

JiangRenDevOps / DevOpsNotes

Code Issues Pull requests 2 Actions Projects Security Insights

alcoholly7 rename to underscore

3 years ago

55 lines (45 loc) · 2.5 KB

Preview

Code Blame

Raw



Description

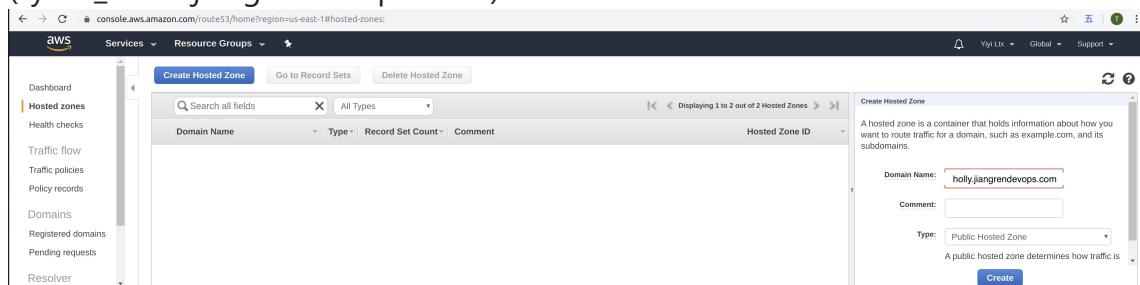
This is to guide how to apply and set up a DNS name for a Cloudfront distribution.

Pre-requisite

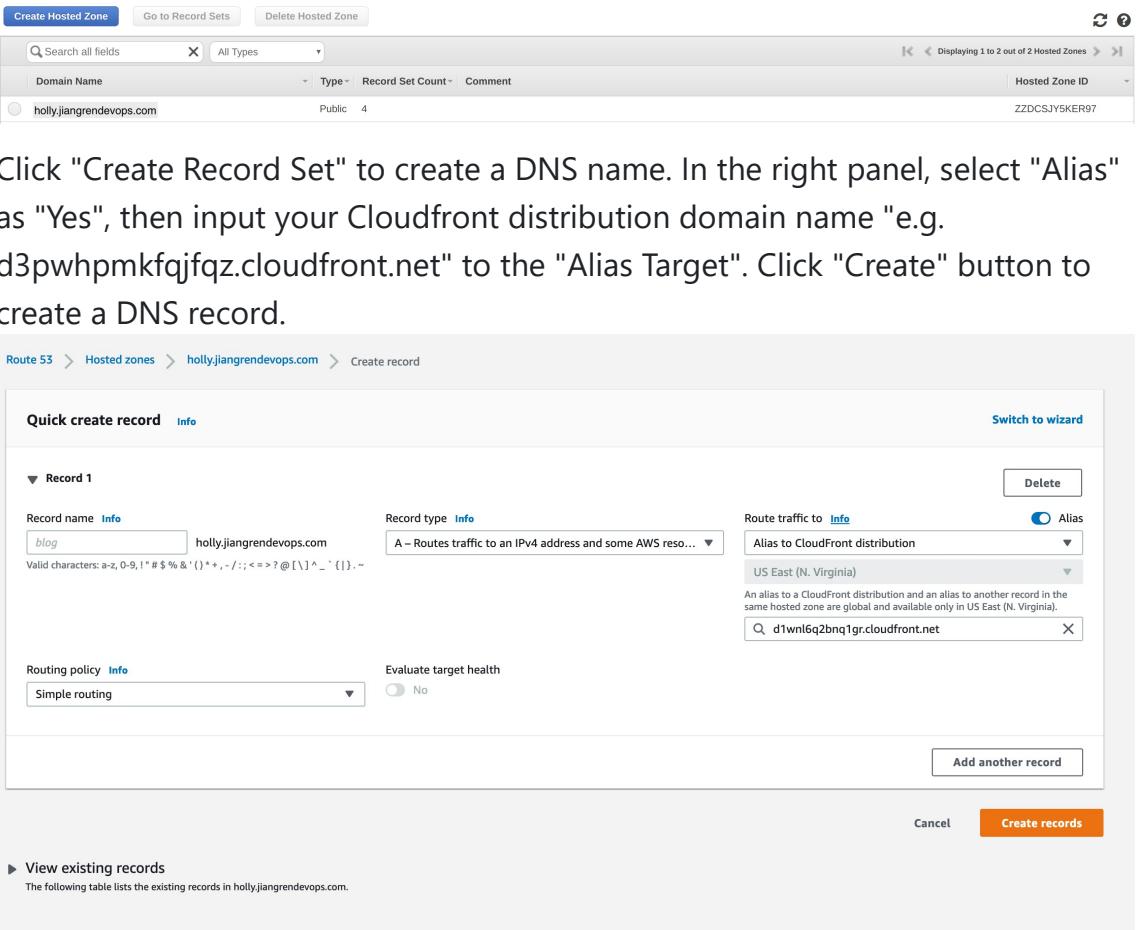
AWS Account

Task 1: Create a route53 hosted zone

1. Login to AWS Route53 Console: <https://console.aws.amazon.com/route53/home?region=us-east-1#hosted-zones>:
2. Click "Create Hosted Zone" button, input your domain name ("your_name.jiangrendevops.com") and then click "Create" button.



You can find a hosted zone created.



The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Hosted Zones interface. At the top, there are buttons for "Create Hosted Zone", "Go to Record Sets", and "Delete Hosted Zone". A search bar and a dropdown menu for "All Types" are also present. Below this, a table lists a single domain entry: "Domain Name" (holly.jiangrendevops.com), "Type" (Public), "Record Set Count" (4), and "Comment" (None). On the right side of the table, there is a "Hosted Zone ID" column with the value "ZZDCSJY5KER97".

Below the table, a detailed view of a specific DNS record is shown. The path in the navigation bar is "Route 53 > Hosted zones > holly.jiangrendevops.com > Create record". The record is named "blog" and has a type of "A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources". The target is set to "Alias to CloudFront distribution" with the value "d1wnl6q2bnq1gr.cloudfront.net". The "Alias" checkbox is checked. The "Route traffic to" section is set to "US East (N. Virginia)". The "Evaluate target health" option is set to "No". The "Routing policy" is "Simple routing". There is a "Cancel" button and a prominent orange "Create records" button.

Task 2: Set up DNS Delegation

Note: the delegation is between your domain name ("your_name.jiangrendevops.com") and jiangrendevops.com.

1. Go back to Route53 console, copy your NS record info. Note: it is your_name, not the name on the screen.

Define simple record

Record name
To route traffic to a subdomain, enter the subdomain name. For example, to route traffic to blog.example.com, enter *blog*. If you leave this field blank, the default record name is the name of the domain.

holly .jiangrendevops.com

Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, ! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - / : ; < = > ? @ [\] ^ _ ` { | } . ~

Value/Route traffic to
The option that you choose determines how Route 53 responds to DNS queries. For most options, you specify where you want to route internet traffic.

IP address or another value, depending on the record type

ns-1155.awsdns-16.org.
ns-975.awsdns-57.net.
ns-1850.awsdns-39.co.uk.
ns-273.awsdns-34.com.

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

Record type
The DNS type of the record determines the format of the value that Route 53 returns in response to DNS queries.

A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

Choose when routing traffic to AWS resources for EC2, API Gateway, Amazon VPC, CloudFront, Elastic Beanstalk, ELB, or S3. For example: 192.0.2.44.

TTL (seconds)
The amount of time, in seconds, that DNS resolvers and web browsers cache the settings in this record. ("TTL" means "time to live.")

2. Send the record to me.
3. I will create a redirect from my subdomain to your subdomain.

Task 3: Add CNAME with Certification

1. Go back to AWS Cloudfront console: <https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/home> and select your Distribution.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront Distributions page. The left sidebar has 'CloudFront' selected under 'Distributions'. The main area shows a table with one row of data:

Delivery Method	ID	Domain Name	Comment	Origin	CNAMEs	Status	State	Last Modified
Web	E1P0DUS8HXL3PM	d1ia5z50fv73r2.cloudfront.net	New tuesday	jiangren.com.au	davis.jiangren.mooo.co	Deployed	Enabled	2019-11-19 08:44 UTC+11

2. Click "Edit" button to continue edit.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit' page for distribution E1P0DUS8HXL3PM. The left sidebar has 'CloudFront' selected under 'Distributions'. The main area has tabs for General, Origins and Origin Groups, Behaviors, Error Pages, Restrictions, Invalidations, and Tags. The General tab is selected. The distribution details are listed:

Distribution ID	E1P0DUS8HXL3PM
ARN	arn:aws:cloudfront::024404353186:distribution/E1P0DUS8HXL3PM
Log Prefix	-
Delivery Method	Web
Cookie Logging	Off
Distribution Status	Deployed

3. Click "Request or import a Certificate with ACM".

4. Input your Domain Name.

5. Select "DNS validation".

Request a certificate

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](#) [Previous](#) [Review](#)

6. Review the change.

Request a certificate

Review

Review your choices.

Domain name

The name you want to secure with an SSL/TLS certificate.

Domain name davis.jiangren.mooo.com

Validation method

The method AWS uses to validate your certificate request.

Validation method DNS

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Confirm and request](#)

7. Expand your domain and then click "Create record in Route 53"

Request a certificate

Validation

Create a CNAME record in the DNS configuration for each of the domains listed below. You must complete this step before AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) can issue your certificate, but you can skip this step for now by clicking [Continue](#). To return to this step later, open the certificate request in the ACM Console.

Domain	Validation status
davis.jiangren.mooo.com	Pending validation

Add the following CNAME record to the DNS configuration for your domain. The procedure for adding CNAME records depends on your DNS service Provider. [Learn more](#).

Name	Type	Value
a4d69d612d12896db9c58f74529a5bd3.davis.jiangren.mooo.com.	CNAME	_536134b27bfe4d52add1038c1cb7570.kirrbxfjw.acm-validations.aws.

Note: Changing the DNS configuration allows ACM to issue certificates for this domain name for as long as the DNS record exists. You can revoke permission at any time by removing the record. [Learn more](#).

[Create record in Route 53](#) [Amazon Route 53 DNS Customers](#) ACM can update your DNS configuration for you. [Learn more](#).

[Export DNS configuration to a file](#) You can export all of the CNAME records to a file

[Continue](#)

You should get a successful result.

Request a certificate

Validation

Create a CNAME record in the DNS configuration for each of the domains listed below. You must complete this step before AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) can issue your certificate, but you can skip this step for now by clicking [Continue](#). To return to this step later, open the certificate request in the ACM Console.

Domain	Validation status
davis.jiangren.mooo.com	Pending validation

Add the following CNAME record to the DNS configuration for your domain. The procedure for adding CNAME records depends on your DNS service Provider. [Learn more](#).

Name	Type	Value
a4d69d612d12896db9c58f74529a5bd3.davis.jiangren.mooo.com.	CNAME	_536134b27bfe4d52add1038c1cb7570.kirrbxfjw.acm-validations.aws.

Note: Changing the DNS configuration allows ACM to issue certificates for this domain name for as long as the DNS record exists. You can revoke permission at any time by removing the record. [Learn more](#).

[Create record in Route 53](#) [Amazon Route 53 DNS Customers](#) ACM can update your DNS configuration for you. [Learn more](#).

Success
The DNS record was written to your Route 53 hosted zone. It may take up to 30 minutes for the changes to propagate, and for AWS to validate the domain.

[Export DNS configuration to a file](#) You can export all of the CNAME records to a file

[Continue](#)

8. After a few minutes, you will find your certificate is issued.

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Certificates' and 'Certificate Manager' under 'Private certificate authority'. In the main area, there's a 'Certificates' section with a table. The table has columns: Name, Domain name, Additional names, Status, Type, In use?, and Renewal eligibility. There is one row in the table with the following data:

Name	Domain name	Additional names	Status	Type	In use?	Renewal eligibility
-	holly.jiangrendevops.com	-	Issued	Amazon Issued	No	Ineligible

9. Go back to the CDN distribution edit page and do following

- In "Custom SSL certificate", select the certification that you just created.
- In "Alternate domain name", put in your domain name "your_name.jiangrendevops.com".

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront 'Edit settings' page for a distribution named E12GNGZJ4VWJM4. The 'Settings' tab is selected. Key configuration sections include:

- Price class**: Set to "Use all edge locations (best performance)".
- AWS WAF web ACL**: A dropdown menu labeled "Choose web ACL".
- Alternate domain name (CNAME) - optional**: A text input field containing "holly.jiangrendevops.com" with a "Remove" button and an "Add item" button.
- Custom SSL certificate - optional**: A dropdown menu showing "holly.jiangrendevops.com (2c6df8b2-0fd3-4d5e-a642-716dbb3f9b00)" selected. Other options include "None", "IAM certificates", and "ACM certificates".
- Supported HTTP versions**: A dropdown menu with "HTTP/2" checked.
- Default root object - optional**: An empty text input field.
- Standard logging**: Set to "Off".
- IPv6**: An empty text input field.

10. Click "Save changes" in the bottom right to save it. It should take 10 minutes or so to apply cloudfront changes to all the edge servers.

Supported HTTP versions
Add support for additional HTTP versions. HTTP/1.0 and HTTP/1.1 are supported by default.
 HTTP/2

Default root object - *optional*
The object (file name) to return when a viewer requests the root URL (/) instead of a specific object.

Standard logging
Get logs of viewer requests delivered to an Amazon S3 bucket.
 Off
 On

IPv6
 Off
 On

Description - *optional*

[Cancel](#) [Save changes](#)

11. You should be able to view your site in https

