

School: CLOUDBOOSTA	Course: Cloud Computing
Name: AKOSA SAMUEL ONYEJEKWE	Assignment-1_ CloudFormation on AWS
Student No: CBALC0168	Issue Date: May 6, 2026

Tasks:

1. Create CloudFormation YAML template for AWS infrastructure
2. Configure VPC networking architecture
3. Create public, application, and database subnets
4. Configure Internet Gateway and NAT Gateways
5. Configure route tables and subnet associations
6. Upload CloudFormation template to Amazon S3
7. Deploy infrastructure using AWS CloudFormation
8. Configure stack parameters during deployment
9. Review and validate stack configuration
10. Execute CloudFormation stack creation
11. Verify successful resource provisioning
12. Review CloudFormation resources and events
13. Validate generated stack outputs
14. Create RDS DB subnet group
15. Verify DB subnet group creation
16. Prepare Aurora MySQL database configuration

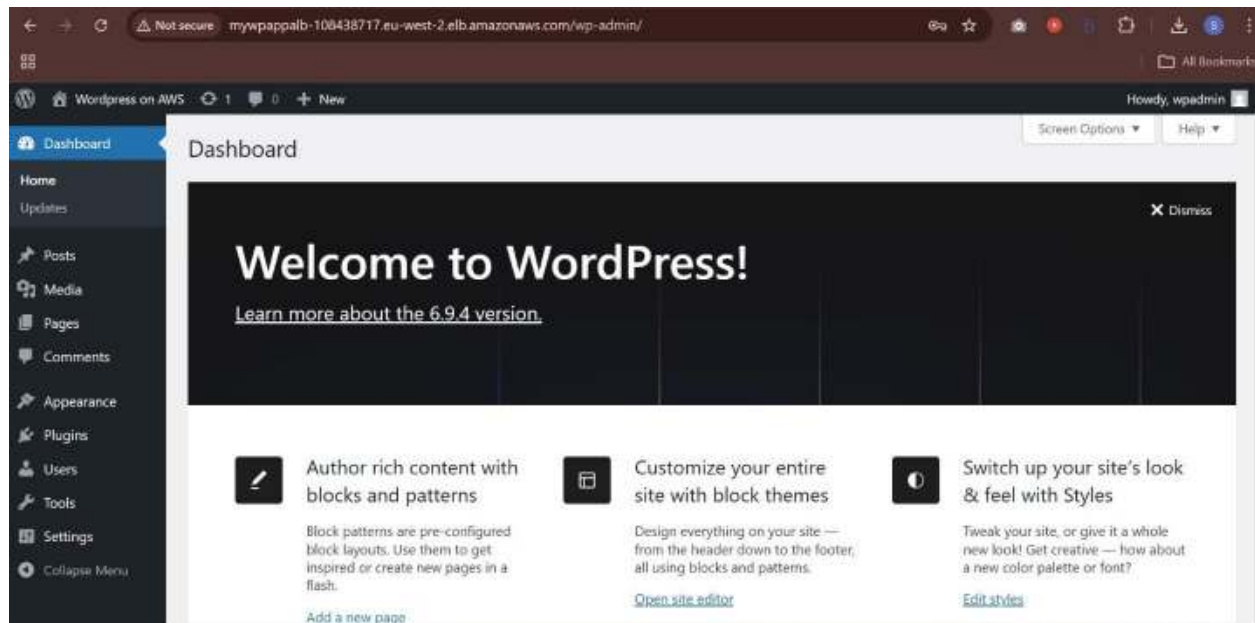
Goal:

To implement AWS infrastructure automation using CloudFormation by deploying a production-style VPC environment with public, application, and database subnets, while validating infrastructure provisioning, networking configuration, and database subnet preparation in AWS Cloud environment.

Result:

- CloudFormation YAML template successfully created and configured
- AWS VPC infrastructure successfully provisioned
- Public, application, and database subnets successfully created
- Internet Gateway and NAT Gateways successfully configured
- Route tables and subnet associations successfully deployed
- CloudFormation template successfully uploaded to Amazon S3
- CloudFormation stack successfully deployed

- Stack parameters configured successfully during deployment
- CloudFormation stack resources provisioned successfully
- Stack events validated successfully
- Stack outputs generated successfully
- DB subnet group successfully created
- Aurora MySQL database configuration initiated successfully
- Infrastructure deployment validated successfully in eu-west-2 region



Action:

Step 1: Created CloudFormation YAML Template

- Opened VS Code environment
- Created Task1.yaml CloudFormation template
- Defined AWS networking resources
- Configured VPC, subnets, route tables, and gateways
- Verified YAML structure and formatting

Step 2: Configured VPC Infrastructure

- Defined VPC CIDR block
- Configured VPC networking resources
- Added tags for resource identification
- Example configuration included:

Resources:

LabVPC:

Step 3: Configured Database Subnets

- Created DatabaseSubnet1
- Created DatabaseSubnet2
- Assigned CIDR ranges for database tier
- Added subnet tags for identification

Step 4: Uploaded Template to Amazon S3

- Navigated to Amazon S3 Console
- Verified S3 bucket: task1templateurl-sam
- Uploaded Task1.yaml file into S3 bucket
- Verified successful upload in bucket objects section

Step 5: Initiated CloudFormation Stack Creation

- Opened AWS CloudFormation Console
- Selected “Create Stack”
- Chose: · Amazon S3 URL
- Entered S3 object URL for Task1.yaml
- Verified template successfully loaded

Step 6: Configured Stack Details

- Provided stack name: VPCStack
- Configured stack parameters:
 - AppSubnet1Param → 10.0.2.0/24
 - AppSubnet2Param → 10.0.3.0/24
 - DatabaseSubnet1Param → 10.0.4.0/24
 - DatabaseSubnet2Param → 10.0.5.0/24
 - PublicSubnet1Param → 10.0.0.0/24
 - PublicSubnet2Param → 10.0.1.0/24
 - VPCCIDR → 10.0.0.0/16

Step 7: Configured Stack Options

- Reviewed optional stack configurations
- Verified rollback settings
- Reviewed IAM permissions section
- Verified stack policy configuration
- Proceeded with default settings

Step 8: Reviewed and Created Stack

- Reviewed template details
- Validated stack configuration
- Verified parameter values
- Confirmed deployment settings
- Clicked Submit to initiate deployment

Step 9: Executed CloudFormation Deployment

- CloudFormation deployment initiated successfully
- Resources provisioned automatically
- Deployment stages observed:
 - VPC creation
 - Subnet creation
 - Internet Gateway attachment
 - NAT Gateway provisioning
 - Route table creation
 - Security group creation

Step 10: Verified Stack Resources

- Opened Resources tab in CloudFormation
- Verified successfully created resources:
 - VPC
 - Public subnets
 - Application subnets
 - Database subnets
 - Internet Gateway
 - NAT Gateways
 - Route tables
 - Security groups
 - Elastic IP addresses

Step 11: Verified CloudFormation Events

- Opened Events tab
- Confirmed CREATE_COMPLETE status for resources
- Verified deployment timestamps
- Observed successful provisioning lifecycle for infrastructure resources

Step 12: Validated Stack Outputs

- Opened Outputs tab in CloudFormation
- Verified generated outputs:
 - ApplicationSecurityGroupID
 - DatabaseSubnet1CIDR
 - DatabaseSubnet1ID
 - DatabaseSubnet2CIDR
 - DatabaseSubnet2ID
 - EFSMountTargetSecurityGroupID
 - RDSSecurityGroupID
 - Region
 - VPCID

Step 13: Created RDS DB Subnet Group

- Opened Amazon Aurora and RDS Console
- Navigated to Subnet Groups
- Selected Create DB subnet group
- Configured: · Name: AuroraSubnetGroup
- Description: A 2 AZ subnet group for my database
- Selected LabVPC
- Added: · DatabaseSubnet1
- DatabaseSubnet2

Step 14: Verified DB Subnet Group Creation

- Confirmed successful DB subnet group creation
- Verified subnet group status: Complete
- Verified associated VPC mapping

Step 15: Prepared Aurora MySQL Database Configuration

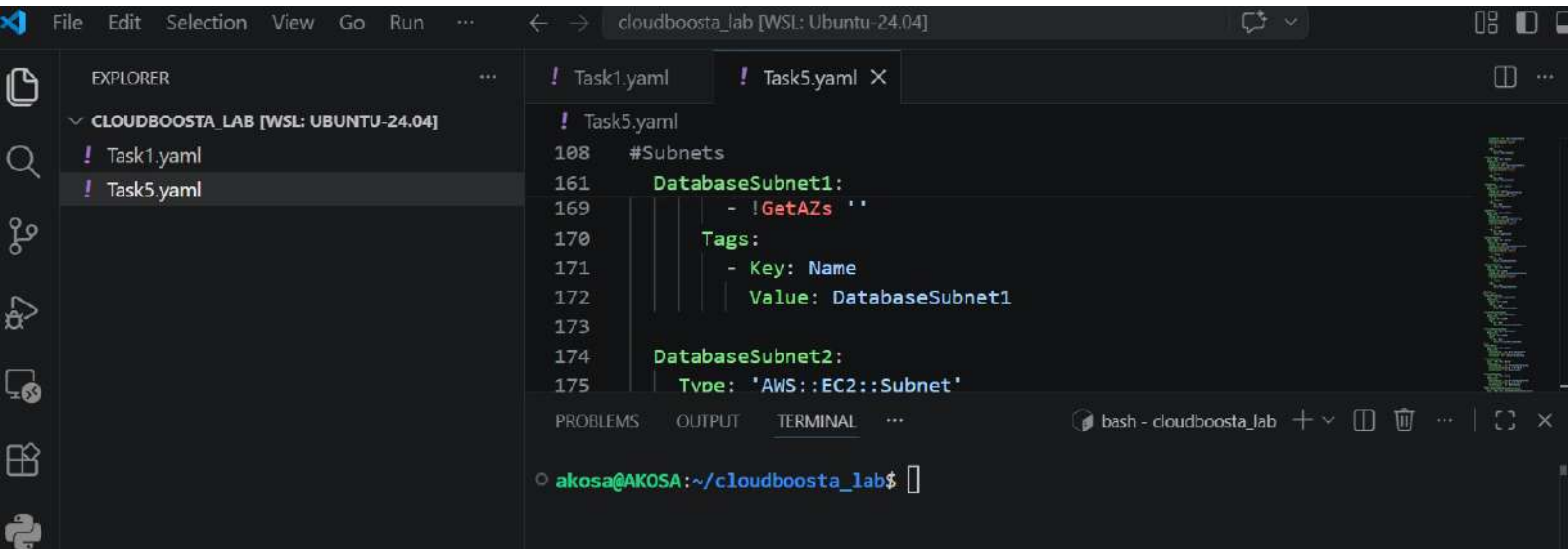
- Opened Create Database section
- Selected: · Aurora MySQL-Compatible Edition
- Chose: · Production template
- Selected: · Provisioned cluster scalability type
- Verified database engine configuration screen

Summary

- AWS CloudFormation was used to automate infrastructure deployment
- A production-style VPC architecture was successfully deployed
- Public, application, and database networking tiers were configured successfully
- CloudFormation stack deployment executed successfully
- Infrastructure resources were validated using CloudFormation resources and events tabs
- Stack outputs were successfully generated and verified
- Amazon RDS DB subnet group was created successfully
- Aurora MySQL deployment preparation completed successfully
- Infrastructure deployment followed Infrastructure as Code (IaC) principles
- AWS cloud networking architecture was successfully implemented and validated

Lab objective achieved:

Implemented AWS CloudFormation-based infrastructure automation with successful deployment of VPC networking architecture, subnet configuration, routing infrastructure, and database subnet preparation in AWS Cloud environment.



Amazon S3

Buckets

- General purpose buckets
- Directory buckets
- Table buckets
- Vector buckets

Files

General purpose buckets (13) Info

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.



Copy ARN

Empty

Delete

Create bucket

Find buckets by name

	Name	AWS Region	Creation date
☐	task1templateurl-sam	Europe (London) eu-west-2	May 8, 2026, 19:30:36 (UTC+03:00)
☐	task5templateurl-sam	Europe (London) eu-west-2	May 8, 2026, 19:30:40 (UTC+03:00)

task1templateurl-sam

Info

- Objects
- Metadata
- Properties
- Permissions
- Metrics
- Management
- File systems - new
- Access Points

Objects (1)

Copy S3 URI

Copy URL

Download

Open

Delete

Actions

Create folder

Upload

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Find objects by prefix

< 1 >

☐	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
☐	 Task1.yaml	yaml	May 8, 2026, 19:39:43 (UTC+03:00)	8.5 KB	Standard

Amazon S3

Buckets

task5templateurl-sam

task5templateurl-sam

Info

Objects

Metadata

Properties

Permissions

Metrics

Management

File systems - new

Objects (1)

Copy S3 URI

Copy URL

Download

Open

Delete

Actions

Create folder

Upload

Find objects by prefix

1

	Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
☐	Task5.yaml	yaml	May 8, 2026, 19:40:23 (UTC+03:00)	8.5 KB	Standard

CloudShell

Feedback

Console Mobile App

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Cookie preferences

- Step 1
Create stack
- Step 2
Specify stack details
- Step 3
Configure stack options
- Step 4
Review and create

Create stack

Prerequisite - Prepare template

You can also create a template by scanning your existing resources in the [laC generator](#).

Prepare template

Every stack is based on a template. A template is a JSON or YAML file that contains configuration information about the AWS resources you want to include in the stack.

☒ Choose an existing template

Upload or choose an existing template.

☐ Build from Infrastructure Composer

Create a template using a visual builder.

Specify template [Info](#)

This [GitHub repository](#) contains sample CloudFormation templates that can help you get started on new infrastructure projects. [Learn more](#)

Template source

Selecting a template generates an Amazon S3 URL where it will be stored. A template is a JSON or YAML file that describes your stack's resources and properties.

☒ Amazon S3 URL

Provide an Amazon S3 URL to your template.

☐ Upload a template file

Upload your template directly to the console.

☐ Sync from Git

Sync a template from your Git repository.

Amazon S3 URL

Amazon S3 template URL

S3 URL: <https://task1templateurl-sam.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/Task1.yaml>

[View in Infrastructure Composer](#)[Cancel](#)[Next](#)

- Step 1
- Create stack
- Step 2
- Specify stack details
- Step 3
- Configure stack options
- Step 4
- Review and create

Specify stack details

Provide a stack name

Stack name

VPCStack

Stack name must contain only letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and hyphens (-) and start with a letter. Max 128 characters. Character count: 8/128.

Parameters

Parameters are defined in your template and allow you to input custom values when you create or update a stack.

AppSubnet1Param

App Subnet 1

10.0.2.0/24

AppSubnet2Param

App Subnet 2

10.0.3.0/24

DatabaseSubnet1Param

Private Subnet 1

10.0.4.0/24

DatabaseSubnet2Param

Private Subnet 2

10.0.5.0/24

PublicSubnet1Param

Public Subnet 1

10.0.0.0/24

PublicSubnet2Param

Public Subnet 2

10.0.1.0/24

VPCCIDR

CIDR Block for VPC

10.0.0.0/16

Cancel

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- Step 1
- Create stack
- Step 2
- Specify stack details
- Step 3
- **Configure stack options**
- Step 4
- Review and create

Configure stack options

Tags - optional

Tags (key-value pairs) are used to apply metadata to AWS resources, which can help in organizing, identifying, and categorizing those resources. You can add up to 50 unique tags for each stack.

No tags associated with the stack.

Add new tag

You can add 50 more tag(s)

Permissions - optional

Specify an existing AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that CloudFormation can assume.

IAM role - optional

Choose the IAM role for CloudFormation to use for all operations performed on the stack.

IAM role n...

Sample-role-name

Remove

Create new role



Stack failure options

Behavior on provisioning failure

Specify the roll back behavior for a stack failure. [Learn more](#)

☒ Roll back all stack resources

Roll back the stack to the last known stable state.

☐ Preserve successfully provisioned resources

Preserves the state of successfully provisioned resources, while rolling back failed resources to the last known stable state. Resources without a last known stable state will be deleted upon the next stack operation.

Delete newly created resources during a rollback

Specify whether resources that were created during a failed operation should be deleted regardless of their deletion policy. [Learn more](#)

☒ Use deletion policy

Retains or deletes created resources according to their attached deletion policy.

☐ Delete all newly created resources

Deletes created resources during a rollback regardless of their attached deletion policy.

Additional settings

You can set additional options for your stack, like notification options and a stack policy. [Learn more](#)

► Stack policy - optional

Defines the resources that you want to protect from unintentional updates during a stack update.

► Rollback configuration - optional

Specify alarms for CloudFormation to monitor when creating and updating the stack. If the operation breaches an alarm threshold, CloudFormation rolls it back.

► Notification options - optional

Specify a new or existing Amazon Simple Notification Service topic where notifications about stack events are sent.

► Stack creation options - optional

Specify the timeout and termination protection options for stack creation.

Cancel

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- Step 1
- Create stack
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- Specify stack details
- Step 3
- Configure stack options
- Step 4
- Review and create

Review and create

Step 1: Specify template

[Edit](#)

Prerequisite - Prepare template

Template
Template is ready

Template

Template URL
`https://task1templateurl-sam.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/Task1.yaml`

Stack description
Lab7 Task 1 template which builds VPC, supporting resources, a basic networking structure, and some Security groups for use in later tasks.

Step 2: Specify stack details

[Edit](#)

Provide a stack name

Stack name
VPCStack

Parameters (7)

< 1 >



Key	Value
AppSubnet1Param	10.0.2.0/24
AppSubnet2Param	10.0.3.0/24
DatabaseSubnet1Param	10.0.4.0/24
DatabaseSubnet2Param	10.0.5.0/24
PublicSubnet1Param	10.0.0.0/24
PublicSubnet2Param	10.0.1.0/24
VPCCIDR	10.0.0.0/16

Step 3: Configure stack options

[Edit](#)

Tags

< 1 >

Key	Value
No tags	
There are no tags defined for this stack	

Permissions

No permissions
There is no IAM role associated with this stack

Stack failure options

Rollback on failure
Activated

Delete newly created resources during a rollback
Deactivated

Stack policy

No stack policy
There is no stack policy defined

Rollback configuration

Monitoring time
-

CloudWatch alarm ARN
-

Notification options

SNS topic ARN
-

No notification options
There are no notification options defined

Stack creation options

Timeout
-

Termination protection
Deactivated

Quick-create link

Use quick-create links to get stacks up and running quickly from the AWS CloudFormation console with the same basic configuration as this stack. Copy the URL on the link to share. [Learn more](#)

[Open quick-create link](#)

[Create change set](#)

[Cancel](#)

[Previous](#)

[Submit](#)

Resources (28)			
Search resources < 1 >			
Logical ID	Physical ID	Type	Status
AppInstanceSecurityGroup	sg-0271dcf9eea30b532	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE
AppSubnet1	subnet-0cc5bff0314cf02cc	AWS::EC2::Subnet	CREATE_COMPLETE
AppSubnet1RouteTableAssociation	rtbassoc-07efdc71764319888	AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	CREATE_COMPLETE
AppSubnet2	subnet-0bda768923fcb67f	AWS::EC2::Subnet	CREATE_COMPLETE
AppSubnet2RouteTableAssociation	rtbassoc-07f758a67331d5f74	AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	CREATE_COMPLETE
AttachGateway	IGW vpc-067c314c612b0a291	AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment	CREATE_COMPLETE
DatabaseSubnet1	subnet-05a16f4f723243b14	AWS::EC2::Subnet	CREATE_COMPLETE
DatabaseSubnet1RouteTableAssociation	rtbassoc-04e21083b202a96c8	AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	CREATE_COMPLETE
DatabaseSubnet2	subnet-04fb14705ad9746e8	AWS::EC2::Subnet	CREATE_COMPLETE
DatabaseSubnet2RouteTableAssociation	rtbassoc-02529e70cc754d2dc	AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	CREATE_COMPLETE
EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup	sg-0daf722cb75a69903	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPLETE
ElasticIPAddress1	18.168.127.14	AWS::EC2::EIP	CREATE_COMPLETE
ElasticIPAddress2	13.134.46.98	AWS::EC2::EIP	CREATE_COMPLETE
LabInternetGateway	igw-0bfee18e396b63244	AWS::EC2::InternetGateway	CREATE_COMPLETE
LabVPC	vpc-067c314c612b0a291	AWS::EC2::VPC	CREATE_COMPLETE
NATGateway1	nat-087fdcf431d7770c3	AWS::EC2::NatGateway	CREATE_COMPLETE
NATGateway2	nat-07255e76f0a142137	AWS::EC2::NatGateway	CREATE_COMPLETE
PrivateRouteAZ1	rtb-0f0dbdf9d9f061d15 0.0.0.0/0	AWS::EC2::Route	CREATE_COMPLETE
PrivateRouteAZ2	rtb-05a9ab66707311650 0.0.0.0/0	AWS::EC2::Route	CREATE_COMPLETE
PrivateRouteTableAZ1	rtb-0f0dbdf9d9f061d15	AWS::EC2::RouteTable	CREATE_COMPLETE
PrivateRouteTableAZ2	rtb-05a9ab66707311650	AWS::EC2::RouteTable	CREATE_COMPLETE
PublicRoute	rtb-05dbe4984f751c2b2 0.0.0.0/0	AWS::EC2::Route	CREATE_COMPLETE

PublicRouteTable	rtb-05dbe4984f751c2b2	AWS::EC2::RouteTable	✔ CREATE_COMPL
PublicSubnet1	subnet-0f66ee101f4b5bb08 	AWS::EC2::Subnet	✔ CREATE_COMPL
PublicSubnet1RouteTableAssociation	rtbassoc-07487fe47452416da	AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	✔ CREATE_COMPL
PublicSubnet2	subnet-03e6b626fd5a11e81 	AWS::EC2::Subnet	✔ CREATE_COMPL
PublicSubnet2RouteTableAssociation	rtbassoc-0b87a346fce44079f	AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation	✔ CREATE_COMPL
RDSSecurityGroup	sg-061e51f2d15fa67ce 	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	✔ CREATE_COMPL

Operation ID	Timestamp	Logical ID	Status
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	-	-	-
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:14 UTC+0300	VPCStack	CREATE_COMPL
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:13 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteAZ1	CREATE_COMPL
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:12 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteAZ1	CREATE_IN_PROS
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:11 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteAZ1	CREATE_IN_PROS
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:11 UTC+0300	NATGateway1	CREATE_COMPL
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:03 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteAZ2	CREATE_COMPL
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:02 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteAZ2	CREATE_IN_PROS
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:01 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteAZ2	CREATE_IN_PROS
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:53:00 UTC+0300	NATGateway2	CREATE_COMPL
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:17 UTC+0300	EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup	CREATE_COMPL
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:13 UTC+0300	PublicRoute	CREATE_COMPL
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:12 UTC+0300	PublicRoute	CREATE_IN_PROS
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:11 UTC+0300	PublicRoute	CREATE_IN_PROS
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:11 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteTableAZ2	CREATE_COMPL
Odc84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:11 UTC+0300	PublicRouteTable	CREATE_COMPL

0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:11 UTC+0300	EFSMountTargetSecurityGroup L	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:11 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteTableAZ1	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:09 UTC+0300	AppSubnet1RouteTableA ssociation	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:09 UTC+0300	AppSubnet1RouteTableA ssociation	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
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0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:07 UTC+0300	AppSubnet1RouteTableA ssociation	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:07 UTC+0300	RDSSecurityGroup L	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:07 UTC+0300	AppSubnet1 L	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:07 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet2RouteTabl eAssociation	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:06 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet1RouteTabl eAssociation	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:06 UTC+0300	NATGateway2	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:06 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet2RouteTabl eAssociation	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:06 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet1RouteT ableAssociation	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:06 UTC+0300	AppSubnet2RouteTableA ssociation	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:06 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet1RouteTabl eAssociation	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
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0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:06 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet1RouteT ableAssociation	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:05 UTC+0300	AppSubnet2RouteTableA ssociation	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:05 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet2RouteT ableAssociation	✔ CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:05 UTC+0300	NATGateway2	① CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:05 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet2RouteT ableAssociation	① CREATE_IN_PRO S

02b5a03b8dff				
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:05 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet2RouteTableAssociation	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	NATGateway1	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet2 	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet1RouteTableAssociation	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet1RouteTableAssociation	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	AppSubnet2RouteTableAssociation	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	AppSubnet1 	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet1 	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	AppSubnet2 	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet1 	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:04 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet2RouteTableAssociation	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:03 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet2 	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:02 UTC+0300	ElasticIPAddress1 	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:02 UTC+0300	ElasticIPAddress2 	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:02 UTC+0300	LabInternetGateway 	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:02 UTC+0300	RDSSecurityGroup 	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:02 UTC+0300	AttachGateway	 CREATE_COMPLETED	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:02 UTC+0300	AppInstanceSecurityGroup 	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:01 UTC+0300	RDSSecurityGroup 	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:01 UTC+0300	PublicRouteTable	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:01 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteTableAZ2	 CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	

0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:01 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet2 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:01 UTC+0300	AppSubnet2 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:01 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet1 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:01 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteTableAZ1	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:01 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet1 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet2 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteTableAZ2	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	PublicRouteTable	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteTableAZ1	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	AttachGateway	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet2	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	AppSubnet2	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet1	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	AppSubnet1	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	DatabaseSubnet1	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:51:00 UTC+0300	PublicSubnet2	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:59 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteTableAZ2	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:59 UTC+0300	ApplInstanceSecurityGro up	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:59 UTC+0300	PublicRouteTable	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:59 UTC+0300	RDS5SecurityGroup	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:59 UTC+0300	PrivateRouteTableAZ1	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-	2026-05-08 19:50:59 UTC+0300	AttachGateway	 CREATE_IN_PRO S

02b5a03b8dff	UTC+0300		
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:59 UTC+0300	LabVPC 	 CREATE_COMPL
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:47 UTC+0300	ElasticIPAddress1 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:47 UTC+0300	ElasticIPAddress2 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:47 UTC+0300	LabVPC 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:47 UTC+0300	LabInternetGateway 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:47 UTC+0300	ElasticIPAddress1 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:47 UTC+0300	ElasticIPAddress2 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:46 UTC+0300	LabInternetGateway 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:46 UTC+0300	ElasticIPAddress1	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:46 UTC+0300	LabVPC	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:46 UTC+0300	LabInternetGateway	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:46 UTC+0300	ElasticIPAddress2	 CREATE_IN_PRO S
0de84330-4afe-11f1-9331-02b5a03b8dff	2026-05-08 19:50:44 UTC+0300	VPCStack 	 CREATE_IN_PRO S

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console's 'Stacks' section. At the top, there's a 'Stacks (1)' header. Below it, a search bar labeled 'Search by stack name' is visible. To the right, a 'Filter status' dropdown is set to 'Active'. A 'View nested' toggle is also present. The main content area shows a table with one stack: 'VPCStack', created on '2026-05-08 19:50:44 UTC+0300', with a status of 'CREATE_COMPLETE'.

Delete stack
Update stack
Stack actions
Create stack

Stack info
Events
Resources
Outputs
Parameters
Template
C

Outputs (9)

1

Key	Value	Description	Export name
AppInstanceSecurityGroupID	sg-0271dcf9eea30b532	The Security Group ID for the Lab Instance Security Group	AppInstanceSecurityGroupID
DatabaseSubnet1CIDR	10.0.4.0/24	CIDR block for the DB Subnet in AZ a	-
DatabaseSubnet1ID	subnet-05a16f4f723243b14	The Subnet ID for the DB Subnet in AZ a	DatabaseSubnet1ID
DatabaseSubnet2CIDR	10.0.5.0/24	CIDR block for the DB Subnet in AZ b	-
DatabaseSubnet2ID	subnet-04fb14705ad9746e8	The Subnet ID for the DB Subnet in AZ b	DatabaseSubnet2ID
EFSMountTargetSecurityGroupID	sg-0daf722cb75a69903	The Security Group ID for the Lab EFS Mount Target	EFSMountTargetSecurityGroupID
RDSSecurityGroupID	sg-061e51f2d15fa67ce	The Security Group ID for the Lab RDS cluster	RDSSecurityGroupID
Region	eu-west-2	Lab Region	-
VPCID	vpc-067c314c612b0a291	The VPC ID for the lab	VPCID

Create DB subnet group

To create a new subnet group, give it a name and a description, and choose an existing VPC. You will then be able to add subnets related to that VPC.

Subnet group details

Name

You won't be able to modify the name after your subnet group has been created.

AuroraSubnetGroup

Must contain from 1 to 255 characters. Alphanumeric characters, spaces, hyphens, underscores, and periods are allowed.

Description

A 2 AZ subnet group for my database

VPC

Choose a VPC identifier that corresponds to the subnets you want to use for your DB subnet group. You won't be able to choose a different VPC identifier after your subnet group has been created.

LabVPC (vpc-067c314c612b0a291)

6 Subnets, 2 Availability Zones

Add subnets

Availability Zones

Choose the Availability Zones that include the subnets you want to add.

Choose an availability zone

eu-west-2a

eu-west-2b

Subnets

Choose the subnets that you want to add. The list includes the subnets in the selected Availability Zones.

Select subnets

DatabaseSubnet1

Subnet ID: subnet-05a16f4f723243b14 CIDR: 10.0.4.0/24

DatabaseSubnet2

Subnet ID: subnet-04fb14705ad9746e8 CIDR: 10.0.5.0/24

For Multi-AZ DB clusters, you must select 3 subnets in 3 different Availability Zones.

Subnets selected (2)

Availability zone	Subnet name	Subnet ID	CIDR block
eu-west-2a	DatabaseSubnet1	subnet-05a16f4f723243b14	10.0.4.0/24
eu-west-2b	DatabaseSubnet2	subnet-04fb14705ad9746e8	10.0.5.0/24

Cancel

Create

Aurora and RDS

Dashboard

Databases

Query editor

Performance insights

Snapshots

Exports in Amazon S3

Automated backups

Reserved instances

Proxies

Subnet groups

Parameter groups

Option groups

Custom engine versions

Zero-ETL integrations

Events

Event subscriptions

Recommendations 0

Certificate update

Successfully created AuroraSubnetGroup. [View subnet group](#)

Subnet groups (1)

Edit

Delete

Create DB subnet group

< 1 >

☐	Name	Description	Status	VPC
☐	aurorasubnetgroup	A 2 AZ subnet group for my database	Complete	vpc-067c314c612b0a291

Successfully created AuroraSubnetGroup. [View subnet group](#)

Create database [Info](#)

Engine options

Engine type [Info](#)

☒ Aurora (MySQL Compatible) 	☐ Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible) 	☐ MySQL 	☐ PostgreSQL 
☐ MariaDB 	☐ Oracle 	☐ Microsoft SQL Server 	☐ IBM Db2 

Choose a database creation method

☒ Full configuration You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.	☐ Easy create Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.
---	---

Templates

Choose a sample template to meet your use case.

☒ Production Use defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.	☐ Dev/Test This instance is intended for development use outside of a production environment.
---	--

Cluster scalability type [Info](#)

☐ Serverless v2 Automated vertical scaling to meet the needs of your most demanding workloads.	☒ Provisioned Provides a fixed-capacity cluster with dedicated writer and reader instances for predictable compute, memory, and networking resources.
---	---

Type of provisioned configuration [Info](#)

Choose a configuration type that aligns with your workload requirements.

☐ Memory optimized classes (includes r classes) Instances accelerate performance for workloads that process large data sets in memory.	☒ Burstable classes (includes t classes) Instances provide a baseline level of CPU performance with the ability to burst above the baseline.
db.t3.medium 2 vCPUs 4 GiB RAM EBS Bandwidth: Up to 2,085 Mbps Network: Up to 5 Gbps	

Settings

Engine version

View the engine versions based on your selected database and cluster scalability type.

Aurora MySQL 3.10.3 (compatible with MySQL 8.0.42)
☐ Enable RDS Extended Support Info Amazon RDS Extended Support is a paid offering . By selecting this option, you consent to being charged for this offering if you are running your database major version past the RDS end of standard support date for that version. Check the end of standard support date for your major version in the Amazon Aurora documentation .

DB cluster identifier [Info](#)

Type a name for your DB cluster. The name must be unique across all DB clusters owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

MyDBCluster

The DB cluster identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbcluster"). Constraints: 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Can't contain two consecutive hyphens. Can't end with a hyphen.

Credentials Settings

Master username [Info](#)

Master username [Info](#)

Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

admin

1 to 32 alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a letter.

Credentials management [Info](#)

You can use AWS Secrets Manager or manage your master user credentials.

☐ Managed in AWS Secrets Manager

RDS generates a password for you and manages it throughout its lifecycle using AWS Secrets Manager.

☒ Self managed

Create your own password or have RDS create a password that you manage.

☐ Auto generate password

Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

Master password [Info](#)

Password strength Very strong

Minimum constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following symbols: / ' ' @

Confirm master password [Info](#)

▼ Additional credentials settings

Database authentication

Manage your database user's credentials. Password authentication is always active for your database engine. You can turn on additional authentication methods for your database below.

☐ IAM database authentication

Authenticates using IAM database authentication.

☐ Kerberos authentication

Authenticates using Kerberos authentication through an AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory.

Cluster storage configuration [Info](#)

Choose the storage configuration for the Aurora DB cluster that best fits your application's price predictability and price performance needs.

Configuration options

Database instance, storage, and I/O charges vary depending on the configuration. [Learn more](#)

☒ Aurora I/O-Optimized

- Predictable pricing for all applications. Improved price performance for I/O-intensive applications (I/O costs >25% of total database costs).
- No additional charges for read/write I/O operations. DB instance and storage prices include I/O usage.

☐ Aurora Standard

- Cost-effective pricing for many applications with moderate I/O usage (I/O costs <25% of total database costs).
- Pay-per-request I/O charges apply. DB instance and storage prices don't include I/O usage.

Availability & durability

Multi-AZ deployment [Info](#)

☒ Create an Aurora Replica or Reader node in a different AZ (recommended for scaled availability)

Creates an Aurora Replica for fast failover and high availability.

☐ Don't create an Aurora Replica

Connectivity [Info](#)



Compute resource

Choose whether to set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. Setting up a connection will automatically change connectivity settings so that the compute resource can connect to this database.

☒ Don't connect to an EC2 compute resource

Don't set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. You can manually set up a connection to a compute resource later.

☐ Connect to an EC2 compute resource

Set up a connection to an EC2 compute resource for this database.

Network type [Info](#)

To use dual-stack mode, make sure that you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a subnet in the VPC you specify.

☒ IPv4

Your resources can communicate only over the IPv4 addressing protocol.

☐ Dual-stack mode

Your resources can communicate over IPv4, IPv6, or both.

Virtual private cloud (VPC) [Info](#)

Choose the VPC. The VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB cluster.

LabVPC (vpc-067c314c612b0a291)

6 Subnets, 2 Availability Zones

After a database is created, you can't change its VPC. Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

After a database is created, you can't change its VPC.

DB subnet group [Info](#)

Choose the DB subnet group. The DB subnet group defines which subnets and IP ranges the DB cluster can use in the VPC that you selected.

aurorasubnetgroup

2 Subnets, 2 Availability Zones

Public access [Info](#)

☐ Yes

RDS assigns a public IP address to the cluster. Amazon EC2 instances and other resources outside of the VPC can connect to your cluster. Resources inside the VPC can also connect to the cluster. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the cluster.

☒ No

RDS doesn't assign a public IP address to the cluster. Only Amazon EC2 instances and other resources inside the VPC can connect to your cluster. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the cluster.

VPC security group (firewall) [Info](#)

Choose one or more VPC security groups to allow access to your database. Make sure that the security group rules allow the appropriate incoming traffic.

☒ Choose existing

Choose existing VPC security groups

☐ Create new

Create new VPC security group

Existing VPC security groups

Choose one or more options

VPCStack-RDSSecurityGroup-5qgH7GVsy9rF X

RDS Proxy

RDS Proxy is a fully managed, highly available database proxy that improves application scalability, resiliency, and security.

☐ Create an RDS Proxy [Info](#)

RDS automatically creates an IAM role and a Secrets Manager secret for the proxy. RDS Proxy has additional costs. For more information, see [Amazon RDS Proxy pricing](#).

Certificate authority - optional [Info](#)

Using a server certificate provides an extra layer of security by validating that the connection is being made to an Amazon database. It does so by checking the server certificate that is automatically installed on all databases that you provision.

rds-ca-rsa2048-g1 (default)

Expiry: May 22, 2061

If you don't select a certificate authority, RDS chooses one for you.

Additional configuration

Database port [Info](#)

TCP/IP port that the database will use for application connections.

3306

Read replica write forwarding

☐ Turn on local write forwarding [Info](#)

Issues write operations from reader DB instances within the same DB cluster.

Tags - optional

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Monitoring [Info](#)

Choose monitoring tools for this database. Database Insights provides a combined view of Performance Insights and Enhanced Monitoring for your fleet of databases.

☐ Database Insights - Advanced

- Retains 15 months of performance history
- Fleet-level monitoring
- Integration with CloudWatch Application Signals

☒ Database Insights - Standard

CloudWatch Database Insights pricing is separate from RDS monthly estimates. See [Amazon CloudWatch pricing](#).

Performance Insights

☒ Enable Performance insights

With Performance Insights dashboard, you can visualize the database load on your Amazon RDS DB instance load and filter the load by waits, SQL statements, hosts, or users.

Retention period

7 days

AWS KMS key [Info](#)

arn:aws:kms:eu-west-2:009850210027:key/52e15bf9-ab1b-4c3f-9cdc-f6f42daa2769 X

Example: arn:aws:kms:<region>:<accountID>:key/<key-id>

Audio
(default) aws/rds

Account
009850210027

KMS key ID
52e15bf9-ab1b-4c3f-9cdc-f6f42daa2769

⚠ You can't change the KMS key after you create your database.

▼ Additional monitoring settings

Enhanced Monitoring, CloudWatch Logs and DevOps Guru

Enhanced Monitoring

☐ **Enable Enhanced Monitoring**
Enabling Enhanced Monitoring metrics are useful when you want to see how different processes or threads use the CPU.

Log exports

Select the log types to publish to Amazon CloudWatch Logs

- ☐ Audit log
- ☐ Error log
- ☐ General log
- ☐ iam-db-auth-error log
- ☐ instance log
- ☐ Slow query log

IAM role

The following service-linked role is used for publishing logs to CloudWatch Logs.

RDS service-linked role

DevOps Guru

☒ **Turn on DevOps Guru** [Info](#)
DevOps Guru for RDS automatically detects performance anomalies for DB instances and provides recommendations.

Tag key

devops-guru-default

Tag value

MyDBCluster

Cost per resource per hour

\$0.0042 [Amazon DevOps Guru pricing](#)

▼ Additional configuration

Initial database name [Info](#)

WPDatabase

If you do not specify a database name, Amazon RDS does not create a database.

DB cluster parameter group [Info](#)

default:aurora-mysql8.0

DB parameter group [Info](#)

default:aurora-mysql8.0

Failover priority

No preference

Backup

Backup retention period [Info](#)

The number of days (1-35) for which automatic backups are kept.

7 days

Backup window [Info](#)

The daily time range (in UTC) during which RDS takes automated backups.

- ☐ Choose a window
- ☒ No preference

Backup tags [Info](#)

Copies tags from the source database to the automated backup and snapshots respectively.

- ☐ Copy tags to automated backup
This is a one-time setting. Future tag modifications need manual updates.
- ☒ Copy tags to snapshots

Encryption key [Info](#)

- ☒ AWS owned KMS key (SSE-RDS)
- ☐ AWS managed KMS key (SSE-KMS)
- ☐ Customer managed KMS key (SSE-KMS)

Backtrack

Backtrack lets you quickly rewind the DB cluster to a specific point in time, without having to create another DB cluster. [Info](#)

☐ Enable Backtrack

Enabling Backtrack will charge you for storing the changes you make for backtracking.

Maintenance

Auto minor version upgrade [Info](#)

☐ Enable auto minor version upgrade

Enabling auto minor version upgrade will automatically upgrade your database minor version. For limitations and more details, see [Automatically upgrading the minor engine version documentation](#).

Maintenance window [Info](#)

Select the period you want pending modifications or maintenance applied to the database by Amazon RDS.

☐ Choose a window

☒ No preference

☐ Enable deletion protection

Protects the database from being deleted accidentally. While this option is enabled, you can't delete the database.

Estimated monthly costs

DB instance

USD 176.66

This billing estimate is based on on-demand usage as described in [Amazon Aurora Pricing](#). Estimate does not consider reserved instance benefits and costs for instance storage, IOs, or data transfer.

Estimate your monthly costs for the DB Instance using the [AWS Simple Monthly Calculator](#).

 You are responsible for ensuring that you have all of the necessary rights for any third-party products or services that you use with AWS services.

[Cancel](#)

[Create database](#)

Aurora and RDS

- Dashboard
- Databases
- Query editor
- Performance insights
- Snapshots
- Exports in Amazon S3
- Automated backups
- Reserved instances
- Proxies

- Subnet groups
- Parameter groups
- Option groups

mydbcluster

Modify

Actions

Related

Filter by databases

< 1 >

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region	Size
mydbcluster	Available	Regional c...	Aurora My...	eu-west-2	2 instances
mydbcluster-instance-1	Available	Writer ins...	Aurora My...	eu-west-2a	db.t3.med.
mydbcluster-instance-1-eu-west-2a	Available	Reader ins...	Aurora My...	eu-west-2a	db.t3.med.

Connectivity & security

Monitoring

Logs & events

Configuration

Zero-ETL integrations

Ma

Connect using

Code snippets

Use when connecting through SDK, APIs, or third-party tools including agents.

CloudShell

Use for a quick access to AWS CLI that launches directly from the AWS Management Console.

Endpoints

Use when connecting through any IDE interface.

Database name

WPDatabase

Master username

admin

Internet access gateway

Disabled

Port

3306

Endpoint type

Cluster endpoint

Endpoints (2)

Actions

Create custom endpoint

Filter resources

< 1 >

Endpoint name	Status	Type	Port
mydbcluster.cluster-cdgowmasatge.eu-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com	Available	Writer	3306
mydbcluster.cluster-ro-cdgowmasatge.eu-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com	Available	Reader	3306

Connected compute resources (0)

Actions

Connections to compute resources that were created automatically by RDS are shown here. Connections to compute resources that were created manually aren't shown.

Filter by compute resources

< 1 >

resource identifier	resource type	Availability zone	VPC security group	Compute resource security group
---------------------	---------------	-------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------

No connected compute resources

No connected compute resources that were created automatically to display.

Set up EC2 connection

Set up Lambda connection

Manage IAM roles

Select IAM roles to add to this cluster

Add an existing IAM role to this cluster.

Select a service to connect to this cluster

Connect a service to this cluster by creating a new IAM role with permissions to access the service.

Choose an IAM role to add

Add role

Current IAM roles for this cluster (0)

Delete

Role

Status

Share DB cluster with other AWS accounts [Info](#)

Enables you to share your DB cluster with any AWS account or AWS Organizations through AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM).

Add account ID to share this DB cluster

By sharing this DB cluster with other AWS accounts, you give them the ability to clone the cluster.

Add account

You can add up to 15 accounts.

Accounts that this DB cluster is shared with (0)

Account ID	Status	Remove access from Resource shares
------------	--------	------------------------------------

No account IDs added

Aurora and RDS

- Dashboard
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- Subnet groups
- Parameter groups
- Option groups

mydbcluster

  [Modify](#) [Actions](#)

Related

DB identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region	Size
 mydbcluster	Available	Regional c...	Aurora My...	eu-west-2	2 instances
 mydbcluster-instance-1	Available	Writer ins...	Aurora My...	eu-west-2a	db.t3.med.
 mydbcluster-instance-1-eu-west-2a	Available	Reader ins...	Aurora My...	eu-west-2a	db.t3.med.

- <
- Monitoring
- Logs & events
- Configuration
- Zero-ETL integrations
- Maintenance & backups
- Da >

Database

Configuration

- DB cluster role
Regional cluster
- Engine version
8.0.mysql_aurora.3.10.3
- RDS Extended Support
Disabled
- Resource ID
cluster-67CJQY56CBACSBW4B522JS4UFE
- Cluster storage configuration
Aurora I/O-Optimized
- Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
 arn:aws:rds:eu-west-2:009850210027:cluster:mydbcluster
- Network type
IPv4

- Capacity type
Provisioned
- Local read replica write forwarding
 Disabled
- DB cluster ID
mydbcluster
- DB cluster parameter group
default:aurora-mysql8.0
- Deletion protection
Disabled
- Limitless Database
Disabled

Authentication

- IAM DB authentication
Not enabled
- Kerberos authentication
Not enabled
- Master username
admin
- Master password

Availability

- Multi-AZ
No

Encryption

- Encryption key
AWS owned KMS key

Monitoring

- Monitoring type
Database Insights - Standard
- Performance Insights
Enabled
- Retention period
7 days
- AWS KMS key
[aws/rds](#)
- Enhanced Monitoring
Disabled

- Step 1
- File system settings
- Step 2
- Network access
- Step 3 - optional
- File system policy
- Step 4
- Review and create

File system settings

General

Name - optional

Name your file system.

myWPEFS

Name can include letters, numbers, and +-=_/ symbols, up to 256 characters.

File system type

Choose to either store data across multiple Availability Zones or within a single Availability Zone. [Learn more](#)

☒ Regional

Offers the highest levels of availability and durability by storing file system data across multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region.

☐ One Zone

Provides continuous availability to data within a single Availability Zone within an AWS Region.

Automatic backups

Automatically backup your file system data with AWS Backup using recommended settings. Additional pricing applies. [Learn more](#)

☐ Enable automatic backups

 We recommend that you create a backup policy for your file system

Lifecycle management

Automatically save money as access patterns change by moving files into the Infrequent Access (IA) or Archive storage class. [Learn more](#)

Transition into Infrequent Access (IA)

Transition files to IA based on the time since they were last accessed in Standard storage.

None

Transition into Archive

Transition files to Archive based on the time since they were last accessed in Standard storage.

None

Transition into Standard

Transition files back to Standard storage based on when they are first accessed in IA or Archive storage.

None

Valid only when you have enabled lifecycle management to transition files into IA or Archive storage.

Encryption

Choose to enable encryption of your file system's data at rest. Uses the AWS KMS service key (aws:elasticfilesystem) by default. [Learn more](#)

☐ Enable encryption of data at rest

Performance settings

Throughput mode

Choose a method for your file system's throughput limits. [Learn more](#)

☐ Enhanced

Provides more flexibility and higher throughput levels for workloads with a range of performance requirements.

☒ Bursting

Provides throughput that scales with the amount of storage for workloads with basic performance requirements.

Additional settings

Performance mode

Set your file system's performance mode based on IOPS required. [Learn more](#)

☒ General Purpose (Recommended)

Ideal for a variety of diverse workloads, including high performance and latency-sensitive applications

☐ Max I/O

Designed for highly parallelized workloads that can tolerate higher latencies

Tags optional

Add tags to associate key-value pairs to your resource. [Learn more](#)

Tag key

Name



Tag value - optional

myWPEFS



Remove tag

Add tag

You can add 49 more tag(s)

Cancel

Next



CloudShell

Feedback



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- Step 1
- File system settings
- Step 2
- Network access
- Step 3 - optional
- **File system policy**
- Step 4
- Review and create

File system policy - optional

Policy options

Select one or more of these common policy options, or create a custom policy using the editor.

[Learn more](#)

- ☐ Prevent root access by default*
- ☐ Enforce read-only access by default*
- ☐ Prevent anonymous access
- ☐ Enforce in-transit encryption for all clients

* Identity-based policies can override these default permissions.

► **Grant additional permissions**

Policy editor {JSON}

Clear

Manual changes will prevent the use of the policy options on the left until the editor is cleared.

Cancel

Previous

Next

- Step 1
- File system settings
- Step 2
- Network access
- Step 3 - optional
- File system policy
- Step 4
- Review and create

Review and create

Step 1: File system settings

[Edit](#)

File system

Field	Value	Is editable?
Name	myWPEFS	Yes
Performance mode	General Purpose	No
Throughput mode	Bursting	Yes
Encrypted	No	No
KMS Key ID	-	No
Lifecycle management	Transition into Infrequent Access (IA): None Transition into Archive: None Transition into Standard: None	Yes
Automatic backups	No	Yes
VPC ID	vpc-067c314c612b0a291 (LabVPC)	Yes
Availability Zone	Regional	No

Tags

Tag key	Tag value
Name	myWPEFS

Step 2: Network access

[Edit](#)

Mount targets

Availability zone	Subnet	IPv4 address	IPv6 address	Security groups
eu-west-2a	subnet-0cc5bff0314cf02cc	-	N/A	sg-0daf722cb75a69903
eu-west-2b	subnet-0bda768923ffcb67f	-	N/A	sg-0daf722cb75a69903

Step 3: File system policy

[Edit](#)

File system policy

[Cancel](#)

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Elastic File System

File systems

Access points

[AWS Backup](#)

[AWS DataSync](#)

[AWS Transfer](#)

[Documentation](#)

myWPEFS (fs-08edb6403acadbac1)

Delete

Attach

General

Edit

Amazon resource name (ARN)

arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:eu-west-2:009850210027:file-system/fs-08edb6403acadbac1

Performance mode

General Purpose

Throughput mode

Bursting

Lifecycle management

Transition into Infrequent Access (IA): None

Transition into Archive: None

Transition into Standard: None

Availability zone

Regional

Automatic backups

Disabled

Encrypted

No

File system state

Available

DNS name

fs-08edb6403acadbac1.efs.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com

Replication overwrite protection

Enabled

Metered size

Monitoring

Tags

File system policy

Access points

Network

Replication

Metered size

Total size

6.00 KiB

Size in Standard

6.00 KiB (100%)

Size in IA

0 Bytes (0%)

Size in Archive

0 Bytes (0%)

6.00 KiB

Size in Standard
6.00 KiB

Size in Standard

Size in IA

Size in Archive

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

- Step 1
● **Create target group**
○ Step 2 - recommended
○ Register targets
○ Step 3
○ Review and create

Create target group

A target group can be made up of one or more targets. Your load balancer routes requests to the targets in a target group and performs health checks on the targets.

Settings - immutable

Choose a target type and the load balancer and listener will route traffic to your target. These settings can't be modified after target group creation.

Target type

Indicate what resource type you want to target. Only the selected resource type can be registered to this target group.

☒ Instances

Supports load balancing to instances in a VPC. Integrate with Auto Scaling Groups or ECS services for automatic management.

Suitable for: **ALB** **NLB** **GWLB**

☐ IP addresses

Supports load balancing to VPC and on-premises resources. Facilitates routing to IP addresses and network interfaces on the same instance. Supports IPv6 targets.

Suitable for: **ALB** **NLB** **GWLB**

☐ Lambda function

Supports load balancing to a single Lambda function. ALB required as traffic source.

Suitable for: **ALB**

☐ Application Load Balancer

Allows use of static IP addresses and PrivateLink with an Application Load Balancer. NLB required as traffic source.

Suitable for: **NLB**

Target group name

Name must be unique per Region per AWS account.

myWPTargetGroup

Accepts: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and hyphen (-). Can't begin or end with hyphen. 1-32 total characters; Count: 15/32

Protocol

Protocol for communication between the load balancer and targets.

HTTP

Port

Port number where targets receive traffic. Can be overridden for individual targets during registration.

80

1-65535

IP address type

Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group.

☒ IPv4

Each instance has a default network interface (eth0) that is assigned the primary private IPv4 address. The instance's primary private IPv4 address is the one that will be applied to the target.

☐ IPv6

Each instance you register must have an assigned primary IPv6 address. This is configured on the instance's default network interface (eth0). [Learn more](#)

VPC

Select the VPC with the instances that you want to include in the target group. Only VPCs that support the IP address type selected above are available in this list.

vpc-067c314c612b0a291 (LabVPC)
10.0.0.0/16



[Create VPC](#)

Protocol version

☒ HTTP1

Send requests to targets using HTTP/1.1. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/1.1 or HTTP/2.

☐ HTTP2

Send requests to targets using HTTP/2. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/2 or gRPC, but gRPC-specific features are not available.

☐ gRPC

Send requests to targets using gRPC. Supported when the request protocol is gRPC.

Health checks

The associated load balancer periodically sends requests, per the settings below, to the registered targets to test their status.

Health check protocol

HTTP

Health check path

Use the default path of "/" to perform health checks on the root, or specify a custom path if preferred.

/wp-login.php

▼ Advanced health check settings

[Restore defaults](#)**Health check port**

The port the load balancer uses when performing health checks on targets. By default, the health check port is the same as the target group's traffic port. However, you can specify a different port as an override.

- ☒ Traffic port
- ☐ Override

Healthy threshold

The number of consecutive health checks successes required before considering an unhealthy target healthy.

2-10

Unhealthy threshold

The number of consecutive health check failures required before considering a target unhealthy.

2-10

Timeout

The amount of time, in seconds, during which no response means a failed health check.

 seconds

2-120

Interval

The approximate amount of time between health checks of an individual target.

 seconds

5-300

Success codes

The HTTP codes to use when checking for a successful response from a target. You can specify multiple values (for example, "200,202") or a range of values (for example, "200-299").

Target optimizer - optional [Info](#)

Enforce a maximum number of concurrent requests on a target. This is particularly useful for compute-intensive workloads like complex data processing or inference.

Target optimizer

- ☒ Off - Default

Use standard load balancing.

- ☐ On

Enforce a maximum number of concurrent requests on a target. Requires targets to have target optimizer agent installed.

Attributes

[i](#) Certain default attributes will be applied to your target group. You can view and edit them after creating the target group.

► **Tags - optional**

Consider adding tags to your target group. Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources so you can more easily manage them.

[Cancel](#)[Next](#)

Step 1

Create target group

Step 2 - recommended

Register targets

Step 3

Review and create

Register targets - recommended

This is an optional step to create a target group. However, to ensure that your load balancer routes traffic to this target group you must register your targets.

Available instances (0)

< 1 >

☐	Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups
No instances				

0 selected

Ports for the selected instances

Ports for routing traffic to the selected instances.

T-65535 (separate multiple ports with commas)

Include as pending below

Review targets

Targets (0)

☒ Show only pending

< 1 >

Remove all pending

Instance ID	Name	Port	State	Security groups	Zone	Private IPv4 address	Subnet ID
No instances added yet							
Specify instances above, or leave the group empty if you prefer to add targets later.							

0 pending

Cancel

Previous

Next

- Step 1
- Create target group
- Step 2 - recommended
- Register targets
- Step 3
- Review and create

Review and create

Review your target group configuration before creating

Step 1: Target group details

Edit

Target group details

Name	myWPTargetGroup	Target type	Instance	Protocol : Port	HTTP: 80	Protocol version	HTTP1
VPC	vpc-067c314c612b0a291						
IP address type	IPv4						

Health check details

Health check protocol	HTTP	Health check path	/wp-login.php	Health check port	traffic-port	Interval	30 seconds
Timeout	5 seconds	Healthy threshold	2	Unhealthy threshold	10	Success codes	200

Step 2: Register targets

Edit

Targets (0)

Instance ID		Name		Port		Zone	
-------------	--	------	--	------	--	------	--

No targets added

Cancel

Previous

Create target group

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- Key Pairs
- Network Interfaces
- Load Balancing
- Load Balancers
- Target Groups
- Trust Stores
- Auto Scaling
- Auto Scaling Groups
- Settings

Successfully created the target group: myWPTargetGroup. Anomaly detection is automatically applied to all registered targets. Results can be viewed in the Targets tab.

myWPTargetGroup

Details

arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:eu-west-2:009850210027:targetgroup/myWPTargetGroup/e3ab904f67a35754

Target type	Protocol : Port	Protocol version	VPC
Instance	HTTP: 80	HTTP1	vpc-067c314c612b0a291
IP address type	Load balancer		
IPv4	None associated		

0	0	0	0	0	0
Total targets	Healthy	Unhealthy	Unused	Initial	Draining

Create Application Load Balancer [Info](#)

The Application Load Balancer distributes incoming HTTP and HTTPS traffic across multiple targets such as Amazon EC2 instances, microservices, and containers, based on request attributes. When the load balancer receives a connection request, it evaluates the listener rules in priority order to determine which rule to apply, and if applicable, it selects a target from the target group for the rule action.

► How Application Load Balancers work

Basic configuration

Load balancer name

Name must be unique within your AWS account and can't be changed after the load balancer is created.

myWPAppALB

A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.

[Scheme](#) | [Info](#)

Scheme can't be changed after the load balancer is created.

- | Internet-facing | Internal |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves internet-facing traffic. Has public IP addresses. DNS name resolves to public IPs. Requires a public subnet. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves internal traffic. Has private IP addresses. DNS name resolves to private IPs. Compatible with the IPv4 and Dualstack IP address types. |

Load balancer IP address type [Info](#)

Select the front-end IP address type to assign to the load balancer. The VPC and subnets mapped to this load balancer must include the selected IP address types. Public IPv4 addresses have an additional cost.

- ☒ **IPv4**
Includes only IPv4 addresses.
- ☐ **Dualstack**
Includes IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
- ☐ **Dualstack without public IPv4**
Includes a public IPv6 address, and private IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. Compatible with **internet-facing** load balancers only.

Network mapping [Info](#)

The load balancer routes traffic to targets in the selected subnets, and in accordance with your IP address settings.

VPC | Info

The load balancer will exist and scale within the selected VPC. The selected VPC is also where the load balancer targets must be hosted unless routing to Lambda or on-premises targets, or if using VPC peering. To confirm the VPC for your targets, view [target groups](#).

vpc-067c314c612b0a291 (LabVPC)
10.0.0.0/16

[Create VPC](#) ↗

IP pools | Info

You can optionally choose to configure an IPAM pool as the preferred source for your load balancers IP addresses. Create or view **Pools** in the [Amazon VPC IP Address Manager console](#).

- ☐ Use IPAM pool for public IPv4 addresses
- The IPAM pool you choose will be the preferred source of public IPv4 addresses. If the pool is depleted IPv4 addresses will be assigned by AWS.

Availability Zones and subnets | Info

Select at least two Availability Zones and a subnet for each zone. A load balancer node will be placed in each selected zone and will automatically scale in response to traffic. The load balancer routes traffic to targets in the selected Availability Zones only.

- eu-west-2a (euw2-az2)

Subnet

Only CIDR blocks corresponding to the load balancer IP address type are used. At least 8 available IP addresses are required for your load balancer to scale efficiently. Selected subnets must have Network ACL inbound and outbound ALLOW rules, and internet gateway (IGW) routes configured to allow traffic.

subnet-0f66ee101f4b5bb08 (PublicSubnet1)

10.0.0.0/24

Network ACL ALLOW rules: Inbound (1) Outbound (1) | Route Table: IGW (✓)

eu-west-2b (euw2-az3)

Subnet

Only CIDR blocks corresponding to the load balancer IP address type are used. At least 8 available IP addresses are required for your load balancer to scale efficiently. Selected subnets must have Network ACL inbound and outbound ALLOW rules, and internet gateway (IGW) routes configured to allow traffic.

subnet-03c6b626fd5a11e81 (PublicSubnet2)

10.0.1.0/24

Network ACL ALLOW rules: Inbound (1) Outbound (1) | Route table: IGW (✓)

Security groups [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic to your load balancer. Listed security groups are in the same VPC as you selected above. Selected security groups must include at least 1 inbound rule and 1 outbound rule to allow traffic to your load balancer.

Security groups

Select up to 5 security groups



[Create security group](#)

Listeners and routing [Info](#)

A listener is a process that checks for connection requests using the port and protocol you configure. The rules that you define for a listener determine how the load balancer routes requests to its registered targets.

▼ Listener HTTP:80 Remove

Protocol

HTTP

Port

80

1-65535

Default action [Info](#)

The default action is used if no other rules apply. Choose the default action for traffic on this listener.

Routing action

☒ Forward to target groups☐ Redirect to URL☐ Return fixed response

Forward to target group [Info](#)

Choose a target group and specify routing weight or [create target group](#).

Target group

myWPTargetGroup

Target type: Instance, IPv4 | Target stickiness: Off

HTTP



Weight

1

0-999

Percent

100%

+ Add target group

You can add up to 4 more target groups.

Target group stickiness [Info](#)

Enables the load balancer to bind a user's session to a specific target group. To use stickiness the client must support cookies. If you want to bind a user's session to a specific target, turn on the Target Group attribute Stickiness.

☐ Turn on target group stickiness

Listener tags - optional

Consider adding tags to your listener. Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources so you can more easily manage them.

Add listener tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Add listener

You can add up to 49 more listeners.

► Load balancer tags - optional

Consider adding tags to your load balancer. Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources so you can more easily manage them. The 'Key' is required, but 'Value' is optional. For example, you can have Key = production-webserver, or Key = webserver, and Value = production.

Optimize with service integrations - optional [Info](#)

Optimize your load balancing architecture by integrating AWS services with this load balancer at launch. You can also add these and other services after your load balancer is created by reviewing the load balancer's "Integrations" tab.



Amazon CloudFront + AWS Web Application Firewall (WAF) - new [Info](#)

Optimizes: Performance, Availability, Security

☐ Apply application layer acceleration and security protections - *in front of the load balancer*

Automatically configures and creates a CloudFront distribution with the basic recommended AWS WAF security protections, and associates it to your load balancer. [Additional charges apply](#)

► Benefits and considerations



AWS Web Application Firewall (WAF) [Info](#)

Optimizes: Security

☐ Apply application layer security protections - *in front of targets*

Your choice of either a pre-defined security configuration with basic recommended AWS WAF security protections, or associate any of your existing WAF configurations for custom protections. [Additional charges apply](#)

► Benefits and considerations



AWS Global Accelerator [Info](#)

Optimizes: **Performance, Availability**

- ☐ **Apply global load balancing across multiple regions**
Creates an accelerator in your account with two global static IPs that act as a fixed entry point to your load balancers. If you do not need global static IPs or traffic management across multiple regions, select Amazon CloudFront. [Additional charges apply](#)

► **Benefits and considerations**

Review

Review the load balancer configurations and make changes if needed. After you finish reviewing the configurations, choose **Create load balancer**.

Summary

Review and confirm your configurations. [Estimate cost](#)

Basic configuration [Edit](#)

Name: myWPAppALB
Scheme: Internet-facing
IP address type: IPv4

Network mapping [↗](#) [Edit](#)

VPC: [vpc-067c314c512b0a291](#)
Public IPv4 IPAM pool: -
Availability Zones and subnets:

- eu-west-2a
[subnet-0f66ec101f4b5bb08](#)
PublicSubnet1
- eu-west-2b
[subnet-03e6b626fd5a11e81](#)
PublicSubnet2

Security groups [↗](#) [Edit](#)

VPCStack-AppInstanceSecurityGroup-
X6lBBijGvofc
[sg-0271dcf9eea30b532](#)

Listeners and routing [Edit](#)

HTTP:80 | [Forward to 1 target group](#)

Service integrations [Edit](#)

Amazon CloudFront + AWS Web Application Firewall (WAF): -
AWS WAF: -
AWS Global Accelerator: -

Tags [Edit](#)

-

Attributes

[i](#) Certain default attributes will be applied to your load balancer. You can view and edit them after creating the load balancer.

Creation workflow and status

► **Server-side tasks and status**

After completing and submitting the above steps, all server-side tasks and their statuses become available for monitoring.

[Cancel](#)

[Create load balancer](#)

EC2 > Load balancers > myWPAppALB

EC2

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Scheme

Internet-facing

Provisioning

Hosted zone

ZHURV8PSTC4K8

Availability Zones

subnets

03e6b626fd5a11e81

eu-west-2 (euw2-az3)

subnets

0f66ee101f4b5bb08

eu-west-2 (euw2-az2)

Date created

May 8, 2026, 21:37 (UTC+03:00)

Load balancer ARN

arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:eu-west-2:009850210027:loadbalancer/app/myWPAppALB/9a5ea0568002a081

DNS name

myWPAppALB-108438717.eu-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)

Listeners and rules

Network mapping

Resource map

Security

Monitoring

Integrations

At

Listeners and rules (1)

Manage rules

Manage listener

Add listener

- Step 1
- Create stack
- Step 2
- Specify stack details
- Step 3
- Configure stack options
- Step 4
- Review and create

Create stack

Prerequisite - Prepare template

You can also create a template by scanning your existing resources in the [laC generator](#).

Prepare template

Every stack is based on a template. A template is a JSON or YAML file that contains configuration information about the AWS resources you want to include in the stack.

☒ Choose an existing template

Upload or choose an existing template.

☐ Build from Infrastructure Composer

Create a template using a visual builder.

Specify template [Info](#)

This [GitHub repository](#) contains sample CloudFormation templates that can help you get started on new infrastructure projects. [Learn more](#)

Template source

Selecting a template generates an Amazon S3 URL where it will be stored. A template is a JSON or YAML file that describes your stack's resources and properties.

☒ Amazon S3 URL

Provide an Amazon S3 URL to your template.

☐ Upload a template file

Upload your template directly to the console.

☐ Sync from Git

Sync a template from your Git repository.

Amazon S3 URL

Amazon S3 template URL

S3 URL: <https://task5templateurl-sam.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/Task5.yaml>

[View in Infrastructure Composer](#)[Cancel](#)[Next](#)

- Step 1
- Create stack
- Step 2
- Specify stack details**
- Step 3
- Configure stack options
- Step 4
- Review and create

Specify stack details

Provide a stack name

Stack name

Stack name must contain only letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and hyphens (-) and start with a letter. Max 128 characters. Character count: 19/128.

Parameters

Parameters are defined in your template and allow you to input custom values when you create or update a stack.

Database Parameters

DB name

The Amazon RDS database name.

Database endpoint

Amazon RDS DB Endpoint

Database User Name

The Amazon RDS username.

Database Password

The Amazon RDS password.

WordPress Parameters

WordPress admin username

WordPress admin username.

WordPress admin password

WordPress admin password.

WordPress admin email address

Email address for WordPress notifications.

Other Parameters

Instance Type

Amazon EC2 Instance Type

ALBDnsName

Application Load Balancer DNS.

LatestAL2023AmiId

WPElasticFileSystemID

Elastic File System ID.

[Cancel](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)

- Step 1
- Create stack
- Step 2
- Specify stack details
- Step 3
- **Configure stack options**
- Step 4
- Review and create

Configure stack options

Tags - optional

Tags (key-value pairs) are used to apply metadata to AWS resources, which can help in organizing, identifying, and categorizing those resources. You can add up to 50 unique tags for each stack.

No tags associated with the stack.

Add new tag

You can add 50 more tag(s)

Permissions - optional

Specify an existing AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that CloudFormation can assume.

IAM role - optional

Choose the IAM role for CloudFormation to use for all operations performed on the stack.

IAM role n...

Sample-role-name

Remove

Create new role



Stack failure options

Behavior on provisioning failure

Specify the roll back behavior for a stack failure. [Learn more](#)

☒ Roll back all stack resources

Roll back the stack to the last known stable state.

☐ Preserve successfully provisioned resources

Preserves the state of successfully provisioned resources, while rolling back failed resources to the last known stable state. Resources without a last known stable state will be deleted upon the next stack operation.

Delete newly created resources during a rollback

Specify whether resources that were created during a failed operation should be deleted regardless of their deletion policy. [Learn more](#)

☒ Use deletion policy

Retains or deletes created resources according to their attached deletion policy.

☐ Delete all newly created resources

Deletes created resources during a rollback regardless of their attached deletion policy.

Additional settings

You can set additional options for your stack, like notification options and a stack policy. [Learn more](#)

► Stack policy - optional

Defines the resources that you want to protect from unintentional updates during a stack update.

► Rollback configuration - optional

Specify alarms for CloudFormation to monitor when creating and updating the stack. If the operation breaches an alarm threshold, CloudFormation rolls it back.

► Notification options - optional

Specify a new or existing Amazon Simple Notification Service topic where notifications about stack events are sent.

► Stack creation options - optional

Specify the timeout and termination protection options for stack creation.

Cancel

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- Step 1
- Create stack
- Step 2
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- Step 3
- Configure stack options
- Step 4
- Review and create

Review and create

Step 1: Specify template

[Edit](#)

Prerequisite - Prepare template

Template
Template is ready

Template

Template URL
`https://task5templateurl-sam.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/Task5.yaml`

Stack description
Stack to create a launch configuration for wordpress EC2 servers.

Step 2: Specify stack details

[Edit](#)

Provide a stack name

Stack name
WPLaunchConfigStack

Parameters (11)

< 1 >



Key	Value
ALBDnsName	myWPAppALB-108438717.eu-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
DatabaseHostName	mydbcluster.cluster-cdgowmasatge.eu-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com
DatabaseName	WPDatabase
DatabasePassword	*****
DatabaseUsername	admin
EC2ServerInstanceType	t3.medium
Email	samuelonyejekwe852@gmail.com
LatestAL2023Amild	/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/al2023-ami-kernel-default-x86_64
Password	*****
Username	wppadmin
WPESlasticFileSystemID	fs-08edb6403acadbac1

Step 3: Configure stack options

[Edit](#)

Tags

< 1 >

Key	Value
-----	-------

No tags

There are no tags defined for this stack.

Permissions

No permissions

There is no IAM role associated with this stack

Stack failure options

Rollback on failure
Activated

Delete newly created resources during a rollback
Deactivated

Stack policy

No stack policy

There is no stack policy defined

Rollback configuration

Monitoring time
-

CloudWatch alarm ARN
-

Notification options

SNS topic ARN

No notification options

There are no notification options defined

Stack creation options

Timeout
-

Termination protection
Deactivated

Quick-create link

Use quick-create links to get stacks up and running quickly from the AWS CloudFormation console with the same basic configuration as this stack. Copy the URL on the link to share. [Learn more](#)

[Open quick-create link](#)

[Create change set](#)

[Cancel](#)

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[Submit](#)

Notification options
Specifies where notifications about stack actions will be sent.

Stacks (2)



Filter status

Active 

☒ View nested

< 1 > 

Stacks

-  **WPLaunchConfigStack**
2026-05-08 22:40:50 UTC+0300
 CREATE_COMPLETE
-  **VPCStack**
2026-05-08 19:50:44 UTC+0300
 CREATE_COMPLETE

WPLaunchConfigStack

Delete stack

Update stack 

Stack actions 

Create stack 

< Stack info Events **Resources** Outputs Parameters Template >

Resources (4)



< 1 > 

Logical ID	Physical ID	Type	Status
EFSSecurityGroupInboundRule	sgr-02f51ee277fba82d2	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress	 CREATE_COMPLETE
LabLaunchTemplate	lt-04268579e83169399	AWS::EC2::LaunchTemplate	 CREATE_COMPLETE
RDSSecurityGroupInboundRule	sgr-086b40123488a54ee	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress	 CREATE_COMPLETE
WebTierSecurityGroup	sg-033414344f82e4213	AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup	 CREATE_COMPLETE

- Step 1
- Choose launch template
- Step 2
- **Choose instance launch options**
- Step 3 - optional
- Integrate with other services
- Step 4 - optional
- Configure group size and scaling
- Step 5 - optional
- Add notifications
- Step 6 - optional
- Add tags
- Step 7
- Review

Choose instance launch options [Info](#)

Choose the VPC network environment that your instances are launched into, and customize the instance types and purchase options.

Instance type requirements [Info](#)

[Override launch template](#)

You can keep the same instance attributes or instance type from your launch template, or you can choose to override the launch template by specifying different instance attributes or manually adding instance types.

Launch template	Version	Description
LabLaunchTemplate lt-04268579e83169399	Default	
Instance type t3.medium		

Network [Info](#)

For most applications, you can use multiple Availability Zones and let EC2 Auto Scaling balance your instances across the zones. The default VPC and default subnets are suitable for getting started quickly.

VPC

Choose the VPC that defines the virtual network for your Auto Scaling group.

vpc-067c314c612b0a291 (LabVPC)
10.0.0.0/16

[Create a VPC](#)

Availability Zones and subnets

Define which Availability Zones and subnets your Auto Scaling group can use in the chosen VPC.

Select Availability Zones and subnets



euw2-az2 (eu-west-2a) | subnet-0cc5bff0314cf02cc
(AppSubnet1)
10.0.2.0/24



euw2-az3 (eu-west-2b) | subnet-0bda768923ffcb67f
(AppSubnet2)
10.0.3.0/24

[Create a subnet](#)

Availability Zone distribution - new

Auto Scaling automatically balances instances across Availability Zones. If launch failures occur in a zone, select a strategy.



Balanced best effort

If launches fail in one Availability Zone, Auto Scaling will attempt to launch in another healthy Availability Zone.



Balanced only

If launches fail in one Availability Zone, Auto Scaling will continue to attempt to launch in the unhealthy Availability Zone to preserve balanced distribution.

[Cancel](#)[Skip to review](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)

300 seconds

Cancel

Skip to review

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Next



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Feedback



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Cookie preferences

Set custom values for the minimum and maximum amount of available capacity. This gives you greater flexibility in setting how far below and over your desired capacity EC2 Auto Scaling goes when replacing instances.

Additional capacity settings

Capacity Reservation preference [Info](#)

Select whether you want Auto Scaling to launch instances into an existing Capacity Reservation or Capacity Reservation resource group.

- ☒ **Default**
Auto Scaling uses the Capacity Reservation preference from your launch template.
- ☐ **None**
Instances will not be launched into a Capacity Reservation.
- ☐ **Capacity Reservations only**
Instances will only be launched into a Capacity Reservation. If capacity isn't available, the instances fail to launch.
- ☐ **Capacity Reservations first**
Instances will attempt to launch into a Capacity Reservation first. If capacity isn't available, instances will run in On-Demand capacity.

Additional settings

Instance scale-in protection

If protect from scale in is enabled, newly launched instances will be protected from scale in by default.

- ☐ **Enable instance scale-in protection**

Monitoring [Info](#)

- ☒ **Enable group metrics collection within CloudWatch**

Default instance warmup [Info](#)

The amount of time that CloudWatch metrics for new instances do not contribute to the group's aggregated instance metrics, as their usage data is not reliable yet.

- ☐ **Enable default instance warmup**

Auto Scaling group deletion protection - *new* [Info](#)

Configure how this Auto Scaling group can be deleted.

- ☒ **None (default)**
The Auto Scaling group can be deleted.
- ☐ **Prevent force deletion**
The Auto Scaling group cannot be force deleted. To delete the group, all instances must be detached or terminated, and all warm pools must be deleted.
- ☐ **Prevent all deletion**
The Auto Scaling group cannot be deleted.

Placement group [Info](#)

Choose a placement group to determine how instances are placed on underlying hardware.

None 



[Create a placement group](#) 

[Cancel](#)

[Skip to review](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

Step 1

Choose launch template

Step 2

Choose instance launch options

Step 3 - optional

Integrate with other services

Step 4 - optional

Configure group size and scaling

Step 5 - optional

Add notifications

Step 6 - optional

Add tags

Step 7

Review

Add notifications - optional [Info](#)

Send notifications to SNS topics whenever Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling launches or terminates the EC2 instances in your Auto Scaling group.

Add notification

Cancel

Skip to review

Previous

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Desired capacity
2

Desired capacity type
Units (number of instances)

Scaling

Minimum desired capacity
2

Maximum desired capacity
4

Target tracking policy
Policy type
Target tracking scaling

Scaling policy name
Target Tracking Policy

Execute policy when
As required to maintain Average CPU utilization at 50

Take the action
Add or remove capacity units as required

Instances need
300 seconds to warm up before including in metric

Scale in
Enabled

Instance maintenance policy

Replacement behavior
No policy

Min healthy percentage
-

Max healthy percentage
-

Additional settings

Instance scale-in protection
Disabled

Monitoring
Enabled

Default instance warmup
Disabled

Placement group
-

Auto Scaling group deletion protection
None (default)

Capacity Reservation preference

Preference
Default

Capacity Reservation IDs
-

Resource Groups
-

Step 5: Add notifications

[Edit](#)

Notifications

No notifications

Step 6: Add tags

[Edit](#)

Tags (1)

Key	Value	Tag new instances
Name	WP-App	Yes

[Preview code](#)[Cancel](#)[Previous](#)[Create Auto Scaling group](#)

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- [Settings](#)

Auto Scaling groups (1/1) [Info](#)

Last updated 2 minutes ago 

[Launch configurations](#) [Launch templates](#) [Actions](#) [Create Auto Scaling group](#)

< 1 > 

☒	Name	Status - new	Launch template/configuration	Instances	Instance health...
☒	WP-ASG	At desired capacity	LabLaunchTemplate Version Default	2	2/2 Healthy

Auto Scaling group: WP-ASG

 **Successful**

instance: i-08ba8b4b05609163e

from 0 to 2. At 2026-05-08T20:22:46Z an instance was started in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity from 0 to 2.

 **Successful**

Launching a new EC2 instance: i-

At 2026-05-08T20:22:41Z a user request created an AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity from 0 to 2. At 2026-05-08T20:22:46Z an instance was started in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity from 0 to 2.

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- [AWS Global View !\[\]\(478a5a804f5b8ef82db39072f2942b4c_img.jpg\)](#)
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Auto Scaling groups (1/1) [Info](#)

Last updated 3 minutes ago 

[Launch configurations](#) [Launch templates !\[\]\(97ab0c10e69f3b8ef2b16c369d6a8cb1_img.jpg\)](#) [Actions !\[\]\(b4f358cf31e6cf0d2a04283634166f5d_img.jpg\)](#) [Create Auto Scaling group](#)

< 1 > 

☒	Name	Status - new	Launch template/configuration 	Instances	Instance health...
☒	WP-ASG	At desired capacity	LabLaunchTemplate Version Default	2	2/2 Healthy

Auto Scaling group: WP-ASG

☐	InstanceId	Status	InstanceType	Weight	LaunchTemplate	AvailabilityZone	Health
☐	i-02c23a2d65239d8d... 	InService	t3.medium	-	LabLaunchTemp	euw2-az2 ...	Healthy
☐	i-08ba8b4b0560916... 	InService	t3.medium	-	LabLaunchTemp	euw2-az3 ...	Healthy

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Auto Scaling groups (1/1) Info

Last updated 6 minutes ago 

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< 1 > 

☒	Name	Status - new	Launch template/configuration	Instances	Instance health...
☒	WP-ASG	 At desired capacity	LabLaunchTemplate Version Default	2	 2/2 Healthy

Auto Scaling group: WP-ASG

Auto Scaling group metrics collection:

☒ Enable

All times shown are in UTC.

<

Events

Capacity Manager [New](#)

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[Info](#) | [What's new?](#)

< 1 > 

Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> on November 10, 2014

▼

Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> at University of California, San Diego on June 11, 2015

EC2 > Load balancers

EC2

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Load balancers (1) [What's new?](#)

Actions

Create load balancer

Elastic Load Balancing scales your load balancer capacity automatically in response to changes in incoming traffic.

☐

Name

Security groups

DNS name

ARN

Date created

☐

[myWPAppALB](#)

[sg-0271dcf9eea30b532](#)

myWPAppALB-108438717....

ARN

May 8, 2026, 21:37 (UTC+03:00)

0 load balancers selected

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Username or Email Address

Password



☐ Remember Me

Log In

[Lost your password?](#)

[← Go to Wordpress on AWS](#)

← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure mywpappalb-108438717.eu-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com/wp-admin/ 🔒 ☆ 📷 🔴 B 📁 ⬇️ S ⋮

🗖 All Bookmarks

🌐 🏠 Wordpress on AWS 🔄 1 💬 0 ➕ New

Howdy, wpadmin 👤

Screen Options ▾ Help ▾

Dashboard

🏠 Dashboard

🏠 Home

📢 Updates

📝 Posts

🖼 Media

📄 Pages

💬 Comments

🔧 Appearance

🔌 Plugins

👤 Users

🔧 Tools

⚙ Settings

🔍 Collapse Menu

Welcome to WordPress!

[Learn more about the 6.9.4 version.](#)



Author rich content with blocks and patterns

Block patterns are pre-configured block layouts. Use them to get inspired or create new pages in a flash.

[Add a new page](#)



Customize your entire site with block themes

Design everything on your site — from the header down to the footer, all using blocks and patterns.

[Open site editor](#)



Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles

Tweak your site, or give it a whole new look! Get creative — how about a new color palette or font?

[Edit styles](#)

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- Appearance
- Plugins
- Users
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Dashboard

Screen Options

Help

Dismiss

Welcome to WordPress!

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[Open site editor](#)



Switch up your site's look & feel with Styles

Tweak your site, or give it a whole new look! Get creative — how about a new color palette or font?

[Edit styles](#)

Site Health Status

No information yet...

Site health checks will automatically run periodically to gather information about your site. You can also [visit the Site Health screen](#) to gather information about your site now.

At a Glance

1 Post

1 Page

1 Comment

WordPress 6.9.4 running [Twenty Twenty-Five](#) theme.

Activity

Recently Published

Today, 8:25 pm

Hello world!

Recent Comments



From A WordPress Commenter on Hello world! Hi, this is a comment. To get started with moderating, editing, and deleting comments, please visit the Comments screen in...

All (1) | Mine (0) | Pending (0) | Approved (1) | Spam (0) | Trash (0)

Quick Draft

Title

Content

What's on your mind?

Save Draft

WordPress Events and News

Attend an upcoming event near you. [Select location](#)

There are no events scheduled near you at the moment. Would you like to organize a [WordPress event](#)?

WordPress 7.0 Release Candidate 3

Get Involved With WordCamp US 2025 in Phoenix

WordPress.org blog: WordPress 7.0 Release Candidate 3

Open Channels FM: Building Business Fortitude and Creativity in Digital Marketing

WordCamp Central: WordCamp Kampala 2025: Tech for Social Good in a Rapidly Evolving Digital World

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WordCamps

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[Auto Scaling Groups](#)
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Auto Scaling groups (1) [Info](#)

Last updated less than a minute ago 

[Launch configurations](#) [Launch templates !\[\]\(d026e478d54abbcb8d22cc5eec28d580_img.jpg\)](#) [Actions ▼](#) [Create Auto Scaling group](#)

< 1 >



	Name ▼	Status - new ▼	Launch template/configuration 	Instances ▼	Instance health... ▼
	WP-ASG 	 Deleting	LabLaunchTemplate Version Default	2	 2/2 Healthy

0 Auto Scaling groups selected

Select an Auto Scaling group

EC2 > Load balancers

EC2

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Successfully deleted load balancer: arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:eu-west-2:009850210027:loadbalancer/app/myWPAppALB/9a5ea0568002a081.

Load balancers

What's new?

Actions

Create load balancer

Elastic Load Balancing scales your load balancer capacity automatically in response to changes in incoming traffic.

Filter load balancers

Name

Security groups

DNS name

ARN

Date created

0 load balancers selected

Select a load balancer above.

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Successfully deleted target group: myWPTargetGroup.

Target groups

☐	Name	ARN	Port	Protocol	Target type
--------------------------	------	-----	------	----------	-------------

No target groups

You don't have any target groups in eu-west-2

0 target groups selected

Select a target group above.

Stacks (2)

 Delete stack

Update stack ▼

Stack actions ▼

Create stack ▼

Filter status

Active ▼

☒ View nested

< 1 > 

Stack name	Status	Created time	Description
 WPLaunchConfigStack	 DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	2026-05-08 22:40:50 UTC+0300	Stack to create a launch configuration for wordpress EC2 servers.
 VPCStack	 CREATE_COMPLETE	2026-05-08 19:50:44 UTC+0300	Lab7 Task 1 template which builds VPC, supporting resources, a basic networking structure, and some Security groups for use in later tasks.

Aurora and RDS

Dashboard

Databases

Query editor

Performance insights

Snapshots

Exports in Amazon S3

Automated backups

Reserved instances

Proxies

Subnet groups

Parameter groups

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Custom engine versions

Zero-ETL integrations

Events

Event subscriptions

Recommendations 0

Certificate update

Databases (3)

 Group resources  

Modify

Actions

Create database



DB identifier



Status



Role



Engine



Up

  [mydbcluster](#)

  [mydbcluster-instance-1](#)

  [mydbcluster-instance-1-eu-west-2a](#)

 Deleting

 Deleting

 Deleting

 Regional c...

 Reader ins...

 Writer ins...

 Aurora MySQL

 Aurora MySQL

 Aurora MySQL

 SE

 SE

 SE

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[Parameter groups](#)
[Option groups](#)
[Custom engine versions](#)
[Zero-ETL integrations](#)

[Events](#)
[Event subscriptions](#)

[Recommendations](#) 0
[Certificate update](#)

Successfully deleted aurorasubnetgroup

Subnet groups (0)  [Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Create DB subnet group](#)

☒

Name

Description

Status

VPC

No db subnet groups
You don't have any db subnet groups.
[Create DB subnet group](#)

Amazon EFS > File systems

Elastic File System

File systems

Access points

AWS Backup

AWS DataSync

AWS Transfer

Documentation

Success! File system (fs-08edb6403acadbac1) is deleted.

File systems (0)



View details

Delete

Create file system

Size in IA

Size in Archive

Provisioned Throughput (MiB/s)

File system state

Creation time

Availability Zone

Replication on overwrite protection

 **Successfully emptied bucket "task1templateurl-sam"**
View details below. If you want to delete this bucket, use the [delete bucket configuration](#).



Empty bucket: status

Cancel Exit

The details below are no longer available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary		
Source s3://task1templateurl-sam 	Successfully deleted  1 object, 8.5 KB	Failed to delete 0 objects

Failed to delete (0)

 **1** 

Name	Prefix	Version ID	Type	Last modified	Size	Error
No failed object deletions						

 **Successfully emptied bucket "task5templateurl-sam"**
View details below. If you want to delete this bucket, use the [delete bucket configuration](#).



Empty bucket: status

Cancel Exit

The details below are no longer available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary		
Source s3://task5templateurl-sam	Successfully deleted ✔ 1 object, 8.0 KB	Failed to delete 0 objects

Failed to delete (0)									
Find objects by name									
Name	▼	Prefix	▼	Version ID	▼	Type	▼	Last modified	▼
No failed object deletions									

✓ Successfully deleted bucket "task5templateurl-sam"

General purpose buckets (12) [Info](#)



Copy ARN

Empty

Delete

Create bucket

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

 Successfully deleted bucket "task1templateurl-sam"

Buckets

[General purpose buckets](#)

All AWS Regions

Directory buckets