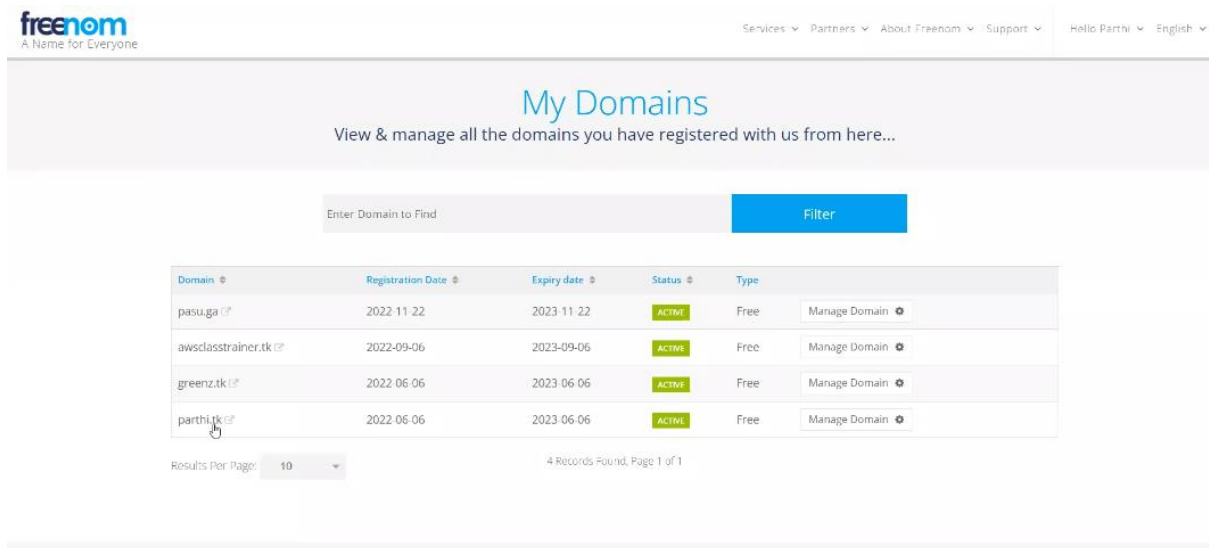


## ROUTE 53 (global specific)

DNS-- Domain name server -- name provider

Route53—network engineering

(\*) purchase a domain



The screenshot shows the Freenom website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Services, Partners, About Freenom, Support, and a user greeting. Below this is a section titled "My Domains" with the subtitle "View & manage all the domains you have registered with us from here...". A search bar with the placeholder "Enter Domain to Find" and a "Filter" button is present. Below the search bar is a table listing registered domains:

Domain	Registration Date	Expiry date	Status	Type
pasu.ga	2022-11-22	2023-11-22	ACTIVE	Free
awsclasstrainer.tk	2022-09-06	2023-09-06	ACTIVE	Free
greenz.tk	2022-06-06	2023-06-06	ACTIVE	Free
parthi.tk	2022-06-06	2023-06-06	ACTIVE	Free

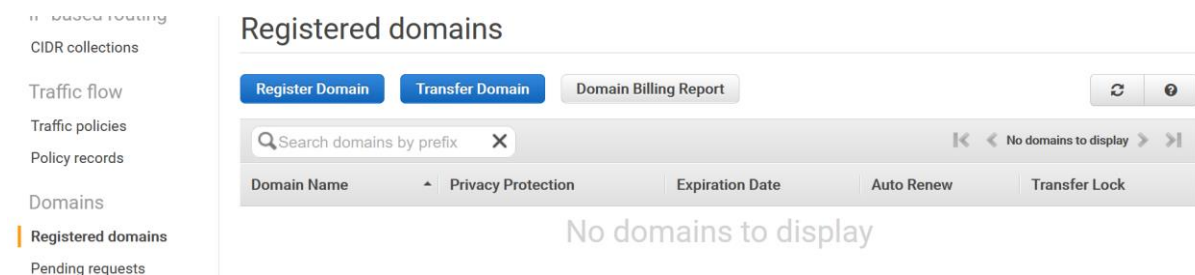
Below the table, it says "Results Per Page: 10" and "4 Records Found, Page 1 of 1".

(\*) login to AWS Account

(\*) search R53 – route 53 dashboard appears

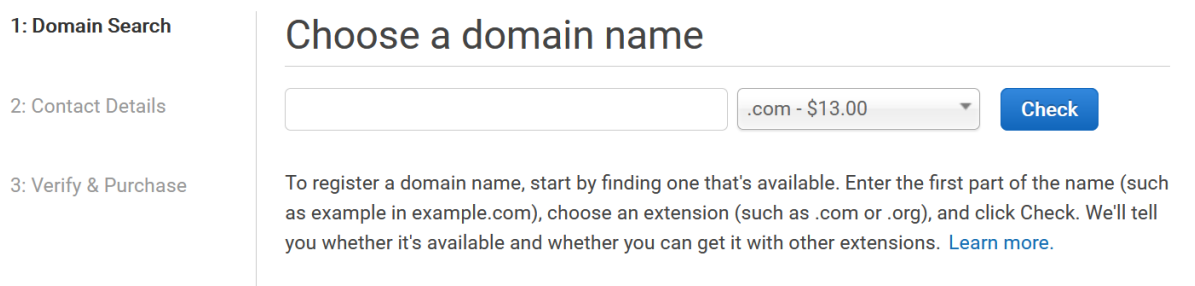
(\*) route 53 is a global specific service you cannot select any regions

(\*) go to domains -- registered domains



The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 "Registered domains" page. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: CIDR collections, Traffic flow, Traffic policies, Policy records, Domains, Registered domains (selected), and Pending requests. The main content area has a header "Registered domains" and buttons for "Register Domain", "Transfer Domain", and "Domain Billing Report". Below these is a search bar "Search domains by prefix" and a table with columns: Domain Name, Privacy Protection, Expiration Date, Auto Renew, and Transfer Lock. The table currently displays "No domains to display".

(\*) press registered domain



The screenshot shows the "Choose a domain name" page. On the left is a sidebar with steps: 1: Domain Search (selected), 2: Contact Details, and 3: Verify & Purchase. The main content area has a heading "Choose a domain name" and a form with a text input field, a dropdown menu showing ".com - \$13.00", and a "Check" button. Below the form, there's a paragraph: "To register a domain name, start by finding one that's available. Enter the first part of the name (such as example in 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.](#)"

(\*) availability of domain

1: Domain Search

2: Contact Details

3: Verify & Purchase

### Choose a domain name

.com - \$13.00

Check

#### Availability for 'greencloud.com'

Domain Name	Status	Price /1 Year	Action
greencloud.com	✗ Unavailable		

#### Related domain suggestions

Domain Name	Status	Price /1 Year	Action
getgreencloud.net	✓ Available	\$11.00	Add to cart
greencitrix.com	✓ Available	\$13.00	Add to cart
greencloud.mobi	✓ Available	\$30.00	Add to cart

(\*) to migrate a provider to cloud we need to create a hosted zone

## DNS management

A hosted zone tells Route 53 how to respond to DNS queries for a domain such as example.com.

Create hosted zone

## (\*) create hosted zone – public hosted zone

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. 18/256

##### 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.

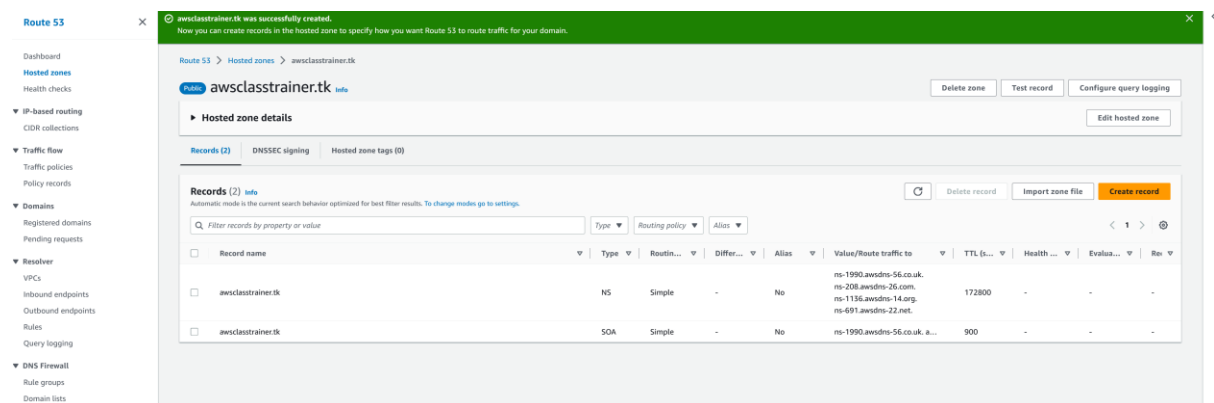
Add tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

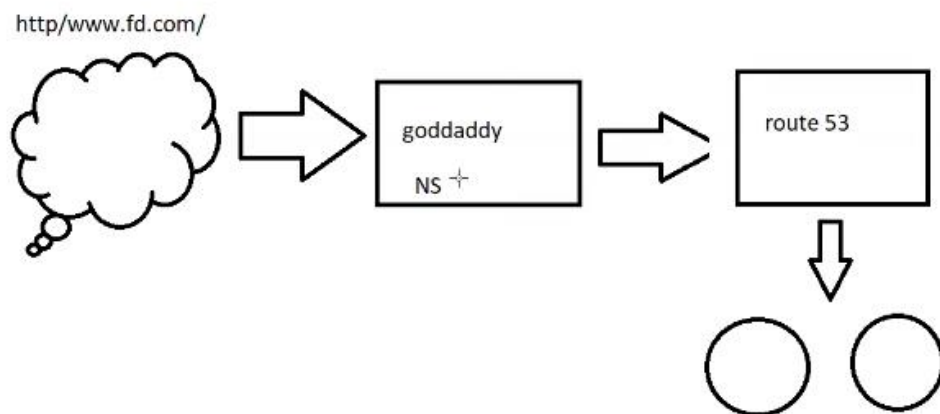
Cancel

Create hosted zone

(\*) integrated my domain with route 53 – route 53 provides 4 name server



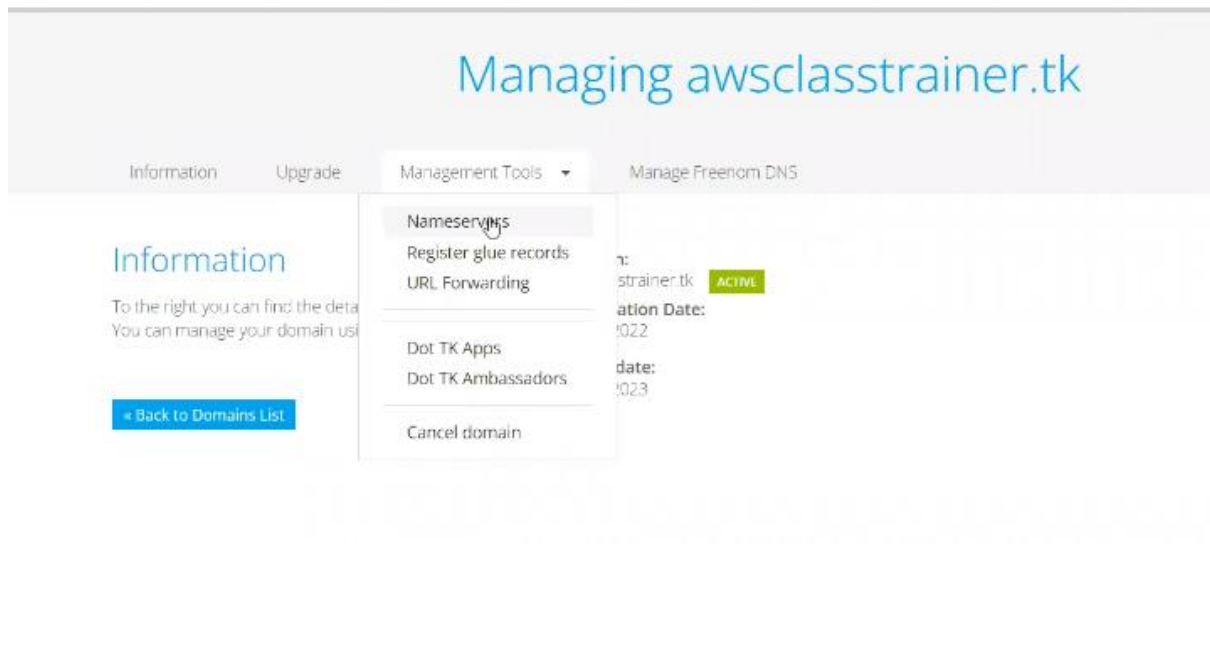
(\*) we need to register these 4-name service with go daddy or freenom this is called 2-way handshake then the traffic gets routed



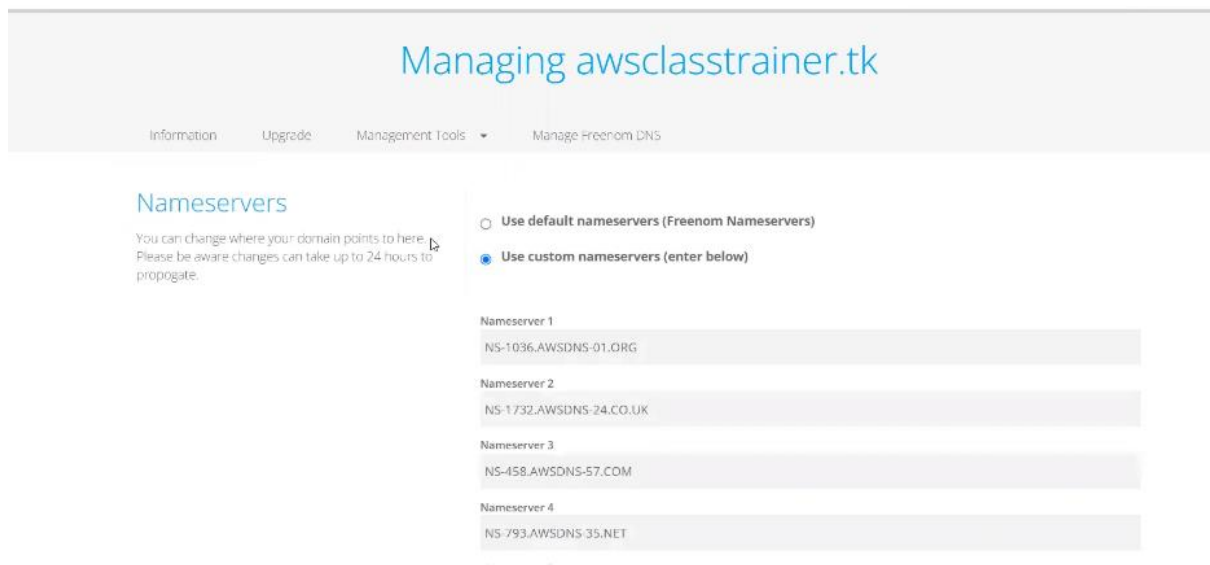
(\*) then go to freenom and press manage domain

Domain	Registration Date	Expiry date	Status	Type	
pasu.ga	2022-11-22	2023-11-22	ACTIVE	Free	Manage Domain
awsclasstrainer.tk	2022-09-06	2023-09-06	ACTIVE	Free	Manage Domain
greenz.tk	2022-06-06	2023-06-06	ACTIVE	Free	Manage Domain
parthi.tk	2022-06-06	2023-06-06	ACTIVE	Free	Manage Domain

(\*) then go to management tools --- name servers



(\*) we need to delete the name server in freenom and we need to add the name servers from route 53 with no dots



(\*) start of authority SOA for high availability route 53 provides 4 name servers

(\*) check the name servers again in freenom

(\*) global declaration of name takes 48 hrs.

(\*) next EC2 server creation

(\*) Go to EC2 Dashboard go to instances

(\*) then create servers in 2 different regions first Mumbai

(\*) create Linux servers

(\*) In network settings – edit -- inbound security group rules – select all TCP

▼ Network settings [Info](#)

VPC - *required* [Info](#)

vpc-0bf93b795174c0e27 (default) ▼

172.31.0.0/16

Subnet [Info](#)

No preference ▼

Create new subnet [↗](#)

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)

Enable ▼

Firewall (security groups) [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

☒ Create security group ☐ Select existing security group

Security group name - *required*

launch-wizard-1

This security group will be added to all network interfaces. The name can't be edited after the security group is created. Max length is 255 characters. Valid characters: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, spaces, and . \_ - / ( ) # , @ [ ] + = & ; ' ! \$ %

Description - *required* [Info](#)

launch-wizard-1 created 2023-04-22T08:05:31.229Z

Inbound security groups rules

▼ Security group rule 1 (TCP, 0-65535, 0.0.0.0/0)

Type [Info](#)

All TCP ▼

Protocol [Info](#)

TCP

Port range [Info](#)

0-65535

Source type [Info](#)

Anywhere ▼

Source [Info](#)

🔍 Add CIDR, prefix list or security

0.0.0.0/0 ✕

Description - *optional* [Info](#)

e.g. SSH for admin desktop

Remove

(\*) edit advance detail USER DATA options

User data - *optional* [Info](#)

Enter user data in the field.

```
#!/bin/bash
yum install httpd -y
service httpd start
echo "This is my Facebook Application" > /var/www/html/index.html
```

(\*) then create instance Mumbai instance created

(\*) paste the Mumbai machine Ip in browser the output is created this is my Facebook application

(\*) then go to Singapore create instance

(\*) create Linux machine

(\*) In network settings – edit -- inbound security group rules – select all TCP

(\*) edit advance detail USER DATA options

User data - *optional* [Info](#)

Enter user data in the field.

```
#!/bin/bash
yum install httpd -y
service httpd start
echo "This is my Instagram Application" > /var/www/html/index.html
```

(\*) Singapore instance created

(\*) paste the Singapore machine Ip in browser the output is created this is my Instagram application

(\*) create record

Records (2) | DNSSEC signing | Hosted zone tags (0)

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

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

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

[Type](#) [Routing policy](#) [Alias](#) [< 1 >](#) [Settings](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Record ...	Type	Routin...	Differ...	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s...	Health ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	awsclasstr...	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-254.awsdns-31.com. ns-624.awsdns-14.net. ns-1197.awsdns-21.org. ns-2030.awsdns-61.co.uk.	172800	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	awsclasstr...	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-254.awsdns-31.com. awsd...	900	-

(\*) choose routing policy 7 policies


## Choose routing policy [Info](#)

The routing policy determines how Amazon Route 53 responds to queries.

**Routing policy** [Switch to quick create](#)


☒ **Simple routing**

Use if you want all of your clients to receive the same response(s).




☐ **Weighted**

Use when you have multiple resources that do the same job, and you want to specify the proportion of traffic that goes to each resource. For example, two or more EC2 instances.

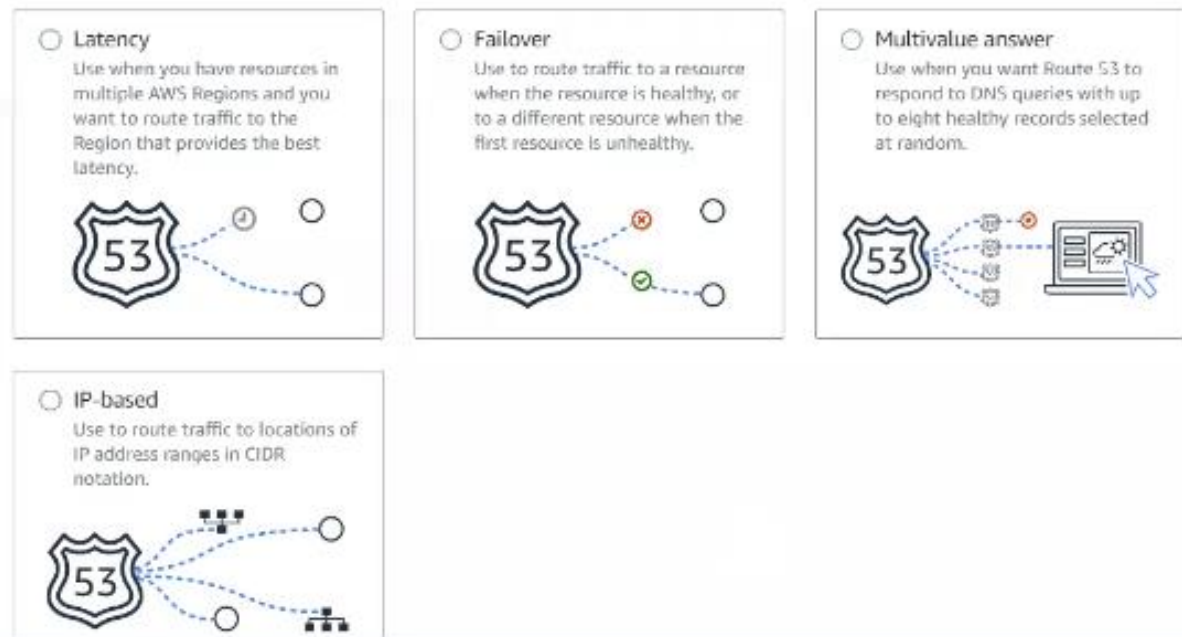


☐ **Geolocation**

Use when you want to route traffic based on the location of your users.







(\*) we are using only 5 routing policies simple routing, weighted, geolocation, latency, failover

(\*) we are taking simple routing policy --- next

Route 53 > Hosted zones > awsclasstrainer.tk > Create record

Step 1  
Choose routing policy

Step 2  
Configure records

### Configure records [Info](#)

You can create multiple records at a time that have the same routing policy.

#### Simple routing records to add to awsclasstrainer.tk [Info](#)

Use if you want all of your clients to receive the same response(s).

[Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Define simple record](#)

Record name	Type	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (seconds)
Define simple records to this list, then choose <a href="#">Create records</a> .			
<a href="#">Define simple record</a>			

► Existing records

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

## (\*) define simple record

The screenshot shows the 'Create record' form in the AWS Route 53 console. The form is for the domain 'awsclasstrainer.tk'. The 'Record name' field is set to 'subdomain'. The 'Record type' is 'A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources'. The 'Value/Route traffic to' field is set to 'Choose endpoint' with the IP address '192.0.2.235' entered below it. The 'TTL (seconds)' is set to '300'. The form includes several 'Info' links for more details on each field.

**Record name** [Info](#)  
To route traffic to a subdomain, enter the subdomain name. For example, to route traffic to blog.example.com, enter *blog*. If you leave this field blank, the default record name is the name of the domain.

awsclasstrainer.tk

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

**Record type** [Info](#)  
The DNS type of the record determines the format of the value that Route 53 returns in response to DNS queries.

A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources ▼

Choose when routing traffic to AWS resources for EC2, API Gateway, Amazon VPC, CloudFront, Elastic Beanstalk, ELB, or S3. For example: 192.0.2.44.

**Value/Route traffic to** [Info](#)  
The option that you choose determines how Route 53 responds to DNS queries. For most options, you specify where you want to route internet traffic.

Choose endpoint ▼

192.0.2.235

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

**TTL (seconds)** [Info](#)  
The amount of time, in seconds, that DNS resolvers and web browsers cache the settings in this record. ("TTL" means "time to live.")

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)

## (\*) record type

We are using 3 record types A, AAAA, CNAME

The screenshot shows the 'Record type' dropdown menu in the AWS Route 53 console. The dropdown is open, showing three options: 'A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources', 'AAAA - Routes traffic to an IPv6 address and some AWS resources', and 'CNAME - Routes traffic to another domain name and to some AWS resources'. The 'A' option is selected, indicated by a blue checkmark.

A - Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources ▲

Choose when routing traffic to AWS resources for EC2, API Gateway, Amazon VPC, CloudFront, Elastic Beanstalk, ELB, or S3. For example: 192.0.2.44. ✓ ▲

AAAA - Routes traffic to an IPv6 address and some AWS resources

Choose when routing traffic to CloudFront distributions (when IPv6 is enabled) or ELB load balancers. For example: 2001:0db8::8a2e:0370:bab5.

CNAME - Routes traffic to another domain name and to some AWS resources

Choose when routing traffic to some Elastic Beanstalk environments or to Amazon RDS database instances.

**(\*) ENDPOINT Ip address or another value depending on record type**

record name [info](#)

To route traffic to a subdomain, enter the subdomain name. For example, to route traffic to `blog.example.com`, enter `blog`. If you leave this field blank, the default record name is the name of the

IP address or another value, depending on the record type  
Record type is determined by the format of the value.

Alias to another record in this hosted zone  
Record type must match the type of the other record.

Alias to API Gateway API  
Requires A for Record type.

Alias to AppRunner service  
Requires A for Record type.

Alias to AppSync Domain Name  
Requires A for Record type.

Alias to CloudFront distribution

Choose endpoint

192.0.2.235

**(\*) copy paste Mumbai machine ip address**

IP address or another value, depending on the record type

3.6.93.237

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

**(\*) TTL SECOND TO 1M**

TTL (seconds) [info](#)

The amount of time, in seconds, that DNS resolvers and web browsers cache the settings in this record. ("TTL" means "time to live.")

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)

+1m 1h 1d

Cancel Define simple record

**(\*) PRESS DEFINE SIMPLE RECORD**

(\*) create records

## Configure records [Info](#)

You can create multiple records at a time that have the same routing policy.

### Simple routing records to add to awsclasstrainer.tk [Info](#)

Use if you want all of your clients to receive the same response(s).

[Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Define simple record](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Record name	Type	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (seconds)
<input type="checkbox"/>	awsclasstrainer.tk	A	3.6.93.237	60

► Existing records

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

(\*) record created

## Records (3) [Info](#)

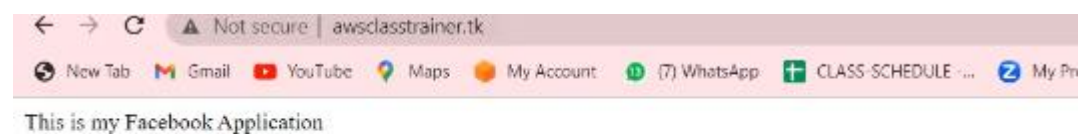
Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. [To change modes go to settings.](#)

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

[Type](#) [Routing policy](#) [Alias](#) [< 1 >](#) [Settings](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Record ...	Type	Routin...	Differ...	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s...	Health ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	awsclasstr...	A	Simple	-	No	3.6.93.237	60	-

(\*) this is Facebook application



## GEOLOCATION POLICY

INDIA to India

Singapore to Singapore

Route users based on location accordingly

(\*) select geolocation policy – next

(\*) A type record

### Basic configuration [Info](#)

These configurations will remain the same for all resources created in this creation flow.

**Record name** [Info](#)

To route traffic to a subdomain, enter the subdomain name. For example, to route traffic to blog.example.com, enter *blog*. If you leave this field blank, the default record name is the name of the domain.

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

**Record type** [Info](#)

The DNS type of the record determines the format of the value that Route 53 returns in response to DNS queries.

A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

Choose when routing traffic to AWS resources for EC2, API Gateway, Amazon VPC, CloudFront, Elastic Beanstalk, ELB, or S3. For example: 192.0.2.44.

**TTL (seconds)** [Info](#)

The amount of time, in seconds, that DNS resolvers and web browsers cache the settings in this record. ("TTL" means "time to live.")

+1m 1h 1d

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)

(\*) first Mumbai machine ip address

3.6.93.237

(\*) select location India

The screenshot shows a dropdown menu for selecting a location. The search bar contains the text "in". The menu is divided into two sections: "Continents" and "Countries". Under "Continents", the options are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, and South America. Under "Countries", the options are Argentina and Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the bottom of the menu is a button labeled "Choose location".

(\*) record id India

The screenshot shows a form with a label "Record ID" and a link "Info". Below the label is a text input field containing the text "INDIA". At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Define geolocation record".

(\*) SELECT DEFINE GEOLOCATION RECORD

The screenshot shows a table titled "Geolocation records to add to awsclasstrainer.tk" with a link "Info". Below the title is a sub-header "Use when you want to route traffic based on the location of your users." and three buttons: "Edit", "Delete", and "Define geolocation record". The table has four columns: "Record ID", "Location", "Value/Route traffic to", and "Health check". There is one row with the following data: "INDIA", "India", "3.6.93.237", and "-". Below the table is a section titled "Existing records" with a right-pointing arrow. At the bottom of the form are three buttons: "Cancel", "Previous", and "Create records".

Record ID	Location	Value/Route traffic to	Health check
INDIA	India	3.6.93.237	-

(\*) Geo location record created

(\*) follow this SAME procedure for Singapore machine

<input type="checkbox"/>	Record ... ▾	Type ▾	Routin... ▾	Differ... ▾	Alias ▾	Value/Route traffic to ▾	TTL (s... ▾	Health ... ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	awsclasstr...	A	Geolocation	India	No	3.6.93.237	60	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	awsclasstr...	A	Geolocation	Singapore	No	54.169.67.38	60	-

(\*) change Singapore location using vpn in browser



(\*) output will be this is my Instagram application

### FAILOVER POLICY

#### Disaster recover setup

main machine and DR machine if main machine fails DR machine starts to route traffic

☒ **Failover**  
 Use to route traffic to a resource when the resource is healthy, or to a different resource when the first resource is unhealthy.

☐ **Multivalue answer**  
 Use when you want Route 53 to respond to DNS queries with up to eight healthy records selected at random.

Cancel
Next

(\*) CHOOSE failover policy – next

(\*) configure records record type a TTL seconds 1m

## Configure records [Info](#)

You can create multiple records at a time that have the same routing policy.

### Basic configuration [Info](#)

These configurations will remain the same for all resources created in this creation flow.

**Record name** [Info](#)

To route traffic to a subdomain, enter the subdomain name. For example, to route traffic to `blog.example.com`, enter `blog`. If you leave this field blank, the default record name is the name of the domain.

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

**Record type** [Info](#)

The DNS type of the record determines the format of the value that Route 53 returns in response to DNS queries.

Choose when routing traffic to AWS resources for EC2, API Gateway, Amazon VPC, CloudFront, Elastic Beanstalk, ELB, or S3. For example: 192.0.2.44.

**TTL (seconds)** [Info](#)

The amount of time, in seconds, that DNS resolvers and web browsers cache the settings in this record. ("TTL" means "time to live.")

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)



### (\*) define failover records

**Failover records to add to awsclasstrainer.tk** [Info](#)  
Use to route traffic to a resource when the resource is healthy, or to a different resource when the first resource is unhealthy.

EditDeleteDefine failover record

Record ID	Failover record type	Value/Route traffic to	Health check
Define failover records to this list, then choose <b>Create records</b> .			
<div>Define failover record</div>			

Existing records

CancelPreviousCreate records

### (\*) Mumbai machine is primary machine copy Mumbai machine ip address

The option that you choose determines how Route 53 responds to DNS queries. For most options, you specify where you want to route internet traffic.

IP address or another value, depending on the record type

3.6.93.237

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

**Failover record type**  
Choose **Primary** to route traffic to the specified resource by default or **Secondary** to route traffic to the specified resource when the primary resource is unavailable. You can create only one failover record of each type.

Primary

### (\*) choose health check id

**Health check ID** [Info](#)  
Choose the health check that you want Route 53 to use to determine whether this record set is healthy. You can create a health check in the [health check console](#).

Choose health check

(\*)

Name  ⓘ

What to monitor ☒ Endpoint ⓘ

☐ Status of other health checks (calculated health check)

☐ State of CloudWatch alarm

---

Monitor an endpoint

Multiple Route 53 health checkers will try to establish a TCP connection with the following resource to determine whether it's healthy.  
[Learn more](#)

Specify endpoint by ☒ IP address ☐ Domain name

Protocol  ⓘ

IP address \*  ⓘ

Host name  ⓘ

Port \*  ⓘ

Path  ⓘ

▶ Advanced configuration

(\*) an automatic URL is generated every 30s it will send request to main server the main server need to respond or else it will enter unhealthy state it will go to route 56 to reroute the traffic to another machine

---

URL <http://3.6.93.237:80/index.html> ⓘ

Health check type Basic - no additional options selected ([View Pricing](#))

(\*) advanced configuration – request interval 30seconds -- next

▼ Advanced configuration

**Request interval** ☒ Standard (30 seconds) ☐ Fast (10 seconds) ⓘ

**Failure threshold \***  ⓘ

**String matching** ☒ No ☐ Yes ⓘ

**Latency graphs** ☐ ⓘ

**Invert health check status** ☐ ⓘ

**Disable health check** ☐ By default, disabled health checks are considered healthy. [Learn more](#) ⓘ

**Health checker regions** ☐ Customize ☒ Use recommended ⓘ

- US East (N. Virginia)
- US West (N. California)
- US West (Oregon)
- EU (Ireland)
- Asia Pacific (Singapore)
- Asia Pacific (Sydney)
- Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
- South America (São Paulo)

(\*) get notified when health check fails notification service – create health check

### Create health check

Step 1: Configure health check

Step 2: Get notified when health check fails

#### Get notified when health check fails ⓘ

If you want CloudWatch to send you an Amazon SNS notification, such as an email, when the status of the health check changes to unhealthy, create an alarm and specify where to send notifications.

Create alarm ☐ Yes ☒ No ⓘ

\* Required

Cancel

Previous

Create health check

(\*) this is our health check id

Health check ID [Info](#)

Choose the health check that you want Route 53 to use to determine whether this record set is healthy. You can create a health check in the [health check console](#).

Q 03b1300a-7b62-47a6-8f54-10f54a4a181b



### (\*) Record Id – India – define failover record

Record ID [Info](#)  
Enter a unique description that differentiates this record from other records with the same name and type.

India I

Cancel Define failover record

### (\*) secondary machine Singapore – define failover record

Record type  
A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

Value/Route traffic to [Info](#)  
The option that you choose determines how Route 53 responds to DNS queries. For most options, you specify where you want to route internet traffic.

IP address or another value, depending on the record type ▼

54.169.67.38

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

Failover record type  
Choose **Primary** to route traffic to the specified resource by default or **Secondary** to route traffic to the specified resource when the primary resource is unavailable. You can create only one failover record of each type.

Secondary ▼

Health check ID - optional [Info](#)  
Choose the health check that you want Route 53 to use to determine whether this record set is healthy. You can create a health check in the [health check console](#).

Q Choose health check

Record ID [Info](#)  
Enter a unique description that differentiates this record from other records with the same name and type.

singapore I

Cancel Define failover record

(\*) create records

**Failover records to add to awsclasstrainer.tk** [Info](#)

Use to route traffic to a resource when the resource is healthy, or to a different resource when the first resource is unhealthy.

[Edit](#) [Delete](#) [Define failover record](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Record ID	Failover record type	Value/Route traffic to	Health check
<input type="checkbox"/>	India	Primary	3.6.93.237	03b1300a-7b62-47a...
<input type="checkbox"/>	singapore	Secondary	54.169.67.38	-

► Existing records

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

(\*) THE TRAFFIC IS ROUTING FROM THE FIRST MACHINE

(\*) NOW WE ARE GOING TO STOP THE FIRST MACHINE IN MUMBAI

**Instances (1/2)** [Info](#)

[Refresh](#) [Connect](#) [Instance state](#) [Actions](#) [Launch instances](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	demo	i-0751235abf841d5aa	Stopped	t2.micro	-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDIA	i-04ec3957395f4c5e7	Running	t2.micro	2/2

[Stop instance](#) [Start instance](#) [Reboot instance](#) [Hibernate instance](#) [Terminate instance](#)


s	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DN
+	ap-south-1a	-
+	ap-south-1a	ec2-3-6-93-237

(\*) FOR EVERY 30S HEALTH CHECK WILL SEND REQUEST TO MAIN SERVER IF THE PRIMARY SERVER IS DOWN THEN IT TELLS ROUTE 53 TO REROUTE THE TRAFFIC

## LATENCY POLICY

☐ Latency

Use when you have resources in multiple AWS Regions and you want to route traffic to the Region that provides the best latency.



The diagram shows a shield icon with the number 53 on the left. Three dashed blue lines originate from the shield and point to three small circles on the right, representing different AWS regions. The top circle has a clock icon next to it, indicating latency measurement.

### **(\*) Difference between latency and geolocation**

**Geolocation – routes traffic according to location**

**Latency - routes traffic according to region**

**(Eg) it will route traffic to better latency better perform**

## MULTIVALUE POLICY

☐ Multivalue answer

Use when you want Route 53 to respond to DNS queries with up to eight healthy records selected at random.

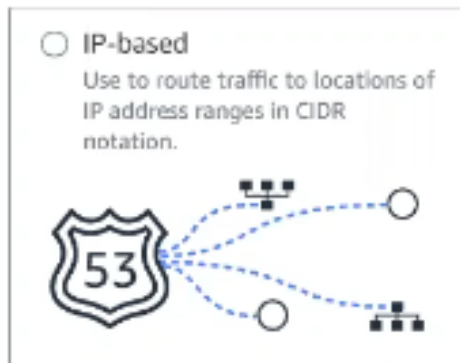


The diagram shows a shield icon with the number 53 on the left. Four dashed blue lines originate from the shield and point to four small server icons. One of these server icons has a red 'X' over it, indicating it is unhealthy. The other three server icons have green checkmarks, indicating they are healthy. A dashed blue line also points from the shield to a laptop icon on the right, which has a cursor pointing at it.

**(\*) based on health check**

**4 name servers having health check ACCORDING TO HEALTH CHECK IT ROUTES TRAFFIC**

## IP BASED POLICY



based on Ip address it will route the traffic

## ELASTIC BEANSTALK EBS (PAAS)

PAAS

|

APPLICATION

DATA

(\*) used for developers

(\*) end to end web application management

(\*) .net, php, nodejs, python, java, ruby, go

(\*) apache, nginx, passenger middleware services

(\*) Run and Manage Web Apps

(\*) search elastic beanstalk

(\*) create an application

(\*)

Application information

Application name

tomcatapp

Up to 100 Unicode characters, not including forward slash (/).

Application tags

Apply up to 50 tags. You can use tags to group and filter your resources. A tag is a key-value pair. The key must be unique within the resource and is case-sensitive. [Learn more](#)

Key

Value

Remove tag

Add tag

50 remaining

Platform

Platform

Tomcat

Platform branch

Tomcat 8.5 with Corretto 11 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2

Platform version

4.3.6 (Recommended)



(\*) upload smple.war

### Application code

☐ Sample application  
Get started right away with sample code.

☒ Upload your code  
Upload a source bundle from your computer or copy one from Amazon S3.

### Source code origin

Version label  
Unique name for this version of your application code.

Source code origin  
Maximum size 512 MB

☒ Local file

☐ Public S3 URL

Choose file

File name : **sample.war**

File successfully uploaded

► Application code tags

Cancel

Configure more options

Create application

(\*) creating tomcatapp

Elastic Beanstalk > Environments > Tomcatapp-env

Creating Tomcatapp-env  
This will take a few minutes.

12:03pm Created Load Balancer listener named:  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:ap-southeast-1:174912287653:listener/app/awseb-AWSEB-DL7BYSKMAJ20/6616bc2b5a8ca64d/6b3a2df9fa0fc190

12:03pm Created load balancer named:  
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:ap-southeast-1:174912287653:loadbalancer/app/awseb-AWSEB-DL7BYSKMAJ20/6616bc2b5a8ca64d

12:03pm Created CloudWatch alarm named:  
awseb-e-mj7r9q4arb-stack-AWSEBCloudwatchAlarmLow-1FNOXST46XS81

12:03pm Created CloudWatch alarm named:  
awseb-e-mj7r9q4arb-stack-AWSEBCloudwatchAlarmHigh-1KSCSE24JWSAO

12:03pm Created Auto Scaling group policy named:  
arn:aws:autoscaling:ap-southeast-1:174912287653:scalingPolicy:2e3cdf9-7ea2-4d95-bc1c-f9e8e781a02b:autoScalingGroupName/awseb-e-mj7r9q4arb-stack-AWSEBAutoScalingGroup-1VEK1FZH6V6CV:policyName/awseb-e-mj7r9q4arb-stack-AWSEBAutoScalingScaleDownPolicy-Fj8HtquF17wT

12:03pm Created Auto Scaling group policy named:  
arn:aws:autoscaling:ap-southeast-1:174912287653:scalingPolicy:5d322afd-40b7-45f0-af4d-e63d49b79797:autoScalingGroupName/awseb-e-mj7r9q4arb-stack-AWSEBAutoScalingGroup-1VEK1FZH6V6CV:policyName/awseb-e-mj7r9q4arb-stack-AWSEBAutoScalingScaleUpPolicy-Ff0Th5Y7WbFA

12:02pm Waiting for EC2 instances to launch. This may take a few minutes.

12:02pm Created Auto Scaling group named:  
awseb-e-mj7r9q4arb-stack-AWSEBAutoScalingGroup-1VEK1FZH6V6CV

(\*) ok health check created application

Elastic Beanstalk

Environments

Applications

Change history

Elastic Beanstalk > Environments

All environments

Filter results matching the display values

Environment name

Health

Application name

Date created

Last modified

URL

Running versions

Platform

Platform state

<div>Tomcatapp-env</div>	<div>OK</div>	tomcatapp	2023-04-12 12:01:22 UTC+0530	2023-04-12 12:04:01 UTC+0530	<a href="#">Tomcatapp-env.eba-umic2meq.ap-southeast-1.elasticbeanstalk.com</a>	tomcatapp-source	Tomcat 8.5 with Corretto 11 running on 64bit Amazon Linux 2	<div>Support</div>
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(\*) click url to get output

Sample "Hello, World" Application

This is the home page for a sample application used to illustrate the source directory organization of a web application utilizing the principles outlined in the Application Developer's Guide.

To prove that they work, you can execute either of the following links:

To a [JSP page](#).

To a [service](#).