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Route 53 - Quiz

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Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No	1
Domain	Design Resilient Architectures
Total Question	1
Correct	1
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0

No	2
Domain	Other
Total Question	9
Correct	3
Incorrect	6
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0
Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	10
Correct	4
Incorrect	6
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

Question 1   Correct

Domain :Design Resilient Architectures

Which of the following are main functions of AWS Route 53? (Choose multiple)

✓   A.   **Register domain names** ✓

✓   B.   **Route internet traffic to the resources for your domain** ✓

    C.   **Load-balance traffic among individual AWS resource instances**

✓   D.   **Check the health of your resources** ✓

    E.   **Auto Scale your resources**

Explanation:

Answer: A, B, D

Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service. You can use Route 53 to perform three main functions:

Register domain names

Your website needs a name, such as example.com. Route 53 lets you register a name for your website or web application, known as a *domain name*.

- For an overview, see How Domain Registration Works.
- For a procedure, see Registering a New Domain.
- For a tutorial that takes you through registering a domain and creating a simple website in an Amazon S3 bucket, see Getting Started with Amazon Route 53.

Route internet traffic to the resources for your domain

When a user opens a web browser and enters your domain name (example.com) or subdomain name (apex.example.com) in the address bar, Route 53 helps connect the browser with your website or web application.

- For an overview, see How Internet Traffic Is Routed to Your Website or Web Application.
- For procedures, see Configuring Amazon Route 53 as Your DNS Service.

Check the health of your resources

Route 53 sends automated requests over the internet to a resource, such as a web server, to verify that it's reachable, available, and functional. You also can choose to receive notifications when a resource becomes unavailable and choose to route internet traffic away from unhealthy resources.

- For an overview, see How Amazon Route 53 Checks the Health of Your Resources.
- For procedures, see Creating Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and Configuring DNS Failover.

Breakdown

Option C is incorrect because Route 53 is not used for load-balancing traffic among indivual AWS resource instances (like a load balancer) rather we integrate it with resources for added functionality (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/integration-with-other-services.html)

Option E is incorrect. In AWS, Autoscaling is used to scale underlying resources up or down based on pre-determined or dynamic factors.

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Question 2
Incorrect

Domain : Other

Your organization had created an S3 bucket for static website hosting. They had created and configured all necessary components for static website and ready to use with host name http://example-bucket.com.s3-website-us-east-2.amazonaws.com. However, they would like to get the website served through domain name www.example-bucket.com which is already registered. Which type of record set you need to create?

     A.   **A - IPv4 Address with Alias=NO**

     B.   **A - IPv4 Address with Alias=YES** ✅

✓   C.   **CNAME - Canonical Name with ALIAS=NO** ❌

     D.   **CNAME - Canonical Name with ALIAS=YES**

Explanation:

Answer: B

Step 3: Add Alias Records for example.com and www.example.com

In this step, you create the alias records that you add to the hosted zone for your domain maps *example.com* and *www.example.com* to the corresponding S3 buckets. Instead of using IP addresses, the alias records use the Amazon S3 website endpoints. Amazon Route 53 maintains a mapping between the alias records and the IP addresses where the Amazon S3 buckets reside.

To route traffic to your website

1. Open the Route 53 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/route53/.

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Hosted zones**.

   #### Note

   When you registered your domain, Amazon Route 53 automatically created a hosted zone with the same name. A hosted zone contains information about how you want Route 53 to route traffic for the domain.

3. In the list of hosted zones, choose the name of your domain.

4. Choose **Create Record Set**.

   #### Note

   Each record contains information about how you want to route traffic for one domain (example.com) or subdomain (www.example.com). Records are stored in the hosted zone for your domain.

5. Specify the following values:

Name

For the first record that you'll create, accept the default value, which is the name of your hosted zone and your domain. This will route internet traffic to the bucket that has the same name as your domain.

Repeat this step to create a second record for your subdomain. For the second record, type **www**. This will route internet traffic to the www.*example.com* bucket.

Type

Choose **A – IPv4 address**.

Alias

Choose **Yes**.

Alias Target

Type the name of the region that you created your Amazon S3 bucket in. Use the applicable value from the **Website Endpoint** column in the Amazon Simple Storage Service Website Endpoints table in the AWS Regions and Endpoints chapter of the *Amazon Web Services General Reference*.

Note

You specify the same value for **Alias Target** for both records. Route 53 figures out which bucket to route traffic to based on the name of the record.

Routing Policy

Accept the default value of **Simple**.

Evaluate Target Health

Accept the default value of **No**.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/website-hosting-custom-domain-walkthrough.html#root-domain-walkthrough-s3-tasks

In the recordset, the name is nginxroute53.com, this is the domain name, not IP. In the value, you are providing IP address for mapping. Here, you need to choose No for Alias, because the domain is mapping with IP.

Instead of IP, if you are choosing load balancer DNS link, you can choose either A record or Cname record, and Alias will be set to Yes. Because of your domain to AWS ELB domain link.

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Question 3   Incorrect

Domain : Other

Which of the following is not an AWS service that AWS Route 53 can route traffic to?

✓   A.   Amazon CloudFront

      B.   Elastic Load Balancing   ✗

      C.   Amazon RDS

      D.   Amazon CloudWatch   ✓

Explanation:

Answer: D

Routing Traffic to Other AWS Resources

You can use Amazon Route 53 to route traffic to a variety of AWS resources.

Amazon CloudFront

To speed up delivery of your web content, you can use Amazon CloudFront, the AWS content delivery network (CDN). CloudFront can deliver your entire website—including dynamic, static, streaming, and interactive content—by using a global network of edge locations. CloudFront routes requests for your content to the edge location that gives your users the lowest latency. You can use Route 53 to route traffic for your domain to your CloudFront distribution. For more information, see Routing Traffic to an Amazon CloudFront Web Distribution by Using Your Domain Name.

Amazon EC2

Amazon EC2 provides scalable computing capacity in the AWS Cloud. You can launch an EC2 virtual computing environment (an instance) using a preconfigured template (an Amazon Machine Image, or AMI). When you launch an EC2 instance, EC2 automatically installs the operating system (Linux or Microsoft Windows) and additional software included in the AMI, such as web server or database software.

If you host a website or run a web application on an EC2 instance, you can route traffic for your domain, such as example.com, to your server by using Route 53. For more information, see Routing Traffic to an Amazon EC2 Instance.

AWS Elastic Beanstalk

If you use AWS Elastic Beanstalk to deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud, you can use Route 53 to route DNS traffic for your domain, such as example.com, to an Elastic Beanstalk environment. For more information, see Routing Traffic to an AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment.

Elastic Load Balancing

If you host a website on multiple Amazon EC2 instances, you can distribute traffic to your website across the instances by using an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer. The ELB service automatically scales the load balancer as traffic to your website changes over time. The load balancer also can monitor the health of its registered instances and route domain traffic only to healthy instances.

You can use Route 53 to route traffic for your domain to your Classic, Application, or Network Load Balancer. For more information, see Routing Traffic to an ELB Load Balancer.

Amazon RDS

If you use an Amazon RDS database instance for data storage for your web application, the domain name that is assigned to your DB instance is a long, partially random, alphanumeric string, such as `myexampledb.a1b2c3d4wxyz.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com`. If you want to use a domain name that's easier to remember, you can use Route 53 to associate your domain name, such as `productdata.example.com`, with the domain name of your DB instance. For more information, see Opening Connections to an Amazon RDS Database Instance Using Your Domain Name.

Amazon S3

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) provides secure, durable, highly scalable cloud storage. You can configure an S3 bucket to host a static website that can include web pages and client-side scripts. (S3 doesn't support server-side scripting.) You can use Route 53 to route traffic to an Amazon S3 bucket. For more information, see the following topics:

- For information about routing traffic to a bucket, see Routing Traffic to a Website that Is Hosted in an Amazon S3 Bucket.
- For a more detailed explanation of how to host a static website in an S3 bucket, see Getting Started with Amazon Route 53.

Amazon WorkMail

If you're using Amazon WorkMail for your business email and you're using Route 53 as your DNS service, you can use Route 53

Amazon Route 53 integrates with Amazon CloudWatch for monitoring, not for routing traffic.

Logging, Monitoring, and Tagging

AWS CloudTrail

Amazon Route 53 is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that captures information about every request that is sent to the Route 53 API by your AWS account. You can use information in the CloudTrail log files to determine which requests were made to Route 53, the source IP address from which each request was made, who made the request, when it was made, and so on.

For more information, see Logging Amazon Route 53 API Calls with AWS CloudTrail.

Amazon CloudWatch

You can use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor the status—healthy or unhealthy—of your Route 53 health checks. Health checks monitor the health and performance of your web applications, web servers, and other resources. At regular intervals that you specify, Route 53 submits automated requests over the internet to your application, server, or other resource to verify that it's reachable, available, and functional.

For more information, see Monitoring Health Checks Using CloudWatch.

Tag Editor

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource, including Route 53 domains, hosted zones, and health checks. Each tag consists of a key and a value, both of which you define. For example, you might assign a tag to a domain registration that has the key "Customer" and the value "Example Corp." You can use tags for a variety of purposes; one common use is to categorize and track your AWS costs.

For more information, see Tagging Amazon Route 53 Resources.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/integration-with-other-services.html

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Question 4   Incorrect

Domain : Other

Your organization had setup a web application on AWS VPC with 4 EC2 instances in a private subnet. They had configured an elastic load balancer to distribute traffic between all 4 EC2 instances. They decided to route traffic from internet to the elastic load balancer via a domain "www.example-web-application.com" which they had already registered. Which type of record set you need to create?

    A.   **A - IPv4 Address with Alias=NO**

    B.   **A - IPv4 Address with Alias=YES** ✅

  ✓ C.   **CNAME - Canonical Name with ALIAS=NO** ❌

     D.   CNAME - Canonical Name with ALIAS=YES

Explanation:

Answer: B

Configuring Amazon Route 53 to Route Traffic to an ELB Load Balancer

To configure Amazon Route 53 to route traffic to an ELB load balancer, perform the following procedure.

To route traffic to an ELB load balancer

1. If you created the Route 53 hosted zone and ELB load balancer using the same account, skip to step 2.

   If you created the hosted zone and the ELB load balancer using different accounts, perform the procedure Getting the DNS Name for an ELB Load Balancer to get the DNS name for the load balancer.

2. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Route 53 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/route53/.

3. In the navigation pane, choose **Hosted Zones**.

4. Choose the name of the hosted zone that has the domain name that you want to use to route traffic to your load balancer.

5. Choose **Create Record Set**.

6. Specify the following values:

   Name

   Enter the domain name that you want to use to route traffic to your ELB load balancer. The default value is the name of the hosted zone.

   For example, if the name of the hosted zone is example.com and you want to use acme.example.com to route traffic to your load balancer, enter **acme**.

   Type

   Choose **A – IPv4 address**.

   Alias

   Choose **Yes**.

   Alias Target

   If you created the hosted zone and the ELB load balancer using the same AWS account – Find the applicable category in the list (**ELB Application Load Balancers**, **ELB Classic Load Balancers**, or **ELB Network Load Balancers**), and then choose the name that you assigned to the load balancer when you created it.

   If you created the hosted zone and the ELB load balancer using different accounts – Enter the value that you got in step 1 of this procedure.

   Routing Policy

   Accept the default value of **Simple**.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-to-elb-load-balancer.html

Note:

A Record (Address Record) is typically used when an IP address to name conversion is required. This is most commonly used.

A record points a name to specific IP. If you want whizlabs.com to point to the server 10.120.13.14 then you will configure an A record like below

whizlabs.com A 10.120.13.14

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Question 5   **Correct**

Domain : Other

You have a web application hosted on AWS VPC with a single EC2 instance with Auto Scaling enabled. You have also assigned elastic IP address to the EC2 instance. When you access the elastic IP address, you are able to successfully connect to your web application. You decided to route requests to your application from a custom domain through Route 53. You have performed the setup on Route 53. However, when you access your custom domain name from internet, you get "Server Not Found" error. Which of the following could be a reason?

     A.   **Route 53 service is for internal application routing. It does not support routing traffic from internet.**

     B.   **You must configure elastic load balancer in order to use Route 53 for web application hosting.**

✓   C.   **IP address configured in Route 53 DNS record set might be incorrect.**　✅

     D.   **The resource on EC2 instance that you're routing traffic to is unavailable.**

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A and B are not valid statements.

Option C is correct.

My browser displays a "Server not found" error

If your browser displays a "Server not found" error when you try to browse to a domain (example.com) or a subdomain (www.example.com), here are some common explanations.

Topics

- You didn't create a record for the domain or subdomain name
- You created a record but specified the wrong value
- The resource that you're routing traffic to is unavailable

You didn't create a record for the domain or subdomain name

If you don't create a record for the domain or subdomain, then DNS doesn't know where to route traffic when someone enters that name in a browser. For more information, see Working with Records.

You created a record but specified the wrong value

When you create a record, it's easy to specify the wrong value, such as the IP address for a web server or the domain name that CloudFront assigned to your web distribution. If the record exists but you're still getting a "Server not found" error, we recommend that you confirm that the value is correct.

The resource that you're routing traffic to is unavailable

If a record specifies a resource such as a web server that's unavailable, a browser will return a "Server not found" error. We recommend that you check the status of the resource that you're routing traffic to.

Although option D looks correct, the question states the connection to web application was successful when connected through elastic IP address. So this option is not the cause of failure.

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Question 6   Incorrect

Domain : Other

Which of the following are correct options for logging and monitoring AWS Route 53 service? Choose 3 correct options.

✓ A.   Amazon CloudWatch   ✅

✓ B.   AWS VPC Flow Logs   ❌

✓ C.   AWS Route 53 dashboard   ✅

   D.   Access logs in S3

   E.   AWS CloudTrail   ✅

Explanation:

Answer: A, C, E

Option A is correct.

Monitoring Your Resources with Amazon Route 53 Health Checks and Amazon CloudWatch

You can monitor your resources by creating Amazon Route 53 health checks, which use CloudWatch to collect and process raw data into readable, near real-time metrics. These statistics are recorded for a period of two weeks, so that you can access historical information and gain a better perspective on how your resources are performing. By default, metric data for Route 53 health checks is automatically sent to CloudWatch at one-minute intervals.

For more information about Route 53 health checks, see Monitoring Health Checks Using CloudWatch. For more information about CloudWatch, see What Is Amazon CloudWatch? in the *Amazon CloudWatch User Guide*.

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

Option B is not correct.

VPC Flow logs are for logging the network traffic going in/coming out of a specific VPC. Route 53 is not a VPC specific service.

Option C is correct.

Monitoring Domain Registrations

The Amazon Route 53 dashboard provides detailed information about the status of your domain registrations, including the following:

- Status of new domain registrations
- Status of domain transfers to Route 53
- List of domains that are approaching the expiration date

We recommend that you periodically check the dashboard in the Route 53 console, especially after you register a new domain or transfer a domain to Route 53, to confirm that there are no issues for you to address.

We also recommend that you confirm that the contact information for your domains is up to date. As the expiration date for a domain approaches, we email the registrant contact for the domain with information about when the domain expires and how to renew.

Option D is not correct.

Route 53 does not log directly into AWS S3. However, you can export the cloudwatch or cloudtrail logs into S3.

Option E is correct.

Logging Amazon Route 53 API Calls with AWS CloudTrail

Route 53 is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in Route 53. CloudTrail captures all API calls for Route 53 as events, including calls from the Route 53 console and from code calls to the Route 53 APIs. If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including events for Route 53. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in **Event history**. Using the information collected by CloudTrail, you can determine the request that was made to Route 53, the IP address that the request was made from, who made the request, when it was made, and additional details.

Topics

- Route 53 Information in CloudTrail
- Viewing Route 53 Events in Event History
- Understanding Route 53 Log File Entries

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/logging-using-cloudtrail.html

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Question 7   **Correct**

Domain : Other

You have launched an RDS instance in your VPC. The endpoint that is assigned to your DB instance is a long, partially random, alphanumeric string, for example, myexampledb.a1b2c3d4wxyz.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com. Your organization wants to use a name that's easier to remember, so you registered a domain name using Route53 service. Which type of record set do you need to create?

    A.   **A - IPv4 Address with Alias=NO**

    B.   **A - IPv4 Address with Alias=YES**

✓   C.   **CNAME - Canonical Name with ALIAS=NO** ✅

    D.   **CNAME - Canonical Name with ALIAS=YES**

Explanation:

Answer: C

Configuring Amazon Route 53 So You Can Use Your Domain Name to Open Connections

To configure Amazon Route 53 so you can use your domain name to open connections to an Amazon RDS database instance, perform the following procedures. First you get the domain name that is associated with your DB instance, and then you create a CNAME record that maps your domain name to the domain name of your DB instance.

To get the domain name for your Amazon RDS DB instance

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console and open the Amazon RDS console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/rds/.

2. In the regions list in the upper-right corner of the console, change to the region where you created the DB instance that you want to open connections to.

3. In the navigation pane, choose **Instances**.

4. In the table, expand the DB instance that you want to open connections to.

5. Get the value of **Endpoint**.

To create a CNAME record

1. Open the Route 53 console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/route53/.

2. In the navigation pane, choose **Hosted Zones**.

3. Choose the name of the hosted zone that has the domain name that you want to use to open connections to your DB instance.

4. Choose **Create Record Set**.

5. Specify the following values:

   Name

   Enter the domain name that you want to use to open connections to your DB instance. The default value is the name of the hosted zone.

   For example, if the name of the hosted zone is example.com and you want to use acme.example.com to open connections to your DB instance, enter **acme**.

      Important

      You can't create a CNAME record that has the same name as the hosted zone.

   Type

      Choose **CNAME – Canonical name.**

   Alias

      Choose **No.**

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-to-rds-db.html

Note:

A Record (Address Record) is typically used when an IP address to name conversion is required. This is most commonly used.

A record points a name to specific IP. If you want whizlabs.com to point to the server 10.120.13.14 then you will configure an A record like below

whizlabs.com A 10.120.13.14

A CNAME record (Cannonical record) points a name to another name. Typically a complex name with alphanumeric characters can be shortened to a user understandable format

blog.whizlabs.com CNAME blog235_github_repoABCD.io.net

In the question, the AWS generated resource name is complex i.e myexambledb.a1b2c3d4.......

This can be converted to the user-friendly name by using a CNAME record.

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Question 8   Incorrect

                                                                      Domain : Other

In AWS Route 53 record set, which of the following is not a routing policy?

✓   A.   **Weighted routing policy**

     B.   **Geolocation routing policy** ❌

     C.   **Failover routing policy**

     D.   **Distributed routing policy** ✅

Explanation:

Answer: D

Options A, B, C are valid routing policies for AWS Route 53.

Following are list of routing policies.

Choosing a Routing Policy

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 AWS Regions and you want to route traffic to the region 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.

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

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Question 9   Correct

Domain : Other

You are planning to launch a web based application in two different regions within US on AWS due to your organization compliance policies. You have setup 2 EC2 instances attached to an elastic load balancer in us-east-1. You have replicated the same setup in us-west-1. Now you have two load balancers which needs to listen traffic from internet. You would want to split the requests equally between both load balancers from a domain name hosted on your AWS Route 53. How should you configure your Route 53 record sets?

A.   Create two record sets, one each for us-east-1 and us-west-1 load balancers. Set weighted routing policy with weights as 1 and 2 respectively.

✓ B.   Create two record sets, one each for us-east-1 and us-west-1 load balancers. Set weighted routing policy with weights as 1 and 1 respectively.   ✅

C.   Create one record set and select both load balancers as Alias Targets. Set weighted routing policy with weights as 1 and 2 respectively.

D.   Create one record set and select both load balancers as Alias Targets. Set weighted routing policy with weights as 1 and 1 respectively.

Explanation:

Answer: B

Weighted Routing

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.

To configure weighted routing, you create records that have the same name and type for each of your resources. You assign each record a relative weight that corresponds with how much traffic you want to send to each resource. Amazon Route 53 sends traffic to a resource based on the weight that you assign to the record as a proportion of the total weight for all records in the group:

$$\frac{\text{Weight for a specified record}}{\text{Sum of the weights for all records}}$$

For example, if you want to send a tiny portion of your traffic to one resource and the rest to another resource, you might specify weights of 1 and 255. The resource with a weight of 1 gets 1/256th of the traffic (1/1+255), and the other resource gets 255/256ths (255/1+255). You can gradually change the balance by changing the weights. If you want to stop sending traffic to a resource, you can change the weight for that record to 0.

For information about values that you specify when you use the weighted routing policy to create records, see the following topics:

- Values for Weighted Records
- Values for Weighted Alias Records

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

Option A is not correct.

According to above screen shot, with weights 1 and 2, the request distribution is 1:2 which is not equal.

Option B is correct as the distribution ratio would be 1:1

Managing Over 100 Weighted Records in Amazon Route 53

Amazon Route 53 lets you configure weighted records. For a given name and type (for example, `www.example.com`, type A), you can configure up to 100 alternative responses, each with its own weight. When responding to queries for `www.example.com`, Route 53 DNS servers select a weighted random response to return to DNS resolvers. The value of a weighted record that has a weight of 2 is returned, on average, twice as often as the value of a weighted record that has a weight of 1.

If you need to direct traffic to more than 100 endpoints, one way to achieve this is to use a tree of weighted alias records and weighted records. For example, the first "level" of the tree may be up to 100 weighted alias records, each of which can, in turn, point to up to 100 weighted records. Route 53 permits up to three levels of recursion, allowing you to manage up to 1,000,000 unique weighted endpoints.

A simple two-level tree might look like this:

Weighted alias records

- `www.example.com` aliases to `www-a.example.com` with a weight of 1
- `www.example.com` aliases to `www-b.example.com` with a weight of 1

Weighted records

- `www-a.example.com`, type A, value 192.0.2.1, weight 1
- `www-a.example.com`, type A, value 192.0.2.2, weight 1

- `www-b.example.com`, type A, value 192.0.2.3, weight 1
- `www-b.example.com`, type A, value 192.0.2.4, weight 1

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/TutorialManagingOver100WRR.html

Options C and D are not correct.

A record set can only have one Alias Target

ELB Load Balancers

For ELB load balancers, do one of the following:

- **If you used the same account to create your Route 53 hosted zone and your load balancer** – Choose **Alias Target** and choose a load balancer from the list. If you have a lot of load balancers, you can enter the first few characters of the DNS name to filter the list.
- **If you used different accounts to create your Route 53 hosted zone and your load balancer** – Enter the value that you got in the procedure Getting the DNS Name for an ELB Load Balancer.
  If you used one AWS account to create the current hosted zone and a different account to create a load balancer, the load balancer will not appear in the **Alias Targets** list. If you used one account to create the current hosted zone and one or more different accounts to create all of your load balancers, the **Alias Targets** list shows **No Targets Available** under **Elastic Load Balancers**.

In either case, the console prepends **dualstack.** to the DNS name. When a client, such as a web browser, requests the IP address for your domain name (example.com) or subdomain name (www.example.com), the client can request an IPv4 address (an A record), an IPv6 address (a AAAA record), or both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses (in separate requests). The **dualstack.** designation allows Route 53 to respond with the appropriate IP address for your load balancer based on which IP address format the client requested.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/resource-record-sets-values-alias.html#rrsets-values-alias-alias-target

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Question 10   **Incorrect**

Domain : Other

Which of the following types can be monitored for health checks by AWS Route 53? Choose 2 correct options.

A. **Endpoints** ✅

B. **State of CloudWatch alarm** ✅

✓ C. **EC2 instance health checks** ❌

D. **DNS service health checks**

Explanation:

Answer: A, B

Types of Amazon Route 53 Health Checks

You can create three types of Amazon Route 53 health checks:

Health checks that monitor an endpoint

You can configure a health check that monitors an endpoint that you specify either by IP address or by domain name. At regular intervals that you specify, Route 53 submits automated requests over the internet to your application, server, or other resource to verify that it's reachable, available, and functional. Optionally, you can configure the health check to make requests similar to those that your users make, such as requesting a web page from a specific URL.

Health checks that monitor other health checks (calculated health checks)

You can create a health check that monitors whether Route 53 considers other health checks healthy or unhealthy. One situation where this might be useful is when you have multiple resources that perform the same function, such as multiple web servers, and your chief concern is whether some minimum number of your resources are healthy. You can create a health check for each resource without configuring notification for those health checks. Then you can create a health check that monitors the status of the other health checks and that notifies you only when the number of available web resources drops below a specified threshold.

Health checks that monitor CloudWatch alarms

You can create CloudWatch alarms that monitor the status of CloudWatch metrics, such as the number of throttled read events for an Amazon DynamoDB database or the number of Elastic Load Balancing hosts that are considered healthy. After you create an alarm, you can create a health check that monitors the same data stream that CloudWatch monitors for the alarm.

To improve resiliency and availability, Route 53 doesn't wait for the CloudWatch alarm to go into the ALARM state. The status of a health check changes from healthy to unhealthy based on the data stream and on the criteria in the CloudWatch alarm.

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

Configure health check   ❓

Route 53 health checks let you track the health status of your resources, such as web servers or mail servers, and take action when an outage occurs.

Name	example name ⓘ
What to monitor	🔘 Endpoint ⓘ
	⚪ Status of other health checks (calculated health check)
	⚪ State of CloudWatch alarm

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