

Experiment No: 12

Title: Develop a Mini Project using AWS

Aim: To implement studied modules of AWS in order to develop a mini project.

Theory:

Problem Statement:

Deploy WordPress Application with Amazon RDS using Load Balancer in AWS

WordPress:

WordPress is a free, open-source website creation platform. On a more technical level, WordPress is a content management system (CMS) written in PHP that uses a MySQL database.

WordPress is an excellent website platform for a variety of websites. From blogging to e-commerce to business and portfolio websites, WordPress is a versatile CMS. Designed with usability and flexibility in mind, WordPress is a great solution for both large and small websites.

AWS for WordPress:

Database maintenance for your WordPress site is critical. Your database instance holds all of your important data for your WordPress site. If the database goes down, your website may go down with it, and you could even lose your data.

Database maintenance can also be difficult, and database administrators have years of specialized experience. When setting up a WordPress site, you want to stay focused on designing your page and generating your content, not worrying about database performance and backups.

Amazon RDS for MySQL helps with both of these problems. Amazon RDS for MySQL is a managed database offering from AWS. With Amazon RDS for MySQL, you get:

- Automated backup and recovery so that you won't lose data in the event of an accident;
- Regular updates and patches, keeping your database secure and performant;
- Easy installation with smart default parameters.

These features allow you to get a fast, reliable database without requiring specialized database knowledge. You can get on your way faster and start building your website.

AWS RDS:

Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) is a managed SQL database service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS). Amazon RDS supports an array of database engines to store and organize data. It also helps with relational database management tasks, such as data migration, backup, recovery and patching.

Amazon RDS facilitates the deployment and maintenance of relational databases in the cloud. A cloud administrator uses Amazon RDS to set up, operate, manage and scale a relational instance of a cloud database. Amazon RDS is not itself a database; it is a service used to manage relational databases.

AWS EC2:

The full form of Amazon EC2 is Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud. Amazon EC2 is one of the most used and most basic services on Amazon. EC2 is a machine with an operating system and hardware components of your choice. But the difference is that it is totally virtualized. You can run multiple virtual computers in a single physical hardware.

Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is one of the integral parts of the AWS ecosystem. EC2 enables on-demand, scalable computing capacity in the AWS cloud.

Amazon EC2 instances eliminate the up-front investment for hardware, and there is no need to maintain any rented hardware. It enables you to build and run applications faster. You can use EC2 in AWS to launch as many virtual servers as you need. Also, you can scale up or down when there is an increase or decrease in website traffic.

Elastic load balancer

Elastic load balancer is a service provided by Amazon in which the incoming traffic is efficiently automatically distributed across a group of backend servers in a manner that increases speed and performance. It helps to improve scalability of your application and secures your applications.

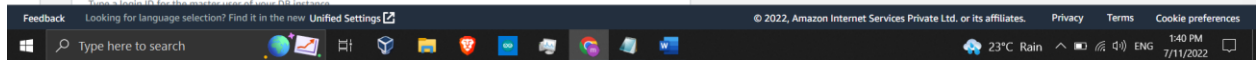
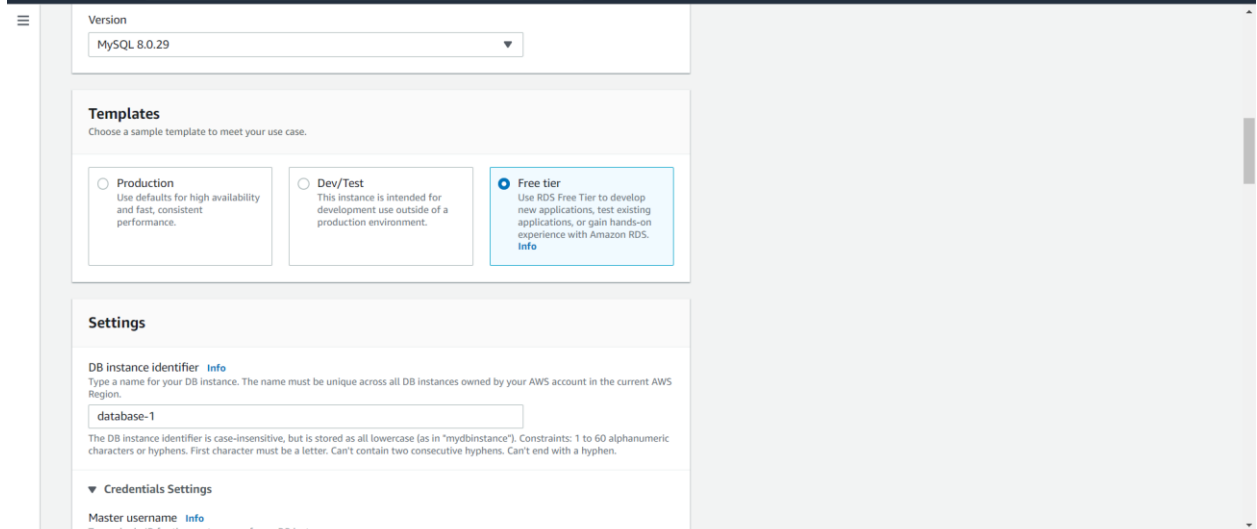
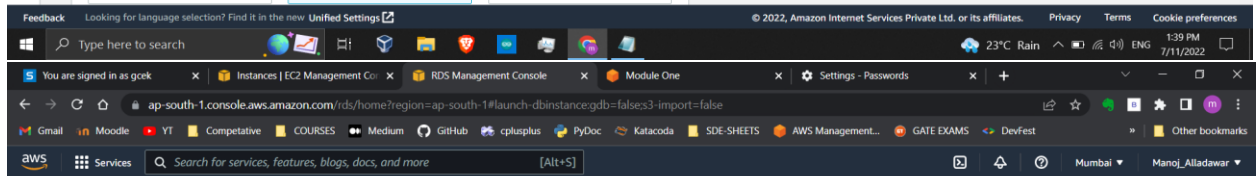
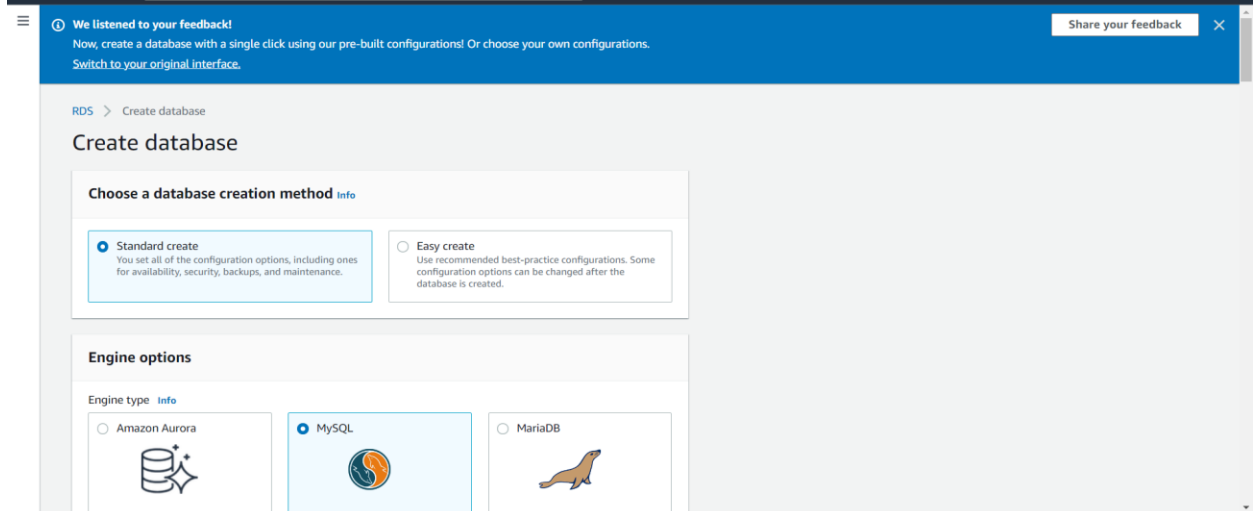
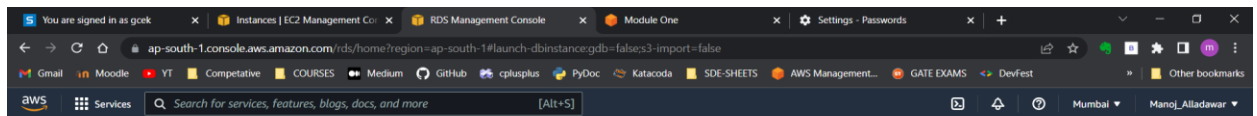
Load Balancer allows you to configure health checks for the registered targets. In case any of registered target fails the health check, the load balancer will not route traffic to that unhealthy target. Thereby ensuring your application is highly available and fault tolerant.

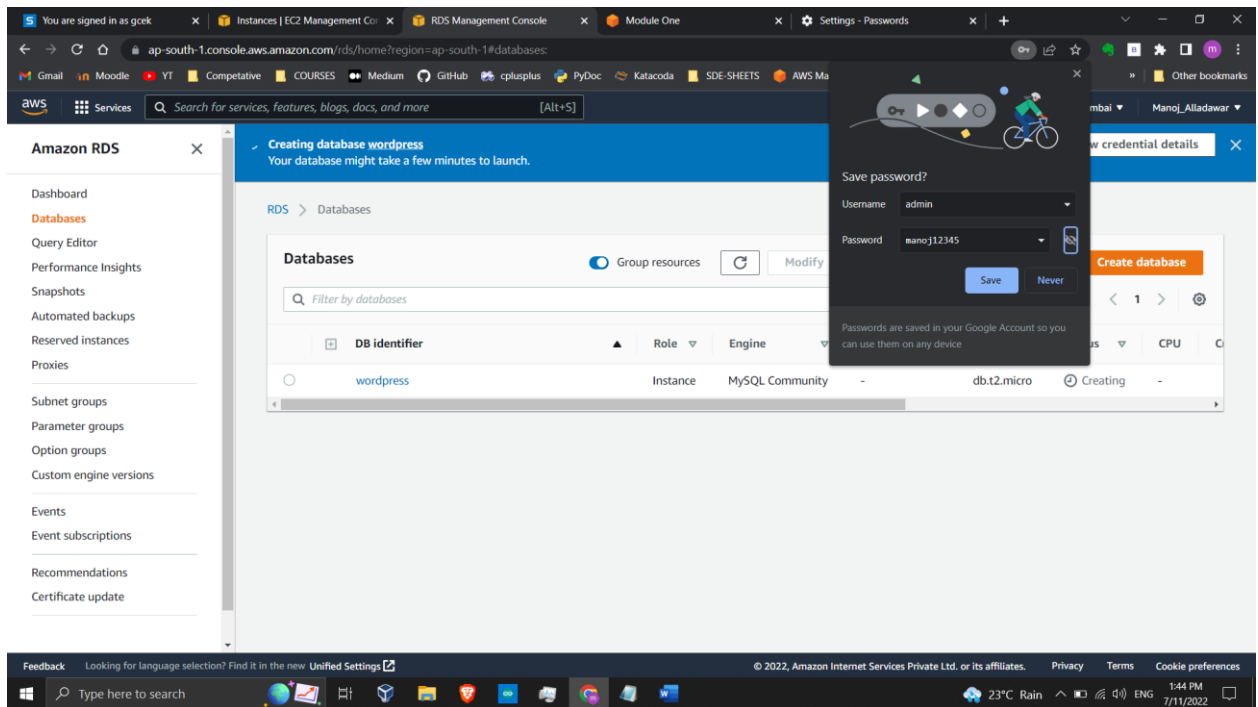
The word 'elastic' in Elastic Compute Cloud talks about the system's capability of adapting to varying workloads and provisioning or de-provisioning resources according to the demand.

The implementation involves following steps:

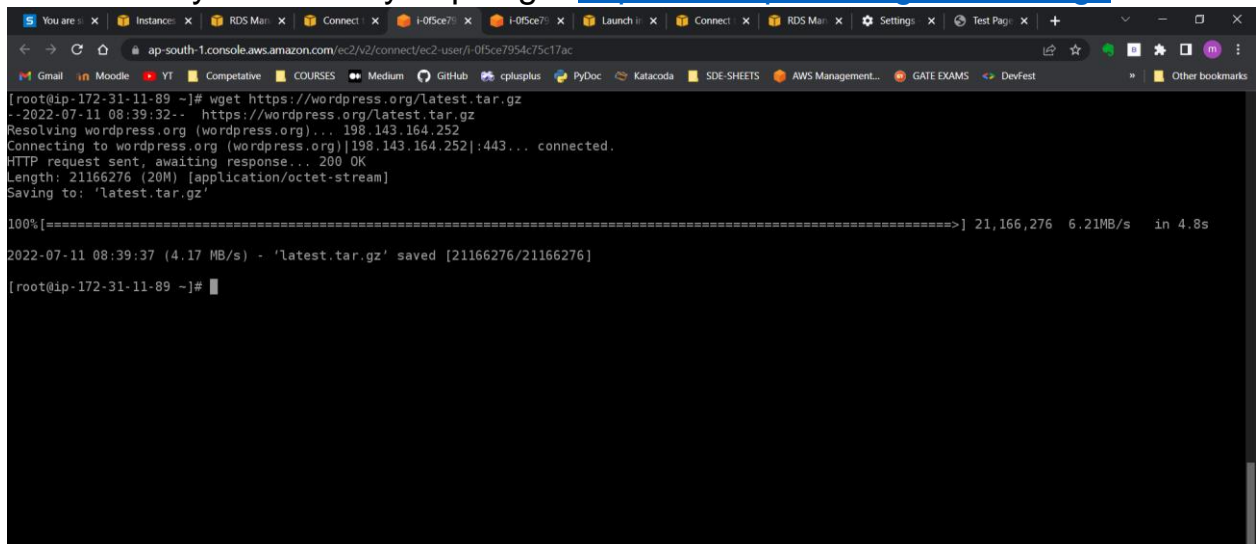
1. Creating a MySQL Database with RDS: Configure the RDS database to allow access to specific entities.
2. Creating an EC2 Instance: Create an EC2 instance to run your WordPress site.
3. Configuring Your RDS Database: Configure the RDS database to allow access to specific entities.
4. Configuring WordPress on EC2: Install the WordPress application and dependencies on the EC2 instance.
5. Applying Load Balancer.

Practical Implementation:





sudo yum install -y httpd wget <https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz>



i-0f5ce7954c75c17ac (wordpress_frontend_instance-1)

Public IPs: 43.204.230.188 Private IPs: 172.31.11.89



Amazon RDS console showing the configuration for a database instance. The instance is named `wordpress.cbtrnft6inap.ap-south-1` and is located in the `ap-south-1` region. The configuration is divided into three main sections:

- Endpoint & port:**
 - Endpoint: `wordpress.cbtrnft6inap.ap-south-1.rds.amazonaws.com`
 - Port: `3306`
- Networking:**
 - Availability Zone: `ap-south-1b`
 - VPC: `vpc-07fd4b69ba269d520`
 - Subnet group: `default-vpc-07fd4b69ba269d520`
 - Subnets: `subnet-0d90210c002bd05c8`, `subnet-0794f67a5859e317c`, `subnet-0530953f8ed66ab8b`
 - Network type: `IPv4`
- Security:**
 - VPC security groups: `default (sg-0887aad2d6c1d9200)` (Active)
 - Publicly accessible: `No`
 - Certificate authority: `rds-ca-2019`
 - Certificate authority date: `August 22, 2024, 10:38 (UTC+10:38)`

The console also shows a sidebar with navigation options like Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, Performance Insights, Snapshots, Automated backups, Reserved instances, Proxies, Subnet groups, Parameter groups, Option groups, Custom engine versions, Events, Event subscriptions, Recommendations, and Certificate update.

Module Four: Getting started/hands-on/deploy-wordpress-with-amazon-rds/module-four/

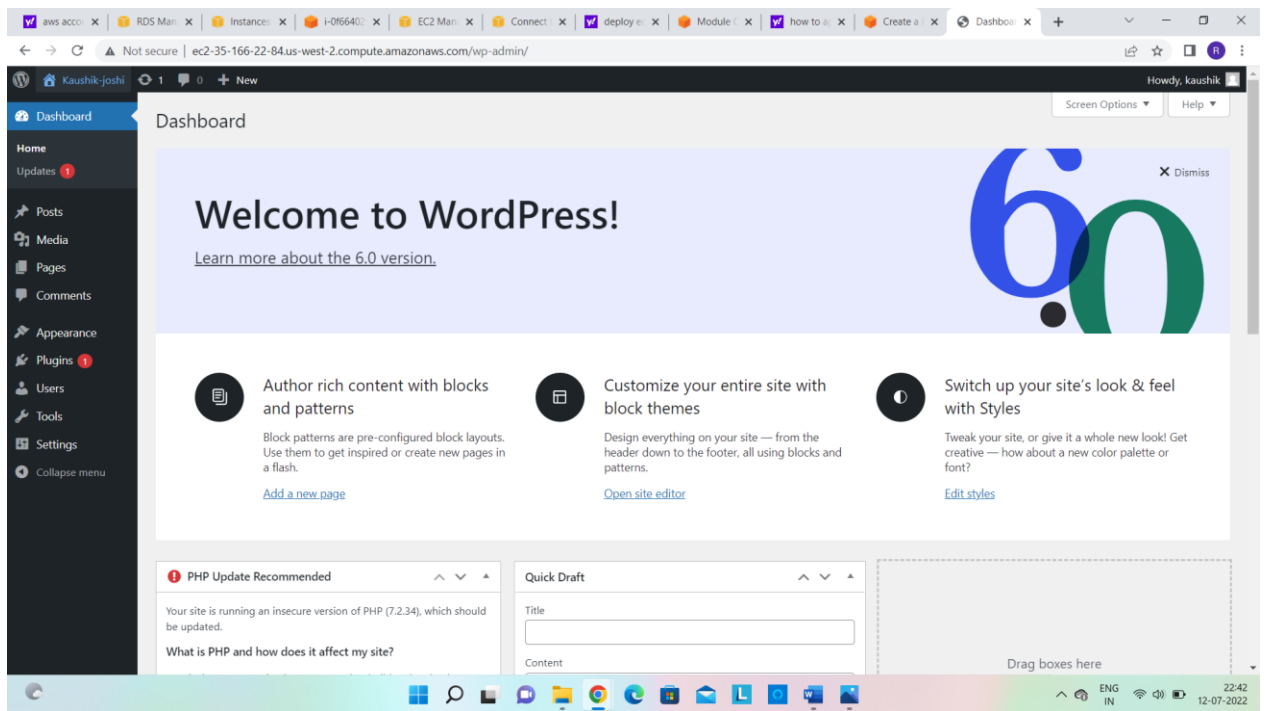
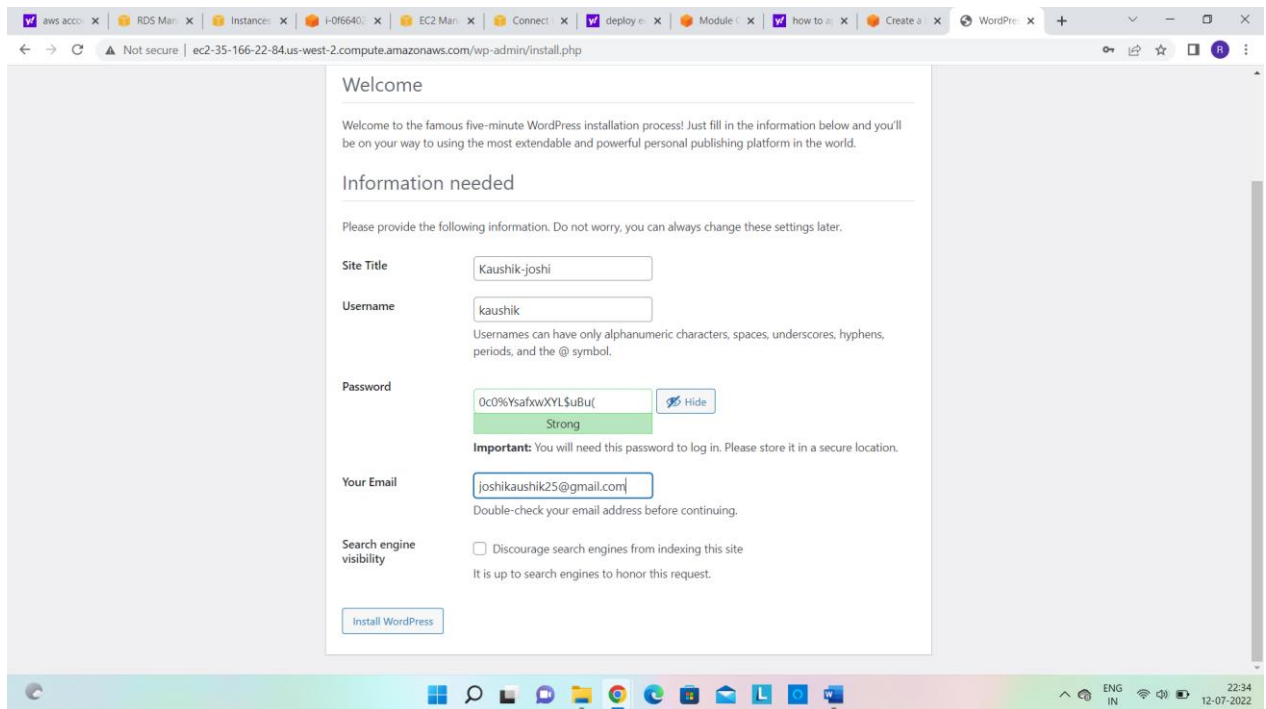
Follows in the configuration file.

```
1 /*#@+
2  * Authentication Unique Keys and Salts.
3  *
4  * Change these to different unique phrases!
5  * You can generate these using the (link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.c
6  * You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This will force all
7  *
8  * @since 2.6.0
9  */
10 define( 'AUTH_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here' );
11 define( 'SECURE_AUTH_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here' );
12 define( 'LOGGED_IN_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here' );
13 define( 'NONCE_KEY', 'put your unique phrase here' );
14 define( 'AUTH_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here' );
15 define( 'SECURE_AUTH_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here' );
16 define( 'LOGGED_IN_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here' );
17 define( 'NONCE_SALT', 'put your unique phrase here' );
```

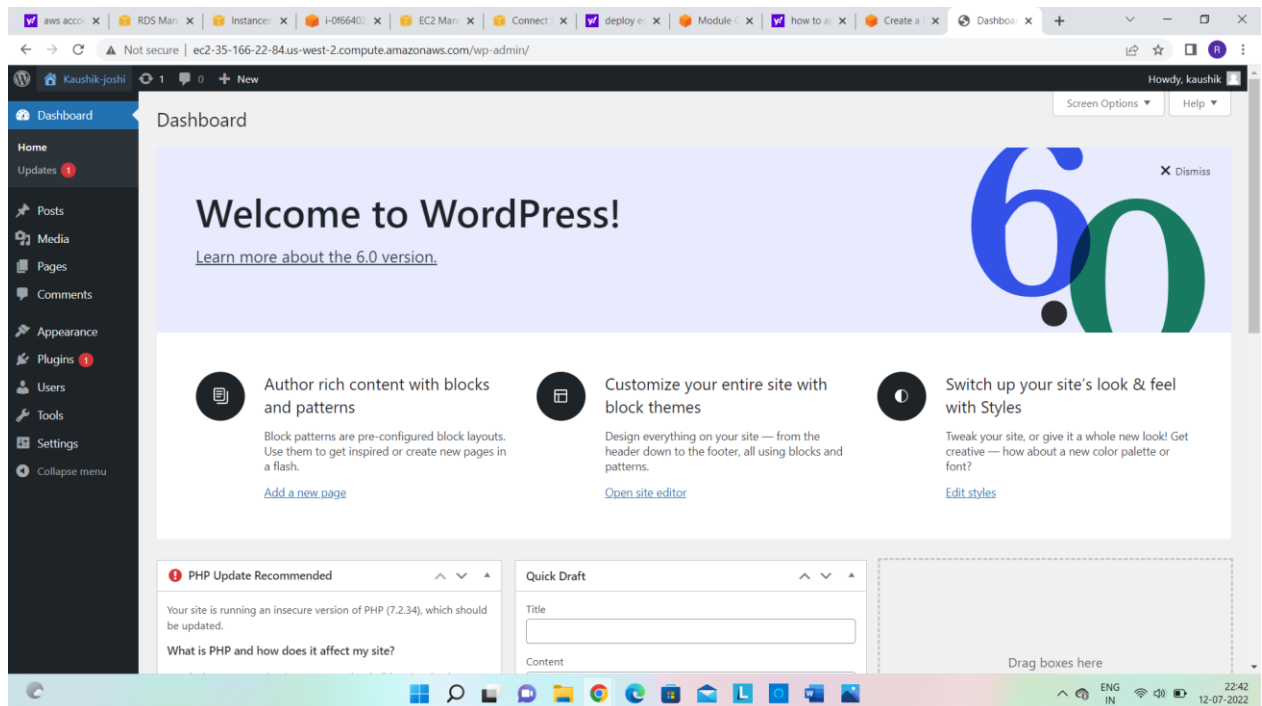
Go to [this link](#) to generate values for this configuration section. You can replace the entire content in that section with the content from the link.

You can save and exit from nano by entering CTRL + O followed by CTRL + X.

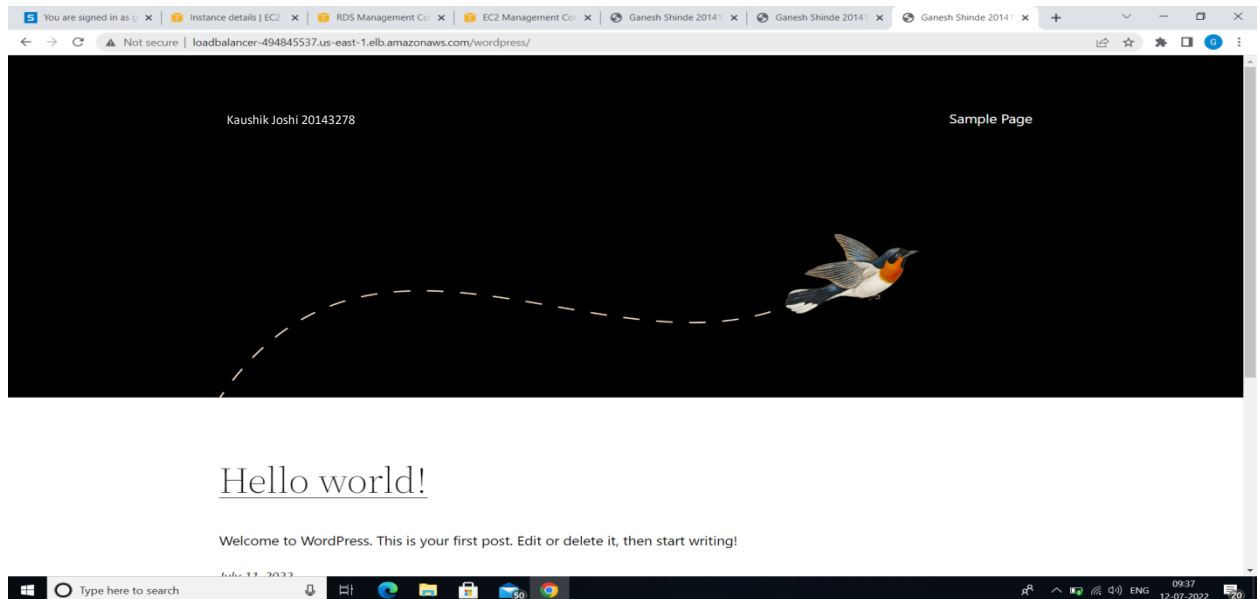
With the configuration updated, you are almost ready to deploy your WordPress site. In the next step, you will make your WordPress site live.



Dashboard of WordPress:-



Webpage Using loadbalancer:-



Conclusion: Thus we have implemented studied modules of AWS in order to develop a mini project.