Route 53

What is Route 53 ?

- Amazon's Domain Name System (DNS) service
- Connects users to your website/application.
- Routes internet traffic to AWS resources, such as EC2 instances, S3 buckets, and more.

What Route 53 Does ?

- Domain registration : Register and manage your domain names e.g devopsguide.online with Route 53.
- DNS record management : Create and manage DNS records (A, CNAME, MX, etc.) to control how your domain is accessed.
- Traffic routing : Route traffic to your website/application based on conditions (e.g., geography, latency) for optimal performance.
- Health checks : Monitor your resources' health and automatically route traffic to healthy resources if issues arise.
- Domain routing to AWS resources : Seamlessly connect your domain to AWS services like EC2, S3, and Lambda.

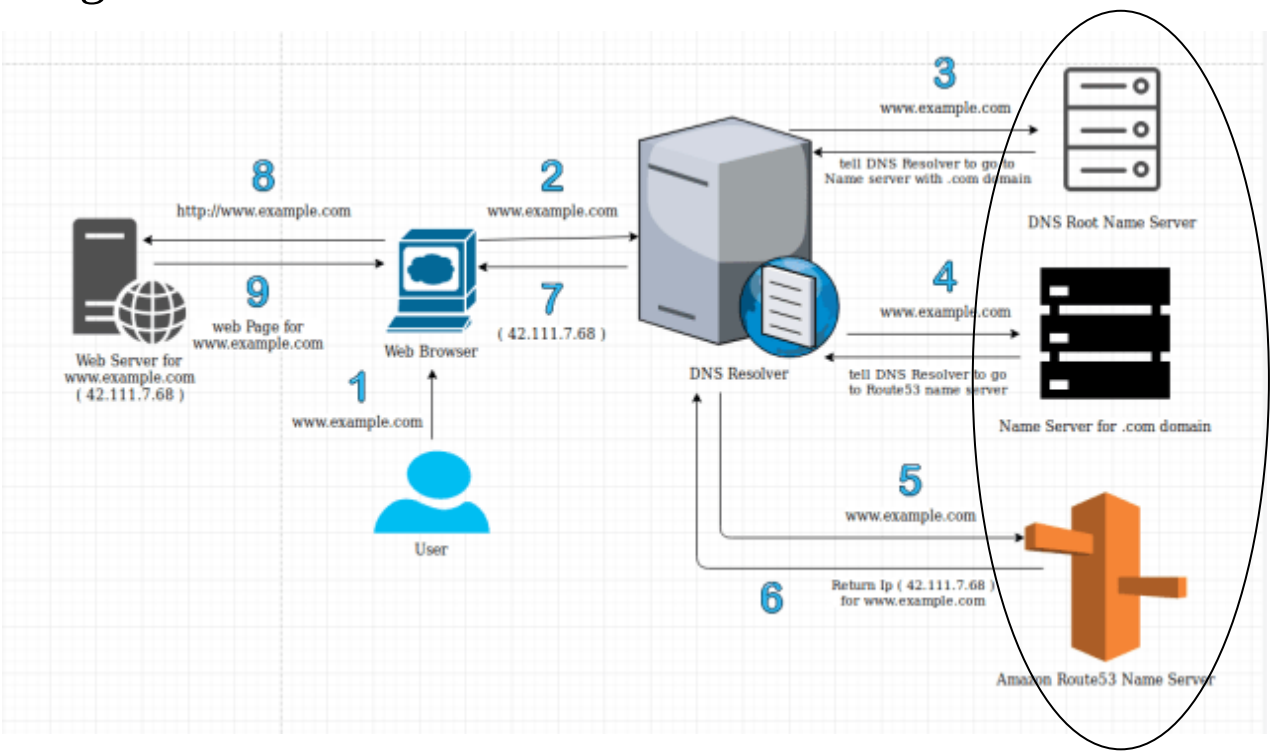
Analogy:

Think of Route 53 as a GPS for the internet.

- You enter a website's address (devopsbatch.online)

- Route 53 directs you to the correct location (192.24.13.65)

Diagrams to illustrate DNS resolution



Domain Breakdown

- Root Domain: devopsbatch.online

- Top-Level Domain (TLD): .online

- Second-Level Domain (SLD): devopsbatch

- Subdomain: www

Hierarchy

.online (TLD)

|

|-- devopsbatch (SLD/Root Domain)

| |

| |-- www (Subdomain)

In this case:

- "devopsbatch.online" is the root domain

- "www" is a subdomain of "devopsbatch.online"

Other possible subdomains:

- blog.devopsbatch.online

- training.devopsbatch.online

- community.devopsbatch.online

Now Lets see how the DNS resolver works

Explanation of DNS resolution using `www.devops.com`:

1. **Type the Address**: You enter `www.devops.com` in your browser.

2. **Check Cache**: The browser checks if it has the IP address cached. If not, the operating system checks its own cache.

3. **Query the DNS Resolver**: If no cached data is found, the OS sends the request to your DNS resolver (like your ISP's DNS or Google DNS).

4. **Root DNS Server**: The DNS resolver first asks the **root DNS server** for help. The root server doesn't know `www.devops.com` but directs the resolver to the **.com TLD server**.

5. **.com TLD Server**: Then DNS resolver then asks the **.com TLD server** where to find `devops.com`. The TLD server responds with the address of the **devops.com authoritative name server**.

6. **Authoritative Server**(route 53): The DNS resolver asks the **devops.com server** for the exact IP address of `www.devops.com`. This server provides the correct IP address.

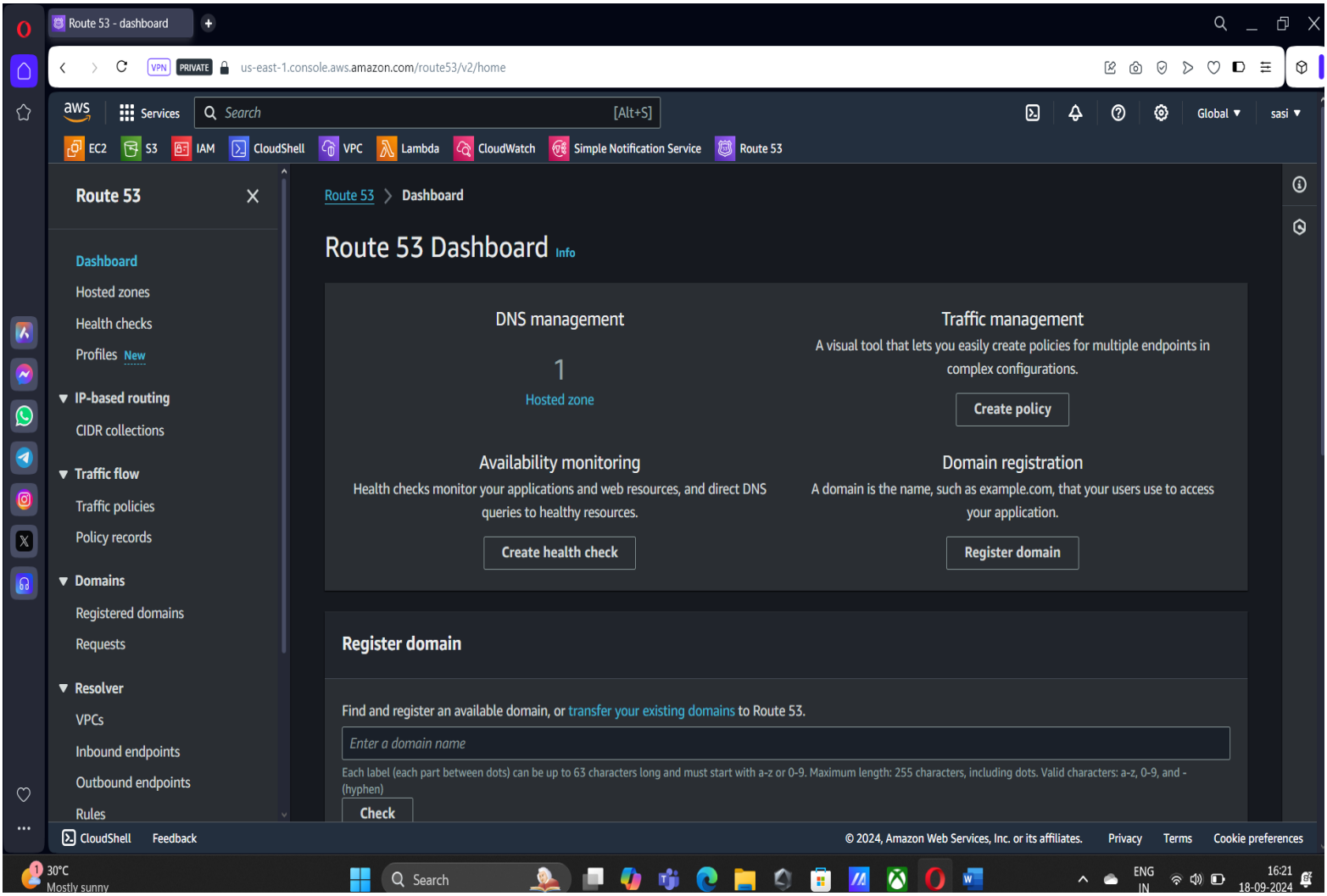
7. **IP Sent Back**: The DNS resolver sends the IP address to your browser, which then connects to the server and loads the webpage.

Summary:

- **Root server** → **.com TLD server** → **devops.com server** → **IP address of `www.devops.com`** → Browser connects to website.

Lets Create Route 53

Login to AWS and navigate to Route 53



DNS Management

- Manage DNS records (A, CNAME, MX, etc.)

- Hosted zones in Route 53 are used for domain management, where all your domain's DNS records are mapped and managed.

- DNS query logging

Traffic Management

- Route traffic based on:

- Latency

- Geolocation

- Weight

- Load balancing and failover routing

What are records ?

In DNS management, records are used to map a domain name to an IP address or another domain name.

Here are some examples of DNS records for the domain devopsgroup.online:

A Records

1. devopsgroup.online → 192.0.2.1 (maps domain to IP address)

2. (link unavailable) → 192.0.2.1 (maps subdomain to IP address)

3. blog.devopsgroup.online → 192.0.2.2 (maps subdomain to different IP address)

CNAME Records

1. blog.devopsgroup.online → devopsgroup.online (maps subdomain to main domain)

2. shop.devopsgroup.online → shopify.devopsgroup.online (maps subdomain to Shopify)

3. mail.devopsgroup.online → (link unavailable) (maps mail subdomain to Google Mail)

MX Records

1. devopsgroup.online → mail.devopsgroup.online (routes email to mail server)

2. devopsgroup.online → (link unavailable) (routes email to Gmail)

NS Records

1. devopsgroup.online → ns1.devopsgroup.online (specifies name server)

2. devopsgroup.online → ns2.devopsgroup.online (specifies secondary name server)

PTR Records

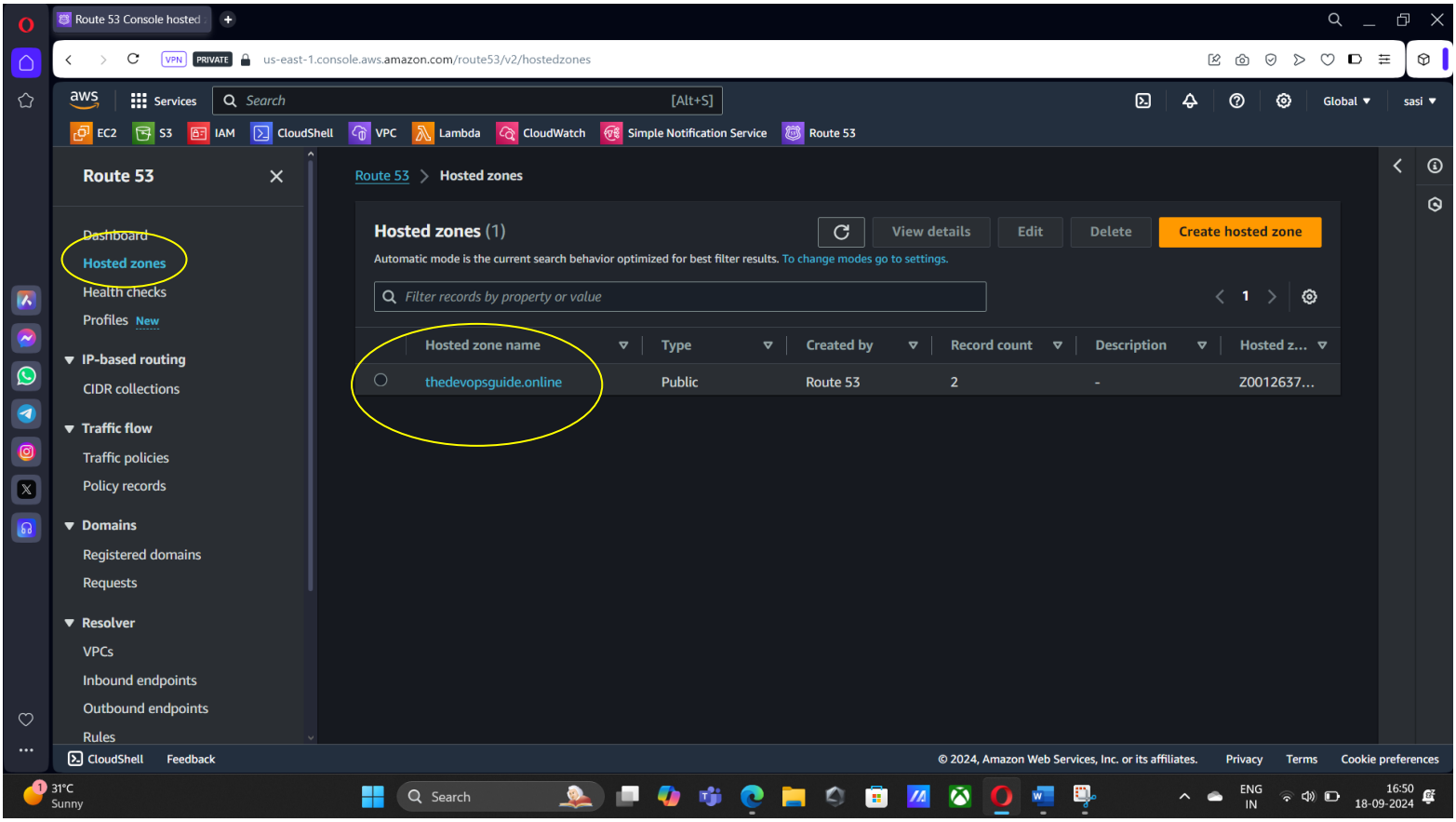
1. 192.0.2.1 → devopsgroup.online (reverse DNS record)

AAAA Records

1. devopsgroup.online → 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334 (IPv6 record)

Task-1 : lets use create A record

A record will simply map my Ec2 instance public to Domain

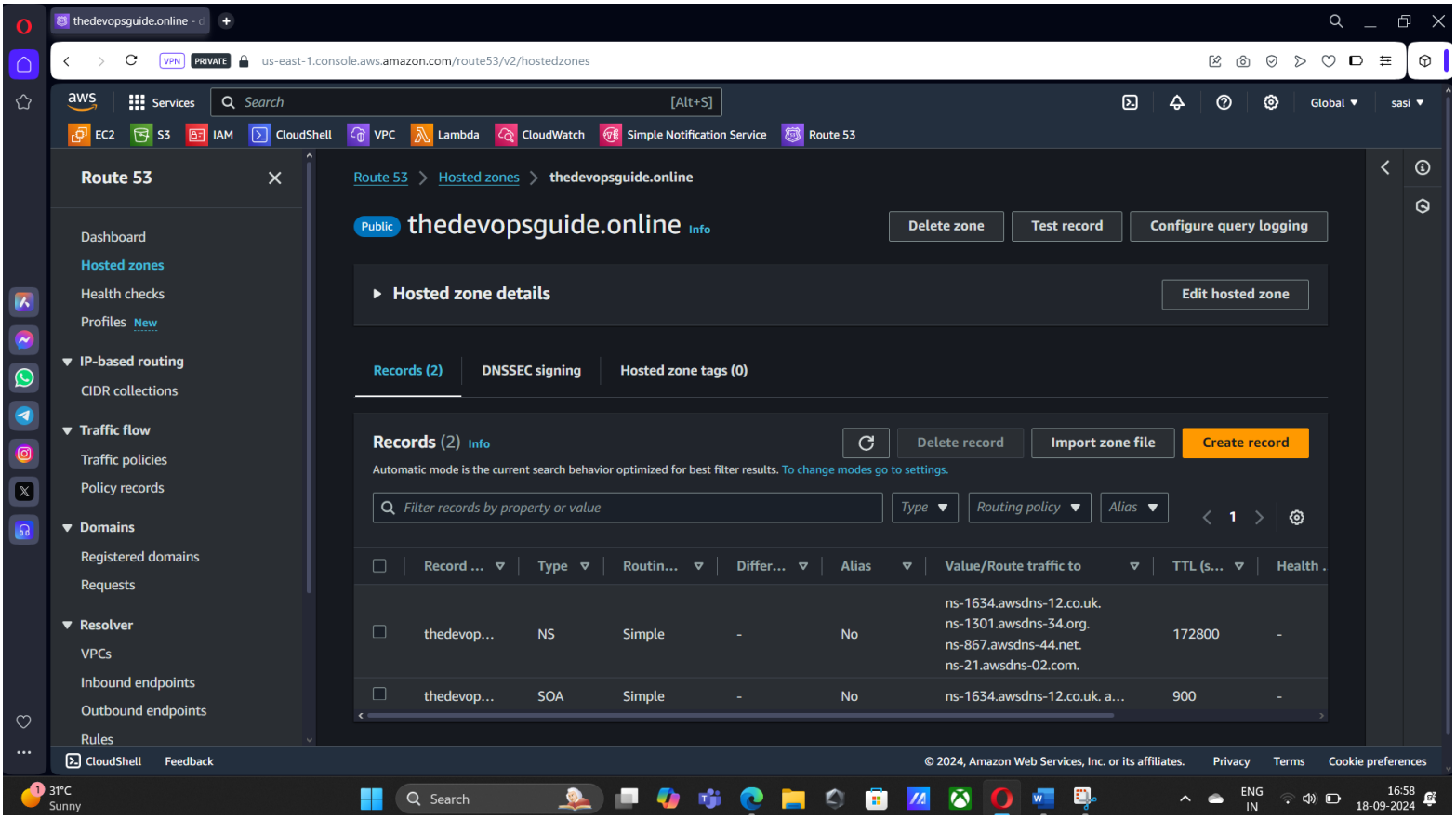


Click on Hosted zones You will get the Above page

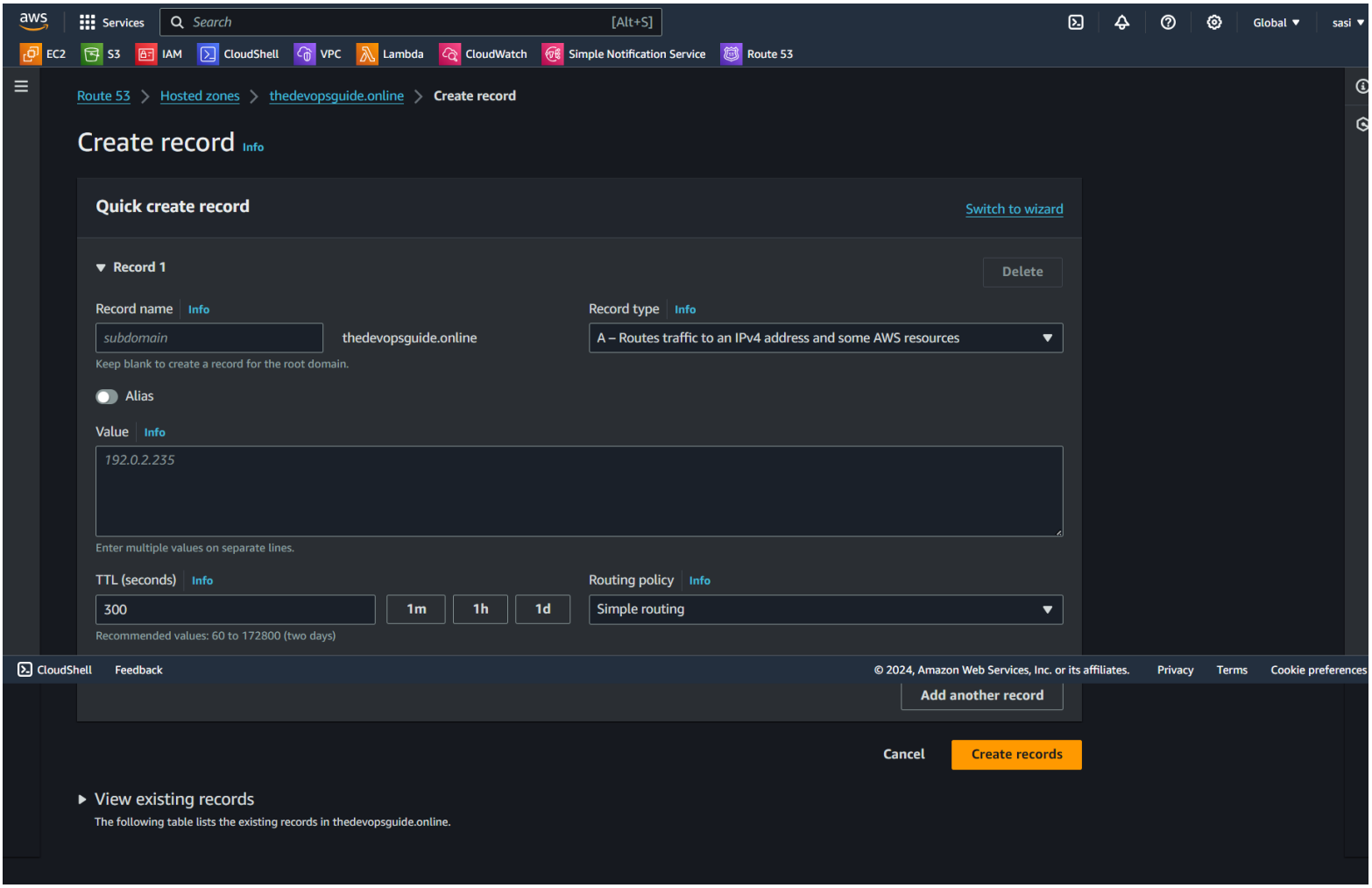
Here I have already added the domain which I have purchased from hostinger (thedevopsguide.online)

If your first time user Please add your domain by creating hosted zone
you have to transfer your domain to route 53 then only you can access

Hosted zone name is noting but it like person it has the all details of your domains



Click on Create record



Record Creation Fields:

1. Name: The name of the record (e.g., devopsgroup.online, blog.devopsgroup.online)
2. Type: The type of record (A, CNAME, MX, NS, TXT, etc.)
3. Value: The value of the record (e.g., IP address, domain name, mail server)
4. TTL (Time To Live): The time (in seconds) that the record is cached

Give your subdomain name example (www. , blog., email.)

Select the record type

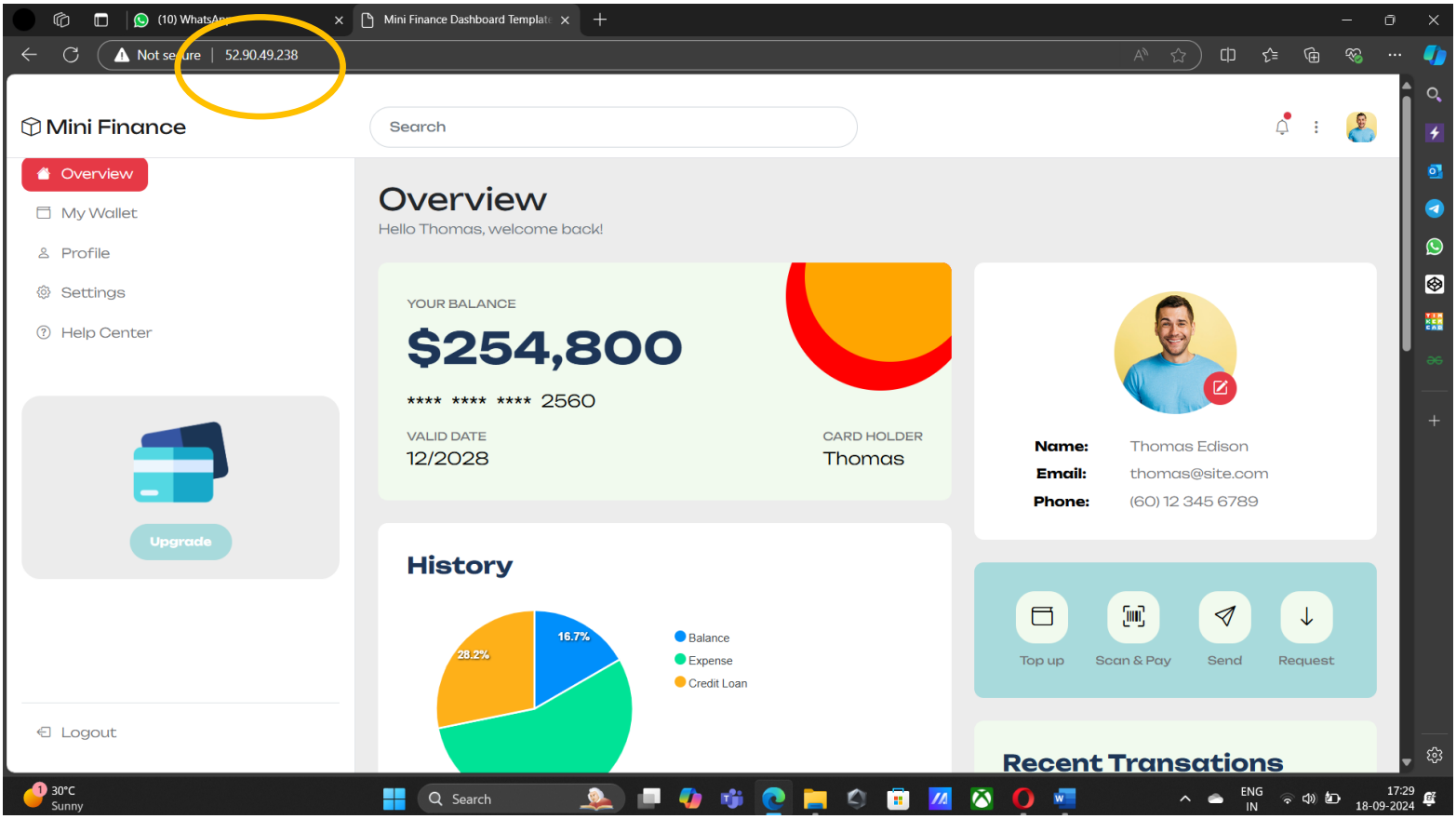
Give Value

Give TTL 30 sec

I have created Ec2 instance first and the hosted a web site in it .

Now using the IP address Ec2 to map the domain

Now first I will use IP address for testing my web-site .



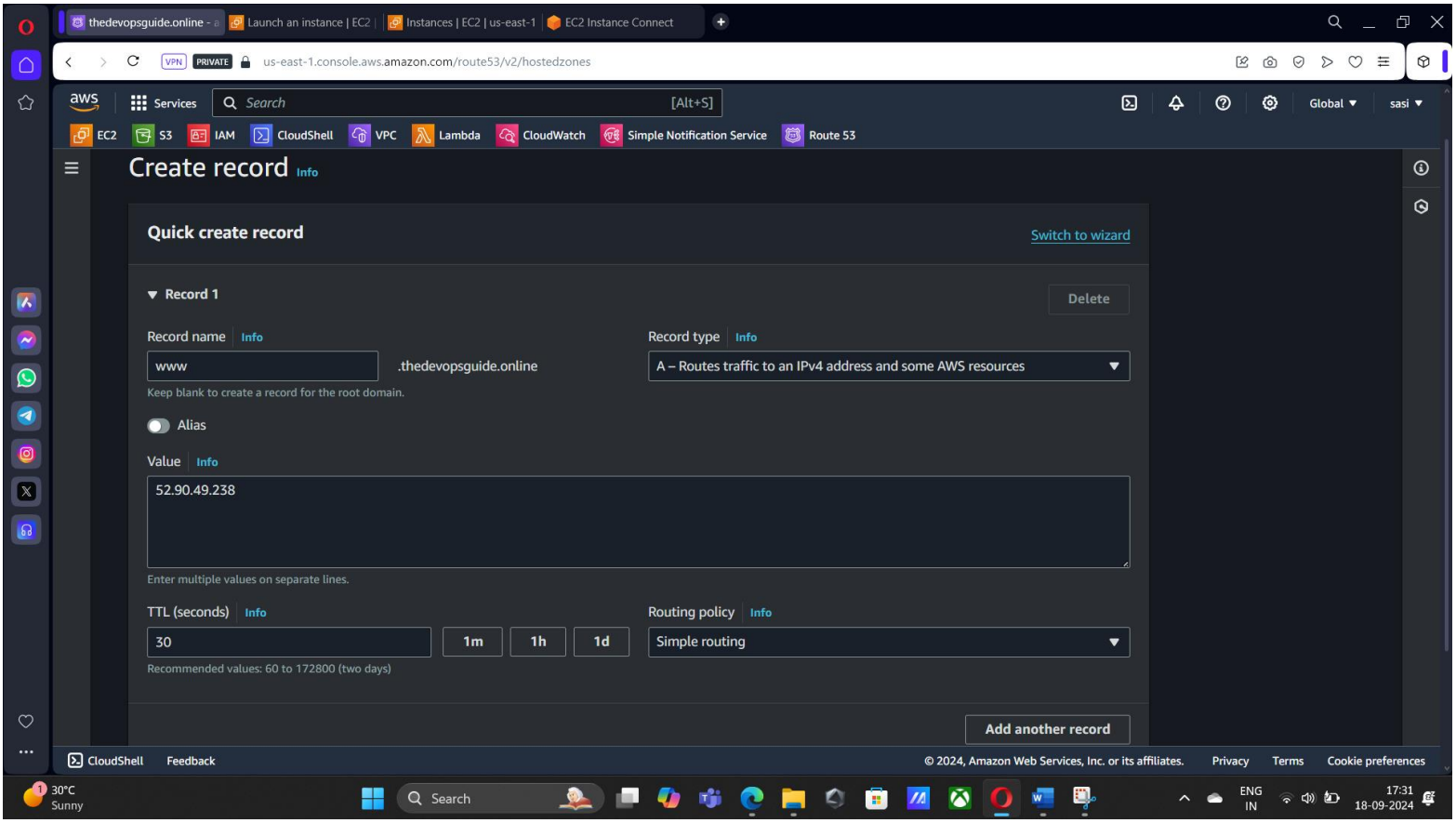
As you can see that I have used IP address

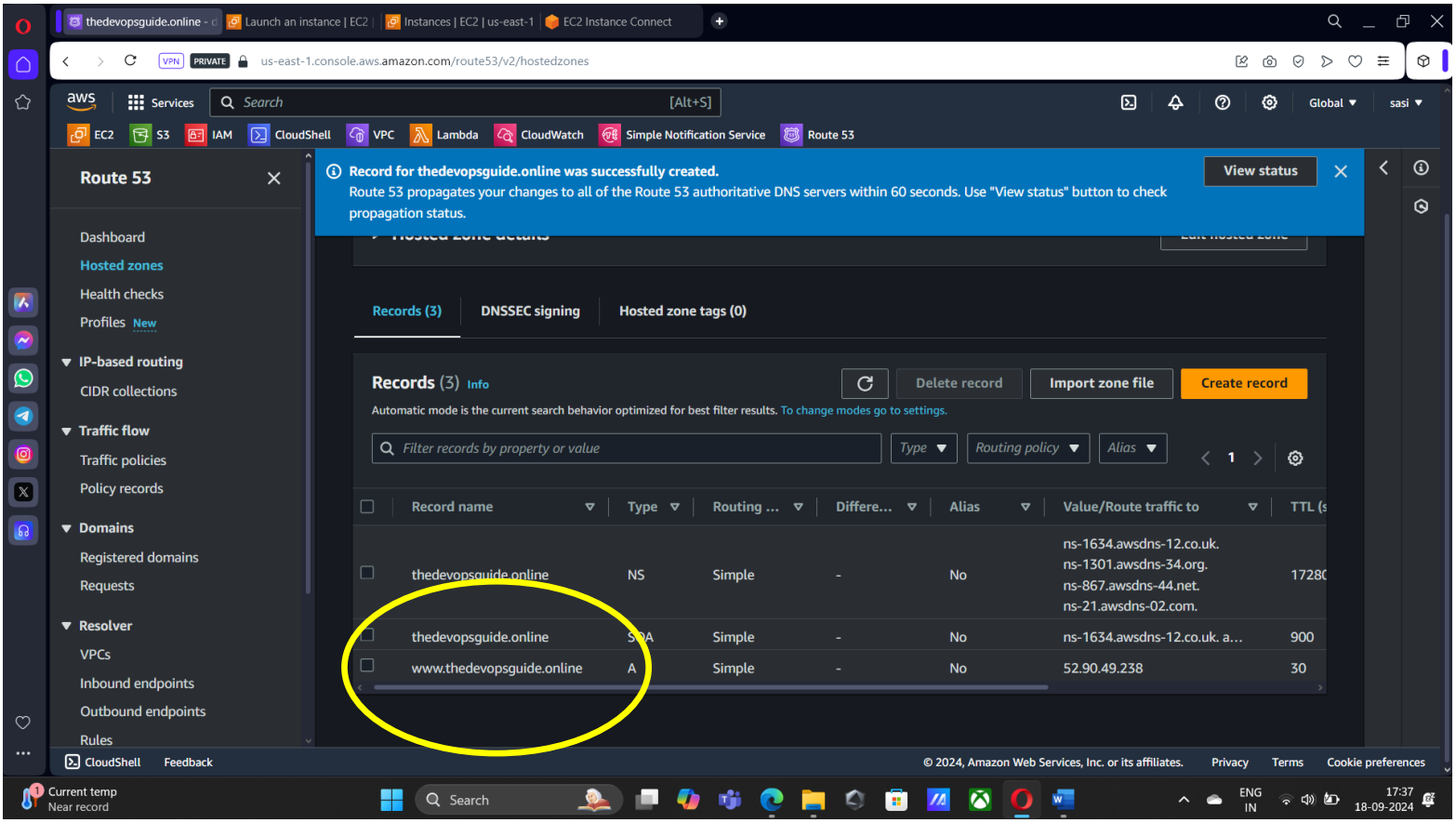
Now I will map the IP address for domain.name

See in the below image that I have pasted IP address of my Ec2 instance and I have selected A record

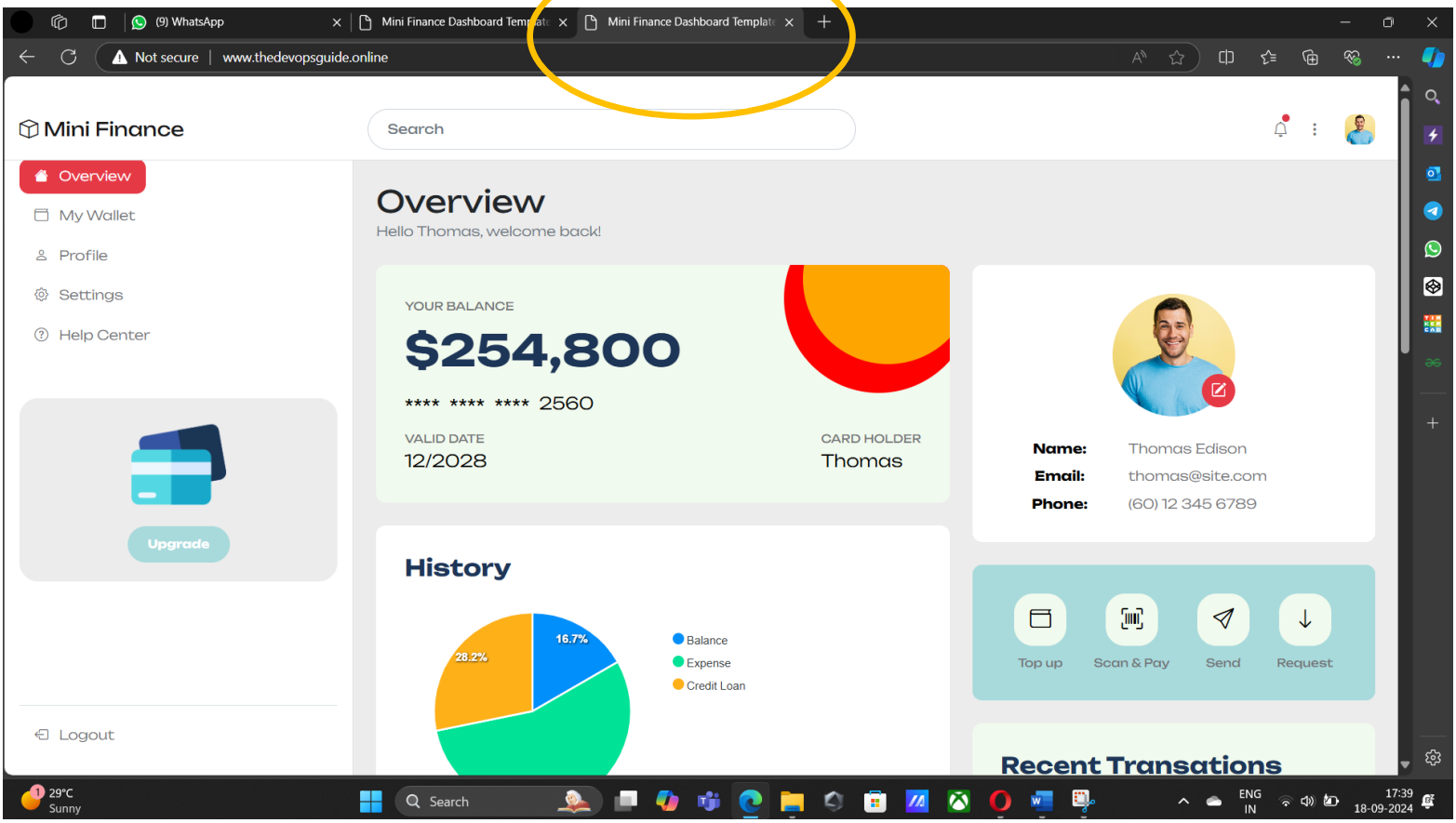
I have kept TTL as 30 seconds so that my domain name will be in user cached for 30 sec

Click on create record



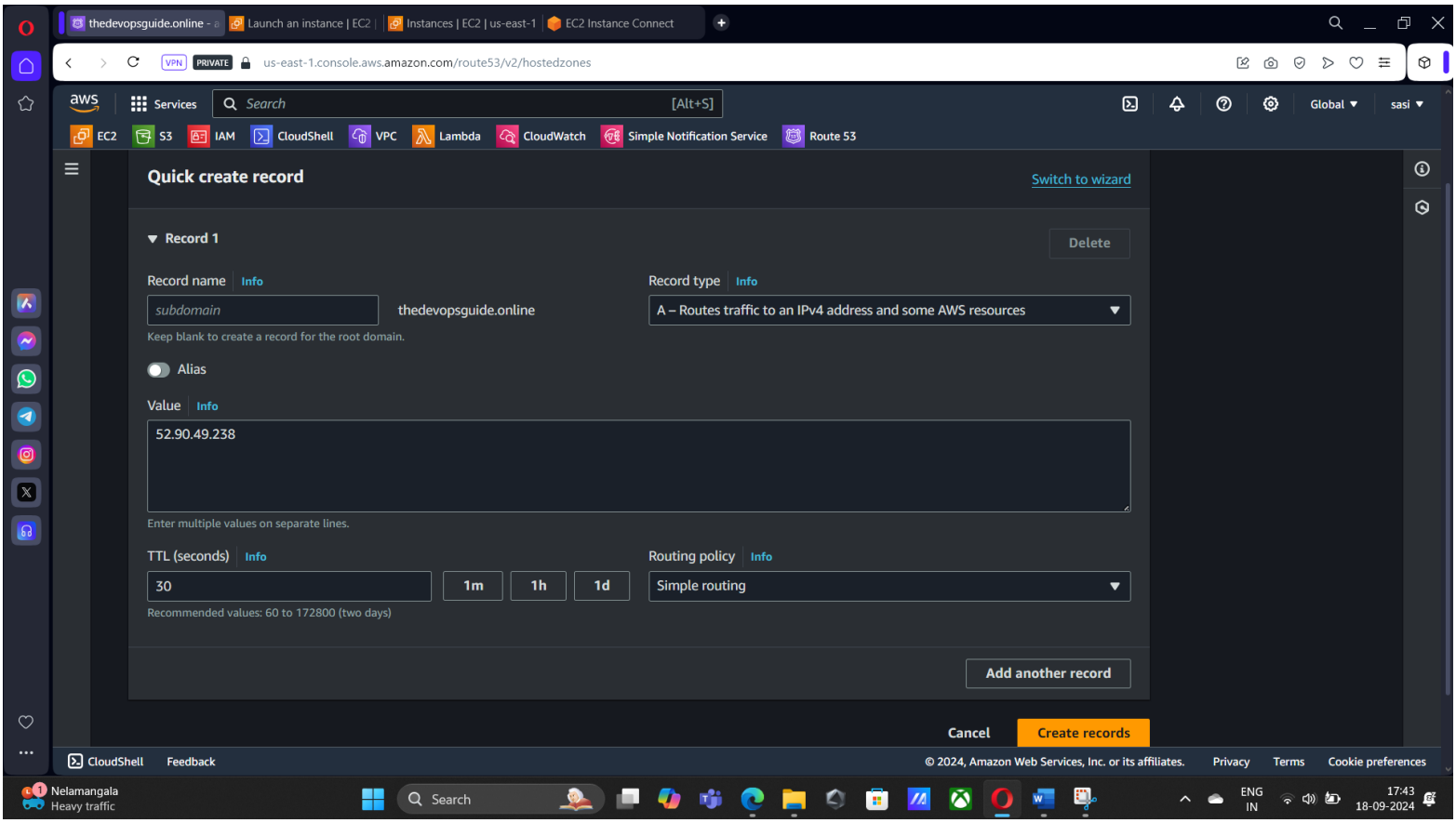


Now I will use my domain name for the web-site. (www.thedevopsguide.online)



All set .

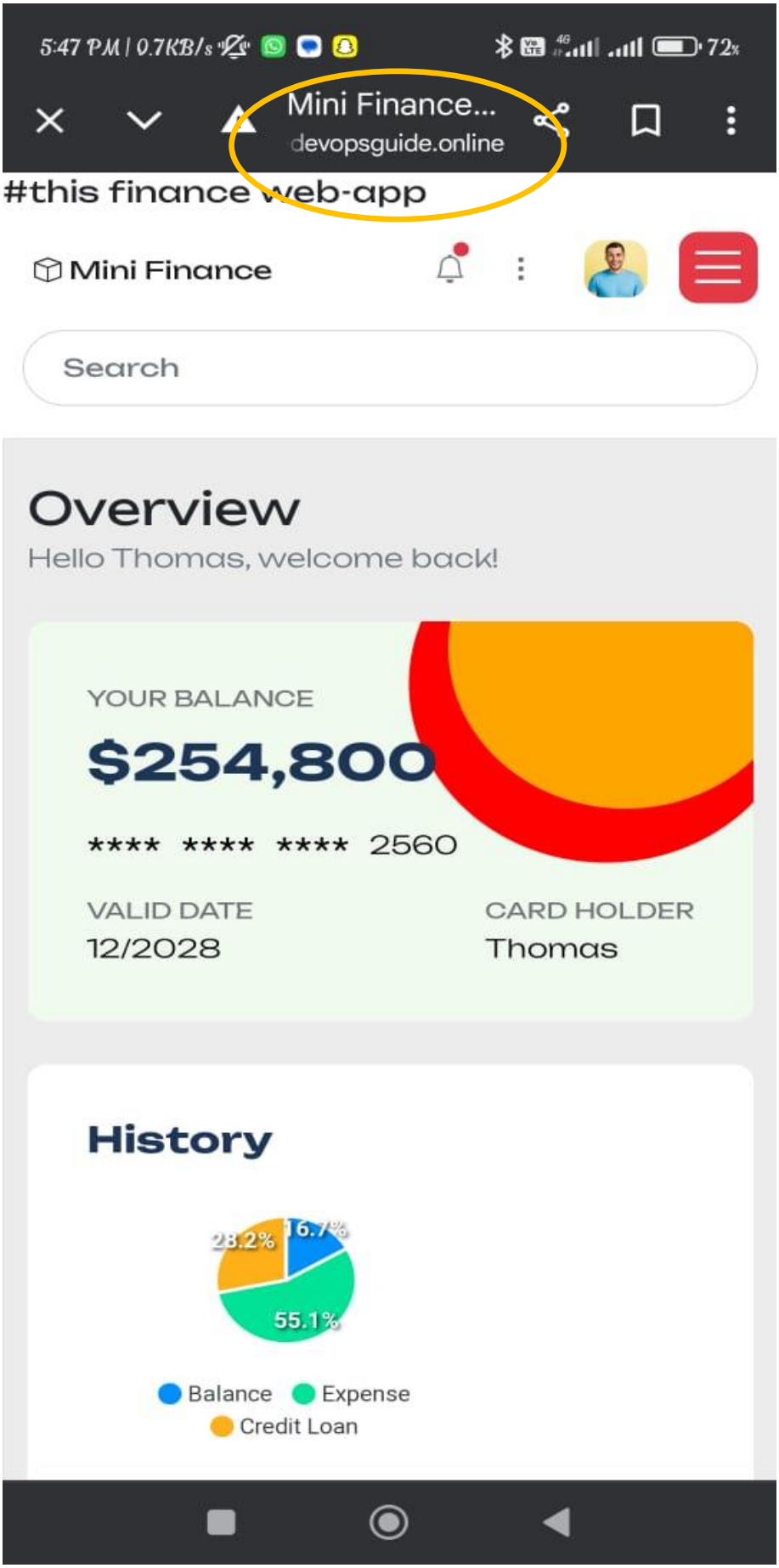
Now I will create another record with no subdomain and I will paste same instance IP address in value



If I click thedevopsguide.online it will take me to the same web-site

Lets check

Check it


5:47 PM | 0.7KB/s
72%
Mini Finance...
devopsguide.online
#this finance web-app
Mini Finance
Search
Overview
Hello Thomas, welcome back!
YOUR BALANCE
$254,800
**** **** **** 2560
VALID DATE
12/2028
CARD HOLDER
Thomas
History
28.2%
16.7%
55.1%
Balance
Expense
Credit Loan

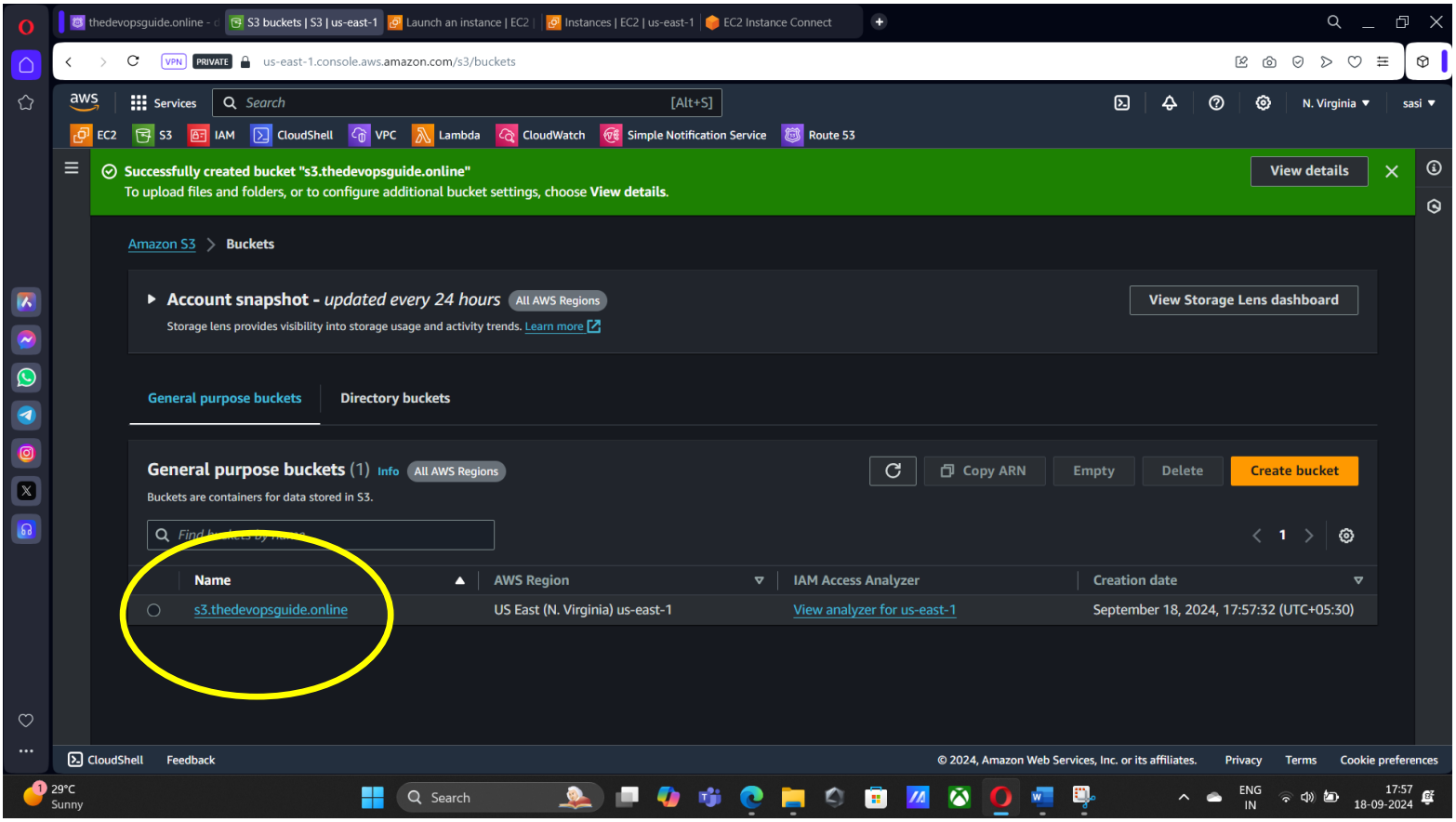
Task-2

Using CNAME

First we need to create S3 bucket and we need to add the web-site into it

Note : we need to keep bucket name as same as the domain name

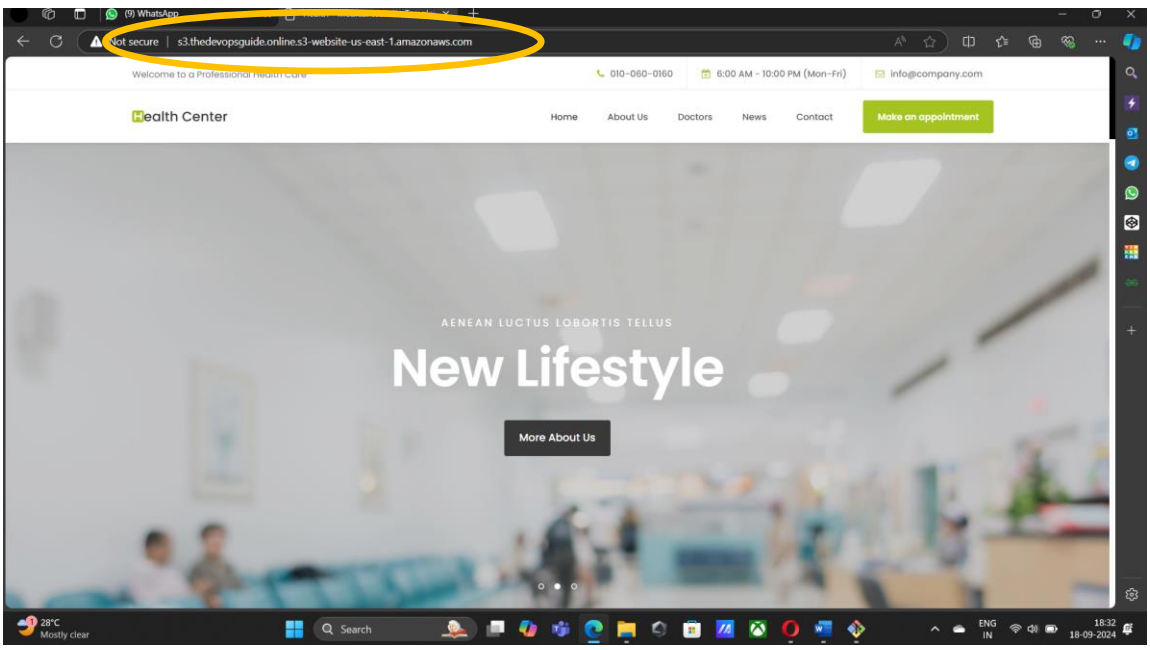
And uncheck block all public access and generate the policy



I have kept my bucket name as s3.thedevopsguide.online

Now I have the url of my s3 bucket
lets check it will work or not

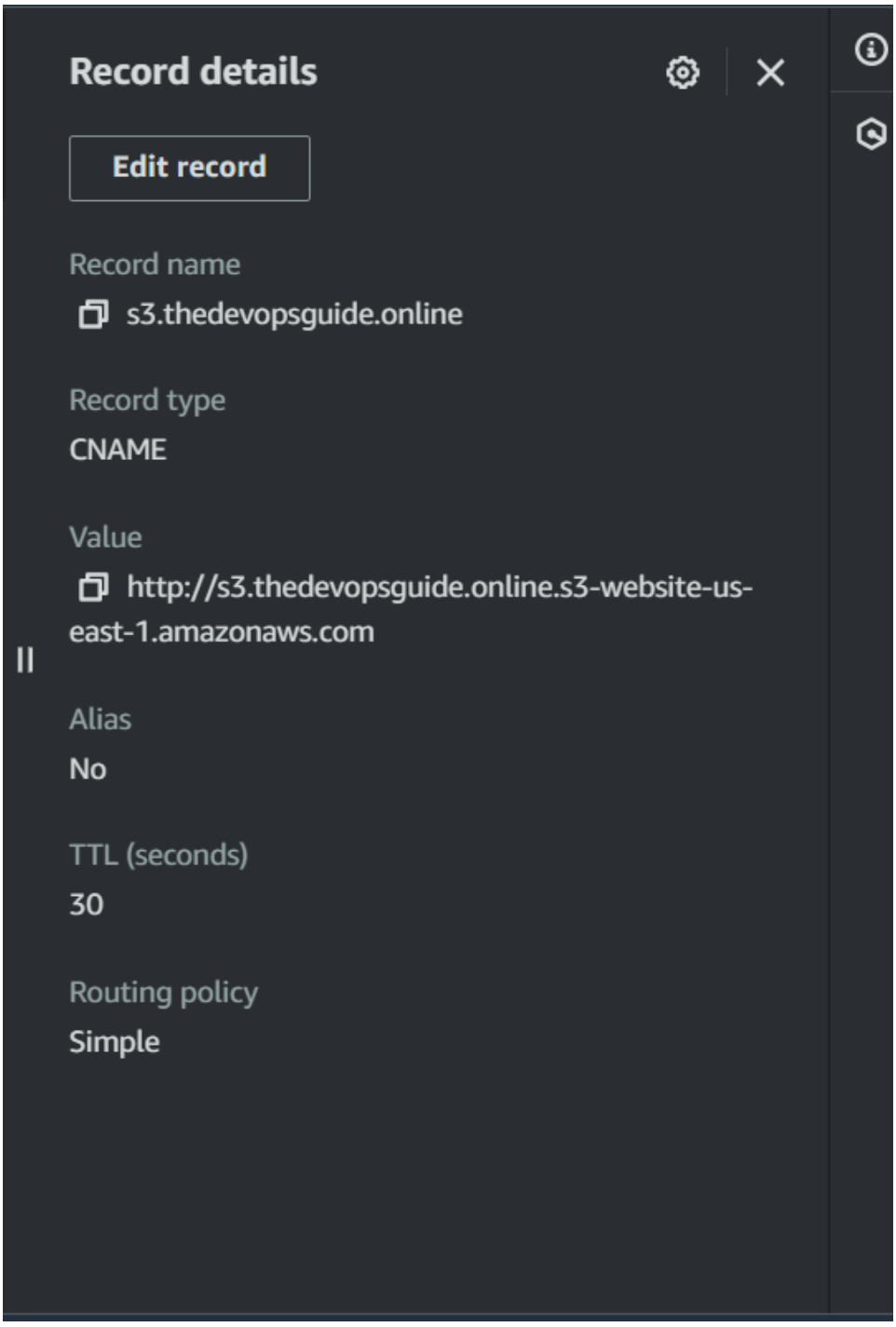
http://s3.thedevopsguide.online.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com



As you can see that I have used http url to go to my web-site now we need

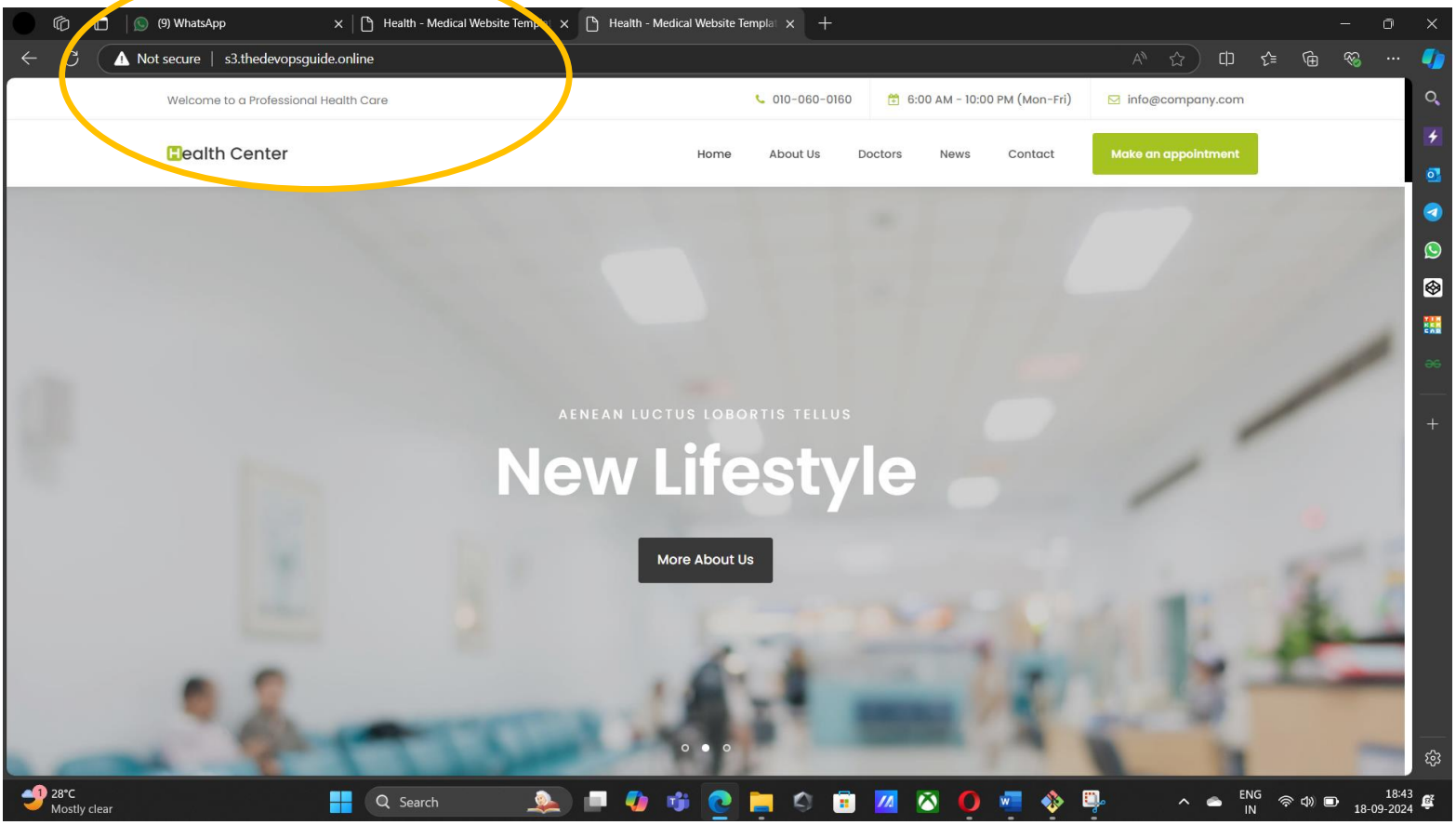
Map my URL using the CNAME record

Now I will create record as s3.thedevopsguide.online



S3.thedevopsguide.online → http://s3.thedevopsguide.online.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com→S3 bucket.

Now lets check will get the web-site or not.



And all set .

Now relax 5 min .

Task-3

Using alias With A Record

Alias means Redirecting our traffic to some resource like load balancer etc..

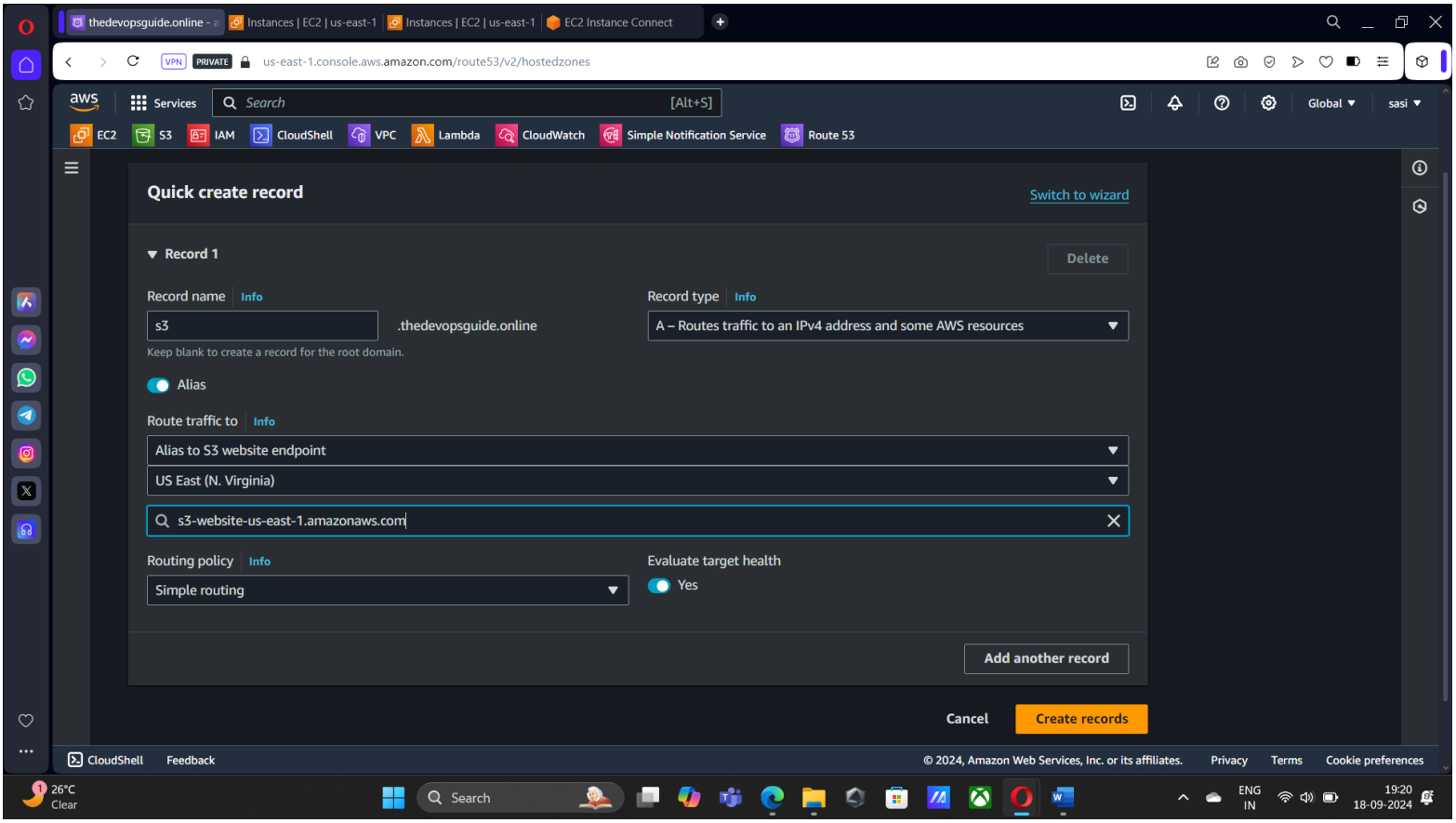
Now lets create 2 buckets

1. s3.thedevopsguide.online (where I have my web-site)
2. www.thedevopsguide.online (In this I don't have anything)

Now lets create record

What exactly we are doing here

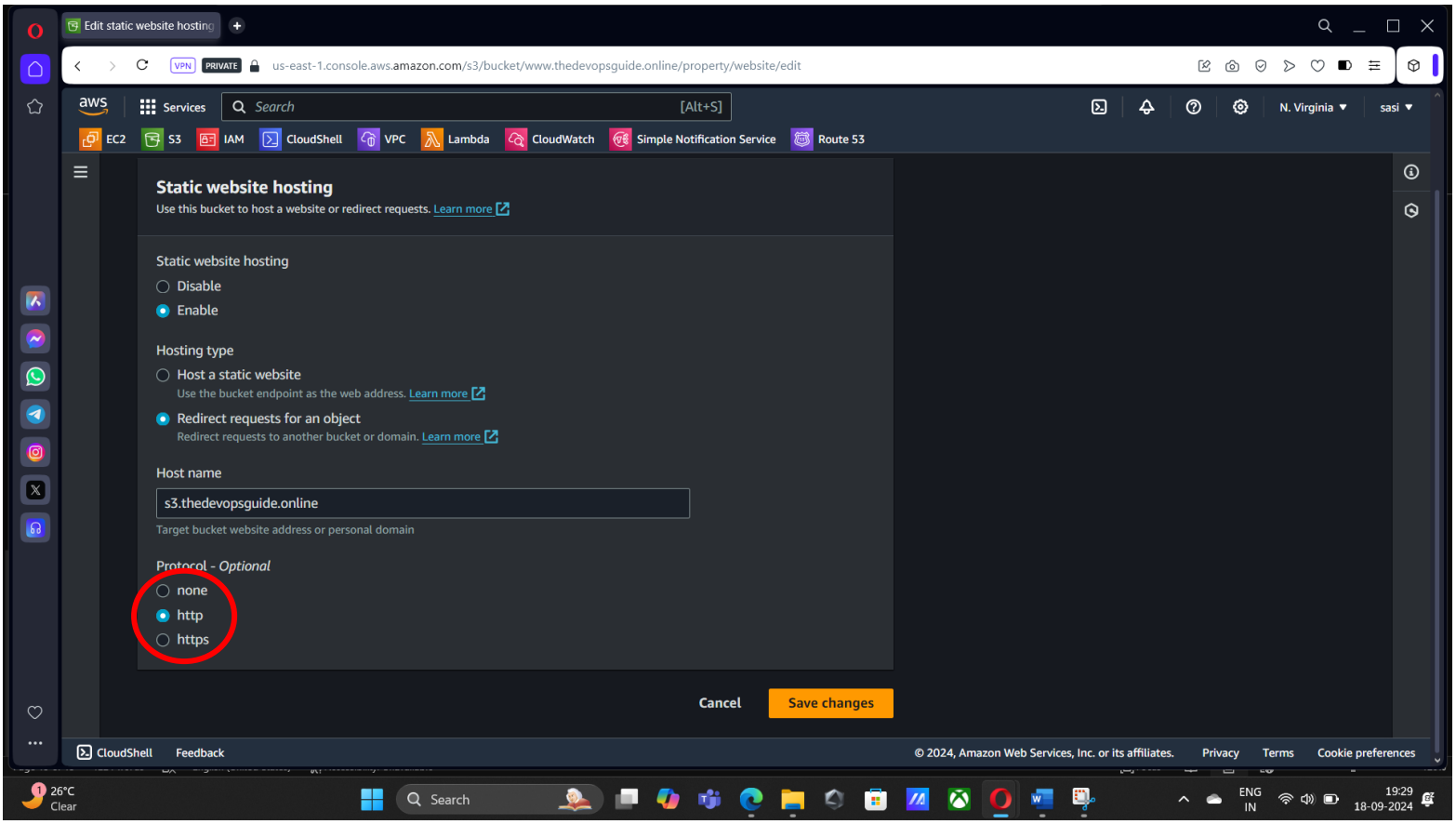
S3.thedevopsguide.online Where we have website A NAME record Will create record with same subdomain (s3.) Alias should be on Name should be same make sure Select S3 endpoint & region & select your bucket	www.thedevopsguide.online where we don't have website A NAME record Will create record with same subdomain(www.) Alias should be on Name should be same make sure Select s3 endpoint & region & select your bucket



For first bucket s3.thedevopsguide.online

DONE now we should redirect the second bucket www.thedevopsguide.online

Click on bucket name → go to properties → static website hosting → edit →Static website hosting(enable) →Hosting type (Redirect requests for an object) → enable http

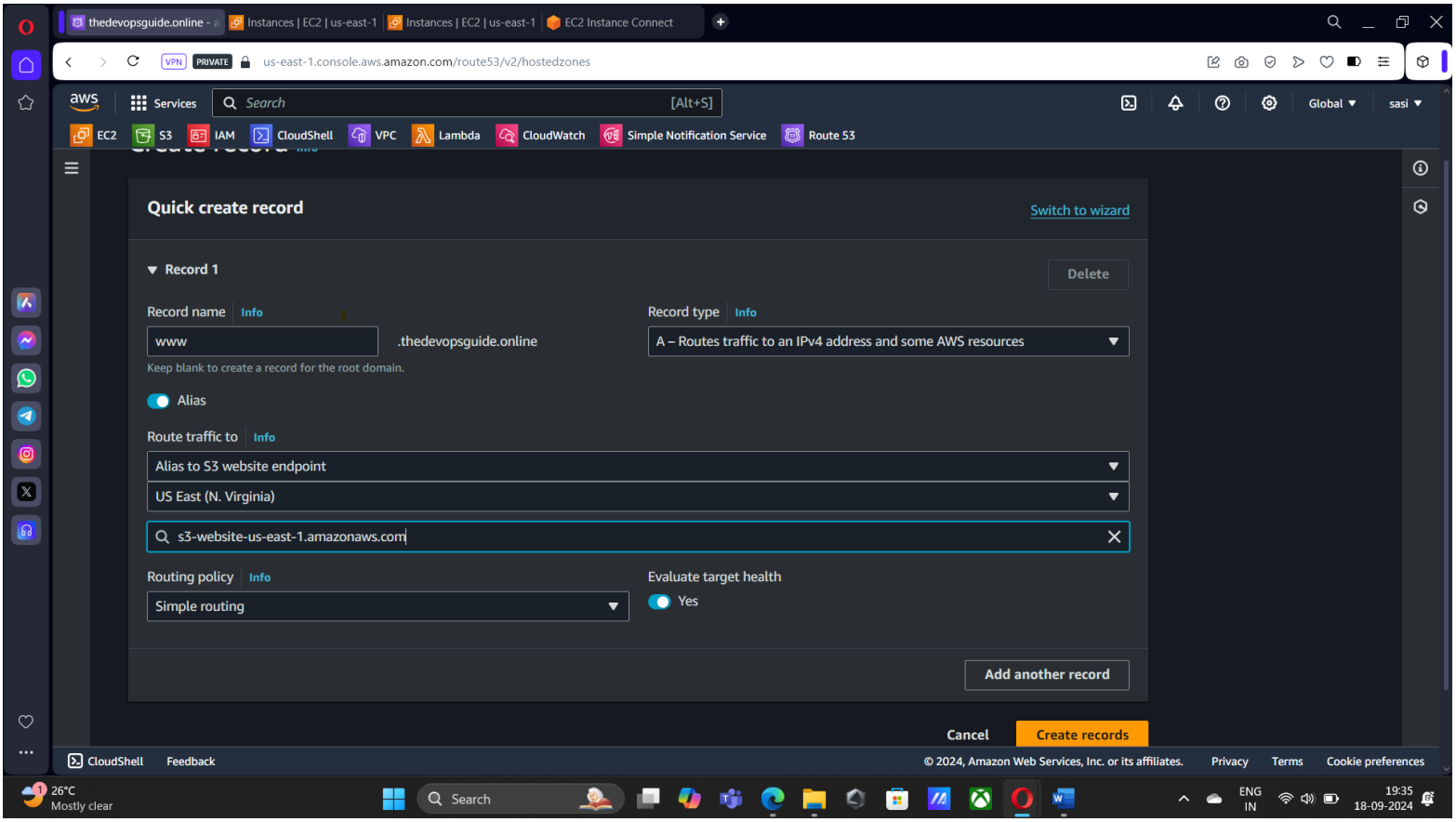


Save the changes .

Summary

- we created two s3 bucket .
- Then created record for first bucket s3.thedevopsguide.online
- The we redirected first s3.thedevopsguide.online bucket to second s3 bucket www.thedevopsguide.online
  Make sure you first redirect www.thedevopsguide.online → s3.thedevopsguide.online

  Now we should create another record for second bucket www.thedevopsguide.online



www.thedevopsguide.online we are creating one record
so whenever we put www.thedevopsguide.online in browser it will go to it and it will redirect it to s3.thedevopsguide.online

Note : when we are creating records for second bucket make sure we first redirect second to first bucket which have web-site.

Now see how its working

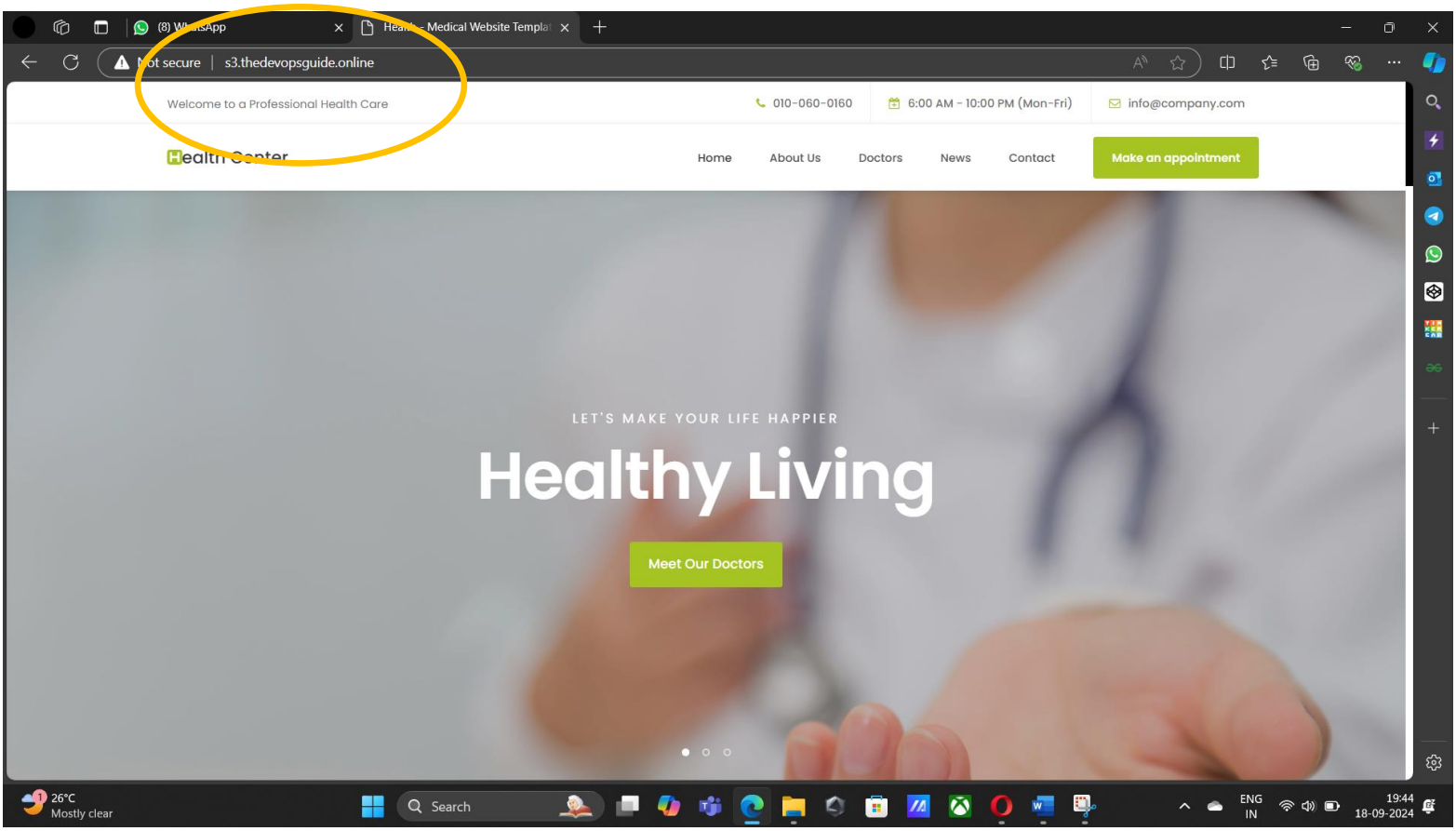
s3.thedevopsguide.online this bucket has my website correct!

www.thedevopsguide.online this bucket is empty

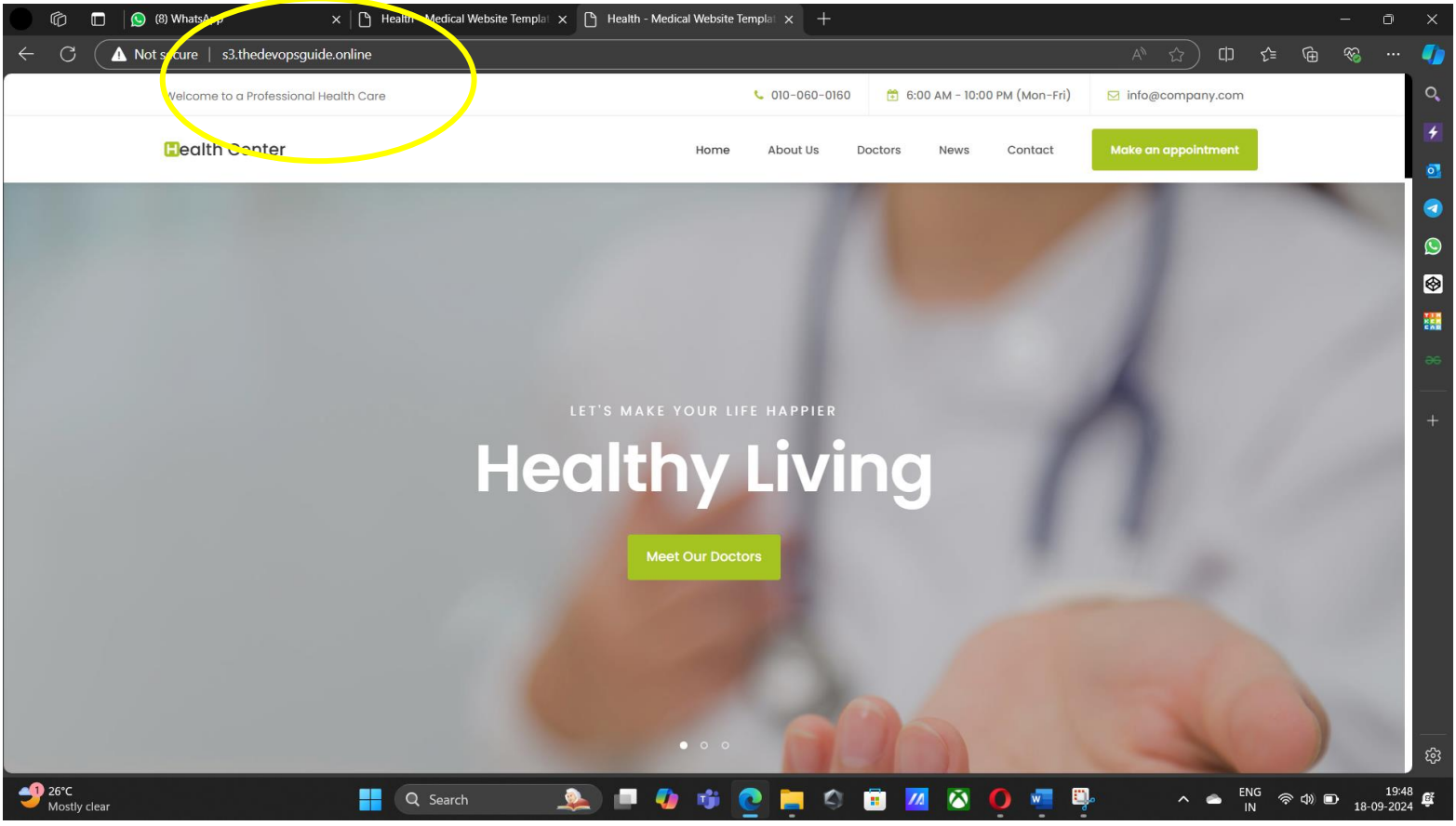
we have redirected www.thedevopsguide.online to s3.thedevopsguide.online which has the web-site

Now whenever the user will put in browser www.thedevopsguide.online he will get redirected to s3.thedevopsguide.online

Now checking by domain s3.thedevopsguide.online into browser



Now checking by using this domain www.thedevopsguide.online into browser



It will show the same s3.thedevopsguide.online because its redirecting that's why ..

And all set .