Command Prompt

Connect EC2 Instance.

↓

Sudo su.

↓ cd

TOP (How much we are using CPU it will Display here.

↓

How to install Stress:- yum install stress

↓

(Y/N) Y

↓

Stress --CPU 4 (increase stress)

↓

Ctrl + Z (It will reduce).

How to check Graph

Go to EC2 Instance

↓

Monitoring

↓

You can see your graph.

IF It will go more then 90%. you can receive one mail for Aws Instance Alaram will come to In alaram

Step 3

Alaram name [ ]

↓

Description [ ]

Next....

Check all the contant is correct or not then.

⇒ Create alaram...

IF you want more alaram go to EC2

Add Alaram + ✓

created..

How to Delete.

* Delete EC2 Instance.
* Delete Cloud watch. Action. Delete
* SNS (Not charging any thing you can keep it).

What is DNS:- Domain Name System

* Domain name system, translates human readable domain names (for example, www.amazon.com) to machine readable IP addresses (for examples, 192.0.2.44)

Why How

Go Daddy (Domain Purchase)

AWS Live - Day 15 (Route 53, GoDaddy, Cloud watch, SNS) Day-20

Cloud Watch — Monitoring tools — Cloud trail

① Resource level lock.

Ex: EC2 — If more users it will slow.

② By using cloud watch.
we can create.
alaram - 90%.

③ By using SNS mail ID
Simple Notification Service.

AWS

① Console level moni... 90 days

Console level Lock. ②

If you want. M...

I'm creating S3 Bucket ... Saving there

Mobaxterm

connect Ec2 Instance.
↓
Sudo su
↓
cd
↓
TOP
↓
stress --cpu 8

Steps

* Create VPC
* create EC2 (public)
* Cloud watch [create Topic]
  - Greater 95%
  - Greater/Equil 80%
  - Lower/Equil 60%
  - Lower 50%
* Create Subscribtion. => go to mail and (confirm)
* Set alaram...

How to Delete Hosted Zone

select your website.xyz
↓
If you want you can Edit you ip(value)
↓
How to Delete record
↓
select website.xyz
↓
Delete records
↓
Delete Hosted zone
↓
delete.

How to Delete Alaram

All alarams
↓
select (alaram)
↓
Actions
↓
Delete.

Route 53 will charge 1 Dollor

Route 53 :-

* Global Based Service.

Go Daddy :-

How to Purchase our own website :-

Go to google

↓

Search GoDaddy ⇒ Watch youtube Video How to Purchase Domain.

↓

search your Domain (Signin First)

Ex: Balaji.com	Rs.499	Go to cart
Ex: Balaji.xyz	Rs.169	

↓

Purchase as per your requirement.

How to Create Hosted zones :-

Go to Route 53

↓

Create Hosted zone. (2 Time)

↓

Hosted zone configuration

↓

Domain name [xx.yy] What I created in Godaddy. [GoDaddy]

↓

Description - optional [xx.yy]

↓

Type

Public / private.

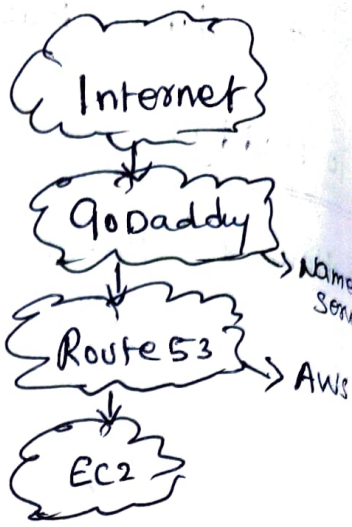
↓

Create hosted zone.

It will Create 2 Records

1) NS
2) SOA

It will create 2 Records



Value / Route Traffic

Copy ⇒ Notepad

Next ⇒ Go to GoDaddy

Nameservers [change]

Edit nameservers [if you want more ⊕ Add Nameserver]

Save

Nameserver update.

☑ yes

Continue...

Next step:-

Go to Route 53

Create record.

Record name [Balaji.xyz]

Record Type

(A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some Aws resources)

↓

Value: EC2 (Public IP Address) | Ex: 192:72.5.6

↓

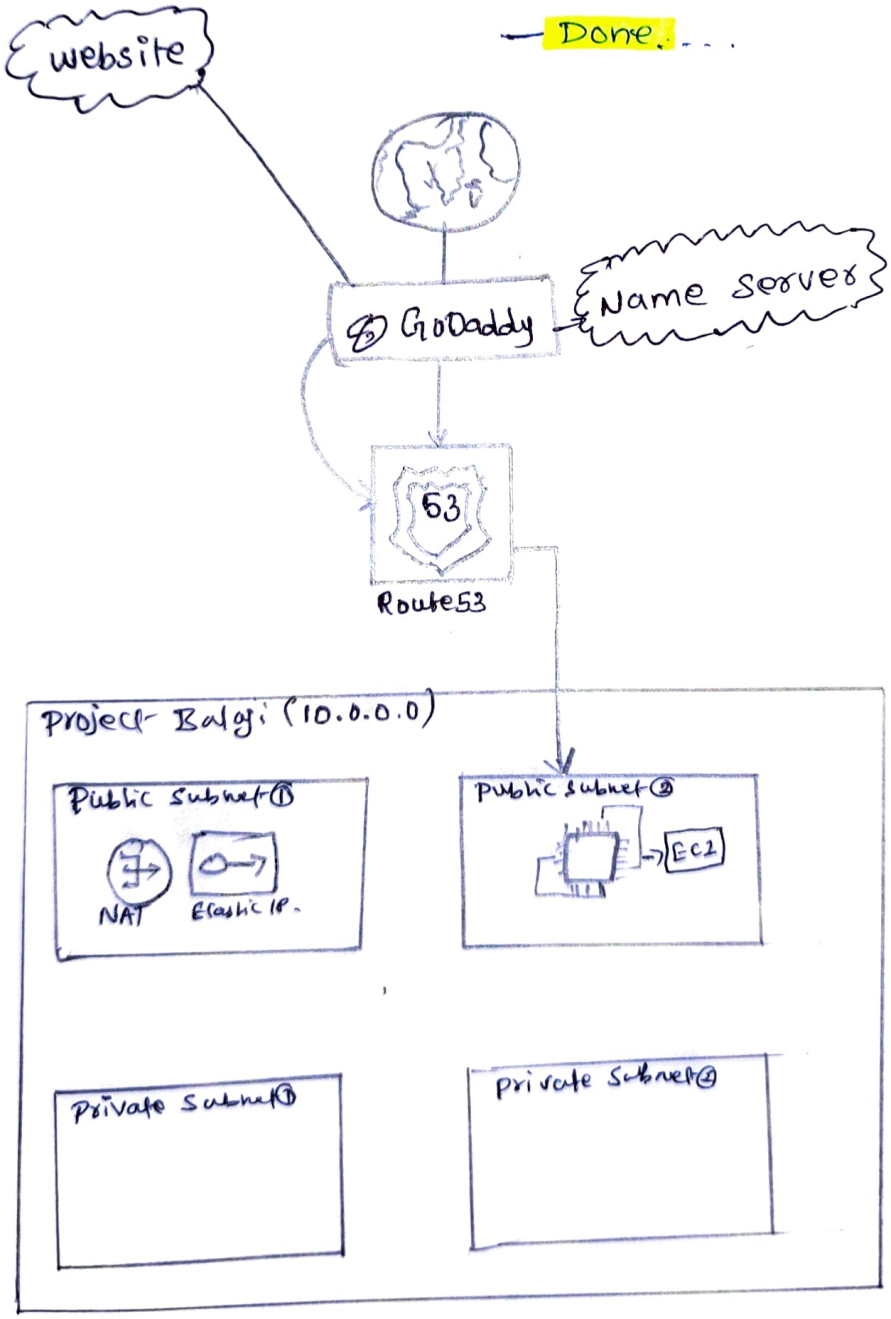
Create records

↓

after that you can search WWW.Balaji.xyz.

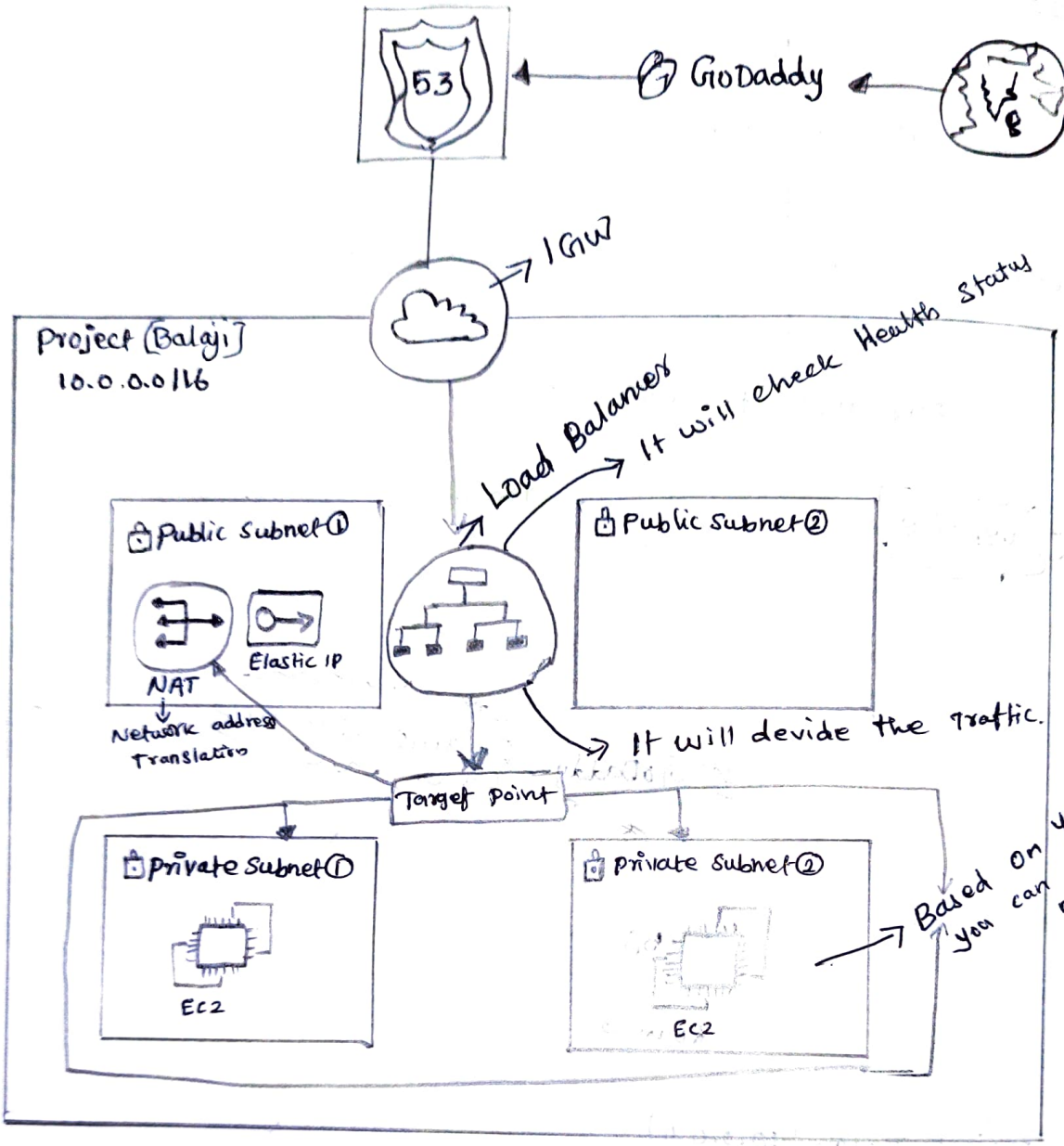
↓

our website will come.



Aws Live - Day 16 (Load Balancer)

Day - 21



* Best Practice of Aws is NAT gateway and Jemp server we are keeping in Public Subnet.

* In private subnet we are launching and configuring.

Load Balancer means it will balance the load

=> If we are hosting website means Don't host in Public Subnet because it's open to Internet.

point ① ⇒ Safe & secure way to hosting website is Private Subnet, Why beacause NAT Gate way will be there.
point ②
point ③
It will deny the Internet with Elastic IP Address only you can access your EC2 Instance

⇒ Load Balancer :- Using security Group: → Allow & DNS you can access the EC2 Machine LB → EC2

⇒ Ex : 100 People are visiting this EC2 machine Amazon big billions days is going on so 1000 People will go and visite the site that time EC2 Instance will get slow.

↓

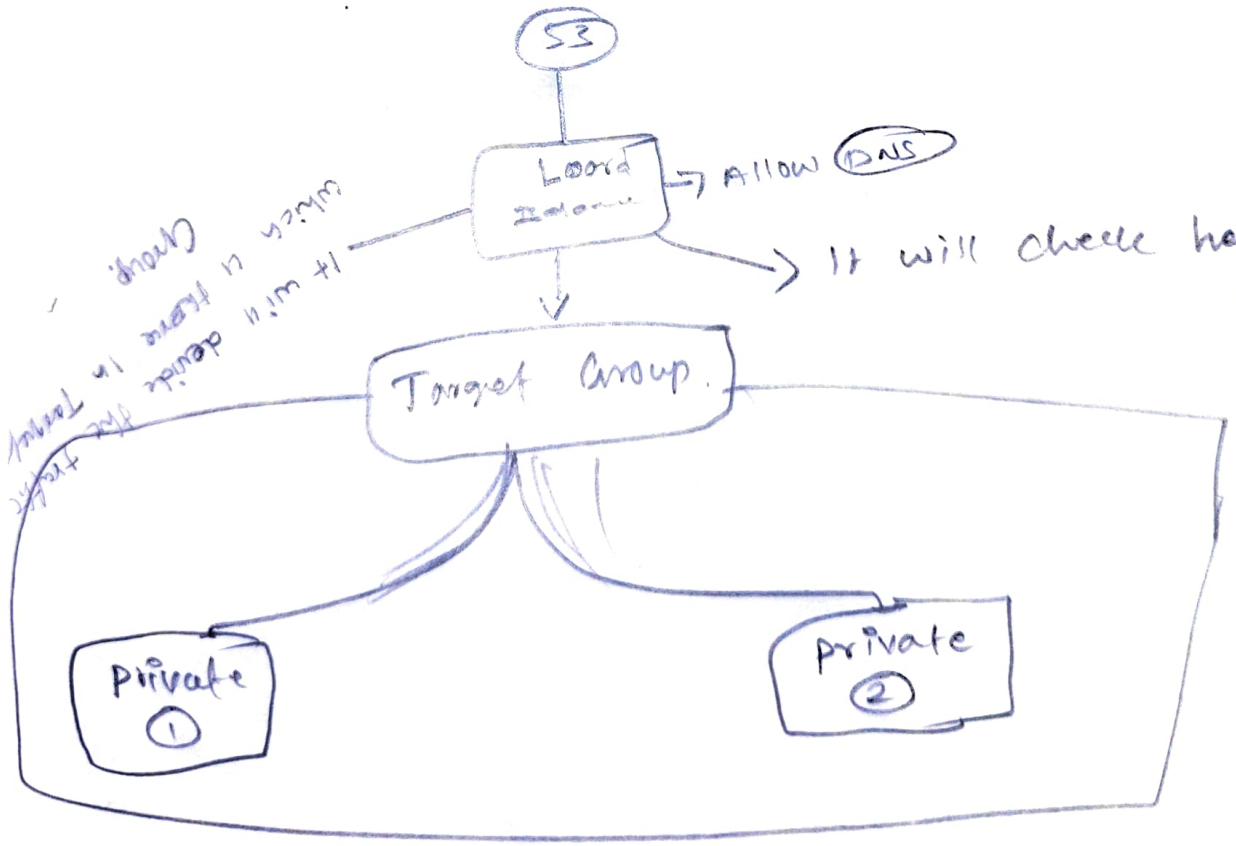
that time Im create one target Group.

↓

See Load balancer If people are visiting more you can divide and give to the Internet.

↓

Create one more EC2 machine and divide Internet. (So all can access)



Load Balancer Demo:-

* Create VPC
* Create EC2 Instance (private 1)
* Create EC2 Instance (private 2)

=> Attach SSM (Reboot)

=> (connect) private Internet.

sudo su -> cd -> yum install httpd -> Y -> cd / -> cd var/

cd www/ -> LS -> cd html/ -> LS -> vi index.html -> (Hiiiii)
vim index.html

:wq! -> systemctl start httpd -> systemctl enable httpd

Next Step:- How to create Target Groups:-

GTO to EC2 Instance

↓

Target Groups

↓

Create Target groups

↓

Instance

↓

Target group name [——→]

↓

Protocol : Port

HTTP ▼ : 80

VPC (select your VPC)

↓

Protocol version [HTTP]

↓

Next

Next Step:-

Available Instances

↓

Ec2 ① & select Instance ID
Ec2 ②

↓

Review targets

× Pending
× Pending

↓

Create target group

– Target group created. ✓

Load balancer ⓘ None associated

↓

So

Create Load balancers:-

Load balancer

↓

Create Load balancer

↓

Load balancer Type

↓

- Application load Balancer (Created)
- Network Load Balancer
- Gateway Load Balancer

Basic configuration

↓

Load balancer name [ ]

↓

Scheme [◉ Internet-facing]

↓

IP address type [◉ IPV4]

↓

Network Mapping

↓

VPC [select your VPC]

↓

Mapping [Public Subnet] ✓

↓ [P. 1 Subnet]

Security groups → next page

↓

create a new security group.

↓

Basic details

↓

Security group name [ ]

↓

Description [ ]

↓

VPC [select your VPC]

↓

Inbound rules

↓

HTTP [0.0.0.0/0]

↓

Create security group.

Continue...

security groups

↓

select [your security group]

↓

Listeners and routing

↓

select [your Target) what you created

↓

create load balancer

↓

view load balancer

↓

Load balancers

↓

DNS name [⧉] copy and Paste In [google]

↓

Health Status

Unhealthy

healthy.

How to make healthy

↓

Go to unhealthy [EC2 Instance]

↓

security Group

↓

Enable

↓

HTTP | 0.0.0.0/0

↓

Save rules. → Go to google and search

will come.

How to Delete Step by Step:-

* Delete Ec2 Instance ①
* Delete Ec2 Instance ②

Next * Target groups

↓

Deregister Target

↓

Delete Load balancer

↓

Confirm

↓

Delete Target Group

↓

yes, delete.

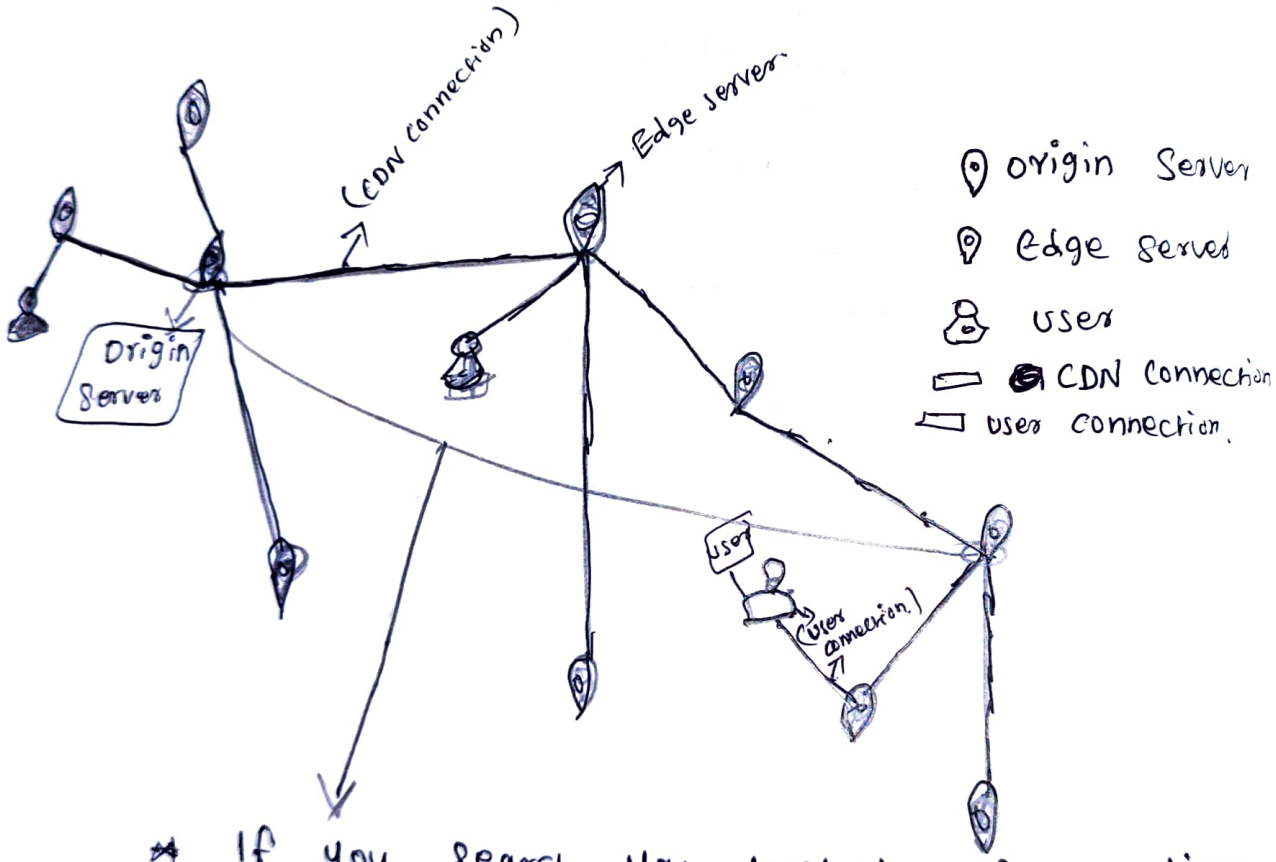
AWS Live - Day 17 (ACM, Cloud front, loadbalancer, S3, route53)

Day - 22

⇒ Aws Best Practice is everything should be in Priv

Cloud Front

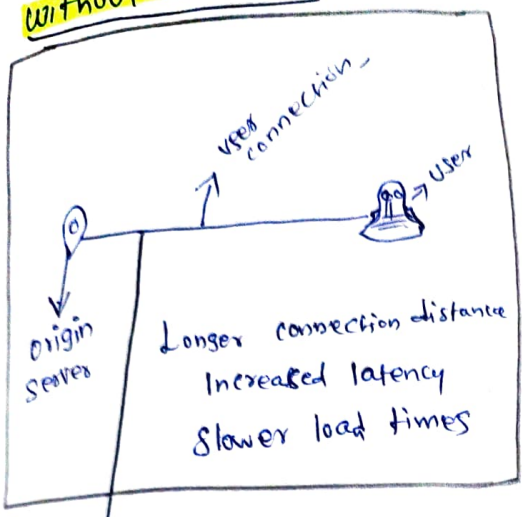
↘ CDN - Content delivery network.



* If you search you website first time. It will take Little more time.

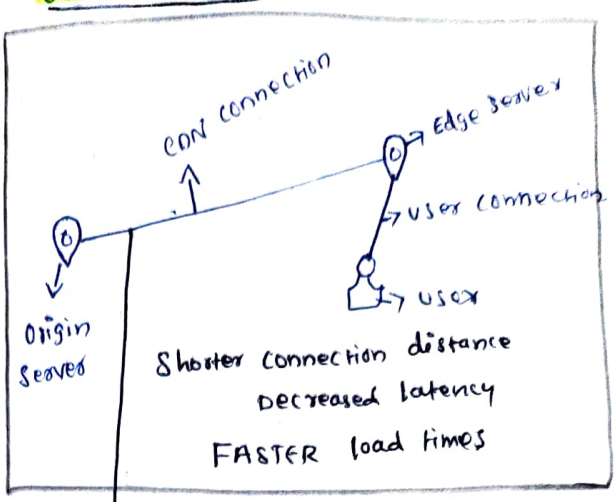
* If somebody searched already it will go Parlor. (Edge location) that is called

Without a CDN



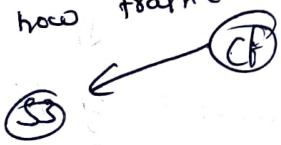
[IF he searched first time
means it will take time]

With a CDN



[IF we are ~~Your~~ using CDN we will reach our distination Faster]

⇒ cloud front to S3 Bucket how traffic will coming we are checking that.



* It will work from background we can't prove that
* CDN content will Enable automatically.
* In background it will run smoth..

Demo:-

* Go to S3 bucket and create **S3 bucket.**
* **Add content** (what you created in your local laptop (index.html))
* Next Go to **cloud Front.**

How to create Distribution:-

Go to CloudFront

↓

Create a CloudFront distribution

↓

create distribution

↓

Origin domain [Take your S3 Bucket] ✓

↓

origin Path [_____] optional. ✓

↓

origin access [○public/○origin/●legacy]

↓

● Legacy access identity ✓

↓

Create New OAI ✓

↓

Bucket Policy [yes, update the bucket Policy] ✓

↓

Eable origin shield [●NO]

↓

Default cache behavior.

↓

all Default.

↓

Default root object [index.html] ✓

↓

web Application Firewall [● DO not enable security protections

↓

Create distribution

Next Step

Distribution is loading.

↓

after Deplaying

↓

In S3 permissions → Automatically It will full [Bucket Policy]

↓

Copy [Demain name] Past In google. means

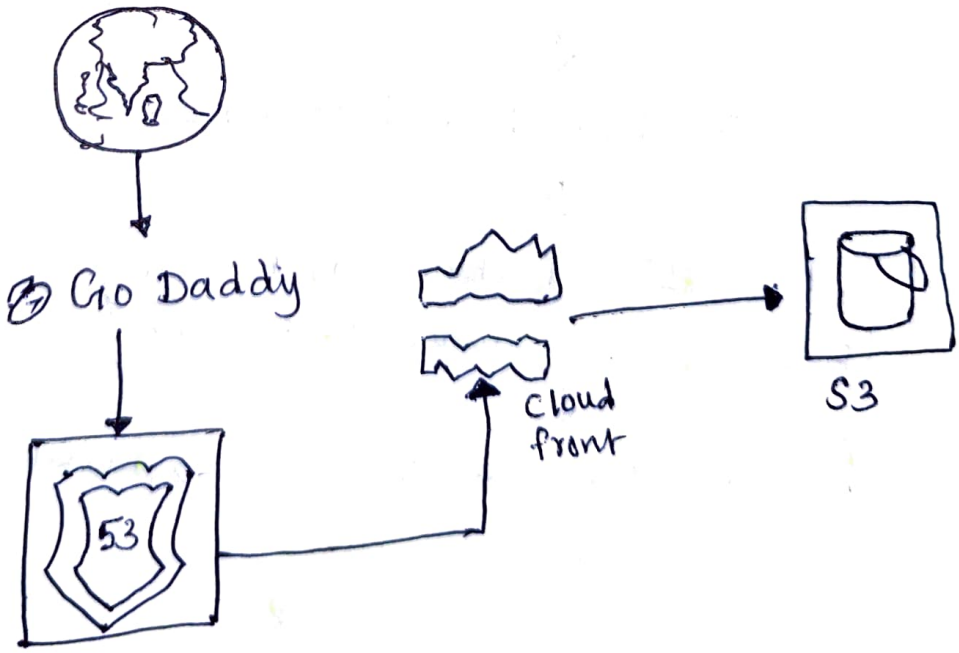
↓

our website will come.

↓

It's secure In [S3 Bucket]

Cloud Front to S3 Bucket



Demo:

Go to GoDaddy

↓

Route 53 create hosted zone [It will create default NS & SOA]

↓

DNS Records

GoDaddy ↗ ↘

↓

Name servers

↓

Route 53 create Record.

↓

If we are using load balancer.

↓

Enable alias

↓

Route traffic to [Alias to application and classic load Balance

↓

Choose Region [Load Balancer] location

↓

Q Choose load balancer

↓

(Hi) EC2 Instance ① Private①

(Hello) EC2 Instance ② Private②

↓

SSM Role → Go to Actions → security → Modify IAM role.

↓

Create target Group

↓

Create load balancer (Application load balancer)

Public subnet

↓

SSM { EC2 ① Install httpd => yum install httpd (Hi)
EC2 ② Install httpd => " " " (Hello)

Next

Go to security Group

↓

Enable http / 0.0.0.0/0

How to add load balancer record in Route 53

Go to Route 53

↓

Create Record

↓

Alias

↓

Route traffic to [Alias to application and classic load Balancer]

↓

Choose Region [select load balance location]

↓

choose load balance [✓]

↓

Create records

↓

google → Godaddy.xyz → Hi / Hello.

↓

How to secure our website, [using ACM we can secure our website]

How to secure website using (ACM) :-

Go to certificate Manager

↓

GoDaddy - (Copy) your domain name.

↓

Requist a certificate

↓

◉ Requist a public certificate

↓

Next

↓

GoDaddy - Domain name (Paste)

↓

Validation Method [◉ DNS validation]

↓

Key algorithm (your choice)

↓

Requist

↓

How to validate [Pending Validation]

↓

Click [certificate ID]

↓

Create records in Route 53 (It will fail automatically)

↓

Create records

↓

It will create one record in hosted zone

↓

Now Pending validation will Issued

Using ACM certificate we can secure our website.

Now Deleting Process:-

=> Delete ACM certificate [Delete]
=> Disable (cloudfront)
=> Delete (cloudfront)
=>
=> Delete EC2 Instance.
=> Load balancer (Delete)
=> Target group (Delete)
=> S3 Bucket

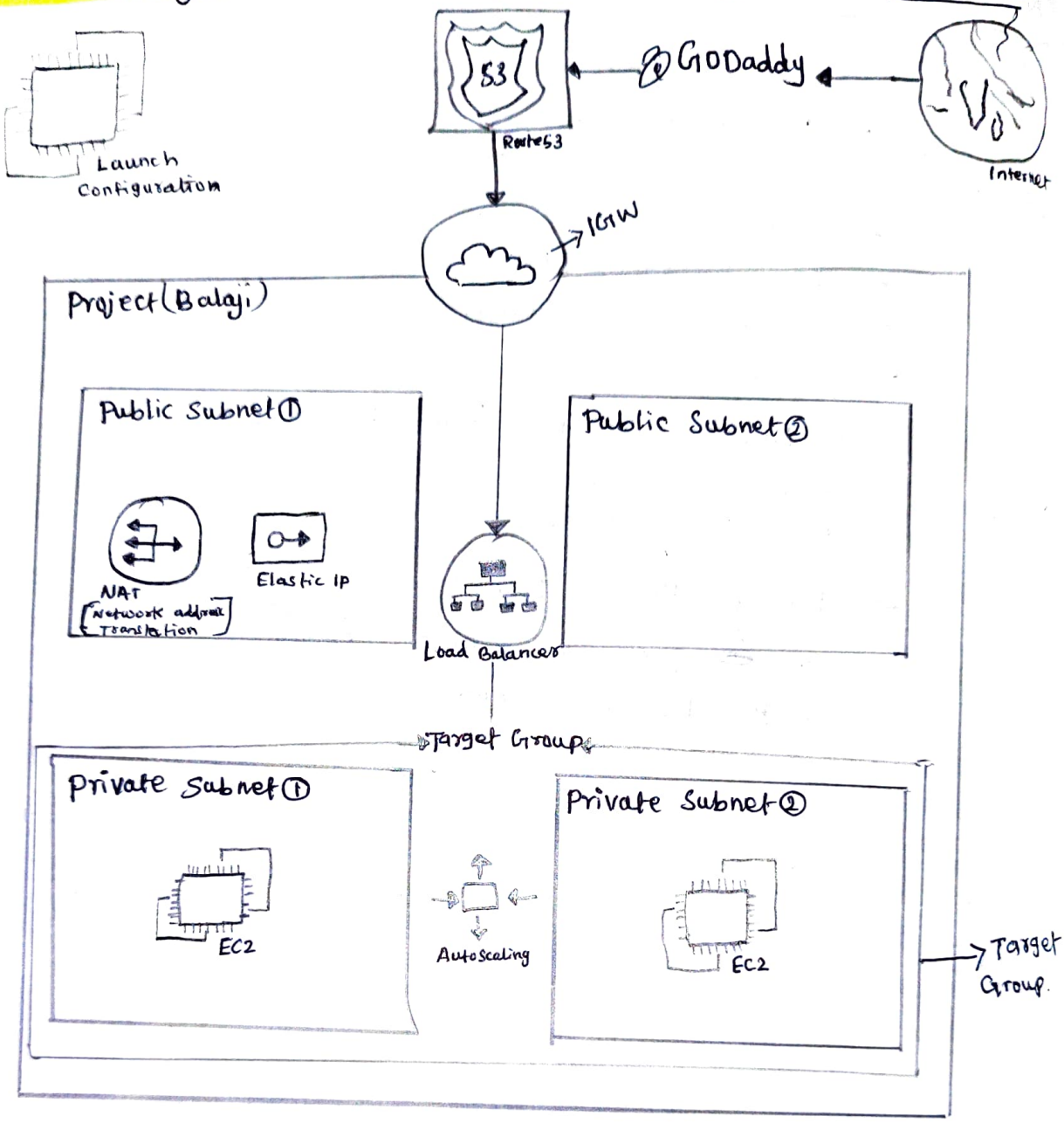
* Delete objects [Empty bucket]
* Empty Bucket
* Delete Bucket.

=> Delete Hosting zone:-

* ~~CNA~~ A & CName - Delete ~~zone~~ records.
* Hosted zone - Delete.

AWS Live - Day 18 (~~Auto Scaling~~) (Autoscaling)

Day - 23

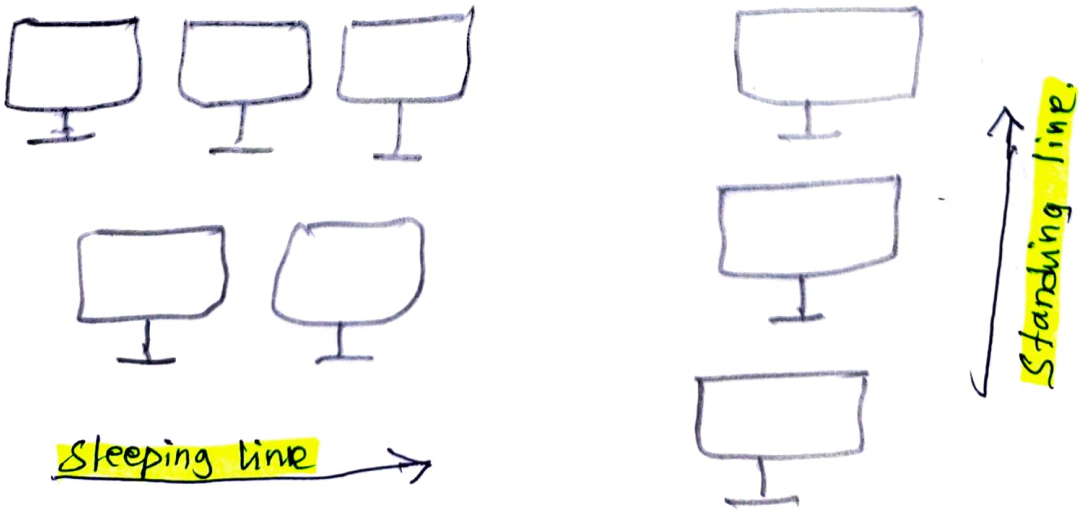


LC - Launch Configuration

Horizontal Scaling Vs **Vertical Scaling**

Add more Instances

Increase size of Instance (RAM, CPU, etc)



Sleeping line →

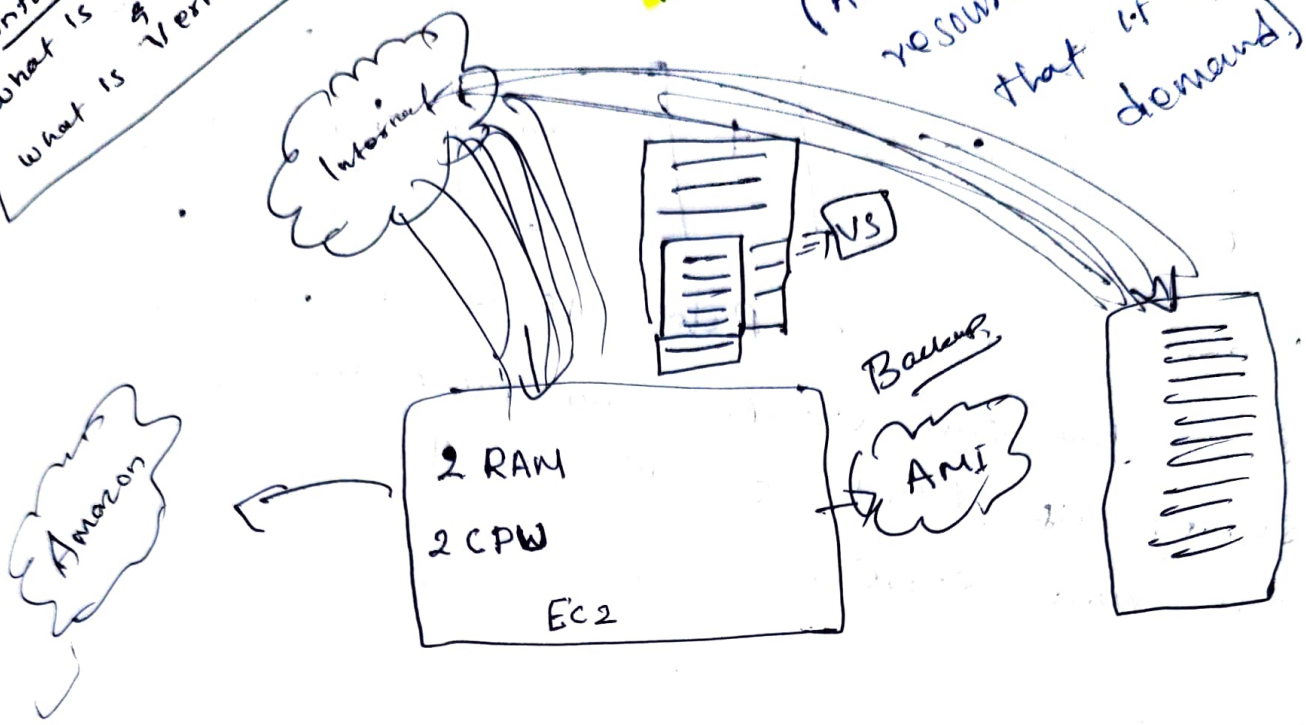
Example :- (1)

Interview
what is Horizontal scaling
what is Vertical scaling.

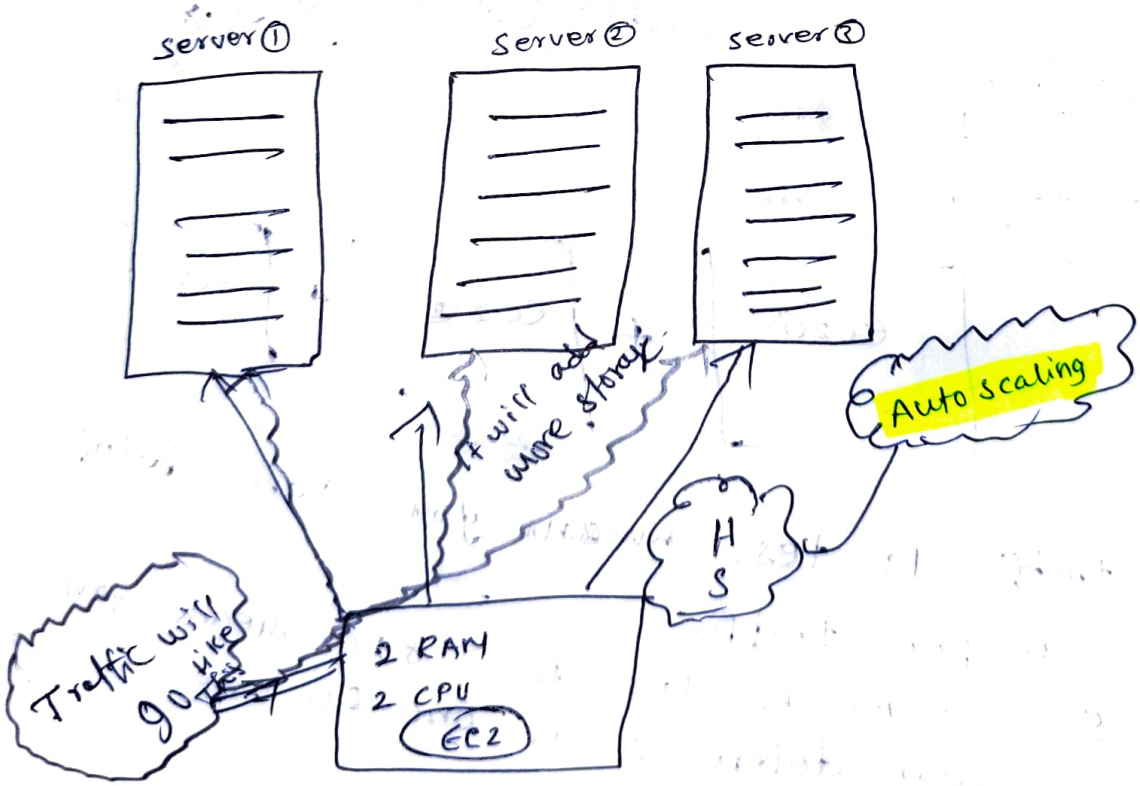
Standing Line

VS - Vertical Scaling

(Adding additional resources to a system so that it meets demand)

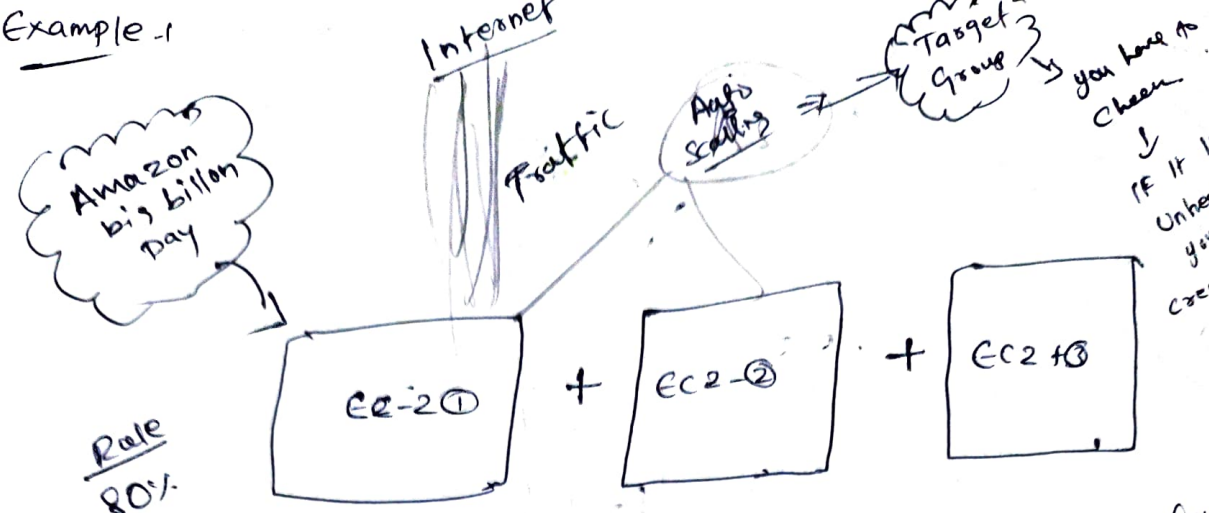


Example :- (2) HS - Horizontal scaling (sleeping line)



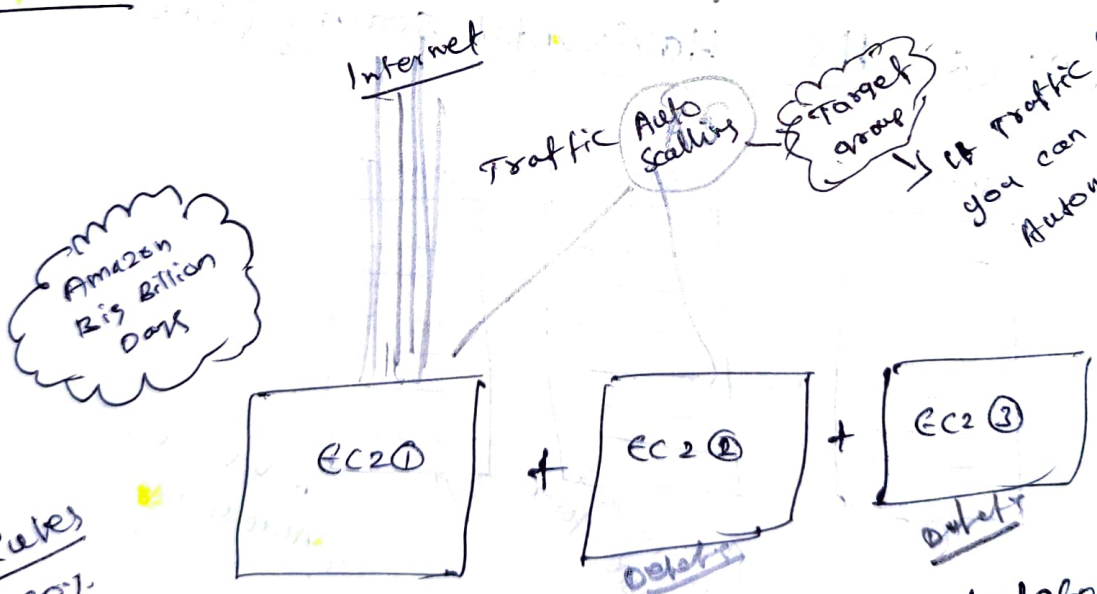
* If we are Increasing storage or Reducing storage Horizontal scaling will do

Example-1



I am creating one Rules if it is going to fill 80% you can create one more servers, that server also filled 80%. means: you can create one more server.

Example -2



If traffic is less means you can delete server as per traffic

Ex: server is less then 80% means you can delete server one by one.

Demo (Autoscaling)

* Create VPC
* Create EC2 Instance (Public)
* Take Backup
  - EC2 Instance
  - Actions → Image and templates → Create Image
  - Image name, Image Description → NO reboot, Enable → Create Image
* Terminate [EC2 Instance] Delete.

Next Step :-

Go to Auto Scaling
- Auto Scaling group
- Create Auto Scaling group.
- Launch Template [switch to launch configuration]
- Create a launch configuration
- Launch configuration name.
- Name.
- Amazon machine image (AMI)
- AMI (what I have taken backup) select.
- Instance Type
- Choose Instance type [Free trial] (Example: t2 micro)
- Choose

continue....

Moboxterm or other App

Connect EC2 Instance
- Sudo su
- cd
- yum install httpd -y
- cd /var
- cd www/
- LS
- cd html
- LS
- vi index.html
- write you website name
- Systemctl start httpd
- systemctl enable httpd

After this take backup and delete EC2 instance

Additional Configuration - optional.

↓

IAM Instance Profile

↓

Select SSM Role [what you have created in IAM]

↓

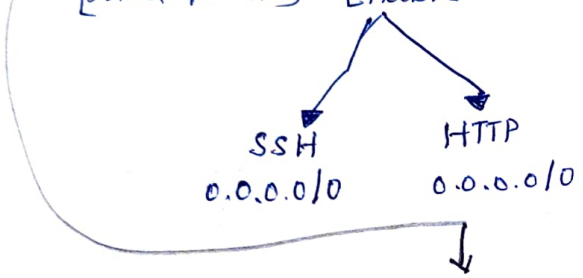
Security Group

↓

Go to EC2 (Create New security group)

↓

[Select your VPC] Enable



} Create Security group.

↓

or Select an existing security Group.

↓

Search security group [Select your security group]

↓

Key Pair [Login]

↓

Select your Key Pair

↓

☑ I acknowlege that I have aecess to the selected private key file (your key pair), and that without file, I won't be able to log into my Instance.

↓

Create lauch configuration

↓

View Launch Configuration

Next Step :-

Go to load Balancing

↓

Target Groups [create target Group]

↓

Basic Configuration ⊙ Instance, Target group Name [——],

Select your (VPC), ⊙ HTTP 1, Next → create target group

↓

Load Balancers [create load balancer]

↓

⊙ Application load Balancer, (create)

↓

Basic Configuratiob : Load balancer name [——], ⊙ Internet-facing,

⊙ IPV4, Select your (VPC), Select (Public subnet ①,②), Select your (security group),

Select your (Target Group), create load balancer

Next Step [Configur Auto Scaling] :-

Go to Auto Scaling

↓

Create Auto scaling group.

↓

Auto Scaling group Name [——]

↓

Switch to launch Configuration [Select launch configuration file what you have created.]

↓

Next

Step-1

Choose launch Template or Configuration

Continue....

Step-2

Choose Instance launch options

↓

Network

↓

Select [VPC]

↓

Subnets → private ①, private ②

↓

Next

Step-3

Configure advanced options

↓

Load balancing

↓

○ Attach to an existing load balancer

↓

○ Choose from your load balancer Target groups

↓

Select your [Target groups]

↓

Next

Step-4

Configure group size and Scaling policies

↓

Group size - optional.

↓

Desired capacity	minimum capacity	Maximum capacity
1	1	Ex: 3

↓

Scaling Policies [○ Target tracking Scaling Policy]

↓

Target Value [80%] If more then 80%, your can create one more server.

↓

Next.

Step - 5

Add Notification

Enable Notification service

↓

Notification

↓

SNS Topic [If you have any SNS Topic you can add here]

↓

Event Types

- ☑ launch
- ☑ Terminate
- ☐ Fail to launch
- ☐ Fail to terminate

↓

Next.

Step - 6

Add Tage

↓

Add Tag [Tags are optionals]

↓

Next.

↓

Step - 7

Review

Review [check once everything is correct or what]

↓

Create Auto Scaling group.

Load Balancer → Copy DNS name and paste in google (your website will come)

⇒ If you Delete your EC2 by mistake

⇒ It will create automatically. by using Auto Scaling

⇒ If you give Stress --cpu 8 it will create automatically one more Ec2 Instance while using Auto scaling.

Continue. . .

How to Delete Autoscaling :-

* Delete Ec2 Instance
* Delete Auto scaling

↓

Actions

↓

Delete

* Delete load balancer
* Delete Target group.
* AMI (Deregister AMI)
* Delete Snapshot
* Go to Auto scaling

↓

Launch Configurations

↓

View launch configurations

↓

Select (Launch configuration)

↓

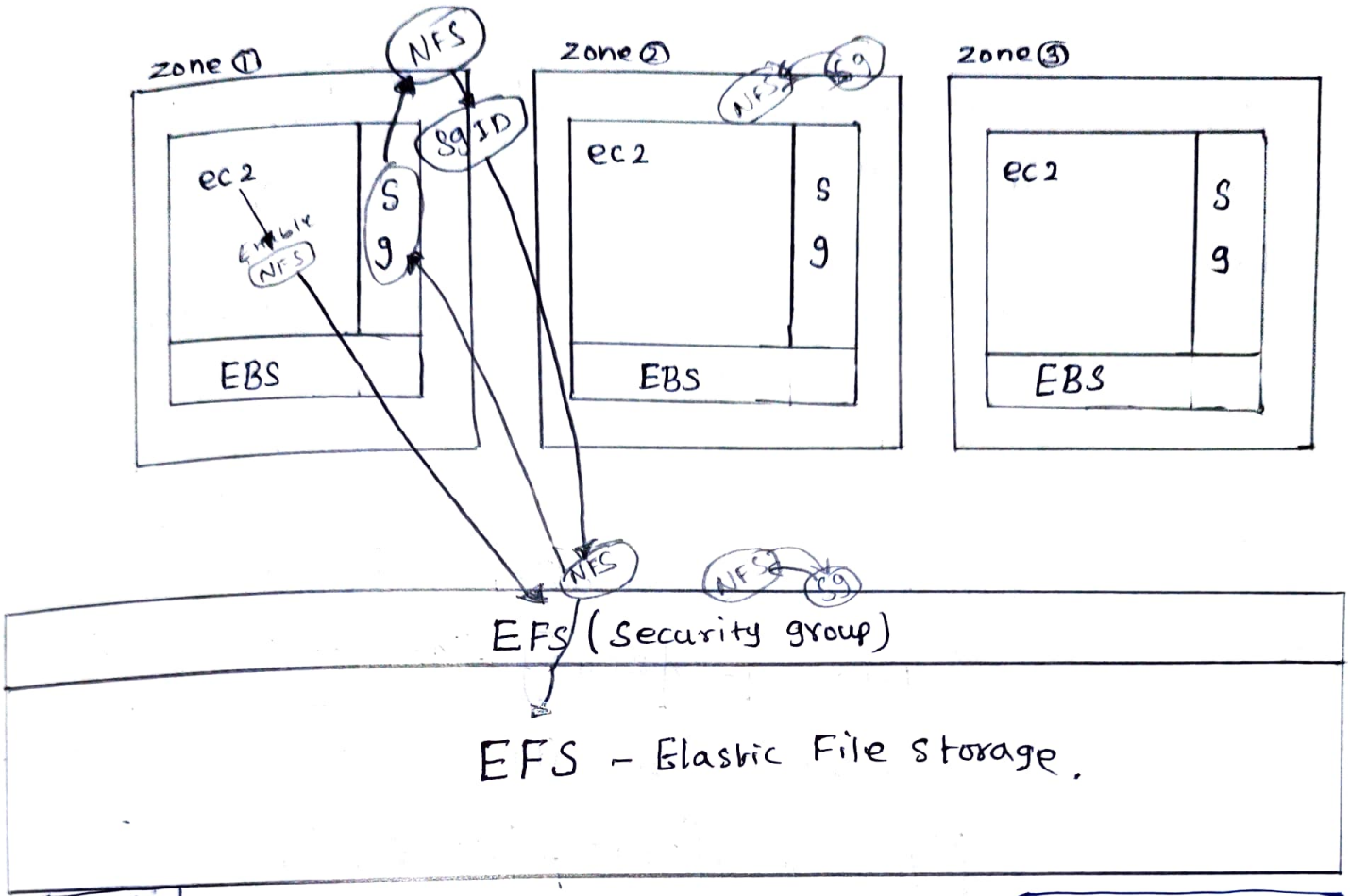
Actions

↓

Delete launch configuration

↓

Delete.



3 Points:-

① Attach and Mount EFS Volume. Ex: It is like google Shared Storage Sheet

② Security Group (NFS Protocal). 2049 Enable

⇒ when your enabaling NFS you can give. 0.0.0.0/0 but any one can access that is not good practice.

Ex: Pen drive storage.

⇒ Best practice is when your enabaling security group NFS → you can give EFS security group ID in Ec2 Instance.

Demo EFS :-

How to connect EC2 Instance using PuTTY ? (Home work)

* Create VPC
* Create EC2 Instance (Public① or Private①)
* Create EC2 Instance (Public② or Private②)
* Connect Both EC2 Instance using (Moboxterm)
* Create EFS
* Copy Security Group ID

Open Your notepad Copy
EFS = Security group ID
EC2① = " " ID
EC2② = " " ID

* Go to EC2 ① Security group Enable Inbound

NFS → 2049 → Give EFS security Group ID.

* Go to EC2 ② security group Enable Inbound

NFS → 2049 → Give EFS security Group ID

* Go to EFS security group Enable Inbound

✓ NFS → 2049 → Give EC2 ① security Group ID

✓ NFS → 2049 → Give EC2 ② Security Group ID

How to create EFS :-

Go to EFS
↓
Create file System
↓
Name [ ]
↓
Select your [VPC]
↓
create.

How to mount EFS :-

Go to EFS
↓
Attach
↓
Copy Comments
① copy ~~comment~~ comment ①
② copy comment ②

Moboxterm

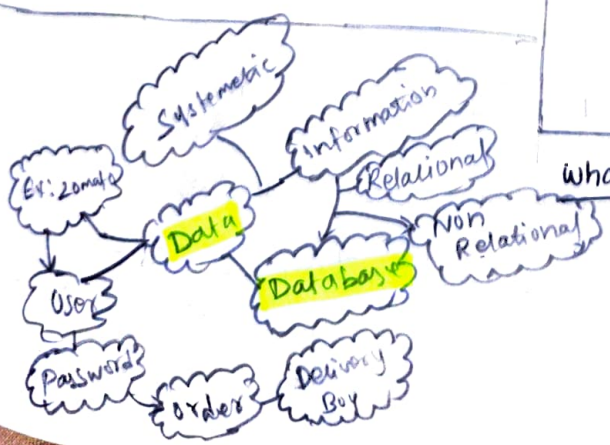
Connect EC-2 Instance ① ②
↓
Sudo su (some step)
↓
cd
↓
yum install [amazon-efs-utils]
↓
(Y/N) Y
↓
Mkdir [Balaji]
↓
cd Balaji/
↓
LS (clear)
↓
df -T
↓
cd.. → LS (Balaji)
↓
How to mount
[EFS] copy ① comments _____ :/Balaji
copy ② comments _____ :/Balaji
↓
df -Th
↓
cd Balaji/
↓
touch
↓
touch one → LS
↓
touch two → LS
↓
cat one (website)

EC2 - ② Suma

cd suma/
↓
LS → one, two
↓
vi one
↓
website (Balaji)
↓
:wq

How to Delete :-

* Delete Both EC2 Instance.
* Delete EFS
*



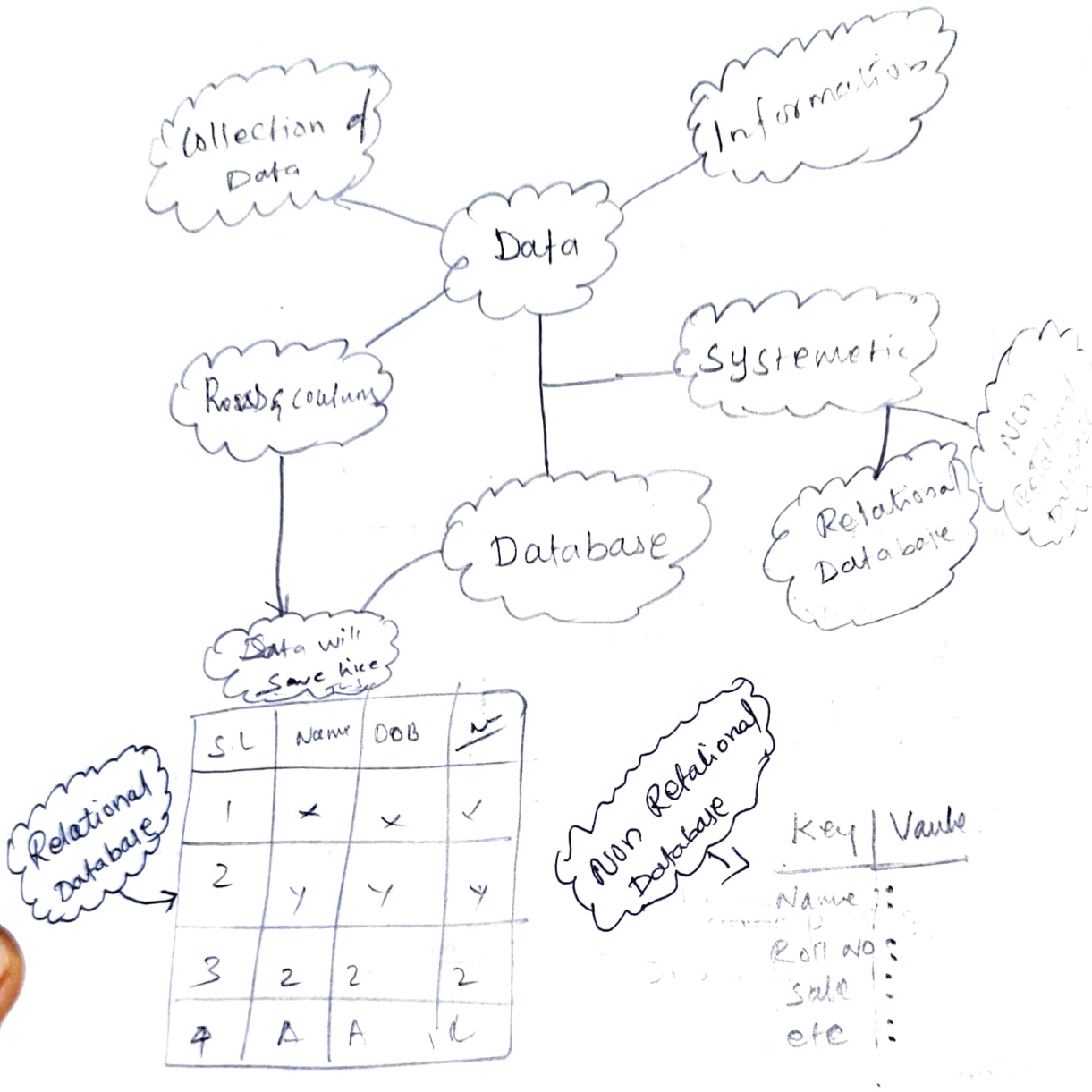
What is Data :-

* Data is a information of records.
* Collection of data is nothing but Information.

AWS Live - Day 20 [RDS Database]

↓

Relational Database service.



Relational Database :-

* one table of format in rows and columns devide the data and we are saving.

⇒ RDS = Relational Database service.

Non Relational Database :-

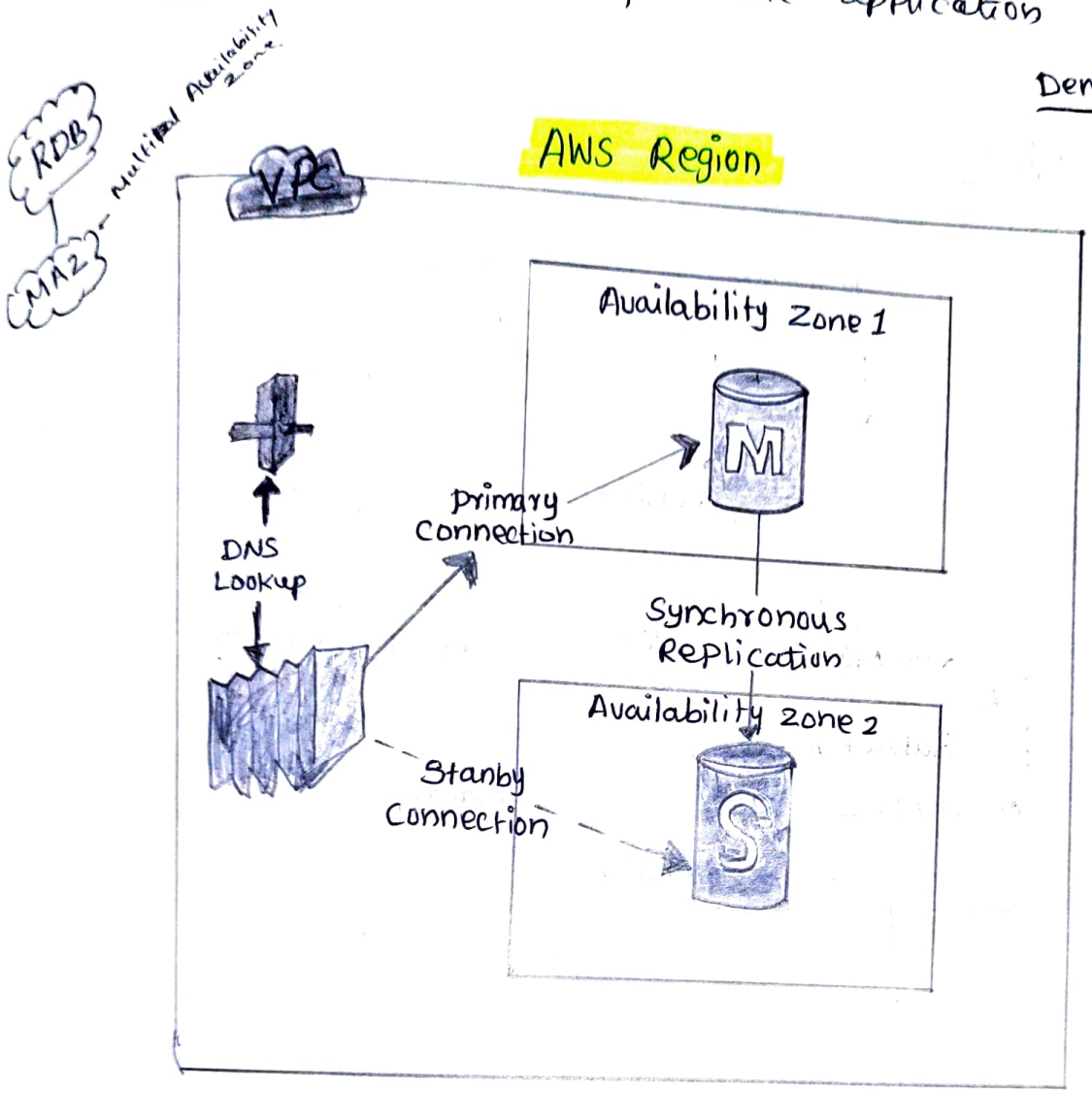
* Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed, serverless, key-value NoSQL database designed to run high-performance applications at any scale

* It Don't save in rows and colums It will create one table Inside the table It will save in keys & values.

Example : where we are using Database.

Ex: Insta, FB, mail & all the application

Demo-1



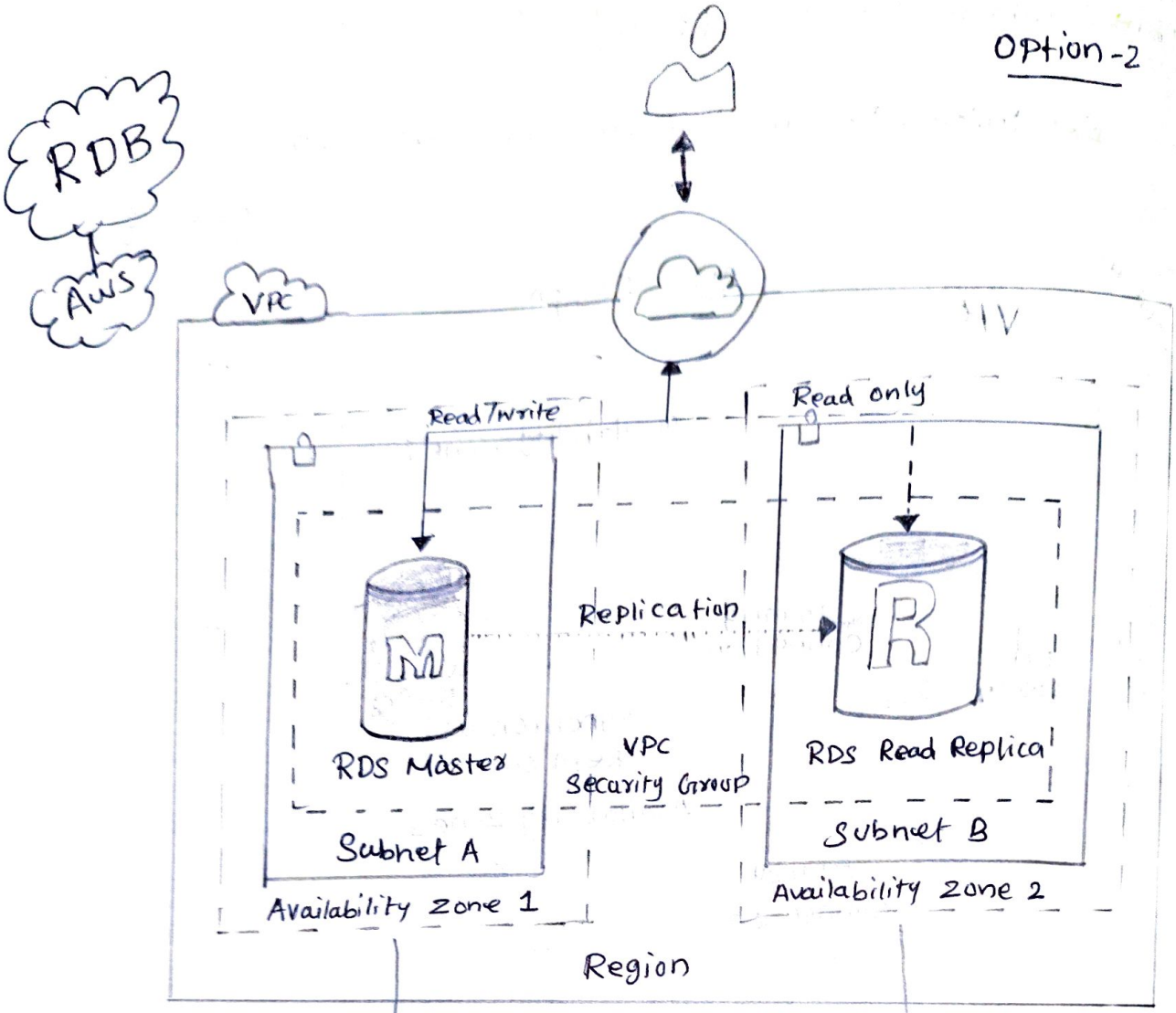
* IF you Enable Multi A2 :-

⇒ Whatever we are working in primary connection it automatically save in stanby connection

⇒ Ex: If anything happen is one availability zone, we can take data from another availability zone that is called Multi A2.

⇒ primary server will go down stanby will convert automatically to primary.

Option-2



* In RDS master they have Read/write access only
* If server is down here
* They will Read/write here.
* Aws Console

* RDS Read Replica they have only Read access.
* They will Read atleast.
* If server is down here
* Aws Console.

* ⟹ using RDB. = Relational Database service.

Demo RDS Management :- How to Create Database

* Create VPC * Create Ec2 Instance [Ubuntu Public Subnet]

DevOps 8

Go to RDS Management

↓

Create database ✓

↓

◎ standard create ✓

↓

Engine Options [◎ MySQL] ✓

↓

Engine Version [MySQL 8.0.32] ✓ your choice.

↓

Templates [Based on your requirement]

↓

As of now Im selecting [◎ Free tier]

↓

DB Instance identifier [database-1 - Balaji] ✓

↓

Credentials settings

↓

Master Username [admin] ✓

↓

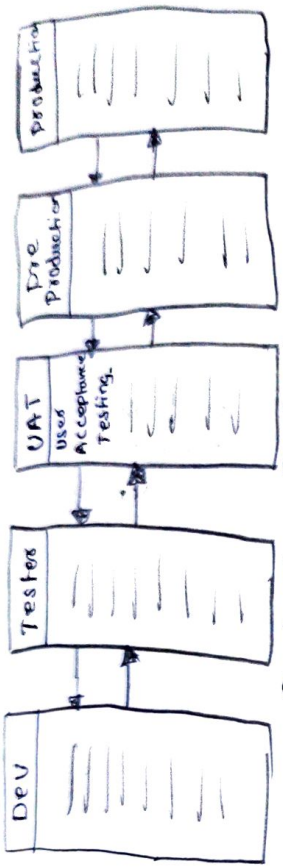
Master Password [_ _ _ _] ✓

↓

Confirm master Password [_ _ _ _] ✓

Copy In Note Pad

Continue . . .



Real-Time Project.

How Environment will work.

DB Instance class

↓

Burstable classes (includes + classes)

↓

db.t3.micro default.

↓

Storage.

↓

allocated Storage 20 GB

↓

Storage autoscaling

☑ Enable Storage autoscaling } as of now am not Enable, I don't want

Maximum Storage threshold 1000 GB

↓

Connectivity

↓

Don't connect to an Ec2 compute resource.

↓

Virtual Private cloud (VPC) [select your VPC]

↓

DB Subnet group [default-VPC]

↓

Public access [NO]

↓

VPC security group (Firewall)

Choose existing

↓

VPC security group [default]

↓

availability zone ①

↓

☐ NO Backup

- Create database.

Connectivity & security

Endpoint & port

copy in notepad

Install [MySQL Workbench 8.0 CE] ✓

Go to Enable security group (port)

↓

~~VPC~~ RDS

↓

VPC security groups

↓

It will go to EC2 security group

↓

MYSQL / Aurora

↓

give → EC2 [security groups] ID ✓

How to Delete :-

* Delete EC2 Instance

RDS * Delete Database.

↓

Select Database

↓

Actions (Delete)

☑ Remove (Create Final Snapshot)

☑ I Acknowledge

↓

Delete.

Open Moboxterm

Remote host [Public IP]

Specify username [Ubuntu]

User private key [ ] Ok

↓

Sudo su → cd → clear

↓

apt-get install mysql

↓

~~MySql [copy~~

MySql -h [copy Endpoint] -u [username] -P

↓

apt install mysql-client-core-8.0

↓

mysql -h [copy Endpoint] -u [username] -P

↓

Enter [MySql >]

↓

Show databases;

↓

Create database Balaji

↓

Show databases;

↓

If I want to use Database ⇒ use Balaji [Database changed]

↓

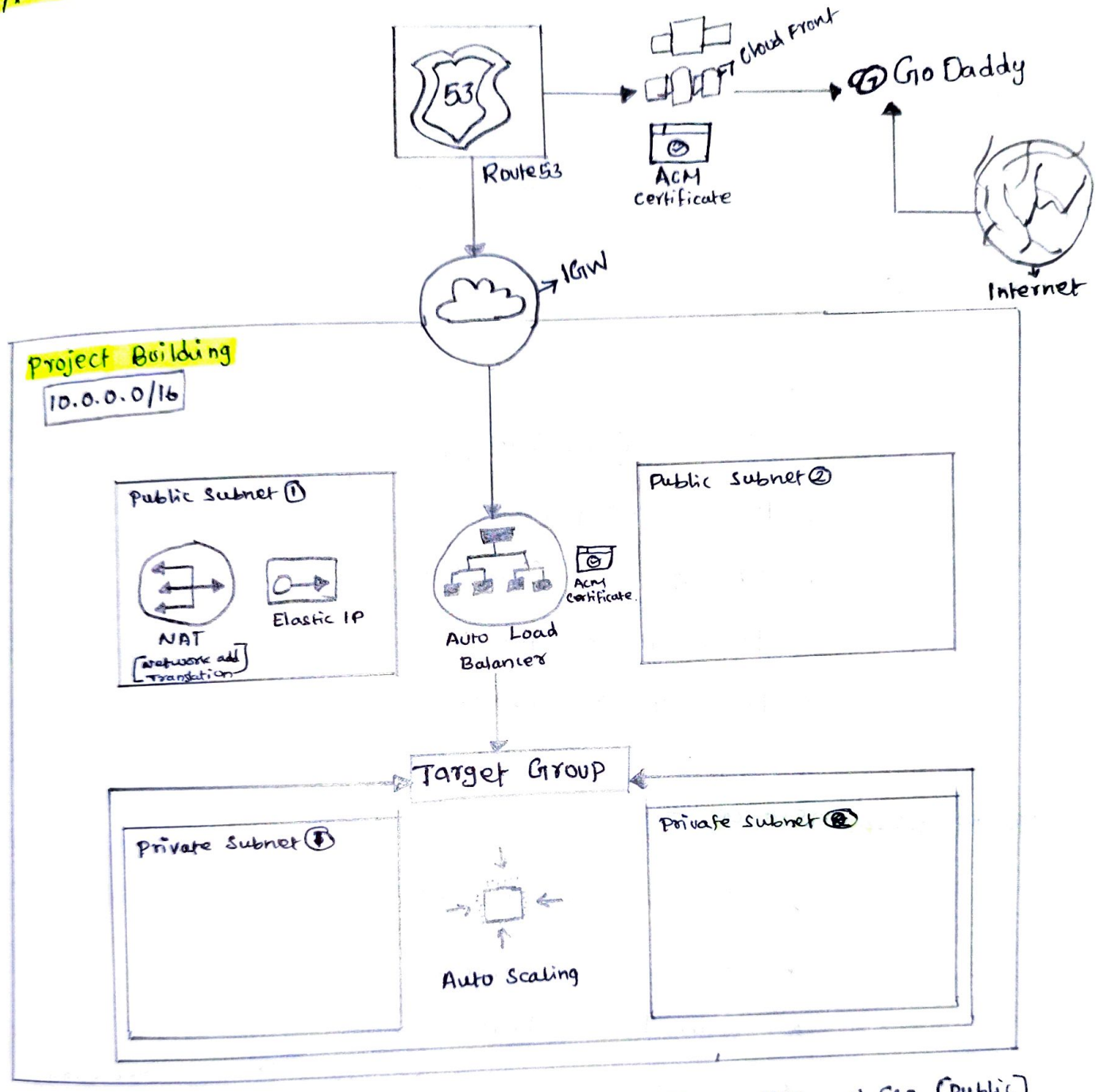
MySql >

↓

exit ⇒ Bye.

AWS Live - Day 22 (Real time Project Building)

Day - 27



* Route 53 [Hosted zone] * Godaddy [Attach] * VPC * EC2 [Public]
* AMI [Autoscaling Backup) * Security group → ① Load Balancer ② Launch configuration
* Target Group (create Empty) * load Balancer (Public) * Auto Scaling [Launch configuration]
* Cloud Front * ACM certificate. * Route 53 (Alias) [create A record]

Next Page....

Create Route 53 (Hosted zone)

* Create Hosted zone (with your Domain name) (Public)
* Give your name servers to GoDaddy

Create VPC :-

* VPC
* Subnet (Public ②, Private ②)
* Internet gateway
* NAT gateway (Public)
* Route Table (Public)
* Route Table (Private)

Create EC2 Instance :-

* Ec2 Instance (Public)
* Connect Ec2 Instance ✓
* Yum Install httpd -y
* Create website [Hi this is my website]
* In Security Group you can enable [HTTP]

Create AMI Backup :-

* Select your Ec2 Instance
* Action → Create Image. ☑ reboot.
* Stop Ec2 Instance

Continue...

Create Security Group :-

1) => Load Balancer.

=> Inbound rules < HTTP, HTTPs

=> Create ✓

2) => Launch Configuration

=> Inbound rules < SSH, HTTP, HTTPs

=> Create ✓

Create Target group :-

=> Create [One] Empty Target group.

Create Load Balancer :-

=> Application Load Balancer [create]

Basic configuration :-

* Name ____ : * internet facing * Subnets (Public)

* Security group (Load Balancer) * Default action [Target group] ✓

* Create load balancer.

★ Create Auto Scaling :-

=> Create Auto Scaling group. [Launch configuration]

* Switch to launch template (create a launch configuration)

* Name [____] * select (AMI) * Instance type [t2.micro]

Create one SSM role => select IAM role [____] ✓

or select an existing security group. (select ✓ Launch configuration SG)

* Key pair ✓

☑ I acknowlege

* Create launch configuration

Continue...

Create Auto Scaling (Final)

Step-1

* Name [____]
* Switch to Launch configuration [select what you created]
* Next.

Step-2

* VPC [select your VPC]
* Subnet [select Private Subnet] Select Both Pvt①, Pvt② ✓
* Next.

Step-3

- Attach to an existing load balancer.
- Choose from your load balancer target group.
* select [your Target group] ✓
* Next.

Step-4

* Group Size - Optional.

Desired capacity	Minimum capacity	Maximum capacity
2	2	3

- Target tracking Scaling Policy.
  - ⇒ Average CPU Utilization
  - ⇒ Target Value. [80%.]
* Next.

Step-5 ⇒ Add notification (optional)

Step-6 ⇒ Add Tags (optional)

* Create Auto Scaling group.

Continue...

Create Cloud Front :-

* Create Distribution
* Select (load Balancer) ✓
  - ✓ HTTPs Only [443]
* Viewer ⇒ ✓ Redirect HTTP to HTTPS
⇒ Cache Policy [Disabled ✓], [All Viewer]
⇒ Default root object [Index.html]

☆ Create (ACM) certificate In [N. Virginia] name: your [Domain name] ✓

[Pending validation] → * Select certificate ID ✓
* Create one record [CNAME] Record.
* Create record. [Issued]

[SSL] ⇒ Select (ACM certificate)
⇒ (CNAME) → BalajikingMaker.xyz
✓ Enable Security protections
⇒ Create distribution.

☆ Select (ACM certificate) In [Sydney] name: Domain name [Request Certificate]

⇒ Go to load Balancer :-
✓ listeners → Actions → Edit listerners
[HTTPS] → [443]
✓ select ACM certificate ~~Sdt~~ [Sydney] → Save changes.

⇒ Route 53 (create records) ([A] Name).
✓ Alias
Select (choose endpoint) ✓ Alias to cloudFront distribution.
* select distribution ID ✓. (create records)

⇒ Know search your Domain Name :-
☆ your website will come. ✓
Reached Distination.

How to Delete :-

=> Route 53 (A Name), (C Name) } Delete.

=> Route 53 (Hosted zone) - Delete

=> Auto Scaling (Actions -> Delete]

=> Auto Scaling [Launch configuration] Action -> Delete.

=> Load Balancer [Actions -> Delete]

=> Target group [Actions -> Delete]

=> AMI (Backup) -> Deregister AMI

=> EPS [Snapshot -> Actions -> Delete]

=> EC2 Instance -> Terminate.

=> ACM certificate -> Delete [Sydney]

VPC => NAT gateway -> Delete.

=> Route Tables -> Remove [IGW & NAT]

=> Internat gateway -> Delete.

=> VPC -> Delete

=> Elastic IPs -> Release.

=> IAM Role -> Delete.

=> CloudFront [Disable] -> Delete.

=> ACM certificate -> Delete [N.Virginia]