

Use AWS tools such as Route 53, S3 Bucket, CloudFront, and Certificate Manager to Host a Website with a Custom Domain and HTTPS

This guide provides step-by-step instructions on how to host a website with a custom domain and HTTPS using various AWS services like S3, Route 53, CloudFront, and Certificate Manager. By following this guide, you can easily set up and configure your own website with a custom domain and secure HTTPS connection.

- 1 Navigate to us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/route53/v2/home

- 2 Click "Registered domains"

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. On the left, there is a navigation sidebar with the following menu items:

- IP-based routing
- Traffic flow
- Domains
 - Registered domains (highlighted with an orange circle)
 - Requests
- Resolver
 - VPCs
 - Inbound endpoints
 - Outbound endpoints
 - Rules
 - Query logging

The main content area has the following sections:

- Hosted zone**: Shows 1 hosted zone.
- Register domain**: A form to find and register a domain, with a note about transferring existing domains.
- Check**: A button to check domain availability.
- Notifications**: A search bar to find notifications.

A visual tool description is visible on the right: "A visual tool that lets you map multiple endpoints to a single domain".

- 3** Type in your domain you want and Click the "Search domains by name" field.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, IP-based routing, CIDR collections, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains, Registered domains (which is selected and highlighted in blue), and Requests. The main area has a banner at the top that says "Introducing the new Route53 console experience" and "We've redesigned the domains pages to make it easier to use. Let us know what you think." Below the banner, the title is "Route 53 > Registered domains". A search bar is labeled "Search domains by name". The main table has columns for "Domain name" and "Expiration date".

- 4** Click "Select" for the type of domain you want with the price associated.

The screenshot shows a user interface for selecting a domain. At the top, there's a search bar with a "Search" button and a placeholder text "Search for domains and make a selection". Below the search bar, there's a table with two rows. The first row shows "Price/year" as "13.00 USD" and a "Select" button. The second row shows "Price/year" as "23.00 USD" and a "Select" button. The "Select" button in the first row is highlighted with an orange circle.

5 Click "Proceed to checkout"

The screenshot shows a search interface for domain names. On the left, there's a search bar with an 'X' button and a 'Search' button. Below it, a list of domains is displayed. The first item is 'cloudtechdev2023.com' with a price of '13.00 USD'. There's a 'Remove' button next to it. Below this, a summary box shows a 'Subtotal: 13.00 USD'. A note states: 'The domain registration fee displayed is for 1 year. You can change duration on the next page.' At the bottom right of the summary box is a prominent orange 'Proceed to checkout' button, which is circled in orange.

rice/year	3.00 USD	Selected
rice/year	3.00 USD	Select
rice/year	3.00 USD	Select

6 Click "Next"

Contact before expiration to remind you that auto-renew is off at any time by using the Route 53 console. For more information, [\[link\]](#).

Subtotal: **13.00 USD**
Applicable taxes will be calculated at checkout.

Cancel

Next

7 Click "Registered domains"

The screenshot shows the Cloudflare dashboard interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with the following navigation items:

- IP-based routing
- CIDR collections
- Traffic flow
- Traffic policies
- Policy records
- Domains
 - Registered domains (highlighted with an orange circle)
 - Requests
- Resolver
 - VPCs
 - Inbound endpoints
 - Outbound endpoints
 - Rules
 - Query logging

On the right, there is a table titled "Operation ID" and "Domain name". The table contains one row with the following data:

Operation ID	Domain name
2768163c-d9ad-4770-8600-2bc469dcc1a5	cloudtechdev2023.com

8 Click "Requests"

The screenshot shows the Cloudflare dashboard interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with the following navigation items:

- IP-based routing
- CIDR collections
- Traffic flow
- Traffic policies
- Policy records
- Domains
 - Registered domains
 - Requests (highlighted with an orange circle)
- Resolver
 - VPCs
 - Inbound endpoints
 - Outbound endpoints
 - Rules
 - Query logging
 - Outposts

On the right, there is a search bar labeled "Search domains by name" and a table with columns "Domain name" and "Expiration date". The table contains one row with the following data:

Domain name	Expiration date
cloudtechdev2023.com	July 26, 2024, 1

9 Click on your domain name created to verify information inside.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with various options like Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, IP-based routing, Traffic flow, Domains, Resolver, and Requests. Under Domains, 'Registered domains' is selected. The main panel shows a list titled 'Registered domains' with an 'Info' link. It includes a search bar and columns for 'Domain name' and 'Expiration date'. A specific domain entry, 'clouitechdev2023.com', is highlighted with an orange circle, and its expiration date is shown as 'July 26, 2024, 1'.

10 Click "Hosted zones"

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service interface again. The sidebar has the same structure as before, but 'Hosted zones' is now explicitly circled in orange. The main panel shows the 'Requests' section with an 'Info' link. It includes a filter for 'Time range', 'Status', and 'Type'. Below the filters, there's a table with columns for 'Operation ID' and 'Domain name'. One row is visible, showing '2768163c-d9ad-4770-8600-2bc469dcc1a5' and 'clouitechdev2023.com'.

11 Click on your domain name hosted zone.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation options: Dashboard, Hosted zones (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Health checks, IP-based routing, CIDR collections, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains, Registered domains, Requests, Resolver, and VPCs. The main content area is titled "Hosted zones (2)". It displays two entries in a table:

Hosted zone name	Type	Region
cloudtechdev2023.com	Public	Region 1
bn--edu876s.ohio	Public	Region 2

A large orange circle highlights the link "cloudtechdev2023.com". At the top right of the main area, there are buttons for "View details", "Edit", "Delete", and "Create hosted zone". A search bar at the top says "Filter records by property or value".

12 Click the "Search" field and type in S3.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. On the left, the sidebar includes "Route 53" (selected), Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, IP-based routing (with CIDR collections), Traffic flow (with Traffic policies and Policy records), Domains (with Registered domains), and Requests (which is also selected and highlighted in blue). The main content area is titled "Route 53 > Requests". It shows a table for "Requests" with one item listed:

Operation ID	Domain name
2768163c-d9ad-4770-8600-2bc469dcc1a5	cloudtechdev2023.com

At the top of the requests table, there are filters for "Filter by time range", "Any Status", and "Any Type". The "Search" field at the top of the page is highlighted with a red circle.

13 Right-click "S3"

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudSearch interface. In the top navigation bar, there is a 'Services' icon and a search bar containing the query 's3'. Below the search bar, a sidebar on the left lists various AWS services and features, including 'CloudWatch Metrics' (53), 'CloudWatch Metrics Dashboard', 'CloudWatch Metrics Streamed zones', 'CloudWatch Metrics Health checks', 'AWS Lambda based routing', 'API collections', 'AWS Lambda functions', 'AWS Lambda policies', 'AWS Lambda icy records', 'AWS Lambda mains', 'AWS Lambda registered domains', and 'AWS Lambda requests'. The main content area displays search results for 's3'. At the top, it says 'Search results for 's3'' and 'Try searching with longer queries for more relevant results'. A 'Services' section is shown with a card for 'S3' (Scalable Storage in the Cloud), which is highlighted with a red circle. Below this are sections for 'Top features' (Buckets, Access points, Storage Lens dashboards, Batch Operations) and other services like 'S3 Glacier' (Archive Storage in the Cloud) and 'AWS Snow Family' (Large Scale Data Transport).

14 Switch to tab "s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?region=us-east-1"

15 Click "Create bucket"

The screenshot shows the AWS Storage Lens dashboard. At the top, there are navigation icons and user information. Below that is a button labeled "View Storage Lens dashboard". In the center, there is a toolbar with several buttons: a refresh icon, "Copy content", "Empty", "Delete", and a prominent orange "Create bucket" button, which is circled in orange. Below the toolbar, there is a table with two columns: "Access" and "Creation date". The table contains three rows, each with a link under "Access" and a timestamp under "Creation date".

Access	Creation date
Bucket and objects not public	June 4, 2023, 17:48:21 (UTC-05:00)
Bucket and objects not public	May 30, 2023, 19:17:33 (UTC-05:00)
Bucket and objects not public	May 30, 2023, 22:15:31 (UTC-05:00)

16 Click the "Bucket name" field and give a name to the bucket you are creating.

The screenshot shows the "Create bucket" configuration page. At the top, it says "Create bucket" with an info icon and a note that buckets are containers for data stored in S3. Below that is a section titled "General configuration". It has fields for "Bucket name" (containing "myawsbucket") and "AWS Region" (set to "US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1"). There is also a section for "Copy settings from existing bucket - optional" with a "Choose bucket" button. The "Bucket name" field is circled in orange.

17 Click this enable button.

Bucket Versioning
Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning

Disable
 Enable

Tags (0) - optional
You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.

Add tag

18 Click "Create bucket"

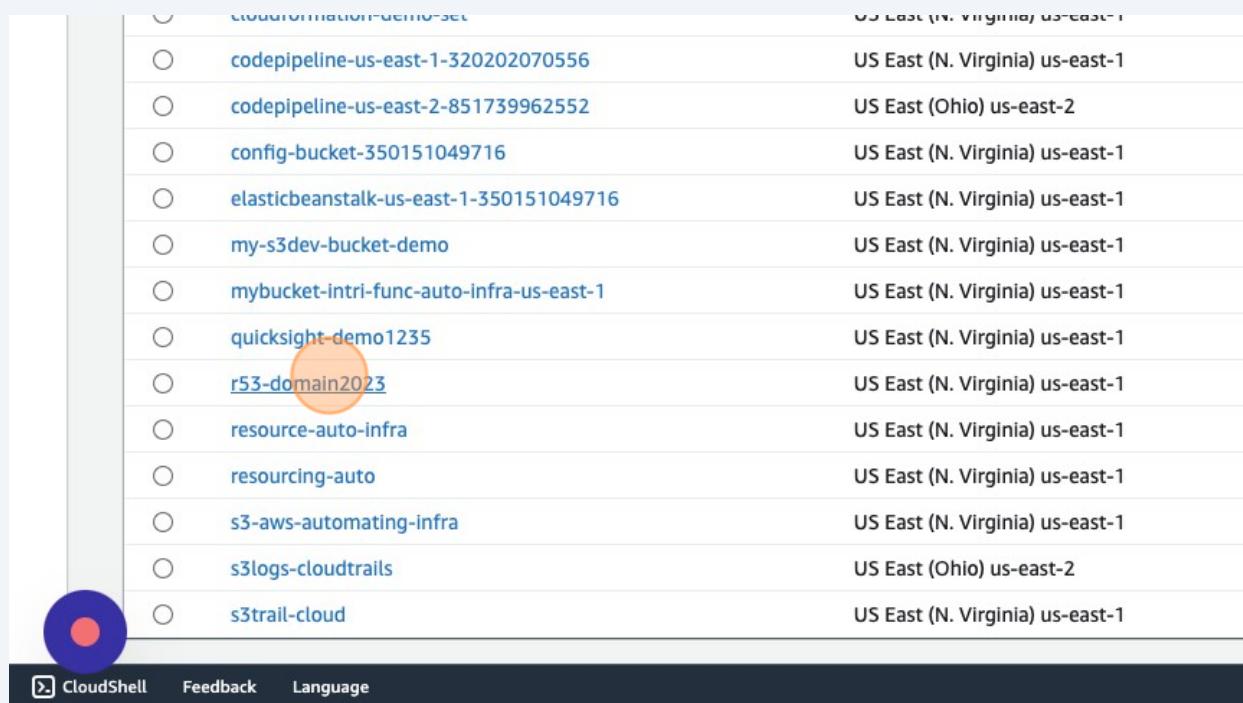
management Service keys (SSE-KMS)
AWS Key Management Service keys (DSSE-KMS)
f encryption. For details on pricing, see [DSSE-KMS pricing](#) on the [Storage](#) tab of the

ption costs by lowering calls to AWS KMS. S3 Bucket Keys aren't supported for DSSE-

Add files and folders to the bucket, and configure additional bucket settings.

Cancel **Create bucket**

- 19** Click on the bucket you have just created.



		US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	codepipeline-us-east-1-320202070556	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	codepipeline-us-east-2-851739962552	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
<input type="radio"/>	config-bucket-350151049716	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-350151049716	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	my-s3dev-bucket-demo	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	mybucket-intri-func-auto-infra-us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	quicksight_demo1235	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	r53-domain2023	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	resource-auto-infra	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	resourcing-auto	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	s3-aws-automating-infra	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
<input type="radio"/>	s3logs-cloudtrails	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
<input type="radio"/>	s3trail-cloud	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

- 20** Navigate to Visual Studio Pro and create an index.html file with the following information below and save it as an index.html file to upload. <html>
<h1>Hello, welcome to my website</h1>
<p>This is my website for testing.</p>
</html>

21 Click "Upload"

5 Points

list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

[Delete](#) [Actions ▾](#) [Create folder](#) [Upload](#)

Show versions

▼ | Last modified ▼ | Size ▼ |

No objects

You don't have any objects in this bucket.

[Upload](#)

22 Click "Add files"

you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK or Amazon S3 API.

Drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Add files or Add folder.

(0)

[Remove](#) [Add files](#) [Add folder](#)

table will be uploaded.

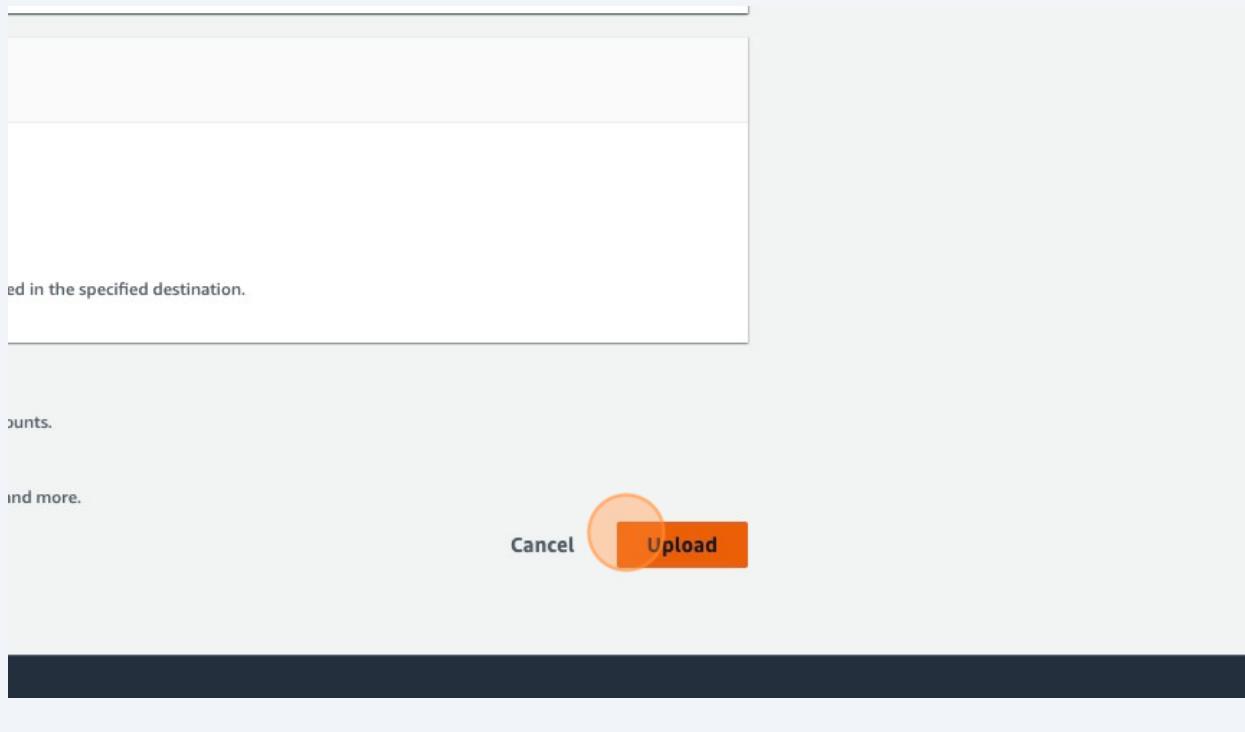
< 1 >

▼ | Folder ▼ | Type ▼ | Size ▼ |

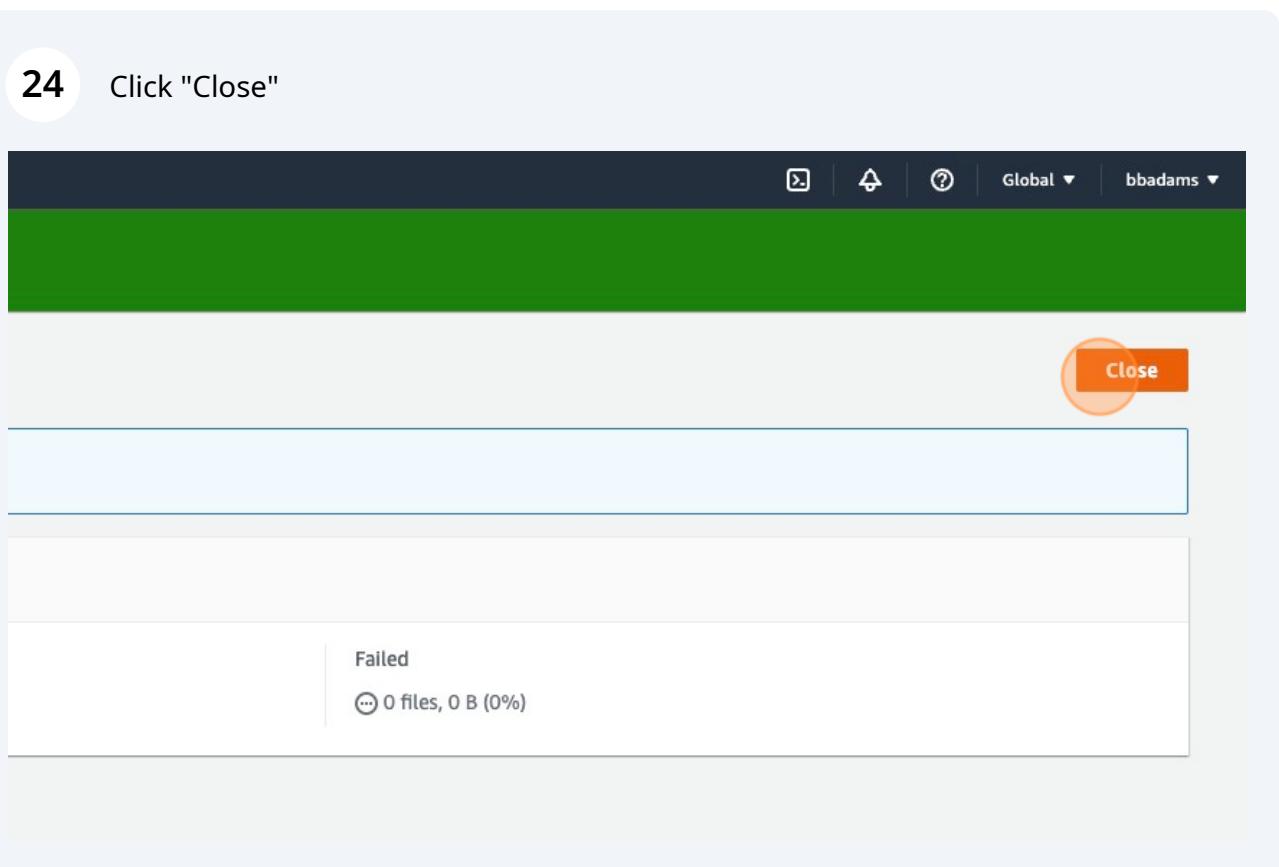
No files or folders

You have not chosen any files or folders to upload.

23 Click "Upload" for your index.html file.



24 Click "Close"



- 25** Click "Buckets" and verify the file upload to the bucket you created.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Buckets interface. The top navigation bar includes the AWS logo, Services, a search bar, and a keyboard shortcut [Option+S]. The breadcrumb navigation shows Amazon S3 > Buckets > r53-domain2023. The main title is r53-domain2023 with an Info link. Below the title is a navigation bar with tabs: Objects (highlighted), Properties, Permissions, Metrics, Management, and Access Points. The Objects tab displays a list titled "Objects (1)". The object listed is "index.html", which is an html file. There are buttons for Actions (Copy S3 URI, Copy URL, Download, Open, Delete) and a search bar for finding objects by prefix. A "Show versions" toggle is also present.

- 26** Click "Permissions"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Buckets interface, identical to the previous one but with a different tab selected. The top navigation bar, breadcrumb navigation, and main title are the same. The navigation bar below the title now has the "Permissions" tab highlighted (with an orange circle around it). The other tabs are: Objects, Properties, Metrics, Management, and Access Points. The rest of the interface (the object list, actions, search bar, and versioning toggle) remains the same.

27

Click here.

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 your applications will work correctly with these settings, AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly with your storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

[Edit](#)

Block all public access

On

▼ Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Bucket policy

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other AWS accounts.



Public access is blocked because Block Public Access settings are turned on for this bucket

To determine which settings are turned on, check your Block Public Access settings for this bucket. [Learn more](#)

28

Click "Edit"

Access

Bucket and objects not public

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 your applications will work correctly with these settings, AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly with your storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

[Edit](#)

Block all public access

On

▼ Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

- 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.
- 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.

29 Click this checkbox.

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.

30 Click "Save changes"

Id objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)

access to buckets and objects.

Id objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies

nt policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any s to S3 resources.

ccess to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point

access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and

Cancel

Save changes

31 Click here and type "confirm."

Edit Block public access (bucket settings)

⚠️ Updating the Block Public Access settings for this bucket will affect this bucket and all objects within. This may result in some objects becoming public.

To confirm the settings, enter *confirm* in the field.

confirm

Cancel

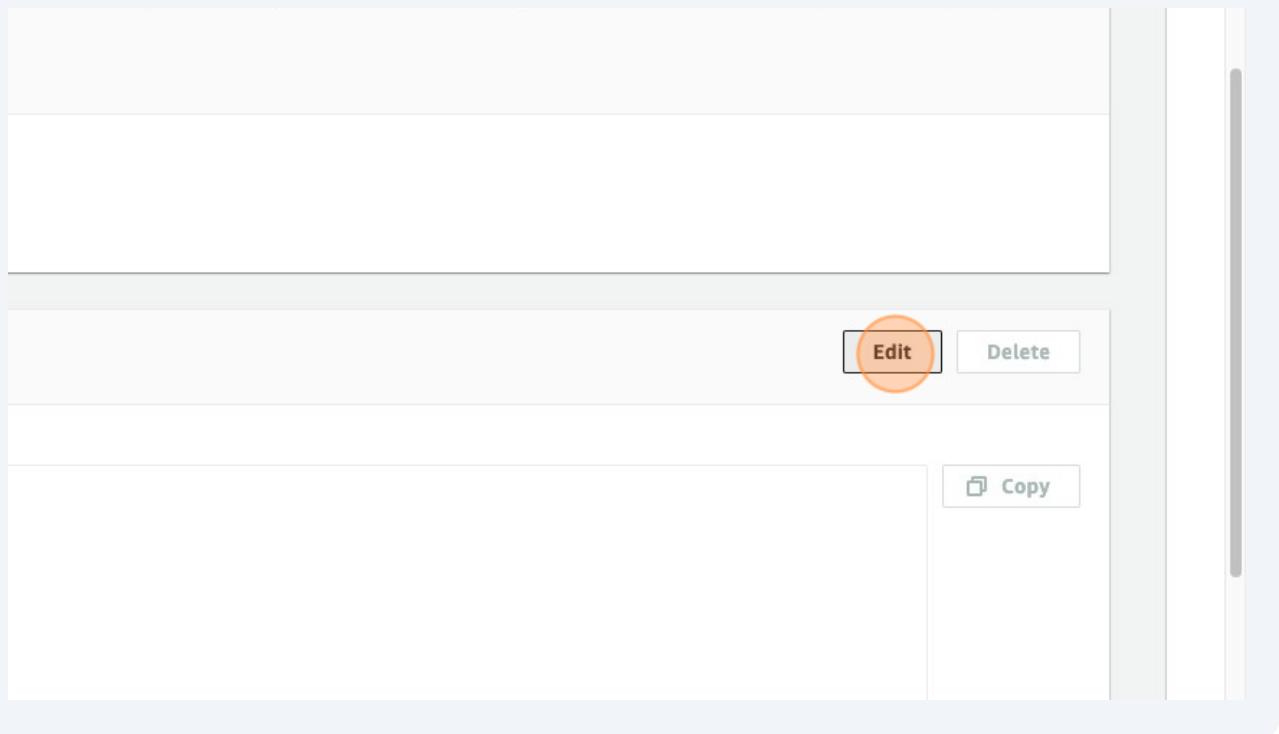
Cancel

Save changes

32 Click "Confirm"

Confirm

- 33** Click "Edit" for the bucket policy box.



- 34** Paste bucket policy and replace "Bucket-Name" with the name of the S3 bucket you have created in the previous steps.

```
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:::Bucket-Name/*"
13            ]
14        }
15    ]
16 }
```

The image shows a code editor with a JSON document. Line 16 contains a closing brace `}`. The word "Resource" in line 11 and the ARN string in line 12 are highlighted with an orange circle. The entire JSON document is numbered from 1 to 16 on the left.

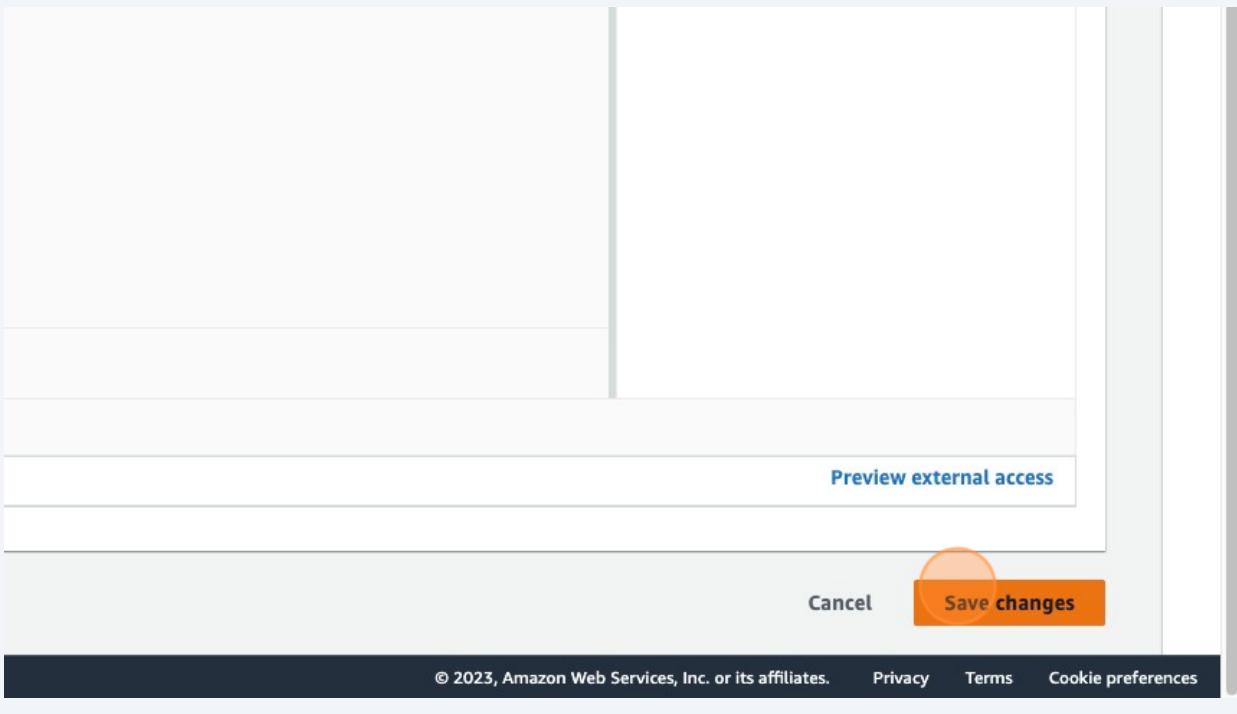
35

```
"Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": "*",
>Action": [
    "s3:GetObject"
],
"Resource": [
    "arn:aws:s3:::r53-domain2023/*"
]
}
```



36

Click "Save changes"



37 Click "Properties"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' dropdown, a search bar containing 'Search', and a keyboard shortcut '[Option+S]'. Below the navigation bar, a green success message box displays the text 'Successfully edited bucket policy.' A breadcrumb trail shows 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > r53-domain2023'. The main title 'r53-domain2023' has an 'Info' link next to it. Below the title is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Objects', 'Properties' (which is highlighted with an orange circle), 'Permissions', 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. The 'Permissions' section is expanded, showing a 'Permissions overview' header and a 'Bucket and objects not public' status under the 'Access' section.

38 Click "Edit"

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda function configuration page. At the top, there's a 'Function support' dropdown. The main area contains several sections, each with an 'Edit' button. One specific 'Edit' button in the middle section is highlighted with an orange circle. At the bottom of the page, there's a footer bar with links: '© 2023, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates.', 'Privacy', 'Terms', and 'Cookie preferences'.

39 Click here.

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

[Cancel](#)

[Save changes](#)

40 Click the "Index document" field and type "index.html."

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.

index.html

Error document - optional

This is returned when an error occurs.

error.html

Redirection rules - optional

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

1

- 41** Click the "Error document - optional" field and type "index.html" again.

 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.

index.html

Error document - optional

This is returned when an error occurs.

error.html

Redirection rules – optional

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

1

- 42** Click "Save changes"

Cancel **Save changes**

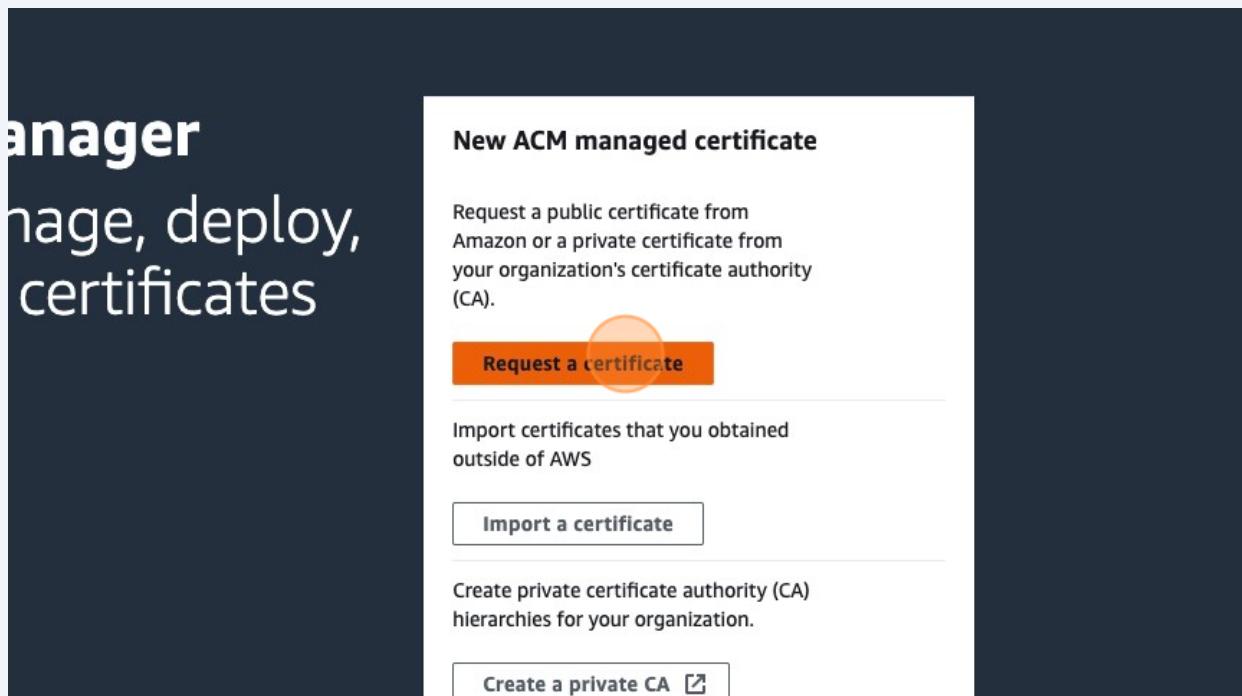
- 43 Click on the Bucket website endpoint link that will be created.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console. A specific bucket's configuration page is displayed. In the top left, there are two dropdown menus: 'Requester pays' set to 'Disabled' and 'Static website hosting' set to 'Enabled'. Below these, under 'Hosting type', it says 'Bucket hosting'. Under 'Bucket website endpoint', there is a link to 'http://r53-domain2023.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com' which is highlighted with an orange circle. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with icons for CloudShell, Feedback, and Language.

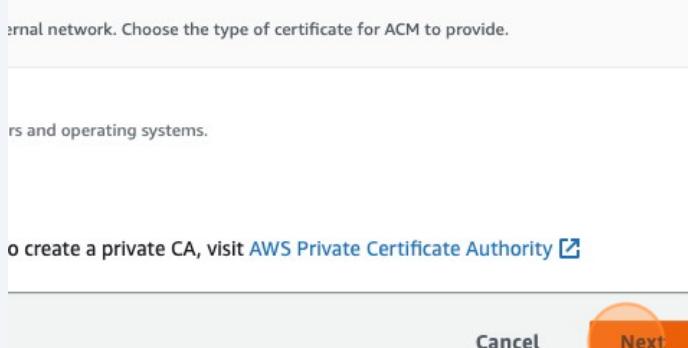
- 44 Click on the search field and type in certificate manager. Right-click "Certificate Manager" and open in a new tab.

The screenshot shows the AWS search results page. The search bar at the top contains the query 'certificate Manager'. Below the search bar, there is a message: 'Search results for 'certif'' followed by 'Try searching with longer queries for more relevant results'. On the left, there is a sidebar with categories: 'Services (3)', 'Features (3)', 'Resources New', 'Documentation (8,453)', 'Knowledge Articles (20)', 'Marketplace (837)', 'Blogs (679)', 'Events (3)', and 'Tutorials (1)'. On the right, there is a main content area titled 'Services'. It lists three services: 'Certificate Manager' (highlighted with an orange circle), 'AWS Private Certificate Authority', and 'AWS IQ'. Each service has a small icon, a name, a star rating, and a brief description.

45 Click "Request a certificate"



46 Click "Next"



47

Click the "Fully qualified domain name" field and type in your domain you created in the beginning.

VS Certificate Manager > Certificates > Request certificate > Request public certificate

Request public certificate

Domain names

Provide one or more domain names for your certificate.

Fully qualified domain name Info

|



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" so users can reach your site by either name.

Validation method Info

Select a method for validating domain ownership.

RSA 2048

RSA is the most widely used key type.

ECDSA P 256

Equivalent in cryptographic strength to RSA 3072.

ECDSA P 384

Equivalent in cryptographic strength to RSA 7680.

Tags Info

To help you manage your certificates, you can optionally assign your own metadata to each resource.

No tags associated with this resource.

Add tag

You can add 50 more tag(s).



CloudShell

Feedback

Language

49

Click the "Tag value - optional" field. Type "name" in the first box and for the tag value put the domain

The screenshot shows the 'Tag value - optional' field highlighted with an orange circle. The input field contains the text 'Enter value'. To the left, there is a 'name' input field containing 'com'. On the right, there is a 'Remove tag' button.

Key

name X

Custom tag key

Add tag

an add 49 more tag(s).

Tag value - optional

Cancel

50

Click "Request." This will take about 10 minutes to complete.

The screenshot shows the 'Request' button highlighted with an orange circle. Below it, there are 'Cancel' and 'Previous' buttons.

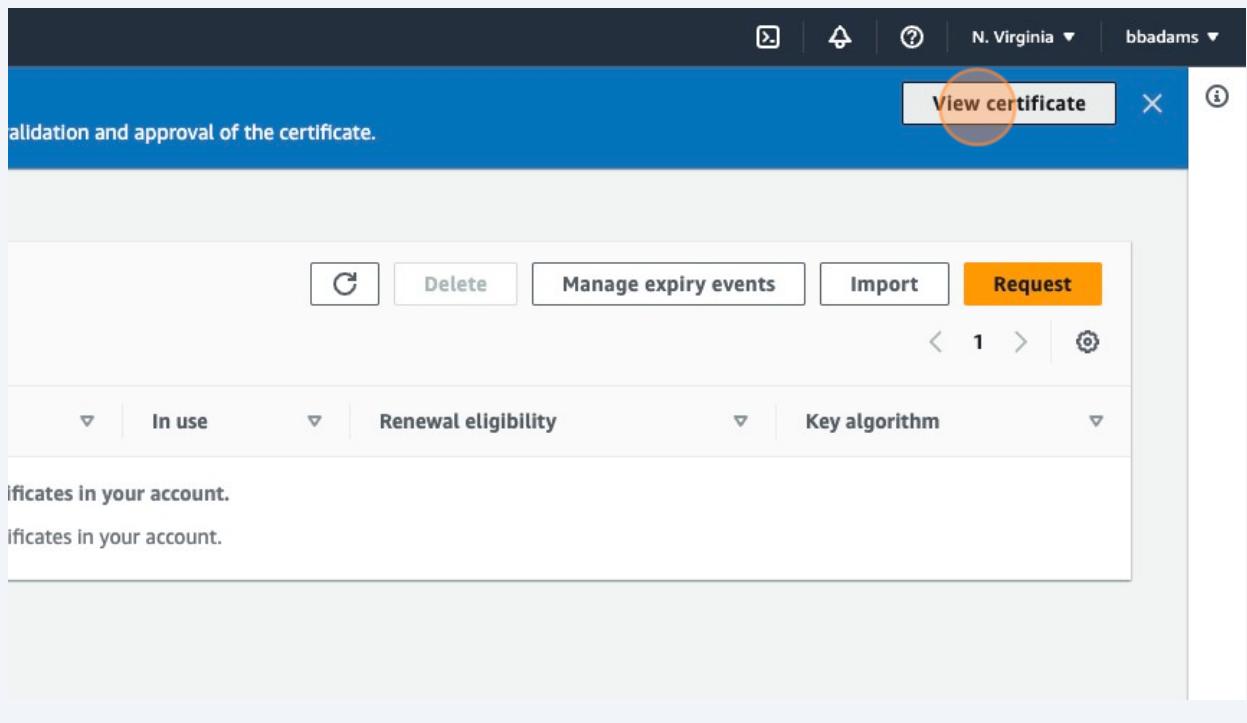
the form of tags.

com Remove tag

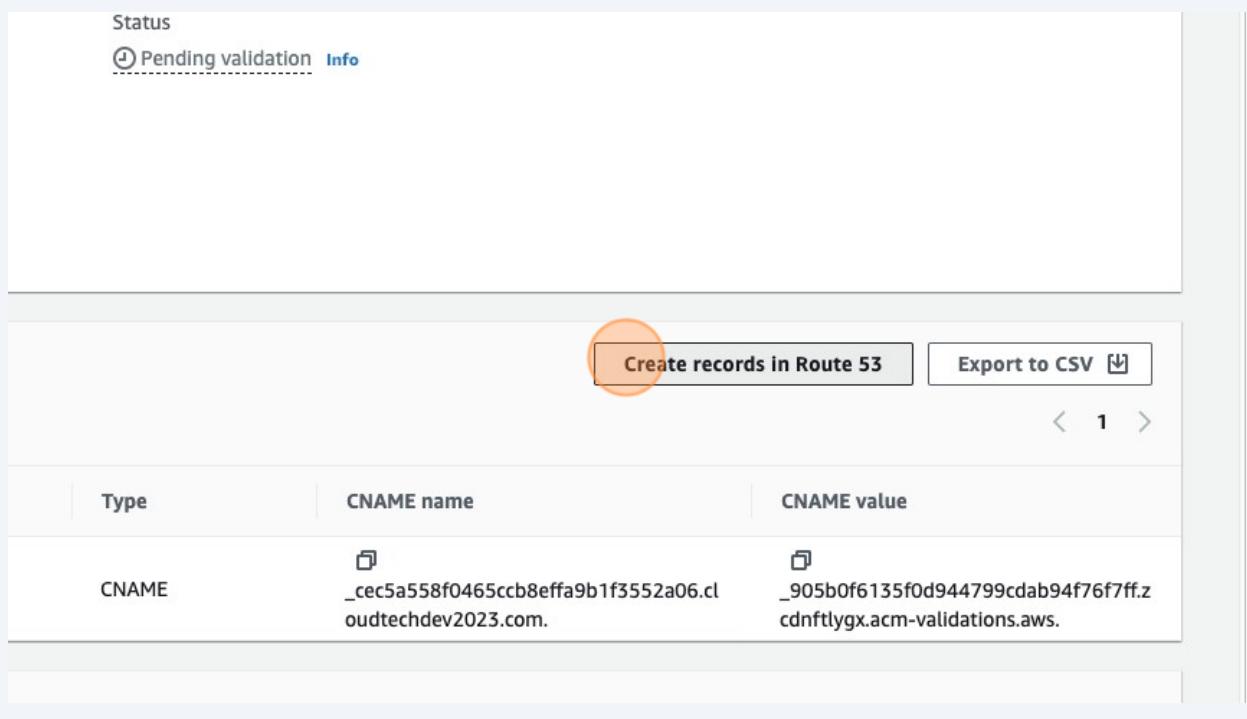
Cancel Previous Request

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51 Click "View certificate"



52 Click "Create records in Route 53"



53 Click "Create records"

The screenshot shows a modal dialog box titled "Create records". At the top left is a filter bar with the text "In Route 53? Yes" and a clear filter button. Below the filter is a table with three columns: "name", "CNAME value", and "Is domain in Route 53?". The table contains three rows of data:

name	CNAME value	Is domain in Route 53?
0465ccb	_905b0f6135f0d94	
552a06.	4799cdab94f76f7ff	
ev2023.	.zcdnftlygx.acm-validation.aws.	Yes

At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Create records", with "Create records" being highlighted by a red circle.

54 Click "Hosted zones"

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Requests page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, Services, and a search bar for "certificate Manager". The main area has a sidebar on the left with the following menu items:

- Route 53
- Dashboard
- Hosted zones (circled in orange)
- Health checks
- ▼ IP-based routing
 - CIDR collections
- ▼ Traffic flow
 - Traffic policies
 - Policy records
- ▼ Domains
 - Registered domains
 - Requests

The main content area is titled "Route 53 > Requests". It displays a table with two columns: "Operation ID" and "Domain name". There is one row shown:

Operation ID	Domain name
2768163c-d9ad-4770-8600-2bc469dcc1a5	cloudtchdev2023.com

- 55** Click on your domain name to verify record creation.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront Hosted Zones interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with various navigation items. The main area is titled "Hosted zones (2)". It displays two entries in a table:

Hosted zone name	Type	Create
cloudbuildtechdev2023.com	Public	Route
bn--edu876s.ohio	Public	Route

The first entry, "cloudbuildtechdev2023.com", is highlighted with an orange circle.

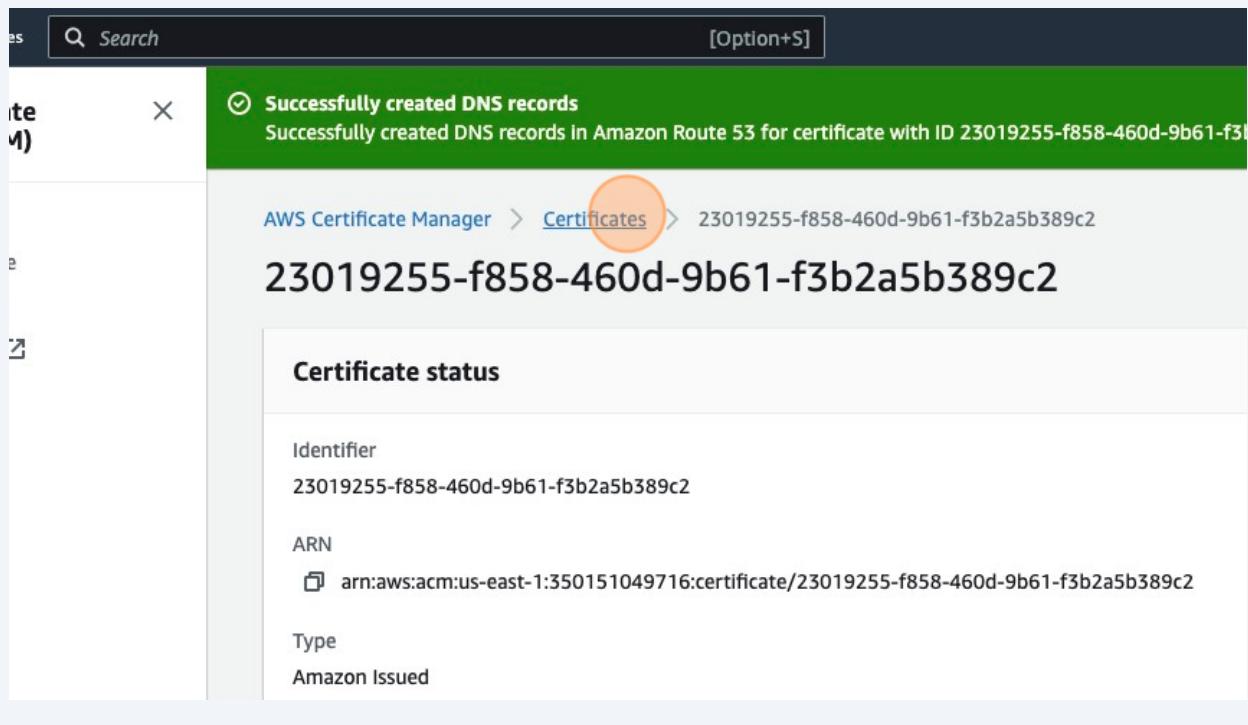
- 56** Verify records.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront Record Details interface. At the top, there is a search bar and several filter options. The main table lists three records:

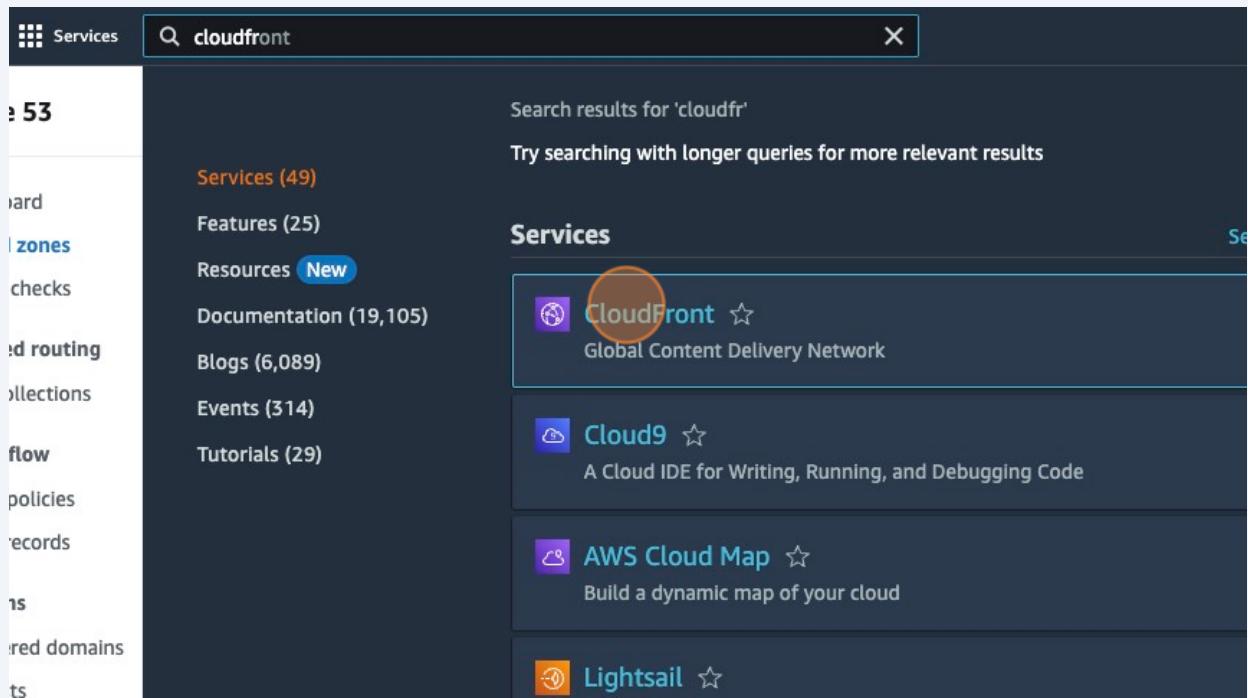
Record name	Type	Routine	Differ...	Alias	Value/I
ns-376.	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-376.
cloudtechdev2023.com	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-832.
_905b0	CNAME	Simple	-	No	ns-106!

The third record, "ns-376.", is highlighted with an orange circle.

57 Click "Certificates"



58 Click on the search field and type in "cloudfront" and Right-click "CloudFront" to open in a new tab.



59 Click "Create distribution"

A screenshot of the AWS CloudFront Distributions list page. At the top, there are navigation icons and user information: a magnifying glass, a bell, a question mark, 'Global', and 'bbadams'. Below the header is a toolbar with a refresh icon, 'Enable', 'Disable', 'Delete', and a prominent orange 'Create distribution' button. To the right of the toolbar are navigation arrows and a gear icon. The main area shows a table with two rows of distribution data. The columns are: 'Alternate domain ...', 'Origins', 'Status', and 'Last modified'. The first row has a status of 'Disabled' and was last modified on July 14, 2023. The second row also has a status of 'Disabled' and was last modified on July 13, 2023.

Alternate domain ...	Origins	Status	Last modified
.clo...	cloud-resume-challange-b...	Disabled	July 14, 2023 at 2:03...
.clo...	cloud-resume-challange-b...	Disabled	July 13, 2023 at 6:24...

60 Click the "Origin domain" field.

A screenshot of the 'Create distribution' wizard, Step 1: Origin. The page title is 'Create distribution'. The 'Origin' section is active. It contains fields for 'Origin domain' (with a placeholder 'Choose origin domain'), 'Origin path - optional' (with a placeholder 'Enter the origin path'), and 'Name' (with a placeholder 'Enter origin name'). The 'Origin domain' field is highlighted with a red circle.

61

Click in the box for origin domain. Copy and paste the Bucket website endpoint after the two forward slashes to the end and paste.

The screenshot shows the 'Create distribution' wizard in the AWS CloudFront console. The current step is 'Origin'. A large orange circle highlights the 'Origin domain' input field, which contains the placeholder text 'Choose origin domain'. Below the input field, there is a dropdown menu titled 'Amazon S3' containing several S3 bucket names:

- awsdevproject.s3.amazonaws.com
- cf-templates-crscg44ln1bp-us-east-1.s3.amazonaws.com
- cf-templates-crscg44ln1bp-us-east-2.s3.amazonaws.com
- cloudformation-demo-set.s3.amazonaws.com

62

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://r53-domain2023.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>



CloudShell Feedback Language

63

The screenshot shows the 'Create distribution' wizard in the AWS CloudFront console. The current step is 'Origin'. The 'Origin domain' field contains 'r53-domain2023.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com', with a suggestion 'Use: r53-domain2023.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com'. Below the search bar are three protocol options: 'HTTP only' (selected), 'HTTPS only', and 'Match viewer'. A collapsed section labeled 'HTTP port' is shown at the bottom.

64

Click "Redirect HTTP to HTTPS"

The screenshot shows the 'Viewer' configuration step. Under 'Viewer protocol policy', the 'Redirect HTTP to HTTPS' option is selected (radio button highlighted with an orange circle). Other options are 'HTTP and HTTPS' (radio button unhighlighted) and 'HTTPS only' (radio button unhighlighted). Below this, under 'Allowed HTTP methods', 'GET, HEAD' is selected (radio button highlighted with an orange circle). Other options are 'GET, HEAD, OPTIONS' and 'GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, PATCH, DELETE'. At the bottom, under 'Restrict viewer access', it says 'If you restrict viewer access, viewers must use CloudFront signed URLs or signed cookies to access your content.' and 'No' is selected (radio button highlighted with an orange circle).

65 Click "Add item"

The screenshot shows the 'Alternate domain name (CNAME) - optional' section of the AWS CloudFront distribution configuration. A large orange circle highlights the 'Add item' button, which is located below the input field for custom domain names. Other visible elements include the 'Price class' section, the 'Custom SSL certificate' dropdown, and the 'Supported HTTP versions' section.

66 Click this text field and paste domain name.

The screenshot shows the 'Alternate domain name (CNAME) - optional' section of the AWS CloudFront distribution configuration. A large orange circle highlights the text input field where a domain name would be pasted. Other visible elements include the 'Price class' section, the 'Custom SSL certificate' dropdown, and the 'Supported HTTP versions' section.

67 Click "Choose certificate"

Alternate domain name (CNAME) - *optional*
Add the custom domain names that you use in URLs for the files served by this distribution.

cloudtechdev2023.com Remove

Add item

To add a list of alternative domain names, use the [bulk editor](#).

Custom SSL certificate - *optional*
Associate a certificate from AWS Certificate Manager. The certificate must be in the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1).

Choose certificate ▼ C

[Request certificate](#)

Supported HTTP versions
Add support for additional HTTP versions. HTTP/1.0 and HTTP/1.1 are supported by default.

HTTP/2
 HTTP/3

Default root object - *optional*
The object (file name) to return when a viewer requests the root URL (/) instead of a specific object.

68 Choose SSL certificate created.

Add item

To add a list of alternative domain names, use the [bulk editor](#).

Custom SSL certificate - *optional*
Associate a certificate from AWS Certificate Manager. The certificate must be in the US East (N. Virginia) Region (us-east-1).

Choose certificate ▲ C

Search |

None

ACM certificates

cloudtechdev2023.com (23019255-f858-460d-9b61-f3b2a5b389c2) ▼ C

IAM certificates

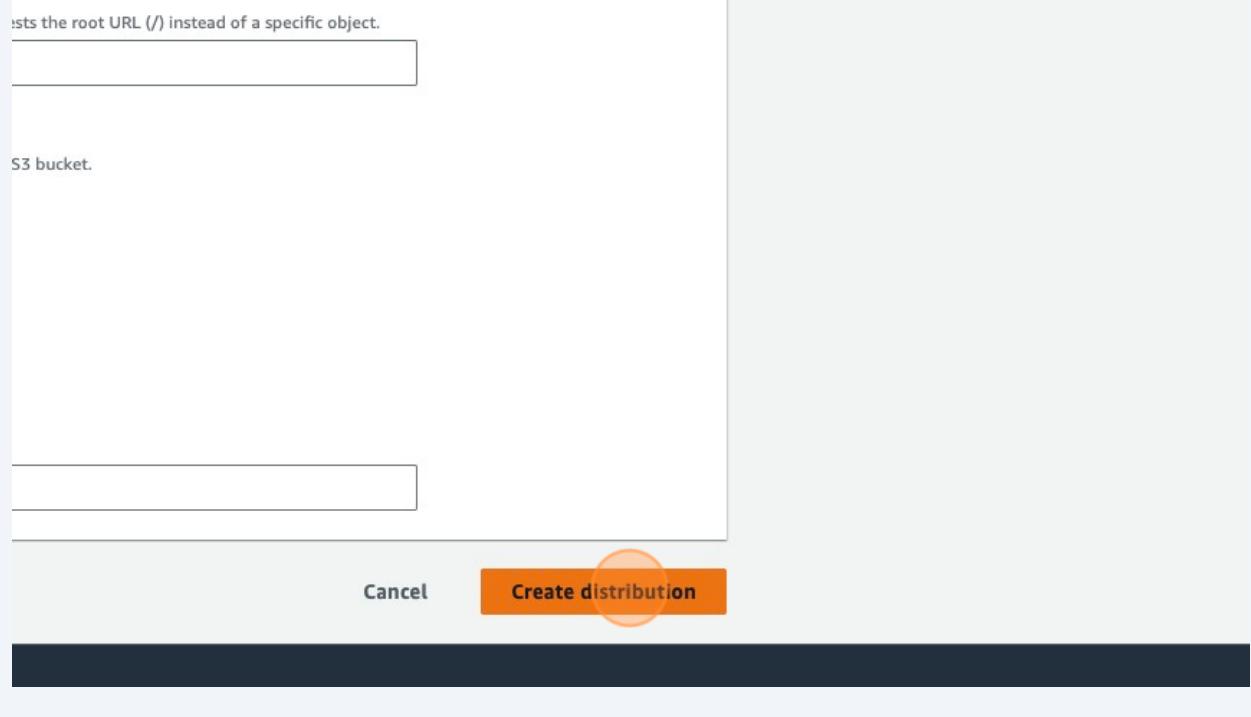
Default root object - *optional*
The object (file name) to return when a viewer requests the root URL (/) instead of a specific object.

Standard logging
Get logs of viewer requests delivered to an Amazon S3 bucket.

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

69

Click "Create distribution." This will take some time to created. About 10-15 minutes.



70

Click on the distribution created.

The screenshot shows the CloudFront Distributions page. The left sidebar has a navigation menu with 'CloudFront' selected. The main area displays a table titled 'Distributions (3)'. The table columns are 'ID', 'Description', 'Type', and 'Domain name'. The rows show three distributions: one with ID 'E1XZZP4JGV9TPC' (circled in orange), another with ID 'E2XDXDIBWVQ9Z5', and a third with ID 'E27ZC9G9S84QSI'. All three distributions are listed as 'Production' type.

ID	Description	Type	Domain name
E1XZZP4JGV9TPC	-	Production	d3hunfm5ez
E2XDXDIBWVQ9Z5	-	Production	d1lmgy45ty
E27ZC9G9S84QSI	-	Production	d24uknovdb

71

Copy the domain name and paste in a new tab to see your website.

E1XZZP4JGV9TPC

General Origins Behaviors Error pages Geographic restrictions Invalidations Tags

Details

Distribution domain name <input type="checkbox"/> d3hunfm5sezab2k.cloudfront.net	ARN <input type="checkbox"/> arn:aws:cloudfront::3
---	---

Settings

Description -	Alternate domain names cloudtchdev2023.com
Price class Use all edge locations (best performance)	Custom SSL certificate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cloudtchdev2023.co

72

Now try to navigate to your website from the domain name itself in a new tab and you will receive an error page. It is denied because it does not have the correct permissions and records. We will need to create the records.

udfront

Route 53 > Hosted zones > cloudtchdev2023.com

Public **cloudtchdev2023.com** **Info** **Delete zone**

Hosted zone details

Records (3) Info
Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

Create record

Filter records by property or value

Record name	Type	Routing	Differences	Alias
-------------	------	---------	-------------	-------

73 Click "Create record"

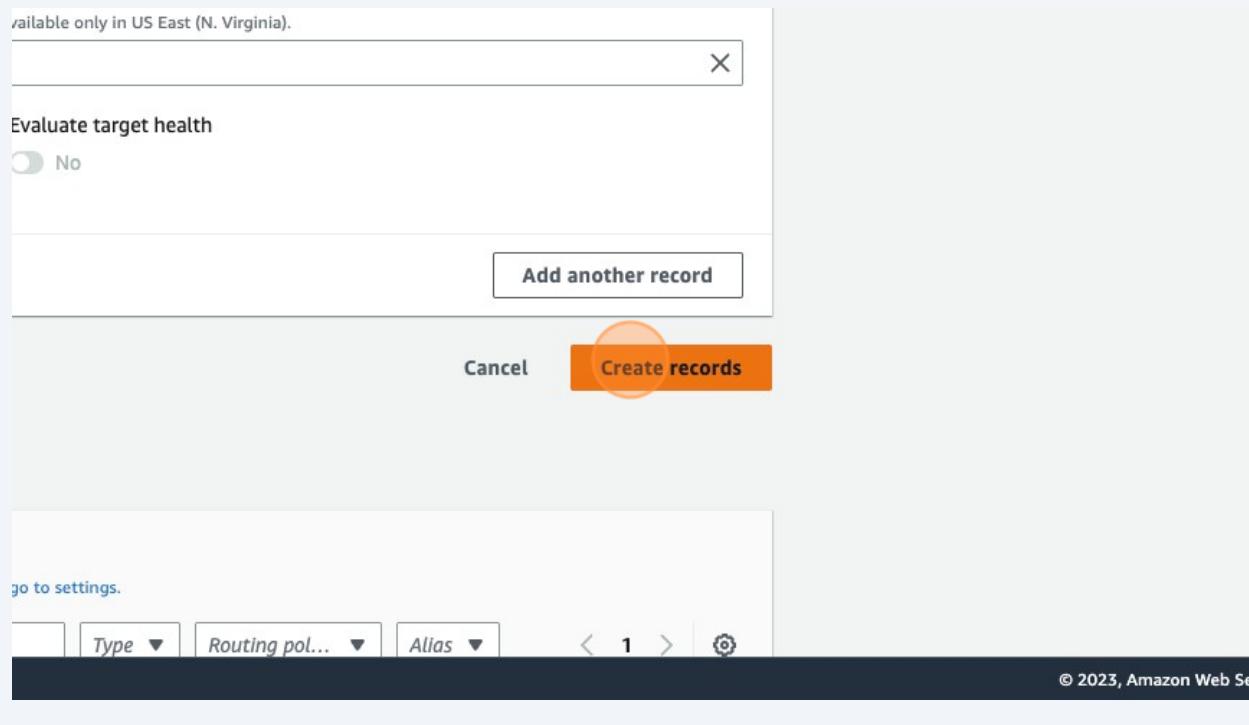
The screenshot shows the 'Hosted zone details' section for a zone named 'cloudtechdev2023.com'. At the top, there are tabs for 'Records (3)', 'DNSSEC signing', and 'Hosted zone tags (0)'. Below the tabs, there's a search bar with placeholder text 'Filter records by property or value' and dropdown filters for 'Type' and 'Routing pol...'. A prominent orange button labeled 'Create record' is highlighted with a red circle. The main table lists three existing records:

Record name	Type	Routing policy	Differences	Alias	Value
cloudtechdev2023.com	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-31 ns-81 ns-10 ns-11
www.cloudtechdev2023.com	A	Simple	-	No	123.123.123.123 123.123.123.124
mail.cloudtechdev2023.com	MX	Simple	-	No	10 mail.cloudtechdev2023.com

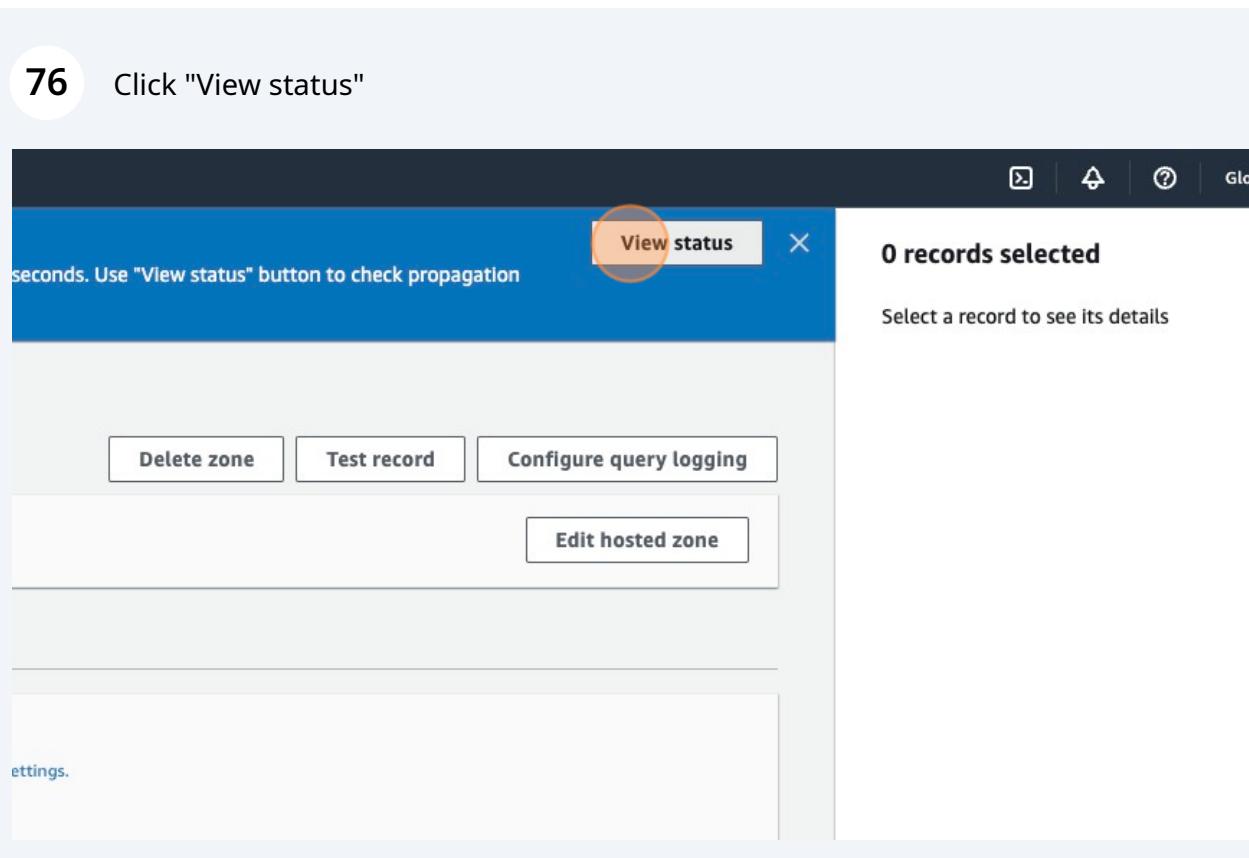
74 Click on the Alias button and search for the CloudFront distribution selection. paste the domain cloudfront link in the section below the region.

The screenshot shows the 'Alias' configuration page. It has sections for 'Route traffic to' (set to 'Alias to CloudFront distribution') and 'US East (N. Virginia)'. Below that is a search bar for 'https://d3hunfm5ezab2k.cloudfront.net/'. Under 'Routing policy', there's a dropdown set to 'Simple routing' (highlighted with a red circle), and a toggle switch for 'Evaluate target health' set to 'No'. At the bottom, there's a section titled 'View existing records' with a note about global records being available only in US East (N. Virginia).

75 Click "Create records"



76 Click "View status"



77 You will now see the records that have been created.

The screenshot shows the Cloudflare DNS Records interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections like Traffic flow, Domains, Resolver, and DNS Firewall. The main area is titled "Records (2/5)" and shows two entries:

Record name	Type	Routing
cludtechdev2023.com	A	Simple
cludtechdev2023.com	NS	Simple
cludtechdev2023.com	SOA	Simple
_cec5a558f0465ccb8effa9b1f3552a06.clou...	CNAME	Simple
cludtechdev2023.com.cludtechdev2023.c...	A	Simple

The first record, "cludtechdev2023.com", has a checked checkbox next to it, which is highlighted with an orange circle. The last record, "cludtechdev2023.com.cludtechdev2023.c...", also has a checked checkbox next to it, also highlighted with an orange circle.

78 Now type in your domain name in the browser of a new tab and see your website link working as expected.

; my website for testing.