

# Moving my WordPress Site from Dreamhost to Amazon Web Services (AWS)

by Seth - Thursday, August 31, 2017

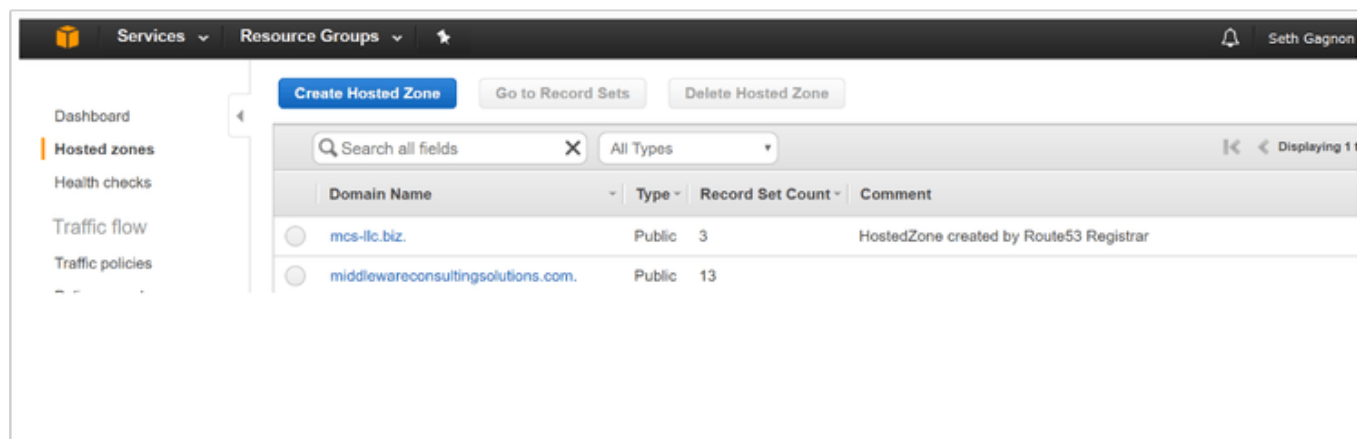
<http://sethgagnon.com/moving-wordpress-site-dreamhost-amazon-web-services-aws/>

The article will review some of the high level steps I took to move my WordPress site from being hosted on Dreamhost over to AWS.

## 1. Create a Hosted Zone in AWS that matches your domain name

### 1.1 In the AWS console, navigate to Services > Route53 > Hosted Zones

Here you can see I have a few hosted zones, but for this article, we will be focusing on sethgagnon.com



### 1.2 Click Create Hosted Zone to create the new zone in AWS.

You will want to enter in the exact domain name that you are using today. Keep the defaults for the rest and click Create.

**Create Hosted Zone**

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.

**Domain Name:**

**Comment:**

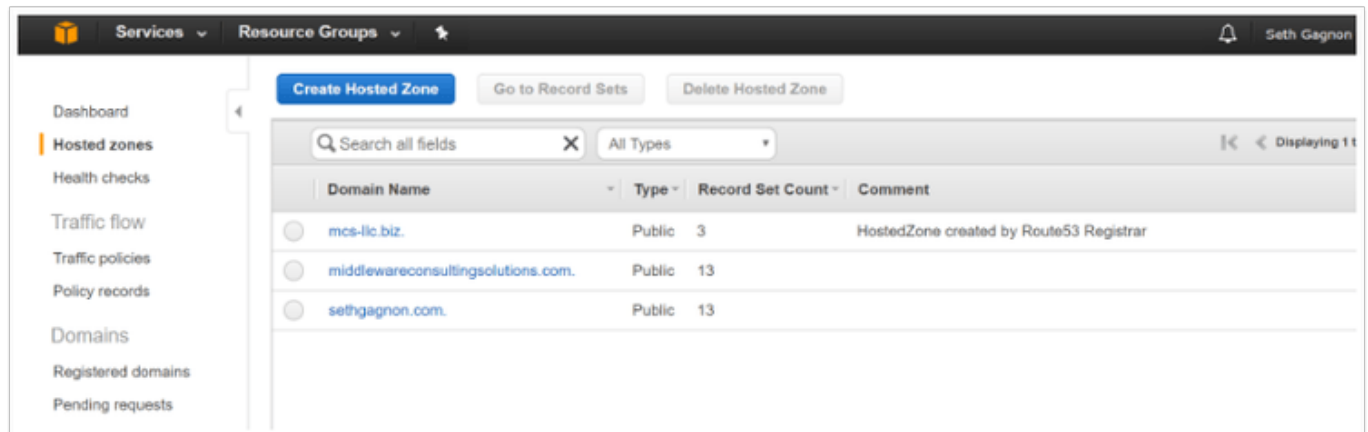
**Type:**

A public hosted zone determines how traffic is routed on the Internet.

**Create**

## 1.3 Confirm you now see your hosted zone in the list.

At this point, you are now ready to move on to updating your DNS records on your existing domain provider.



## 2. Create record sets in AWS on newly created Hosted Zone to match your existing DNS records.

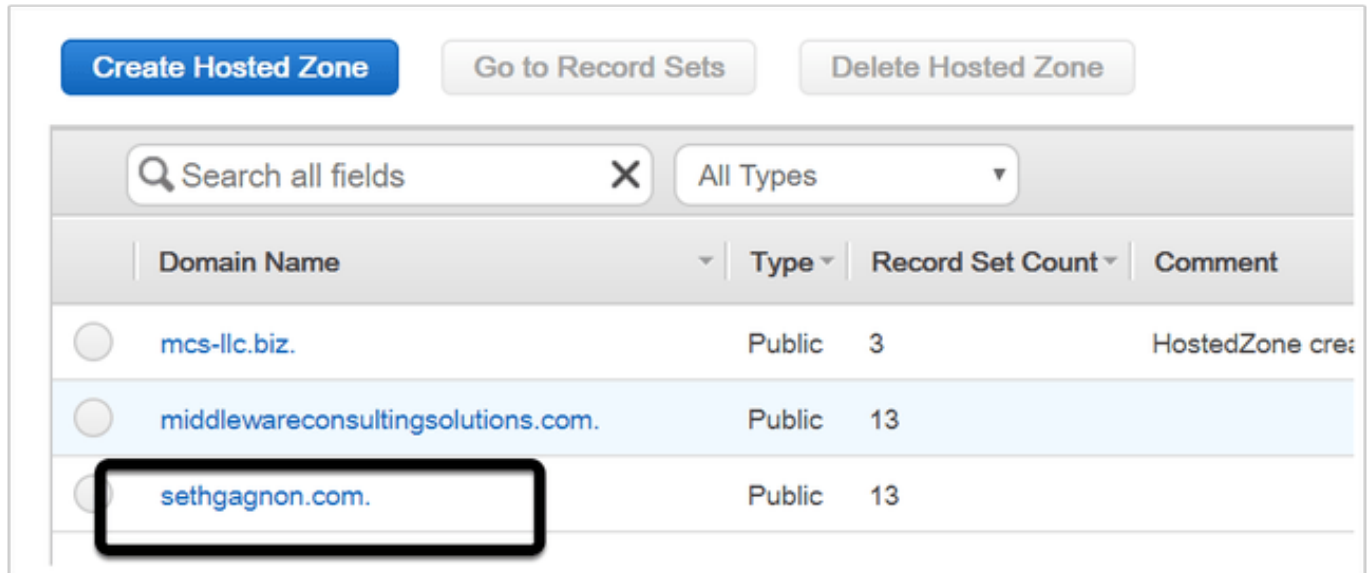
### 2.1 Obtain your current DNS settings

You will need to login to your existing domain provider and review the DNS settings that are currently in place for your name. Here is a copy of what I observed in Dreamhost.

Record (sethgagnon.com zone)	Type	Value
	A	69.163.164.124
	MX	10 ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM.
	MX	20 ALT1.ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM.
	MX	20 ALT2.ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM.
	MX	30 ASPMX2.GOOGLEMAIL.COM.
	MX	30 ASPMX3.GOOGLEMAIL.COM.
	MX	30 ASPMX4.GOOGLEMAIL.COM.
	MX	30 ASPMX5.GOOGLEMAIL.COM.
	NS	ns1.dreamhost.com.
	NS	ns2.dreamhost.com.
	NS	ns3.dreamhost.com.
calendar	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.
docs	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.
ftp	A	69.163.164.124
mail	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.
mysql	A	66.33.202.213
sites	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.

## 2.2 Select your Hosted Zone

You will now need to create these in AWS for the Hosted Zone you previously created. Click on the domain you created in the Hosted Zone list.

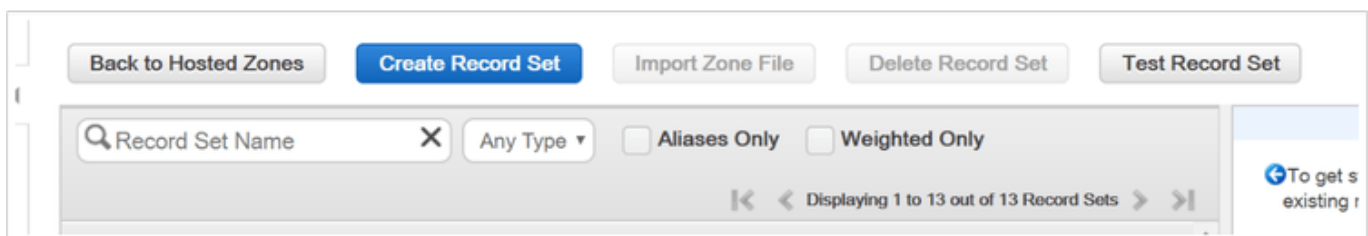


The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Hosted Zones management console. At the top, there are three buttons: 'Create Hosted Zone' (highlighted in blue), 'Go to Record Sets', and 'Delete Hosted Zone'. Below these buttons is a search bar labeled 'Search all fields' and a dropdown menu set to 'All Types'. A table lists the hosted zones:

	Domain Name	Type	Record Set Count	Comment
<input type="radio"/>	mcs-llc.biz.	Public	3	HostedZone cre
<input type="radio"/>	middlewareconsultingsolutions.com.	Public	13	
<input type="radio"/>	sethgagnon.com.	Public	13	

The 'sethgagnon.com.' row is highlighted with a black border.

### 2.3 Then click on Create Record Set

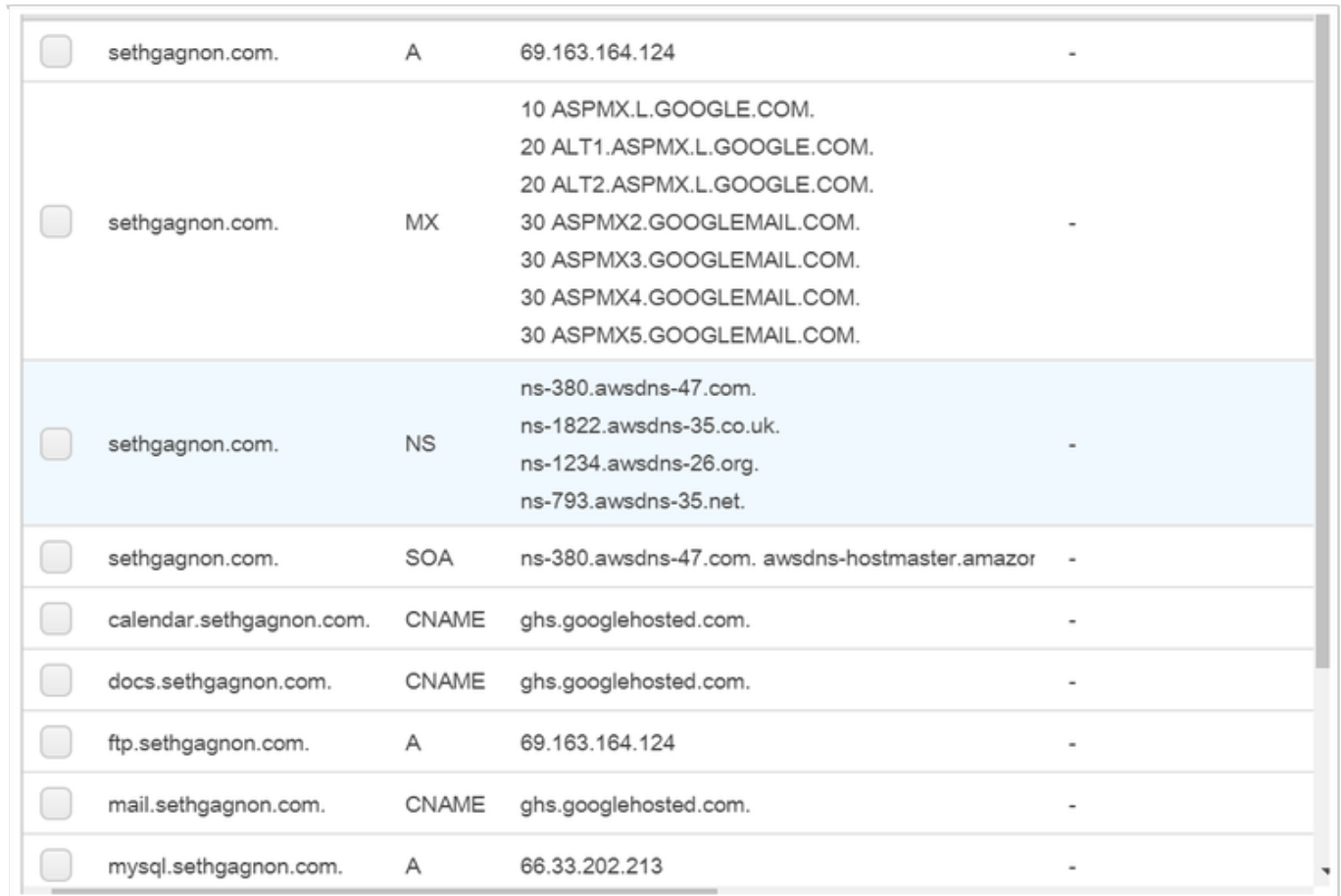


The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Record Sets management console. At the top, there are five buttons: 'Back to Hosted Zones', 'Create Record Set' (highlighted in blue), 'Import Zone File', 'Delete Record Set', and 'Test Record Set'. Below these buttons is a search bar labeled 'Record Set Name' and a dropdown menu set to 'Any Type'. There are also checkboxes for 'Aliases Only' and 'Weighted Only'. The page shows a list of record sets, with the first one being 'sethgagnon.com.'.

### 2.4 Create Records Sets

Carefully go through the list you obtained from step 2.1 and ensure you create the EXACT same records

in AWS. The only records you should omit for now are the Name Server (NS) records. Just leave those as is for now in AWS. You should have a list similar to the following (picture doesnt show all the records):

A screenshot of a DNS record list for the domain sethgagnon.com. The table has four columns: a checkbox, the domain name, the record type, the record value, and a status column. The records include an A record for the root domain, an MX record for email, an NS record for name servers, an SOA record, and CNAME records for subdomains like calendar, docs, ftp, mail, and mysql. The NS record is highlighted in light blue.

<input type="checkbox"/>	sethgagnon.com.	A	69.163.164.124	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	sethgagnon.com.	MX	10 ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM. 20 ALT1.ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM. 20 ALT2.ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM. 30 ASPMX2.GOOGLEMAIL.COM. 30 ASPMX3.GOOGLEMAIL.COM. 30 ASPMX4.GOOGLEMAIL.COM. 30 ASPMX5.GOOGLEMAIL.COM.	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	sethgagnon.com.	NS	ns-380.awsdns-47.com. ns-1822.awsdns-35.co.uk. ns-1234.awsdns-26.org. ns-793.awsdns-35.net.	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	sethgagnon.com.	SOA	ns-380.awsdns-47.com. awsdns-hostmaster.amazor	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	calendar.sethgagnon.com.	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	docs.sethgagnon.com.	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	ftp.sethgagnon.com.	A	69.163.164.124	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	mail.sethgagnon.com.	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	mysql.sethgagnon.com.	A	66.33.202.213	-

### 3. Update your DNS records on your existing domain vendor (Dreamhost in my case)

You may now update your domain registration with your existing provider to point to AWS Name Servers.

### 3.1 Obtain the AWS name servers from your hosted zone you previously created.

Search for the NS record type and obtain those values

	sethgagnon.com.	NS	ns-380.awsdns-47.com. ns-1822.awsdns-35.co.uk. ns-1234.awsdns-26.org. ns-793.awsdns-35.net.
---	-----------------	----	--

### 3.2 Update your existing DNS settings

Login to your existing domain registration (Dreamhost for me) and point your name servers to the ones you obtained in step 3.1. Please note this could take up to 48 hours before your DNS settings are propagated. This all depends on your vendor. Please do not proceed to step 4 until you are sure that your DNS settings are using the AWS name servers.

### Change sethgagnon.com's whois nameservers

<b>Nameserver 1:</b>	ns-380.awsdns-47.com
<b>Nameserver 2:</b>	ns-1822.awsdns-35.co.uk
<b>Nameserver 3:</b>	ns-1234.awsdns-26.org
(optional)	
<b>Nameserver 4:</b>	ns-793.awsdns-35.net
(optional)	

Set these nameservers for sethgagnon.com!

## 4. Transfer your domain so that AWS has the registration

### 4.1 Obtain the Authorization code from your existing domain provider

You will need to enter an Authorization Code in AWS to initiate the domain transfer. I have masked some of this code out here.




### Domain Transfers

[Back to Transfer Home](#)

#### Transferring Away

We're sorry to lose you, but we understand if you want to leave! If there's anything we could have done better, please [let us know](#).

To initiate a transfer away, contact the registrar you'd like to receive the registration. You'll be needing these auth codes:

Domain	Show Auth Code
middlewareconsultingsolutions.com	<a href="#">Reveal Auth Code</a>
sethgagnon.com	wP 

#### 4.2 Initiate Transfer to AWS

Go to Route53 in AWS console and click on Registered domains in the left menu. Then click on Transfer Domain.

Domain Name	Privacy Protection	Expiration Date
<a href="#">mcs-llc.biz</a>	All contacts	August 22, 2018

### 4.3 Enter in the domain name you wish to transfer and click Check.

**Transfer Domain to Route 53**

You can transfer registration for one or more domains from another registrar to Route 53. Before you continue, do the following:

- Confirm that the domain is transferable. See [Transfer requirements for top-level domains](#).
- For each domain that you want to transfer, perform the first four steps of [Transferring registration for a domain to Route 53](#).

To transfer up to five domains, you can enter each domain name below.  
To transfer more than five domains, you can use the [Transfer multiple domains to Route 53 page](#).

sethgagnon .com - \$12.00 **Check**

**sethgagnon.com can be transferred to Route 53 (\$12.00)**

To transfer the domain to Route 53 please ensure the following:

- Disable domain privacy for the domain so we can get your contact information.
- Ensure the domain's registrant email at WHOIS is valid and reachable.
- Get an authorization code for the domain (*Not required for certain TLDs*).

**Add to Cart**

**Cancel Continue**

### 4.4 Click Add to Cart and then click Continue

### Transfer Domain to Route 53

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- Confirm that the domain is transferable. See [Transfer requirements for top-level domains](#).
- For each domain that you want to transfer, perform the first four steps of [Transferring registration for a domain to Route 53](#).

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sethgagnon.com can be transferred to Route 53 (\$12.00)

To transfer the domain to Route 53 please ensure the following:

- Disable domain privacy for the domain so we can get your contact information.
- Ensure the domain's registrant email at WHOIS is valid and reachable.
- Get an authorization code for the domain (*Not required for certain TLDs*).

### Shopping cart

#### One-time fees

sethgagnon.com	🔗
Registration extended by 1 year from original expiry date	\$12.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>

### 4.5 Auth Code and name servers

Enter in your Auth code you obtained from step 4.1 and then select Import name servers from a Route53 hosted zone that has the same name as the domain. Ensure the hosted zone populates and it is correct. Then click Continue.

## Authorization code and name servers

Type the authorization codes for your domains, and choose an option for your name servers. You can get authorization codes for each domain from your current domain registrar.

▼ sethgagnon.com

Authorization code

Name server options

☐ Continue to use the name servers provided by the current registrar or DNS service

☒ Import name servers from a Route 53 hosted zone that has the same name as the domain

☐ Specify new name servers to replace the current registrar's name servers (not recommended)

Choose the hosted zone that you want to use for the domain when Route 53 becomes the registrar. We'll get the name servers (the delegation set) from that hosted zone and use them for the domain.

Hosted zone

sethgagnon.com. (ZSDK3UYZY9HMO) | Records: 13

Records: 13

Name servers that we'll use for the domain:

ns-380.awsdns-47.com  
ns-1822.awsdns-35.co.uk  
ns-1234.awsdns-26.org  
ns-793.awsdns-35.net

Cancel Back Continue

## Shopping cart

### One-time fees

sethgagnon.com	
Registration extended by 1 year from original expiry date	\$12.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>

## 4.6 Contact Details for 1 Domain

Enter in your contact details as the domain owner.

## 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 ⓘ	Company
First Name	Seth
Last Name	Gagnon
Organization ⓘ	
Email	
Phone	+1
Enter country calling code and phone number	
Address 1	
Street address, P.O. box	
Address 2	Optional
Apt, suite, unit, building, floor, etc.	
Country	United States
State	

### Shopping cart

#### One-time fees

sethgagnon.com	
Registration extended by 1 year from original expiry date	\$12.00
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$12.00</b>

## 4.7 Agree to terms and conditions and purchase

## 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](#) ⓘ

### 4.8 Validation email

You will receive an email asking you to approve the transfer and validate your email address. After you have done so, the transfer process will begin.

#### You still need to authorize the transfer

We're going to send you one or three emails, depending on whether you changed your email address.

**Important**  
You must click the link in each email within 6 days, or we're required to cancel the transfer.

**Authorize the transfer:** We always send email to the email address for the current registrant contact.

**Authorize a change to your email address:** If you changed the email address for the registrant contact, some TLD registries require us to get authorization:

- One email goes to the old email address
- The other email goes to the new address

You must click the link in **both** emails to authorize the change.

#### What happens next?

After you authorize the transfer and, if necessary, authorize the change to your email address, we'll start on the domain transfer. This can take up to 11 days; most of that time is usually us waiting for your current registrar to approve the transfer.

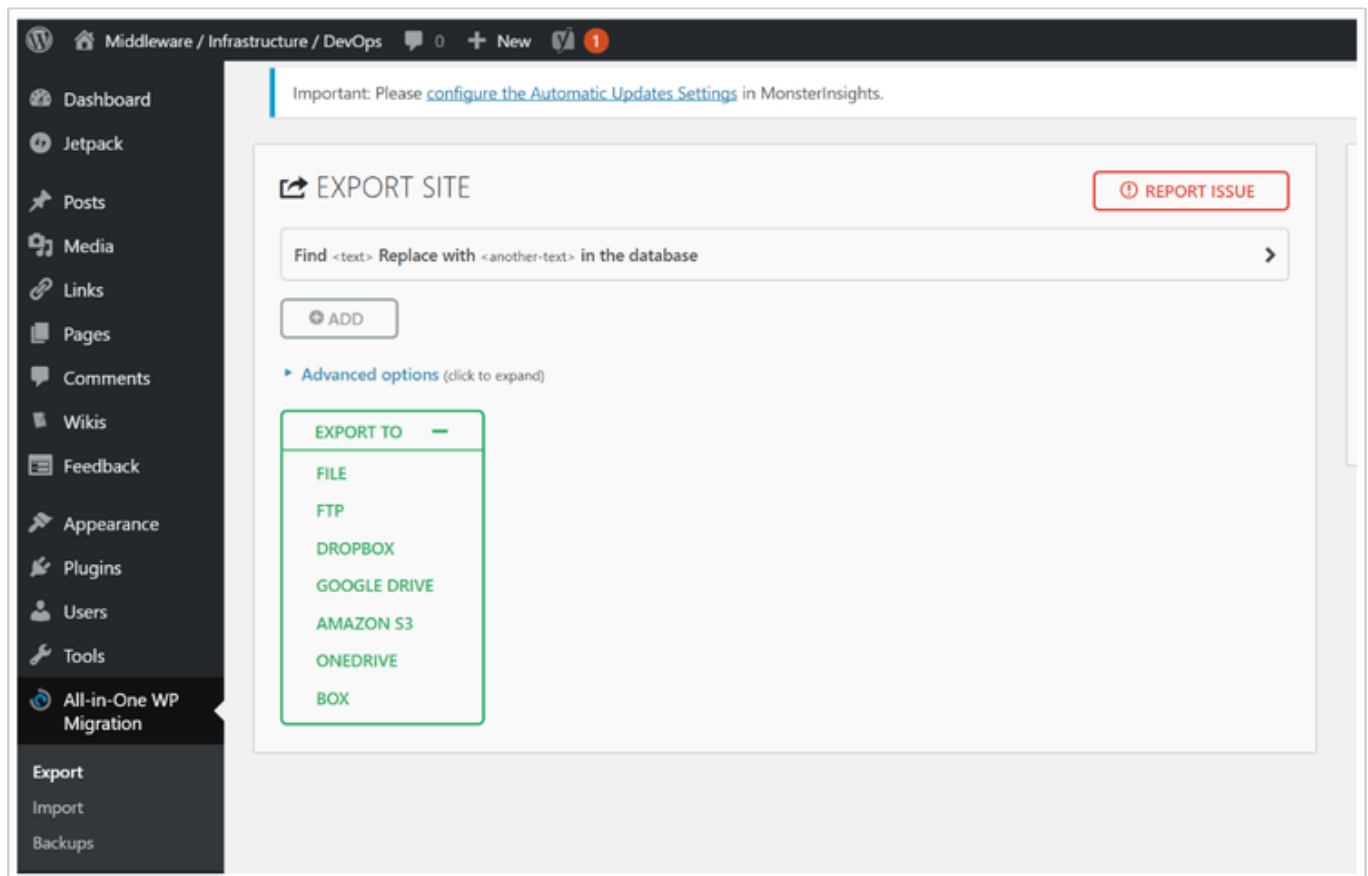
Here are the 1 domains you asked us to transfer:

- sethgagnon.com

## 5. Export existing WordPress site so it can be moved over

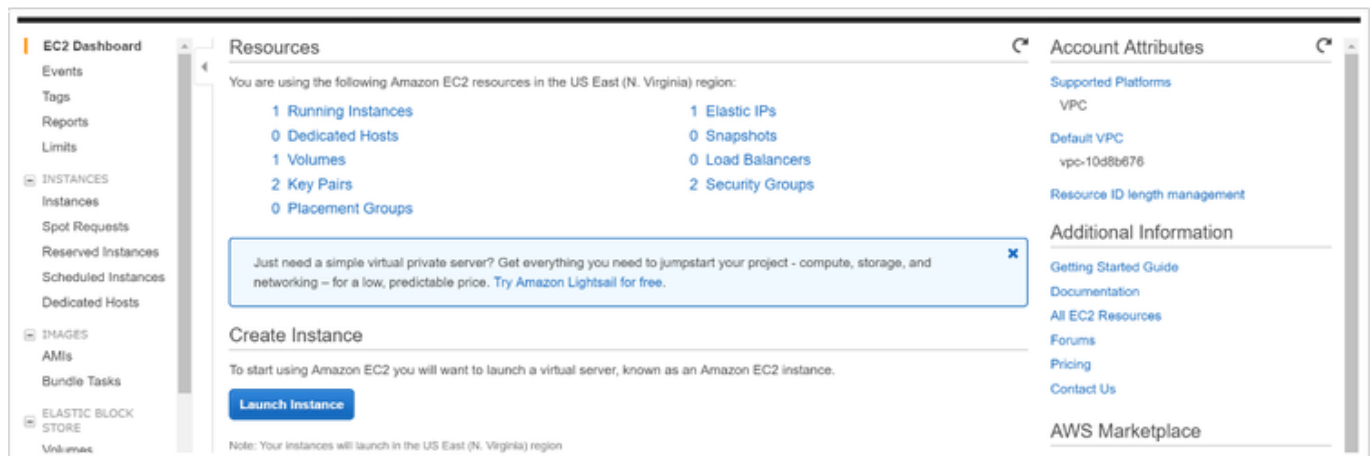
### 5.1 Select your plugin to use for migration

There are several good WordPress plugins available for migration of a site. I choose to use All-in-One WP Migration. If you don't have it, install the plugin and then do an Export site. You can select where you would like to export the site to. I choose a file for now. Save the file somewhere safe, as we will need to use it for import later.



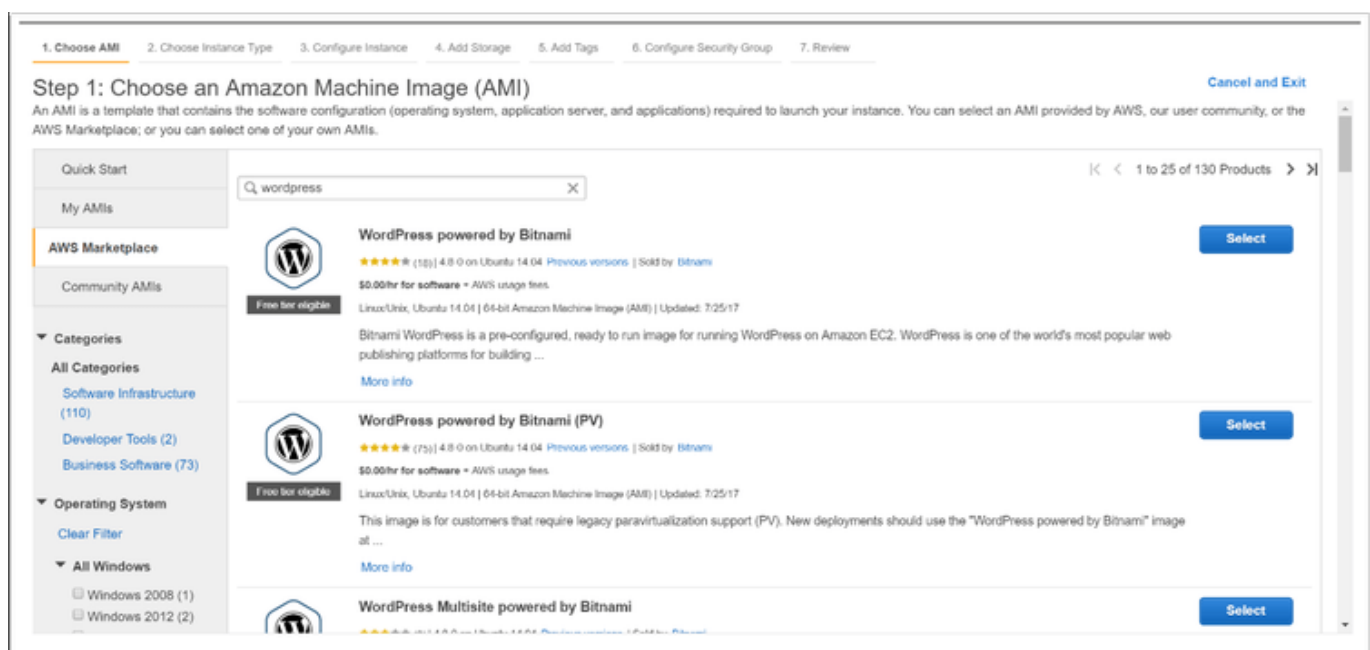
## 6. Create an EC2 instance that is running WordPress

### 6.1 Go back into the AWS console and navigate to EC2. Then click on Launch Instance



## 6.2 Choose your Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

In the left menu, select AWS Marketplace and then search for WordPress. Select the first option in the list and click Select





### 6.3 Click Continue after your review the pricing options (we will be using the AWS Free Tier option)

Extra Large	\$0.00	\$1.65	\$1.65/hr
FPGA Accelerated Compute 16 Extra Large	\$0.00	\$13.20	\$13.20/hr
R4 Large	\$0.00	\$0.133	\$0.133/hr
R4 Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.266	\$0.266/hr
R4 Double Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.532	\$0.532/hr
R4 Quadruple Extra Large	\$0.00	\$1.064	\$1.064/hr
R4 Eight Extra Large	\$0.00	\$2.128	\$2.128/hr
R4 16 Extra Large	\$0.00	\$4.256	\$4.256/hr
High I/O Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.312	\$0.312/hr
High I/O Double Extra Large	\$0.00	\$0.624	\$0.624/hr
High I/O Quadruple Extra Large	\$0.00	\$1.248	\$1.248/hr
High I/O Eight Extra Large	\$0.00	\$2.496	\$2.496/hr
High I/O Sixteen Extra Large	\$0.00	\$4.992	\$4.992/hr
High I/O Large	\$0.00	\$0.156	\$0.156/hr
<b>EBS General Purpose (SSD) volumes</b>			
\$0.10 per GB-month of provisioned storage			
You will not be charged until you launch this instance.			
<div>Cancel Continue</div>			

### 6.4 Choose Instance Type

Select the free tier eligible option here, unless you need to choose a different type for your needs. Click Next Configure Instance Details.

## Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

Note: The vendor recommends using a m3.medium instance (or larger) for the best experience with this product.

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GiB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro <small>Free tier eligible</small>	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate	Yes

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Instance Details](#)

## 6.5 Configure Instance Details

You can keep the defaults here. I also enabled Cloudwatch for monitoring purposes, but you can always do that later if you so choose. Click Next: Add Storage

### Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower pricing, assign an access management role to the instance, and more.

Number of instances

1

Launch into Auto Scaling Group

Purchasing option

☐ Request Spot instances

Network

vpc-10d8b676 (default)

Create new VPC

Subnet

No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone)

Create new subnet

Auto-assign Public IP

Use subnet setting (Enable)

IAM role

None

Create new IAM role

Shutdown behavior

Stop

Enable termination protection

☐ Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring

☒ Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring

Additional charges apply.

Tenancy

Shared - Run a shared hardware instance

Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.

Advanced Details

Cancel

Previous

Review and Launch

Next: Add Storage

## 6.6 Add Storage

Enter the storage requirements you have. Pay attention to the free tier requirements. Click Next: Add Tags

### 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 ⓘ	Encrypted ⓘ
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-0a3c063da65fd62dd	25	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.

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Add Tags](#)

### 6.7 Enter Tag (optional)

I like to use tags so that I can groups resources and easily find usage patterns. Then click on Next: Configure Security Group

### 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. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key (127 characters maximum)	Value (255 characters maximum)
Name	Tech Blog

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

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) [Review and Launch](#) [Next: Configure Security Group](#)

## 6.8 Configure Security Group

This is an important step. This tells AWS how you want to communicate and open up your new server instance. Here, I am creating a new security group and I entered in a meaningful name and then I changed the SSH type to only allow my IP address (masked out) to SSH into this server. This is recommended. I will want to keep HTTP and HTTPS open as this will be how users access my WordPress blog. Click Review and Launch.

### Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

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

Security group name:

Description:

Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Source ⓘ	
SSH ▾	TCP	22	My IP ▾ <input type="text" value=""/>	✕
HTTP ▾	TCP	80	Custom ▾ <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/>	✕
HTTPS ▾	TCP	443	Custom ▾ <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0/0"/>	✕


## 6.9 Review final details and Launch instance.

Click on Launch

### 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

**WordPress powered by Bitnami**  
<https://bitnami.com>  
Free tier eligible

Root Device Type: ebs    Virtualization type: hvm

**Hourly Software Fees: \$0.00 per hour** on t2.micro instance (Additional taxes may apply.)  
Software charges will begin once you launch this AMI and continue until you terminate the instance.  
By launching this product, you will be subscribed to this software and agree that your use of this software is subject to the pricing terms and the seller's [End User License Agreement](#)

Edit AMI

▼ Instance Type

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

Edit instance type

▼ Security Groups

Security group name	Seth Tech Blog
Description	This security group was generated by AWS Marketplace and is based on recommended settings for WordPress powered by Bitnami version 4.8-0 on Ubuntu 14.04 provided by Bitnami

Edit security groups

Cancel

Previous

Launch

## 6.10 Select Key Pairs

This is the security key that will be used to access this server instance you are creating. You can either create a new key pair, or use an existing one. Select **Launch Instances**

### 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

SethKeys-082517 ▼


☒ I acknowledge that I have access to the selected private key file (SethKeys-082517.pem), and that without this file, I won't be able to log into my instance.

[Cancel](#) [Launch Instances](#)


## 6.11 Launch Status

The instances are launching. Select View Instances at the bottom of the screen.

### Launch Status

 Your instances are now launching

The following instance launches have been initiated: [i-09c8551281b7dc6a4](#) [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).



### 6.12 Confirmation

Ensure that your instance is launching and in running state.

Launch Instance

Connect

Actions

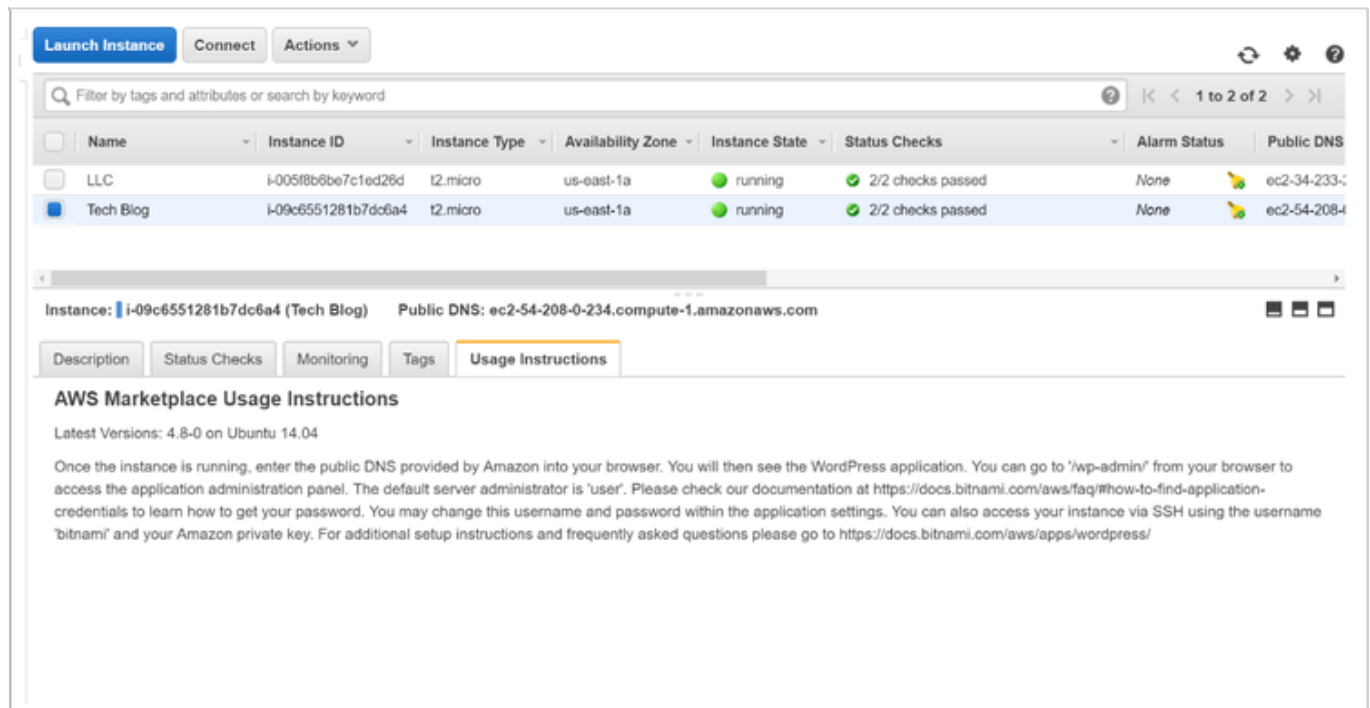
Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword

1 to 2 of 2

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS
<input type="checkbox"/>	LLC	i-005f8b6be7c1ed26d	t2.micro	us-east-1a	running	2/2 checks passed	None	ec2-34-233-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tech Blog	i-09c6551281b7dc6a4	t2.micro	us-east-1a	running	Initializing	None	ec2-54-208-

### 6.13 Get the username and password to be able to login to your newly WordPress site.

The usage instructions tab outlines what you need to do to find the password for the user account to login to the site and manage WordPress.



The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Launch Instance', 'Connect', and 'Actions'. Below these is a search bar and a table of EC2 instances. The table has columns for Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, Status Checks, Alarm Status, and Public DNS. Two instances are listed: 'LLC' and 'Tech Blog'. The 'Tech Blog' instance is selected, and its details are shown below the table. The 'Usage Instructions' tab is active, displaying instructions for accessing the WordPress application.

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DNS
LLC	i-005f8b6be7c1ed26d	t2.micro	us-east-1a	running	2/2 checks passed	None	ec2-34-233-...
Tech Blog	i-09c6551281b7dc6a4	t2.micro	us-east-1a	running	2/2 checks passed	None	ec2-54-208-...

Instance: **i-09c6551281b7dc6a4 (Tech Blog)** Public DNS: **ec2-54-208-0-234.compute-1.amazonaws.com**

Usage Instructions

**AWS Marketplace Usage Instructions**

Latest Versions: 4.8-0 on Ubuntu 14.04

Once the instance is running, enter the public DNS provided by Amazon into your browser. You will then see the WordPress application. You can go to '/wp-admin/' from your browser to access the application administration panel. The default server administrator is 'user'. Please check our documentation at <https://docs.bitnami.com/aws/faq/#how-to-find-application-credentials> to learn how to get your password. You may change this username and password within the application settings. You can also access your instance via SSH using the username 'bitnami' and your Amazon private key. For additional setup instructions and frequently asked questions please go to <https://docs.bitnami.com/aws/apps/wordpress/>

## 7. Import your WordPress site

### 7.1 Login to your newly created WordPress site.

Look for the public DNS to use to access your WordPress instance. Use that in a browser and add /wp-admin to the end of the DNS. (Refer to those usage instructions from above on how to obtain the password for the default user account.)

# Moving my WordPress Site from Dreamhost to Amazon Web Services (AWS) - 08-31-2017

by Seth - Middleware/Infrastructure/DevOps/Cloud - <http://sethgagnon.com>

Launch InstanceConnectActions

Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword

1 to 2 of 2

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks	Alarm Status	Public DN
LLC	i-005f8b6be7c1ed26d	t2.micro	us-east-1a	running	2/2 checks passed	None	ec2-34-23...
Tech Blog	i-09c6551281b7dc6a4	t2.micro	us-east-1a	running	2/2 checks passed	None	ec2-54-20...

Instance: i-09c6551281b7dc6a4 (Tech Blog)Public DNS: ec2-54-208-0-234.compute-1.amazonaws.com

DescriptionStatus ChecksMonitoringTagsUsage Instructions

Instance ID

Instance state

Instance type

Elastic IPs

Availability zone

Security groups

Scheduled events

AMI ID

Platform

IAM role

Key pair name

Owner

Launch time

i-09c6551281b7dc6a4

running

t2.micro

us-east-1a

Seth Tech Blog, view inbound rules

No scheduled events

bitnami-wordpress-4.8.0-linux-ubuntu-14.04-x86\_64-hvm-ebs-mp-7d426cb7-9522-4dd7-a58b-55dd8cc1c8d0-ami-87795c91.4 (ami-a9222cbf)

-

-

SethKeys-082517

179341512197

August 30, 2017 at 10:09:19 AM UTC-4 (less than one hour)

Public DNS (IPv4)

IPv4 Public IP

IPv6 IPs

Private DNS

Private IPs

Secondary private IPs

VPC ID

Subnet ID

Network interfaces

Source/dest. check

EBS-optimized

Root device type

ec2-54-208-0-234.compute-1.amazonaws.com

54.208.0.234

-

ip-172-31-24-230.ec2.internal

172.31.24.230

vpc-10d8b676

subnet-7344473a

eth0


True

False

ebs

Not secure | ec2-54-208-0-234.compute-1.amazonaws.com/wp-login.php?redirect\_to=http%3A%2F%2Fec2-54-208-0-234.compute-1.amazonaws.co...

AppsBookmarksIBM Support Portal:Chase OnlineAmazon Web ServiceACEGooglehttps://vue.playstatiInbox - sethgagnonCNNWeather Channel



Username or Email Address

user

Password

.....

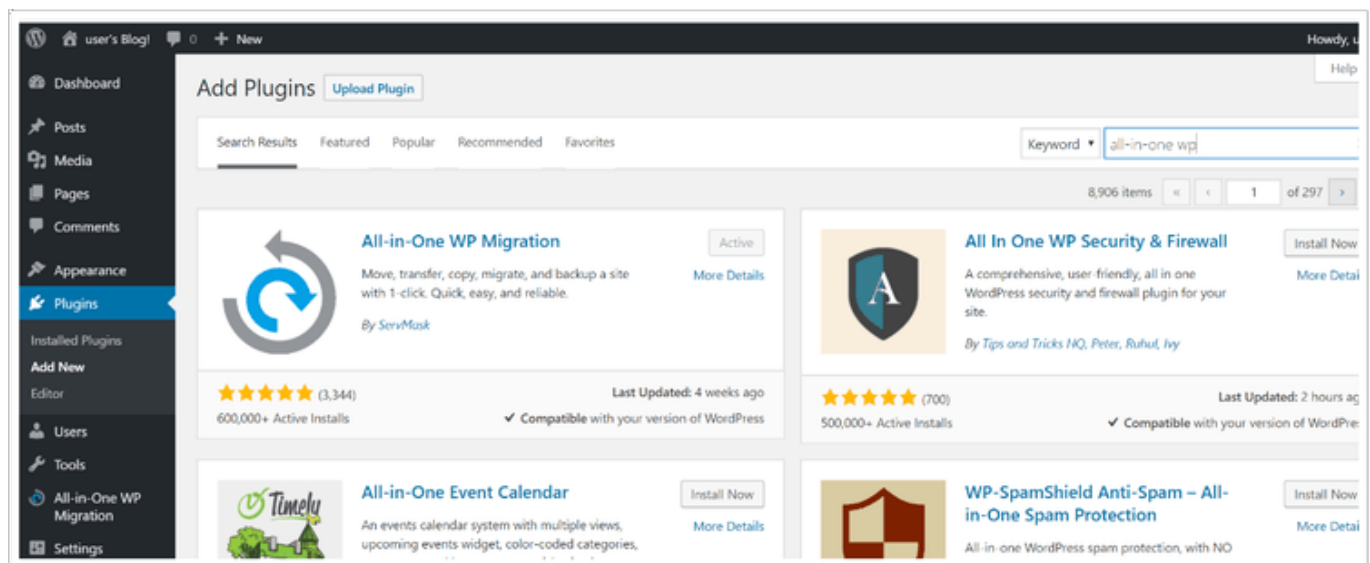
☐ Remember Me

Log In

Lost your password?

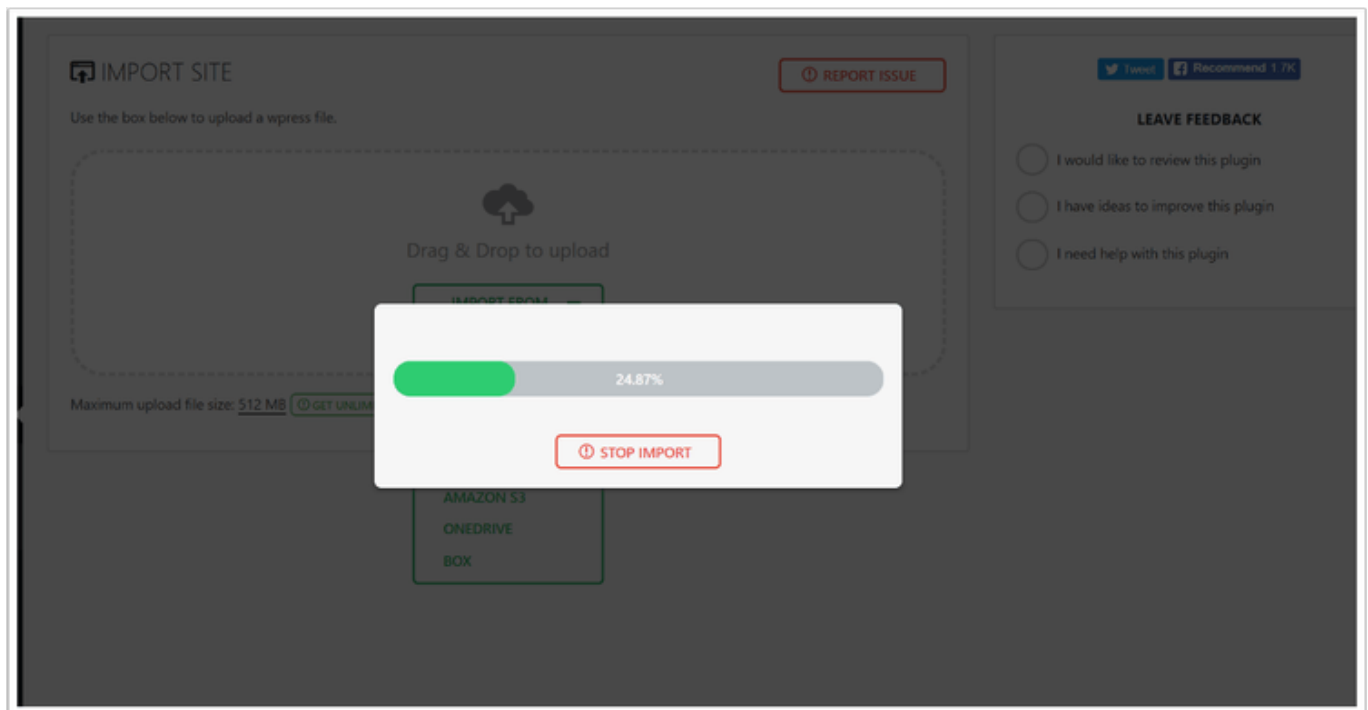
Back to user's Blog!

### 7.2 Install the All-in-One WP Migration plugin and activate it.

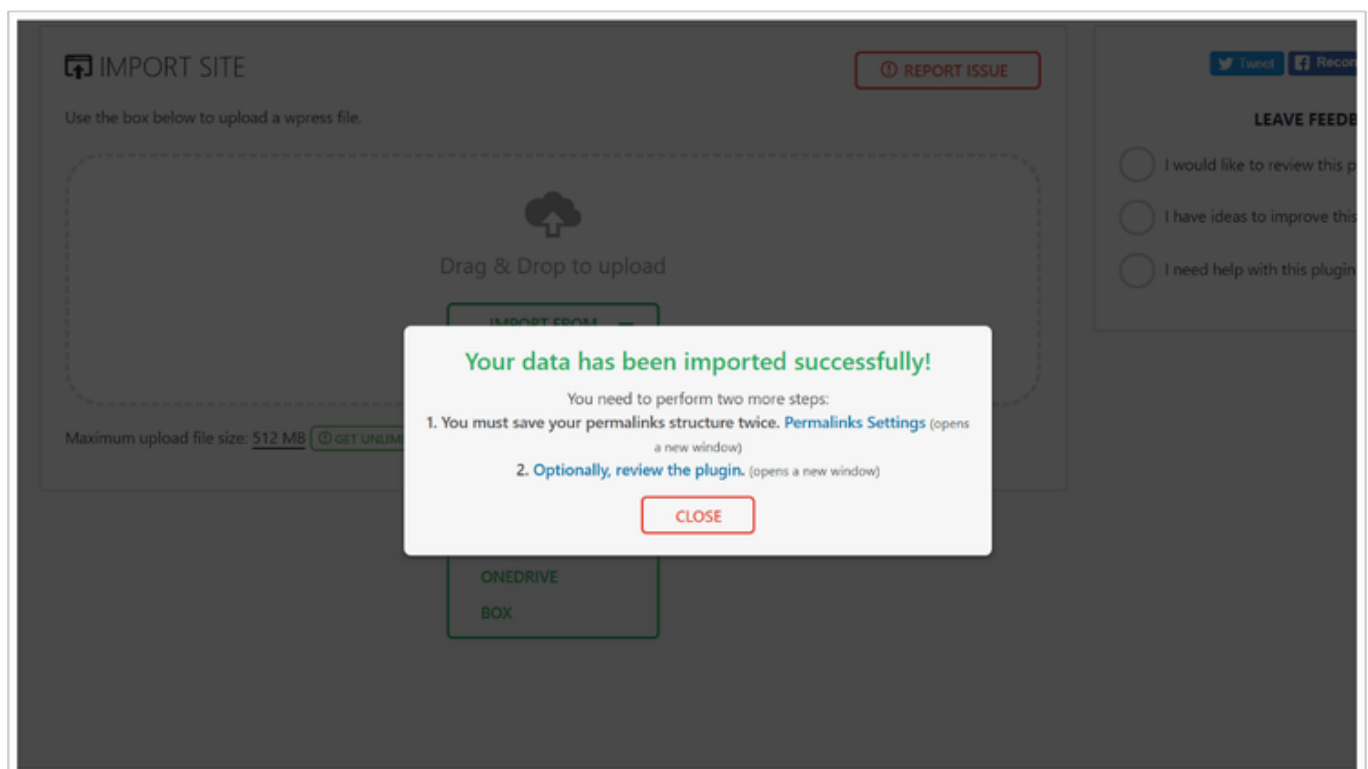


### 7.3 Go to All-in-One WP Migration > Import

I am importing from a file. I selected the file and then waited for the upload to complete.

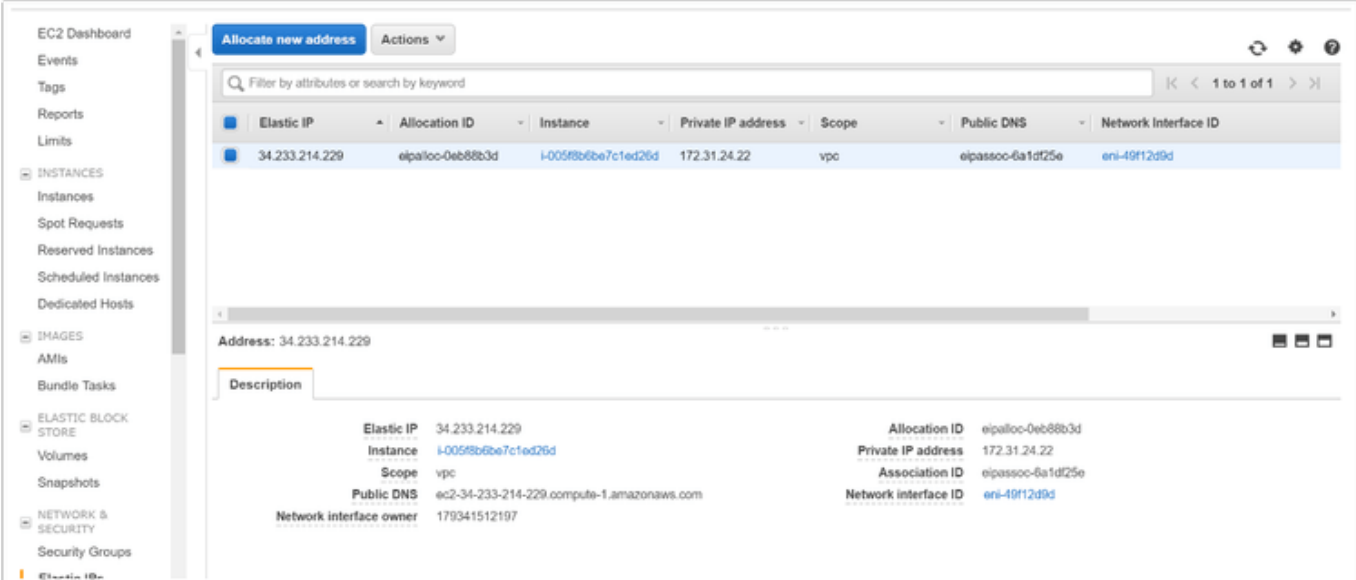


### 7.4 Look for successful import and follow any instructions.



## 8. Create an Elastic IP for your new EC2 instance

### 8.1 Navigate to AWS console EC2 > Elastic IPs and click on Allocate new address



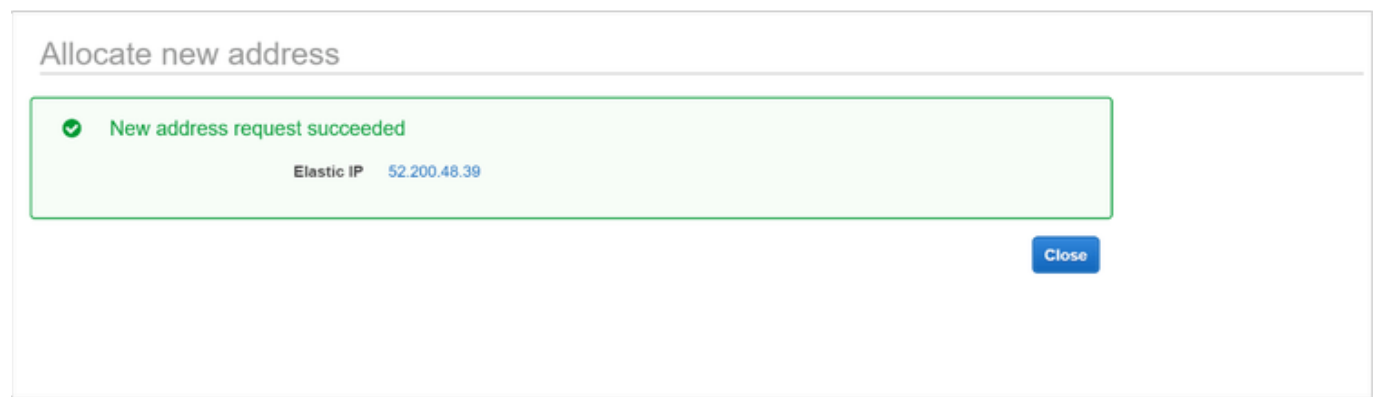
The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface for Elastic IPs. On the left is a navigation sidebar with categories like EC2 Dashboard, INSTANCES, IMAGES, ELASTIC BLOCK STORE, and NETWORK & SECURITY. The main content area has a top bar with 'Allocate new address' and 'Actions' buttons. Below this is a search bar and a table of Elastic IPs. One IP is listed with the following details:

Elastic IP	Allocation ID	Instance	Private IP address	Scope	Public DNS	Network Interface ID
34.233.214.229	eipalloc-0eb88b3d	i-005f8b6be7c1ed26d	172.31.24.22	vpc	eipassoc-6a1df25e	eni-49f12d9d

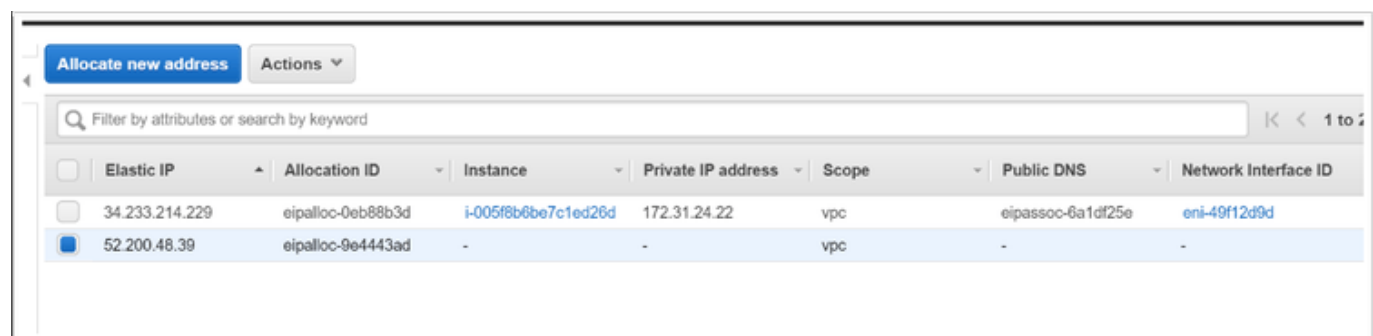
Below the table, the 'Description' tab is selected, showing the following details for the Elastic IP 34.233.214.229:

Property	Value
Elastic IP	34.233.214.229
Instance	i-005f8b6be7c1ed26d
Scope	vpc
Public DNS	ec2-34-233-214-229.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Network interface owner	179341512197
Allocation ID	eipalloc-0eb88b3d
Private IP address	172.31.24.22
Association ID	eipassoc-6a1df25e
Network interface ID	eni-49f12d9d

### 8.2 Select allocate and then look for the new IP address



### 8.3 Select the Elastic IP address you just created



### 8.4 Then go to Actions > Associate address

Addresses > Associate address

## Associate address

Select the instance OR network interface to which you want to associate this Elastic IP address (52.200.48.39)

**Resource type** ☒ Instance ⓘ  
☐ Network interface

**Instance**  ⓘ

**Private IP**  ⓘ ⓘ

**Reassociation** ☐ Allow Elastic IP to be reassociated if already attached ⓘ

**Warning**

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

\* Required

Cancel Associate

## 8.5 Enter in the appropriate info from the drop down menus then click Associate

Addresses > Associate address

## Associate address

Select the instance OR network interface to which you want to associate this Elastic IP address (52.200.48.39)

**Resource type** ☒ Instance ⓘ  
☐ Network interface

**Instance**  ⓘ

**Private IP**  ⓘ ⓘ

**Reassociation** ☐ Allow Elastic IP to be reassociated if already attached ⓘ

**Warning**

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

\* Required

Cancel Associate

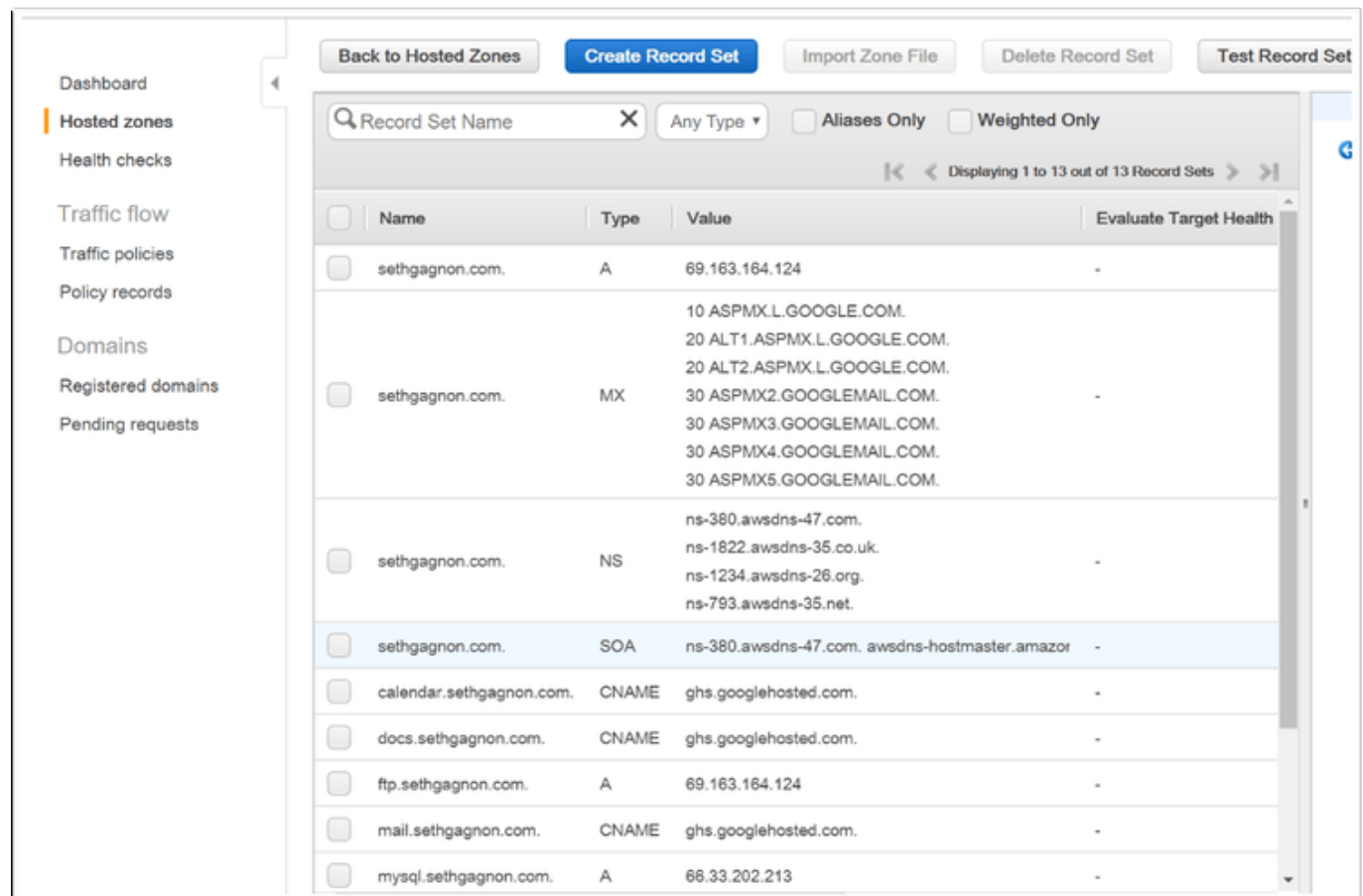


## 9. Update your hosted zone to point to the new Elastic IP address

### 9.1 In AWS console, navigate to Services > Route53 > Hosted Zone

Dashboard	Create Hosted Zone	Go to Record Sets	Delete Hosted Zone	Refresh	Help
Hosted zones	Search all fields X All Types				
Health checks	[< < Displaying 1 to 3 out of 3 Hosted Zones > >]				
Traffic flow	Domain Name	Type	Record Set Count	Comment	Hosted Zone ID
Traffic policies	mcs-llc.biz	Public	3	HostedZone created by Route53 Registrar	Z1A8M1DRFZYPOG
Policy records	middlewareconsultingsolutions.com	Public	13		ZZVVHDTAMM25OI
Domains	sethgagnon.com	Public	13		ZSDK3UYZY9HMO
Registered domains					
Pending requests					

### 9.2 Select the domain you wish to use to point to your newly created WordPress site and click on that domain name.



The screenshot shows the Amazon Route 53 console interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options: Dashboard, Hosted zones (selected), Health checks, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains, Registered domains, and Pending requests. The main content area is titled 'Record Set Name' and includes buttons for 'Back to Hosted Zones', 'Create Record Set' (highlighted in blue), 'Import Zone File', 'Delete Record Set', and 'Test Record Set'. Below these buttons is a search bar and a dropdown menu for 'Any Type'. There are also checkboxes for 'Aliases Only' and 'Weighted Only'. A pagination bar indicates 'Displaying 1 to 13 out of 13 Record Sets'. The main table lists the following record sets:

Name	Type	Value	Evaluate Target Health
sethgagnon.com.	A	69.163.164.124	-
sethgagnon.com.	MX	10 ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM. 20 ALT1.ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM. 20 ALT2.ASPMX.L.GOOGLE.COM. 30 ASPMX2.GOOGLEMAIL.COM. 30 ASPMX3.GOOGLEMAIL.COM. 30 ASPMX4.GOOGLEMAIL.COM. 30 ASPMX5.GOOGLEMAIL.COM.	-
sethgagnon.com.	NS	ns-380.awsdns-47.com. ns-1822.awsdns-35.co.uk. ns-1234.awsdns-26.org. ns-793.awsdns-35.net.	-
sethgagnon.com.	SOA	ns-380.awsdns-47.com. awsdns-hostmaster.amazor	-
calendar.sethgagnon.com.	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.	-
docs.sethgagnon.com.	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.	-
ftp.sethgagnon.com.	A	69.163.164.124	-
mail.sethgagnon.com.	CNAME	ghs.googlehosted.com.	-
mysql.sethgagnon.com.	A	66.33.202.213	-

### 9.3 Click on Create Record Set and enter in the new Elastic IP Address as an A type record. Then click Create

If you already have an existing A record pointing to your older IP address from when it was with your previous domain, just edit existing record so that it now contains this new elastic IP address.

**Create Record Set**

**Name:**  .sethgagnon.com.

**Type:**

**Alias:** ☐ Yes ☒ No

**TTL (Seconds):**

**Value:**

IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.  
Example:  
192.0.2.235  
198.51.100.234

**Routing Policy:**

Route 53 responds to queries based only on the values in this record. [Learn More](#)

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