

Experiment No. : 10

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

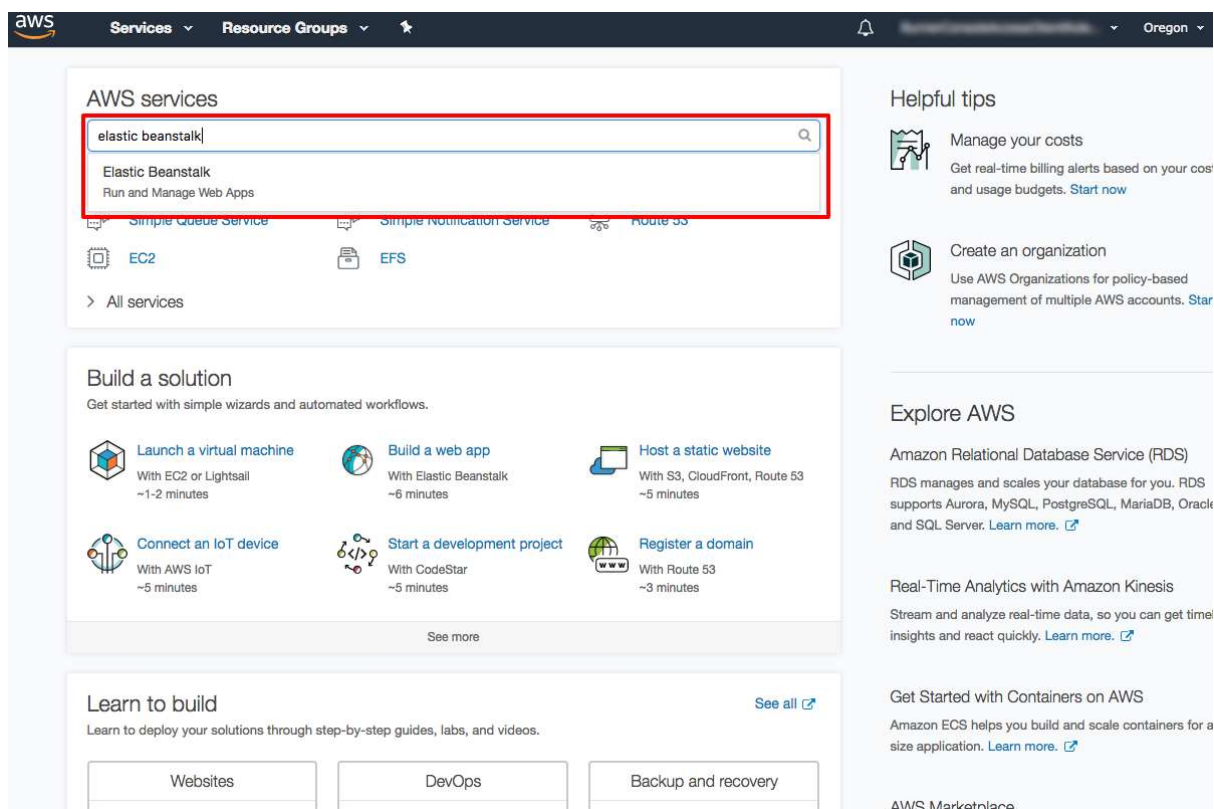
1. Sign-up for AWS

This step-by-step guide will help you get a sample PHP application up and running with AWS Elastic Beanstalk (EB). EB supports other languages besides PHP, such as Java, .NET, Node.JS, Python, Ruby, Docker, and Go, but the focus of this tutorial will be on PHP (other languages will follow the same process). You will first configure your EB application, then setup your EB environment where your application will be launched into.

Did you know? AWS made it even easier to launch a web application. Jumpstart your application with Amazon Lightsail >>

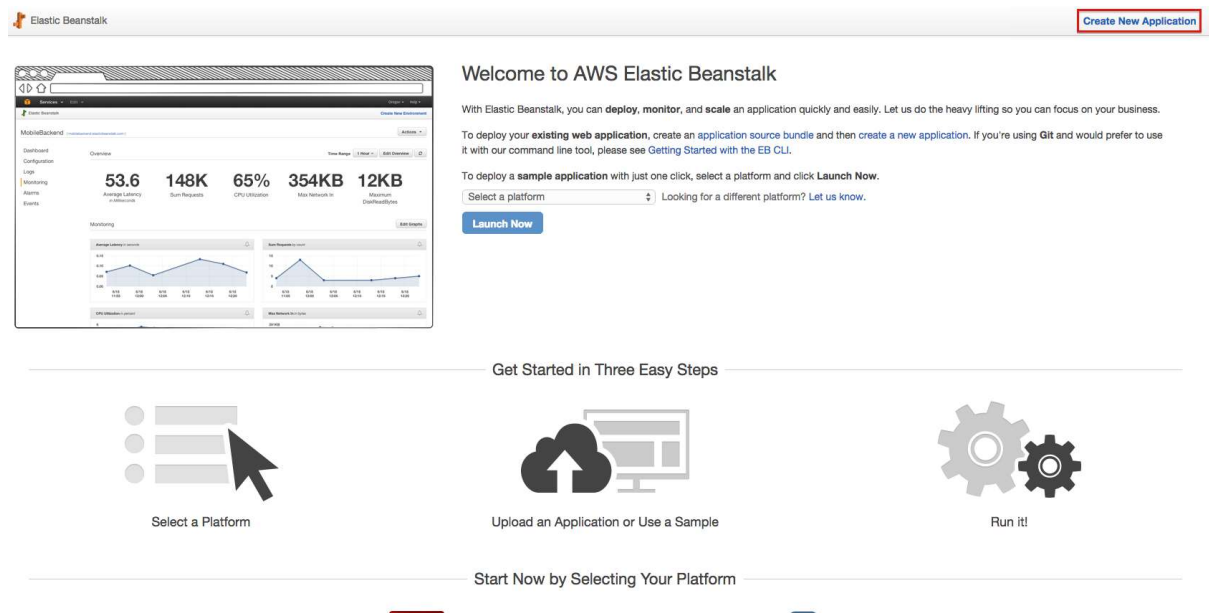
In this, we will be using a pre-built sample PHP application. To download this sample PHP application file, please click [here](#).

When you click [here](#), the AWS management console will open in a new browser window, so you can keep this step-by-step guide open. When this screen loads, enter your user name and password to get started. Then type in "elastic beanstalk" in the search bar and press Enter.



Step 1: Create a New Application

Now that you're in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk dashboard, click on Create New Application to create and configure your application.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk


Welcome to AWS Elastic Beanstalk

With Elastic Beanstalk, you can **deploy**, **monitor**, and **scale** an application quickly and easily. Let us do the heavy lifting so you can focus on your business.

To deploy your **existing web application**, create an application source bundle and then create a new application. If you're using **Git** and would prefer to use it with our command line tool, please see [Getting Started with the EB CLI](#).

To deploy a **sample application** with just one click, select a platform and click **Launch Now**.

Select a platform: Looking for a different platform? [Let us know](#).

Launch Now

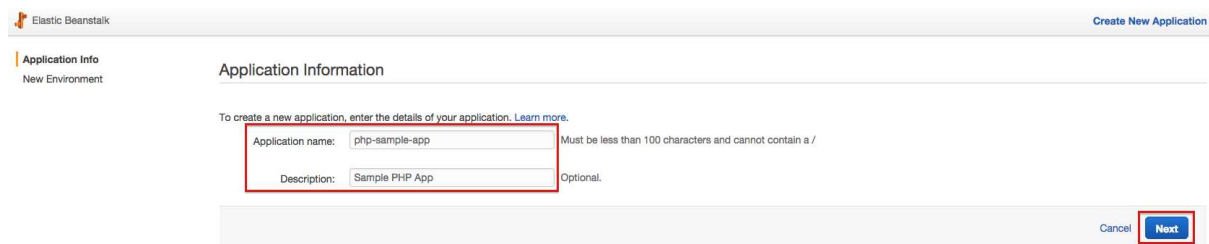
Get Started in Three Easy Steps

- Select a Platform
- Upload an Application or Use a Sample
- Run it!

Start Now by Selecting Your Platform

Step 2: Configure your Application

Fill out the *Application name* with php-sample-app and *Description* field with Sample PHP App. Click Next to continue.



Application Information

To create a new application, enter the details of your application. [Learn more](#).

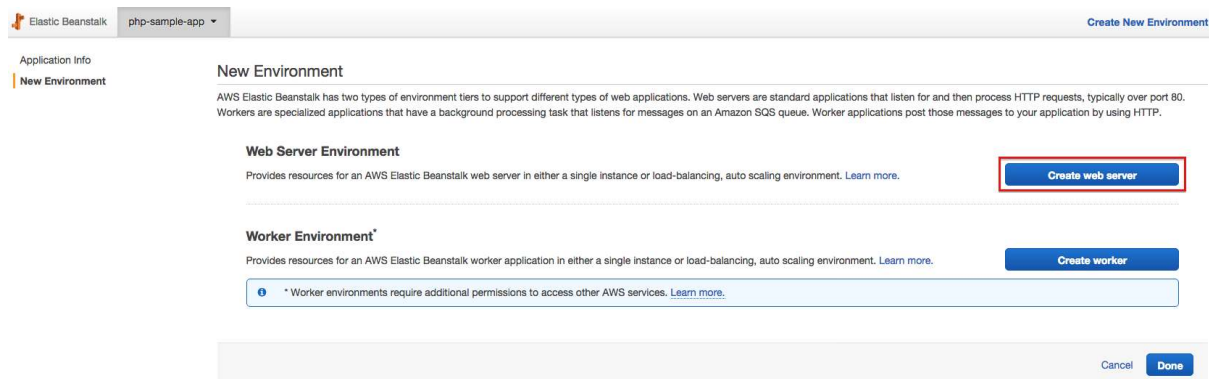
Application name: Must be less than 100 characters and cannot contain a /

Description: Optional.

[Cancel](#) [Next](#)

Step 3: Configure your Environment

a. For this tutorial, we will be creating a web server environment for our sample PHP application. Click on Create web server.



New Environment

AWS Elastic Beanstalk has two types of environment tiers to support different types of web applications. Web servers are standard applications that listen for and then process HTTP requests, typically over port 80. Workers are specialized applications that have a background processing task that listens for messages on an Amazon SQS queue. Worker applications post those messages to your application by using HTTP.

Web Server Environment

Provides resources for an AWS Elastic Beanstalk web server in either a single instance or load-balancing, auto scaling environment. [Learn more](#).

[Create web server](#)

Worker Environment*

Provides resources for an AWS Elastic Beanstalk worker application in either a single instance or load-balancing, auto scaling environment. [Learn more](#).

[Create worker](#)

* Worker environments require additional permissions to access other AWS services. [Learn more](#).

[Cancel](#) [Done](#)

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

b. Click on Select a platform next to *Predefined configuration*, then select PHP. Next, click on the drop-down menu next to *Environment type*, then select Single instance.

Note: an “instance” is referring to Amazon’s Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) compute service. A “single instance” means we will be using one virtual server to deploy our application into.

We will discuss how to scale and load balance your application in a separate tutorial. Click Next to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Environment Type' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The 'Predefined configuration' dropdown is set to 'PHP' and the 'Environment type' dropdown is set to 'Single instance'. The 'Next' button is highlighted with a red box.

c. Under *Source*, select the Upload your own option, then click Choose File to select the sample php-v1.zip file we downloaded earlier.

Before moving on, double click on the php-v1.zip file that you downloaded to your local machine to view the contents within. This will help you better understand what your zip file should look like when working with your own PHP application. PHP does not enforce a strict file structure for applications; flat file structure will work fine.

Click Next to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Application Version' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The 'Upload your own' option is selected, and the 'Choose File' button is highlighted with a red box.

d. Fill in the values for *Environment name* with phpSampleApp-env. For *Environment URL*, fill in a globally unique value since this will be your public-facing URL; we will use phpsampleapp-env in this tutorial, so please choose something different from this one. Lastly, fill *Description* with Sample PHP App. For the *Environment URL*, make sure to click Check availability to make sure that the URL is not taken. Click Next to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Environment Information' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. The 'Environment name' is 'phpSampleApp-env', the 'Environment URL' is 'phpsampleapp-env', and the 'Description' is 'Sample PHP App'. The 'Check availability' button is highlighted with a red box.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

e. Check the box next to *Create this environment inside a VPC*. Click Next to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Additional Resources' step in the AWS Elastic Beanstalk console. On the left sidebar, 'Additional Resources' is selected. The main area shows a checkbox labeled 'Create this environment inside a VPC' which is checked and highlighted with a red box. Below it, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Next' buttons, with the 'Next' button also highlighted with a red box.

f. On the Configuration Details step, you can set configuration options for the instances in your stack. For this tutorial, you don't need to change anything. Click Next.

On the Environment Tags step, you can tag all the resources in your stack. For this tutorial, you don't need to tag any resources but can if you would like. Click Next.

On the VPC Configuration step, select the first AZ listed by checking the box under the EC2 column. Your list of AZs may look different than the one shown as Regions can have different number of AZs. Click Next

The screenshot shows the 'VPC Configuration' step. The 'Associate Public IP Address' checkbox is checked. Below, there is a table with columns 'AZ', 'Subnet', and 'EC2'. The first row (us-west-2a) has an empty 'EC2' checkbox, which is highlighted with a red box. The 'Next' button at the bottom right is also highlighted with a red box.

AZ	Subnet	EC2
us-west-2a		<input type="checkbox"/>
us-west-2b		
us-west-2c	subnet-839154da (10.0.0.0/24)	<input type="checkbox"/>

g. At the *Permissions* step, leave everything to their default values, then click Next to continue. Then review your *environment configuration* on the next screen and then click Launch to deploy your application.

Note: Launching your application may take a few minutes.

Step 4: Accessing your Elastic Beanstalk Application

a. Go back to the main Elastic Beanstalk dashboard page by clicking on Elastic Beanstalk. When your application successfully launched, your application's environment, *phpSampleApp-env*, will show up as a green box. Click on phpSample-App-env, which is the green box.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Elastic Beanstalk php-sample-app [Create New Application](#)

Command Line Interface (v3)

If you want to use a command line to create, manage, and scale your Elastic Beanstalk applications, please use the Elastic Beanstalk Command Line Interface (EB CLI).

Get Started

```
$ mkdir HelloWorld
$ cd HelloWorld
$ eb init -p PHP
$ echo "Hello World" > index.html
$ eb create dev-env
$ eb open
```

To deploy updates to your applications, use 'eb deploy'.

Installing the AWS EB CLI
EB CLI Command Reference

Learn More

Get Started using Elastic Beanstalk
What is AWS Elastic Beanstalk?
How Does AWS Elastic Beanstalk Work?

All Applications

Filter by Application Name:

php-sample-app [Swap URLs](#) [Actions](#)

phpSampleApp-env

Environment tier: Web Server
Running versions: First Release
Last modified: 2015-11-19 15:45:39 UTC-0800
URL: phpsampleapp-env.elasticbeanstalk.com

b. At the top of the page, you should see a *URL* field, with a value that contains the *Environment URL* you specified in step 3 part d. Click on this URL field, and you should see a *Congratulations* page.

Elastic Beanstalk php-sample-app [Create New Environment](#)

php-sample-app > phpSampleApp-env (Environment ID: e-mc1gmexz URL: phpsampleapp-env.elasticbeanstalk.com) [Actions](#)

Dashboard
Configuration
Logs
Health **NEW**
Monitoring
Alarms
Events
Tags

Overview [Refresh](#)

Health **Ok** [Causes](#)

Running Version
First Release
[Upload and Deploy](#)

Configuration
64bit Amazon Linux 2015.09
v2.0.4 running PHP 5.6
[Change](#)

Recent Events [Show All](#)

Time	Type	Details
2015-11-19 19:14:13 UTC-0800	INFO	Environment health has transitioned from Warning to Ok.
2015-11-19 19:13:13 UTC-0800	WARN	Environment health has transitioned from Ok to Warning. 1 out of 1 instances are impacted. See instance health for details.
2015-11-19 15:45:39 UTC-0800	INFO	Successfully launched environment: phpSampleApp-env
2015-11-19 15:45:28 UTC-0800	INFO	Environment health has transitioned from Pending to Ok.
2015-11-19 15:44:28 UTC-0800	INFO	Added instance [i-97e81e4d] to your environment.

Congratulations! You have successfully launched a sample PHP application using AWS Elastic Beanstalk.

Congratulations!

Your AWS Elastic Beanstalk PHP application is now running on your own dedicated environment in the AWS Cloud

You are running PHP version 5.6.14

What's Next?

- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk overview](#)
- [Deploying AWS Elastic Beanstalk Applications in PHP Using Eb and Git](#)
- [Using Amazon RDS with PHP](#)
- [Customizing the Software on EC2 Instances](#)
- [Customizing Environment Resources](#)

AWS SDK for PHP

- [AWS SDK for PHP home](#)
- [PHP developer center](#)
- [AWS SDK for PHP on GitHub](#)

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Now that you have an Elastic Beanstalk application up and running, the next part will walk you through updating your application.

Update an Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

This will cover how to update your existing application and then how to delete your Elastic Beanstalk environment, which includes your application. This tutorial is a continuation from the [Launch an Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk](#) tutorial, so please go through that tutorial first if you haven't already. This tutorial will cover how to update your existing application and then how to get rid of your Elastic Beanstalk environment, which includes your application.

Step 1: Update Your Application Code

a. Navigate to the directory where you downloaded the `php_v1.zip` file in the previous tutorial.

Windows Users: To unzip the `php-v1.zip` file, right click on the `php-v1.zip` file, click Extract All..., then click Extract.

Mac Users: Double click on the `php-v1.zip` file, and this will automatically unzip the file into a `php-v1` folder in the same directory.

b. Navigate into the newly unzipped `php-v1` directory. Open `index.php` using your favorite text editor. You will make a small edit here that is an example of an application change. Look on line 26 for `<h1>Congratulations!</h1>`. Replace `Congratulations!`, with `Application Updated!` in between the `<h1>` and `</h1>` tags. Then save the `index.php` file (overwriting the original).

A screenshot of a code editor showing the contents of index.php. Line 26 is highlighted with a red box, showing the change from `<h1>Congratulations!</h1>` to `<h1>Application Updated!</h1>`. The rest of the code includes a PHP header, a paragraph about the AWS Elastic Beanstalk application, and a PHP version check.

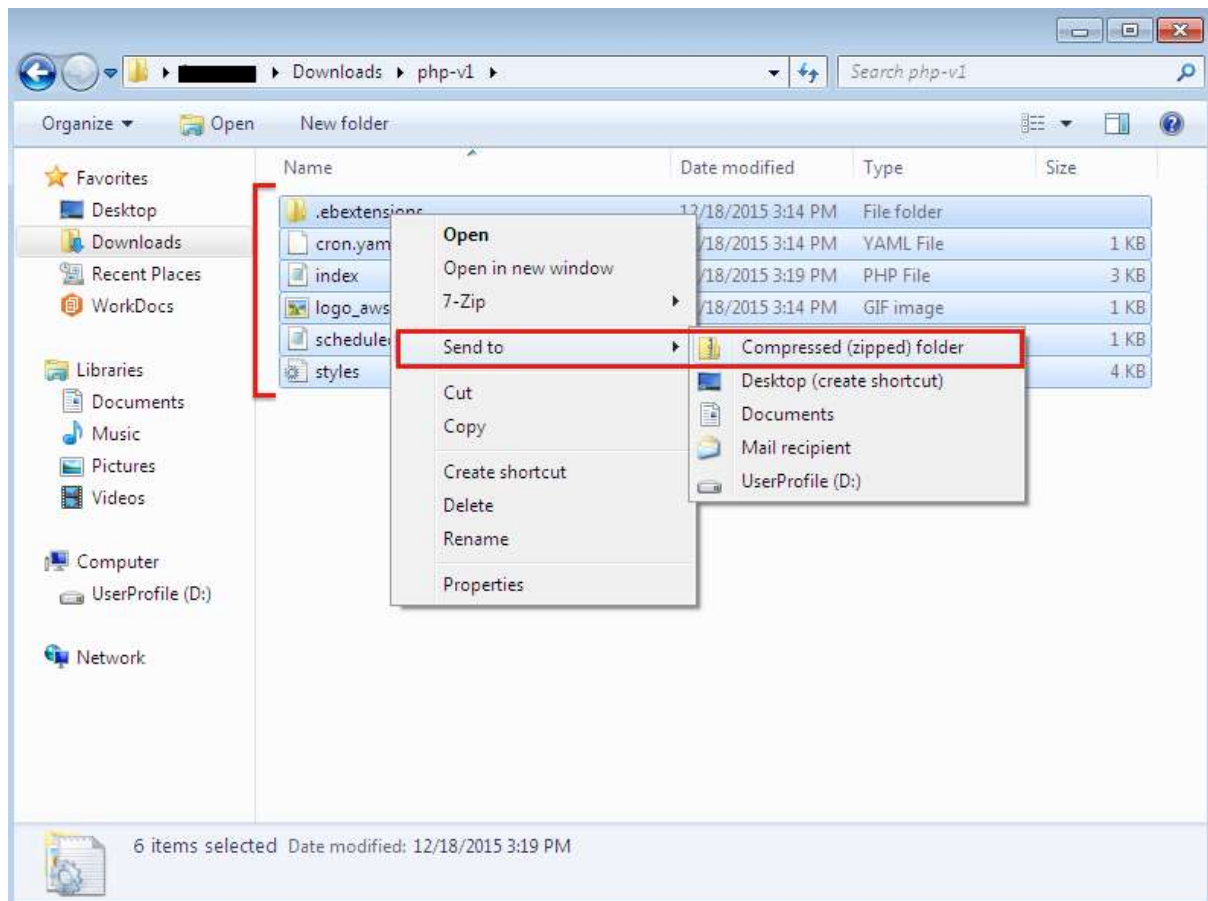
```
24 <body>
25 <section class="congratulations">
26 <h1>Application Updated!</h1>
27 <p>Your AWS Elastic Beanstalk <em>PHP</em> application is now running on your own dedicated environment in the AWS Cloud</p>
28 <p>You are running PHP version <?= phpversion() ?></p>
29 </section>
```

Next you will need to zip your application so it can be uploaded to AWS as an update package.

Windows users: Please select Windows below to see how to create the zipped application file.

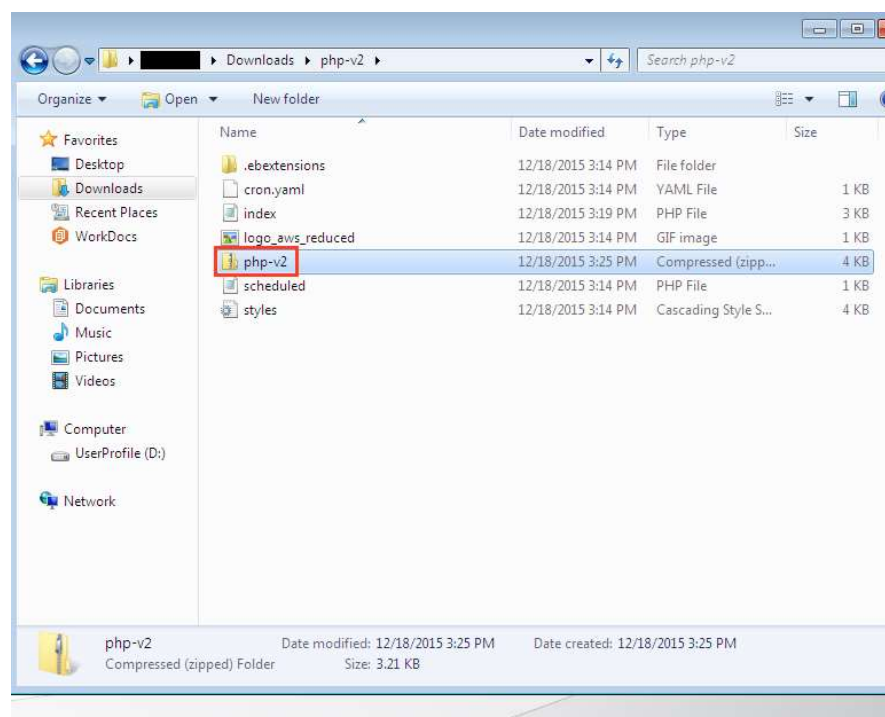
Mac & Linux users: Please select Mac/Linux below to see how to create the zipped application file.

- Windows
- Mac/Linux
- c. Select all 6 items (including the `.ebextensions` directory), right-click on `.ebextensions`, select Send to, and then click on Compressed (zipped) folder.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

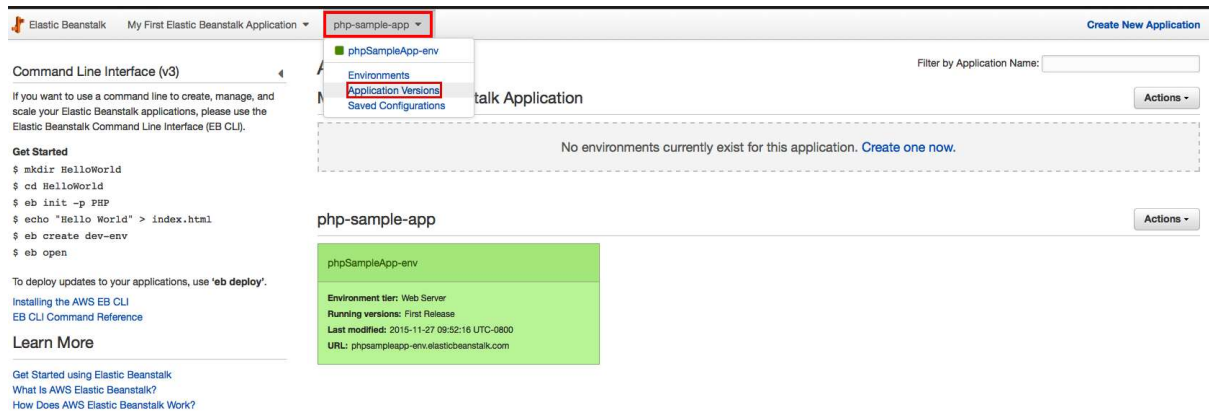
d. Rename the newly created zip file to php-v2.zip.

Note: On some Windows systems the .zip part of the file name may be hidden (see the example image).

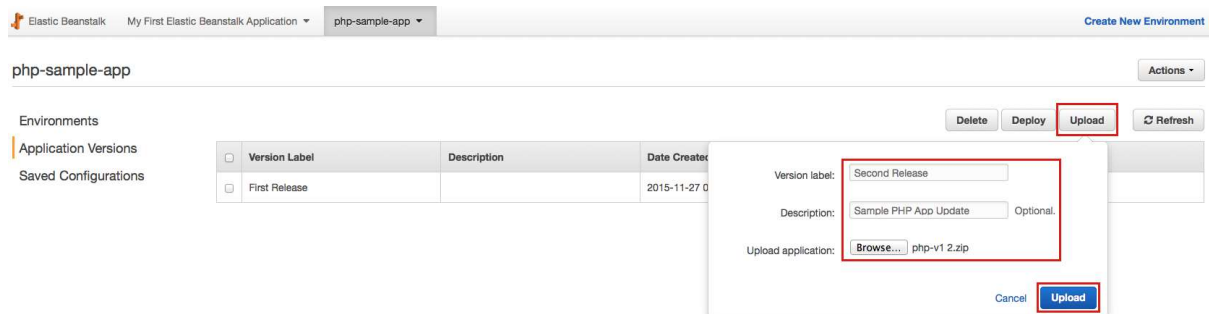


Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk**Step 2: Upload Your Updated Application to Elastic Beanstalk**

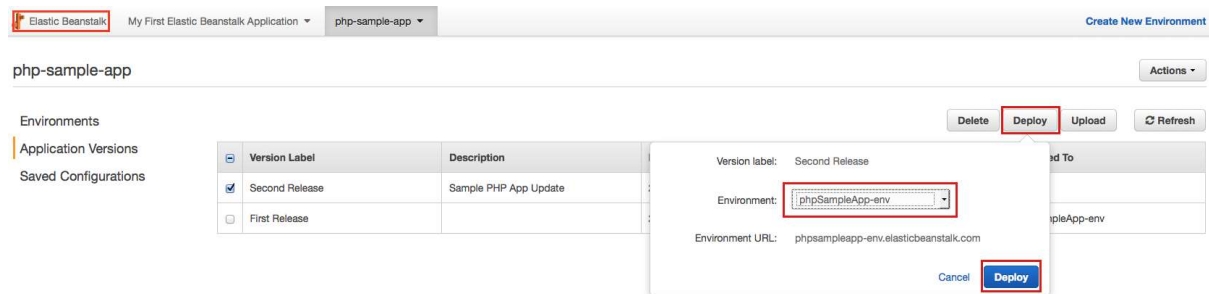
a. Click [here](#) to open the Elastic Beanstalk console. Within the Elastic Beanstalk dashboard, click on php-sample-app at the top of your screen, and this should show a drop-down menu where you should select Application Versions.



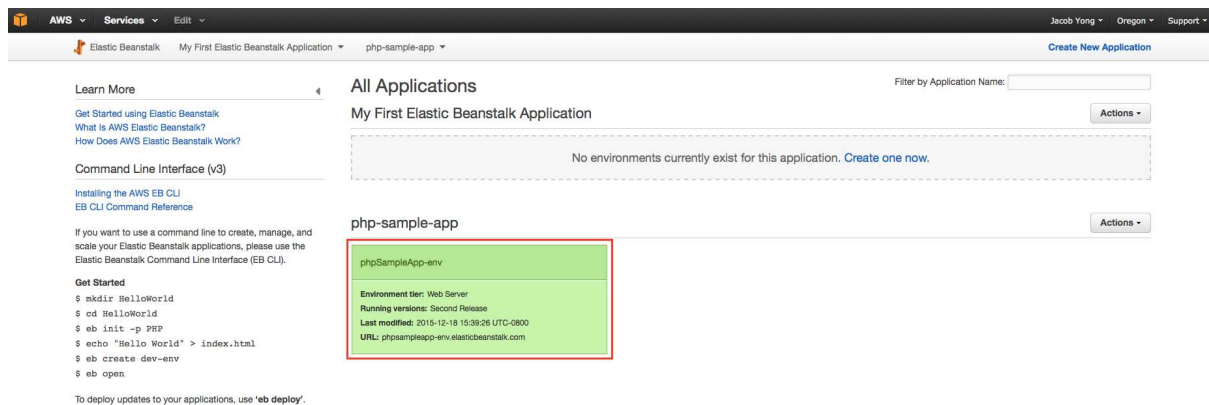
b. Here you should see one entry in the *Version Label* column titled *First Release*. The *Source* column for this entry should show the *php-v1.zip* file we uploaded in the [previous tutorial](#). Click on Upload, enter Second Release for *Version label*, then Sample PHP App Update for *Description*. Click Browse, then navigate to the location where your *php-v2.zip* file is located, Select the *php-v2.zip* file and click Upload.



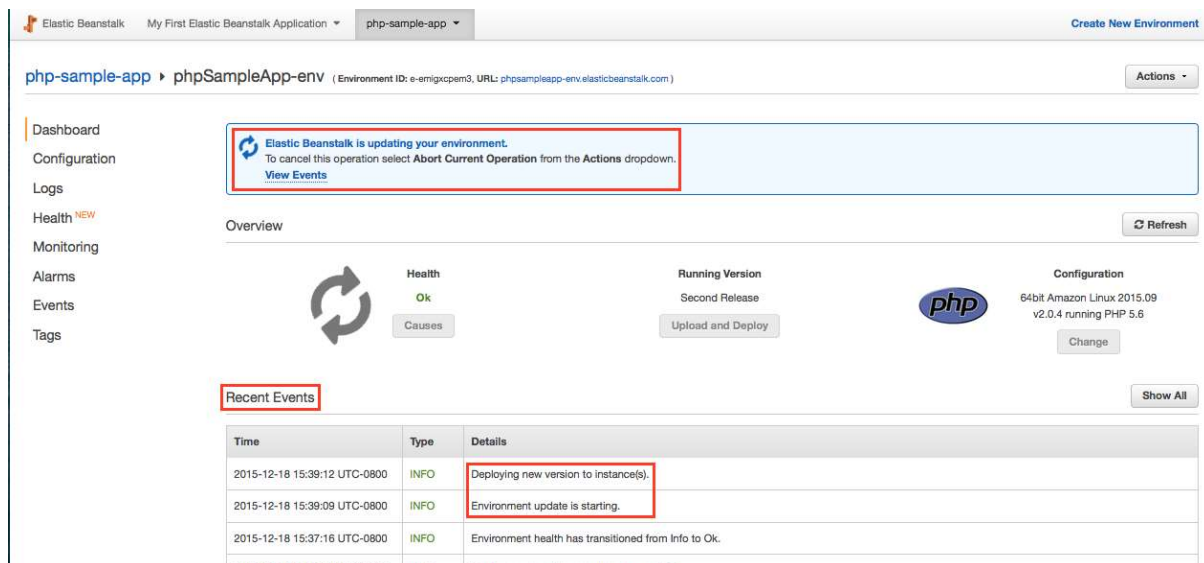
c. You should now see *Second Release* within the application versions table. Check the box for *Second Release*, then click Deploy. You should see your *Environment* defaulted to *phpSampleApp-env*. Leave the default settings here and click Deploy. Lastly, click Elastic Beanstalk in the top left hand corner of the web page.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

d. Click on the green box titled *phpSampleApp-env* to see the view of your application's environment.



e. Here, you can see a *Recent Events* section that displays your application being updated.

**Step 3: Accessing Your Updated Elastic Beanstalk Application**

a. Once you see *Environment update completed successfully* within *Recent Events*, click on your application URL toward the center top of the screen to view your updated application.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Dashboard Overview

Health **Ok** Causes

Running Version: Second Release Upload and Deploy

Configuration: 64bit Amazon Linux 2015.09 v2.0.4 running PHP 5.6 Change

Recent Events

Time	Type	Details
2015-12-10 16:14:47 UTC-0800	INFO	Environment update completed successfully.
2015-12-10 16:14:47 UTC-0800	INFO	New application version was deployed to running EC2 instances.
2015-12-10 16:14:16 UTC-0800	INFO	Deploying new version to instance(s).
2015-12-10 16:13:36 UTC-0800	INFO	Environment update is starting.
2015-12-10 16:03:47 UTC-0800	ERROR	Failed to deploy application.

b. You will see that instead of the *Congratulations!* text that existed in version 1 of your application the text has been updated to version 2 with the heading *Application Updated!*

Congratulations! You have successfully updated your AWS Elastic Beanstalk application.

Application Updated!

Your AWS Elastic Beanstalk *PHP* application is now running on your own dedicated environment in the AWS Cloud

You are running PHP version 5.6.14

What's Next?

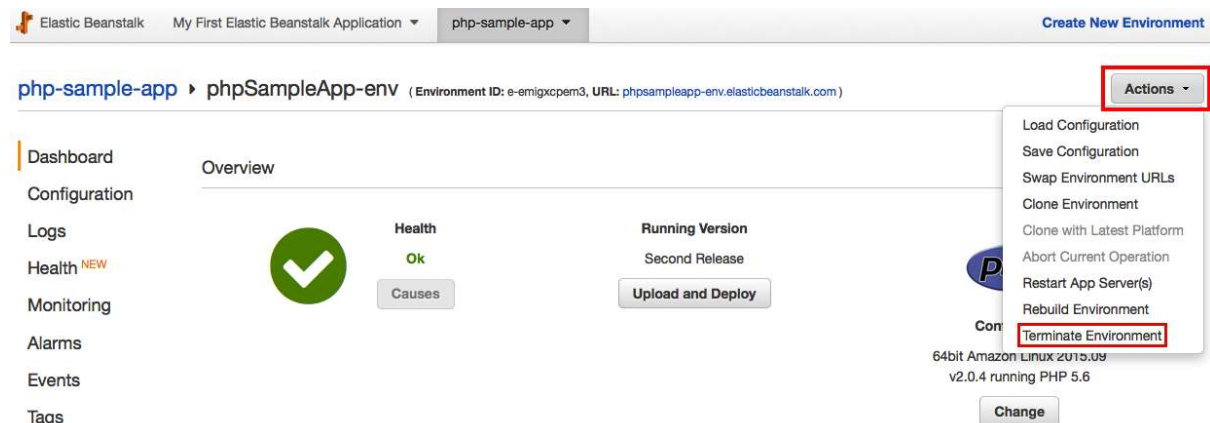
- [AWS Elastic Beanstalk overview](#)
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- [Customizing Environment Resources](#)

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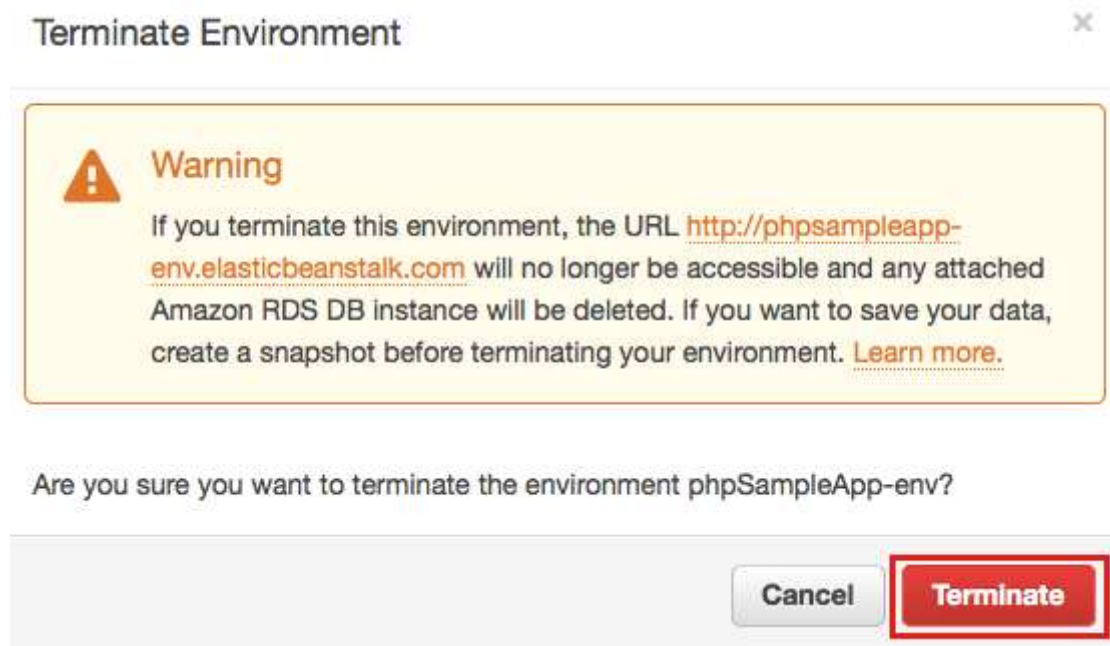
Step 4: Terminate Your Environment

a. To delete your application (and stop using the AWS resources associated with your application), access your Elastic Beanstalk application dashboard, click on Actions in the top right-hand corner, then select Terminate Environment.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

b. You will be presented with a warning/confirmation screen. Click Terminate to continue.

Note: It may take a couple of minutes for the environment to completely shut down.



Next Steps

Now that you have an Elastic Beanstalk application up and running, the next part will walk you through registering a domain name so your website/application can be easy to access.

Register a Domain Name with Amazon Route 53

In this tutorial you will register a new domain name for your website. You will then connect that domain name through the Domain Name System (DNS) to a currently running EC2 instance (such as a WebApp, or website running WordPress, Apache, NGINX, IIS, or other

Website platform). If you already have a domain name registered, do step 1 and then refer to your domain registrar's documentation for how to set the DNS record for your new site.

Cost implications:

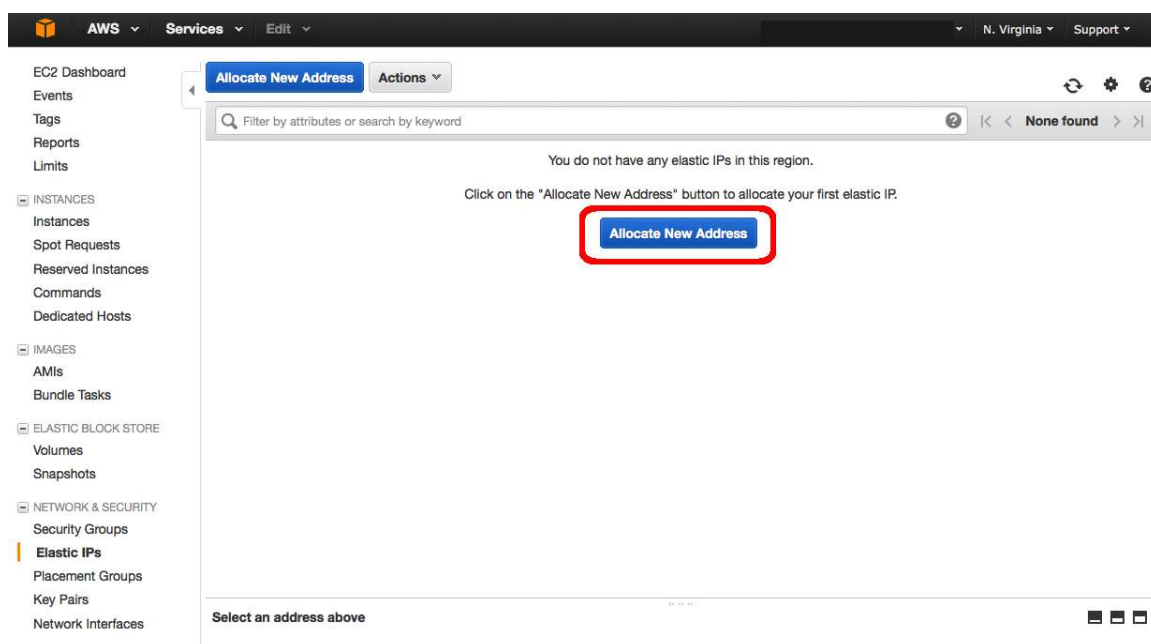
There's an annual fee to register a domain, ranging from \$9 to several hundred dollars, depending on the top-level domain, such as .com. For more information, see Amazon Route 53 Pricing for Domain Registration. This fee is not refundable.

When you register a domain, we automatically create a hosted zone that has the same name as the domain. You use the hosted zone to specify where you want Amazon Route 53 to route traffic for your domain. The fee for a hosted zone is \$0.50 per month. You can delete the hosted zone if you want to avoid this charge.

Step 1: Obtain a Static URL

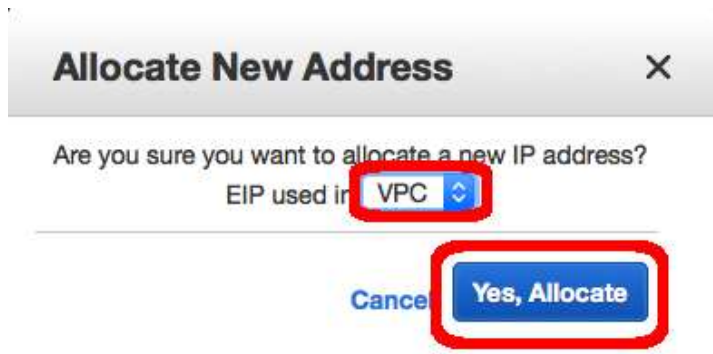
Note: If you are using Elastic Load Balancing (Elastic Load Balancing is done automatically if you launched your app with Amazon Elastic Beanstalk) then you do not need to obtain a static IP address and can go directly to **step 2**.

- a. Click https://signin.aws.amazon.com/signin?redirect_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fus-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com%2Fec2%2Fhome%3Fregion%3Dus-east-1%26state%3DhashArgs%2523Addresses%253A%253DpublicIp%26isauthcode%3Dtrue&client_id=arn%3Aaws%3Aiam%3A%3A015428540659%3Auser%2Fec2&forceMobileApp=0 to open the *Elastic IPs* part of the *EC2 console* in a new window and click Allocate New Address.

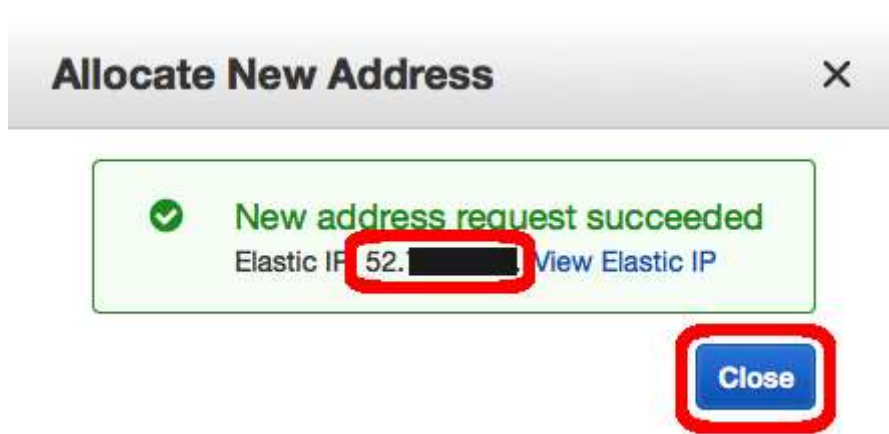


b. Set *EIP used in:* to VPC and click Yes, Allocate.

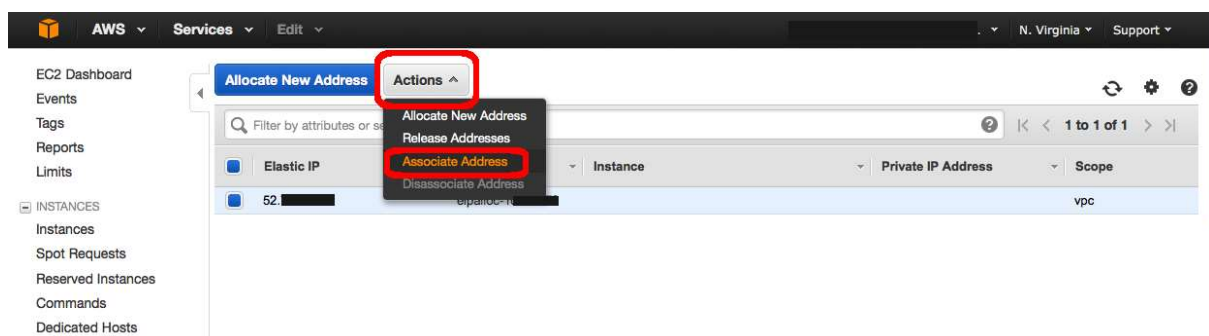
Note: There is no charge for Elastic IP addresses (EIPs) that are connected to running instances. If you remove the instance (e.g. the EIP is no longer connected to a running instance) then there is a cost of \$0.005/hr for the EIP).



c. Note your new *IP address* and click Close.



d. Select the new IP address in the *Elastic IP* column. Press the Actions button and choose the Associate Address option.



e. Click in the Instance text box and choose the option that has your instance name.

Note: in the WordPress tutorial we named this machine *WordPress*.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Associate Address

Select the instance OR network interface to which you wish to associate this IP address (52.██████)

Instance

Network Interface

i-██████ (WordPress) (running)

Private IP Address ⓘ

☐ Reassociation ⓘ

Warning

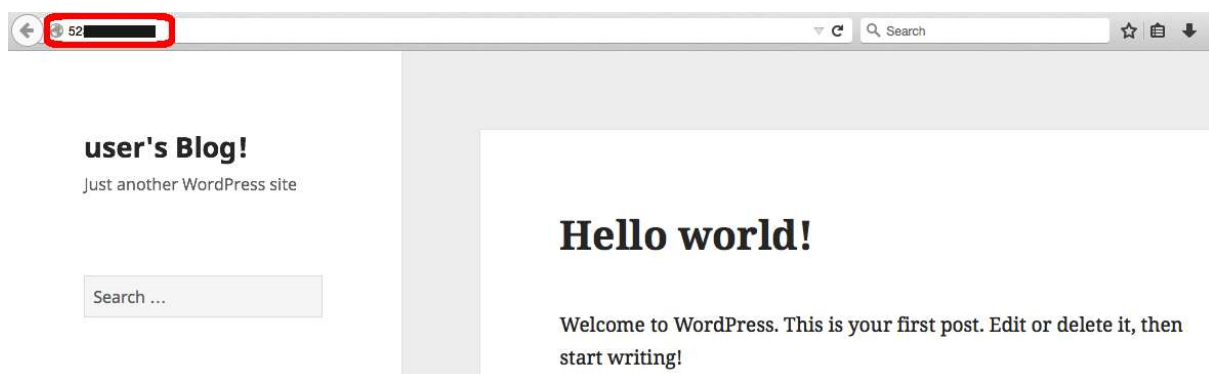
If you associate an Elastic IP address with your instance, your current public IP address is released. [Learn more about public IP addresses.](#)

Cancel
Associate

f. Make a note of your new IP address in the *Elastic IP* column.

EC2 Dashboard	AWS Services Edit					N. Virginia Support
Events	Allocate New Address Actions					
Tags	Filter by attributes or search by keyword					1 to 1 of 1
Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elastic IP	Allocation ID	Instance	Private IP Address	Scope	
Limits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 52.██████	eipalloc-1██████	i-██████ (WordPress)	10.0.0.212	vpc-3██████	
INSTANCES						
Instances						
Spot Requests						

g. Verify that your new Elastic IP address is working by typing it into your web browser.



Step 2: Register a Domain Name

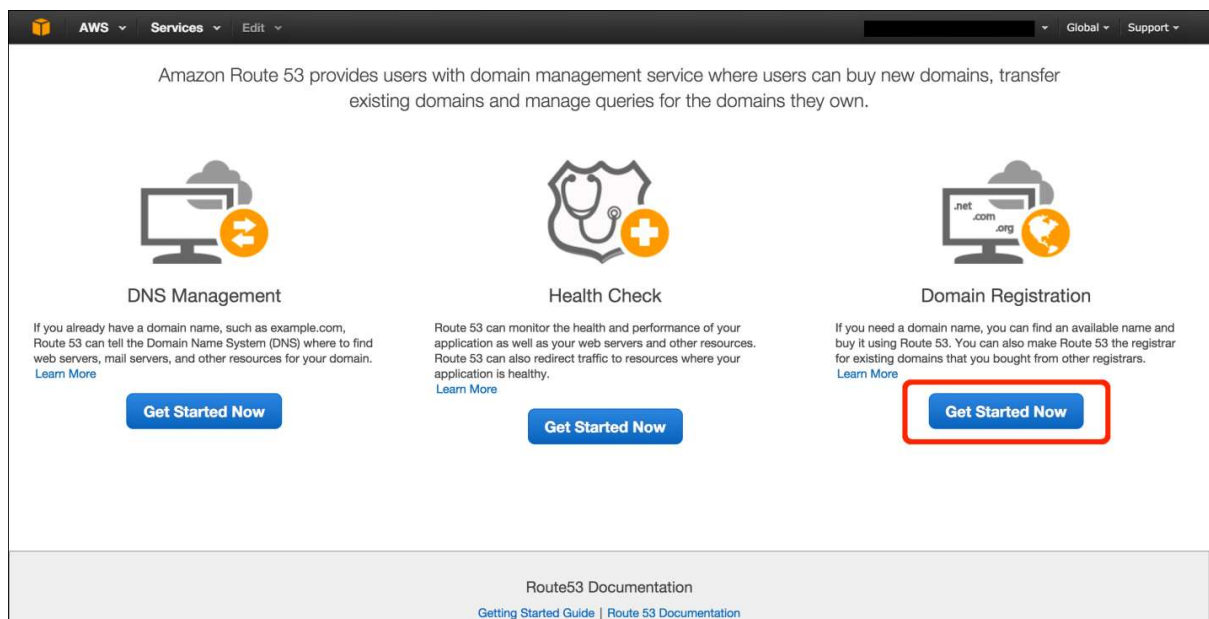
Now that you have an IP address associated with your instance, we will need to configure the Domain Name System (DNS) to point to this address so that people can find your website.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Note: In this example we will be acquiring a new domain name and associating it with the Elastic IP address we just created (which is attached to your instance). If you already have a domain name, or if you choose to use another domain registrar to get a domain name, please refer to their documentation on configuring DNS for your instance.

a. Click [here](#) to open the Route 53 console in a new window (Route 53 is AWS's DNS service). You can register new domain names with Route 53 as well as manage DNS records for your domain.

Select Get Started Now under *Domain Registration*.



b. Click the Register Domain button. On the next screen, enter the domain you want in the *Choose a Domain* box (clouDEXamples is shown in the image, then select a Top Level Domain (TLD) (e.g. .com, .org, .co.uk, etc.) And click the Check button to see if the domain is available. If the domain is available, click the Add to cart button and scroll to the bottom of the page to click Continue.

Note: Domains are not part of the free tier so you will be charged for any domain you register.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

1: Domain Search

2: Contact Details

3: Review & Purchase

Choose a domain name

clouDEXamples .com - \$12.00 [Check](#)

Availability for 'clouDEXamples.com'

Domain Name	Status	Price / 1 Year	Action
clouDEXamples.com	✓ Available - In Cart	\$12.00	Add to cart

Availability for popular TLDs

Domain Name	Status	Price / 1 Year	Action
clouDEXamples.ca	✓ Available	\$13.00	Add to cart
clouDEXamples.co	✓ Available	\$25.00	Add to cart
clouDEXamples.co.uk	✓ Available	\$9.00	Add to cart
clouDEXamples.com.au	✓ Available	\$15.00	Add to cart
clouDEXamples.de	✓ Available	\$9.00	Add to cart
clouDEXamples.eu	✓ Available	\$13.00	Add to cart

Shopping Cart

One time fees

clouDEXamples.com	1 Year Registration	\$12.00
SUBTOTAL		\$12.00

Monthly Fees for DNS Management

[View pricing details](#) for Route 53 queries and for the hosted zone that we create for each new domain.

c. Enter your Contact Details. These are the details that will be associated with your domain name. When you are done, click Continue at the bottom of the page.

1: Domain Search

2: Contact Details

3: Review & Purchase

Contact Details for Your 1 Domain

Enter the details for your Registrant, Administrative and Technical contacts below. All fields are required unless specified otherwise. [Learn more.](#)

My Registrant, Administrative and Technical Contacts are all the same: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Registrant Contact

Contact Type

First Name

Last Name

Organization

Email

Phone

Enter country calling code and phone number

Address 1

Street address, P.O. box

Address 2

Apt, suite, unit, building, floor, etc.

Country

Shopping Cart

One time fees

clouDEXamples.com	1 Year Registration	\$12.00
SUBTOTAL		\$12.00

Monthly Fees for DNS Management

[View pricing details](#) for Route 53 queries and for the hosted zone that we create for each new domain.

d. Review the details as they are listed and, if they are correct, check the box titled *I have read and agree to the AWS Domain Name Registration Agreement*. Then click the Complete Purchase button.

Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Review details and complete your purchase

When you complete your purchase, we'll assign the following contacts to all of the domains in your shopping cart.

Registrant Contact	Administrative Contact	Technical Contact
Adam Glick	Adam Glick	Adam Glick
+1 [REDACTED]	+1 [REDACTED]	+1 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Seattle	Seattle	Seattle
WA	WA	WA
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
US	US	US
Privacy protected	Privacy protected	Privacy protected

Managing DNS for Your New Domain

To make it easier for you to use Route 53 as the DNS service for your new domain, we'll automatically create a hosted zone. That's where you store information about how to route traffic for your domain, for example, to an Amazon EC2 instance. If you won't use your domain right now, you can delete the hosted zone. If you will use your domain, Route 53 charges for the hosted zone and for the DNS queries that we receive for your domain. For more information, see [Amazon Route 53 Pricing](#).

Terms and Conditions

Amazon Route 53 enables you to register and transfer domain names using your AWS account. However, AWS is not a domain name registrar, so we use registrar associates to perform registration and transfer services. When you purchase domain names through AWS, you are registering your domain with one of our registrar associates. The registrar for your domain will periodically contact the registrant contact that you specified to verify the contact details and renew registration.

☒ I have read and agree to the [AWS Domain Name Registration Agreement](#)

[Cancel](#) [Back](#) [Complete Purchase](#)

Shopping Cart

One time fees

cloudexamples.com	
1 Year Registration	\$12.00
SUBTOTAL	\$12.00

Monthly Fees for DNS Management

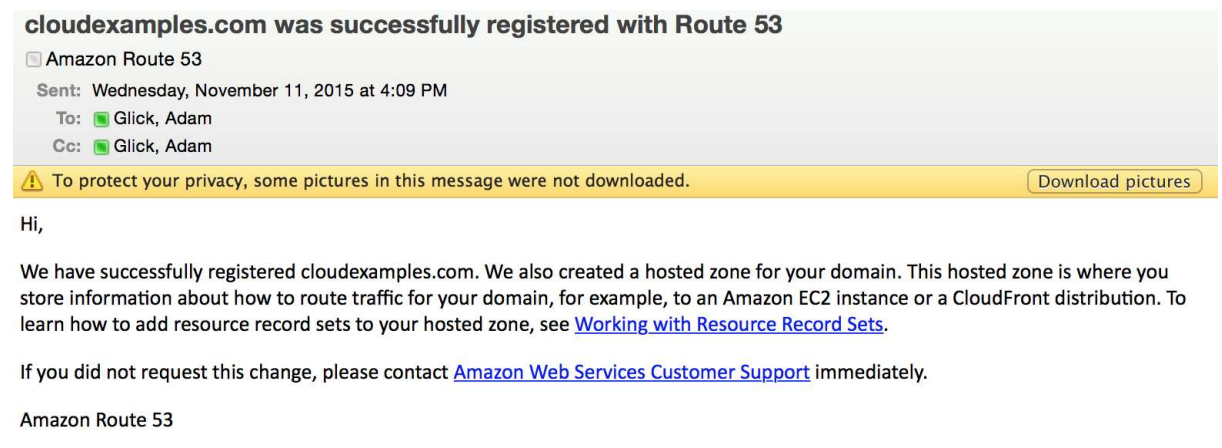
[View pricing details](#) for Route 53 queries and for the hosted zone that we create for each new domain.

e. If you registered a domain that has a generic top-level domain (such as .com), you'll receive an email that asks you to confirm your email address. (We don't send an email if we already have confirmation that the email address is valid.)

You must follow the link in this email to confirm your email address, or the domain won't be registered.

For all domains, you'll receive an email when your domain registration has been approved.

Note: it can take a few minutes for the system to confirm the registration of your new domain.



Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk**Verification of your contact data**

Amazon Registrar

Sent: Wednesday, November 11, 2015 at 3:55 PM

To: Glick, Adam

To protect your privacy, some pictures in this message were not downloaded.

[Download pictures](#)

Hello,

This is an important email, and your prompt action is required. If you do not act on the instructions we are providing below, your domain name clouDEXamples.com will be suspended on 2015-11-26T23:55:52.110Z.

Why is this required?

Beginning January 1st, 2014, ICANN requires that registrars verify that domain contacts can be reached.

What do you need to do?

Please confirm that your email address [REDACTED] can be reached, by clicking on the link below:

[https://registrar.amazon.com/email-verification?code=\[REDACTED\]](https://registrar.amazon.com/email-verification?code=[REDACTED])

If you use this link, we will not need to ask you for any password during this process.

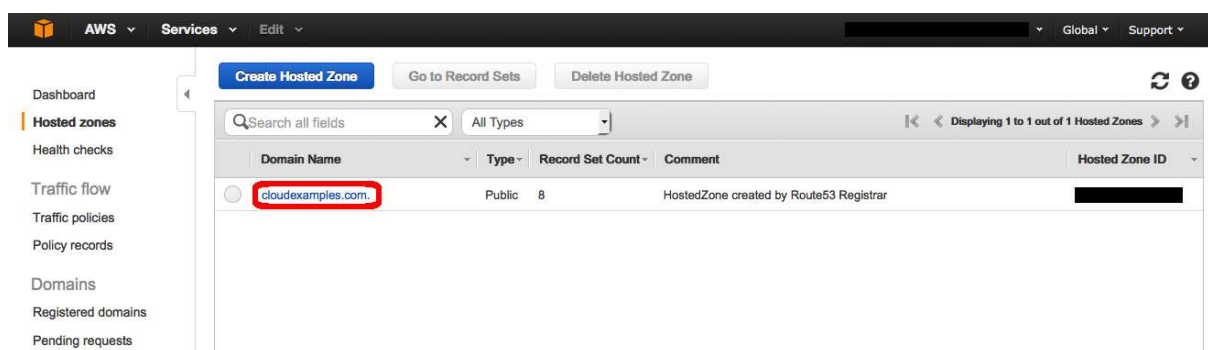
To setup your domain, log in to the AWS Console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/route53/home>

Amazon Registrar

Step 3: Configure DNS

Our last step is to configure the DNS so that the new domain we created in step 2 can point to the address we have for our server. This can be the static IP address (from step 1) or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that is automatically created if you are using Amazon Elastic Beanstalk.

- a. Open the *Hosted Zones* part of the Route 53 console by clicking [here](#). Next, click on the domain name you created in step 2 (in this example we are using clouDEXamples.com but your domain will be different).



Below are Tabs to help you choose the scenario that is most applicable to you.

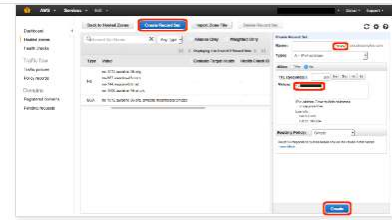
If you have a static IP address for your website, virtual server, or service; select Static IP Address below.

If you have a Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) for your resource (this is common for applications launched by Elastic Beanstalk, Lambda functions, S3 static sites and more advanced deployments using Elastic Load Balancing) please select Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) below.

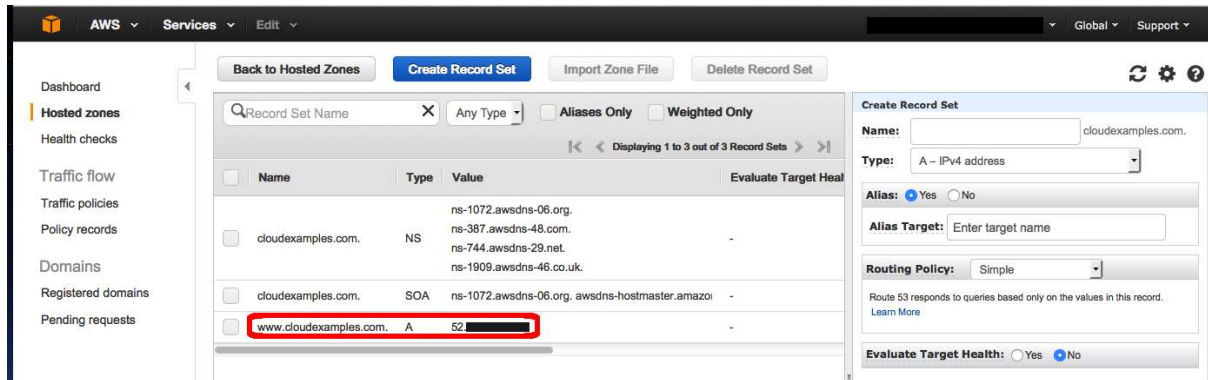
Title: Launch an Web Application with AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Static IP Address Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)

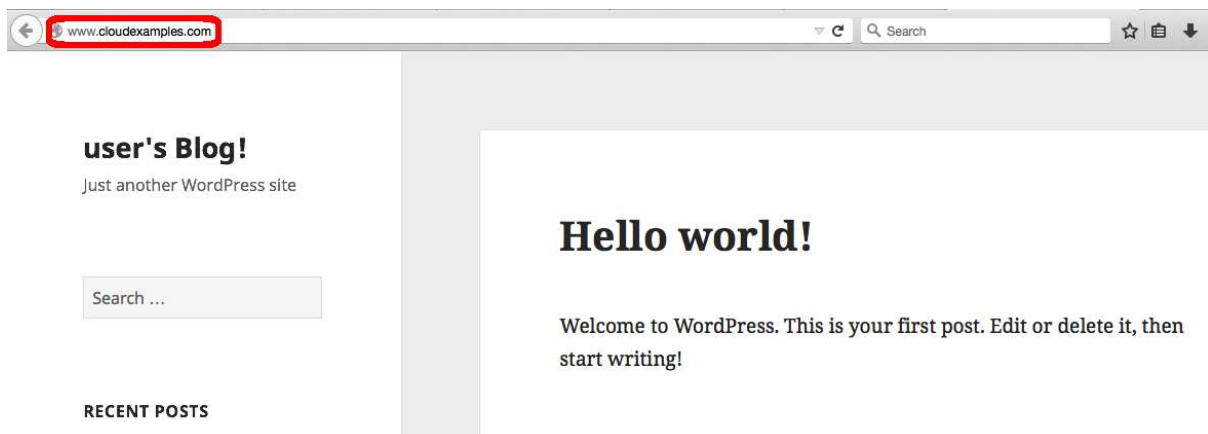
b. Click the **Create Record Set** button. On the right side of the window, enter **www** in the **Name** text box. Enter the Elastic IP address you created in step 1 in the **Value** box and then click **Create**.



c. Verify that you have a new entry in the main table with the value you entered.



d. Verify that your website is now available at your new domain by typing your new website address into your web browser.



Congratulations! Users can now access your website through the web address you selected.