

Part 1: EC2 with ELB and ASG

Objective: Learn how to create a scalable and highly available web application environment

using Amazon EC2 instances, ELB, and ASG.

Approach:

1. Launch EC2 Instances: Start by launching two or more EC2 instances. These instances will run a simple web application (e.g., a "Hello World" page or any basic web service).
2. Configure Load Balancer: Set up an Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) to distribute incoming web traffic across your EC2 instances. This step ensures high availability and fault tolerance.
3. Set Up Auto Scaling Group (ASG): Create an ASG that uses the launched EC2 instances. Configure ASG policies to automatically scale the number of instances up or down based on criteria like CPU usage or network traffic.
4. Test Your Setup: Simulate traffic to test the scaling policies and the load balancer. Observe how ASG adds or removes instances and how ELB distributes traffic.
5. Verify Website Functionality: Ensure that the website hosted on EC2 instances remains accessible and functional during scaling operations.

Goal: By the end of this lab, students will have a hands-on understanding of setting up a load-balanced and auto-scaled web application using AWS services.

- Create VPC

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console interface. At the top, a green banner states "You successfully created vpc-0a647dd4e5f6cfa6c / alb-vpc". The breadcrumb navigation is "VPC > Your VPCs > vpc-0a647dd4e5f6cfa6c". The main heading is "vpc-0a647dd4e5f6cfa6c / alb-vpc". On the left sidebar, the "Virtual private cloud" section is expanded, showing "Your VPCs" as the selected option. The main content area displays the "Details" tab for the VPC. The details are organized into four columns: VPC ID (vpc-0a647dd4e5f6cfa6c), State (Available), DNS hostnames (Disabled), and DNS resolution (Enabled). Other details include Tenancy (Default), DHCP option set (dopt-026afa679b1c2b840), Main route table (rtb-06f2296152981bf0e), Main network ACL (acl-0eabb55d84390ce88), Default VPC (No), IPv4 CIDR (12.0.0.0/16), IPv6 pool (—), Network Address Usage metrics (Disabled), Route 53 Resolver DNS Firewall rule groups (Failed to load rule groups), and Owner ID (469425480758). At the bottom, there are tabs for "Resource map", "CIDRs", "Flow logs", "Tags", and "Integrations".

- Create Internet Gateway

The screenshot shows the AWS Internet Gateways console interface. The breadcrumb navigation is "VPC > Internet gateways > igw-0e6dc6a66fb04af03". The main heading is "igw-0e6dc6a66fb04af03 / alb-ig". On the left sidebar, the "Virtual private cloud" section is expanded, and "Internet gateways" is selected. The main content area displays the "Details" tab for the internet gateway. The details are organized into four columns: Internet gateway ID (igw-0e6dc6a66fb04af03), State (Detached), VPC ID (—), and Owner (469425480758). Below the details, there is a "Tags" section with a search bar and a table showing one tag with the key "Name" and value "alb-ig".

- Attach internet gateway to VPC

The screenshot shows the "Attach to VPC" dialog in the AWS console. The breadcrumb navigation is "VPC > Internet gateways > Attach to VPC (igw-0e6dc6a66fb04af03)". The main heading is "Attach to VPC (igw-0e6dc6a66fb04af03)". The dialog has a section titled "VPC" with the instruction "Attach an internet gateway to a VPC to enable the VPC to communicate with the internet. Specify the VPC to attach below." Below this, there is a section titled "Available VPCs" with the instruction "Attach the internet gateway to this VPC." A search bar contains the text "vpc-0a647dd4e5f6cfa6c". Below the search bar, there is a list of VPCs, with "vpc-0a647dd4e5f6cfa6c - alb-vpc" selected. At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Attach internet gateway".

- Create Subnet1

Subnet 1 of 2

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
 256 IPs

< > ^ v

Tags - optional

Key	Value - optional	
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="alb-public-subnet1"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="button" value="Add new tag"/>		

You can add 49 more tags.

- Create Subnet2

Subnet 2 of 2

Subnet name
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

The name can be up to 256 characters long.

Availability Zone [Info](#)
Choose the zone in which your subnet will reside, or let Amazon choose one for you.

IPv4 VPC CIDR block [Info](#)
Choose the VPC's IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. The subnet's IPv4 CIDR must lie within this block.

IPv4 subnet CIDR block
 256 IPs

< > ^ v

Tags - optional

Key	Value - optional	
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="alb-public-subnet2"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="button" value="Add new tag"/>		

You can add 49 more tags.

- Create RouteTable

[VPC](#) > [Route tables](#) > Create route table

Create route table Info

A route table specifies how packets are forwarded between the subnets within your VPC, the internet, and your VPN connection.

Route table settings

Name - optional
Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

VPC
The VPC to use for this route table.

vpc-0a647dd4e5f6cfa6c (alb-vpc) ▼

Tags

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key

Value - optional

Remove

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel Create route table

- Edit Subnet Association

Route table rtb-06aafc1bd0ae5dad2 | alb-routetable was created successfully.

[VPC](#) > [Route tables](#) > rtb-06aafc1bd0ae5dad2

rtb-06aafc1bd0ae5dad2 / alb-routetable

Details Info

Route table ID rtb-06aafc1bd0ae5dad2	Main No	Explicit subnet associations -	Edge associations -
VPC vpc-0a647dd4e5f6cfa6c alb-vpc	Owner ID 469425480758		

Actions ▲

Set main route table
Edit subnet associations
Edit edge associations
Edit route propagation
Edit routes
Manage tags
Delete

Routes

Subnet associations

Edge associations

Route propagation

Tags

Routes (1)

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
12.0.0.0/16	local	Active	No

- Subnet Associated

[VPC](#) > [Route tables](#) > [rtb-06aafc1bd0ae5dad2](#) > Edit subnet associations

Edit subnet associations

Change which subnets are associated with this route table.

Available subnets (2/2)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Subnet ID	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR	Route table ID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	alb-public-subnet2	subnet-090afdf236b7fbda0	12.0.3.0/24	-	Main (rtb-06f2296152981bf0e)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	alb-public-subnet1	subnet-0ffc00a3115b0f3f0	12.0.1.0/24	-	Main (rtb-06f2296152981bf0e)

Selected subnets

subnet-090afdf236b7fbda0 / alb-public-subnet2 × subnet-0ffc00a3115b0f3f0 / alb-public-subnet1 ×

Cancel Save associations

• Edit routes

VPC > Route tables > rtb-06aafc1bd0ae5dad2 > Edit routes

Edit routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated
12.0.0/16	local	Active	No
0.0.0/0	Internet Gateway	-	No

Add route

Cancel Preview Save changes

• Edit target Group

VPC > Lattice: Target groups > Create target group

Step 1: Specify group details

Specify group details

Your service routes requests to the targets in a target group and performs health checks on the targets.

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

Choose a target type

- ☒ **Instances**
 - Supports instances within a specific VPC.
- ☐ **IP addresses**
 - Supports traffic to VPC resources.
 - Facilitates routing to multiple IP addresses and network interfaces on the same instance.
 - Offers flexibility with microservice based architectures, simplifying inter-application communication.
- ☐ **Lambda function**
 - Facilitates routing to a single Lambda function.

• Select Target Instance

VPC > Lattice: Target groups > Create target group

Step 1: Specify group details

Step 2: Register targets

Register targets

You can register targets now or anytime after the target group is created. However, to successfully route requests, you must register targets.

Available instances (2/2)

Instance ID	Name	State	Security groups	Zone	IPv4 address	Subnet
i-0b4b75ea2e5dee50d	-	running	default, alb-sg	us-east-1a	-	sub-
i-046d4b0140474b4cb	-	running	default, alb-sg	us-east-1b	-	sub-

2 selected

Ports for the selected instances
Ports for routing traffic to the selected instances.

443

Ports can range from 1 to 65535. Multiple ports must be separated by a comma.

Include as pending below

• Launch Template

EC2 > Launch templates > Create launch template

Success
Successfully created alb-template(1t-0fbc282bc7efe98cd).

► Actions log

Next Steps

Launch an instance
With On-Demand Instances, you pay for compute capacity by the second (for Linux, with a minimum of 60 seconds) or by the hour (for all other operating systems) with no long-term commitments or upfront payments. Launch an On-Demand instance from your launch template.
[Launch instance from this template](#)

Create an Auto Scaling group from your template
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps you maintain application availability and allows you to scale your Amazon EC2 capacity up or down automatically according to conditions you define. You can use Auto Scaling to help ensure that you are running your desired number of Amazon EC2 instances during demand spikes to maintain performance and decrease capacity during lulls to reduce costs.
[Create Auto Scaling group](#)

● Create LoadBalancer

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with a green notification banner at the top stating: "Successfully created load balancer: testalb-lb. It might take a few minutes for your load balancer to fully set up and route traffic. Targets will also take a few minutes to complete the registration process and pass initial health checks." The left sidebar contains navigation links for EC2 Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Console-to-Code, and various EC2 resources. The main content area displays the details for the 'testalb-lb' load balancer. A blue information box introduces the 'Resource map' feature. Below this, the 'Details' section is organized into a grid:

Details			
Load balancer type Application	Status Provisioning	VPC vpc-007d40d9db8ac791d	IP address type IPv4
Scheme Internet-facing	Hosted zone Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K	Availability Zones subnet-07fbeb02117fed20 (us-east-1a) subnet-005db198dcca4e5cd (us-east-1b)	Date created February 29, 2024, 08:24 (UTC+05:45)
Load balancer ARN arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:469425480758:loadbalancer/app/testalb-lb/c8a24e60b-d481afa		DNS name testalb-lb-640238929.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)	

● Create Auto Scaling Group

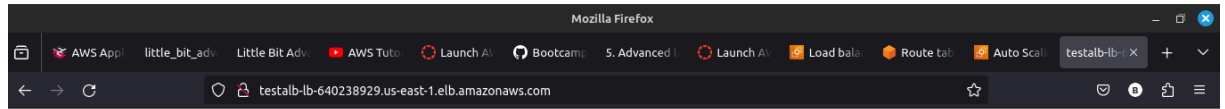
The screenshot shows the 'Create Auto Scaling group' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The left sidebar lists the steps: Step 1 (Choose launch template), Step 2 (Choose instance launch options), Step 3 (optional, Configure advanced options), Step 4 (optional, Configure group size and scaling), Step 5 (optional, Add notifications), and Step 6 (optional, Add tags). The main content area is titled 'Configure group size and scaling - optional' and includes a description: 'Define your group's desired capacity and scaling limits. You can optionally add automatic scaling to adjust the size of your group.' The 'Group size' section allows setting the initial size of the Auto Scaling group. The 'Desired capacity type' section provides instructions on choosing the unit of measurement (vCPUs and Memory in GiB) for mixed instance groups. The 'Desired capacity' section has a dropdown menu set to 'Units (number of instances)' and a text input field containing the value '2'.

● AutoScalingGroup Created

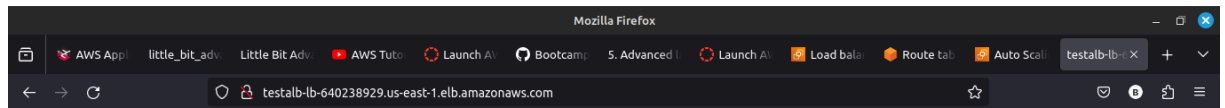
The screenshot shows the 'Auto Scaling groups' page in the AWS Management Console. The browser address bar displays the URL: 'https://us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#AutoScalingGroups:'. The page header includes navigation links for Launch configurations, Launch templates, and a 'Create Auto Scaling group' button. Below the header is a search bar and a table listing the Auto Scaling groups:

Name	Launch template/configuration	Instances	Status	Desired capacity	Min	Max	Availability Zones
alb-asg	alb-template Version Default	0	Updating capacity	2	1	2	us-east-1a, us-east-1b

- Each refresh will point to new EC2 instance, (dns name was copied from load balancer and then pasted as below)



Hello World from ip-12-0-5-201.ec2.internal



Hello World from ip-12-0-3-100.ec2.internal

Part 2: Hosting a Static Portfolio Website on S3

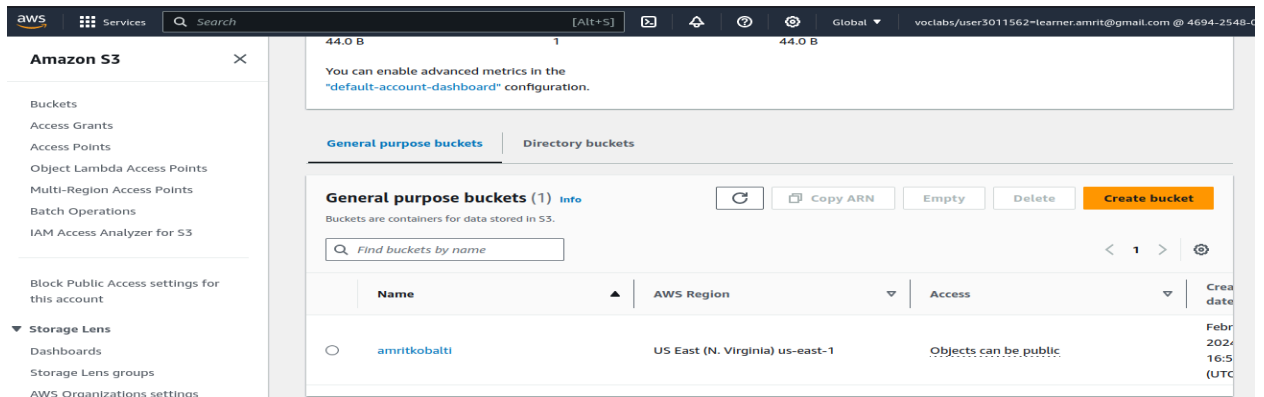
Objective: Learn to host a static website (such as a personal portfolio) on Amazon S3.

Approach:

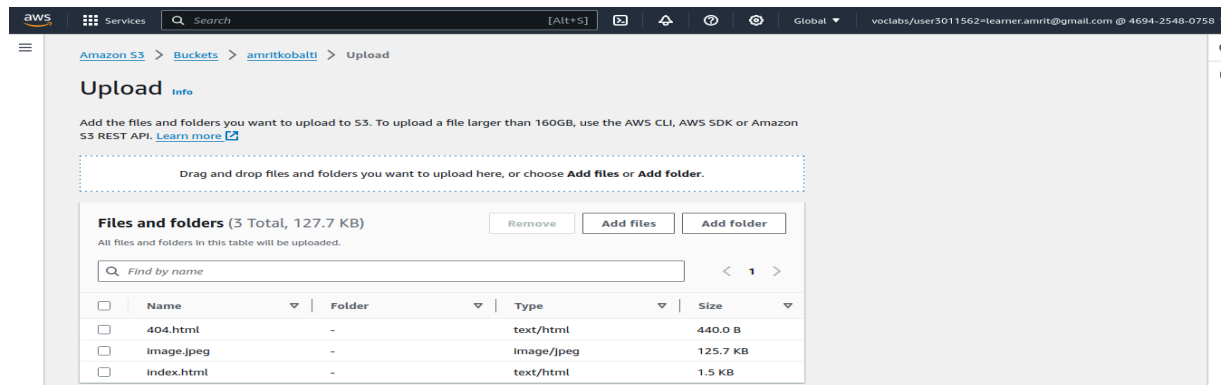
1. **Create an S3 Bucket:** Start by creating a new S3 bucket. Configure the bucket for website hosting, which includes setting permissions to make the content publicly accessible.
2. **Upload Website Files:** Upload the static files of your portfolio website (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, images) to the S3 bucket.
3. **Configure DNS:** Use Amazon Route 53 or another DNS service to point a domain name to the S3 bucket. This makes the website accessible via a user-friendly URL.
4. **Enable Additional Features (Optional):** Implement features like HTTPS for secure access and CloudFront for content delivery optimization.

Goal: Students will understand how to use S3 for hosting static websites, manage bucket permissions, and integrate with other AWS services for a complete web hosting solution.

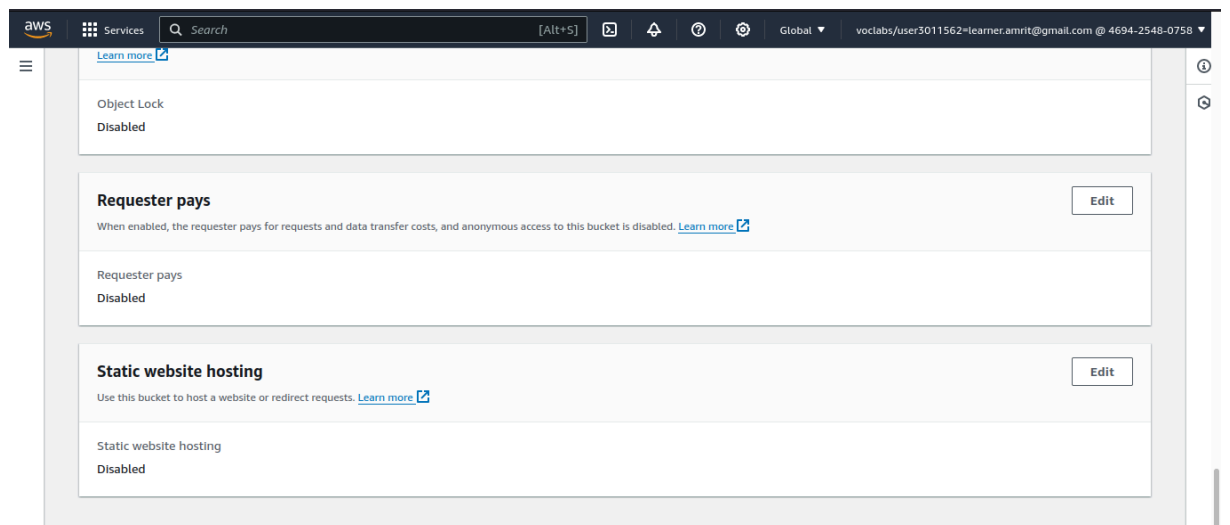
❖ Create S3 Bucket



❖ Upload Files



❖ Review Properties



❖ Enable Static Hosting(Include Exact file of static website that were uploaded)

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for editing static website hosting on the bucket 'amritkobalti'. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > amritkobalti > Edit static website hosting'. The page title is 'Edit static website hosting' with an 'Info' link. A section titled 'Static website hosting' explains its purpose and includes a 'Learn more' link. Below this, there are two main sections: 'Static website hosting' with radio buttons for 'Disable' and 'Enable' (selected), and 'Hosting type' with radio buttons for 'Host a static website' (selected) and 'Redirect requests for an object'. A blue information box states that content must be publicly readable for website access. Below the box, there are input fields for 'Index document' (containing 'index.html') and 'Error document - optional' (containing '404.html'). At the bottom, there is a section for 'Redirection rules - optional' with a 'Learn more' link.

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

Amazon S3 > Buckets > amritkobalti > Edit static website hosting

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

Hosting type
☒ Host a static website
Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)
☐ Redirect requests for an object
Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)

For your customers to access content at the website endpoint, you must make all your content publicly readable. To do so, you can edit the S3 Block Public Access settings for the bucket. For more information, see [Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access](#)

Index document
Specify the home or default page of the website.

Error document - optional
This is returned when an error occurs.

Redirection rules - optional
Redirection rules, written in JSON, automatically redirect webpage requests for specific content. [Learn more](#)

❖ Generated Static web url

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console after editing the static website hosting. A green banner at the top says 'Successfully edited static website hosting.' Below this, there are sections for 'Object Lock' (disabled), 'Requester pays' (disabled), and 'Static website hosting'. The 'Static website hosting' section shows that it is enabled and provides the bucket website endpoint: 'http://amritkobalti.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com'.

Successfully edited static website hosting.

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. Object Lock works only in versioned buckets. [Learn more](#)

Object Lock
Disabled

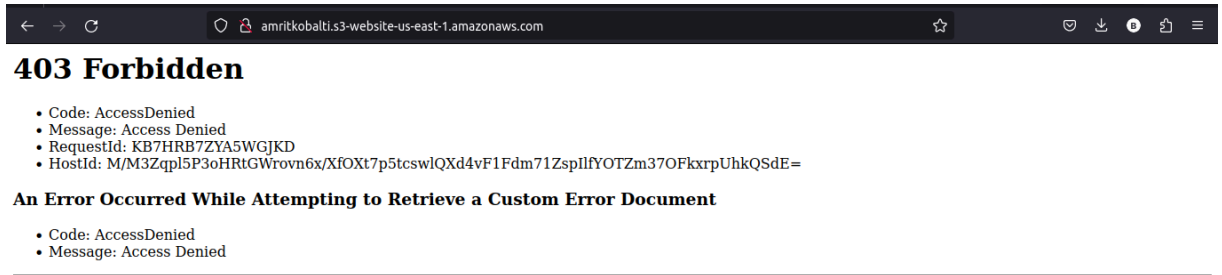
Requester pays
When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays
Disabled

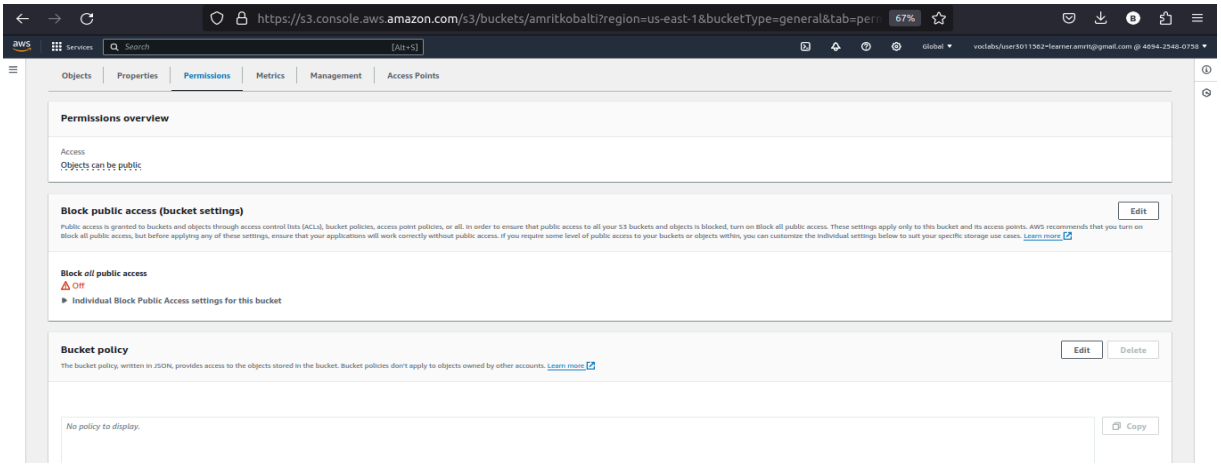
Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
Enabled
Hosting type
Bucket hosting
Bucket website endpoint
When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. [Learn more](#)
<http://amritkobalti.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

❖ Error due to no adequate policy (edit permission)



❖ Change Bucket Policy



❖ Policy Generator

Select Type of Policy S3 Bucket Policy

Step 2: Add Statement(s)

A statement is the formal description of a single permission. See [a description of elements](#) that you can use in statements.

Effect ☒ Allow ☐ Deny

Principal *

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

AWS Service Amazon S3 ☐ All Services (*)

Use multiple statements to add permissions for more than one service.

Actions 1 Action(s) Selected ☐ All Actions (*)

Amazon Resource Name (ARN) arn:aws:s3:::amritkobalt

ARN should follow the following format: arn:aws:s3:::\$(BucketName)/\$(KeyName).
Use a comma to separate multiple values.

[Add Conditions \(Optional\)](#)

Add Statement

❖ Generated Policy (ADD: /* at the end ren name)

The screenshot shows the AWS Policy Generator tool interface. A modal window titled "Policy JSON Document" is open, displaying the following JSON policy:

```
{
  "Id": "Policy1709119475019",
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Stmt1709119473246",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amritkobalti",
      "Principal": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Below the JSON document, there is a "Close" button. The background shows the AWS Policy Generator interface with a URL bar indicating the page is <https://awspolicygen.s3.amazonaws.com/policygen.html>.

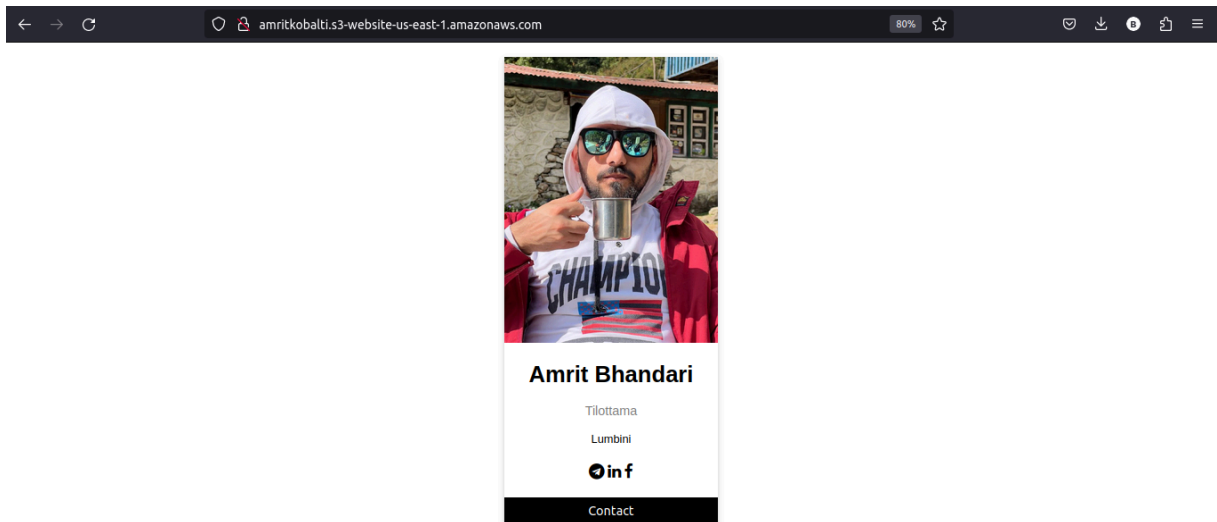
❖ Policy updated

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console interface. A green notification banner at the top states "Successfully edited bucket policy." Below this, the "Block all public access" section shows a warning icon and the text "Block all public access" with a status of "Off". The "Bucket policy" section shows the updated JSON policy:

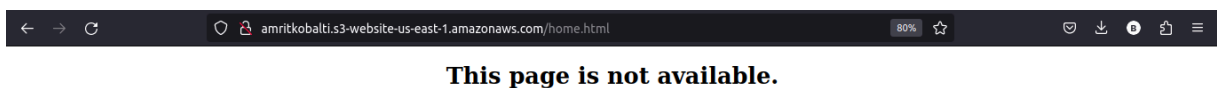
```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Id": "Policy1709119475019",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "Stmt1709119473246",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::amritkobalti",
      "Principal": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Buttons for "Edit", "Delete", and "Copy" are visible next to the policy document.

❖ Static site Hosted



❖ Error file for invalid URL request



❖ Create Second bucket with www. at the beginning

✔ Successfully created bucket "www.amritkobalti"

To upload files and folders, or to configure additional bucket settings, choose [View details](#).

Total storage	Object count	Average object size	
44.0 B	1	44.0 B	You can enable advanced metrics in the "default-account-dashboard" configuration.

[General purpose buckets](#) | [Directory buckets](#)

General purpose buckets (2) [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

[Refresh](#) [Copy ARN](#) [Empty](#) [Delete](#) [Create bucket](#)

	Name	AWS Region	Access	Creation date
<input type="radio"/>	amritkobalti	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Public	February 28, 2024, 16:55:33 (UTC+05:45)
<input type="radio"/>	www.amritkobalti	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Objects can be public	February 28, 2024, 17:17:27 (UTC+05:45)

- ❖ Enable static hosting of second bucket(select Protocol: none for redirected request for object):

Static website hosting

☐ Disable

☒ Enable

Hosting type

☐ Host a static website
Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)

☒ Redirect requests for an object
Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)

Host name

Target bucket website address or personal domain

Protocol - *Optional*

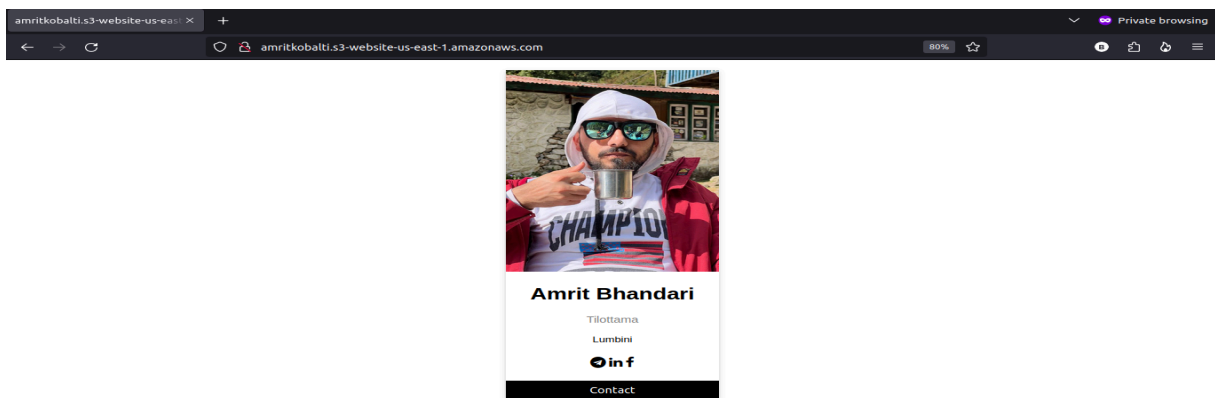
☐ none

☒ http

☐ https

Cancel Save changes

- ❖ Redirected Access



- ❖ For Route 53 need to enable http in protocol section of static hosting:

Static website hosting

☐ Disable

☒ Enable

Hosting type

☐ Host a static website
Use the bucket endpoint as the web address. [Learn more](#)

☒ Redirect requests for an object
Redirect requests to another bucket or domain. [Learn more](#)

Host name

Target bucket website address or personal domain

Protocol - *Optional*

☐ none

☒ http

☐ https

Cancel Save changes

❖ Create Hosted Zone:

The screenshot shows the 'Hosted zone configuration' page in the AWS Management Console. The page has a dark blue header with the AWS logo, 'Services' menu, and a search bar. The main content area is white with a light blue sidebar on the left. The 'Domain name' field contains 'amritkobalti'. The 'Description' field contains 'test host zone'. The 'Type' section has two radio buttons: 'Public hosted zone' (selected) and 'Private hosted zone'. The 'Tags' section shows 'No tags associated with the resource.' and an 'Add tag' button. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create hosted zone' buttons.

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.

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. 14/256

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.

❖ Hosted zone Created:

The screenshot shows the 'Route 53' page in the AWS Management Console. A green banner at the top states 'www.amritkobalti was successfully created.' Below this, the breadcrumb navigation shows 'Route 53 > Hosted zones > www.amritkobalti'. The page has a left sidebar with navigation links. The main content area shows the 'Hosted zone details' for 'www.amritkobalti'. It includes buttons for 'Delete zone', 'Test record', 'Configure query logging', and 'Edit hosted zone'. Below this is a section for 'Records (2)' with a table listing two records: an NS record and an SOA record. The table has columns for Record name, Type, Routing, Differ..., Alias, Value/Route traffic to, and TTL (s).

Route 53

Dashboard
Hosted zones
Health checks

▼ IP-based routing
CIDR collections

▼ Traffic flow
Traffic policies
Policy records

▼ Domains
Registered domains
Requests

▼ Resolver
VPCs
Inbound endpoints
Outbound endpoints
Rules
Query logging
Outposts

www.amritkobalti was successfully created.
Now you can create records in the hosted zone to specify how you want Route 53 to route traffic for your domain.

[Route 53](#) > [Hosted zones](#) > [www.amritkobalti](#)

Public [www.amritkobalti](#) [Info](#)

Hosted zone details

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

Records (2) [Info](#)

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Record name	Type	Routing...	Differ...	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.amritkobalti	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-1912.awsdns-47.co.uk. ns-1399.awsdns-46.org. ns-429.awsdns-53.com. ns-637.awsdns-15.net.	17280
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.amritkobalti	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-1912.awsdns-47.co.uk. a...	900

❖ Add record in hosted zone:

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options like Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, IP-based routing, Traffic flow, Domains, and Resolver. The main panel is titled 'Hosted zone details' and shows a table of records for a specific hosted zone. The table includes columns for Record, Type, Routing, Differ, Alias, Value/Route traffic to, TTL, and Health. There are four records listed, including A, NS, SOA, and another A record.

Record	Type	Routing	Differ	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL	Health
amrtikoba...	A	Simple	-	Yes	s3-website-us-east-1.amazo...	-	-
amrtikoba...	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-1859.awsdns-40.co.uk, ns-1090.awsdns-06.org, ns-63.awsdns-10.com, ns-731.awsdns-27.net	172800	-
amrtikoba...	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-1859.awsdns-40.co.uk, a...	900	-
www.amri...	A	Simple	-	Yes	s3-website-us-east-1.amazo...	-	-