

Here's a **step-by-step lab** to use a **GoDaddy domain** with **AWS services**, such as **EC2**

### Prerequisites

- GoDaddy account with a registered domain (e.g., openwriteup.xyz)
- AWS account with permissions for Route 53, EC2 or S3, CloudFront
- A running EC2 instance with a public IP or a static website in S3

---

### STEP 1: Register Domain on GoDaddy

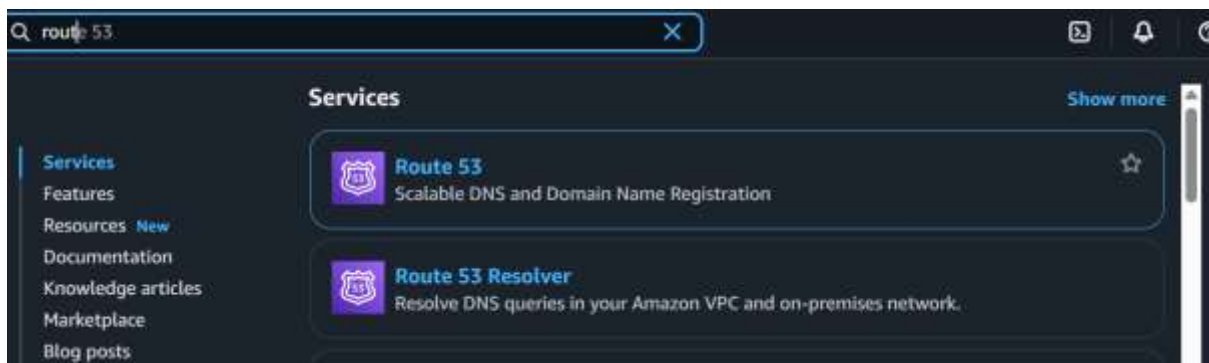
If you haven't done it:

1. Go to [GoDaddy](#)
2. Purchase a domain (e.g., openwriteup.xyz)

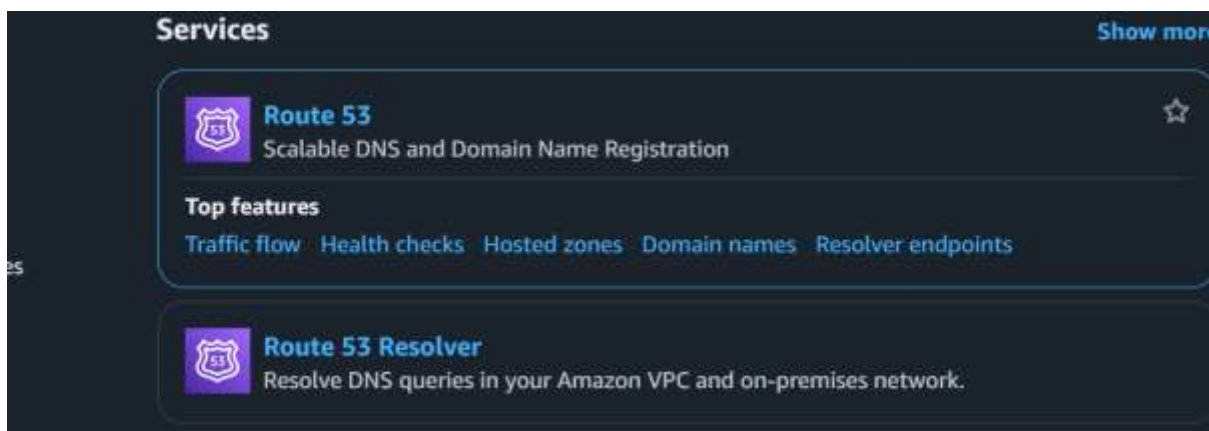
---

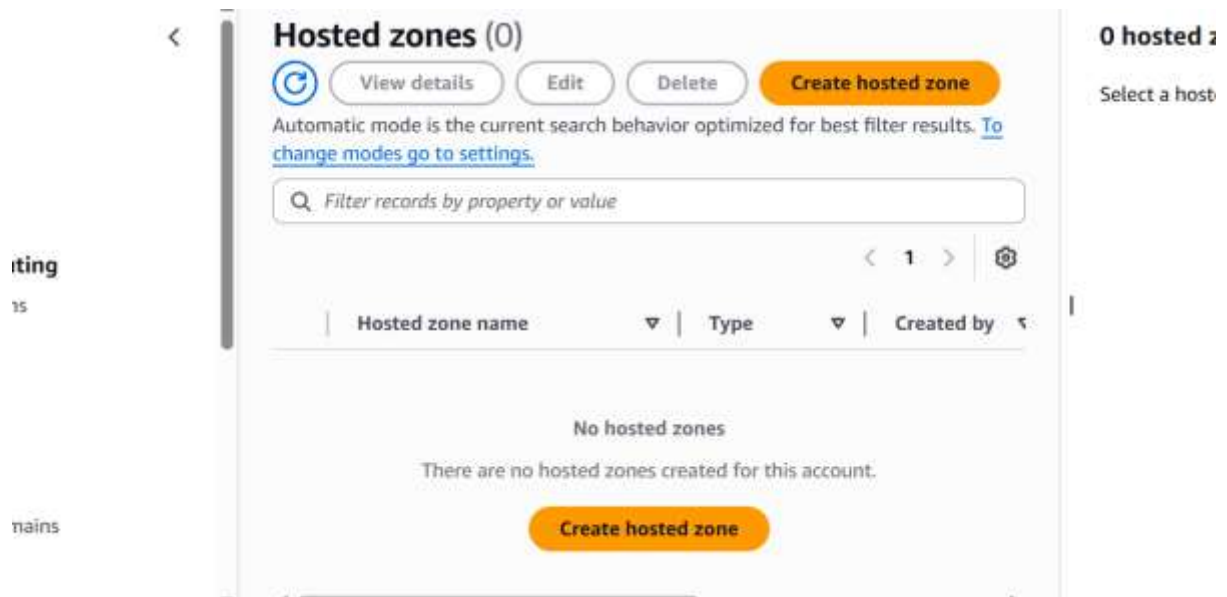
### STEP 2: Create a Hosted Zone in Route 53

1. Go to AWS Console → Route 53



2. Choose **Hosted Zones** → **Create hosted zone**





- Domain name: openwriteup.xyz
- Type: **Public hosted zone**

### 3. Click **Create hosted zone**

**Domain name** [Info](#)

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

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

**Description - optional** [Info](#)

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

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.

You can add up to 50 more tags.

- Note the **4 Name Servers (NS records)** generated by Route 53.

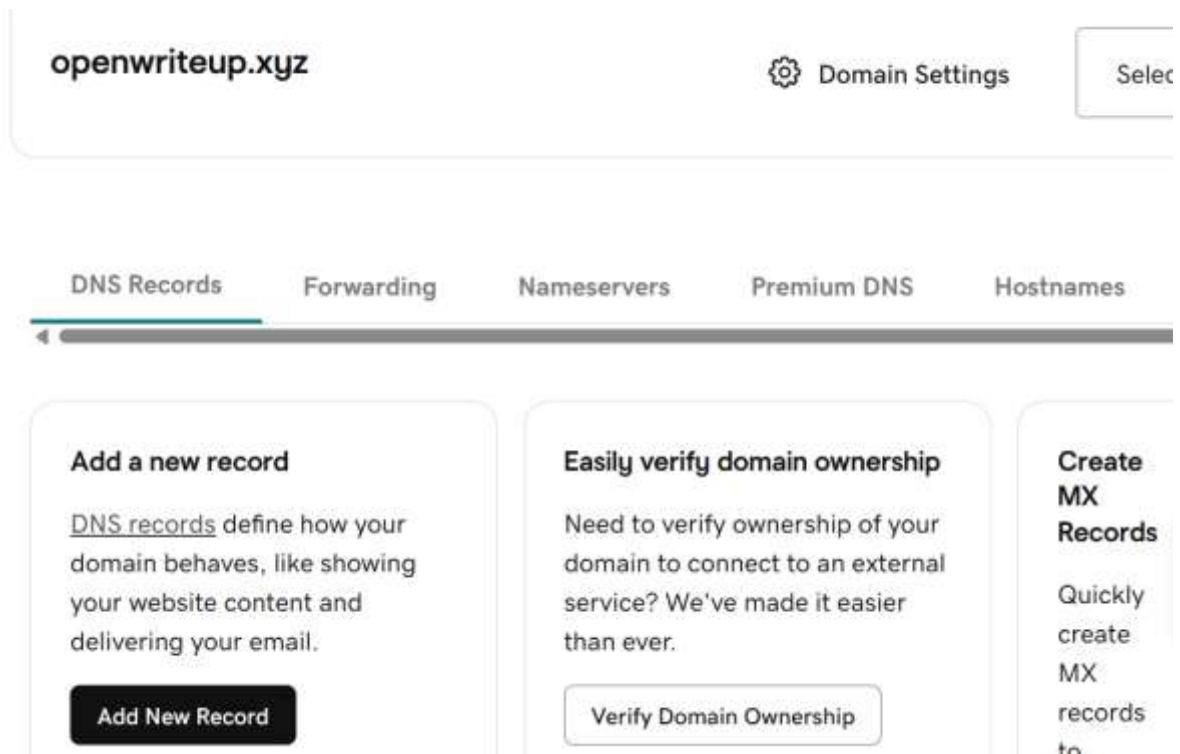
Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s...	Health ..
No	ns-360.awsdns-45.com. ns-529.awsdns-02.net. ns-1430.awsdns-50.org. ns-1764.awsdns-28.co.uk.	172800	-
No	ns-360.awsdns-45.com, awsd...	900	-

### STEP 3: Update GoDaddy Name Servers

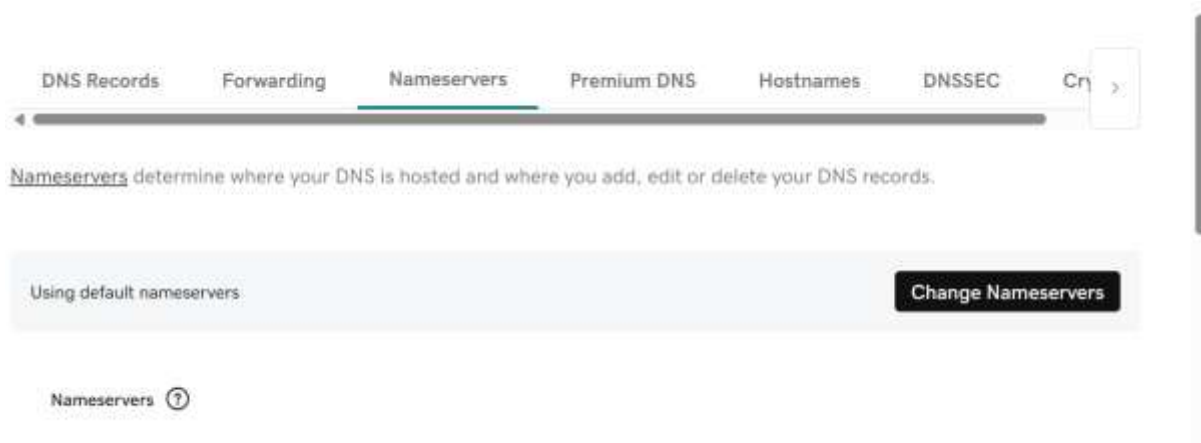
- Log into [GoDaddy DNS Management](#)

The screenshot shows the GoDaddy website dashboard. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the GoDaddy logo, a phone number (040 6760 7665), and links for Help, My Products, and a user profile for Amit. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with the placeholder text "Type the domain you want" and a "Search Domains" button. To the right of the search bar, it says ".online ₹ 229.00\*/1st yr. Stay relevant online." Below the search bar, there's a greeting "Hey Amit" and a heading "Pick up where you left off". Under this heading, there are three buttons: "My Dashboard", "Renewals & Billing", and "Learn more about GoDaddy Airo". Below these buttons, there's a section titled "Domains" with a "Manage All" link. Under the "Domains" section, there's a table with one row for the domain "openwriteup.xyz". The table shows "Protection Plan: None" and a link to "Upgrade Protection". To the right of the table, there's a "DNS" link and a "Manage" button.

- Go to "My Products" → Domain → "DNS"



3. Scroll to **Nameservers** → Click **Change**



4. Choose: **Enter my own nameservers**

## Edit nameservers

Choose nameservers for **openwriteup.xyz**

☐ GoDaddy Nameservers (recommended)

☒ I'll use my own nameservers

Nameserver 1

Nameserver 2

[+ Add Nameserver](#)

Save

Cancel

5. Paste the 4 NS records from AWS Route 53.

☒ I'll use my own nameservers

ns-360.awsdns-45.com



ns-529.awsdns-02.net



ns-1430.awsdns-50.org



ns-1764.awsdns-28.co.uk



[+ Add Nameserver](#)

Save

Cancel

6. Save changes (may take up to 48 hours, usually much faster).

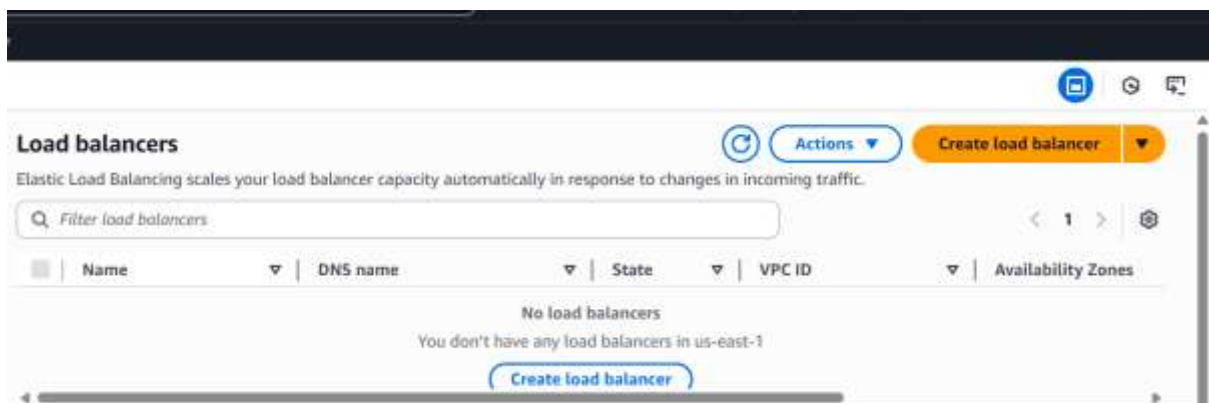
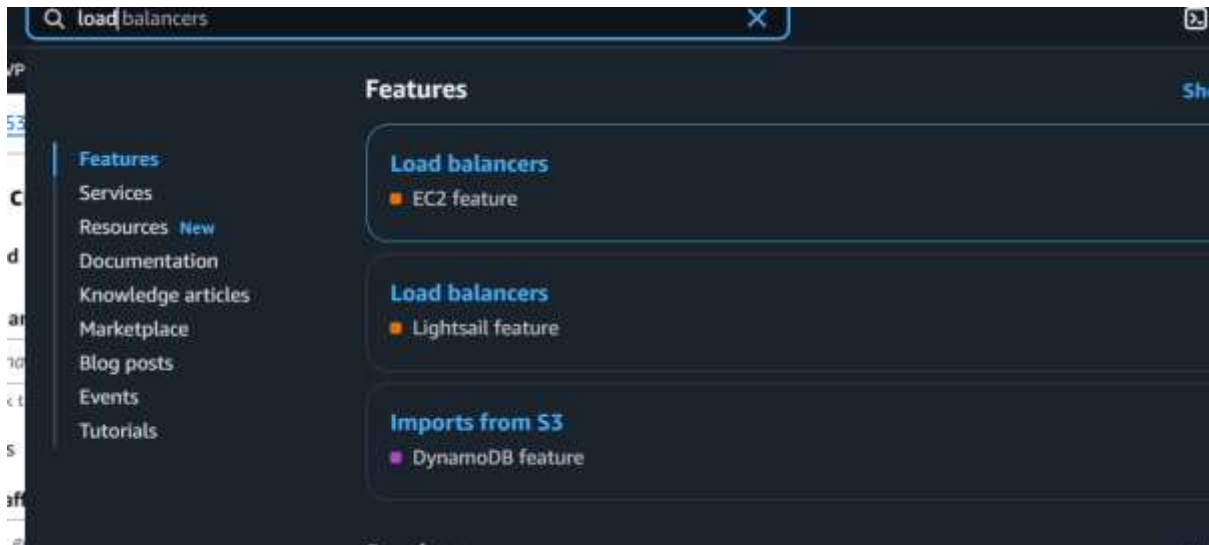
## STEP 4: Configure AWS Hosting

### Option A: EC2 Hosting

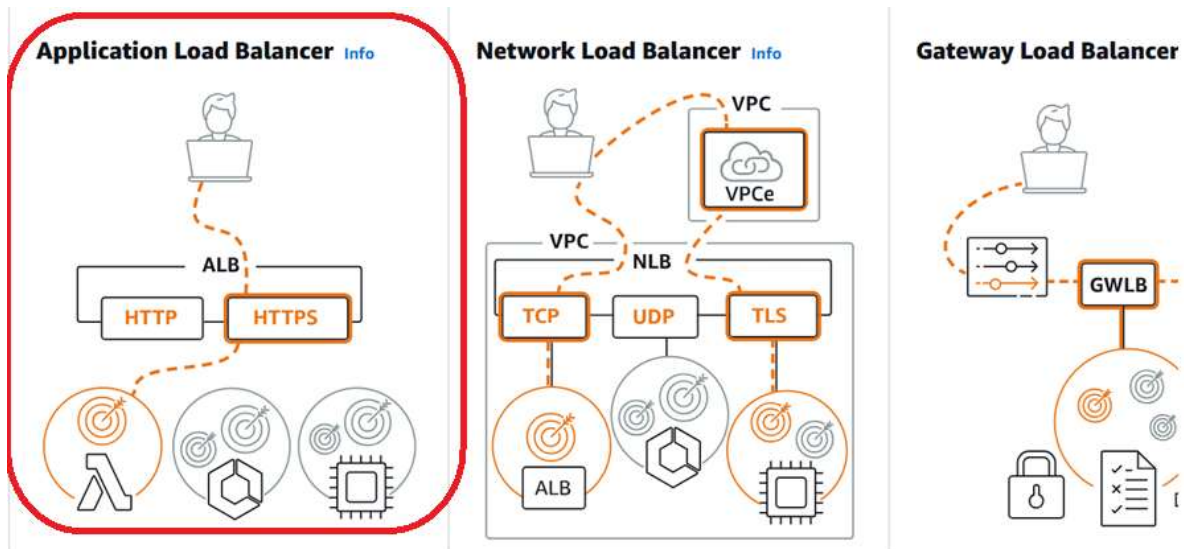
1. Launch EC2 instance (Ubuntu/Apache/NGINX/etc.)
2. Note public IP or create an Elastic IP and associate it.
3. SSH , HTTP configure your web server:
4. `sudo apt update`
5. `sudo apt install apache2 -y`

6. `echo "Welcome to openwriteup.xyz" | sudo tee /var/www/html/index.html`

## Create Loadbalancer



## Create ALB



#### Scheme [Info](#)

Scheme can't be changed after the load balancer is created.

##### ☒ Internet-facing

- Serves internet-facing traffic.
- Has public IP addresses.
- DNS name resolves to public IPs.
- Requires a public subnet.

##### ☐ Internal

- Serves internal traffic.
- Has private IP addresses.
- DNS name resolves to private IPs.
- Compatible with the **IPv4** and **Dualstack** IP address types.

#### Load balancer IP address type [Info](#)

Select the front-end IP address type to assign to the load balancer. The VPC and subnets mapped to this load balancer must include the selected IP address types. Public

##### ☒ IPv4

Includes only IPv4 addresses.

##### ☐ Dualstack

Includes IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

## IP pools - new [Info](#)

You can optionally choose to configure an IPAM pool as the preferred source for your load balancers IP addresses. Create or view Pools in [Amazon VPC IP Address](#)

### ☐ Use IPAM pool for public IPv4 addresses

The IPAM pool you choose will be the preferred source of public IPv4 addresses. If the pool is depleted IPv4 addresses will be assigned by AWS.

## Availability Zones and subnets [Info](#)

Select at least two Availability Zones and a subnet for each zone. A load balancer node will be placed in each selected zone and will automatically scale in response to traffic targets in the selected Availability Zones only.

### ☒ us-east-1a (use1-az4)

#### Subnet

Only CIDR blocks corresponding to the load balancer IP address type are used. At least 8 available IP addresses are required for your load balancer to scale out.

subnet-0ed92042d81040bde

IPv4 subnet CIDR: 172.30.0.0/24

### ☒ us-east-1b (use1-az6)

#### Subnet

Only CIDR blocks corresponding to the load balancer IP address type are used. At least 8 available IP addresses are required for your load balancer to scale out.

subnet-0baf3b76a8f33074f

IPv4 subnet CIDR: 172.30.1.0/24

## Create Target group

## Listeners and routing [Info](#)

A listener is a process that checks for connection requests using the port and protocol you configure. The rules that you define for a listener direct requests to its registered targets.

### ▼ Listener HTTP:80

#### Protocol

HTTP

#### Port

80

1-65535

#### Default action [Info](#)

Forward to

Select a target group

[Create target group](#)

#### Listener tags - optional

## target group

## Basic configuration

Settings in this section can't be changed after the target group is created.

### Choose a target type

#### ☒ Instances

- Supports load balancing to instances within a specific VPC.
- Facilitates the use of [Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling](#) to manage and scale your EC2 capacity.

#### ☐ IP addresses

- Supports load balancing to VPC and on-premises resources.
- Facilitates routing to multiple IP addresses and network interfaces on the same instance.
- Offers flexibility with microservice based architectures, simplifying inter-application communication.
- Supports IPv6 targets, enabling end-to-end IPv6 communication, and IPv4-to-IPv6 NAT.

#### ☐ Lambda function

- Facilitates routing to a single Lambda function.



Target group name

test

A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.

Protocol

Protocol for load balancer-to-target communication. Can't be modified after creation.

HTTP

Port

Port number where targets receive traffic. Can be overridden for individual targets during registration.

80

1-65535

IP address type

Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group.

IPv4

Each instance has a default network interface (eth0) that is assigned the primary private IPv4 address.  
The instance's primary private IP address is the one that will be used to connect to the target.

Map instance

EC2 > Target groups > Create target group

Step 1: Specify group details

Step 2: Register targets

Register targets

This is an optional step to create a target group. However, to ensure that your load balancer routes traffic to this target group you must register your targets.

Available instances (1/1)

Filter instances

Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups
i-0b330cb414cc9972d	ec2	Running	launch-wizard-17

1 selected

Target group name

test

A maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters including hyphens are allowed, but the name must not begin or end with a hyphen.

Protocol

Protocol for load balancer-to-target communication. Can't be modified after creation.

HTTP

Port

Port number where targets receive traffic. Can be overridden for individual targets during registration.

80

1-65535

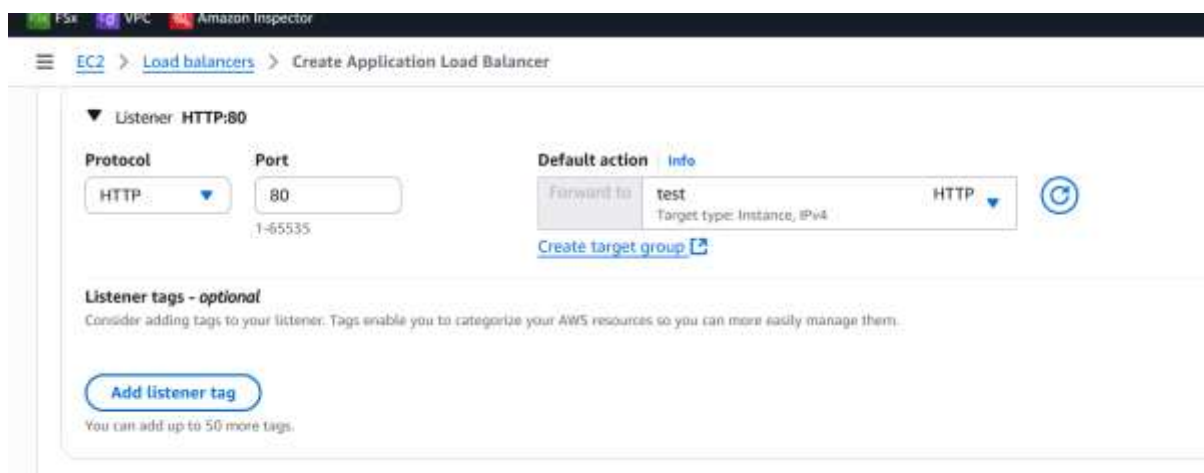
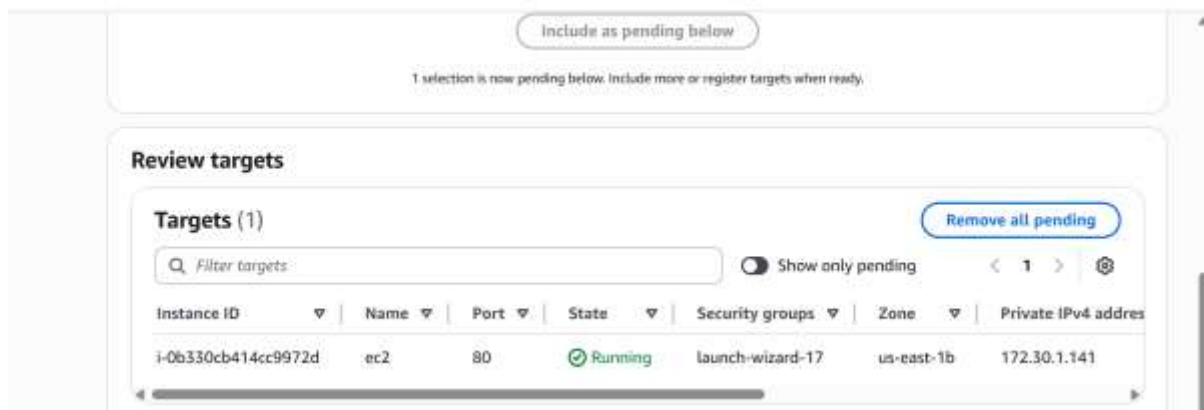
IP address type

Only targets with the indicated IP address type can be registered to this target group.

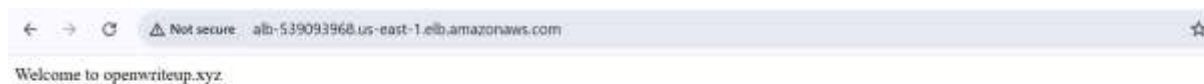
IPv4

Each instance has a default network interface (eth0) that is assigned the primary private IPv4 address.  
The instance's primary private IP address is the one that will be used to connect to the target.

Include Target



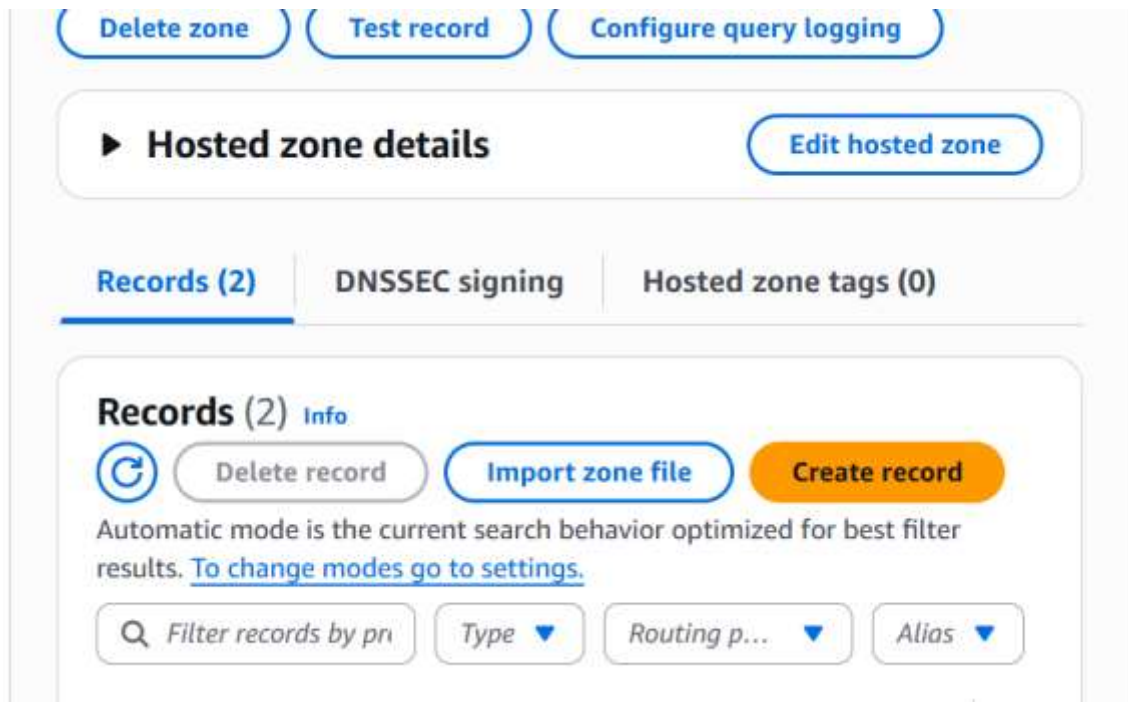
Take the Dns name of lb



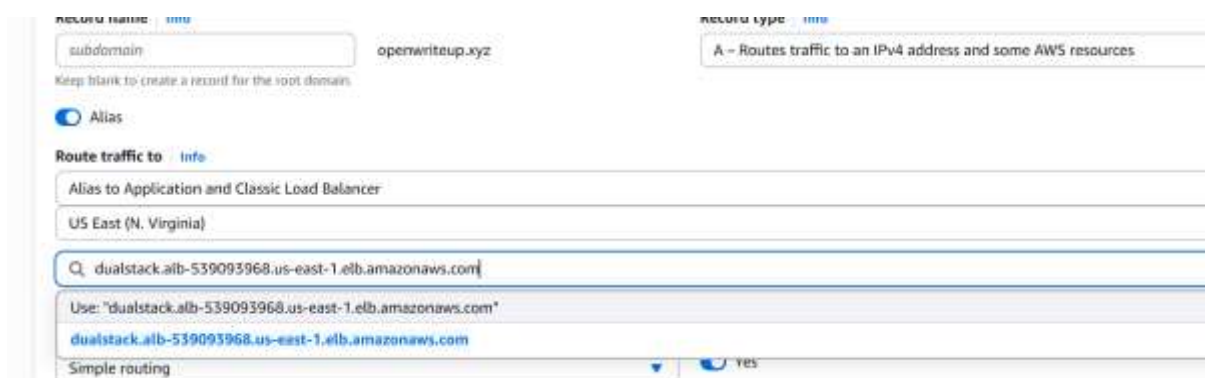
## STEP 5: Add DNS Records in Route 53

For EC2:

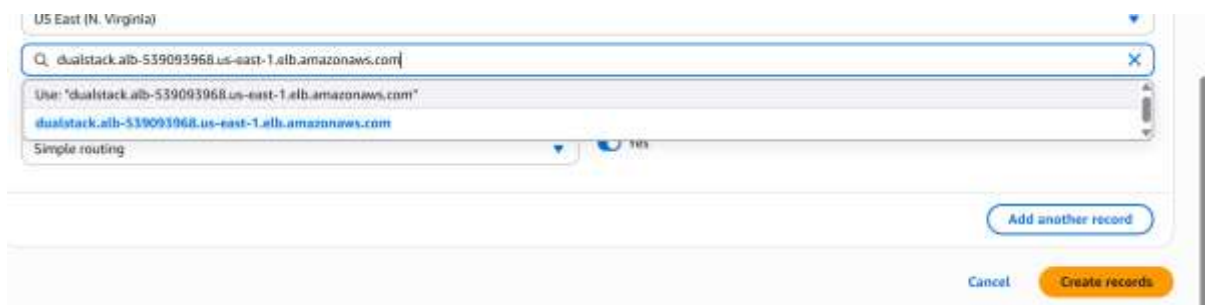
- Go to Hosted Zone → **Create Record**



Click on create record Check alias, and select your lb



Click on create record



### STEP 6: Test the Setup

- Open browser → go to C or <http://openwriteup.xyz>

