## HTTPS: Create a TLS Certificate

We will walk you through the process of creating a TLS certificate in this lesson.



## Objective #

• Migrate our endpoint from HTTP to HTTPS.

# Steps #

• Manually create a TLS certificate.

As things stand, our application is responding to unencrypted HTTP traffic. In the real world, we want to protect any data as it traverses the network. To do that, we must encrypt our traffic and serve it over HTTPS.

We'll also take this as an opportunity to practice the two-phase change process discussed in Multi-phase deployments to give the chance to anyone using our HTTP endpoint to migrate to HTTPS before we turn off HTTP.

## Creating the certificate #

Requesting a certificate is an infrequent operation that requires human intervention for validation (or more automation than makes sense, for a process that happens only once). Therefore, we're going to create our certificate manually. To start, let's visit the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) console and hit *Request a certificate*. Then, let's select the public certificate option.

Choose **Import a certificate** to import an existing certificate instead of requesting a new one. Learn more.

1 Import a certificate

## Request a certificate

Choose the type of certificate for ACM to provide.

- Request a public certificate Request a public certificate from Amazon. By default, public certificates are trusted by browsers and operation
  - Request a private certificate No Private CAs available for issuance. Learn more.

Cancel

Request a certificate

Request a Certificate

Next, let's enter our bare domain (e.g., the-good-parts.com) as well as a wildcard version of the domain (e.g., \*.the-good-parts.com). The wildcard will cover our prod and staging subdomains.

### Request a certificate

#### Step 1: Add domain names

Step 2: Select validation method

Step 3: Add Tags

Step 4: Review

Step 5: Validation

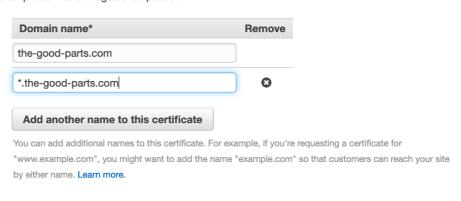
AWS Certificate Manager logs domain names from your certificates into public certificate transparency (CT) logs when renewing certificates. You can opt out of CT logging. Learn

You can use AWS Certificate Manager certificates with other AWS Services.

#### Add domain names



Type the fully qualified domain name of the site you want to secure with an SSL/TLS certificate (for example, www.example.com). Use an asterisk (\*) to request a wildcard certificate to protect several sites in the same domain. For example: \*.example.com protects www.example.com, site.example.com and images.example.com.



#### Add Domain Names

Now, we must validate that we control the domain.

### Request a certificate

#### Step 1: Add domain names

Step 2: Select validation method

Step 3: Add Tags

Step 4: Review

Step 5: Validation

#### Select validation method

Choose how AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) validates your certificate request. Before we issue your certificate, we need to validate that you own or control the domains for which you are requesting the certificate. ACM can validate ownership by using DNS or by sending email to the contact addresses of the domain owner.

#### **DNS** validation

Choose this option if you have or can obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request. Learn more. Learn more.

#### Email validation

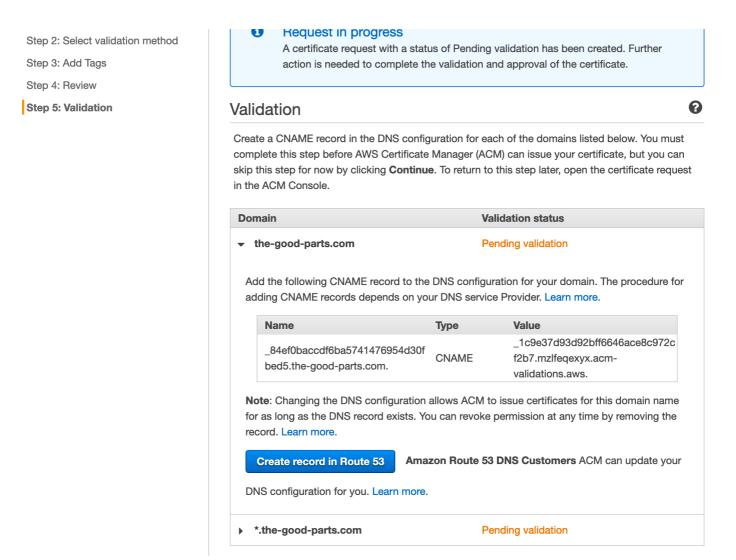
Choose this option if you do not have permission or cannot obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request. Learn more. Learn more.

Cancel

Next

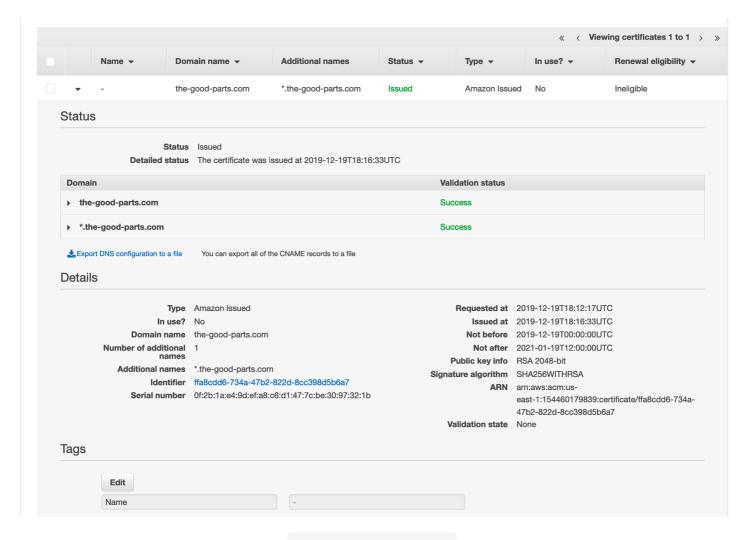
#### Select Validation Method

If you chose *DNS validation*, you will reach a *Validation* step that asks you to add a CNAME record to your DNS hosted zone. If you registered your domain through Route 53, you can simply click the *Create record in Route 53* button to complete the validation process. Otherwise, you have to add the requested record to your DNS hosting service.



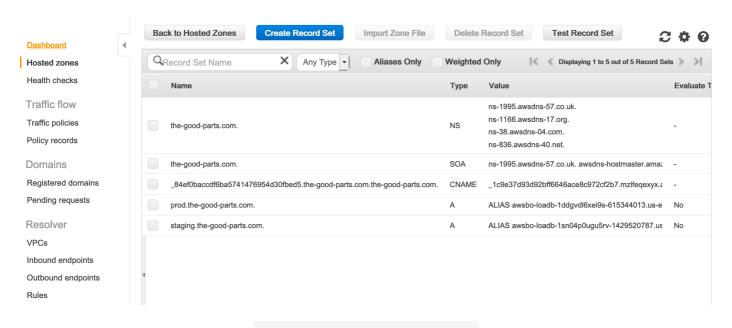
Create CNAME Records

It usually takes a few minutes for the certificate to be validated. Once it is validated, you should see your issued certificate in the ACM console.



Validated Certificate

You can also inspect the CNAME record that was added to your hosted zone in Route 53.



Hosted Zone CNAME Record

Now, we will add an HTTPS endpoint to our application in the next lesson.