

# Cycle 08 AWS Homework

## Core Task Replication

### Task 1: Mirror the Demo Exactly

The objective is to replicate exactly what Karthick demonstrated in the session.

#### Steps:

##### 1. Domain Setup

- If you already own a domain (from GoDaddy, Namecheap, etc.), use it.
- If not, purchase a cheap domain through AWS Route 53 (first-year cost can be very low) or use a free service like Freenom.
- Example: `www.yourdomain.com`.

##### 2. Create S3 Bucket

- Go to the S3 service in AWS console.
- Create a new bucket. **Important:** The bucket name must exactly match your domain name (e.g., `www.yourdomain.com`).
- Choose the region you want to host in.
- Keep Block Public Access disabled (only if required for static hosting).

##### 3. Enable Static Website Hosting

- Open the bucket → Properties → Static Website Hosting.
- Enable hosting and specify `index.html` as the root file.
- Upload a simple `index.html` file into the bucket.

##### 4. Route 53 – Create Public Hosted Zone

- Go to Route 53 → Hosted Zones → Create Hosted Zone.
- Enter your domain name and select **Public Hosted Zone**.

##### 5. Update Nameservers at Domain Registrar

- The hosted zone will generate 4 Route 53 nameservers (NS records).
- Copy them and update the nameserver configuration in your domain registrar (GoDaddy, Freenom, etc.).
- This ensures DNS queries for your domain are handled by Route 53.

## 6. Route 53 – Create A Record Alias to S3 Endpoint

- In the hosted zone, create an **A record (Alias)**.
- Point it to your **S3 website endpoint** (e.g., <http://www.yourdomain.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>).
- Save changes.
- Test your website via <http://www.yourdomain.com> .

## 7. Request SSL Certificate (ACM)

- Go to AWS Certificate Manager (ACM).
- Request a public certificate for your domain ([www.yourdomain.com](http://www.yourdomain.com) ).
- Select **DNS validation**.

## 8. Validate Certificate

- ACM will generate a CNAME record for validation.
- Copy it into your Route 53 hosted zone.
- Wait until ACM shows the certificate as "Issued."

## 9. Create CloudFront Distribution

- Go to CloudFront → Create Distribution.
- Set **Origin Domain Name** to your **S3 Website Endpoint** (not the bucket name).
- Under **Viewer Protocol Policy**, choose **Redirect HTTP to HTTPS**.
- Select the ACM certificate for your domain.

## 10. Update Route 53 A Record to CloudFront

- In Route 53, update your A record alias to point to the CloudFront distribution domain name (e.g., [d12345.cloudfront.net](http://d12345.cloudfront.net) ).

## 1. Test Website

- Wait for DNS propagation and CloudFront distribution deployment.
- Verify your website is available at <https://www.yourdomain.com>.

The screenshot shows the FreeHostia domain management interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with account information: Status: ACTIVE, Expires on: Aug 20, 2026, and a Renew Plan button. It also lists service add-ons like Add/Upgrade service(s), Change/Upgrade plan, and Order a New Account. Below that is the Domain Usage section, which shows 0 Registered Domains, 1 Hosted Domain (mywebdeproute53.com), 0 Expiring Domains, 0 Expired Domains, and 0 Parked Domains. There's a Domain Search bar. The main area displays required Name Servers (NS) for the domain to be operational: NS1: dns1.freehostia.com / 162.210.102.205 and NS2: dns2.freehostia.com / 198.23.52.5. It also shows the Default Route (162.210.102.230) and Shared SSL IP (162.210.101.174). A progress bar indicates 1 of 5 Domains and 1 of 15 Subdomains. A Domain Filter table shows one domain listed: mywebdeproute53.com. The bottom status bar shows the date 20-08-2025 and time 21:47.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Creation interface. The General configuration section includes the AWS Region (Asia Pacific (Mumbai) ap-south-1) and Bucket type (General purpose selected). The Bucket name field contains mywebdeproute53.com. The Copy settings from existing bucket - optional section has a Choose bucket button. The Object Ownership section has a note about controlling ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). It shows that ACLs are disabled (recommended) and all objects in this bucket are owned by this account. The ACLs enabled option is also present. The bottom status bar shows the date 20-08-2025 and time 21:53.

**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](#)

**Edit Block public access (bucket settings)** [Info](#)

**Block public access (bucket settings)**

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 all your S3 buckets and 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 your buckets 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)**

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.

[Cancel](#) [Save changes](#)

The screenshot shows the 'Edit bucket policy' page for the 'mywebdeproute53.com' bucket. The policy JSON is as follows:

```
1 Version: "2012-10-17",  
2 Statement: [  
3 {  
4 Sid: "PublicReadGetObject",  
5 Effect: "Allow",  
6 Principal: "",  
7 Action: ["  
8 s3:GetObject"  
9 ],  
10 Resource: [  
11 "arn:aws:s3:::mywebdeproute53.com/*"  
12 ]  
13 }  
14 ]  
15 ]  
16 }
```

The right panel shows a placeholder for adding a new statement with a button labeled '+ Add new statement'.

The screenshot shows the same 'Edit bucket policy' page after modifying the policy JSON. The 'Principal' field is now explicitly set to '\*'.

```
1 Version: "2012-10-17",  
2 Statement: [  
3 {  
4 Sid: "PublicReadGetObject",  
5 Effect: "Allow",  
6 Principal: "*",  
7 Action: ["  
8 s3:GetObject"  
9 ],  
10 Resource: [  
11 "arn:aws:s3:::mywebdeproute53.com/*"  
12 ]  
13 }  
14 ]  
15 ]  
16 }
```

The screenshot shows the 'Edit bucket policy' page for the 'mywebdeproute53.com' bucket. The policy is defined as follows:

```

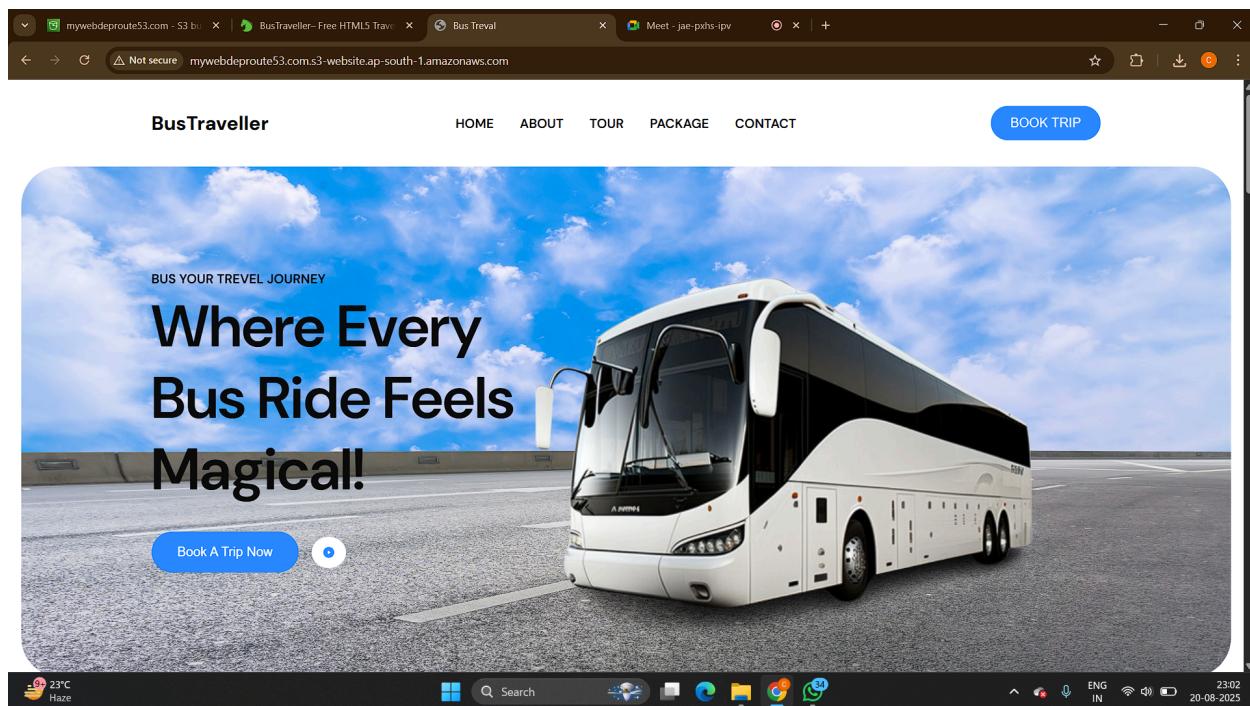
1  {
2     "Version": "2012-10-17",
3     "Statement": [
4         {
5             "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
6             "Effect": "Allow",
7             "Principal": "*",
8             "Action": [
9                 "s3:GetObject"
10            ],
11            "Resource": [
12                "arn:aws:s3:::mywebdeproute53.com/*"
13            ]
14        }
15    ]
16 }

```

The policy grants public read access to all objects in the bucket.

The screenshot shows the 'Upload objects' page for the 'mywebdeproute53.com' bucket. The following files are listed for upload:

Name	Type	Size
about.html	text/html	25.2 KB
blog.html	text/html	17.6 KB
chef-website-template.jpg	image/jpeg	108.1 KB
contact.html	text/html	18.7 KB
feature.html	text/html	17.1 KB
index.html	text/html	49.1 KB
LICENSE.txt	text/plain	1.6 KB
menu.html	text/html	30.9 KB
READ-ME.txt	text/plain	305.0 B
team.html	text/html	19.6 KB



**Get started** Info

**Choose your starting point**

- Create hosted zones**  
A hosted zone tells Route 53 how to respond to DNS queries for a domain such as example.com.
- Register a domain**  
Register the name, such as example.com, that your users use to access your application.
- Transfer domain**  
You can transfer domain names to Route 53 that you registered with another domain registrar.
- Configure health checks**  
Health checks monitor your applications and web resources, and direct DNS queries to healthy resources.
- Configure traffic flow**  
A visual tool that lets you easily create policies for multiple endpoints in complex configurations.
- Configure resolvers**  
A regional service that lets you route DNS queries between your VPCs and your network.

[Cancel](#) [Get started](#)

**Create hosted zone** Info

**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.

mywebdeproute53.com

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

**Route 53**

- Dashboard
- Hosted zones**
- Health checks
- Profiles New
- IP-based routing
- Traffic flow
- Domains
- Resolver

mywebdeproute53.com

**Hosted zone details**

**Records (2)** Info

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

Record ...	Type	Routing p...	Differ...	Alias	Value/Route traffic to
mywebde...	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-1656.awsdns-15.co.uk. ns-893.awsdns-47.net. ns-276.awsdns-34.com. ns-1042.awsdns-02.org.
mywebde...	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-1656.awsdns-15.co.uk. a...

**0 records selected**

Select a record to see its details

**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](#)

**Domain names**  
Provide one or more domain names for your certificate.

**Fully qualified domain name** [Info](#)  
mywebdeproute53

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.

**Allow export** [Info](#)

**Disable export**  
Use this certificate only with integrated AWS services. The private key for this certificate will be disallowed for exporting from AWS.

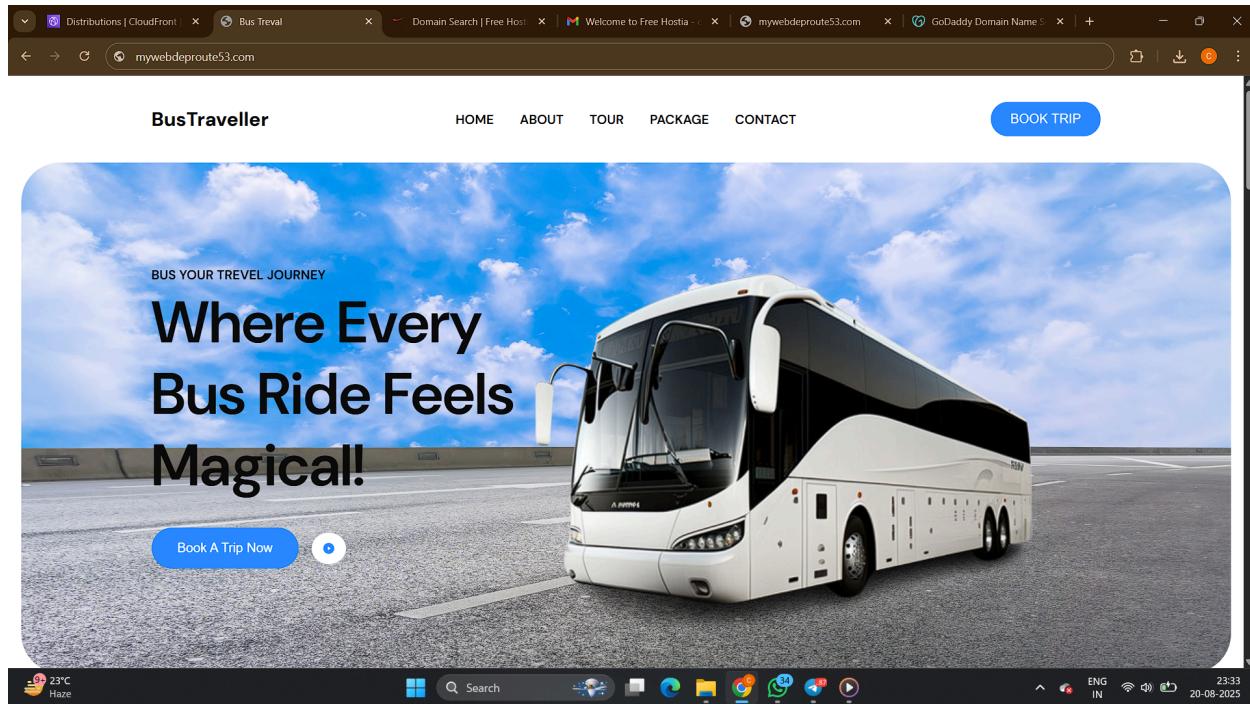
**Enable export**  
Export this certificate and private key for use with any TLS workflow. ACM will charge your account based on the requested domains when the certificate is issued for the first time and for each renewal.

**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**

[CloudShell](#) [Feedback](#)



A screenshot of the AWS CloudFront distribution creation wizard. The left sidebar shows steps: Step 1 (Get started, currently selected), Step 2 (Specify origin), Step 3 (Enable security), Step 4 (Get TLS certificate), and Step 5 (Review and create). The main content area is titled "Get started" and explains the purpose of CloudFront. It includes fields for "Distribution name" (set to "mywebdeproute53.com") and "Description - optional". Under "Distribution type", the "Single website or app" option is selected. The "Custom domain" section is present but empty. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various icons and system status.

Distributions | CloudFront | Bus Treval | Domain Search | Free Host | Welcome to Free Hostia | mywebdeproute53.com | GoDaddy Domain Name | Account ID: 8459-5873-9988 | CHETAN

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/v4/home?region=ap-south-1#/distributions/create

aws | Search [Alt+S] | Global | Account ID: 8459-5873-9988 | CHETAN

CloudFront > Distributions > Create distribution

We've streamlined the process of creating a CloudFront distribution. Continue here and let us know what you think. Or go to the previous Create Distribution page.

Get started Step 2 Specify origin

Step 3 Enable security Step 4 Review and create

### Specify origin

#### Origin type

Your origin is where your content (such as a website or app) lives. CloudFront works with AWS-based origins and origins hosted on other cloud providers.

- Amazon S3 Deliver static assets like files and images, statically generated websites or single page applications (SPA).
- Elastic Load Balancer Deliver applications hosted behind ELB such as dynamic websites, web services, and APIs.
- API Gateway Deliver API endpoints for REST APIs hosted on API Gateway.
- Elemental MediaPackage Deliver end-to-end live events or video on demand (VOD).
- VPC origin Deliver applications and content hosted within private VPCs, such as EC2 instances and Application Load Balancers.
- Other Refer to any AWS or non-AWS origin through its publicly resolvable URL.

#### Origin

S3 origin Choose an AWS origin, or enter your origin's domain name. [Learn more](#)

mywebdeproute53.com.s3.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com [Browse S3](#)

This S3 bucket has static web hosting enabled. If you plan to use this distribution as a website, we recommend using the S3 website endpoint rather than the bucket endpoint. [Use website endpoint](#)

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Distributions | CloudFront | Bus Treval | Domain Search | Free Host | Welcome to Free Hostia | mywebdeproute53.com | GoDaddy Domain Name | Account ID: 8459-5873-9988 | CHETAN

us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/v4/home?region=ap-south-1#/distributions/create

aws | Search [Alt+S] | Global | Account ID: 8459-5873-9988 | CHETAN

CloudFront > Distributions > Create distribution

We've streamlined the process of creating a CloudFront distribution. Continue here and let us know what you think. Or go to the previous Create Distribution page.

Get started Step 1

Step 2 Specify origin

Step 3 Enable security Step 4 Review and create

### Enable security

#### Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Info

Enable security protections Keep your application secure from the most common web threats and security vulnerabilities using AWS WAF. Blocked requests are stopped before they reach your web servers.

Do not enable security protections Select this option if your application does not need security protections from AWS WAF.

Use monitor mode Count how many of your requests would be blocked by this WAF configuration. When ready, you can disable monitor mode to begin blocking requests.

#### Included security protections

- Protect against the most common vulnerabilities found in web applications.
- Protect against malicious actors discovering application vulnerabilities.
- Block IP addresses from potential threats based on Amazon internal threat intelligence

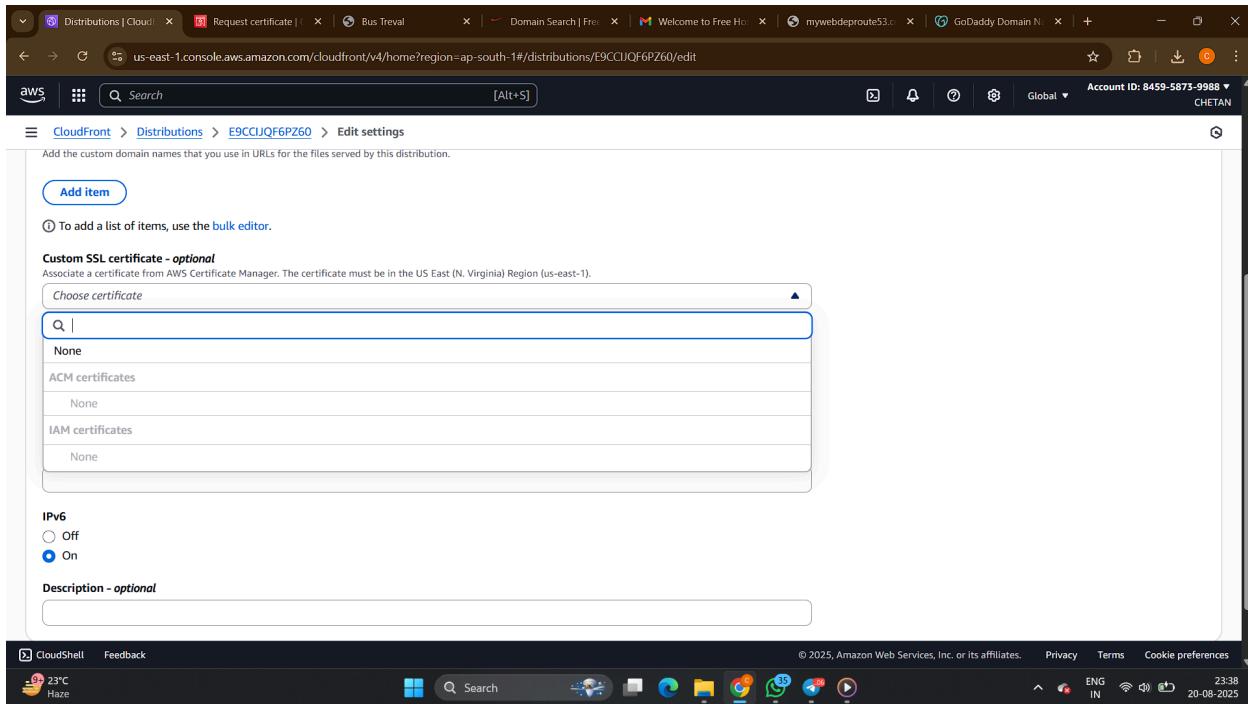
Price estimate

This AWS WAF configuration is estimated to cost \$14 for 10 million requests/month

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The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront Distributions page. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation bar with tabs like 'CloudFront' and 'Distributions'. Below the navigation is a table titled 'Distributions (1)'. The table has columns for ID, Status, Description, Type, Domain name, Alternate domain, Origins, and Last modified. One distribution is listed: E9CC1JQF6PZ60, which is Enabled, Standard type, with domain name d3zsmplg6rat... and origins mywebdeproute53.com.s. The status is Deploying.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit settings' page for distribution E9CC1JQF6PZ60. The page has a header 'Edit settings' and a sidebar with sections like 'Settings', 'Anycast static IP list', 'Price class', 'Alternate domain name (CNAME) - optional', and 'Custom SSL certificate - optional'. Under 'Settings', there are options for 'Use all edge locations (best performance)', 'Use only North America and Europe', and 'Use North America, Europe, Asia, Middle East, and Africa'. The 'Use all edge locations' option is selected. Under 'Alternate domain name (CNAME) - optional', there is an 'Add item' button. Under 'Custom SSL certificate - optional', there is a dropdown menu set to 'Choose certificate'. The bottom of the page includes a CloudShell link, a weather icon (23°C Haze), and a system tray with various icons.



## Concept Reinforcement

### Task 2.1: Understand DNS Propagation

- DNS changes (like updating nameservers or modifying records) take time to propagate globally.
- Use tools like [DNS Checker](#) to see the current status.
- Expect delays from a few minutes to 24-48 hours.

### Task 2.2: Break and Fix Permissions

#### 1. Access S3 Endpoint Directly

- Before applying restrictions, try accessing the website directly via the S3 endpoint. It should load fine.

#### 2. Restrict S3 Access to CloudFront Only

- Create a **CloudFront Origin Access Identity (OAI)** or use a **CloudFront Origin Access Control (OAC)**.

- Update your S3 bucket policy to allow only the CloudFront distribution to access it.
- This ensures users cannot bypass CloudFront and directly hit the S3 endpoint.

Example Policy Snippet:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::cloudfront:user/CloudFront Origin Access Identity YOUR-OAI-ID"
      },
      "Action": "s3:GetObject",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::www.yourdomain.com/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

### 3. Test Again

- Now the direct S3 URL should be blocked.
- But <https://www.yourdomain.com> (via CloudFront) should still work.

## Task 2.3: Test CDN Performance

1. Upload a large image or file to your S3 bucket and link it in your website.
2. Run tests using Pingdom or GTmetrix.
3. Run tests from multiple regions.
4. Observe that CloudFront serves content from the nearest **edge location**, reducing latency and improving performance.

# Advanced Exploration

## Task 3.1: Blue/Green Style Deployment with Route 53

1. Create two S3 buckets:

- `blue-website.yourdomain.com` (upload blue-themed page).
- `green-website.yourdomain.com` (upload green-themed page).

2. Enable static hosting for both buckets.

3. In Route 53, create a subdomain record: `test.yourdomain.com`.

4. Add two records with **Weighted Routing Policy**:

- One points to `blue-website` (weight 90).
- One points to `green-website` (weight 10).

5. Access `http://test.yourdomain.com`.

- Most requests (90%) will go to blue version.
- Some requests (10%) will go to green version.
- This simulates a canary release or blue/green deployment.

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## Task 3.2: Automate with AWS CLI

- Write a **Bash script** using AWS CLI to automate:
  1. Create S3 bucket.
  2. Configure static website hosting.
  3. Sync local website files (`aws s3 sync ./website s3://www.yourdomain.com`).
  4. Create Route 53 records (`aws route53 change-resource-record-sets`).
  5. Optionally create CloudFront distribution and link with Route 53.