

Work Breakdown

1. CREATION OF EC2 INSTANCE

The screenshots illustrate the process of creating an EC2 instance through the AWS Management Console.

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

This step shows a list of available AMIs. The first item, "Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type", is selected. A blue arrow points from the "Select" button to the "64-bit (x86)" checkbox in the sidebar, which is checked. Other options include "64-bit (Arm)" and "Cancel and Exit".

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

This step displays a grid of instance types and their details. The "t2.micro" instance is selected, indicated by a blue border. The "Free tier eligible" badge is visible for this and other instances. The grid includes columns for instance type, name, CPU, memory, storage, and networking.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

This step allows configuring advanced instance settings. It includes fields for credit specification (Unlimited), file systems, and advanced details like Enclave, Metadata accessible, and User data. The "User data" field contains a placeholder "(Optional)". The "Review and Launch" button is highlighted in blue at the bottom right.

AWS Services ▾

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. [Learn more](#) about storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)	Volume Type	IOPS	Throughput (MB/s)	Delete on Termination	Encryption
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-0b787fcd576a05de2	8	General Purpose SSD (gp2)	100 / 3000	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not Encrypted

[Add New Volume](#)

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage. [Learn more](#) about free usage tier eligibility and usage restrictions.

C Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Add Tags

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1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver.

A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both.

Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key	(128 characters maximum)	Value	(256 characters maximum)	Instances	Volumes
Name		Bookart		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Add another tag](#) (Up to 50 tags maximum)

C Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Configure Security Group

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1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 6: Configure Security Group

Inbound rules for sg-07e0dc36844cebb89 (Selected security groups: sg-07e0dc36844cebb89)

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	
HTTP	TCP	80	::/0	
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	
SSH	TCP	22	::/0	
HTTPS	TCP	443	0.0.0.0/0	
HTTPS	TCP	443	::/0	

C Cancel Previous Review and Launch

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1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

AMI Details

Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0a4a70bd98c6d6441

Free tier eligible Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>).
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Instance Type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	-	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate

Edit AMI **Edit instance type** **Activate Windows** **Cancel** **Previous** **Launch**

- CREATE A KEY PAIR AND DOWNLOAD IT

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Choose an existing key pair

Select a key pair

TKBookart

I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (TKBookart.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

Cancel **Launch Instances**

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Launch Status

Your instances are now launching
The following instance launches have been initiated: i-025995978d37f6e84 [View launch log](#)

Get notified of estimated charges
Create billing alerts to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier).

Instances (1/1) Info

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone
Bookart	i-025995978d37f6e84	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks ...	No alarms	ap-south-1b

Instance: i-025995978d37f6e84 (Bookart)

Details | Security | Networking | Storage | Status Checks | Monitoring | Tags

Instance summary

Instance ID i-025995978d37f6e84 (Bookart)	Public IPv4 address 13.232.59.164 [open address]	Private IPv4 addresses 172.31.5.135
Instance state Running	Public IPv4 DNS ec2-13-232-59-164.ap-south-1.compute.amazonaws.com [open address]	Private IPv4 DNS ip-172-31-5-135.ap-south-1.compute.internal

2. LAUNCHING OF EC2 INSTANCE (using putty)

PuTTY Configuration

Category:

- Session
- Logging
- Terminal
- Keyboard
- Bell
- Features
- Window
- Appearance
- Behaviour
- Translation
- Selection
- Colours
- Connection
- Data
- Proxy
- Telnet
- Rlogin
- SSH
- Serial

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address): 13.232.59.164 Port: 22

Connection type: SSH Raw Telnet Rlogin Serial

Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions: TKBookart

Default Settings: TKBookart

Load Save Delete

Close window on exit: Always Never Only on clean exit

Putty Security Alert

The server's host key is not cached in the registry. You have no guarantee that the server is the computer you think it is.
The server's ssh-ed25519 key fingerprint is:
92:c5:56:c3:d5:96:06:44:d5:ff:c6:2c:b0:c3:7d:88
If you trust this host, hit Yes to add the key to PuTTY's cache and carry on connecting.
If you want to carry on connecting just once, without adding the key to the cache, hit No.
If you do not trust this host, hit Cancel to abandon the connection.

```
Using username "ubuntu".
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.4.0-1029-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

 System information as of Thu Dec 10 14:49:05 UTC 2020

 System load: 0.04           Processes:          102
 Usage of /: 16.8% of 7.69GB  Users logged in:      0
 Memory usage: 19%           IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.5.135
 Swap usage:  0%

1 update can be installed immediately.
0 of these updates are security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-135:~$
```

3. CONFIGURING EC2 INSTANCE

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-135:~$ apt-get update
```

- Run the following command to enter Root account

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-135:~$ sudo su
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-5-135:~$ sudo su
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu#
```

- Run the following command to update the packages

```
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# apt-get update
Hit:1 http://ap-south-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [100 kB]
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
```

- Run the following commands to install the apache server

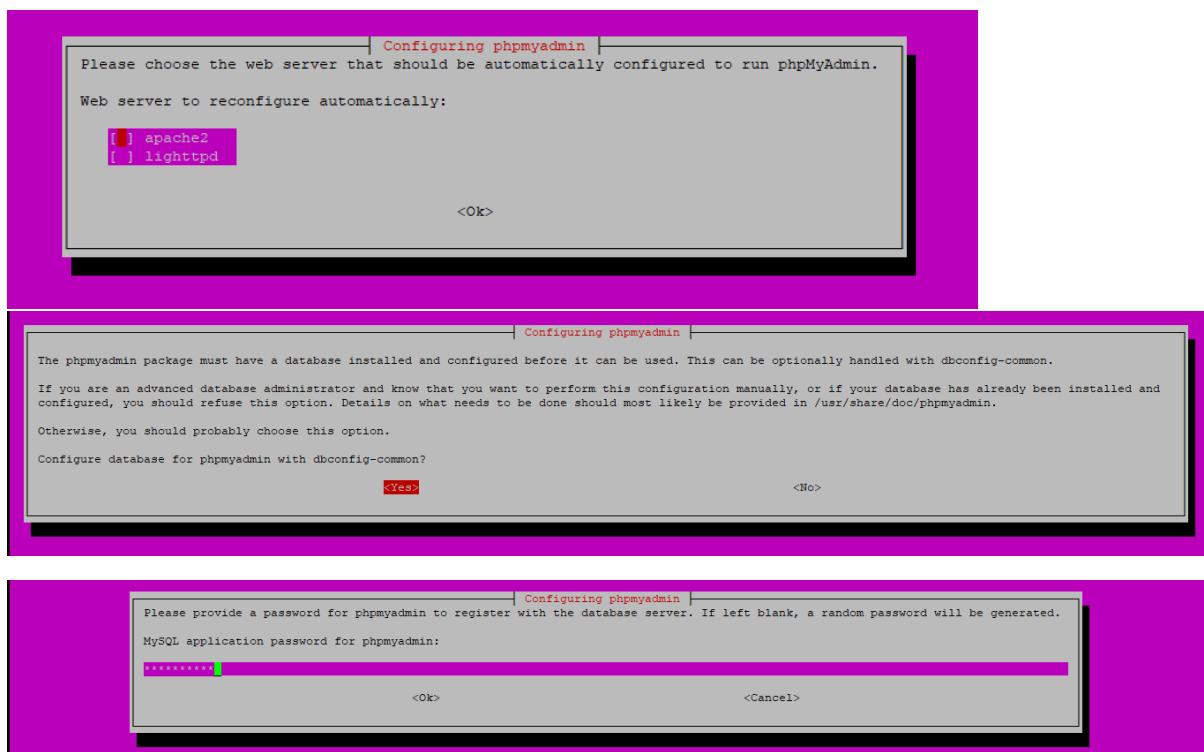
```
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu#
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# apt-get install apache2
Reading package lists... Done
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# systemctl enable apache2
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu#
```

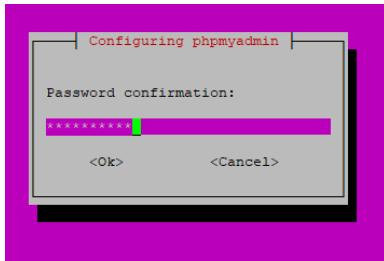
- Run the following command to install MySQL server and PHP server

```
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu#
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# apt-get install mysql-server mysql-client -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu#
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# systemctl restart mysql
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# apt install php php-mysql php-gd php-cli php-common -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
```

- Configure PHPMyAdmin and create a password

Remember this password as it will be used in future





- Now include the phpmyadmin configuration in apache2.conf

```
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu#
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# apt-get install phpmyadmin -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# sudo vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

```
# AccessFileName: The name of the file to look for in each directory
# for additional configuration directives. See also the AllowOverride
# directive.
#
# AccessFileName .htaccess

#
# The following lines prevent .htaccess and .htpasswd files from being
# viewed by Web clients.
#
<FilesMatch "^\.ht">
    Require all denied
</FilesMatch>

#
# The following directives define some format nicknames for use with
# a CustomLog directive.
#
# These deviate from the Common Log Format definitions in that they use %O
# (the actual bytes sent including headers) instead of %b (the size of the
# requested file), because the latter makes it impossible to detect partial
# requests.
#
# Note that the use of %(X-Forwarded-For)i instead of %h is not recommended.
# Use mod_remoteip instead.
#
LogFormat "%v:%p %h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %O \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\"" vhost_combined
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %O \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\"" combined
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %O" common
LogFormat "%{Referer}i -> %U" referer
LogFormat "%{User-agent}i" agent

# Include of directories ignores editors' and dpkg's backup files,
# see README.Debian for details.

# Include generic snippets of statements
IncludeOptional conf-enabled/*.conf

# Include the virtual host configurations:
IncludeOptional sites-enabled/*.conf

# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
Include /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf
-- INSERT --
```

```
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# service apache2 restart
```

- Now add root credentials to login in PHPMyAdmin

```

root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 19
Server version: 8.0.22-Ubuntu0.20.04.3 (Ubuntu)

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mysql> SELECT user,authentication_string,plugin,host FROM mysql.user;
+-----+-----+-----+
| user | authentication_string | plugin | host |
+-----+-----+-----+
| debian-sys-maint | $A$000$1,
jOD%MaUxWjQ8KnRQxrChYxEvFTWUYOlb0K6V5JddwJD5fHDHGd3N2 | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.infoschema | $A$000$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBREUSED | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.session | $A$000$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBREUSED | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.sys | $A$000$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBREUSED | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| phpmyadmin | $A$000$<>)M3u8%;+!{12bD.P6S6Tbq7fFFh2W/InluwGtNwc5YYTYCzeLJRlmB | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| root | | auth_socket | localhost |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'root';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> SELECT user,authentication_string,plugin,host FROM mysql.user;
+-----+-----+-----+
| user | authentication_string | plugin | host |
+-----+-----+-----+
| debian-sys-maint | $A$000$1,
jOD%MaUxWjQ8KnRQxrChYxEvFTWUYOlb0K6V5JddwJD5fHDHGd3N2 | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.infoschema | $A$000$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBREUSED | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.session | $A$000$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBREUSED | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| mysql.sys | $A$000$THISISACOMBINATIONOFINVALIDSALTANDPASSWORDTHATMUSTNEVERBREUSED | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| phpmyadmin | $A$000$<>)M3u8%;+!{12bD.P6S6Tbq7fFFh2W/InluwGtNwc5YYTYCzeLJRlmB | caching_sha2_password | localhost |
| root | *81FSE2IE35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B | mysql_native_password | localhost |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

```

- As we are done with all the configuration so restart the apache server

```

mysql> exit
Bye
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu# service apache2 restart
root@ip-172-31-5-135:/home/ubuntu#

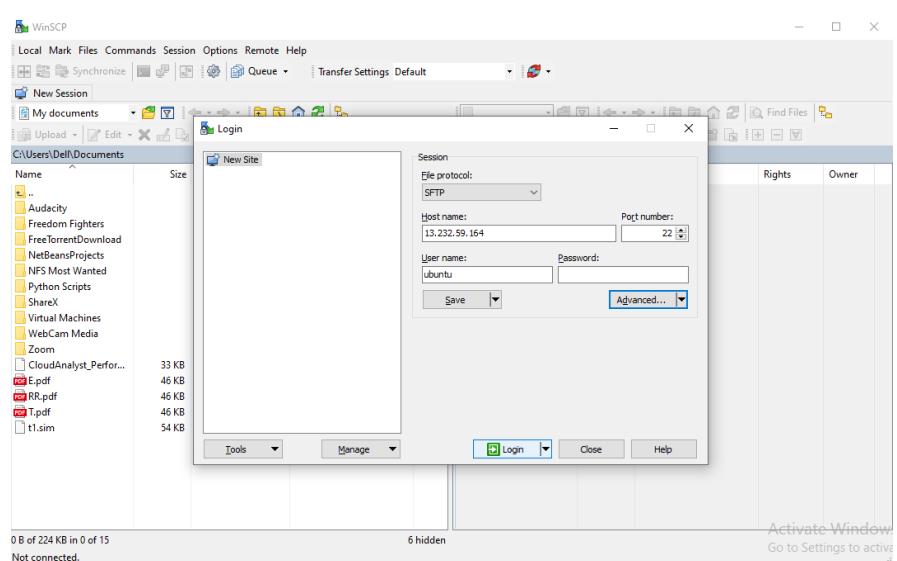
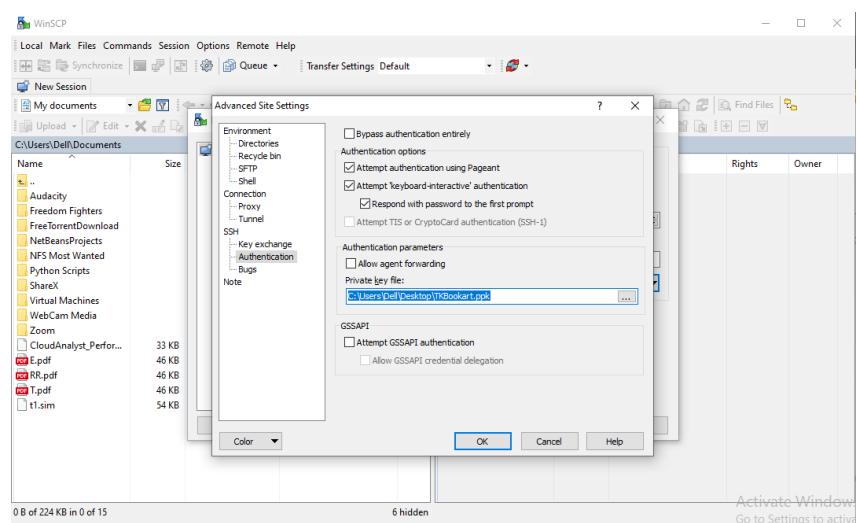
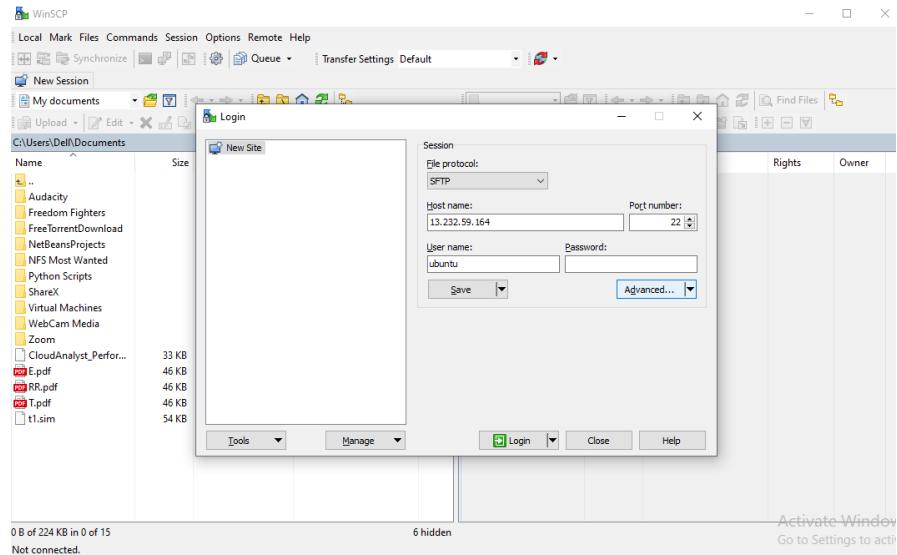
```

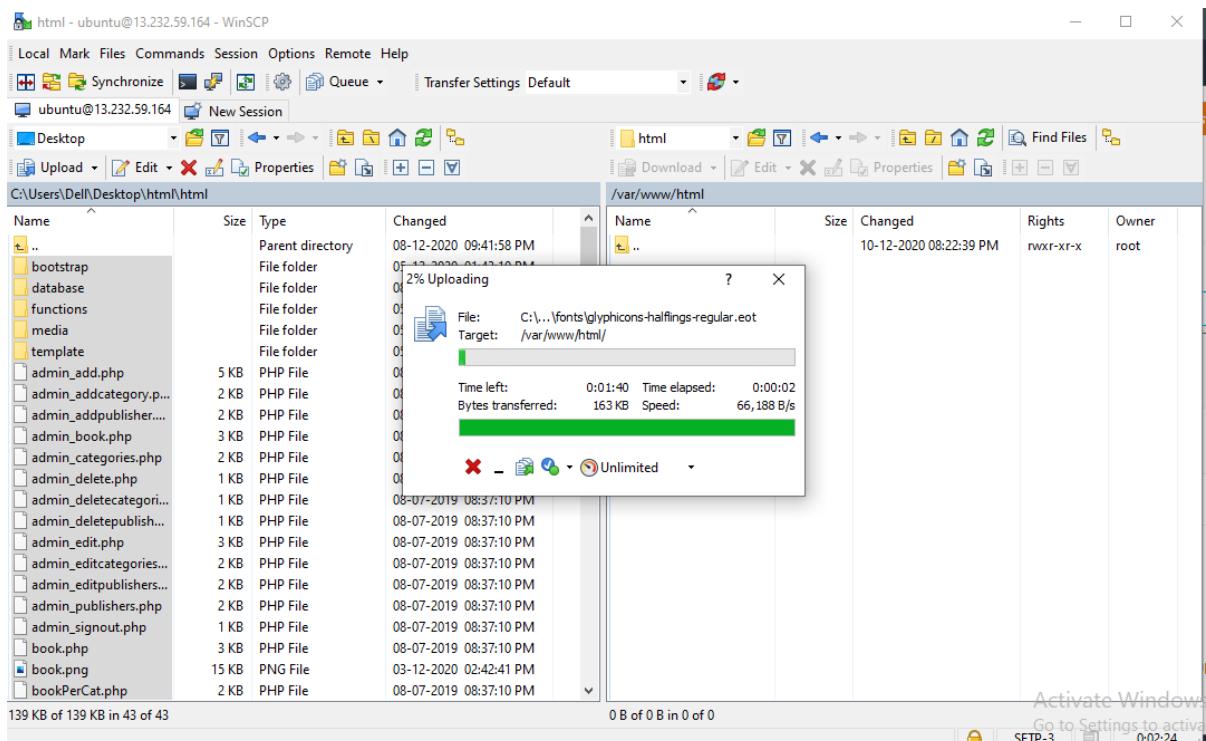
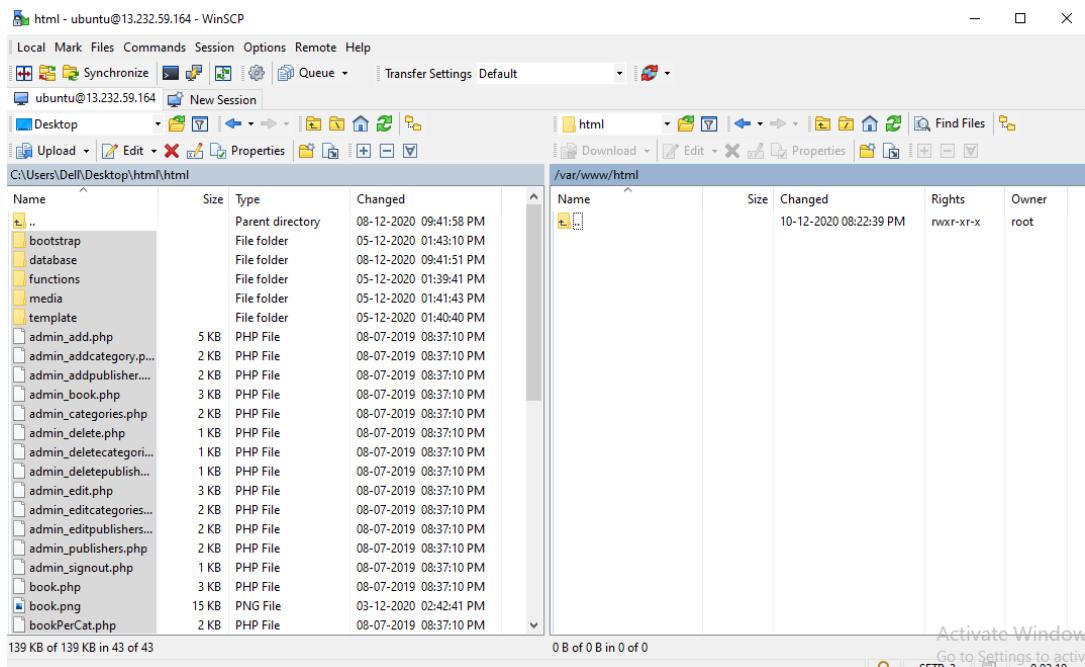
4. Now transfer the code to the instance server using WINSCP

here the hostname would be your instance IP

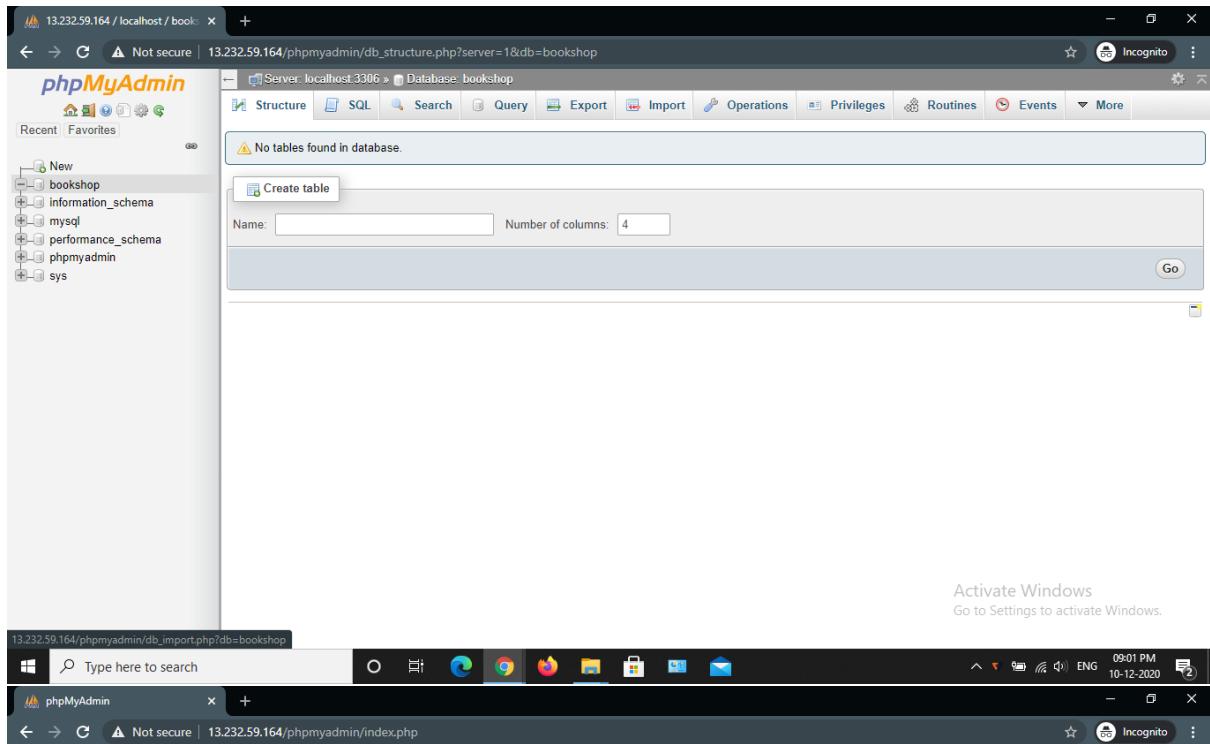
username would be UBUNTU

password would be ppk file





5. CONFIGURE THE DATABASE



- Now import the sql database file

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for importing data into the 'bookshop' database. In the 'File to import:' section, a blue arrow points to the 'Choose File' button where the file 'bookshop.sql' is selected. The 'Format:' dropdown is set to 'SQL'. A note at the bottom right says 'Activate Windows'.

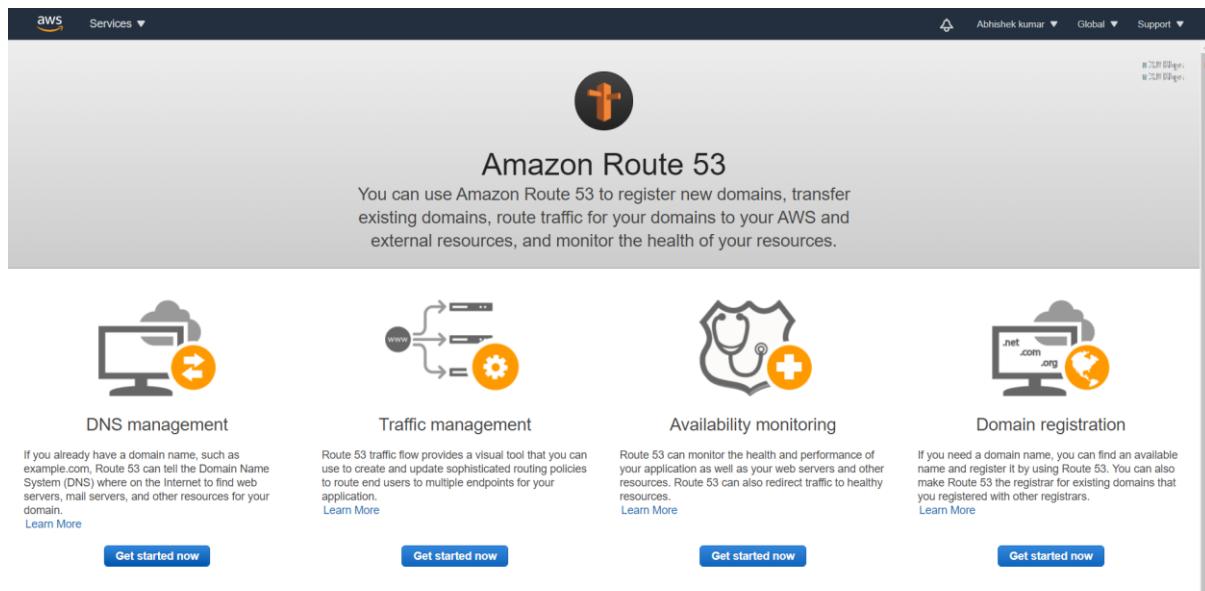
- Now create a table name bookshop

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface after the import process has completed. The status bar at the top indicates 'Import has been successfully finished, 39 queries executed. (bookshop.sql)'. Below this, several green success messages are listed, each corresponding to a query executed during the import. The 'Format:' dropdown is set to 'SQL'.

6. ATTACH ELASTIC IP TO THE INSTANCE

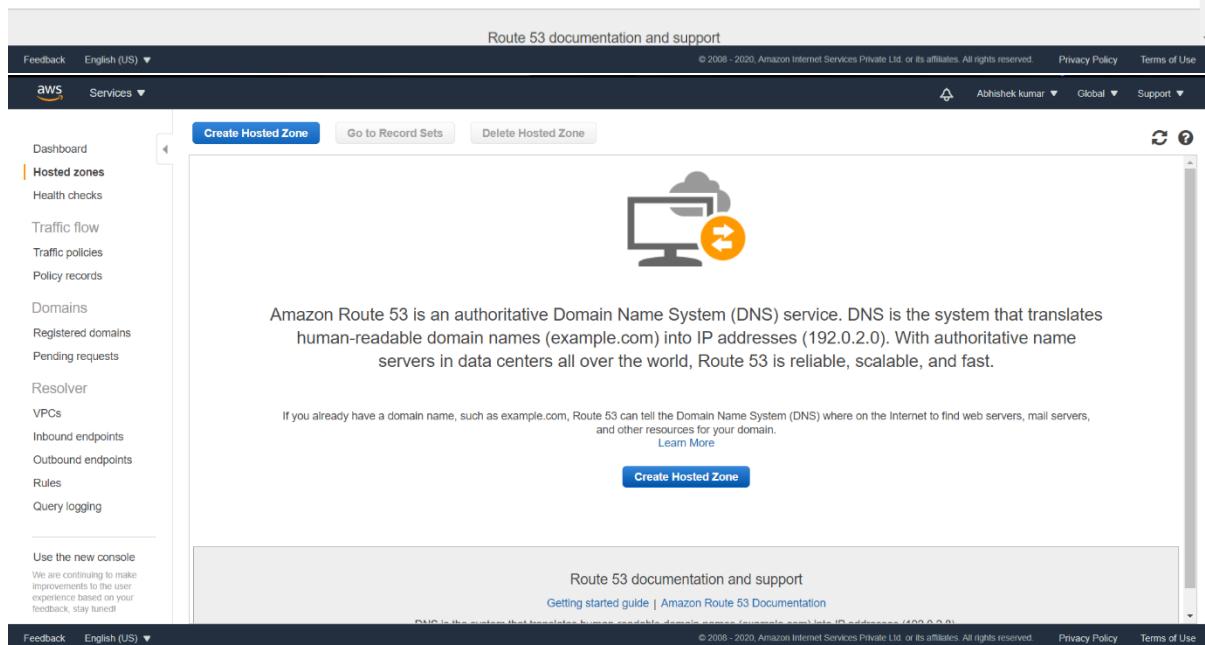
The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Management Console. The left sidebar navigation includes Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images (selected), AMIs, Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots), and Network & Security (Elastic IPs, Placement Groups, Key Pairs, Network Interfaces). The main content area is titled "Elastic IP addresses". A search bar at the top says "Filter Elastic IP addresses". Below it is a table with columns: Name, Allocated IPv4 add..., Type, Allocation ID, and Associate. A button labeled "Allocate Elastic IP address" is visible. A modal window titled "Elastic IP address settings" is open, showing options for Public IPv4 address pool (Amazon's pool of IPv4 addresses selected), Global static IP addresses (disabled), and a "Create accelerator" button. At the bottom of the modal are "Cancel" and "Allocate" buttons. A success message "Elastic IP address allocated successfully. Elastic IP address 3.7.186.104" is displayed in a green bar. The main table now shows one entry: "3.7.186.104" with "Public IP" type and "eipalloc-09ac59e08b03e2a8f" allocation ID. The "Associate Elastic IP address" action is highlighted in the Actions menu.

7. SETTING UP R-53



The screenshot shows the Amazon Route 53 landing page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'aws' and 'Services'. On the right, it shows 'Abhishek kumar', 'Global', and 'Support'. Below the header is the Amazon logo. The main title 'Amazon Route 53' is centered with a subtitle: 'You can use Amazon Route 53 to register new domains, transfer existing domains, route traffic for your domains to your AWS and external resources, and monitor the health of your resources.' Below this, there are four service cards:

- DNS management**: Shows a computer monitor icon. Description: If you already have a domain name, such as example.com, Route 53 can tell the Domain Name System (DNS) where on the Internet to find web servers, mail servers, and other resources for your domain. [Learn More](#). [Get started now](#).
- Traffic management**: Shows a network diagram with a 'www' icon. Description: Route 53 traffic flow provides a visual tool that you can use to create and update sophisticated routing policies to route end users to multiple endpoints for your application. [Learn More](#). [Get started now](#).
- Availability monitoring**: Shows a stethoscope icon. Description: Route 53 can monitor the health and performance of your application as well as your web servers and other resources. Route 53 can also redirect traffic to healthy resources. [Learn More](#). [Get started now](#).
- Domain registration**: Shows a globe and '.net .com .org' icons. Description: If you need a domain name, you can find an available name and register it by using Route 53. You can also make Route 53 the registrar for existing domains that you registered with other registrars. [Learn More](#). [Get started now](#).



The screenshot shows the 'Route 53 documentation and support' page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Feedback', 'English (US)', and 'Services'. On the right, it shows 'Abhishek kumar', 'Global', and 'Support'. The main content area has a heading 'Route 53 documentation and support' and a sub-section 'Create Hosted Zone'. To the left is a sidebar with navigation links like 'Dashboard', 'Hosted zones' (which is selected), 'Health checks', 'Traffic flow', etc. At the bottom, there's a 'Use the new console' section and a footer with copyright information.

- Create a hosted zone and record set.

The screenshot shows three sequential steps in the AWS Route 53 console for creating a hosted zone and adding an NS record.

Step 1: Create Hosted Zone

The first screen shows the "Create Hosted Zone" dialog. The "Domain Name" field is set to "Bookart.tk". The "Type" dropdown is set to "Public Hosted Zone". A tooltip explains that a public hosted zone determines how traffic is routed on the Internet. The "Create" button is visible at the bottom right.

Step 2: Record Set Configuration

The second screen shows the "Edit Record Set" dialog for the "www.bookart.tk" record. The "Type" is set to "A - IPv4 address" with a value of "54.234.143.135" and a TTL of 300 seconds. The "Routing Policy" is set to "Simple". The "Save Record Set" button is visible at the bottom right.

Step 3: Record Set Configuration (After Saving)

The third screen shows the same "Edit Record Set" dialog after saving. The "Value" field now contains the previously copied name servers: "ns-1941.awsdns-50.co.uk.", "ns-943.awsdns-53.net.", "ns-1124.awsdns-12.org.", and "ns-427.awsdns-53.com". The "Save Record Set" button is visible at the bottom right.

Now copy the name server and paste it in domains configuration

Managing bookart.tk

Information Upgrade Management Tools Manage Freenom DNS

Changes Saved Successfully!

Nameservers

You can change where your domain points to here. Please be aware changes can take up to 24 hours to propagate.

Use default nameservers (Freenom Nameservers)
 Use custom nameservers (enter below)

Nameserver 1
NS-1205.AWSDNS-22.ORG
Nameserver 2
NS-154.AWSDNS-19.COM
Nameserver 3
NS-1831.AWSDNS-36.CO.UK
Nameserver 4
NS-517.AWSDNS-00.NET
Nameserver 5

Change Nameservers

8. REQUESTING CERTIFICATE MANAGER FOR SSL

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Choose Import a certificate to import an existing certificate instead of requesting a new one. Learn more. [Import a certificate](#)

Request a certificate

Choose the type of certificate for ACM to provide.

Request a public certificate - Request a public certificate from Amazon. By default, public certificates are trusted by browsers and operating systems. [Learn more.](#)
 Request a private certificate - No Private CAs available for issuance. [Learn more.](#)

Cancel Request a certificate

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Request a certificate

Step 1: Add domain names Step 2: Select validation method Step 3: Add tags Step 4: Review Step 5: Validation

AWS Certificate Manager logs domain names from your certificates into public certificate transparency (CT) logs when renewing certificates. You can opt out of CT logging. [Learn more](#)

You can use AWS Certificate Manager certificates with other AWS Services.

Add domain names

Type the fully qualified domain name of the site you want to secure with an SSL/TLS certificate (for example, www.example.com). Use an asterisk (*) to request a wildcard certificate to protect several sites in the same domain. For example: *.example.com protects www.example.com, site.example.com and images.example.com.

Domain name*
*At least one domain name is required
bookart.tk

Add another name to this certificate

You can add additional names to this certificate. For example, if you're requesting a certificate for "www.example.com", you might want to add the name "example.com" so that customers can reach your site by either name. [Learn more](#).

Cancel Next

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Request a certificate

Step 1: Add domain names
Step 2: Select validation method
Step 3: Add tags
Step 4: Review
Step 5: Validation

DNS validation
Choose this option if you have or can obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request. [Learn more](#).

Email validation
Choose this option if you do not have permission or cannot obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request. [Learn more](#).

Cancel Previous Next

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Request a certificate

Step 1: Add domain names
Step 2: Select validation method
Step 3: Add tags
Step 4: Review
Step 5: Validation

Review
Review your choices.

Domain name
The name you want to secure with an SSL/TLS certificate.
Domain name bookart.tk

Validation method
The method AWS uses to validate your certificate request.

Validation method DNS

Cancel Previous Confirm and request

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Viewing certificates 1 to 1

Name	Domain name	Additional names	Status	Type	In use?	Renewal eligibility
	bookart.tk	-	Issued	Amazon Issued	Yes	Eligible

Status

Status Issued
Detailed status The certificate was issued at 2020-12-11T09:28:44UTC

Domain	Validation status
bookart.tk	Success

Export DNS configuration to a file You can export all of the CNAME records to a file

Details

Type	Amazon Issued	Requested at	2020-12-11T09:26:16UTC
In use?	Yes	Issued at	2020-12-11T09:28:44UTC
Domain name	bookart.tk	Not before	2020-12-11T00:00:00UTC
Number of additional names	0	Not after	2022-01-09T23:59:59UTC
Identifier	0cb598d5-8a8d-42c8-8d61-8d6b4683fb	Public key info	RSA 2048-bit
Serial number	01:e7:cb:d5:8a:94:13:63:27:1b:d0:48:0b:9d:cc:d9	Signature algorithm	SHA256WITHRSA
Associated resources	arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:473220717512:loadbalancer/app/bookart/106d	ARN	arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:473220717512:certificate/0cb598d5-8a8d-42c8-8d6b4683fb

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Screenshot of the AWS Certificate Manager console showing a certificate for bookart.tk.

Status

Domain	Validation status
bookart.tk	Success

Details

Type	Amazon Issued	Requested at	2020-12-11T09:26:15UTC
In use?	Yes	Issued at	2020-12-11T09:28:44UTC
Domain name	bookart.tk	Not before	2020-12-11T00:00:00UTC
Number of additional names	0	Not after	2022-01-09T23:59:59UTC
Identifier	0cb598d5-8a8d-42c8-8d61-8d8b4683fb	Public key info	RSA 2048-bit
Serial number	01:e7:c0:d5:8a:94:13:63:27:1b:d0:48:0b:9d:cc:d9	Signature algorithm	SHA256WITHRSA
Associated resources	arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:473220717512:loadbalancer/app/bookart/106d7	ARN	arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:473220717512:certificate/0cb598d5-8a8d-42c8-8d61-8d8b4683fb

Certificates

AWS Certificate Manager logs domain names from your certificates into public certificate transparency (CT) logs when renewing certificates. You can opt out of CT logging. [Learn more](#)

Actions

Name	Domain name	Additional names	Status	Type	In use?	Renewal eligibility
bookart.tk	-	-	Issued	Amazon Issued	Yes	Eligible

Status

Domain	Validation status
bookart.tk	Success

Details

9. DEFINE AND CONFIGURE LOAD BALANCER

The screenshot shows the 'Select load balancer type' section of the AWS Elastic Load Balancing console. It displays four options: Application Load Balancer (HTTP, HTTPS), Network Load Balancer (TCP, TLS, UDP), Gateway Load Balancer (IP), and Classic Load Balancer. Each option has a 'Create' button and a 'Learn more >' link. The 'Classic Load Balancer' option is currently selected.

- Now configure the load balancer

The screenshot shows the 'Step 1: Configure Load Balancer' page. It includes sections for 'Basic Configuration' (Name: bookart, Scheme: internet-facing, IP address type: ipv4), 'Listeners' (HTTP port 80, HTTPS port 443), and 'Next: Configure Security Settings'.

The screenshot shows the 'Step 1: Configure Load Balancer' page with the 'Availability Zones' section. It lists three subnets: subnet-78604310 (1a), subnet-f76bfabb (1b), and subnet-7dfd2606 (1c). The 'VPC' dropdown is set to 'vpc-9a4973f2 (172.31.0.0/16) (default)'. The 'Next: Configure Security Settings' button is visible.

Additional AWS services can be integrated with this load balancer at launch when you enable them below. You can also add these and other services after your load balancer is created by reviewing the "Integrated Services" tab for the selected load balancer.

[Cancel](#) [Next: Configure Security Settings](#)

Step 3: Configure Security Groups

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic to your load balancer. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your load balancer. First, decide whether to create a new security group or select an existing one.

Assign a security group: Create a new security group Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source
Custom TCP F	TCP	80	Custom 0.0.0.0/:/0
Custom TCP F	TCP	443	Custom 0.0.0.0/:/0

[Add Rule](#)

Step 4: Configure Routing

Your load balancer routes requests to the targets in this target group using the protocol and port that you specify, and performs health checks on the targets using these health check settings. The target group you specify in this step will apply to all of the listeners configured on this load balancer; you can edit the listeners and add listeners after the load balancer is created.

Target group

Target group:

Name:

Target type: Instance IP Lambda function

Protocol:

Port:

Protocol version:

- HTTP1 Send requests to targets using HTTP/1.1. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/1.1 or HTTP/2.
- HTTP2 Send requests to targets using HTTP/2. Supported when the request protocol is HTTP/2 or gRPC, but gRPC-specific features are not available.
- gRPC Send requests to targets using gRPC. Supported when the request protocol is gRPC.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next: Register Targets](#)

Step 5: Register Targets

Register targets with your target group. If you register a target in an enabled Availability Zone, the load balancer starts routing requests to the targets as soon as the registration process completes and the target passes the initial health checks.

Registered targets

To deregister instances, select one or more registered instances and then click Remove.

Remove	Instance	Name	Port	State	Security groups	Zone
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-025995978d37f6e84	Bookart	80	running	Bookart	ap-south-1b

Instances

To register additional instances, select one or more running instances, specify a port, and then click Add. The default port is the port specified for the target group. If the instance is already registered on the specified port, you must specify a different port.

Add to registered on port

Search Instances	Instance	Name	State	Security groups	Zone	Subnet ID	Subnet CIDR
<input type="checkbox"/>	i-025995978d37f6e84	Bookart	running	Bookart	ap-south-1b	subnet-f76bfabb	172.31.0.0/20

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Next: Review](#)

1. Configure Load Balancer 2. Configure Security Settings 3. Configure Security Groups 4. Configure Routing 5. Register Targets **6. Review**

Step 6: Review
Please review the load balancer details before continuing

Load balancer

- Name: bookart
- Scheme: internet-facing
- Listeners: Port:80 - Protocol:HTTP, Port:443 - Protocol:HTTPS
- IP address type: IPv4
- VPC: vpc-9a4973f2
- Subnets: subnet-78604310, subnet-176bfabb, subnet-7d1d2606
- Tags

Security settings

- Certificate name: arn:aws:acm:ap-south-1:811924959784:certificate/217a766c-23c1-4669-8829-2d78cacc7017
- Security policy name: ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08
- ALPN policies

Security groups

- Security groups: load-balancer-wizard-1

Routing

- Target group: New target group

Create **Cancel** **Previous**

Load Balancer Creation Status

Successfully created load balancer
Load balancer: bookart was successfully created.
Note: It might take a few minutes for your load balancer to be fully set up and ready to route traffic, and for the targets to complete the registration process and pass the initial health checks.

Suggested next steps

- Discover other services that you can integrate with your load balancer. Visit the [Integrated services](#) tab within bookart.
- Consider using AWS Global Accelerator to further improve the availability and performance of your applications. [AWS Global Accelerator console](#)

Close

10. CREATION OF CLOUDFRONT DISTRIBUTIONS

CloudFront

Distributions

Policies

What's new *

Telemetry

Monitoring

Alarms

aws Services ▾

Abhishek kumar ▾ Global ▾ Support ▾

Step 1: Select delivery method

Step 2: Create distribution

Use CloudFront to serve a static website hosted on Amazon Simple Storage Service. Learn more

Amazon CloudFront - Get started

Either your search returned no results, or you do not have any distributions. Click the button below to create a new CloudFront distribution. A distribution allows you to distribute content using a worldwide network of edge locations that provide low latency and high data transfer speeds ([learn more](#))

Create Distribution

Select a delivery method for your content.

Web

Create a web distribution if you want to:

- Speed up distribution of static and dynamic content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and graphics files.
- Distribute media files using HTTP or HTTPS.
- Add, update, or delete objects, and submit data from web forms.
- Use live streaming to stream an event in real time.

You store your files in an origin - either an Amazon S3 bucket or a web server. After you create the distribution, you can add more origins to the distribution.

Get Started

RTMP

CloudFront is discontinuing support for RTMP distributions on December 31, 2020. For more information, please [read the announcement](#).

Create an RTMP distribution to speed up distribution of your streaming media files using Adobe Flash Media Server's RTMP protocol. An RTMP distribution allows an end user to begin playing a media file before the file has finished downloading from a CloudFront edge location. Note the following:

- To create an RTMP distribution, you must store the media files in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- To use CloudFront live streaming, create a web distribution.

Get Started

Cancel

Step 1: Select delivery method
Step 2: Create distribution

Request or Import a Certificate with ACM

Learn more about using custom SSL/TLS certificates with CloudFront.
Learn more about using ACM.

Supported HTTP Versions HTTP/2, HTTP/1.1, HTTP/1.0 HTTP/1.1, HTTP/1.0

Default Root Object

Standard Logging On Off

S3 Bucket for Logs

Log Prefix

Cookie Logging On Off

Enable IPv6

Comment

Distribution State Enabled Disabled

Create Distribution

Distributions

- Policies
- What's new *

Telemetry

- Monitoring
- Alarms
- Logs **NEW**

CloudFront Distributions

Delivery Method	ID	Domain Name	Comment	Origin	CNAMEs	Status	State	Last Modified
Web	E2K9P6QNUVGXGZ	d1wp9oomc4s3xe.clc	-	bookart-6298	-	Deployed	Enabled	2020-12-11 15:07 UT

Hosted zones

- Health checks
- Traffic flow
- Traffic policies
- Policy records
- Domains
- Registered domains
- Pending requests
- Resolver
- VPCs
- Inbound endpoints
- Outbound endpoints
- Rules
- Query logging

Use the new console
We are continuing to make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned!

Create Record Set

Edit Record Set

Name: bookart.tk
Type: A - IPv4 address
Alias: Yes No
Alias Target: dualstack.bookart-629857661.us-east-1.elb.a
Alias Hosted Zone ID: Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K

Routing Policy: Simple

Evaluate Target Health: Yes No

Save Record Set