Route53 Authoritative DNS system

Authoritative DNS is the original source of DNS records for a domain. Allow you to set for example TTLs

TLD

```
- .com
- .net etc
---- FQDN -----
api.aws.amazon.com
host---- SLD--- TLD
---- subdomain----
```

FQDN - fully qualified domain name

Record Types

```
### SOA (Start of Authority)
    - mandatory for a zone. Basic dns information like dns server for that
zone, current version of data file. Default TTL
### A and AAAA
    - IP v4 and v6 (AAAA) maps host to IP address
### CNAME
    - Alias, can't be used for zone apex (naked domain). Points to another FQDN
### MX
    - mail servers
### NS
    - name servers which contain authoratitative records
### PTR
    - Pointer is oposite of A. Used for Reverse DNS
### SPF
    - Authorized IP addresses for sending mail. Spam protection
### Text
    - Any text
### Servcie (SRV)
    - strange record for service discovery like HTTP server with protocol [TCP]
```

Functions

```
### Domain registration
### DNS service
### Health Check
   - Protocol (HTTPS, HTTP, TCP)
   - Port
   - IP Address
   - You can use CloudWatch for alarms
```

Components

created for private zone

Hosted zone Collection on record sets. Think domain (zone apex) - Zone can be public or private - Private zone can be visible within VPC ### Record set Has records for domain/subdomains with the same suffix ### Routing Policies - Simple Single endpoint not balancing - Weighted You can send portion of the traffic to different domains - Latency based Request is routed to the endpoint with lowest latency - Geolocation Requests are routed based on location - You can have hierarhy of policies e.g.: - All trafic from Europe to Frankfurt - All trafic from UK to Dublin Smalles region always takes precedence - You should create default policy for unrecognized ip addresses to avoid No Answer - Failover When endpoint fails traffic is routed to other endpoint. Can't be