

Final Project Report

Deploying a Highly Available WordPress Application on AWS

Abstract

This document forms part of the assessment for SIT233 Cloud Computing. The project involves deploying a highly available WordPress application using AWS services, emphasizing scalability, fault tolerance, and automation through Infrastructure as Code (IaC). The solution utilizes a custom VPC, RDS with Multi-AZ and read-replica support, EC2 instances managed via Auto Scaling Groups, an Application Load Balancer, and S3 integration for media storage. The deployment process is demonstrated with detailed step-by-step screenshots and validated through functional testing.

Introduction

The objective of this project is to design and implement a scalable and highly available WordPress application architecture on AWS. This initiative allows exploration of AWS foundational services such as EC2, RDS, VPC, S3, and Auto Scaling, while ensuring high availability and resilience through proper network design, load balancing, and failover mechanisms. The project also emphasizes automation using AWS CloudFormation for consistent and repeatable deployments.

Design Diagram

The overall architecture for the WordPress deployment on AWS is structured to follow a three-tier web application model. The infrastructure was designed for high availability, performance, and fault tolerance using several AWS services.

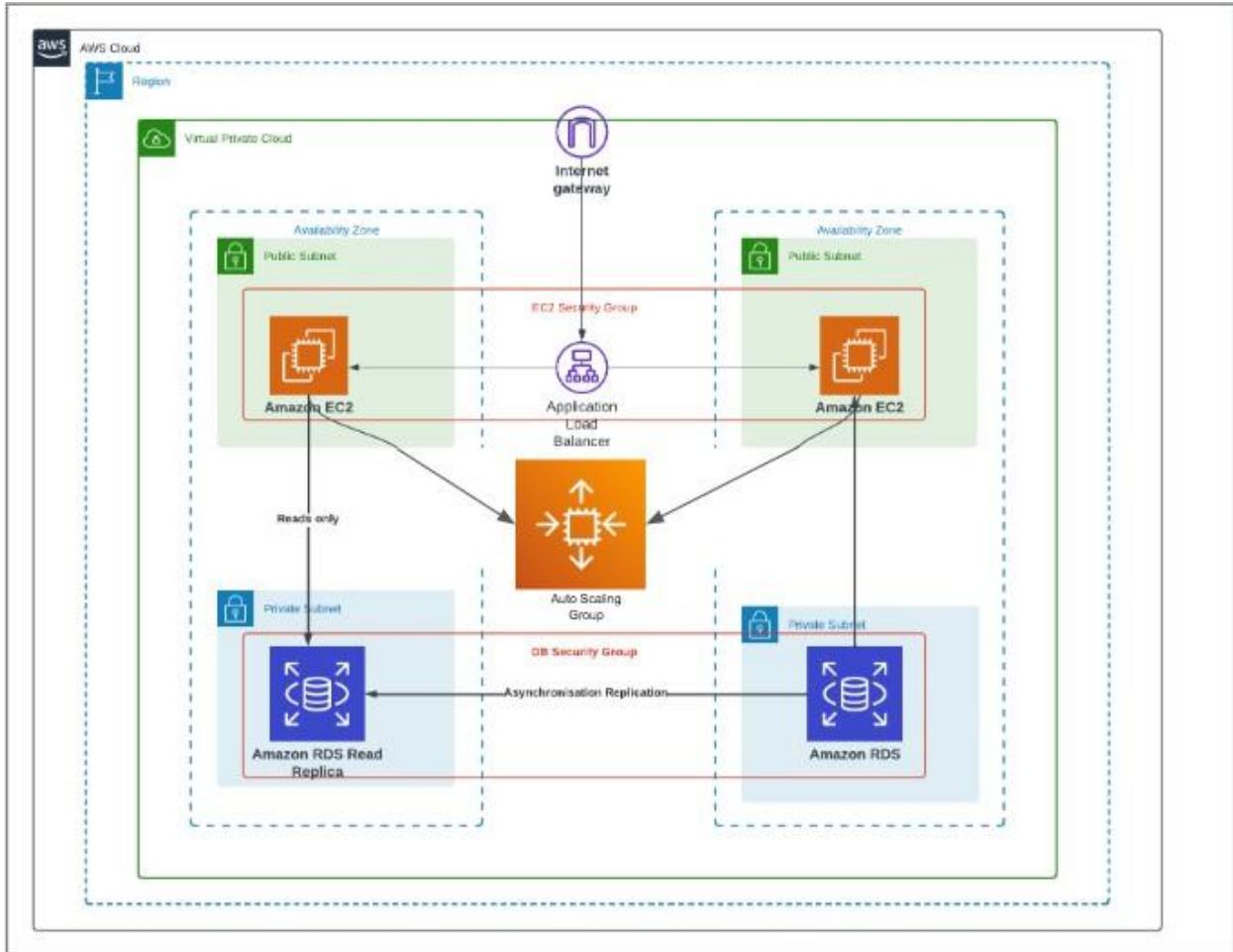
At the network layer, a custom Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is used to logically isolate the deployment. This VPC includes both public and private subnets across multiple availability zones to provide fault tolerance and load distribution. Public subnets host the Application Load Balancer (ALB) and the NAT Gateway, which allows outbound internet access for instances in the private subnets. Private subnets are used to deploy the EC2 instances and RDS database for enhanced security.

At the compute layer, EC2 instances are launched in private subnets from a custom Amazon Machine Image (AMI) containing a pre-configured WordPress installation. These instances are part of an Auto Scaling Group (ASG), which adjusts capacity based on CPU utilization. The ASG ensures that the application remains available under varying load conditions.

The database layer consists of an Amazon RDS instance running MySQL, deployed with Multi-AZ support and a read replica for enhanced reliability and scalability. The database is deployed in private subnets and is not exposed to the public internet.

Other essential services include:

- Application Load Balancer (ALB): Distributes incoming traffic to the EC2 instances.
- Amazon S3: Used for storing WordPress media files via the “Offload Media” plugin.
- IAM Roles and Security Groups: Ensure least-privilege access and controlled communication between resources.
- CloudFormation Templates: Automate the provisioning of infrastructure using two separate templates for networking and application resources.



This architectural layout ensures a well-structured deployment where different components handle specific concerns, leading to better scalability, security, and maintainability.

Implementation

The hands-on implementation of the WordPress deployment was executed entirely using the AWS Management Console, leveraging a range of services and features designed to build a fault-tolerant and scalable architecture. This phase encompassed the setup of isolated networking with a VPC, provisioning of a managed relational database, configuration of web servers, application of load balancing, and automation through CloudFormation templates. Each step was approached methodically, ensuring both functional correctness and alignment with best practices. Screenshots of key stages were taken and embedded for verification, illustrating the successful realization of all technical requirements.

Step 1: Create a Custom VPC with Subnets

To begin, a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) was created to logically isolate the cloud resources. Within this VPC, two public and two private subnets were configured. The public subnets host the Application Load Balancer and the NAT Gateway, while the private subnets are used for EC2 instances and RDS to enhance security.

Routing tables were also created:

- A public route table was associated with the public subnets and had a route to the Internet Gateway.
- A private route table was associated with private subnets and included a route to the NAT Gateway for outbound internet access.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard for a VPC named 'vpc-04806eada959a1c1e / WordPress-Project-VPC'. A green success message at the top states: 'You successfully created vpc-04806eada959a1c1e / WordPress-Project-VPC'. The 'Details' tab is selected, displaying the following configuration:

VPC ID	State	Block Public Access	DNS hostnames
vpc-04806eada959a1c1e	Available	Off	Disabled
DNS resolution	Tenancy	DHCP option set	Main route table
Enabled	default	dopt-0944b87b8a860d577	rtb-046ea1291a7e755a1
Main network ACL	Default VPC	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 pool
acl-0eb8889b36d31b1dc	No	10.0.0.0/16	-
IPv6 CIDR (Network border group)	Network Address Usage metrics	Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups	Owner ID
-	Disabled	Failed to load rule groups	913090431027

Below the details, there are tabs for 'Resource map', 'CIDRs', 'Flow logs', 'Tags', and 'Integrations'. The footer includes links for CloudShell, Feedback, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

Public and Private Subnets

The screenshot shows the AWS Subnets page with 10 subnets listed. The subnets are categorized into two main types: Public and Private. The table includes columns for Name, Subnet ID, State, and VPC.

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC
Public-Subnet-2	subnet-0f607a8228c0fc709	Available	vpc-04806eada959a1c1e WordPress-Pr
Public-Subnet-1	subnet-0485ff49d2d91cf5	Available	vpc-04806eada959a1c1e WordPress-Pr
Private-Subnet-2	subnet-087326973fc1ba877	Available	vpc-04806eada959a1c1e WordPress-Pr
Private-Subnet-1	subnet-0c58c928fed7bc63b	Available	vpc-04806eada959a1c1e WordPress-Pr
-	subnet-086fc14420898aec4	Available	vpc-004dd6069c9228692
-	subnet-01ac0c8d78f735a01	Available	vpc-004dd6069c9228692

A search bar at the top allows filtering by attribute or tag. The footer includes links for CloudShell, Feedback, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

An Internet Gateway

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Internet Gateways page. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search bar, and account information: United States (N. Virginia) and voclabs/user3904332=s224001588@deakin.edu.au @ 9130-9043-1027. The main content area displays the details of an Internet gateway named **igw-0a34cb92daa7edf9d / WordPressIGW**. The **Details** section shows the Internet gateway ID ([igw-0a34cb92daa7edf9d](#)), State (**Attached**), VPC ID ([vpc-04806eada959a1c1e](#)), and Owner (913090431027). The **Tags** section lists a single tag: Name = WordPressIGW. The left sidebar shows the VPC dashboard and a list of Virtual private cloud resources, including Internet gateways, which is currently selected.

NAT Gateway

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC NAT Gateways page. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search bar, and account information: United States (N. Virginia) and voclabs/user3904332=s224001588@deakin.edu.au @ 9130-9043-1027. The main content area displays the details of a NAT gateway named **nat-06be53d93be66981d / WordPressNGW**. The **Details** section shows the NAT gateway ID ([nat-06be53d93be66981d](#)), Connectivity type (Public), State (Pending), and State message (—). It also shows the NAT gateway ARN ([arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:913090431027:natgateway/nat-06be53d93be66981d](#)), Primary public IPv4 address (—), Primary private IPv4 address (—), Subnet ([subnet-0485f9f49d2d91cf5](#) / Public-Subnet-1), and Created (Saturday, May 10, 2025 at 16:02:29 GMT+5). The left sidebar shows the VPC dashboard and a list of Virtual private cloud resources, including NAT gateways, which is currently selected.

Public & Private Route Tables

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Route Tables page. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search bar, and account information: United States (N. Virginia) and voclabs/user3904332=s224001588@deakin.edu.au @ 9130-9043-1027. A green success message box states: You have successfully updated subnet associations for rtb-036e018aa37b1c41b / PrivateRouteTable. The main content area displays a table titled **Route tables (4)** with the following data:

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet assoc...	Edge associations	Mal
PublicRouteTable	rtb-09ca52dec79b9fb	2 subnets	—	No
PrivateRouteTable	rtb-036e018aa37b1c41b	2 subnets	—	No
—	rtb-0137c74b641cd8f95	—	—	Yes
—	rtb-046ea1291a7e755a1	—	—	Yes

A message at the bottom says: Select a route table. The left sidebar shows the VPC dashboard and a list of Virtual private cloud resources, including Route tables, which is currently selected.

Step 2: Launch RDS (MySQL) in Private Subnets

Amazon RDS (MySQL 8.0.35) was deployed in private subnets. It was launched using the free tier template with the following configuration:

- Public access is disabled to enhance security.
- A database subnet group was created to include only the private subnets.
- Multi-AZ deployment was enabled to ensure fault tolerance.
- A read replica was created in a different availability zone to enhance read scalability and redundancy.
- A dedicated security group was configured to allow access only from EC2 instances within the VPC.

The screenshot shows the AWS Aurora and RDS Subnet groups page. A green success message at the top right says "Successfully created wordpress-db-subnet-group. View subnet group". Below it, a table lists one subnet group:

Name	Description	Status	VPC
wordpress-db-subnet-group	Private subnets for WordPress RDS	Complete	vpc-04806eada959a1c1e

RDS with MySQL Database

The screenshot shows the AWS Aurora and RDS Databases page. A table lists two databases:

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region	Size
wordpress-db	Available	Primary	MySQL Co...	us-east-1b	db.t3.micro
wordpress-db-replica	Available	Replica	MySQL Co...	us-east-1a	db.t3.micro

Step 3: Create and Configure the Application Load Balancer (ALB)

An Application Load Balancer was created and deployed in both public subnets to distribute incoming HTTP traffic across multiple EC2 instances. The ALB configuration included:

- A target group with EC2 instances
- A security group that allows HTTP (port 80) traffic from the internet
- A listener rule to forward all traffic to the target group

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront console with the following details for the 'wordpress-alb' load balancer:

- Details:**
 - Load balancer type: Application
 - Status: Active
 - VPC: [vpc-04806ead959a1c1e](#)
 - Scheme: Internet-facing
 - Hosted zone: Z355XDTRQ7X7K
 - Availability Zones:
 - [subnet-0485f9f49d2d91cf5](#) us-east-1a (use1-az2)
 - [subnet-0f607a8228c0fc709](#) us-east-1b (use1-az4)
 - Load balancer ARN: [arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:1913090431027:loadbalancer/app/wordpress-alb/a34a806df9a402f6](#)
 - DNS name: [wordpress-alb-1214568968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com](#) (A Record)

Step 4: Launch EC2 Instance and Install WordPress

An EC2 instance was launched in a public subnet using the Amazon Linux 2 AMI (t2.micro type). A new key pair was created for SSH access. A custom **User Data** script was provided to automate the following:

- Install updates
- Install Apache, PHP, and MySQL client
- Configure and extract the WordPress package
- Start the web server

Once launched, the WordPress setup screen was accessed using the EC2 Public IP. The RDS credentials were entered to complete the setup.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left sidebar, under the 'Instances' section, 'Instances' is selected. In the main content area, there is one instance listed:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check
wordpress-inst...	i-00dc43d60e34ba4bf	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed

Below the table, the instance details are shown:

i-00dc43d60e34ba4bf (wordpress-instance-1)

Details Status and alarms Monitoring Security Networking Storage Tags

Instance summary

Instance ID	Public IPv4 address	Private IPv4 addresses
i-00dc43d60e34ba4bf	13.219.93.108 open address	10.0.1.39
	IPv6 address	Public IPv4 DNS
	Instance state	

At the bottom of the page, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and a footer with copyright information.

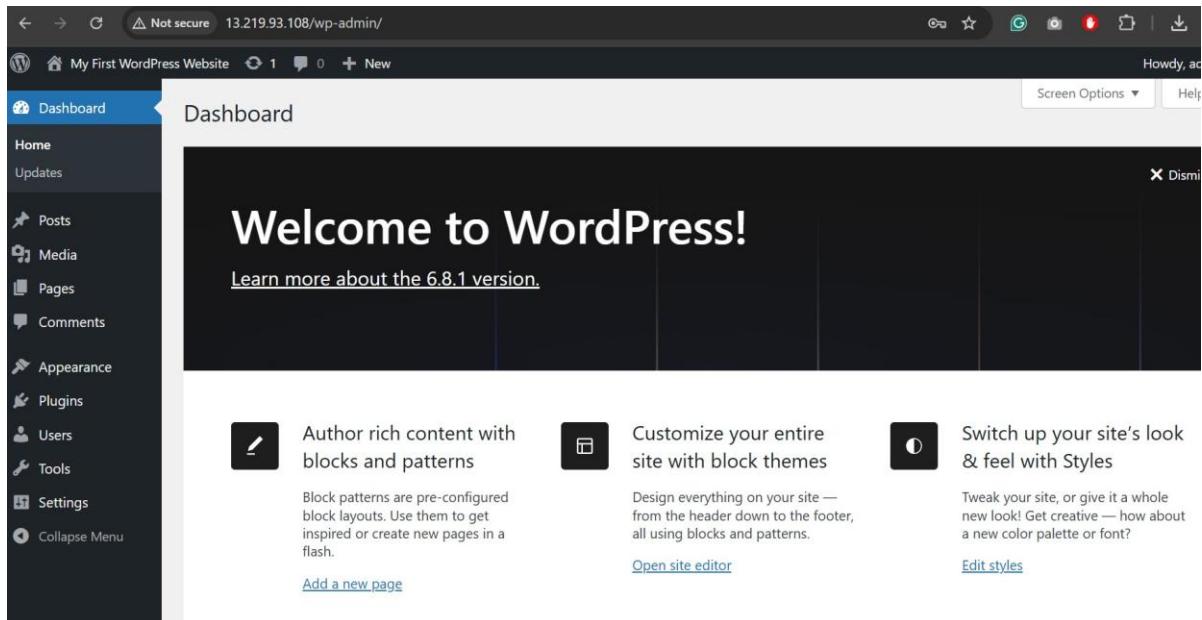
<http://44.203.163.232/>

WordPress Setup Configuration

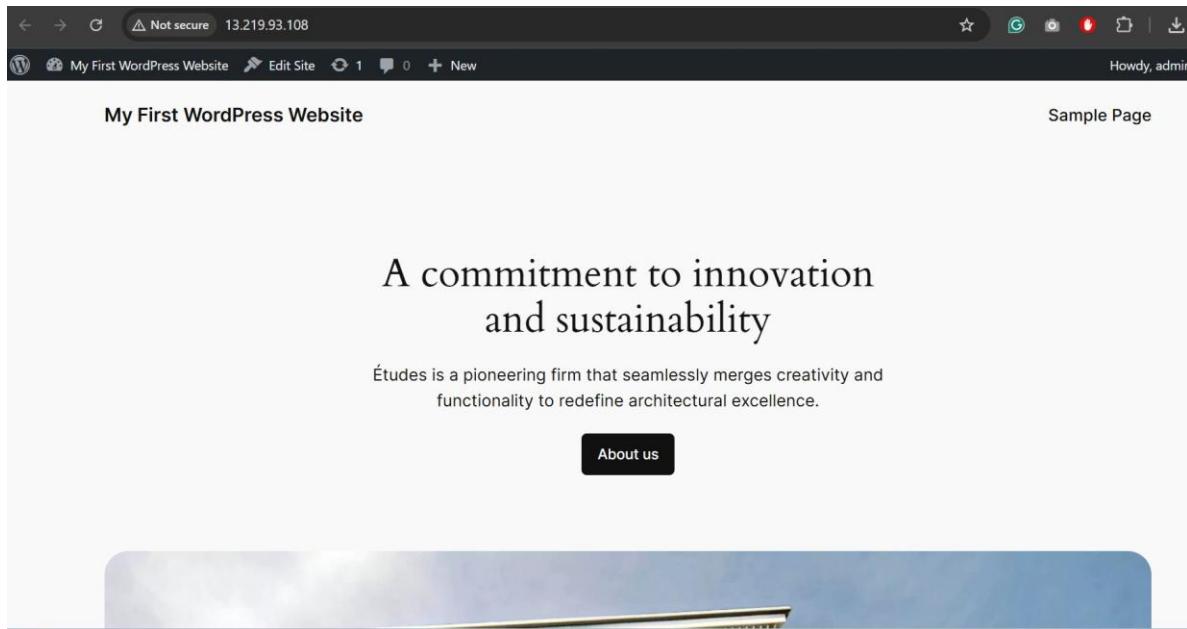
The screenshot shows the WordPress setup configuration page. At the top, it says 'Not secure' and the URL '13.219.93.108/wp-admin/setup-config.php?step=1'. The page contains the following fields:

Database Name	testdb	The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.
Username	admin	Your database username.
Password	*****	Your database password.
Database Host	wordpress-db.cv2fa1za4ctg.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	You should be able to get this info from your web host, if <code>localhost</code> does not work.
Table Prefix	wp_	If you want to run multiple WordPress installations in a single database, change this.

WordPress Dashboard Looks Like



Website Looks Like this



Step 5: Create an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) & Launch Template

After confirming the WordPress installation was successful, an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) was created from the configured EC2 instance. This AMI was used to create a launch template. The template included:

- The custom AMI
- t2.micro instance type
- Key pair
- A security group allowing traffic from ALB only

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 AMIs page. The left sidebar has sections for Instances (Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations) and Images (AMIs, AMI Catalog). The main content area is titled "Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) (1/1)" and shows a table with one row. The table columns are: Name, AMI name, AMI ID, Source, and Owner. The row contains: wordpressA..., wordpress-ami, ami-024c7cfc7525f652, 913090431027/wordpress-ami, and 913090431027. Below the table, a detailed view for "AMI ID: ami-024c7cfc7525f652 (wordpressAMI)" is shown with tabs for Details, Permissions, Storage, and Tags. The Details tab displays the following information:

AMI ID	ami-024c7cfc7525f652	Image type	machine	Platform details	Linux/UNIX	Root device type	EBS
AMI name	wordpress-ami	Owner account ID	913090431027	Architecture	x86_64	Usage operation	RunInstances

Launch Template for AutoScaling Group (ASG)

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Launch Templates page. The left sidebar has sections for Instances (Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations) and Images (AMIs, AMI Catalog). The main content area is titled "Launch Templates (1)" and shows a table with one row. The table columns are: Launch Template ID, Launch Template Name, Default Version, Latest Version, and Create Time. The row contains: lt-0c5c36310dad4053b, wordpress-template, 1, 1, and 2025-05-10T11. Below the table, a section titled "Select a launch template" is shown.

Step 6: Create the Auto Scaling Group (ASG)

An Auto Scaling Group (ASG) was set up using the launch template with the following policies:

- Minimum instances: 1
- Desired capacity: 1
- Maximum instances: 3

- Scaling policy:
 - Scale out when CPU > 70%
 - Scale in when CPU < 25%

Instances were launched in the private subnets. The ALB target group was attached to the ASG to automatically distribute traffic.

The screenshot shows the AWS Auto Scaling Groups page. At the top, there are navigation links for IAM, EC2, and Auto Scaling groups. The main heading is "Auto Scaling groups (1) Info". Below this is a search bar with placeholder text "Search your Auto Scaling groups". A table lists the single Auto Scaling group:

Name	Launch template/configuration	Instances	Status	Desired capacity	Min	Max
wordpress-asg	wordpress-template Version Default	1	-	1	1	3

At the bottom of the page, it says "0 Auto Scaling groups selected".

Instance Launched by ASG

The screenshot shows the AWS Instances page. The left sidebar has a "Instances" section expanded, showing options like Instances, Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, and Capacity Reservations. The main area shows "Instances (1/2) Info" with a table of two instances:

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status
wordpress-inst...	i-00dc43d60e34ba4bf	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	View alarms +
asg-wordpr...	i-0be7ced99601b7103	Running	t2.micro	Initializing	View alarms +

Below the table, the details for the second instance are shown:

i-0be7ced99601b7103

[Details](#) | Status and alarms | Monitoring | Security | Networking | Storage | Tags

Instance summary

Instance ID i-0be7ced99601b7103	Public IPv4 address -	Private IPv4 addresses 10.0.1.145
IPv6 address	Instance state	Public IPv4 DNS

EC2 Instanced launched by ASG - Targets for Load Balancer

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Target Groups console. The left sidebar has sections for Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, Load Balancing, and Auto Scaling. The main area displays a table titled "Registered targets (1)" with one entry:

Instance ID	Name	Port	Zone	Health status
i-0be7ced99601b7103	asg-wordpress	80	us-east-1a (us...)	Healthy

Buttons at the top right include "Anomaly mitigation: Not applicable" (with a help icon), "Deregister", and "Register targets".

Website Access through the Load Balancer

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL "wordpress-alb-1214568968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com". The page content is:

My First WordPress Website Sample Page

A commitment to innovation and sustainability

Études is a pioneering firm that seamlessly merges creativity and functionality to redefine architectural excellence.

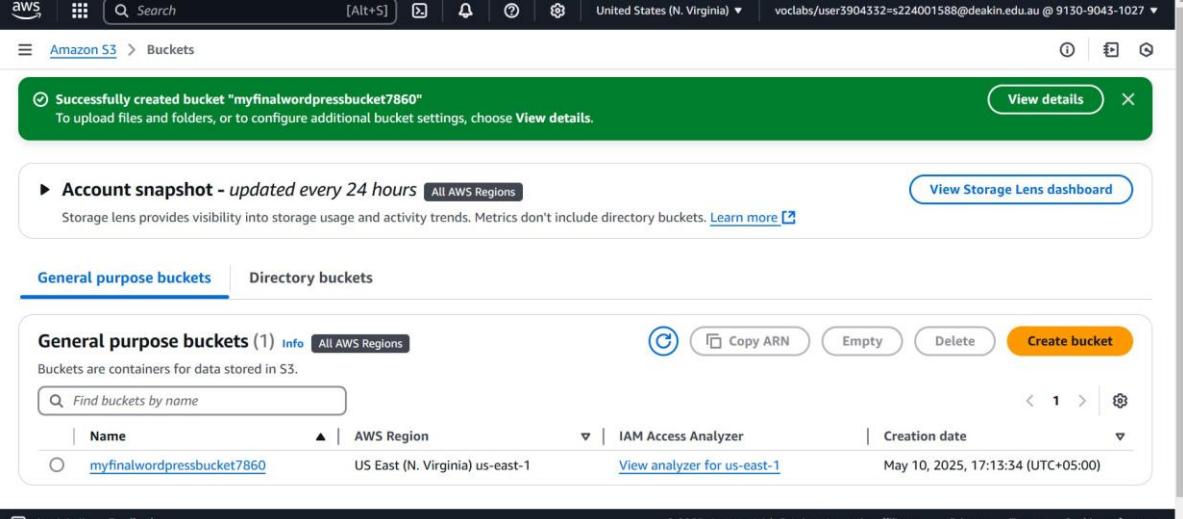
[About us](#)

Below the text is a large, blurred image of a building's roofline under a blue sky.

<http://wordpress-alb-1214568968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com/>

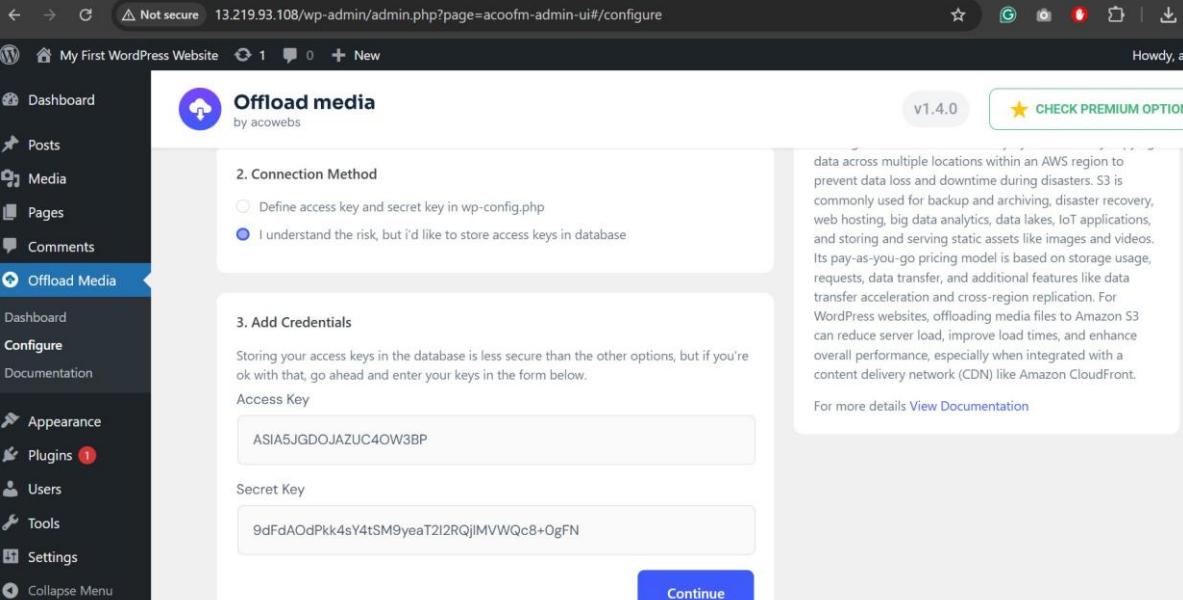
Step 7: Create an S3 Bucket and Configure WordPress Plugin

An S3 bucket was created with public access disabled. Within WordPress, the “Offload Media” plugin was installed and configured using AWS credentials. The plugin was tested by uploading media files and verifying their storage in S3.



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console. At the top, there's a green success message: "Successfully created bucket 'myfinalwordpressbucket7860'. To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose View details." Below this, there's an "Account snapshot" section with a link to "View Storage Lens dashboard". Under "General purpose buckets", there's a table with one row: "myfinalwordpressbucket7860" (Name), "US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1" (AWS Region), and "May 10, 2025, 17:13:34 (UTC+05:00)" (Creation date). At the bottom, there are links for CloudShell, Feedback, and various AWS services like IAM Access Analyzer.

Installed and integrated the Plugin in WordPress



The screenshot shows the "Offload media" plugin configuration screen in the WordPress admin area. The left sidebar has a "Configure" section selected. The main content area has two tabs: "2. Connection Method" and "3. Add Credentials". Under "2. Connection Method", there are two radio button options: "Define access key and secret key in wp-config.php" (unchecked) and "I understand the risk, but I'd like to store access keys in database" (checked). Under "3. Add Credentials", there are fields for "Access Key" (containing "ASIA5JGDOJAZUC4OW3BP") and "Secret Key" (containing "9dFdAOdPk4sY4tSM9yeaT2l2RQjIMVWQc8+0gFN"). A "Continue" button is at the bottom right. On the right side of the screen, there's a sidebar with information about AWS S3 and a "View Documentation" link.

Uploaded an Object to S3

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes the AWS logo, search bar, and account information: United States (N. Virginia) and user details. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb path shows 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > myfinalwordpressbucket7860'. The main content area is titled 'myfinalwordpressbucket7860 Info'. A horizontal menu bar at the top of the content area includes 'Objects' (which is selected), 'Metadata', 'Properties', 'Permissions', 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. Below this is a toolbar with actions like 'Copy S3 URI', 'Copy URL', 'Download', 'Open', 'Delete', 'Actions', 'Create folder', and 'Upload'. A message box states: 'Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)'. A search bar labeled 'Find objects by prefix' is present. A table lists the object 'download.png': Name (download.png), Type (png), Last modified (May 10, 2025, 17:18:10 UTC+05:00), Size (5.1 KB), and Storage class (Standard). The bottom of the page includes standard AWS footer links: CloudShell, Feedback, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

Step 8: CloudFormation Stack – Infrastructure as Code

Infrastructure as Code was implemented using two CloudFormation templates:

- Networking Template: Created the VPC, Subnets, IGW, NAT, and route tables.
- Application Template: Provisioned EC2, ALB, ASG, RDS, and necessary roles/security groups.

Stacks were launched and tested in an isolated environment to ensure repeatable and modular deployments.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation console. The left sidebar has sections for 'CloudFormation' (Stacks, Drifts, StackSets, Exports), 'Infrastructure Composer' (IaC generator), 'Hooks overview' (Hooks), and 'Registry'. The main content area shows the 'Stacks (3)' section for the 'WordPressProjectCF' stack. It displays three stacks: 'WordPressProjectCF' (Active, CREATE_IN_PROGRESS), 'myWordPressStack' (Active, DELETE_IN_PROGRESS), and another unnamed stack (Active, UNKNOWN). The right side of the screen shows the 'Events (18)' tab for the 'WordPressProjectCF' stack, listing 18 events. One event is highlighted: '2025-05-10 19:42:05 UTC+0500' with status 'CREATE_COMPLETE' and logical ID 'AutoScalingGroup'. The bottom of the page includes standard AWS footer links: CloudShell, Feedback, Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

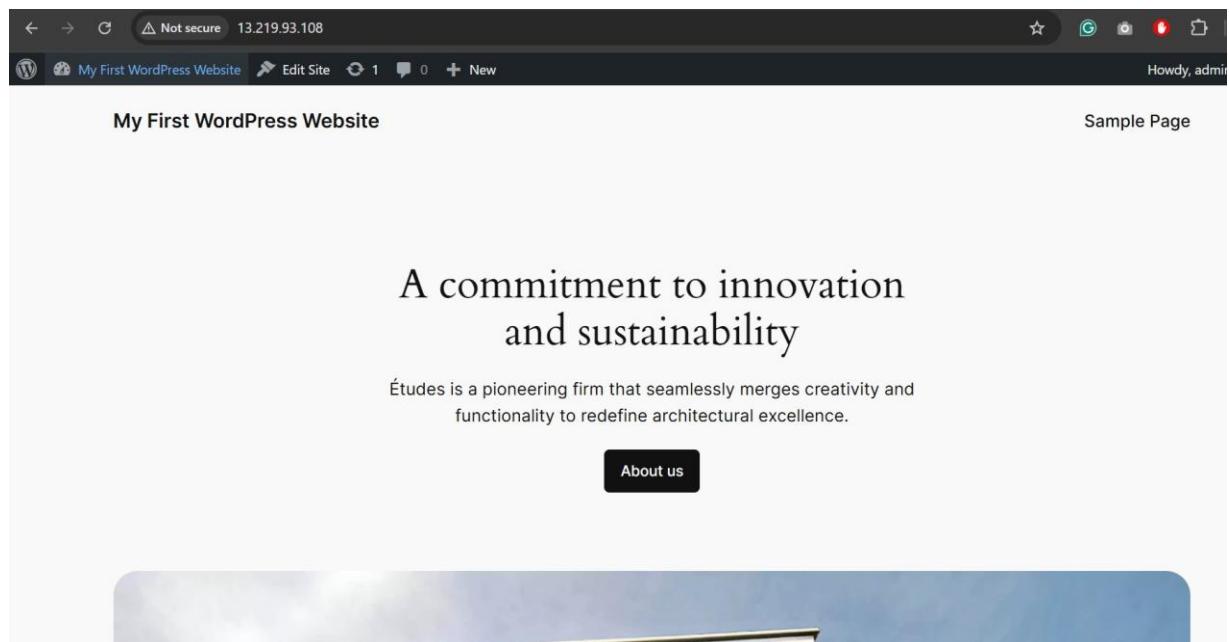
Step 9: Testing and Validation

Several tests were conducted:

- WordPress was accessible via the ALB DNS and EC2 IP
- Terminating an EC2 instance triggered ASG to launch a new one
- Uploading media files and storing them in S3 via the plugin
- RDS failover was simulated and verified through zone switching
- EC2 was accessible through Systems Manager Session Manager

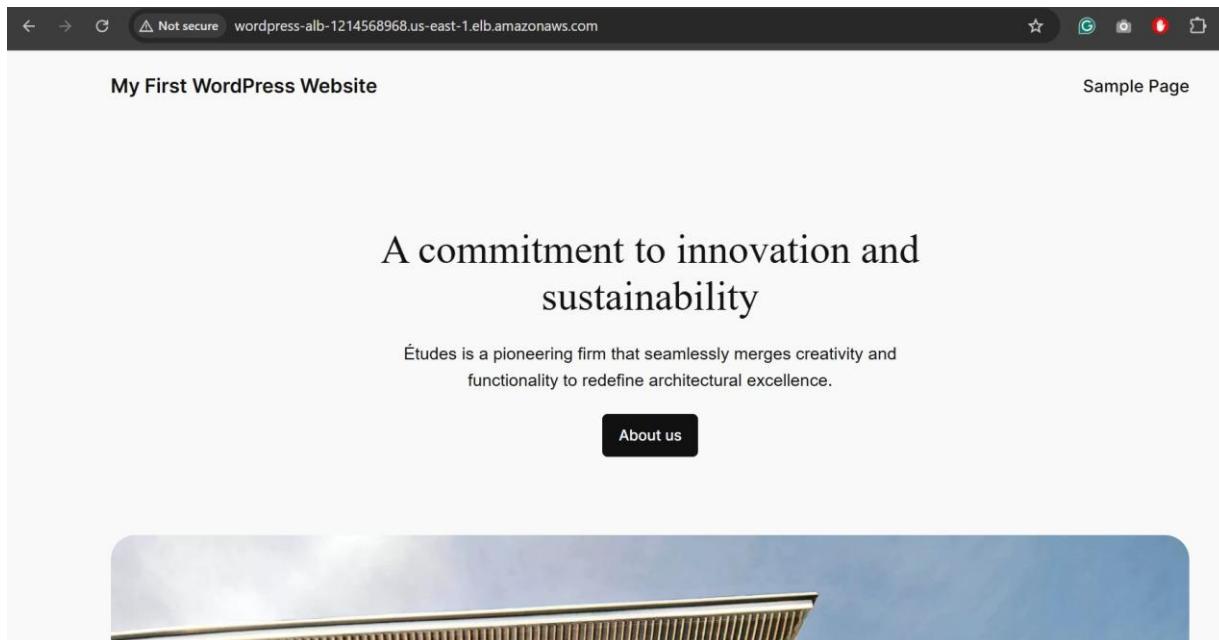
Overall, the implementation phase ensured that all requirements outlined in the project specification were addressed thoroughly. The architecture successfully integrated essential AWS components into a cohesive, secure, and scalable application deployment. Each component was tested for reliability and functionality, proving the design's effectiveness in meeting both academic and real-world standards.

EC2 Instance Testing



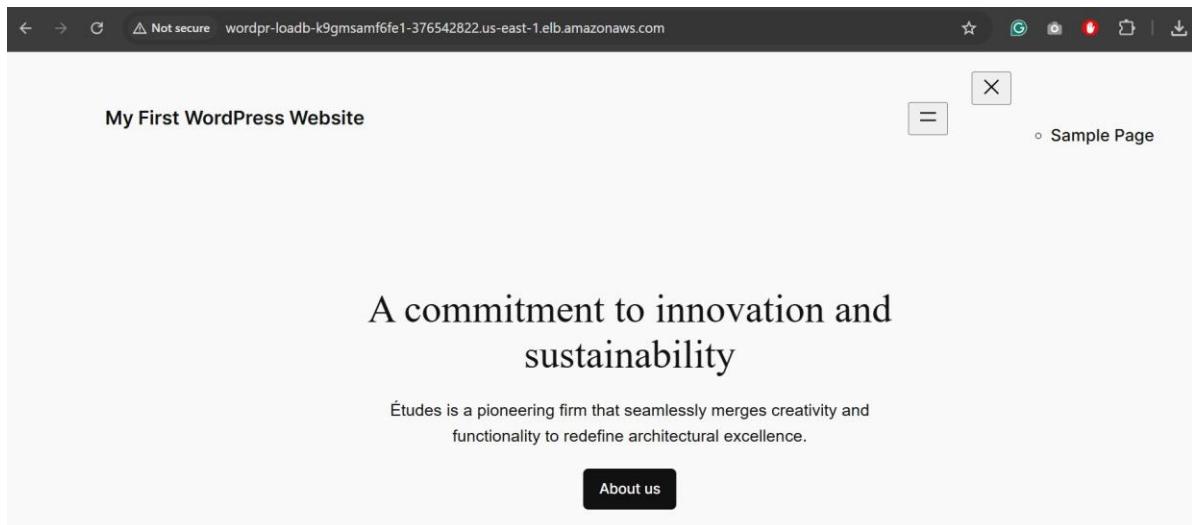
<http://13.219.93.108/>

Testing Through Load Balancer



<http://wordpress-alb-1214568968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com/>

Testing Through CloudFormation Created Load Balancer



<http://wordpr-loadb-k9gmsamf6fe1-376542822.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com/>

Discussion and Reflections

The deployment validated key cloud computing principles such as high availability, scalability, and automation. All infrastructure components worked as expected. Auto Scaling replaced failed instances effectively, and S3 integration ensured durable media storage. One

challenge was IAM key management for plugin integration, which required proper access configuration. CloudFormation made re-deployment efficient and consistent.

Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrates the deployment of a robust WordPress architecture using AWS. The use of EC2, RDS, S3, and Auto Scaling ensures performance, availability, and cost-efficiency. Automation via CloudFormation underscores the importance of IaC in modern DevOps practices.

References

- [1] Amazon Web Services (AWS) Documentation. Available: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/>
- [2] WordPress.org, “Installing WordPress,” Available:
<https://wordpress.org/support/article/how-to-install-wordpress/>
- [3] AWS CloudFormation User Guide. Available:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide>Welcome.html>
- [4] Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. Available:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/what-is-amazon-ec2-auto-scaling.html>

Video link - <https://deakin.au.panopto.com/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=581f7a4b-25e8-48c3-bf32-b2dd00da8f75>