

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
-

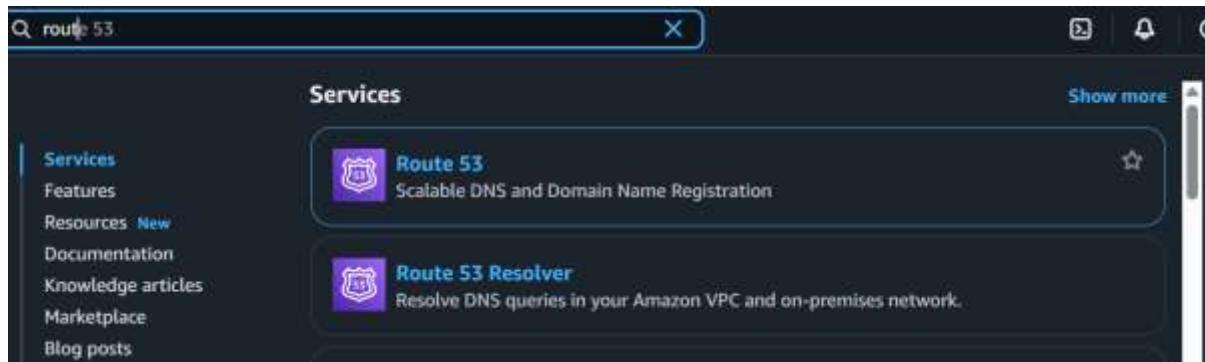
STEP 1: Register Domain on GoDaddy

If you haven't done it:

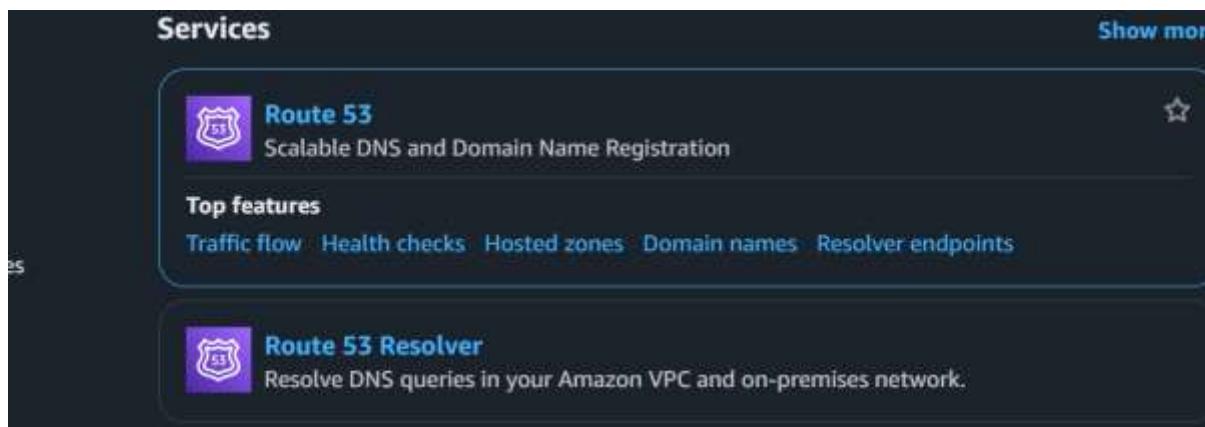
1. Go to [GoDaddy](#)
 2. Purchase a domain (e.g., openwriteup.xyz)
-

STEP 2: Create a Hosted Zone in Route 53

1. Go to AWS Console → Route 53



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



Hosted zones (0)

Create hosted zone

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. [To change modes go to settings.](#)

Filter records by property or value

No hosted zones

There are no hosted zones created for this account.

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.

Type [Info](#)
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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 tags.

[Cancel](#) **Create hosted zone**

4. 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

1. Log into [GoDaddy DNS Management](#)

The screenshot shows the GoDaddy dashboard with a search bar and a 'Search Domains' button. Below it, a message says 'Hey Amit' and 'Pick up where you left off'. There are three navigation links: 'My Dashboard', 'Renewals & Billing', and 'Learn more about GoDaddy Airo'. Under the 'Domains' section, the domain 'openwriteup.xyz' is listed with a protection plan of 'None' and options to 'Upgrade Protection', 'DNS', and 'Manage'.

2. Go to "My Products" → Domain → "DNS"

DNS Records

Forwarding

Nameservers

Premium DNS

Hostnames

Add a new record

DNS records define how your domain behaves, like showing your website content and delivering your email.

[Add New Record](#)**Easily verify domain ownership**

Need to verify ownership of your domain to connect to an external service? We've made it easier than ever.

[Verify Domain Ownership](#)**Create MX Records**

Quickly create MX records to

3. Scroll to Nameservers → Click Change

DNS Records

Forwarding

Nameservers

Premium DNS

Hostnames

DNSSEC

Cr >

Nameservers determine where your DNS is hosted and where you add, edit or delete your DNS records.

Using default nameservers

[Change Nameservers](#)Nameservers **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).

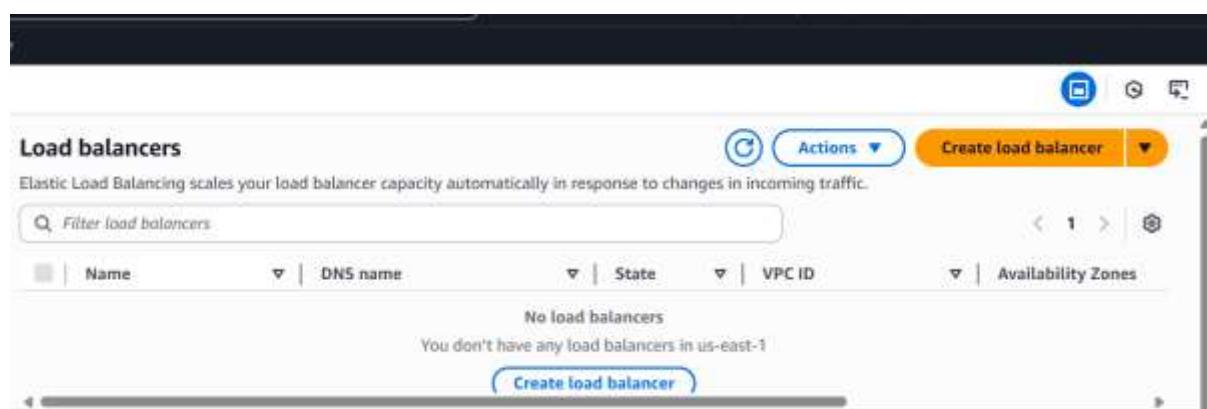
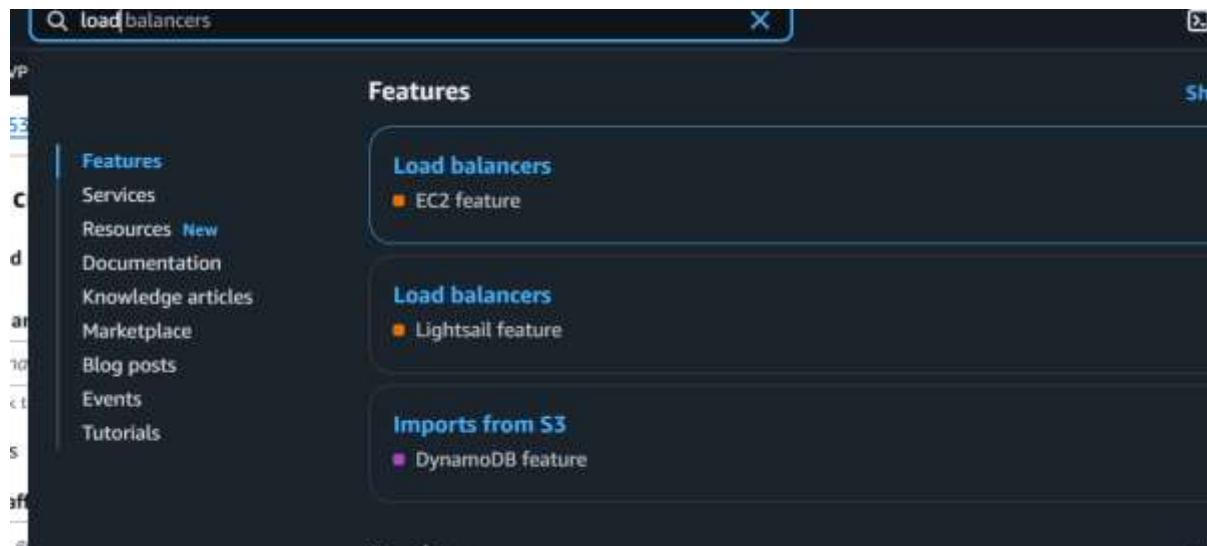
STEP 4: Configure AWS Hosting

Option A: EC2 Hosting

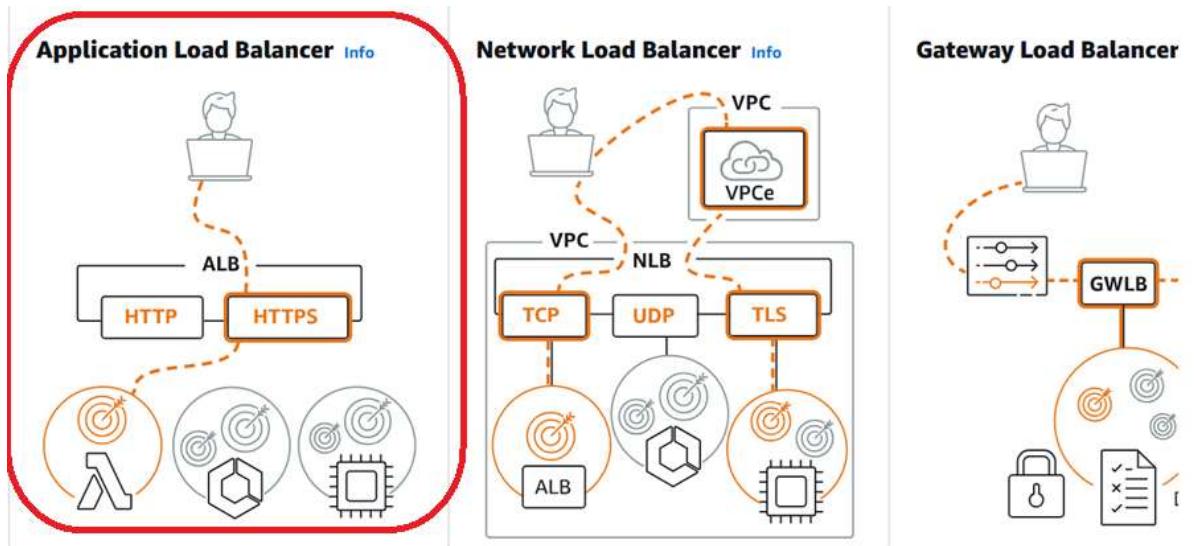
1. Launch EC2 instance (Ubuntu/Apache/NGINX/etc.)
2. Note public IP or create an Elastic IP and associate it.
3. SSH , HTTP configure your web server:
4. sudo apt update
5. sudo apt install apache2 -y

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 IP address types are required for Internet-facing load balancers.

IPv4

Includes only IPv4 addresses.

Dualstack

Includes IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

IP Pools **New** **HTTP**

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 Management](#)

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 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 effectively.
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 effectively.
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 handle requests to its registered targets.

▼ Listener HTTP:80

Protocol

Port

Default action [Info](#)

HTTP ▾

80

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

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 for 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)

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

1 selected

Target group name

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.

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

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Include Target

[Include as pending below](#)

1 selection is now pending below. Include more or register targets when ready.

Review targets

Targets (1)

Show only pending

Instance ID	Name	Port	State	Security groups	Zone	Private IPv4 address
i-0b330cb414cc9972d	ec2	80	Running	launch-wizard-17	us-east-1b	172.30.1.141

FSx VPC Amazon Inspector

EC2 > Load balancers > Create Application Load Balancer

▼ Listener HTTP:80

Protocol	Port	Default action
HTTP	80	Forward to test Target type: Instance, IPv4

[Create target group](#)

Listener tags - optional
Consider adding tags to your listener. Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources so you can more easily manage them.

[Add listener tag](#)
You can add up to 50 more tags.

Take the Dns name of lb

← → ⌂ Not secure alb-539093968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com ☆

Welcome to openwriteup.xyz

STEP 5: Add DNS Records in Route 53

For EC2:

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

>Delete zone) (Test record) (Configure query logging)

Hosted zone details

Edit hosted zone

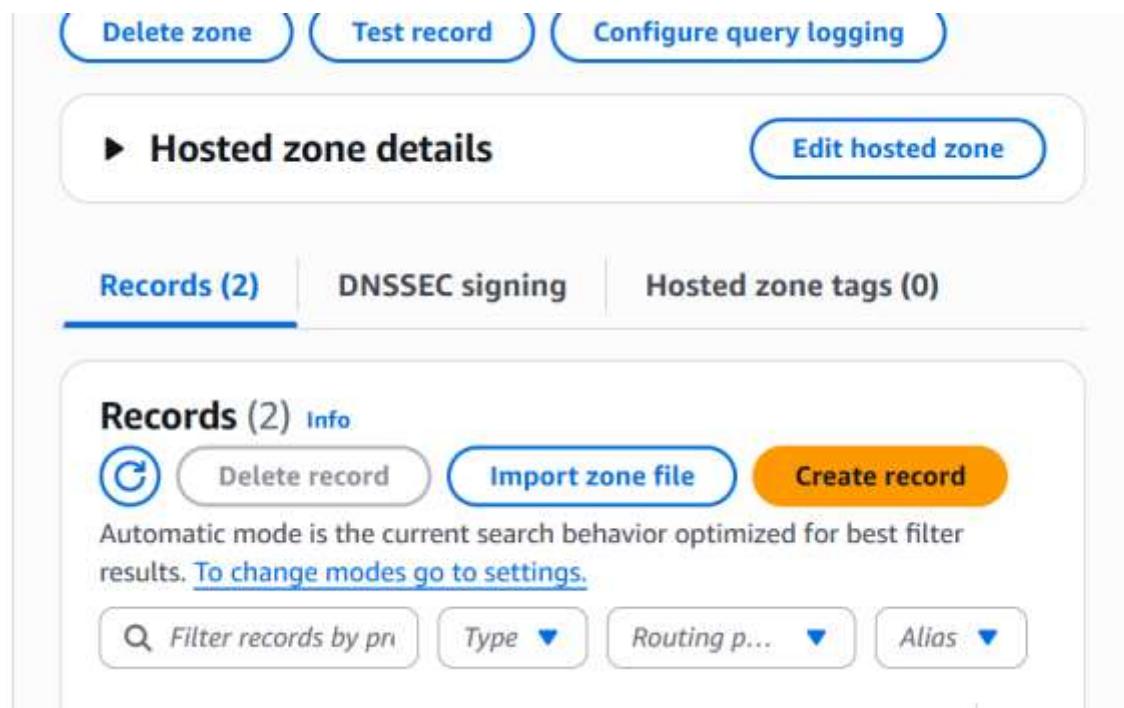
Records (2) DNSSEC signing Hosted zone tags (0)

Records (2) [Info](#)

[Delete record](#) [Import zone file](#) [Create record](#)

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. [To change modes go to settings.](#)

[Filter records by pri](#) [Type ▾](#) [Routing p... ▾](#) [Alias ▾](#)



Click on create record Check alias, and select your lb

Record name: www

subdomain openwriteup.xyz

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain

Alias

Route traffic to [Info](#)

Alias to Application and Classic Load Balancer

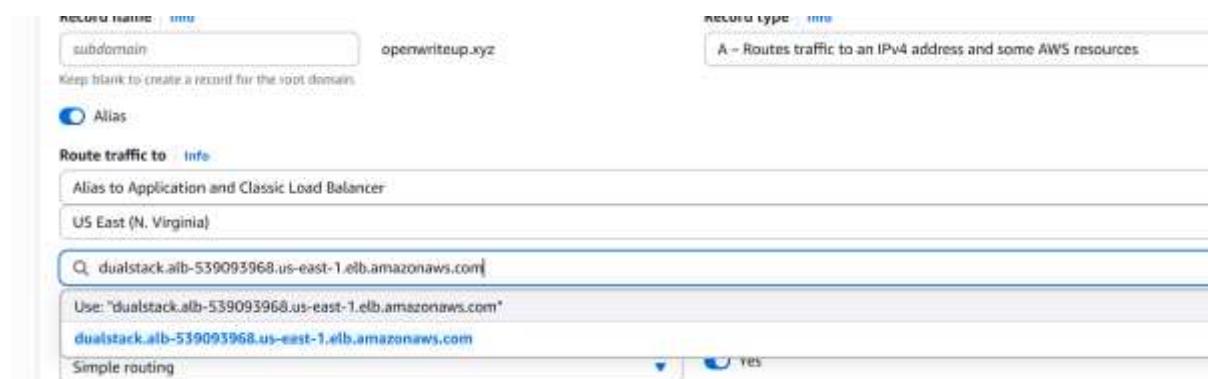
US East (N. Virginia)

dualstack.alb-539093968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com

Use: "dualstack.alb-539093968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com"

[dualstack.alb-539093968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com](#)

Simple routing Yes



Click on create record

US East (N. Virginia)

dualstack.alb-539093968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com

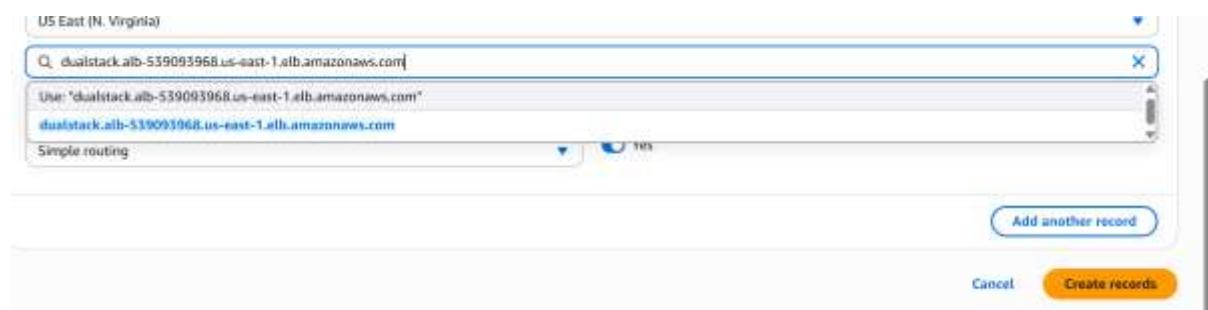
Use: "dualstack.alb-539093968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com"

[dualstack.alb-539093968.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com](#)

Simple routing Yes

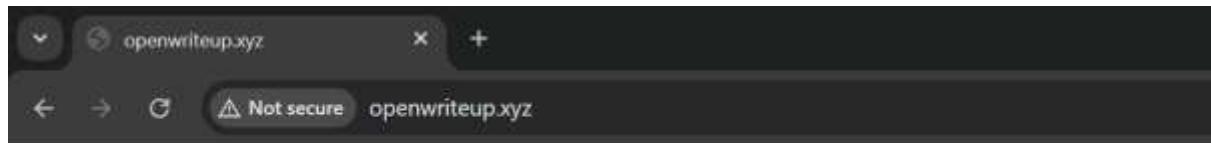
[Add another record](#)

[Cancel](#) [Create records](#)



STEP 6: Test the Setup

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



Welcome to openwriteup.xyz