Route traffic from web client based on the request path for static and dynamic contents using Amazon Route 53.

Protect your web application from common web exploits with a web application firewall like AWS WAF.

Use a content delivery network (CDN), like Amazon CloudFront, to reduce latency of delivering your static.

Use Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to store static contents and backups.

Simplify your SSL certificates management using ACM.

Use an internet-facing Application Load Balancer to distribute web traffic to your web servers spread across multiple availability zones.

Use NAT gateways in each public subnet to enable Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances in private subnets to access the internet.

Use an internal Application Load Balancer to distribute traffic to your application servers spread across multiple Availability Zones.

Simplify your database administration by running your database layer in Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).

If database access patterns are read-heavy, consider taking advantage of a caching layer like Amazon ElastiCache.

Consider using a shared storage service, like Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS), if your servers have access to shared files.