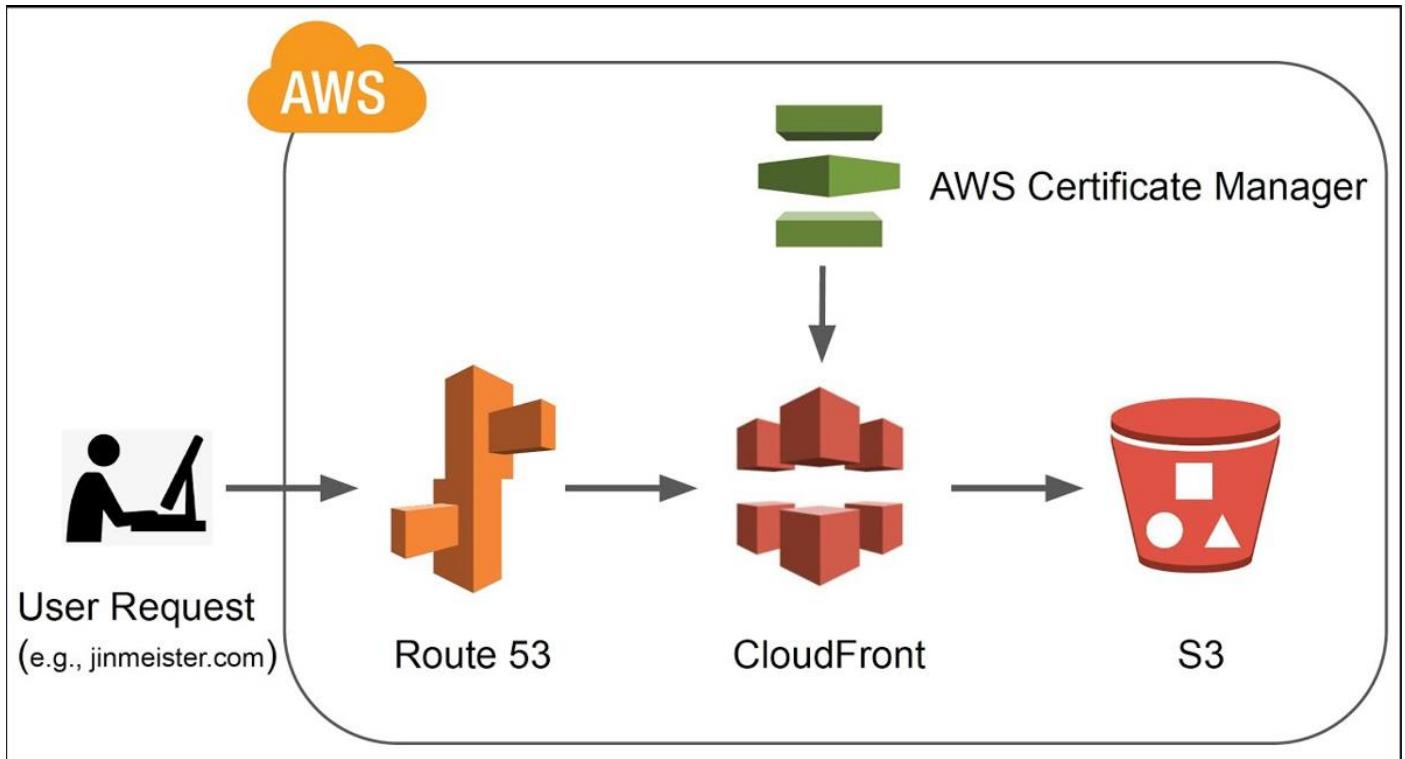


Hosting Static Website on AWS S3



Services That we are using to host the static website:

1. Route 53
2. Cloud Front
3. S3(simple Storage Service)
4. AWS Certificate Manager)

Lets understand Services little bit that we are going to use it.

1.Route 53:Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable cloud Domain Name System (DNS) web service.

It is basically designed for developers and corporate to route the end users to Internet applications by translating human-readable names like www.sanoj.homes into the numeric IP addresses like 192.168.1.1 that computers use to connect to each other.

You cannot use Amazon Route 53 to connect your on-premises network with AWS Cloud.

2.Cloudfront:It is a content delivery network service that speeds up the distribution of static(Mostly S3) and dynamic web content (EC2 for static/dynamic) to the users.

It keeps the content on the edge locations so that users can retrieve it easily whenever he requests it. It delivers the content with the best possible performance by routing the user at the closest edge location.

3.S3(Simple Storage Service): S3, is the object storage service provided by AWS. It is probably the most commonly used, go-to storage service for AWS users given the features like extremely high availability, security, and simple connection to other AWS Services.

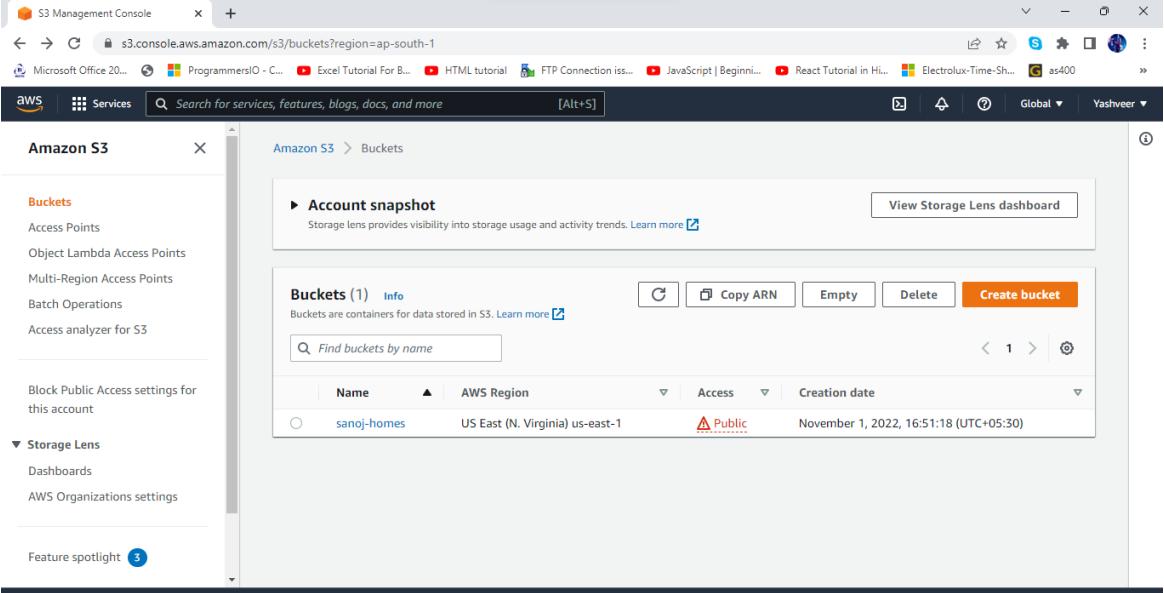
AWS S3 can be used by people with all kinds of use cases like mobile/web applications, big data, machine learning and many more.

4.AWS Certificate Manager: is designed to simplify and automate many of the tasks traditionally associated with provisioning and managing SSL/TLS certificates. ACM takes care of the complexity surrounding the provisioning, deployment, and renewal of digital certificates for no extra cost.

Now we are good to go to host the static website on S3 using route 53, S3, ACM, CloudFront.

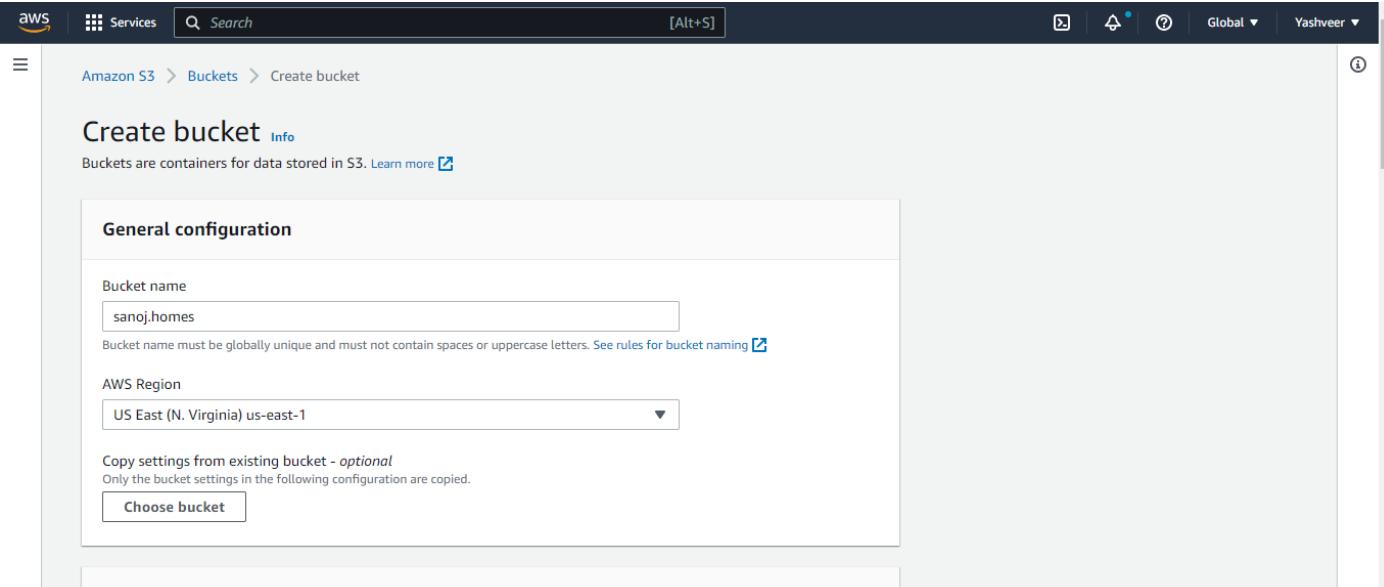
Setting Up S3:

Step1: Search the S3 from AWS console you will see below kind interface.



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Management Console. The left sidebar has 'Buckets' selected under 'Services'. The main area shows an 'Account snapshot' with a link to 'View Storage Lens dashboard'. Below it is a table titled 'Buckets (1) Info' with one entry: 'sanoj-homes' in 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1' with 'Public' access and a creation date of 'November 1, 2022, 16:51:18 (UTC+05:30)'. There are buttons for 'Copy ARN', 'Empty', 'Delete', and 'Create bucket'.

Step2: Click on the Create Bucket, once you click on the create bucket you will see below interface.



The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' configuration page. The 'General configuration' section requires a 'Bucket name' (set to 'sanoj.homes') and an 'AWS Region' (set to 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1'). A note says 'Copy settings from existing bucket - optional' with a 'Choose bucket' button. The 'Object Ownership' section is partially visible at the bottom.

S3 bucket x +

s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/bucket/create?region=ap-south-1

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Object Ownership Info
Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

ACLs disabled (recommended)
All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

ACLs enabled
Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

Object Ownership
Bucket owner enforced

Block Public Access settings for this bucket
Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to this bucket or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Block all public access
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)

Feedback Looking for language selection? Find it in the new [Unified Settings](#)

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S3 bucket x +

s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/bucket/create?region=ap-south-1

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Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.

Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

A **Turning off block all public access might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public**
AWS recommends that you turn on block all public access, unless public access is required for specific and verified use cases such as static website hosting.

I acknowledge that the current settings might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public.

S3 bucket x +

s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/bucket/create?region=ap-south-1

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aws Services Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more [Alt+S]

Bucket Versioning

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Disable

Enable

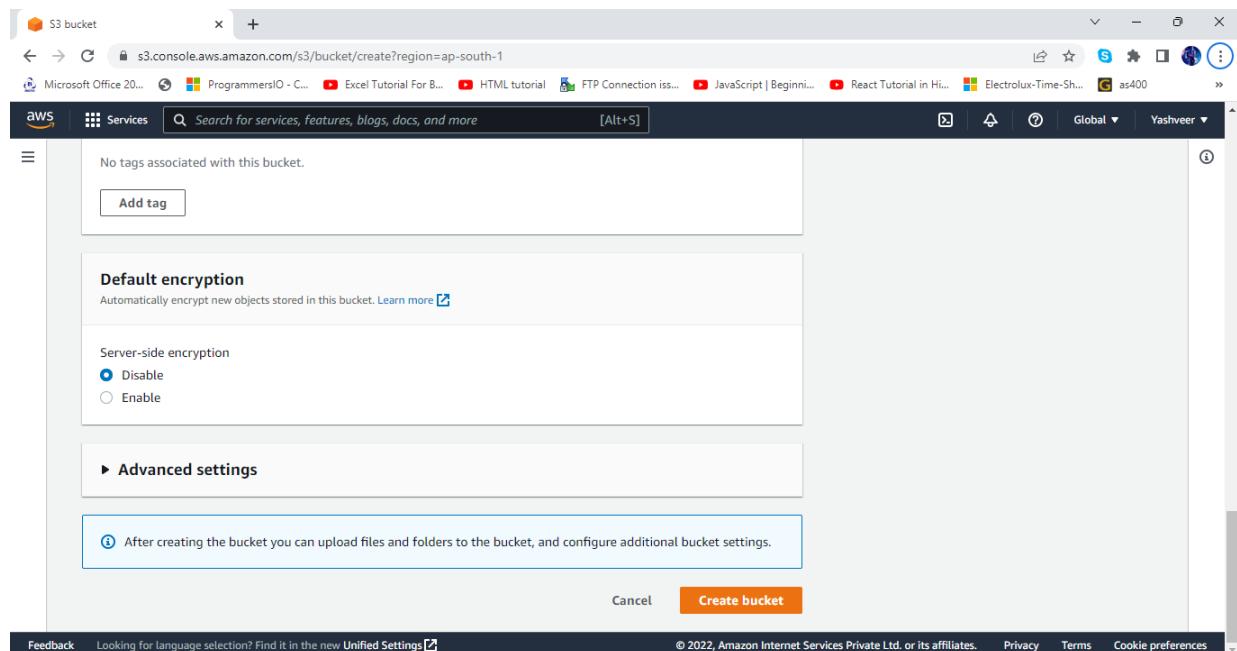
Tags (0) - optional
Track storage cost or other criteria by tagging your bucket. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.
[Add tag](#)

Default encryption
Automatically encrypt new objects stored in this bucket. [Learn more](#)

Feedback Looking for language selection? Find it in the new [Unified Settings](#)

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Step3: Now click on the **create bucket** after creating bucket you will see below interface.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Buckets list page. On the left, a sidebar has "Buckets" selected. The main area shows an "Account snapshot" with a "View Storage Lens dashboard" button. Below it is a "Buckets (1) Info" section with a table. The table has columns: Name, AWS Region, Access, and Creation date. It shows one row for "sanoj.homes" in "US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1" with "Objects can be public" access and a creation date of "November 5, 2022, 11:50:17 (UTC+05:30)". Action buttons for Copy ARN, Empty, Delete, and Create bucket are above the table. A search bar and pagination controls are also present. The bottom of the page includes a feedback link, copyright notice, and cookie preferences.

Step 4: Now click on your bucket name

This screenshot is identical to the previous one, showing the AWS S3 Buckets list page. However, the "sanoj.homes" bucket name in the table is now highlighted with a red border, indicating it has been selected.

After clicking on the bucket name, you will see below screen.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' dropdown, a search bar, and global settings like 'Global' and 'Yashveer'. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > sanoj.homes'. The main title is 'sanoj.homes' with an 'Info' link. A horizontal menu bar includes 'Objects' (which is underlined), 'Properties', 'Permissions', 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. Under the 'Objects' section, there's a heading 'Objects (0)'. A note says '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 [?]' followed by a 'Copy S3 URI' button. Below this is a search bar with placeholder 'Find objects by prefix'. There are several action buttons: 'Copy URL', 'Download', 'Open [?]', 'Delete', 'Actions [?]', 'Create folder', and a large orange 'Upload' button. A table header row shows columns for 'Name', 'Type', 'Last modified', 'Size', and 'Storage class'. A message 'No objects' and 'You don't have any objects in this bucket.' is displayed. At the bottom, there's a 'Upload' button and a footer with the URL 'https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/#selection?Find it in the new Unified Settings [?]', copyright information '© 2022, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates.', and links for 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

Step 5: Now you have to upload your website on above screen, or you can also drag the file from file manager(File explorer) or drop on the S3 Upload screen after uploading the website content you can see below screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Upload' screen for the 'sanoj.homes' bucket. The top navigation bar and breadcrumb trail are identical to the previous screenshot. The main title is 'Upload' with an 'Info' link. A note says 'Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 REST API. Learn more [?]' followed by a 'Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files, or Add folders.' button. Below this is a table titled 'Files and folders (147 Total, 1.7 MB)' with a note 'All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.' The table has columns for 'Name', 'Folder', 'Type', and 'Size'. It lists several files and folders, including 'LICENSE', 'LICENSE.txt', 'READ-ME.txt', and various SCSS files like '_alert.scss', '_background-variant.scss', and '_badge.scss'. The bottom part of the screen shows a detailed list of files with checkboxes for selection, showing paths like 'free-wedding-website-template/lib/owlcarousel/' and file sizes like '552.0 B' and '1.1 KB'.

Destination

Destination
s3://sanoj.homes

▶ **Destination details**
Bucket settings that impact new objects stored in the specified destination.

▶ **Permissions**
Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts.

▶ **Properties**
Specify storage class, encryption settings, tags, and more.

Cancel Upload

Feedback: Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings. © 2022, Amazon Internet Services Private Ltd. or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

Step 6: Now you have to click on **Upload** after uploading you will see below screen wait till all files upload on S3 bucket.

Uploading

Total remaining: 141 files: 1.6 MB(93.30%)
Estimated time remaining: 3 minutes
Transfer rate: 9.7 KB/s

Cancel

Upload: status

The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary

Destination	Succeeded	Failed
s3://sanoj.homes	6 files, 118.4 KB (6.70%)	0 files, 0 B (0%)

Files and folders Configuration

After uploading it will show below kind of interface.

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

Upload succeeded
View details below.

Upload: status

The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary

Destination	Succeeded	Failed
s3://sanoj.homes	147 files, 1.7 MB (100.00%)	0 files, 0 B (0%)

Files and folders Configuration

Files and folders (147 Total, 1.7 MB)

Now you close the window by clicking on **close** button, after that you will see below screen

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Services' and a search bar. Below it, the path 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > sanoj.homes' is shown. The main title is 'sanoj.homes Info'. Below the title, there are tabs: 'Objects' (which is selected), 'Properties', 'Permissions', 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. A horizontal toolbar includes buttons for 'Copy S3 URI', 'Copy URL', 'Download', 'Open', 'Delete', 'Actions', 'Create folder', and 'Upload'. A search bar below the toolbar says 'Find objects by prefix'. The main content area is titled 'Objects (1)' and lists one item: 'free-wedding-website-template/' which is a 'Folder'. There are columns for Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class.

Step 7: Now click on the **Properties** tab and scroll down till last page of the screen, for reference you can see below screen.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the 'Properties' tab selected. The interface includes the same navigation bar, path, and overall layout. The 'Properties' tab is highlighted in orange. The 'Objects' section shows one folder named 'free-wedding-website-template/'. The rest of the interface is identical to the first screenshot.

After clicking the Properties tab you will see below interface now scroll down this page till last.

This screenshot shows the 'Properties' tab selected. It includes the standard navigation bar and path. The main content area has a 'Bucket overview' section with fields: 'AWS Region' (US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1), 'Amazon Resource Name (ARN)' (arn:aws:s3:::sanoj.homes), and 'Creation date' (November 5, 2022, 11:50:17 (UTC+05:30)). Below this is a 'Bucket Versioning' section with a note about versioning and a 'Edit' button. At the bottom, there's a link 'Bucket Versioning'.

Disabled

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete
An additional layer of security that requires multi-factor authentication for changing Bucket Versioning settings and permanently deleting object versions. To modify MFA delete settings, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or the Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#)

Disabled

Tags (0)
Track storage cost or other criteria by tagging your bucket. [Learn more](#)

Key	Value
No tags associated with this resource.	

Default encryption
Automatically encrypt new objects stored in this bucket. [Learn more](#)

Default encryption	Disabled
--------------------	----------

Intelligent-Tiering Archive configurations (0)
Enable objects stored in the Intelligent-Tiering storage class to tier-down to the Archive Access tier or the Deep Archive Access tier which are optimized for objects that will be rarely accessed for long periods of time. [Learn more](#)

Name	Status	Scope	Days until transition to Archive Access tier	Days until transition to Deep Archive Access tier
No archive configurations No configurations to display.				

Server access logging
Log requests for access to your bucket. [Learn more](#)

Server access logging	Disabled
-----------------------	----------

AWS CloudTrail data events
Configure CloudTrail data events to log Amazon S3 object-level API operations in the CloudTrail console. [Learn more](#)

Name	Access
No data events No data events to display.	

Event notifications (0)
Send a notification when specific events occur in your bucket. [Learn more](#)

Name	Event types	Filters	Destination type	Destination
No event notifications Choose Create event notification to be notified when a specific event occurs.				

Amazon EventBridge
For additional capabilities, use Amazon EventBridge to build event-driven applications at scale using S3 event notifications. [Learn more](#) or see [EventBridge pricing](#)

Send notifications to Amazon EventBridge for all events in this bucket
Off

Transfer acceleration
Use an accelerated endpoint for faster data transfers. [Learn more](#)

Transfer acceleration
Disabled

Object Lock
Store objects using a write-once-read-many (WORM) model to help you prevent objects from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. [Learn more](#)

Object Lock
Disabled

ⓘ Amazon S3 currently does not support enabling Object Lock after a bucket has been created. To enable Object Lock for this bucket, contact [Customer Support](#).

Requester pays
When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays
Disabled

Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
Disabled

Step 8: Now as you can see in the above image “**Static website hosting**” click on the “**Edit**” after clicking on the edit you will see below screen.

Edit static website hosting [Info](#)

Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
 Disable
 Enable

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

Step 9: Now click on the “**Enable**”.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit static website hosting' configuration page for a bucket named 'sanoj.homes'. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like 'Buckets', 'Access Points', etc. The main area has a title 'Edit static website hosting' with an 'Info' link. A section titled 'Static website hosting' contains a note: 'Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests.' Below it, a radio button for 'Enable' is selected. Under 'Hosting type', another radio button for 'Host a static website' is selected, with a note: 'Use the bucket endpoint as the web address.' There are also options for 'Redirect requests for an object'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Save changes' buttons.

Now click on “Save changes”

Step 10: Click on “Permission” and applied bucket policy for reference you can see below image.

The screenshot shows the 'sanoj.homes' bucket properties page. The left sidebar includes 'Buckets', 'Access Points', and 'Storage Lens' sections. The main area has tabs: 'Objects' (selected), 'Properties' (highlighted in orange), 'Permissions', 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. The 'Bucket overview' section displays basic info: AWS Region (US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1), ARN (arn:aws:s3:::sanoj.homes), and Creation date (November 5, 2022, 11:50:17 (UTC+05:30)). The 'Bucket Versioning' section is present with an 'Edit' button. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Save changes', and 'Delete' buttons, along with copyright and privacy links.

After Click on the “Properties” tab you will see below kind of interface.

The screenshot shows the 'sanoj.homes' bucket permissions page. The left sidebar includes 'Buckets', 'Access Points', and 'Storage Lens' sections. The main area has tabs: 'Objects' (selected), 'Properties' (highlighted in orange), 'Permissions' (selected), 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. The 'Permissions overview' section shows a single entry: 'Access' with 'Objects can be public'. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Save changes', and 'Delete' buttons, along with copyright and privacy links.

Block Public Access settings for this account

▼ Storage Lens

- Dashboards
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 3

Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

[Edit](#)

Block all public access

⚠ Off

► Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Block Public Access settings for this account

▼ Storage Lens

- Dashboards
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 3

Bucket policy

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. [Learn more](#)

[Edit](#) [Delete](#)

No policy to display.

[Copy](#)

Block Public Access settings for this account

▼ Storage Lens

- Dashboards
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 3

Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

[Edit](#)

Object Ownership

Bucket owner enforced

ACLs are disabled. All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

Block Public Access settings for this account

▼ Storage Lens

- Dashboards
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 3

Access control list (ACL)

Grant basic read/write permissions to other AWS accounts. [Learn more](#)

This bucket has the bucket owner enforced setting applied for Object Ownership

When bucket owner enforced is applied, use bucket policies to control access. [Learn more](#)

Grantee	Objects	Bucket ACL
Bucket owner (your AWS account)		

Canonical ID: [503530c4cc8d5c33248098de3323ae5da4bd9d3d7383d148760ac2d68dfbe6d1](#)

List, Write Read, Write

Everyone (public access)
Group: [http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers](#)

Authenticated users group (anyone with an AWS account)
Group: [http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AuthenticatedUsers](#)

S3 log delivery group
Group: [http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery](#)

Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS)

The CORS configuration, written in JSON, defines a way for client web applications that are loaded in one domain to interact with resources in a different domain. [Learn more](#)

[Edit](#)

No configurations to display

[Copy](#)

Feature spotlight 3

Feature spotlight 3

Step 11: Now we have to apply the below mentioned policy on the bucket so it can be accessible publicly. By clicking on the “Edit” to edit Bucket policy

Policy:

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Sid": "AddPerm",  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Principal": "*",  
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",  
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::sanoj.home/*"  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the 'Bucket policy' editor open. The policy content is identical to the one shown above. A green success message at the top right says 'Successfully edited bucket policy.' There is a 'Copy' button next to the policy JSON.

Step 12: Now click on the “properties” tab and scroll down the page till last and copy the URL. for reference you can see below image.

The screenshot shows the 'Properties' tab of a bucket's configuration. Under 'Requester pays', it is set to 'Disabled'. Under 'Static website hosting', 'Enabled' is selected for 'Static website hosting' and 'Bucket hosting' is chosen for 'Hosting type'. The 'Bucket website endpoint' is listed as <http://sanoj.homes.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>.

Now you have completed the S3 part, you can try to hit S3 URL like below:

<http://sanoj.home.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com/free-wedding-website-template/index.html>

Syntax of Link: <s3 bucket URL> <inside bucket folder Name> <website page name>

Here

This is **S3 bucket URL:** <http://sanoj.home.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com>

This is **Inside bucket Folder Name:** free-wedding-website-template

This is **website main page name:** index.html

Setting Up Route 53:

Step1: In the AWS console just search for Route 53 and hit enter you will see below type of interface , after search hit enter.

The screenshot shows the AWS search interface with the query 'Route' entered. The results are displayed under the 'Services' section. The first result is 'Route 53', which is described as 'Scalable DNS and Domain Name Registration'. Below it are other services: 'Route 53 Resolver' (Resolve DNS queries in your Amazon VPC and on-premises network), 'Route 53 Application Recovery Controller' (Route 53 Application Recovery Controller), and 'Amazon Location Service' (Securely and easily add location data to applications). There are also sections for 'Features' and 'Documentation'.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 dashboard. On the left, there is a navigation sidebar with links to 'Dashboard', 'Hosted zones', 'Health checks', 'IP-based routing', 'Traffic flow', 'Domains', 'Resolver', and 'VPCs'. The main content area is titled 'Route 53 Dashboard' and includes sections for 'DNS management', 'Traffic management', 'Availability monitoring', 'Readiness check', 'Domain registration', and 'Routing control'. Each section has associated buttons like 'Create hosted zone', 'Create policy', 'Create health check', and 'Create readiness check'. At the bottom, there are summary counts: 0 Readiness checks, 0 Control panels, and 1 Domain.

Step 2: Now you have to create a hosted zone, so just click on the “create hosted zone” it will redirect to below kind of interface.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links for Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, IP-based routing, Traffic flow, Domains, and Resolver. The main area has sections for DNS management, Traffic management, Availability monitoring, and Domains. A prominent red box highlights the "Create hosted zone" button under the DNS management section. Below this, there are sections for Readiness check, Domain registration, Routing control, and Control panels. The URL in the browser bar is <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/route53/v2/hostedzones#CreateHostedZone>.

The screenshot shows the "Create hosted zone" wizard. It starts with a "Hosted zone configuration" step. A large blue oval surrounds the "Domain name" field, which contains "sanoj.homes". Below it is a "Description - optional" field with the value "For my static website". A red box highlights the "Create hosted zone" button at the bottom right. The next steps in the wizard are "Type" (with "Public hosted zone" selected), "Tags" (with no tags listed), and "Review and Create". The URL in the browser bar is <https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/route53/v2/hostedzones#CreateHostedZone>.

Now you have to just click on the “Create hosted zone” button. after click on the Create hosted zone you will see there is two records is created **Name Server (NS)** and **Source Of Authority(SOA)**.

Now you have to update the NS(Name Server) Record on your domain registrar in my case I have “Namecheap” in your case might be it is goDaddy, Hostinger, freenom etc.

Step 3: Now go to the Route 53 and Copy the NS(Name Server) Records and paste it here if you purchased your domain from 3rd party , if you purchased domain from AWS you have to update this name server in AWS route 53 “**Registered domains**” section.

for reference you can see below image in case of your registrar is AWS.

Let's update the our "sanoj.homes" domain records in Namecheap NS records.

Let me tell you behind the scene what happen if we update ns records on Namecheap.

Whenever request is hit for "sanoj.homes" it will redirect to "Namecheape" to resolve the DNS name once it will get the NS record then this record is created by route 53 so it is resolved by Route53. after that you will able to see your website where it is hosted.

Step 4: Now copying the below NS records from Route 53 and paste it on the Namecheap custom DNS.

The screenshot shows the Namecheap domain management interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Dashboard, Expiring / Expired, Domain List (which is selected), Hosting List, Private Email, SSL Certificates, Apps, and Profile. The main area has a header with 'Records (1/2)' and 'Info' buttons, and filters for 'Type' (set to 'NS'), 'Routing policy' (set to 'Simple'), and 'Alias' (set to 'None'). Below is a table with columns: Record name, Type, Routine, Differ..., and Value/Route traffic to. One row is selected for 'sanoj.homes' with type 'NS' and routine 'Simple'. The 'Value/Route traffic to' column lists four nameservers: 'ns-1693.awsdns-19.co.uk.', 'ns-1074.awsdns-06.org.', 'ns-395.awsdns-49.com.', and 'ns-779.awsdns-33.net.'. Below the table, there's a summary for the domain 'sanoj.homes': Status & Validity (ACTIVE, Oct 9, 2022 - Oct 9, 2023, Auto-Renew), Protection (Withheld for Privacy, Oct 9, 2022 - Oct 9, 2023, Auto-Renew), PremiumDNS (Enable PremiumDNS protection), and Nameservers (Custom DNS, with a list of four nameservers and a 'Save' button).

Step 5: After copy and paste just save this NS records on Namecheap.

Setting up Amazon Certificate Manager:

Step1: Search ACM on the Console Search bar and Hit enter you will see below kind of interface. Make sure certificate should be created on the “N.Virginia”. otherwise it will not reflect on your system while you are attaching it into the Cloudfront.

The screenshot shows the AWS search results for 'ACM'. The search bar at the top contains 'Q. ACM'. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Route 53' selected, followed by sections for 'Dashboard', 'Hosted zones', 'Health checks', 'IP-based routing', 'CIDR collections', 'Traffic flow', 'Traffic policies', 'Policy records', 'Domains', 'Registered domains', 'Pending requests', and 'Resolver'. 'VPCs' and 'Inbound endpoints' are also listed under Resolver. The main search results are categorized under 'Services' and 'Features'. Under 'Services', 'Certificate Manager' is highlighted with a star icon and the description 'Provision, Manage, and Deploy SSL/TLS Certificates'. Other services listed include 'Secrets Manager', 'AWS Cloud Map', and 'AWS Compute Optimizer'. Under 'Features', there are 8 more items listed, though they are mostly cut off. A 'See all 6 results ▶' link is visible above the services section.

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) console. The top navigation bar includes 'aws', 'Services', a search bar with 'Search [Alt+S]', and account information for 'N. Virginia' and 'Yashveer'. The left sidebar has links for 'AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)', 'List certificates', 'Request certificate', 'Import certificate', and 'AWS Private CA'. The main content area features the title 'AWS Certificate Manager' with the subtitle 'Easily provision, manage, deploy, and renew SSL/TLS certificates'. To the right, a white box titled 'New ACM managed certificate' contains three buttons: 'Request a certificate' (highlighted in orange), 'Import a certificate', and 'Create a private CA'. The bottom of the page includes standard AWS footer links for 'Feedback', 'Unified Settings', '© 2022', 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

Step 2: Now just click on the “Request certificate”

After clicking on the Request Certificate you will see below interface.

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

Certificate type [Info](#)

ACM certificates can be used to establish secure communications access across the internet or within an internal network. Choose the type of certificate for ACM to provide.

Request a public certificate
Request a public SSL/TLS certificate from Amazon. By default, public certificates are trusted by browsers and operating systems.

Request a private certificate
No private CAs available for issuance.

Requesting a private certificate requires the creation of a private certificate authority (CA). To create a private CA, visit [AWS Private Certificate Authority](#).

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Step 3: Then Click on **Next**.

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

Request public certificate

Domain names

Provide one or more domain names for your certificate.

Fully qualified domain name [Info](#)

sanoj.homes

Add another name to this certificate

You can add additional names to this certificate. For example, if you're requesting a certificate for "www.example.com", you might want to add the name "example.com" so that customers can reach your site by either name.

Validation method [Info](#)

Select a method for validating domain ownership.

DNS validation - recommended
Choose this option if you are authorized to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request.

Email validation

AWS Private CA

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.

Tags [Info](#)

To help you manage your certificates, you can optionally assign your own metadata to each resource in the form of tags.

Tag key Enter key

Tag value - optional Enter value

Remove tag

Add tag

You can add 49 more tag(s).

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Step 4: Now click on "**Request**".

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

Successfully requested certificate with ID b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343

A certificate request with a status of pending validation has been created. Further action is needed to complete the validation and approval of the certificate.

[View certificate](#)

AWS Certificate Manager > Certificates

Certificates (1)

Certificate ID	Domain name	Type	Status	In use	Renewal eligibility
b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343	sanoj.homes	Amazon Issued	Pending validation	No	Ineligible

Step 5: Now click on “**Certificate ID.**” after clicking on the certificate ID you will see below kind of interface.

AWS Services Search [Alt+S] N. Virginia Yashveer

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

Successfully requested certificate with ID b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343

A certificate request with a status of pending validation has been created. Further action is needed to complete the validation and approval of the certificate.

[View certificate](#)

AWS Certificate Manager > Certificates > b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343

b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343

[Delete](#)

Certificate status

Identifier b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343	Status Pending validation Info
ARN arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:608752457416:certificate/b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343	
Type Amazon Issued	

Domains (1)

Domain	Status	Renewal status	Type	CNAME name	CNAME value
sanoj.homes	Pending validation	-	CNAME	_911022209fce32415b7158000da949e7.sanoj.homes.	_5f6b6bb7e315a89b04af195ba92495ba.wdrzrjwmwn.acm-validations.aws.

Details

In use No	Serial number N/A	Requested at November 05, 2022, 10:33:14 (UTC+05:30)	Renewal eligibility Ineligible
Domain name sanoj.homes	Public key info RSA 2048	Issued at N/A	
Number of additional names 0	Signature algorithm SHA-256 with RSA	Not before N/A	
	Can be used with CloudFront, Elastic Load Balancing, API Gateway and other integrated services.	Not after N/A	

Tags (1)

Key	Value
Name	My-certificate

Step 6: Now click on the “Create Records in Route 53”

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) interface. On the left, a sidebar lists options: List certificates, Request certificate, Import certificate, and AWS Private CA. The main area displays a certificate with the following details:

- ARN:** arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:608752457416:certificate/b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343
- Type:** Amazon Issued

A table titled "Domains (1)" lists the domain "sanoj.homes" with a status of "Pending validation". A "Create records in Route 53" button is visible at the top right of the domain table.

After that you have to click on the “Create Records” it will create a record on the route 53.

The screenshot shows the "Create DNS records in Amazon Route 53" dialog. At the top, a message indicates a successful certificate request with ID b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343. The main table lists a single domain entry:

Domain	Validation status	Type	CNAME name	CNAME value	Is domain in Route 53?
sanoj.homes	Pending validation	CNAME	_911022209fce32415b7158000da949e7.sanoj.homes.	_5f6b6bb7e315a89b04af195ba92493ba.wdrzrjwmwn.acm-validations.aws.	Yes

At the bottom right, there are "Cancel" and "Create records" buttons.

After clicking it will create the record in your route 53 automatically or you can also create a record and put the CNAME value in the record choice is yours. right now I have created from here. after that it will take upto 30 minutes or sometime it will take upto 48 hours it depends in my case it is issued within the 17 minutes. so wait till it shows issued.

As you can in the below image my certificate is issued successfully.

The screenshot shows the "Certificates" page in the AWS Certificate Manager. It displays a single certificate entry:

Certificate ID	Domain name	Type	Status	In use	Renewal eligibility
b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343	sanoj.homes	Amazon Issued	Issued	No	Ineligible

Now we are done with the ACM(Amazon Certificate Manager) Part.

Setting up CloudFront:

Step 1: Search the cloudfont from the AWS console search bar and hit enter.

The screenshot shows the AWS search interface. The search bar at the top contains the query 'CloudFront'. Below the search bar, the results are displayed under the heading 'Search results for 'CloudFront''.

Services

- CloudFront** (highlighted with a blue border)
- Blogs (237)
- Documentation (52,864)
- Knowledge Articles (30)
- Tutorials (1)
- Events (2)
- Marketplace (111)

Blogs

- CloudFront FSI Service Spotlight** (with a star icon)
- 400 Amazon CloudFront Points of Presence
- Implementing Default Directory Indexes in Amazon S3-backed Amazon CloudFront Origins Using CloudFront Functions

On the right side of the search results, there is a sidebar with a 'Request' button and navigation controls (page 1 of 1).

The screenshot shows the main landing page for the Amazon CloudFront service. The left sidebar contains the following navigation links:

- Distributions
- Policies
- Functions
- What's new NEW
- Telemetry
 - Monitoring
 - Alarms
 - Logs
- Reports & analytics
 - Cache statistics
 - Popular objects
 - Top referrers
 - Usage
 - Viewers

The main content area features a large title 'Amazon CloudFront' and a subtitle 'Securely deliver content with low latency and high transfer speeds'. Below this, a paragraph describes CloudFront as a fast content delivery network (CDN) service. To the right, there are two callout boxes: 'Get started with CloudFront' and 'AWS Free Tier'.

Get started with CloudFront

Enable accelerated, reliable and secure content delivery for Amazon S3 buckets, Application Load Balancers, Amazon API Gateway APIs, and more in 5 minutes or less.

Create a CloudFront distribution

AWS Free Tier

1 TB of data transfer out
10,000,000 HTTP or HTTPS requests

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Now click on the “Create CloudFront distribution” after clicking on the Create cloudfront distribution you will see below kind of interface.

The screenshot shows the 'Create distribution' page in the AWS CloudFront console. In the 'Origin' section, there is a search bar labeled 'Choose origin domain'. Below it, a dropdown menu lists several options: 'Amazon S3' (with 'sanoj.homes.s3.amazonaws.com' selected), 'Elastic load balancer' (with 'No origins available.'), 'Mediastore container' (with 'No origins available.'), and 'Mediapackage container'. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the list.

Select the Origin domain it will reflect automatically when you click on the “Choose origin domain” Search bar. so select here S3 origin domain because our website is hosted on the S3 domain.

The screenshot shows the 'Create distribution' page in the AWS CloudFront console. The 'Origin' section is identical to the one above, with 'sanoj.homes.s3.amazonaws.com' selected in the search bar. Below the origin section, there are several other configuration sections:

- Add custom header - optional**: Includes a 'Add header' button.
- Enable Origin Shield**: Includes a 'Info' link and a radio button for 'No' (selected).
- Default cache behavior**: Includes sections for 'Path pattern' (set to 'Default (*)') and 'Compress objects automatically' (radio button for 'Yes' selected).

Select Viewer “Redirect HTTP to HTTPS”

Viewer

Viewer protocol policy

- HTTP and HTTPS
- Redirect HTTP to HTTPS
- HTTPS only

Allowed HTTP methods

- GET, HEAD
- GET, HEAD, OPTIONS
- GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, PATCH, DELETE

Restrict viewer access

If you restrict viewer access, viewers must use CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies to access your content.

- No
- Yes

Cache key and origin requests

We recommend using a cache policy and origin request policy to control the cache key and origin requests.

- Cache policy and origin request policy (recommended)
- Legacy cache settings

Cache policy

Choose an existing cache policy or create a new one.

CachingOptimized	Recommended for S3 origins	
Default policy when CF compression is enabled		

[Create policy](#) [View policy](#)

Origin request policy - optional

Choose an existing origin request policy or create a new one.

Select origin policy	
----------------------	--

[Create policy](#)

Response headers policy - optional

Choose an existing response headers policy or create a new one.

Select response headers	
-------------------------	--

[Create policy](#)

► Additional settings

Function associations - optional [Info](#)

Choose an edge function to associate with this cache behavior, and the CloudFront event that invokes the function.

Function type	Function ARN / Name	Include body
Viewer request	No association	
Viewer response	No association	
Origin request	No association	
Origin response	No association	

Settings

Price class [Info](#)

Choose the price class associated with the maximum price that you want to pay.

- Use all edge locations (best performance)
- Use only North America and Europe
- Use North America, Europe, Asia, Middle East, and Africa

AWS WAF web ACL - optional

Choose the web ACL in AWS WAF to associate with this distribution.

Now click on the “**Add item**” and put there your domain name and click on the “**Custom SSL Certificate**” to add the SSL certificate as you can see in the below image.

Choose web ACL

Alternate domain name (CNAME) - optional
Add the custom domain names that you use in URLs for the files served by this distribution.

sanoj.homes	Remove
-------------	---------------

Add item

Custom SSL certificate - optional
Associate a certificate from AWS Certificate Manager. The certificate must be in the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1).

sanoj.homes (b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343)	C
--	----------

Request certificate

Legacy clients support - \$600/month prorated charge applies. Most customers do not need this.
CloudFront allocates dedicated IP addresses at each CloudFront edge location to serve your content over HTTPS.

Enabled

Security policy
The security policy determines the SSL or TLS protocol and the specific ciphers that CloudFront uses for HTTPS connections with viewers (clients).

TLSv1.2_2021 (recommended)

- TLSv1.2_2019
- TLSv1.2_2018
- TLSv1.1_2016
- TLSv1_2016
- TLSv1

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

HTTP/2

HTTP/3

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

Create distribution

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Now click on the “Create Distribution”

After clicking on the “Create Distribution” it will create the distribution and it will take few minutes approx. 10 minutes after that it will available to use and you will see below interface.

CloudFront		X	CloudFront > Distributions									
		Distributions	Distributions (1) Info									
			Create distribution									
			Search all distributions									
			ID	Descript...	Domain ...	Alternat...	Origins	Status	Last mo...			
			E29L252WVFBOV	-	dw2ltlo3x9...	sanoj.homes	sanoj.homes.s3.u	Enabled	November ...			

Now Again go to the Route 53 and Create a Record that point to the route to the CloudFront.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various services like Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, IP-based routing, Traffic flow, Domains, and Resolver. The main area is titled "Hosted zone details" for the domain "sanoj.homes". Under the "Records" tab, there are three entries:

Record name	Type	Value/Route traffic to
sanoj.homes	NS	ns-1693.awsdns-19.co.uk. ns-1074.awsdns-06.org. ns-395.awsdns-49.com. ns-779.awsdns-33.net.
sanoj.homes	SOA	ns-1693.awsdns-19.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.amaz...

Now click on the “Create record” after click on the create record it will give below interface.

The screenshot shows the "Create record" interface for the "sanoj.homes" hosted zone. The "Record name" is set to "subdomain" and the "Record type" is "A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources". The "Alias" button is selected, and the "Value" field contains "192.0.2.235".

Click on the “Alias” button.

The screenshot shows the "Create record" interface with the "Alias" button selected. The "Route traffic to" dropdown is set to "Choose endpoint" and the "Routing policy" dropdown is set to "Simple routing".

Now you have to click on the Route Traffic Search bar section and “search your cloudfront or you can select. then choose distribution and click on “**Create record**”

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront Record creation interface. A subdomain 'sanoj.homes' is being created as an alias to a CloudFront distribution in US East (N. Virginia). The distribution ID is dw2ltlo3x99b5.cloudfront.net. The routing policy is set to 'Simple routing'. A 'Create records' button is visible at the bottom right.

Now Hit your URL it will work in my case URL is sanoj.homes

Error and Resolutions:

After doing all this and you hit the URL and you got the error as below:

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
<Error>
<Code>AccessDenied</Code>
<Message>Access Denied</Message>
<RequestId>HK17CQ8RNDE40N37</RequestId>
<HostId>m+0/vEUTRpqxMR9xK0NN1Yn9OS9TqKX77b60c14HJeiw8Pv6n+vkfZC8/CLv2+9sjf2rvR5QiEc=</HostId>
</Error>
```

means that your redirection path is not correct, or URL is not able to get exact default page of your website. But if you hit the URL with absolute path it will redirect to the page that you want and it is working fine,

What is the meaning absolute path right? so absolute path means where your page is located for reference you can see below example

sanoj.homes/myfolder/index.html

Absolute path

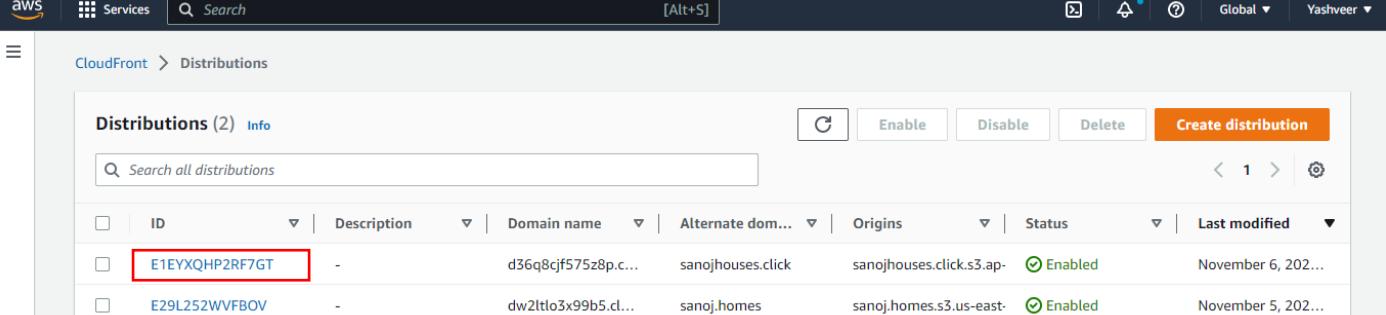
but this is not we want, because no one can remember the exact path isn't we want to just hit my domain URL and everyone can access my website without giving absolute path like **sanoj.homes** nothing else.

by only sanoj.homes everyone can access my website, right?

Now Big question is how to solve this problem right? So I mentioned steps in below just check it.

Resolutions:

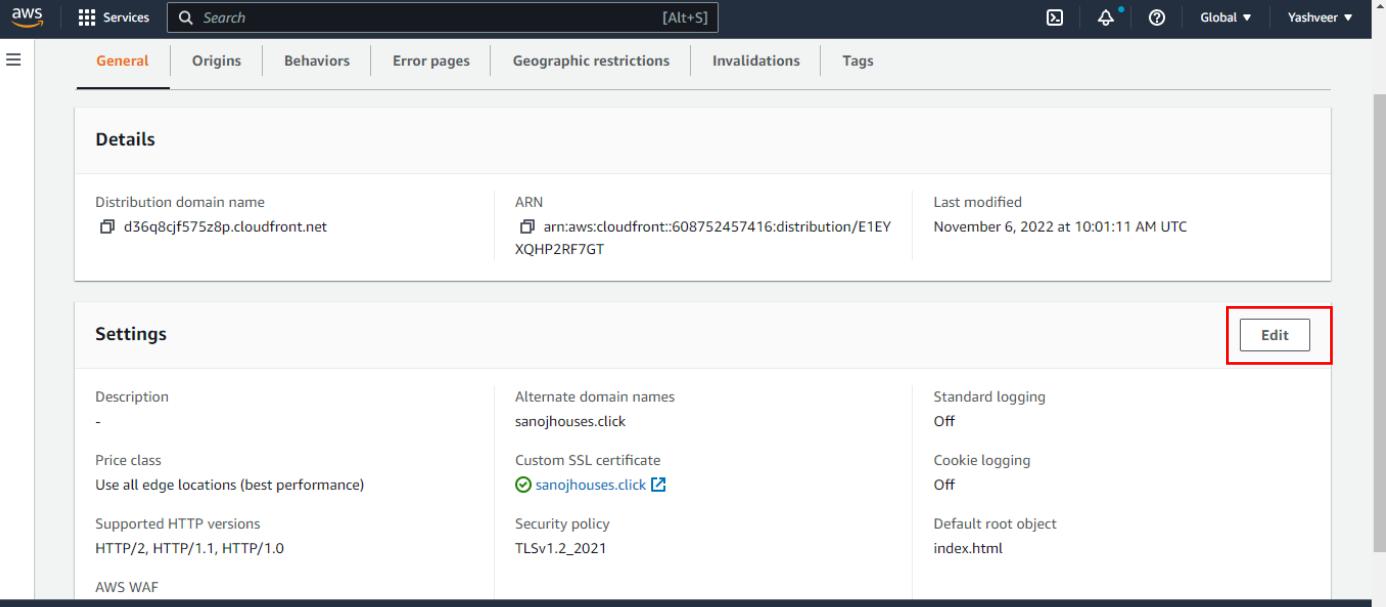
Step 1: Go to the Cloudfront .



Distributions (2) [Info](#)

ID	Description	Domain name	Alternate dom...	Origins	Status	Last modified
E1EYXQHP2RF7GT	-	d36q8cjf575z8p.c...	sanojhouses.click	sanojhouses.click.s3.ap...	Enabled	November 6, 202...
E29L252WVFBOV	-	dw2ltlo3x99b5.cl...	sanoj.homes	sanoj.homes.s3.us-east-	Enabled	November 5, 202...

Step 2: Select the click on the **Distribution ID**, after clicking **distribution ID** you will see below screen.



General Origins Behaviors Error pages Geographic restrictions Invalidations Tags

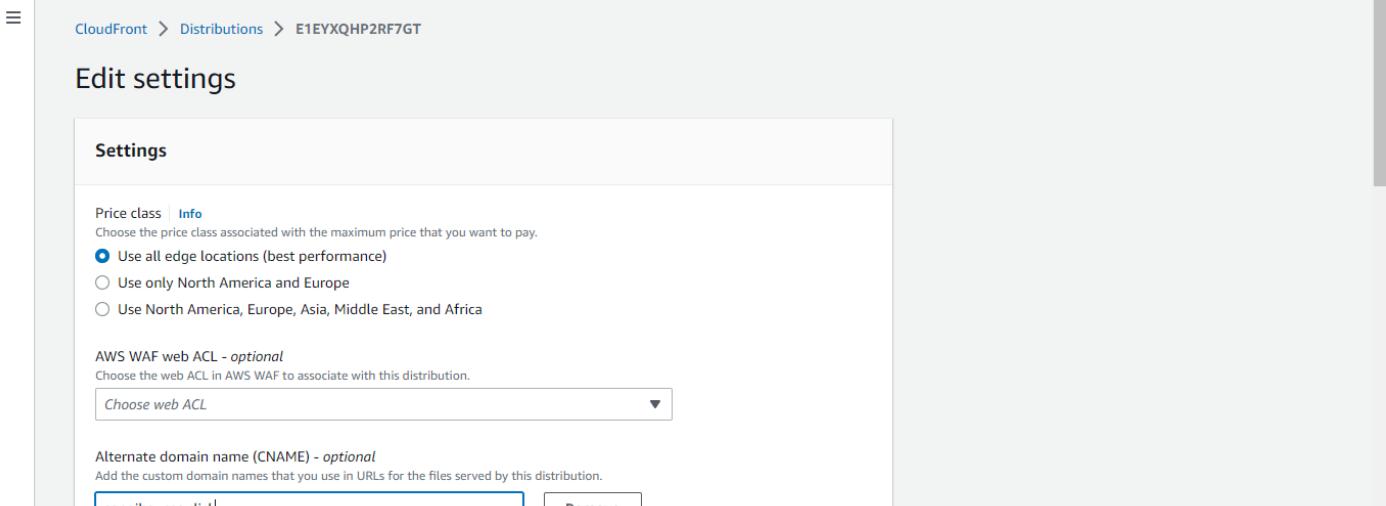
Details

Distribution domain name d36q8cjf575z8p.cloudfront.net	ARN arn:aws:cloudfront::608752457416:distribution/E1EYXQHP2RF7GT	Last modified November 6, 2022 at 10:01:11 AM UTC
---	---	--

Settings

Description -	Alternate domain names sanojhouses.click	Standard logging Off
Price class Use all edge locations (best performance)	Custom SSL certificate sanojhouses.click	Cookie logging Off
Supported HTTP versions HTTP/2, HTTP/1.1, HTTP/1.0	Security policy TLSv1.2_2021	Default root object index.html

Step 3: Click on the “Edit”, After clicking on edit you will see below screen.



CloudFront > Distributions > E1EYXQHP2RF7GT

Edit settings

Settings

Price class [Info](#)
Choose the price class associated with the maximum price that you want to pay.
 Use all edge locations (best performance)
 Use only North America and Europe
 Use North America, Europe, Asia, Middle East, and Africa

AWS WAF web ACL - optional
Choose the web ACL in AWS WAF to associate with this distribution.
[Choose web ACL](#)

Alternate domain name (CNAME) - optional
Add the custom domain names that you use in URLs for the files served by this distribution.
 [Remove](#)

Add item

To add a list of alternative domain names, use the [bulk editor](#).

Custom SSL certificate - *optional*
Associate a certificate from AWS Certificate Manager. The certificate must be in the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1).

sanojhouses.click (de1e139a-5292-4f18-865e-a398cfeda4c8)

sanojhouses.click [Request certificate](#)

Legacy clients support - \$600/month prorated charge applies. Most customers do not need this.
CloudFront allocates dedicated IP addresses at each CloudFront edge location to serve your content over HTTPS.

Enabled

Security policy
The security policy determines the SSL or TLS protocol and the specific ciphers that CloudFront uses for HTTPS connections with viewers (clients).

- TLSv1.2_2021 (recommended)
- TLSv1.2_2019
- TLSv1.2_2018
- TLSv1.1_2016
- TLSv1_2016
- TLSv1

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

HTTP/2
 HTTP/3

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*

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Type your default page name or object name in my case it is “**index.html**” and click on the “**Save changes**”

Step 4: Now click on the “**Origins**” tab you will see below interface.

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

CloudFront > Distributions > E1EYXQHP2RF7GT

E1EYXQHP2RF7GT

General **Origins** Behaviors Error pages Geographic restrictions Invalidations Tags

Origins

Origin name	Origin domain	Origin path	Origin type	Origin Shield region	Origin ...
sanojhouses.click.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws...	sanojhouses.click.s3.a...	/milina-html	S3	-	-

Origin groups

Origin group name	Origins	Failover criteria
-------------------	---------	-------------------

No origin groups
You don't have any origin groups.

[Create origin group](#)

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Select the “Origin name” and click on “Edit”

E1EYXQHP2RF7GT

General **Origins** Behaviors Error pages Geographic restrictions Invalidations Tags

Origins

Origin name	Origin domain	Origin path	Origin type	Origin Shield region	Origin ...
sanojhouses.click.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com	sanojhouses.click.s3....	/milina-html	S3	-	-

Origin groups

Origin group name	Origins	Failover criteria

After click on the “Edit” you will see below screen, now type the absolute path of folder in which your default page is present, in my case, the index.html page is present inside “**milina-html**” folder. Make sure “/” should start before your folder name like “**/milina-html**”. otherwise it will give error.

CloudFront > Distributions > E1EYXQHP2RF7GT > Edit origin

Edit origin

Settings

Origin domain
Choose an AWS origin, or enter your origin's domain name.

Origin path - optional
Enter a URL path to append to the origin domain name for origin requests.

Name
Enter a name for this origin.

Origin access
 Public
Bucket must allow public access.
 Origin access control settings (recommended)
Bucket can restrict access to only CloudFront.
 Legacy access identities
Use a CloudFront origin access identity (OAI) to access the S3 bucket.

Add custom header - optional
CloudFront includes this header in all requests that it sends to your origin.
[Add header](#)

Enable Origin Shield
Origin Shield is an additional caching layer that can help reduce the load on your origin and help protect its availability.
 No
 Yes

Additional settings

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

