

Step 1:

- Save Link As

- If you are logged into your personal AWS account or your corporate AWS account, you should log out now.
- Open this link in a new browser tab: [AWS provided account](#)
- Click on the **AWS Console** button
- It should bring up a pop-up screen. On the pop-up, under Login Link click on **Open Console**
- You should be logged into the AWS provided account
- Please verify that the region selected is **N.Virginia**

2. An IAM Role called CaAdminRole is the role that a CA administrator would assume.

- Assume the role named CaAdminRole by using switch role on the AWS console in the AWS account that you are currently logged into
- This role has permissions that a Certificate Authority administrator will need for CA administration. As a CA administrator you will be responsible for creating a root and subordinate certificate authority hierarchy
- If you are not familiar with switching roles, follow this tutorial if needed: [Assume Role in Console](#)

3. Build the infrastructure needed for creating a CA hierarchy

Please download the CF template by right clicking and saving the [Cloudformation Stack](#) by right clicking and saving the yaml

Upload and launch the cloudformation stack in the AWS account and follow instructions here [Deploy Cloudformation Stack Instructions](#)

4. Create a Root CA.

- Navigate to ACM Service in the AWS Console
- Click Get Started under Private Certificate Authority
- Click this link for the rest of the steps : [Creating a Root CA](#)

5. Create a Subordinate Issuing CA.

- Navigate to ACM Service in the AWS Console

Open Link in New Tab
Open Link in New Window
Open Link in Incognito Window


Save Link As...


Copy Link Address

Copy


Search Google for "CA Admin Cloudformation Stack"

Print...

 Add to Todoist

 Amazon Enterprise Access

 LastPass


 Save current session

 Save To Pocket

Inspect

Speech

Services

 Services ▾

Q cloudformation X

🔖 🔔

Support ▾


Search results for 'cloudfor'

Services (1)

Features (4)

Documentation (2)


Services


 **CloudFormation**
Create and Manage Resources with Templates


Top features

[StackSets](#) [Resource import](#) [Stacks](#) [Exports](#) [Designer](#)

Features



Designer
 CloudFormation feature

Registry
 CloudFormation feature

Resource import
 CloudFormation feature


StackSets

Stay connected to your AWS resources on-the-go


 AWS Console Mobile App now supports four additional regions. Download the AWS Console Mobile App to your iOS or Android mobile device. [Learn more](#) 

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Step 2:

- Navigate to CloudFormation



Stacks (0)

Delete

Update

Stack actions ▼

Create stack ▼

Active ▼

☒ View nested stacks

With new resources (standard)

With existing resources (import resources)

< 1 >

Stack name	Status	Created time	Description
<div><div>Step 3:</div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Create “Create stack”With new resources (standard)</div> <div>No stacks No stacks to display</div> <div>Create stack</div> <div>View getting started guide</div>			

Step 1
Specify templateStep 2
Specify stack detailsStep 3
Configure stack optionsStep 4
Review

Create stack

Prerequisite - Prepare template

Prepare template

Every stack is based on a template. A template is a JSON or YAML file that contains configuration information about the AWS resources you want to include in the stack.

☒ Template is ready☐ Use a sample template☐ Create template in Designer

Specify template

A template is a JSON or YAML file that describes your stack's resources and properties.

Template source

Selecting a template generates an Amazon S3 URL where it will be stored.

☐ Amazon S3 URL☒ Upload a template file

Upload a template file

Choose file



No file chosen

JSON or YAML formatted file

S3 URL: Will be generated when template file is uploaded

View in Designer

Step 4:

- Select 'Template is ready'
- Select 'Upload a template file'
- Choose File -> Select the YAML you downloaded



Step 1
Specify template

Step 2
Specify stack details

Step 3
Configure stack options

Step 4
Review

Specify stack details

Stack name

Step 5:
• Enter stack name

Stack name

Stack name can include letters (A-Z and a-z), numbers (0-9), and dashes (-).

Parameters

Parameters are defined in your template and allow you to input custom values when you create or update a stack.

InstanceType

Pick an instance type for the Cloud9 environment

t2.medium▼

ResourceName

Prefix for resources created in this session.

Cancel

Previous

Next

IAM role - optional

Choose the IAM role for CloudFormation to use for all operations performed on the stack.

IAM role name ▼

Sample-role-name ▼

Remove

Advanced options

You can set additional options for your stack, like notification options and a stack policy. [Learn more](#) [🔗](#)

► Stack policy

Defines the resources that you want to protect from unintentional updates during a stack update.

► Rollback configuration

Specify alarms for CloudFormation to monitor when creating and updating the stack. If the operation breaches an alarm threshold, CloudFormation rolls it back. [Learn more](#) [🔗](#)

► Notification options

► Stack creation options

Step 6:

- Scroll to bottom
- Select 'Next'

Cancel

Previous

Next

Services ▾

Q

Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs

[Option+S]

Rollback on failure

Enabled

Timeout

-

Termination protection

Disabled

Quick-create link

Capabilities

The following resource(s) require capabilities: [AWS::IAM::Role]

This template contains Identity and Access Management (IAM) resources. Check that you want to create each of these resources and that they have the minimum required permissions. In addition, they have custom names. Check that the custom names are unique within your AWS account. [Learn more](#)

☒

I acknowledge that AWS CloudFormation might create IAM resources with custom names.

Cancel

Previous

Create change set

Create stack

Step 7:

• Scroll to bottom

• Check ‘I acknowledge ...’

• Select ‘Create Stack’