

## Created domain name in godaddy

The screenshot shows a browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is 'account.godaddy.com/products/'. The main content area displays a search bar at the top with the placeholder 'Search for a new domain'. Below it, a section titled 'Start using your new products' features a green globe icon and the domain name 'nanidevops.xyz'. A sub-section titled 'Domains' lists the domain 'nanidevops.xyz' with a 'NEW' badge. To the right of the domain name are four options: 'Create a website', 'Set up an email account', 'Connect to an existing site', and 'Manage my domain'. At the bottom of the page, there's a link 'All Products and Services'.

## creating the certification manager

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL 'us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/acm/home?region=us-east-2#/firstrun/'. The title bar includes 'Products', 'AWS Management Console', 'Route 53 Console', and 'AWS Certificate Manager'. The main content area is titled 'AWS Certificate Manager' with a sub-headline: 'AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) makes it easy to provision, manage, deploy, and renew SSL/TLS certificates on the AWS platform.' Below this, there are two sections: 'Provision certificates' (with a monitor icon containing a key and a plus sign) and 'Private certificate authority' (with a person icon containing a lock and a gear). Each section has a 'Get started' button at the bottom. The footer of the page includes links for 'Feedback', 'English (US)', 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms of Use', and 'Cookie preferences'.

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager console with the URL `us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/acm/home?region=us-east-2#/privatewizard/`. The browser tabs include Products, AWS Management Console, Route 53 Console, and AWS Certificate Manager. The search bar at the top right contains the placeholder "Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs". The user's profile "srinithya" is visible in the top right corner.

The main content area displays the "Request a certificate" wizard. It starts with a note: "Choose Import a certificate to import an existing certificate instead of requesting a new one. Learn more." A blue button labeled "Import a certificate" is shown. Below this, the heading "Request a certificate" is followed by the sub-instruction "Choose the type of certificate for ACM to provide." Two options are listed:

- 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.](#)

At the bottom right of the form, there are "Cancel" and "Request a certificate" buttons.

This screenshot continues the "Request a certificate" wizard. The URL is now `us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/acm/home?region=us-east-2#/wizard/`. The browser tabs and search bar remain the same.

The main content area shows the "Add domain names" step. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: Step 1: Add domain names (highlighted in orange), Step 2: Select validation method, Step 3: Add tags, Step 4: Review, Step 5: Validation. To the right, two boxes provide information: one about CT logging and another about using certificates with other AWS services.

The "Add domain names" section contains a "Domain name\*" input field with the placeholder "At least one domain name is required". Two entries are present: "nanidevops.xyz" and "dr.nanidevops.xyz". A "dr.add another name to this certificate" button is below. A note explains how to add additional names to the certificate.

At the bottom right of the form, there are "Cancel" and "Request a certificate" buttons.

**Step 1: Add domain names**

**Step 2: Select validation method**

**Step 3: Add tags**

**Step 4: Review**

**Step 5: Validation**

**Select validation method**

Choose how AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) validates your certificate request. Before we issue your certificate, we need to validate that you own or control the domains for which you are requesting the certificate. ACM can validate ownership by using DNS or by sending email to the contact addresses of the domain owner.

**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**

**Feedback English (US) ▾**

**Products AWS Management Console Route 53 Console AWS Certificate Manager**

**us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/acm/home?region=us-east-2#/wizard/**

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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**

**Domain name**

The names you want to secure with an SSL/TLS certificate.

Domain name nanidevops.xyz  
Additional name dr.nanidevops.xyz

**Validation method**

The method AWS uses to validate your certificate request.

Validation method DNS

[Cancel](#) [Previous](#) **Confirm and request**

**Feedback English (US) ▾**

**Products AWS Management Console Route 53 Console AWS Certificate Manager**

**us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/acm/home?region=us-east-2#/wizard/**

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**Services** **srinithya Ohio Support**

**Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S]**

**Created hosted zone in Route53**

**Introducing the new Route 53 console**  
We've redesigned the Route 53 console to make it easier to use. Let us know what you think. We are continuing to make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned! If you'd prefer to use the old console, click here.

**Hosted zone configuration**  
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** [Info](#)  
This is the name of the domain that you want to route traffic for.  
  
Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, ! \* # % & ' ( ) \* + , - / ; < = > ? @ [ \ ] ^ \_ { } . ~

**Description - optional** [Info](#)  
This value lets you distinguish hosted zones that have the same name.  
  
The description can have up to 256 characters. 0/256

**Type** [Info](#)  
The type indicates whether you want to route traffic on the internet or in an Amazon VPC.  
 **Public hosted zone**  
A public hosted zone determines how traffic is routed on the internet.  
 **Private hosted zone**  
A private hosted zone determines how traffic is routed within an Amazon VPC.

**Tags** [Info](#)

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## Copying the nameservers of R53 and editing them in Godaddy

**Introducing the new Route 53 console**  
We've redesigned the Route 53 console to make it easier to use. Let us know what you think. We are continuing to make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned! If you'd prefer to use the old console, click here.

**nanidevops.xyz was successfully created.**  
Now you can create records in the hosted zone to specify how Route 53 to route traffic for your domain.

Route 53 > Hosted zones > nanidevops.xyz

**Records (2)** [Info](#)

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

| Record name                           | Type | Routing policy | Alias                    |
|---------------------------------------|------|----------------|--------------------------|
| ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk.              | NS   | Simple         | -                        |
| ns-485.awsdns-60.com.                 | NS   | Simple         | -                        |
| ns-1194.awsdns-21.org.                | NS   | Simple         | -                        |
| ns-713.awsdns-25.net.                 | NS   | Simple         | -                        |
| ns-1839.awsdns-hostmaster.amazon.com. | SOA  | Simple         | 1 7200 900 1209600 86400 |

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## NS - Name Service

SOA - Service oriented architecture

The screenshot shows the GoDaddy DNS Management interface. The top navigation bar includes links for AWS Management Console, Route 53 Console Hosted Zones, and AWS Certificate Manager. The main content area is titled "My Domains" and "DNS Management". A sub-section titled "Connect My Domain to a Website" contains a warning about the risks of changing nameservers and a button labeled "Connect my domain to a website I've built". Below this is a link to "Enter my own nameservers (advanced)".

The screenshot shows the GoDaddy DNS Management interface. The top navigation bar includes links for AWS Management Console, Route 53 Console Hosted Zones, and AWS Certificate Manager. The main content area is titled "My Domains" and "DNS Management". A sub-section titled "Enter My Own Nameservers" lists four nameservers: ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk, ns-485.awsdns-60.com, ns-1194.awsdns-21.org, and ns-713.awsdns-25.net. Each name is in a separate input field with a trash icon. Below the list is a "Add Nameserver" button. At the bottom are "Cancel", "Back", and "Save" buttons.

**In Certification manager give confirm and request and it will add CNAME in hosted zone**

Screenshot of the AWS Certificate Manager 'Request a certificate' wizard Step 4: Review.

The page shows the following details:

- Domain name:** nanidevops.xyz, dr.nanidevops.xyz
- Validation method:** DNS

At the bottom right, there are buttons for **Cancel**, **Previous**, and **Confirm and request**.

Screenshot of the AWS Certificate Manager 'Request a certificate' wizard Step 5: Validation.

A message box indicates: **Request in progress**. A certificate request with a status of Pending validation has been created. Further action is needed to complete the validation and approval of the certificate.

The **Validation** section contains a table:

| Domain            | Validation status  |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| nanidevops.xyz    | Pending validation |
| dr.nanidevops.xyz | Pending validation |

Below the table, there is a link to **Export DNS configuration to a file** and a **Continue** button.

**Note:** Changing the DNS configuration allows ACM to issue certificates for this domain name for as long as the DNS record exists. You can revoke permission at any time by removing the record. [Learn more](#).

**Create record in Route 53** Amazon Route 53 DNS Customers ACM can update your DNS configuration for you. [Learn more](#).

**Success**  
The DNS record was written to your Route 53 hosted zone. It may take up to 30 minutes for the changes to propagate, and for AWS to validate the domain.

**dr.nanidevops.xyz** Pending validation

Add the following CNAME record to the DNS configuration for your domain. The procedure for adding CNAME records depends on your DNS service Provider. [Learn more](#).

| Name   | Type  | Value   |
|--|-------|---|
| _e7e8c3ec04a7d585268b1af0e7dacaf5.dr.nanidevops.xyz. | CNAME | _d7726542800f93103ccfc4c3e5275a9a.lblqlwmygg.acm-validations.aws. |

**Note:** Changing the DNS configuration allows ACM to issue certificates for this domain name for as long as the DNS record exists. You can revoke permission at any time by removing the record. [Learn more](#).

**Create record in Route 53** Amazon Route 53 DNS Customers ACM can update your DNS configuration for you. [Learn more](#).

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Route 53 > Hosted zones > nanidevops.xyz

**Records (4)** [Info](#)

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Record name                                       | Type  | Routin... | Differ... | Value/Route traffic  |
|--------------------------|---|-------|-----------|-----------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nanidevops.xyz                                    | NS    | Simple    | -         | ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk.<br>ns-485.awsdns-60.com.<br>ns-1194.awsdns-21.org.<br>ns-715.awsdns-25.net. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nanidevops.xyz                                    | SOA   | Simple    | -         | ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.amazon.com. 1 7200 900 1209600 86400                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | _093d8563344b56fe879d79a13d08a980.nanidevops.xyz. | CNAME | Simple    | -         | _cb8a0b895f94db30c1a6773cd1c4ad4.lblqlwmygg.acm-validations.aws.                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | _e7e8c3ec04a7d585...                              | CNAME | Simple    | -         | _d7726542800f93103ccfc4c3e5275a9a.lblqlwmygg.acm-validations.aws.                                    |

## Create IAM role with EC2 administration access

Screenshot of the AWS IAM Management Console showing the 'Create role' wizard, step 4: Review.

**Create role**

**Review**

Provide the required information below and review this role before you create it.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Role name*</b>   | Fullaccess  |
| Use alphanumeric and '+'='@_-' characters. Maximum 64 characters.   |   |
| <b>Role description</b>   | Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf. |
| Maximum 1000 characters. Use alphanumeric and '+'='@_-' characters. |   |
| <b>Trusted entities</b>   | AWS service: ec2.amazonaws.com                            |
| <b>Policies</b>   | AdministratorAccess                                       |
| <b>Permissions boundary</b> Permissions boundary is not set         |   |
| No tags were added.   |   |

\* Required

**Create role**

## Create 2 RDS for PROD and DR(initial database name is must): Create subnet group first

Screenshot of the AWS RDS Management Console showing the 'Subnet groups' page.

**Amazon RDS**

**Subnet groups (3)**

| Name                 | Description                             | Status   | VPC          |
|----------------------|---|----------|--------------|
| dbtest30             | mysql                                   | Complete | vpc-57ad213c |
| default-vpc-57ad213c | Created from the RDS Management Console | Complete | vpc-57ad213c |
| project              | project                                 | Complete | vpc-57ad213c |

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Successfully created project. View subnet group

We listened to your feedback! Now, create a database with a single click using our pre-built configurations! Or choose your own configurations. Switch to your original interface.

RDS > Create database

## Create database

Choose a database creation method [Info](#)

Standard create You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.

Easy create Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.

Engine options

Engine type [Info](#)

Amazon Aurora  MySQL  MariaDB

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Choose a sample template to meet your use case.

Production Use defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.

Dev/Test This instance is intended for development use outside of a production environment.

Free tier Use RDS Free Tier to develop new applications, test existing applications, or gain hands-on experience with Amazon RDS. [Info](#)

Settings

DB instance identifier [Info](#) Type a name for your DB instance. The name must be unique across all DB instances owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

dbprod

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). Constraints: 1 to 60 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Can't contain two consecutive hyphens. Can't end with a hyphen.

▼ Credentials Settings

Master username [Info](#) Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

dbprod

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. First character must be a letter

Auto generate a password Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password

Master password [Info](#)

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Screenshot of the AWS RDS console showing the DB instance configuration page.

**DB instance class:** db.t2.micro (selected)

**Storage:**

- Storage type:** General Purpose (SSD)
- Allocated storage:** 20 GiB

**Storage autoscaling:**

- Enable storage autoscaling** (unchecked)

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Screenshot of the AWS RDS console showing the Availability & durability and Connectivity configuration pages.

**Availability & durability:**

- Multi-AZ deployment:**
  - Create a standby instance (recommended for production usage)
  - Do not create a standby instance

**Connectivity:**

- Virtual private cloud (VPC):** Default VPC (vpc-57ad213c) (selected)
- Subnet group:** project
- Public access:** info

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Screenshot of the AWS RDS Subnet group configuration page.

**Subnet group:** Info

DB subnet group that defines which subnets and IP ranges the DB instance can use in the VPC you selected.

**project:** dropdown menu

**Public access:** Info

Yes: Amazon EC2 instances and devices outside the VPC can connect to your database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which EC2 instances and devices inside the VPC can connect to the database.

No: RDS will not assign a public IP address to the database. Only Amazon EC2 instances and devices inside the VPC can connect to your database.

**VPC security group:** Info

Choose a VPC security group to allow access to your database. Ensure that the security group rules allow the appropriate incoming traffic.

Choose existing: Choose existing VPC security groups

Create new: Create new VPC security group

**Existing VPC security groups:** Choose VPC security groups dropdown menu

default X

**Availability Zone:** Info

No preference dropdown menu

**Additional configuration:**

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Screenshot of the AWS RDS Database options configuration page.

**protection disabled**

**Database options:**

**Initial database name:** Info

dbprod

If you do not specify a database name, Amazon RDS does not create a database.

**DB parameter group:** Info

default:mysql8.0

**Option group:** Info

default:mysql-8.0

**Backup:**

Enable automated backups: Creates a point-in-time snapshot of your database

**⚠ Please note that automated backups are currently supported for InnoDB storage engine only. If you are using MyISAM, refer to details here.**

**Backup retention period:** Info

Choose the number of days that RDS should retain automatic backups for this instance.

7 days

**Backup window:** Info

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The screenshot shows the AWS RDS Management Console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various options like Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, etc. The main area is titled 'default:mysql-8-0'. It contains sections for Backup, Monitoring, Log exports, IAM role, and Maintenance. Under Maintenance, it says 'Auto minor version upgrade Info'. A note at the bottom of the Maintenance section says: 'Ensure that general, slow query, and audit logs are turned on. Error logs are enabled by default. [Learn more](#)'.

This screenshot is similar to the one above, but it shows a different configuration page. It includes sections for Maintenance window (with options to 'Select window' or 'No preference'), Deletion protection (with an option to 'Enable deletion protection'), and Estimated monthly costs. It also includes a note about the AWS Free Tier and a warning about third-party rights. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create database' buttons.

**Create 2 EC2 instance with IAM role(full access) and user data**

Domain Manager | AWS Management Console | Route 53 Console Home | AWS Certificate Manager | IAM Management Console | RDS Management Console | Launch instance wizard | us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

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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 3: Configure Instance Details

Purchasing option  Request Spot instances

Network  vpc-57ad213c (default)  Create new VPC

Subnet  No preference (default subnet in any Availability Zone)  Create new subnet

Auto-assign Public IP  Use subnet setting (Enable)

Placement group  Add instance to placement group

Capacity Reservation  Open

Domain join directory  No directory  Create new directory

IAM role  Fullaccess  Create new IAM role

Shutdown behavior  Stop

Stop - Hibernate behavior  Enable hibernation as an additional stop behavior

Enable termination protection  Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring  Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring  
Additional charges apply.

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Add Storage

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Domain Manager | AWS Management Console | Route 53 Console Home | AWS Certificate Manager | IAM Management Console | RDS Management Console | Launch instance wizard | us-east-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-east-2#LaunchInstanceWizard:

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Services ▾ Search for services, features, marketplace products, and docs [Alt+S]

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

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Advanced Details

Enclave  Enable

Metadata accessible  Enabled

Metadata version  V1 and V2 (token optional)

Metadata token response hop limit  1

User data  As text  As file  Input is already base64 encoded

```
#!/bin/bash
yum install httpd php-mysql -y
amazon-linux-extras install -y php7.3
cd /var/www/html
echo "healthy" > healthy.html
wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
tar -xzf latest.tar.gz
cp -r wordpress/* /var/www/html/
rm -rf wordpress
rm -rf latest.tar.gz
chown -R 755 wp-content
chown -R apache:apache wp-content
wget https://s3.amazonaws.com/bucketforwordpresslab-donotdelete/.htaccess.txt
mv htaccess.txt .htaccess
chkconfig httpd on
service httpd start
```

Cancel Previous Review and Launch Next: Add Storage

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The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like EC2 Dashboard, Events, Tags, Limits, Instances (selected), Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images, AMIs, and Elastic Block Store. The main area displays a table titled 'Instances (1/10) Info' with columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, and Public IPv4. There are 10 rows, each representing an instance. The last row, 'DR', has a checked checkbox and is highlighted. Below the table, a detailed view for 'Instance: i-0d259f1036e96ad67 (DR)' is shown with tabs for Details, Security, Networking, Storage, Status checks, Monitoring, and Tags. The 'Details' tab is selected.

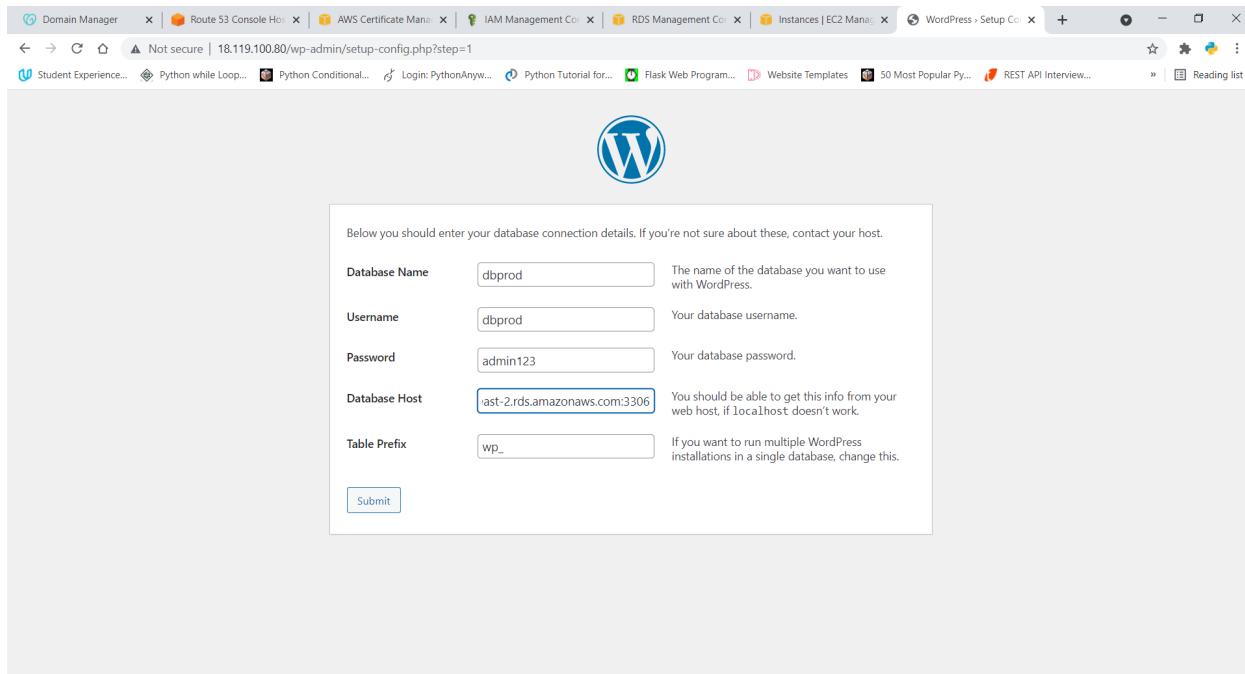
## Configure the application with DB details for both prod and DR

The screenshot shows a WordPress setup configuration page. At the top, it says 'Welcome to WordPress. Before getting started, we need some information on the database. You will need to know the following items before proceeding.' Below this is a numbered list: 1. Database name, 2. Database username, 3. Database password, 4. Database host, 5. Table prefix (if you want to run more than one WordPress in a single database). A note below states: 'We're going to use this information to create a wp-config.php file. If for any reason this automatic file creation doesn't work, don't worry. All this does is fill in the database information to a configuration file. You may also simply open wp-config-sample.php in a text editor, fill in your information, and save it as wp-config.php. Need more help? [We got it.](#)' At the bottom, it says 'In all likelihood, these items were supplied to you by your Web Host. If you don't have this information, then you will need to contact them before you can continue. If you're all ready...' and has a 'Let's go!' button.

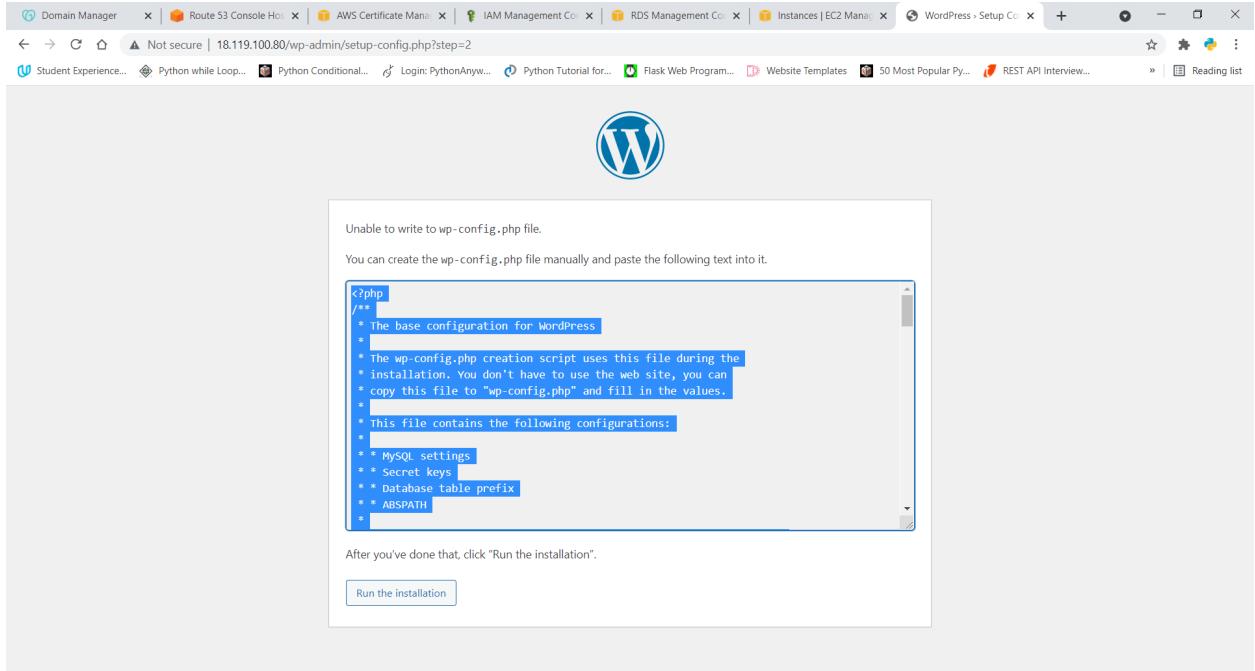
```

root@ip-172-31-28-61:/var/www/html#
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]$ sudo su -
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]$ cd /var/www/html/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]$ No such file or directory
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]$ cd /var/www/html
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 html]$ ls
healthy.html license.txt wp-activate.php wp-blog-header.php wp-config-sample.php wp-cron.php wp-links-opml.php wp-login.php wp-settings.php wp-trackback.php
index.php readme.html wp-admin wp-comments-post.php wp-content wp-includes wp-load.php wp-mail.php wp-signup.php xmlrpc.php
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 html]$ ls -ltr
total 208
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8 Jul 13 07:11 healthy.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7165 Jul 13 07:11 wp-activate.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7345 Jul 13 07:11 readme.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1941 Jul 13 07:11 license.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 405 Jul 13 07:11 index.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2913 Jul 13 07:11 wp-config-sample.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2328 Jul 13 07:11 wp-comments-post.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 351 Jul 13 07:11 wp-blog-header.php
drwxr-xr-x 9 root root 4096 Jul 13 07:11 wp-admin
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3939 Jul 13 07:11 wp-cron.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3236 Jul 13 07:11 xmlrpc.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4747 Jul 13 07:11 wp-trackback.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 31328 Jul 13 07:11 wp-signup.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 21125 Jul 13 07:11 wp-settings.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8509 Jul 13 07:11 wp-mail.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 44994 Jul 13 07:11 wp-login.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3313 Jul 13 07:11 wp-load.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2496 Jul 13 07:11 wp-linksopml.php
drwxr-xr-x 28 root root 8192 Jul 13 07:11 wp-includes
drwxr-xr-x 4 apache apache 52 Jul 13 07:14 wp-content
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 html]#

```



## Run Installation



```
root@ip-172-31-28-61:/var/www/html
* Change these to different unique phrases!
* You can generate these using the (@link https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/ WordPress.org secret-key service)
* You can change these at any point in time to invalidate all existing cookies. This will force all users to have to log in again.
*
* Since 2.6.0
*/
define('AUTH_KEY',         'm1NDGU0s15u5o;,1%,^$X~1ibBVHXzKA!TDOI;qfHnRk0k|vg20L00D66Wq');
define('SECURE_AUTH_KEY',   '(Qz2z_5Zxx#h2d3yj;Pw*aIgI_lH0gka)k<nOla)F4(ying=px;cFSg#3W');
define('LOGGED_IN_KEY',     '1R:15t,##m[alrGfarB!vhv83{j(v,-1f4!!oh0B@URsS]12)EV#8gb,0M%1');
define('NONCE_KEY',        '!dg2FKWO1q_3esdxhb1wc[w8JDyoxFx*N-VMKdIF~>Im_B+Mbv1l5VG(.');
define('AUTH_SALT',         'EZ0Knh<:hM*1f.l/O(U~wD9y0s,EB #SR9/arrqWVm_qb=70 1<RWxTxJ5');
define('SECURE_AUTH_SALT',  '(s+QwId!)#N1'.hkhLNT$gn|vCSKGF[qtotfjhueKBfm~vp$F_mc[G#%Sw#H3');
define('LOGGED_IN_SALT',    '9,3j >WIDC92700_0MRx' *1D-Euvw%kIH(Ra 7 jXHOVa(w<> +PL0Xb');
define('NONCE_SALT',        '2h.(Qo-WFlAhr>*&ig%2U* bgBEUFd446gv5il(g*YlDU_3SWcEU(wrr),@B(');
/*#@*/
/*
* WordPress Database Table prefix.
*
* You can have multiple installations in one database if you give each
* a unique prefix. Only numbers, letters, and underscores please!
*/
$table_prefix = 'wp_';

/**
* For developers: WordPress debugging mode.
*
* Change this to true to enable the display of notices during development.
* It is strongly recommended that plugin and theme developers use WP_DEBUG
* in their development environments.
*
* For information on other constants that can be used for debugging,
* visit the documentation.
*
* @link https://wordpress.org/support/article/debugging-in-wordpress/
*/
define('WP_DEBUG', false);

/* That's all, stop editing! Happy publishing. */

/** Absolute path to the WordPress directory. */
if ( ! defined('ABSPATH') ) {
    define( 'ABSPATH', __DIR__ . '/' );
}

/** Sets up WordPress vars and included files. */
require_once ABSPATH . 'wp-settings.php';

```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Not secure | 18.119.100.80/wp-admin/setup-config.php". The main content area shows the WordPress setup configuration page. It features a large blue "W" logo at the top. Below it, a message reads: "Welcome to WordPress. Before getting started, we need some information on the database. You will need to know the following items before proceeding." A numbered list follows: 1. Database name, 2. Database username, 3. Database password, 4. Database host, 5. Table prefix (if you want to run more than one WordPress in a single database). A note below states: "We're going to use this information to create a wp-config.php file. If for any reason this automatic file creation doesn't work, don't worry. All this does is fill in the database information to a configuration file. You may also simply open wp-config-sample.php in a text editor, fill in your information, and save it as wp-config.php. Need more help? [We got it.](#)". Another note below says: "In all likelihood, these items were supplied to you by your Web Host. If you don't have this information, then you will need to contact them before you can continue. If you're all ready...". A blue "Let's go!" button is at the bottom.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the title "root@ip-172-31-28-61:/var/www/html". The terminal output shows the user logging in as "ecc2-user" and authenticating with a public key. The user then lists files in the directory. The terminal shows the following command and output:

```
root@ip-172-31-28-61:/var/www/html# ls
healthy.html license.txt wp-activate.php wp-blog-header.php wp-config-sample.php wp-cron.php wp-links-opml.php wp-login.php wp-settings.php wp-trackback.php
index.php readme.html wp-admin wp-comments-post.php wp-content wp-includes wp-load.php wp-mail.php wp-signup.php xmlrpc.php
root@ip-172-31-28-61:/var/www/html# ls -l
total 208
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8 Jul 13 07:11 healthy.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7167 Jul 13 07:11 wp-activate.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7345 Jul 13 07:11 wp-blog-header.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 19915 Jul 13 07:11 license.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 405 Jul 13 07:11 index.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2913 Jul 13 07:11 wp-config-sample.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2328 Jul 13 07:11 wp-comments-post.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 351 Jul 13 07:11 wp-blog-header.php
drwxr-xr-x 9 root root 4096 Jul 13 07:11 wp-admin
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3939 Jul 13 07:11 wp-cron.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3236 Jul 13 07:11 xmlrpc.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4747 Jul 13 07:11 wp-trackback.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 31328 Jul 13 07:11 wp-signup.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 21125 Jul 13 07:11 wp-settings.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8508 Jul 13 07:11 wp-mail.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 44304 Jul 13 07:11 wp-login.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3313 Jul 13 07:11 wp-load.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2496 Jul 13 07:11 wp-links-opml.php
drwxr-xr-x 25 root root 8192 Jul 13 07:11 wp-includes
drwxr-xr-x 4 apache apache 52 Jul 13 07:14 wp-content
root@ip-172-31-28-61:/var/www/html# vi wp-config.php
```

Domain Manager | Route 53 Console Home | AWS Certificate Manager | IAM Management Console | RDS Management Console | Instances | EC2 Manager | WordPress > Installation | + | - | X

Not secure | 18.119.100.80/wp-admin/install.php

Student Experience... Python while Loop... Python Conditional... Login: PythonAnywhere.com Python Tutorial for... Flask Web Program... Website Templates 50 Most Popular Py... REST API Interview... » | Reading list

## Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

### Information needed

Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later.

**Site Title** prod

**Username** admin  
Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.

**Password** admin123  **Very weak**  
**Important:** You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

**Confirm Password**  Confirm use of weak password

**Your Email** srinithyapthon@gmail.com  
Double-check your email address before continuing.

**Search engine visibility**  Discourage search engines from indexing this site  
It is up to search engines to honor this request.

Domain Manager | Route 53 Console Home | AWS Certificate Manager | IAM Management Console | RDS Management Console | Instances | EC2 Manager | Log In > prod — WordPress | + | - | X

Not secure | 18.119.100.80/wp-login.php

Student Experience... Python while Loop... Python Conditional... Login: PythonAnywhere.com Python Tutorial for... Flask Web Program... Website Templates 50 Most Popular Py... REST API Interview... » | Reading list

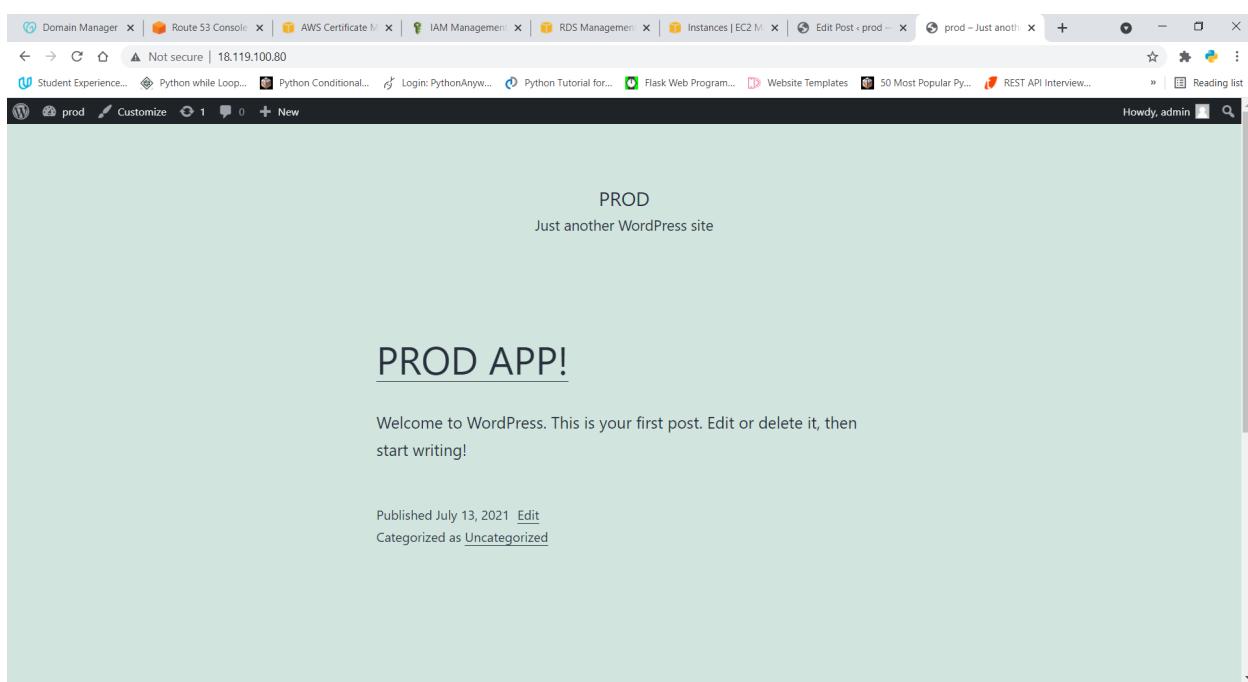
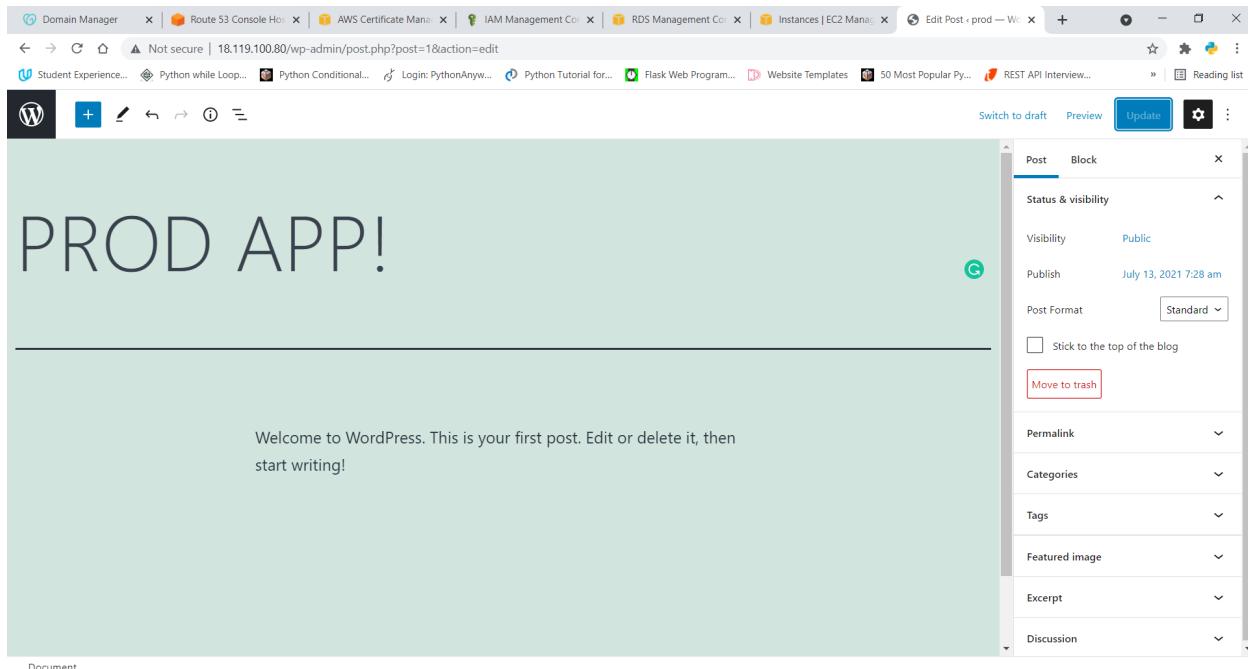
# WordPress

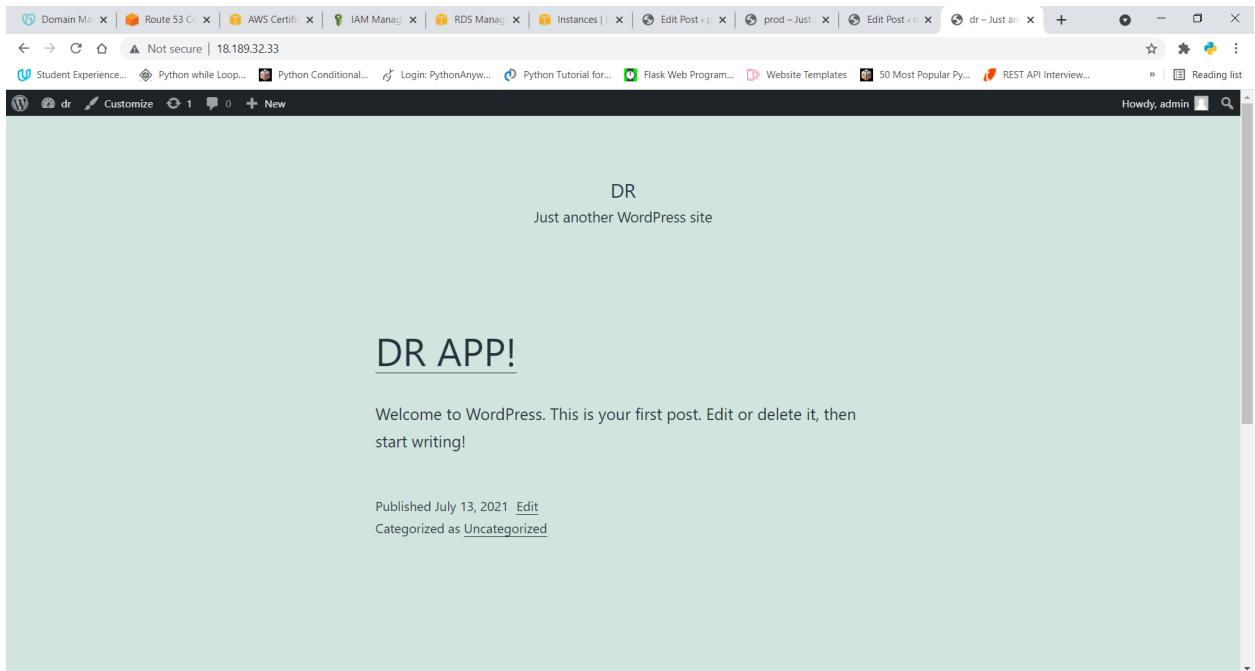
Username or Email Address  
admin

Password  
\*\*\*\*\*

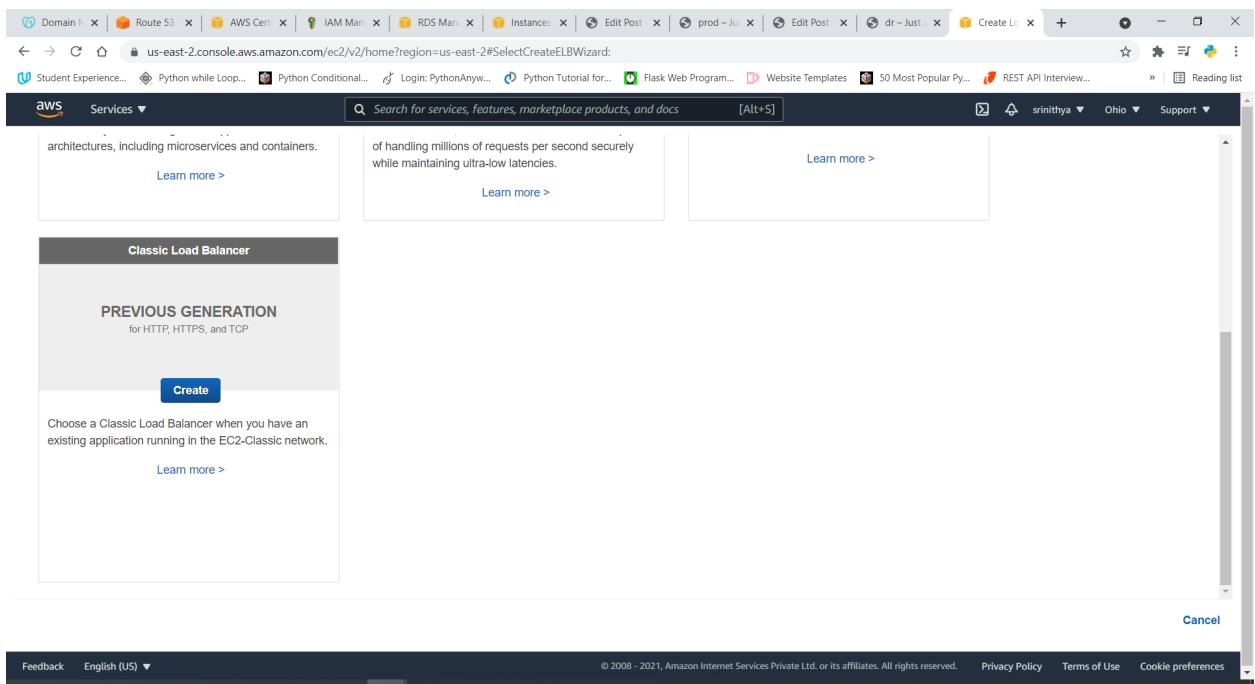
Remember Me

Lost your password?  
— Go to prod





## Now create ELB for both Prod and DR



**Step 1: Define Load Balancer**

### Basic Configuration

This wizard will walk you through setting up a new load balancer. Begin by giving your new load balancer a unique name so that you can identify it from other load balancers you might create. You will also need to configure ports and protocols for your load balancer. Traffic from your clients can be routed from any load balancer port to any port on your EC2 Instances. By default, we've configured your load balancer with a standard web server on port 80.

Load Balancer name:

Create LB Inside:

Creates an internal load balancer:  (What's this?)

Enable advanced VPC configuration:

**Listener Configuration:**

| Load Balancer Protocol | Load Balancer Port | Instance Protocol | Instance Port |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| HTTP                   | 80                 | HTTP              | 80            |

Add

Cancel Next: Assign Security Groups

**Step 2: Assign Security Groups**

You have selected the option of having your Elastic Load Balancer inside of a VPC, which allows you to assign security groups to your load balancer. Please select the security groups to assign to this load balancer. This can be changed at any time.

Assign a security group:  Select an existing security group

| Security Group ID     | Name             | Description  | Actions                     |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| sg-023fd815240461fa5  | 11-Apr-EFS-SG    | launch-wizard-8 created 2021-04-11T11:00:27.254+05:30  | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-4f1f763a           | default          | default VPC security group                             | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-0df380dbef1683af5  | launch-wizard-1  | launch-wizard-1 created 2021-04-17T12:22:23.848+05:30  | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-070203483c68db10f  | launch-wizard-10 | launch-wizard-10 created 2021-05-23T16:24:52.497+05:30 | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-0179e53511476eed4  | launch-wizard-11 | launch-wizard-11 created 2021-05-24T22:55:04.892+05:30 | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-06c4a2085e1db3705  | launch-wizard-12 | launch-wizard-12 created 2021-05-30T15:54:48.214+05:30 | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-0ccb9a0a0d69aa1eb  | launch-wizard-13 | launch-wizard-13 created 2021-06-16T12:24:55.603+05:30 | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-0f964fcfb9f2dc2ba  | launch-wizard-14 | launch-wizard-14 created 2021-06-20T23:27:50.877+05:30 | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-02012a6104a619958  | launch-wizard-15 | launch-wizard-15 created 2021-07-03T17:57:43.481+05:30 | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-0c0d384e6edccbb01a | launch-wizard-3  | launch-wizard-3 created 2021-03-27T10:43:54.784+05:30  | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-0c0b0793d067c2f03  | launch-wizard-4  | launch-wizard-4 created 2021-05-14T21:17:38.423+05:30  | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |
| sg-0ca479bfd0539819d  | launch-wizard-5  | launch-wizard-5 created 2021-03-28T10:49:28.870+05:30  | <a href="#">Copy to new</a> |

Cancel Previous Next: Configure Security Settings

**Step 4: Configure Health Check**

Your load balancer will automatically perform health checks on your EC2 instances and only route traffic to instances that pass the health check. If an instance fails the health check, it is automatically removed from the load balancer. Customize the health check to meet your specific needs.

Ping Protocol: HTTP  
 Ping Port: 80  
 Ping Path: /healthy.html

Advanced Details

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Response Timeout    | 5 seconds  |
| Interval            | 30 seconds |
| Unhealthy threshold | 2          |
| Healthy threshold   | 10         |

**Cancel Previous Next: Add EC2 Instances**

**Step 5: Add EC2 Instances**

The table below lists all your running EC2 Instances. Check the boxes in the Select column to add those instances to this load balancer.

VPC vpc-57ad213c (172.31.0.0/16)

| ID   | Name              | Status  | Health Check Label | Region     | Subnet          | IP Address     |
|--|-------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| i-0350a6c1413dddf14                                    | JENKINS_SERVER    | stopped | default            | us-east-2b | subnet-0664867b | 172.31.16.0/20 |
| i-0a2eb215f775ab4bf                                    | Master            | stopped | launch-wizard-13   | us-east-2b | subnet-0664867b | 172.31.16.0/20 |
| i-04efd4c2e5a79c92d                                    |                   | stopped | default            | us-east-2b | subnet-0664867b | 172.31.16.0/20 |
| i-0429ef8fffcf699a4                                    | developer_machine | stopped | launch-wizard-14   | us-east-2b | subnet-0664867b | 172.31.16.0/20 |
| i-0aacdd28f2f79c0d6                                    | slave1            | stopped | launch-wizard-15   | us-east-2c | subnet-87386dc  | 172.31.32.0/20 |
| i-051f5700e25b9e7fb                                    | slave2            | stopped | launch-wizard-15   | us-east-2c | subnet-87386dc  | 172.31.32.0/20 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> i-09286e570bee0d66 | Prod              | running | default            | us-east-2b | subnet-0664867b | 172.31.16.0/20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> i-0d259f1036e96ad67           | DR                | running | default            | us-east-2b | subnet-0664867b | 172.31.16.0/20 |

**Availability Zone Distribution**  
 1 instance in us-east-2b

Enable Cross-Zone Load Balancing  
 Enable Connection Draining (300 seconds)

**Cancel Previous Next: Add Tags**

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Load Balancers page. On the left, there's a sidebar with various EC2-related options like EC2 Dashboard, Instances, Images, and Elastic Block Store. The main area displays a table of load balancers. The table has columns for Name, DNS name, State, VPC ID, Availability Zones, Type, and Create date. Two load balancers are listed: 'my-loadbalancing' and 'Prodlb'. The 'Prodlb' row is highlighted with a blue selection bar. Below the table, a detailed view of the selected load balancer ('Prodlb') is shown. This view includes tabs for Description, Instances, Health check, Listeners, Monitoring, Tags, and Migration. Under the Basic Configuration section, it shows the Name as 'Prodlb', Creation time as July 13, 2021 at 1:55:53 PM UTC+5:30, and the DNS name as 'Prodlb-153011449.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A)'. The Hosted zone is listed as 'Z3AADJGX6KTTL2'.

This screenshot is similar to the one above, showing the AWS EC2 Load Balancers page. The sidebar and table structure are identical. However, the table now shows three load balancers: 'drlb', 'my-loadbalancing', and 'Prodlb'. The 'Prodlb' row is selected, indicated by a blue highlight. The detailed view for 'Prodlb' remains the same, showing the basic configuration details: Name 'Prodlb', Creation time 'July 13, 2021 at 1:55:53 PM UTC+5:30', and DNS name 'Prodlb-153011449.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A)'.

**Now check if Certificate is issued**

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager console. In the left sidebar, under 'Certificates', there is a link for 'Private certificate authority'. The main area is titled 'Certificates' and contains a message about AWS Certificate Manager logging domain names into public certificate transparency (CT) logs. Below this is a table showing one certificate entry:

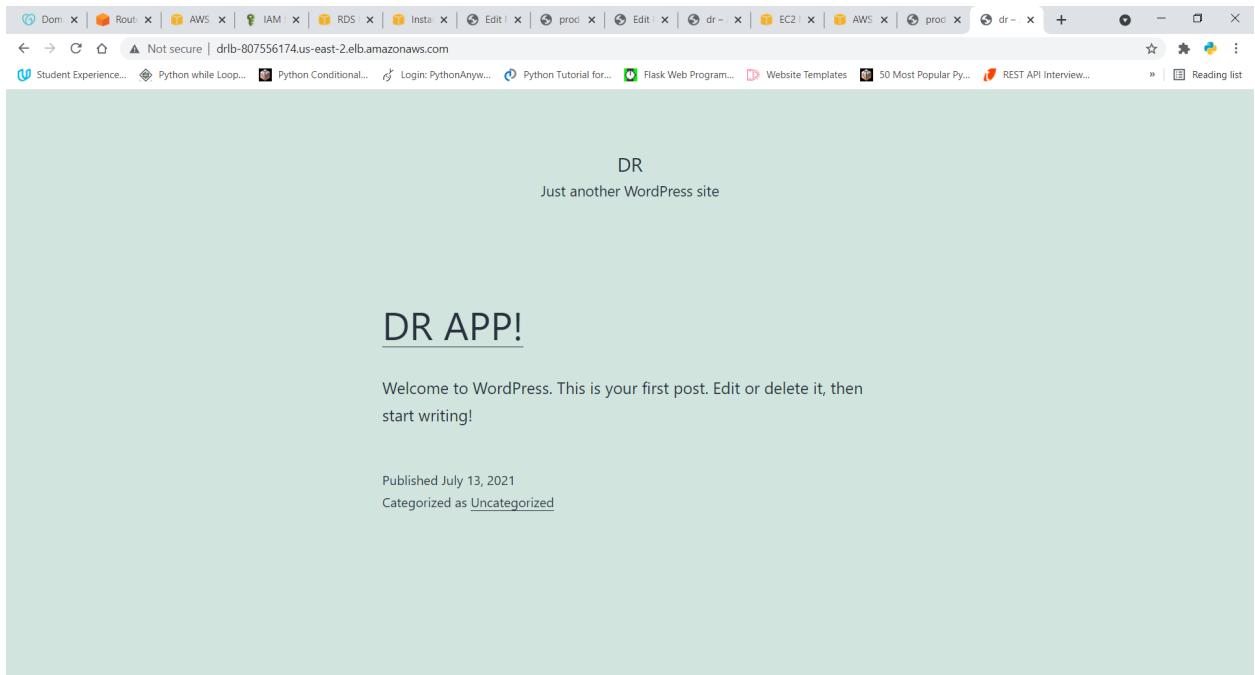
| Name | Domain name    | Additional names  | Status | Type          | In use? | Renewal eligibility |
|------|----------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|---------|---------------------|
| -    | nanidevops.xyz | dr.nanidevops.xyz | Issued | Amazon Issued | No      | Ineligible          |

Below the table, there is a 'Status' section with a table showing validation status for domains:

| Domain            | Validation status |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| nanidevops.xyz    | Success           |
| dr.nanidevops.xyz | Success           |

## Checking the dns url

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a WordPress site. The URL in the address bar is `prodlb-153011449.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com`. The page title is 'PROD APP!' and the sub-header says 'Just another WordPress site'. The main content area displays a post with the title 'Welcome to WordPress. This is your first post. Edit or delete it, then start writing!'. Below the post, it says 'Published July 13, 2021' and 'Categorized as Uncategorized'. A tooltip in the top right corner provides the full URL: '50 Most Popular Python Interview Questions (Top Selective) https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/python/python-interview-questions/'.



## Now add a record of ELB for both prod and dr in R53

A screenshot of the AWS Route 53 console. The user is creating a new record named "blog" for the domain "nanidevops.xyz". The record type is set to "A" (IPv4), and the value is "192.0.2.235". The TTL is set to "300 seconds". The "Switch to wizard" button is visible, and there are links for "Feedback", "English (US)", "Privacy Policy", "Terms of Use", and "Cookie preferences".

Introducing the new Route 53 console  
We've redesigned the Route 53 console to make it easier to use. Let us know what you think. We are continuing to make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned! If you'd prefer to use the old console, click here.

### Quick create record

[Info](#) [Switch to wizard](#) [Add another record](#)

**Record 1**

|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Record name <a href="#">Info</a>    | Record type <a href="#">Info</a>  | Route traffic to <a href="#">Info</a>   |
| blog nanidevops.xyz                 | A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and so...<br>Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, ! * # \$ % & ' ( ) * + , - / ; < = > ? @ [ \ ] ^ _ { } . ~ | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Alias<br>Alias to Application and Classic Load Balancer<br>US East (Ohio) [us-east-2]<br>Q I53011449.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com X |
| Routing policy <a href="#">Info</a> | Evaluate target health  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes<br>Simple routing  |

[Cancel](#) [Create records](#)

**View existing records**  
The following table lists the existing records in nanidevops.xyz.

Introducing the new Route 53 console  
We've redesigned the Route 53 console to make it easier to use. Let us know what you think. We are continuing to make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned! If you'd prefer to use the old console, click here.

Record for nanidevops.xyz was successfully created.

Route 53 > Hosted zones > nanidevops.xyz

**HOSTED ZONE DETAILS**

[Edit hosted zone](#)

[Records \(5\)](#) [DNSSEC signing](#) [Hosted zone tags \(0\)](#)

**Records (5) [Info](#)**  
Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. [To change modes go to settings.](#)

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Record name    | Type | Routing... | Differ... | Value/Route traffic to  |
|--------------------------|----------------|------|------------|-----------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nanidevops.xyz | A    | Simple     | -         | dualstack.prod1b-153011449.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com.<br>ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk.<br>ns-485.awsdns-60.com.<br>ns-1194.awsdns-21.org.<br>ns-713.awsdns-25.net. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nanidevops.xyz | NS   | Simple     | -         | ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.amazon.com. 1 7200 900 1209600 86400   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nanidevops.xyz | SOA  | Simple     | -         | ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.amazon.com. 1 7200 900 1209600 86400   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |                |      |            |           |   |

[Filter records by property or value](#) [Type](#) [Routing policy](#) [Alias](#)

[Create record](#)

Feedback English (US) [▼](#)

Introducing the new Route 53 console  
We've redesigned the Route 53 console to make it easier to use. Let us know what you think. We are continuing to make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned! If you'd prefer to use the old console, click here.

Route 53 > Hosted zones > nanidevops.xyz > Create record

**Quick create record** [Info](#) [Switch to wizard](#) [Add another record](#)

**Record 1** [Delete](#)

|  |                 |   |  |  |
|--|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Record name <a href="#">Info</a>   | .nanidevops.xyz | Record type <a href="#">Info</a>  | A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and so... <a href="#">View details</a> | Route traffic to <a href="#">Info</a> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Alias |
| Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, ! * # \$ % & ' ( ) * + , - / ; < = > ? @ [ \ ] ^ _ { } . ~ |                 | Alias to Application and Classic Load Balancer <a href="#">View details</a> |  |  |
|  |                 | US East (Ohio) [us-east-2] <a href="#">View details</a>                     |  |  |
| <input type="text"/> dualstack.drlb-807556174.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com              |                 |   |  |  |
| Routing policy <a href="#">Info</a>  |                 | Evaluate target health  |  |  |
| Simple routing   |                 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes  |  |  |

[Cancel](#) [Create records](#)

**View existing records**  
The following table lists the existing records in nanidevops.xyz.

Introducing the new Route 53 console  
We've redesigned the Route 53 console to make it easier to use. Let us know what you think. We are continuing to make improvements to the user experience based on your feedback, stay tuned! If you'd prefer to use the old console, click here.

Record for nanidevops.xyz was successfully created.

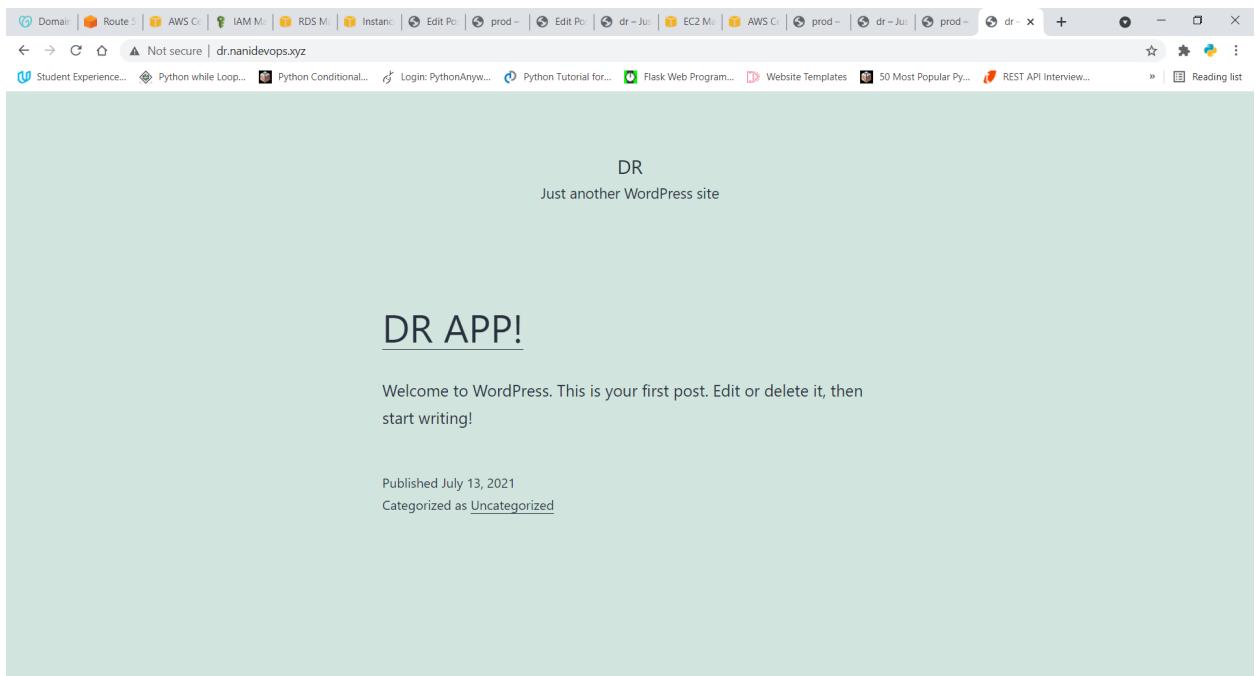
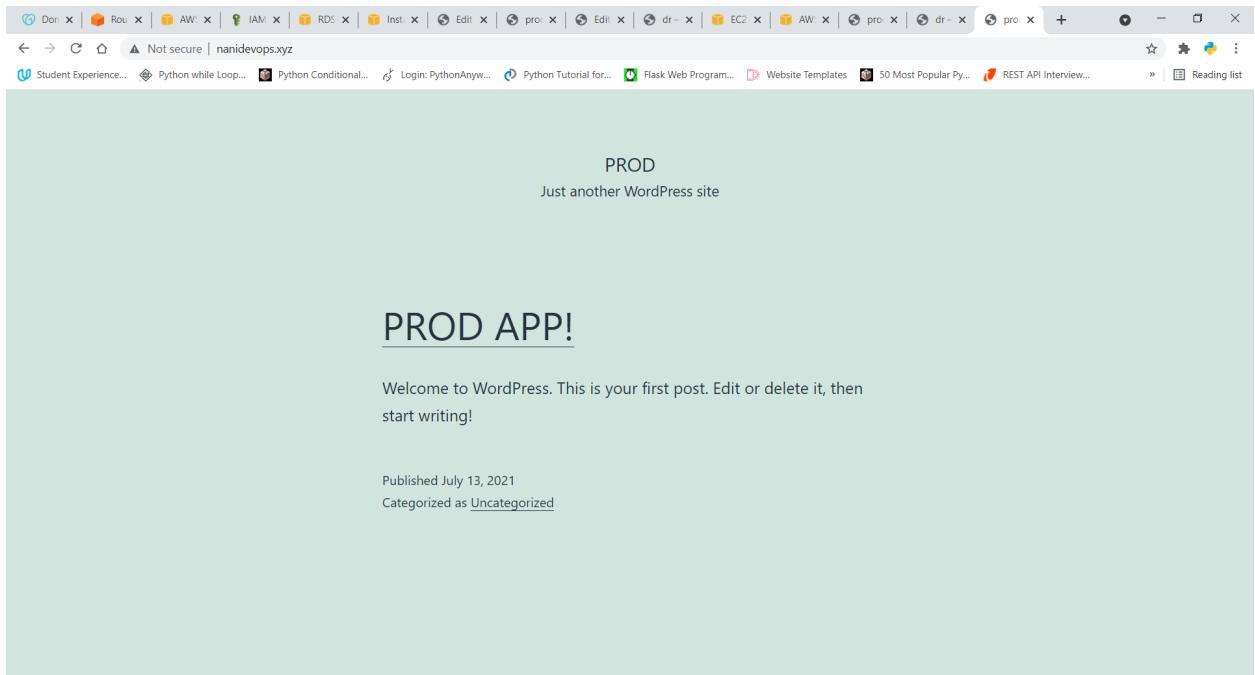
Route 53 > Hosted zones > nanidevops.xyz

**Records (6)** [Info](#) [Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.](#)

[Import zone file](#) [Create record](#)

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Record name          | Type  | Routing policy | Differences | Value/Route traffic to   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nanidevops.xyz       | A     | Simple         | -           | dualstack.prodlib-153011449.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com.<br>ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk.<br>ns-485.awsdns-60.com.<br>ns-1194.awsdns-21.org.<br>ns-713.awsdns-25.net. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nanidevops.xyz       | NS    | Simple         | -           | ns-1839.awsdns-37.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.amazon.com. 1 7200 900 1209600 86400  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | _093d8563344b56fe... | CNAME | Simple         | -           | _cb8a0b895f94db30c1a6773cd1c4adff4.lblqlwmygg.acm-validations.aws.   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | dr.nanidevops.xyz    | A     | Simple         | -           | dualstack.drlb-807556174.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | _e7e8c3ec04a7d585... | CNAME | Simple         | -           | _d7726542800f93103ccfc4c3e5275a9a.lblqlwmygg.acm-validations.aws.  |

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**Now change the ELB listeners to SSL for both Prod and DR**

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Load Balancer configuration page. A modal window titled "Edit listeners" is open, listing a single listener configuration:

| Load Balancer Protocol | Load Balancer Port | Instance Protocol | Instance Port | Cipher | SSL Certificate |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|
| HTTPS (Secure HTTP)    | 443                | HTTP              | 80            | Change | Change Remove   |

Below the table, there is an "Add" button and a "Save" button.

The main load balancer configuration table shows the following details:

| Name             | DNS name                                   | VPC ID       | Availability Zones                 | Type    | Created |
|------------------|--|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| drlb             | drlb-807556174.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com | vpc-57ad213c | us-east-2c, us-east-2b, us-east-2a | classic | July    |
| my-loadbalancing |  |              |                                    |         | Mar     |
| Prodib           |  |              |                                    |         | July    |

The "Basic Configuration" section includes:

- Name: Prodib
- \* DNS name: Prodib-153011449.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)
- Creation time: July 13, 2021 at 1:55:53 PM UTC+5:30
- Hosted zone: Z3AADJGX6KTTL2
- Status: 1 of 1 instances in service

At the bottom, there are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Load Balancer configuration page. A modal window titled "Select Certificate" is open, prompting the user to choose a certificate type:

**Certificate type:**

- Choose a certificate from ACM (recommended)
- Choose a certificate from IAM
- Upload a certificate to IAM

A "Request a new certificate from ACM" button is available. Below it, a "Certificate:" dropdown menu shows "nanidevops.xyz (8b2bee79-7f5a-4874-9ac7-1888d0e91ef1)".

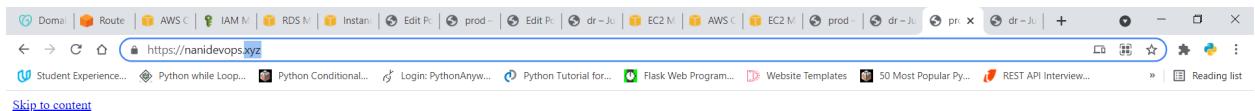
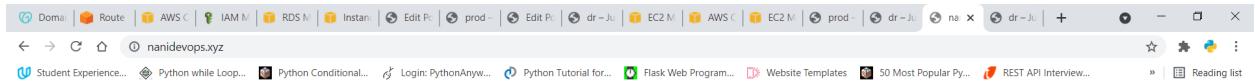
The main load balancer configuration table shows the following details:

| Name             | DNS name  | VPC ID       | Availability Zones                 | Type    | Created |
|------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| drlb             | drlb-807556174.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record) | vpc-57ad213c | us-east-2c, us-east-2b, us-east-2a | classic | July    |
| my-loadbalancing |   |              |                                    |         | Mar     |
| Prodib           |   |              |                                    |         | July    |

The "Basic Configuration" section includes:

- Name: Prodib
- \* DNS name: Prodib-153011449.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com (A Record)
- Creation time: July 13, 2021 at 1:55:53 PM UTC+5:30
- Hosted zone: Z3AADJGX6KTTL2
- Status: 1 of 1 instances in service

At the bottom, there are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons.



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## dr

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### DR APP!

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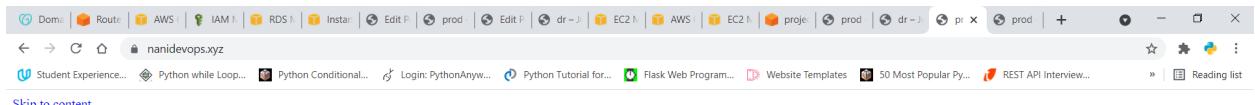
## Now create a S3 buckets and include crontab in CLI to sync prod and dr

| Name                                    | AWS Region                 | Access                | Creation date                        |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| cf-templates-11l8ydkye0a8u-us-west-2    | US West (Oregon) us-west-2 | Objects can be public | April 24, 2021, 10:45:55 (UTC+05:30) |
| elasticbeanstalk-us-east-2-638656990647 | US East (Ohio) us-east-2   | Objects can be public | April 18, 2021, 10:34:20 (UTC+05:30) |
| marchgt                                 | US East (Ohio) us-east-2   | Objects can be public | March 27, 2021, 10:04:36 (UTC+05:30) |
| may23                                   | US East (Ohio) us-east-2   | Objects can be public | May 23, 2021, 15:16:19 (UTC+05:30)   |
| may3030                                 | US East (Ohio) us-east-2   | Objects can be public | May 30, 2021, 17:11:17 (UTC+05:30)   |
| porurgt                                 | US East (Ohio) us-east-2   | Objects can be public | March 21, 2021, 10:25:00 (UTC+05:30) |
| projectdrjuly13                         | US East (Ohio) us-east-2   | Objects can be public | July 13, 2021, 15:11:06 (UTC+05:30)  |
| projuly13                               | US East (Ohio) us-east-2   | Objects can be public | July 13, 2021, 15:10:17 (UTC+05:30)  |
| testapr123                              | US East (Ohio) us-east-2   | Objects can be public | April 15, 2021, 22:51:50 (UTC+05:30) |

```
root@ip-172-31-28-61:/var/www/html
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete /var/www/html/wp-content/uploads s3://projJuly13
*/2 * * * * aws s3 sync --delete /var/www/html/ s3://projectdrJuly13
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:wq!
```

```
root@ip-172-31-28-61:/var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]$ sudo su -
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]# Amazon Linux 2 AMI
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]#
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]$ sudo su -
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]# cd /var/www/html/
-bash: cd /var/www/html/: No such file or directory
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 ~]# cd /var/www/html
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 html]# ls
healthy.html license.txt wp-activate.php wp-blog-header.php wp-config-sample.php wp-cron.php wp-links-opml.php wp-login.php wp-settings.php wp-trackback.php
index.html readme.html wp-admin wp-comments-post.php wp-content wp-includes wp-load.php wp-mail.php wp-signup.php xmifpc.php
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 html]# ls -l
total 1 208
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8 Jul 13 07:11 healthy.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7165 Jul 13 07:11 wp-activate.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7345 Jul 13 07:11 readme.html
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 19915 Jul 13 07:11 license.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 405 Jul 13 07:11 index.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2913 Jul 13 07:11 wp-config-sample.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2328 Jul 13 07:11 wp-comments-post.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 351 Jul 13 07:11 wp-blog-header.php
drwxr-xr-x 9 root root 4096 Jul 13 07:11 wp-admin
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3939 Jul 13 07:11 wp-cron.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3207 Jul 13 07:11 wp-links-opml.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4747 Jul 13 07:11 wp-trackback.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 31328 Jul 13 07:11 wp-signup.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 21125 Jul 13 07:11 wp-settings.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8509 Jul 13 07:11 wp-mail.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 44994 Jul 13 07:11 wp-login.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3313 Jul 13 07:11 wp-load.php
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 2496 Jul 13 07:11 wp-links-opml.php
drwxr-xr-x 25 root root 8192 Jul 13 07:11 wp-includes
drwxr-xr-x 4 apache apache 52 Jul 13 07:14 wp-content
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 html]# vi wp-config.php
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 html]# crontab -e
no crontab for root - using an empty one
crontab: installing new crontab
[root@ip-172-31-28-61 html]#
```





## prod

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