review

review questions

Amazon Route 53
V1.00

Course title

BackSpace Academy
AWS Certified Associate

BackSpace

This "learning by quizzes" exercise will be based upon the course videos and the following reference material:

Section: What Is Amazon Route 53?

Reference: Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/Welcome.html

Question

With Amazon Route 53 you pay

Answers

A. nothing, only for the AWS resources used with Route 53
B. only for the hosted zones you configure and the number of queries that Amazon Route 53 answers.
C. only for the number of queries that Amazon Route 53 answers.
D. only for the hosted zones you configure.

B
As with other AWS products, there are no contracts or minimum commitments for using Amazon Route 53—you pay only for the hosted zones that you configure and the number of DNS queries that Route 53 answers.

See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/Route53Pricing.html

This "learning by quizzes" exercise will be based upon the course videos and the following reference material:

Section: Working with Private Hosted Zones

Reference: Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/hosted-zones-private.html

Question

In a private hosted zone, you can associate Amazon Route 53 health checks only with weighted and failover resource record sets.

Answers

A. True
B. False

See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/hosted-zone-private-considerations.html

Question

To use private hosted zones, you must set the following Amazon VPC settings to true:

Answers

A. enableDnsHostnames
B. enableDnsSupport
C. All of the above

C
See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/hosted-zone-private-considerations.html

Question

You can use the Amazon Route 53 console to disassociate Amazon VPCs from a private hosted zone.

Answers

A. True
B. False

A
See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/hosted-zone-private-disassociate-vpcs.html

This "learning by quizzes" exercise will be based upon the course videos and the following reference material:

Section: Working with Records

Reference: Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/rrsets-working-with.html

Question

The following are valid Route 53 routing policies:

- Simple Routing Policy
- Weighted Routing Policy
- Latency Routing Policy
- Failover Routing Policy (Public Hosted Zones Only)
- Private Latency Routing Policy (Private Hosted Zones Only)
- Geolocation Routing Policy

Answers

A. True
B. False

B
When you create a record, you choose a routing policy, which determines how Amazon Route 53 responds to queries:

- **Simple routing policy** – Use for a single resource that performs a given function for your domain, for example, a web server that serves content for the example.com website.
- **Failover routing policy** – Use when you want to configure active-passive failover.
- **Geolocation routing policy** – Use when you want to route traffic based on the location of your users.
- **Geoproximity routing policy** – Use when you want to route traffic based on the location of your resources and, optionally, shift traffic from resources in one location to resources in another.
- **Latency routing policy** – Use when you have resources in multiple locations and you want to route traffic to the resource that provides the best latency.
- **Multivalue answer routing policy** – Use when you want Route 53 to respond to DNS queries with up to eight healthy records selected at random.
- **Weighted routing policy** – Use to route traffic to multiple resources in proportions that you specify.

Question

Route 53 _____ can be used for managing risk with production application updates by releasing updates using staged increases in the percentage of users receiving the updates

Answers

A. Simple Routing Policy
B. Weighted Routing Policy
C. Latency Routing Policy
D. All of the above

B
Weighted routing lets you associate multiple resources with a single domain name (example.com) or subdomain name (acme.example.com) and choose how much traffic is routed to each resource. This can be useful for a variety of purposes, including load balancing and testing new versions of software.

See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html#routing-policy-weighted

Question

Alias resource record sets can save you time because Amazon Route 53 automatically recognizes changes in the resource record sets that the alias resource record set refers to.

Answers

A. True
B. False

A
While ordinary Amazon Route 53 records are standard DNS records, alias records provide a Route 53–specific extension to DNS functionality. Instead of an IP address or a domain name, an alias record contains a pointer to a CloudFront distribution, an Elastic Beanstalk environment, an ELB Classic, Application, or Network Load Balancer, an Amazon S3 bucket that is configured as a static website, or another Route 53 record in the same hosted zone.

Alias records can save you time because Route 53 automatically recognizes changes in the records that the alias record refers to. For example, suppose an alias record for example.com points to an ELB load balancer at lb1-1234.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com. If the IP address of the load balancer changes, Route 53 will automatically reflect those changes in DNS answers for example.com without any changes to the hosted zone that contains records for example.com.

See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resource-record-sets-choosing-alias-non-alias.html

This "learning by quizzes" exercise will be based upon the course videos and the following reference material:

Section: Creating Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and Configuring DNS Failover

Reference: Amazon Route 53 Developer Guide

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover.html

Question

Use this Route 53 failover configuration when you want a primary group of resources to be available the majority of the time and you want a secondary group of resources to be on standby in case all of the primary resources become unavailable.

Answers

A. Active-active failover
B. Active-passive failover
C. Active-active-passive or other mixed configuration
D. All of the above

B
Use an active-passive failover configuration when you want a primary resource or group of resources to be available the majority of the time and you want a secondary resource or group of resources to be on standby in case all the primary resources become unavailable. When responding to queries, Route 53 includes only the healthy primary resources. If all the primary resources are unhealthy, Route 53 begins to include only the healthy secondary resources in response to DNS queries.

See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover-types.html

Question

Having an S3 static website on standby for an EC2 instance is an example of:

Answers

A. Active-active failover
B. Active-passive failover
C. Active-active-passive or other mixed configuration

B
See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/dns-failover-types.html

Question

Amazon Route 53 prevents you from deleting a health check even if the health check is associated with one or more resource record sets.

Answers

A. True
B. False

B
Route 53 doesn't prevent you from deleting a health check even if the health check is associated with one or more records. If you delete a health check and you don't update the associated records, the future status of the health check can't be predicted and might change. This will affect the routing of DNS queries for your DNS failover configuration.

See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/health-checks-updating-deleting-tasks.html

Question

Amazon Route 53 health checks integrate with CloudWatch metrics so you can do the following:

Answers

A. Verify that a health check is properly configured.
B. Review the health of a health check endpoint over a specified period of time.
C. Configure CloudWatch to send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) alert when Amazon Route 53 considers your specified endpoint to be unhealthy.
D. All of the above

D
Route 53 health checks integrate with CloudWatch metrics so that you can do the following:

- Verify that a health check is properly configured.
- Review the status of a health check over a specified period of time.
- Configure CloudWatch to send an Amazon SNS alert when the status of a health check is unhealthy. Note that several minutes might elapse between the time that a health check fails and the time that you receive the associated SNS notification.

CloudWatch metrics are retained for two weeks.

See: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/monitoring-health-checks.html

This "learning by quizzes" exercise will be based upon the course videos and the following reference material:

Reference: Amazon Route 53 FAQs

https://aws.amazon.com/route53/faqs/

Question

Each Amazon Route 53 account is limited to a maximum of 100 domains.

Answers

A. True
B. False

B
Each new Amazon Route 53 account is limited to a maximum of 50 domains. Complete an AWS request form for a higher limit and they will respond to your request within two business days.

Question

Route 53 supports health checks over HTTPS, HTTP or TCP.

Answers

A. True
B. False

A

Question

Do HTTPS health checks validate the endpoint's SSL certificate?

Answers

A. True
B. False

B
Route 53 HTTPS health checks test whether it's possible to connect with the endpoint over SSL and whether the endpoint returns a valid HTTP response code. However, they do not validate the SSL certificate returned by the endpoint.

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