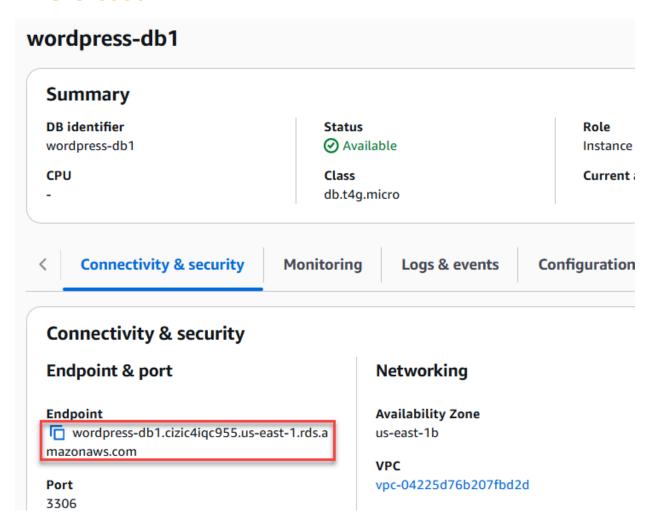
WordPress Deployment using ECS and RDS - Assignment

RDS Creation

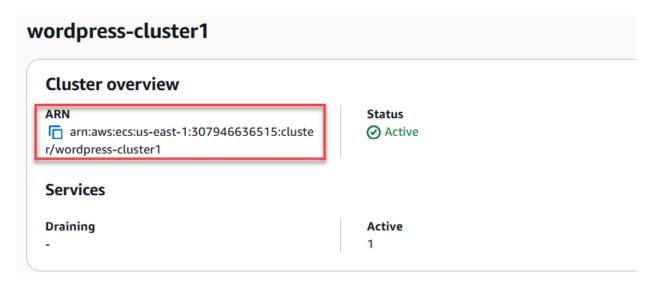


AWS Secret Manager

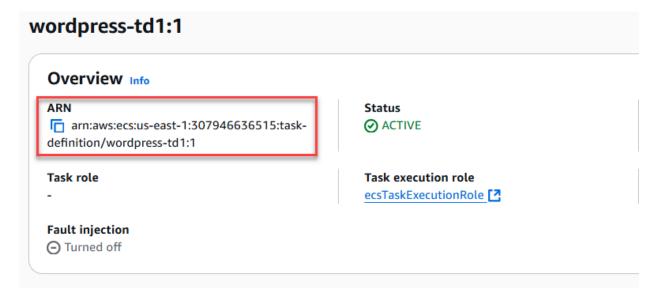
AWS Secrets Manager > Secrets > rdsldb-2533ed2e-c955-4693-89ca-b5def4675dd5

rds!db-2533ed2e-c955-4693-89ca-b5def4675dd5 1 This secret was created by Amazon RDS (rds). Because this secret is managed by Amazon RDS (rds), you will not be able to Secret details **Encryption key** aws/secretsmanager Secret name rds!db-2533ed2e-c955-4693-89ca-b5def4675dd5 Secret ARN rn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:307946636515:secret:rds!db-2533ed2e-c955-4693-89ca-b5def4675dd5-ujRfMJ Replication Overview Rotation Versions Secret value Info Retrieve and view the secret value. Key/value **Plaintext** Secret key Secret value username admin

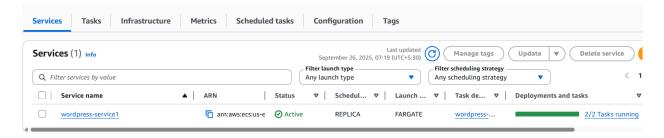
ECS Cluster Creation

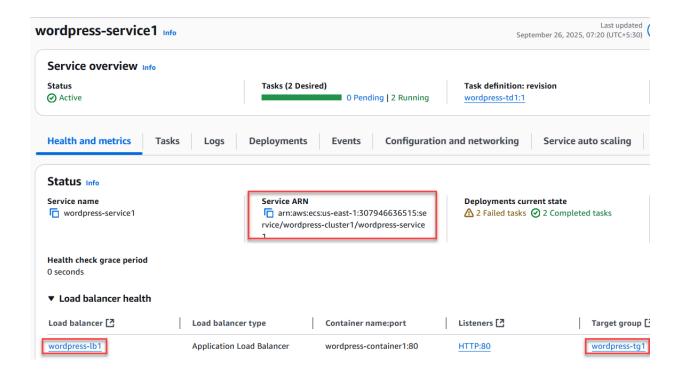


ECS Task Definition

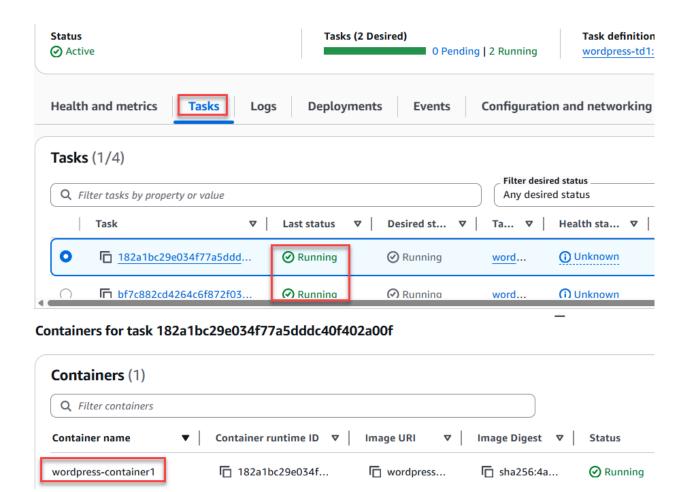


ECS Service Creation

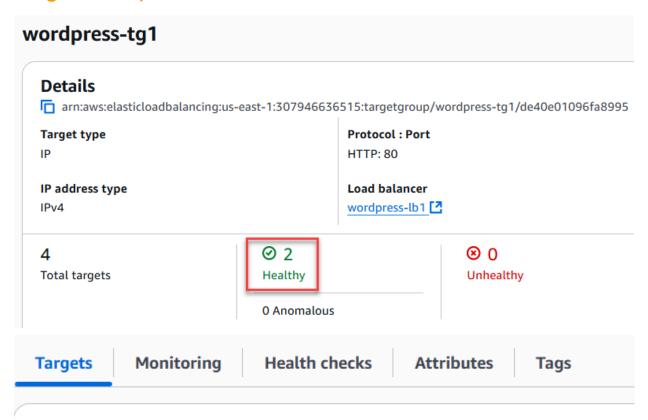




Task Details

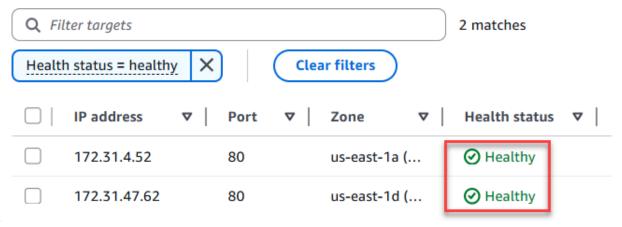


Target Group



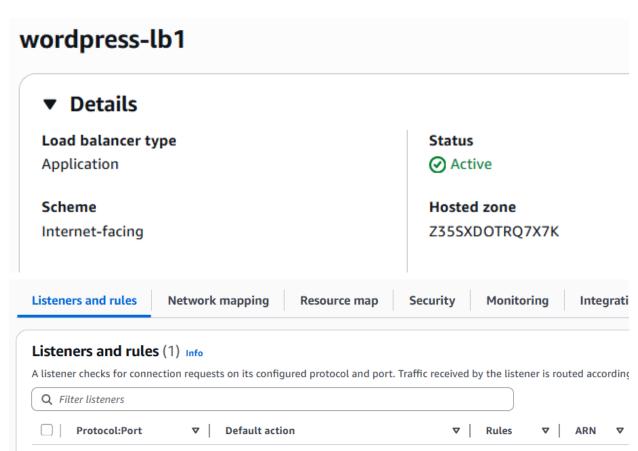
Registered targets (4) Info

Target groups route requests to individual registered targets using the protocol and port nur Anomaly detection is automatically applied to HTTP/HTTPS target groups with at least 3 he



Load Balancer

HTTP:80



Forward to target group

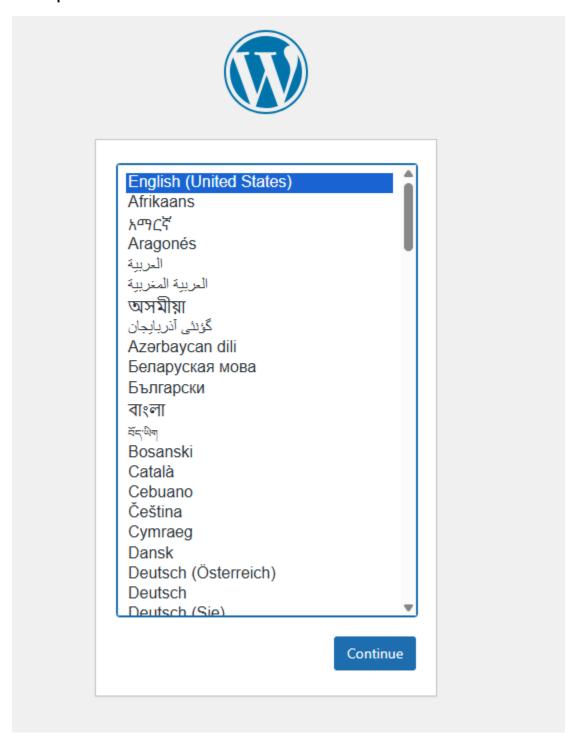
wordpress-tg1 [2: 1 (100%)

Target group stickiness: Off

ARN

1 rule

wordpress-lb1-603091662.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com



Wordpress Conection Details



Below you should e	enter your database connection details. If you are not sure about these, contact your host.
Database Name	
Database Name	wordpressdb1
	The name of the database you want to use with WordPress.
Username	admin
	Your database username.
Password	••• Show
	Your database password.
Database Host	wordpress-db1.cizic4iqc955.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.



Success!

WordPress has been installed. Thank you, and enjoy!

Username rchandran

Password Your chosen password.

Log In

Brief Report

1. What I learned

This assignment gave me hands-on experience with deploying a containerized application (WordPress) on **Amazon ECS (Elastic Container Service)** with **Fargate launch type**. I learned how different AWS services integrate to host a scalable and fault-tolerant WordPress site:

- ECS Cluster and Service I understood how ECS tasks and services work together to run and manage containers.
- RDS MySQL Database I deployed a managed database service and connected it to WordPress using secure credentials.
- Application Load Balancer (ALB) I configured an ALB with a target group to distribute incoming traffic across ECS tasks.
- Security Groups and Networking I gained practical knowledge about controlling traffic between ECS tasks, RDS, and the load balancer using inbound and outbound rules.

- **Custom Domain Setup** I mapped my domain to the ALB DNS name using Route 53, which provided a professional endpoint for accessing WordPress.
- Health Checks I learned how ECS deployment circuit breakers and ALB health checks work, and why proper health check configuration is critical for container deployments.

Overall, this assignment strengthened my understanding of **container orchestration**, **service discovery**, **and AWS networking**.

2. Any problems I faced

During the deployment, I encountered a few challenges:

1. ECS Deployment Circuit Breaker Triggered

- Initially, the ECS service kept failing because the ALB marked my tasks as unhealthy. The issue was that the ALB health check path (/) returned a 302 redirect instead of 200.
- Solution: I updated the Target Group health check path to /wp-login.php and allowed success codes 200-399. After this, the tasks registered as healthy.

2. Database Connection Issues

- WordPress containers failed to connect to RDS due to missing or incorrect environment variables.
- Solution: I provided the correct WORDPRESS_DB_HOST,
 WORDPRESS_DB_USER, WORDPRESS_DB_PASSWORD, and
 WORDPRESS_DB_NAME values in the ECS task definition. I also ensured that the RDS security group allowed inbound traffic on port 3306 from the ECS task security group.

3. Networking and Access

- At first, my RDS was not publicly accessible, so ECS tasks couldn't connect.
- Solution: I confirmed that both ECS and RDS were deployed in the same VPC and subnet configuration.

These troubleshooting steps helped me understand how different AWS components depend on each other and how to debug real-world deployment issues.

3. My custom domain name

For this assignment, I mapped my **custom domain**:

```
https://wordpress.rajeshapps.site
```

(This was configured in Route 53 to point to the ALB DNS name. I bought this domain name "rajeshapps.site" from godaddy.com)

4. ALB DNS name for comparison

The Application Load Balancer also provides a default AWS DNS name, which can be used to access the WordPress site without a custom domain:

```
http://wordpress-lb1-603091662.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
```

By comparing both, I was able to verify that the custom domain correctly resolves to the same ECS-hosted WordPress site.

Conclusion

This assignment gave me valuable experience in deploying a production-style WordPress application on ECS. I not only practiced container orchestration but also learned how to integrate ECS with RDS, ALB, and Route 53 while solving real troubleshooting issues. These skills will directly help me in designing and managing cloud-native applications in AWS.