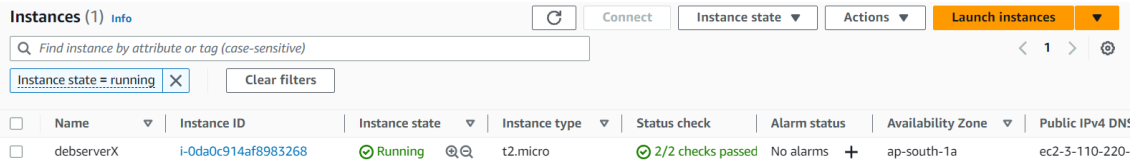


Assignment 16

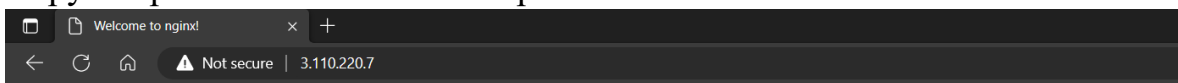
Problem Statement: Manage Amazon DNS service and run a project using domain-name and URL

Procedure:

1. Sign-in to your AWS console.
2. Create an instance with custom security group and user data (**Refer Ass10**)
3. Click on the instance



4. Copy the public IPv4 address and paste it in another browser.



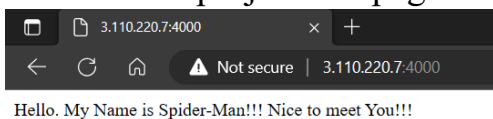
Welcome to nginx!

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.

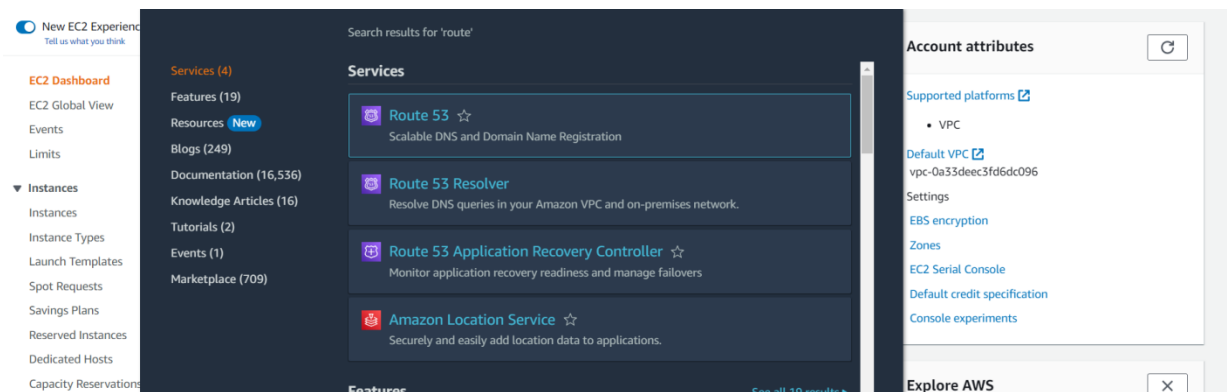
5. Check if the project webpage is accessible by appending :4000 to your address.



Our EC2 instance works as intended. However, to access our webpage one always requires the public IPv4 address of our server instance which is very complicated/less accessible for end-users of our webpage/web application.

So, to make it easier for our end-users, we need to bind a domain name to the server instance. Now anyone can use the domain name and the URL to access our project.

6. Search Route 53 in the search bar of AWS console. Select the first result.

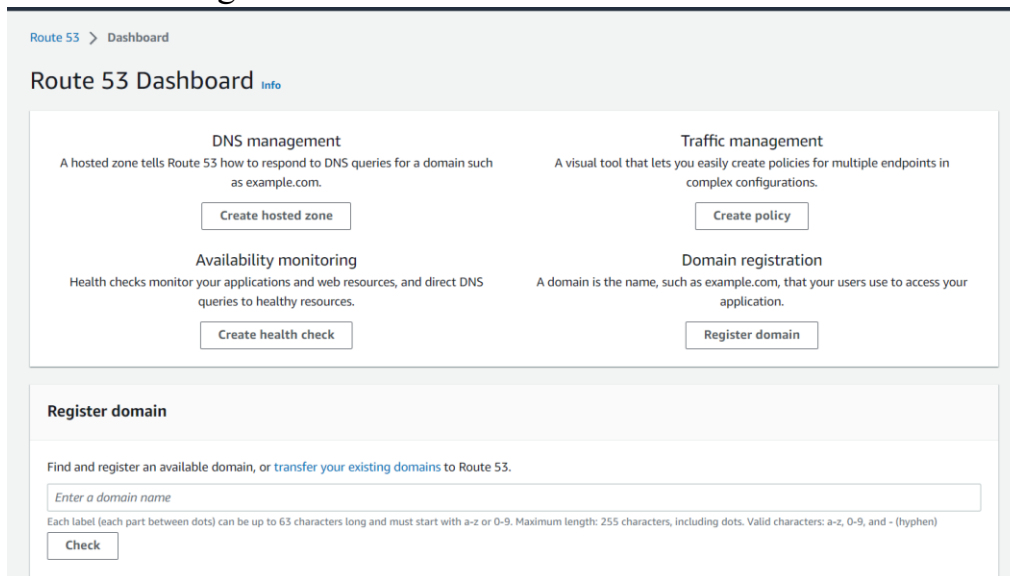


We require a registered Domain name for this assignment. So, after obtaining one (free or paid) go to the Webpage of your Domain provider and log-in to your account where you can find all the details of your purchased Domains.

This may vary from site to site, so you will have to do this based on what site you are using.

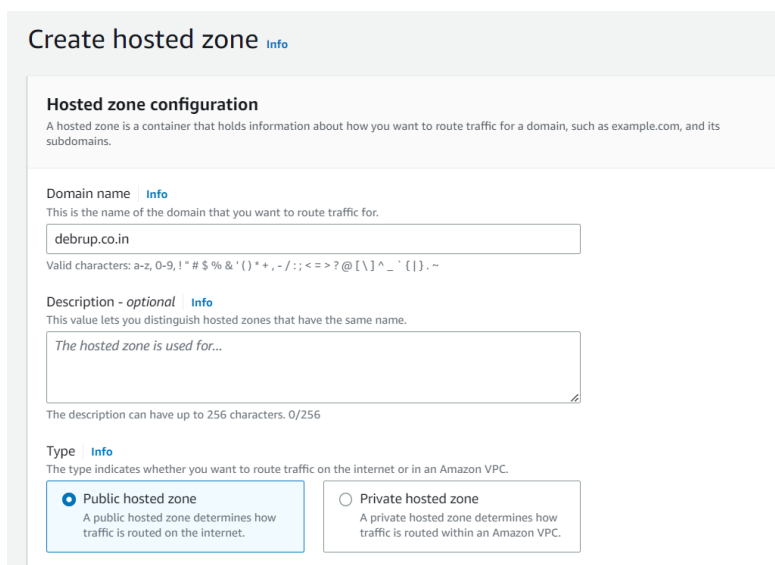
We (for now) will be using GoDaddy.com, because we have purchased a Domain from them.

7. After Reaching the Route 53 dashboard click on the Create Hosted Zone button.

The screenshot shows the Route 53 Dashboard. At the top, there's a breadcrumb "Route 53 > Dashboard". Below it, the title "Route 53 Dashboard" is followed by an "Info" link. The dashboard is divided into four main sections: "DNS management" (with a "Create hosted zone" button), "Traffic management" (with a "Create policy" button), "Availability monitoring" (with a "Create health check" button), and "Domain registration" (with a "Register domain" button). Below these sections is a "Register domain" section with a text input field for "Enter a domain name" and a "Check" button. A small note below the input field states: "Each label (each part between dots) can be up to 63 characters long and must start with a-z or 0-9. Maximum length: 255 characters, including dots. Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, and - (hyphen)".

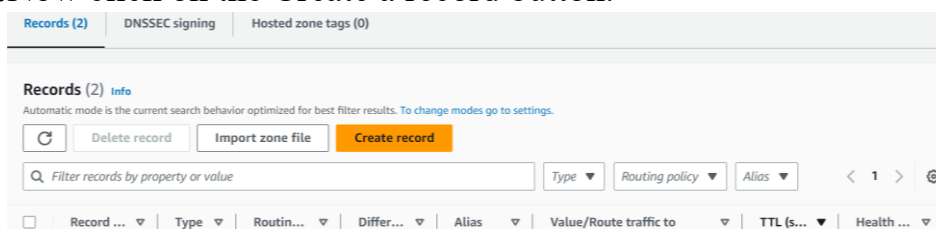
Alternatively, you can go to hosted zones from the left-side bar and then select create hosted zone option.

8. Now, copy your Domain name from your Domain providers website. Here we used GoDaddy.com. Paste the domain name in the given field in Hosted Zone configuration page.

The screenshot shows the "Create hosted zone" configuration page. The title "Create hosted zone" is followed by an "Info" link. Below it, the section "Hosted zone configuration" is followed by a description: "A hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic for a domain, such as example.com, and its subdomains." The "Domain name" field is labeled "debrup.co.in". Below it, a note says "Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, ! * # \$ % & ' () ^ + , - . / : ; < = > ? @ [\] ^ _ ` { | } . ~". The "Description - optional" field is labeled "The hosted zone is used for...". Below it, a note says "The description can have up to 256 characters. 0/256". The "Type" section has two radio buttons: "Public hosted zone" (selected) and "Private hosted zone". The "Public hosted zone" option is described as "A public hosted zone determines how traffic is routed on the internet." The "Private hosted zone" option is described as "A private hosted zone determines how traffic is routed within an Amazon VPC."

9. Now scroll-down and click on the Create Hosted Zone button.

10. Now click on the Create a record button.

The screenshot shows the "Records" page. At the top, there's a breadcrumb "Records (2) > DNSSEC signing > Hosted zone tags (0)". Below it, the title "Records (2)" is followed by an "Info" link. Below the title, there's a note: "Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings." Below the note, there are four buttons: "Delete record", "Import zone file", and "Create record" (highlighted in orange). Below the buttons, there's a search bar with the placeholder text "Filter records by property or value". Below the search bar, there are three dropdown menus: "Type", "Routing policy", and "Alias". Below the dropdown menus, there's a table with columns: "Record ...", "Type", "Routin...", "Differ...", "Alias", "Value/Route traffic to", "TTL (s...", and "Health ...".

11. Follow these Steps:

- Do not give any name. Keep the record name blank.

- b. Keep record type as it is. No change required.
- c. Under the value, copy and paste your server instance public IPv4 address which you want to route to using your DNS.
- d. Then click on create records button.

Quick create record [Switch to wizard](#)

▼ Record 1 [Delete](#)

Record name [Info](#) .debrup.co.in

Record type [Info](#)

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

☒ Alias

Value [Info](#)

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

TTL (seconds) [Info](#) Routing policy [Info](#)

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)

[Add another record](#)

[Cancel](#) [Create records](#)

12. Now again click on the Create Record button like the previous step.
 - a. But this time give the record name as → **www**
 - b. Select Record type as CNAME
 - c. In the text box under value, write the full domain-name there. (For example: example.com)
 - d. Click on create records button

Quick create record [Switch to wizard](#)

▼ Record 1 [Delete](#)

Record name [Info](#) .debrup.co.in

Record type [Info](#)

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

☒ Alias

Value [Info](#)

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

TTL (seconds) [Info](#) Routing policy [Info](#)

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)

[Add another record](#)

[Cancel](#) [Create records](#)

13. Now select the record with type nameserver (NS). The values seen on the right-hand side are required for the next steps.
14. Now go to your Domain providers webpage. Go to your purchased Domains settings.
15. Click on DNS section. (This may vary from provider to provider)
16. Click on the nameservers option.

17. Click on the Change nameservers and add here all the values opened in the Route 53 page.

- a. Select use my own nameservers option.
- b. Add nameservers.
- c. Then click on the save button.

Nameservers determine where your DNS is hosted and where you add, edit or delete your DNS records.

Using default nameservers

Change Nameservers

Nameservers ?

☐ GoDaddy Nameservers (recommended)

☒ I'll use my own nameservers

ns-758.awsdns-30.net

ns-1483.awsdns-57.org

ns-2015.awsdns-59.co.uk

ns-327.awsdns-40.com

+

 Add Nameserver

Save

Cancel

18. Wait for few minutes.

19. Now try searching from any browser using your domain name with www.
(For example: www.example.com)

20. Also append port no. like we always do to access our project webpage.

Hello. My Name is Spider-Man!!!

We have successfully run our project using our custom domain-name and URL.