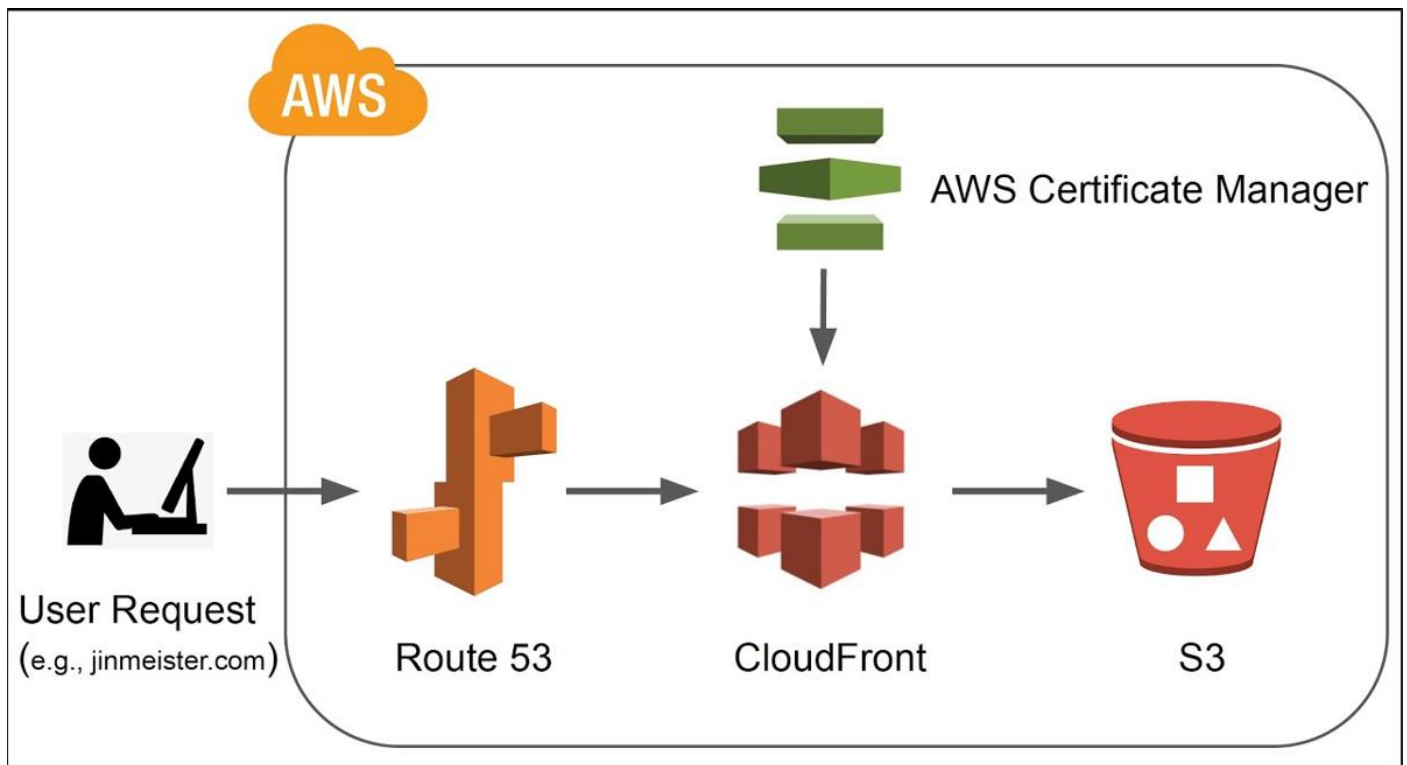


Hosting Static Website on AWS S3



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.

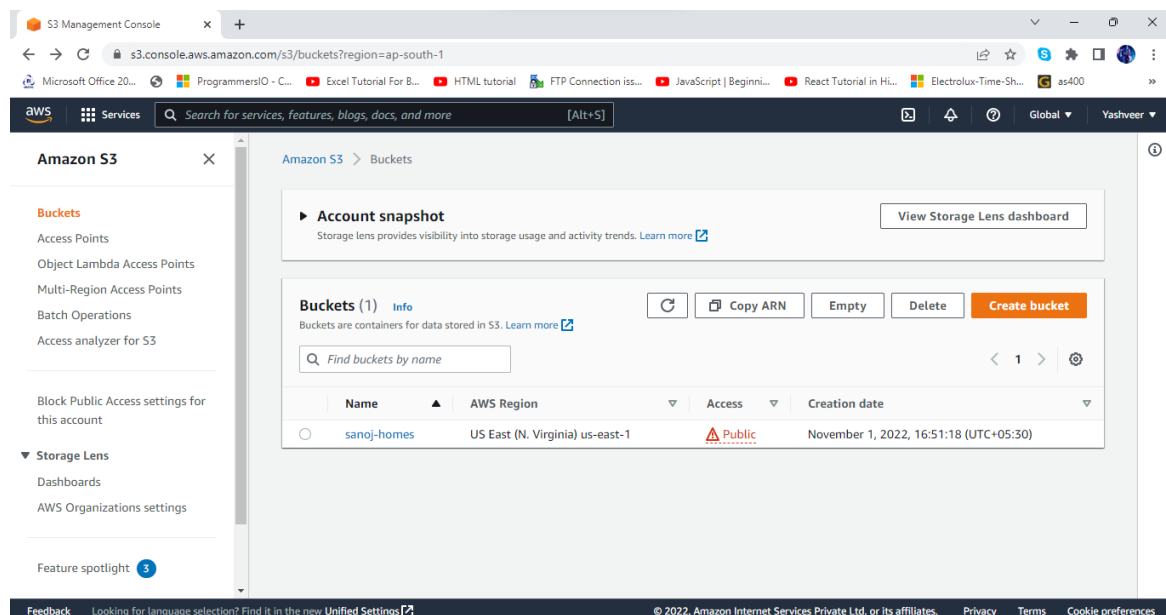
AWS S3 can be used by people with all kinds of use cases like mobile/web applications, big data, machine learning and many more.

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.

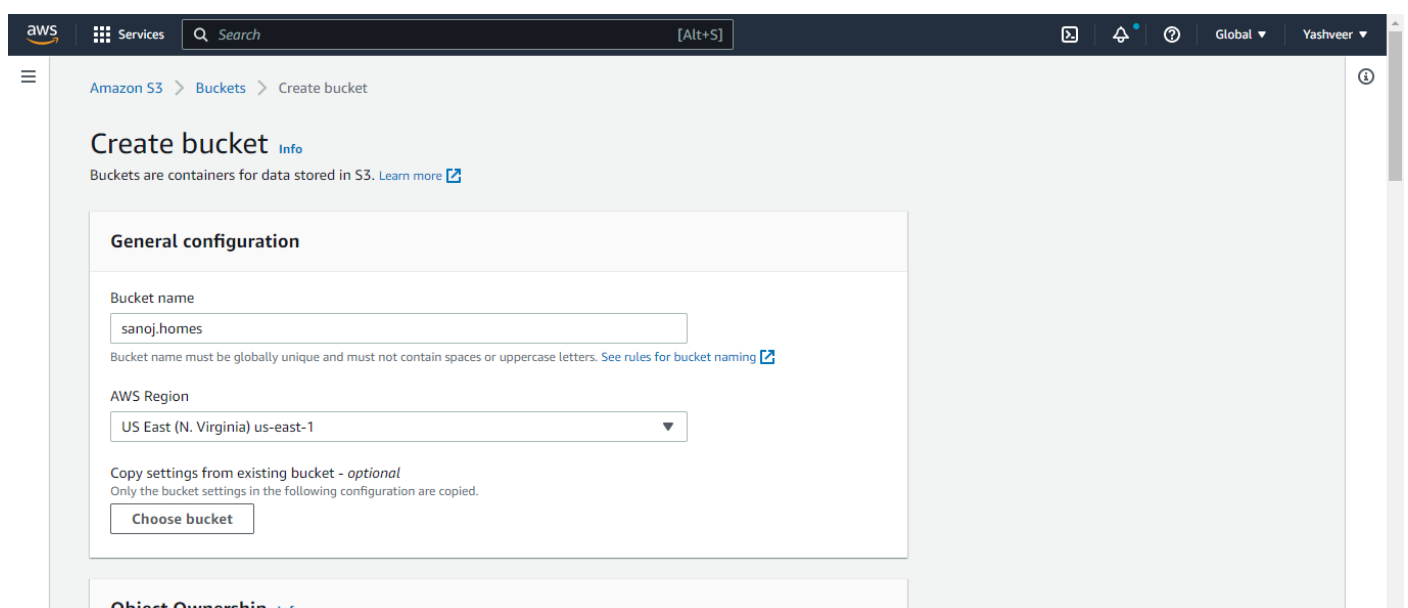
Now we are good to go to host the static website on S3 using route 53, S3, ACM, CloudFront.

Setting Up S3:

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



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



S3 bucket

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

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)**

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S3 bucket

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

☐ **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.

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.

Bucket Versioning

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S3 bucket

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

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](#)

Bucket Versioning

☒ **Disable**

☐ **Enable**

Tags (0) - optional

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

No tags associated with this bucket.

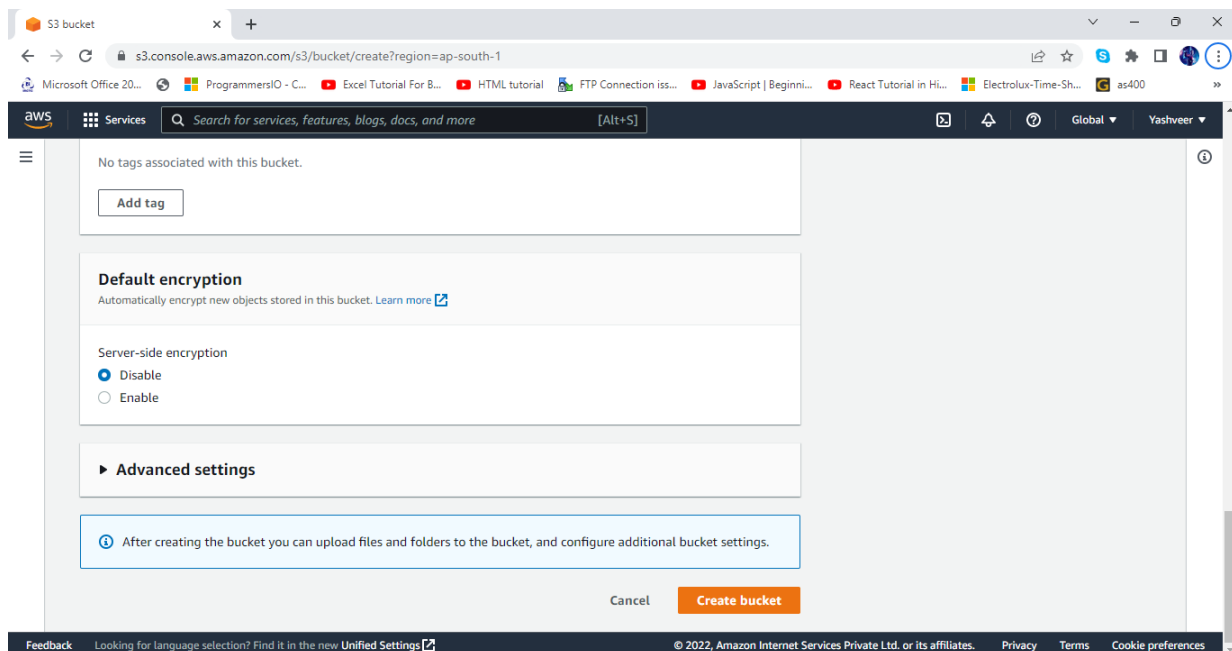
Add tag

Default encryption

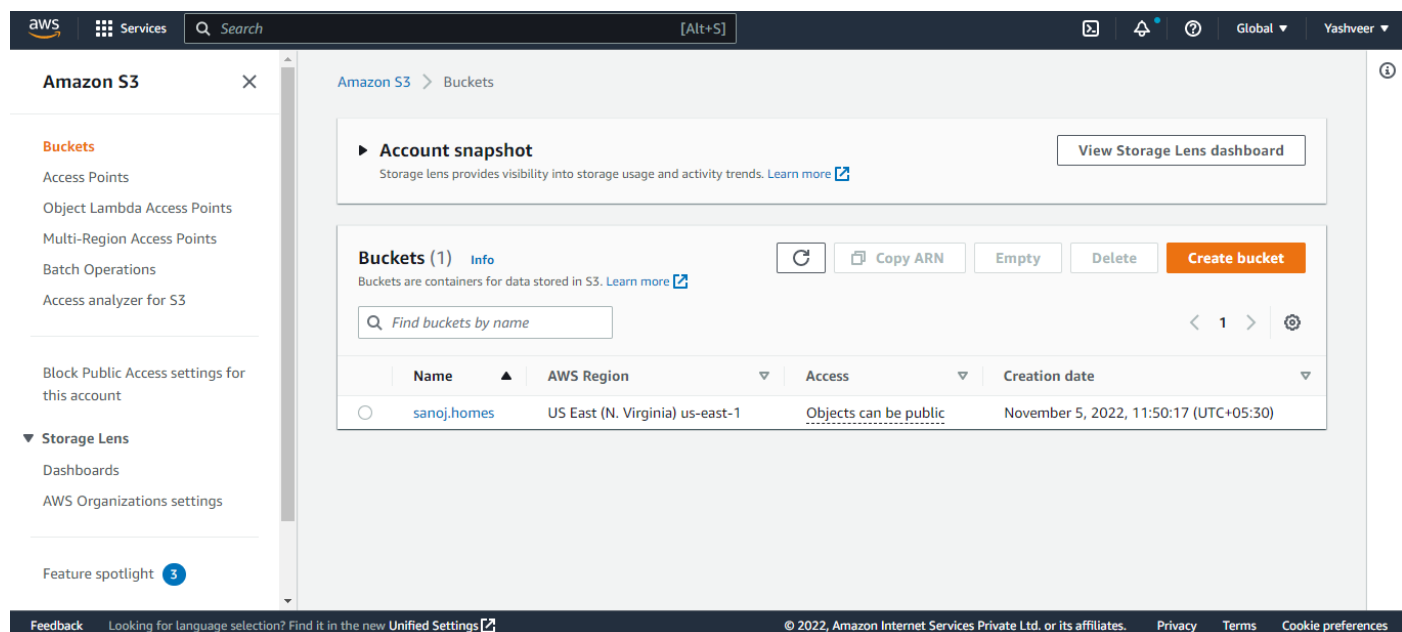
Automatically encrypt new objects stored in this bucket. [Learn more](#)

Feedback Looking for language selection? Find it in the new Unified Settings

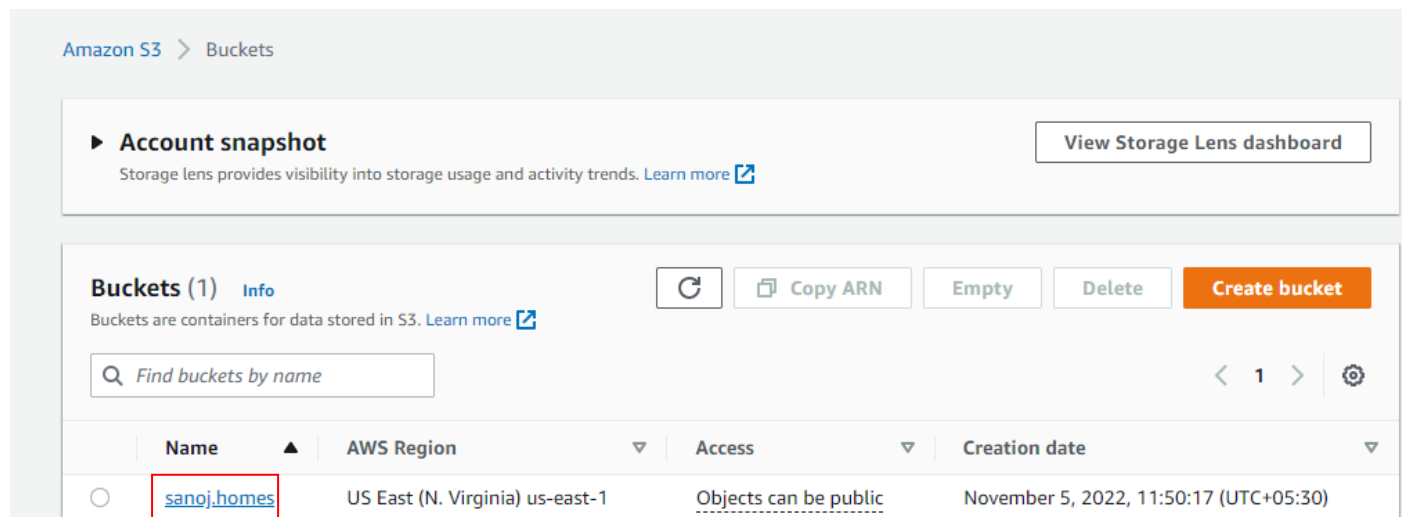
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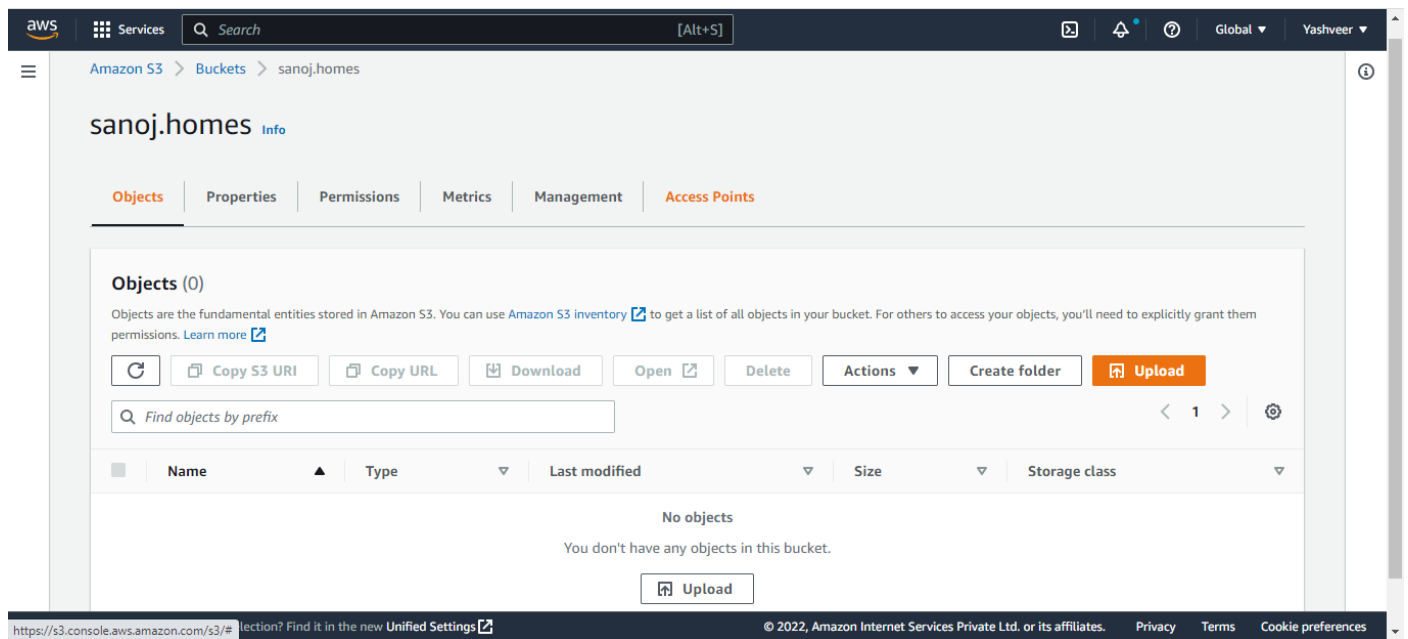
Step3: Now click on the **create bucket** after creating bucket you will see below interface.



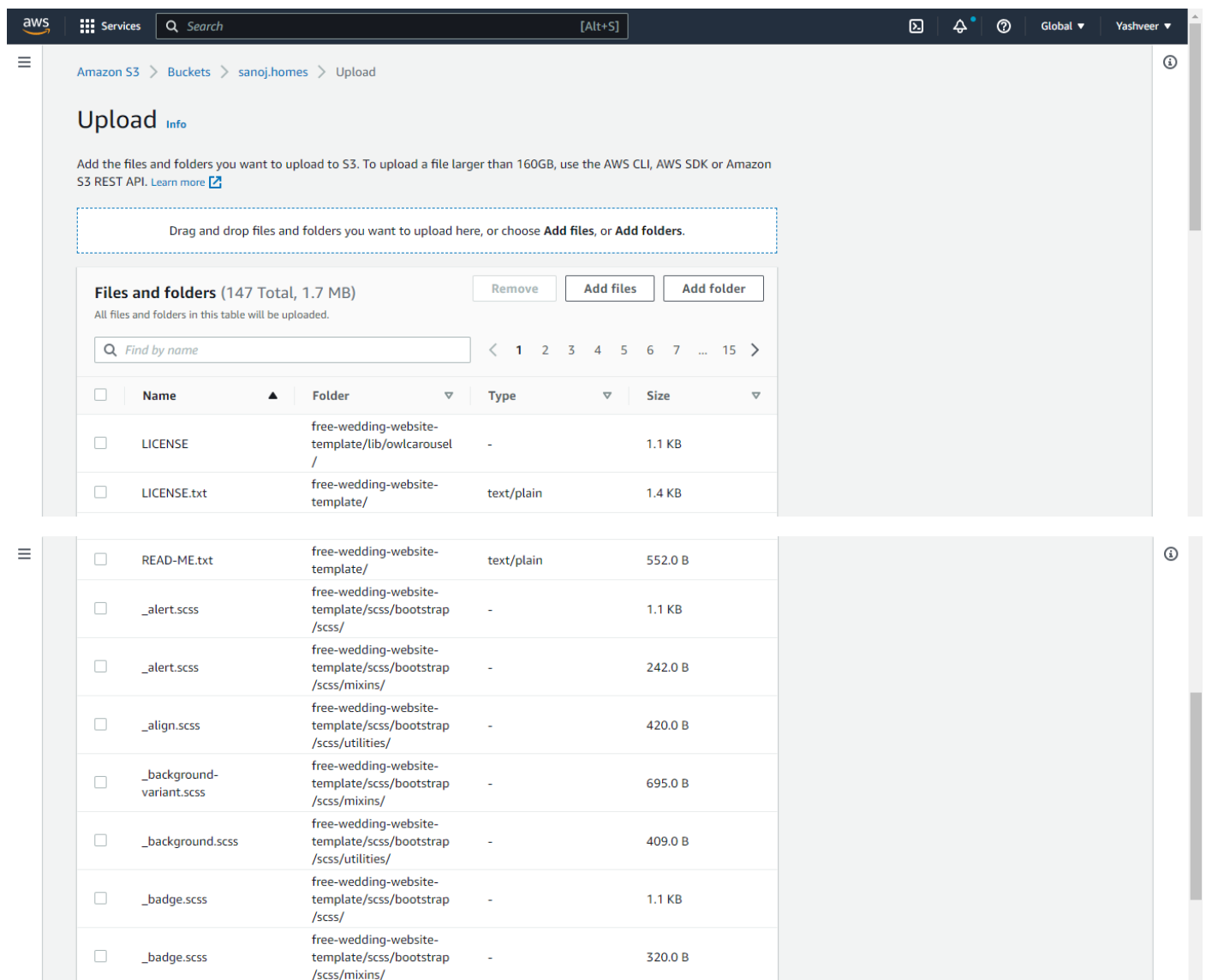
Step 4: Now click on your bucket name

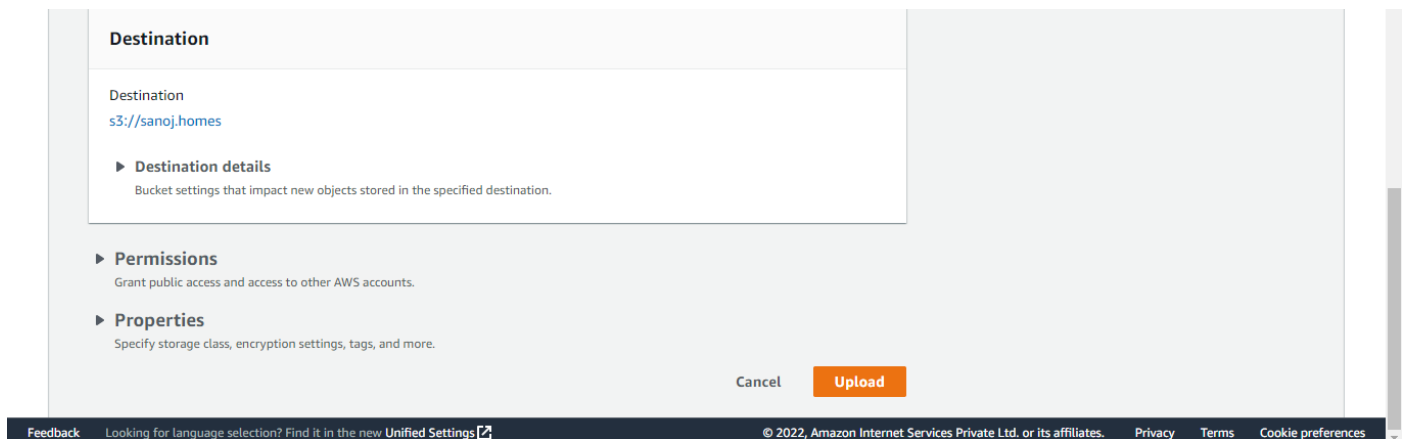


After clicking on the bucket name, you will see below screen.

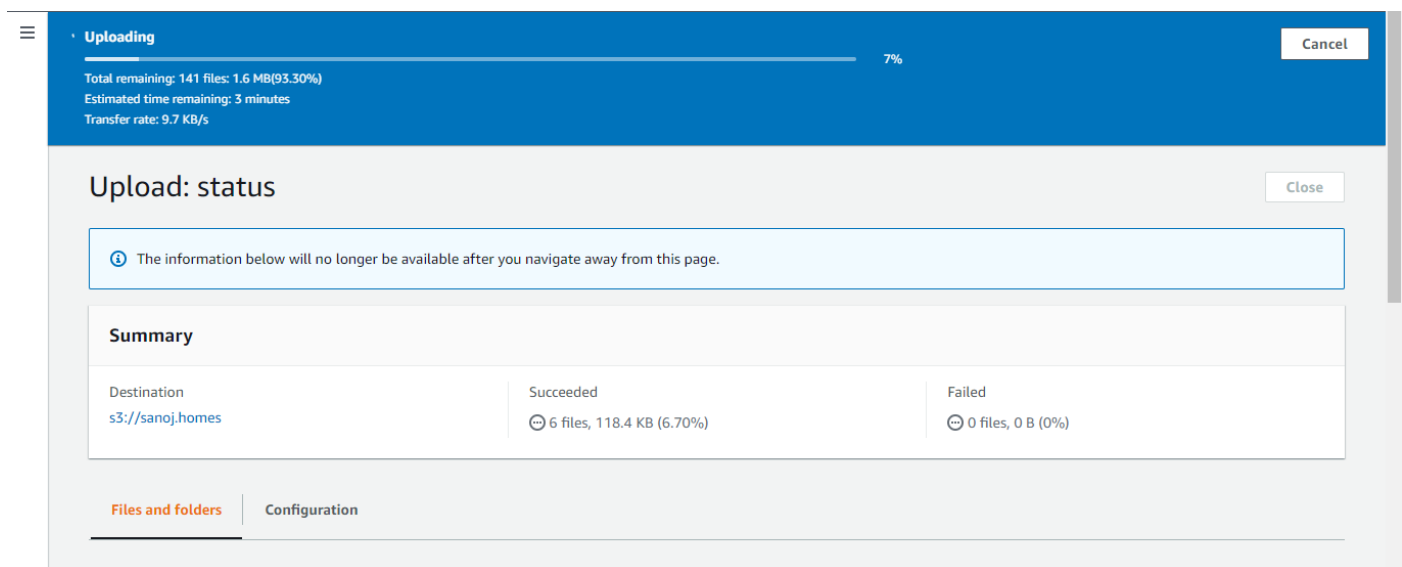


Step 5: Now you have to upload your website on above screen, or you can also drag the file from file manager(File explorer) or drop on the S3 Upload screen after uploading the website content you can see below screen.

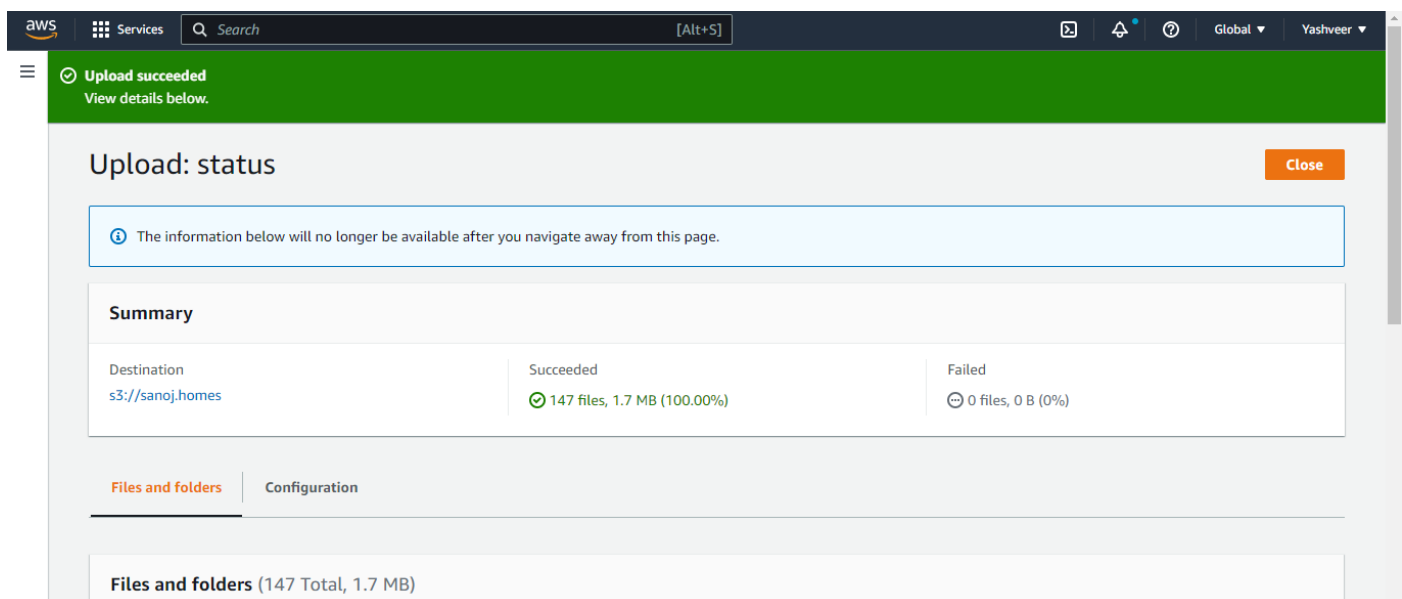




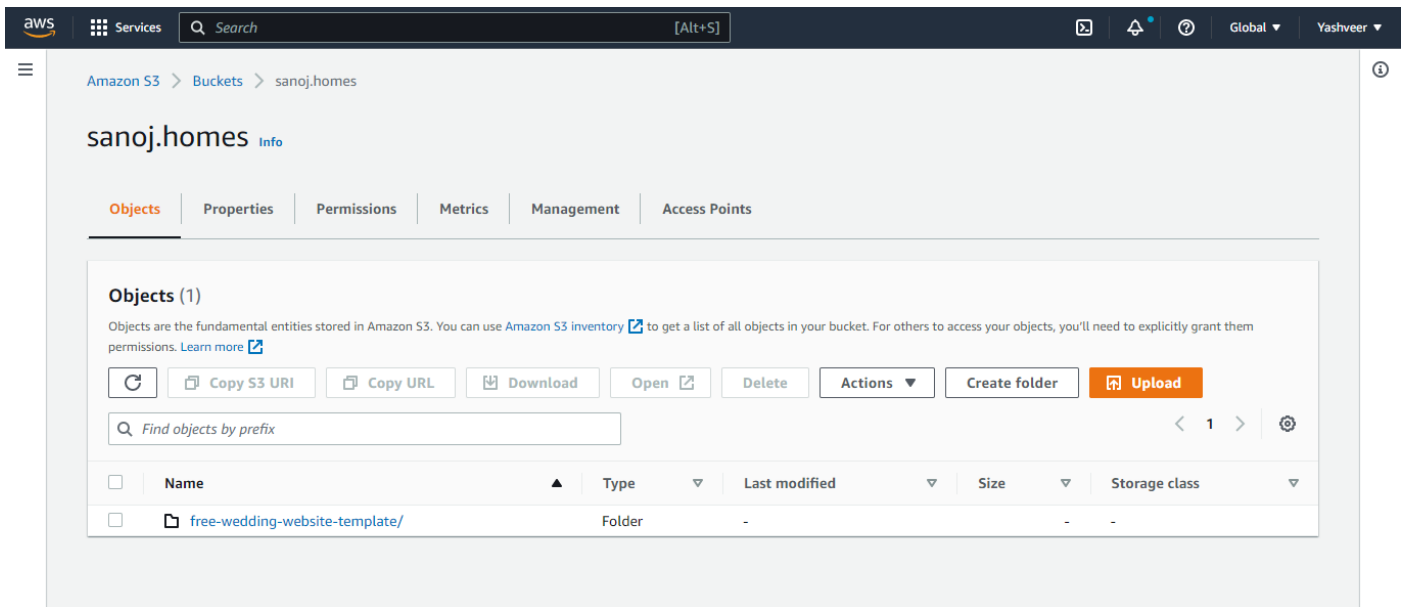
Step 6: Now you have to click on **Upload** after uploading you will see below screen wait till all files upload on S3 bucket.



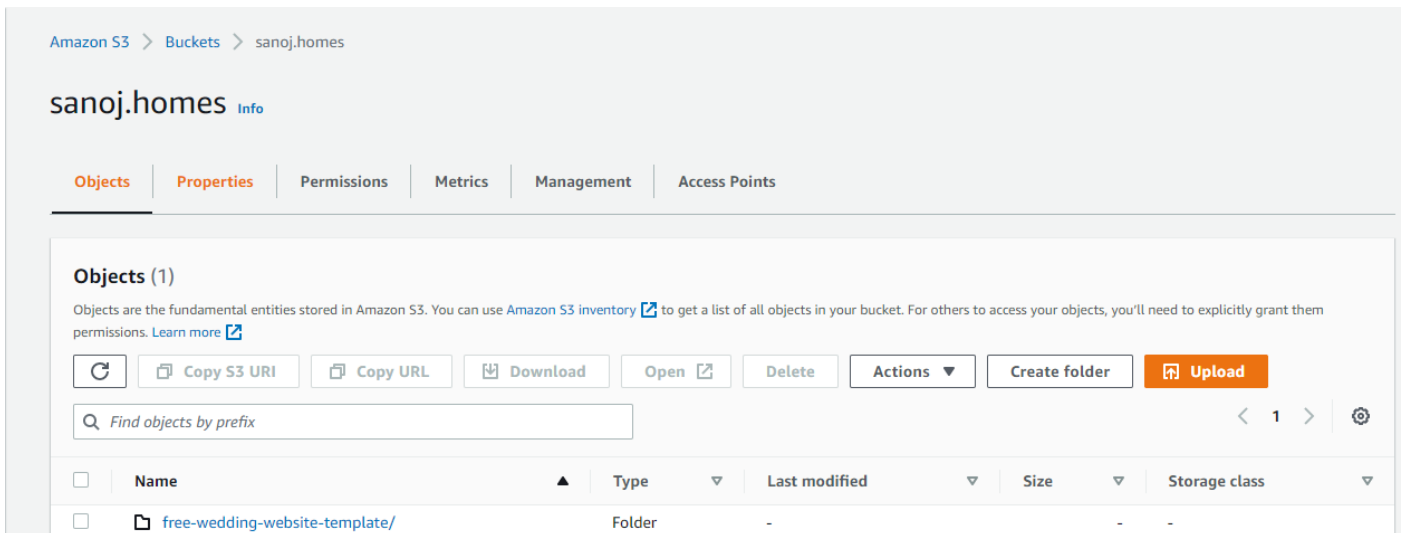
After uploading it will show below kind of interface.



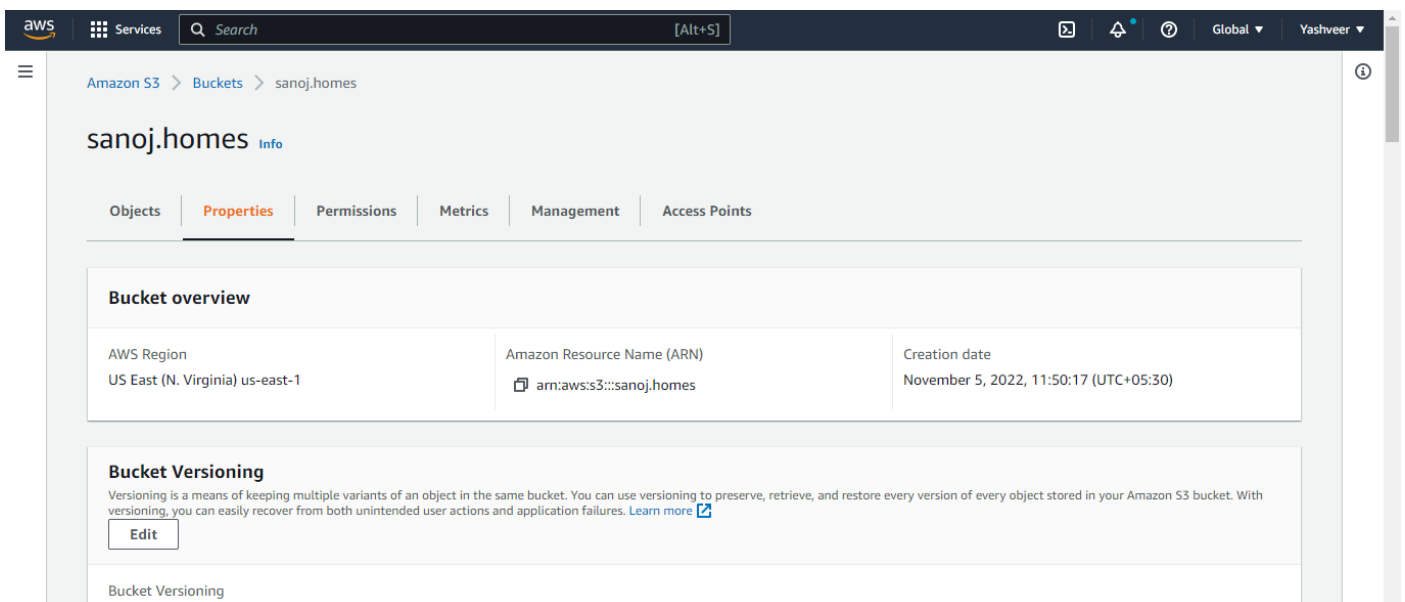
Now you close the window by clicking on **close** button, after that you will see below screen



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



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



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](#)

View details

Edit

Delete

Create configuration

Find Intelligent-Tiering Archive configurations

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.				
<div>Create configuration</div>				

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](#)

Configure in CloudTrail

Name

Access

No data events

No data events to display.

Configure in CloudTrail

Event notifications (0)

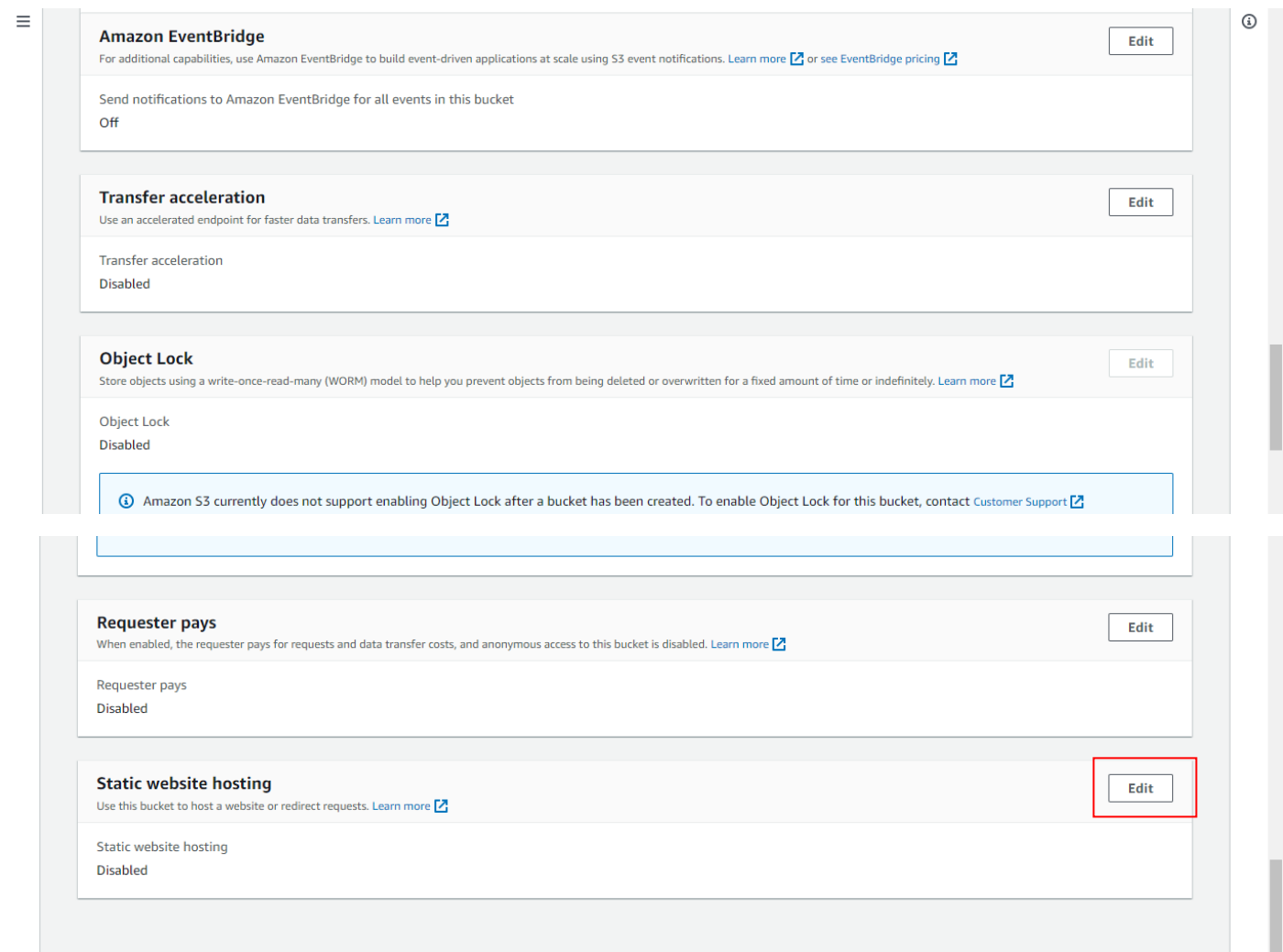
Send a notification when specific events occur in your bucket. [Learn more](#)

Edit

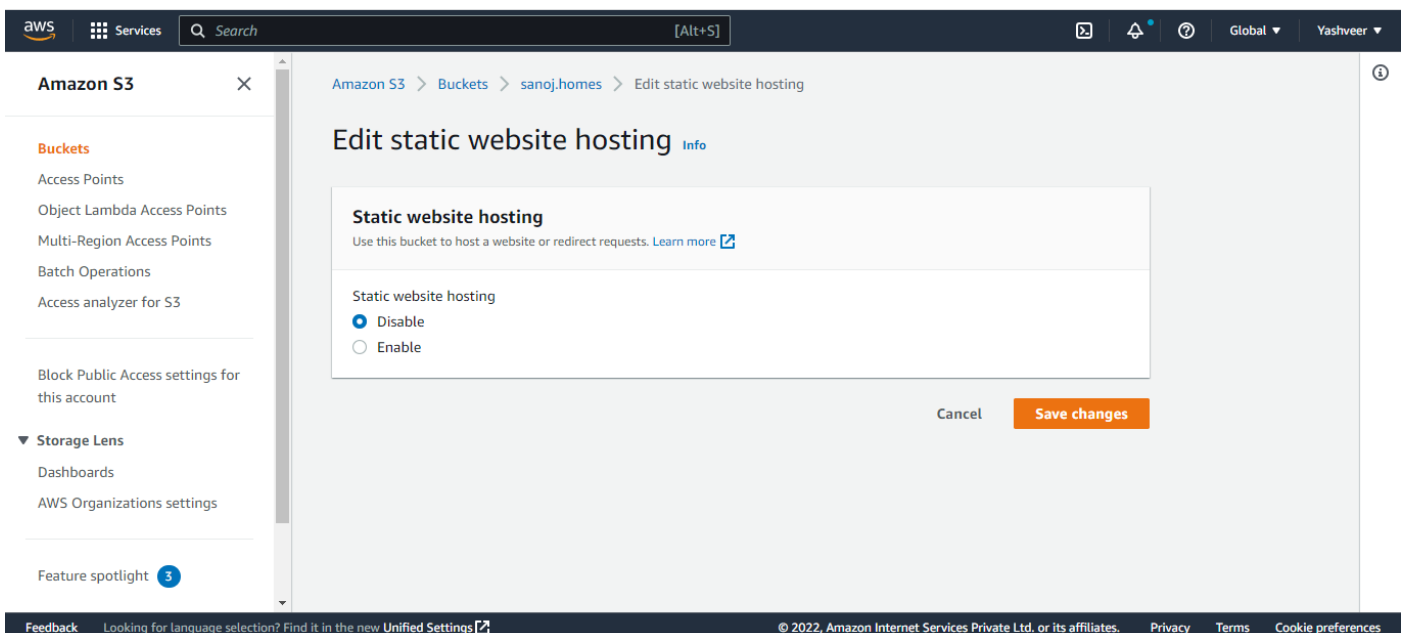
Delete

Create event notification

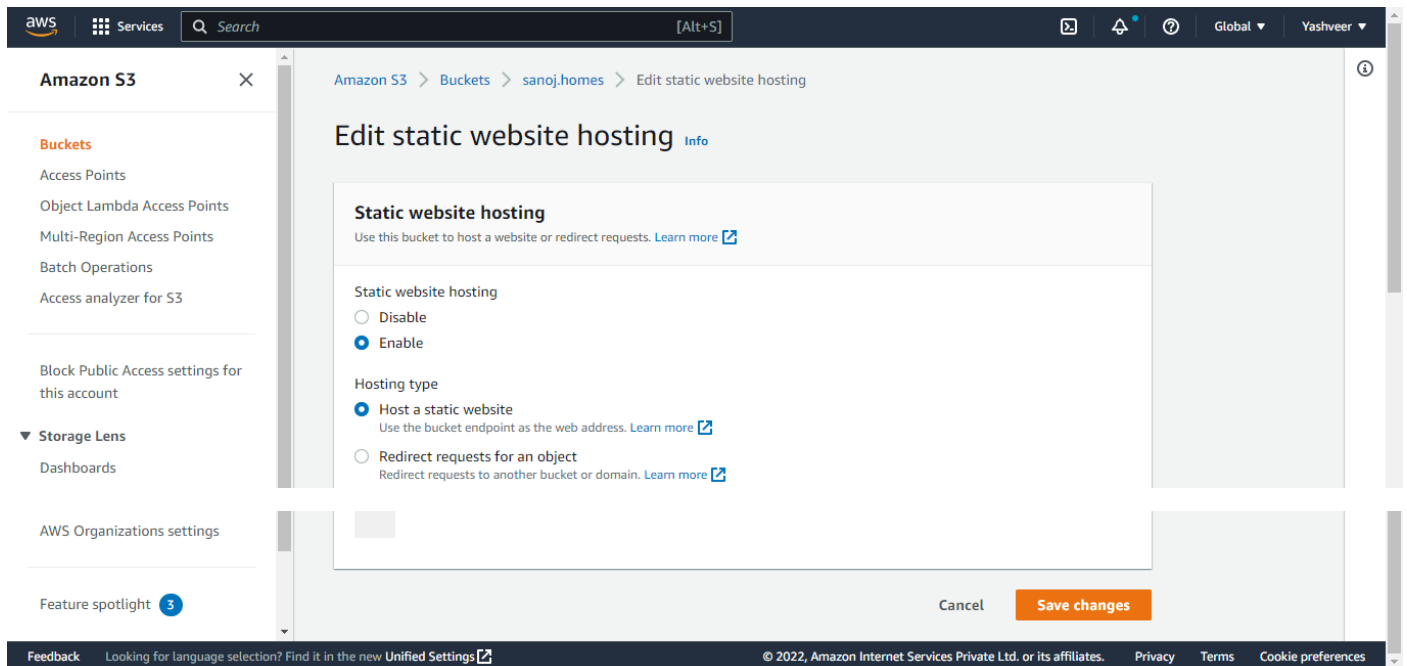
Name	Event types	Filters	Destination type	Destination
No event notifications				
Choose Create event notification to be notified when a specific event occurs.				
<div>Create event notification</div>				



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.

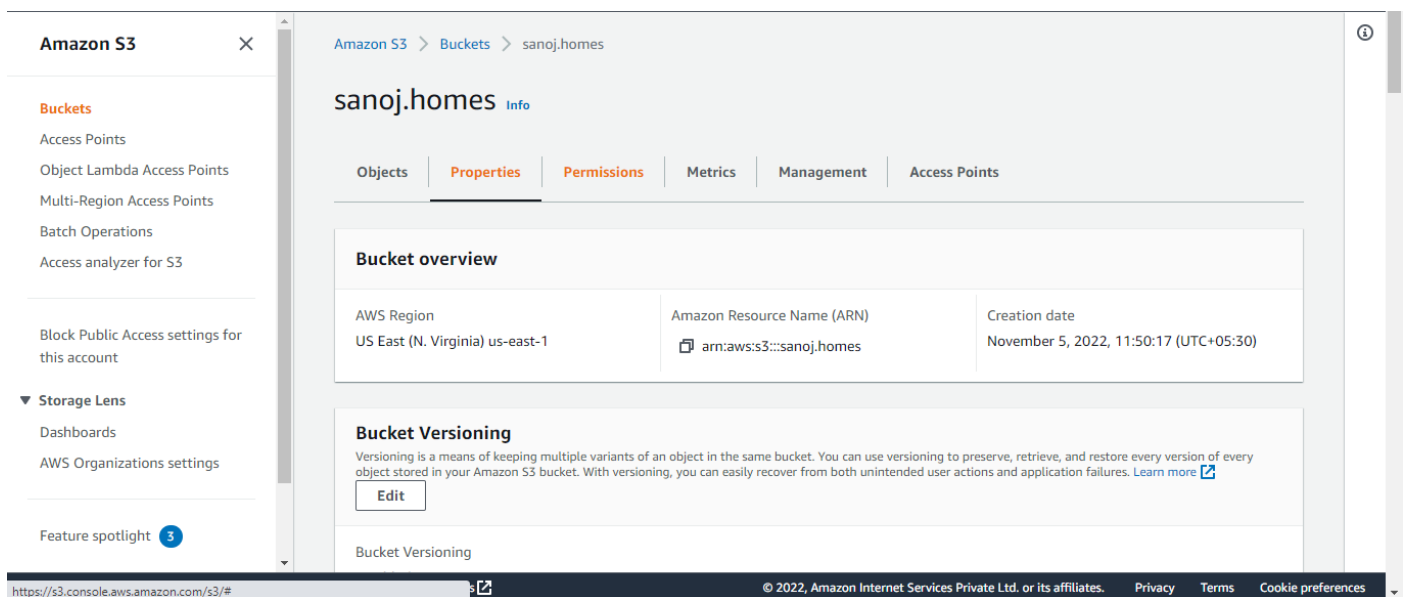


Step 9: Now click on the “Enable”.

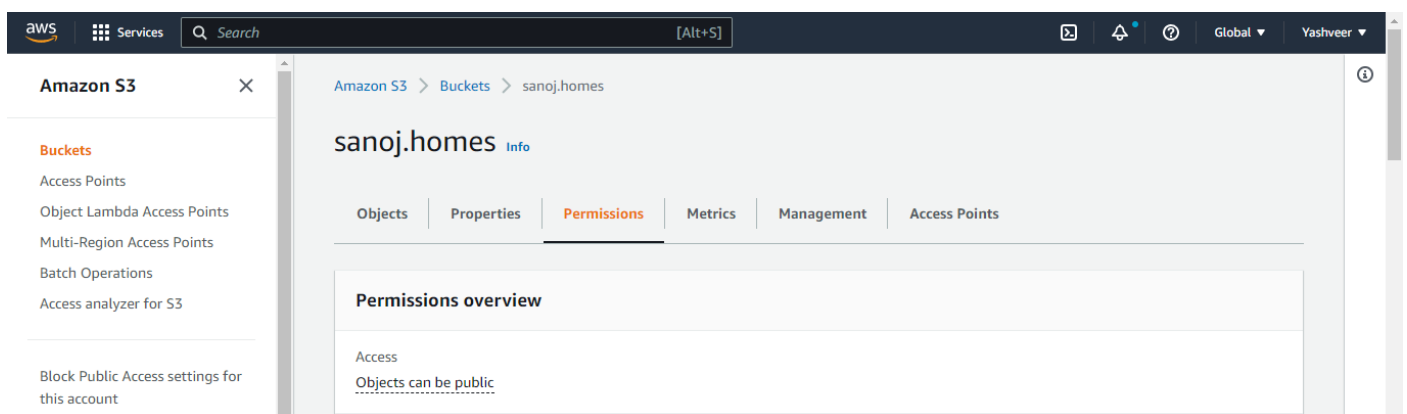


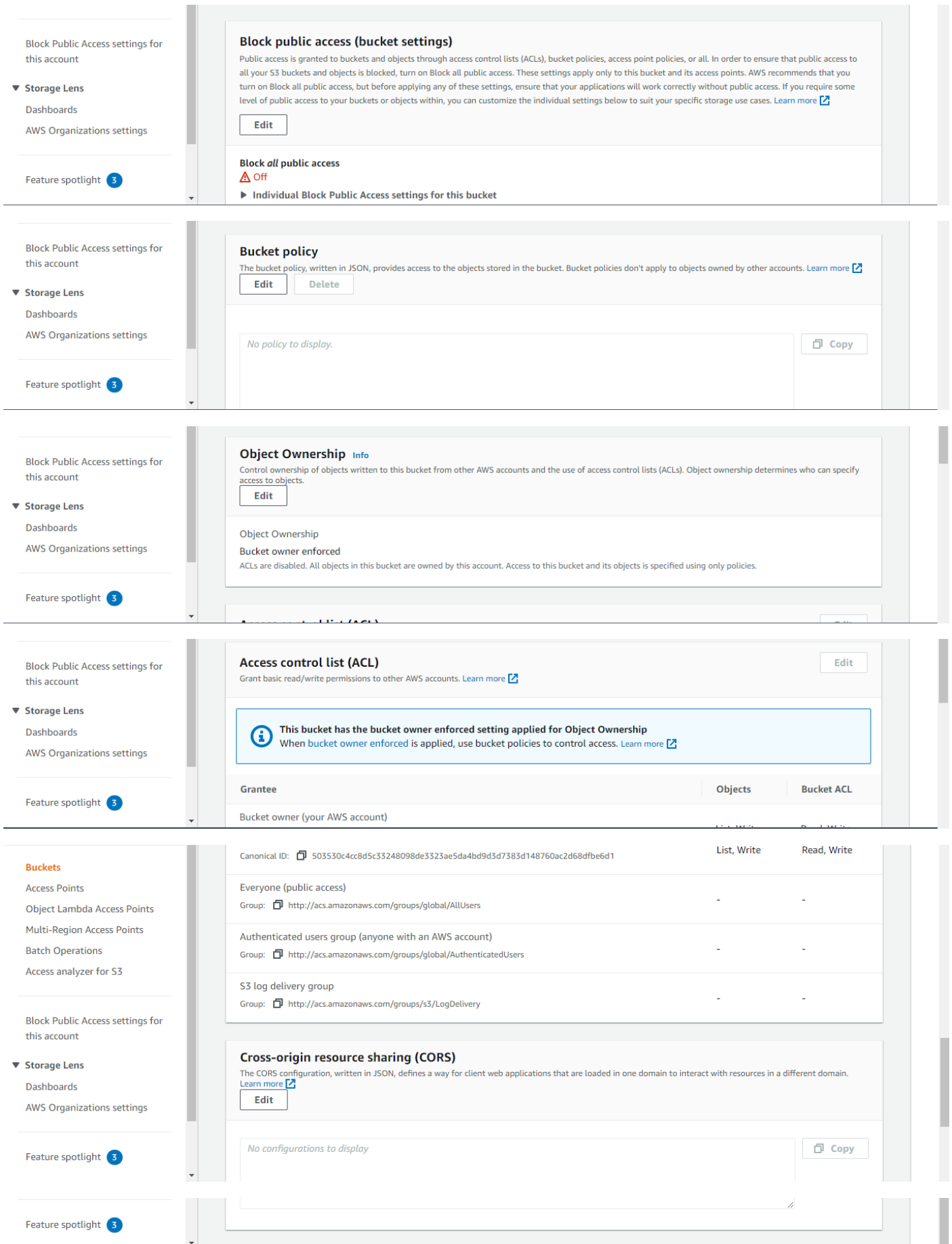
Now click on **“Save changes”**

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



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

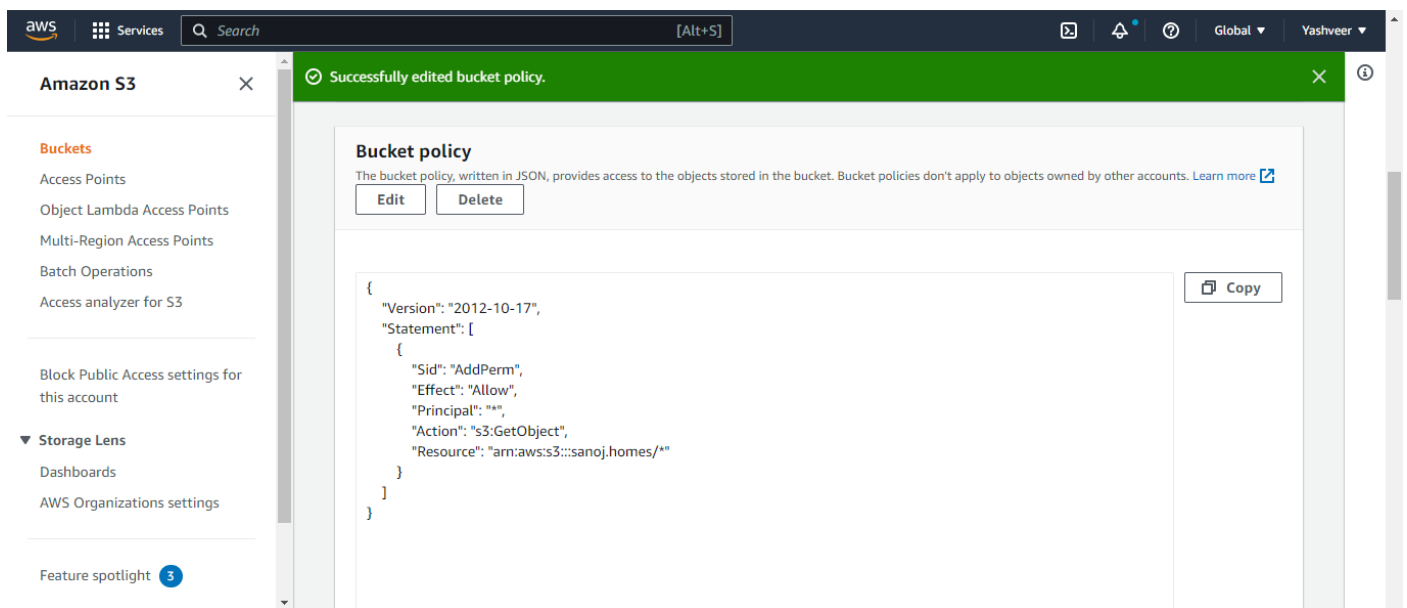




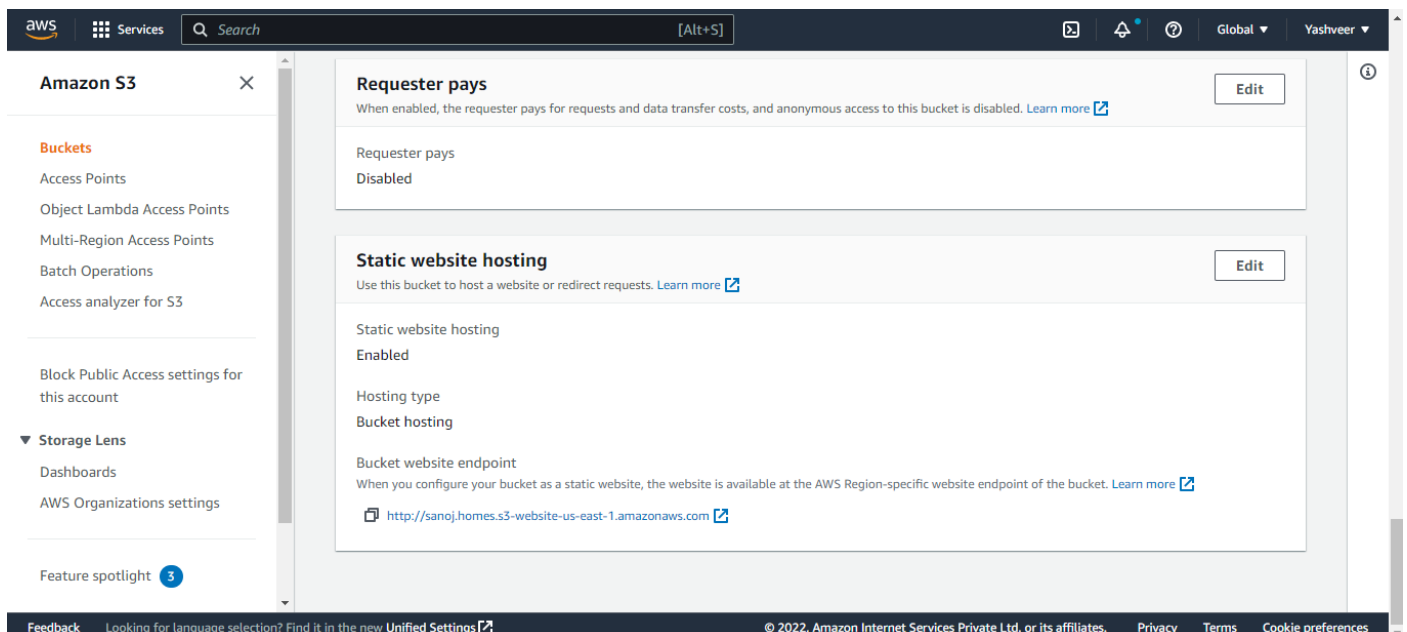
Step 11: Now we have to apply the below mentioned policy on the bucket so it can be accessible publicly. By clicking on the “Edit” to edit Bucket policy

Policy:

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



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



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

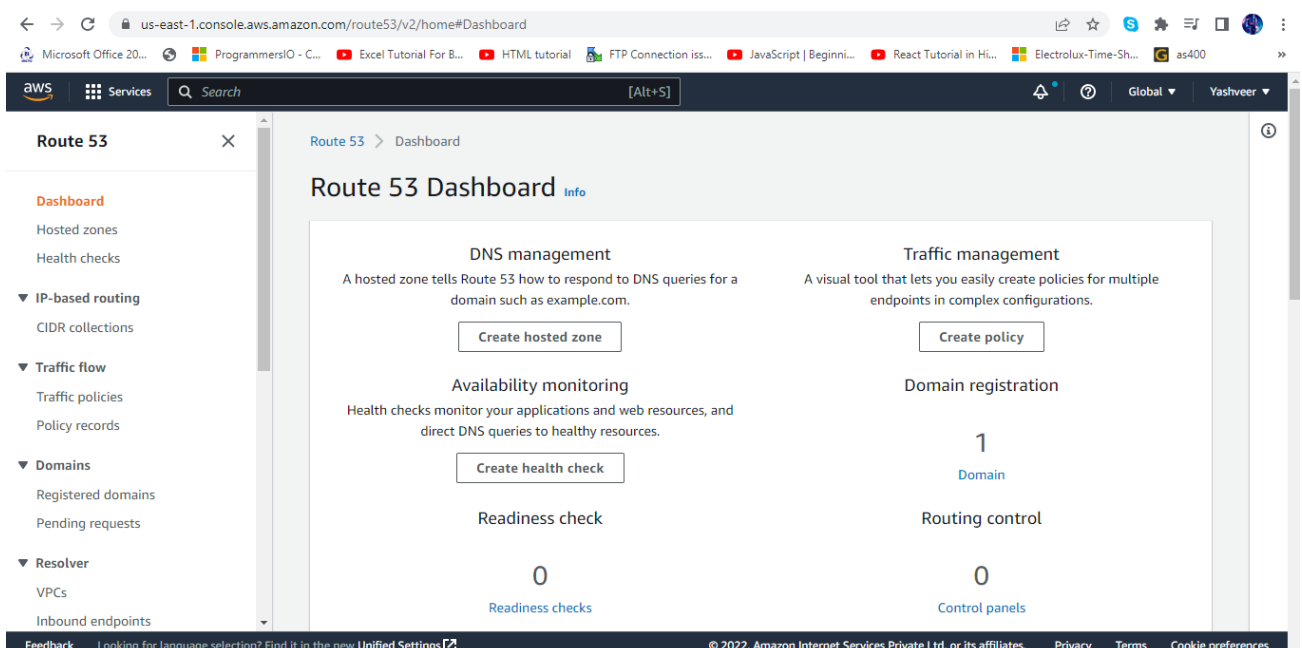
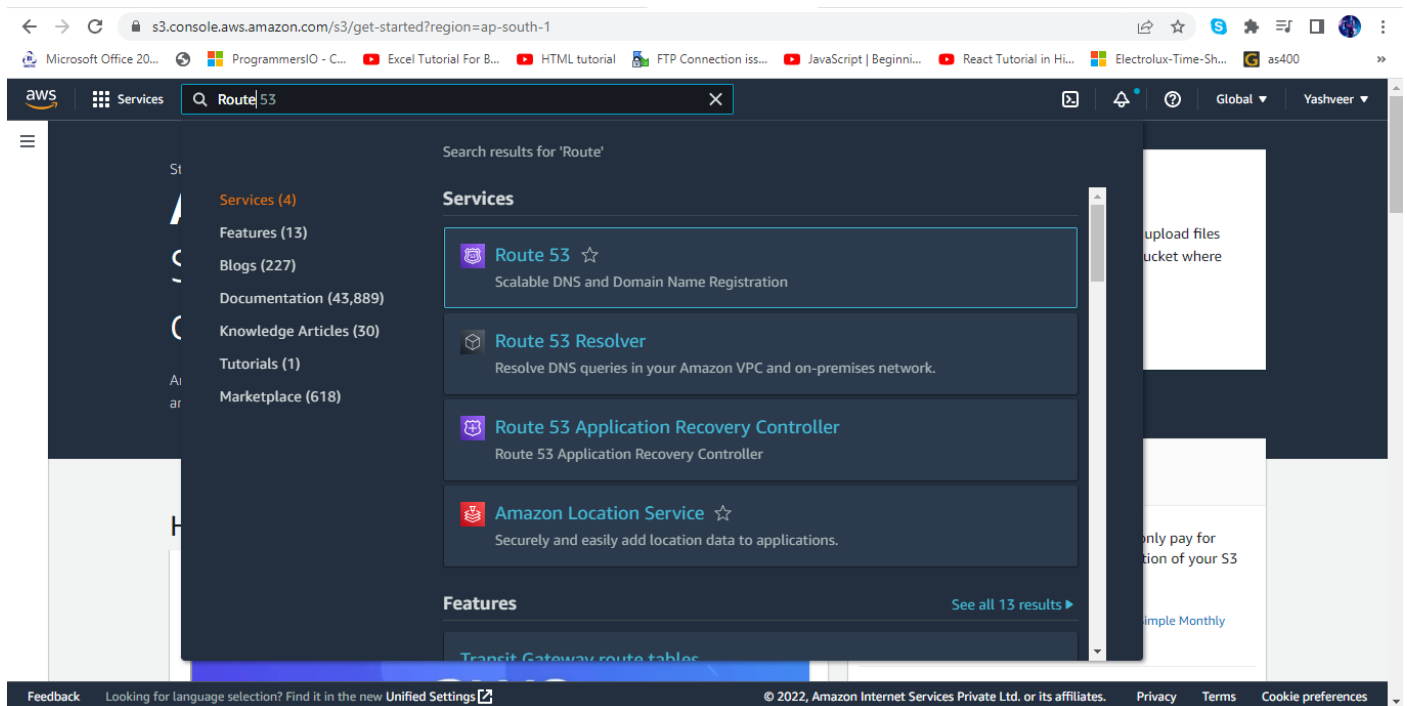
This is **S3 bucket URL:** <http://sanoj.home.s3-website.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com>

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

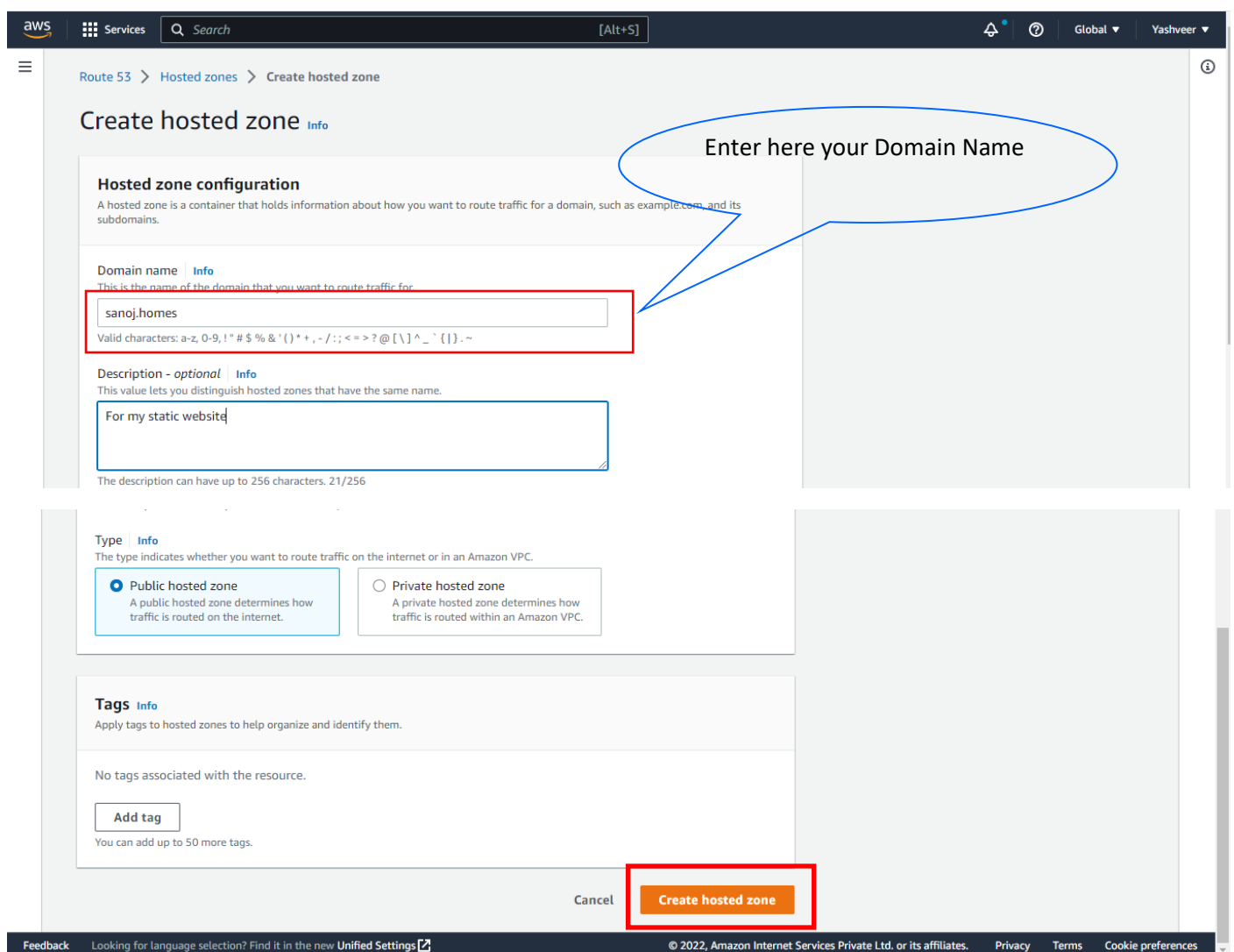
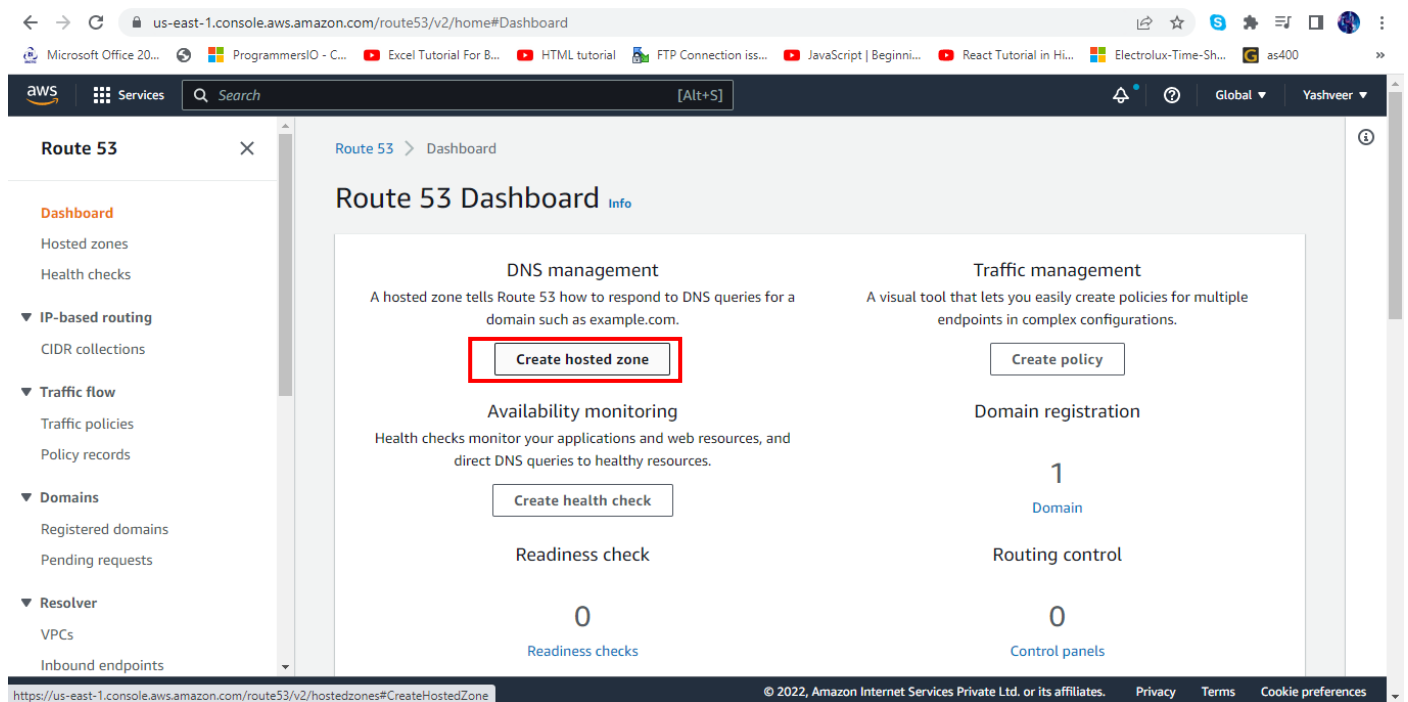
This is **website main page name:** index.html

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.



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.



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)**.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console for the 'sanoj.homes' hosted zone. The 'Records (2)' tab is active, displaying a table of DNS records. The first record is an NS (Name Server) record for 'sanoj.homes' with a 'Simple' routing policy, pointing to a list of AWS DNS servers. The second record is an SOA (Start of Authority) record for 'sanoj.homes' with a 'Simple' routing policy, pointing to 'ns-1693.awsdns-19.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.a...'. The console also shows options to 'Delete zone', 'Test record', 'Configure query logging', and 'Edit hosted zone'.

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.

The screenshot shows the Namecheap domain management interface for the 'sanoj.homes' domain. The 'Domain' tab is selected, displaying the domain's status as 'ACTIVE' and its expiration date. The 'Nameservers' section shows 'Custom DNS' with four placeholder nameservers: 'Nameserver 1', 'Nameserver 2', 'Nameserver 3', and 'Nameserver 4'. The interface also includes options for 'PremiumDNS' protection and 'Withheld for Privacy'.

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.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console for the 'Registered domains' section. A table lists the domain 'sanojhouses.click' with its privacy protection status as 'No contacts', its expiration date as 'November 05, 2023', and its transfer lock status as 'X'. The console also includes options to 'Register Domain', 'Transfer Domain', and 'Domain Billing Report'.

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.

Records (1/2) Info

The following table lists the existing records in sanoj.homes. You can't delete the SOA record or the NS record named sanoj.homes.

Delete record

Import zone file

Create record

Filter records by property or value

Type ▼

Routing policy ▼

Alias ▼

< 1 >

	Record name ▼	Type ▼	Routin... ▼	Differ... ▼	Value/Route traffic to ▼
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sanoj.homes	NS	Simple	-	ns-1693.awsdns-19.co.uk. ns-1074.awsdns-06.org. ns-395.awsdns-49.com. ns-779.awsdns-33.net.
<input type="checkbox"/>	sanoj.homes	SOA	Simple	-	ns-1693.awsdns-19.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.a...

Dashboard

Expiring / Expired

Domain List

Hosting List

Private Email

SSL Certificates

Apps

Profile

Domain

Products

Sharing & Transfer

Advanced DNS

STATUS & VALIDITY

WithheldforPrivacy

PremiumDNS

NAMESERVERS

?

ACTIVE

Oct 9, 2022 - Oct 9, 2023

ADD YEARS

?

PROTECTION

Oct 9, 2022 - Oct 9, 2023

ADD YEARS

?

Enable PremiumDNS protection in order to switch your domain to our PremiumDNS platform. With our PremiumDNS platform, you get 100% DNS uptime and DDoS protection at the DNS level.

BUY NOW

?

Custom DNS

ns-1693.awsdns-19.co.uk
ns-1074.awsdns-06.org
ns-395.awsdns-49.com
ns-779.awsdns-33.net

ADD NAMESERVER

✓

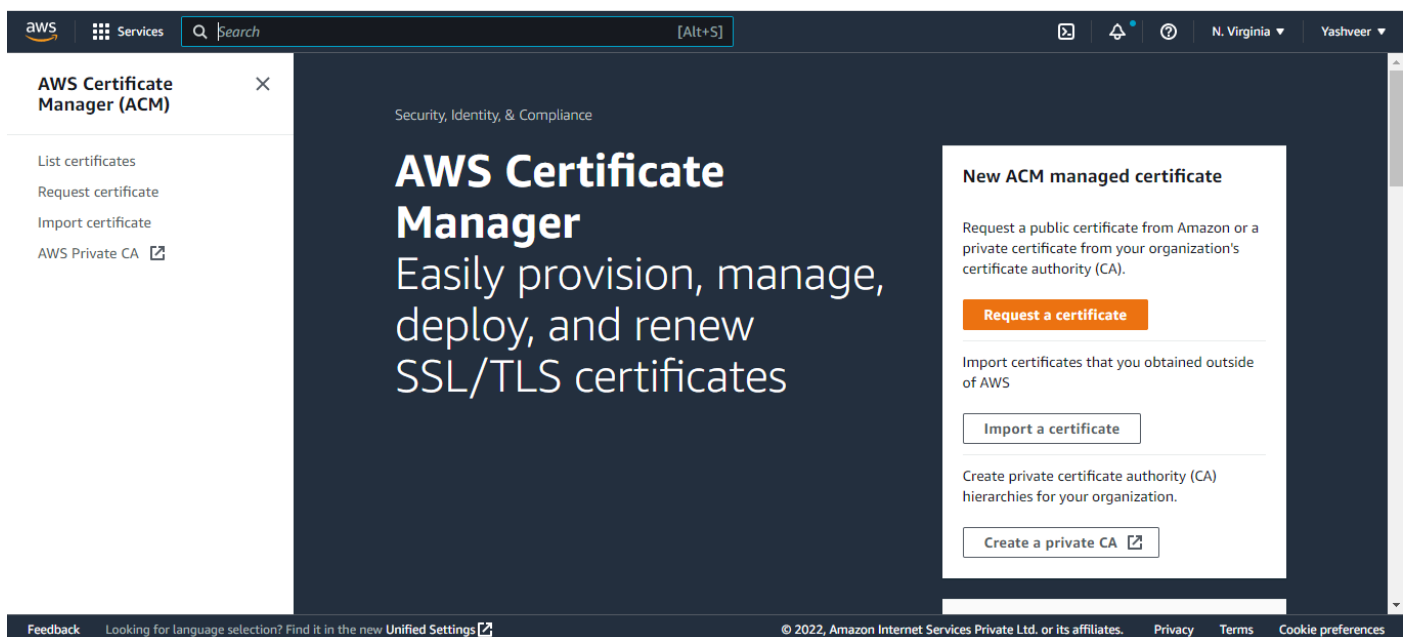
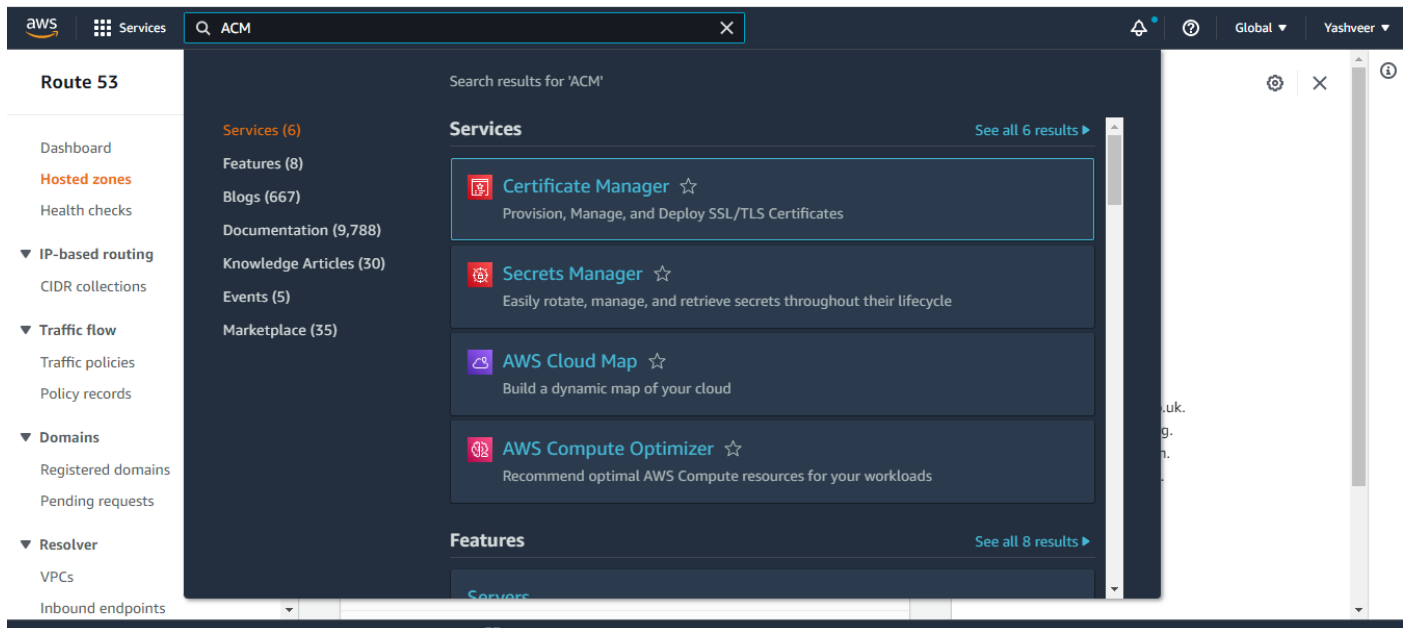
✗

Save

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.



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

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

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

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

- List certificates
- Request certificate**
- Import certificate
- AWS Private CA

AWS Certificate Manager > Certificates > Request certificate

Request certificate

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](#)

Cancel **Next**

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

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

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

- List certificates
- Request certificate**
- Import certificate
- AWS Private CA

AWS Certificate Manager > Certificates > Request certificate > Request public certificate

Request public certificate

Domain names Info

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**
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 Tag value - optional

Q Enter key Q Enter value Remove tag

Add tag

You can add 49 more tag(s).

Cancel Previous **Request**

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

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

List certificates

Request certificate

Import certificate

AWS Private CA

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)

RefreshDeleteManage expiry eventsImportRequest

< 1 >

	Certificate ID	Domain name	Type	Status	In use	Renewal eligibility
<input type="checkbox"/>	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)

List certificates

Request certificate

Import certificate

AWS Private CA

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)

Create records in Route 53Export to CSV

< 1 >

Domain	Status	Renewal status	Type	CNAME name	CNAME value
sanoj.homes	Pending validation	-	CNAME	_911022209fce32415b7158000da949e7.sanoj.homes.	_5f6b6bb7e315a89b04af195ba92493ba.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)

Manage

< 1 >

Key	Value
Name	My-certificate

Feedback

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) console. On the left, there's a sidebar with options: List certificates, Request certificate, Import certificate, and AWS Private CA. The main area displays the details of a certificate with ARN `arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:608752457416:certificate/b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343` and Type `Amazon Issued`. Below this, there's a section titled 'Domains (1)' with a table showing one domain: `sanoj.homes`. The table has columns: Domain, Status (Pending validation), Renewal status (-), Type (CNAME), CNAME name (`_911022209fce32415b7158000da949e7.sanoj.homes.`), and CNAME value (`_5f6b6bb7e315a89b04af195ba92493ba.wdrzrjwmwn.acm-validations.aws.`). There are buttons for 'Create records in Route 53' and 'Export to CSV'. A 'Details' section is also visible at the bottom.

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) console with a success message: 'Successfully requested certificate with ID b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343'. Below this, there's a section titled 'Create DNS records in Amazon Route 53 (1/1)'. It shows a search for domains with 1 match: `sanoj.homes`. The table has columns: Domain, Validation status (Pending validation), Type (CNAME), CNAME name (`_911022209fce32415b7158000da949e7.sanoj.homes.`), CNAME value (`_5f6b6bb7e315a89b04af195ba92493ba.wdrzrjwmwn.acm-validations.aws.`), and Is domain in Route 53? (Yes). There are buttons for 'Cancel' and 'Create records'.

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.

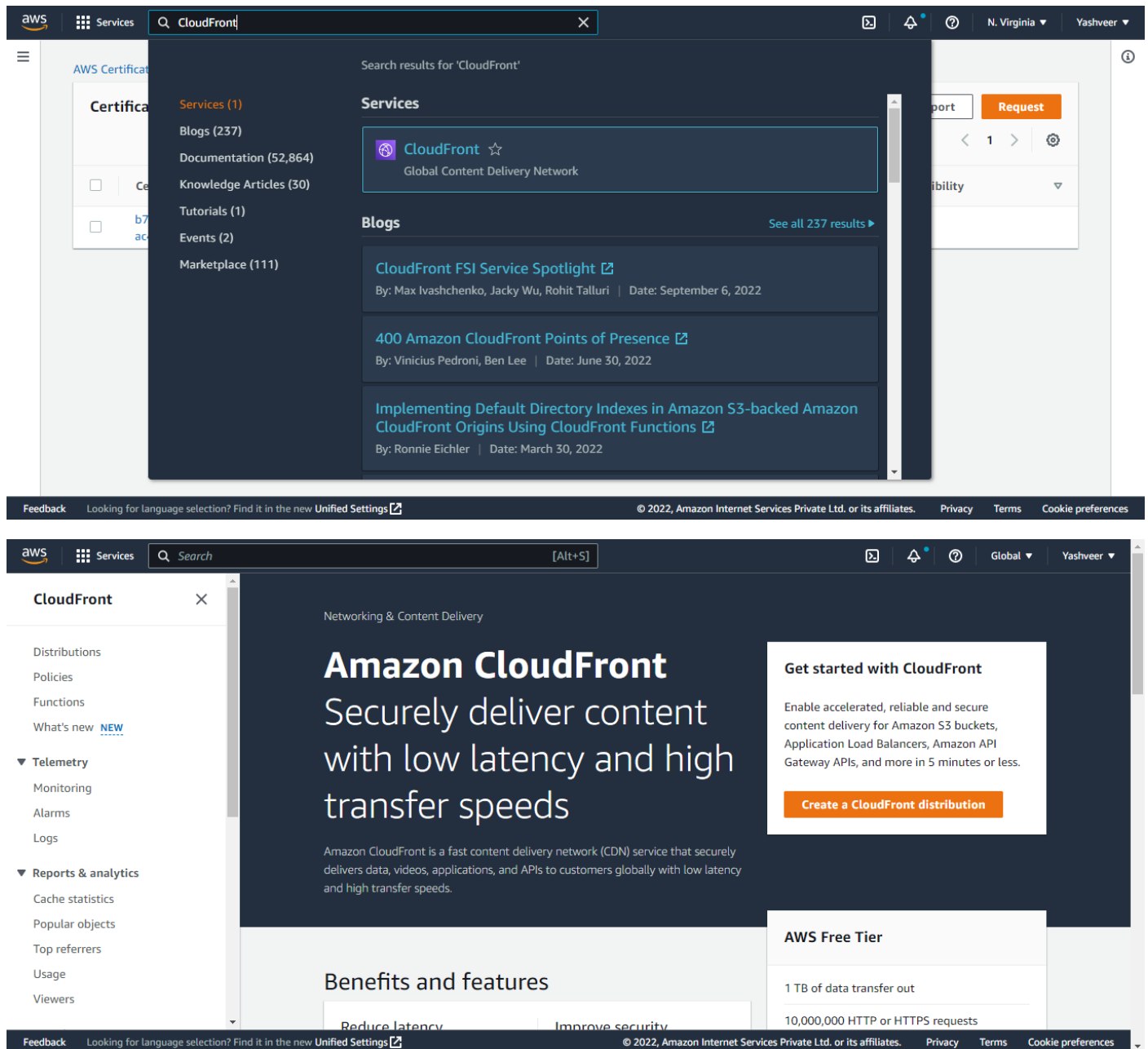
As you can in the below image my certificate is issued successfully.

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) console with a list of certificates. The table has columns: Certificate ID, Domain name, Type, Status, In use, and Renewal eligibility. The first row shows a certificate with ID `b79ab6c7-3f72-49bb-ac4a-163f42d20343`, Domain name `sanoj.homes`, Type `Amazon Issued`, Status `Issued`, In use `No`, and Renewal eligibility `Ineligible`. There are buttons for 'Delete', 'Manage expiry events', 'Import', and 'Request'.

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

Setting up CloudFront:

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



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

CloudFront > Distributions > create

Create distribution

Origin

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

Choose origin domain

Amazon S3
sanoj.homes.s3.amazonaws.com

Elastic load balancer
No origins available.

Mediastore container
No origins available.

Mediapackage container

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.

Origin

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

sanoj.homes.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Origin path - optional [Info](#)
Enter a URL path to append to the origin domain name for origin requests.

Enter the origin path

Name
Enter a name for this origin.

sanoj.homes.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com

Origin access [Info](#)

☒ 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 [Info](#)
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

Default cache behavior

Path pattern [Info](#)

Default (*)

Compress objects automatically [Info](#)

☐ No

☒ Yes

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

Default policy when CF compression is enabled

Recommended for S3 origins

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

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

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).

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

↺

✓ sanoj.homes

↗ 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

Cancel

Create distribution

Feedback

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

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Privacy

Terms

Cookie preferences

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

Distributions

Policies

Functions

What's new [NEW](#)

Telemetry

CloudFront > Distributions

Distributions (1) Info

↺

Enable

Disable

Delete

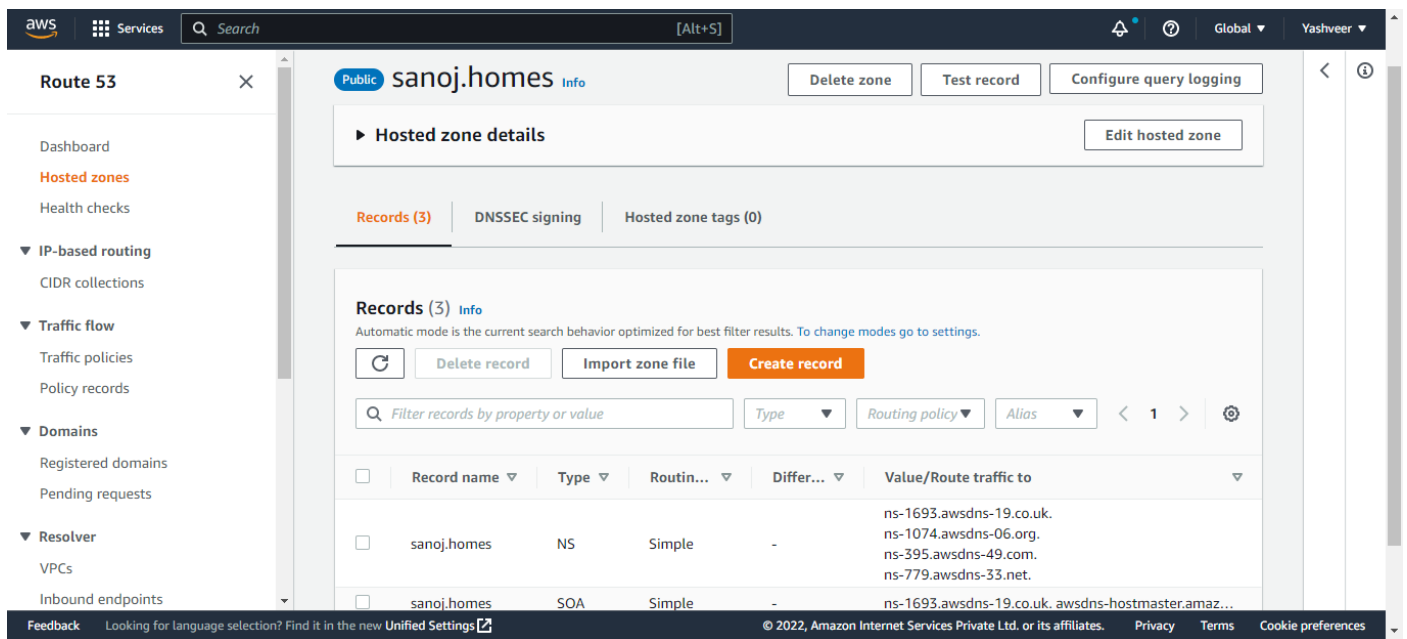
Create distribution

Q Search all distributions

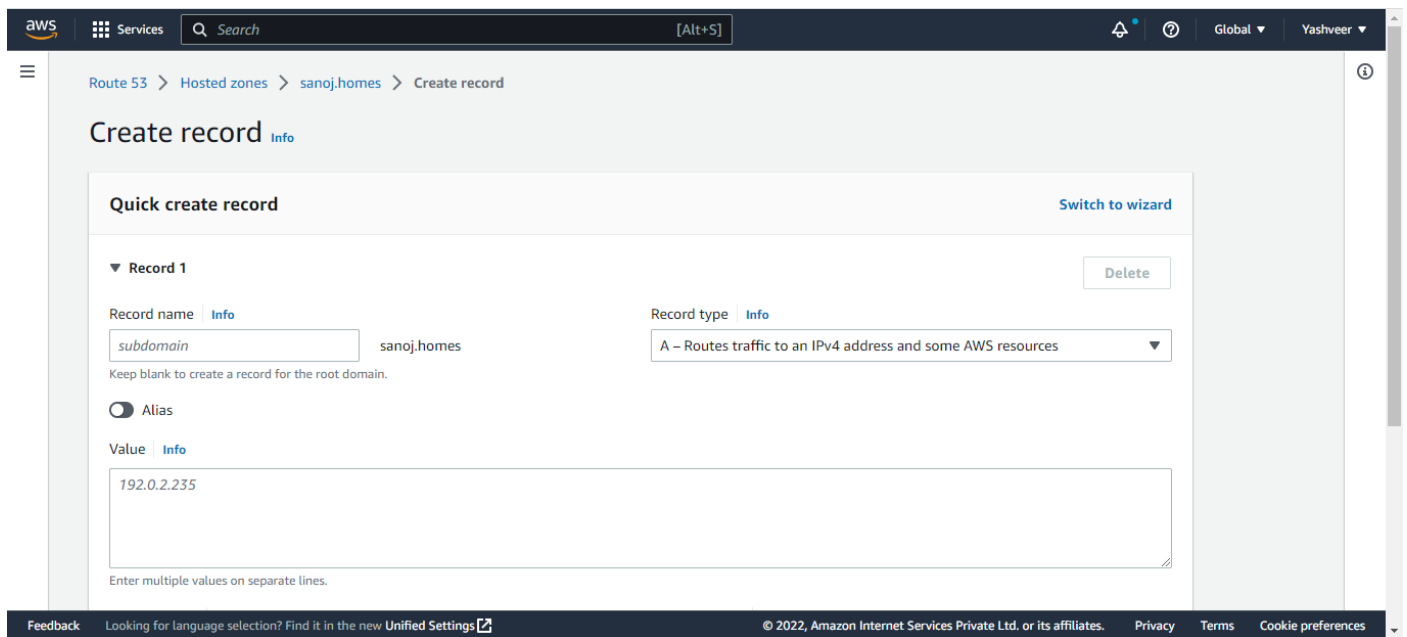
< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Descripti...	Domain ...	Alternat...	Origins	Status	Last mo...
<input type="checkbox"/>	E29L252WVFBOV	-	dw2ltlo3x9...	sanoj.homes	sanoj.homes.s3.u	✓ Enabled	November ...

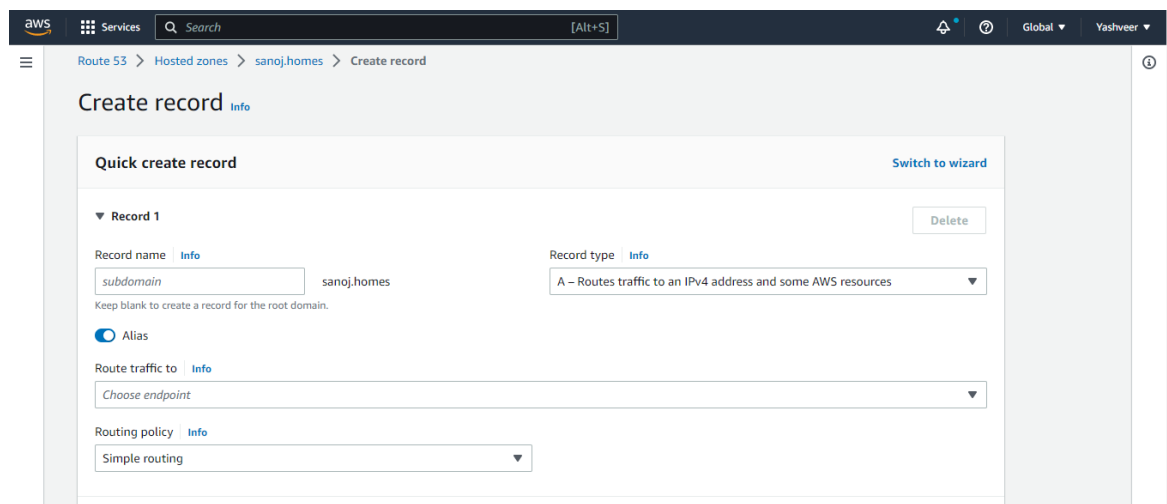
Now Again go to the Route 53 and Create a Record that point to the route to the CloudFront.



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



Click on the **“Alias”** button.



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 Route 53 console interface for creating a new record. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, a search bar, and user information. The main content area is titled 'Record 1' and contains the following fields:

- Record name:** A text input field containing 'subdomain', followed by the domain 'sanoj.homes'. A note below states: 'Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.'
- Record type:** A dropdown menu showing 'A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources'.
- Alias:** A radio button is selected, labeled 'Alias'.
- Route traffic to:** A dropdown menu showing 'Alias to CloudFront distribution'. Below it, a region dropdown shows 'US East (N. Virginia)'. A note states: 'An alias to a CloudFront distribution and another record in the same hosted zone are global and available only in US East (N. Virginia).'
- Search bar:** A text input field containing 'dw2ltlo3x99b5.cloudfront.net'.
- Routing policy:** A dropdown menu showing 'Simple routing'.
- Evaluate target health:** A toggle switch set to 'No'.
- Buttons:** 'Delete' (top right), 'Add another record' (bottom right), 'Cancel' (bottom right), and 'Create records' (bottom right, highlighted in orange).

The footer of the console includes a feedback link, a language selection notice, copyright information for 2022, and links for privacy, terms, and cookie preferences.

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