



AWS Cloud Application Design Challenge

Project

Submitted to:

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1. Introduction

In this assignment, our team was tasked with designing a three-tier web application to be hosted on the AWS cloud. The primary objective was to ensure that our design adheres to the five pillars of a well-architected architecture, focusing on reliability, security, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and operational excellence. By the help of previous labs performed we managed to design and deploy web application successfully on AWS. All steps involved in designing and creating the web application were recorded and screenshots were taken on the regular interval. To ensure fault tolerance we applied appropriate techniques to ensure maximum availability of our web application and minimal downtime. Our design aims to leverage AWS services to achieve scalability, high availability, and fault tolerance.

2. Planning Phase

In the planning phase we initially assigned tasks among team members and the team members contributed successfully in the achievement of milestones. the contributions are as follows:

2.1 Team Member Contributions

The team member contributions are described below:

2.1.1 Team Member Zaid's Contribution:

- Zaid took charge of setting up the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on AWS, ensuring that it's properly configured to meet our project requirements. This involved defining the subnets, routing tables, and internet gateway to establish network connectivity within the AWS environment.
- Zaid was responsible for visually representing our system architecture using Draw.io. This included depicting the various components of our three-tier web application, their interactions, and how they are deployed on AWS.
- He ensured the web app is able to configure itself properly and all the requirement were met.

2.1.2 Team Member Usman's Contribution:

- Usman worked on setting up a Multi-AZ Relational Database Service (RDS) instance on AWS, ensuring data reliability and fault tolerance by replicating the database across multiple Availability Zones (AZs).
- He handled the configuration of Elastic Load Balancers (ELB) and Auto Scaling groups for both the web and application tiers. This ensured that our application can handle varying levels of traffic efficiently and maintain high availability by automatically adjusting resources based on demand.
- He executed the necessary scripts to deploy the application on the web tier, ensuring that it was done accurately and efficiently.

2.1.3 Reflecting on Teamwork and Individual Contributions:

Our team collaborated effectively to design and deploy the three-tier web application on AWS. Each team member contributed their expertise and skills to different aspects of the project, resulting in a well-architected and robust solution. While one member demonstrated strong leadership in network configuration and architectural visualization. His expertise in VPC setup and diagram designing provided a solid foundation for our project. Other member's contributions were instrumental in ensuring the reliability, scalability, and high availability of our application. His work on implementing the RDS database, setting up load balancers, and managing auto scaling groups significantly enhanced the performance and fault tolerance of our system.

Overall, our teamwork enabled us to leverage AWS services effectively to achieve the objectives of reliability, security, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and operational excellence. By dividing responsibilities according to each member's strengths and expertise, we were able to design and deploy a successful web application on the AWS cloud.

Our team collaborated effectively, leveraging each member's expertise to fulfill the requirements of the task. Regular communication and coordination were key to ensuring smooth progress and resolving any challenges encountered during the implementation phase.

2.2 Working Phase

The working on deployment of web application is described below:

2.2.1 Creation of VPC

We started our working by firstly creating a VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) that would enable to connect resources and manage them securely in the environment. It would also provide isolation and control over the infrastructure. We chose the option of Create VPC Only.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Dashboard. A success message at the top says "You successfully created vpc-0c7975b433fe989f6 / Task_VPC". Below it, a table lists two existing VPCs: "Work VPC" (vpc-0d65e65b15d2c6b6, State: Available, IPv4 CIDR: 10.0.0.0/16) and another unnamed VPC (vpc-075bfff2aba4f0b7bd, State: Available, IPv4 CIDR: 172.31.0.0/16). On the right, a context menu for the newly created VPC is open, with "Edit VPC settings" highlighted. The left sidebar shows navigation options like EC2 Global View, Filter by VPC, and various VPC-related services.

2.2.2 Internet Gateway Creation

We created an Internet gateway and attached it to the VPC we created earlier.

The screenshot shows the "Create internet gateway" wizard. A success message at the top says "You have successfully modified the settings for vpc-0c7975b433fe989f6 / Task_VPC.". The "Internet gateway settings" section contains a "Name tag" field with "task-gateway" entered. Below it, a "Tags - optional" section shows a single tag "Q Name task-gateway X Value - optional". At the bottom, there are "Cancel" and "Create internet gateway" buttons. The left sidebar shows the "VPC" service selected.

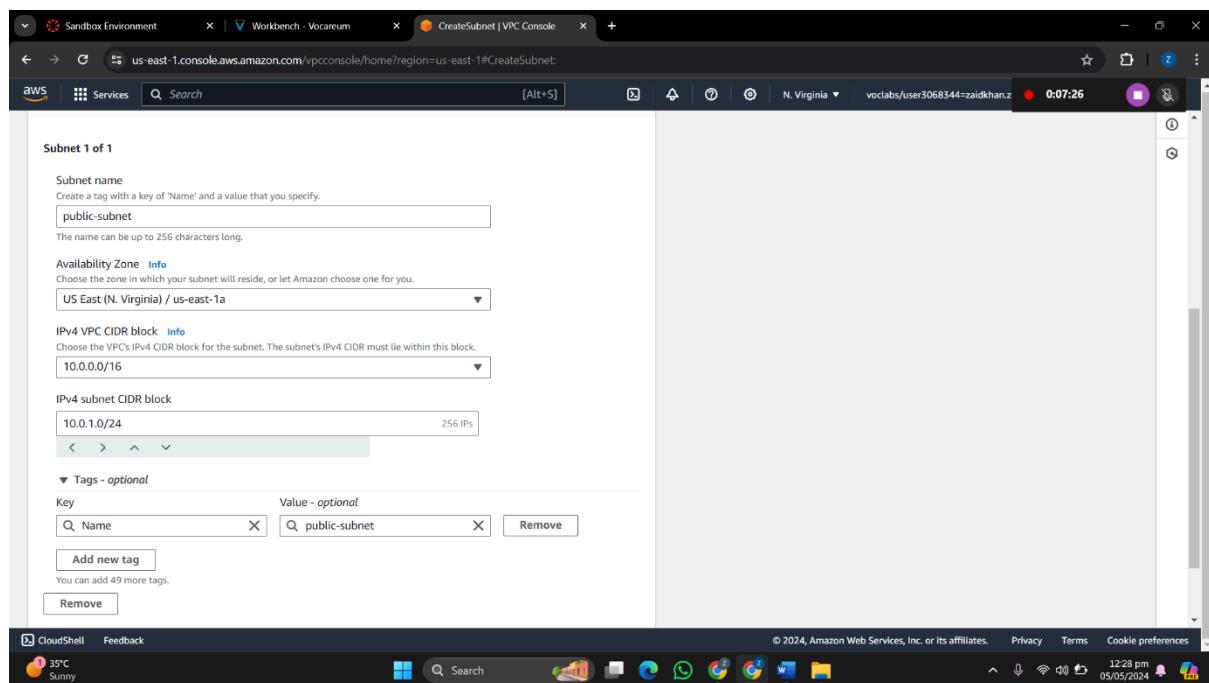
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2.2.2 Subnets

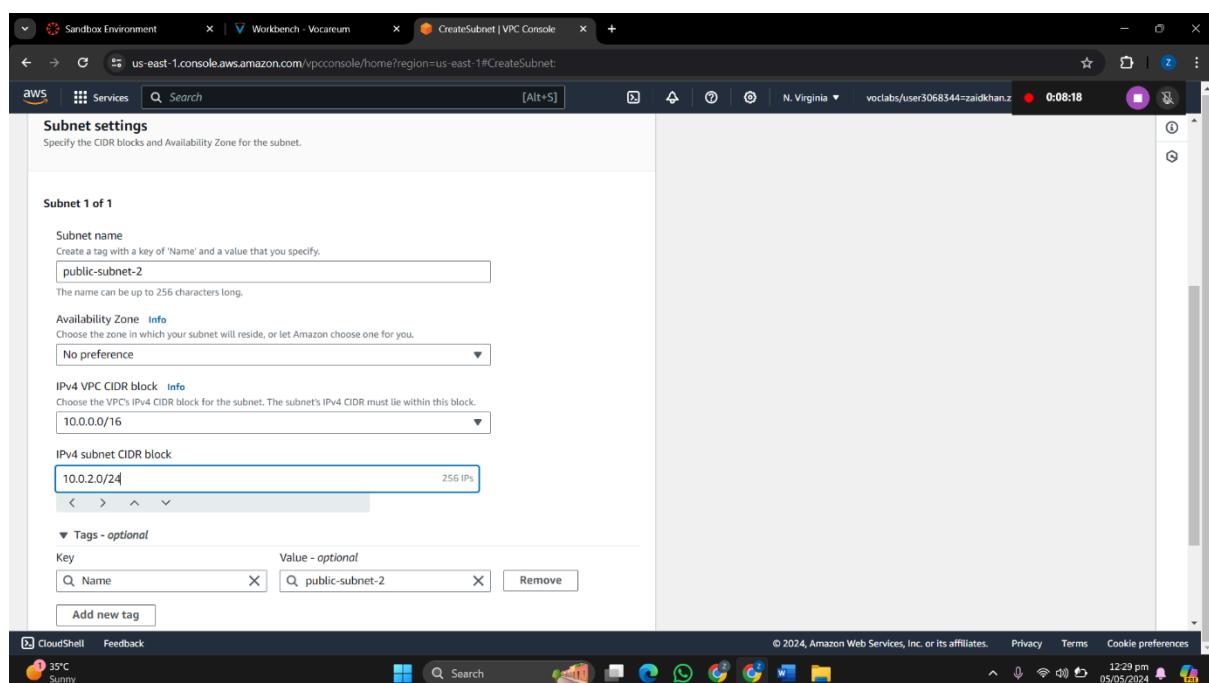
We created 2 public and 2 private subnets in Multiple Availability Zones i.e US East 1a and US East 1b.

- CIDR Block Address : 10.0.0.0/16
- Public Subnet 1 CIDR Block Address : 10.0.1.0/24
- Public Subnet 2 CIDR Block Address : 10.0.2.0/24
- Private Subnet 1 CIDR Block Address : 10.0.3.0/24
- Private Subnet 2 CIDR Block Address : 10.0.4.0/24

Public Subnets were attached to an Internet Gateway and default IP's were assigned but this was not done in Private Subnets case.

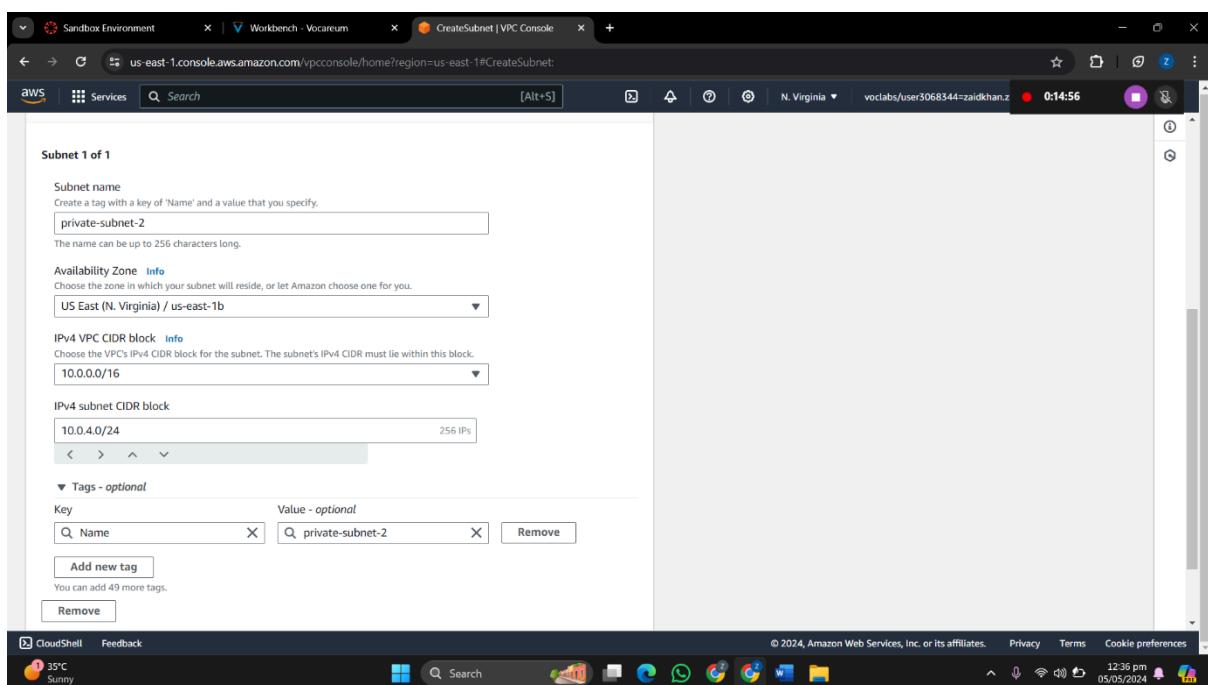
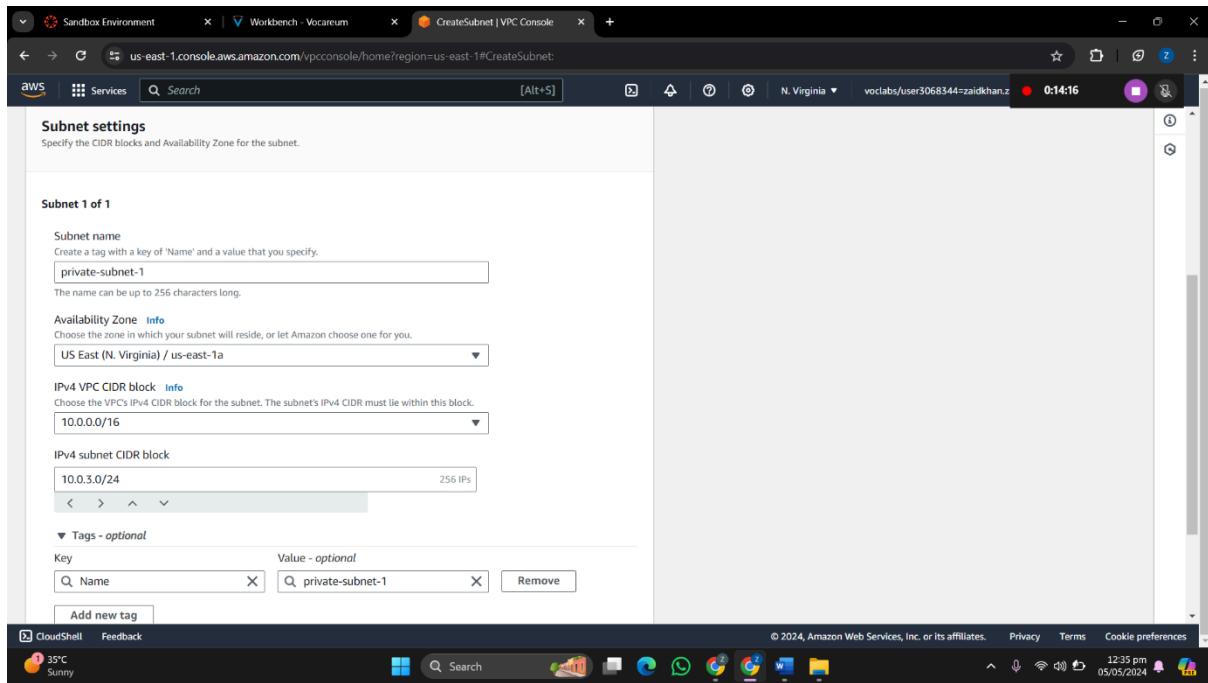


The screenshot shows the 'CreateSubnet' wizard in the AWS VPC console. The first step, 'Subnet 1 of 1', is displayed. The subnet name is 'public-subnet'. The availability zone is set to 'US East (N. Virginia) / us-east-1a'. The IPv4 CIDR block is '10.0.0.0/16'. The IPv4 subnet CIDR block is '10.0.1.0/24'. A single tag 'Name' is added with the value 'public-subnet'. The interface includes standard AWS navigation and status bars at the top and bottom.



The screenshot shows the 'CreateSubnet' wizard in the AWS VPC console, continuing from the previous step. The second subnet, 'Subnet 1 of 1', is being configured. The subnet name is 'public-subnet-2'. The availability zone is set to 'No preference'. The IPv4 CIDR block is '10.0.0.0/16'. The IPv4 subnet CIDR block is '10.0.2.0/24'. A single tag 'Name' is added with the value 'public-subnet-2'. The interface includes standard AWS navigation and status bars at the top and bottom.

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2.2.3 Route Tables

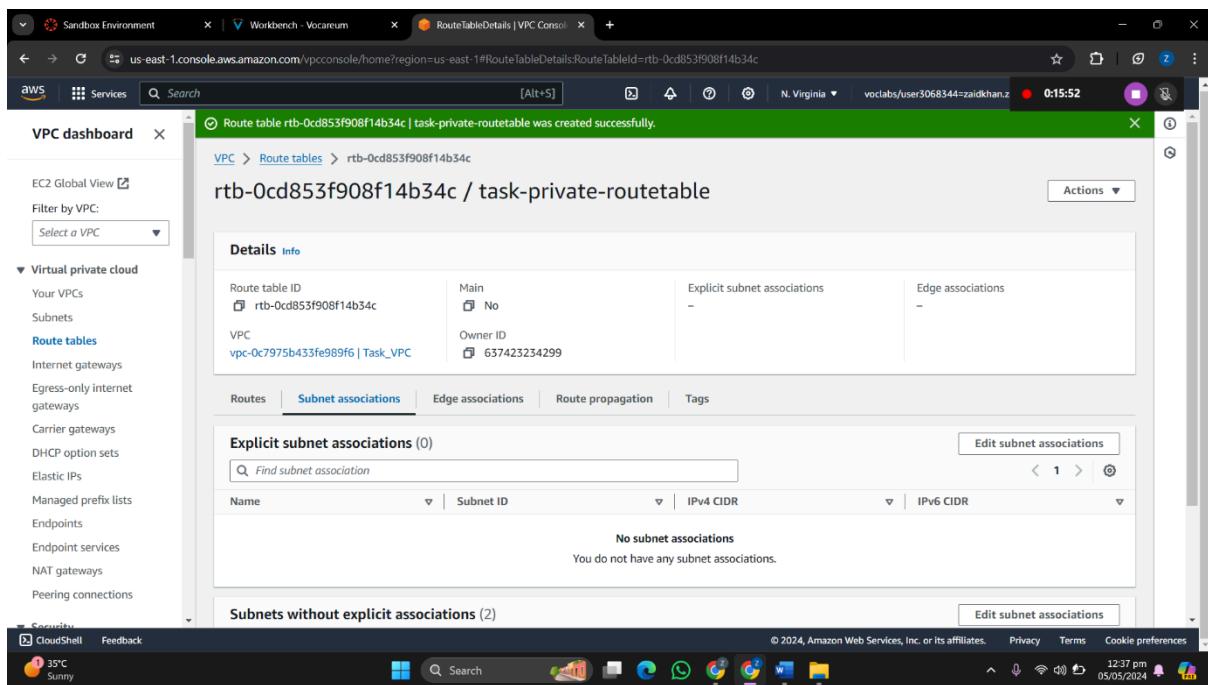
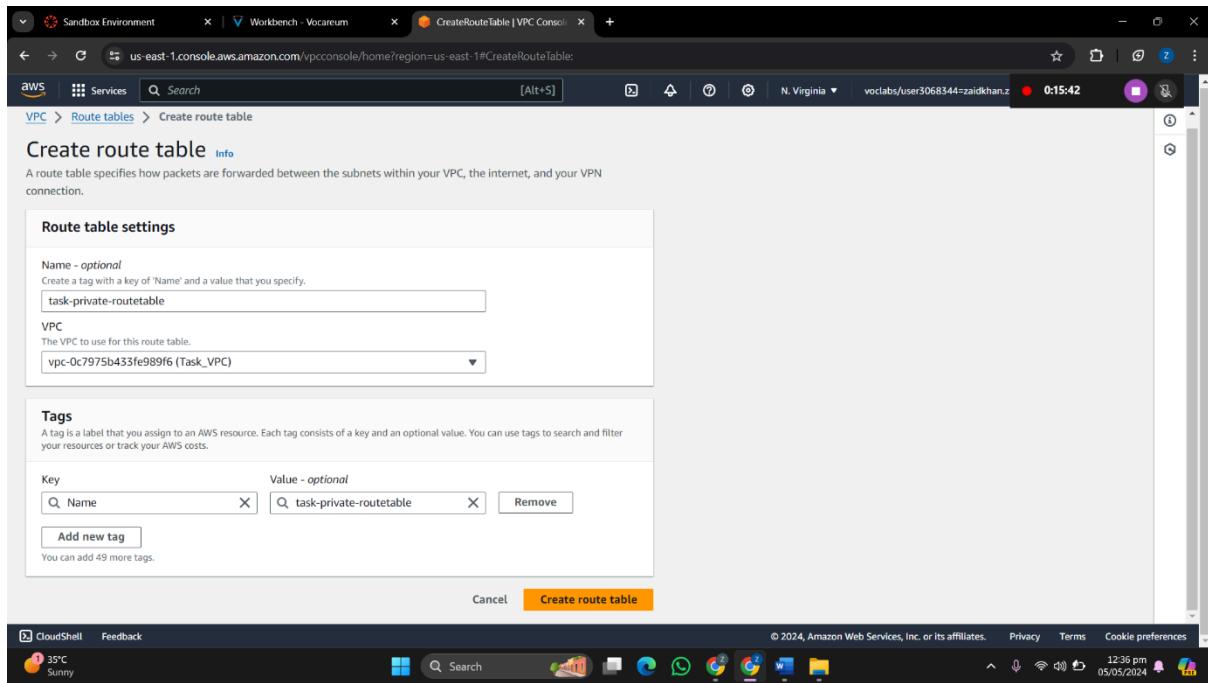
We created two separate route tables one for the public subnets and other for the private subnets. We edited the route table settings and for the Public one we attached also a designation as Internet Gateway with 0.0.0.0/16. but it was not done for the private route tables.

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The screenshot shows the 'Create route table' wizard in the AWS VPC console. The 'Route table settings' section is active, displaying fields for 'Name - optional' (set to 'task-route-table') and 'VPC' (set to 'vpc-0c7975b433fe989f16 (Task_VPC)'). Below this is the 'Tags' section, which contains a single tag ('task-route-table') and a link to add more. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Create route table' buttons.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit routes' page for route table 'rtb-044bc59b37f68db84'. It lists two routes: one for '10.0.0.16' targetting 'local' (Status: Active, Propagated: No) and another for '0.0.0.16' targetting 'Internet Gateway' (Status: In Progress, Propagated: No). A 'Remove' button is shown for the second route. At the bottom are 'Cancel', 'Preview', and 'Save changes' buttons.

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We decided to edit the subnet associations for the route table and we assigned the subnets to the respective route table which is depicted in the below image.

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The screenshot shows the 'Edit subnet associations' page for a specific route table. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Sandbox Environment', 'Workbench - Vocareum', and 'EditRouteTableSubnetAssociations'. The main content area is titled 'Edit subnet associations' with the sub-instruction 'Change which subnets are associated with this route table.' Below this, there are two sections: 'Available subnets (2/4)' and 'Selected subnets'. The 'Available subnets' section contains four entries:

Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
public-subnet	subnet-0c226de21ab26c663	10.0.1.0/24	-	rtb-044bc59b37f68db84 / task-route-t..
public-subnet-2	subnet-004853d7ac78391a7	10.0.2.0/24	-	rtb-044bc59b37f68db84 / task-route-t..
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private-subnet-1	subnet-02dc92531dc42303d	10.0.3.0/24	-	Main (rtb-001cb50810add4b46)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private-subnet-2	subnet-0bd30716d5f6e23de	10.0.4.0/24	-	Main (rtb-001cb50810add4b46)

The 'Selected subnets' section shows two subnets selected: 'subnet-02dc92531dc42303d / private-subnet-1' and 'subnet-0bd30716d5f6e23de / private-subnet-2'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Save associations' buttons.

2.2.4 EC2 Instances

We navigated to EC2 and decided to create an EC2 instance for our project with Linux based Image. We selected **t2.micro** as Instance Type and also created security groups for the instance and assigned to it.

The screenshot shows the 'Launch an instance | EC2 | us-east-1' page. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Sandbox Environment', 'Workbench - Vocareum', and 'Launch an instance | EC2 | us-east-1'. The main content area is titled 'Launch an instance' with the sub-instruction 'following the simple steps below.' Below this, there are several configuration sections:

- Name and tags**: A field labeled 'Name' contains 'Task-Website-Instance'.
- Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)**: A section for selecting an AMI. It shows a search bar and a grid of recent and quick start AMIs: Amazon Linux, macOS, Ubuntu, Windows, Red Hat, SUSE Linux, and others. A tooltip for the 'Free tier' is visible, stating: 'In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance'.
- Summary**: A summary section showing 'Number of instances' set to 1, 'Software Image (AMI)' as Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04 LTS, 'Virtual server type (instance type)' as t2.micro, 'Firewall (security group)' as 'New security group', and 'Storage (volumes)' as 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB.
- Launch instance**: A large orange button at the bottom right.

2.2.5 Security Groups

We created the security groups to limit the inbound and outbound traffic to the VPC. The rules were defined where we allowed **HTTP from Anywhere** and for the other type we chose MySQL/Aurora with source as **10.0.0.0/16**.

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The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation console with a tab titled "Launch an instance | EC2 | us-east-1". The main area displays the configuration for launching a new instance:

- VPC - required**: A dropdown menu shows "vpc-0c7975b433fe989f6 (Task_VPC)" with CIDR "10.0.0.0/16".
- Subnet**: A dropdown menu shows "subnet-0c226de21ab26c663" with "public-subnet" status, VPC "vpc-0c7975b433fe989f6", Owner "637423234299", Availability Zone "us-east-1a", and IP addresses available "251" CIDR "10.0.1.0/24".
- Auto-assign public IP**: A dropdown menu shows "Enable".
- Additional charges apply**: A note indicating charges outside of free tier allowance.
- Firewall (security groups)**: A note about security groups controlling traffic to the instance.
- Create security group**: A radio button selected, with "Task-Security-Group" entered in the input field.
- Description**: "launch-wizard-1 created 2024-05-05T07:38:55.310Z".
- Inbound Security Group Rules**: A section showing "Security group rule 1 (TCP, 22, 0.0.0.0/0)".
- Summary**: Shows "Number of instances" as 1.
- Software Image (AMI)**: Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04 LTS.
- Virtual server type (instance type)**: t2.micro.
- Firewall (security group)**: New security group.
- Storage (volumes)**: 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB.
- Free tier**: A note explaining the free tier includes 750 hours of t2.micro or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable.
- Launch instance**: A prominent orange button.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with a tab titled "CreateSecurityGroup | VPC Con". The main area displays the configuration for creating a new security group:

- Basic details**:
 - Security group name**: Task-DB-Security-Group.
 - Description**: For DATABASE.
 - VPC**: vpc-0c7975b433fe989f6 (Task_VPC).
- Inbound rules**:
 - Type**: MySQL/Aurora.
 - Protocol**: TCP.
 - Port range**: 3306.
 - Source**: Custom, 10.0.0.0/16.
 - Description - optional**: (empty)

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The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the 'CreateSecurityGroup' tab selected. In the main area, a new security group is being configured. The 'Inbound rules' section has a single rule allowing traffic from 10.0.0.0/16 on port 3306 (TCP) to MySQL/Aurora. The 'Outbound rules' section shows a rule allowing all traffic to 0.0.0.0/0. A yellow warning message at the bottom states: '⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.' The browser status bar indicates the session is active until 03:31.

We were able to successfully create the Instances.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 console with the 'Launch an instance' tab selected. A green success message at the top states: 'Success Successfully initiated launch of instance (i-0b45470b6f2ecf569)'. Below this, there's a 'Next Steps' section with several options: 'Create billing and free tier usage alerts', 'Connect to your instance', 'Connect an RDS database', and 'Create EBS snapshot policy'. Each option has a corresponding button and a 'Learn more' link. The browser status bar indicates the session is active until 00:53.

2.2.6 Creating RDS

The database used was My SQL with Free tier. Self Managed password and username were used. The database was linked to the Website EC2. The security groups created earlier were also linked with the database.

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The screenshot shows two consecutive steps in the AWS RDS MySQL setup process:

Step 1: Engine Selection

The user is choosing the database engine type. The MySQL engine is selected, highlighted with a blue border. Other options shown include Aurora (MySQL Compatible), Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible), MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, and IBM Db2. Each option has a small icon next to it.

Step 2: Settings Configuration

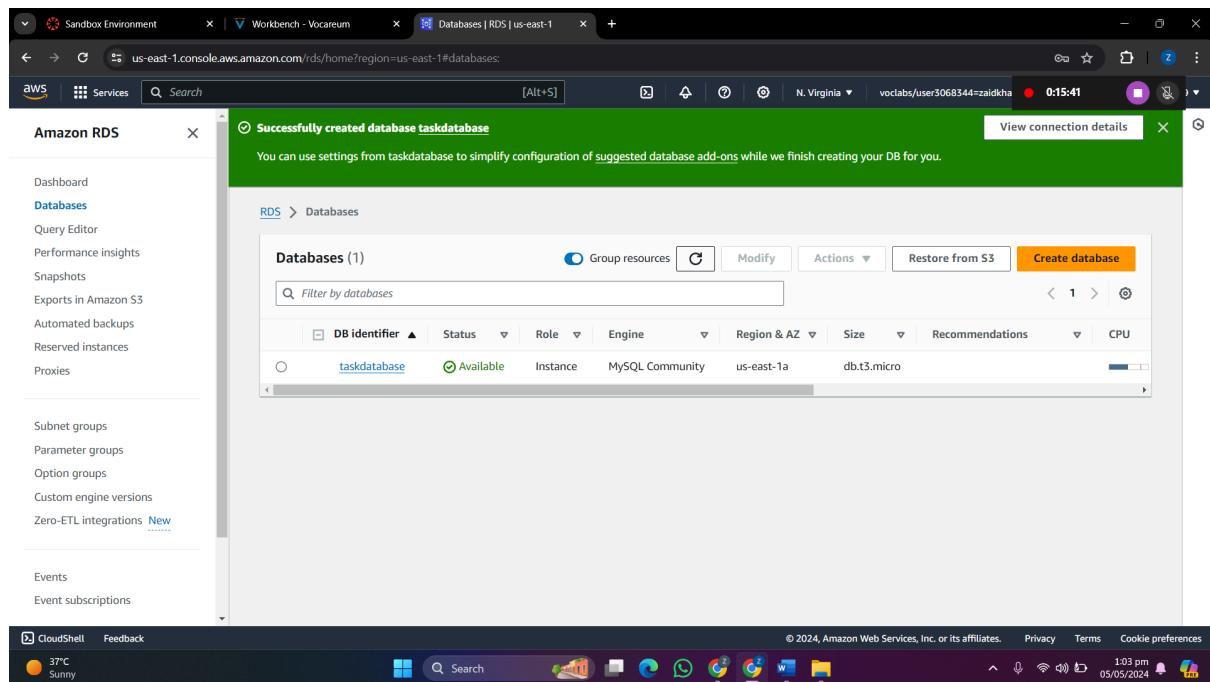
The user is configuring the DB instance identifier to "task-database". Under "Credentials Settings", the "Self managed" option is selected, indicating the user will create their own password. The "Master username" is set to "admin". There is also an "Auto generate password" checkbox and a "Master password" input field. A note at the bottom specifies minimum password constraints.

MySQL Information Panel

A panel on the right provides information about MySQL, stating it is the most popular open source database. It lists several features:

- Supports database size up to 64 TiB.
- Supports General Purpose, Memory Optimized, and Burstable Performance instance classes.
- Supports automated backup and point-in-time recovery.
- Supports up to 15 Read Replicas per instance, within a single Region or 5 read replicas cross-region.

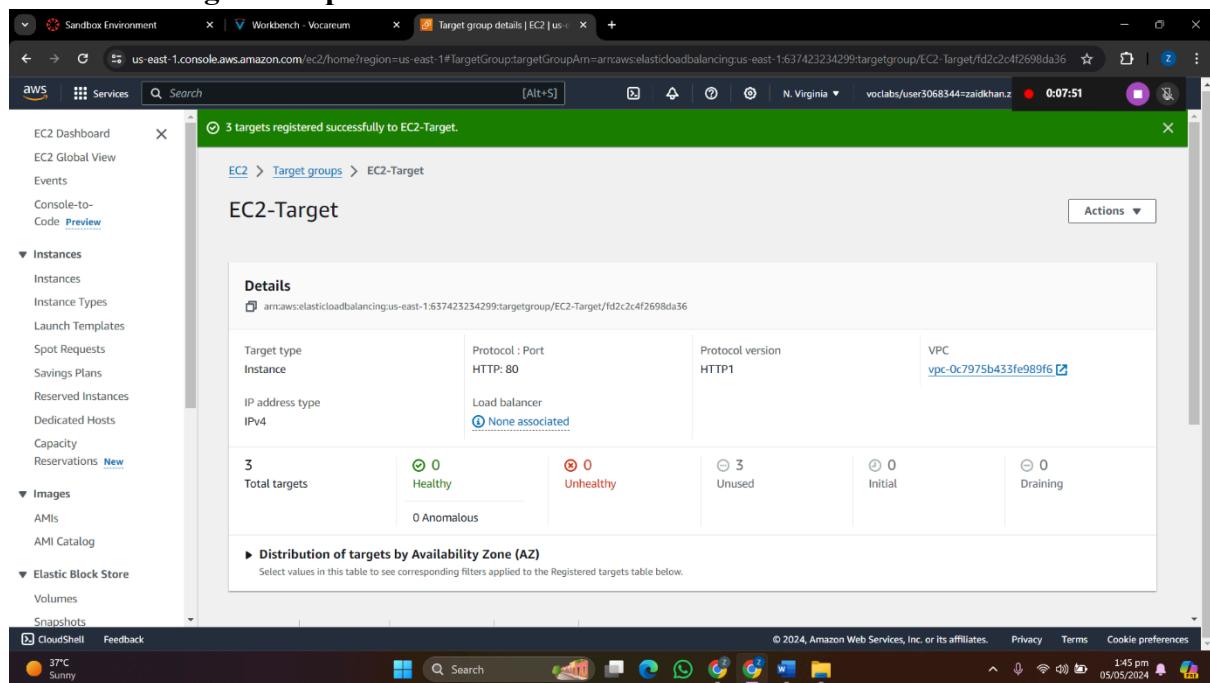
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2.2.7 Load Balancing

The application load balancer was used which works at OSI layer 7 allowing manipulation and distribution of traffic at the application layer. We also created our own specific security group for the load balancer.

We created **Target Groups** and attached EC2 Instance .



We then attached Application Load Balancer and created a security group for it.

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The screenshot shows the AWS Cloud Application Design Challenge interface. A success message at the top states: "Successfully created load balancer: ALB-EC2. It might take a few minutes for your load balancer to fully set up and route traffic. Targets will also take a few minutes to complete the registration process and pass initial health checks." Below this, the "ALB-EC2" details page is displayed. Key information includes:

- Load balancer type:** Application
- Status:** Provisioning
- VPC:** vpc-0c7975b433fe989f6
- IP address type:** IPv4
- Scheme:** Internet-facing
- Hosted zone:** Z35SXDOTRQ7XK
- Availability Zones:** subnet-0c226de21ab26c663 (us-east-1a (use1-az4)), subnet-004853d7ac78391a7 (us-east-1b (use1-az6))
- Date created:** May 5, 2024, 13:49 (UTC+05:00)
- Load balancer ARN:** arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:637423234299:loadbalancer/app/ALB-EC2/b4c492775970b134
- DNS name:** ALB-EC2-193392550.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)

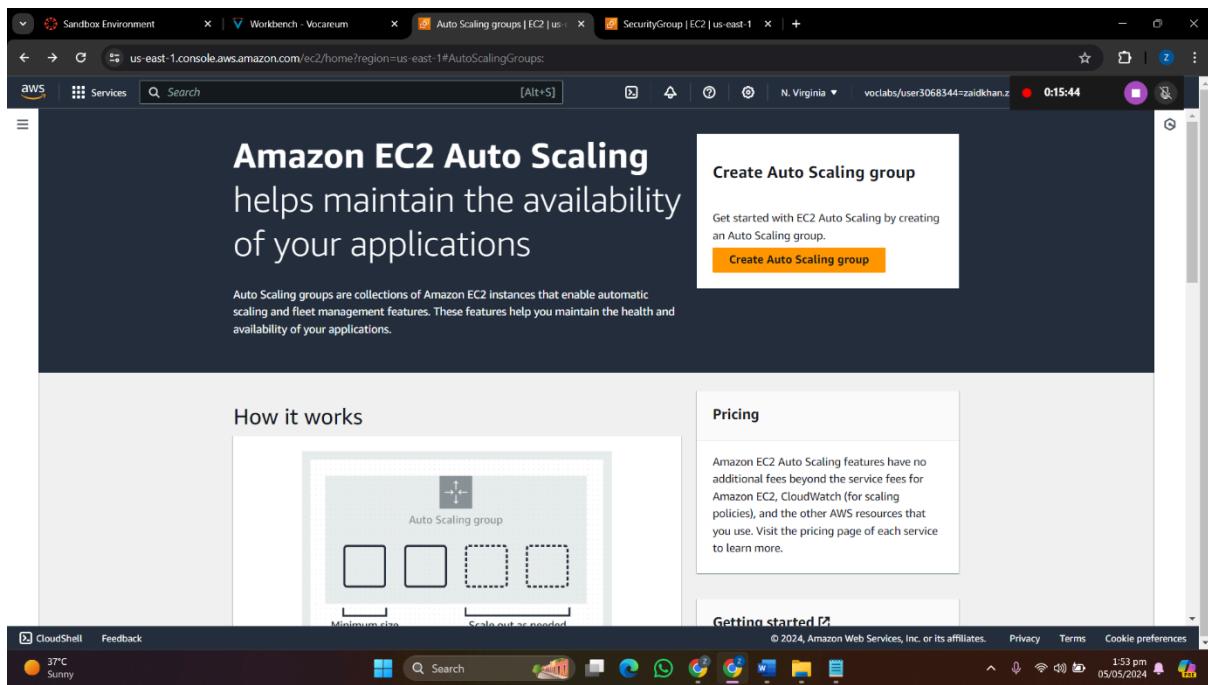
The Security group was attached to it.

The screenshot shows the configuration of an Application Load Balancer (ALB-EC2). In the "Listeners and routing" section, a new listener for port 80 is being added, labeled "Listener HTTP:80". In the "Security groups" section, the "us-east-1b (use1-az6)" subnet is selected. The "Security groups" dropdown shows the "ALB-SecurityGroup" (sg-0c4d20cabcb40fb23 VPC: vpc-0c7975b433fe989f6) has been assigned. The status bar at the bottom indicates "149 pm 05/05/2024".

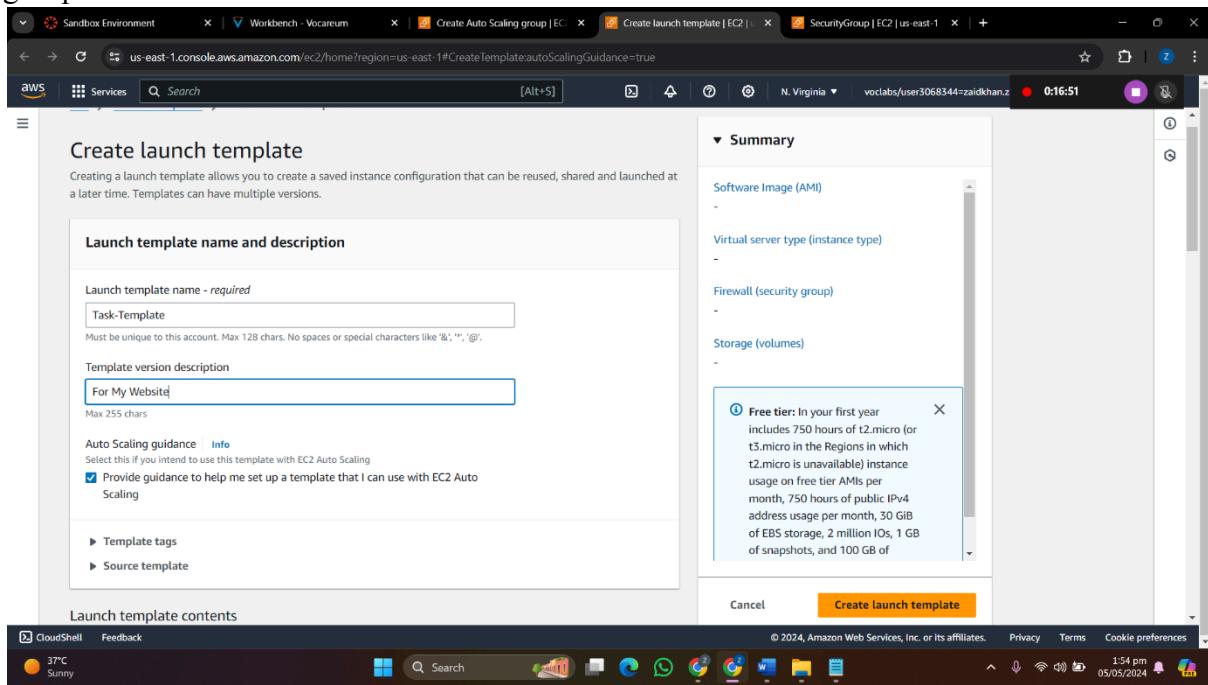
2.2.8 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

The auto scaling template was configured with t2.micro and vokey as a key pair. It was linked with the ALB Security group. Auto scaling automatically adjusts the resources based on usage along with minimizing the cost of operation.

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Launch template was also created for it with the instance type of t2.micro and ALB Security group was attached to it.



We then configured the Instance Launch options and attached existing Load Balancer, and Created auto scaling group.

2.2.9 User Authentication

To enhance user authentication, AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is utilized extensively. IAM allows the creation and management of users, groups, roles, and policies to securely control access to AWS resources. In this scenario, IAM roles are assigned to EC2 instances to grant them specific permissions for accessing other AWS services or resources. By correctly configuring IAM policies and roles, users and groups can securely authenticate and access AWS resources based on their defined permissions, helping to enforce the principle of least privilege and strengthen overall security posture within the AWS environment.

Following are the roles and policies.

- **EC2 Instance Role :**

This role is assigned to EC2 instances and grants them specific permissions to interact with other AWS services.

Policy:

Some user were assigned only EC2 Ready Only Access while the admin has the both read and write permissions.

The User groups are as below:

- **Admin Group:** This group has EC2 Full Access permissions and can also create instances.

Policy: Provides full access to Amazon EC2 resources, allowing users to create, manage, and delete instances, volumes, and snapshot ans also grants full access to Amazon VPC resources, enabling users to create and manage virtual private clouds, subnets, and route tables.

- **User Group:** This group has limited access and for EC2 has read only access this is mainly for less privileged users.

Policy: Mainly Read Similar to EC2Admins, but with a broader access level to EC2 resources.



2.2.10 Auditing Services

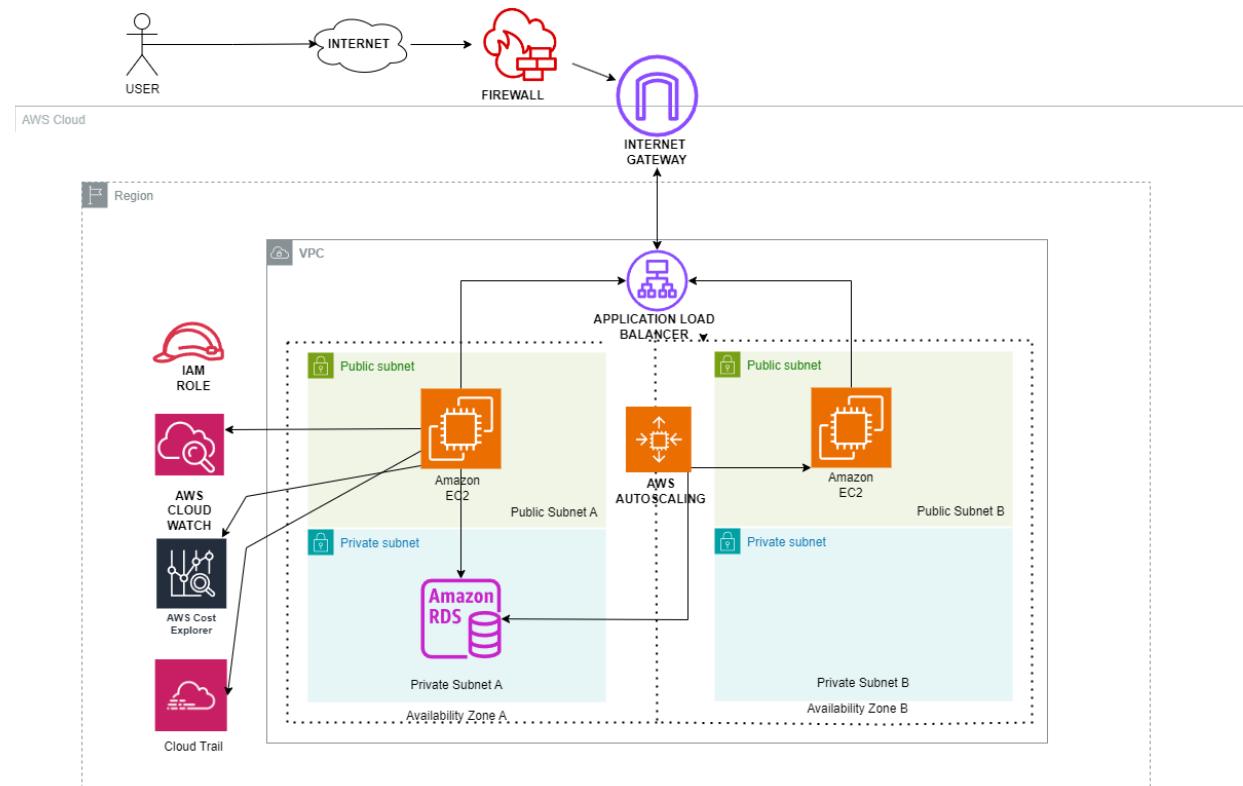
We implemented **Cloud Watch**, **Cloud Trail** and **Cost Explorer** for monitoring to allow the administrator to get a close insight about the resource usage along with the pricing. This enables the administrator to take appropriate actions in case of overuse and allows them to set alerts also.



3. Task Architecture

After the successful deployment of our web application, we designed the architecture diagram. The diagram was designed on draw.io to enable the users to understand and get an overview of the design. AWS architecture diagrams are not mere eye candy; they are essential tools for architects, developers, and stakeholders. They provide clarity, validate designs, document decisions, and guide the implementation of reliable, secure, and scalable systems.

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



4. Conclusion and Future Development

In conclusion, our team successfully designed and deployed a three-tier web application on the AWS cloud, adhering to the principles of a well-architected framework. By leveraging AWS services and following best practices, we ensured that our design achieved reliability, security, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and operational excellence.

Each team member played a crucial role in the planning and execution phases. Zaid's expertise in VPC setup and architectural visualization provided a solid foundation for our project, while Usman's contributions in implementing the RDS database, load balancers, and auto scaling groups significantly enhanced the performance and fault tolerance of our system.

Moving forward, we plan to continue monitoring and optimizing our application for further scalability, performance improvement, and cost optimization. We will be testing our application for load to ensure that it supports the community needs. Additionally, we will explore additional AWS services and features to enhance security, automate tasks, and streamline operations. Overall, this project has provided valuable hands-on experience in designing and deploying cloud-based applications on AWS, and we look forward to applying these learnings to future projects and endeavors.

References

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- [4] Wadia, Y., Udell, R., Chan, L., & Gupta, U. (2019). *Implementing AWS: Design, Build, and Manage your Infrastructure: Leverage AWS features to build highly secure, fault-tolerant, and scalable cloud environments*. Packt Publishing Ltd.