

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.

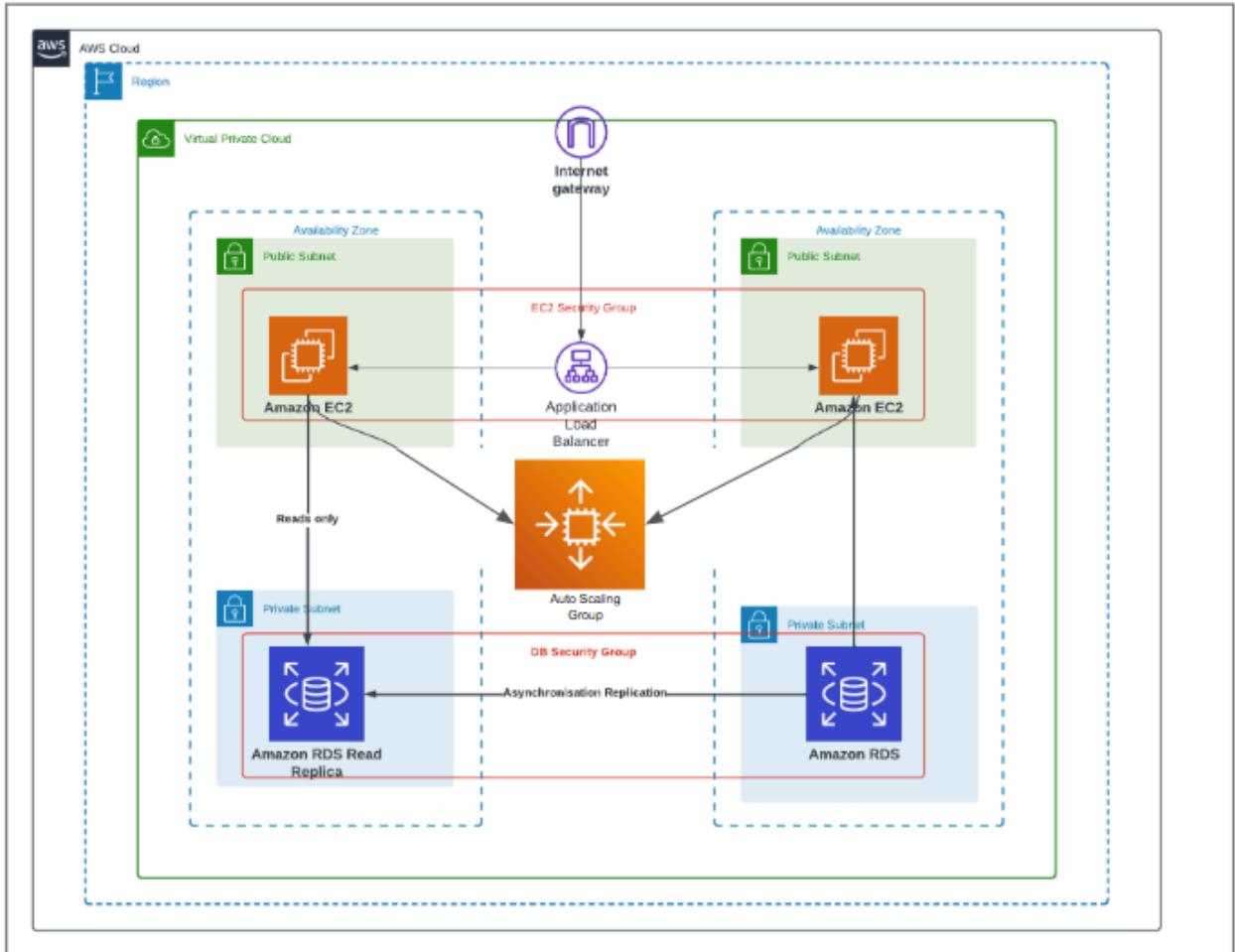
At the network layer, a custom Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is used to logically isolate the deployment. This VPC includes both public and private subnets across multiple availability zones to provide fault tolerance and load distribution. Public subnets host the Application Load Balancer (ALB) and the 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 Details page for a VPC named 'vpc-04806eada959a1c1e'. The VPC ID is listed as 'vpc-04806eada959a1c1e'. The 'State' is 'Available'. 'Block Public Access' is set to 'Off'. 'DNS hostnames' are disabled. The 'Main route table' is 'rtb-046ea1291a7e755a1'. There is a note indicating 'Failed to load rule groups'. The 'Owner ID' is '913090431027'. The page includes tabs for 'Resource map', 'CIDRs', 'Flow logs', 'Tags', and 'Integrations'.

Public and Private Subnets

The screenshot shows the AWS Subnets list page. There are 10 subnets listed, all in an 'Available' state. The subnets are: 'Public-Subnet-2' (Subnet ID: subnet-0f607a8228c0fc709), 'Public-Subnet-1' (Subnet ID: subnet-0485f9f49d2d91cf5), 'Private-Subnet-2' (Subnet ID: subnet-087326973fc1ba877), 'Private-Subnet-1' (Subnet ID: subnet-0c58c928fed7bc63b), 'Public-Subnet-3' (Subnet ID: subnet-086fc14420898aec4), 'Public-Subnet-4' (Subnet ID: subnet-01ac0c8d78f735a01), 'Private-Subnet-3' (Subnet ID: subnet-004dd6069c9228692), and 'Private-Subnet-4' (Subnet ID: subnet-004dd6069c9228692). The page includes a search bar and a 'Create subnet' button.

An Internet Gateway

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Internet Gateways page. The main content area displays the details of an Internet Gateway named **igw-0a34cb92daa7edf9d / WordPressIGW**. The details include:

- Internet gateway ID:** igw-0a34cb92daa7edf9d
- State:** Attached
- VPC ID:** [vpc-04806eada959a1c1e](#) | [WordPress-Project-VPC](#)
- Owner:** 913090431027

The sidebar on the left shows the **Virtual private cloud** navigation path: **VPC dashboard** > **Virtual private cloud** > **Internet gateways**.

NAT Gateway

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC NAT Gateways page. The main content area displays the details of a NAT Gateway named **nat-06be53d93be66981d / WordPressNGW**. The details include:

- NAT gateway ID:** nat-06be53d93be66981d
- Connectivity type:** Public
- State:** Pending
- 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
- Created:** Saturday, May 10, 2025 at 16:02:29 GMT+5
- Deleted:** -

The sidebar on the left shows the **Virtual private cloud** navigation path: **VPC dashboard** > **Virtual private cloud** > **NAT gateways**.

Public & Private Route Tables

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Route Tables page. A green success message at the top states: **You have successfully updated subnet associations for rtb-036e018aa37b1c41b / PrivateRouteTable.**

The main content area displays the **Route tables (4)** table. The table includes columns for Name, Route table ID, Explicit subnet assoc..., Edge associations, and Mail. The data is as follows:

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

The sidebar on the left shows the **Virtual private cloud** navigation path: **VPC dashboard** > **Virtual private cloud** > **Route tables**.

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 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 success message at the top right says "Successfully created wordpress-db-subnet-group. [View subnet group](#)". Below it, 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 |
| Scheme Internet-facing | Hosted zone Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K |
| VPC vpc-04806eada959a1c1e [2] | Load balancer IP address type IPv4 |
| Availability Zones | Date created May 10, 2025, 16:34 (UTC+05:00) |
| subnet-0485f9f49d2d91cf5 [2] us-east-1a (use1-az2) subnet-0f607a8228c0fc709 [2] us-east-1b (use1-az4) | DNS name Info wordpress-alb-1214568968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record) |
| Load balancer ARN arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:913090431027:loadbalancer/app/wordpress-alb/a34a806df9a402f6 | |

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. A single instance is listed: **i-00dc43d60e34ba4bf (wordpress-instance-1)**. The instance is **Running** and has an **t2.micro** type. It has a **Public IPv4 address** of 13.219.93.108 and a **Private IPv4 address** of 10.0.1.39.

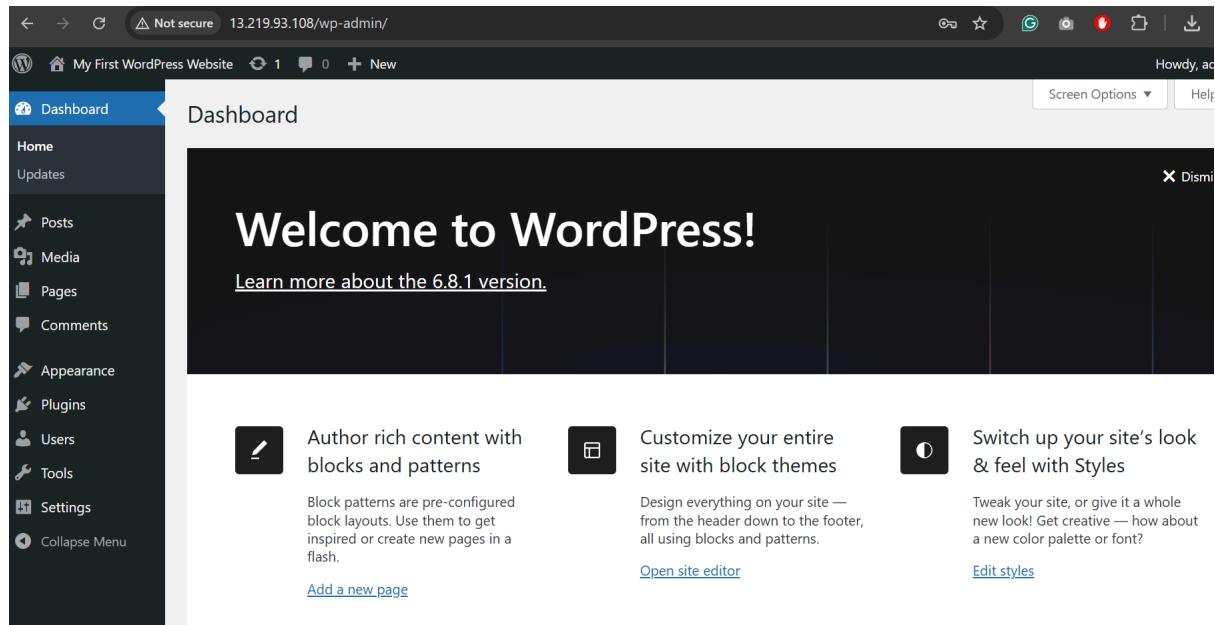
<http://44.203.163.232/>

WordPress Setup Configuration

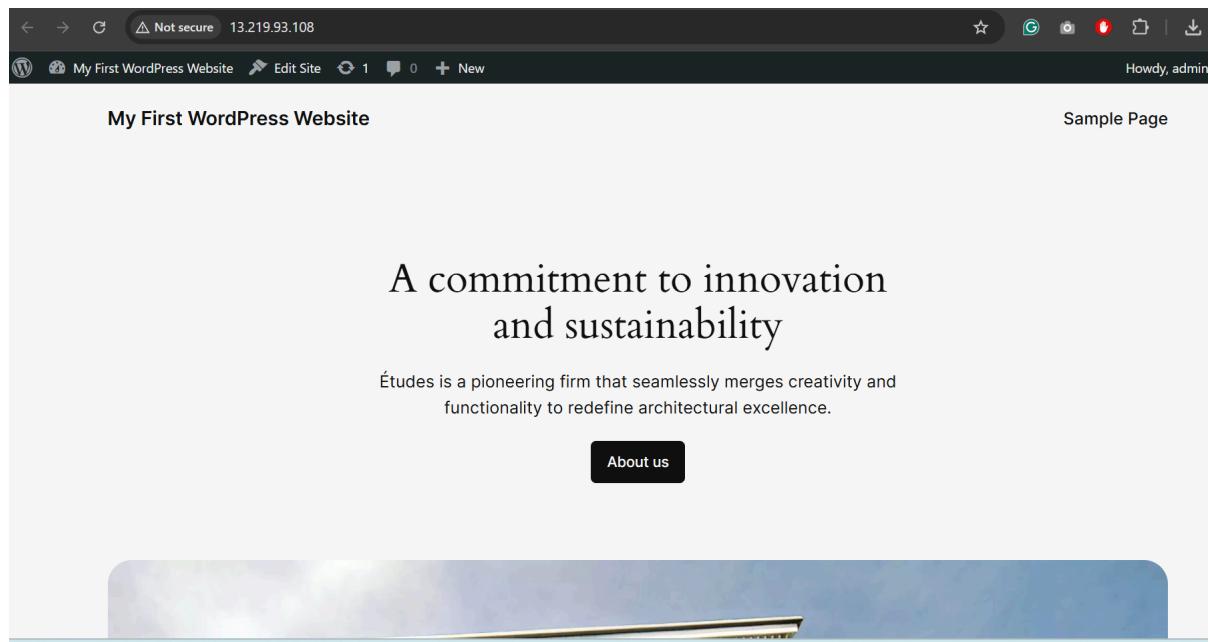
The screenshot shows the WordPress Setup Configuration page. It displays the following form fields:

- Database Name:** testdb (The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.)
- Username:** admin (Your database username.)
- Password:** (Redacted) (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 `localhost` 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 includes links for Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, 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 displays a table titled "Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) (1/1) Info". The table has columns for Name, AMI name, AMI ID, Source, and Owner. One row is selected, showing "wordpressAMI" under "Name" and "AMI name", with the AMI ID "ami-024c7c2fc7525f652", Source "913090431027/wordpress-ami", and Owner "913090431027". Below the table, a section titled "AMI ID: ami-024c7c2fc7525f652 (wordpressAMI)" provides detailed information about the AMI, including AMI ID, Image type, Platform details, Root device type, AMI name, Owner account ID, Architecture, and Usage operation.

Launch Template for AutoScaling Group (ASG)

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Launch Templates page. The left sidebar includes links for Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, 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 displays a table titled "Launch Templates (1) Info". The table has columns for Launch Template ID, Launch Template Name, Default Version, Latest Version, and Create Time. One entry is listed: "lt-0c5c36310dad4053b" under "Launch Template ID" and "wordpress-template" under "Launch Template Name". The "Default Version" is 1, "Latest Version" is 1, and "Create Time" is 2025-05-10T1. Below the table, a section titled "Select a launch template" is visible.

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 AWS, IAM, and the current region (United States (N. Virginia)). The main heading is "Auto Scaling groups (1) Info". Below this, there's a search bar and a table with one row. The table columns are: Name, Launch template/configuration, Instances, Status, Desired capacity, Min, and Max. The single entry is "wordpress-asg" with "wordpress-template" as the launch configuration, 1 instance, and status "Running".

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

0 Auto Scaling groups selected

Instance Launched by ASG

The screenshot shows the AWS Instances page. The left sidebar has a navigation tree with "EC2" selected, under which "Instances" is expanded. The main area shows "Instances (1/2) Info" with a table of two instances. The first instance is "wordpress-inst..." and the second is "asg-wordpr...". Both are listed as "Running" with "t2.micro" instance type. The second instance is highlighted with a green border. Below the table, a detailed view for the instance "i-0be7ced99601b7103" is shown. The "Details" tab is selected, displaying information like Instance ID (i-0be7ced99601b7103), Public IPv4 address (empty), Private IPv4 addresses (10.0.1.145), and Public IPv4 DNS.

| 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 + |

EC2 Instances launched by ASG - Targets for Load Balancer

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Target Groups console. The left sidebar navigation includes 'Elastic Block Store', 'Network & Security', 'Load Balancing' (selected), and 'Auto Scaling'. Under 'Load Balancing', 'Target Groups' is selected. The main content area displays a table titled 'Registered targets (1)'. The table has columns for Instance ID, Name, Port, Zone, Health status, and Health status details. One row is shown: 'i-0be7ced99601b7103' (asg-wordpress), port 80, us-east-1a, healthy.

Website Access through the Load Balancer

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a WordPress website. The URL in the address bar is 'wordpress-alb-1214568968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com'. The page title is 'My First WordPress Website'. Below the title, the main content reads 'A commitment to innovation and sustainability'. A subtext below states: 'Études is a pioneering firm that seamlessly merges creativity and functionality to redefine architectural excellence.' A 'About us' button is visible. The background features a large, abstract blue and white graphic.

<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, the "Account snapshot" section is visible, updated every 24 hours. It includes a "View Storage Lens dashboard" button. Under "General purpose buckets", there is one entry: "myfinalwordpressbucket7860" (Name), "US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1" (AWS Region), and "May 10, 2025, 17:13:34 (UTC+05:00)" (Creation date). There are buttons for "Copy ARN", "Empty", "Delete", and "Create bucket". A search bar at the top says "Find buckets by name".

Installed and integrated the Plugin in WordPress

The screenshot shows the WordPress Admin dashboard with the URL "13.219.93.108/wp-admin/admin.php?page=acoofm-admin-ui#configure". The left sidebar has a "Plugins" menu item with a red notification badge. The main content area is titled "Offload media" by acoweb. It shows two steps: "2. Connection Method" and "3. Add Credentials". In step 2, the user has selected the option "I understand the risk, but i'd like to store access keys in database". In step 3, there are fields for "Access Key" (containing "ASIA5JGDOJAZUC4OW3BP") and "Secret Key" (containing "9dFdAOdPkk4sY4tSM9yeaT2lRQjIMVWQc8+OgFN"). A blue "Continue" button is at the bottom right. A sidebar on the right provides information about Amazon S3 and a link to "View Documentation".

Uploaded an Object to S3

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, the URL is `Amazon S3 > Buckets > myfinalwordpressbucket7860`. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for Objects, Metadata, Properties, Permissions, Metrics, Management, and Access Points. The Objects tab is selected. A table lists one object: `download.png`. The table includes columns for Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class. The object was last modified on May 10, 2025, at 17:18:10 (UTC+05:00) and is 5.1 KB in size, stored in the Standard storage class.

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 a navigation tree with 'CloudFormation' selected, followed by 'Stacks'. The main area shows a 'Stacks (3)' list with three items: 'WordPressProjectCF' (selected), 'myWordPressStack', and another unnamed stack. The 'Events' tab is selected in the 'WordPressProjectCF' details view. It shows 18 events, with the most recent being 'CREATE_IN_PROGRESS' for the AutoScalingGroup resource, which completed successfully ('CREATE_COMPLETE'). Other events include 'DELETE_IN_PROGRESS' and 'DELETE_COMPLETE' for the same resource.

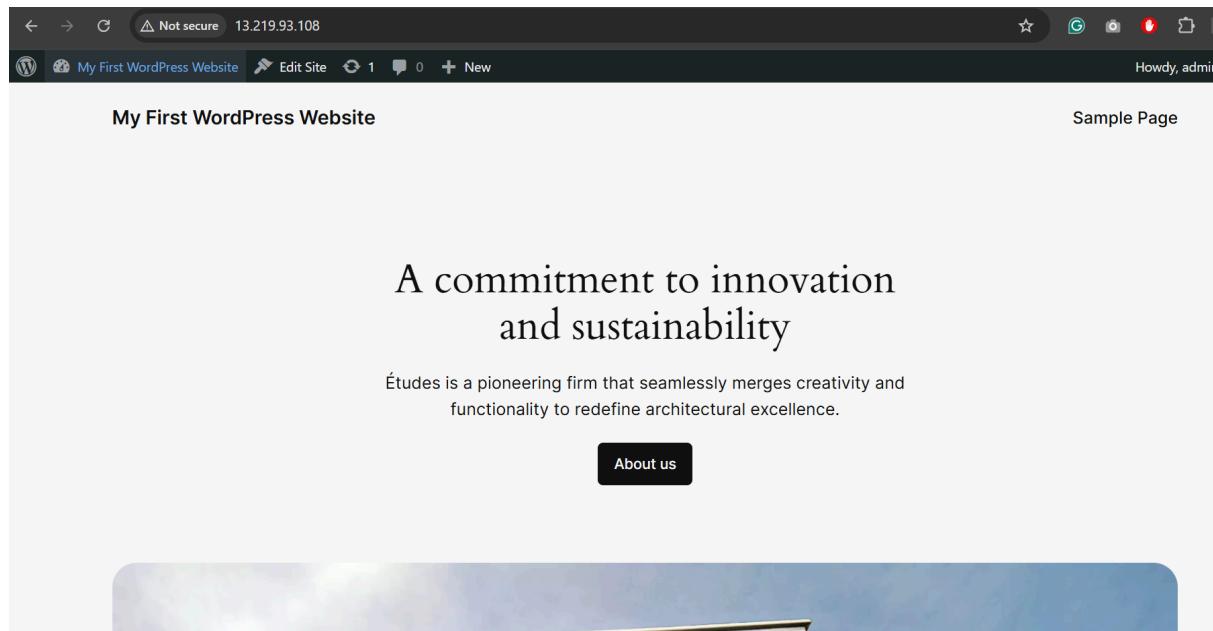
Step 9: Testing and Validation

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

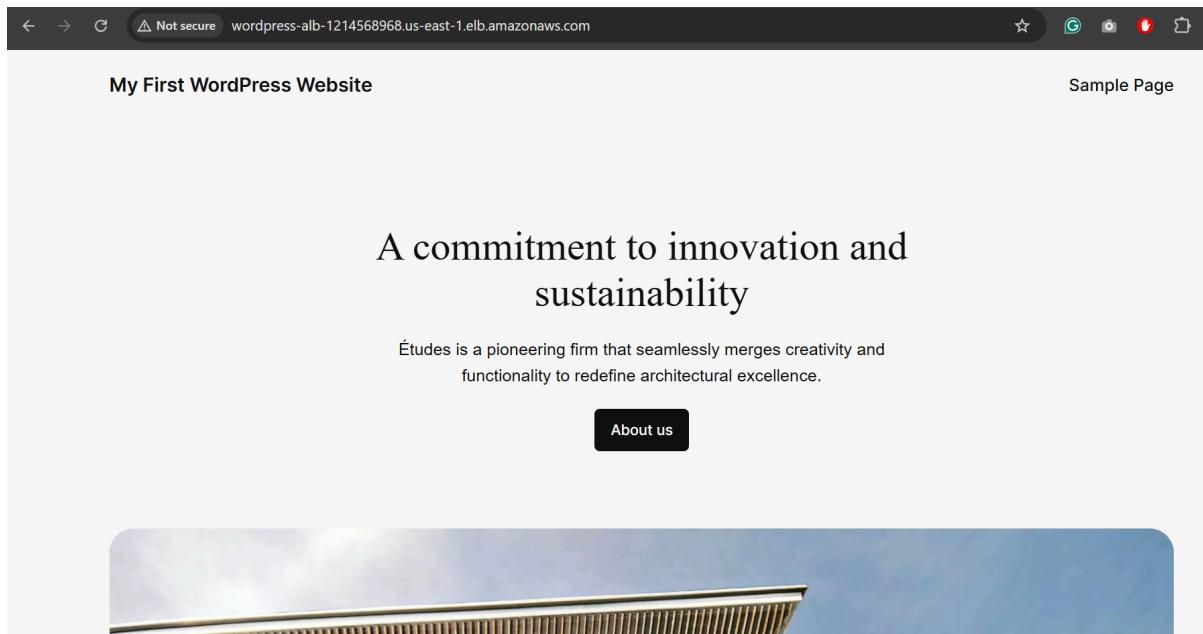
Overall, the implementation phase ensured that all requirements outlined in the project specification were addressed thoroughly. The architecture successfully integrated essential AWS components into a cohesive, secure, and scalable application deployment. Each component was tested for reliability and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

EC2 Instance Testing



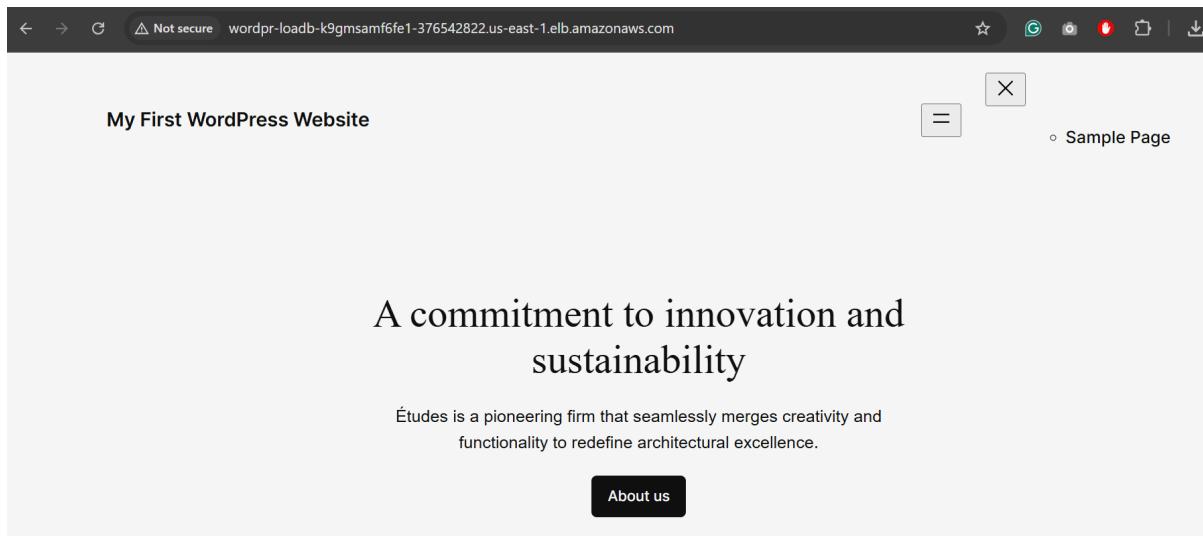
<http://13.219.93.108/>

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>