

Note : **Apply the settings in your VPC before you start with the Hosted zone Configurations**

A: Enabled dns name editing option for my vpc

Steps to access your private instance within your network using private hosted Zone

1. Navigate to Route 53 Dashboard and Click on create Hosted Zones

2. Give your custom domain name and choose type as Private Hosted Zone

A:

Domain name [Info](#)
This is the name of the domain that you want to route traffic for.

Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, ! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - / : ; < = > ? @ [\] ^ _ ` { | } . ~

Description - *optional* [Info](#)
This value lets you distinguish hosted zones that have the same name.

The description can have up to 256 characters. 0/256

Type [Info](#)
The type indicates whether you want to route traffic on the internet or in an Amazon VPC.

☐ Public hosted zone
A public hosted zone determines how traffic is routed on the internet.

☒ Private hosted zone
A private hosted zone determines how traffic is routed within an Amazon VPC.

3. Choose your Region and VPC

4. Add Tags and click on create Hosted zone your zone will be created

A:

[i](#) For each VPC that you associate with a private hosted zone, you must set the Amazon VPC settings [enableDnsHostnames](#) and [enableDnsSupport](#) [to true](#). [X](#)

Region [Info](#) VPC ID [Info](#)

Tags [Info](#)
Apply tags to hosted zones to help organize and identify them.

Key Value - *optional*

You can add up to 49 more tags.

5. Navigate to your hosted zone click on create record

6. create a A record (this is your root Domain keep the record name as empty)

7. Give your mattermost instance ip address in value and click on create records

A:

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console interface for creating a new record. The record is named 'subdomain' and is associated with the domain 'pranay.com'. The record type is 'A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources'. The value is '10.0.3.115'. The TTL is set to 300 seconds, and the routing policy is 'Simple routing'. There are buttons for 'Delete', 'Add another record', 'Cancel', and 'Create records'.

8.Login to your nginx instance and point to your mattermost instance using the domain name which you have created just now instead of ip address

A:

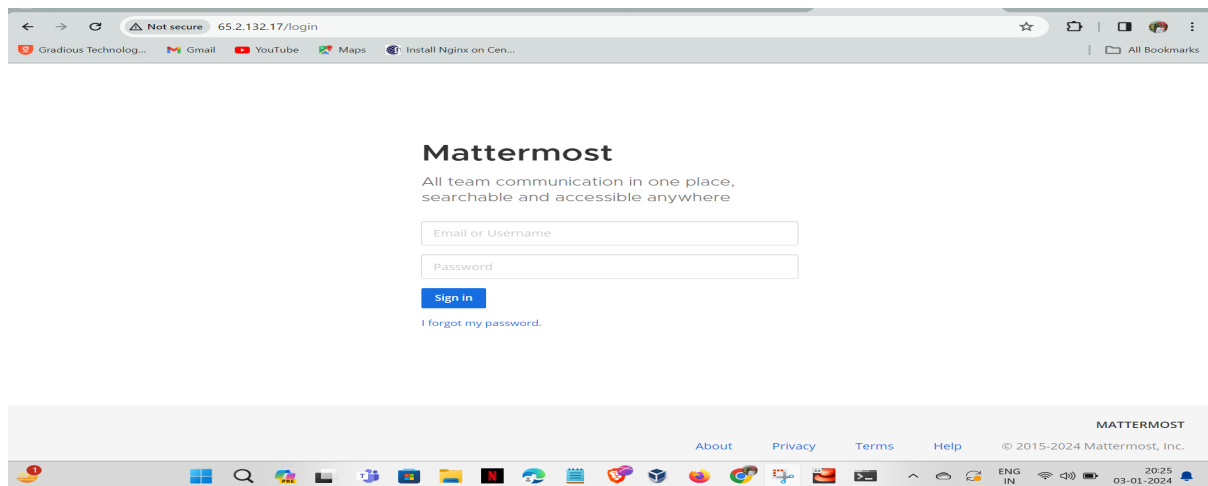
```
upstream backend {
    server pranay1.com:8065;
    keepalive 32;
}

proxy_cache_path /var/cache/nginx levels=1:2 keys_zone=mattermost_cache:10m max_size=3g inactive=120m use_temp_path=off;

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name 10.0.0.58;
    ssl_certificate /etc/nginx/mmcert.pem;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/nginx/mm.pem;
    location ~ /api/v[0-9]+/(users/)?websocket$ {
        proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
        proxy_set_header Connection "upgrade";
        client_max_body_size 50M;
        proxy_set_header Host $http_host;
        proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
        proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-Proto $scheme;
        proxy_set_header X-Frame-Options SAMEORIGIN;
        proxy_buffers 256 16k;
    }
}
```

9.Now start your mattermost and mysql instance and access your nginx it should show the mattermost page

A:



10. Similarly create a subdomain for mysql instance and login to your mattermost and point your mysql instance using the subdomain name which you have created just now instead of ip address

11. Now access your nginx in browser it should show the mattermost page
A: for mysql

The screenshot shows the Cloudflare dashboard interface. At the top, a blue notification banner states: "Record for pranay1.com was successfully created. Route 53 propagates your changes to all of the Route 53 authoritative DNS servers within 60 seconds. Use 'View status' button to check propagation status." Below this, the "Records (1/4)" section is visible, showing a table with one record: "pranay1.c...". To the right, the "Record details" panel shows the record name "mysql.pranay1.com", record type "A", value "10.0.2.106", alias "No", TTL (seconds) "300", and routing policy "Simple".

Mattermost configuration file

The top part of the screenshot shows a code editor with the Mattermost configuration file. The "SqlSettings" section is highlighted, showing the "DataSource" field set to "mmuser:Welcome@123@tcp(mysql.pranay1.com:3306)/mattermost?charset=utf8mb4,utf8\u0026writeTimeout=30s". The bottom part of the screenshot shows a browser window with the Mattermost login page. The page title is "Mattermost" and the subtitle is "All team communication in one place, searchable and accessible anywhere". The login form includes fields for "Email or Username" and "Password", a "Sign in" button, and a link for "I forgot my password."