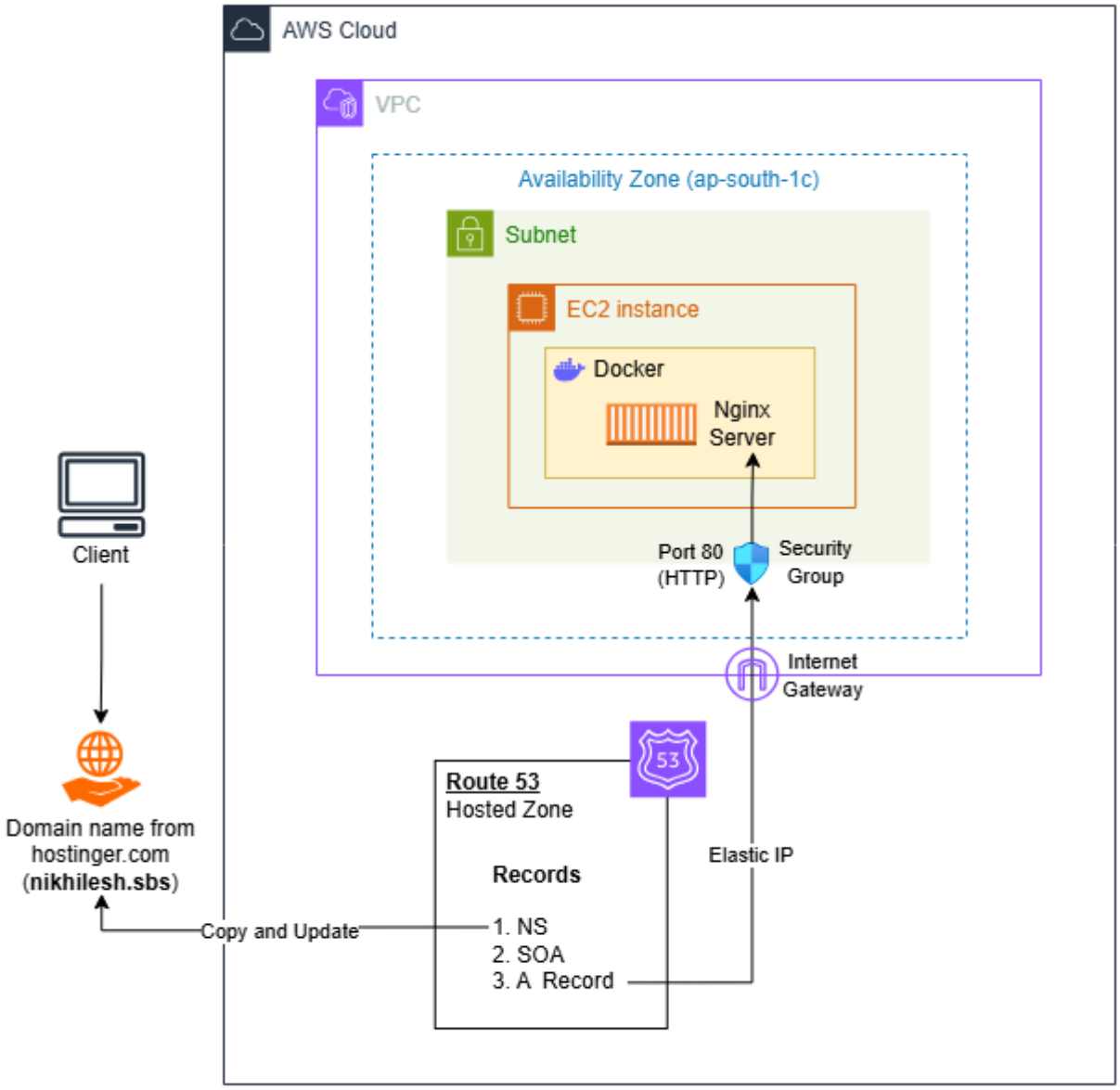
TASK 4 – Application Access

Requirements: Access app via Elastic IP or EC2 Public IP or Route 53 domain.

Prerequisites:

- Domain registered in Hostinger.com (`nikhilesh.sbs`).
- Running EC2 instance in AWS (Region: ap-south-1 / Mumbai as shown).
- Nginx available on the instance (in this task, via Docker).

Architecture:

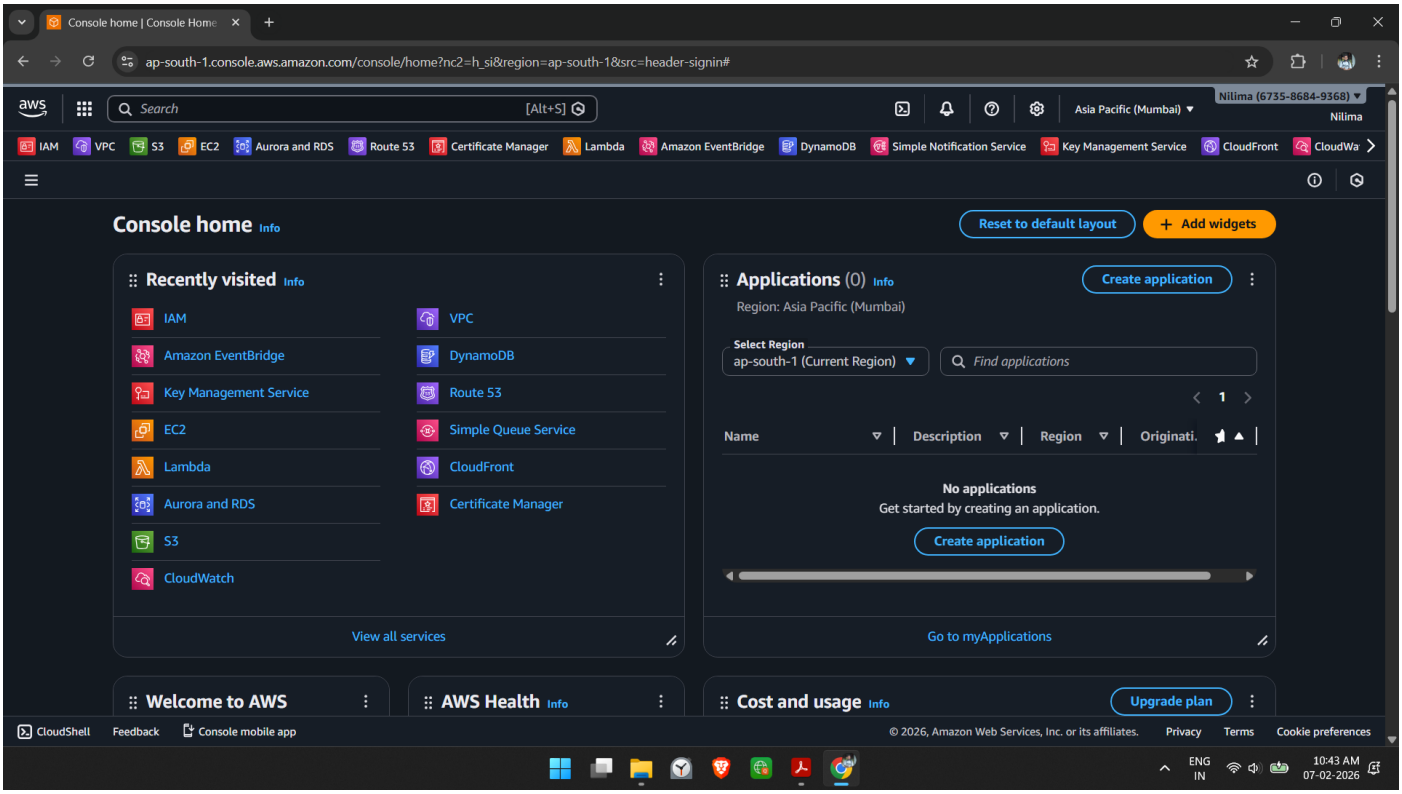


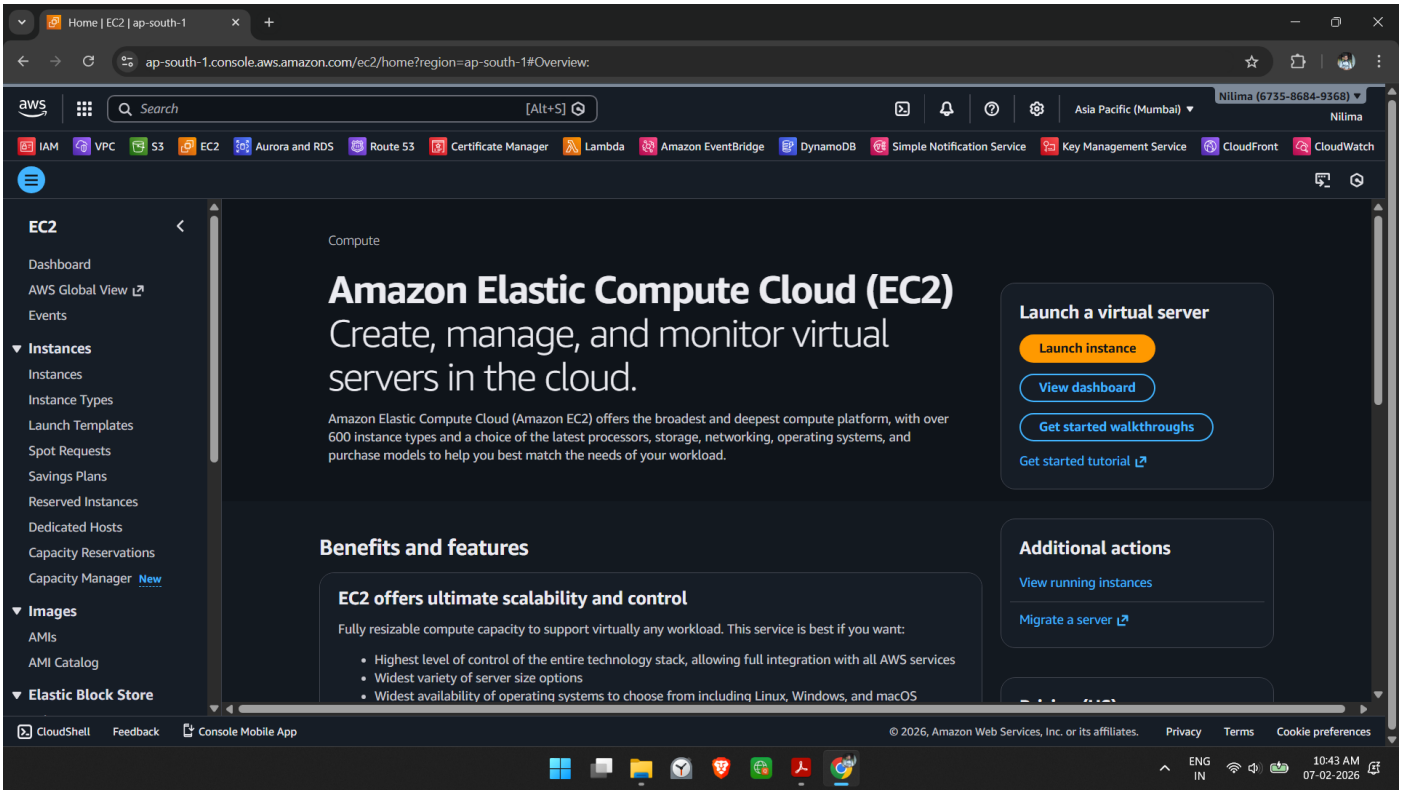
- Client accesses `nikhilesh.sbs` from a browser.
- DNS is hosted in Route 53 (Public Hosted Zone) with NS/SOA and an A record.
- The A record points to the EC2 instance's Elastic IP, so traffic reaches the instance over the Internet Gateway and security group on HTTP (port 80).
- Nginx is running on the EC2 instance (inside Docker) and serves the default "Welcome to nginx!" page.

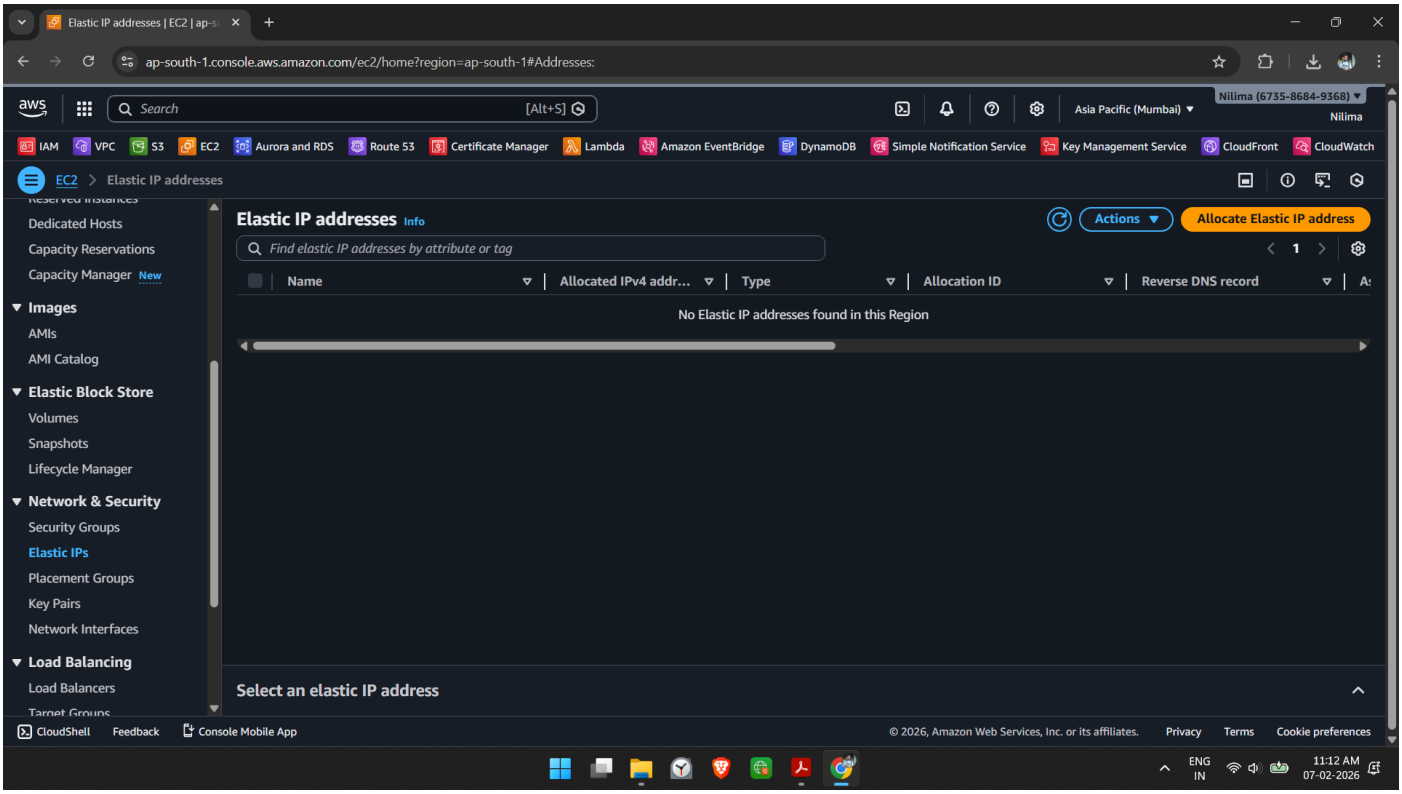
Step-by-step procedure:

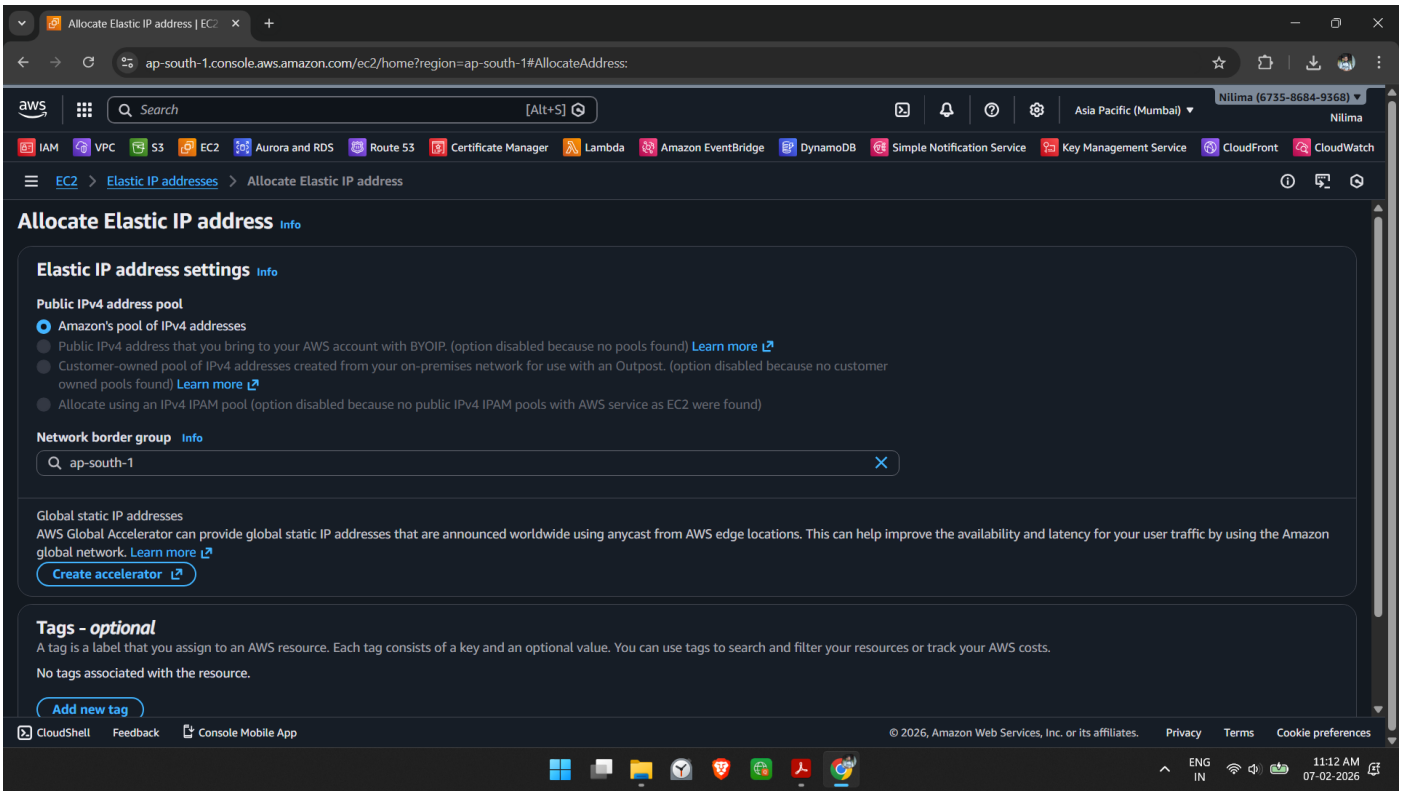
I) Allocate an Elastic IP (static public IP)

1. Open EC2 → Elastic IPs and choose Allocate Elastic IP address.



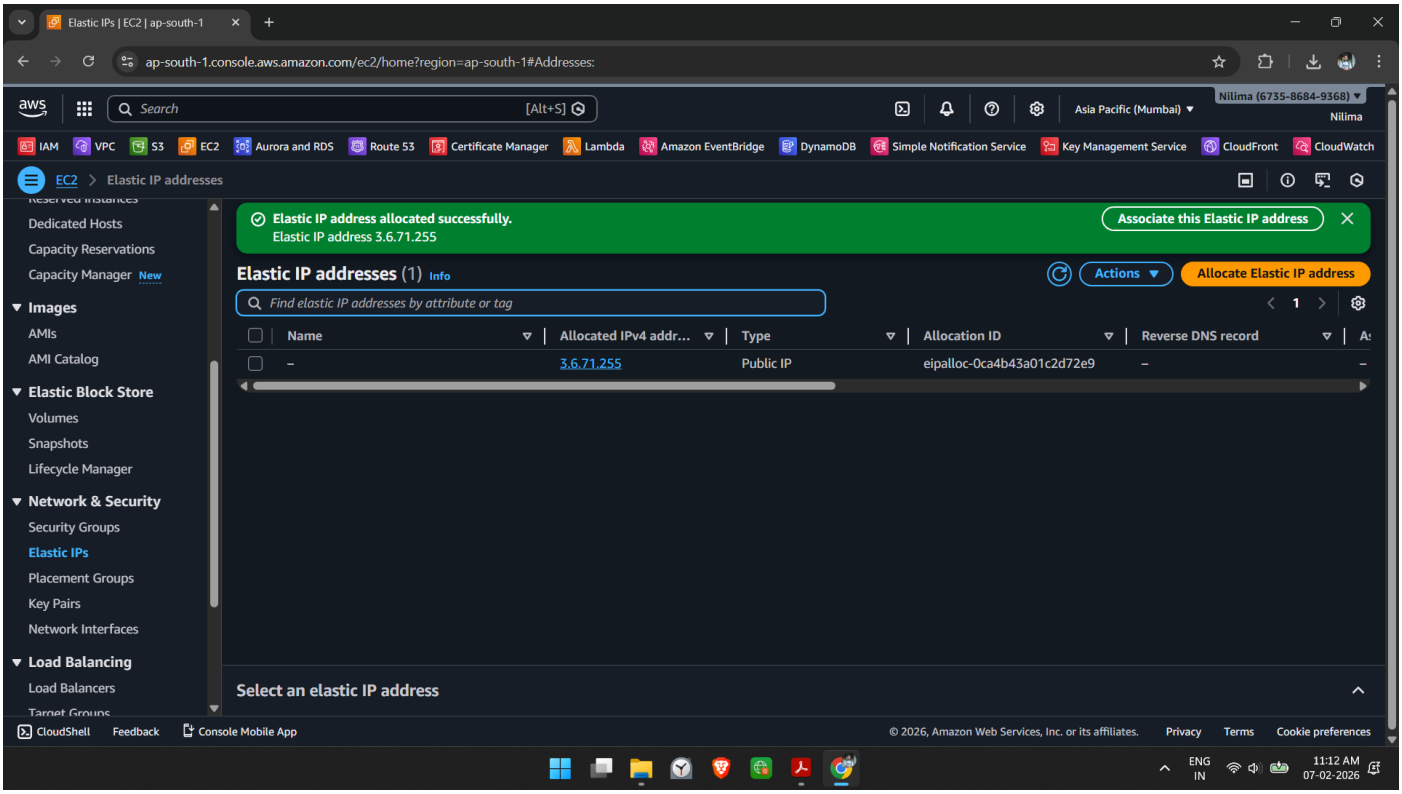




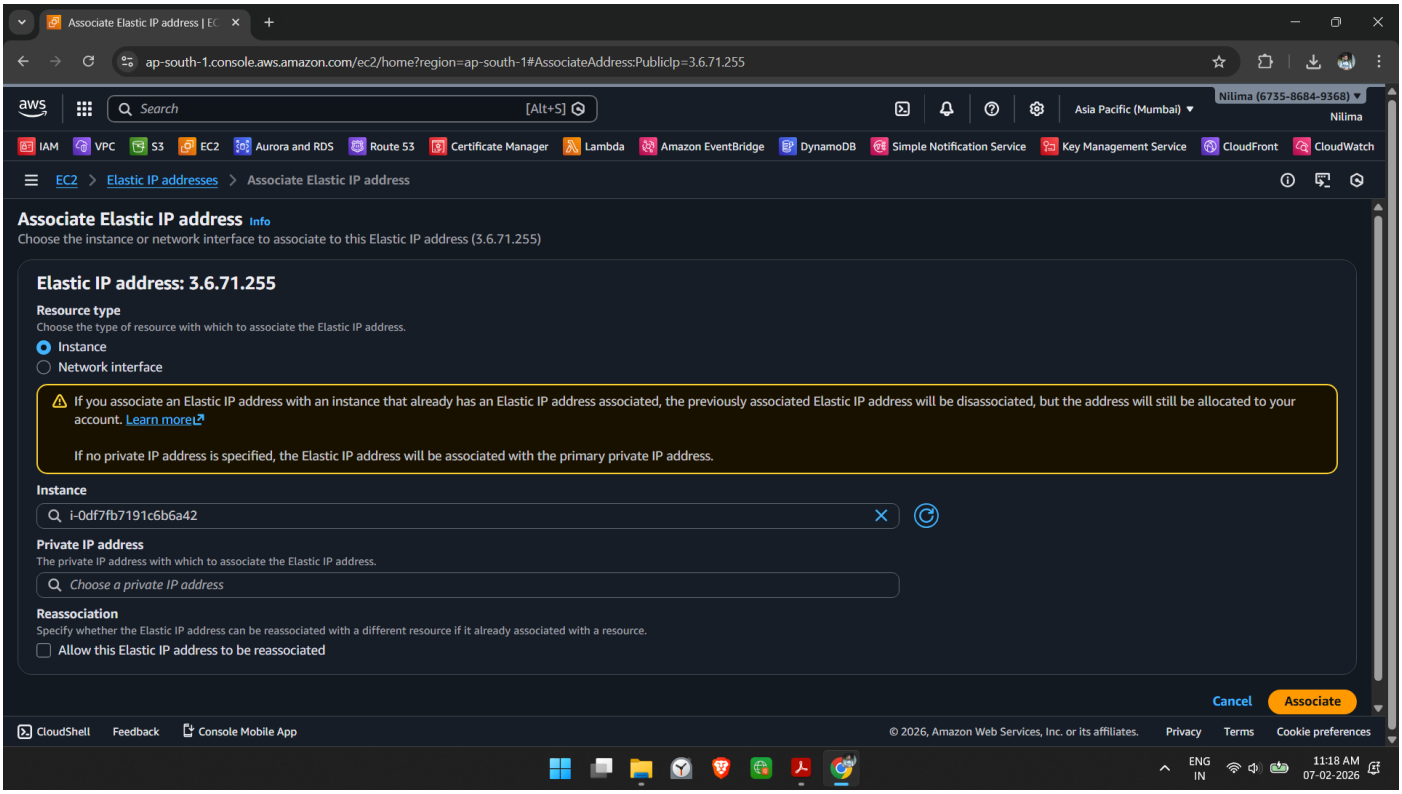


After allocation, the Elastic IP `3.6.71.255` appears in the Elastic IP list.

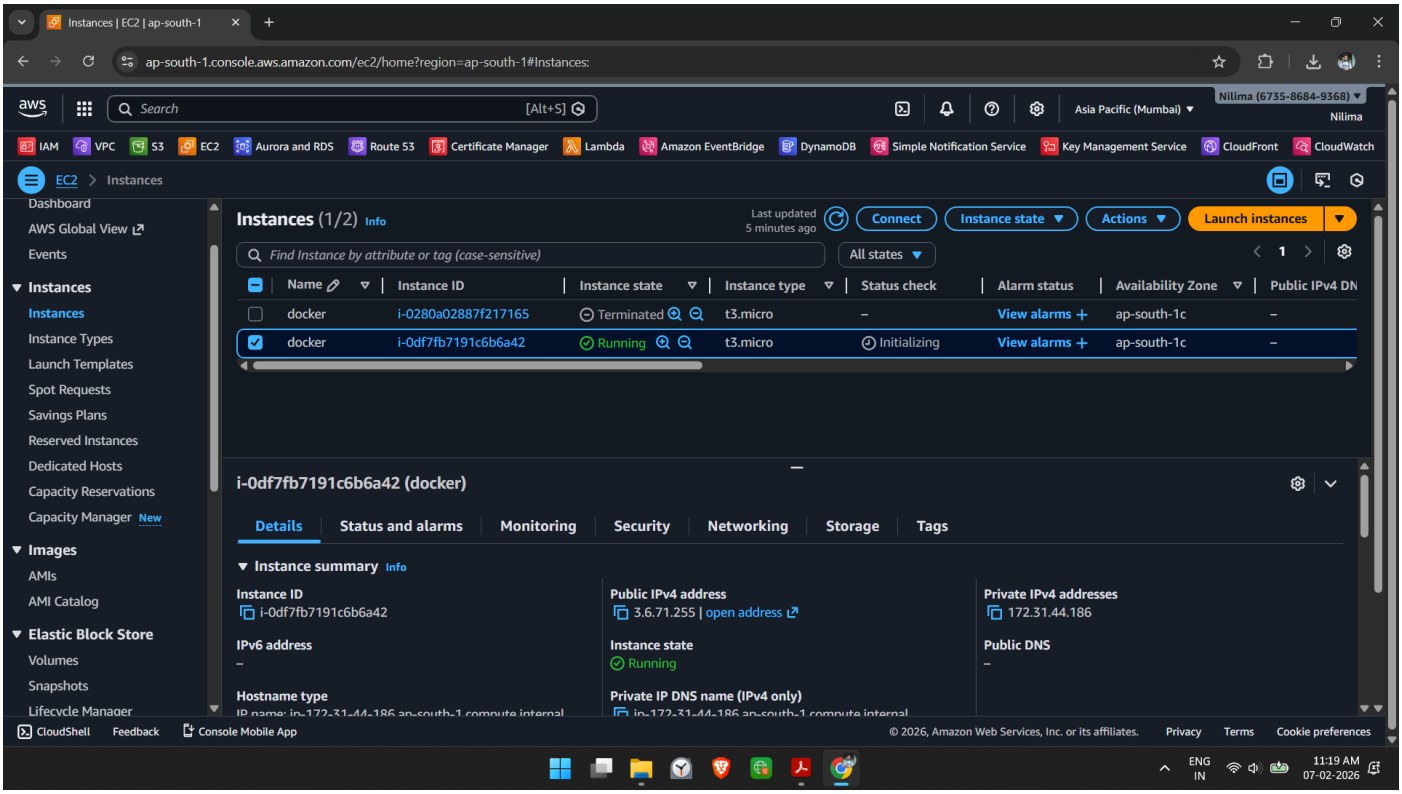
2. Select the allocated Elastic IP and choose Associate this Elastic IP address.



3. In the association screen, select Resource type: Instance and pick your running instance (shown selected), then choose Associate.

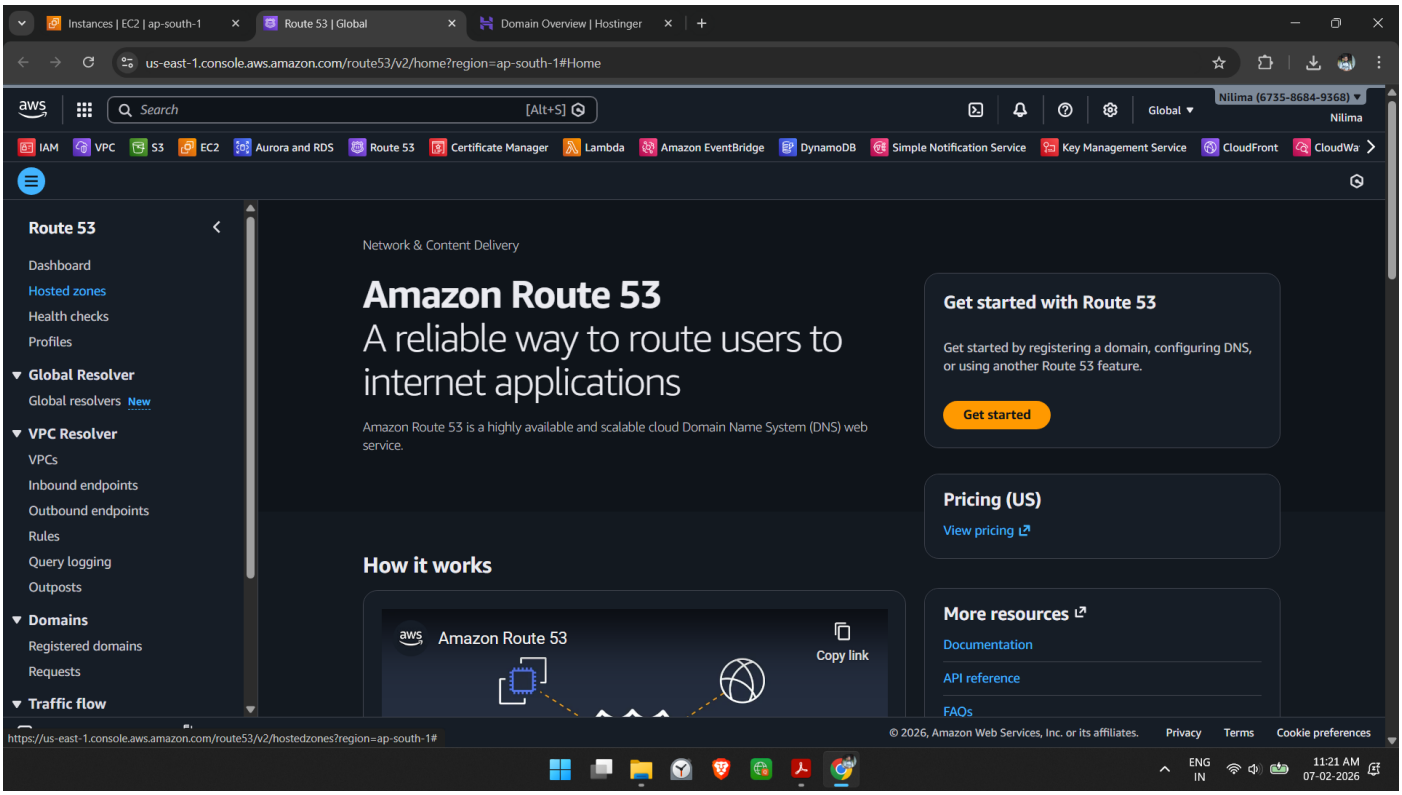


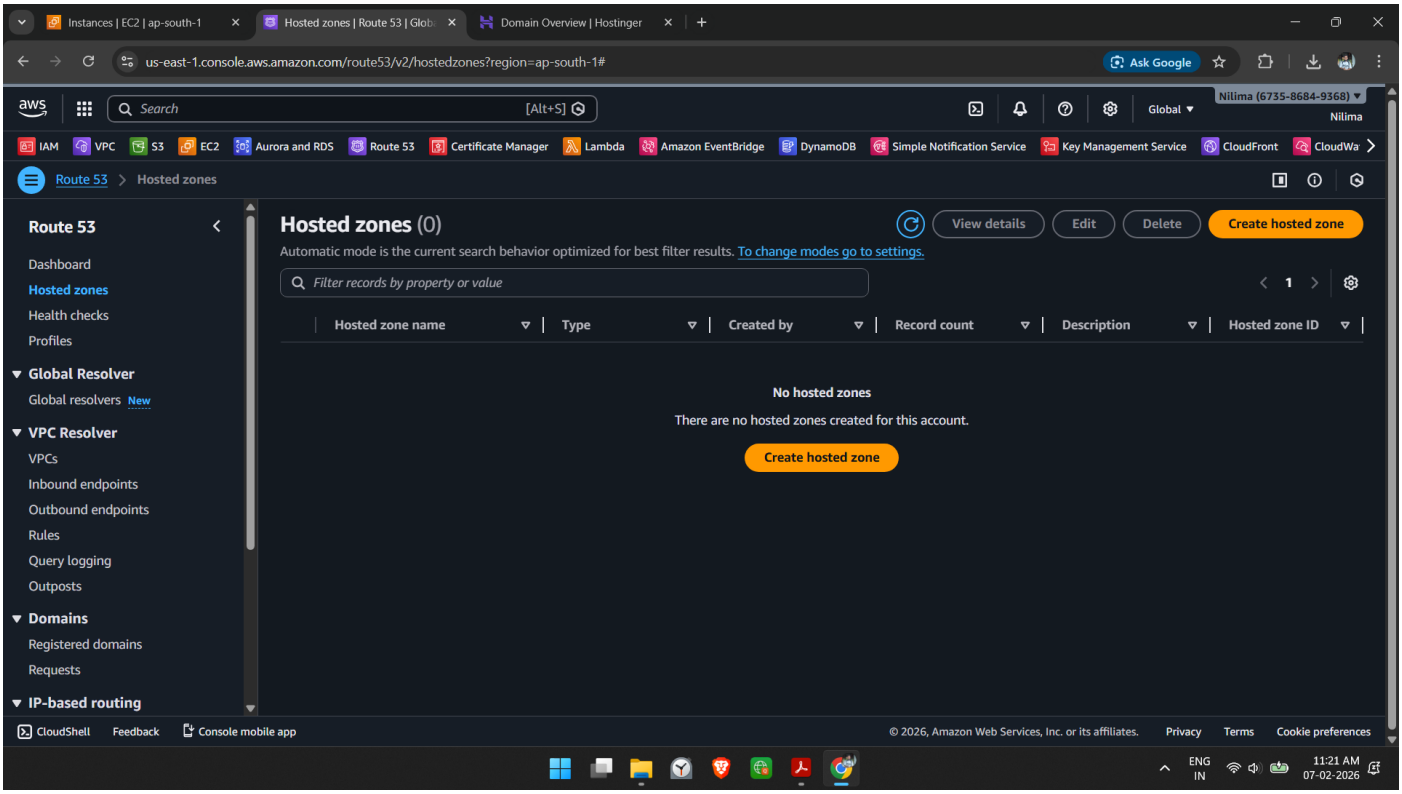
4. Verify in EC2 → Instances that the instance now shows Public IPv4 address: 3.6.71.255.



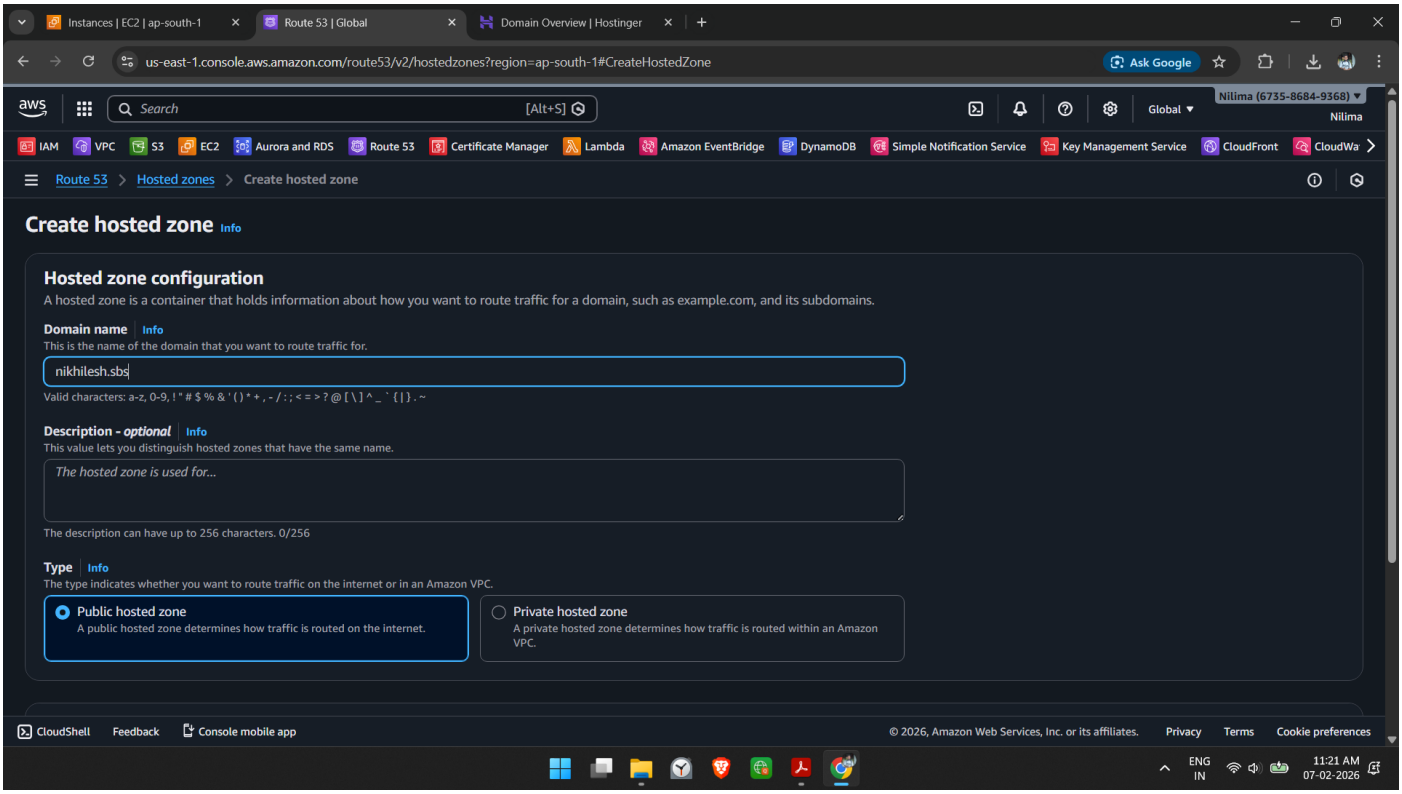
II) Create a Route 53 Public Hosted Zone

5. Open Route 53 → Hosted zones → Create hosted zone.





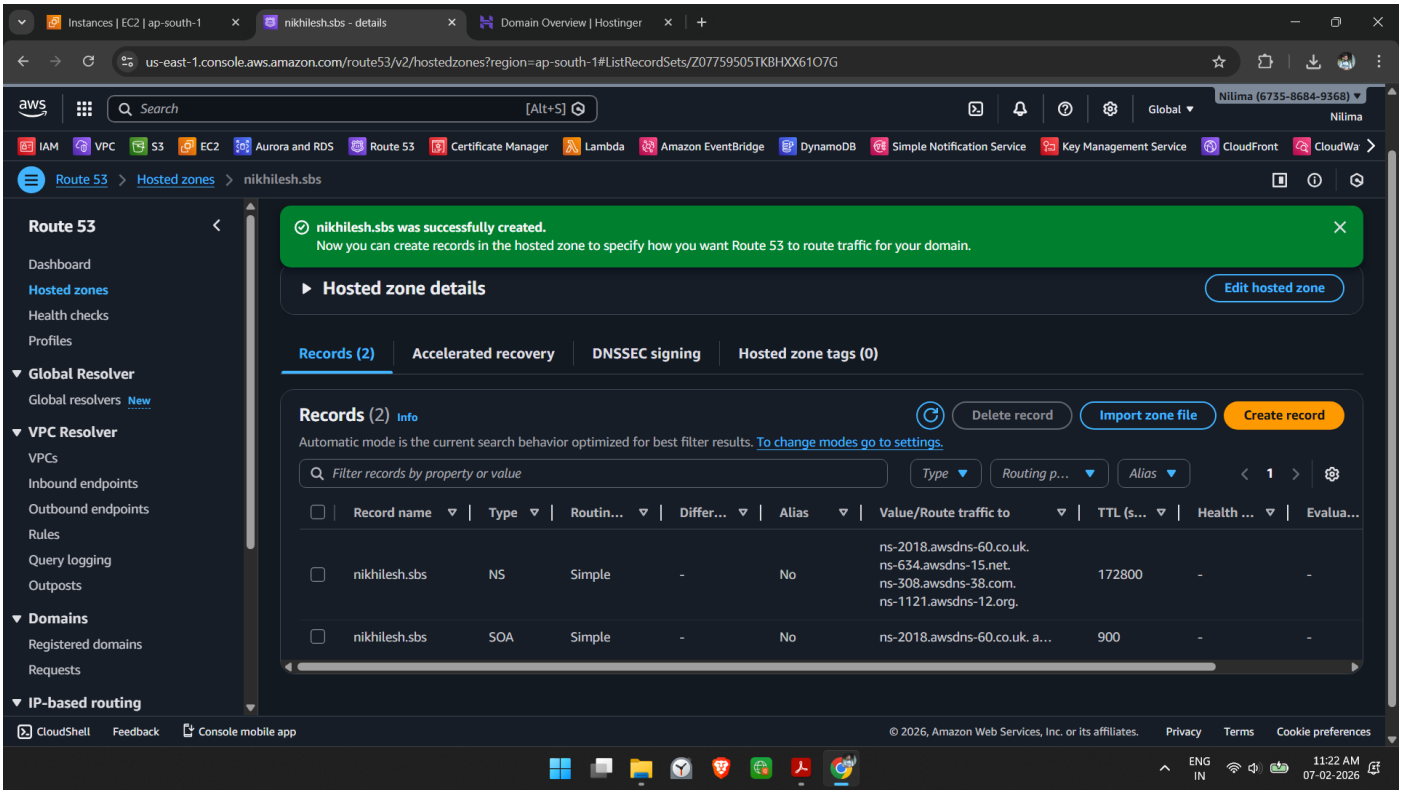
6. Enter the domain name **`nikhilesh.sbs`** and select Public hosted zone, then create it.



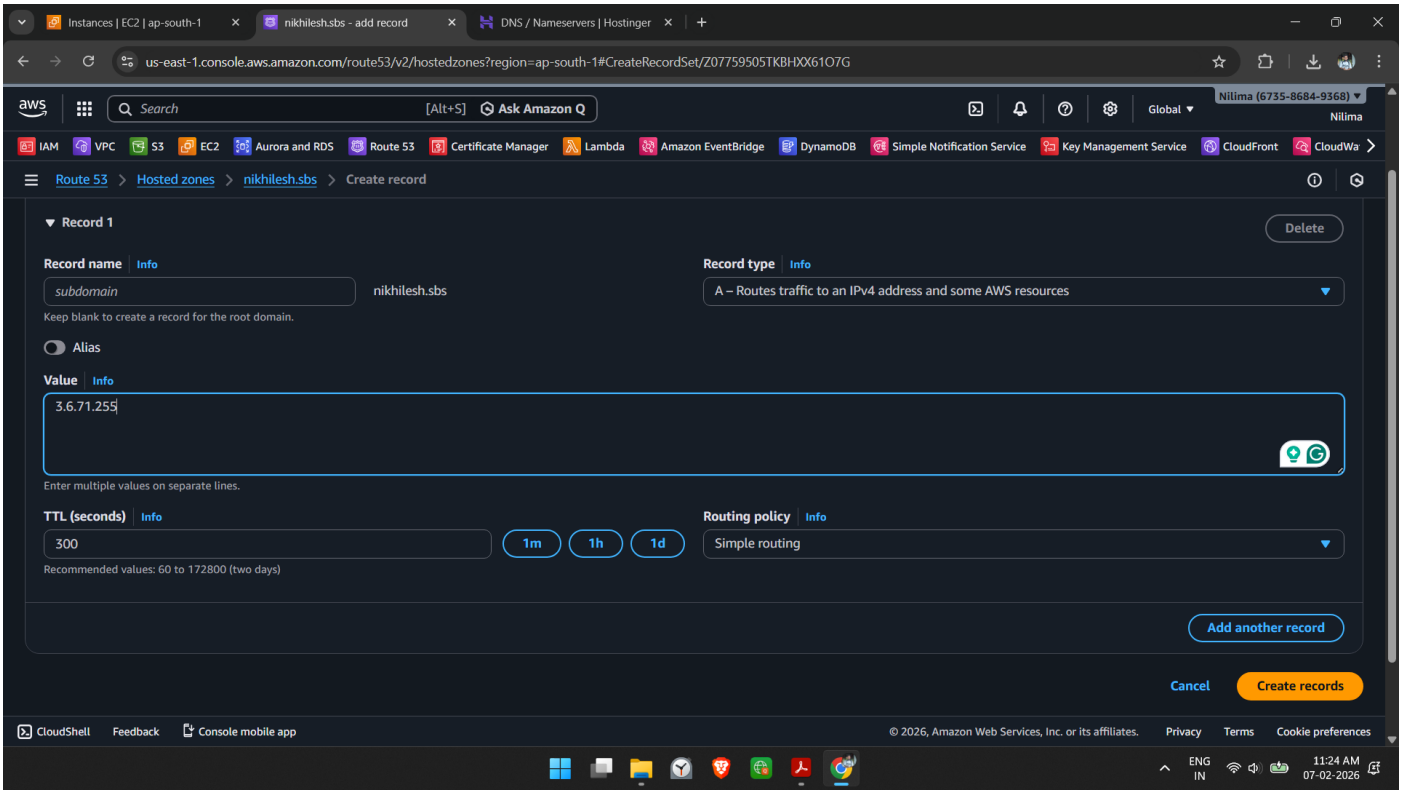
After creation, Route 53 shows default NS and SOA records in the hosted zone.

(Reference: AWS describes a public hosted zone as the container for routing internet DNS for a domain/subdomains, created from the Route 53 console by choosing “Create hosted zone” and selecting “Public hosted zone”.)

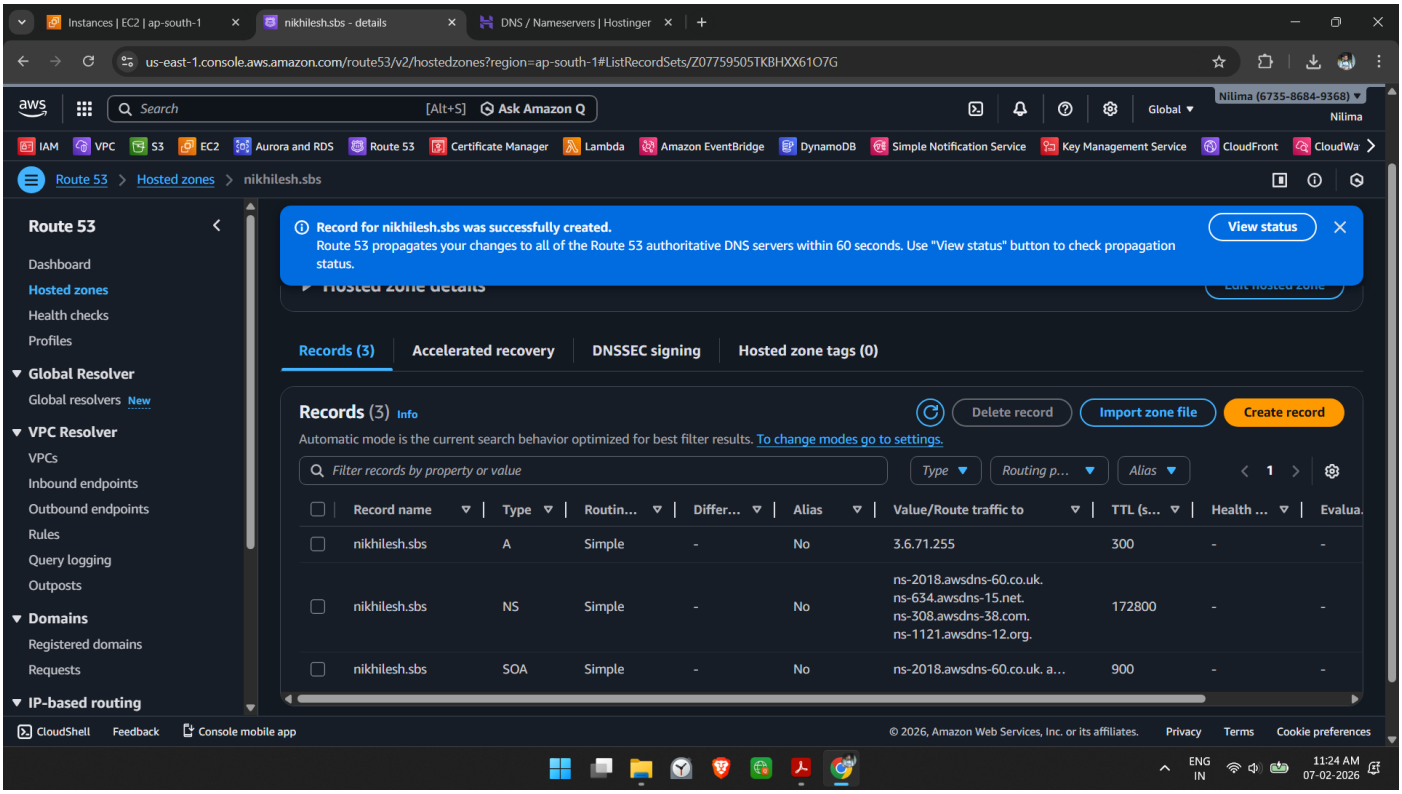
7. In the hosted zone for **`nikhilesh.sbs`**, choose Create record.



8. Choose record type A and set the Value to the Elastic IP **`3.6.71.255`**, with **`TTL 300`**, then create the record.



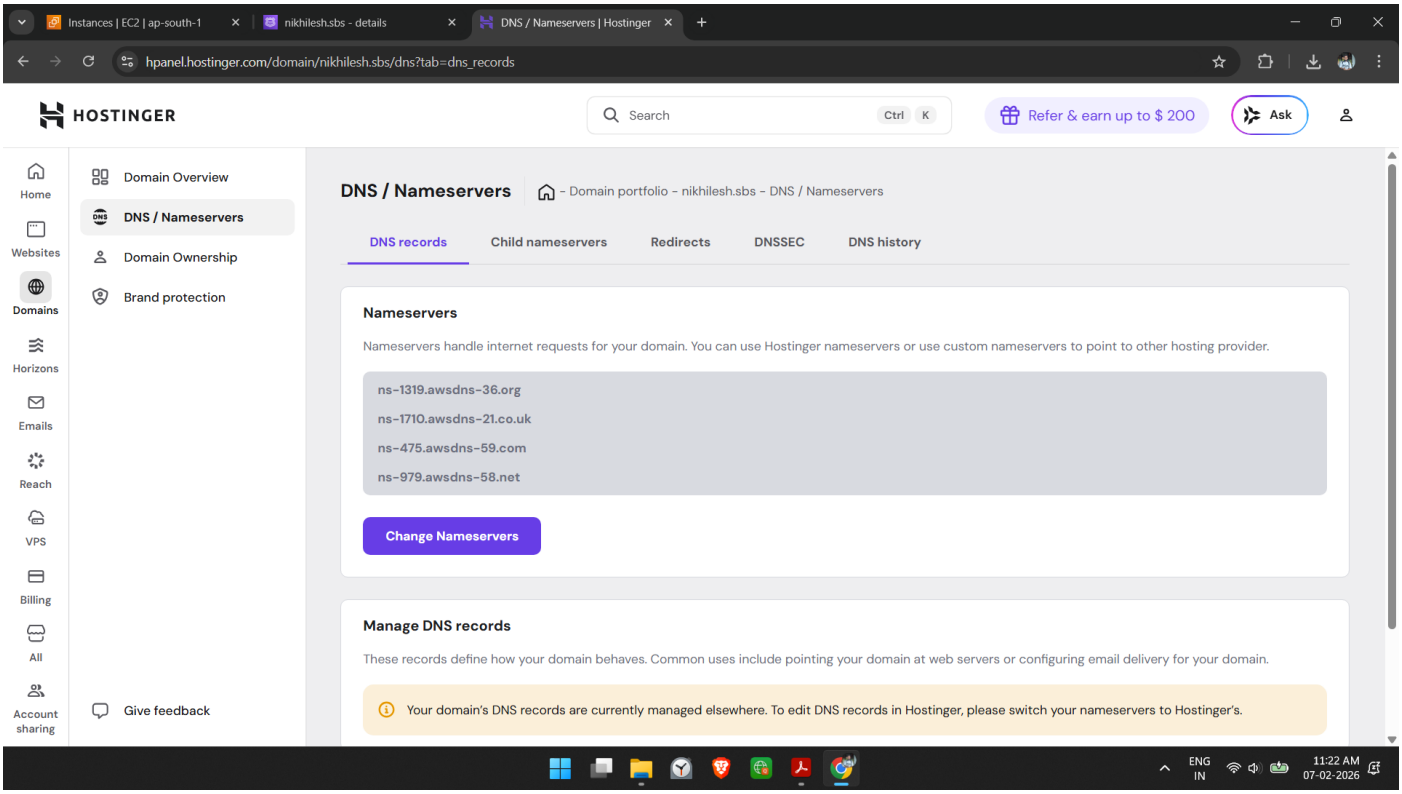
9. Confirm the hosted zone now contains 3 records: A, NS, and SOA for `nikhilesh.sbs`.

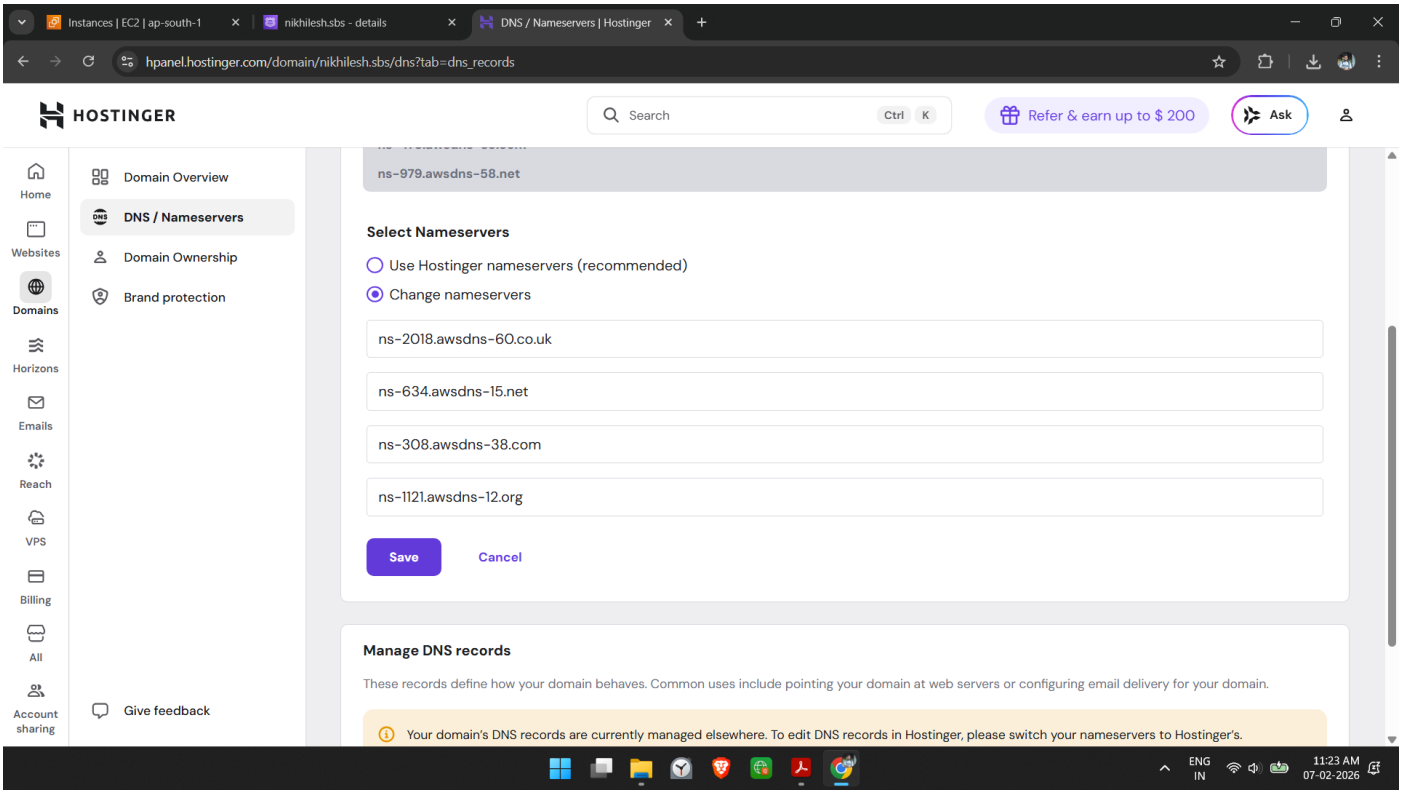


III) Update Hostinger nameservers to Route 53 nameservers

10. In Route 53 hosted zone details, copy the Route 53 NS values (example shown: `ns-2018.awsdns-60.co.uk, ns-634.awsdns-15.net, ns-308.awsdns-38.com, ns-1121.awsdns-12.org`).

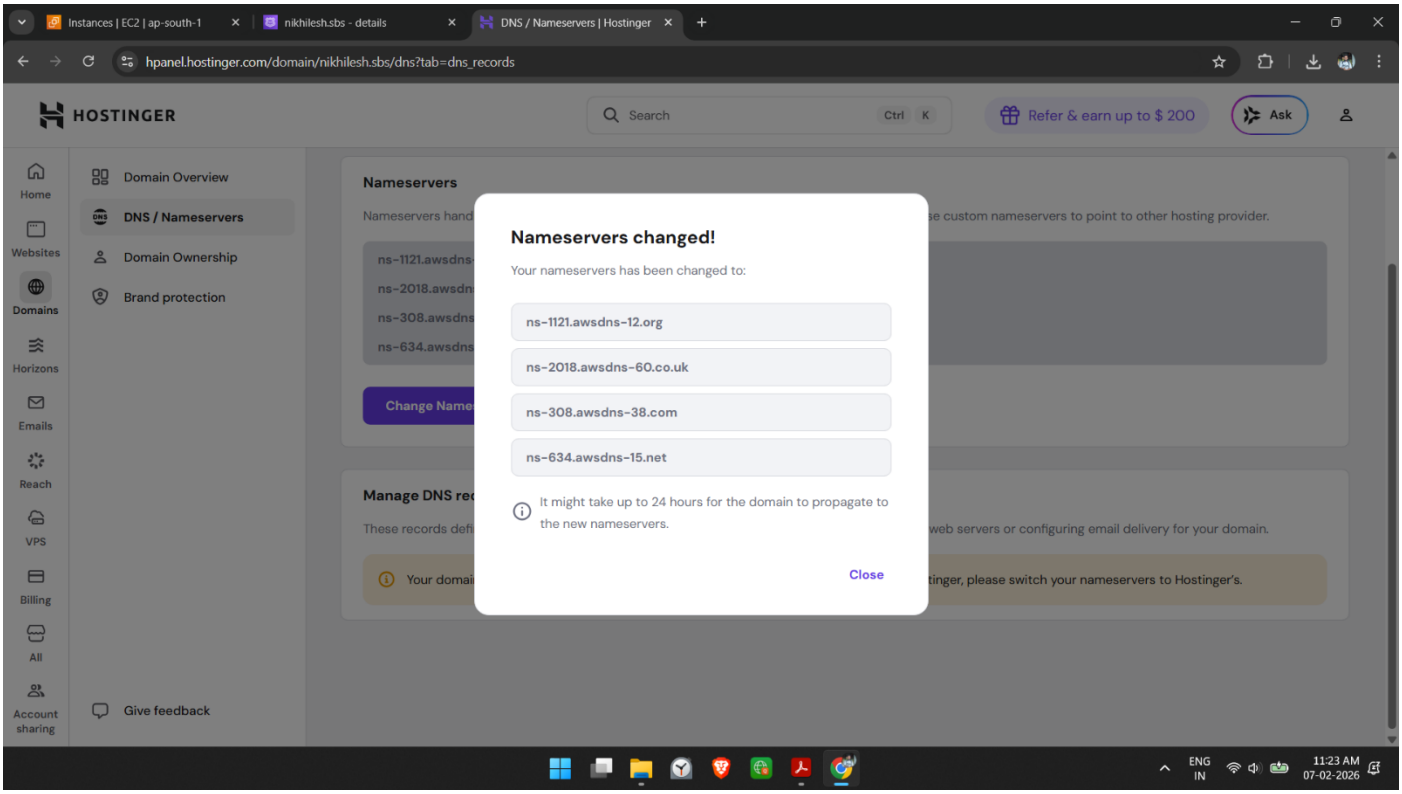
In Hostinger DNS / Nameservers, choose Change nameservers and paste the Route 53 nameservers, then Save.





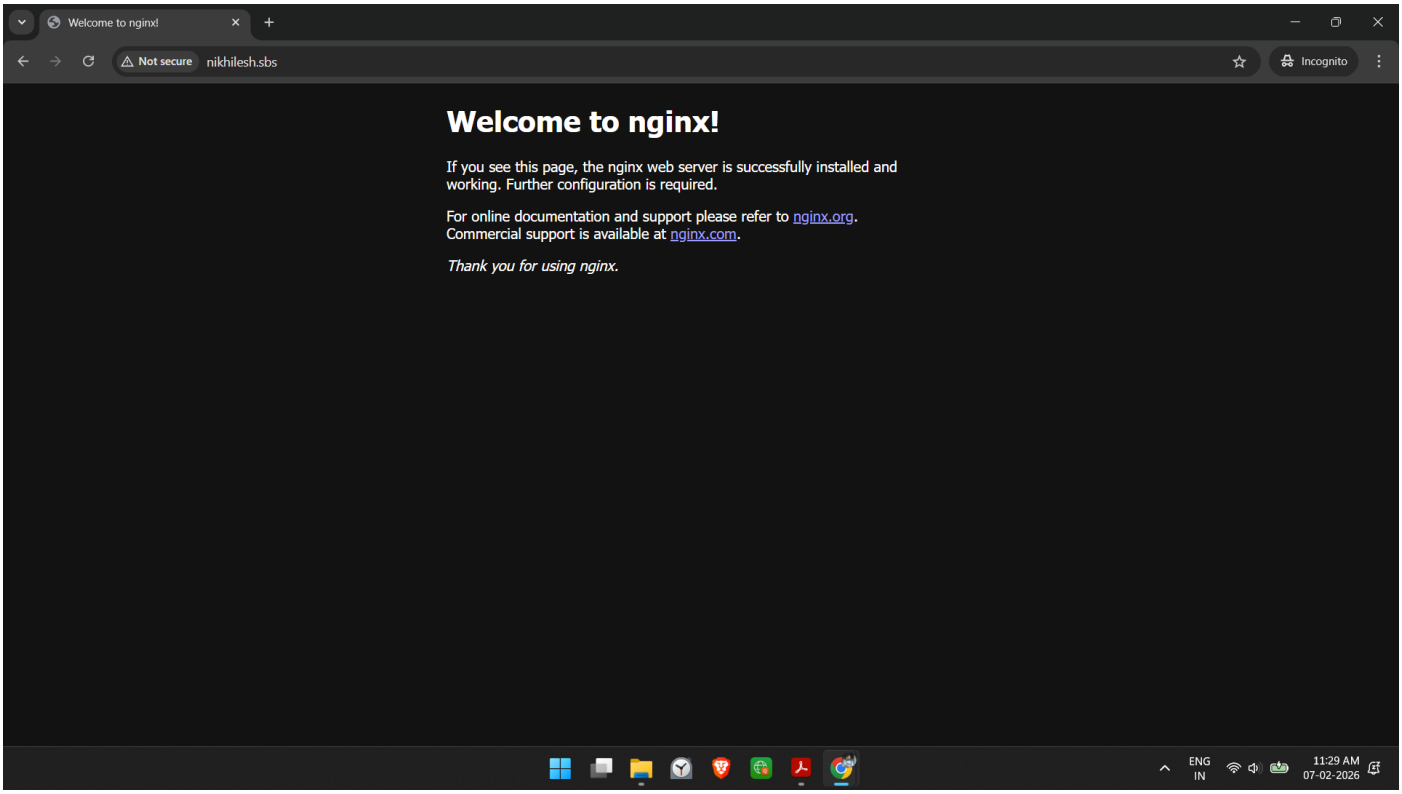
Hostinger confirms Nameservers changed and indicates propagation may take up to 24 hours.

(Reference: AWS notes that to make Route 53 the DNS service for a domain registered with another registrar, you create the hosted zone and then update the domain's name servers at the registrar to the Route 53 name servers.)



11. Open a browser and go to `http://nikhilesh.sbs`.

Successful validation is shown by the "Welcome to nginx!" page loading from the EC2-hosted Nginx server.


Welcome to nginx!
Not secure
nikhilesh.sbs
Incognito
Welcome to nginx!
If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.
For online documentation and support please refer to nginx.org.
Commercial support is available at nginx.com.
Thank you for using nginx.
ENG
IN
11:29 AM
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