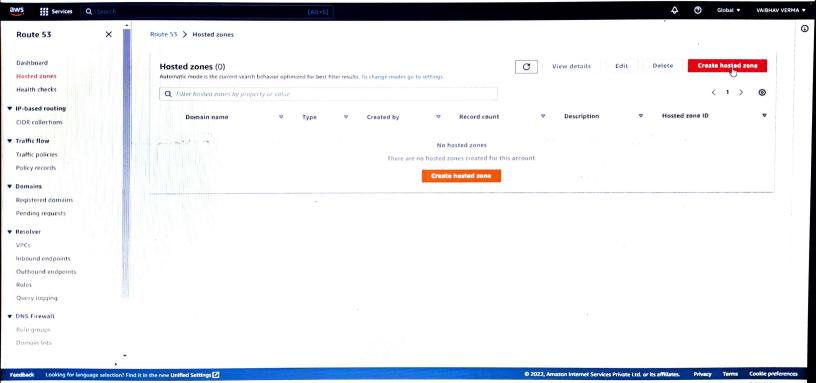


Module-3: Route 53 Assignment - 3

You have been asked to:

- 1. Use the Route 53 Hosted Zone created in the Assignment
- 2. Route the traffic to an EC2 instance with an Apache web server running in it using it's IP address







Checkout 1 domain in cart

USD 000

USD 000

Get one of these domains. They are free!

• FREE

• FREE

USD 0.00

USD 000 Select

✓ Selected

Select

Select

• FREE

klowd .ml

.tk

klowd

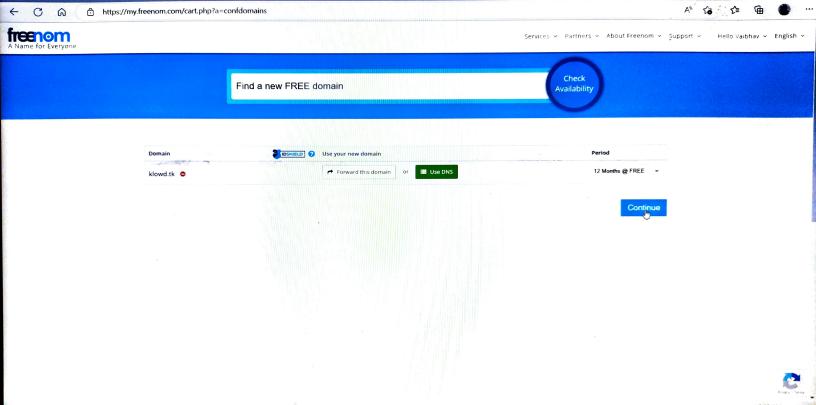
.ga

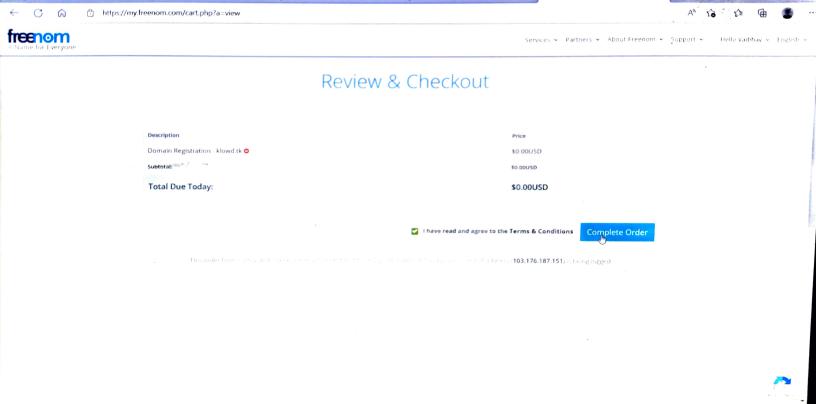
.cf

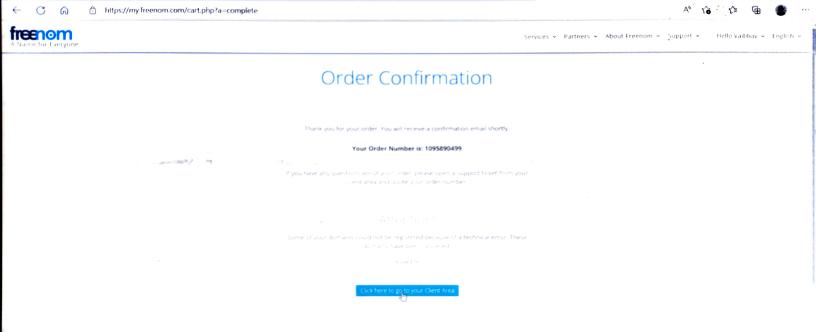
klowd

https://my.freenom.com/cart.php?a=confdomains

2:08 AM







 \equiv

Services

Hosted zone configuration

A hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic for a domain, such as example.com, and its subdomains.

Domain name Info

This is the name of the domain that you want to route traffic for.

klowd.tk

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

Description - optional Info

This value lets you distinguish hosted zones that have the same name.

The hosted zone is used for...

The description can have up to 256 characters. 0/256

Type Info

The type indicates whether you want to route traffic on the internet or in an Amazon VPC.

Public hosted zone

A public hosted zone determines how traffic is routed on the internet.

Private hosted zone

A private hosted zone determines how traffic is routed within an Amazon VPC.

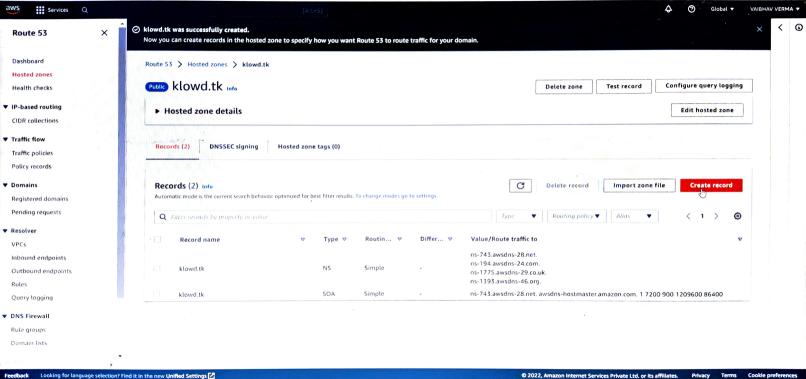
Tags Info

Apply tags to hosted zones to help organize and identify them.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add tag

You can add up to 50 more taigs

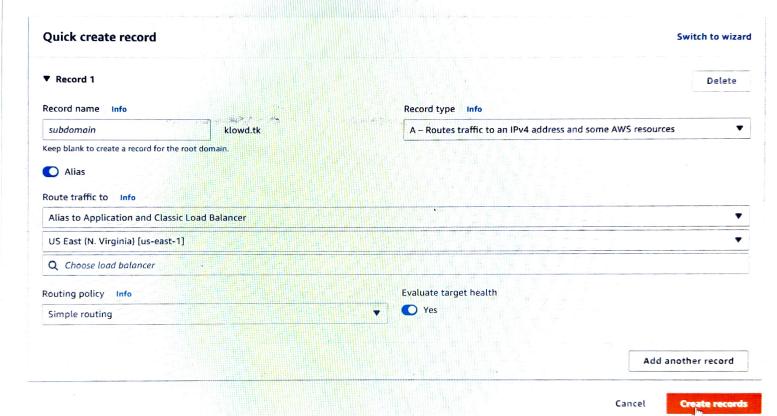


Services

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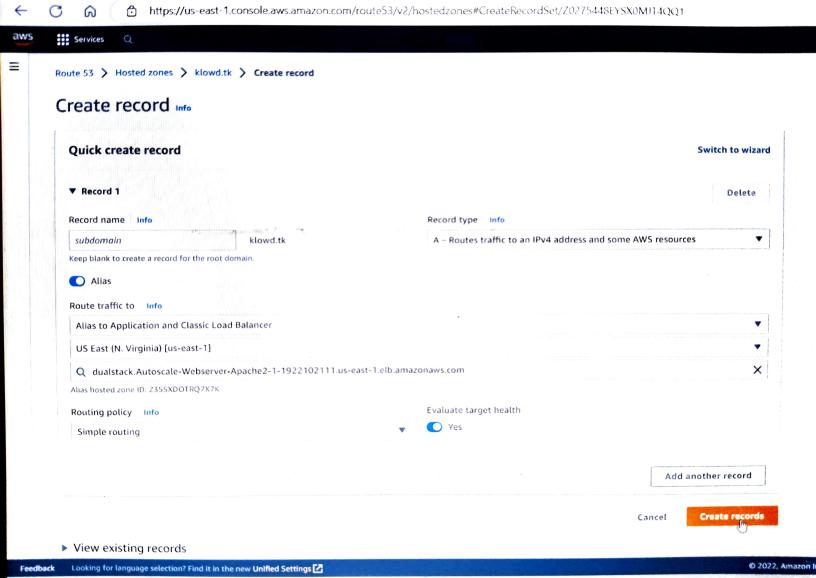
Route 53 > Hosted zones > klowd.tk > Create record

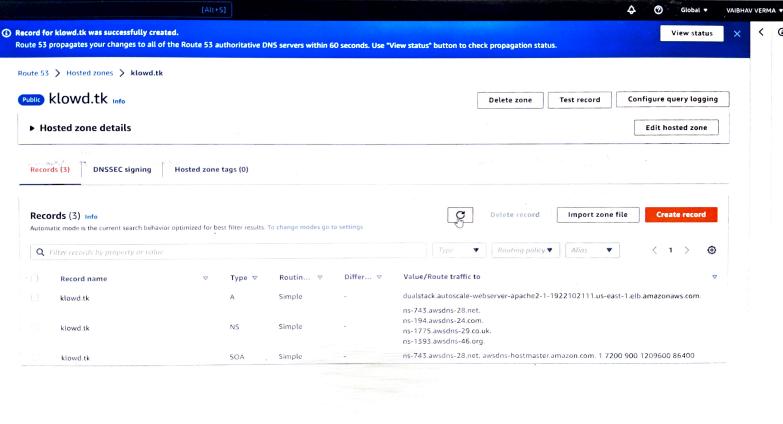
Create record Info

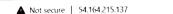


View existing records

The following table lists the existing records in klowd.tk.









and the state of the



Apache2 Default Page

Ubuntu

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should replace this file (located at /var/www/html/index.html) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is fully documented in /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the manual if the apache2-doc package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
1-- apache2.conf
         · -- ports.conf
  - mods-enabled
         1 -- * . Load
         `-- *.conf
 -- conf-enabled
         `-- *.conf
 -- sites-enabled
         `-- *, conf
```

- apache2, conf is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server
- ports, conf is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the mods-enabled/, conf-enabled/ and sites-enabled/ directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual boot configurations, respectively













