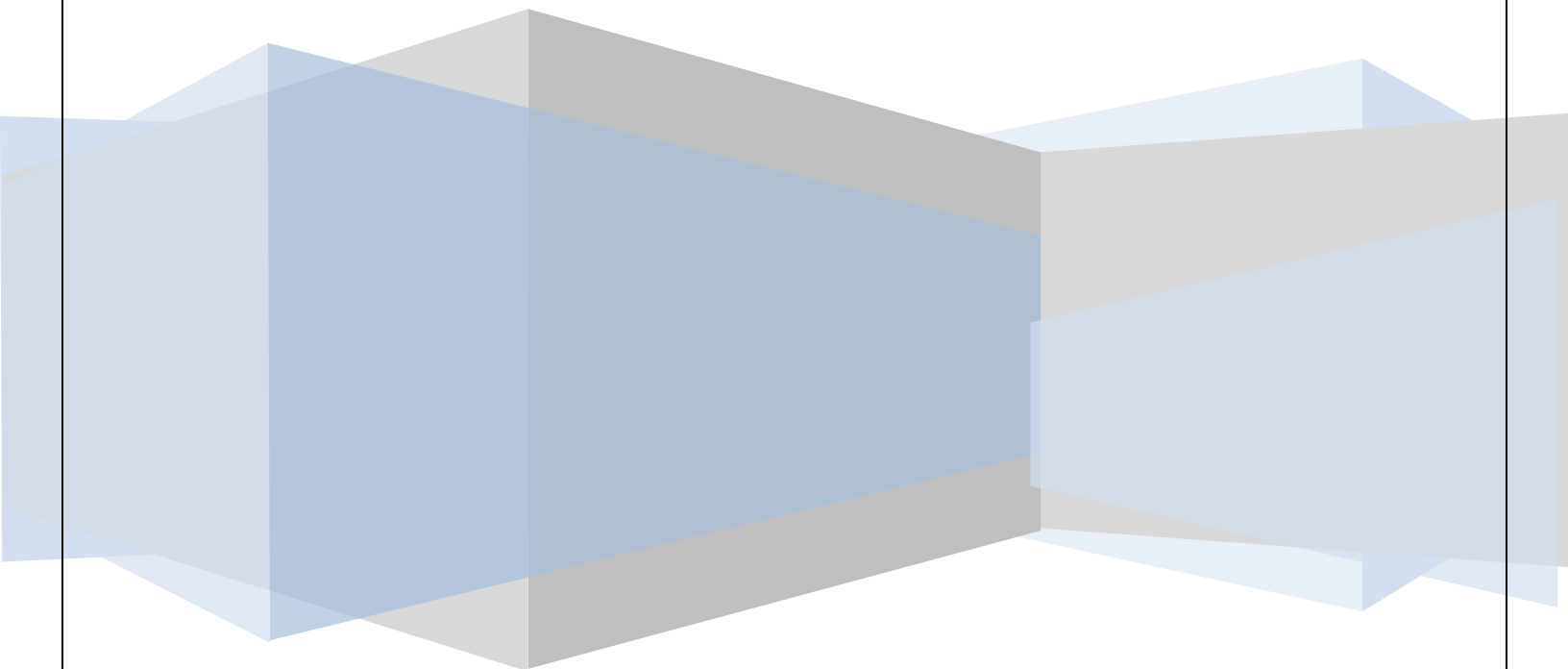


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AWS Cloud Training **ROUTE 53**



ROUTE 53

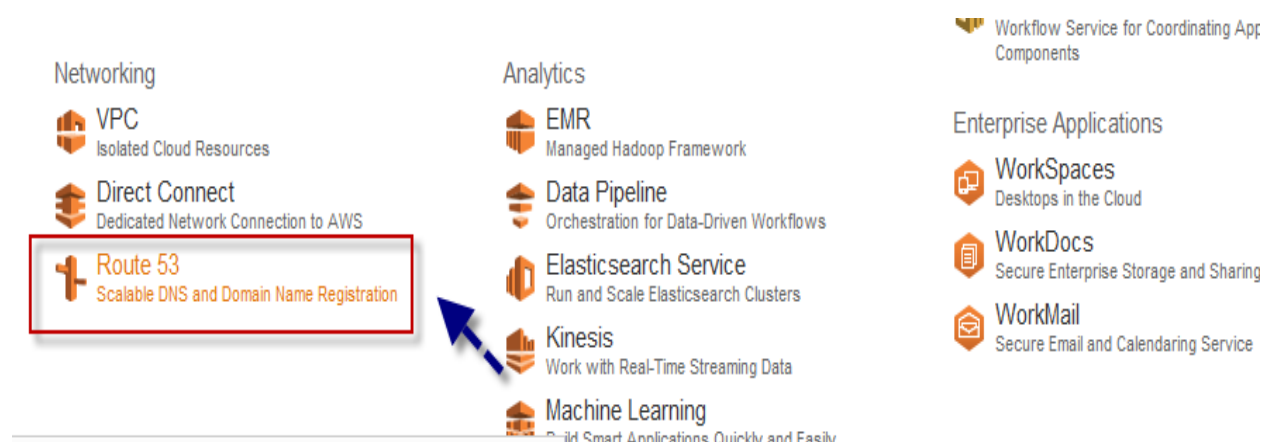
Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable cloud Domain Name System (DNS) web service.

It is designed to give developers and businesses an extremely reliable and cost effective way to route end users to Internet applications by translating names like `www.example.com` into the numeric IP addresses like `192.0.2.1` that computers use to connect to each other.

Amazon Route 53 effectively connects user requests to infrastructure running in AWS – such as Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancing load balancers, or Amazon S3 buckets – and can also be used to route users to infrastructure outside of AWS.

You can use Amazon Route 53 to configure DNS health checks to route traffic to healthy endpoints or to independently monitor the health of your application and its endpoints.

After logged into AWS console, choose Route 53 under Networking section on AWS Console page.




CREATING ZONES

once you are on the Route 53 dashboard, choose Get started now under DNS management.

Amazon Route 53


You can use Amazon Route 53 to register new domains, transfer existing domains, route traffic for your domains to your AWS and external resources, and monitor the health of your resources.



DNS management

If you already have a domain name, such as example.com, Route 53 can tell the Domain Name System (DNS) where on the Internet to find web servers, mail servers, and other resources for your domain.
[Learn More](#)


[Get started now](#)



Traffic management

Route 53 traffic flow provides a visual tool that you can use to create and update routing policies to route end points to your application.
[Learn More](#)


[Get started now](#)



Availability monitoring

Route 53 can monitor the health and performance of your application as well as your web servers and other resources. Route 53 can also redirect traffic to healthy resources.
[Learn More](#)

[Get started now](#)



Domain registration

If you need a domain name, you can find an available name and register it by using Route 53. You can also make Route 53 the registrar for existing domains that you registered with other registrars.
[Learn More](#)

[Get started now](#)

On the next page, click on Create Hosted Zone to create a hosted zone means setting up hosting a domain name.



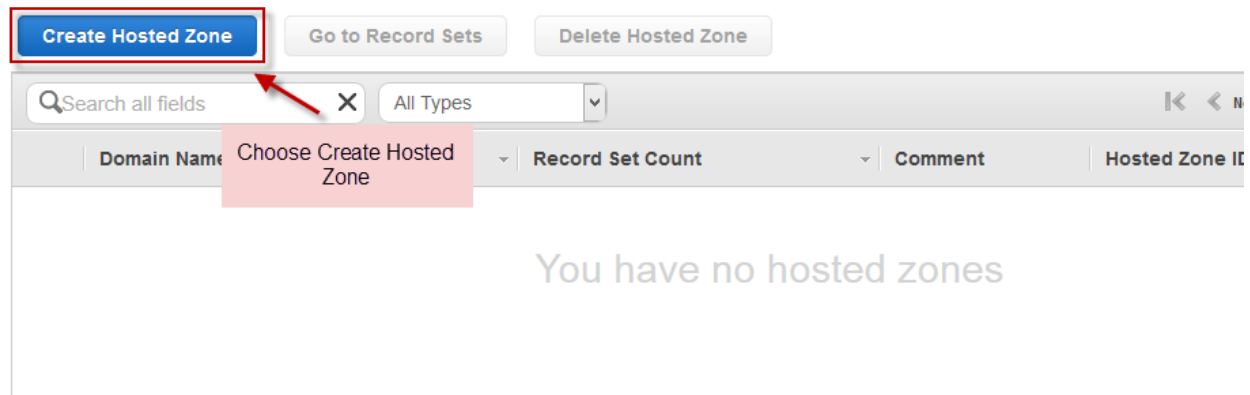
Amazon Route 53 is an authoritative Domain Name System (DNS) service. DNS is the system that translates human-readable domain names (example.com) into IP addresses (192.0.2.0). With authoritative name servers in data centers all over the world, Route 53 is reliable, scalable, and fast.

If you already have a domain name, such as example.com, Route 53 can tell the Domain Name System where on the Internet to find web servers, mail servers, and other resources for your domain.
[Learn More](#)

[Create Hosted Zone](#)

Select Create Hosted Zone

On the next page, choose again Create Hosted Zone on the top of the page.



You will find a create hosted zone dashboard will display on the right side of the page.

Specify a domain name which you want to host it on AWS in Domain Name text field.

Add comment in the Comment text field.

Choose Public Hosted Zone from the type drop down list.

After specifying choose create button to create.

Create Hosted Zone

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:

Comment:

Type: Public Hosted Zone

Public Hosted Zone
Private Hosted Zone for Amazon VPC

is routed on the internet.

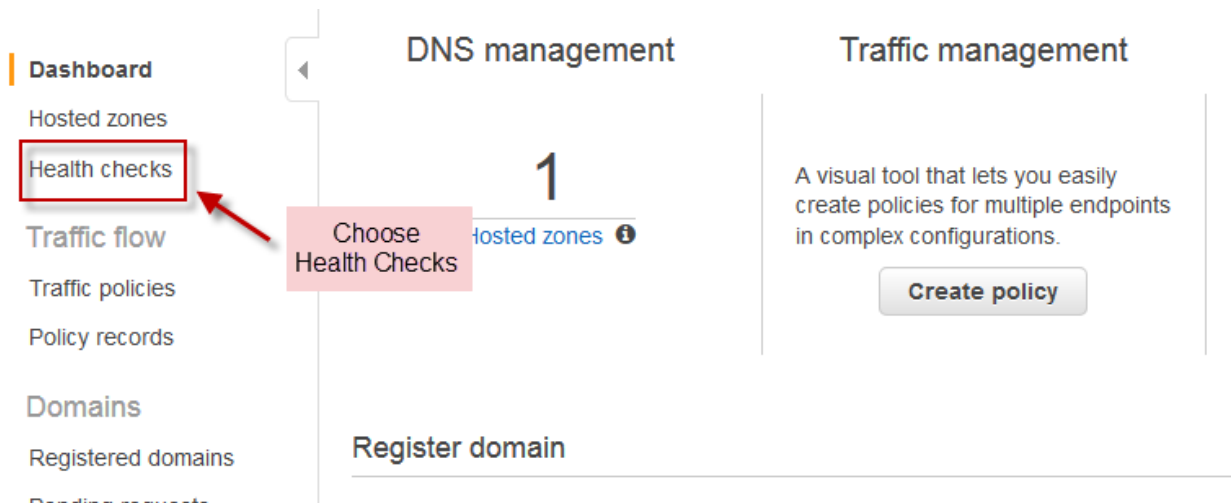
Create

You have just completed hosting a domain on AWS Route 53.
Now you need to change your domain NS records to AWS NS records specified in NS type of your domain in domain registrar (ex godaddy) of your domain name.

<input type="text" value="Record Set Name"/>	<input type="button" value="X"/>	Any Type <input type="button" value="v"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Aliases Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Weighted Only
<div> <div>⏪</div> <div>⏩</div> <div>Displaying 1 to 2 out of 2 Record Sets</div> <div>⏪</div> <div>⏩</div> </div>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Value	Evaluate Target I
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	cloudlinuxacademy.com.	NS	<div> ns-1890.awsdns-44.co.uk. ns-1226.awsdns-25.org. ns-871.awsdns-44.net. ns-378.awsdns-47.com. </div>	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	cloudlinuxacademy.com.	SOA	ns-1890.awsdns-44.co.uk. awsdns-hostmaster.ama;	-

CREATING HEALTH CHECKS IN ROUTE 53

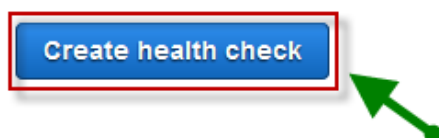
Once you are in Route 53 dashboard choose Health Checks from left pane.



On the next page, click on Create Health check.

Welcome to Route 53 health checks

Route 53 health checks monitor the health and performance of your application's servers, or endpoints, for specify either a domain name or an IP address and a port to create HTTP, HTTPS, and TCP health checks **health check**.



On next page specify following fields.

Specify a name for health check under name text field.

Choose one option from the what to monitor.

In the monitor an endpoint selects either IP or Domain, specify protocol from the drop down list, Specify the IP address or Domain name, Specify the port to check for.

Then click on Next to continue.

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

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 *

Port *

In next window, select notification need to send or not.
Then click on Create Health Check.

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

Once you click on Create health check, it will prompt the successful creation of health check and status will be unknown as it needs to verify.

✔ Health check with id 89734b45-dcf3-42a2-bc12-4bcd8414a88e has been created successfully ✕

Create health check
Delete health check
Edit health check

↺
?

Filter by keyword

 << < 1 to 1 of 1 health checks > >>

	Name	Status	Description	Alarms	ID
<input type="checkbox"/>	route53health	Unknown	tcp://52.221.236.205:80/	No alarms configured.	897

Once checked status will show as Healthy.

Create health check
Delete health check
Edit health check

Filter by keyword

	Name	Status	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	route53health	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 100px; height: 10px; background: linear-gradient(to right, green 100%, white 0%);"></div> <div style="margin-left: 5px;"> <div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">Healthy</div> </div> </div> <div style="font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 2px;"> 15 minutes ago now </div>	tcp://52.221.236.205:80/

CHOOSING A ROUTING POLICY

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

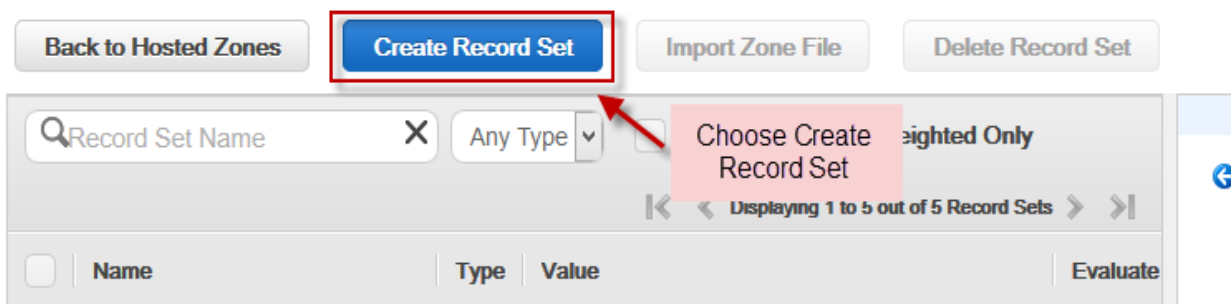
1. Simple Routing Policy
2. Weighted Routing Policy
3. Latency Routing Policy
4. Failover Routing Policy (Public Hosted Zones Only)
5. Geolocation Routing Policy

Simple Routing Policy:

Use a simple routing policy when you have a single resource that performs a given function for your domain, for example, one web server that serves content for the example.com website. In this case, Amazon Route 53 responds to DNS queries based only on the values in the resource record set, for example, the IP address in an A record.

CREATE SIMPLE ROUTING POLICY

After logged in to AWS console, open your domain hosted zone under Route 53. Then click on Create Record Set to create a new one.



The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console interface for creating a new record set. At the top, there are four buttons: 'Back to Hosted Zones', 'Create Record Set' (highlighted with a red box), 'Import Zone File', and 'Delete Record Set'. Below these buttons is a search bar labeled 'Record Set Name' with a clear 'X' button. To the right of the search bar is a dropdown menu labeled 'Any Type'. A red arrow points from this dropdown to a pink callout box that says 'Choose Create Record Set'. Below the search bar and dropdown is a table with the following structure:

Name	Type	Value	Evaluate

At the bottom of the table, there is a pagination bar that says 'Displaying 1 to 5 out of 5 Record Sets'.

Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.

Create Record Set

Name: demo .cloudlinuxacademy.com

Type: A - IPv4 address

Alias: CNAME - Canonical name
MX - Mail exchange
AAAA - IPv6 address

TTL (Seconds): TXT - Text
PTR - Pointer
SRV - Service locator
SPF - Sender Policy Framework
NS - Name server
SOA - Start of authority

Value:

Example:
192.0.2.235
198.51.100.234

Then specify value (either IP or Name) in Value text field, make sure Routing Policy is selected as simple from Routing Policy drop down list. Then once finished click on Create to create a record.

Create Record Set

Name: demo .cloudlinuxacademy.com

Type: A - IPv4 address

Alias: ☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL (Seconds): 300 1m 5m 1h 1d

Value: 52.25.96.38

IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.
Example:
192.0.2.235
198.51.100.234

Routing Policy: Simple

Route 53 responds to **Simple** this record.
[Learn More](#)

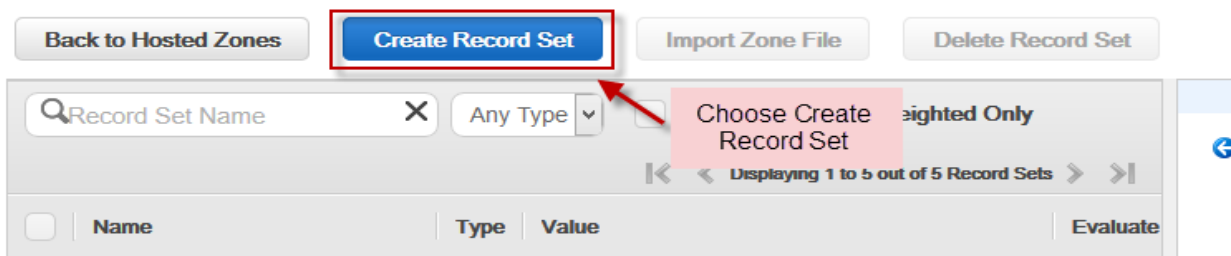
Create

Weighted Routing Policy:

Use the weighted routing policy when you have multiple resources that perform the same function (for example, web servers that serve the same website) and you want Amazon Route 53 to route traffic to those resources in proportions that you specify (for example, one quarter to one server and three quarters to the other).

CREATE WEIGHTED ROUTING POLICY

After logged in to AWS console, open your domain hosted zone under Route 53. Then click on Create Record Set to create a new first weighted record.



Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list, specify IP Address or name in value text field, then select Weighted as routing policy from routing drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.

In the Routing policy section below, specify weight and Set ID.
Then choose yes to associate with health check which we created, select health check from the drop down list, after specifying all options click on Create to create a record.

Routing Policy: Weighted

Route 53 responds to queries based on weighting that you specify in this and other record sets that have the same name and type. [Learn More](#)

Weight: 6

Set ID: 1

Description of this record set that is unique within the group of weighted sets.
Example:
My Seattle Data Center

Associate with Health Check: ☒ Yes ☐ No

When responding to queries, Route 53 can omit resources that fail health checks. [Learn More](#)

Health Check to Associate: Select One...
Select One
route53health

Create tcp://52.221.236.20

First create a health check for this server as well.

Then create the same www record with same record Type as A provide another server IP address in the Value text field and choose Routing policy as Weighted. Under Weighted policy specify Weight as 3 and Set ID as 2 as it is second server. Then choose health check which created for this and click create to create record.

Routing Policy: Weighted

Route 53 responds to queries based on weighting that you specify in this and other record sets that have the same name and type. [Learn More](#)

Weight: 3

Set ID: 2

Description of this record set that is unique within the group of weighted sets.
Example:
My Seattle Data Center

Associate with Health Check: ☒ Yes ☐ No

When responding to queries, Route 53 can omit resources that fail health checks. [Learn More](#)

Health Check to Associate: Route53Health2

[Create](#)

Then create the same www record with same record Type as A provide another server IP address in the Value text field and choose Routing policy as Weighted. Under Weighted policy specify Weight as 1 and Set ID as 3 as it is third server. Then click on create to create record.

Value: 52.35.64.81

IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.
Example:
192.0.2.235
198.51.100.234

Routing Policy: Weighted

Route 53 responds to queries based on weighting that you specify in this and other record sets that have the same name and type. [Learn More](#)

Weight: 1

Set ID: 3

Description of this record set that is unique within the group of weighted sets.
Example:
My Seattle Data Center

Associate with Health Check: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Create

Once created you can see same record name and type of record pointed to different servers IP Addresses.

<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	54.169.154.168
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	54.169.148.176
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	52.35.64.81

Latency Routing Policy:

Use the latency routing policy when you have resources in multiple Amazon EC2 data centers that perform the same function and you want Amazon Route 53 to respond to DNS queries with the resources that provide the best latency. For example, you might have web servers for example.com in the Amazon EC2 data centers in Ireland and in Tokyo. When a user browses to example.com, Amazon Route 53 chooses to respond to the DNS query based on which data center gives your user the lowest latency.

CREATE LATENCY ROUTING POLICY

After logged in to AWS console, open your domain hosted zone under Route 53. Then click on Create Record Set to create a new first latency record.

The screenshot shows the AWS Route 53 console's 'Create Record Set' page. At the top, there are four buttons: 'Back to Hosted Zones', 'Create Record Set' (highlighted with a red box), 'Import Zone File', and 'Delete Record Set'. Below these is a search bar labeled 'Record Set Name' with a clear 'X' button. To the right of the search bar is a dropdown menu currently set to 'Any Type'. A red arrow points from this dropdown to a pink callout box containing the text 'Choose Create Record Set'. Below the search bar and dropdown, there is a pagination bar showing 'Displaying 1 to 5 out of 5 Record Sets'. At the bottom, there is a table with the following structure:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Value	Evaluate
--------------------------	------	------	-------	----------

Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list, specify IP Address or name in value text field, then select Latency as routing policy from routing drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.

Create Record Set

Name:

Type:

Alias: ☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL (Seconds):

Value:

IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.
Example:
192.0.2.235
198.51.100.234

Routing Policy:

Route 53 responds to queries based on regions that you specify in this

Under Latency routing policy section, select your server region from region drop down list and specify Set ID then click on Create button.

Routing Policy:

Route 53 responds to queries based on regions that you specify in this and other record sets that have the same name and type. [Learn More](#)

Region:

Set ID:

Description of this record set that is unique within the group of latency sets.
Example:
My Seattle Data Center

Associate with Health Check: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Create

Now creating another record with same name and type. Click on Create Record Set to create a new second latency record.

Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list, specify IP Address or name in value text field, then select Latency as routing policy from routing drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.

Create Record Set

Name: www.cloudlinuxacademy.c

Type: A - IPv4 address

Alias: ☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL (Seconds): 60 1m 5m 1h 1d

Value: 52.221.235.77

IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.
Example:
192.0.2.235
198.51.100.234

Routing Policy: Latency

Route 53 responds to queries based on regions that you specify in this

Under Latency routing policy section, select your server region from region drop down list and specify Set ID then click on Create button.

Value: 52.33.75.221

IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.
Example:
192.0.2.235
198.51.100.234

Routing Policy: Latency

Route 53 responds to queries based on regions that you specify in this and other record sets that have the same name and type. [Learn More](#)

Region: us-west-2

Set ID: 2

Description of this record set that is unique within the group of latency sets.
Example:
My Seattle Data Center

Associate with Health Check: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Create

After completion of creation, you can see same name and type of records will be available under your hosted zone.

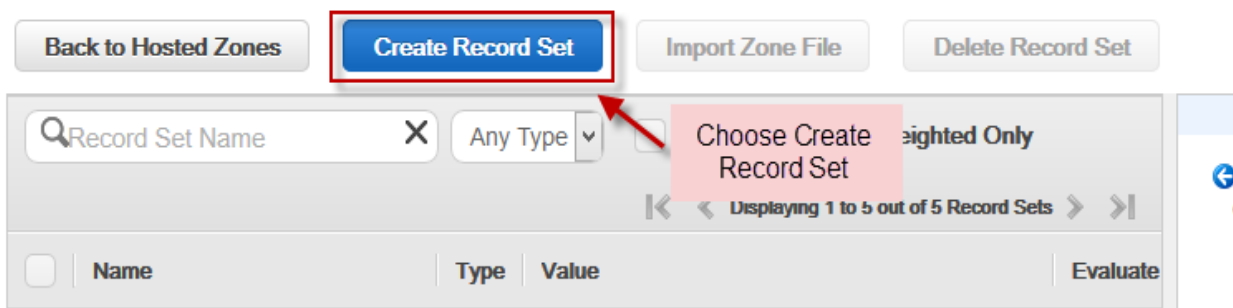
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	52.221.235.77
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	52.33.75.221

Failover Routing Policy (Public Hosted Zones Only):

Use the failover routing policy when you want to configure active-passive failover, in which one resource takes all traffic when it's available and the other resource takes all traffic when the first resource isn't available.

CREATE FAILOVER ROUTING POLICY

After logged in to AWS console, open your domain hosted zone under Route 53. Then click on Create Record Set to create a new first failover record.



Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list, specify IP Address or name in value text field, then select Failover as routing policy from routing drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.

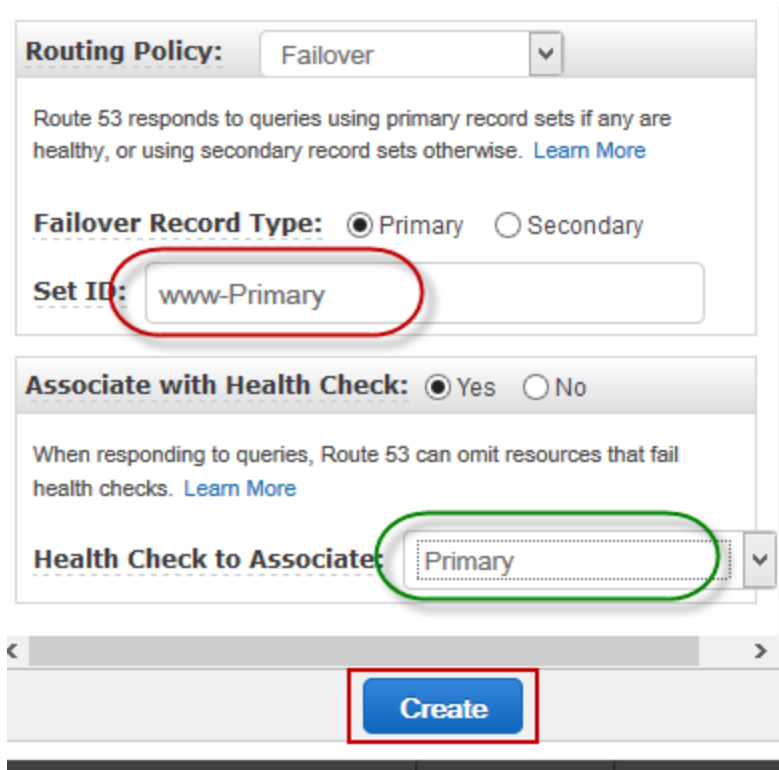
The screenshot shows the 'Create Record Set' form in the AWS console. The form has the following fields and options:

- Name:** A text input field containing 'www' and '.cloudlinuxacademy.c'.
- Type:** A dropdown menu showing 'A - IPv4 address'.
- Alias:** Radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No' (selected).
- TTL (Seconds):** A dropdown menu showing '60', '1m', '5m', '1h', and '1d'.
- Value:** A text input field containing '52.221.235.77'. Below the field, there is a note: 'IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines. Example: 192.0.2.235, 198.51.100.234'.
- Routing Policy:** A dropdown menu showing 'Failover'.

Red and blue arrows point to the 'Name' and 'Type' fields respectively. A green arrow points to the 'Value' field. The 'Routing Policy' is set to 'Failover'.

Under failover routing policy specify failover record type as Primary, specify set ID and choose health check which you created for primary server from Health Check to Associate.

Then click create to create primary record.



Routing Policy: Failover

Route 53 responds to queries using primary record sets if any are healthy, or using secondary record sets otherwise. [Learn More](#)

Failover Record Type: ☒ Primary ☐ Secondary

Set ID: www-Primary

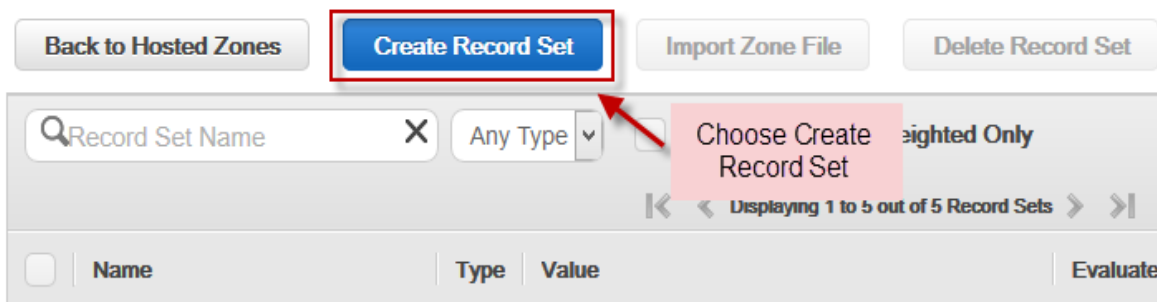
Associate with Health Check: ☒ Yes ☐ No

When responding to queries, Route 53 can omit resources that fail health checks. [Learn More](#)

Health Check to Associate: Primary

Create

Then click on Create Record Set to create a new second failover record.



Back to Hosted Zones **Create Record Set** **Import Zone File** **Delete Record Set**

Record Set Name X Any Type

Choose Create Record Set

Displaying 1 to 5 out of 5 Record Sets

Name	Type	Value	Evaluate
------	------	-------	----------

Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list, specify IP Address or name in value text field, then select Failover as routing policy from routing drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.

Create Record Set

Name:

www.cloudlinuxacademy.c

Type:

A - IPv4 address

Alias:

☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL (Seconds):

60 1m 5m 1h 1d

Value:

52.33.75.221

IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.

Example:

192.0.2.235

198.51.100.234

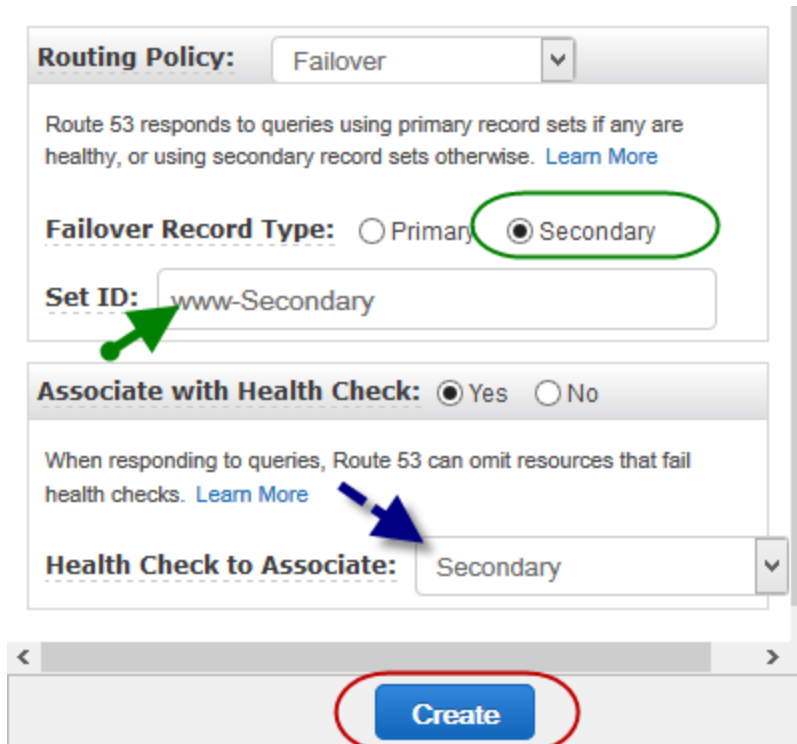
Routing Policy:

Failover

Route 53 responds to queries using primary record sets if any are

Under failover routing policy specify failover record type as Secondary, specify set ID and choose health check which you created for secondary server from Health Check to Associate.

Then click create to create primary record.



Routing Policy: Failover

Route 53 responds to queries using primary record sets if any are healthy, or using secondary record sets otherwise. [Learn More](#)

Failover Record Type: ☐ Primary ☒ Secondary

Set ID: www-Secondary

Associate with Health Check: ☒ Yes ☐ No

When responding to queries, Route 53 can omit resources that fail health checks. [Learn More](#)

Health Check to Associate: Secondary

Create

After completion of creation, you can see same name and type of records will be available under your hosted zone.

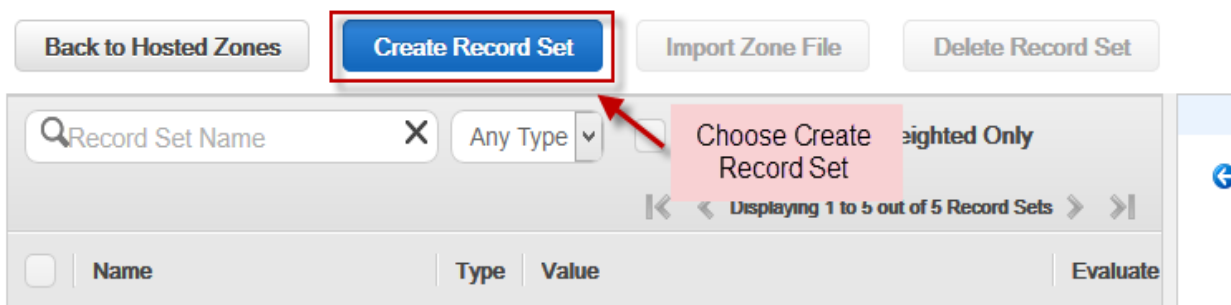
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	52.221.235.77
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	52.33.75.221

Geolocation Routing Policy:

Use the geolocation routing policy when you want Amazon Route 53 to respond to DNS queries based on the location of your users.

CREATE GEOLOCATION ROUTING POLICY

After logged in to AWS console, open your domain hosted zone under Route 53. Then click on Create Record Set to create a new first geolocation record.



Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list, specify IP Address or name in value text field, then select Geolocation as routing policy from routing drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.

Create Record Set

Name: .cloudlinuxacademy.c

Type: ▼

Alias: ☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL (Seconds):

Value:

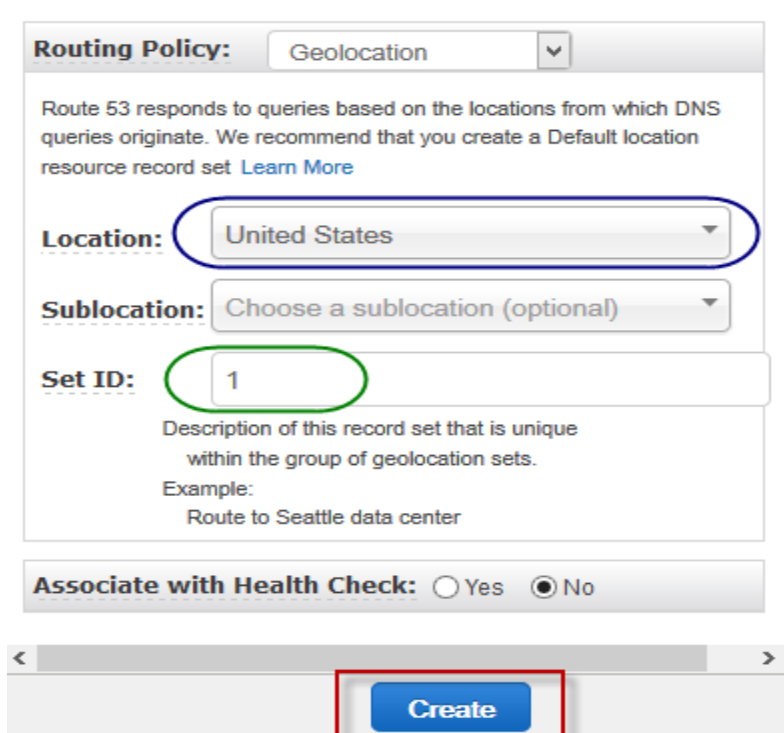
IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.
Example:
192.0.2.235
198.51.100.234

Routing Policy: ▼

Route 53 responds to queries based on the locations from which DNS queries originate. We recommend that you create a Default location

Under geolocation routing policy specify Location as United States, specify set ID and choose health check which you created for server from Health Check to Associate.

Then click create to create record.



Routing Policy: Geolocation

Route 53 responds to queries based on the locations from which DNS queries originate. We recommend that you create a Default location resource record set [Learn More](#)

Location: United States

Sublocation: Choose a sublocation (optional)

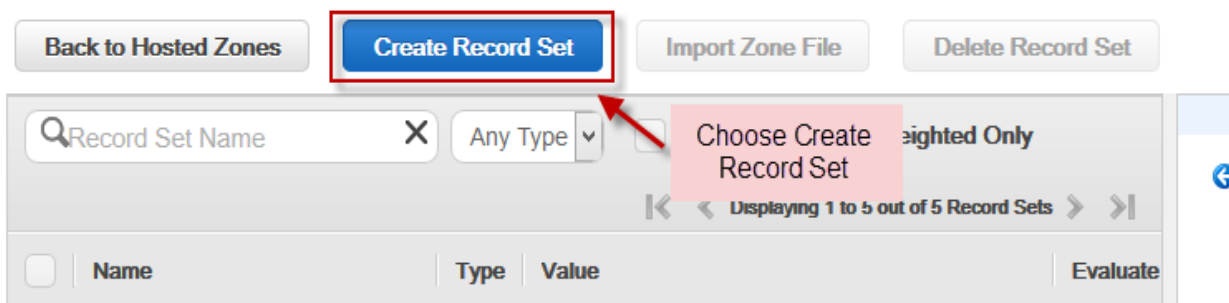
Set ID: 1

Description of this record set that is unique within the group of geolocation sets.
Example:
Route to Seattle data center

Associate with Health Check: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Create

click on Create Record Set to create a new second geolocation record.



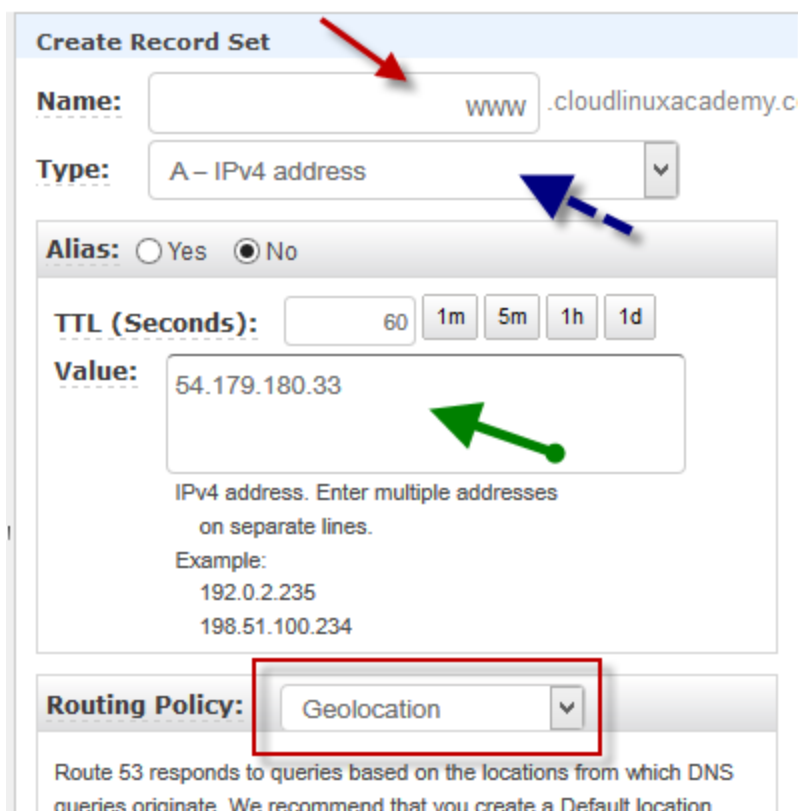
Back to Hosted Zones **Create Record Set** Import Zone File Delete Record Set

Record Set Name X Any Type v Choose Create Record Set Weighted Only

Displaying 1 to 5 out of 5 Record Sets

Name	Type	Value	Evaluate
------	------	-------	----------

Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list, specify IP Address or name in value text field, then select Geolocation as routing policy from routing drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Record Set' dashboard with the following fields and annotations:

- Name:** A text field containing 'www' and '.cloudlinuxacademy.c'. A red arrow points to this field.
- Type:** A dropdown menu showing 'A - IPv4 address'. A blue arrow points to the dropdown arrow.
- Alias:** Radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No', with 'No' selected.
- TTL (Seconds):** A row of buttons: '60', '1m', '5m', '1h', and '1d'.
- Value:** A text field containing '54.179.180.33'. A green arrow points to this field. Below the field, it says 'IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines. Example: 192.0.2.235, 198.51.100.234'.
- Routing Policy:** A dropdown menu showing 'Geolocation', which is highlighted with a red rectangle.

Below the 'Routing Policy' dropdown, there is a note: 'Route 53 responds to queries based on the locations from which DNS queries originate. We recommend that you create a Default location'.

Under geolocation routing policy specify Location as Singapore, specify set ID and choose health check which you created for server from Health Check to Associate. Then click create to create record.

Routing Policy: Geolocation

Route 53 responds to queries based on the locations from which DNS queries originate. We recommend that you create a Default location resource record set [Learn More](#)

Location: Singapore

Set ID: 2

Description of this record set that is unique within the group of geolocation sets.
Example:
Route to Seattle data center

Associate with Health Check: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Create

click on Create Record Set to create a new default geolocation record.

[Back to Hosted Zones](#) **Create Record Set** [Import Zone File](#) [Delete Record Set](#)

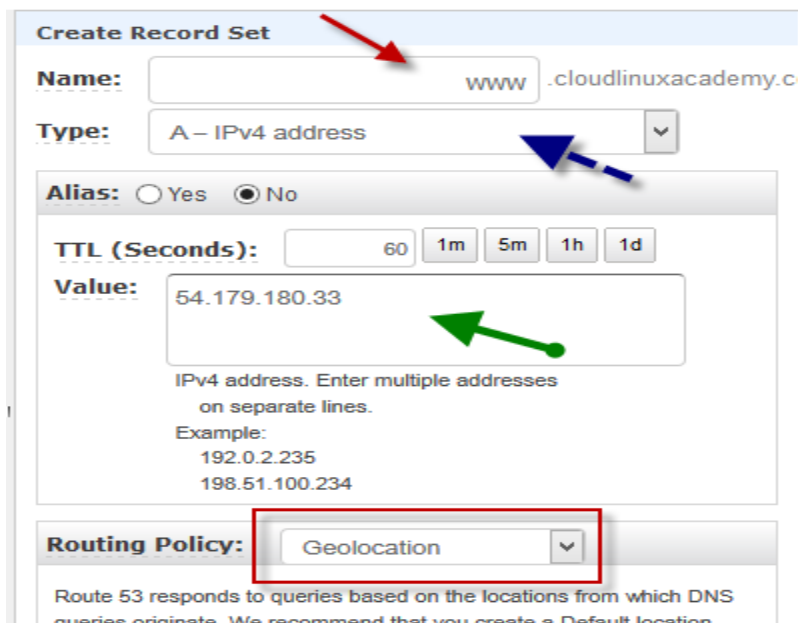
Record Set Name X Any Type

Choose Create Record Set

Displaying 1 to 5 out of 5 Record Sets

Name	Type	Value	Evaluate
------	------	-------	----------

Then specify record name in name text field, choose record type from Type drop down list, specify IP Address or name in value text field, then select Geolocation as routing policy from routing drop down list under Create record set dashboard on right side of the page.

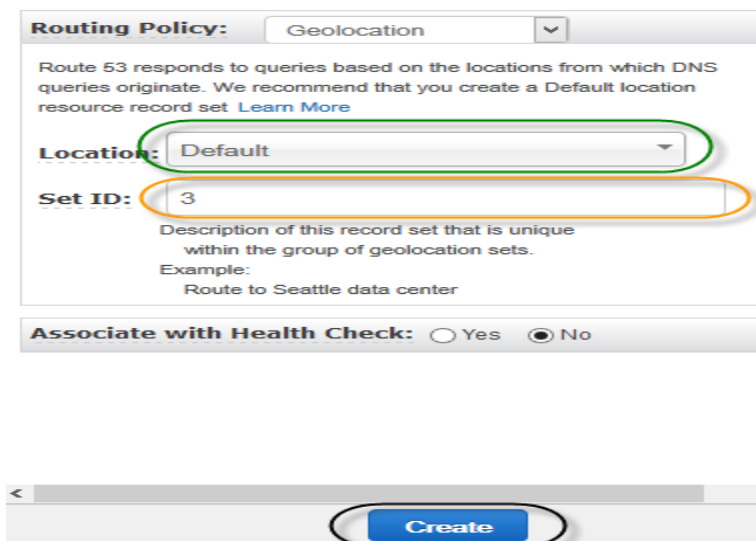


The screenshot shows the 'Create Record Set' form with the following fields and annotations:

- Name:** A text field containing 'www' and '.cloudlinuxacademy.c'. A red arrow points to this field.
- Type:** A dropdown menu showing 'A - IPv4 address'. A blue arrow points to this dropdown.
- Alias:** Radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No', with 'No' selected.
- TTL (Seconds):** A row of buttons: '60', '1m', '5m', '1h', and '1d'.
- Value:** A text field containing '54.179.180.33'. A green arrow points to this field. Below the field, it says 'IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.' and provides an example: '192.0.2.235' and '198.51.100.234'.
- Routing Policy:** A dropdown menu showing 'Geolocation'. A red box highlights this dropdown.

Below the Routing Policy dropdown, there is a note: 'Route 53 responds to queries based on the locations from which DNS queries originate. We recommend that you create a Default location'.

Under geolocation routing policy specify Location as Default, specify set ID and choose health check which you created for server from Health Check to Associate. Then click create to create record.



The screenshot shows the 'Routing Policy' section of the form with the following fields and annotations:

- Routing Policy:** A dropdown menu showing 'Geolocation'.
- Location:** A dropdown menu showing 'Default'. A green oval highlights this dropdown.
- Set ID:** A text field containing '3'. An orange oval highlights this field. Below the field, it says 'Description of this record set that is unique within the group of geolocation sets.' and provides an example: 'Route to Seattle data center'.
- Associate with Health Check:** Radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No', with 'No' selected.

At the bottom of the form, there is a blue 'Create' button highlighted with a black oval.

After completion of creation, you can see same name and type of records will be available under your hosted zone.

<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	52.39.104.188
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	54.179.180.33
<input type="checkbox"/>	www.cloudlinuxacademy.com.	A	54.179.180.33