

## --Project Assessment

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Cloud Computing (Bachelor of Cybersecurity)

Student details

Student number

801301053

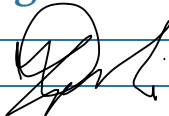
Student name

Murilo de Grandi

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22/05/2022

# A5 - Project Implementation

## ITNET313A – Cloud Computing

Murilo de Grandi - 801301053

**Date:** 22 May 2022

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The new design of the Example Social Research website has been approved by Shirley Rodriguez and the organisation. This document explains the new website implementation process and how the new solution will deliver a more robust and cost-effective website.

The new website infrastructure was upgraded from a monolithic web application to a two-tier architecture that leverages AWS services such as Elastic Load Balancer (ELB), Application Auto Scaling Group and Multi-AZ RDS database.

The new website solution was successfully implemented and met all the project requirements

# 1. Introduction

The Example Social Research website is an important source of information for social science researchers. This document aims at presenting and explaining the implementation process that was carried out for the creation of the new website according to the new design that was presented and approved by Shirley Rodriguez and the organisation.

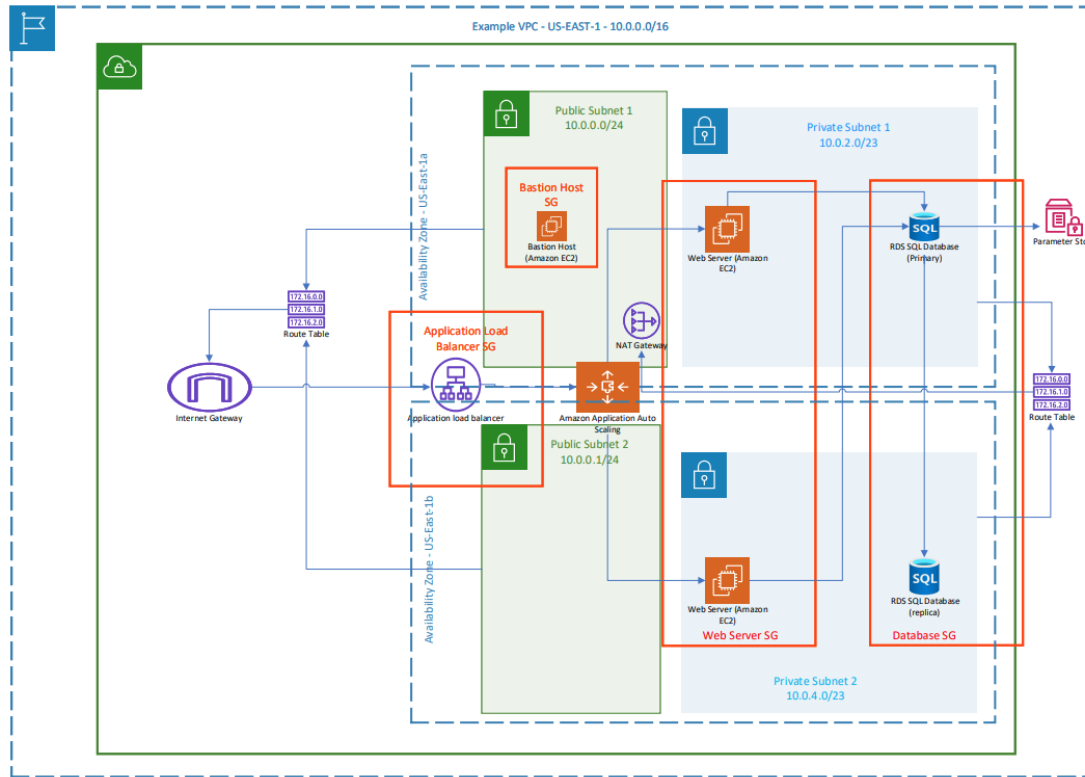


Figure 1: New website architecture design.

The implementation stage of the project was carried out following the project requirements and deliverables as defined in the project design document.

## Deliverables

- To create an **Application Load Balancer (ALB)** spanning public subnets 1 and 2.
- To launch the web server from the **Application Auto Scaling group** using the Example-LT template provided.
- To create a Multi-AZ **RDS MySQL database** configured with the SQL data provided.
- To configure the **Systems Manager** with parameters for the RDS database.
- Develop an **AWS CloudFormation template**.
- Deploy the infrastructure as code.

Figure 2: Project implementation deliverables (A4 Project Design 2022).

## 2. Implementation

### ELASTIC LOAD BALANCER (ELB) AND APPLICATION AUTO SCALING GROUP

Elastic load balancers are key components of the AWS web hosting architecture as they provide automatic distribution of incoming traffic across multiple application targets either from a single Availability Zone (AZs) or situated across multiple Availability Zones (AWS 2022a).

There are currently four types of load balancers that can be used to balance traffic across different targets:

- Network load balancer - works on layer 4 and listens for TCP, UDP and TLS traffics;
- Application load balancer - works on layer 7 and listens to HTTP/HTTPs and gRPC traffics;
- Gateway load balancer – works on layer 3 and 4 and listens to IP traffic;
- Classic load balancer (legacy) – works on layers 4/7 and listens to TCP, SSL/TLS,HTTP and HTTPS (AWS 2022b).

The Example website is expected to be highly available for internet users over the World Wide Web (www) using HTTP protocol, which is not recommended for production deployment as it does not encrypts the communications.

A multi-AZ Application load balancer can be deployed to provide high availability and add security to the website solution by preventing internet users from directly accessing the web servers (Virtanen 2021).

An internet-facing Application load balancer named *Example-ELB* was deployed and spans the two public subnets of the Example VPC. Access control was implemented using the existing security group (*ALBSG*) to allow only HTTP (port 80) and HTTPS (port 443) inbound traffic from the internet.

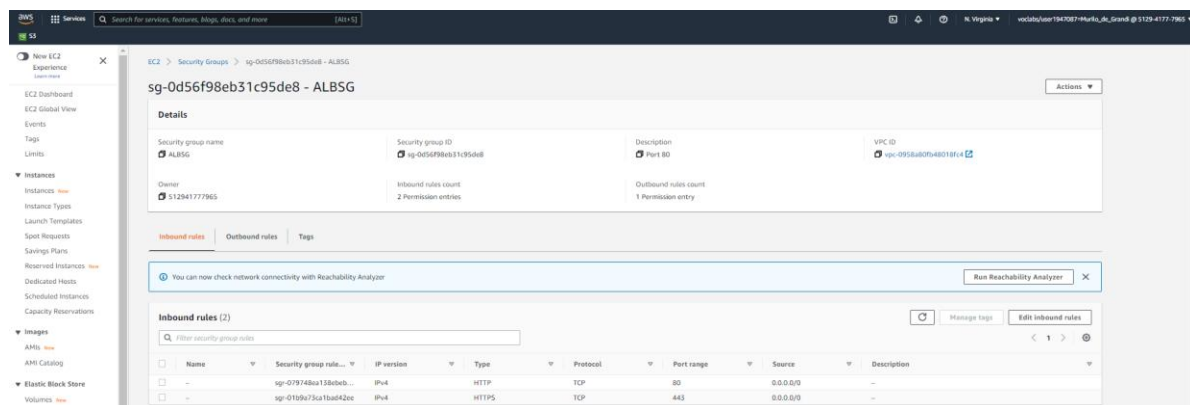


Figure 3: ALBSG Security Group.

Due to the availability and scalability requirement of the new website design, the PHP application was deployed by an Auto Scaling Group (ASG) from the existing launch template *Example-LT*. The ASG is configured to provide elastic capability to the website, scaling hosts in and out according to changes in access demand and capacity needs.

The desired capacity (number of VMs) and minimum capacity were set to 2, and the maximum capacity was set to 4.

The Auto Scaling Group was launched with the following configuration:

<b>Auto Scaling group name:</b>	WebAPP-ASG
<b>Launch Template:</b>	Example-LT
<b>Availability Zones and subnets:</b>	Private Subnet 1/Private Subnet 2
<b>Health-Check:</b>	300
<b>Group size:</b>	Desired Capacity (2) Minimum Capacity (2) Maximum Capacity (4)
<b>Tag:</b>	Name: WebAPP-ASG

Table 1: Auto Scaling Group settings.

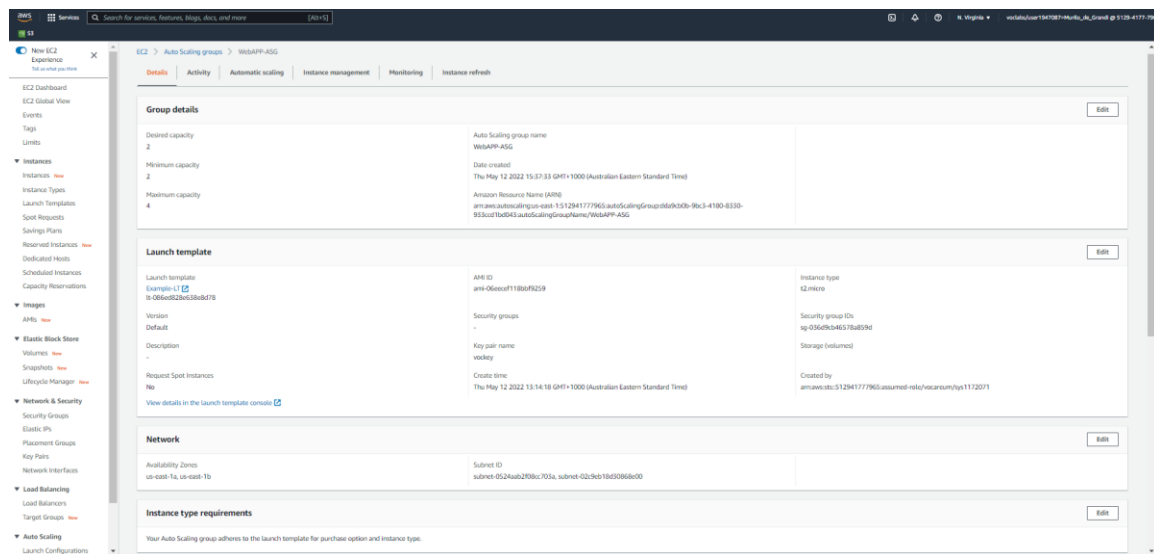


Figure 4: Auto Scaling Group

Then, a Target Group (TG) pointing to the PHP application (*WebAPP-ASG* instances) was created. And finally, the Application Load Balancer was deployed to route the HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the target group and provide access to the website for internet users.

The load balancer was launched with the following configuration:

<b>Load balancer name:</b>	Example-ELB
<b>Scheme:</b>	Internet-facing
<b>VPC:</b>	Example VPC
<b>Subnets:</b>	Public Subnet 1/Public Subnet 2
<b>Security group:</b>	ALBSG
<b>Target group:</b>	WebAPP-TG

Table 2: Load balancer settings.

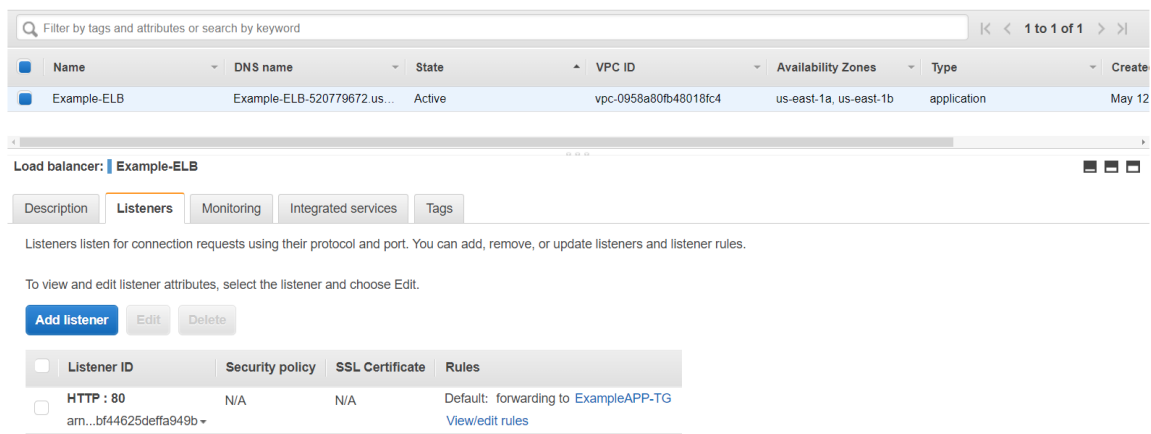


Figure 5: Elastic load balancer.

## RDS DATABASE

The PHP application of the website requires an RDS database solution with MySQL engine to integrate the existing website data from the MySQL dump file. Amazon Multi-AZ RDS with one standby is a cost-effective solution that consists of one primary and one replica database to provide fault tolerance in the event of failures (AWS 2022a).

Prior to creating the database, a new subnet group containing the two private subnets of Example VPC was created and attached to the RDS database. This multi-AZ implementation with automatic failover will guarantee that the replica assumes control in under 60 seconds and without any data loss in case the primary database becomes unavailable.



**Amazon RDS**

- 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 0
- Certificate update

add subnets related to that VPC.

### Subnet group details

**Name**  
You won't be able to modify the name after your subnet group has been created.  
DB-SubnetGroup  
Must contain from 1 to 255 characters. Alphanumeric characters, spaces, hyphens, underscores, and periods are allowed.

**Description**  
New DB-SubnetGroup

**VPC**  
Choose a VPC identifier that corresponds to the subnets you want to use for your DB subnet group. You won't be able to choose a different VPC identifier after your subnet group has been created.  
Example VPC (vpc-0958a80fb48018fc4)

### Add subnets

**Availability Zones**  
Choose the Availability Zones that include the subnets you want to add.  
Choose an availability zone  
us-east-1a X us-east-1b X

**Subnets**  
Choose the subnets that you want to add. The list includes the subnets in the selected Availability Zones.  
Select subnets  
subnet-0524aab2f08cc703a (10.0.4.0/23) X  
subnet-02c9eb18d30868e00 (10.0.2.0/23) X

**Subnets selected (2)**

Availability zone	Subnet ID	CIDR block
us-east-1b	subnet-0524aab2f08cc703a	10.0.4.0/23
us-east-1a	subnet-02c9eb18d30868e00	10.0.2.0/23

Cancel Create

Figure 6: Creating the subnet group.

The existing security group *Example-DBSG* was assigned to the RDS database and will exclusively allow traffic from the *Inventory-App* security group that is assigned to the web servers.

EC2 > Security Groups > sg-0a7845a07af4a93f0 - Example-DB

### sg-0a7845a07af4a93f0 - Example-DB

Actions

#### Details

Security group name Example-DB	Security group ID sg-0a7845a07af4a93f0	Description Enable access to MySQL	VPC ID vpc-0d6a09d0cd7428bb9
Owner 083425333699	Inbound rules count 1 Permission entry	Outbound rules count 1 Permission entry	

Inbound rules Outbound rules Tags

You can now check network connectivity with Reachability Analyzer Run Reachability Analyzer

#### Inbound rules (1/1)

Filter security group rules

	Name	Security group rule...	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	sgr-02d0631499b75d...	-	MYSQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	sg-02a61b216471f6c8...

Figure 7: Example-DB security group.

Finally, the multi-AZ RDS database was deployed with the following configuration:

<b>Database Engine:</b> MySQL version 8.0.23
<b>Template:</b> Dev/Test
<b>Availability and durability:</b> Multi-AZ DB Instance
<b>Db Instance Identifier:</b> exampledb
<b>DB Instance class:</b> Burstable classes (Db.t3.micro)
<b>Storage:</b> General Purpose SSD (20gb) with storage autoscaling
<b>Public Access:</b> No

Table 3: RDS database settings.

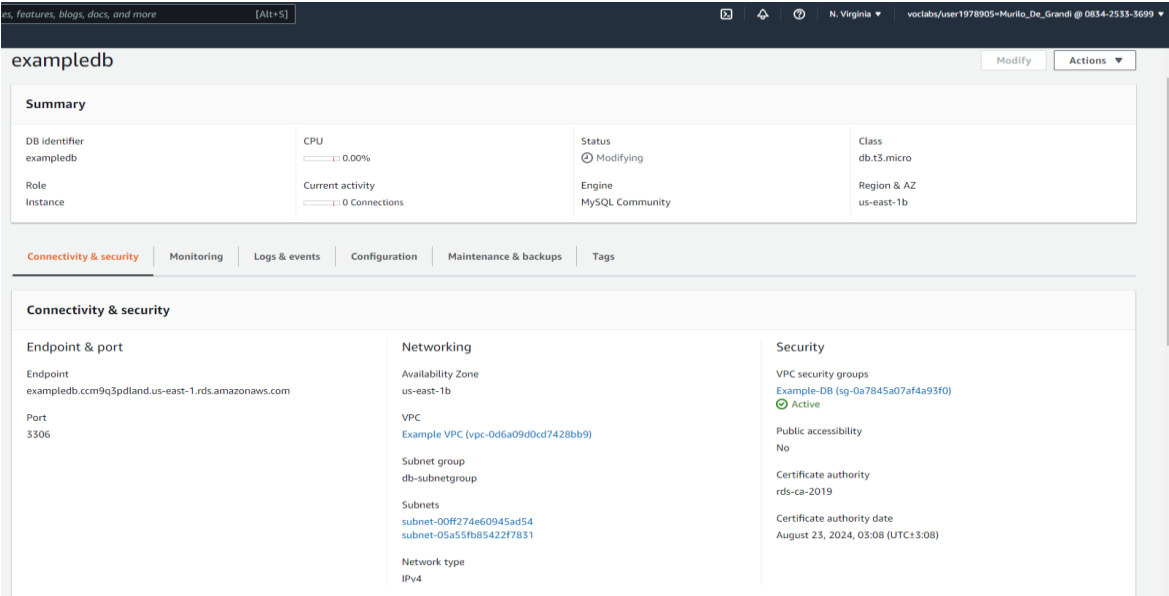


Figure 8: New RDS Database.

## NETWORKING AND SECURITY FEATURES

Security Groups (SGs) work similarly to stateful firewalls and are used to allow access to hosts. Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) provide stateless security management of IP traffic at the subnet level and can be used to allow or deny traffic before it reaches the target host (Todorov and Ozkan 2013).

Example VPC comes with a default NACL that allows all types of inbound or outbound traffic to reach both public and private subnets. The security of the web servers and databases of the Example website is delivered at the host level by using Security Groups (SGs). The security groups permitted the implementation of different security policies according to the particular security needs of each host.

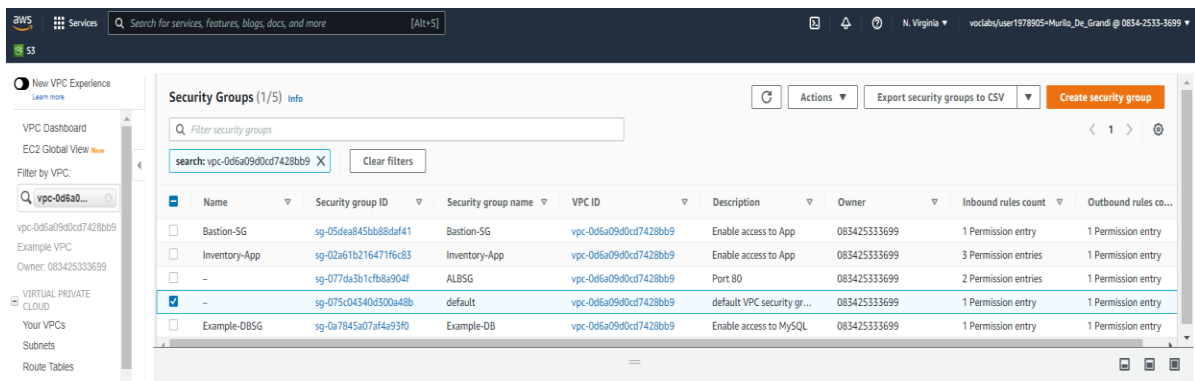


Figure 8: Example VPC Security groups.

**Bastion-SG security group:** Permits SSH traffic to the Bastion Host. This existing SG originally contained a rule that permits connections from any IP sources, introducing unnecessary risks for the host and the environment. To solve that issue, this rule has been modified and now it only allows access for the administrator (my IP address).

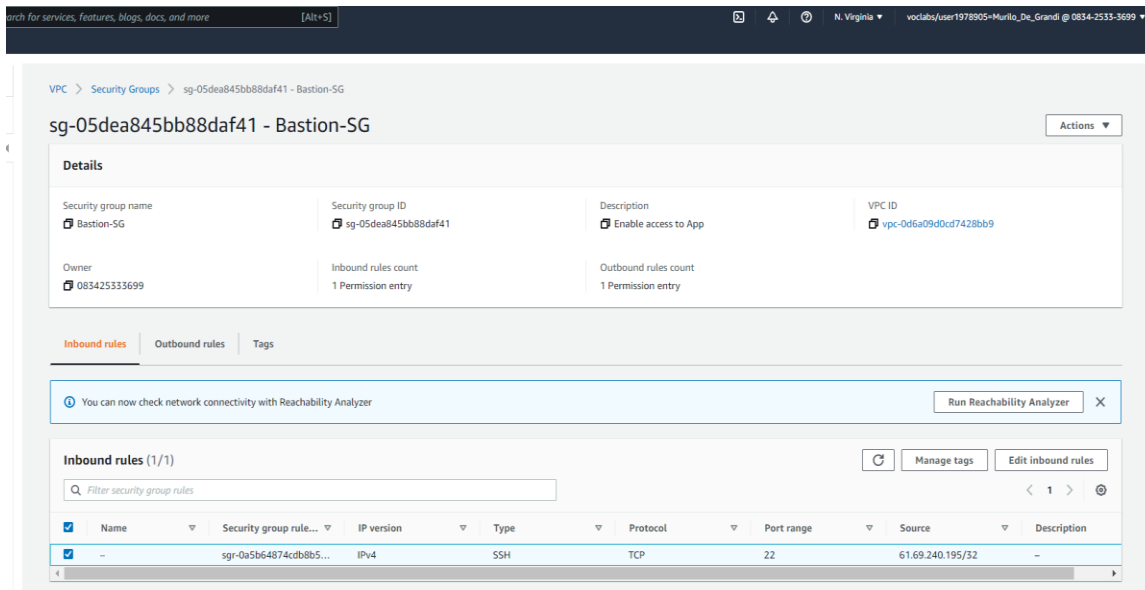


Figure 9: Bastion-SG security group.

**ALBSG security group:** The Application Load Balancer security group. Allows HTTP (80) and HTTPS (443) traffic from any source.

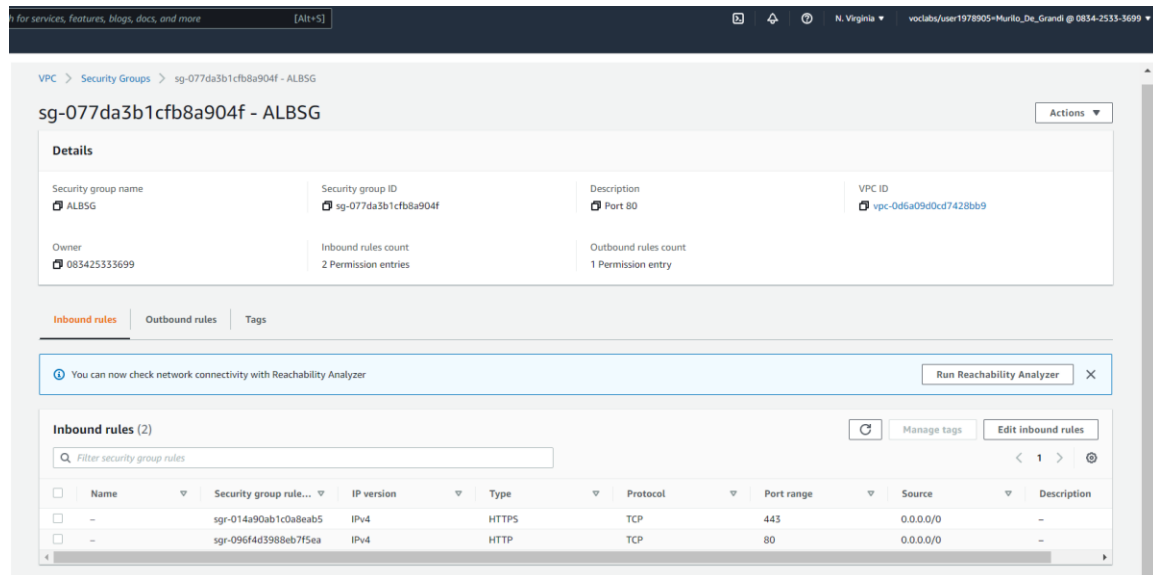


Figure 10: ALBSG security group.

**Inventory-App security group:** Defines access rules for the *WebAPP-ASG* instances. The purpose of this SG is to allow HTTP(80) and HTTPS(443) traffic from the Application Load Balancer (*ALBSG*). In order to permit remote management of the instances, a new rule was added to this SG to allow SSH traffic from the *Bastion-SG*.

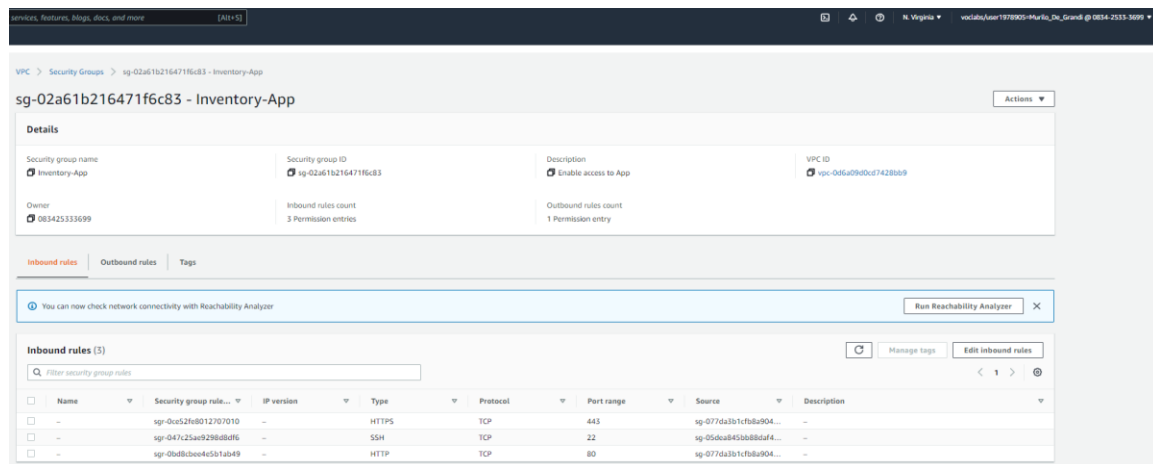


Figure 11: Inventory-App security group.

The security of the AWS environment can also be enhanced by using the AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. According to (Todorov and Ozkan 2013) the Parameter Store provides a secure, reliable and convenient way of storing sensitive information such user

credentials and access keys from applications within the AWS Systems Manager rather than including that in the code.

In this implementation, AWS Parameter Store was used to store the sensitive information related to the database.

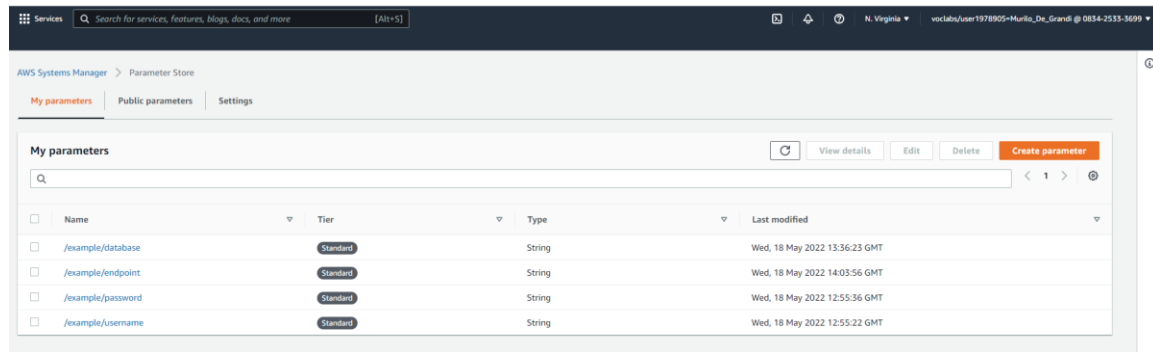


Figure 12: Parameter Store.

## WEB SERVER AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

According to Thalagatti et al. (2015), a Bastion Host located in a public subnet can be used to perform administrative and maintenance tasks in hosts located in private subnets using SSH (TCP/22) via Putty (on Windows) with agent forwarding enabled. This technique is known as SSH passthrough.

Considering that the PHP application is launched by the Auto Scaling Group *WebAPP-ASG* using the launch template *Example-LT* which comes with all necessary configuration and user data out of the box, the only task remaining to enable the website is to populate the database with data. That could be easily achieved by transferring the SQL dump file from one of the web server instances to the RDS database.

Using Putty and Pageant from a Windows machine it was possible to SSH into the Bastion Host instance, and from there to SSH again into the web server instance to transfer the SQL dump file. This process was only possible because an inbound rule was added to the existing *Inventory-App* security group permitting SSH connections from the *Bastion Host-SG*.

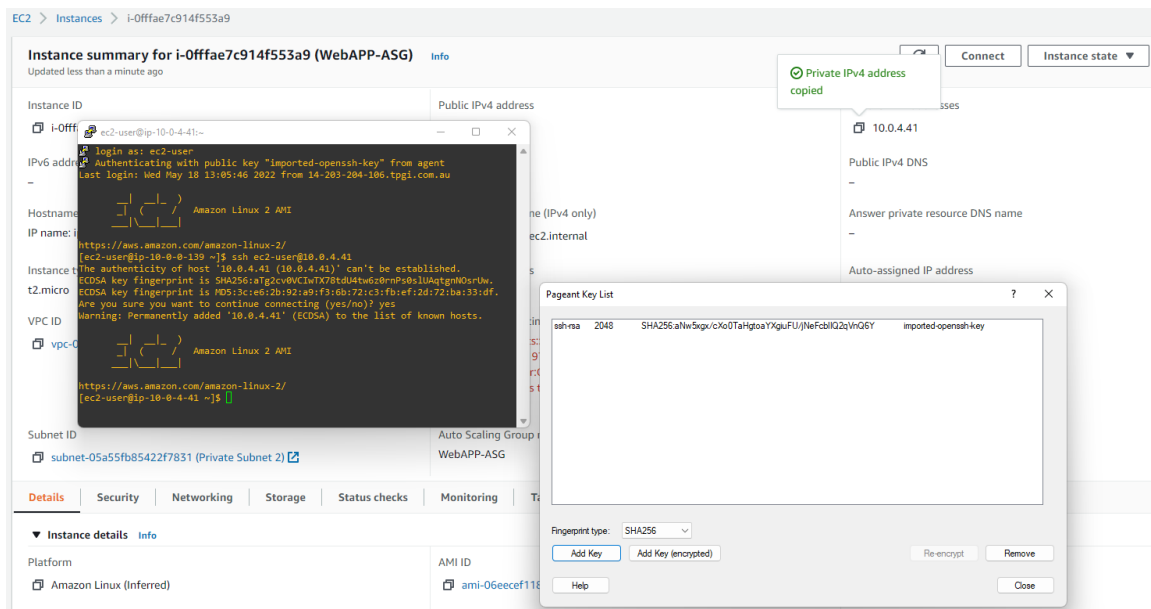


Figure 13: SSH passthrough.

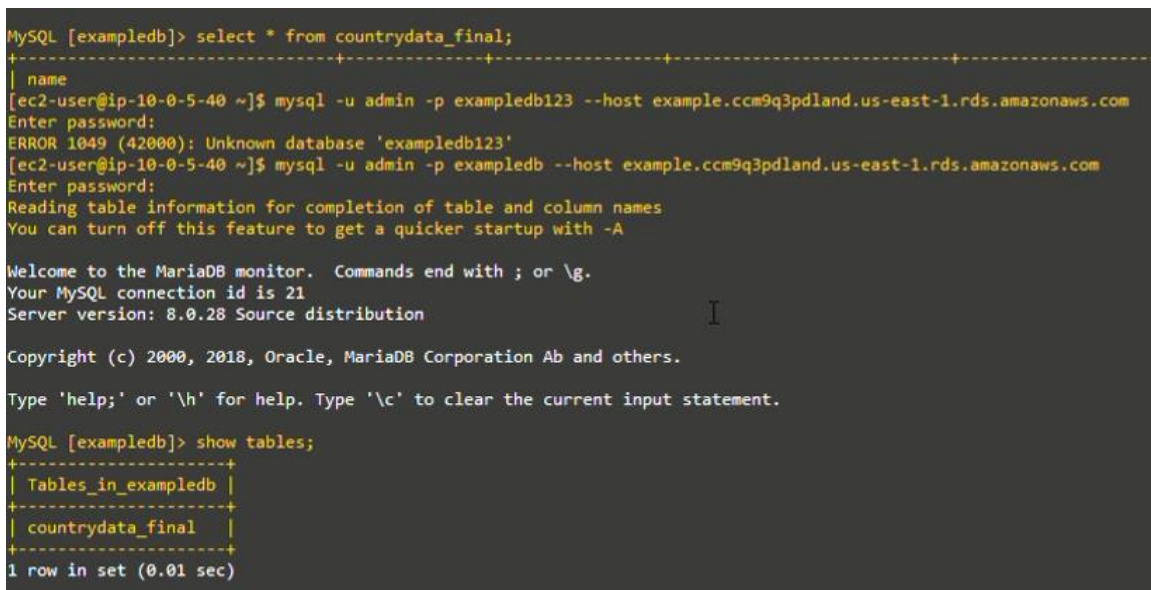


Figure 14: Transferring the SQL dump file to the RDS database.

Once the file SQL dump file was imported to the database, the new website solution became fully ready and available for production.

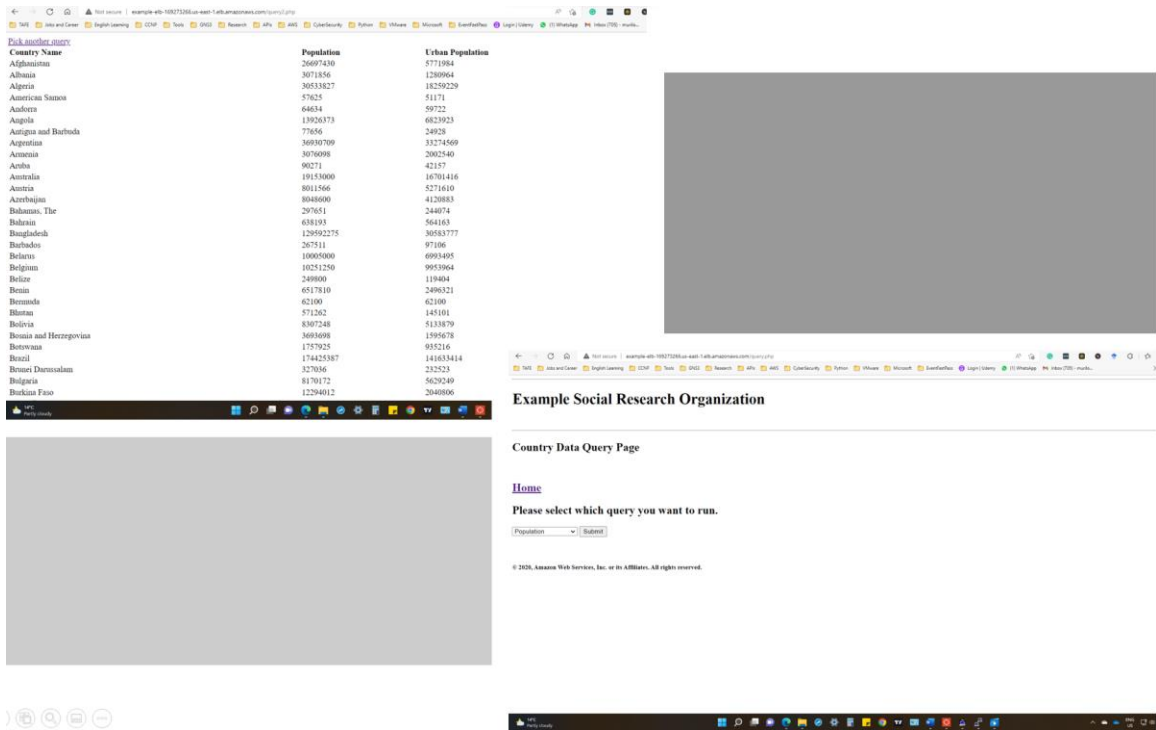


Figure 15: New Example website.

## AUTOMATION

AWS enables Infrastructure as Code (IaC) by using the native service called AWS CloudFormation. Alternatively, automation can also be achieved by using the other popular application deployment and configuration tools such as Puppet, Chef and Ansible.

AWS CloudFormation templates provide a convenient way of automatically provisioning large collections of AWS and third-party resources that can even span across different accounts and regions (Kaushik 2021). The Auto Scaling Group WebApp-ASG was created in code and attached to the existing Capstone CloudFormation template.

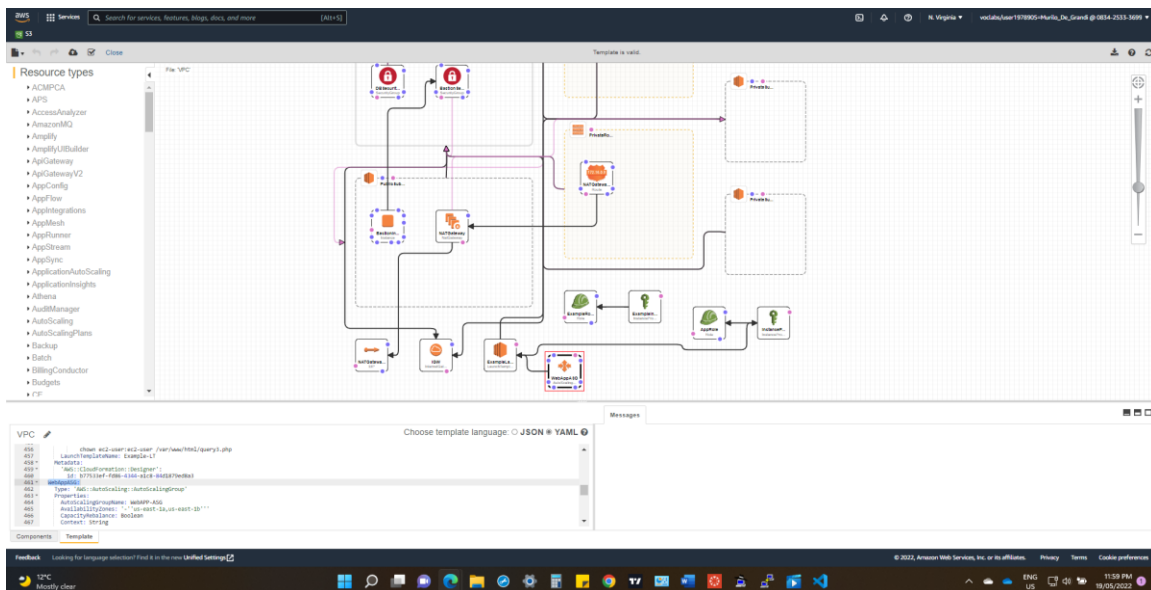


Figure 16: Auto Scaling Group Resource

Below is a sample of the WebAppASG YAML code that was used.

```
WebAppASG:
  Type: AWS::AutoScaling::AutoScalingGroup
  Properties:
    AutoScalingGroupName: 'WebAPP-ASG'
    AvailabilityZones:
      - 'us-east-1a,us-east-1b'
    CapacityRebalance: Boolean
    Context: String
    Cooldown: String
    DefaultInstanceWarmup: Integer
    DesiredCapacity: '2'
    DesiredCapacityType: String
    HealthCheckGracePeriod: Integer
    HealthCheckType: String
    InstanceId: String
    LaunchConfigurationName: String
    LaunchTemplate:
      LaunchTemplateId: String
      LaunchTemplateName: 'Example-LT'
      Version: !GetAtt ExampleLaunchTemplate.LatestVersionNumber
    LifecycleHookSpecificationList:
      - LifecycleHookSpecification
    LoadBalancerNames:
      - 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:512941777965:loadbalancer/app/Example-ELB/ebe8c769382350f2'
```



MaxInstanceLifetime: Integer  
MaxSize: '4'  
MetricsCollection:  
- MetricsCollection  
MinSize: '2'  
MixedInstancesPolicy:  
MixedInstancesPolicy  
NewInstancesProtectedFromScaleIn: Boolean  
NotificationConfigurations:  
- NotificationConfiguration  
PlacementGroup: String  
ServiceLinkedRoleARN: 'arn:aws:iam::512941777965:role/aws-service-  
role/autoscaling.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling'  
Tags:  
- Key: 'Name'  
PropagateAtLaunch: True  
Value: 'WebAPP-ASG'  
TargetGroupARNs:  
- 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-  
1:512941777965:targetgroup/ExampleAPP-TG/89f69da556cf98d2'  
TerminationPolicies:  
- String  
VPCZoneIdentifier:  
- subnet-0524aab2f08cc703a  
- subnet-02c9eb18d30868e00

### 3. Proposed Design VS. Actual Implementation

This project has been delivered within the allocated budget and timeframe. The new website solution is up and running, meeting all the solution requirements and was implemented according to the proposed design.

The implementation was based on a two-tier architecture design. The new solution enhanced availability, reliability, scalability and security aspects through the Application Load Balancer and the Auto Scaling Group.

By comparing the implementation results obtained against the objectives of the new design, it is noticeable that most objectives were successfully achieved except for the Infrastructure as Code (IaC) deployment, which was partially delivered.

In terms of resources, the addition of an extra Nat Gateway to create a multi-az connection was the only change to the proposed design. This implementation should improve the security posture of the solution by ensuring that the web servers will be always fed with the latest patches and OS updates, even if the public subnet that serves one of the NAT Gateways is unavailable.

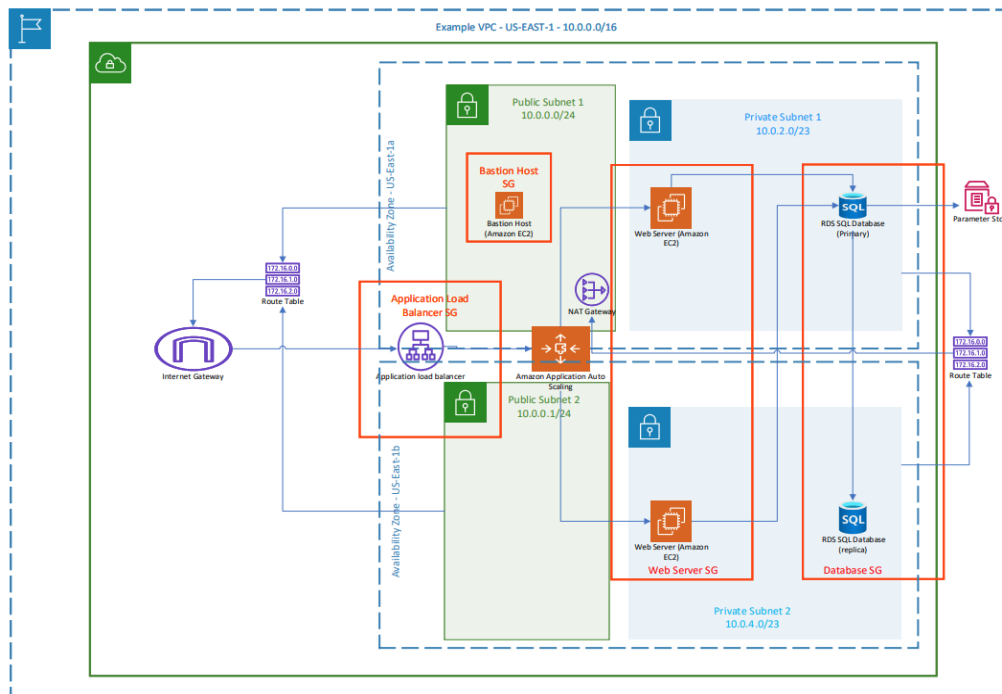


Figure 17: Proposed design diagram.

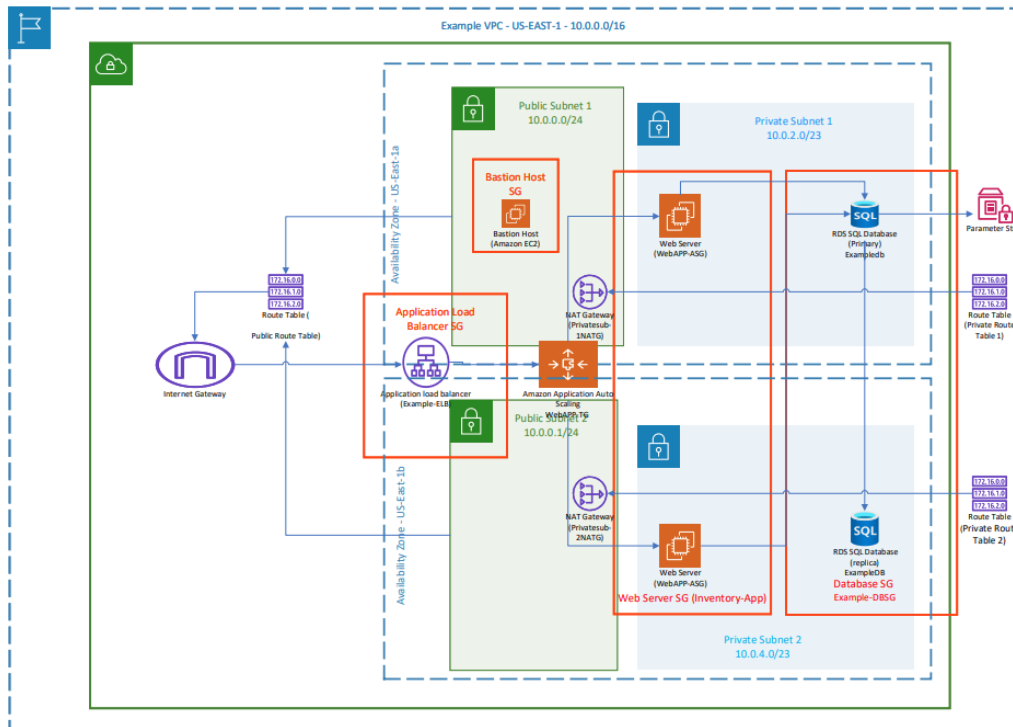


Figure 18: Implemented design diagram.

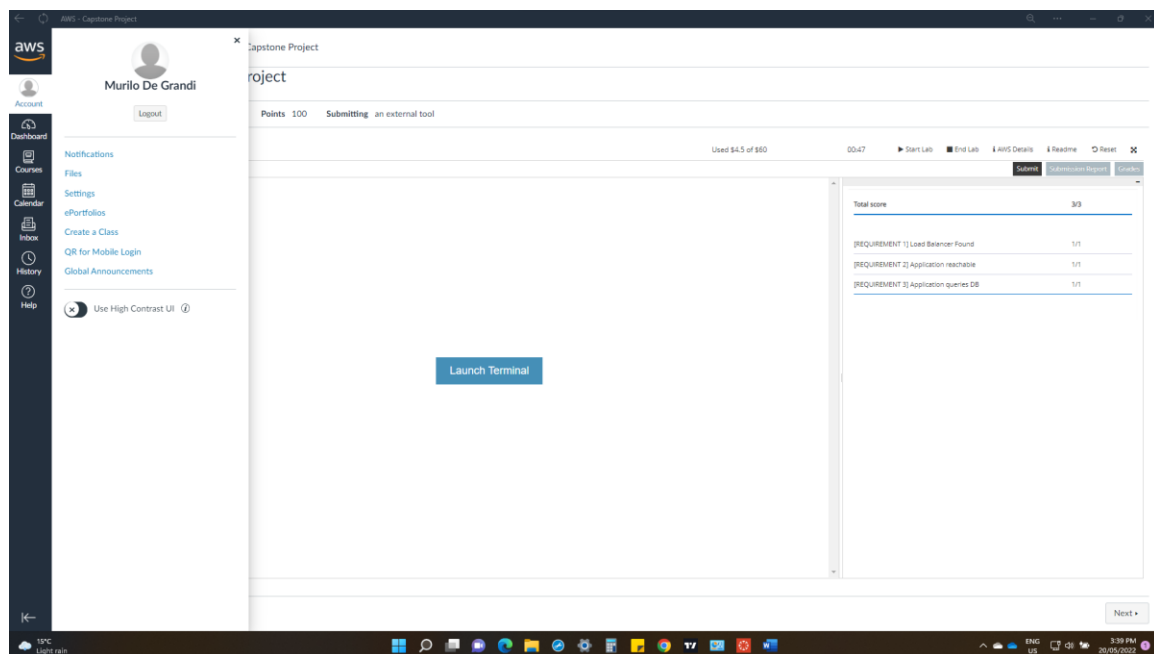


Figure 19: Capstone Project lab results.

## 4. Conclusion

Designing and implementing the Capstone project was a fantastic opportunity to discover and practice with multiple AWS services at once, as well as to gain hands-on experience while hosting a website solution according to AWS best practices.

Unfortunately, automation through CloudFormation could not be delivered in full due to time constraints. Nevertheless, the benefits introduced by IaC for developers and organisations cannot be denied and will certainly be included in my future works.

Finally, all the major objectives could be achieved and a more robust, reliable and cost-effective website implementation that meets the design requirements was delivered as planned.

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