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Roll Number: 2023-BSE-052

Section: V-B

Course: Cloud Computing

Lab Project Report

Contents

Executive Summary

This lab project demonstrates the design and implementation of a highly available multi-tier web infrastructure on AWS using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) principles. The project successfully integrates Terraform for infrastructure provisioning and Ansible for automated configuration management, showcasing modern DevOps practices.

1. Project Overview

1.1 Objectives

The primary objective of this project was to demonstrate proficiency in:

- Designing multi-tier AWS infrastructure using Terraform
- Implementing configuration management using Ansible roles
- Configuring high-availability load balancing with Nginx
- Integrating IaC tools for end-to-end automation

1.2 Learning Outcomes Achieved

- **Infrastructure as Code:** Translated architecture requirements into Terraform configurations
- **Configuration Management:** Separated concerns using Ansible role-based structure
- **High Availability:** Implemented active-backup load balancing pattern
- **Automation:** Achieved zero-touch deployment with integrated Terraform-Ansible workflow
- **Best Practices:** Followed industry standards for code organization and documentation

1.3 Technologies Used

Technology	Version	Purpose
Terraform	~> 5.0	Infrastructure provisioning
Ansible	2.15.12	Configuration management
AWS	-	Cloud infrastructure provider
Amazon Linux 2	Latest	Operating system for EC2 instances
Nginx	1.x	Load balancer and reverse proxy
Apache HTTPD	2.4.x	Backend web servers

---

2. Architecture Design

2.1 Network Architecture

VPC Configuration

- **VPC CIDR Block:** 10.0.0.0/16
- **Public Subnet:** 10.0.15.0/24
- **Availability Zone:** us-east-1a
- **Internet Gateway:** Enabled for public internet access
- **Route Table:** Default route (0.0.0.0/0) to Internet Gateway

Security Groups

Web Security Group:

- **Inbound Rules:**
  - SSH (port 22): Restricted to developer's IP address
  - HTTP (port 80): Open to internet (0.0.0.0/0)
  - Internal VPC traffic: All protocols allowed within VPC CIDR
- **Outbound Rules:**
  - All traffic allowed (0.0.0.0/0)

2.2 Compute Architecture

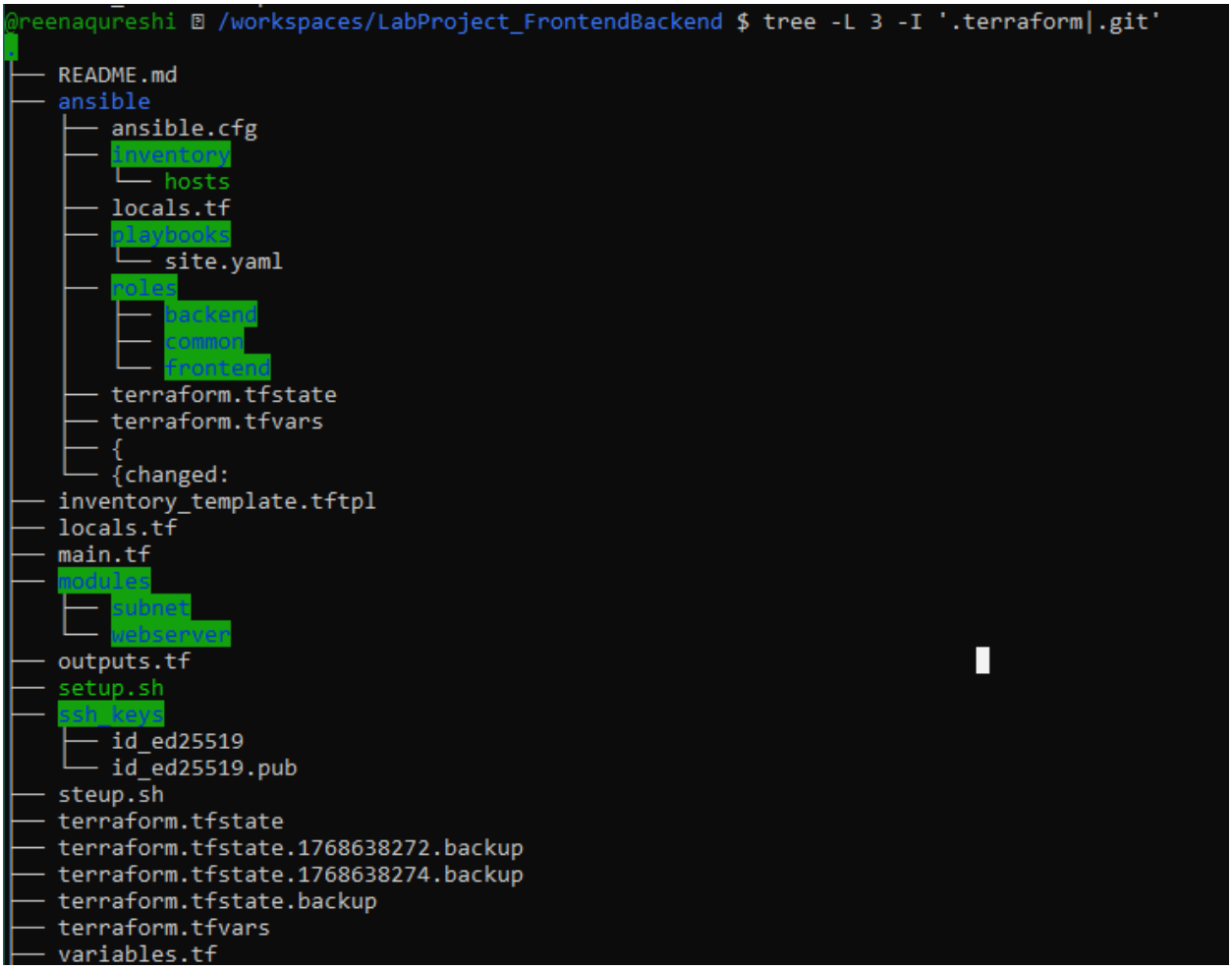
Instance Configuration

Instance Type	Count	Role	Purpose
t2.micro	1	Frontend	Nginx load balancer
t2.micro	3	Backend	Apache HTTPD web servers

Load Balancing Strategy:

- **Normal Operation:** Round-robin between Backend-0 and Backend-1
- **Failover Mode:** Backend-2 activates when primaries are unavailable
- **Health Checks:** Nginx automatically detects failed backends

2.3 File Structure



3. Implementation Details

3.1 Terraform Infrastructure

Key Components Implemented

1. VPC and Networking (main.tf)

hcl

- VPC with DNS support enabled
- Public subnet with auto-assign public IP
- Internet Gateway for internet connectivity
- Route table with default route to IGW
- Security group with appropriate firewall rules

2. EC2 Instances

hcl

- Frontend instance: Single Nginx load balancer
- Backend instances: 3 Apache HTTPD servers (using count)
- SSH key pair: Automated key deployment
- Tags: Meaningful naming for resource identification

3. Automation Integration

hcl

- Inventory generation: Dynamic Ansible inventory from Terraform
- Wait mechanism: Ensures EC2 instances are ready before configuration
- Automatic execution: null_resource triggers Ansible playbook

Variables Configuration

```
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ cat variables.tf
variable "vpc_cidr_block" {
  description = "CIDR block for VPC"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.0.0/16"
}

variable "subnet_cidr_block" {
  description = "CIDR block for public subnet"
  type        = string
  default     = "10.0.15.0/24"
}

variable "availability_zone" {
  description = "Availability zone for subnet"
  type        = string
  default     = "us-east-1a"
}

variable "env_prefix" {
  description = "Environment prefix for naming resources"
  type        = string
  default     = "devops-lab"
}

variable "instance_type" {
  description = "EC2 instance type"
  type        = string
  default     = "t2.micro"
}

variable "aws_region" {
  description = "AWS region"
  type        = string
  default     = "us-east-1"
}
```

3.2 Ansible Configuration Management

Backend Role (roles/backend/)

Purpose: Configure Apache HTTPD web servers with distinct content

Tasks Implemented:

1. Install Apache HTTPD package
2. Ensure HTTPD service is running and enabled
3. Deploy custom HTML page using Jinja2 template
4. Configure service handlers for automatic restart

Template Features:

- Displays backend server hostname
- Shows private IP address
- Unique identification for each backend
- Professional HTML/CSS styling

Frontend Role (roles/frontend/)

Purpose: Configure Nginx as reverse proxy load balancer

Tasks Implemented:

1. Install Nginx via amazon-linux-extras
2. Start and enable Nginx service
3. Deploy custom Nginx configuration
4. Configure upstream with HA settings

Nginx Upstream Configuration:

```
default_type        application/octet-stream;

# Backend servers upstream configuration
# 2 primary servers (round-robin) + 1 backup server
upstream backend_servers {
    server {{ backend1_private_ip }}:80;
    server {{ backend2_private_ip }}:80;
    server {{ backup_backend_private_ip }}:80 backup;
}

server {
```

Main Playbook (playbooks/site.yaml)

Playbook Structure:

1. **Play 1:** Ensure Python 3 availability on all hosts
2. **Play 2:** Configure backend HTTPD servers (role: backend)
3. **Play 3:** Gather backend facts for frontend configuration
4. **Play 4:** Configure frontend Nginx (role: frontend) with dynamic backend IPs

4. Testing & Validation

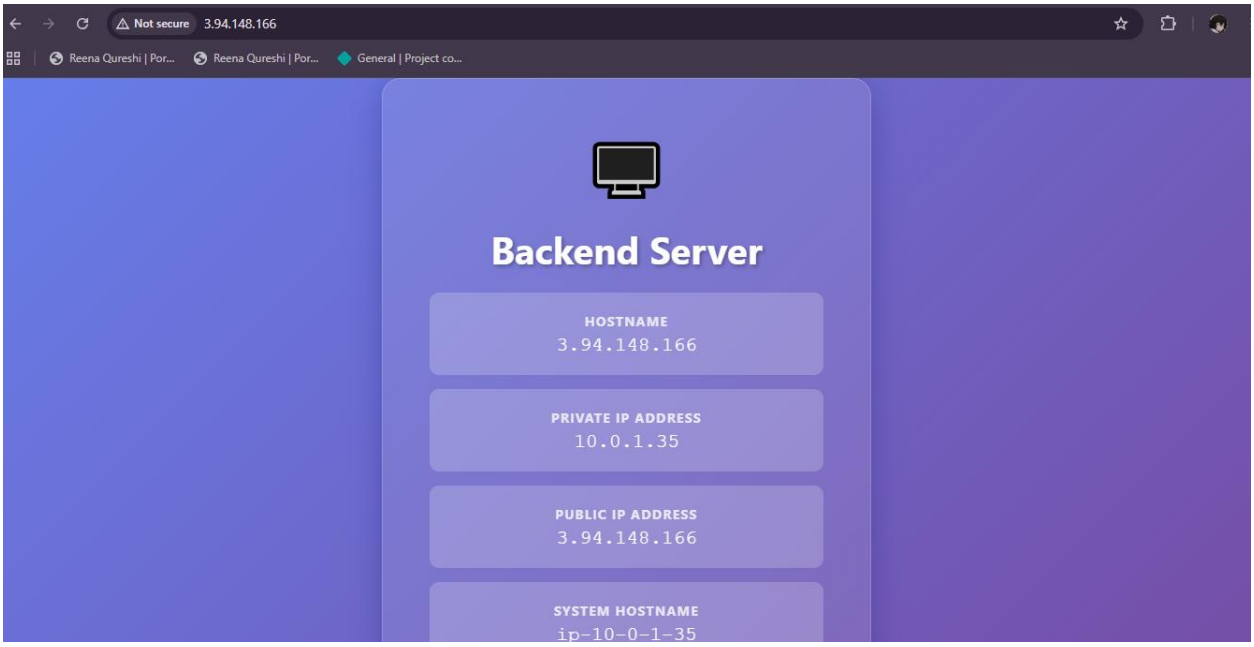
```
null_resource.run_ansible (local-exec): 3.94.148.166              : ok=8    changed=0    unreacha
kipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
null_resource.run_ansible (local-exec): 98.92.214.101             : ok=8    changed=0    unreacha
kipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0

null_resource.run_ansible: Creation complete after 30s [id=7748367631880057752]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 1 destroyed.

Outputs:

backend_private_ips = [
  "10.0.1.35",
  "10.0.1.127",
  "10.0.1.177",
]
backend_public_ips = [
  "3.94.148.166",
  "3.239.199.98",
  "98.92.214.101",
]
frontend_public_ip = "3.236.43.27"
frontend_url = "http://3.236.43.27"
@reenaqureshi /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $
```

Terraform Outputs:

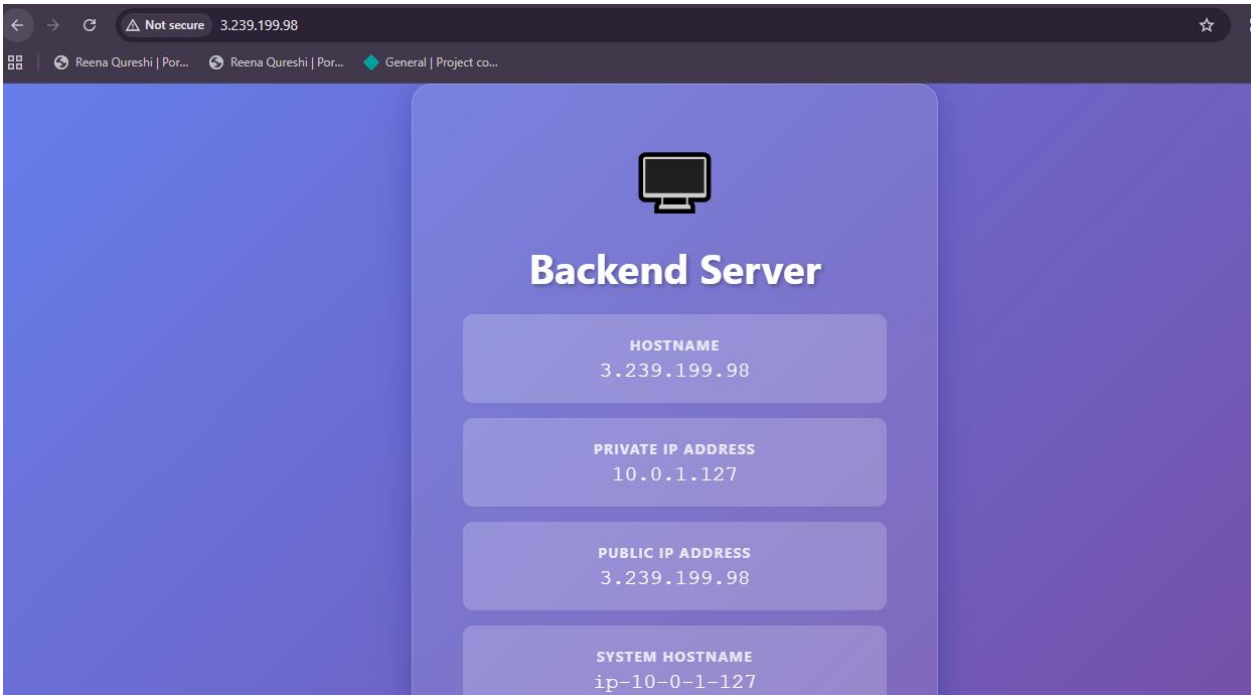
```
@reenaqureshi /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ terraform output
backend_private_ips = [
  "10.0.1.35",
  "10.0.1.127",
  "10.0.1.177",
]
backend_public_ips = [
  "3.94.148.166",
  "3.239.199.98",
  "98.92.214.101",
]
frontend_public_ip = "3.236.43.27"
frontend_url = "http://3.236.43.27"
```

Individual Backend Testing:

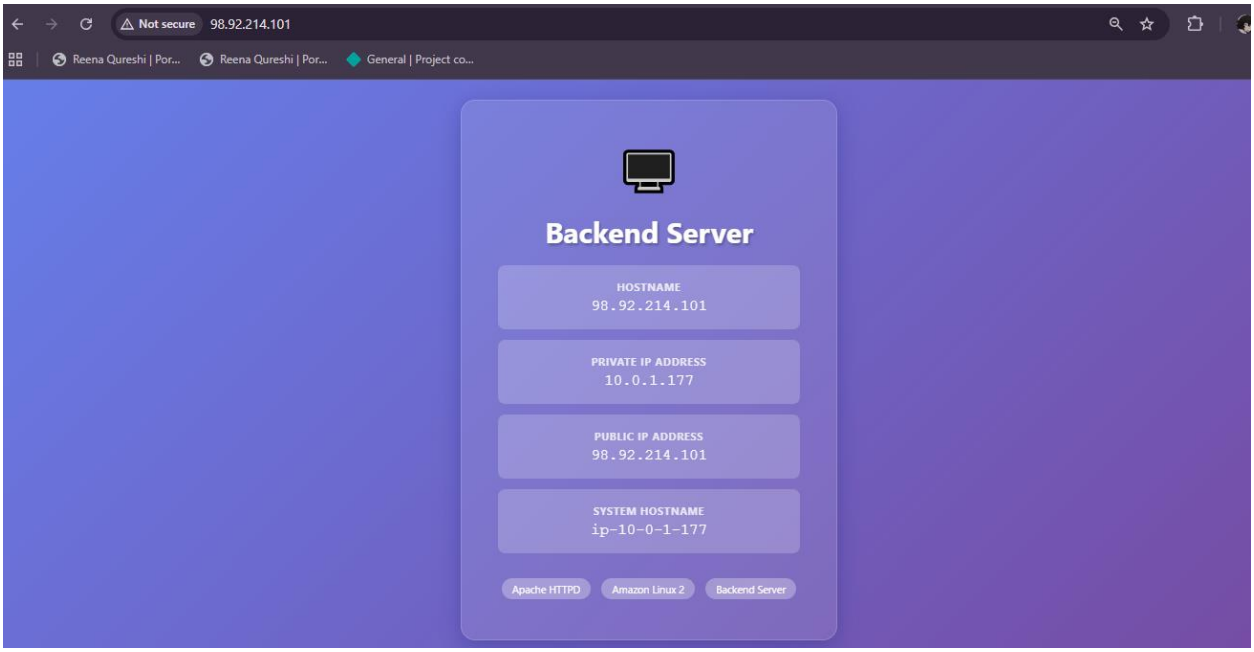
```
@reenaqureshi /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ curl http://${BACKEND_IPS[0]}
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Backend Server - 3.94.148.166</title>
    <style>
        * {
            margin: 0;
            padding: 0;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        body {
            font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
            background: linear-gradient(135deg, #667eea 0%, #764ba2 100%);
            min-height: 100vh;
            display: flex;
            justify-content: center;
            align-items: center;
            color: white;
        }
        .container {
            background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
            backdrop-filter: blur(10px);
            padding: 50px;
            border-radius: 20px;
            box-shadow: 0 8px 32px 0 rgba(31, 38, 135, 0.37);
            border: 1px solid rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.18);
```



```
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ echo "=== Backend 1 ==="
=== Backend 1 ===
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ curl http://${BACKEND_IPS[1]}
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Backend Server - 3.239.199.98</title>
    <style>
        * {
            margin: 0;
            padding: 0;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        body {
            font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
            background: linear-gradient(135deg, #667eea 0%, #764ba2 100%);
            min-height: 100vh;
            display: flex;
            justify-content: center;
            align-items: center;
            color: white;
        }
        .container {
            background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
            backdrop-filter: blur(10px);
            padding: 50px;
            border-radius: 20px;
            box-shadow: 0 8px 32px 0 rgba(31, 38, 135, 0.37);
            border: 1px solid rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.18);
            text-align: center;
            max-width: 600px;
        }
```



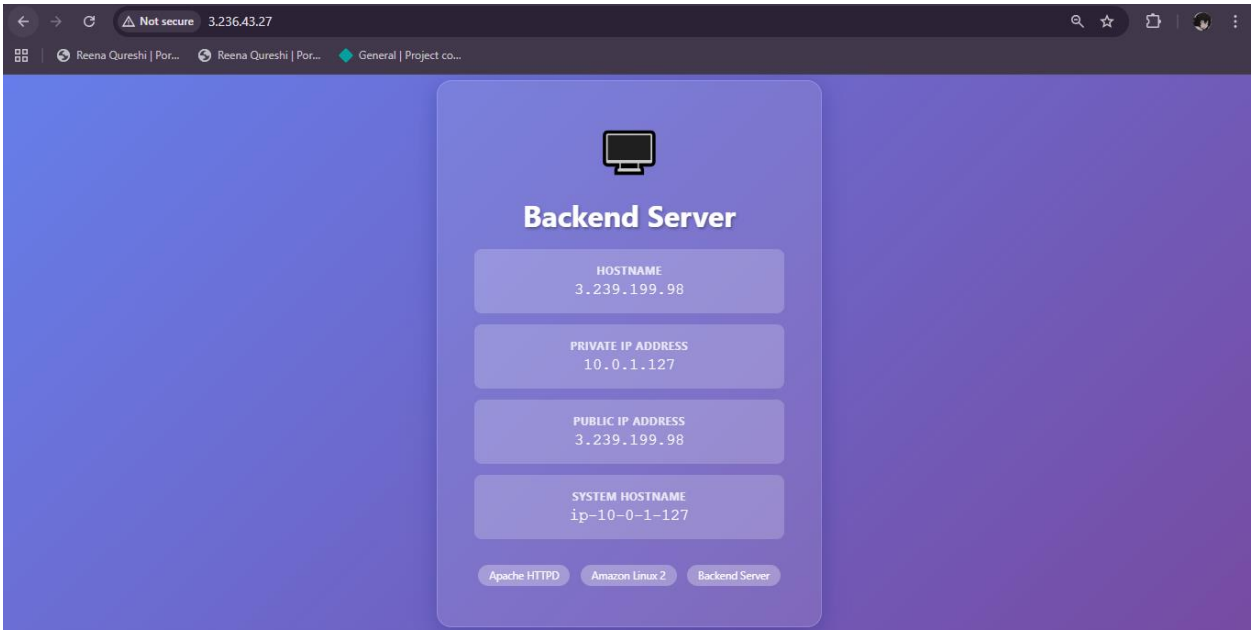
```
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ echo "=== Backend 2 ==="
=== Backend 2 ===
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ curl http://${BACKEND_IPS[2]}
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Backend Server - 98.92.214.101</title>
    <style>
        * {
            margin: 0;
            padding: 0;
            box-sizing: border-box;
        }
        body {
            font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
            background: linear-gradient(135deg, #667eea 0%, #764ba2 100%);
            min-height: 100vh;
            display: flex;
            justify-content: center;
            align-items: center;
            color: white;
        }
        .container {
            background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.1);
            backdrop-filter: blur(10px);
            padding: 50px;
```



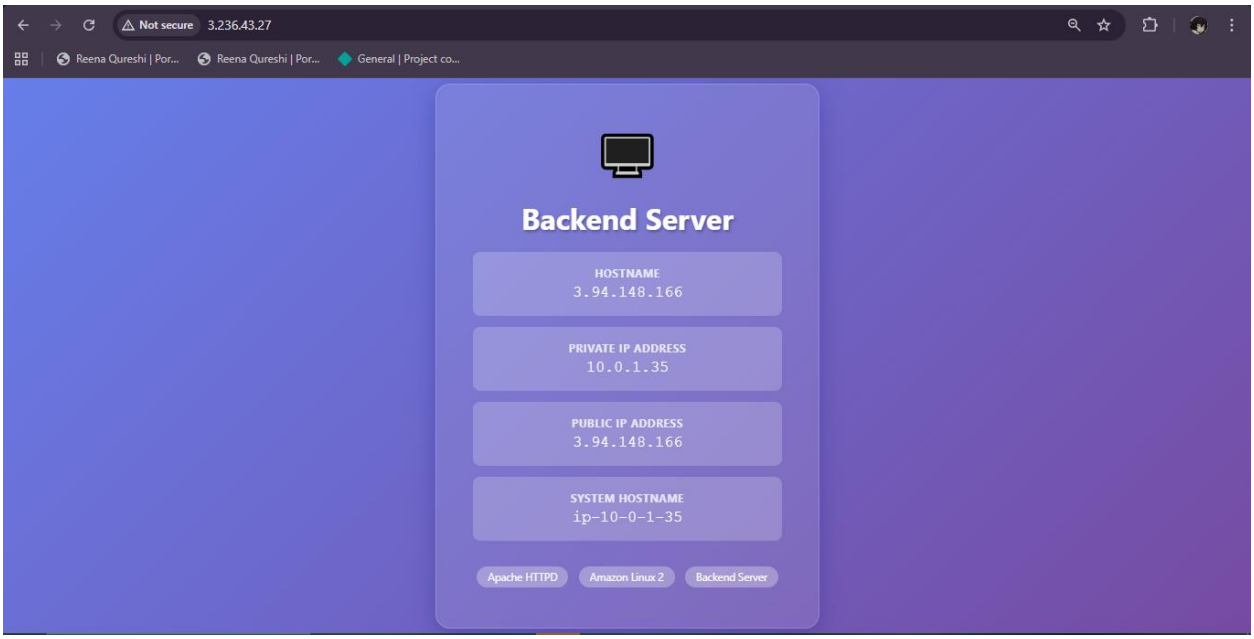
Load Balancer Testing (Normal Operation)

```
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ for i in {1..10}; do
>     echo "--- Request $i ---"
>     curl -s http://$FRONTEND_IP | grep -E "Backend server|Private IP"
>     sleep 1
> done
--- Request 1 ---
            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
--- Request 2 ---
            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
--- Request 3 ---
            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
--- Request 4 ---
            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
--- Request 5 ---
            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
^@^@--- Request 6 ---
            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
^@^@--- Request 7 ---
^@^@            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
--- Request 8 ---
            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
--- Request 9 ---
^@^@            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
--- Request 10 ---
^@            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ ^@            <div class="info-label">Private IP Address</div>
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $
```

Browser Testing:

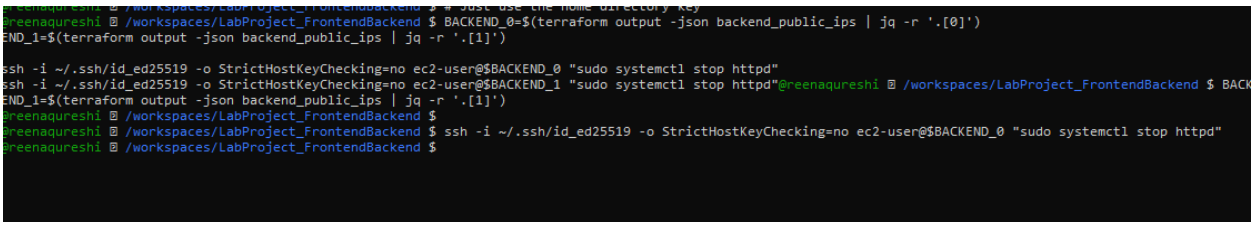


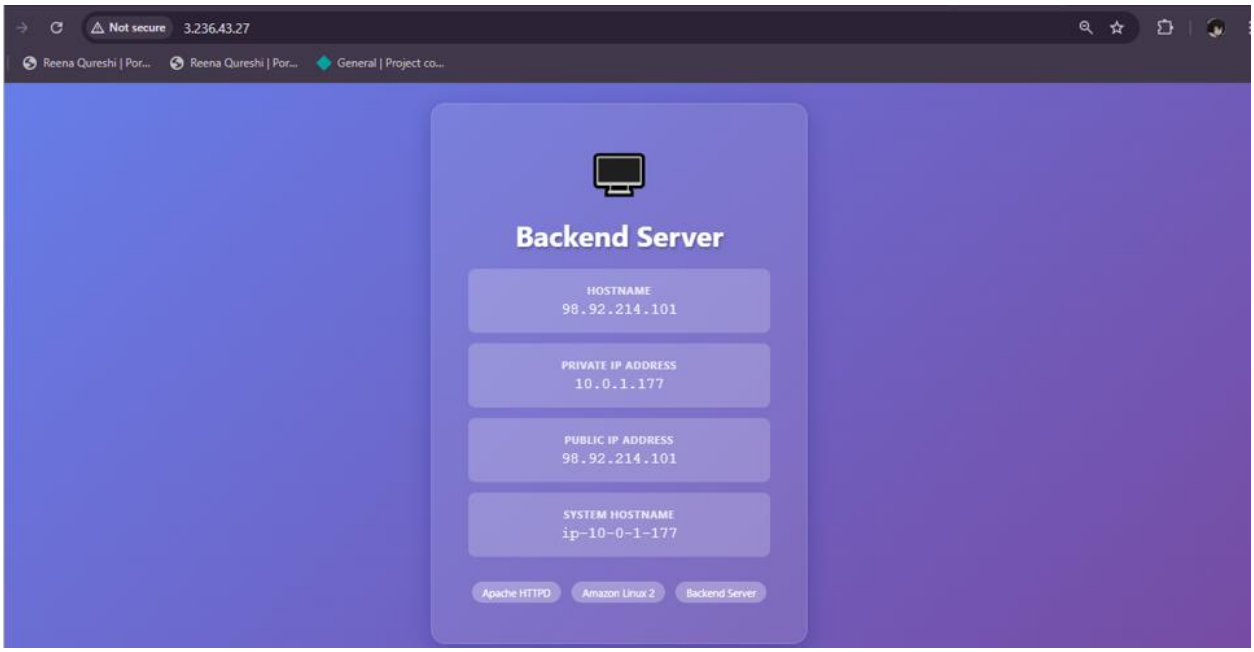
After Refreshing it few times:



Backup Server Testing

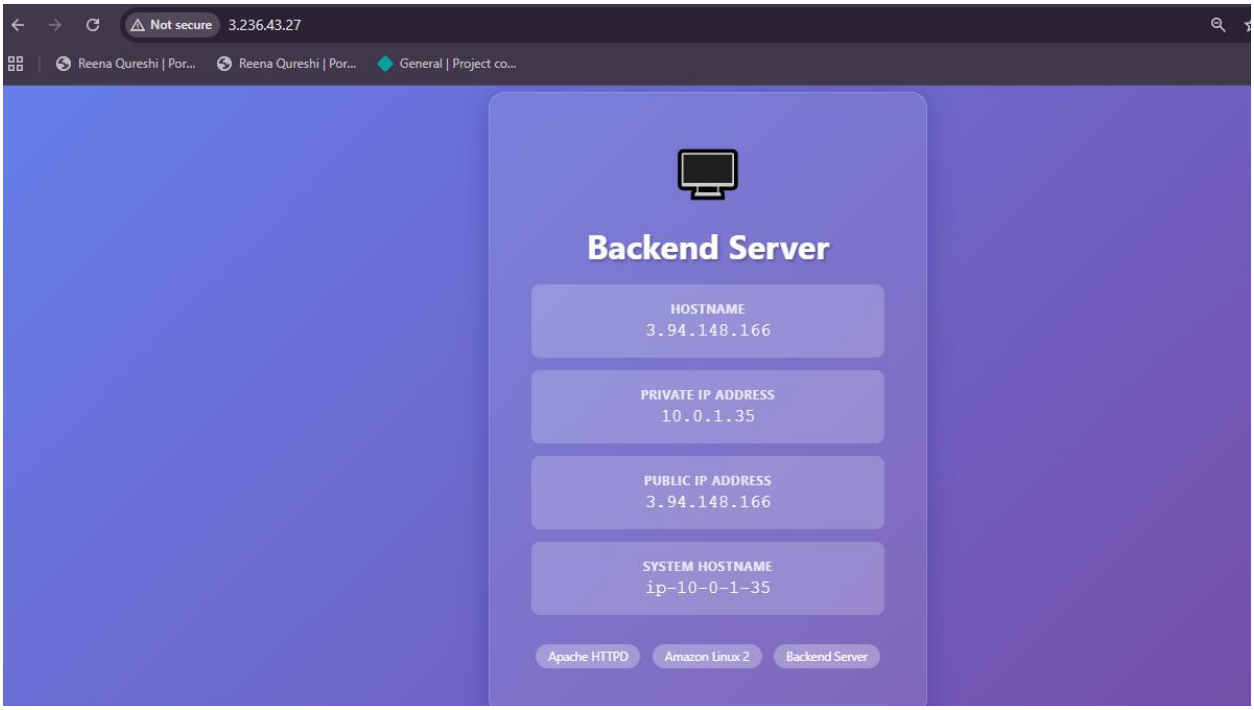
Stopping Backend 0 and 1 server to use the backup server:

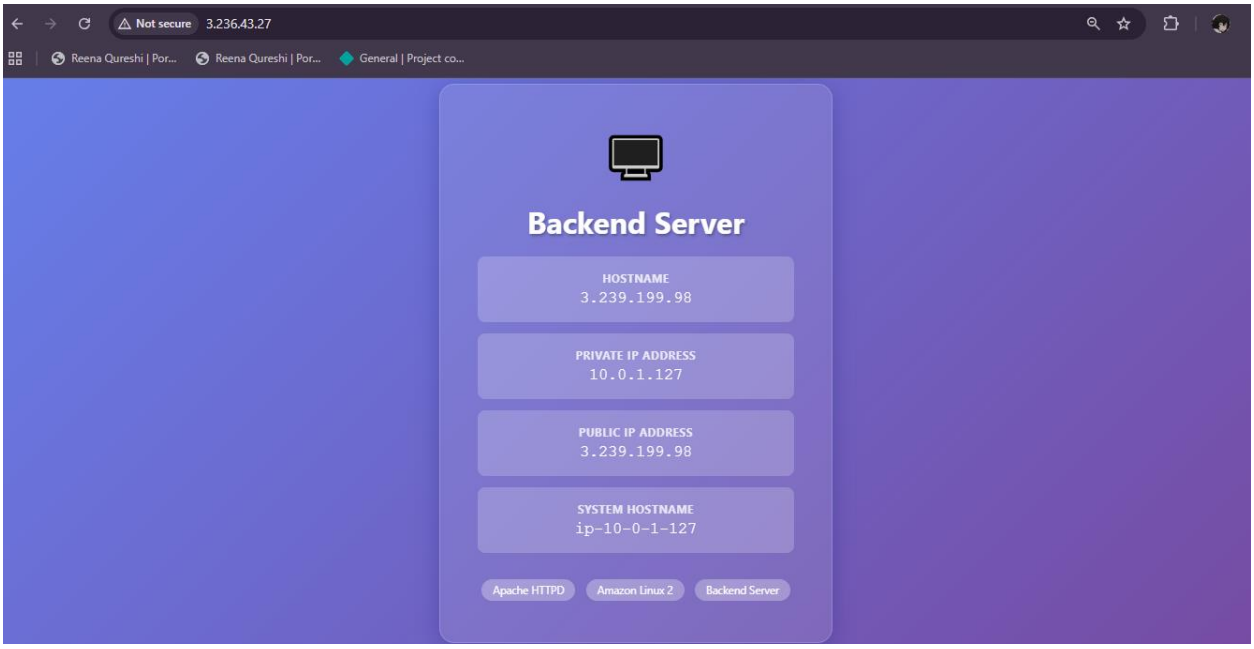




Restarted the backend servers:

```
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_ed25519 -o StrictHostK
eyChecking=no ec2-user@$BACKEND_0 "sudo systemctl start httpd"
19 -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no ec2-user@$BACKEND_1 "sudo systemctl start httpd"
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $
```



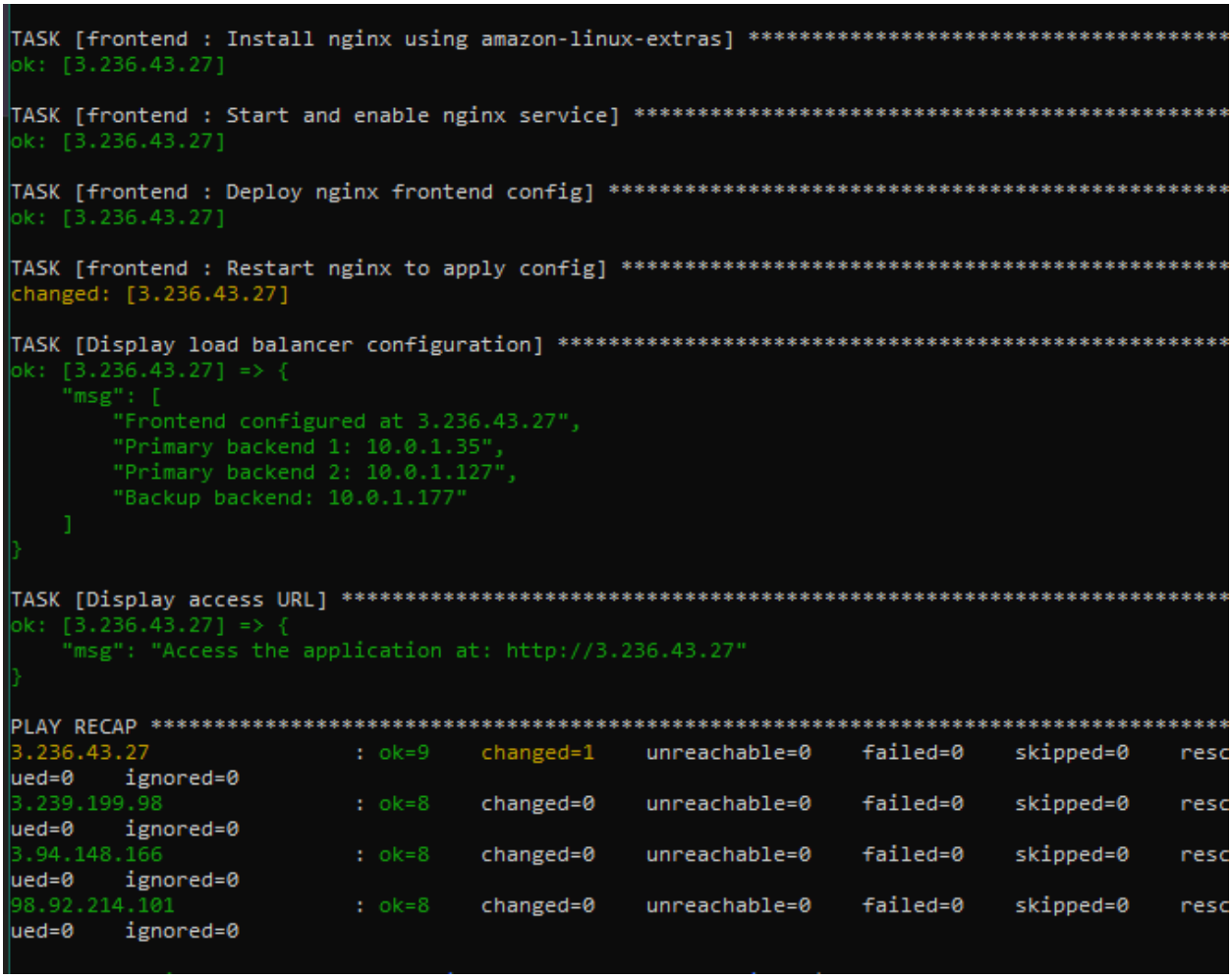


Nginx Configuration

```
@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $ ssh -i ~/.ssh/id_ed25519 -o StrictHostK
eyChecking=no ec2-user@$FRONTEND_IP "sudo cat /etc/nginx/nginx.conf"
Warning: Permanently added '3.236.43.27' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
user nginx;
worker_processes auto;
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log notice;
pid /run/nginx.pid;

# Load dynamic modules
include /usr/share/nginx/modules/*.conf;

events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}

http {
    log_format  main  '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
                      '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
                      '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for" '
                      'upstream: $upstream_addr response_time: $upstream_response_time';

    access_log  /var/log/nginx/access.log  main;

    sendfile            on;
    tcp_nopush          on;
    tcp_nodelay         on;
    keepalive_timeout   65;
    types_hash_max_size 4096;

    include             /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type        application/octet-stream;

    # Backend servers upstream configuration
```

```
        server 10.0.1.127:80;
        server 10.0.1.177:80 backup;
    }

    server {
        listen       80 default_server;
        listen       [::]:80 default_server;
        server_name  _;

        location / {
            proxy_pass http://backend_servers;
            proxy_set_header Host $host;
            proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
            proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
            proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;

            # Timeouts
            proxy_connect_timeout 5s;
            proxy_send_timeout 10s;
            proxy_read_timeout 10s;

            # Retry configuration
            proxy_next_upstream error timeout http_502 http_503 http_504;
        }

        # Health check endpoint
        location /health {
            access_log off;
            return 200 "Nginx Load Balancer OK\n";
            add_header Content-Type text/plain;
        }
    }
}

@reenaqureshi ➜ /workspaces/LabProject_FrontendBackend $
```

Ansible Playbook Execution



6. Challenges & Solutions

Challenge 1: Ansible Version Compatibility

Problem: Ansible 2.17+ uses Python 3.8+ syntax features, incompatible with Amazon Linux 2's Python 3.7

Solution:

- Downgraded Ansible to version 2.15.12
- Verified compatibility with Python 3.7
- Documented version requirements in README

Challenge 2: SSH Key Path Issues

Problem: Mismatch between SSH key locations in Terraform and actual key files

Solution:

- Created dedicated ssh_keys/ directory in project root
- Updated locals.tf to use project-relative paths
- Added ssh_keys/ to .gitignore to prevent committing private keys

Challenge 3: Nginx Package Installation

Problem: Nginx not available via standard yum install nginx on Amazon Linux 2

Solution:

- Used amazon-linux-extras install nginx1 -y command
- Modified Ansible frontend role to use shell module
- Added idempotency check with creates parameter

Challenge 4: Dynamic Backend IP Passing

Problem: Frontend Nginx needed backend private IPs that are only known after backend instances are created

Solution:

- Used Ansible's hostvars and groups to dynamically retrieve backend IPs
- Implemented fact gathering play before frontend configuration
- Passed IPs as variables to frontend role

---

7. Conclusion

7.1 Project Success

This lab project successfully demonstrates the implementation of a production-ready, highly available web infrastructure using modern Infrastructure as Code and Configuration Management tools. All objectives were met:

Infrastructure Design: VPC, subnets, security groups, and EC2 instances correctly provisioned **Ansible Roles:** Modular, reusable roles for frontend and backend configuration **High Availability:** Nginx load balancer with 2 active + 1 backup backend configuration **Automation:** Single-command deployment with Terraform-Ansible integration **Best Practices:** Clean code structure, proper documentation, secure credential handling

7.2 Key Learnings

1. **Infrastructure as Code Benefits:**
    - Repeatable, consistent deployments

    - Version-controlled infrastructure
    - Reduced manual configuration errors
2. **Separation of Concerns:**
    - Terraform handles infrastructure provisioning
    - Ansible manages configuration
    - Clear boundaries improve maintainability
3. **High Availability Patterns:**
    - Active-backup configuration provides resilience
    - Automatic failover ensures service continuity
    - Load balancing improves performance and reliability
4. **Automation Value:**
    - Single-command deployment saves time
    - Idempotent operations prevent configuration drift
    - Integrated workflows reduce human error

8. References

Documentation

1. Terraform AWS Provider Documentation
2. Ansible Documentation
3. Nginx Upstream Module
4. Amazon Linux 2 User Guide
5. Apache HTTP Server Documentation