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Individual Assessment Coversheet


To be attached to the front of the assessment.

Campus: Midrand
Faculty: Information Technology
Module Code: ITCFA1-33
Group: 8
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Indicate	Yes	No
Plagiarism report attached	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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
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Lecturer's Comments:

Marks Awarded: %

Signature	Date
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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 can't 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 use. 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 starts 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 X 0,08

= \$40,00 per month

C.

S3 Storage Costs

S3 = 1000 x 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 x 0,09

= \$44,91 per month

2. Cloudfront = 800GB

Price = \$0,085 per GB

Cloudfront = 800 x 0,085

= \$68,00 per month

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

= \$112,91

E.

1. AWS system manager

4 instances x 730 hrs x \$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

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

Account ID: 2111-2542-1839
voclabs/user4345608=eduv5492073@vossie.net

VPC > Your VPCs > vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997

You successfully created vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997 / FinSecureTech

vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997 / FinSecureTech

Actions

Details Info

VPC ID
vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997

DNS resolution
Enabled

Main network ACL
acl-0d830da7e41197a5e

IPv6 CIDR (Network border group)
-

State
Available

Tenancy
default

Default VPC
No

Network Address Usage metrics
Disabled

Block Public Access
Off

DHCP option set
dopt-01704a4d258fbd623

IPv4 CIDR
172.16.0.0/16

Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups
-

DNS hostnames
Disabled

Main route table
rtb-06f01b7c6bc5d67b3

IPv6 pool
-

Owner ID
211125421839

Resource map

CIDRs

Flow logs

Tags

Integrations

Resource map Info

Show all details

CloudShell

Feedback

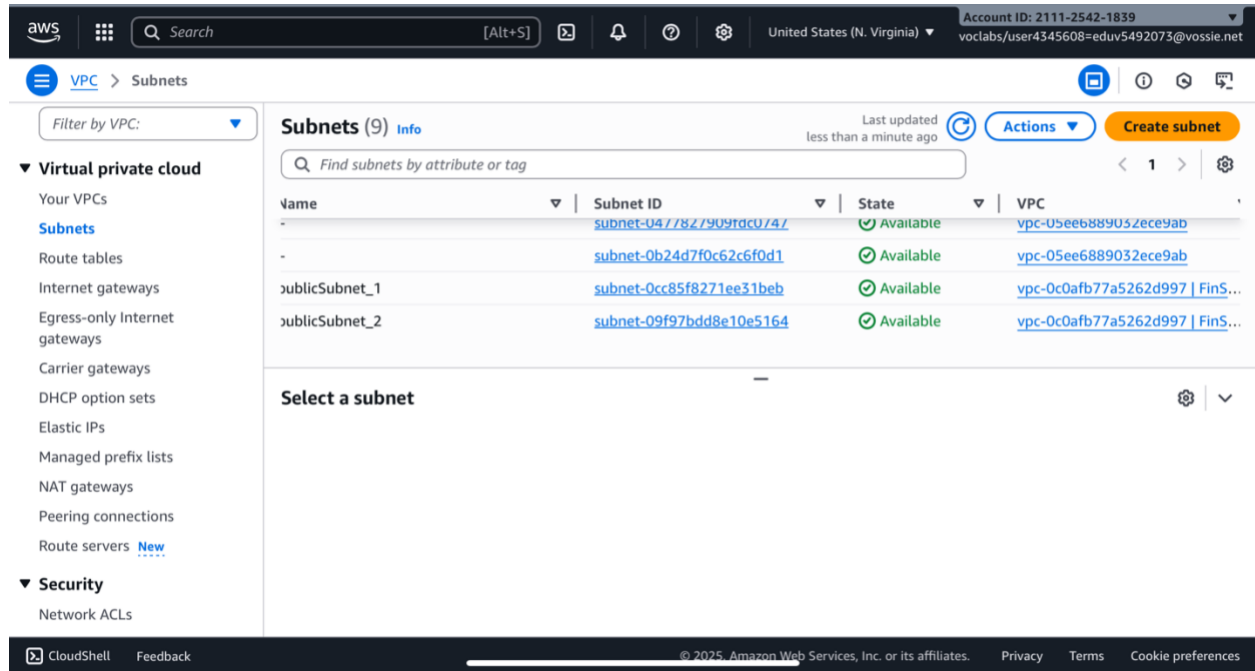
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A. Two public subnets



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the 'Subnets' page. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and account details for 'United States (N. Virginia)'. The left sidebar lists various VPC resources, with 'Subnets' selected under the 'Virtual private cloud' section. The main content area displays a table of 9 subnets, all in an 'Available' state. Two subnets are specifically highlighted as public: 'publicSubnet_1' and 'publicSubnet_2'. Below the table, there is a 'Select a subnet' section. The bottom of the page features a footer with 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information for Amazon Web Services.

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC
-	subnet-0477827909f8c0747	Available	vpc-05ee6889052ece9ab
-	subnet-0b24d7f0c62c6f0d1	Available	vpc-05ee6889032ece9ab
publicSubnet_1	subnet-0cc85f8271ee31beb	Available	vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997 FinS...
publicSubnet_2	subnet-09f97bdd8e10e5164	Available	vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997 FinS...

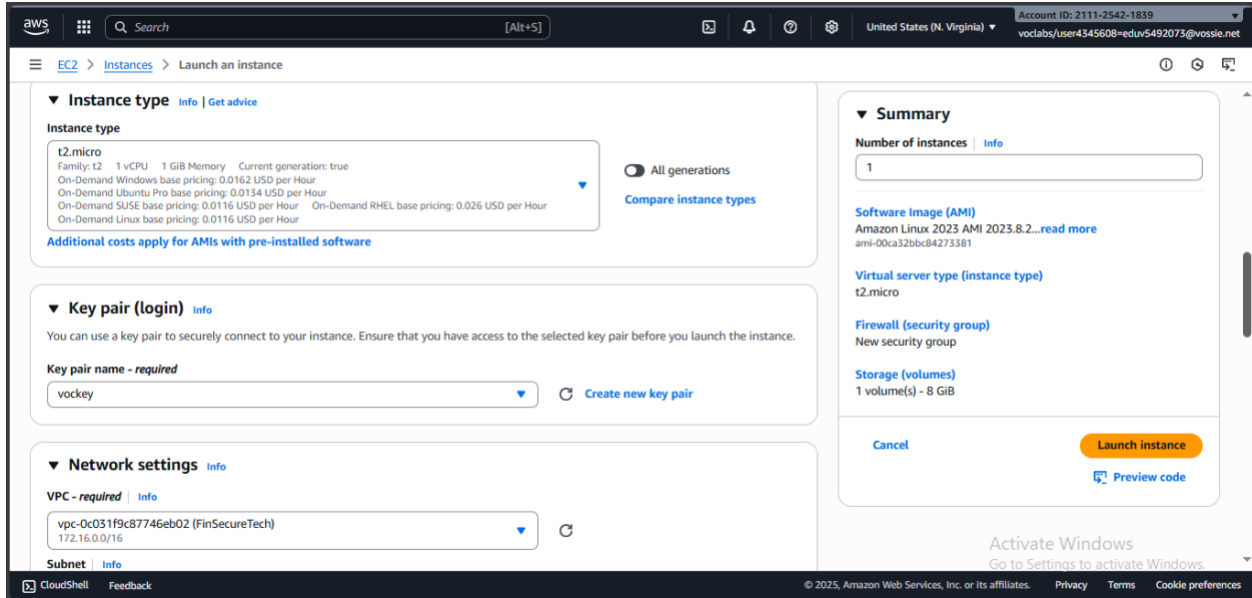
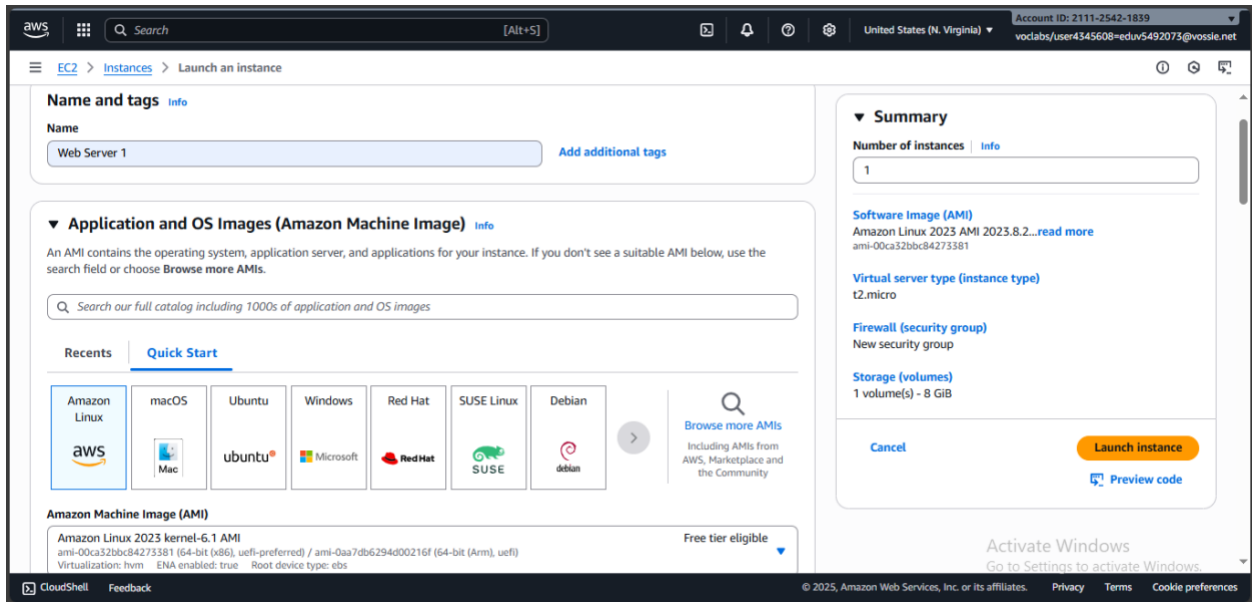
A. Two private subnets

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for the 'Subnets' page. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and account details (United States (N. Virginia), Account ID: 2111-2542-1839). The left sidebar lists various services under 'Virtual private cloud' and 'Security'. The main content area displays a table of subnets with the following data:

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, there is a 'Select a subnet' section with a search bar and a list of subnets. The bottom of the console shows the footer with 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information.

3.2



aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

Account ID: 2111-2542-1839
voclabs/user4345608-eduv5492073@vossle.net

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Subnet

Info

subnet-04cad2e0de4a7e0c4 publicSubnet_1

VPC: vpc-0c31f9c87746eb02 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)

Remove

Type

Info

ssh

Protocol

Info

TCP

Port range

Info

22

▼ Summary

Number of instances

Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.2...read more

ami-00ca32bbcb4273381

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

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aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

Account ID: 2111-2542-1839
voclabs/user4345608-eduv5492073@vossle.net

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

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

Remove

Type

Info

HTTPS

Protocol

Info

TCP

Port range

Info

443

Source type

Info

Anywhere

Source

Info

Q Add CIDR, prefix list or security group

0.0.0.0/0 X

Description - optional

Info

e.g. SSH for admin desktop

Add security group rule

► Advanced network configuration

▼ Configure storage

Info

Advanced

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

▼ Summary

Number of instances

Info

1

Software Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.8.2...read more

ami-00ca32bbcb4273381

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

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3.3

aws

Search

[Alt+S]

United States (N. Virginia)

Account ID: 2111-2542-1839
voclabs/user4345608=eduv5492073@vossie.net

VPC > Internet gateways > igw-0b30878367827e50a

VPC dashboard

EC2 Global View

Filter by VPC:

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

Internet gateway igw-0b30878367827e50a successfully attached to vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997

igw-0b30878367827e50a / my-internet-gateway

Details

Internet gateway ID
igw-0b30878367827e50a

State
Attached

VPC ID
vpc-0c0afb77a5262d997
FinSecureTech

Owner
211125421839

Tags

Search tags

Key	Value
Name	my-internet-gateway

Manage tags

CloudShell

Feedback

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3.4

Route tables (1/5) Info

Find route tables by attribute or tag

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associ...	Edge associations	Main	VPC
Work Public Route Table	rtb-0df7b44d705a6a36d	subnet-0b282492fa0664...	-	No	vpc-0b4a4ae497b8fde19
-	rtb-096d4a8dcfb46bd3f	-	-	Yes	vpc-0b4a4ae497b8fde19
publicRouteTable	rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171	2 subnets	-	No	vpc-0c031f9c87746eb02

rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171 / publicRouteTable

Details

- Route table ID: rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171
- VPC: vpc-0c031f9c87746eb02 | FinSecureTech
- Main: No
- Owner ID: 211125421839
- Explicit subnet associations: 2 subnets
- Edge associations: -

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows

Route tables (1/6) Info

Find route tables by attribute or tag

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associ...	Edge associations	Main	VPC
-	rtb-096d4a8dcfb46bd3f	-	-	Yes	vpc-0b4a4ae497b8fde19
publicRouteTable	rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171	2 subnets	-	No	vpc-0c031f9c87746eb02
privateRouteTable	rtb-093c355b0a754407d	2 subnets	-	No	vpc-0c031f9c87746eb02

rtb-093c355b0a754407d / privateRouteTable

Details

- Route table ID: rtb-093c355b0a754407d
- VPC: vpc-0c031f9c87746eb02 | FinSecureTech
- Main: No
- Owner ID: 211125421839
- Explicit subnet associations: 2 subnets
- Edge associations: -

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows

A.

Internet gateways (1) info

Find internet gateways by attribute or tag

Internet gateway ID: igw-0885aa6af2c08bd7f

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

Select an internet gateway above

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Updated routes for rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171 / publicRouteTable successfully

rtb-0f382dc68ec06f171 / publicRouteTable

Details info

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

Routes (2)

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

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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]

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