AWS Cloud Internship Task: WordPress Deployment in Monolithic and Microservices Architectures

Candidate Name: [Vishnu Singh (OL/TP2758)] Date: [08-11-2024] Internship: Techplement Cloud (AWS) Internship

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1. Introduction

Task Objectives

- Deploy WordPress in two different architectural approaches
- Monolithic: Single EC2 instance hosting WordPress and MySQL
- Microservices: Separate EC2 instances for WordPress and MySQL
- · Configure security groups
- Use t2.micro instances with Ubuntu AMI

Technical Environment

- Cloud Provider: Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- Instance Type: t2.micro
- Operating System: Ubuntu
- Services: EC2, Security Groups

2. Monolithic Architecture Deployment

Step-by-Step Process

1. AWS EC2 Instance Creation

Region: [Your Selected Region]

• Instance Type: t2.micro

AMI: Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

- Security Group Configuration:
 - Inbound Rules:
 - SSH (Port 22): My IP
 - HTTP (Port 80): Anywhere
 - MySQL (Port 3306): Custom

2. Software Installation

```
# Update system packages
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
# Install Apache Web Server
sudo apt install apache2 -y
# Install MySQL Server
sudo apt install mysql-server -y
# Install PHP and required modules
sudo apt install php libapache2-mod-php php-mysql -y
# Download WordPress
wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
tar -xzvf latest.tar.gz
```

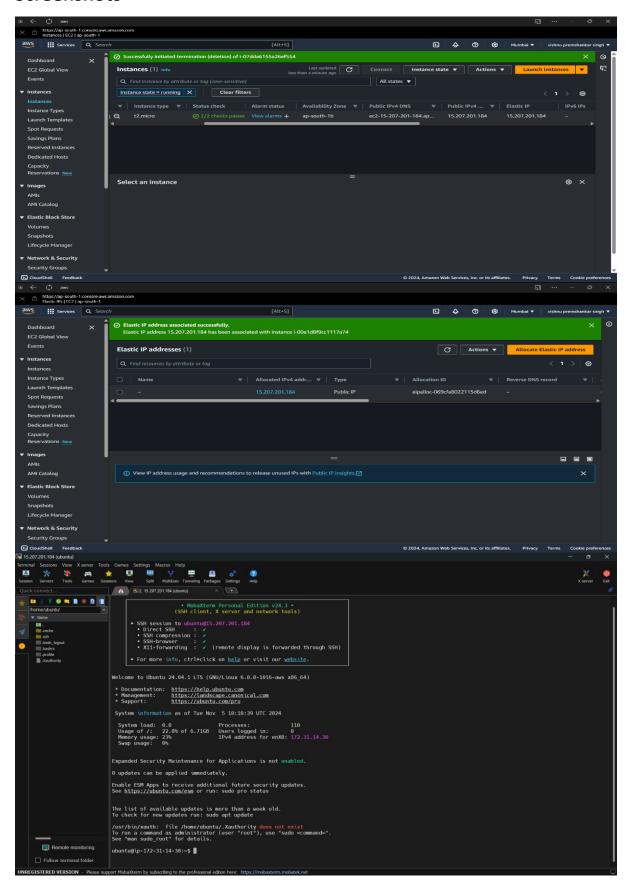
3. MySQL Configuration

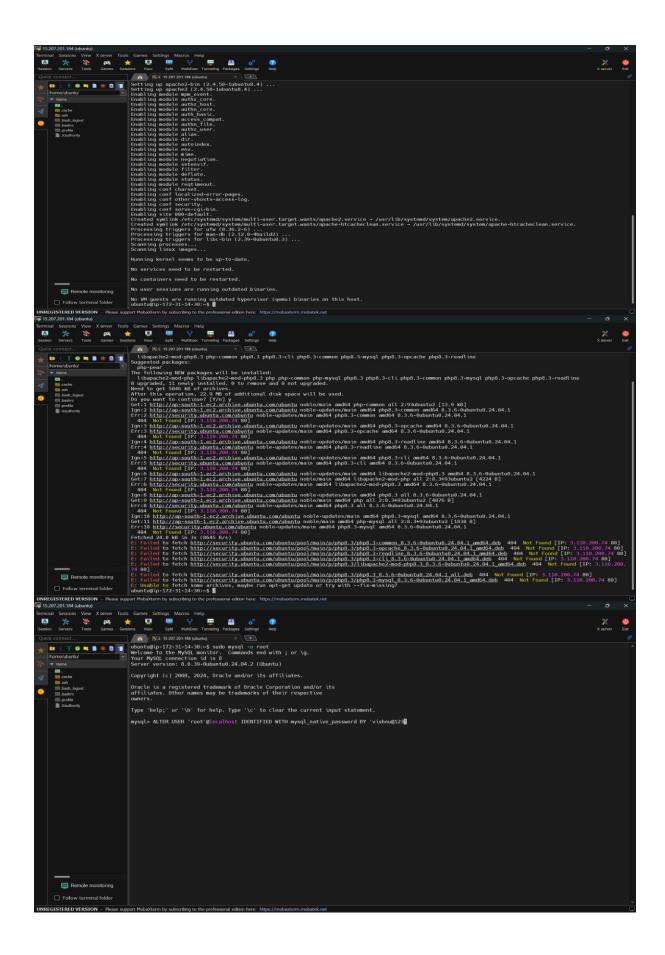
```
# Secure MySQL installation
sudo mysql_secure_installation
# Create WordPress database
sudo mysql -e "CREATE DATABASE wordpress;"
sudo mysql -e "CREATE USER 'wpuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';"
sudo mysql -e "GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO 'wpuser'@'localhost';"
sudo mysql -e "FLUSH PRIVILEGES;"
```

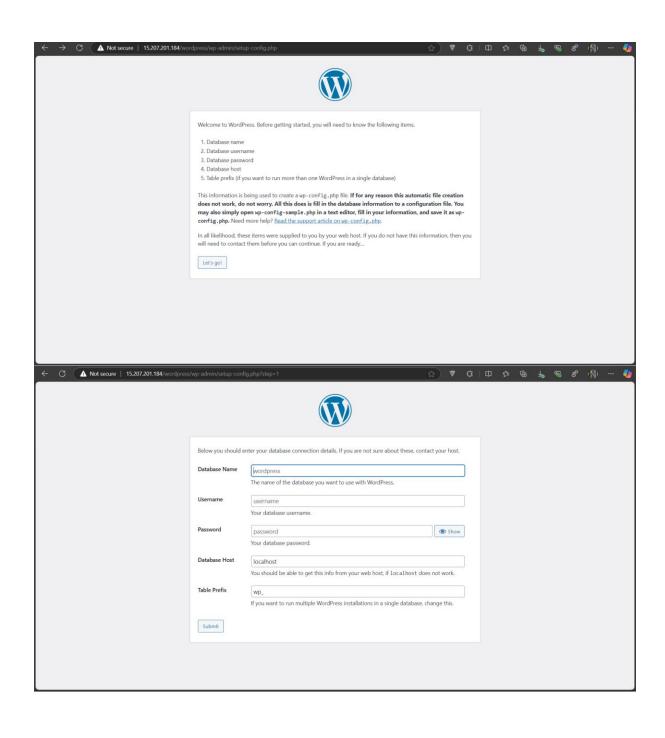
4. WordPress Configuration

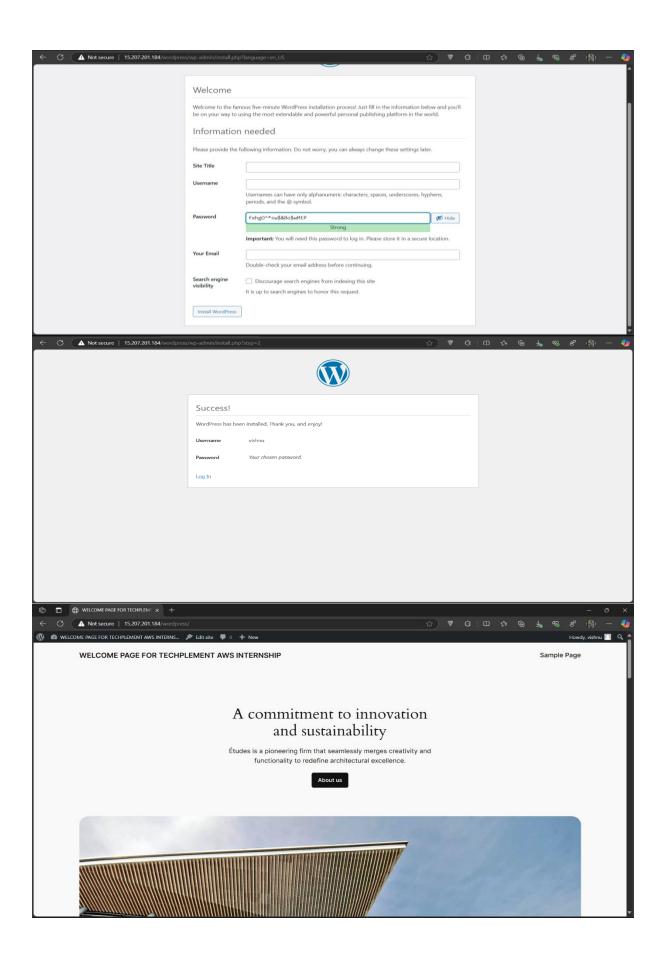
```
sudo mv wordpress/* /var/www/html/
sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/html
```

Screenshots









3. Microservices Architecture Deployment

Instance 1: MySQL Server

1. EC2 Instance Creation

- Separate t2.micro instance
- · Security Group:
 - Allow MySQL port (3306)
 - Restrict access from WordPress instance IP

2. MySQL Configuration

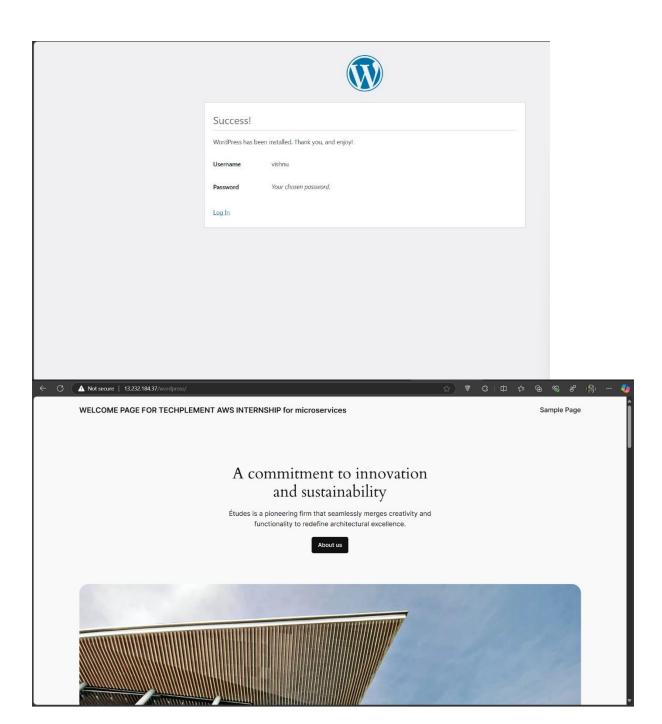
```
# Install MySQL
sudo apt update
sudo apt install mysql-server -y

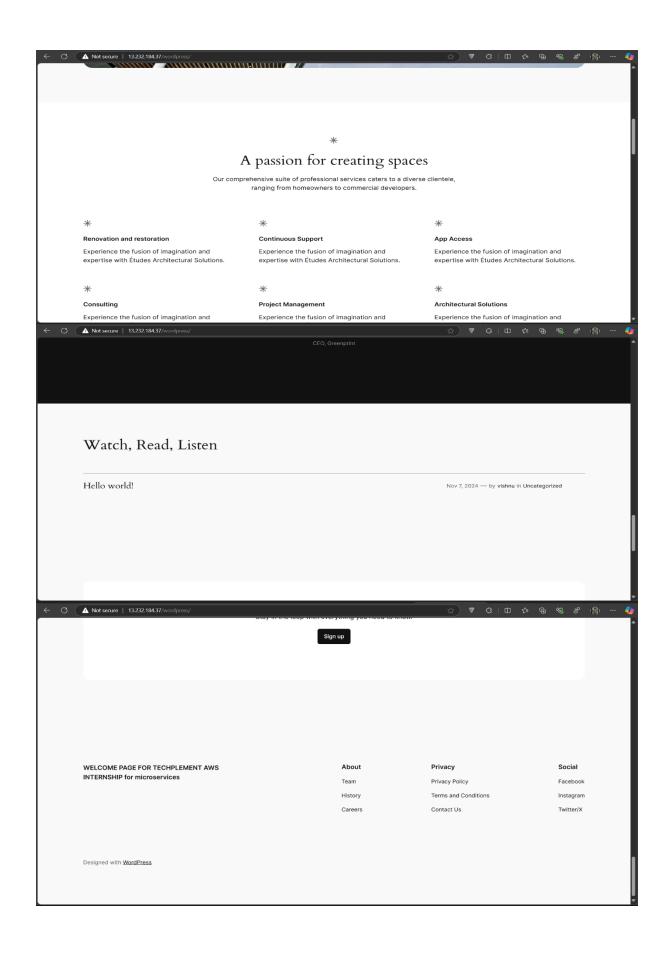
# Configure MySQL to accept remote connections
sudo sed -i 's/bind-address.*/bind-address = 0.0.0.0/'
/etc/mysql/mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf

# Create WordPress database and user
sudo mysql -e "CREATE DATABASE wordpress;"
sudo mysql -e "CREATE USER 'wpuser'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';"
sudo mysql -e "GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpress.* TO 'wpuser'@'%';"
sudo mysql -e "FLUSH PRIVILEGES;"
```

Screenshots:

Note* [Video of instance creation is uploaded differently]





4. Comparative Analysis

Monolithic Architecture

Pros:

- Simpler setup
- Lower initial complexity
- Easier to deploy

Cons:

- Limited scalability
- Performance bottlenecks
- Single point of failure

Microservices Architecture

Pros:

- Better scalability
- Improved performance
- Independent service management

Cons:

- More complex configuration
- Higher network latency
- Increased management overhead

5. Challenges and Solutions

1. Network Configuration

- Challenge: Configuring security groups
- Solution: Carefully manage IP ranges and port access

2. Database Connection

- Challenge: Connecting WordPress to remote MySQL
- Solution: Proper user privileges and network settings

6. Learning Outcomes

- Practical experience in AWS EC2 deployment
- Understanding architectural differences

- Hands-on Linux server configuration
- WordPress installation techniques
- Network and security group management

7. Resources Used

- 1. AWS Documentation
- 2. <u>Ubuntu Server Guide</u>
- 3. WordPress Installation Guide

Conclusion

This task provided comprehensive insights into deploying WordPress using different architectural approaches, highlighting the nuances of cloud infrastructure and service deployment.