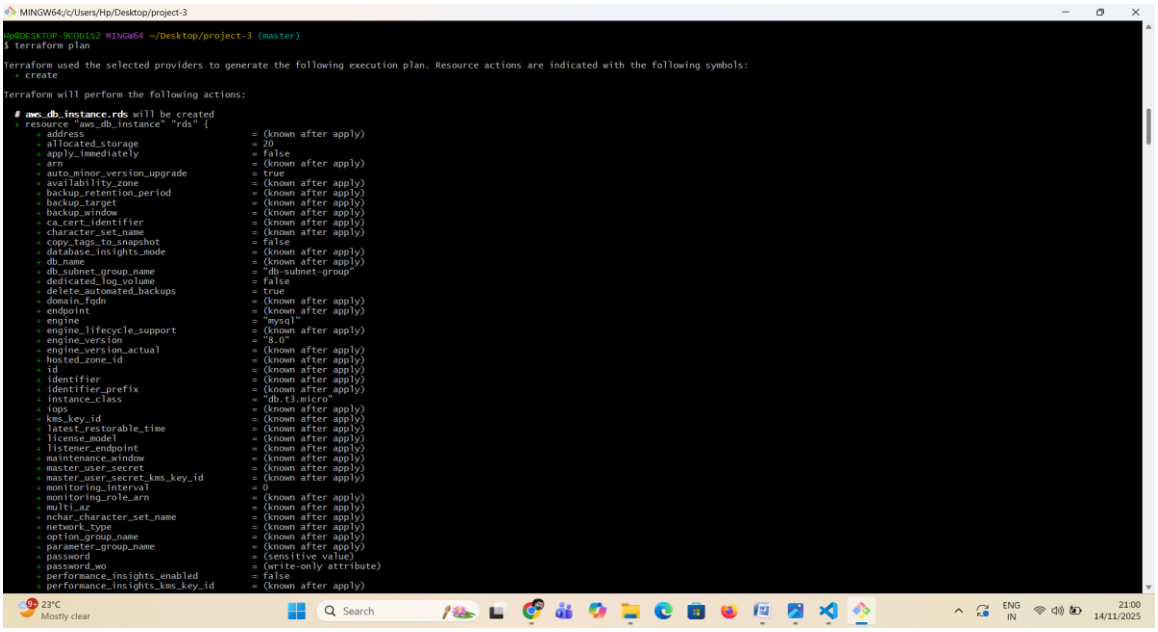
1. terraform init:



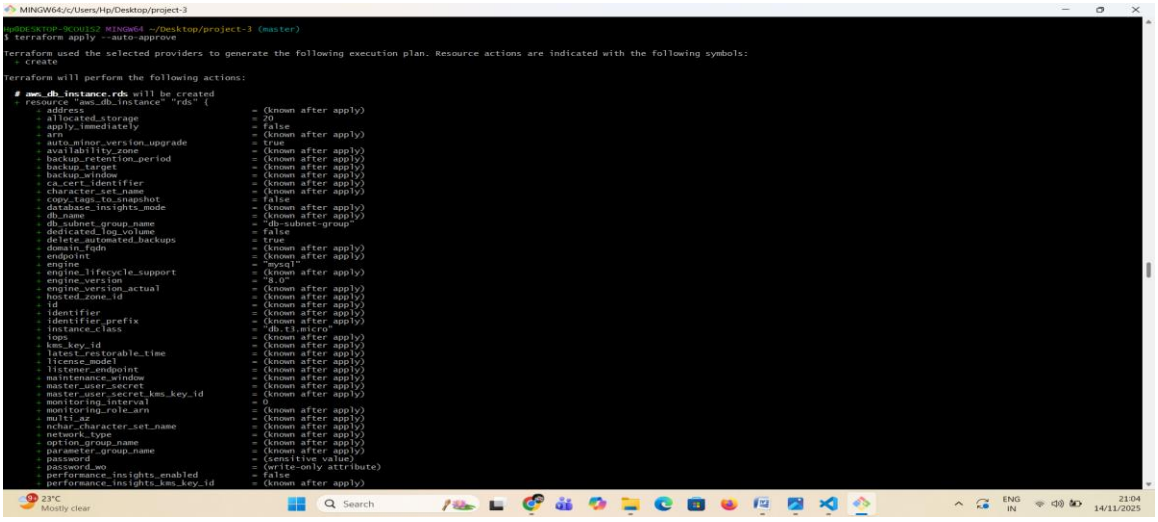
2. terraform validate:

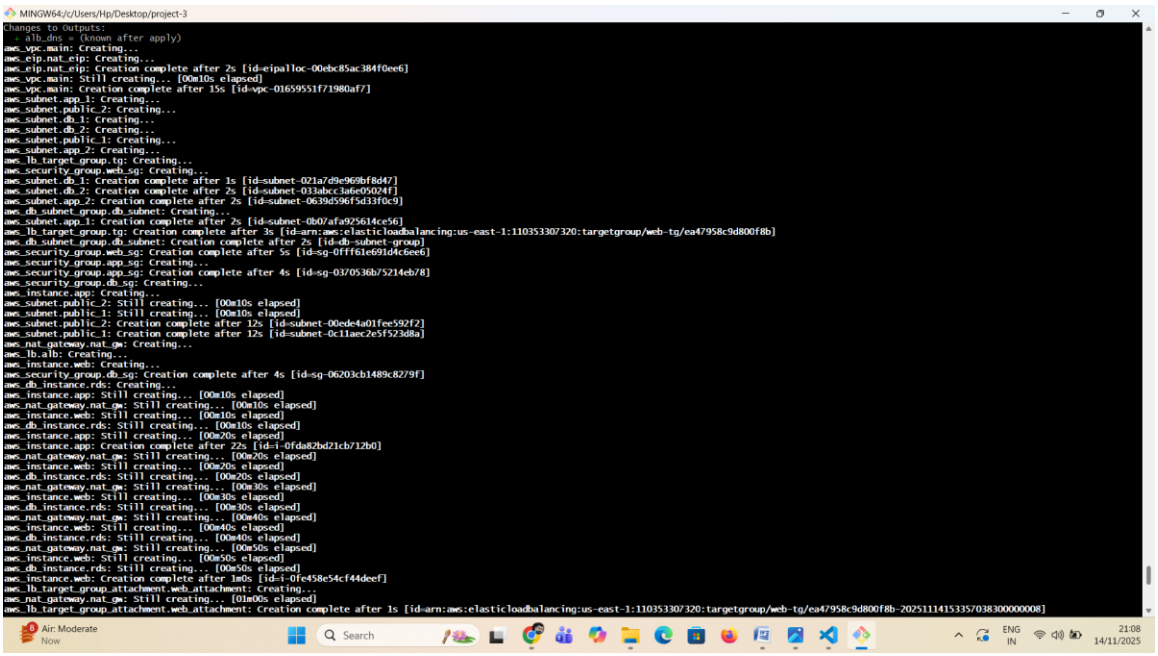


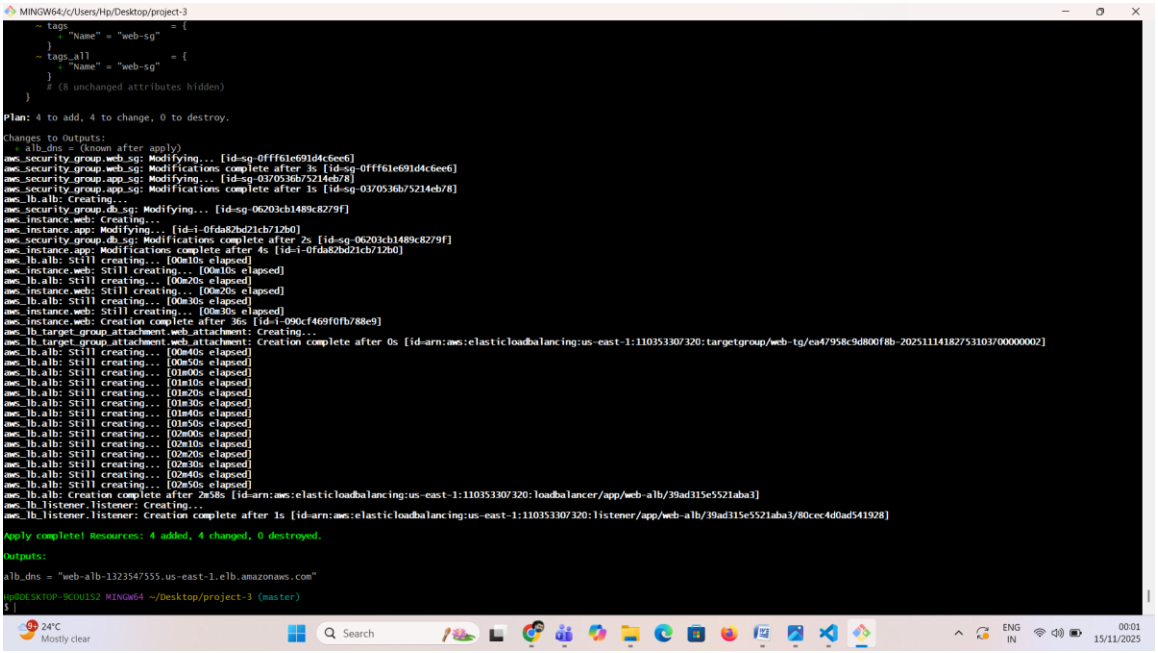
3. terraform plan:



4. terraform apply:



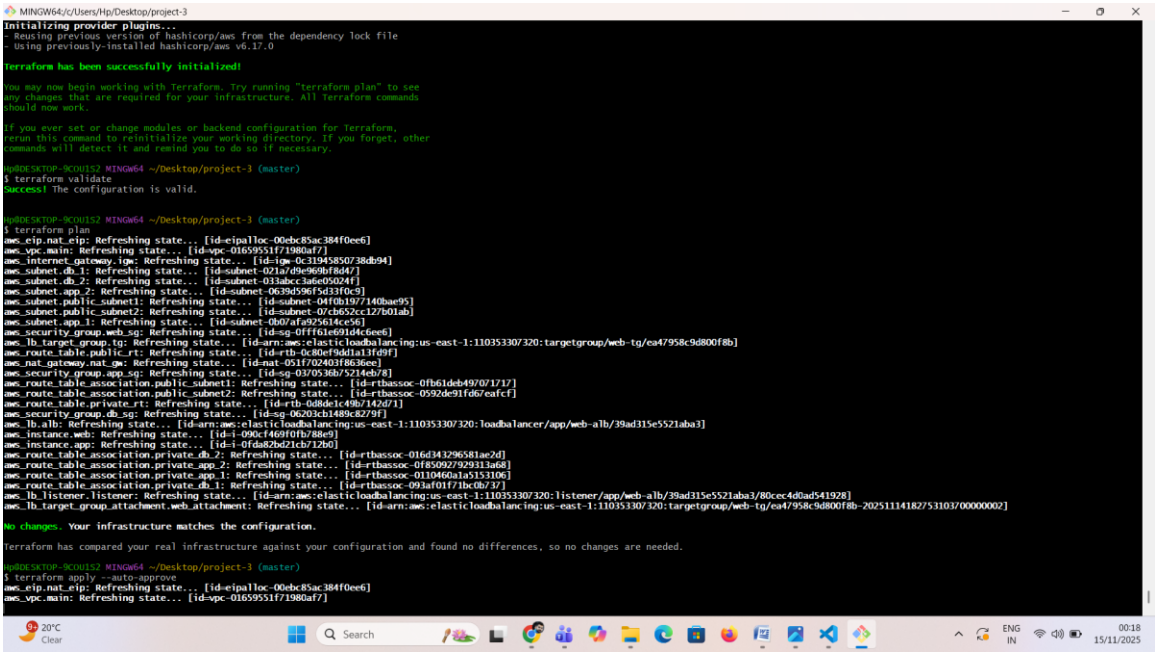


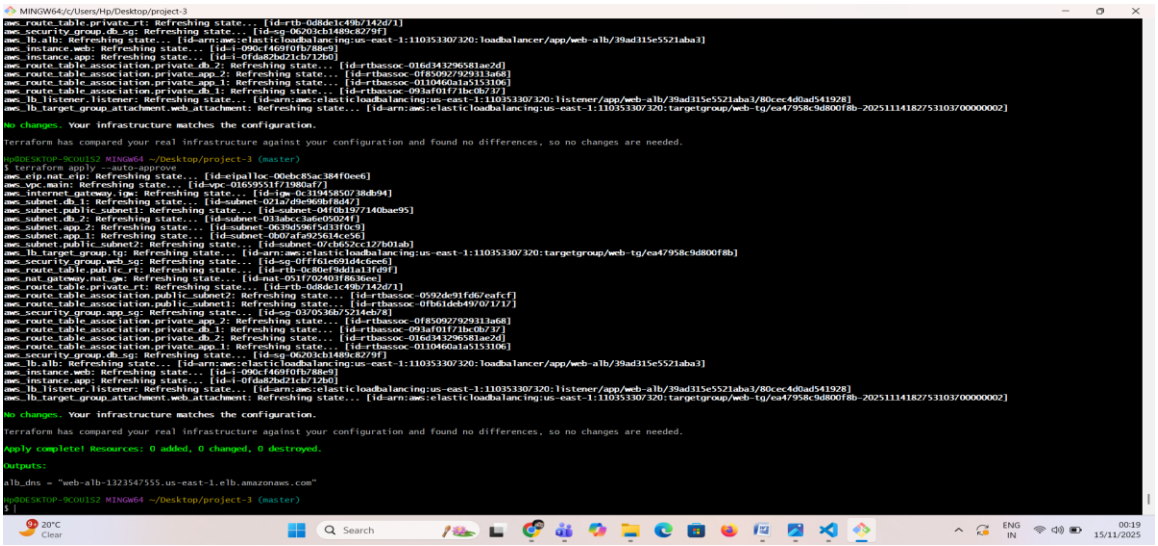


14. Create a file for the user data: (install-apache.sh)

```
#!/bin/bash

# Update system
yum update -y

# Install Apache Web Server
```

```
yum install -y httpd

# Start and enable Apache
systemctl start httpd
systemctl enable httpd

# Create sample webpage
echo "<html>
<body>
<h1>WEB TIER SUCCESS</h1>
</body>
</html>" > /var/www/html/index.html
```

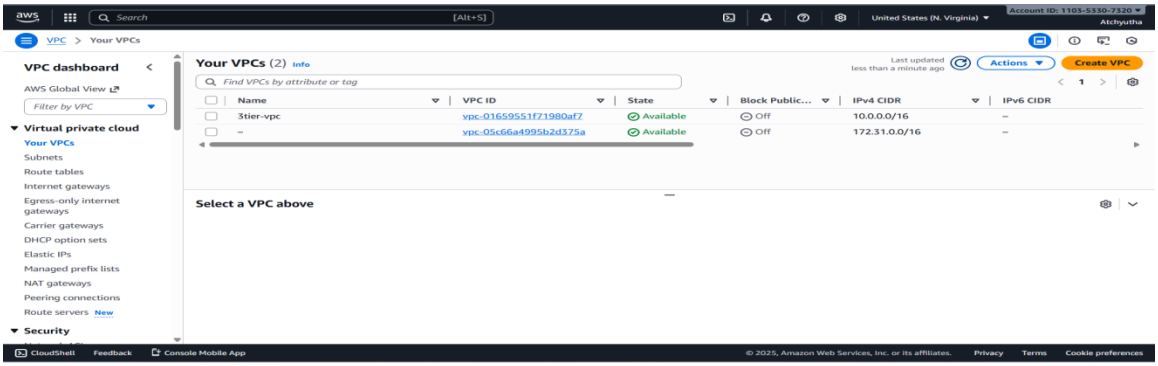




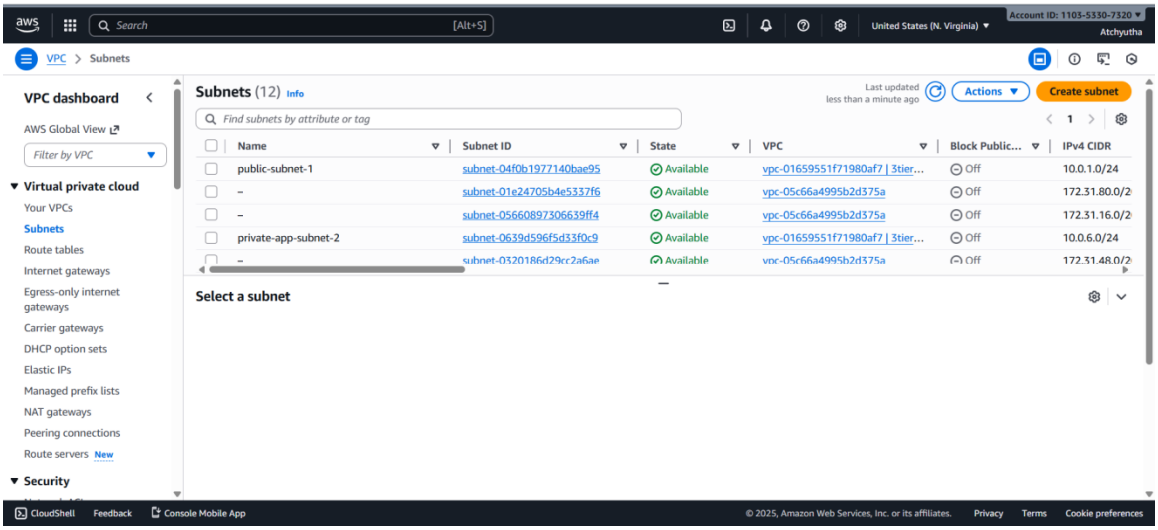
Web-tier output:

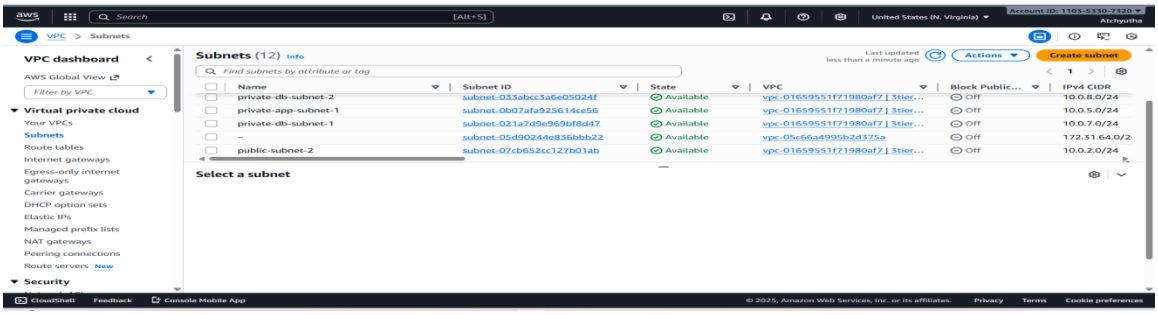
After applying the commands it automatically provides vpc and their components.

VPC:

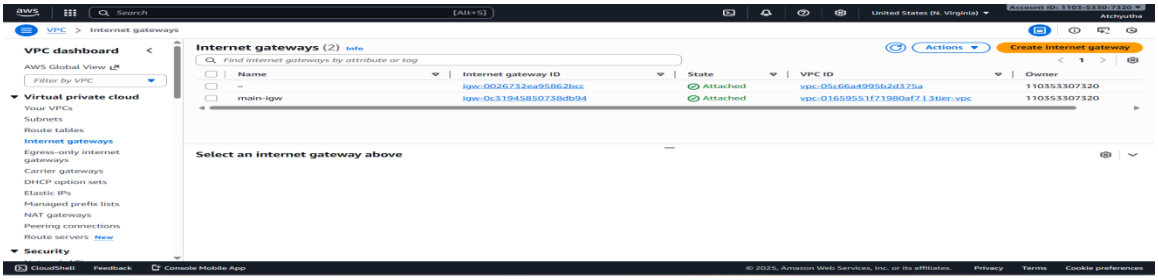


Subnet:

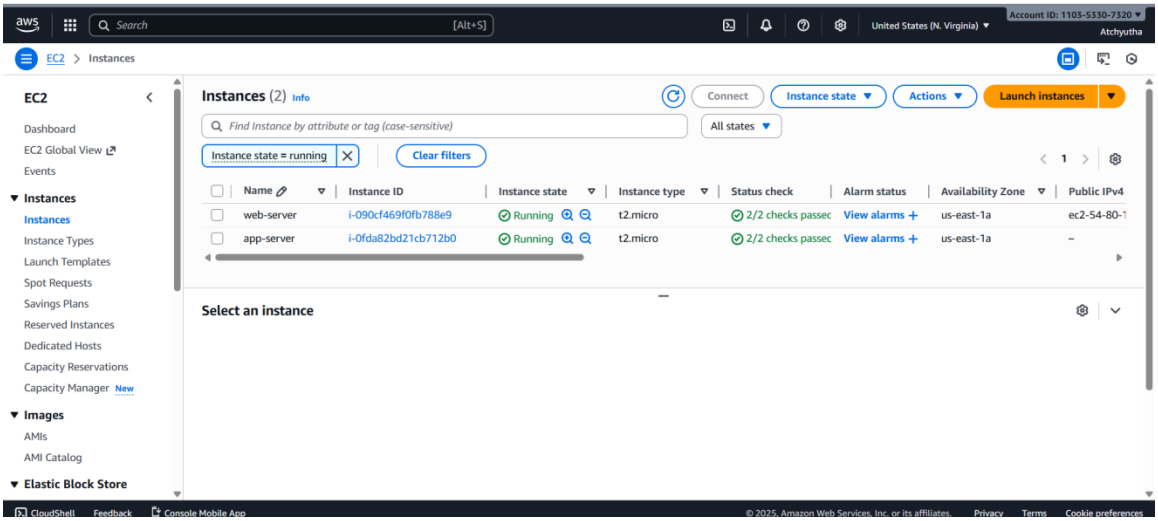




Internet gateway:



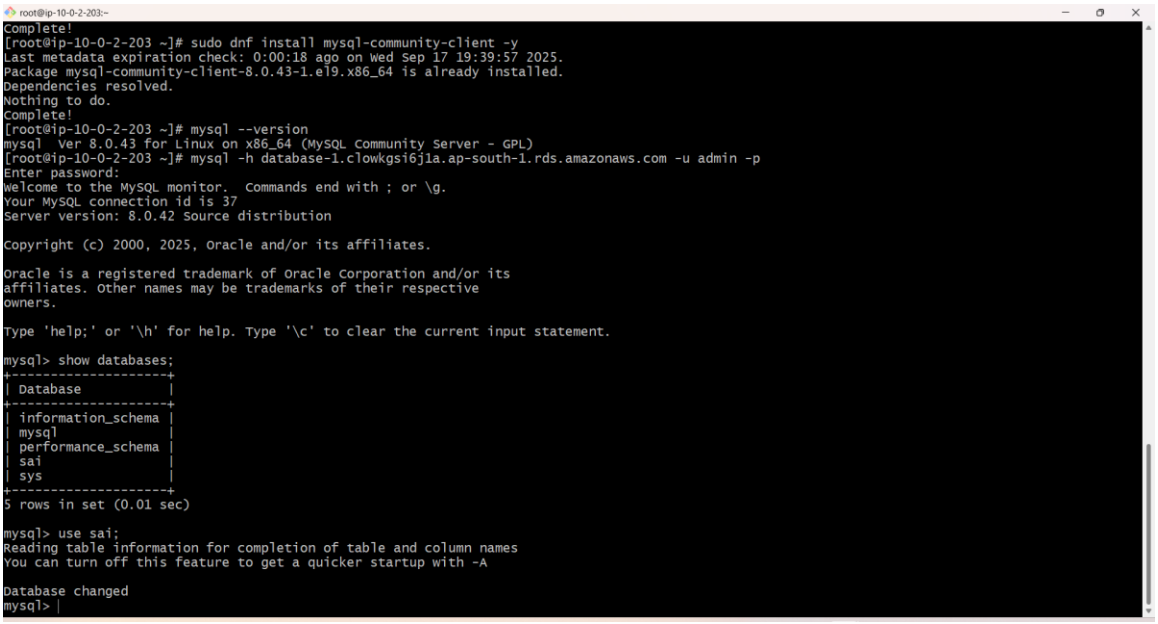
APP-tier output:

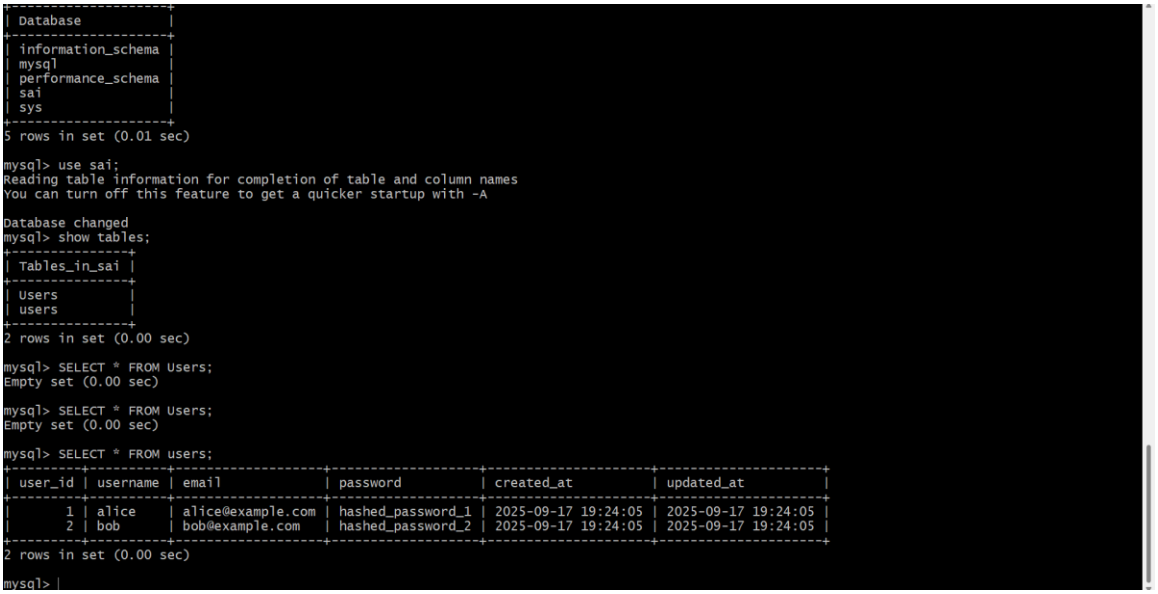


Connect to the server:

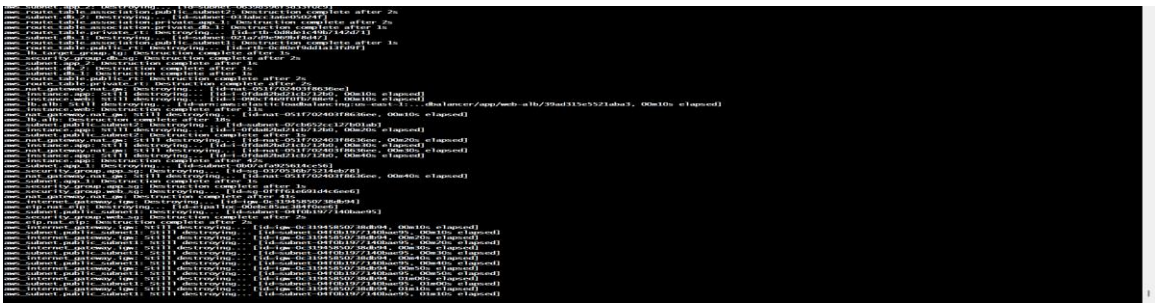
Outputs:

1. Connect to web EC2 (public subnet):





15. terraform destroy:



Summary

A 3-tier architecture consists of a Web Tier**,** Application Tier and Database Tier each isolated in its own subnets for security and scalability. Terraform is used to automate the provisioning of all AWS resources. Using Terraform, I automated a complete 3-tier AWS architecture by provisioning a secure VPC, isolated subnets, ALB for web traffic, EC2 instances for web and app layers, a private RDS database, NAT/IGW routing and security groups delivering a fully automated, modular, and production-ready infrastructure.