



## Individual Assessment Coversheet

To be attached to the front of the assessment.

**Campus:** Midrand  
**Faculty:** Information Technology  
**Module Code:** ITCFA1-33  
**Group:** 8  
**Lecturer's Name:** Mr K Giresse  
**Student Full Name:** Khanyisile Zwane  
**Student Number:** Eduv5492073

Indicate	Yes	No
Plagiarism report attached		

### Declaration:

I declare that this assessment is my own original work except for source material explicitly acknowledged. I also declare that this assessment or any other of my original work related to it has not been previously, or is not being simultaneously, submitted for this or any other course. I am aware of the AI policy and acknowledge that I have not used any AI technology to generate or manipulate data, other than as permitted by the assessment instructions. I also declare that I am aware of the Institution's policy and regulations on honesty in academic work as set out in the Conditions of Enrolment, and of the disciplinary guidelines applicable to breaches of such policy and regulations.

Signature	Date
	29 August 2025

### Lecturer's Comments:

--	--

Marks Awarded:	%

Signature	Date

Eduvos (Pty) Ltd. (formerly Pearson Institute of Higher Education) is registered with the Department of Higher Education and Training as a private higher education institution under the Higher Education Act, 101, of 1997. Registration Certificate number: 2001/HE07/008

## SECTION 1

### QUESTION 1

1.1

#### Amazon ECs with Fargate

Amazon ECs is a container management service and Fargate is a tool that lets you run those containers without needing to manage servers yourself. This means that there is no need to manage physical or virtual servers, it automatically scales depending on the number of users and you only pay for the resources that are being used. This saves time and reduces mistakes for the SaaS platform.

#### Amazon Aurora

It is a cloud database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL as it is designed to be very fast, reliable and automatically handles backups and replications. Meaning that customer data is safe and backed up, the system can manage many users at once and developers don't have to worry about database maintenance as it is very good for the SaaS because it can handle global workloads while staying secure.

#### Amazon Cloudfront

A content delivery network (CDN) which stores copies of website files in many locations around the world. This makes the application faster for users because the data comes from a server close to them as it has faster loading speeds for global users, automatic protection against cyber attacks and the ability to handle large amounts of traffic.

1.2

#### Amazon Route 53

A DNS service that directs users to the right server whereby for SaaS it helps by sending users to the closest and fastest serve, checking if servers are healthy and moving users to another if one fails and keeps services running with low downtime. This makes the app quicker and more reliable for users around the world.

#### Amazon Cloudfront

It stores copies as mentioned above 1.1, this improves users to get data from a nearby location, web pages load faster and if one server is down, traffic is redirected to another. Improving security by blocking cyber threats and encrypting data between the app and the users.

#### Amazon web service identity and access management( IAM)

It controls who can access resources and lets the organization give different permissions to different users, add extra security steps like the multi factor authentication, manage user

access across all regions and create temporary logins when needed. This ensures only the right people can access sensitive customer information.

### 1.3

Data moving across borders as the first risk

Some countries have laws that data must stay within their borders. If data is moved to another country, the company may break the law.

The AWS solution could be using the Aurora Global Database with data stored in the correct region and using AWS Config to track where data is stored as well as apply encryption with region specific keys to make sure data cant be accessed outside its region.

Different security laws in different countries as the second risk

Each country has different compliance requirements, what is secure in one region may not meet legal requirements.

The AWS solution could be using AWS Control Tower to apply the same baseline rules across all the region and use AWS organisations to manage compliance policies for each region, lastly separate workloads using VPC so data is not mixed across regions.

### 1.4

To improve high availability and disaster recovery , these can be the steps to be followed by the Multi region deployment and Route 53 failover routing policy by deploying the SaaS platform whereby the multi region deployment should run ECs with Fargate in each region, use Aurora global database to keep data in sync and use AWS systems manager to maintain the same setting across all regions.

Route 53 health should check monitor servers, if the main region goes down, route 53 should automatically send traffic to a backup region and once the main region is healthy again, traffic can return as this ensures that very short downtime with an automatic recovery.

### 1.5

Security pillar

All about protecting both the system and data where in AWS there are tools like AWS Web Application Firewall that can stop bad traffic. This works well if it is connected with services like Amazon Cloudfront and API gateway because these add more layers of protection. The idea is that you don't wait for a hack to happen, you put security at different level.

#### Reliability pillar

Systems should still work even if one part breaks where if one zone has a problem, the other zone can take over without much delay. If the database goes down in one place, the whole app should not crash, Amazon Aurora has a feature called Multi AZ deployment where the database is copied in more than one zone. This helps the SaaS app to be more stable and users will not easily notice downtime.

#### Cost pillar

This pillar is about not wasting money, one way to do this is to use ECs with Fargate spot which is cheaper but works best for tasks that can be interrupted like background jobs. This way the company pays for what it actually uses. For the database Aurora serverless is useful because it only gives power when needed and reduces power when usage is low whereby Cloudwatch can also help by giving alerts if costs start to go up.

#### References

Wilkins. M. (2019)., Learning Amazon Web Services (AWS): A hands-on Guide to the Fundamentals of AWS Cloud. Addison-Wesley Professional.

Amazon Web Services. (2025).

Available at: <https://aws.amazon.com/> [accessed on 28 August 2025]

#### QUESTION 2

##### 2.1 Calculations of Costs

A.

###### EC2 Instance Costs

Total EC2 cost=  $4 \times 730 \times 0,0416$

= \$121,27 per month

B.

EBS Storage Costs

$EBS = 500 \times 0,08$

= \$40,00 per month

C.

S3 Storage Costs

$S3 = 1000 \times 0,023$

= \$23,00 per month

D.

1. EC2 = 500GB

Where 1GB is free therefore EC2 = 499 GB and price = \$0,09 per GB

$EC2 = 499 \times 0,09$

= \$44,91 per month

2. Cloudfront = 800GB

Price = \$0,085 per GB

$Cloudfront = 800 \times 0,085$

= \$68,00 per month

Total data = \$44,91 + \$68,00

= \$112,91

E.

1. AWS system manager

$4 \text{ instances} \times 730 \text{ hrs} \times \$0,00695$

= \$20,31

2. AWS business support plan

Infrastructure subtotal = $317,49 \times 0.1$

Business support      = \$31,75 per month

F.

Total Monthly cost =  $\$121,27 + \$40,00 + \$23,00 + \$44,91 + \$68,00 + \$20,31 + \$31,75$

= \$349,24

2.2

For the EC2, high availability and fault tolerance can be designed by deploying instances across multiple availability zones, using application load balancer to distribute traffic, configure auto scaling to replace failed instances automatically and store data on EBS volumes to protect against instance failure.

Then for S3, it replicates data across multiple facilities for durability, enables cross region replication for extra backup as well as turn on versioning to prevent accidental deleting incidents.

Glacier uses lifecycle policies to move old data or rather backups from S3 to glacier as it provides cost efficient long term storage and choose instant retrieval or deep archive based on access needs. This design keeps the app running during failures, ensures backups and maintains availability during traffic spikes.

## References

Wilkins. M. (2019)., Learning Amazon Web Services (AWS): A Hands-on Guide to the Fundamentals of AWS Cloud. Addison-Websley Professional.

Amazon Web Services. (2025)., Amazon EC2 Pricing.

Available at: <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/> [Accessed 28 August 2025]

Amazon Web Service. (2025)., Amazon S3 Pricing.

Available at: <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/> [Accessed 28 August 2025]

## QUESTION 3

3.1

### A. The VPC

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Details page for a VPC named "vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997 / FinSecureTech". The page includes a navigation bar with account information, a success message about creating the VPC, and a main details section with tabs for Resource map, CIDRs, Flow logs, Tags, and Integrations.

**VPC ID:** vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997

**State:** Available

**Tenancy:** default

**Main network ACL:** acl-0d830da7e41197a5e

**Default VPC:** No

**Block Public Access:** Off

**DNS hostnames:** Disabled

**DHCP option set:** dopt-01704a4d258fdbd623

**IPv4 CIDR:** 172.16.0.0/16

**IPv6 pool:** -

**Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups:** -

**Owner ID:** 211125421839

**Resource map:** (selected)

**CIDRs:** (disabled)

**Flow logs:** (disabled)

**Tags:** (disabled)

**Integrations:** (disabled)

**Show all details**

CloudShell Feedback © 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

## A. Two public subnets

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnets page. The left sidebar lists various VPC-related services under 'Virtual private cloud' and 'Security'. The main content area displays a table of subnets with columns for Name, Subnet ID, State, and VPC. There are two public subnets listed: 'publicSubnet\_1' and 'publicSubnet\_2', both in an 'Available' state.

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC
-	subnet-047782909dc074/	Available	vpc-05ee6889032ece9ab
-	subnet-0b24d7f0c62c6f0d1	Available	vpc-05ee6889032ece9ab
publicSubnet_1	subnet-0cc85f8271ee31beb	Available	vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997   FinS...
publicSubnet_2	subnet-09f97bdd8e10e5164	Available	vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997   FinS...

## A. Two private subnets

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Subnets page. The left sidebar has sections for Virtual private cloud (Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, Internet gateways, Egress-only Internet gateways, Carrier gateways, DHCP option sets, Elastic IPs, Managed prefix lists, NAT gateways, Peering connections, Route servers), Security (Network ACLs), and other collapsed sections. The main area displays a table of subnets:

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC
publicSubnet_1	subnet-0cc85f8271ee31beb	Available	vpc-0c0afb77a5262d99
publicSubnet_2	subnet-09f97bdd8e10e5164	Available	vpc-0c0afb77a5262d99
privateSubnet_1	subnet-0376c9d9eea103b16	Available	vpc-0c0afb77a5262d99
privateSubnet_2	subnet-091f679190c87b085	Available	vpc-0c0afb77a5262d99

Below the table is a section titled "Select a subnet". At the bottom of the page are links for CloudShell, Feedback, Copyright notice (© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.), Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

3.2

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

### Name and tags

Name: Web Server 1

### Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

An AMI contains the operating system, application server, and applications for your instance. If you don't see a suitable AMI below, use the search field or choose [Browse more AMIs](#).

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recent OS Images:

- Amazon Linux
- macOS
- Ubuntu
- Windows
- Red Hat
- SUSE Linux
- Debian

Browse more AMIs

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 kernel-6.1 AMI  
 ami-00ca32bbc84273381 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0aa7db6294d00216f (64-bit (Arm), uefi)  
 Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible

Summary

Number of instances: 1

Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.2... [read more](#)  
 ami-00ca32bbc84273381

Virtual server type (instance type): t2.micro

Firewall (security group): New security group

Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Cancel [Launch instance](#) [Preview code](#)

Activate Windows  
[Go to Settings to activate Windows](#)

CloudShell Feedback

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

### Instance type

Instance type: t2.micro

Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true  
 On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour  
 On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0134 USD per Hour  
 On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.026 USD per Hour  
 On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

All generations [Compare instance types](#)

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

### Key pair (login)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - required: vockey [Create new key pair](#)

### Network settings

VPC - required: vpc-0c031f9c87746eb02 (FinSecureTech) 172.16.0.16

Subnet: [Info](#)

Summary

Number of instances: 1

Software Image (AMI): Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.2... [read more](#)  
 ami-00ca32bbc84273381

Virtual server type (instance type): t2.micro

Firewall (security group): New security group

Storage (volumes): 1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Cancel [Launch instance](#) [Preview code](#)

Activate Windows  
[Go to Settings to activate Windows](#)

CloudShell Feedback

**EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance**

**Subnet** **Info**

subnet-04cad2e0de4a7e0c4  
VPC: vpc-0c0319c87746eb02 Owner: 211125421839  
Availability Zone: us-east-1a (use1-az2) Zone type: Availability Zone  
IP addresses available: 251 (CIDR: 172.16.1.0/24)

**Create new subnet**

**Auto-assign public IP** **Info**

Enable

**Firewall (security groups)** **Info**

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group  Select existing security group

Security group name - required  
SG\_Public

This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and .~!@#\$%^&{}()

Description - required **Info**  
Security group created 2025-09-01T19:52:38.295Z

**Inbound Security Group Rules**

▼ Security group rule 1 (TCP, 22, 0.0.0.0/0)

Type	Protocol	Port range	Action
ssh	TCP	22	<b>Remove</b>

**CloudShell** **Feedback**

**Summary**

Number of instances **Info**  
1

Software Image (AMI)  
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.2...[read more](#)  
ami-00ca32bbc84273381

Virtual server type (instance type)  
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)  
New security group

Storage (volumes)  
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

**Launch instance** **Preview code**

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

**EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance**

**▼ Security group rule 2 (TCP, 443, 0.0.0.0/0)**

Type	Protocol	Port range	Action
HTTPS	TCP	443	<b>Remove</b>

**Source type** **Info**  
Anywhere

**Source** **Info**  
Add CIDR, prefix list or security group

**Description - optional** **Info**  
e.g. SSH for admin desktop

**Add security group rule**

**Advanced network configuration**

**▼ Configure storage** **Info**

1x 8 GiB gp3 Root volume, 3000 IOPS, Not encrypted

**Add new volume**

Click refresh to view backup information  
The tags that you assign determine whether the instance will be backed up by any Data Lifecycle Manager

**Advanced**

**Summary**

Number of instances **Info**  
1

Software Image (AMI)  
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.2...[read more](#)  
ami-00ca32bbc84273381

Virtual server type (instance type)  
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)  
New security group

Storage (volumes)  
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

**Launch instance** **Preview code**

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

© 2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. [Privacy](#) [Terms](#) [Cookie preferences](#)

### 3.3

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard with the Internet gateways section selected. A success message at the top indicates that the Internet gateway `igw-0b30878367827e50a` was successfully attached to the VPC. The main card displays the Internet gateway ID (`igw-0b30878367827e50a`), state (`Attached`), VPC ID (`vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997`), and owner (`FinSecureTech`). Below this, the **Tags** section shows a single tag named `my-internet-gateway`. The left sidebar lists various VPC components like Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, and Internet gateways.

Details

Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
<code>igw-0b30878367827e50a</code>	<code>Attached</code>	<code>vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997</code>	<code>FinSecureTech</code>

Tags

Key	Value
Name	my-internet-gateway

CloudShell   Feedback

### 3.4

Screenshot of the AWS VPC Route Tables page showing the successful update of subnet associations for the publicRouteTable.

**Route tables (1/5) info**

Last updated 1 minute ago | Actions | Create route table

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet assoc...	Edge associations	Main	VPC
Work Public Route Table	rtb-0df7b44d705a6a36d	subnet-0b282492fa0664...	-	No	vpc-0b4a4ae497b8fde19
-	rtb-096d4a8dcbf46bd3f	-	-	Yes	vpc-0b4a4ae497b8fde19
<b>publicRouteTable</b>	<b>rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171</b>	<b>2 subnets</b>	<b>subnet-0b691005b8580958e / publicSubnet_2</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>vpc-0c31f9c87746eb02</b>
			<b>subnet-04cad2e0de4a7e04 / publicSubnet_1</b>		

**rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171 / publicRouteTable**

**Details**

Route table ID rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171	Main No	Explicit subnet associations 2 subnets	Edge associations -
VPC vpc-0c31f9c87746eb02   FinSecureTech	Owner ID 211125421839		

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Screenshot of the AWS VPC Route Tables page showing the successful update of subnet associations for the privateRouteTable.

**Route tables (1/6) info**

Last updated less than a minute ago | Actions | Create route table

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet assoc...	Edge associations	Main	VPC
-	rtb-096d4a8dcbf46bd3f	-	-	Yes	vpc-0b4a4ae497b8fde19
publicRouteTable	rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171	2 subnets	-	No	vpc-0c31f9c87746eb02
<b>privateRouteTable</b>	<b>rtb-093c355b0a754407d</b>	<b>2 subnets</b>	<b>subnet-0524c9b4015fca01f / privateSubnet_1</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>vpc-0c31f9c87746eb02</b>
			<b>subnet-0e8a35467531341cc / privateSubnet_2</b>		

**rtb-093c355b0a754407d / privateRouteTable**

**Details**

Route table ID rtb-093c355b0a754407d	Main No	Explicit subnet associations 2 subnets	Edge associations -
VPC vpc-0c31f9c87746eb02   FinSecureTech	Owner ID 211125421839		

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

A.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Internet gateways page. The left sidebar has sections for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, Virtual private cloud (Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, Internet gateways, Egress-only internet gateways, Carrier gateways, DHCP option sets, Elastic IPs, Managed prefix lists, NAT gateways, Peering connections, Route servers), Security (Network ACLs), and CloudShell/Feedback. The main content area shows a table for Internet gateways with one entry:

Name	Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
FinSecureTech_IGW	igw-0885aa6af2c08bd7f	Attached	vpc-0c031f9c87746eb02   FinSecureTech	211125421839

Below the table is a message: "Select an internet gateway above". The top right corner shows account information: Account ID: 2111-2542-1839, vclabs/user4345608=edu5492073@vossie.net, and the AWS logo.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Route tables page. The left sidebar has sections for VPC dashboard, EC2 Global View, Virtual private cloud (Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, Internet gateways, Egress-only internet gateways, Carrier gateways, DHCP option sets, Elastic IPs, Managed prefix lists, NAT gateways, Peering connections, Route servers), Security (Network ACLs), and CloudShell/Feedback. A green notification bar at the top says: "Updated routes for rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171 / publicRouteTable successfully" with a "Details" link. The main content area shows the details for the route table rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171 / publicRouteTable:

Route table ID	Main	Explicit subnet associations	Edge associations
rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171	No	-	-
VPC	Owner ID		
vpc-0c031f9c87746eb02   FinSecureTech	211125421839		

Below the details are tabs for Routes, Subnet associations, Edge associations, Route propagation, and Tags. The Routes tab shows two routes:

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	Route Origin
0.0.0.0/0	igw-0885aa6af2c08bd7f	Active	No	Create Route
172.16.0.0/16	local	Active	No	Create Route Table

The top right corner shows account information: Account ID: 2111-2542-1839, vclabs/user4345608=edu5492073@vossie.net, and the AWS logo.

3.5

3.6

The security and design benefits when the web servers are placed in public subnets and the database servers in private subnets are, firstly the controlled internet access, web servers in public can receive HTTP/HTTPS request from users, allowing the application to be accessible online whereas the database servers in private subnets are not directly exposed to the internet due to the protection of sensitive data, reducing the risk of unauthorized access and protecting customer data.

By isolating databases in private subnets, only necessary traffic from the web servers can reach them using layered security, minimizing potential attack vectors. This separation makes sure that web servers handle public requests while databases manage backend storage and processing by organizing network architecture, leading to a more structured and manageable network.

Each layer can scale independently without compromising database security. Private subnets don't require public IP addresses for databases, saving resources while maintaining secure design. With clear separation maintenance tasks can be performed on web servers without impacting the database layer, providing smoother updates and less downtime. This setup supports disaster recovery strategies as data in private subnets can be backed up and restored independently of public components.

## References

Wilkins. M. (2019)., Learning Amazon Web Services (AWS): A Hands-on Guide to the Fundamentals of AWS Cloud. Addison-Websley Professional.

Amazon Web Services. (2024)., Amazon VPC User Guide.

Available at: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/> [Accessed 30 August 2025]

2025, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.