

1. Configure VPC peering in cross regions.

Enabling VPC Peering for Cross Region in the Same Account:

Create one vpc in Virginia Region with CIDR: 10.0.0.0/24

The screenshot shows the 'Your VPCs' page in the AWS VPC console. A single VPC named 'my-vpc' is listed with ID 'vpc-0b28d6d65605ed45b', state 'Available', and CIDR '10.0.0.0/24'. The main route table is 'rtb-028b9447d0161ec9d'.

Create an Internet Gateway and attach to the above created VPC:

The screenshot shows the 'Internet gateways' page. An Internet Gateway named 'igw-0e57b2989d8f2a0' is shown as 'Attached' to the VPC 'vpc-0b28d6d65605ed45b | my-vpc'.

Create a subnet in the above vpc:

The screenshot shows the 'Subnets' page. A new subnet named 'pub-subnet' with ID 'subnet-071bbe59c1d1c4dea' is highlighted, showing it is 'Available' and associated with 'my-vpc'.

Add in the Routes 'IGW' in the route table and add the public subnet association:

The screenshot shows the 'Route table' for 'rtb-028b9447d0161ec9d / pub-RT'. It contains a route for destination '10.0.0.0/0' pointing to the target 'igw-0e57b2989d8f2a0'.

The screenshot shows the 'Subnet associations' for the route table. It lists the association for 'pub-subnet' (subnet-071bbe59c1d1c4dea) with CIDR '10.0.0.0/28'.

Launch the ec2 instance in the above created VPC:

EC2 > Instances

Instances (1/1) info

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

Instance state: running

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
test-server	i-03dd4287b245fa9c4	Running	t3.micro	3/3 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-1a	-	54.163.146.184	-

i-03dd4287b245fa9c4 (test-server)

Details | Status and alarms | Monitoring | Security | **Networking** | Storage | Tags

VPC ID: vpc-0b28d6d5605ed45b (my-vpc)

Subnet ID: subnet-071bbe59c1d1c4dea (pub-subnet)

Availability zone ID: use1-az2

Outpost ID: -

Public IPv4 address: 54.163.146.184 | open address

Private IPv4 addresses: 10.0.0.8

IPv6 addresses: -

Try to access the ohio-Region ec2 private ip by login to N.Virginia ec2 then it will not get connect:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-8 ~]$ ping 172.31.41.197
PING 172.31.41.197 (172.31.41.197) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 172.31.41.197 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 3087ms
```

Launch an ec2 instance in the ohio Region with default vpc:

EC2 > Instances

Instances (1/1) info

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

Instance state: running

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
ohio-ec2	i-0b9ba7d1f1baaa4b0	Running	t3.micro	3/3 checks passed	View alarms +	us-east-2c	-	18.221.16.171	-

i-0b9ba7d1f1baaa4b0 (ohio-ec2)

Details | Status and alarms | Monitoring | Security | **Networking** | Storage | Tags

VPC ID: vpc-0e785382e97201478

Subnet ID: subnet-06620515fb3980a0e

Availability zone ID: use2-az3

Outpost ID: -

Public IPv4 address: 18.221.16.171 | open address

Private IPv4 addresses: 172.31.41.197

IPv6 addresses: -

Create a vpc connection in ohio Region, give Requestor as ohio vpc id, and select the same Account and Different Region and give Region name:

VPC > Peering connections > Create peering connection

Create a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.

peer1

Select a local VPC to peer with

VPC ID (Requester)

vpc-0e785382e97201478

VPC CIDRs for vpc-0e785382e97201478

CIDR	Status	Status reason
172.31.0.0/16	Associated	-

Select another VPC to peer with

Account

- ☒ My account
☐ Another account

Region

- ☐ This Region (us-east-2)
☒ Another Region

United States (N. Virginia) (us-east-1)

Give the Acceptor vpc id (in this case N.Virginia vpc id which is Acceptor) and create peering connection:

VPC ID (Acceptor)

vpc-0b28d6d65605ed45b

Tags

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key

Name

Value - optional

peer1

Remove

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

Cancel Create peering connection

Add the ohio vpc CIDR to peering connection in the route table of N.Virginia vpc subnet:

Route tables (1/1) info

Find route tables by attribute or tag

Route table ID: rtb-028b9447d0161ec9d

Clear filters

Name	Route table ID	Explicit subnet associations	Edge associations	Main	VPC	Owner ID
pub-RT	rtb-028b9447d0161ec9d	subnet-071bbe59c1d1c4dea / pub-subnet	-	Yes	vpc-0b28d6d65605ed45b my-vpc	471451201019

rtb-028b9447d0161ec9d / pub-RT

Details Routes Subnet associations Edge associations Route propagation Tags

Routes (5)

Filter routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	Route Origin
172.31.0.0/16	vpc-0e785382e97201478	Active	No	Create Route
10.0.0.0/24	local	Active	No	Create Route Table
0.0.0.0/0	igw-02c5d0e0797609f37	Active	No	Create Route

And Add the N.Virginia vpc CIDR to peering connection in the route table of ohio vpc subnet:

VPC > Route tables

VPC dashboard < EC2 Global View Filter by VPC

▼ Virtual private cloud
Your VPCs
Subnets
Route tables
Internet gateways
Egress-only internet gateways
DHCP option sets
Elastic IPs
Managed prefix lists
NAT gateways
Peering connections
Route servers New

▼ Security
Network ACLs

Route tables (1/1) Info Last updated 1 minute ago Actions Create route table

Find route tables by attribute or tag

Name	Route table ID	Explicit s...	Edge associations	Main	VPC
-	rtb-0f674056fd7599fa3	-	-	Yes	vpc-0e785382e97201478

rtb-0f674056fd7599fa3

Routes (3) Both Edit routes

Filter routes

Destination	Target	Status	Propagated	Route Origin
10.0.0.0/24	pcx-0a79eb71a8f713765	Active	No	Create Route
172.31.0.0/16	local	Active	No	Create Route Table
0.0.0.0/0	igw-0e4f6c20d61e586dd	Active	No	Create Route

Now try to access the private ip of ohio ec2 from N.virginia ec2 then we are able to connect now:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-0-8 ~]$ ping 172.31.41.197
PING 172.31.41.197 (172.31.41.197) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 172.31.41.197: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=11.3 ms
64 bytes from 172.31.41.197: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=11.3 ms
64 bytes from 172.31.41.197: icmp_seq=3 ttl=127 time=11.2 ms
64 bytes from 172.31.41.197: icmp_seq=4 ttl=127 time=11.2 ms
64 bytes from 172.31.41.197: icmp_seq=5 ttl=127 time=11.3 ms
^C
--- 172.31.41.197 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 11.245/11.254/11.269/0.008 ms
```

And try to access the private ip of N.Virginia ec2 from ohio ec2 then we are able to connect now:

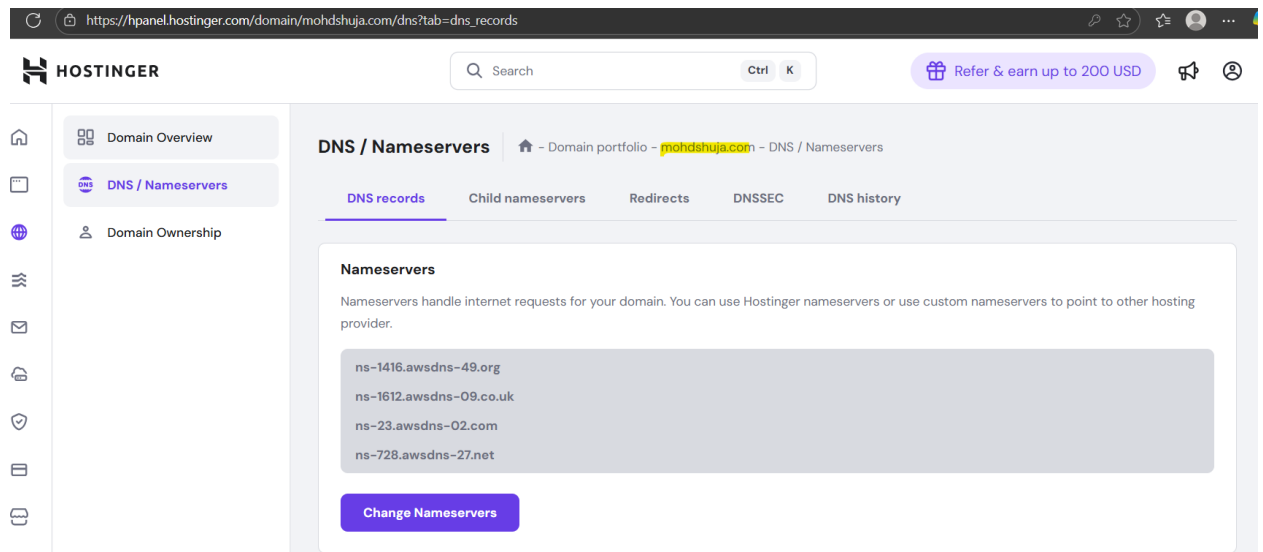
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-41-197 ~]$ ping 10.0.0.8
PING 10.0.0.8 (10.0.0.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=127 time=11.7 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=127 time=11.8 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=127 time=11.7 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=127 time=11.7 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.8 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3006ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 11.715/11.735/11.784/0.028 ms
```

-----done-----

2. Purchase one domain from GoDaddy.

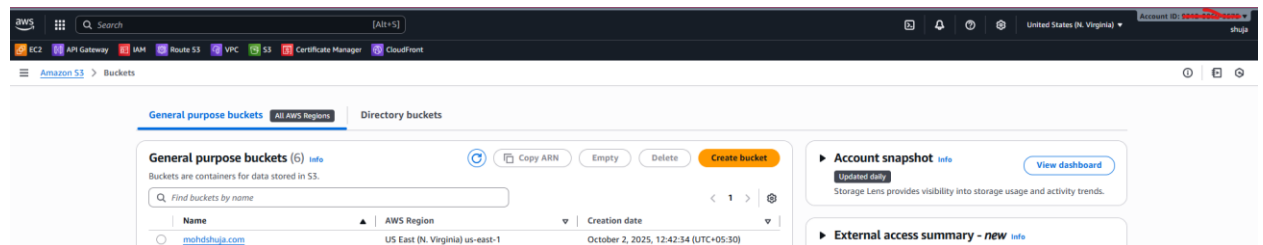
Login to Hostinger or any Domain Vendor by creating account and select your required domain name and make payment then you will get a domain then you have to create a

Hosted zone in Route53 Service of AWS and copy the 4 records and paste here by replacing it into the Nameservers of Hostinger:

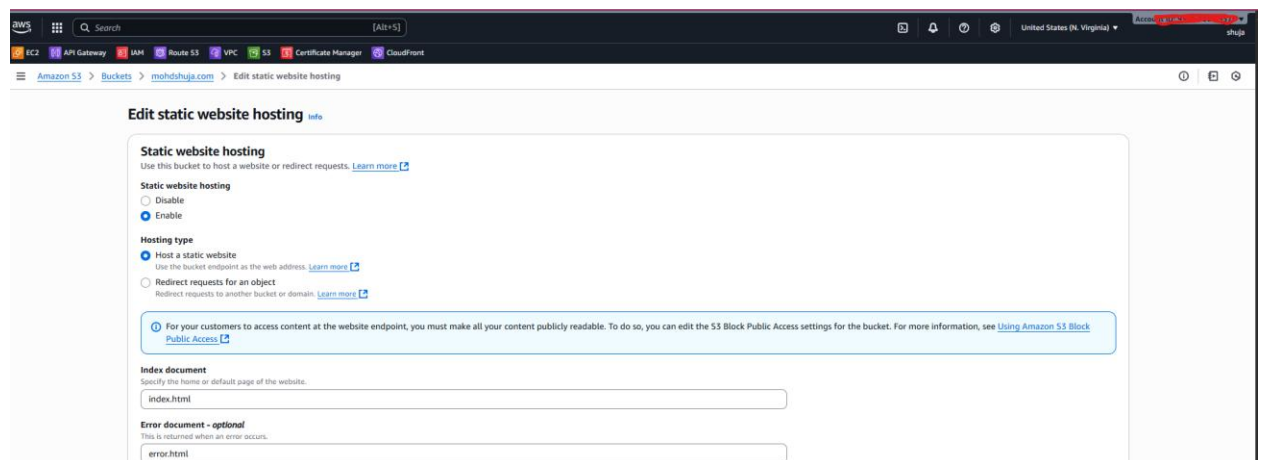


3. Deploy static website in S3.

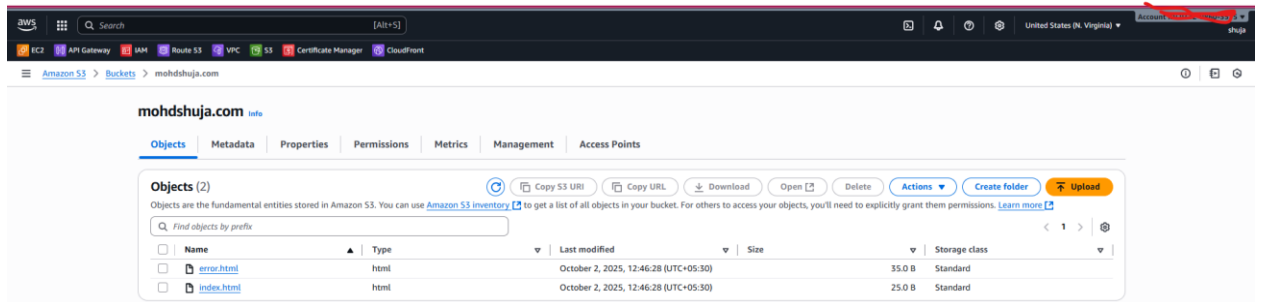
Create a bucket in S3 with the same name as of your Domain name:



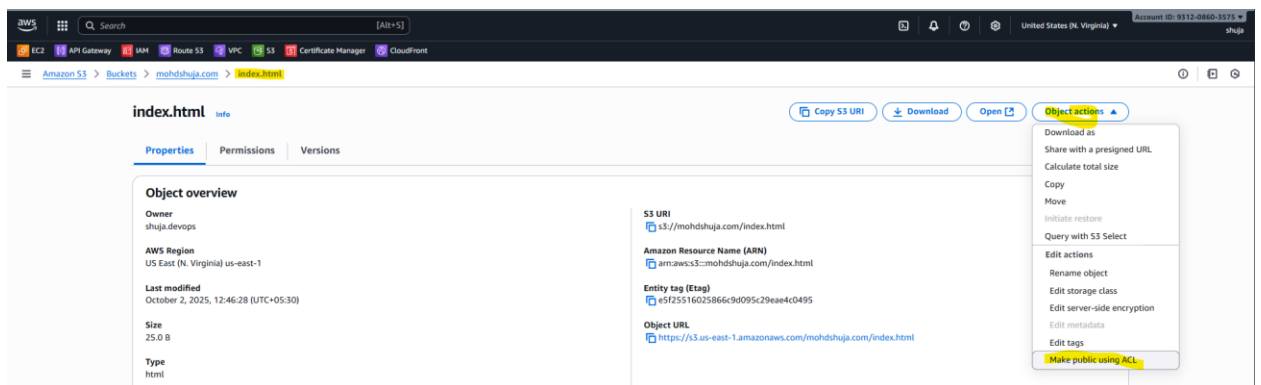
Goto Properties ->static website hosting and enable and give the file names:



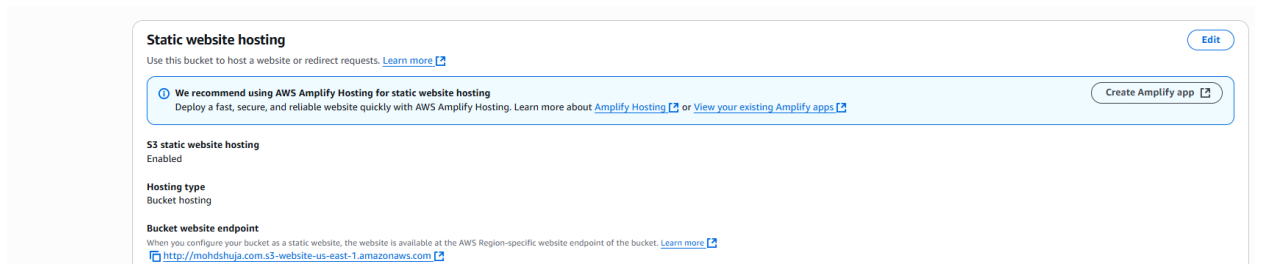
Goto objects tab and upload the files:



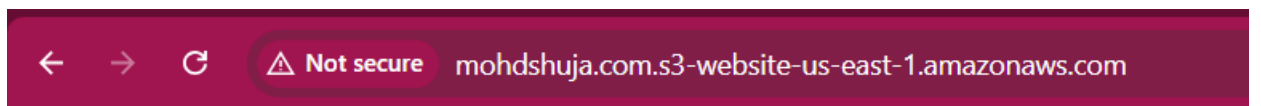
Goto each object i.e., the uploaded files and make them public:



Then you will get a static website url in the properties tab:



We can access that from browser:

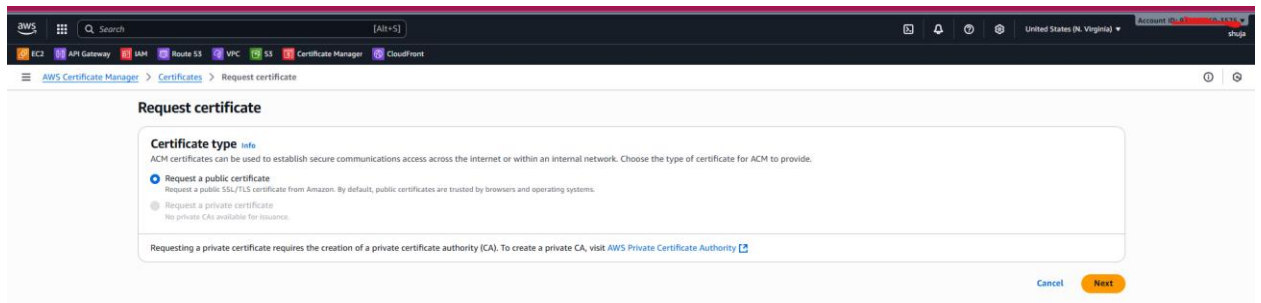


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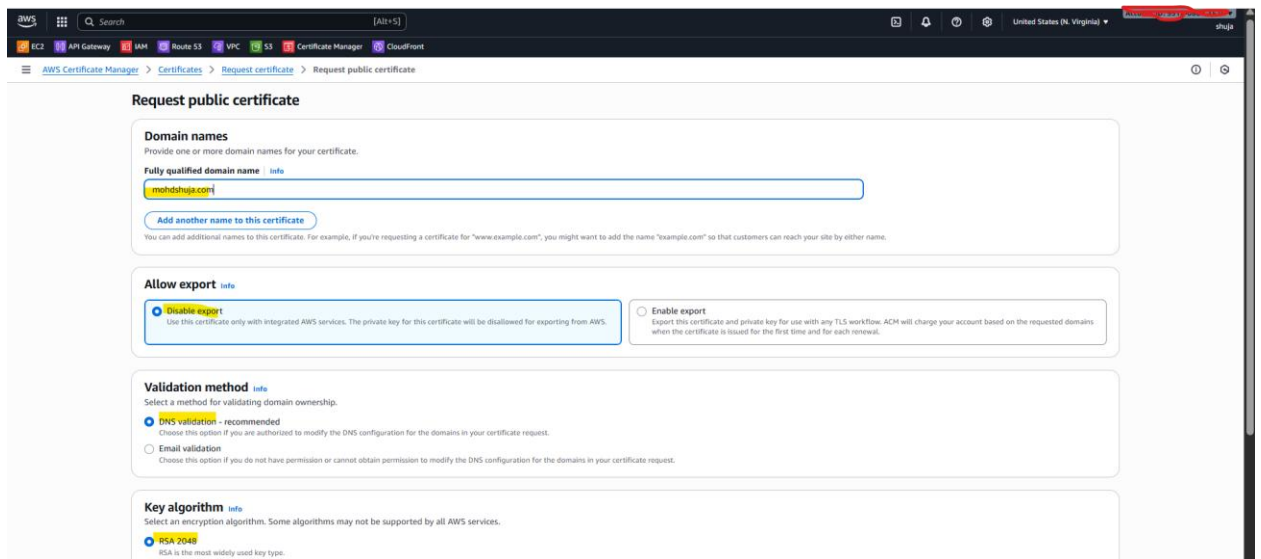
-----done-----

4. Create a CDN and attach one SSL certificate.

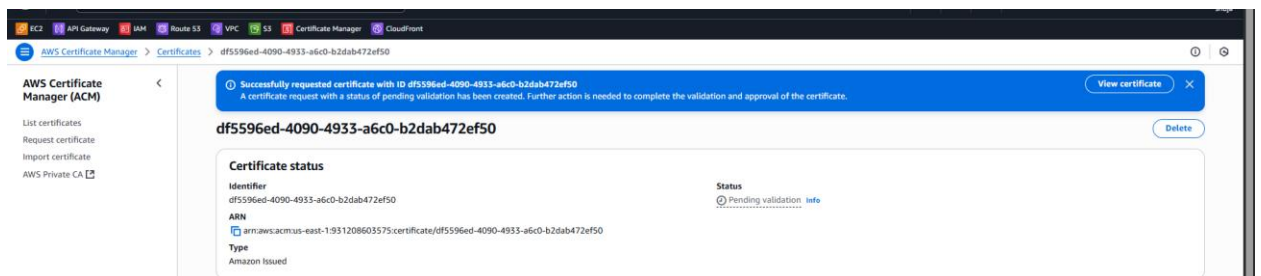
Goto ACM(Amazon Certificate Manager)service of AWS and click on 'Request Certificate':

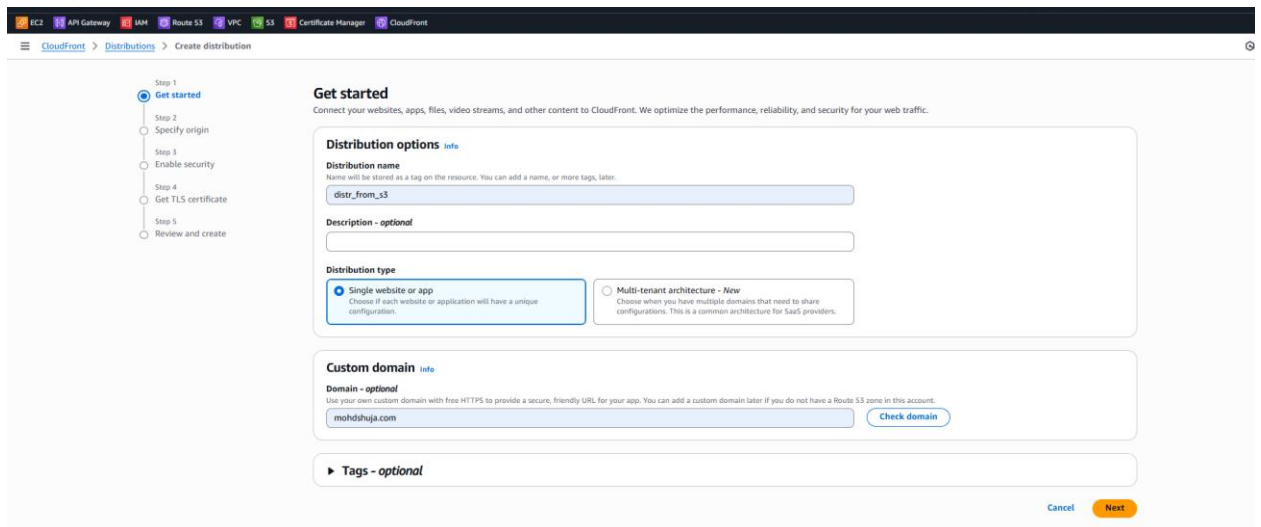
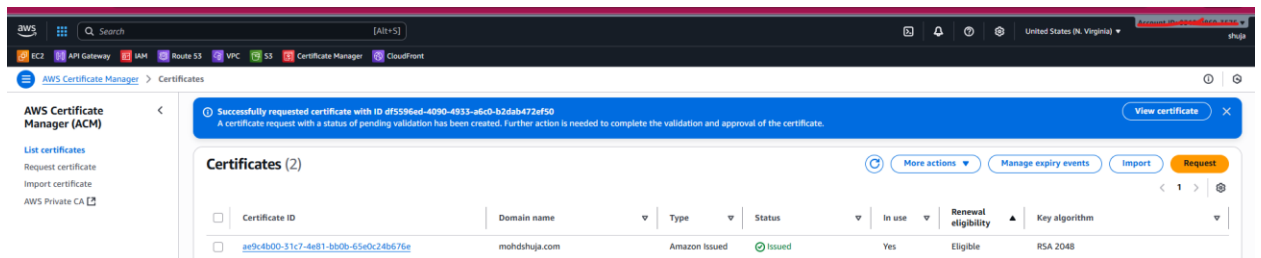
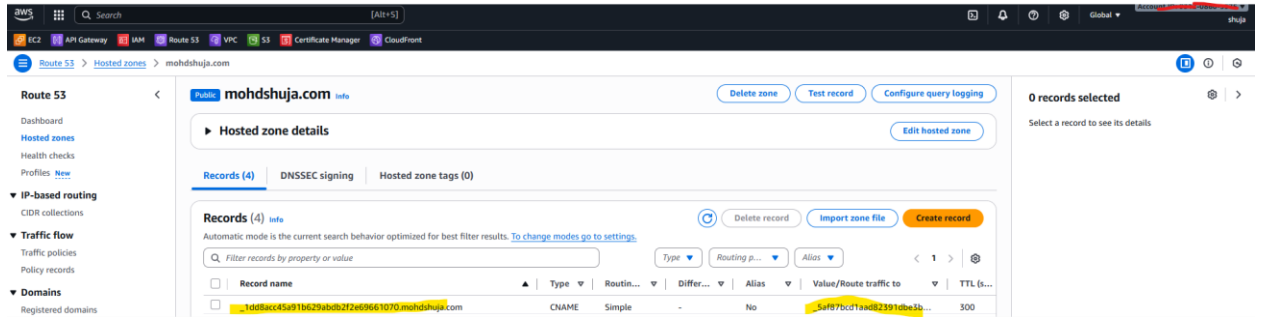


And here give your domain name, and disable export, Validation method select as 'DNS Validation' and key algorithm as 'RSA':



Then you have to create the Records in Route53 with the 'CNAME' name and 'CNAME' value:





Select origin type as 'amazon s3' and give origin as your s3 bucket static website url and keep as it is the settings recommended:

EC2 API Gateway IAM Route 53 VPC S3 Certificate Manager CloudFront

CloudFront > Distributions > Create distribution

Step 1: Get started
Step 2: **Specify origin**
Step 3: Enable security
Step 4: Get TLS certificate
Step 5: Review and create

Specify origin

Your origin is where your content (such as a website or app) lives. CloudFront works with AWS-based origins and origins hosted on other cloud providers.

Origin type

- ☒ **Amazon S3**
Deliver static assets like files and images, statically generated webpages or single page applications (SPAs).
- ☐ Elastic Load Balancer
Deliver applications hosted behind ELB such as dynamic websites, web services, and APIs.
- ☐ API Gateway
Deliver API endpoints for REST APIs hosted on API Gateway.
- ☐ Elemental MediaPackage
Deliver end-to-end live events or video on demand (VOD).
- ☐ VPC origin
Deliver applications and content hosted within private VPCs, such as EC2 instances and Application Load Balancers.
- ☐ Other
Refer to any AWS or non-AWS origin through its publicly resolvable URL.

Origin

S3 origin
Choose an AWS origin, or enter your origin's domain name. [Learn more](#)

mohdshuja.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com [Browse S3](#)

Origin path - optional
The directory path within your origin where your content is stored. [Learn more](#)

/path

Settings info
CloudFront provides default origin and cache settings based on what origin you selected. [View default settings for S3](#)

Origin settings
Origin settings control how CloudFront connects to the specified origin.

☒ Use recommended origin settings ☐ Customize origin settings

And do not select the WAF:

EC2 API Gateway IAM Route 53 VPC S3 Certificate Manager CloudFront

CloudFront > Distributions > Create distribution

Step 1: Get started
Step 2: Specify origin
Step 3: **Enable security**
Step 4: Get TLS certificate
Step 5: Review and create

Enable security

Web Application Firewall (WAF) info

☐ Enable security protections
Keep your application secure from the most common web threats and security vulnerabilities using AWS WAF. Blocked requests are stopped before they reach your web servers.

☒ **Do not enable security protections**
Select this option if your application does not need security protections from AWS WAF.

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

Select your Certificate i.e., SSL:

EC2 API Gateway IAM Route 53 VPC S3 Certificate Manager CloudFront

CloudFront > Distributions > Create distribution

Step 1: Get started
Step 2: Specify origin
Step 3: Enable security
Step 4: **Get TLS certificate**
Step 5: Review and create

Get TLS certificate

TLS certificate info [Refresh certificates](#)

Transport layer security (TLS) encrypts communication to and from your domain. You must have a TLS certificate with AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) to use CloudFront.

Available certificates info
These certificates cover the domains that will be served by this distribution.

- ☒ **mohdshuja.com (ae9c4b00-31c7-4e81-bb0b-65e0c240676e)**
- ☐ Create a new certificate

[View in AWS Certificate Manager](#)

Certificate details

ARN arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:931208603575:certificate/ae9c4b00-31c7-4e81-bb0b-65e0c240676e	Covered domains mohdshuja.com	Source Amazon
---	---	-------------------------

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

And create:

The screenshot shows the 'Review and create' step in the AWS CloudFront console. On the left, a progress bar indicates the steps: Step 1 (Get started), Step 2 (Specify origin), Step 3 (Enable security), Step 4 (Get TLS certificate), and Step 5 (Review and create, which is the current step). The main content area is divided into several sections, each with an 'Edit' button:

- General configuration:** Distribution name is 'distr_from_s3', Description is '-', and Domains to serve is 'mohdshuja.com'.
- Origin:** S3 origin is 'mohdshuja.com.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com', Origin path is '-', Enable Origin Shield is 'No', and Connection attempts is '3'. Connection timeout is '10'.
- Cache settings:** A note states: 'CloudFront will apply default cache settings tailored to serving content from a S3 origin. You can customize settings after you create your distribution.'
- Security:** Security protections are 'None', Use monitor mode is 'No', and Use existing WAF configuration is 'No'.
- TLS certificate:** ARN is 'arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:402170867876:certificate-publickey-31e7...', Covered domains is 'mohdshuja.com', and Source is 'Amazon'.

Then wait for some time then you will get status as 'Enabled':

The screenshot shows the 'Distributions' page in the AWS CloudFront console. It displays a table with one distribution:

ID	Status	Description	Type	Domain name (standard)	Alternate domain names	Origins	Last modified
E3LXY16PTXOZLE	Enabled	-	Standard	d32s24gtqt57vb.c...	mohdshuja.com	mohdshuja.com.s3-website-	October 2, 2025, 02:09 PM GMT+5:30

-----done-----

5. Create a Route 53 hosted zone and map the domain with the CDN.

Goto Route53 service of AWS and select the Hosted zones and click on Create Records:

The screenshot shows the 'Hosted zones' page in the AWS Route 53 console for the domain 'mohdshuja.com'. The page displays the 'Hosted zone details' for a public hosted zone. Below the details, there are tabs for 'Records (4)', 'DNSSEC signing', and 'Hosted zone tags (0)'. The 'Records (4)' tab is selected, showing a table with 4 records. At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Delete record', 'Import zone file', and 'Create record'.

Enable Alias, and in Route Traffic to select 'Alias to CloudFront Distribution' then your CDN will appear in the below so select that and click on Create records:

Create record

Quick create record

Record 1

Record name: subdomain mohdshuja.com

Record type: A - routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

Route traffic to: Alias to CloudFront distribution

US East (N. Virginia)

Use: 'd32s24gqg57yb.cloudfront.net'

mohdshuja.com (d32s24gqg57yb.cloudfront.net)

Buttons: Switch to wizard, Delete, Add another record, Cancel, Create records

That means you have mapped the Domain with CDN;

Route 53

Hosted zones

Public: mohdshuja.com

Hosted zone details

Records (4)

Record name	Type	Routing p...	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s...
mohdshuja.com	A	Simple	Yes	d32s24gqg57yb.cloudfront...	

Buttons: Delete zone, Test record, Configure query logging, Edit hosted zone, Delete record, Import zone file, Create record

-----done-----

- Update the index.html in the S3 bucket and ensure the updated file is accessible using the domain name.

Goto CloudFront and copy the Distribution Domain Name:

distr_from_s3

General | Security | Origins | Behaviors | Error pages | Invalidation | Tags | Logging

Details

Name: distr_from_s3

Distribution domain name: d32s24gqg57yb.cloudfront.net

ARN: arn:aws:cloudfront:931208603575:distribution/E3LXY16PTXXZLE

Last modified: October 2, 2025 at 8:39:51 AM UTC

Settings

Description: -

Price class: Use all edge locations (best performance)

Supported HTTP versions: HTTP/2, HTTP/1.1, HTTP/1.0

Alternate domain names: mohdshuja.com

Route domains to CloudFront

Custom SSL certificate: mohdshuja.com

Security policy: TLSv1.2_2021

Standard logging: Off

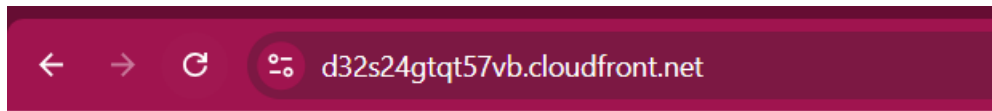
Cookie logging: Off

Default root object: -

Continuous deployment

Create staging distribution

And access from the browser:

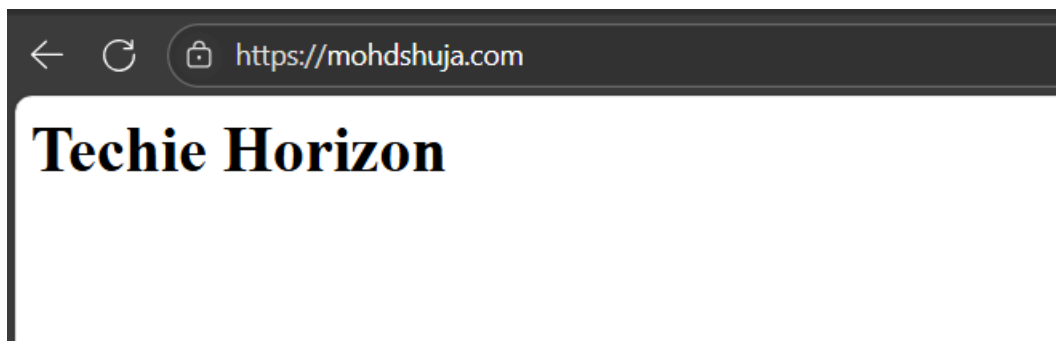


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-----done-----

7. Share the domain name in Slack to test the connectivity.

<https://mohdshuja.com>



-----completed-----