ALX Project

# Web infrastructure design

Task 2.

Definitions and Explanations.

1. **For every additional element, why you are adding it**; we have added three new components; a firewall for each server to protect them from being attacked and exploited, 1 SSL certificate to server www.foobar.com over HTTPS, and three monitoring clients that will collect logs and send them to our data collector Sumologic.
2. **What are firewalls for**; is a network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. It basically establishes a barrier between a trusted network and an untrusted network.
3. **Why is the traffic served over HTTPS**; previously the traffic was passed over Hypertext Transfer Protocol (**HTTP**) which transfers data in plain text while **HTTPS** is secure where the data is encrypted using Transfer Layer Security (**TLS**).
4. **What monitoring is used for**; it provides the capability to detect and diagnose any web application performance issues proactively.
5. **How the monitoring tool is collecting data**; it collects logs of the application server, MySQL Database, and Nginx web server. A log in a computing context is the automatically produced and time-stamped documentation of events relevant to a particular system.
6. **Explain what to do if you want to monitor your web server QPS**; one web server handles 1K queries per second (**QPS**), I would basically monitor it from the network and application level.

## Issues

1. **Why terminating SSL at the load balancer level is an issue**; Terminating SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) at the load balancer level means that the load balancer decrypts the incoming HTTPS requests from clients and forwards the unencrypted traffic to the backend servers.

While this approach can provide certain benefits, such as offloading the SSL processing from the backend servers, it can also introduce some potential issues:

1. Loss of end-to-end encryption.

2. Increased vulnerability to attacks

3. Limited server-side authentication

4. Increased load balancer resource usage

5. Compliance and regulatory concerns.

1. **Why having only one MySQL server capable of accepting writes is an issue**; because once it is down it means no data can be added or updated meaning some features of the application won’t work.
2. **Why having servers with all the same components (database, web server, and application server) might be a problem**; this is because once you have a bug in one of the components in one of the servers then the bug will be valid in the other servers.