

# Host a Website with a Custom Domain and HTTPS using S3, Route 53, CloudFront, and Certificate Manager using the AWS Console.

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](https://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 displays the following information:

- A summary box: "1 Hosted zone" with a note: "A visual tool that lets you manage multiple endpoints".
- A "Register domain" section with a text input field "Enter a domain name" and a "Check" button.
- A "Notifications" section with a search input field "Find notifications".

- 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 with a search bar containing 'cloudtechdev2023.com' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, there's a list of domain registration fees. The first item is 'Domain registration fee' for 'cloudtechdev2023.com' at '13.00 USD'. A 'Remove' button is next to it. Below this, a summary shows '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 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, [FAQ](#).

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 console. On the left, a sidebar menu includes: Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, IP-based routing (CIDR collections), Traffic flow (Traffic policies, Policy records), Domains (Registered domains, Requests), and Resolver (VPCs, Inbound endpoints). The main content area is titled "Route 53 > Registered domains". It displays a table of registered domains with columns for Domain name and Expiration date. One domain, "cloudtechdev2023.com", is highlighted with an orange circle. The table header has an upward arrow for Domain name and a downward arrow for Expiration date.

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

**10**

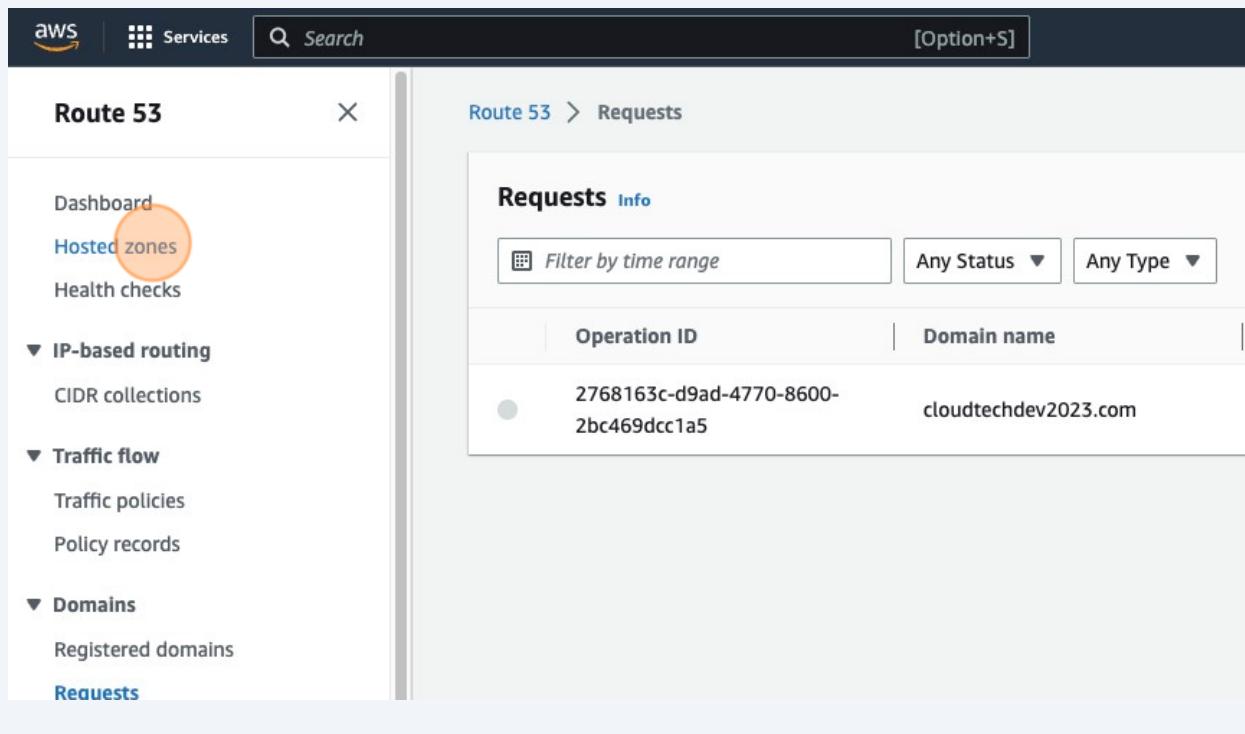
The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled "Contact information" for the domain "cloudtechdev2023.com". It shows registration and expiration details: Registration date (July 26, 2023, 13:05 (UTC-05:00)) and Expiration date (July 26, 2024, 13:05 (UTC-05:00)). To the right, there are sections for Auto-renew (On) and Transfer lock (Off). Below this, tabs for Contact information, DNSSEC keys, and Tags are visible. The Contact information tab is active, displaying registrant details: Benjamin Adams, techmcunetworks33@gmail.com, +1 8178838754, 3100 Ohio Drive, Dallas TX 75219, US. A green "Verified" badge is present next to the registrant's name.

Registration date	July 26, 2023, 13:05 (UTC-05:00)	Auto-renew	On
Expiration date	July 26, 2024, 13:05 (UTC-05:00)	Transfer lock	Off

Contact information	DNSSEC keys	Tags
---------------------	-------------	------

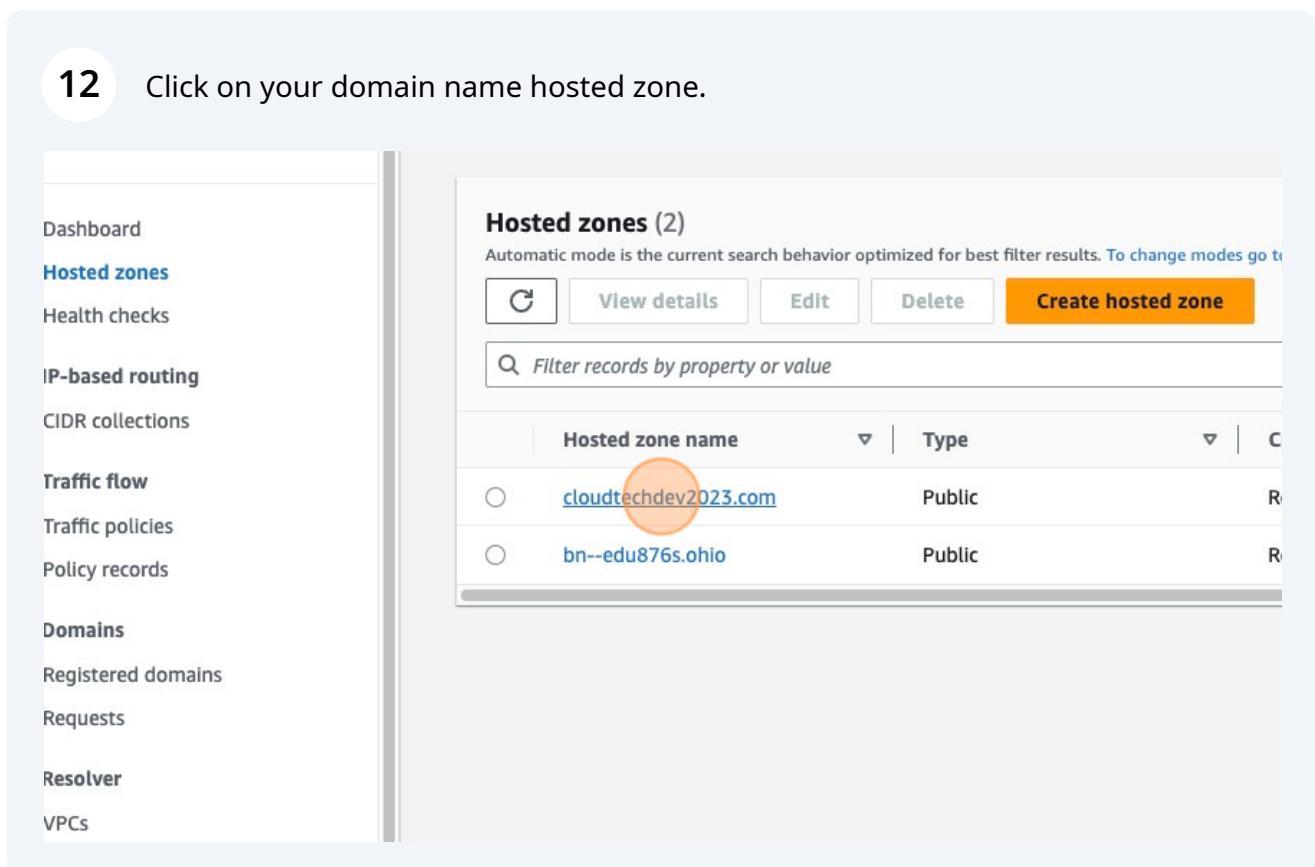
Registrant contact	Verified	Adams
Benjamin Adams		Be
techmcunetworks33@gmail.com		te
+1 8178838754		+1
3100 Ohio Drive		31
Dallas TX 75219		Da
US		U

**11** Click "Hosted zones"



The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service interface. In the left sidebar, under the 'Route 53' section, the 'Hosted zones' link is highlighted with an orange circle. The main content area is titled 'Requests' and displays a table with one row. The table has two columns: 'Operation ID' and 'Domain name'. The 'Operation ID' column contains the value '2768163c-d9ad-4770-8600-2bc469dcc1a5'. The 'Domain name' column contains the value 'cloudtechdev2023.com'. There are also filters at the top of the table: 'Filter by time range', 'Any Status ▾', and 'Any Type ▾'.

**12** Click on your domain name hosted zone.



The screenshot shows the 'Hosted zones' page in the AWS Route 53 service. The sidebar includes links for Dashboard, Hosted zones (which is selected and highlighted with an orange circle), Health checks, IP-based routing, CIDR collections, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains, Registered domains, and Requests. The main content area is titled 'Hosted zones (2)' and shows a table with two rows. The table has two columns: 'Hosted zone name' and 'Type'. The first row has a link 'cloudtechdev2023.com' which is highlighted with an orange circle. The second row has a link 'bn--edu876s.ohio'. There are buttons for 'View details', 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Create hosted zone' at the top right of the table. A search bar 'Filter records by property or value' is also present.

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

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: 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 currently selected). The main area is titled "Route 53 > Requests". It displays a table with one row, where the Operation ID is "2768163c-d9ad-4770-8600-2bc469dcc1a5" and the Domain name is "cloudttechdev2023.com". At the top of the main area, there's a search bar with the placeholder "Search" and a button labeled "[Option+S]".

14 Right-click "S3"

The screenshot shows the AWS Services search results for the query "s3". The search bar at the top has "s3" typed into it. Below the search bar, the text "Search results for 's3'" is displayed, followed by the instruction "Try searching with longer queries for more relevant results". A section titled "Services" is shown, featuring three items: "S3" (Scalable Storage in the Cloud), "S3 Glacier" (Archive Storage in the Cloud), and "AWS Snow Family" (Large Scale Data Transport). The "S3" item is highlighted with a red circle around its icon. The sidebar on the left lists various AWS services: Route 53, Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, IP-based routing (CIDR collections), Traffic flow (Traffic policies, Policy records), Domains (Registered domains), and Requests.

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

**16** Click "Create bucket"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there are navigation links and user information. Below that is a button labeled "View Storage Lens dashboard". In the center, there's a toolbar with icons for "Copy content", "Empty", "Delete", and a prominent orange "Create bucket" button, which is highlighted with a circular selection. Below the toolbar is a table listing three buckets. The columns are "Access" and "Creation date". The first bucket has access "Bucket and objects not public" and was created on "June 4, 2023, 17:48:21 (UTC-05:00)". The second bucket has access "Bucket and objects not public" and was created on "May 30, 2023, 19:17:33 (UTC-05:00)". The third bucket has access "Bucket and objects not public" and was created on "May 30, 2023, 22:15:31 (UTC-05:00)".

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)

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

## Create bucket Info

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

### General configuration

#### Bucket name

myawsbucket

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

#### AWS Region

US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1



#### Copy settings from existing bucket - optional

Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

[Choose bucket](#)

- 18 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

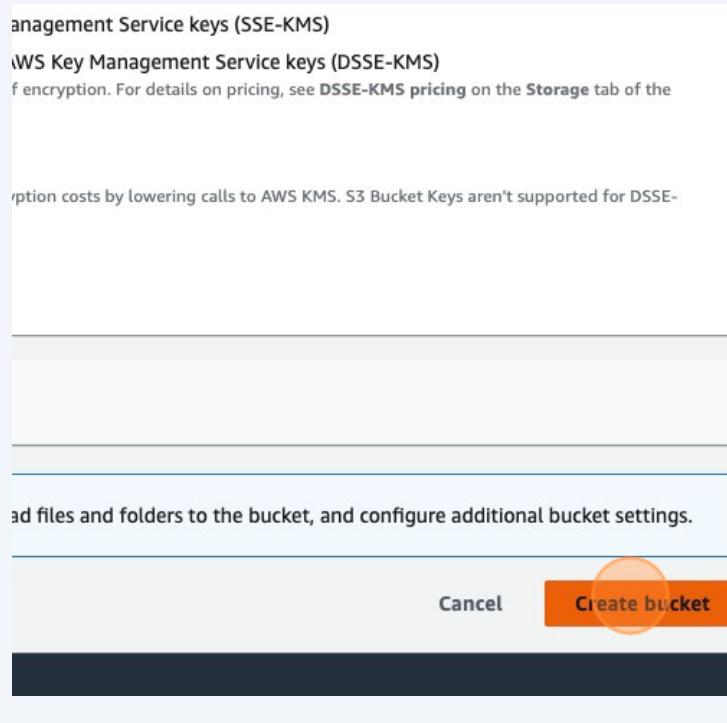
### Tags (0) - optional

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

No tags associated with this bucket.

[Add tag](#)

## 19 Click "Create bucket"



## 20 Click on the bucket you have just created.

Bucket	Last modified	Region
codepipeline-us-east-1-320202070556	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
codepipeline-us-east-2-851739962552	US East (Ohio) us-east-2	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
config-bucket-350151049716	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
elasticbeanstalk-us-east-1-350151049716	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
my-s3dev-bucket-demo	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
mybucket-intr-func-auto-infra-us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
quicksight-demo1235	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
r53-domain2023	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
resource-auto-infra	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
resourcing-auto	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
s3-aws-automating-infra	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
s3logs-cloudtrails	US East (Ohio) us-east-2	US East (Ohio) us-east-2
s3trail-cloud	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1

21

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>
```

22

Click "Upload"

5 Points

ist 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

Low versions

▼ | Last modified

▼ | Size

▼ |

No objects

You don't have any objects in this bucket.

Upload

## 23 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

A table will be uploaded.

< 1 >

▼ | Folder

▼ | Type

▼ | Size

No files or folders

You have not chosen any files or folders to upload.

## 24 Click "Upload" for your index.html file.

ed in the specified destination.

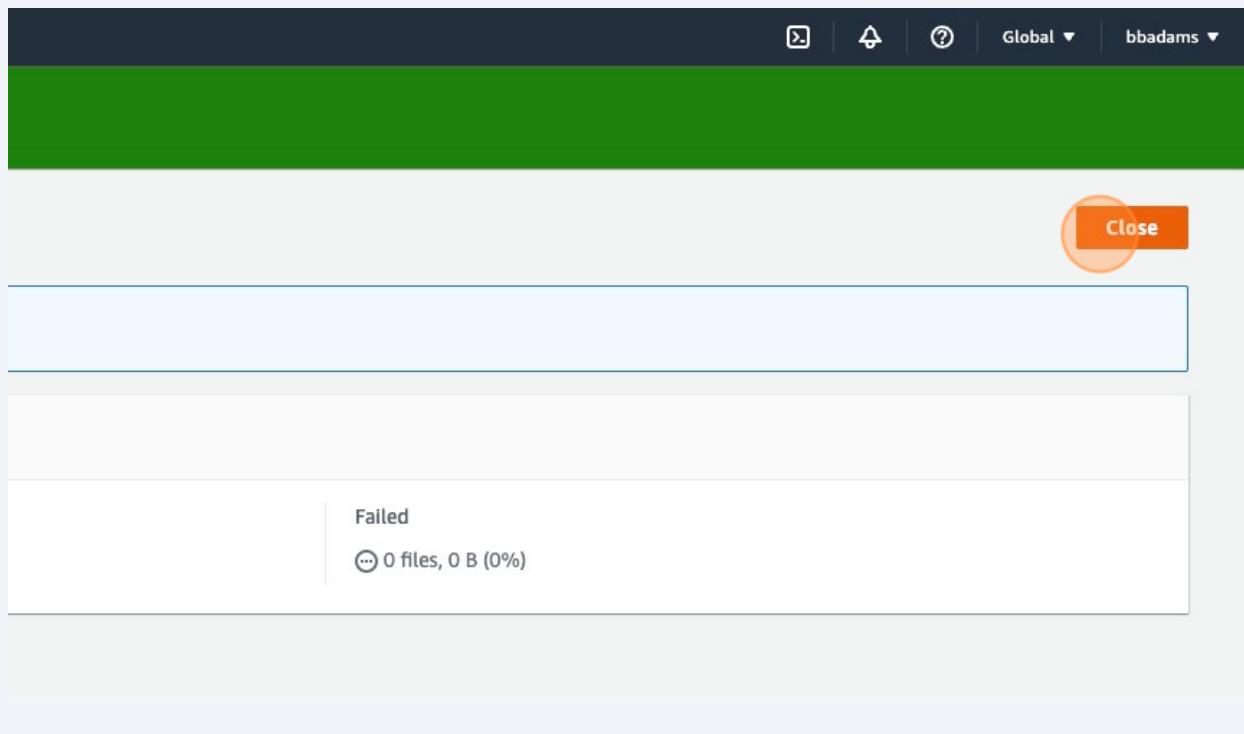
ounts.

ind more.

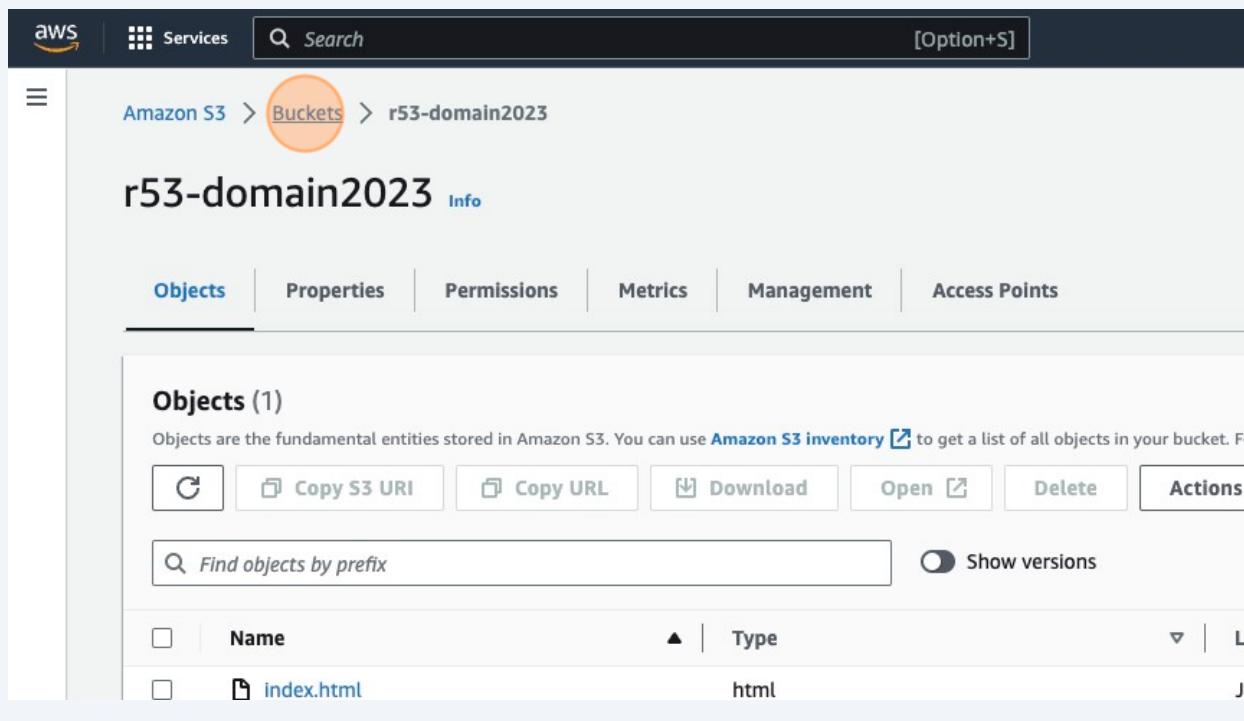
Cancel

Upload

**25** Click "Close"



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



27 Click "Permissions"

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, 'Services' dropdown, a search bar, and a keyboard shortcut '[Option+S]'. Below the navigation bar, the path 'Amazon S3 > Buckets > r53-domain2023' is displayed. The main title 'r53-domain2023' has an 'Info' link next to it. Below the title, there are tabs: 'Objects' (selected), 'Properties', 'Permissions' (highlighted with a red circle), 'Metrics', 'Management', and 'Access Points'. Under the 'Objects' tab, the heading 'Objects (1)' is shown. A note says 'Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket.' Below this are several action buttons: 'Copy' (with icon), 'Copy S3 URI', 'Copy URL', 'Download', 'Open' (with icon), 'Delete', and 'Actions'. There's also a search bar 'Find objects by prefix' and a 'Show versions' toggle. A table lists the single object: 'Name' (index.html) and 'Type' (html). The 'Name' column has a checkbox and a sorting arrow. The 'Type' column has a sorting arrow.

28 Click here.

The screenshot shows the 'Block public access (bucket settings)' section. The heading 'Block public access (bucket settings)' is at the top. A note below says '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 your storage use cases, we recommend 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](#)'.

Below this is an 'Edit' button. The 'Block all public access' setting is shown with a green 'On' button and a note 'Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket'.

The 'Bucket policy' section follows, with a note '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 accounts.' Below this is a note: '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](#)'.

29 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 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](#)

**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 that allow public access to S3 resources.

30 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.

### 31 Click "Save changes"

**Objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)**  
access to buckets and objects.

**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.

**Access 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**

### 32 Click here and type "confirm."

as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings

**Buckets and objects granted through new access control lists**  
permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent them from becoming public. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that

**Buckets and objects granted through any access control lists**  
grant public access to buckets and objects.

**Buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies**  
access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that

**Account access to buckets and objects through any public access point**

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

#### 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.**

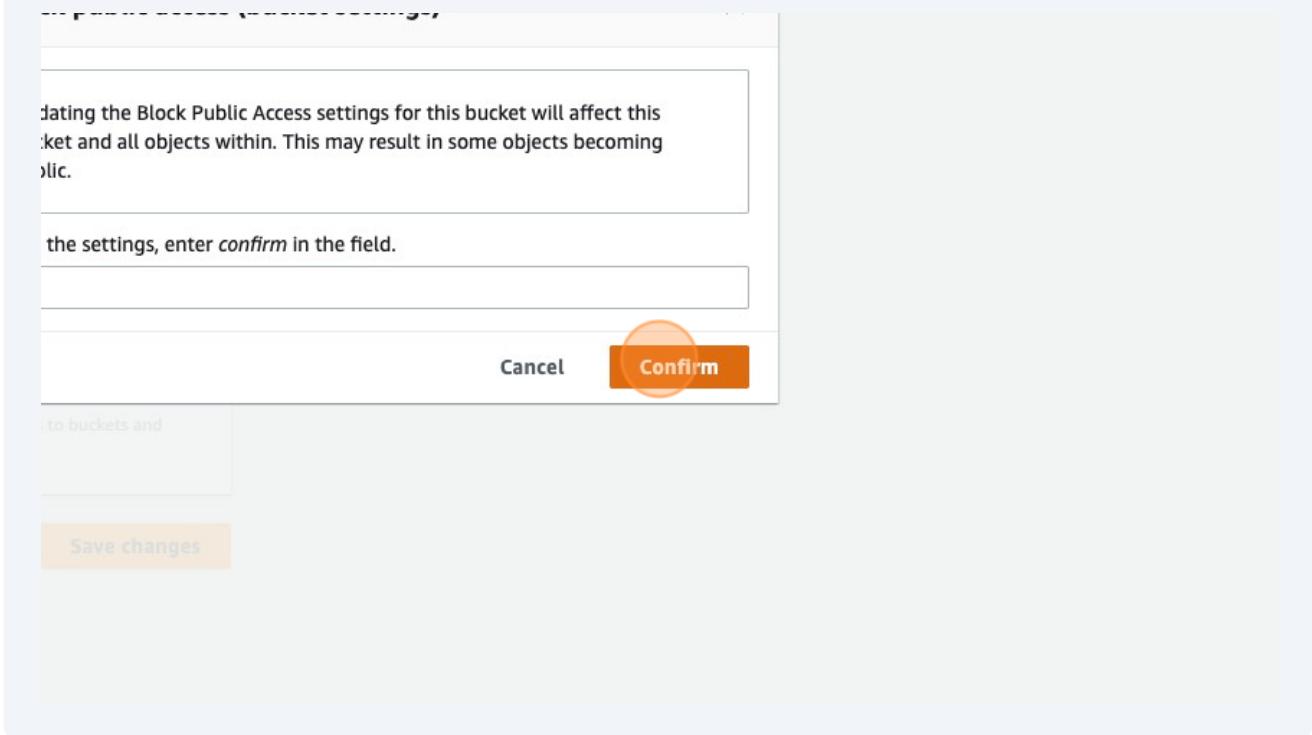
To confirm the settings, enter *confirm* in the field.

**confirm**

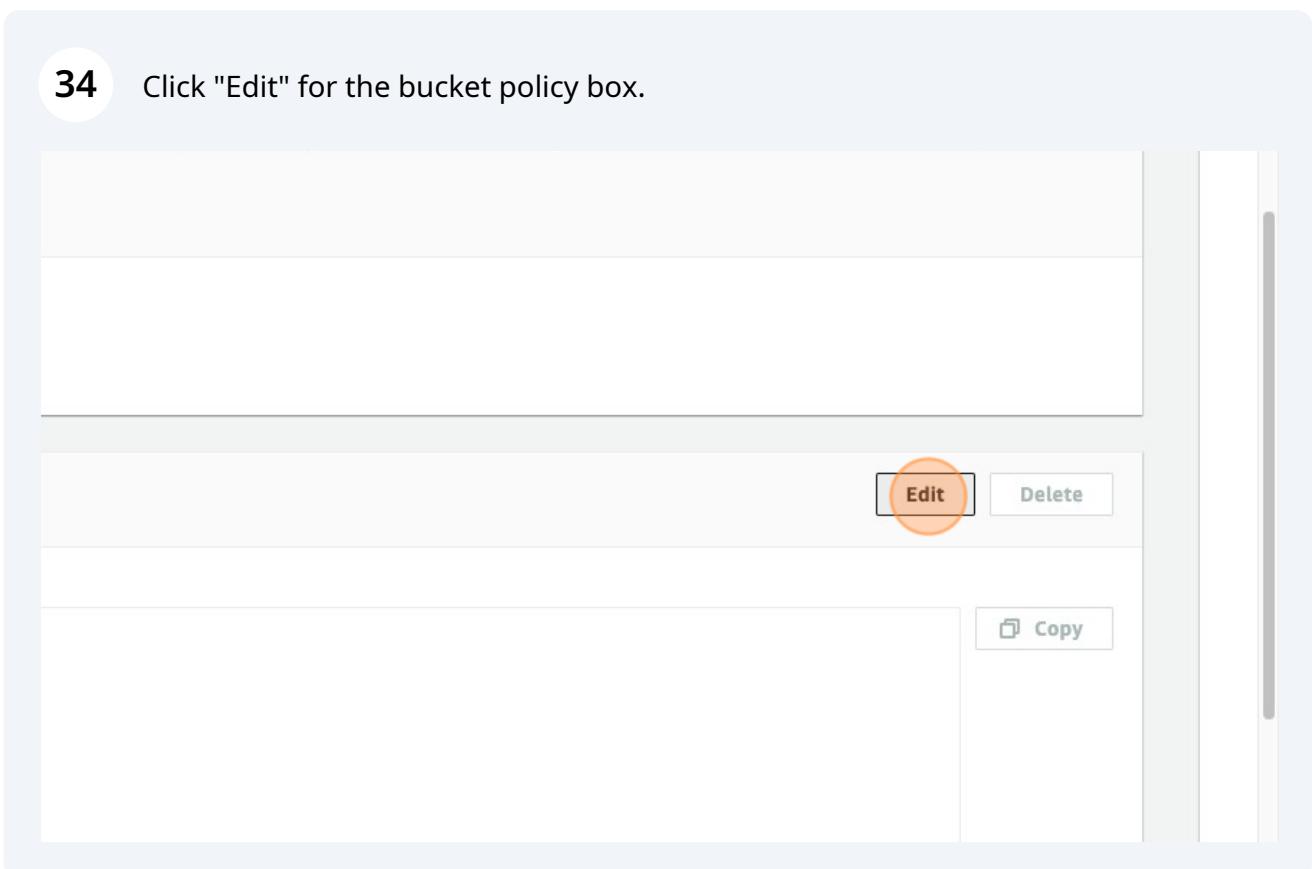
**Cancel**

**Cancel** **Save changes**

**33** Click "Confirm"



**34** Click "Edit" for the bucket policy box.



35

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 }
```

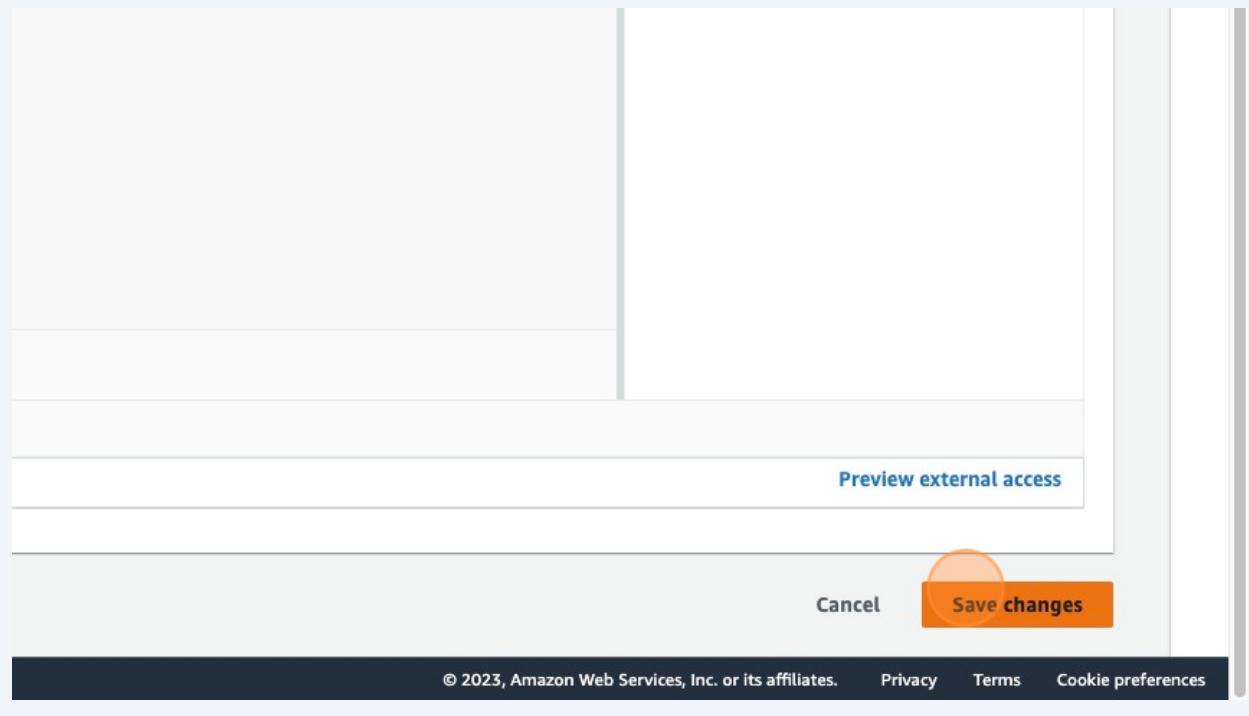


36

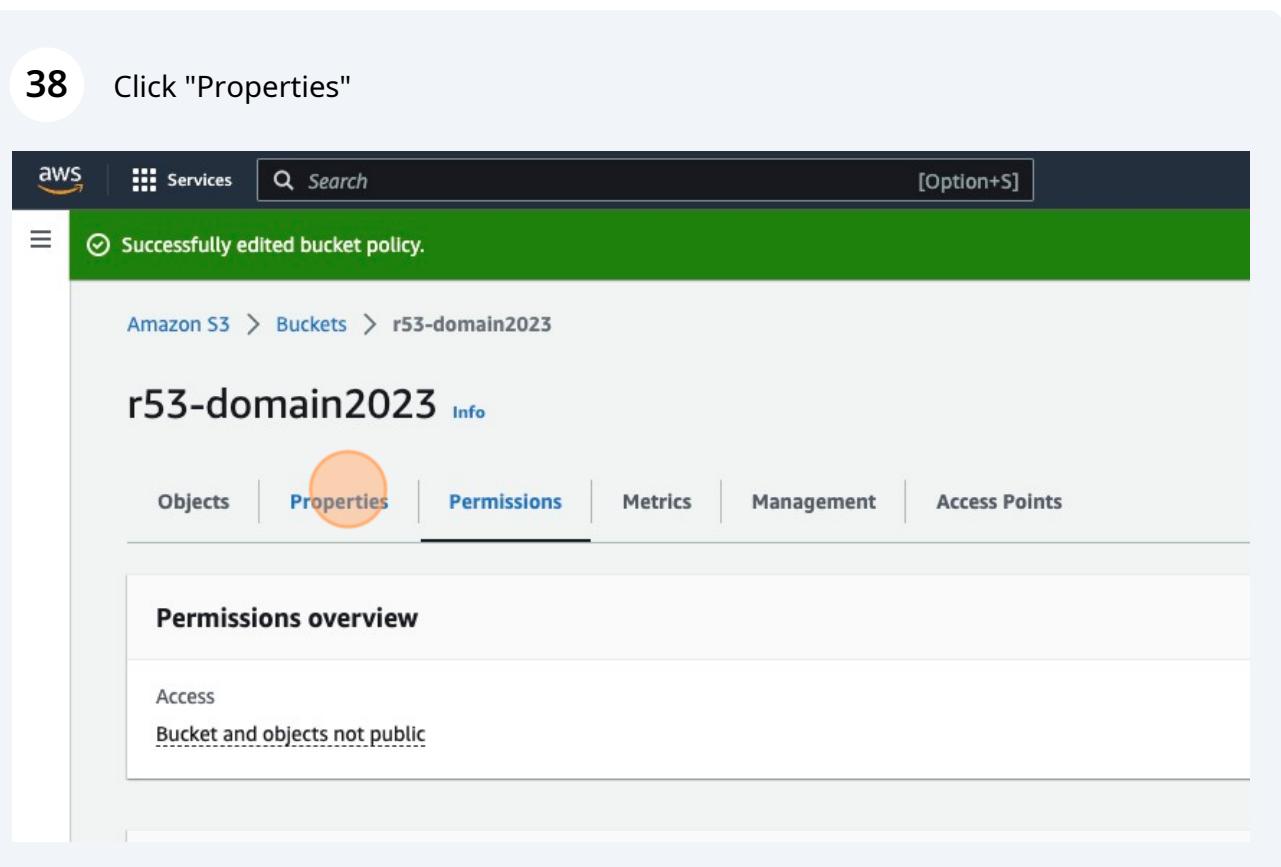
```
"Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",
"Effect": "Allow",
"Principal": "*",
>Action": [
    "s3:GetObject"
],
"Resource": [
    "arn:aws:s3:::r53-domain2023/*"
]
```



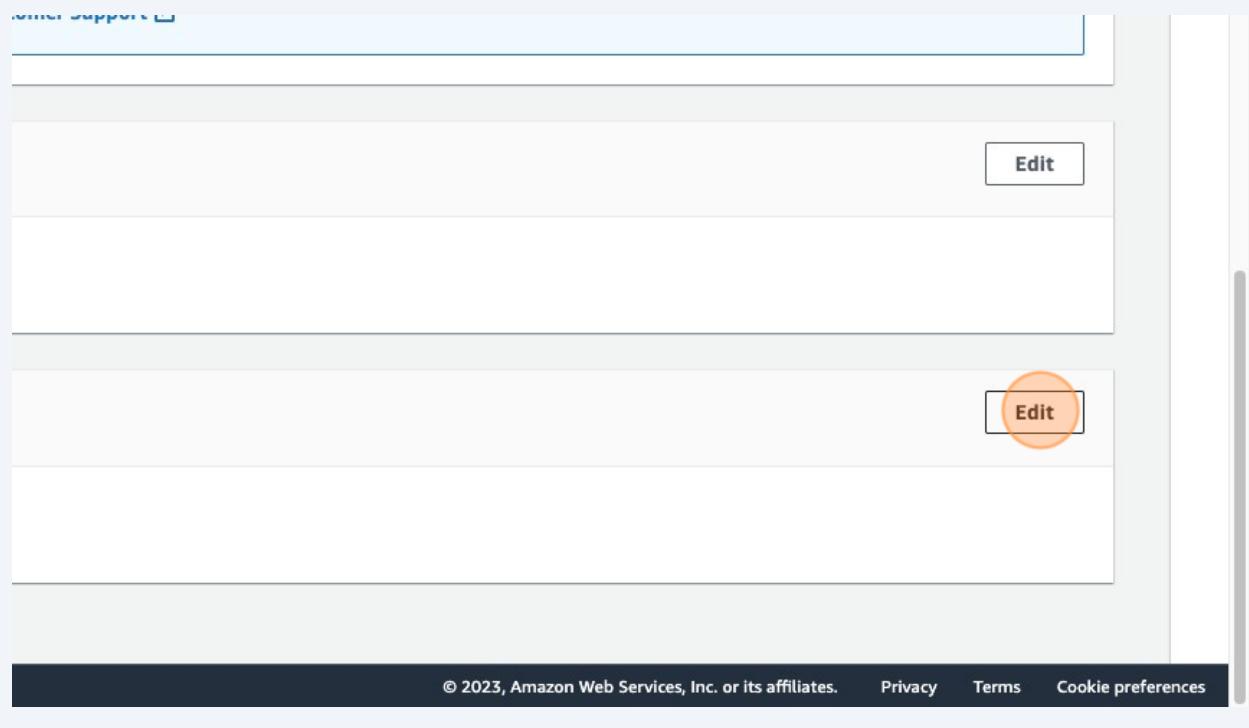
**37** Click "Save changes"



**38** Click "Properties"



**39** Click "Edit"



**40** 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](#)

- 41 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

- 42 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

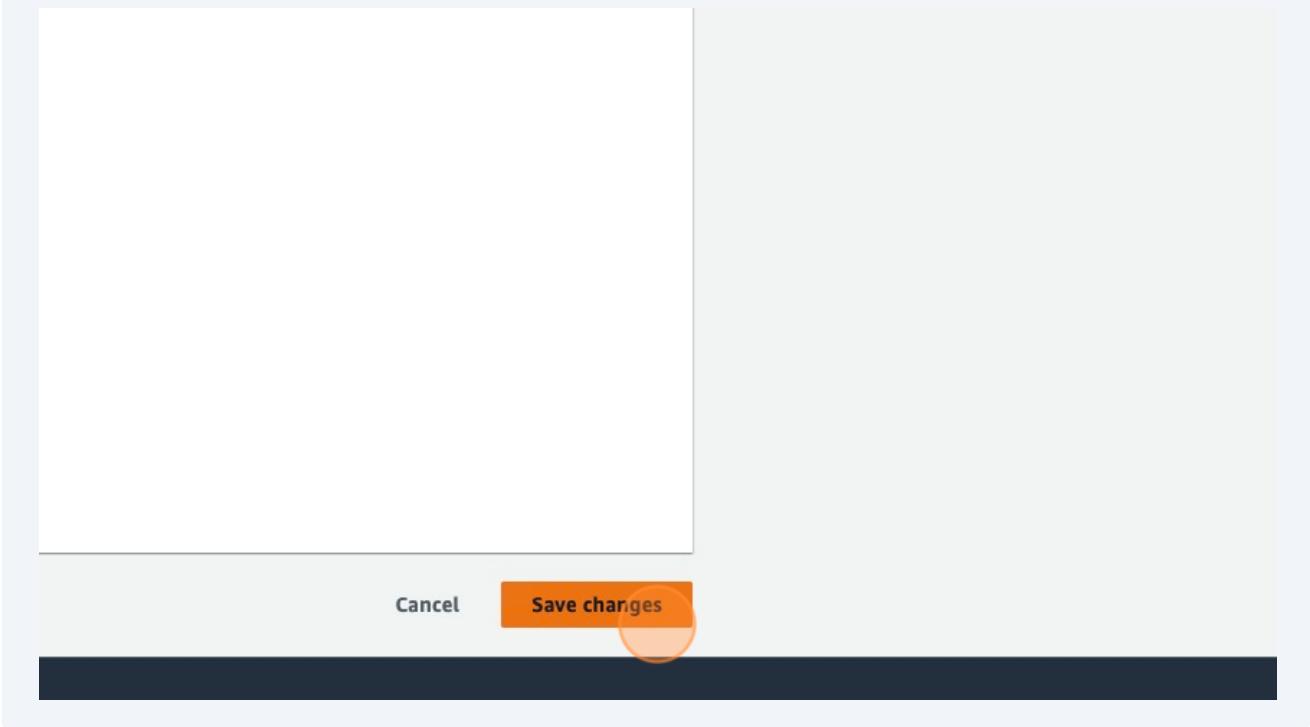
**Error document - optional**  
This is returned when an error occurs.

error.html

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

1

43 Click "Save changes"



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

The screenshot shows the "Static website hosting" configuration for a bucket. It includes the following details:

- Requester pays**: Disabled
- Static website hosting**: Enabled
- Hosting type**: Bucket hosting
- Bucket website endpoint**: <http://r53-domain2023.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

A blue oval highlights the endpoint URL link. At the bottom of the screen, there is a navigation bar with icons for CloudShell, Feedback, and Language.

45

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

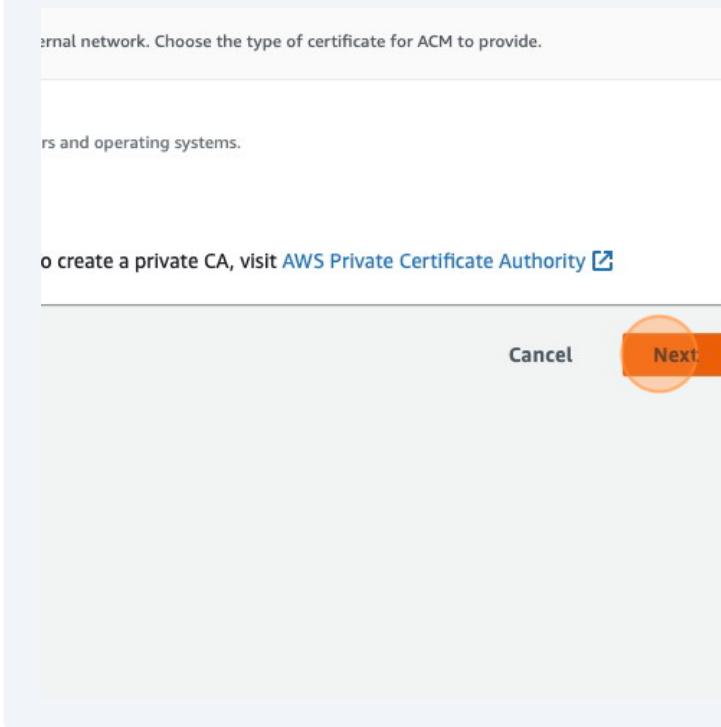
The screenshot shows the AWS search interface. In the top left, there's a search bar with the placeholder 'Search results for 'certif''. Below it, a message says 'Try searching with longer queries for more relevant results'. On the left, a sidebar lists categories: Services (3), Features (3), Resources (New), Documentation (8,453), Knowledge Articles (20), Marketplace (837), Blogs (679), Events (3), and Tutorials (1). The main area is titled 'Services' and contains three items: 'Certificate Manager' (highlighted with a red circle), 'AWS Private Certificate Authority', and 'AWS IQ'. Each item has a small icon, a name, a star rating, and a brief description.

46

Click "Request a certificate"

The screenshot shows the 'New ACM managed certificate' page. On the left, there's a large title 'Manager' and 'Manage, deploy, certificates'. The main content area is titled 'New ACM managed certificate' and contains the following text: 'Request a public certificate from Amazon or a private certificate from your organization's certificate authority (CA)'. Below this is a large orange button labeled 'Request a certificate' (also highlighted with a red circle). Further down, there are two other options: 'Import certificates that you obtained outside of AWS' (with a 'Import a certificate' button) and 'Create private certificate authority (CA) hierarchies for your organization' (with a 'Create a private CA' button).

**47** Click "Next"



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

[AWS 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.com" so users can reach your site by either name.

**Validation method** [Info](#)

Select a method for validating domain ownership.

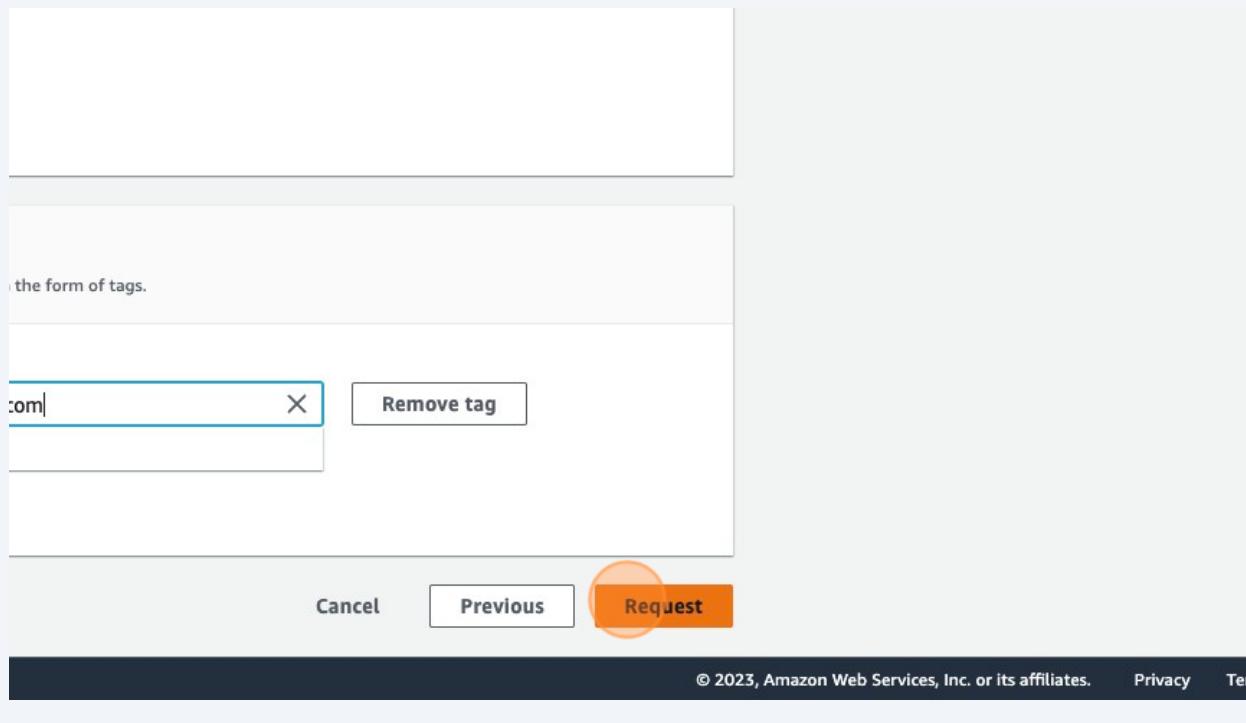
## 49 Click "Add tag"

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing certificate keys. On the left, there's a sidebar with a profile icon and links for CloudShell, Feedback, and Language. The main content area has three radio button options for key types: RSA 2048 (selected), ECDSA P 256, and ECDSA P 384. Below this is a 'Tags' section with an 'Info' link. It states: 'To help you manage your certificates, you can optionally assign your own metadata to each resource'. It shows a message: 'No tags associated with this resource.' with an 'Add tag' button highlighted by a red circle. A note below says: 'You can add 50 more tag(s.)'.

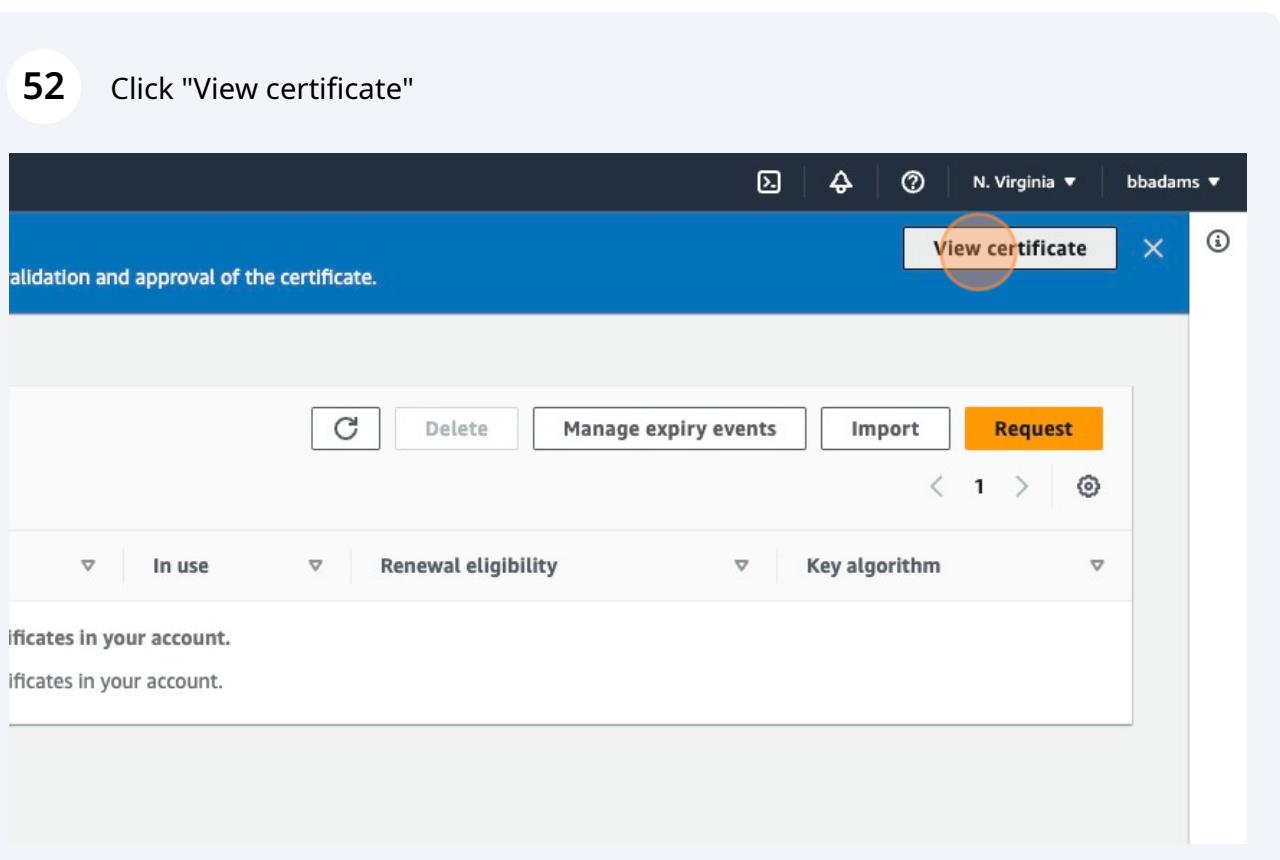
## 50 Click the "Tag value - optional" field. Type "name" in the first box and for the tag value put the domain

The screenshot shows a continuation of the tag creation process. It lists the same three key type options: RSA 2048, ECDSA P 256, and ECDSA P 384. Below this is a 'Tags' section with an 'Info' link. It states: 'To help you manage your certificates, you can optionally assign your own metadata to each resource in the form of tags.' The 'Tag value - optional' field is highlighted with a red circle. The 'name' field contains 'domain' and the 'value' field is empty. There are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons at the bottom.

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



- 52** Click "View certificate"



**53** Click "Create records in Route 53"

Status  
④ Pending validation [Info](#)

Create records in Route 53 Export to CSV

Type	CNAME name	CNAME value
CNAME	_cec5a558f0465ccb8effa9b1f3552a06.cloudtechdev2023.com.	_905b0f6135f0d944799cdab94f76f7ffzcdnftlygx.acm-validations.aws.

**54** Click "Create records"

In Route 53?: Yes [X](#) Clear filter

CNAME value	Is domain in Route 53?
_905b0f6135f0d944799cdab94f76f7ffzcdnftlygx.acm-validations.aws.	Yes

Cancel Create records

**55** Click "Hosted zones"

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service page. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Hosted zones (which is highlighted with a red circle), 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 has a 'Requests' table with one row. The table columns are 'Operation ID' and 'Domain name'. The 'Operation ID' column contains '2768163c-d9ad-4770-8600-2bc469dcc1a5'. The 'Domain name' column contains 'cloudtchdev2023.com', which is also highlighted with a red circle.

**56** Click on your domain name to verify record creation.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service page. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: board, Hosted zones (highlighted with a red circle), checks, IP-based routing (collections), Traffic flow (Traffic policies, Policy records), Domains (Registered domains, Requests), S3 buckets, Registered domains, and Tests. The main content area is titled 'Hosted zones (2)'. It shows a table with two rows. The columns are 'Hosted zone name', 'Type', and 'Create'. The first row has 'cloudtchdev2023.com' in the 'Hosted zone name' column, 'Public' in the 'Type' column, and a 'Create' button. The second row has 'bn--edu876s.ohio' in the 'Hosted zone name' column, 'Public' in the 'Type' column, and a 'Create' button. The 'cloudtchdev2023.com' link is highlighted with a red circle.

**57** Verify records.

Filter records by property or value							Type	Routing pol...	Aud
	Record name	Type	Routing	Differ...	Alias	Value/I			
	cloudtechdev2023.com	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-376. ns-832. ns-106. ns-171			
	cloudtechdev2023.com	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-376.			
	_cec5a558f0465ccb8effa9b1f3552a06.clo...	CNAME	Simple	-	No	_905b0			

**58** Click "Certificates"

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager interface. A green notification bar at the top right indicates "Successfully created DNS records" for a certificate with ID 23019255-f858-460d-9b61-f3b2a5b389c2. Below the notification, the navigation path is shown as "AWS Certificate Manager > Certificates > 23019255-f858-460d-9b61-f3b2a5b389c2". The main content area displays the "Certificate status" for this specific certificate. The status details include:

- Identifier: 23019255-f858-460d-9b61-f3b2a5b389c2
- ARN: arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:350151049716:certificate/23019255-f858-460d-9b61-f3b2a5b389c2
- Type: Amazon Issued

59

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

The screenshot shows the AWS search interface. The search bar at the top contains the query "cloudfront". Below the search bar, there is a sidebar with various navigation links such as "Services", "Features", "Resources", "Documentation", "Blogs", "Events", and "Tutorials". The main area displays search results for "CloudFront". The first result, "CloudFront", is highlighted with an orange circle. It includes a thumbnail icon, the service name, a star icon, and the description "Global Content Delivery Network". Below it are other services: "Cloud9", "AWS Cloud Map", and "Lightsail".

60

Click "Create distribution"

The screenshot shows the CloudFront distributions list. At the top, there are several buttons: "Enable", "Disable", "Delete", and "Create distribution", with "Create distribution" highlighted by an orange circle. Below these buttons is a pagination element with arrows and a page number "1". The main table lists two distributions. The columns include "Alternate domain ...", "Origins", "Status", and "Last modified". The first distribution has an alternate domain starting with ".clo...", an origin "cloud-resume-challange-bo...", a status of "Disabled", and was last modified on "July 14, 2023 at 2:03...". The second distribution has a similar pattern. The table has a header row with sorting icons for each column.

- 61 Click the "Origin domain" field.

CloudFront > Distributions > Create

## Create distribution

### Origin

#### Origin domain

Choose an AWS origin, or enter your origin's domain name.

Choose origin domain



#### Origin path - optional Info

Enter a URL path to append to the origin domain name for origin requests.

Enter the origin path

#### Name

Enter a name for this origin.

Enter origin name

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

Services

Search

[Option+S]

CloudFront > Distributions > Create

## Create distribution

### Origin

#### Origin domain

Choose an AWS origin, or enter your origin's domain name.



Choose origin domain

#### Amazon S3

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

63

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

64



Search

[Option+S]

CloudFront > Distributions > Create

### Create distribution

#### Origin

##### Origin domain

Choose an AWS origin, or enter your origin's domain name.

r53-domain2023.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com 

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

HTTP only

HTTPS only

Match viewer

HTTP port

## 65 Click "Redirect HTTP to HTTPS"

The screenshot shows the 'Viewer' configuration section of a CloudFront distribution. Under 'Viewer protocol policy', the 'Redirect HTTP to HTTPS' option is selected and highlighted with an orange circle. Other options shown are 'HTTP and HTTPS' (selected) and 'HTTPS only'. Below this, under 'Allowed HTTP methods', 'GET, HEAD' is selected. Under 'Restrict viewer access', 'No' is selected.

## 66 Click "Add item"

The screenshot shows the 'Alternate domain name (CNAME) - optional' section. It includes a note about adding custom domain names and a large orange circle highlighting the 'Add item' button. Below this, there is information about a custom SSL certificate and supported HTTP versions.

**67** Click this text field and paste domain name.

**Price class** [Info](#)  
Choose the price class associated with the maximum price that you want to pay.  
 Use all edge locations (best performance)  
 Use only North America and Europe  
 Use North America, Europe, Asia, Middle East, and Africa

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

**68** 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.  
 [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](#)     
[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.

**69** Choose SSL certificate created.

The screenshot shows the 'Custom SSL certificate - optional' section of the AWS CloudFront distribution configuration. A note at the top says, '(i) To add a list of alternative domain names, use the bulk editor.' Below it, a search bar labeled 'Choose certificate' contains the placeholder 'cloudtechdev2023.com (23019255-f858-460d-9b61-f3b2a5b389c2)'. This specific entry is highlighted with an orange circle. A dropdown menu below the search bar lists 'None' and 'ACM certificates'. Under 'ACM certificates', there is a single item: 'cloudtechdev2023.com (23019255-f858-460d-9b61-f3b2a5b389c2)'. Further down, there's a 'Default root object - optional' field with a placeholder 'index.html' and a 'Standard logging' section. At the bottom, there are links for 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and 'Language'.

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

The screenshot shows a confirmation dialog box. It contains a note: 'This is the root URL (/) instead of a specific object.' Below this is a large empty text input field. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and a prominent orange 'Create distribution' button, which is also circled in orange. The entire dialog is set against a dark background.

- 71 Click on the distribution created.

Distributions (3) [Info](#)

ID	Description	Type	Domain name
E1XZZP4JGV9TPC	-	Production	d3hunfm5ezab2k.cloudfront.net
E2XDXDIBWVQ9Z5	-	Production	d1lmgy45ty5v3.cloudfront.net
E27ZC9G9S84QSI	-	Production	d24uknovdb3vqy.cloudfront.net

- 72 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 <a href="#">d3hunfm5ezab2k.cloudfront.net</a>	ARN <a href="#">arn:aws:cloudfront::3</a>
---	--

### Settings

Description -	Alternate domain names cloudtechdev2023.com
Price class Use all edge locations (best performance)	Custom SSL certificate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cloudtechdev2023.com

73

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.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Hosted zone details page for the domain 'cloudtechdev2023.com'. The domain name is highlighted with a red circle. Below it, the 'Hosted zone details' section is visible, along with tabs for 'Records (3)', 'DNSSEC signing', and 'Hosted zone tags (0)'. Under the 'Records (3)' tab, there is a search bar and filter options for 'Record name', 'Type', 'Routing pol...', 'Differ...', and 'Alias'. The 'Create record' button is highlighted with a red circle.

74

Click "Create record"

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Hosted zone details page for the domain 'cloudtechdev2023.com'. The 'Create record' button is highlighted with a red circle. Below it, the 'Hosted zone details' section is visible, along with tabs for 'Records (3)', 'DNSSEC signing', and 'Hosted zone tags (0)'. Under the 'Records (3)' tab, there is a search bar and filter options for 'Record name', 'Type', 'Routing pol...', and 'Value'. A table lists existing records: one NS record for 'cloudtechdev2023.com' with type NS, simple delegation, and no alias, delegation points to 'ns-31.ns-81.ns-10.ns-11'. The 'Create record' button is highlighted with a red circle.

75

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

Route traffic to [Info](#)

Alias to CloudFront distribution

US East (N. Virginia)

An alias to a CloudFront distribution and another record in the same hosted zone are global and available only in US East (N. Virginia).

https://d3hunfm5ezab2k.cloudfront.net/

Routing policy [Info](#)

Simple routing

Evaluate target health

No

▼ View existing records

The following table lists the existing records in cloudtechdev2023.com.

76

Click "Create records"

available only in US East (N. Virginia).

Evaluate target health

No

Add another record

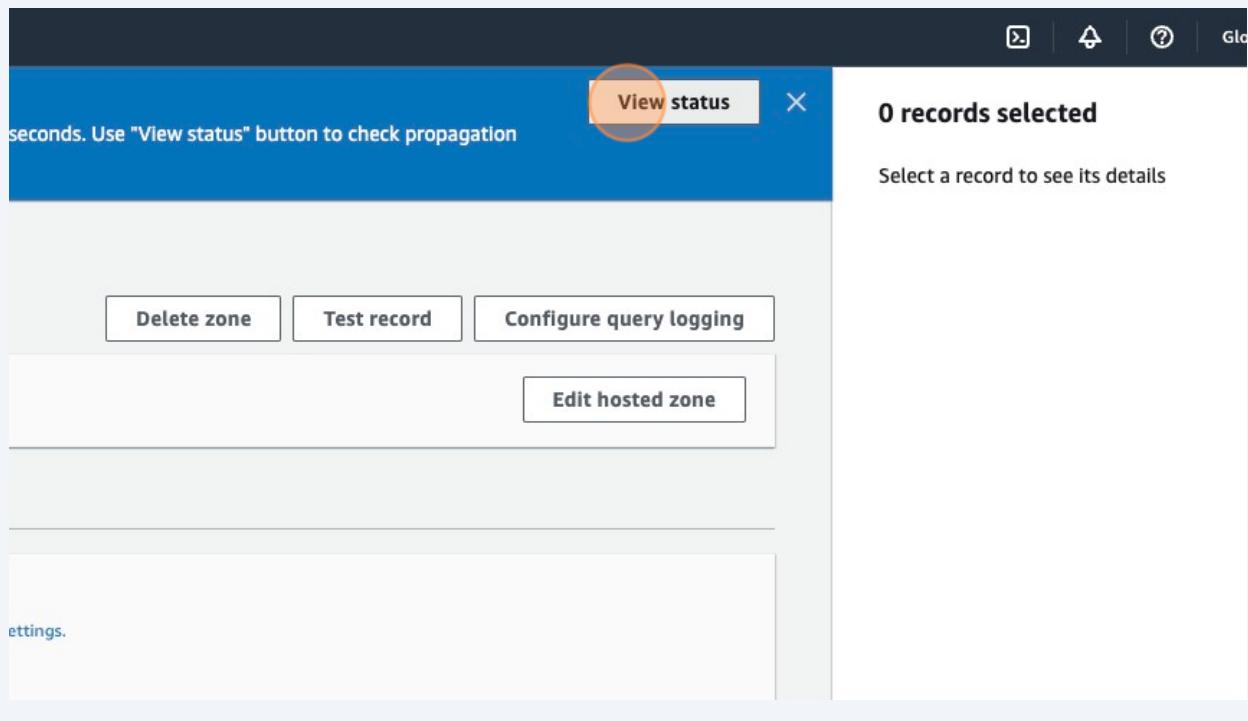
Cancel Create records

go to settings.

Type ▾ Routing pol... ▾ Alias ▾ < 1 > ⚙

© 2023, Amazon Web Services

77 Click "View status"



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

A screenshot of the AWS CloudFront console showing the "Records" list. The left sidebar has sections for "Traffic flow", "Domains", "Resolver", and "DNS Firewall". The main area shows a table of records:

Record name	Type	Routing
clouddtechdev2023.com	A	Simple
clouddtechdev2023.com	NS	Simple
clouddtechdev2023.com	SOA	Simple
_cec5a558f0465ccb8effa9b1f3552a06.clou...	CNAME	Simple
clouddtechdev2023.com.clouddtechdev2023.c...	A	Simple

The first record, "clouddtechdev2023.com", has a checkbox next to it, which is highlighted with a red circle.

79

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.

