

AWS CREATE & SETUP SERVER FOR APPLICATION , REVERSE PROXY DOMAIN COSTUM & SSL CONFIGURATION

1. Login dengan akun yang sudah disiapkan



Sign in

☒ Root user

Account owner that performs tasks requiring unrestricted access. [Learn more](#)

☐ IAM user

User within an account that performs daily tasks. [Learn more](#)

Root user email address

username@example.com

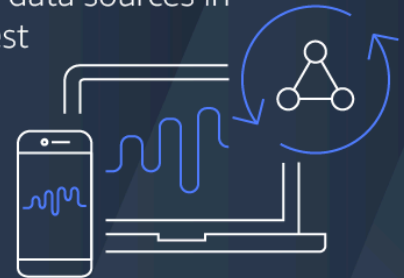
Next

New to AWS?

Create a new AWS account

Build Applications Faster with GraphQL APIs

AWS AppSync lets you query data from multiple data sources in a single request



2. Setelah Login pada dashboard management console pilih layanan compute → EC2

AWS Management Console

AWS services

▼ All services



Compute

EC2

Lightsail

Lambda

Batch

Elastic Beanstalk

Serverless Application Repository

AWS Outposts

EC2 Image Builder



Containers

Elastic Container Registry

Elastic Container Service

Elastic Kubernetes Service



Machine Learning

Amazon SageMaker

Amazon Augmented AI

Amazon CodeGuru

Amazon DevOps Guru

Amazon Comprehend

Amazon Forecast

Amazon Fraud Detector

Amazon Kendra

Amazon Lex

Amazon Personalize

Amazon Polly

Amazon Rekognition

Amazon Textract

Amazon Transcribe

3. Pilih OS yang akan di gunakan untuk server , pilih ubuntu 18.04. Pada kondisi ini akan buat 2 server yaitu untuk *reverse proxy satu memiliki akses ke public 1 server application memiliki akses private.*

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Cancel and Exit

Free tier eligible Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM),EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Free tier eligible Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM),EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Base - ami-05116de3ec67f2bcb

Windows Free tier eligible Microsoft Windows 2019 Datacenter edition. [English]

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Deep Learning AMI (Ubuntu 18.04) Version 39.0 - ami-0b96a6648d6e7935d

MXNet-1.8.0 & 1.7.0, TensorFlow-2.3.1, 2.1.2 & 1.15.4, PyTorch-1.4.0 & 1.7.1, Neuron, & others. NVIDIA CUDA, cuDNN, NCCL, Intel MKL-DNN, Docker, NVIDIA-Docker & EFA support. For fully managed experience, check: <https://aws.amazon.com/sagemaker>

Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (Arm)

Select

64-bit (x86)

64-bit (Arm)

Select

64-bit (x86)

4. Pilih type spesifikasi hardware yang di gunakan untuk computer virtual.

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance families Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.small (- ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, ~, 2 GiB memory, EBS only)

| | Family | Type | vCPUs | Memory (GiB) | Instance Storage (GB) | EBS-Optimized Available | Network Performance | IPv6 Support |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | t2 | t2.nano | 1 | 0.5 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate | Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | t2 | t2.micro Free tier eligible | 1 | 1 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate | Yes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | t2 | t2.small | 1 | 2 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate | Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | t2 | t2.medium | 2 | 4 | EBS only | - | Low to Moderate | Yes |

5. Konfigurasi Virtual Komputer dan pilih opsi untuk menonaktifkan auto assign public ip karena jika VM reboot akan berganti IP.

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Number of instances | 1 | Launch into Auto Scaling Group |
| Purchasing option | <input type="checkbox"/> Request Spot instances | |
| Network | vpc-d42339b3 (default) | Create new VPC |
| Subnet | No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone) | Create new subnet |
| Auto-assign Public IP | Disable | |
| Placement group | <input type="checkbox"/> Add instance to placement group | |
| Capacity Reservation | Open | |
| Domain join directory | No directory | Create new directory |
| IAM role | None | Create new IAM role |
| CPU options | <input type="checkbox"/> Specify CPU options | |

Cancel Previous **Review and Launch** Next: Add Storage

6. Tambahkan Storage untuk ukuran-nya sesuai kebutuhan. Disini menggunakan 20 GB.

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

| Volume Type | Device | Snapshot | Size (GiB) | Volume Type | IOPS | Throughput (MB/s) | Delete on Termination | Encryption |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Root | /dev/sda1 | snap-0521f6c091403025e | 20 | General Purpose SSD (gp2) | 100 / 3000 | N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Not Encrypted |

Add New Volume

7. Konfigurasi Security Group yang di butuhkan dalam , seperti port 80 , 443 , 21 dan berikan keterangan SG-Name serta aturan IP-nya .

- SSH (21) : bisa di akses dari mana saja
- HTTP (80) : bisa di akses dari mana saja
- HTTPS (443) : bisa di akses dari mana saja

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group
☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name: aulia-dumbways
Description: aulia-dumbways

| Type | Protocol | Port Range | Source | Description |
|-------|----------|------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| SSH | TCP | 22 | Custom 0.0.0.0/0 | e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop |
| HTTPS | TCP | 443 | Custom 0.0.0.0/0 | e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop |
| HTTP | TCP | 80 | Custom 0.0.0.0/0 | e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop |

Add Rule

8. Pembuatan Kunci server untuk masuk ke server.

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Create a new key pair

Key pair name

aulia-dumbways

Download Key Pair

You have to download the **private key file** (*.pem file) before you can continue. **Store it in a secure and accessible location.** You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

9. Untuk Menambahkan IP Public , Network & Security → Elastic IP , pada instance ini belum ada IP public.

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------------------|---|--|----------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | dumbwayspu... | i-0ce2ca57c04a78d5c | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Running | | t2.micro |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Instance ID | | Public IPv4 address | | | |
| i-0ce2ca57c04a78d5c (dumbwayspub1) | | - | | | |
| Instance state | | Public IPv4 DNS | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Running | | - | | | |
| Instance type | | Elastic IP addresses | | | |
| t2.micro | | - | | | |

10. Alokasi kan IP public ke server *reverse proxy*.

Allocate Elastic IP address

Allocate an Elastic IP address from a public IPv4 address pool, or use global IP addresses from AWS Global Accelerator. You can have one Elastic IP associated with a running instance at no charge. You're charged for additional Elastic IPs that are associated with the instance, Elastic IPs that are associated with stopped instances or unattached network interfaces, and unassociated Elastic IPs. [Learn more](#)

Elastic IP address settings

Public IPv4 address pool

Public IP addresses are allocated from Amazon's pool of public IP addresses, from a pool that you own and bring to your account, or from a pool that you own and continue to advertise..

- ☒ Amazon's pool of IPv4 addresses
- ☐ Public IPv4 address that you bring to your AWS account (option disabled because no pools found) [Learn more](#)
- ☐ Customer owned pool of IPv4 addresses (option disabled because no customer owned pools found) [Learn more](#)

Global static IP addresses

AWS Global Accelerator can provide global static IP addresses that are announced worldwide using anycast from AWS edge locations. This can help improve the availability and latency for your user traffic by using the Amazon global network. [Learn more](#)

Create accelerator

Elastic IP address: 13.250.94.92

Resource type

Choose the type of resource with which to associate the Elastic IP address.

- ☒ Instance
- ☐ Network interface

⚠ If you associate an Elastic IP address to an instance that already has an Elastic IP address associated, this previously associated Elastic IP address will be disassociated but still allocated to your account. [Learn more](#)

Instance









Private IP address

The private IP address with which to associate the Elastic IP address.

Reassociation

Specify whether the Elastic IP address can be reassociated with a different resource if it already associated with a resource.

☐ Allow this Elastic IP address to be reassociated

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Instance ID | Public IPv4 address | Private IPv4 addresses |
|  i-0ce2ca57c04a78d5c (dumbwayspub1) |  13.250.94.92 (Reverseproxy_Dumbways) open address |  172.31.27.109 |
| Instance state | Public IPv4 DNS | Private IPv4 DNS |
|  Running |  ec2-13-250-94-92.ap-southeast-1.compute.amazonaws.com open address |  ip-172-31-27-109.ap-southeast-1.compute.internal |
| Instance type | Elastic IP addresses | VPC ID |
| t2.micro |  13.250.94.92 (Reverseproxy_Dumbways) [Public IP] |  vpc-d42339b3 |

11. Untuk *server application* Pembuatannya sama seperti *server Reverse proxy* hanya saja tidak memiliki akses public , jadi akses yang di bolehkan hanya dari ip private *Reverse Proxy*. Tambahkan di *Security group ip private server reverse proxy*.

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group
☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

| Type | Protocol | Port Range | Source | Description |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| All traffic | All | 0 - 65535 | Custom 172.31.27.109/32 | ip_private_reverse_proxy |

12. Tambahkan agar user login ssh tanpa menggunakan key-pair tetapi bisa menggunakan password. Edit file yang ada pada *sshd_config password authentication* *no* → *yes*.

```

GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/ssh/sshd_config Modified

#AuthorizedPrincipalsFile none

#AuthorizedKeysCommand none
#AuthorizedKeysCommandUser nobody

# For this to work you will also need host keys in /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts
#HostbasedAuthentication no
# Change to yes if you don't trust ~/.ssh/known_hosts for
# HostbasedAuthentication
#IgnoreUserKnownHosts no
# Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
#IgnoreRhosts yes

# To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
PasswordAuthentication yes
#PermitEmptyPasswords no

# Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell ^_ Go To Line

```

13. Test ssh ke user yang telah di bikin. Autentifikasi sudah dapat menggunakan password.

```

IyY /Users/heypam68/.ssh/id_rsa
debug1: Authentications that can continue: publickey,password
debug1: Trying private key: /Users/heypam68/.ssh/id_dsa
debug1: Trying private key: /Users/heypam68/.ssh/id_ecdsa
debug1: Trying private key: /Users/heypam68/.ssh/id_ed25519
debug1: Trying private key: /Users/heypam68/.ssh/id_xmss
debug1: Next authentication method: password
aulia@13.250.94.92's password: ?

```


14. Coba ssh ke private server application

```
[ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-109:~$ ssh -i aulia-dumbways.pem ubuntu@172.31.31.245
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-1029-aws x86_64)
```

```
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage
```

```
System information as of Wed Jan 27 08:44:45 UTC 2021
```

```
System load:  0.0      Processes:            99
Usage of /:   6.8% of 19.32GB   Users logged in:     0
Memory usage: 20%      IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.31.245
Swap usage:   0%
```

```
1 update can be installed immediately.
```

15. Lakukan Updgrade dan Update

```
[root@ip-172-31-27-109:~# apt-get update && apt-get upgrade
Hit:1 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic InRelease
Hit:2 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-backports InRelease
Hit:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-security InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Calculating upgrade... Done
The following packages have been kept back:
  linux-aws linux-headers-aws linux-image-aws
The following packages will be upgraded:
  accountsservice apport apt apt-utils ca-certificates cloud-init curl
  distro-info-data dnsmasq-base ec2-hibinit-agent grub-common grub-pc
  grub-pc-bin grub2-common krb5-locales libaccountsservice0 libapt-inst2.0
  libapt-pkg5.0 libaudit-common libaudit1 libcb-bin libcb6 libcurl3-gnutls
  libcurl4 libgssapi-krb5-2 libk5crypto3 libkrb5-3 libkrb5support0
  libldap-2.4-2 libldap-common libnetplan0 libnss-systemd libp11-kit0
  libpam-systemd libsass2-2 libsass2-modules libsass2-modules-db libssl1.0.0
  libssl1.1 libsystemd0 libudev1 locales lshw multiarch-support netplan.io
```

16. Install Nginx di server reverseproxy dan Node dan Npm server application.

```
[root@ip-172-31-27-109:~# apt-get install nginx
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core libfontconfig1 libgd3 libjpeg8
  libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 libnginx-mod-http-geoip
  libnginx-mod-http-image-filter libnginx-mod-http-xslt-filter
  libnginx-mod-mail libnginx-mod-stream libtiff5 libwebp6 libxpm4 nginx-common
  nginx-core
Suggested packages:
  libgd-tools fcgiwrap nginx-doc ssl-cert
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core libfontconfig1 libgd3 libjpeg8
  libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 libnginx-mod-http-geoip
  libnginx-mod-http-image-filter libnginx-mod-http-xslt-filter
  libnginx-mod-mail libnginx-mod-stream libtiff5 libwebp6 libxpm4 nginx
  nginx-common nginx-core
0 upgraded, 18 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
Need to get 2462 kB of archives.
```

17. Clone repositori dan install node & npm di server application server.

```
[ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-245:~$ git clone https://github.com/sgnd/library-frontend.git
Cloning into 'library-frontend'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 306, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (306/306), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (197/197), done.
remote: Total 306 (delta 162), reused 238 (delta 100), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (306/306), 5.03 MiB | 2.95 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (162/162), done.
[ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-245:~$ node -v
v10.23.2
[ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-245:~$ npm -v
6.14.10
ubuntu@ip-172-31-31-245:~$
```

18. Running aplikasi di server application server.

```
...lia-dumbways.pem ubuntu@13.250.94.92 ...umbways.pem ubuntu@13.250.94.92
Line 16:7:  img elements must have an alt prop, either with meaningful text or an empty string for decorative images  jsx-ally/alt-text

Search for the keywords to learn more about each warning.
To ignore, add // eslint-disable-next-line to the line before.
```

19. Buat Konfigurasi nginx ke server application. Buat pada server reverse proxy.

```
...lia-dumbways.pem ubuntu@13.250.94.92  ...umbways.pem ubuntu@13.250.94.92 +
GNU nano 2.9.3 dumbways.conf Modified

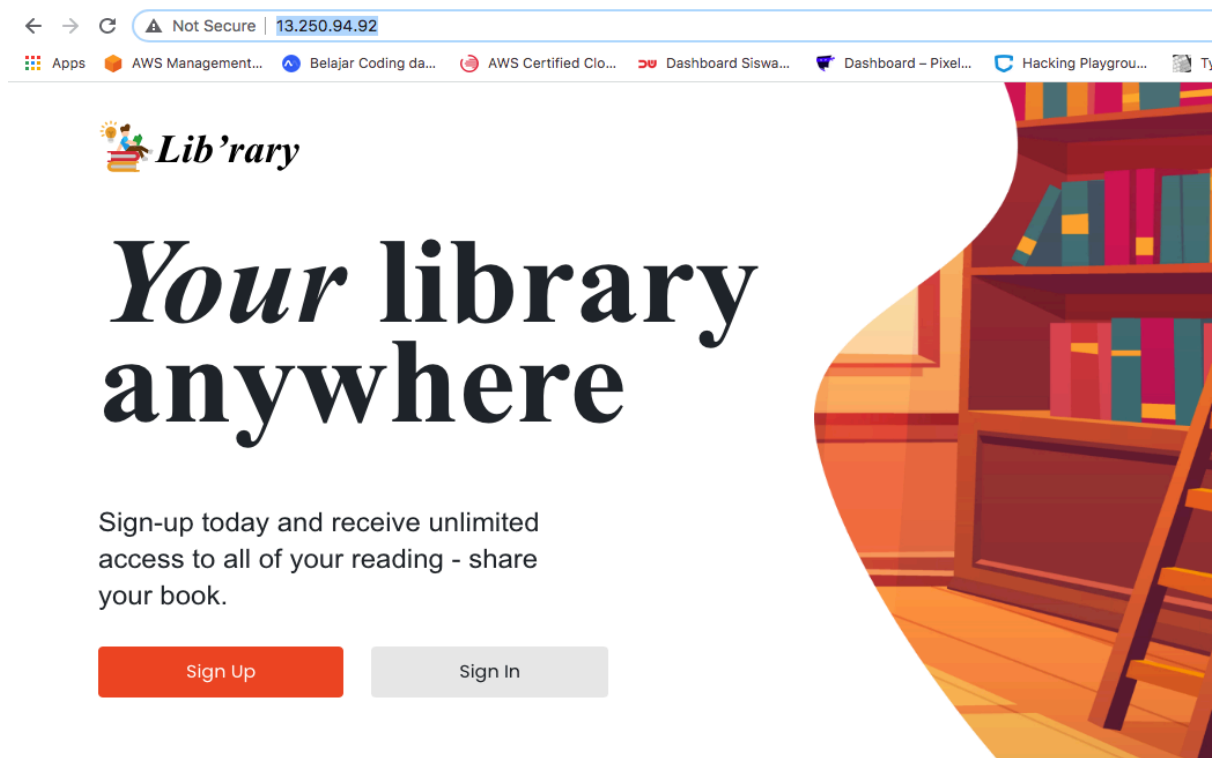
server {
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;

    server_name 172.31.31.245;

#    root /var/www/example.com;
#    index index.html;
#
    location / {
        proxy_pass http://172.31.31.245:3000;
    }
}

^G Get Help  ^O Write Out ^W Where Is  ^K Cut Text  ^J Justify   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Uncut Text ^T To Spell  ^_ Go To Line
```

20. Coba akses ip reverse proxy.



21. Untuk membuat ssl konfigurasi install package package yang di butuhkan disini menggunakan let encrypt.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-109:~$ sudo apt install certbot
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  python-pyicu python3-acme python3-certbot python3-configargparse python3-future python3-josepy python3-lib2to3 python3-mock python3-parsedatetime python3-pbr
  python3-requests-toolbelt python3-rfc3339 python3-tz python3-zope.component python3-zope.event python3-zope.hookable
Suggested packages:
  python3-certbot-apache python3-certbot-nginx python3-certbot-doc python3-acme-doc python3-future-doc python3-mock-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  certbot python-pyicu python3-acme python3-certbot python3-configargparse python3-future python3-josepy python3-lib2to3 python3-mock python3-parsedatetime python3-pbr
  python3-requests-toolbelt python3-rfc3339 python3-tz python3-zope.component python3-zope.event python3-zope.hookable
0 upgraded, 17 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not upgraded.
Need to get 1159 kB of archives.
After this operation, 6824 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 python-pyicu amd64 1.9.0-0ubuntu1 [176 kB]
Get:2 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-josepy all 1.1.0-1 [27.6 kB]
Get:3 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 python3-pbr all 3.1.1-3ubuntu3 [53.0 kB]
Get:4 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-mock all 2.0.0-3 [47.5 kB]
Get:5 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-requests-toolbelt all 0.8.0-1 [35.1 kB]
Get:6 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 python3-tz all 2018.3-2 [25.1 kB]
Get:7 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 python3-rfc3339 all 1.0-4 [6356 B]
Get:8 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe amd64 python3-acme all 0.31.0-2~ubuntu18.04.1 [49.3 kB]
Get:9 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-configargparse all 0.11.0-1 [22.4 kB]
Get:10 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/main amd64 python3-lib2to3 all 3.6.9-1~18.04 [77.4 kB]
Get:11 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-future all 0.15.2~ubuntu2 [333 kB]
Get:12 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-parsedatetime all 2.4-2 [31.6 kB]
Get:13 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-zope.hookable amd64 4.0.4-4build4 [9372 B]
Get:14 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-zope.event all 4.2.0-1 [7402 B]
Get:15 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 python3-zope.component all 4.3.0-1 [38.2 kB]
Get:16 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe amd64 python3-certbot all 0.27.0-1~ubuntu18.04.2 [201 kB]
Get:17 http://ap-southeast-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe amd64 certbot all 0.27.0-1~ubuntu18.04.2 [18.1 kB]
Fetched 1159 kB in 1s (825 kB/s)
```

22. Generate sertifikat untuk domain disini contohnya menggunakan *name.instructype.com* di asumsikan menggunakan sudah di pointing di domainnya . untuk asumsi domainnya <https://aulia.chique.store/>.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--------|---|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | aulia.chique.store | A | Simple | - | 13.250.94.92 |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--------|---|--------------|

23. Generate ssl dengan certbot.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-27-109:~$ sudo certbot --nginx -d aulia.chique.store
Saving debug log to /var/log/letsencrypt/letsencrypt.log
Plugins selected: Authenticator nginx, Installer nginx
Enter email address (used for urgent renewal and security notices) (Enter 'c' to
[cancel]): heypam68@gmail.com

-----
Please read the Terms of Service at
https://letsencrypt.org/documents/LE-SA-v1.2-November-15-2017.pdf. You must
agree in order to register with the ACME server at
https://acme-v02.api.letsencrypt.org/directory
-----
[(A)gree/(C)ancel: A

-----
Would you be willing to share your email address with the Electronic Frontier
Foundation, a founding partner of the Let's Encrypt project and the non-profit
organization that develops Certbot? We'd like to send you email about our work
encrypting the web, EFF news, campaigns, and ways to support digital freedom.
-----
```

24. Konfigurasi domain nginx akan di tambahkan secara default oleh ssl.

```
server {

    server_name aulia.chique.store;

    location / {
        proxy_pass http://172.31.31.245:3000;
    }

    listen [::]:443 ssl ipv6only=on; # managed by Certbot
    listen 443 ssl; # managed by Certbot
    ssl_certificate /etc/letsencrypt/live/aulia.chique.store/fullchain.pem; # managed by Certbot
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/letsencrypt/live/aulia.chique.store/privkey.pem; # managed by Certbot
    include /etc/letsencrypt/options-ssl-nginx.conf; # managed by Certbot
    ssl_dhparam /etc/letsencrypt/ssl-dhparams.pem; # managed by Certbot

}
```

25. Cek domain dan akses , di asumsikan disini memakai domain yang berbeda.

