Project

AWS Infrastructure Deployment with Terraform

https://www.loom.com/share/ba0fcc6f4b1f4fdea2d1391a2cad2d67?sid=5bfcf5aa-d374-49e0-8177-6a564c5eb762

1. Project Overview

This project involved designing and deploying a scalable, secure, and containerized AWS environment using Terraform. The infrastructure included:

- Auto Scaling EC2 instances running Nginx, Docker, and Node.js.
- Private RDS databases (MySQL & PostgreSQL) with restricted access.
- HTTPS-enabled Application Load Balancer (ALB) for secure traffic routing.
- Business Intelligence (BI) tool deployment (Metabase) for live data visualization.
- Domain & SSL configuration for secure application access.

2. Infrastructure Deployment

2.1 Auto Scaling EC2 Instances

- Deployed three EC2 instances using a Launch Template with Amazon Linux 2.
- Configured user data scripts to auto-install Docker, Nginx, and Node.js.
- Implemented multi-stage Docker containers for frontend and backend applications.

2.2 Secure RDS Databases

- MySQL and PostgreSQL launched in private subnets (no public access).
- Configured security groups to allow only EC2 instances for secure communication.
- Used SSH tunneling to securely connect to databases from local machines.

2.3 Load Balancer & HTTPS Setup

- Deployed an Application Load Balancer (ALB) to distribute traffic across EC2 instances.
- Configured HTTPS (SSL/TLS) using AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
- Set up HTTP-to-HTTPS redirection for secure connections.

2.4 BI Tool (Metabase) Deployment

• Installed Metabase via Docker on one of the EC2 instances.

3. Challenges Faced & Solutions

3.1 Unused Target Status in ALB

- Problem: The ALB showed "unused" targets even after registering EC2 instances.
- Root Cause:
 - Health check misconfiguration (incorrect path/port).
 - Security group rules blocking ALB traffic.
- Solution:
 - Updated health check settings to /api/health (Node.js) and / (React).
 - Adjusted security groups to allow ALB-to-EC2 communication.
 - Verified container logs to ensure apps were running correctly.

3.2 SSH Tunneling Issues

- Problem: Unable to connect to RDS via SSH tunnel.
- Root Cause:
 - o Incorrect SSH key permissions.
 - Security group rules blocking port 22 (SSH).
- Solution:
 - Fixed permissions (chmod 400 key.pem).
 - Updated security groups to allow SSH from trusted IPs.

Some s.s are

```
ummulwara@devopsvm-02:~$ HTTP/1.1 200 OK
-bash: HTTP/1.1: No such file or directory
ummulwara@devopsvm-02:-$ # Check React routes (run on your EC2 instance)
* Host localhost:3000 was resolved.
* IPv6: ::1
* IPv4: 127.0.0.1
   Trying [::1]:3000...
* Connected to localhost (::1) port 3000
> GET / HTTP/1.1
> Host: localhost:3000
> User-Agent: curl/8.5.0
> Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Content-Length: 644
< Content-Disposition: inline; filename="index.html"
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
< ETag: "48755a8ded14555da66a9bd9626274a3e065698a"
```

```
I marning found (use docker — debug to uxpand):

- JSONArgsRecommended: JSON arguments recommended for CMD to prevent unintended behavior related to 05 signals (line 6)
docker: Error response from daemon: Conflict. The container name "/nodeapp-container" is already in use by container "d827260d6867e64
c30f1b507eb5035c1f2306aad30b650a255dd2e0b02e0b9df". You have to remove (or rename) that container to be able to reuse that name.

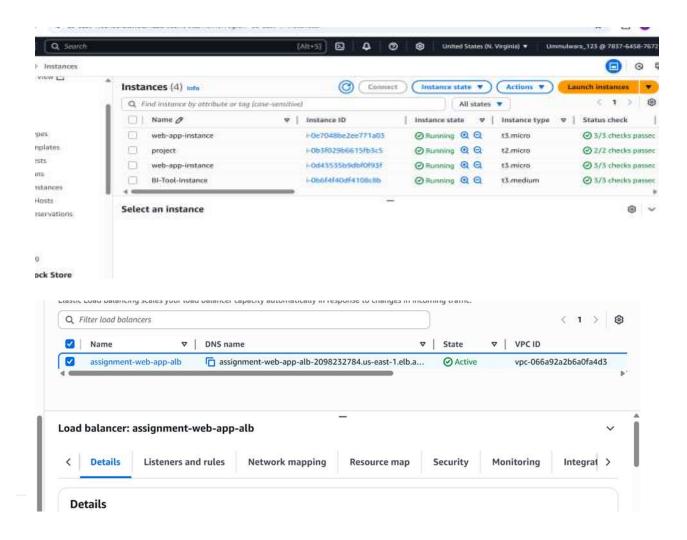
Run 'docker run — help' for more information

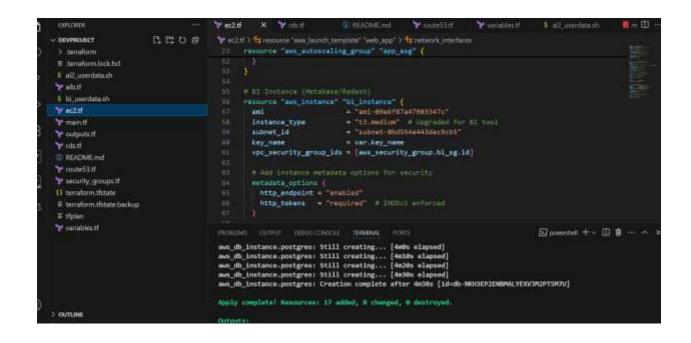
sumularateLevopaum-02: —/nodejs—iba$ docker ps ~a | grep nodeapp
d827260d6887 96533ebae235 "docker-entrypoint.s.." 4 minutes ago Up 4 minutes

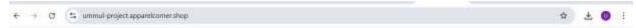
0.0.0.0.00000->5000/
tcp, [::]:4000->5000/tcp modeapp-container

uncularateJevopaum-02: —/nodejs—iba$ docker stop nodeapp-container

nodeapp-container
```







503 Service Temporarily Unavailable