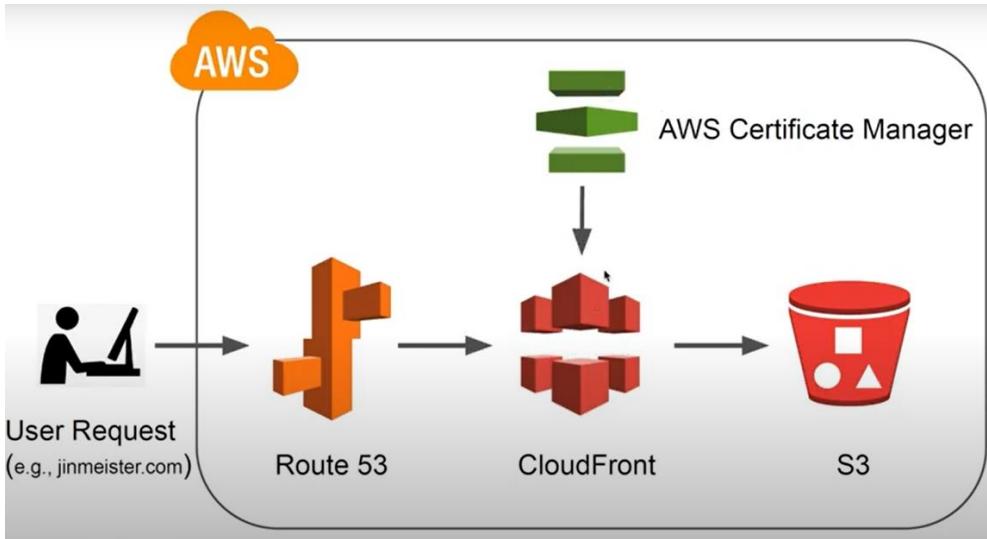


AWS: Amazon Cloud Service



Working steps Sequence

1. [Route 53](#)
2. [S3 bucket](#)
3. [AWS Certificate Manager](#)
4. [CloudFront](#)
5. [Link between Route 53 to CloudFront](#)

First Part: Route 53

Step:1 Register Domain

Go to **AWS Management console** page (if you are a new user, you have to sign-up)

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'Apps', 'Guitar', 'Random', 'Interview Prep', 'Car', 'Real Estate', 'Movies', and 'temp'. On the right side of the top bar, it shows the user 'felixyu+aws1', the region 'N. Virginia', and a 'Support' link. Below the navigation bar, the title 'AWS Management Console' is displayed. On the left, there's a sidebar titled 'AWS services' with a 'Find Services' search bar containing the placeholder 'Example: Relational Database Service, database, RDS'. Below the search bar is a section titled 'Recently visited services' with icons for Route 53, EC2, Simple Notification Service, S3, CloudWatch, Simple Queue Service, CloudFront, AWS Cloud Map, Kinesis, Certificate Manager, IAM, DynamoDB, Billing, Lambda, and Elastic Beanstalk. There's also a link to 'All services'. To the right of the sidebar, there's a box titled 'Stay connected to your AWS resources on-the-go' with a link to download the AWS Console Mobile App. Further down, there's a 'Explore AWS' section with links to 'AWS Lambda Extensions' and 'Amazon SageMaker Autopilot'.

In “Find Services” input box Write “**Route 53**” ↵

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but the 'Find Services' search bar now contains the text 'Route 53', indicating that the user has entered the service name into the search field.

Click on “Registered domain” menu (to purchase domain)

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 Dashboard. On the left sidebar, under the "Domains" section, "Registered domains" is selected. The main content area features a "Register domain" section with a search bar labeled "Enter a domain name" and a "Check" button. To the right, there are four cards: "DNS management", "Traffic management", "Availability monitoring", and "Domain registration" (showing 1 domain). A blue banner at the top says "Introducing the new Route 53 console".

The screenshot shows the "Registered domains" page. The left sidebar has "Registered domains" selected. The main content area displays a table with one row for "jinmeister.com". The columns are "Domain Name", "Privacy Protection", "Expiration Date", "Auto Renew", and "Transfer Lock". The "Domain Name" column shows "jinmeister.com", "Privacy Protection" shows "All contacts", "Expiration Date" shows "August 28, 2021", "Auto Renew" has a checked checkbox, and "Transfer Lock" has an unchecked checkbox.

Domain Name	Privacy Protection	Expiration Date	Auto Renew	Transfer Lock
jinmeister.com	All contacts	August 28, 2021	✓	✗

Click on “Register Domain” button to purchase new domain

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains, Registered domains (which is selected and highlighted in orange), Pending requests, Resolver, VPCs, Inbound endpoints, Outbound endpoints, Rules, and Query logging. The main content area is titled "Registered domains". It features three buttons at the top: "Register Domain" (highlighted with a cursor), "Transfer Domain", and "Domain Billing Report". Below these buttons is a search bar with the placeholder "Search domains by prefix". A table displays the registered domain "jinmeister.com" with the following details:

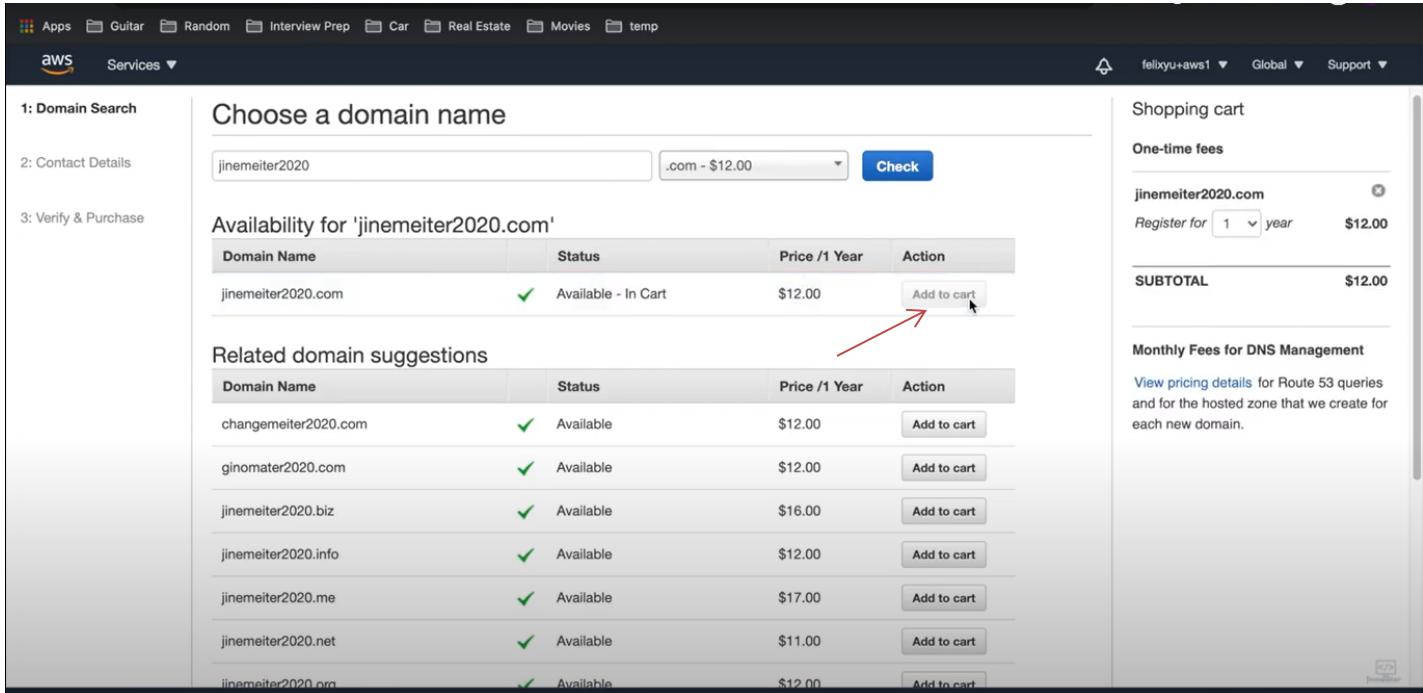
Domain Name	Privacy Protection	Expiration Date	Auto Renew	Transfer Lock
jinmeister.com	All contacts	August 28, 2021	✓	✗

At the bottom right of the main area, there is a small "Feedback" icon.

Choose a domain name “write your **domain name here**” and click on “Check” button

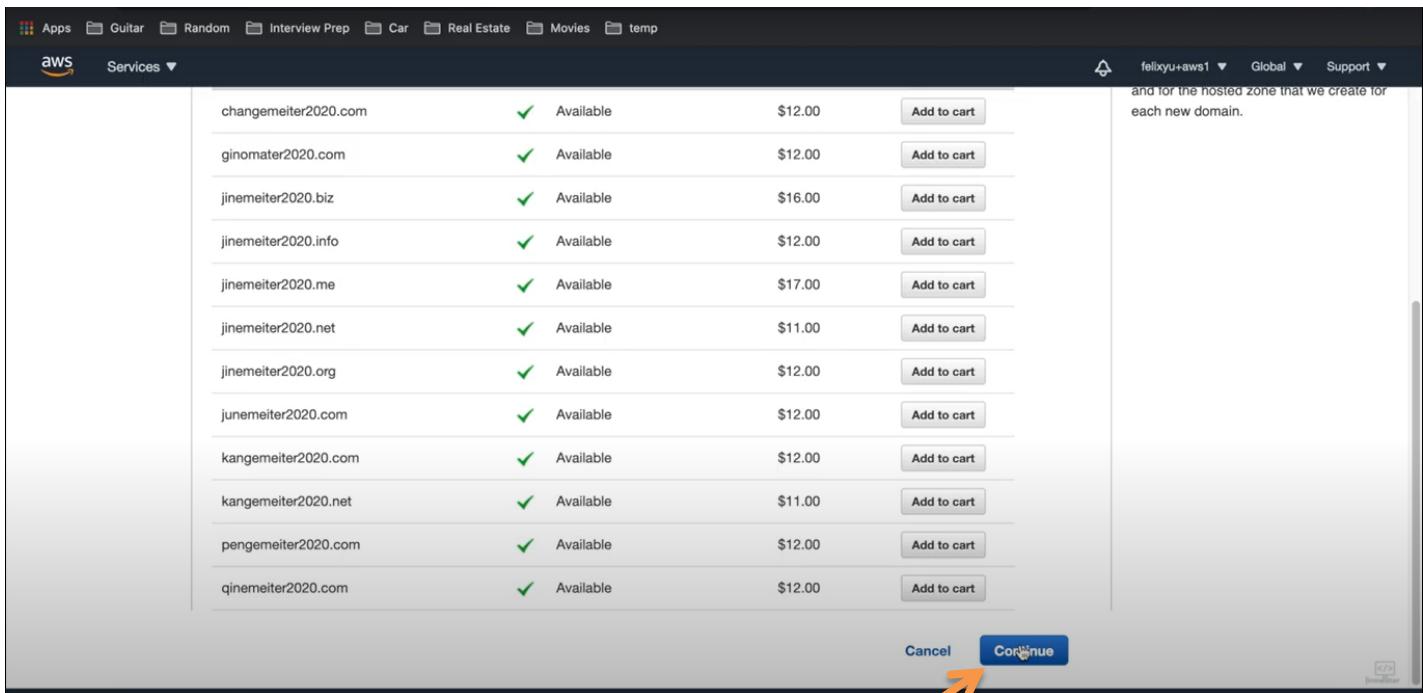
The screenshot shows the "Domain Search" step of the domain registration process. On the left, a vertical sidebar lists steps: 1: Domain Search (selected and highlighted in orange), 2: Contact Details, and 3: Verify & Purchase. The main content area is titled "Choose a domain name". It contains a text input field with the value "jinmeister2020", a dropdown menu showing ".com - \$12.00", and a blue "Check" button with a cursor hovering over it. To the right of the input fields, there is a "Shopping cart" section. Below the input fields, a descriptive text explains the domain registration process: "To register a domain name, start by finding one that's available. Enter the first part of the name (such as example.com), choose an extension (such as .com or .org), and click Check. We'll tell you whether it's available and whether you can get it with other extensions. [Learn more.](#)". At the bottom right of the main area, there are "Cancel" and "Continue" buttons.

Select your preferred domain and click on “AddtoCart” button (Status: Available in Cart)



The screenshot shows the AWS Domain Search interface. On the left, there are three steps: 1: Domain Search, 2: Contact Details, and 3: Verify & Purchase. Step 1 is active. In the main area, it says "Choose a domain name" and has a search bar with "jinemeiter2020" and a dropdown for ".com - \$12.00". A blue "Check" button is next to it. Below is a table for "Availability for 'jinemeiter2020.com'" with one row: "jinemeiter2020.com" (Available - In Cart, \$12.00). An "Add to cart" button is to the right of this row. A red arrow points to this button. Below is a section for "Related domain suggestions" with a table showing various domain names like "changemeiter2020.com" through "qinemitter2020.com", each with its status, price (\$12.00-\$16.00), and an "Add to cart" button. To the right is a "Shopping cart" sidebar showing "jinemeiter2020.com" registered for 1 year at \$12.00, with a "SUBTOTAL" of \$12.00. At the bottom right of the sidebar is a "View details" link.

After that click on “Continue” Button



The screenshot shows the same AWS Domain Search interface after selecting the domain. The "Related domain suggestions" table now includes "changemeiter2020.com" through "qinemitter2020.com", all marked as available and \$12.00. At the bottom right of the page, there are two buttons: "Cancel" and a blue "Continue" button. An orange arrow points to the "Continue" button.

Fill-up **Contact Details** Form and then click on “**Continue**” Button

1: Domain Search

2: Contact Details

3: Verify & Purchase

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

First Name

Last Name

Organization

Email

Phone

Address 1
Street address, P.O. box

Shopping cart

One-time fees

jinemeiter2020.com
Register for 1 year \$12.00

SUBTOTAL \$12.00

Monthly Fees for DNS Management
View pricing details for Route 53 queries and for the hosted zone that we create for each new domain.

Check all the information that you give, after that click on check box and click on “**Complete Order**” button

To make it easier for you to use Route 53 as the DNS service for your new domain, we'll automatically create a hosted zone. That's where you store information about how to route traffic for your domain, for example, to an Amazon EC2 instance. If you won't use your domain right now, you can delete the hosted zone. If you will use your domain, Route 53 charges for the hosted zone and for the DNS queries that we receive for your domain. For more information, see [Amazon Route 53 Pricing](#).

Do you want to automatically renew your domain?

When you register a domain name, you own it for a year. If you don't renew your domain name registration, it expires and someone else can register the domain name. To ensure that you can keep your domain name, you can choose to renew it automatically every year. The cost of renewing your domain name is billed to your AWS account. You can enable or disable automatic renewal at any time using the Route 53 console. For more information, see [Renewing Registration for a Domain](#).

Enable Disable

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 Order

Step:2 Hosting Domain [Get Name Server]

To get name server for your domain click on “**Hosted Zones**” menu

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service console. In the top navigation bar, there are links for Apps, Guitar, Random, Interview Prep, Car, Real Estate, Movies, and temp. On the far right, there are notifications, user felixyu+aws1, Global, and Support. Below the navigation bar, the main header says "Registered domains". There are three buttons: "Register Domain", "Transfer Domain", and "Domain Billing Report". A search bar says "Search domains by prefix". Below the search bar is a table with one row. The table columns are: Domain Name, Privacy Protection, Expiration Date, Auto Renew, and Transfer Lock. The row contains: jinmeister.com, All contacts, August 28, 2021, checked, and crossed-out. On the left side, there is a sidebar with the following menu items: Dashboard, Hosted zones (which is highlighted with an orange arrow), Health checks, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains, Registered domains (which is also highlighted with an orange arrow), Pending requests, Resolver, VPCs, Inbound endpoints, Outbound endpoints, Rules, and Query logging.

Click on “Create a Hosted Zone” button

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service console. In the top navigation bar, there are links for Apps, Guitar, Random, Interview Prep, Car, Real Estate, Movies, and temp. On the far right, there are notifications, user felixyu+aws1, Global, and Support. Below the navigation bar, the main header says "Route 53 > Hosted zones". There is a blue banner at the top with the text: "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." The sidebar on the left has the following menu items: Dashboard, Hosted zones (which is highlighted with an orange arrow), Health checks, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains, Registered domains, Pending requests, Resolver, VPCs, Inbound endpoints, Outbound endpoints, Rules, and Query logging. The main content area is titled "Hosted zones" and shows a table with one row. The table columns are: Domain name, Type, Created by, Record count, Description, and Hosted zone ID. The row contains: No hosted zones. Below the table, it says "There are no hosted zones created for this account." At the bottom of the table area, there is a "Create hosted zone" button, which is highlighted with an orange arrow.

Write your domain name

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 > Create hosted zone

Create hosted zone Info

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.

And then click on “Create Hosted Zone” button

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](#).

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
Apply tags to hosted zones to help organize and identify them.

No tags associated with the resource.

Add tag
You can add up to 50 more tags.

Create hosted zone

Copy the NS (Name Servers) from “Route Trafic” and paste in a note pad

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. On the left, the navigation menu includes 'Hosted zones' under 'Domains'. A success message at the top right says 'jinmeister.com was successfully created.' Below it, a table lists two records: one NS record for 'jinmeister.com' with 'Simple' routing policy and 'No' as the Alias, and one SOA record for 'jinmeister.com' with 'Simple' routing policy and 'No' as the Alias. A red arrow points to the 'Alias' column for the first NS record.

Record name	Type	Routing policy	Differentiator	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (seconds)	Health check
jinmeister.com	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-302.awsdns-37.com. ns-1883.awsdns-43.co.uk. ns-969.awsdns-57.net. ns-1165.awsdns-17.org.	172800	-
jinmeister.com	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-302.awsdns-37.com. awsdns-hostmaster.amazon.com. 1 7200 900 1209600 86400	900	-

Step:3 Name Servers add in Registered Domain

Click on “Registered domains” menu

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console. An orange arrow points to the 'Registered domains' link under the 'Domains' section of the navigation menu. The rest of the interface is identical to the previous screenshot, showing the successful creation of a hosted zone for jinmeister.com and its associated NS records.

Click on “your domain name”

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console under the 'Services' dropdown. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like Dashboard, Hosted zones, Health checks, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains (with 'Registered domains' selected), Pending requests, Resolver, VPCs, Inbound endpoints, Outbound endpoints, Rules, and Query logging. The main content area is titled 'Registered domains' and shows a table with one row. The table columns are 'Domain Name', 'Privacy Protection', 'Expiration Date', 'Auto Renew', and 'Transfer Lock'. The domain listed is 'jinmeister.com', which is highlighted with an orange arrow. The 'Privacy Protection' column shows 'All contacts', 'Expiration Date' is 'August 28, 2021', 'Auto Renew' has a checked checkbox, and 'Transfer Lock' has an unchecked checkbox.

Click on “Add or Edit Name Server” link

The screenshot shows the 'Registered domains > jinmeister.com' page. The left sidebar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'Registered domains > jinmeister.com'. It features a table with various domain settings. A second orange arrow points to the 'Name servers' section, which lists four servers: ns-281.awsdns-35.com, ns-1291.awsdns-33.org, ns-804.awsdns-36.net, and ns-1823.awsdns-35.co.uk. Below this, there is a link 'Add or edit name servers'. Another orange arrow points to the 'DNSSEC status' field, which displays 'Not available'.

From “note pad” copy and paste name server (one by one) like below way in name server form and click on “update” button

Registered domains > jinmeister.com

Edit contacts Manage DNS Delete domain

Domain jinmeister.com

Registration date 2020-08-28

Expiration date 2021-08-28 (extend)

Auto renew Enabled (disable)

Registrant contact Verified Felix Yu

Name servers

- ns-302.awsdns-37.com
- ns-1883.awsdns-43.co.uk
- ns-969.awsdns-57.net
- ns-1165.awsdns-17.org

Name servers ns-281.awsdns-35.com
ns-1291.awsdns-33.org
ns-804.awsdns-36.net
ns-1823.awsdns-35.co.uk
Add or edit name servers

DNSSEC status Not available

Technical contact Felix Yu

An email will send to you

Registered domains > jinmeister.com

Your request to update nameserver was successfully submitted. You will receive an email when it is done.

Edit contacts Manage DNS Delete domain

Domain jinmeister.com

Transfer lock Disabled (enable)

Registration date 2020-08-28

Authorization code Get code

Expiration date 2021-08-28 (extend)

Domain name status code addPeriod ok

Auto renew Enabled (disable)

Tag View and manage tags for your domains using Tag editor

Name servers ns-281.awsdns-35.com
ns-1291.awsdns-33.org
ns-804.awsdns-36.net
ns-1823.awsdns-35.co.uk
Add or edit name servers

DNSSEC status Not available

When you get the mail then refresh above page, it will look like below

Apps Guitar Random Interview Prep Car Real Estate Movies temp

Services ▾ felixyu+aws1 ▾ Global ▾ Support ▾

Registered domains > jinmeister.com

Edit contacts Manage DNS Delete domain

Domain	jinmeister.com	Transfer lock <small>ⓘ</small>	Disabled (enable)	Name servers <small>ⓘ</small>	ns-302.awsdns-37.com ns-1883.awsdns-43.co.uk ns-969.awsdns-57.net ns-1165.awsdns-17.org Add or edit name servers
Registration date <small>ⓘ</small>	2020-08-28	Authorization code <small>ⓘ</small>	Get code	DNSSEC status <small>ⓘ</small>	Not available <small>ⓘ</small>
Expiration date <small>ⓘ</small>	2021-08-28 (extend)	Domain name status code <small>ⓘ</small>	addPeriod ok		
Auto renew <small>ⓘ</small>	Enabled (disable)	Tag <small>ⓘ</small>	View and manage tags for your domains using Tag editor		

Registrant contact Verified
Felix Yu

Administrative contact
Felix Yu

Technical contact
Felix Yu

felixyu+aws1

Second Part: Create S3 Bucket and upload **your project** for website hosting

Click on “services” and type “S3”

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the search bar at the top containing "s3". Below the search bar, a list of services is displayed, with "S3 Scalable Storage in the Cloud" being the first item. To the right of the search results, there is a grid of service icons and names.

Open link in New Tab

The screenshot shows the same AWS Management Console interface as above, but with a context menu open over the "Scalable Storage in the Cloud" entry in the search results. The menu options visible are "Open Link in New Tab" (which is highlighted), "Open Link in New Window", "Open Link in Incognito Window", "Send Link to Your Devices", "Save Link As...", "Copy Link Address", "Copy", "Search Google for "S3 Scalable Storage in the Cloud\"", "Print...", "Inspect", "Speech", and "Services".

Close “All Services” page

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the 'Services' tab selected. A search bar at the top has 's3' typed into it. Below the search bar, a list of services is displayed, with 'S3' being the first item and its link being underlined. Other services listed include S3 Glacier, AWS Glue DataBrew, AWS Snow Family, AWS Transfer Family, Athena, Amazon Transcribe, AWS Cost Management, and several others. On the left side of the screen, there is a sidebar with sections for 'Favorites' and 'Recently visited', which includes links to various AWS services like Route 53, CloudFront, Lambda, and Simple Notification Service.

Click on “S3 Management Console” tab (browser tab)

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service. In the left sidebar, 'Registered domains' is selected. Under this section, 'jinmeister.com' is listed. The main content area shows the domain details for 'jinmeister.com':
- Registration date: 2020-08-28
- Expiration date: 2021-08-28 (extend)
- Auto renew: Enabled (disable)
- Transfer lock: Disabled (enable)
- Authorization code: Get code
- Domain name status code: addPeriod ok
- Name servers: ns-302.awsdns-37.com, ns-1883.awsdns-43.co.uk, ns-969.awsdns-57.net, ns-1165.awsdns-17.org
- DNSSEC status: Not available
Below these details, there are tabs for 'Registrant contact' (Verified), 'Administrative contact', and 'Technical contact'.

To Create a bucket click on “Create Bucket” button

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 service page. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Buckets, Access points, Batch Operations, and Storage Lens. The main area is titled "Amazon S3" and shows a table with one row: "No buckets". Below the table is a "Create bucket" button. An orange arrow points to this button.

Give a bucket name

The screenshot shows the "Create bucket" wizard. The first step, "General configuration", is displayed. It has fields for "Bucket name" (containing "jinmeister2020") and "Region" (set to "US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1"). Below these, there's a section for "Copy settings from existing bucket - optional" with a "Choose bucket" button. At the bottom, there's a "Bucket settings for Block Public Access" section with a detailed description. An orange arrow points to the "Bucket name" field.

Bucket Versioning: enable

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Properties page for a bucket named 'felixyu+aws1'. The 'Bucket Versioning' section is open, showing the 'Enable' radio button selected. Other sections like 'Tags (0) - optional' and 'Default encryption' are also visible.

Bucket Versioning
Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning
 Disable
 Enable

Tags (0) - optional
Track storage cost or other criteria by tagging your bucket. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.
[Add tag](#)

Default encryption
Automatically encrypt new objects stored in this bucket. [Learn more](#)

Default encryption: enable

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket Properties page for the same bucket. The 'Default encryption' section is open, showing the 'Enable' radio button selected for server-side encryption. It also lists options for encryption key types: 'Amazon S3 key (SSE-S3)' (selected) and 'AWS Key Management Service key (SSE-KMS)'. A 'Advanced settings' section is partially visible at the bottom.

Tags (0) - optional
Track storage cost or other criteria by tagging your bucket. [Learn more](#)

No tags associated with this bucket.
[Add tag](#)

Default encryption
Automatically encrypt new objects stored in this bucket. [Learn more](#)

Server-side encryption
 Disable
 Enable

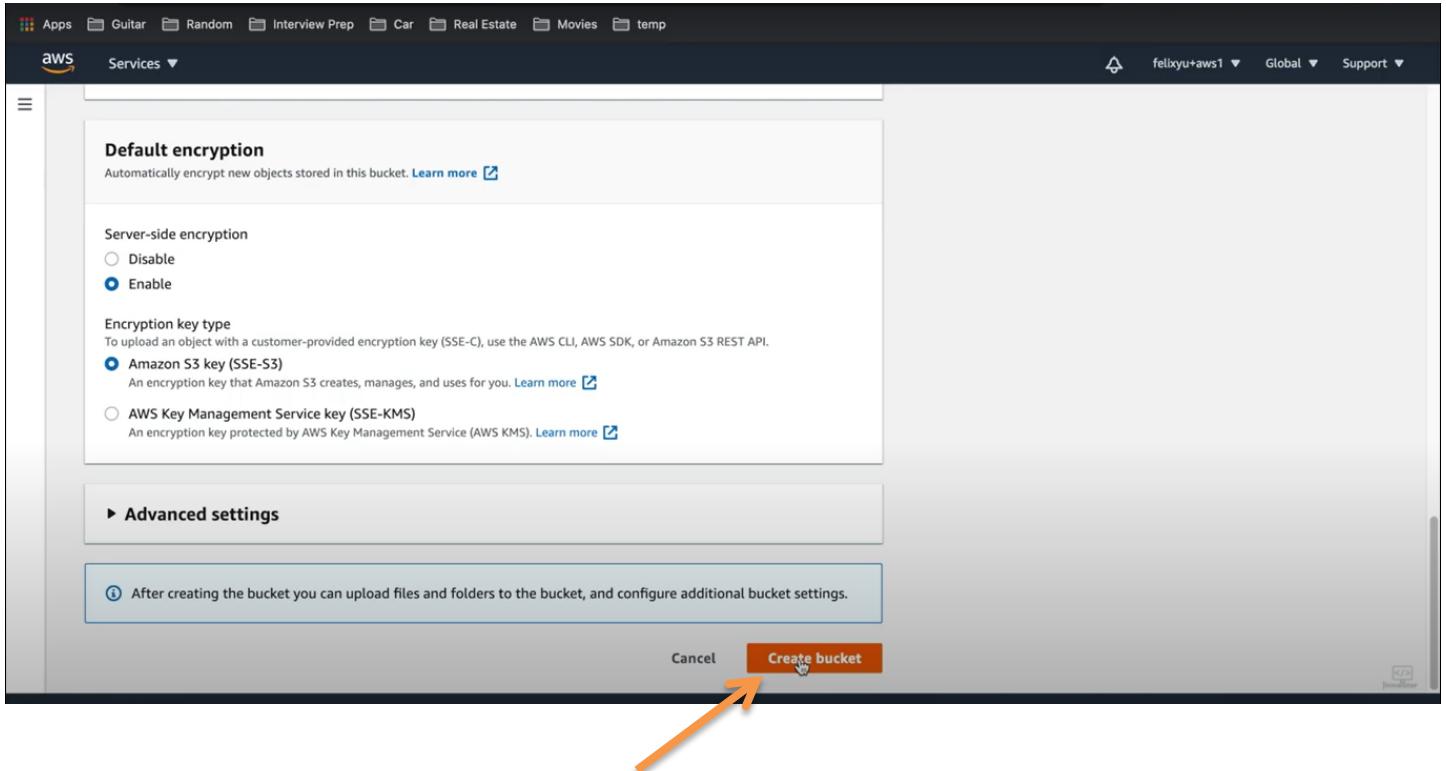
Encryption key type
To upload an object with a customer-provided encryption key (SSE-C), use the AWS CLI, AWS SDK, or Amazon S3 REST API.

Amazon S3 key (SSE-S3)
An encryption key that Amazon S3 creates, manages, and uses for you. [Learn more](#)

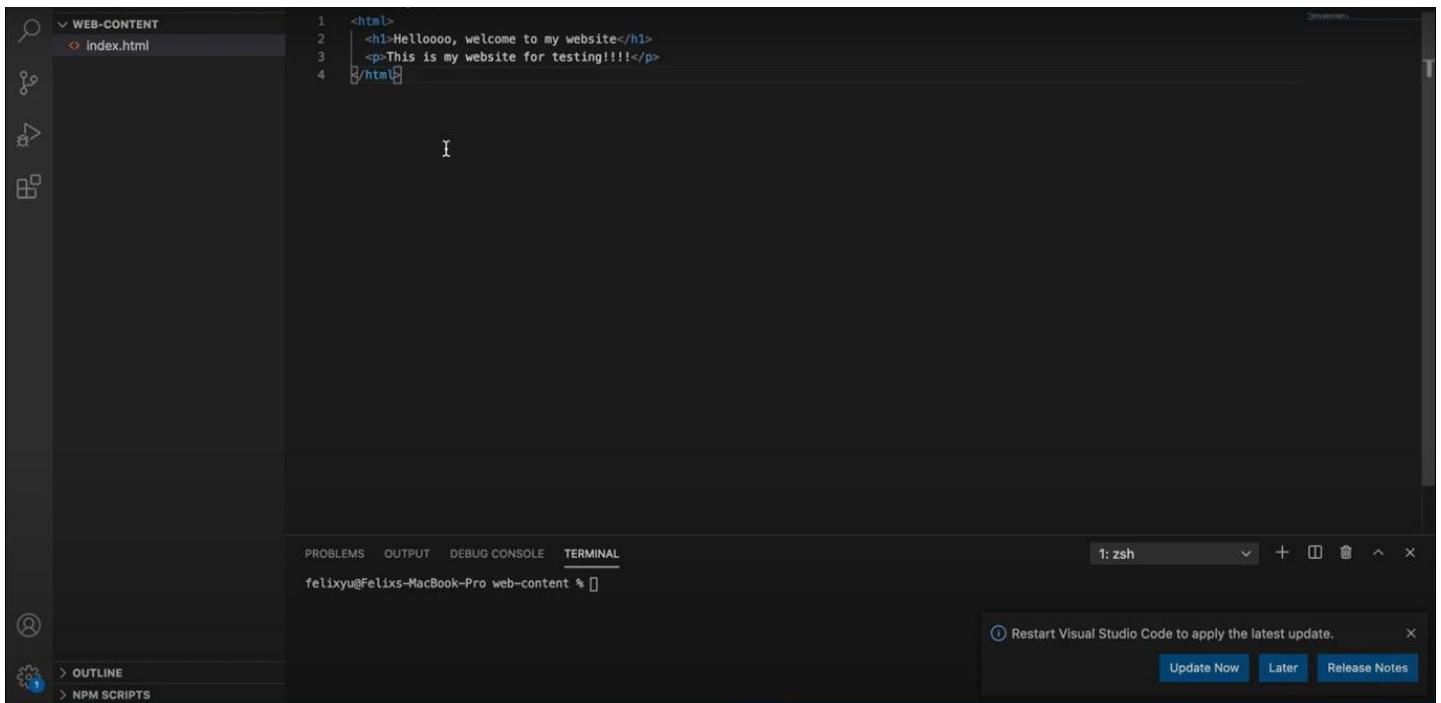
AWS Key Management Service key (SSE-KMS)
An encryption key protected by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). [Learn more](#)

Advanced settings

Click on “create bucket” button



Now we will upload our project (Create a index.html page)



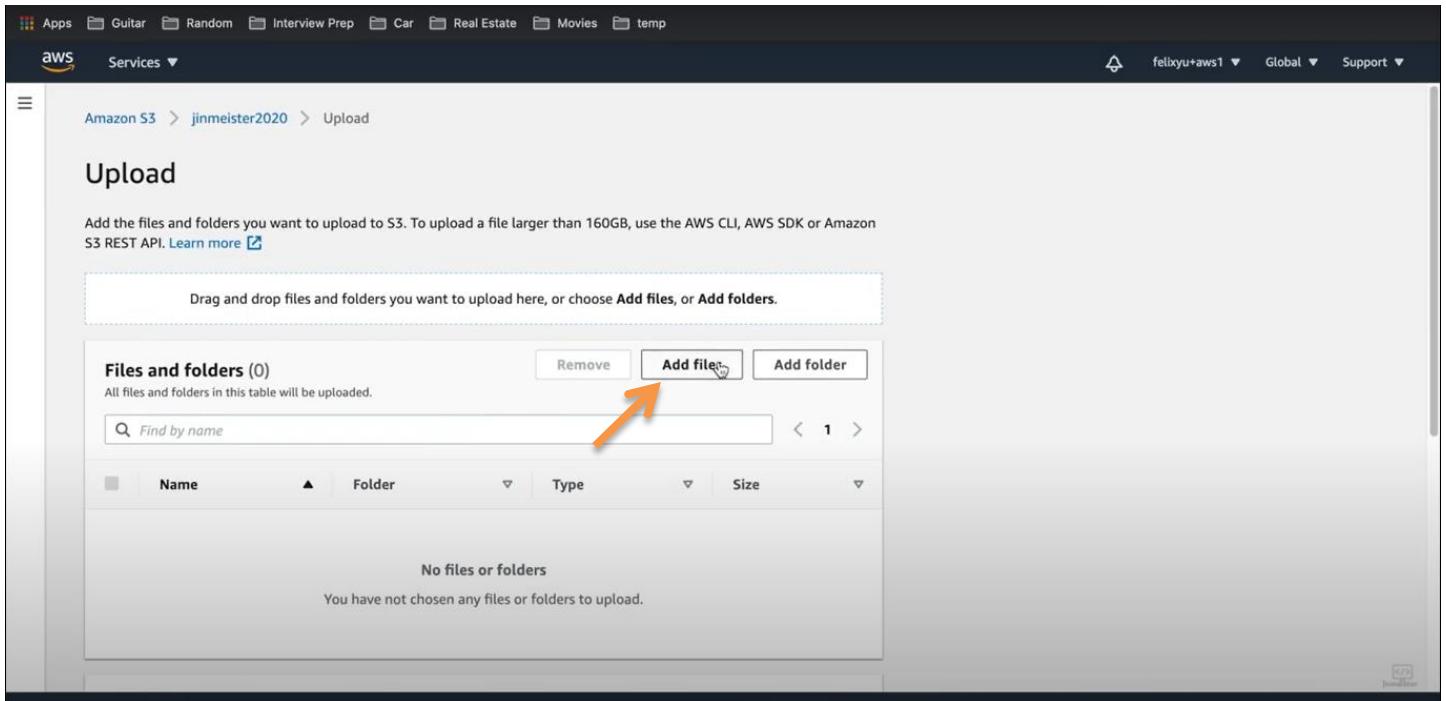
In bucket, click on “your bucket”

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console. At the top, there's a green banner indicating "Successfully created bucket 'jinmeister2020'". Below it, a blue banner says "Access S3-backed file shares on premises and reduce local storage costs using AWS Storage Gateway." On the left sidebar, under the "Buckets" section, there's a list including "Access points", "Batch Operations", "Access analyzer for S3", "Account settings for Block Public Access", "Storage Lens" (with "Dashboards" and "AWS Organizations settings"), "Feature spotlight", and "AWS Marketplace for S3". The main content area shows a table titled "Buckets (1)". The table has columns for Name, Region, Access, and Creation date. It lists one item: "jinmeister2020" (Region: US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1, Access: Bucket and objects not public, Creation date: November 24, 2020, 16:14 (UTC-05:00)). An orange arrow points to the "jinmeister2020" link.

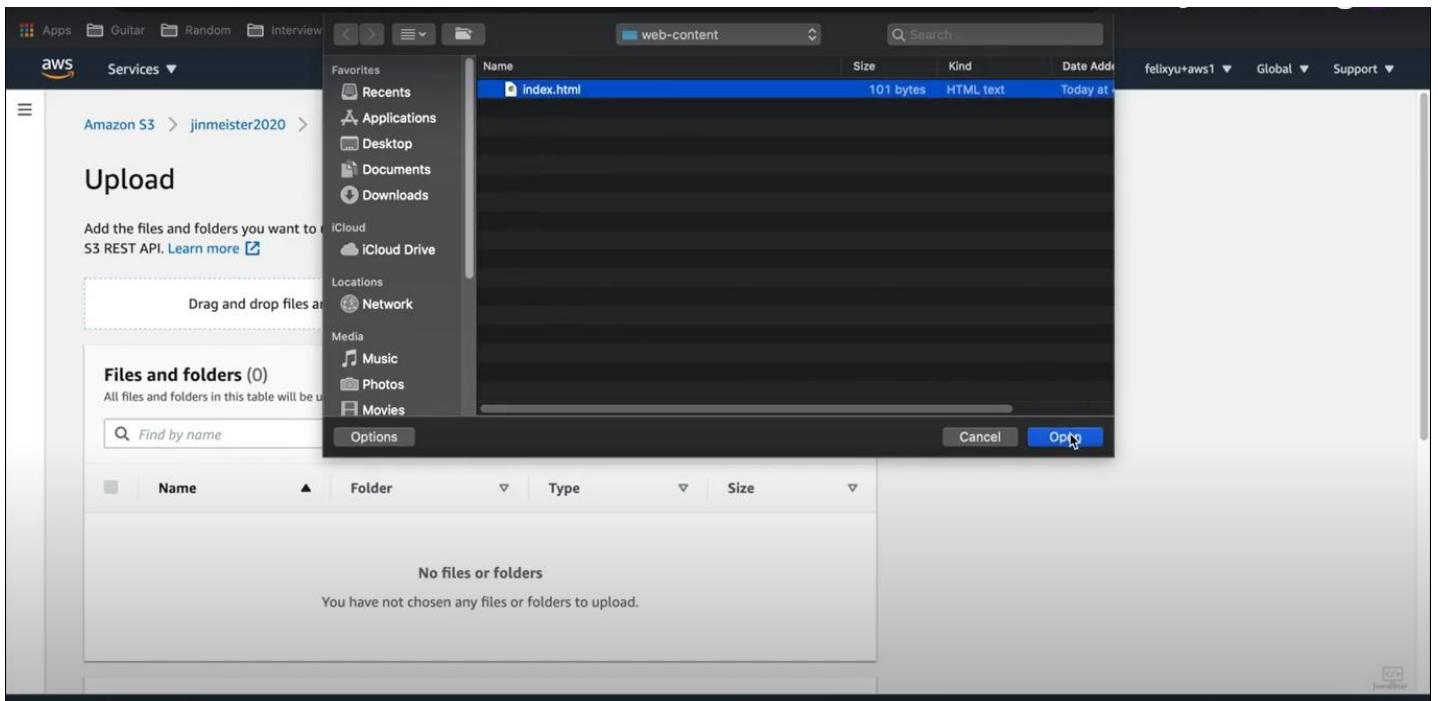
Click on “upload” button

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Objects tab. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Objects, Properties, Permissions, Metrics, Management, and Access points. Below the tabs, there's a large dashed box with the text "Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose Upload.". Underneath this box, there's a table titled "Objects (0)". The table has columns for Name, Type, Last modified, Size, and Storage class. It displays the message "No objects" and "You don't have any objects in this bucket." At the bottom of the table, there's a "Upload" button. An orange arrow points to this "Upload" button.

Click on “Add File” button or you can click on “Add folder”



Select “index.html” file and click on “open” button



Click on “upload” button

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Apps, Guitar, Random, Interview Prep, Car, Real Estate, Movies, and temp. Below that is another bar with AWS, Services, and user information felixyu+aws1, Global, and Support.

In the main area, there's a file list table with columns Name, Folder, Type, and Size. One item, index.html, is listed as text/html with a size of 101.0 B.

Below the table is a section titled "Destination" with the destination set to s3://jinmeister2020. Under "Destination details", there are three sections: Bucket Versioning, Default encryption, and Object Lock.

- Bucket Versioning:** When enabled, multiple variants of an object can be stored in the bucket to easily recover from unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#). Status: Enabled.
- Default encryption:** When enabled, new objects stored in this bucket are automatically encrypted. [Learn more](#). Status: Enabled.
- Object Lock:** When enabled, objects in this bucket might be prevented from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. [Learn more](#). Status: Disabled.

At the bottom right, there are "Cancel" and "Upload" buttons. The "Upload" button is highlighted with a cursor icon.

Now you need to enable bucket

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console after the upload has completed. A green header bar indicates "Upload succeeded".

The main area is titled "Upload: status" with an "Exit" button. A message says: "The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page."

A "Summary" section shows the destination s3://jinmeister2020, with "Succeeded" status and a green checkmark indicating 1 file, 101.0 B (100.00%). The "Failed" status shows 0 files, 0 B (0%).

Below the summary is a navigation bar with "Files and folders" (highlighted in orange) and "Configuration".

The "Files and folders" section shows 1 total file, 101.0 B. It includes a search bar and navigation controls (< 1 >).

Click on “Bucket” menu

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 service page. On the left, a sidebar menu for 'Amazon S3' is open, with 'Buckets' highlighted by an orange arrow. The main content area displays a table titled 'Buckets (1)'. The table has columns for Name, Region, Access, and Creation date. One row is visible, showing a bucket named 'jinmeister2020' located in 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1' with 'Bucket and objects not public' access, created on 'November 24, 2020, 16:14 (UTC-05:00)'.

Name	Region	Access	Creation date
jinmeister2020	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Bucket and objects not public	November 24, 2020, 16:14 (UTC-05:00)

Click on your bucket

This screenshot is similar to the previous one, showing the AWS S3 console. The 'Buckets' menu item in the sidebar is highlighted. In the main content area, the 'Buckets (1)' table is shown. An orange arrow points from the bottom-left towards the 'Name' column of the first table row, specifically pointing at the bucket name 'jinmeister2020'.

Name	Region	Access	Creation date
jinmeister2020	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Bucket and objects not public	November 24, 2020, 16:14 (UTC-05:00)

Click on “permission” tab

Bucket overview

Region	Amazon resource name (ARN)	Creation date	Access
US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	arn:aws:s3:::jinmeister2020	November 24, 2020, 16:14 (UTC-05:00)	Bucket and objects not public

Objects Properties Permissions Metrics Management Access points

Block public access (bucket settings)

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

Edit

Block all public access

On

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)

On

Click on “Edit” button

Edit

Block all public access

On

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)

On

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)

On

Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies

On

Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies

On

Bucket policy

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. [Learn more](#)

Edit Delete

Public access is blocked because Block Public Access settings are turned on for this bucket.

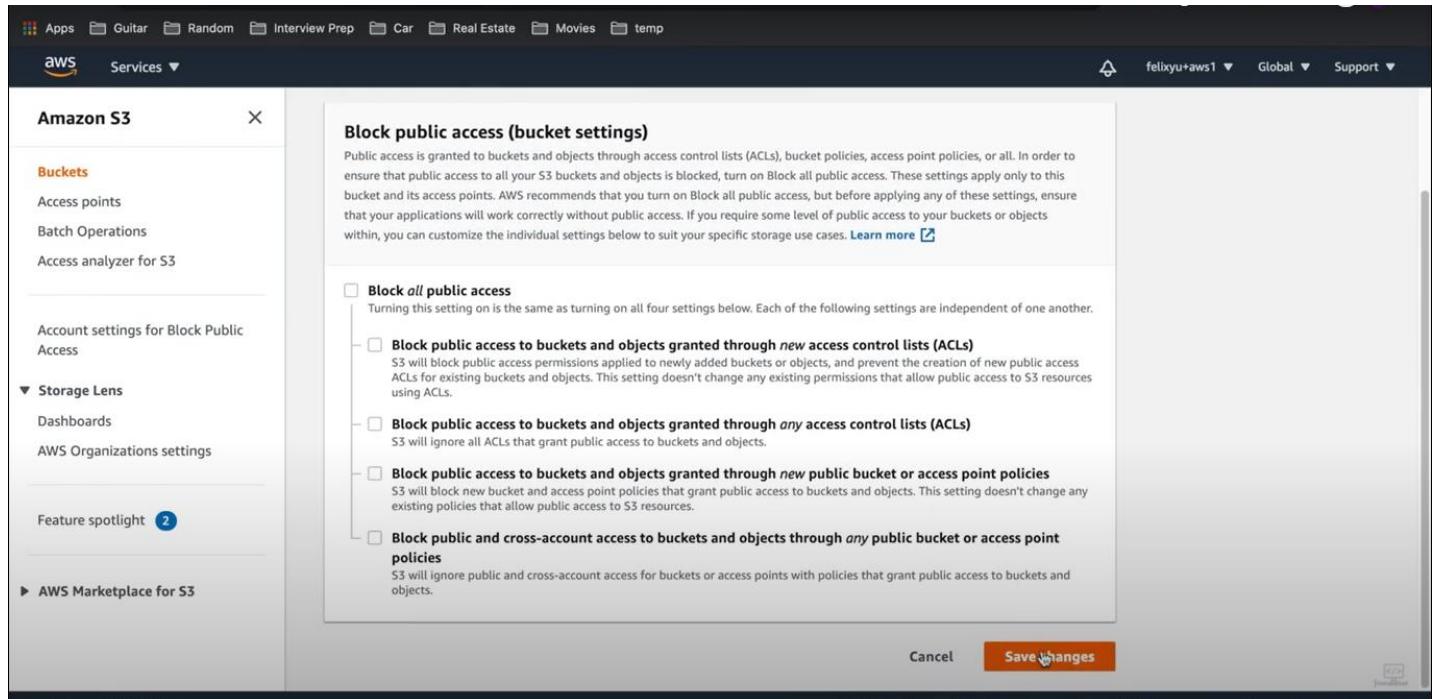
Uncheck Block all public access



The screenshot shows the 'Edit Block public access (bucket settings)' page in the AWS S3 console. The left sidebar has sections for Buckets, Storage Lens, and AWS Marketplace for S3. The main content area has a heading 'Block public access (bucket settings)' with a descriptive paragraph. Below it is a section titled 'Block all public access' with a checked checkbox. A note below the checkbox states: 'Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.' There are four sub-options under this section, each with a checkbox:

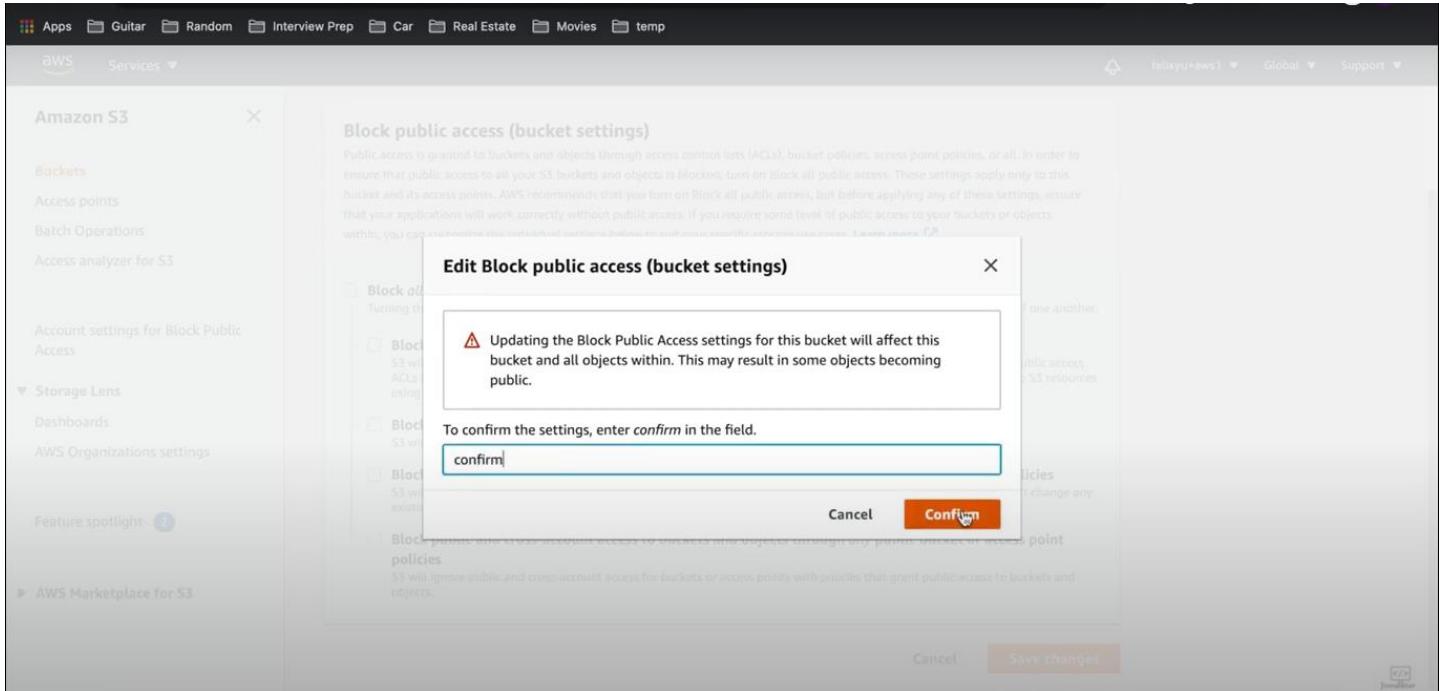
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through any access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through new public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through any public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and objects.

Click on "Save Changes"

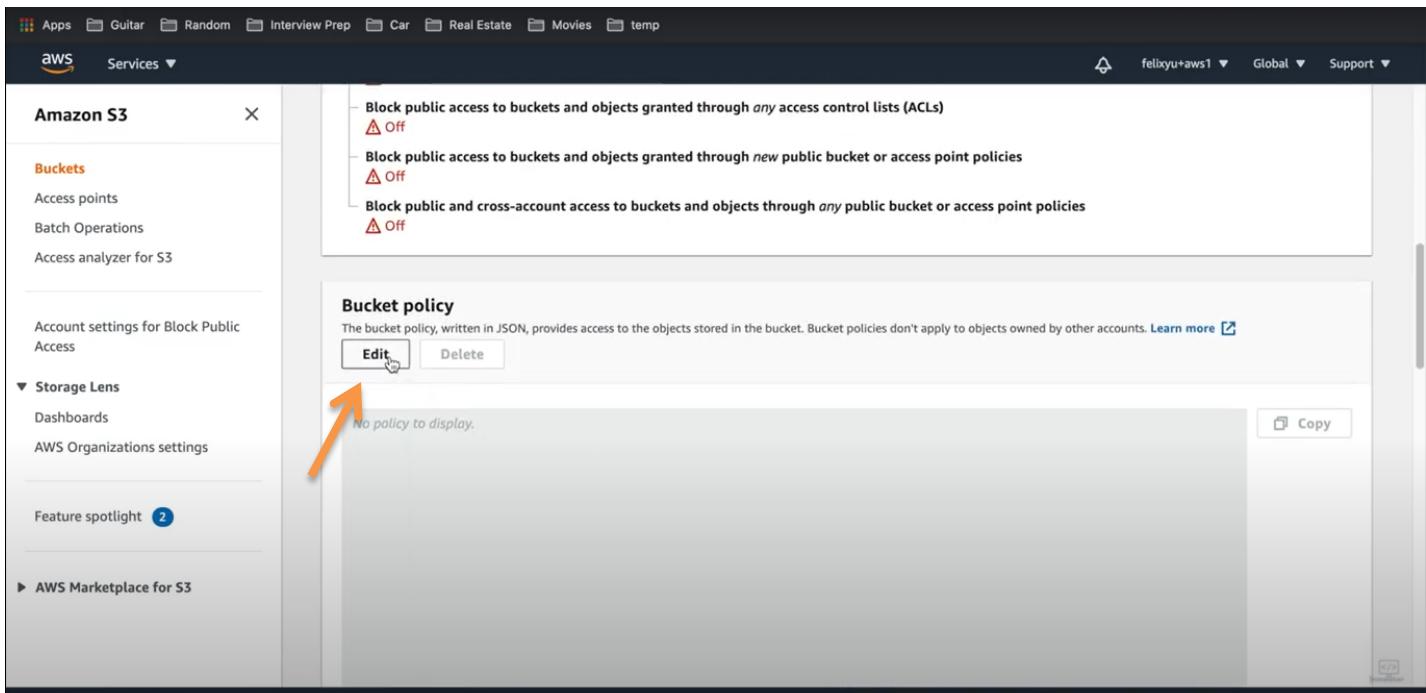


The screenshot shows the same 'Edit Block public access (bucket settings)' page after changes have been saved. The 'Block all public access' checkbox is now unchecked. The rest of the page content remains the same, including the descriptive text and the four sub-options with their respective checkboxes.

Confirm your update



Now click on Bucket Policy "Edit" button



Go to google and search data by “S3 bucket policy for website hosting”

The screenshot shows a Google search results page. The search query is "s3 bucket policy for website hosting". The top result is a link to the AWS Documentation titled "Setting permissions for website access - AWS Documentation". Below it, another link to the AWS Documentation is visible under the heading "How do I configure an S3 bucket for static website hosting ...". The page includes navigation links like "All", "Videos", "News", "Shopping", "Images", "More", "Settings", and "Tools". The results page indicates about 1,160,000 results found in 0.76 seconds.

And copy the below code

The screenshot shows the AWS Developer Guide for "Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) > Developer Guide". The left sidebar has a tree view with items like "Setting permissions for website access", "Programmatically configuring a bucket", and "Request routing". The main content area shows steps for granting public read access:

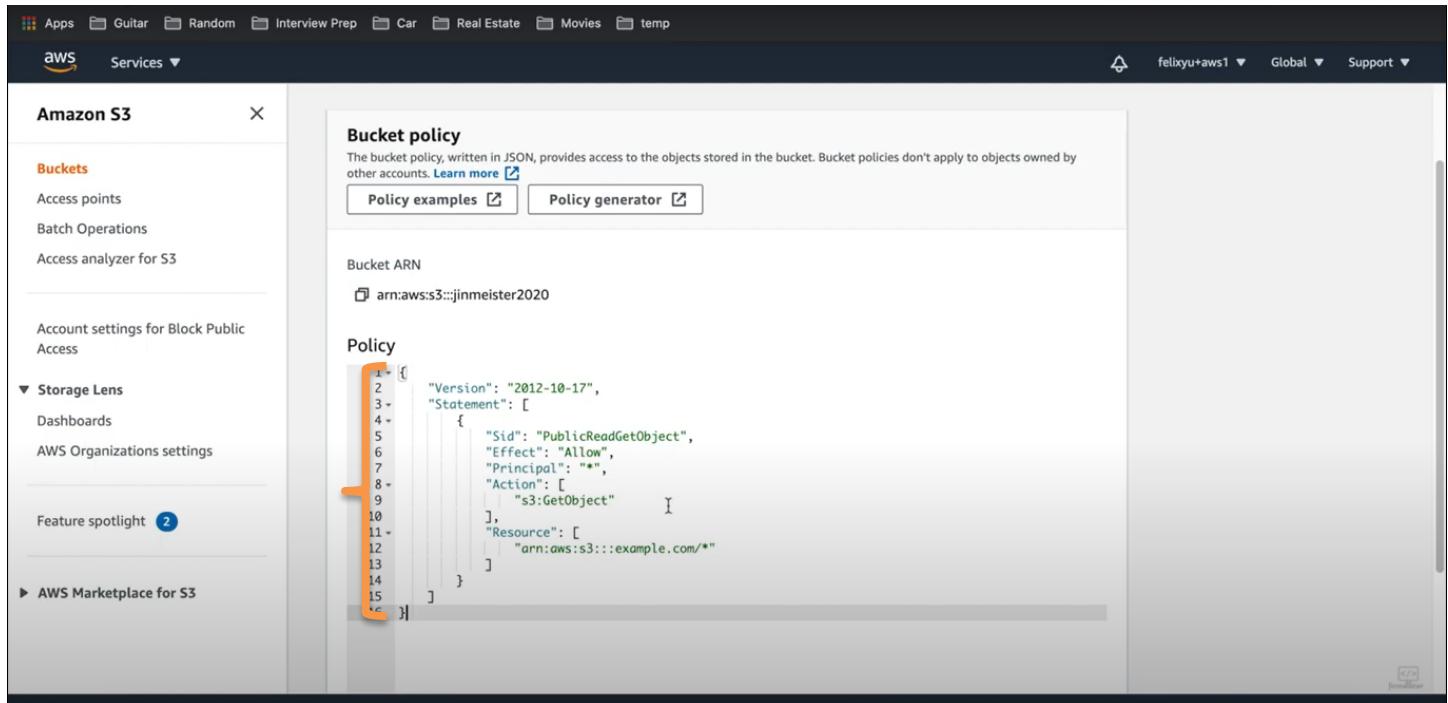
- Under **Bucket Policy**, choose **Edit**.
- To grant public read access for your website, copy the following bucket policy, and paste it in the **Bucket policy editor**.

A code editor window displays the following JSON-based bucket policy:

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Principal": "*",  
      "Action": [  
        "s3:GetObject"  
      ],  
      "Resource": [  
        "arn:aws:s3:::example.com/*"  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Step 1: Edit S3 Block Public Access settings
Step 2: Add a bucket policy

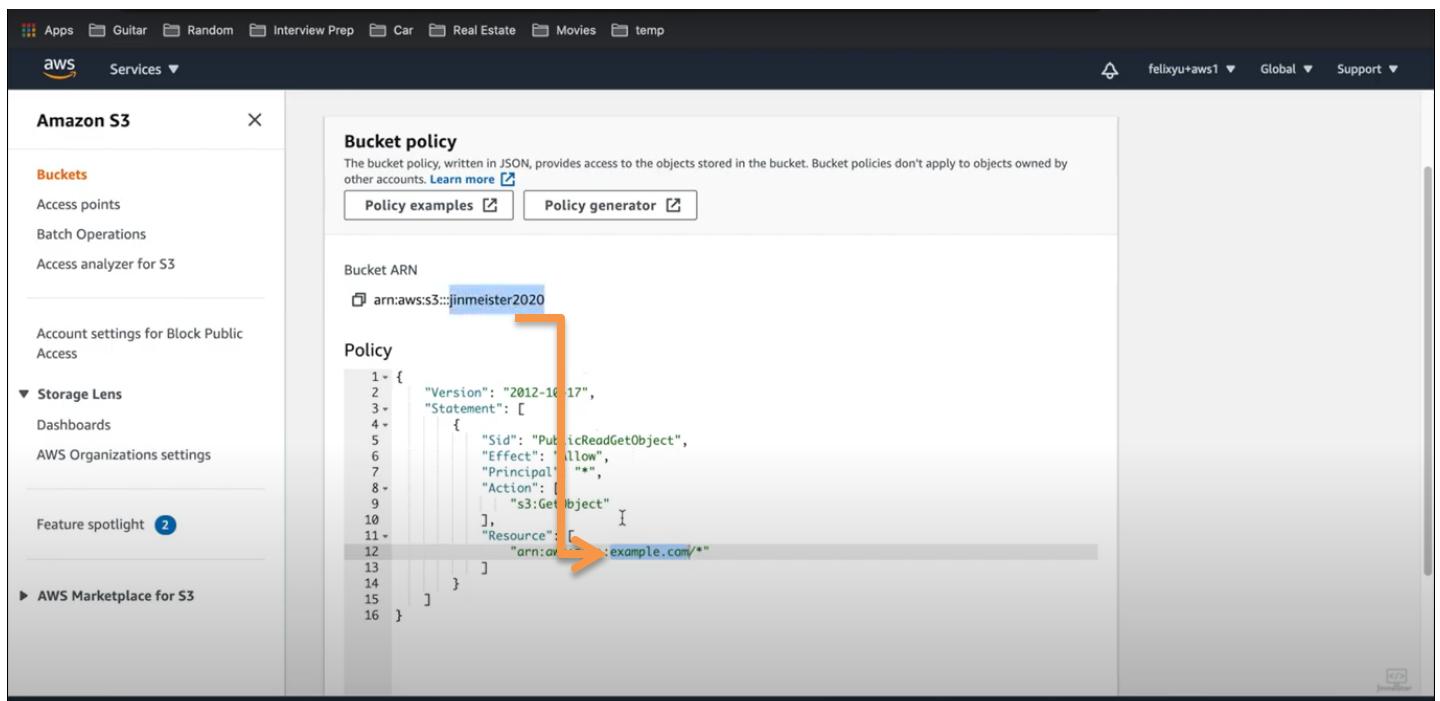
Paste in policy section



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket policy configuration page. On the left, there's a sidebar with various options like Buckets, Storage Lens, and AWS Marketplace for S3. The main area is titled "Bucket policy" and contains a JSON editor. The JSON code is:

```
1 {  
2     "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3     "Statement": [  
4         {  
5             "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",  
6             "Effect": "Allow",  
7             "Principal": "*",  
8             "Action": [  
9                 "s3:GetObject"  
10            ],  
11            "Resource": [  
12                "arn:aws:s3:::example.com/*"  
13            ]  
14        }  
15    ]  
16}
```

Update the bucket policy (copy your policy name(upper selected) and replace(below selected))



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 Bucket policy configuration page after updating the policy name. The original policy name "PublicReadGetObject" is highlighted with a blue selection bar, and the new policy name "PublicReadGetObject" is highlighted with an orange selection bar below it. The JSON code remains the same as in the previous screenshot.

After change, click on “Save Changes” button

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console for a bucket named "jinmeister2020". The left sidebar includes links for Buckets, Storage Lens, and Feature spotlight. The main content area displays the Bucket ARN (arn:aws:s3:::jinmeister2020) and the Policy tab, which contains the following JSON policy:

```
1 - {  
2 -     "Version": "2012-10-17",  
3 -     "Statement": [  
4 -         {  
5 -             "Sid": "PublicReadGetObject",  
6 -             "Effect": "Allow",  
7 -             "Principal": "*",  
8 -             "Action": [  
9 -                 "s3:GetObject"  
10 -            ],  
11 -            "Resource": [  
12 -                "arn:aws:s3:::jinmeister2020/*"  
13 -            ]  
14 -        }  
15 -    ]  
16 -}
```

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

Now click on “properties” tab

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console for the same bucket. The left sidebar remains the same. The main content area now displays the "Properties" tab, which includes sections for Bucket Versioning, Multi-factor authentication (MFA) delete, and Tags (0). The "Bucket Versioning" section is currently set to "Enabled". The "Tags (0)" section indicates "No tags associated with this resource." An "Edit" button is located at the top right of the properties section.

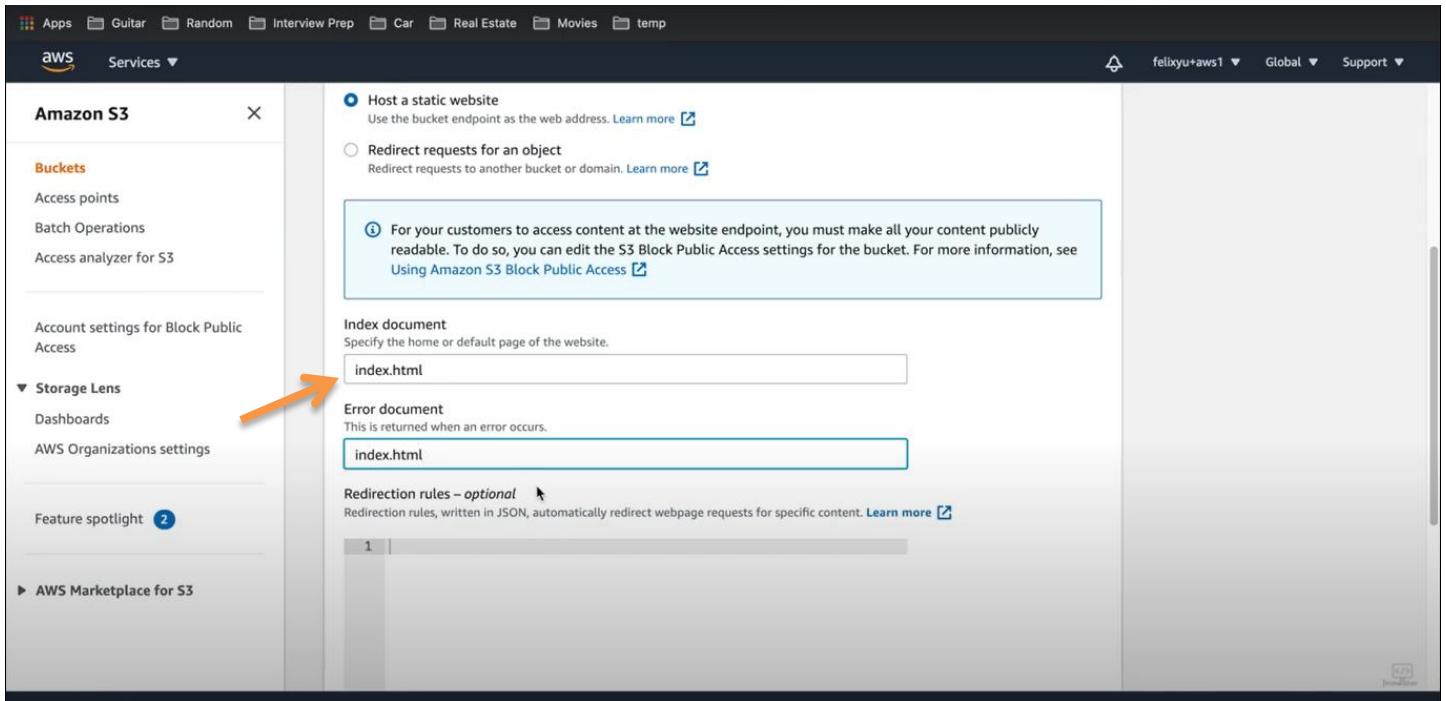
At the down section, “Static web site” section of this page, click on “Edit” button

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the 'Amazon S3' service selected. On the left, the navigation pane includes 'Buckets', 'Requester pays', and 'Static website hosting'. The main content area displays 'Object Lock' (Disabled) and 'Requester pays' (Disabled). The 'Static website hosting' section is shown with a note: 'Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests.' An orange arrow points to the 'Edit' button next to the 'Static website hosting' section.

Static website hosting : enable

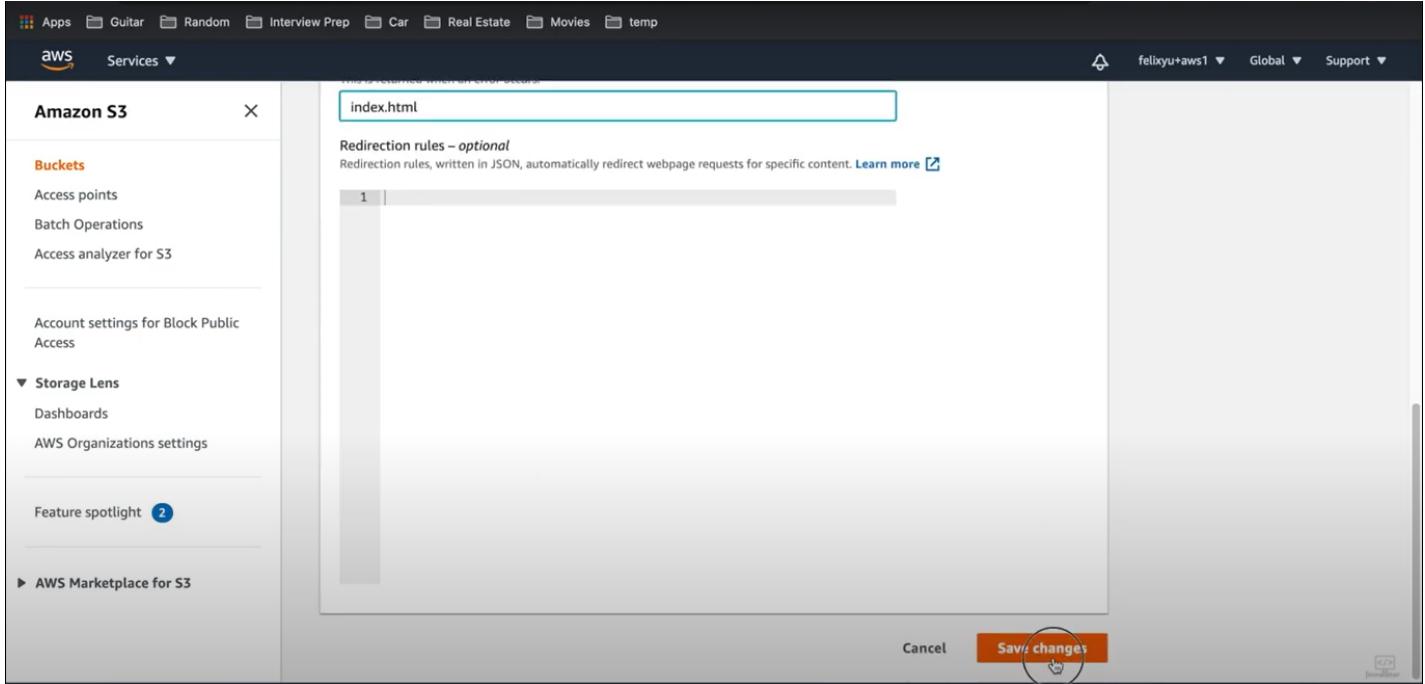
The screenshot shows the 'Edit static website hosting' configuration page. Under 'Static website hosting', the 'Enable' radio button is selected. Under 'Hosting type', the 'Host a static website' option is selected. A note states: 'For your customers to access content at the website endpoint, you must make all your content publicly readable. To do so, you can edit the S3 Block Public Access settings for the bucket. For more information, see Using Amazon S3 Block Public Access.' An orange arrow points to the 'Edit' button at the top right of the page.

In “index document” input field write “index.html”. if you have error page you can write its page name in below error page input field(if you don’t have then write “index.html”).



The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the 'Host a static website' configuration selected. On the left, there's a sidebar with various options like Buckets, Storage Lens, and AWS Marketplace for S3. The main panel has two sections: 'Index document' (containing 'index.html') and 'Error document' (containing 'index.html'). A callout box provides instructions about making content publicly readable via S3 Block Public Access settings. An orange arrow points to the 'Index document' input field.

Click on “Save Changes” button



The screenshot shows the same configuration page as before, but now the 'Save changes' button at the bottom right is highlighted with a red circle. The 'Index document' field still contains 'index.html'.

Now we can test our website is showing in browser or not. To test it click on below link (copy this link in note page)

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console with the 'Static website hosting' section selected. The URL <http://jinmeister2020.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com> is highlighted with a red box and an orange arrow pointing to it.

Requester pays
When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays
Disabled

Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
Enabled

Hosting type
Bucket hosting

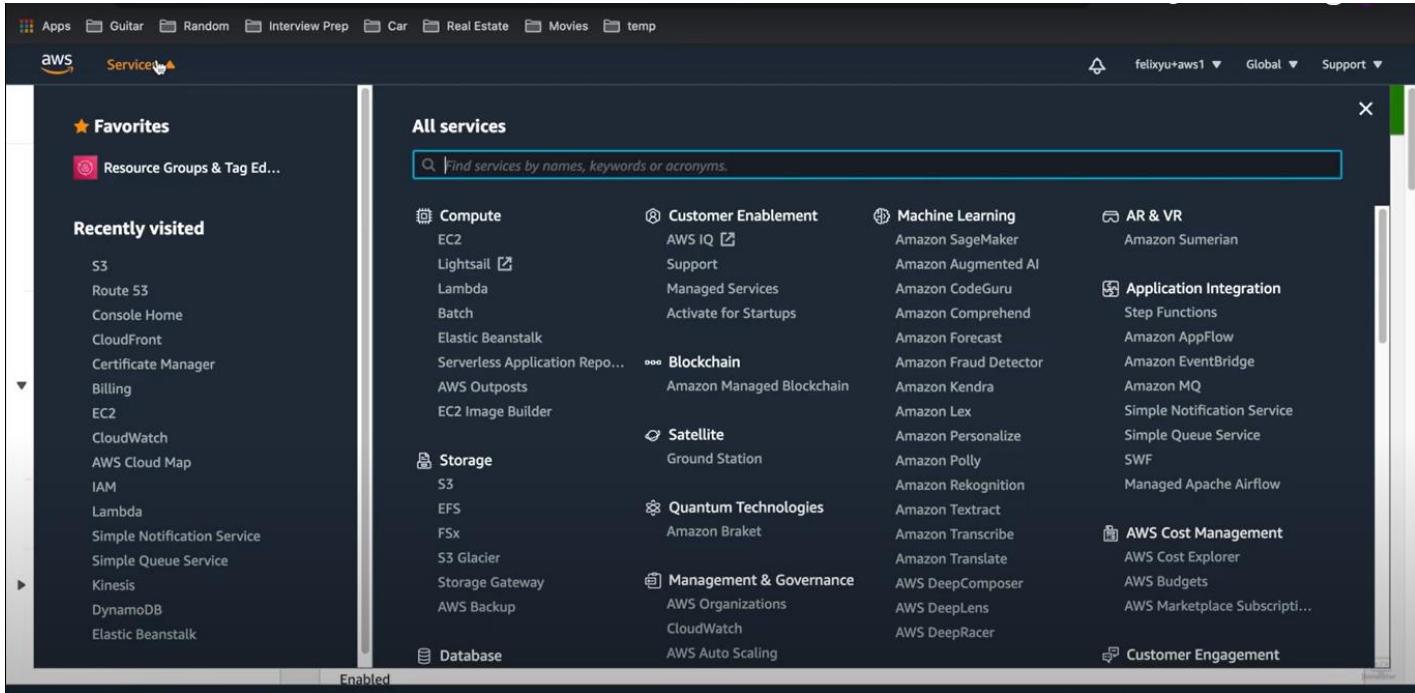
Bucket website endpoint
When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. [Learn more](#)

<http://jinmeister2020.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

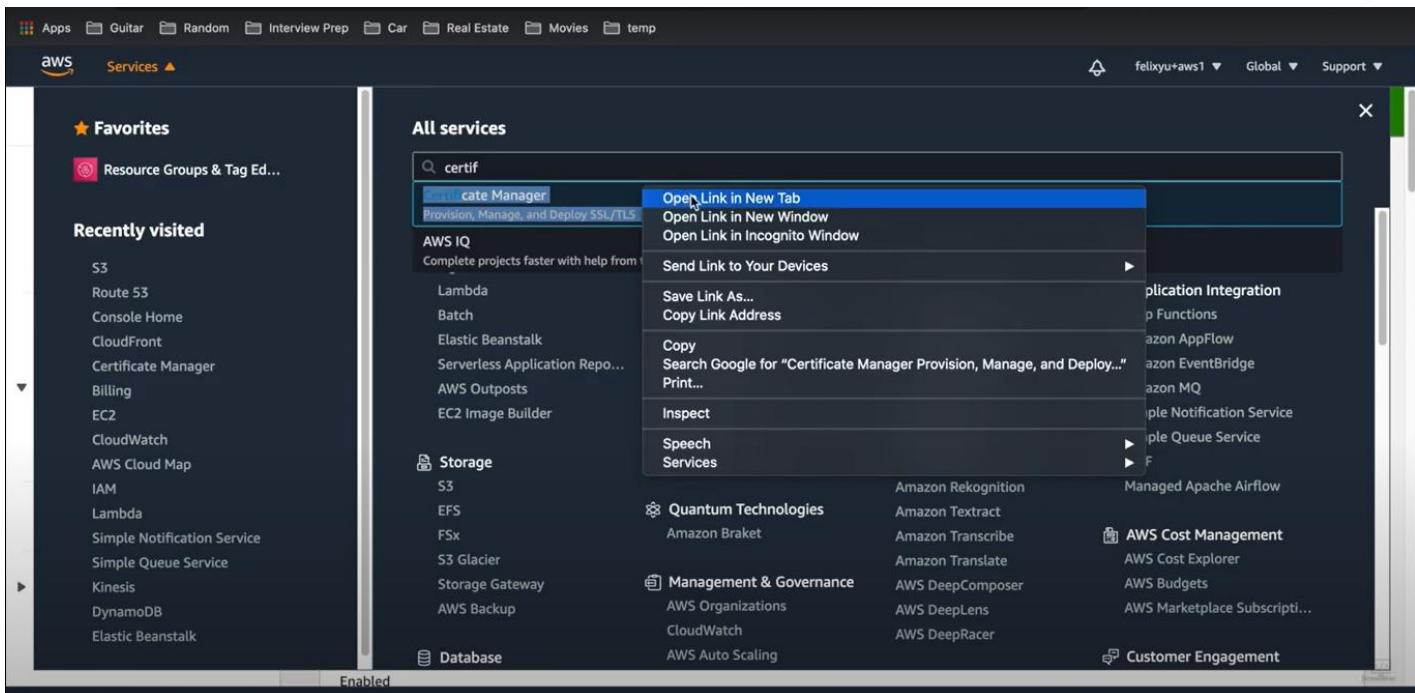
Third Part: AWS Certificate Manager

(Here we will enable http)

Click on “Services” menu



In All services box, write “cert” and right click on “Certificate Manager” and open it into new tab



Close all services page

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the following interface elements:

- Top Bar:** Includes links for Apps, Guitar, Random, Interview Prep, Car, Real Estate, Movies, temp, and a Services dropdown.
- Left Sidebar:** Features a "Favorites" section with a link to "Resource Groups & Tag Ed...", and a "Recently visited" section listing various AWS services.
- Header:** Displays the AWS logo and a search bar containing the text "certif".
- Content Area:** Titled "All services", it includes a search bar and a list of services categorized into groups:
 - Certify Manager**: Provision, Manage, and Deploy SSL/TLS certificates.
 - AWS IQ**: Complete projects faster with help from third-party AWS Certified experts.
 - Lambda**
 - Batch**
 - Elastic Beanstalk**
 - Serverless Application Repo...**
 - AWS Outposts**
 - EC2 Image Builder**
 - Storage**: S3, EFS, FSx, S3 Glacier, Storage Gateway, AWS Backup.
 - Database**
 - Managed Services**: Activate for Startups, Amazon Managed Blockchain, Satellite, Ground Station.
 - Blockchain**
 - Quantum Technologies**: Amazon Braket.
 - Management & Governance**: AWS Organizations, CloudWatch, AWS Auto Scaling.
 - Amazon CodeGuru**
 - Amazon Comprehend**
 - Amazon Forecast**
 - Amazon Fraud Detector**
 - Amazon Kendra**
 - Amazon Lex**
 - Amazon Personalize**
 - Amazon Polly**
 - Amazon Rekognition**
 - Amazon Textract**
 - Amazon Transcribe**
 - Amazon Translate**
 - Amazon DeepComposer**
 - Amazon DeepLens**
 - Amazon DeepRacer**
 - Application Integration**: Step Functions, Amazon AppFlow, Amazon EventBridge, Amazon MQ, Simple Notification Service, Simple Queue Service, SWF, Managed Apache Airflow.
 - AWS Cost Management**: AWS Cost Explorer, AWS Budgets, AWS Marketplace Subscripti...
 - Customer Engagement**

Click on “AWS Certificate Manager” tab and click on “Get Started” button

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) landing page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Apps, Guitar, Random, Interview Prep, Car, Real Estate, Movies, and temp. The AWS logo and Services dropdown are also at the top. On the right side of the header, there are account details (felixyu+aws1, N. Virginia, Support) and a bell icon. The main title "AWS Certificate Manager" is centered above a descriptive paragraph: "AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) makes it easy to provision, manage, deploy, and renew SSL/TLS certificates on the AWS platform." Below this is a "User guide" link. The page features two main sections: "Provision certificates" on the left with an icon of a computer monitor displaying a key inside a shield-like frame, and "Private certificate authority" on the right with an icon of a user silhouette inside a shield-like frame. Both sections have "Get started" buttons at the bottom.

Select “Request a public certificate” radio button and then click on “Request a Certificate” button

The screenshot shows the 'Request a certificate' page in the AWS Management Console. At the top, there's a note about importing an existing certificate with a 'Import a certificate' button. Below it, the title 'Request a certificate' is displayed. A sub-instruction asks to choose the type of certificate for ACM to provide. Two options are shown: 'Request a public certificate' (selected) and 'Request a private certificate'. The 'Request a public certificate' option includes a note that it's the default choice and trusted by browsers. The 'Request a private certificate' option notes that no private CAs are available. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Request a certificate' buttons.

Write your domain name and click on “Next” button

The screenshot shows the 'Add domain names' step in the AWS Certificate Manager wizard. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: Step 1: Add domain names (highlighted), Step 2: Select validation method, Step 3: Add tags, Step 4: Review, and Step 5: Validation. The main area contains information about AWS Certificate Manager logging domain names into CT logs and using certificates with other AWS services. Below this, a 'Domain name*' input field is present, with a note that at least one domain name is required. The user has typed 'jinmeister.com' into the field. There's also a 'Add another name to this certificate' button and a note about adding additional names. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

Select “DNS validation” and click on “next” button

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager interface. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: Step 1: Add domain names, Step 2: Select validation method (which is highlighted in orange), Step 3: Add tags, Step 4: Review, and Step 5: Validation. The main content area is titled "Select validation method". It explains that ACM validates ownership by using DNS or email. Two options are shown: "DNS validation" (selected) and "Email validation". Below each option is a brief description and a "Learn more" link. At the bottom right are buttons for "Cancel", "Previous", and "Next" (which is highlighted in blue).

Tag Name: name

Value: your domain name

The screenshot shows the AWS Certificate Manager interface. The sidebar shows steps: Step 1: Add domain names, Step 2: Select validation method, Step 3: Add tags (highlighted in orange), Step 4: Review, and Step 5: Validation. The main content area is titled "Add tags". It says "To help you manage your certificates you can optionally assign your own metadata to each resource in the form of tags." A table shows one tag: Tag Name "name" and Value "jinmeister.com". Below the table is a "Add Tag" button. At the bottom right are buttons for "Cancel", "Previous", and "Review" (which is highlighted in blue).

Click on “review” and then “confirm and request” button

Domain name jinmeister.com

Validation method

The method AWS uses to validate your certificate request.

Validation method DNS

Tags

The label you want to assign to the certificate.

Tag name	Value
name	jinmeister.com

Cancel Previous Confirm and request

Now click on “Create record in Route 53” button

Step 4: Review

Step 5: Validation

Validation

Create a CNAME record in the DNS configuration for each of the domains listed below. You must complete this step before AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) can issue your certificate, but you can skip this step for now by clicking **Continue**. To return to this step later, open the certificate request in the ACM Console.

Domain	Validation status
jinmeister.com	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
_2d73b6c7025e65e0d577a480e7c1bb1f.jinmeister.com.	CNAME	_00df1cc191cd53acb86b0e41ec80869f.zdxcnfdggt.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](#).

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

Continue

Click on “Create” button

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 service interface. In the top navigation bar, there are links for Apps, Guitar, Random, Interview Prep, Car, Real Estate, Movies, and temp. On the far right, it shows the user felixyu+aws1, N. Virginia, and Support. Below the navigation, the main content area has tabs for Step 4: Review and Step 5: Validation, with Step 5: Validation selected. A modal dialog box is open, titled "Create record in Route 53". Inside the dialog, it says "Below is your DNS record for domain validation. Click Create below to create the records in your Route 53 hosted zone". It shows a table with one row:

Name	Type	Value
_2d73b6c7025e65e0d577a480e7c1bb1f.jinmeister.com.	CNAME	_00df1cc191cd53acb86b0e41ec80869f.zdxcnfdggt.acm-validations.aws.

At the bottom right of the dialog are "Cancel" and "Create" buttons. Below the dialog, there is a link to "Export DNS configuration to a file" and a note that you can export all CNAME records to a file. At the very bottom of the screen, there is a "Continue" button.

Click on “Continue” button

The screenshot shows the same AWS Route 53 interface as the previous step. The main content area now displays a "Success" message: "Add the following CNAME record to the DNS configuration for your domain. The procedure for adding CNAME records depends on your DNS service Provider." Below this, it shows the same table with the CNAME record. A note at the bottom states: "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." There is a "Create record in Route 53" button and an "Amazon Route 53 DNS Customers ACM can update your DNS configuration for you" note. A green box highlights a "Success" message: "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." Below this, there is a link to "Export DNS configuration to a file" and a note that you can export all CNAME records to a file. At the bottom right of the screen, there is a "Continue" button.

Forth Part: CloudFront

Click on “Services” menu and in All Services input box write “**cloudfront**” and open it in new tab

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the "All services" search bar at the top containing "cloudfront". A context menu is open over the "Global Content Delivery Network" entry, with "Open Link in New Tab" highlighted. The left sidebar includes sections for "Favorites" and "Recently visited" services like Certificate Manager, S3, Route 53, and CloudFront.

Close All Services page

This screenshot is identical to the previous one, showing the AWS All Services page with the "cloudfront" search term and the "Global Content Delivery Network" service selected. The context menu is still open over the same entry.

In “AWS Cloudfront Manager” tab , click on “Create Distribution” button

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFront Manager interface. On the left, a sidebar lists navigation options: Apps, Guitar, Random, Interview Prep, Car, Real Estate, Movies, temp, AWS Services, CloudFront, Distributions, Policies, What's new, Telemetry (Monitoring, Alarms, Logs NEW), Reports & analytics (Cache statistics, Popular objects, Top referrers, Usage, Viewers), and Security (Origin access identity). The main content area is titled "Amazon CloudFront - Get started". It displays a message: "Either your search returned no results, or you do not have any distributions. Click the button below to create a new CloudFront distribution. A distribution allows you to distribute content using a worldwide network of edge locations that provide low latency and high data transfer speeds (learn more)". A prominent blue "Create Distribution" button is centered. At the top right of the main area is a help icon (question mark) and a close (X) icon.

Click on “Get Started” in Web page section

The screenshot shows the "Step 1: Select delivery method" screen. The sidebar on the left shows Step 1: Select delivery method and Step 2: Create distribution. The main content area is titled "Select a delivery method for your content." It has two tabs: "Web" (selected) and "RTMP". Under the "Web" tab, it says "Create a web distribution if you want to:" followed by a bulleted list: "Speed up distribution of static and dynamic content, for example, .html, .css, .php, and graphics files.", "Distribute media files using HTTP or HTTPS.", "Add, update, or delete objects, and submit data from web forms.", and "Use live streaming to stream an event in real time." Below this is a note: "You store your files in an origin - either an Amazon S3 bucket or a web server. After you create the distribution, you can add more origins to the distribution." A blue "Get Started" button is at the bottom of this section. Under the "RTMP" tab, there is a yellow warning message: "CloudFront is discontinuing support for RTMP distributions on December 31, 2020. For more information, please read the announcement." Below this is a note: "Create an RTMP distribution to speed up distribution of your streaming media files using Adobe Flash Media Server's RTMP protocol. An RTMP distribution allows an end user to begin playing a media file before the file has finished downloading from a CloudFront edge location. Note the following:" followed by a bulleted list: "To create an RTMP distribution, you must store the media files in an Amazon S3 bucket." and "To use CloudFront live streaming, create a web distribution." A blue "Get Started" button is at the bottom of the RTMP section, and a "Cancel" link is at the very bottom right.

Step 1: Select delivery method
Step 2: Create distribution

Create Distribution

Origin Settings

Origin Domain Name

Origin Path

Origin ID

Origin Custom Headers

Default Cache Behavior Settings

Path Pattern Default (*)

Viewer Protocol Policy HTTP and HTTPS Redirect HTTP to HTTPS HTTPS Only

Allowed HTTP Methods GET, HEAD GET, HEAD, OPTIONS GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, PATCH, DELETE

Field-level Encryption Config

Cached HTTP Methods GET, HEAD (Cached by default)

Now we need to set “Origin Domain Name”, where from we get it?

Go to “Bucket” menu and copy below way link (without http://)

Amazon S3

Buckets

Access points

Batch Operations

Access analyzer for S3

Account settings for Block Public Access

Storage Lens

Dashboards

AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight

AWS Marketplace for S3

Requester pays
When enabled, the requester pays for requests and data transfer costs, and anonymous access to this bucket is disabled. [Learn more](#)

Requester pays
Disabled

Static website hosting
Use this bucket to host a website or redirect requests. [Learn more](#)

Static website hosting
Enabled

Hosting type
Bucket hosting

Bucket website endpoint
When you configure your bucket as a static website, the website is available at the AWS Region-specific website endpoint of the bucket. [Learn more](#)

<http://jinmeister2020.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com>

Paste in “Origin Domain Name” text box

Step 1: Select delivery method
Step 2: Create distribution

Create Distribution

Origin Settings

Origin Domain Name

Origin Path

Origin ID

Origin Custom Headers

Header Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Default Cache Behavior Settings

Path Pattern Default (*)

Viewer Protocol Policy HTTP and HTTPS
 Redirect HTTP to HTTPS
 HTTPS Only

Allowed HTTP Methods GET, HEAD
 GET, HEAD, OPTIONS
 GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, PATCH, DELETE

Field-level Encryption Config

Cached HTTP Methods GET, HEAD (Cached by default)

Only three things we need to change here

Viewer Protocol policy: Redirect HTTP to HTTPS

Alternate Domain Name: your domain name

Step 1: Select delivery method
Step 2: Create distribution

Create Distribution

Origin Settings

Enable Origin Shield Yes
 No

Origin ID

Origin Connection Attempts

Origin Connection Timeout

Origin Custom Headers

Header Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Default Cache Behavior Settings

Path Pattern Default (*)

Viewer Protocol Policy HTTP and HTTPS
 Redirect HTTP to HTTPS
 HTTPS Only

Allowed HTTP Methods GET, HEAD
 GET, HEAD, OPTIONS
 GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PUT, POST, PATCH, DELETE

Field-level Encryption Config

Cached HTTP Methods GET, HEAD (Cached by default)

Cache and origin request settings Use a cache policy and origin request policy
 Use legacy cache settings

Step 1: Select delivery method

Step 2: Create distribution

Enable Real-time Logs Yes No

Distribution Settings

Price Class

AWS WAF Web ACL

Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)

SSL Certificate Default CloudFront Certificate (*.cloudfront.net)
Choose this option if you want your users to use HTTPS or HTTP to access your content with the CloudFront domain name (such as https://d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net/logo.jpg).
Important: If you choose this option, CloudFront requires that browsers or devices support TLSv1 or later to access your content.

Custom SSL Certificate (example.com):
Choose this option if you want your users to access your content by using an alternate domain name, such as https://www.example.com/logo.jpg.
You can use a certificate stored in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, or you can use a certificate stored in IAM.

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

Select “Custom SSL Certificate” radio button

Step 1: Select delivery method

Step 2: Create distribution

Enable Real-time Logs Yes No

Distribution Settings

Price Class

AWS WAF Web ACL

Alternate Domain Names (CNAMEs)

SSL Certificate Default CloudFront Certificate (*.cloudfront.net)
Choose this option if you want your users to use HTTPS or HTTP to access your content with the CloudFront domain name (such as https://d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net/logo.jpg).
Important: If you choose this option, CloudFront requires that browsers or devices support TLSv1 or later to access your content.

Custom SSL Certificate (example.com):
Choose this option if you want your users to access your content by using an alternate domain name, such as https://www.example.com/logo.jpg.
You can use a certificate stored in AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) in the US East (N. Virginia) Region, or you can use a certificate stored in IAM.

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

Custom SSL Client Support Clients that Support Server Name Indication (SNI) - (Recommended)
CloudFront serves your content over HTTPS to clients that support SNI. SNI is supported by browsers and clients released after 2010. There is no additional charge for this option.
[Learn More](#)

Select the certificate that we created

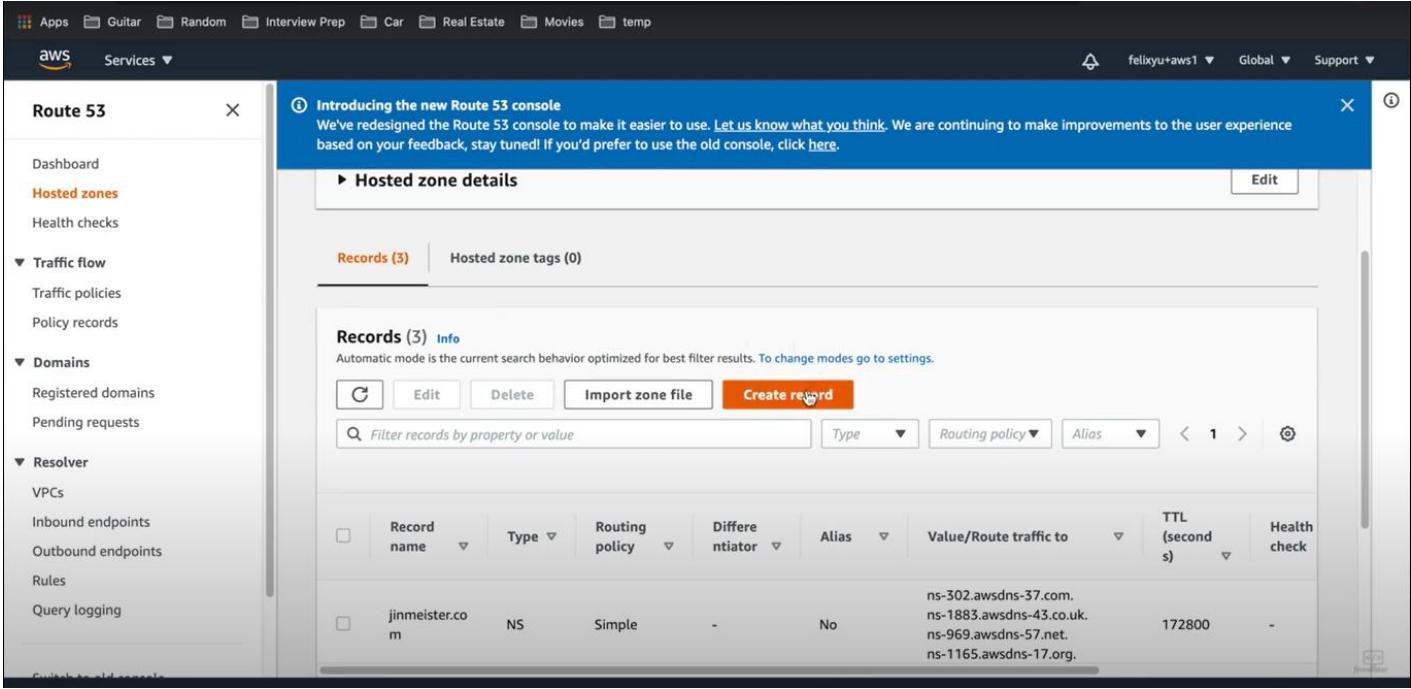
The screenshot shows the 'Distribution Settings' page for Step 2: Create distribution. Under 'SSL Certificate', the 'Custom SSL Certificate (example.com)' option is selected. A dropdown menu is open, showing 'jinmeister.com (*2d2a87d-5545-4ef4-bd53-e1)'. Other options include 'Default CloudFront Certificate (*.cloudfront.net)' and 'None'. The 'Custom SSL Client Support' section is also visible.

Click on “Create Distribution” button

The screenshot shows the 'Distribution Settings' page for Step 2: Create distribution. The 'SSL Certificate' dropdown is still open, showing 'jinmeister.com (*2d2a87d-5545-4ef4-bd53-e1)'. The 'Create Distribution' button is located at the bottom right of the page.

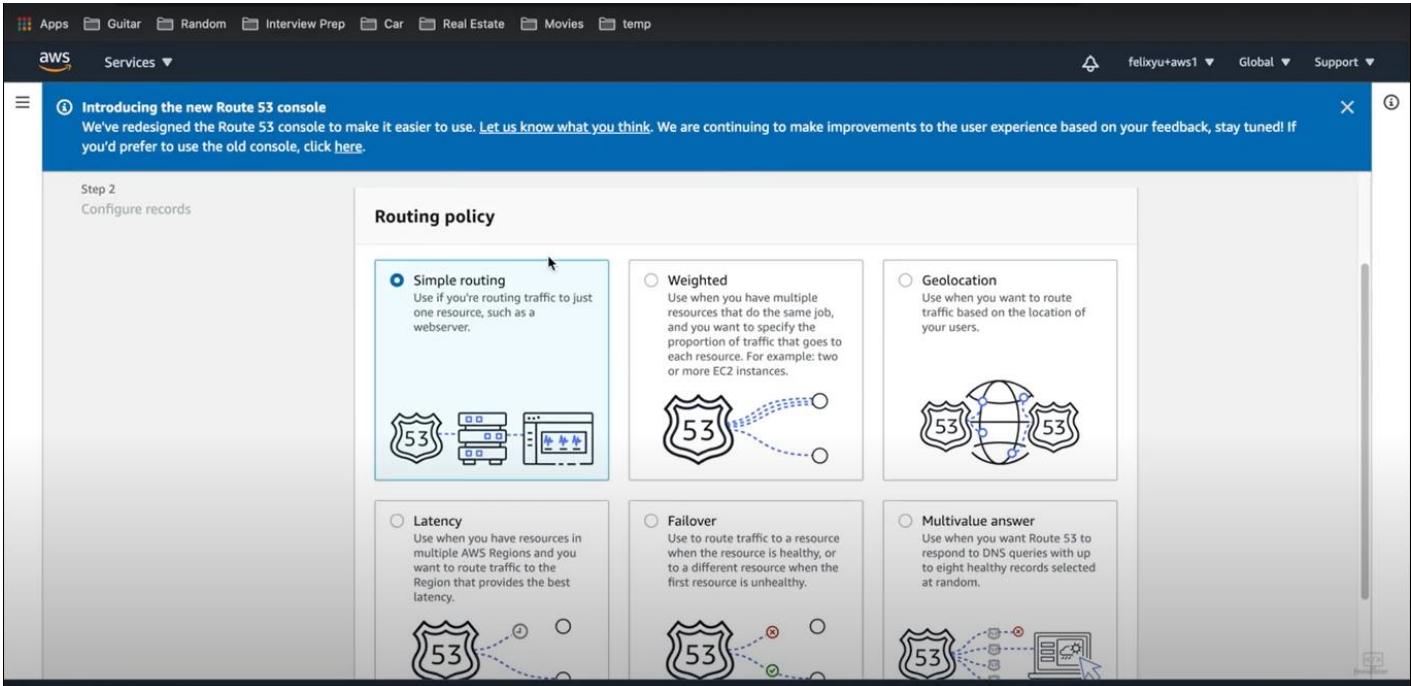
Fifth: Link With Route to Cludefornt

Go to “route 53 console hosted..” tab and click on “Create Record” button



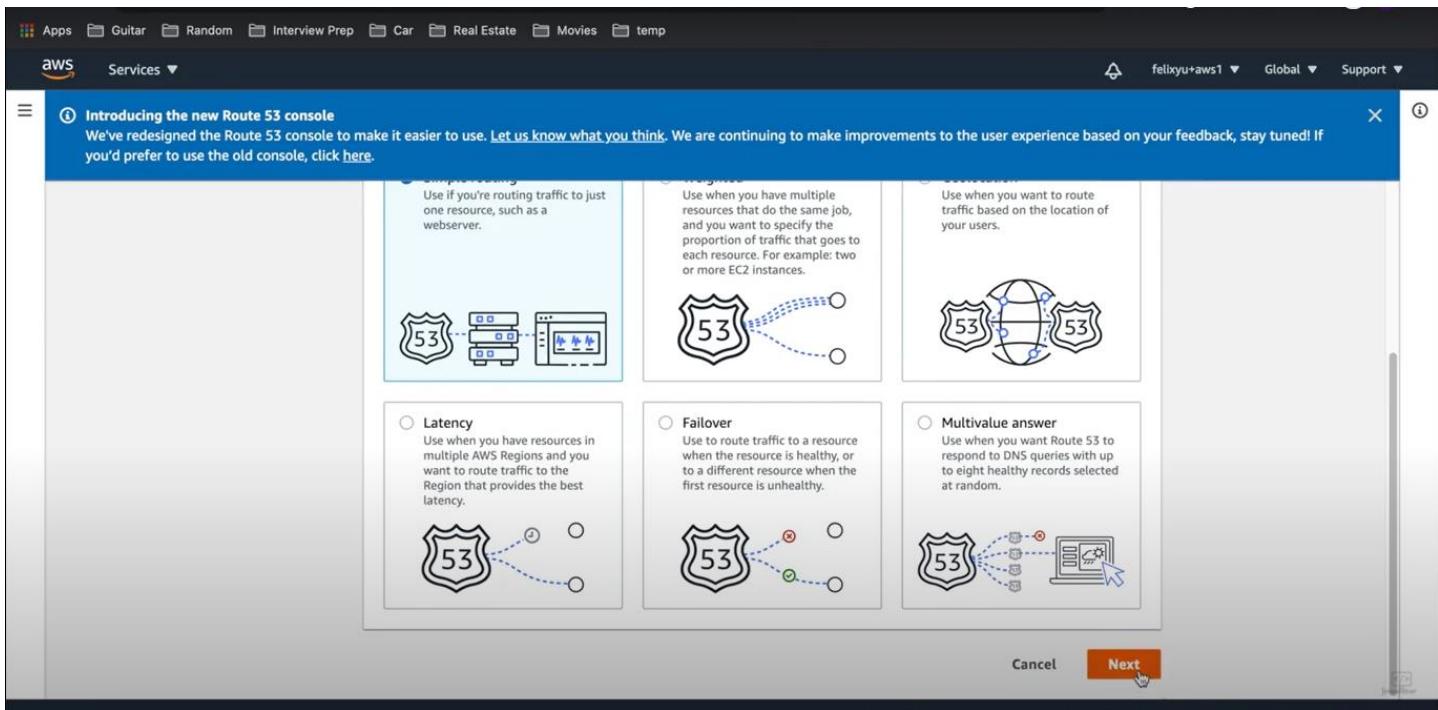
The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with options like 'Dashboard', 'Hosted zones' (which is highlighted in orange), 'Health checks', 'Traffic flow', 'Policy records', 'Domains', 'Registered domains', 'Pending requests', and 'Resolver'. The main content area is titled 'Hosted zone details' and shows 'Records (3)'. Below this, there's a table with columns: Record name, Type, Routing policy, Differentiator, Alias, Value/Route traffic to, TTL (seconds), and Health check. The first record listed is 'jinmeister.com' with type 'NS' and routing policy 'Simple'. The 'Create record' button is located at the top right of the table header.

Select “Simple Routing”



The screenshot shows the 'Routing policy' configuration step. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Step 2' and 'Configure records'. The main area is titled 'Routing policy' and contains six options: 'Simple routing' (selected and highlighted), 'Weighted', 'Geolocation', 'Latency', 'Failover', and 'Multivalue answer'. Each option has a brief description and a corresponding icon. The 'Simple routing' icon shows a Route 53 shield pointing to a single server icon.

Click on “next” button

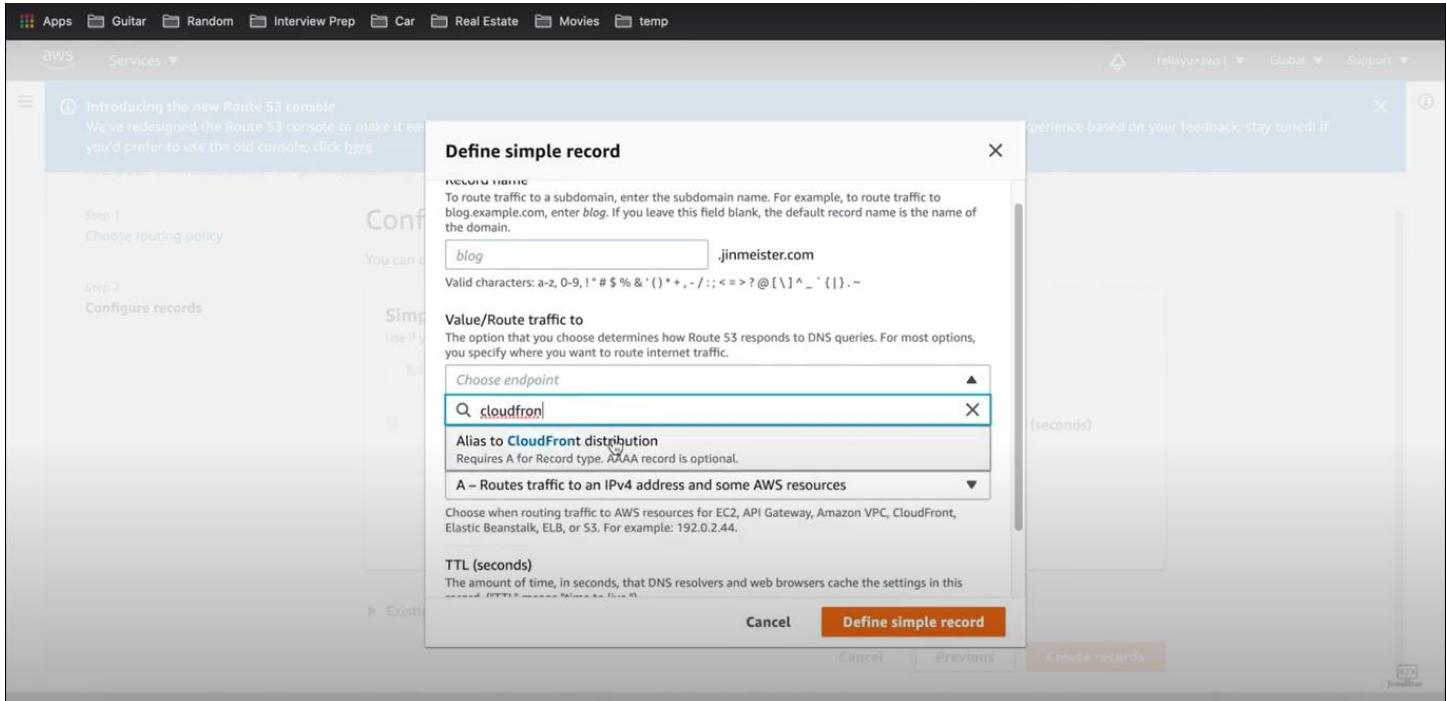


Click on “Define Simple Record” button

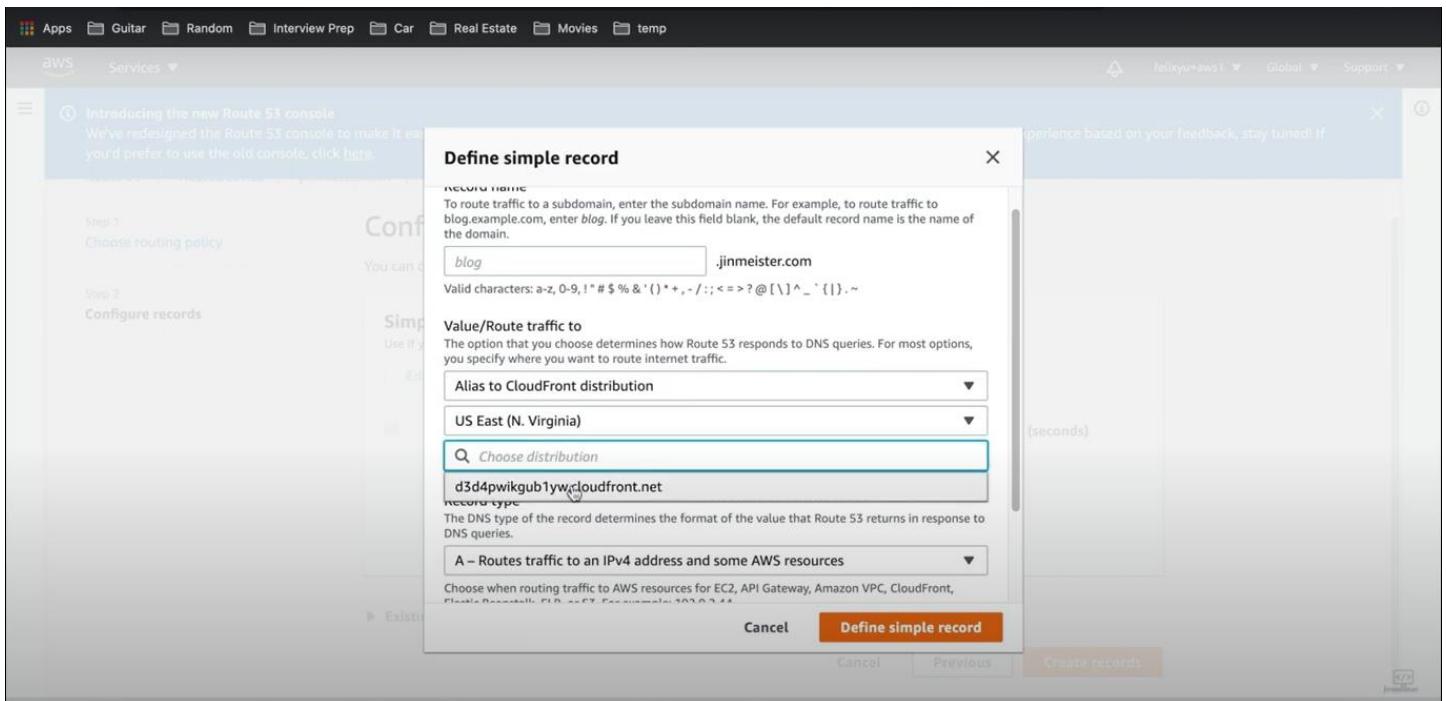
The screenshot shows the "Configure records" step in the AWS Route 53 console. It includes the following sections:

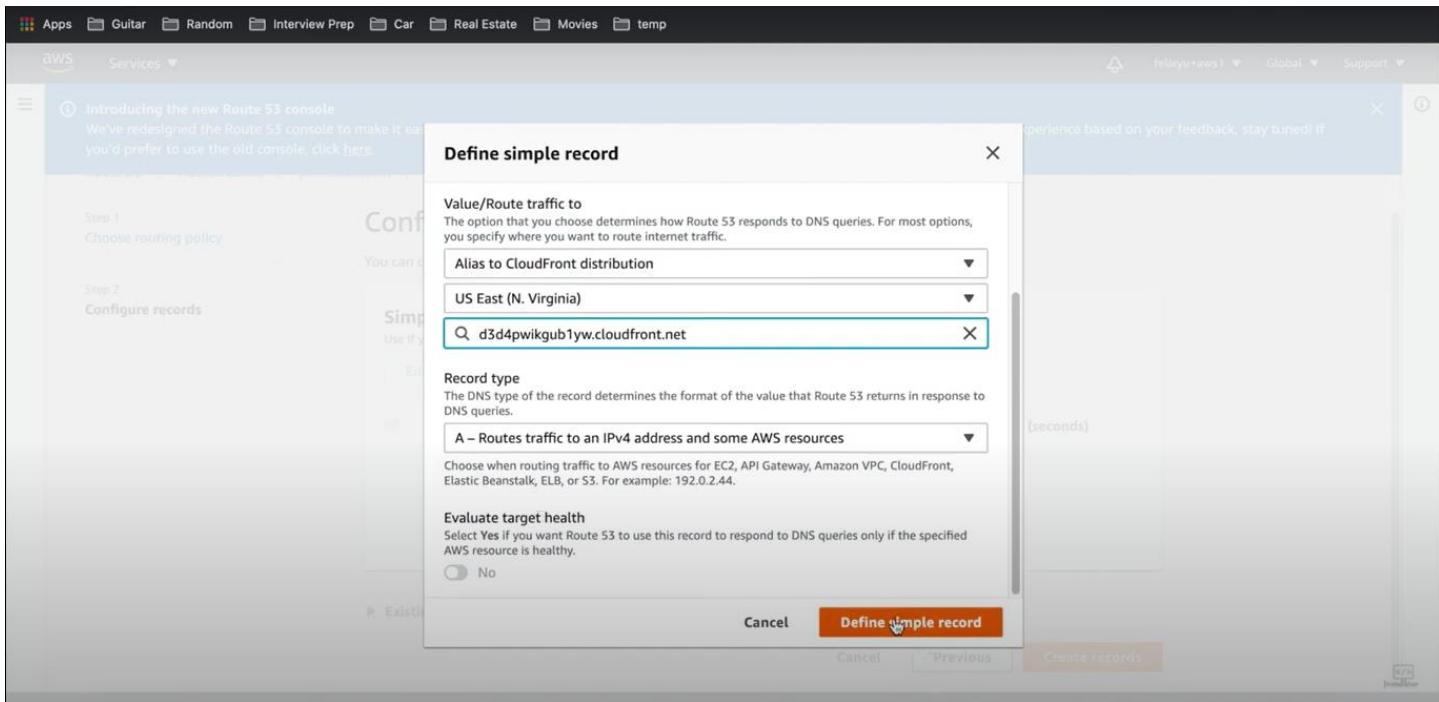
- Step 1: Choose routing policy**: Shows the "Simple routing records to add to jinmeister.com" section with a "Define simple record" button.
- Step 2: Configure records**: Shows a table header for "Simple routing records to add to jinmeister.com" with columns: Record name, Type, Value/Route traffic to, and TTL (seconds).
- Buttons and Links**: Includes "Edit", "Delete", "Define simple record", "Create records", "Previous", and "Cancel" buttons.
- Instructions**: Text at the bottom says "Define simple records to this list, then choose Create records." and a "Define simple record" button.
- Links**: A "Existing records" link.

In “Value/Route traffic to” input box type “**cloudfont**” and select “**Alias to Cloudfront Distribution**”

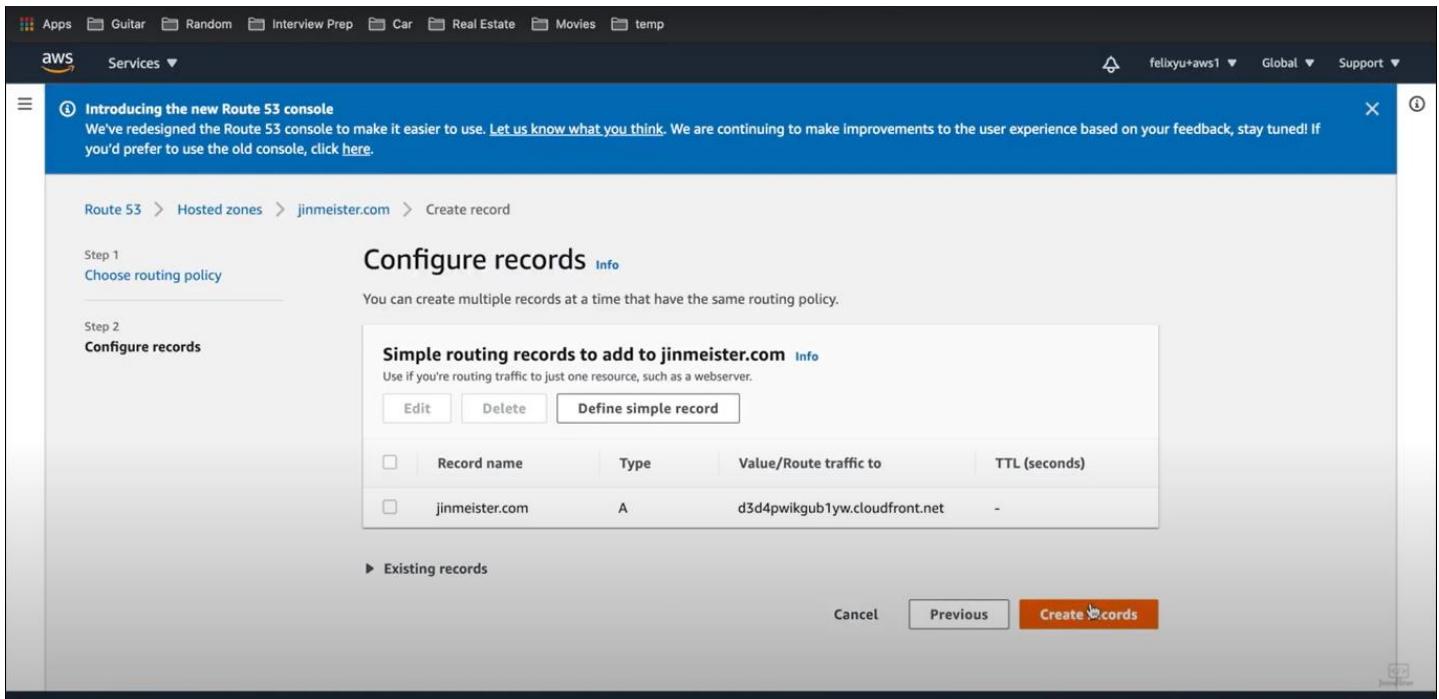


Choose distribution





Click on “Create Record” button



Now check your domain

1. Write your domain name without http in browser
2. Write your domain name with http in browser

