

Deployment of a Three-Tier Student Registration Application on AWS

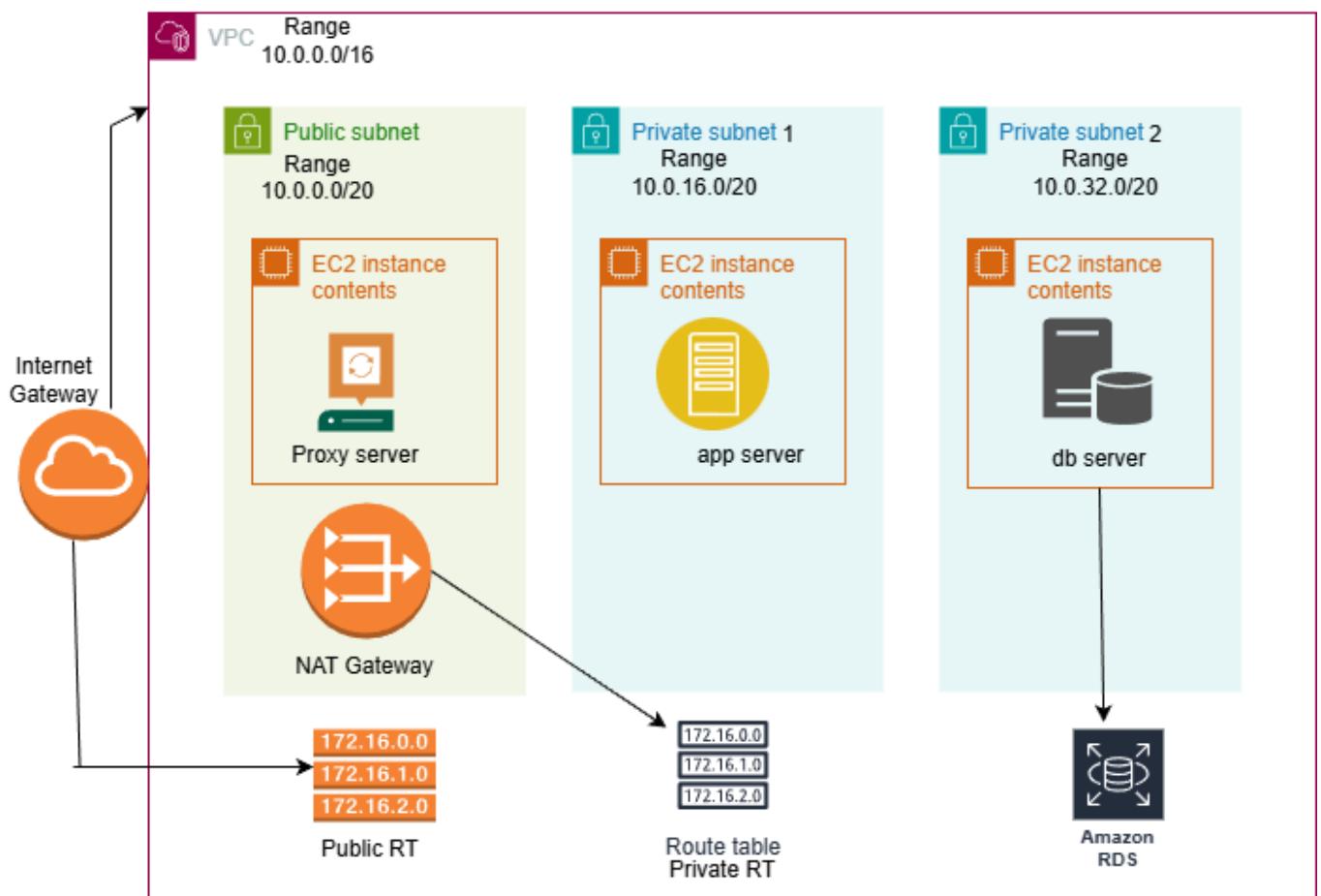
Indroduction

This project demonstrates the deployment of a Java-based Student Registration Web Application on Amazon Web Services (AWS) using a Three-Tier Architecture. The environment consists of an NGINX proxy server placed in a public subnet, an Apache Tomcat application server running in a private subnet, and a MariaDB database hosted on Amazon RDS.

The proxy server manages incoming HTTP requests and also functions as a bastion host, enabling secure SSH access to instances within the private subnet. The complete infrastructure is created within a custom VPC, incorporating subnets, route tables, a NAT gateway, and security groups to ensure secure and controlled communication between all tiers.

This architecture illustrates a real-world, scalable cloud deployment where user traffic flows from the proxy layer to the application layer and finally to the database layer.

Three-Tier Architecture Diagram



Architecture Layes

1. Presentation Tier (Proxy Layer) Hosted in a public subnet Uses NGINX as a reverse proxy Handles all incoming HTTP traffic Also works as a Jump Server (Bastion Host) to connect securely to private instances
2. Application Tier (Private Subnet) Runs Apache Tomcat Hosts the Java-based Student Registration Web Application Connects to the database through JDBC
3. Database Tier (Private Subnet) Uses Amazon RDS (MariaDB) Stores student registration data Only accessible from the Application Tier (port 3306)

Steps for Deploying the Student Application Form

1. Create VPC

- Name: Three-Tier-Project
- CIDR: 10.0.0.0/16

Your VPCs (1) Last updated 1 minute ago

Name	VPC ID	State	Encryption controls	Encryption control	Block Public Access	IPv4 C
Three-Tier-Project	vpc-0af394e18baa452ff	Available	-	-	Off	10.0.0.0/16

2. Create subnets (across multiple Availability Zones to ensure high availability)

1. public-subnet

CIDR: 10.0.0.0/20
 AZ: us-east-1a
 Enable auto-assign public IPv4 if you want EC2 with public IP.

2. private-subnet-1

CIDR: 10.0.16.0/20
 AZ: us-east-1b

3. private-subnet-2

CIDR: 10.0.32.0/20
AZ: us-east-1c

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnets dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar for 'VPC dashboard' with a 'Subnets' section containing a list of subnets under 'vpc-0af394e18baa452ff'. The main area displays a table of subnets with columns: Name, Subnet ID, State, VPC, Block Public..., and IPv4 CIDR. The subnets listed are Private-Subnet-1, Public-Subnet, and Private-Subnet-2, each with its respective subnet ID, state (Available), VPC (vpc-0af394e18baa452ff), and IPv4 CIDR (10.0.16.0/20, 10.0.0.0/20, and 10.0.32.0/20).

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	Block Public...	IPv4 CIDR
Private-Subnet-1	subnet-0ea0068fd6832d2a4	Available	vpc-0af394e18baa452ff Three...	Off	10.0.16.0/20
Public-Subnet	subnet-0c28648aa42cc3ae8	Available	vpc-0af394e18baa452ff Three...	Off	10.0.0.0/20
Private-Subnet-2	subnet-0fa7e9b3a6c7299aa	Available	vpc-0af394e18baa452ff Three...	Off	10.0.32.0/20

Enable auto assign IP for Public Subnet

The screenshot shows the 'Edit subnet settings' page for the 'Public-Subnet'. It includes sections for 'Auto-assign IP settings' (with options for public IPv4 and customer-owned IPv4 addresses, where the public option is checked), 'Resource-based name (RBN) settings' (with options for resource name and IP name, where IP name is selected), and other configuration options like enabling resource name DNS A and AAAA records on launch.

3. Create an Internet Gateway + Public Route Table

Create an internet gateway (Three-Tier-IGW) and attach it to VPC (Three-Tier-Project)

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the URL us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpcconsole/home?region=us-east-1#EditSubnetSettings:SubnetId=subnet-0c28648aa42cc3ae8. The page title is "Edit subnet settings". The subnet ID is `subnet-0c28648aa42cc3ae8`. The name is set to "Public-Subnet". Under "Auto-assign IP settings", the "Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address" checkbox is checked. Under "Resource-based name (RBN) settings", the "IP name" radio button is selected.

Edit Route Table for public traffic

Rename route table to Public-RT

Edit routes: add `0.0.0.0/0 → Target Three-Tier-IGW`

Attach the public route table to the public subnet (Optional)

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the URL us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/home?region=us-east-1#InternetGateways:igw-0d3bfe126d73d4f3e. A green banner at the top states: "The following internet gateway was created: igw-0d3bfe126d73d4f3e - Three-Tier-IGW. You can now attach to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet." Below it, the section "Attach to VPC (igw-0d3bfe126d73d4f3e)" is shown. A dropdown menu lists available VPCs, with "vpc-0af394e18baa452ff" selected. The "Attach internet gateway" button is highlighted in orange.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the URL us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/home?region=us-east-1#RouteTables:rtb-022951037eb2ad590. The page title is "Edit routes". The route table ID is `rtb-022951037eb2ad590`. The table lists two routes: one to "local" target and one to "Internet Gateway" target (igw-0d3bfe126d73d4f3e). The "Save changes" button is highlighted in orange.

4. NAT Gateway + Private Route Table

1. Create a private route table (Private-RT). Associate private-RT with private-subnet-1 and private-subnet-2

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
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="Private-RT"/> X Remove

Add new tag
You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel Create route table

Edit subnet associations

Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (2/3)

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private-Subnet-1	subnet-0ea0068fd6832d2a4	10.0.16.0/20	-	rtb-022951037eb2ad590 / Public-RT
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Subnet	subnet-0c28648aa42cc3ae8	10.0.0.0/20	-	Main (rtb-022951037eb2ad590 / Publ...)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private-Subnet-2	subnet-0fa7e9b3a6c7299aa	10.0.32.0/20	-	rtb-022951037eb2ad590 / Public-RT

Selected subnets

subnet-0ea0068fd6832d2a4 / Private-Subnet-1 X	subnet-0fa7e9b3a6c7299aa / Private-Subnet-2 X
--	--

Cancel Save associations

Route tables (1/2) Info

You have successfully updated subnet associations for rtb-022951037eb2ad590 / Public-RT.

Last updated less than a minute ago

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associ...	Edge associations	Main	VPC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-RT	rtb-022951037eb2ad590	subnet-0c28648aa42cc3a...	-	Yes	vpc-0af394e18baa452ff Three...
<input type="checkbox"/> Private-RT	rtb-060a5a51622ab86ca	2 subnets	-	No	vpc-0af394e18baa452ff Three...

2. Create NAT Gateway

- Name: Three-Tier-NAT
- Subnet: Public-subnet
- Allocate an Elastic IP for it

NAT gateway settings

Name - optional
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
Three-Tier-NAT

Availability mode Info
Choose whether to deploy across all zones in the region or restrict to a single availability zone.

Regional - new
Scales automatically across all regional AZs, simplifying management for multi AZ deployments.

Zonal
Provides granular control within a specific availability zone, adhering to subnet level settings.

Subnet
Select a subnet in which to create the NAT gateway.
subnet-0c28648aa42cc3ae8 (Public-Subnet)

Connectivity type
Select a connectivity type for the NAT gateway.

Public

Private

Elastic IP allocation ID Info
Assign an Elastic IP address to the NAT gateway.
eipalloc-0f896f62b146f84ef

Allocate Elastic IP

Additional settings Info

NAT gateway settings

Name - optional
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
Three-Tier-NAT

Availability mode Info
Choose whether to deploy across all zones in the region or restrict to a single availability zone.

Regional - new
Scales automatically across all regional AZs, simplifying management for multi AZ deployments.

Zonal
Provides granular control within a specific availability zone, adhering to subnet level settings.

Subnet
Select a subnet in which to create the NAT gateway.
subnet-0c28648aa42cc3ae8 (Public-Subnet)

Connectivity type
Select a connectivity type for the NAT gateway.

Public

Private

Elastic IP allocation ID Info
Assign an Elastic IP address to the NAT gateway.
eipalloc-0f896f62b146f84ef

Allocate Elastic IP

Additional settings Info

Edit private-RT routes

- Add 0.0.0.0/0 → target three-tier-NAT.

Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	Route Origin
10.0.0.0/16	local	Active	No	CreateRouteTable
0.0.0.0/0	NAT Gateway	-	No	CreateRoute

Add route **Remove**

Cancel **Preview** **Save changes**

5. Security Group (Three-Tier-SG)

Create a Security Group with inbound rules in EC2

- 22 (SSH)
- 80 (HTTP)
- 8080 (Tomcat)
- 3306 (MySQL/RDS)

Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
HTTP	TCP	80	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
Custom TCP	TCP	8080	Anywhere	0.0.0.0/0
...				

6. Launch EC2 Instances

1. Proxy Server (public)

Name: Proxy
AMI: Amazon Linux
VPC: Three-Tier-Project
Subnet: Public-subnet
SG: Three-Tier-SG

2. App Server (private)

Name: App
AMI: Amazon Linux
VPC: Three-Tier-Project
Subnet: Private-subnet-1
SG: Three-Tier-SG

3. DB Server (private)

Name: DB
AMI: Amazon Linux
VPC: three-tier-Project
Subnet: private-subnet-2
SG: Three-Tier-SG

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'EC2' selected. The main area has a heading 'Instances (5) Info'. A search bar says 'Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)' and a dropdown says 'All states'. Below is a table with columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, and Public IPv4. Three rows are listed:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4
proxy	i-0d4ba8253f31427a4	Running	t3.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1a	-
app	i-0a9eaa46aac3784cd	Running	t3.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1b	-
db	i-0d11d51ac7b2ed497	Running	t3.micro	Initializing	View alarms +	us-east-1c	-

7. RDS MariaDB (Managed DB)

Type: full configuration
 Engine: MariaDB
 DB Identifier: ThreeTierRds
 Authentication: Auto-generate password(store securely)
 VPC: Three-Tier-Project
 Security Group: Three-Tier-SG
 Availability Zone: us-east-1c (or use Multi-AZ for higher availability)

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' page under 'Aurora and RDS > Databases'. It starts with a note about a free plan having limited features. Then it asks to choose a database creation method: 'Full configuration' (selected) or 'Easy create'. Below, it lists various engine options:

- Engine type:** Aurora (MySQL Compatible), Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible), MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB (selected), Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, IBM Db2.
- Engine type icons:** MySQL logo, PostgreSQL logo, MariaDB logo (a seal), Oracle logo, Microsoft SQL Server logo, IBM Db2 logo.

Aurora and RDS > Databases > Create database

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 63 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.

View credential details You can view your credentials after you create your database. Click the 'View credential details' in the database creation banner to view the password.

Aurora and RDS > Databases > Create database

Connectivity

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.

Three-Tier-Project (vpc-0af394e18baa452ff)
3 Subnets, 3 Availability Zones

Default VPC (vpc-070d03d6e19cfe3b8)
6 Subnets, 6 Availability Zones

Three-Tier-Project (vpc-0af394e18baa452ff)
3 Subnets, 3 Availability Zones

Create new VPC

Create new DB subnet group

Public access [Info](#)
 Yes

Aurora and RDS > Databases > Create database

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
 Three-Tier-SG

Availability Zone [Info](#)

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

Create an RDS Proxy [Info](#)
RDS automatically creates an IAM role and a Secrets Manager secret for the proxy. RDS Proxy has additional costs. For more information, see [Amazon RDS Proxy pricing](#).

Certificate authority - optional [Info](#)
Using a server certificate provides an extra layer of security by validating that the connection is being made to an Amazon database. It does so by checking the server certificate that is automatically installed on all databases that you provision.

rds-ca-rsa2048-g1 (default)
Expiry: May 26, 2061

If you don't select a certificate authority, RDS chooses one for you.

Additional configuration

The screenshot shows the AWS Aurora and RDS console. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Databases (which is selected), Performance insights, Snapshots, Exports in Amazon S3, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, and Parameter groups. The main content area shows a message about creating a database named 'threetierrds'. It says: "Your database might take a few minutes to launch. The only way to view your master password is to choose View credential details during database creation. You can modify your DB instance to create a new password at any time. You can use settings from threetierrds to simplify configuration of suggested database add-ons while we finish creating your DB for you." Below this message is a "View connection details" button. The main table lists the database 'threetierrds' with status 'Creating', engine 'MariaDB', and other details like 'SECOND', 'us-east-1c', and 'db.t4g.micro'. There are buttons for 'Group resources', 'Modify', 'Actions', and 'Create database'.

Aurora and RDS > Databases

Aurora and RDS

Creating database **threetierrds**
Your database might take a few minutes to launch. The only way to view your master password is to choose [View credential details](#) during database creation. You can modify your DB instance to create a new password at any time. You can use settings from **threetierrds** to simplify configuration of [suggested database add-ons](#) while we finish creating your DB for you.

[View connection details](#)

Databases (1)

Filter by databases

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Upgrade rollout order	Region ...	Size
threetierrds	Creating	Instance	MariaDB	SECOND	us-east-1c	db.t4g.micro

[Create database](#)

Make a note of the RDS endpoint and stored password for use in the application DB settings.

8. Proxy Server Setup (NGINX)

Step 1 :Connect via SSH to the Proxy instance.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Connect interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, account information (Account ID: 8249-0103-5886, United States (N. Virginia)), and user details (Sayali Patil). Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: EC2 > Instances > i-0d4ba8253f31427a4 > Connect to instance. The main content area is titled "Connect" with a "info" link. A sub-header says "Connect to an instance using the browser-based client." Below this are four tabs: EC2 Instance Connect, Session Manager, **SSH client** (which is selected), and EC2 serial console. Under the "Instance ID" section, it shows "i-0d4ba8253f31427a4 (proxy)". A numbered list of steps for connecting via SSH is provided: 1. Open an SSH client, 2. Locate your private key file. The key used to launch this instance is north-v-key.pem, 3. Run this command, if necessary, to ensure your key is not publicly viewable: `chmod 400 "north-v-key.pem"`, 4. Connect to your instance using its Public IP: `ssh -i "north-v-key.pem" ec2-user@44.206.245.127`. A green box indicates the command was copied. A note at the bottom states: "Note: In most cases, the guessed username is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username."

Step 2: Install and start NGINX

```
sudo yum update -y
sudo yum install nginx -y
sudo systemctl start nginx
sudo systemctl enable nginx
sudo systemctl status nginx
cd /etc/nginx
```

```
[ec2-user@proxy ~]$ sudo systemctl start nginx
[ec2-user@proxy ~]$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nginx.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/nginx.service.
[ec2-user@proxy ~]$ cd /etc/nginx/
[ec2-user@proxy nginx]$ sudo vim nginx.conf
[ec2-user@proxy nginx]$ sudo systemctl restart nginx
[ec2-user@proxy nginx]$
```

Step 3: Edit NGINX configuration

```
sudo vim nginx.conf
Inside the server block, add: location / { proxy_pass http://:8080/student/; }
```

```
include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;

server {
    listen      80;
    listen      [::]:80;
    server_name _;
    root       /usr/share/nginx/html;

    # Load configuration files for the default server block.
    include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;

    error_page 404 /404.html;
    location = /404.html {
    }

    error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
    location = /50x.html {
    }
    location /{
        proxy_pass http://10.0.21.19:8080/student/;
    }
}
```

Step 4: Restart Nginx

```
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

9. Copy the private key to the proxy server if SSH access to the application server will be done through the proxy

```
scp -i <key.pem> <key.pem> ec2-user@<proxy-public-ip>:/home/ec2-user/
```

```
TUSHAR@LAPTOP-C555ASDO MINGW64 /c/Sayali Workspace/ssh key
$ scp -i north-v-key.pem north-v-key.pem ec2-user@44.206.245.127:/home/ec2-user/
north-v-key.pem
100% 1678 2.6KB/s 00:00
```

10. Access the Application Server via SSH, either through the proxy or using AWS SSM

```
sudo ssh -i <key.pem> ec2-user@<app-server-private-ip>
sudo hostnamectl hostname app-server
exit
```

```
TUSHAR@LAPTOP-C555ASDO MINGW64 /c/Sayali Workspace/ssh key
$ ssh -i "north-v-key.pem" ec2-user@44.206.245.127
.#
~\### Amazon Linux 2023
~~\###\
~~\### https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~\### \
~~\### \
~~\### \
Last login: Thu Dec 25 11:41:30 2025 from 152.58.31.106
[ec2-user@proxy ~]$ sudo ssh -i north-v-key.pem ec2-user@10.0.24.119
The authenticity of host '10.0.24.119 (10.0.24.119)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:mYfMQEVzi7jkJlm6PwSrvjh8DzinwlKiTb1XPMj4fr4.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.0.24.119' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
.#
~\### Amazon Linux 2023
~~\###\
~~\### https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~\### \
~~\### \
~~\### \
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-24-119 ~]$ sudo hostnamectl hostname app
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-24-119 ~]$ exit
logout
Connection to 10.0.24.119 closed.
[ec2-user@proxy ~]$ sudo ssh -i north-v-key.pem ec2-user@10.0.24.119
.#
~\### Amazon Linux 2023
~~\###\
~~\### https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~\### \
~~\### \
Last login: Thu Dec 25 11:56:36 2025 from 10.0.15.7
```

ssh again to app server

11. Install Java and Tomcat on App Server

1. Install Java and Tomcat

update system

install java

install tomcat

```

sudo yum update -y
sudo yum install java -y
wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.98/bin/apache-tomcat-
9.0.98.tar.gz
sudo tar -xvzf apache-tomcat-9.0.98.tar.gz -C /opt

```

```

[ec2-user@app ~]$ sudo yum update -y
Dependencies Resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@app ~]$ sudo yum install java -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:02:17 ago on Thu Dec 25 11:57:57 2025.
Dependencies resolved.

Transaction Summary
=====================================================================
Installing: 
java-25-amazon-corretto          x86_64        1:25.0.1+9-1.amzn2023.1           amazonlinux
Installing dependencies:
alsa-lib                           x86_64        1:2.7.2-1.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux
cairo                             x86_64        2.37.16.amzn2023.0.3             amazonlinux
font-sans-serif-fonts              noarch       2.37-16.amzn2023.0.1             amazonlinux
font-sans-mono-fonts               noarch       2.37-16.amzn2023.0.2             amazonlinux
font-serif-fonts                  noarch       2.37-16.amzn2023.0.2             amazonlinux
fontconfig                         x86_64        2.13.94-2.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux
fonts-filesystem                  noarch       1:2.0.5-1.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux
freetype                           x86_64        2.13.2-5.amzn2023.0.1           amazonlinux
gliblib                            x86_64        2.68.0-1.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux
good-noto-fonts-common             noarch       20240401-1.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux
good-noto-sans-vf-fonts            noarch       1.3.14-7.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux
graphite2                          x86_64        7.0.0-0.2.amzn2023.0.2           amazonlinux
harfbuzz                           x86_64        1:25.0.1+9-1.amzn2023.1           amazonlinux
java-25-amazon-corretto-headless  javapackages-fileystem      noarch       6.0.0-7.amzn2023.0.6             amazonlinux
langpacks-core-font-en             noarch       3.0-21.amzn2023.0.4             amazonlinux
libICE                            x86_64        1:1.1.1-1.amzn2023.0.1           amazonlinux
libX11                            x86_64        1:8.10-3.amzn2023.0.1             amazonlinux
libX11-common                      noarch       1:8.10-2.amzn2023.0.1             amazonlinux
libXau                            x86_64        1.0.11-6.amzn2023.0.1           amazonlinux
libXext                           x86_64        1.3.6-1.amzn2023.0.1             amazonlinux
libXi                            x86_64        1:8.2-1.amzn2023.0.1             amazonlinux
libXinerama                        x86_64        1:1.5-6.amzn2023.0.1             amazonlinux
libXrandr                          x86_64        1.5.4-3.amzn2023.0.1           amazonlinux

```

```

[ec2-user@app ~]$ java --version
openjdk 25.0.1 2025-10-21 LTS
OpenJDK Runtime Environment Corretto-25.0.1.9.1 (build 25.0.1+9-LTS)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM Corretto-25.0.1.9.1 (build 25.0.1+9-LTS, mixed mode, sharing)
[ec2-user@app ~]$ sudo curl -O https://dlcdn.apache.org/tomcat/tomcat-9/v9.0.113/bin/apache-tomcat-9.0.113.tar.gz
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Current
          Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 12.4M 100 12.4M 0 0 16.9M 0 --:--:--:--:--:-- 16.9M
[ec2-user@app ~]$ Read from remote host 44.206.245.127: Connection reset by peer
Connection to 44.206.245.127 closed.
client_loop: send disconnect: Connection reset by peer

```

```

[ec2-user@app ~]$ ls
apache-tomcat-9.0.113.tar.gz
[ec2-user@app ~]$ sudo tar -xvzf apache-tomcat-9.0.113.tar.gz -C /opt
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/catalina.policy
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/catalina.properties
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/context.xml
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/jaspic-providers.xml
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/jaspic-providers.xsd
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/logging.properties
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/server.xml
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/tomcat-users.xml
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/tomcat-users.xsd
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/conf/web.xml
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/bin/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/lib/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/logs/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/temp/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/ROOT/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/ROOT/WEB-INF/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/META-INF/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/WEB-INF/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/WEB-INF/jsp/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/annotationapi/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/api/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/appdev/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/appdev/sample/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/appdev/sample/docs/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/appdev/sample/src/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/appdev/sample/src/my/package/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/appdev/sample/web/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/appdev/sample/web/WEB-INF/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/appdev/sample/web/images/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/architecture/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/architecture/requestProcess/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/architecture/startup/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/config/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/elapi/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/images/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/images/fonts/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/jaspicapi/
apache-tomcat-9.0.113/webapps/docs/jspapi/

```

Check that tomcat is installed correctly

```
[ec2-user@app-server ~]$ cd /opt  
[ec2-user@app-server opt]$ ls  
apache-tomcat-9.0.111 aws  
[ec2-user@app-server opt]$ cd apache-tomcat-9.0.111/  
[ec2-user@app-server apache-tomcat-9.0.111]$ ls  
BUILDING.txt LICENSE README.md RUNNING.txt conf logs webapps  
CONTRIBUTING.md NOTICE RELEASE-NOTES bin lib temp work  
[ec2-user@app-server apache-tomcat-9.0.111]$ cd ..  
[ec2-user@app-server opt]$
```

12. Deploy Student Application

- On the app server

```
cd /opt/<apache-tomcat-folder>/webapps/
```

- download the WAR provided by your source (e.g., from a PDF link or artifact storage)

```
wget <link-to-studentapp.war>
```

```
[ec2-user@app-server ~]$ sudo -i  
[root@app-server ~]# cd /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111/webapps/  
[root@app-server webapps]# wget https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/studentapi-cit/student.war  
--2025-10-29 14:27:50-- https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/studentapi-cit/student.war  
Resolving s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com (s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com)... 52.92.228.224, 52.92.149.16, 52.92.212.160  
...  
Connecting to s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com (s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com)|52.92.228.224|:443... connected.  
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK  
Length: 89423 (87K) [binary/octet-stream]  
Saving to: 'student.war'  
  
student.war          100%[=====] 87.33K  --.KB/s   in 0.1s  
2025-10-29 14:27:51 (684 KB/s) - 'student.war' saved [89423/89423]  
[root@app-server webapps]# ls  
ROOT docs examples host-manager manager student student.war  
[root@app-server webapps]# |
```

13 Restart Tomcat

```
cd /opt/apache-tomcat/bin  
.catalina.sh stop  
.catalina.sh start
```

```
[root@app-server ~]# cd /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111/bin/
[root@app-server bin]# ls
bootstrap.jar      ciphers.sh      daemon.sh      setclasspath.bat  startup.sh      version.bat
catalina-tasks.xml commons-daemon-native.tar.gz digest.bat    setclasspath.sh  tomcat-juli.jar  version.sh
catalina.bat        commons-daemon.jar  digest.sh     shutdown.bat   tomcat-native.tar.gz
catalina.sh         configtest.bat   makebase.bat shutdown.sh    tool-wrapper.bat
ciphers.bat        configtest.sh    makebase.sh   startup.bat   tool-wrapper.sh
[root@app-server bin]# ./catalina.sh stop
Using CATALINA_BASE:  /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111
Using CATALINA_HOME:  /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111/temp
Using JRE_HOME:       /usr
Using CLASSPATH:      /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
NOTE: Picked up JDK_JAVA_OPTIONS: --add-opens=java.base/java.lang=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.lang.invoke=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.lang.reflect=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.io=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.util.concurrent=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.rmi=sun.rmi.transport=ALL-UNNAMED
[root@app-server bin]# ./catalina.sh start
Using CATALINA_BASE:  /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111
Using CATALINA_HOME:  /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111/temp
Using JRE_HOME:       /usr
Using CLASSPATH:      /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.111/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
Tomcat started.
[root@app-server bin]# |
```

14 Open your browser to check java page

Paste the public ip of proxy-server on the Google

The screenshot shows a simple HTML form titled "Student Registration Form". It contains six input fields: "Student Name", "Student Address", "Student Age", "Student Qualification", "Student Percentage", and "Year Passed". Below the fields is a "register" button.

Student Name	<input type="text"/>
Student Address	<input type="text"/>
Student Age	<input type="text"/>
Student Qualification	<input type="text"/>
Student Percentage	<input type="text"/>
Year Passed	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="register"/>	

15. Database Setup (MariaDB / RDS)

1. SSH into DB instance and take access of RDS

```
sudo yum install mariadb105-server -y
mysql -h <RDS-ENDPOINT> -u admin -p
```

```
[ec2-user@db ~]$ sudo yum update
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@db ~]$ sudo yum install mariadb105-server -y
Last metadata expiration check: 0:00:23 ago on Thu Dec 25 13:00:12 2025.
Dependencies resolved.
=====
Package           Architecture Version      Repository  Size
=====
Installing:
mariadb105-server          x86_64    3:10.5.29-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 10 M
Installing dependencies:
mariadb-connector-c          x86_64    3.3.10-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 211 k
mariadb-connector-c-config    noarch   3.3.10-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 9.9 k
mariadb105                  x86_64    3:10.5.29-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 1.5 M
mariadb105-common            x86_64    3:10.5.29-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 28 k
mariadb105-errmsg            x86_64    3:10.5.29-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 212 k
mysql-selinux                noarch   1.0.4-2.amzn2023.0.3     amazonlinux 36 k
perl-B                       x86_64    1.80-477.amzn2023.0.7   amazonlinux 177 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-Data-Dumper               x86_64    2.174-460.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux 55 k
perl-File-Copy                noarch   2.34-477.amzn2023.0.7   amazonlinux 20 k
perl-FileHandle               noarch   2.03-477.amzn2023.0.7   amazonlinux 15 k
perl-Math-BigInt              noarch   1:1.9998.39-2.amzn2023.0.2  amazonlinux 202 k
perl-Math-BigRat              noarch   0.2624-500.amzn2023.0.2   amazonlinux 42 k
perl-Math-Complex              noarch   1.59-477.amzn2023.0.7   amazonlinux 46 k
perl-Sys-Hostname              x86_64    1.23-477.amzn2023.0.7   amazonlinux 16 k
perl-base                     noarch   2.27-477.amzn2023.0.7   amazonlinux 16 k
Installing weak dependencies:
mariadb105-backup             x86_64    3:10.5.29-1.amzn2023.0.1   amazonlinux 6.0 M
=====

```

```
[ec2-user@db ~]$ sudo mysql -h threetierrds.coxmeum0047.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 140
Server version: 11.4.8-MariaDB-log 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)]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| innodb |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.005 sec)
```

2. Create Database and table

```
CREATE DATABASE studentapp;

USE studentapp;

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS students (
    student_id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    student_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    student_addr VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    student_age VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,
    student_qual VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    student_percent VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    student_year_passed VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (student_id)
);

SHOW TABLES;
```

```
SELECT * FROM students;
exit
```

```
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE studentapp;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.005 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]>
MariaDB [(none)]> USE studentapp;
Database changed
MariaDB [studentapp]> CREATE TABLE students (
    -> student_id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    -> student_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    -> student_addr VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    -> student_age VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,
    -> student_qual VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    -> student_percent VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    -> student_year_passed VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    -> PRIMARY KEY (student_id)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.019 sec)

MariaDB [studentapp]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_studentapp |
+-----+
| students             |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [studentapp]> select * from students;
Empty set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [studentapp]> exit|
```

16. Connect App Server to RDS

1. Install JDBC connector in App server

```
sudo -i
cd /opt/apache-tomcat-folder/lib
wget <S3-Bucket-URL-to-JDBC-Connector>
ls
```

```

MariaDB [studentapp]> exit
Bye
[ec2-user@db ~]$ exit
Logout
Connection to 10.0.37.184 closed.
[ec2-user@proxy ~]$ sudo ssh -i north-v-key.pem ec2-user@10.0.37.184
# 
# Amazon Linux 2023
# https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
#
Last login: Thu Dec 25 13:07:42 2025 from 10.0.15.7
[ec2-user@db ~]$ exit
Logout
Connection to 10.0.37.184 closed.
[ec2-user@proxy ~]$ sudo ssh -i north-v-key.pem ec2-user@10.0.24.119
# 
# Amazon Linux 2023
# https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
#
Last login: Thu Dec 25 12:49:21 2025 from 10.0.15.7
[ec2-user@app ~]$ sudo -i
[root@app ~]# cd /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113/lib/
[root@app libj# ls
annotations-api.jar catalina-tribes.jar jasper.jar tomcat-coyote-fm.jar tomcat-i18n-es.jar tomcat-i18n-fr.jar tomcat-i18n-ru.jar tomcat-util.jar
catalina-ant.jar catalina.jar jaspic-api.jar tomcat-coyote.jar tomcat-i18n-fr.jar tomcat-i18n-zh-CN.jar tomcat-websocket.jar
catalina-ha.jar ecj-4.20.jar jsp-api.jar tomcat-dbc.jar tomcat-i18n-jar.jar tomcat-jdbc.jar websocket-api.jar
catalina-sstl.jar el-api.jar servlet-api.jar tomcat-i18n-cs.jar tomcat-i18n-k0.jar tomcat-jni.jar
catalina-storeconfig.jar jasper-el.jar tomcat-api.jar tomcat-i18n-de.jar tomcat-i18n-pt-BR.jar tomcat-util-scan.jar
[root@app libj# curl -O https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/studentapi-cit/mysql-connector.jar
% Total % Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Current
          Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
100 983k 100 983k 0 0 1508k 0 --:--:--:--:--:-- 1509k
[root@app libj# ls
annotations-api.jar catalina-tribes.jar jasper.jar tomcat-api.jar tomcat-i18n-de.jar tomcat-i18n-pt-BR.jar tomcat-util-scan.jar
catalina-ant.jar catalina.jar jaspic-api.jar tomcat-coyote-fm.jar tomcat-i18n-es.jar tomcat-i18n-ru.jar tomcat-util.jar

```

2. Edit Tomcat context.xml to add resource

```

<Resource name="jdbc/TestDB" auth="Container"
    type="javax.sql.DataSource"
    maxTotal="500" maxIdle="30" maxWaitMillis="1000"
    username="admin" password="redhat123!"
    driverClassName="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"
    url="jdbc:mysql://<RDS-ENDPOINT>:3306/studentapp?
useUnicode=yes&characterEncoding=utf8"/>

```

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!--
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contributor license agreements. See the NOTICE file distributed with
this work for additional information regarding copyright ownership.
The ASF licenses this file to You under the Apache License, Version 2.0
(the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with
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http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0

Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
limitations under the License.
-->
<!-- The contents of this file will be loaded for each web application -->
<Context>

<!-- Default set of monitored resources. If one of these changes, the
     web application will be reloaded. -->
<WatchedResource>WEB-INF/web.xml</WatchedResource>
<WatchedResource>WEB-INF/tomcat-web.xml</WatchedResource>
<WatchedResource>${catalina.base}/conf/web.xml</WatchedResource>

<!-- Uncomment this to disable session persistence across Tomcat restarts -->
<!--
<Manager pathname="" />
-->
<Resource name="jdbc/testDB" auth="Container" type="javax.sql.DataSource"
maxTotal="500" maxIdle="30" maxWaitMillis="1000"
username="admin" password="Prc1bCsgt8oNSESABu3"
driverClassName="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"
url="jdbc:mysql://threeterrds.coxmium0047.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:3306/studentapp?useUnicode=yes&characterEncoding=utf8"/>
</Context>
-
```

3. Restart Tomcat

```

cd /opt/<apache-tomcat-folder>/bin/
./catalina.sh stop

```

```
./catalina.sh start
```

```
[root@app lib]# cd ..
[root@app apache-tomcat-9.0.113]# ls
BUILDING.txt CONTRIBUTING.md LICENSE NOTICE README.md RELEASE-NOTES RUNNING.txt bin conf lib logs temp webapps work
[root@app apache-tomcat-9.0.113]# cd conf/
[root@app conf]# ls
Catalina catalina.properties jaspic-providers.xml logging.properties tomcat-users.xml web.xml
catalina.policy context.xml jaspic-providers.xsd server.xml tomcat-users.xsd
[root@app conf]# vim context.xml
[root@app conf]# cd ..
[root@app apache-tomcat-9.0.113]# cd bin/
[root@app bin]# ls
bootstrap.jar catalina.sh commons-daemon-native.tar.gz configtest.sh digest.sh setclasspath.bat shutdown.sh tomcat-juli.jar tool-wrapper.sh
catalina-tasks.xml ciphers.bat commons-daemon.jar daemon.sh makebase.bat setclasspath.sh startup.bat tomcat-native.tar.gz version.bat
catalina.bat ciphers.sh configtest.bat digest.bat makebase.sh shutdown.bat startup.sh tool-wrapper.bat version.sh
[root@app bin]# ./catalina.sh stop
Using CATALINA_BASE: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113
Using CATALINA_HOME: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /usr
Using CLASSPATH: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
NOTE: Picked up JDK_JAVA_OPTIONS: --add-opens=java.base/java.lang=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.lang.invoke=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.lang.reflect=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.io=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.util=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.base/java.util.concurrent=ALL-UNNAMED --add-opens=java.rmi/sun.rmi.transport=ALL-UNNAMED
[root@app bin]# ./catalina.sh start
Using CATALINA_BASE: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113
Using CATALINA_HOME: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113
Using CATALINA_TMPDIR: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113/temp
Using JRE_HOME: /usr
Using CLASSPATH: /opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113/bin/bootstrap.jar:/opt/apache-tomcat-9.0.113/bin/tomcat-juli.jar
Using CATALINA_OPTS:
Tomcat started.
[root@app bin]# cd ..
[root@app apache-tomcat-9.0.113]# exit
logout
[ec2-user@app ~]$ exit
logout
Connection to 10.0.24.119 closed.
[ec2-user@proxy ~]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@proxy home]$ exit
logout
Connection to 44.206.245.127 closed.
```

17. Verify Output

1. Copy and Paste the Proxy Public IP in a browser: <http://44.206.245.127>

- Fill the Student Registration Form

Student Registration Form

Student Name	Sayali
Student Address	Jalgaon
Student Age	22
Student Qualification	BE
Student Percentage	90
Year Passed	2024
<input type="button" value="register"/>	

Student Registration Form

Student Name	Shruti
Student Address	Pune
Student Age	22
Student Qualification	BE
Student Percentage	85
Year Passed	2024
<input type="button" value="register"/>	

[Register Student](#)

Students List

Student ID	Student Name	Student Addr	Student Age	Student Qualification	Student Percentage	Student Year Passed	Edit	Delete
1	Sayali	Jalgaon	22	BE	90	2025	edit	delete
2	Shruti	Pune	22	BE	85	2024	edit	delete

2. Verify entries in the RDS

```
USE studentapp;
SELECT * FROM students;
```

3. You will be able to view the inserted entries

```
[ec2-user@db ~]$ sudo mysql -h threetierrds.coxmeum0047d.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 190
Server version: 11.4.8-MariaDB-log 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)]> use studentapp;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
MariaDB [studentapp]> select * from students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | student_name | student_addr | student_age | student_qual | student_percent | student_year_passed |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Sayali | Jalgaon | 22 | BE | 90 | 2025 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [studentapp]> select * from students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student_id | student_name | student_addr | student_age | student_qual | student_percent | student_year_passed |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Sayali | Jalgaon | 22 | BE | 90 | 2025 |
| 2 | Shruti | Pune | 22 | BE | 85 | 2024 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Troubleshooting

If the application is not accessible, verify the following:

- Security Groups: Ensure the inbound rules allow the required ports.
- Network ACLs: Confirm the subnets permit the necessary traffic.
- Route Tables: Check that the public subnet routes to the Internet Gateway (IGW) and the private subnet routes through the NAT gateway.
- Tomcat Server: Verify that Tomcat is running and review the catalina.out logs for errors.
- NGINX Logs: Inspect /var/log/nginx/error.log for any issues.
- RDS Access: Make sure the database's inbound rules allow connections from the application's security group on port 3306.

Final Thoughts

This project demonstrates the successful deployment of a Three-Tier Web Application on AWS, featuring:

- Secure network architecture using a VPC, subnets, and routing
- Scalable computing resources with EC2 instances
- Managed database services via Amazon RDS
- Layered traffic flow from proxy to application server to database

It highlights essential AWS concepts, including networking, EC2 setup, and the integration of compute and database layers, reflecting a real-world cloud architecture.