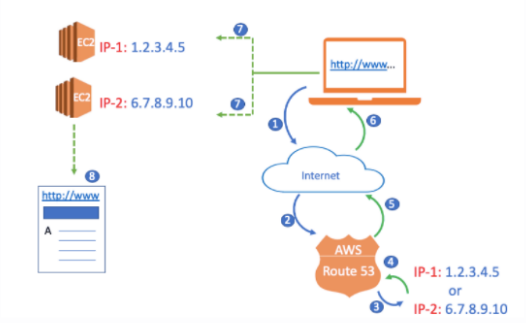
Example of Simple Routing Policy

Scenario for the Simple Routing Policy



Simple Routing Policy

As you remember, in previous lessons we created 2 EC2 instances as webserver.

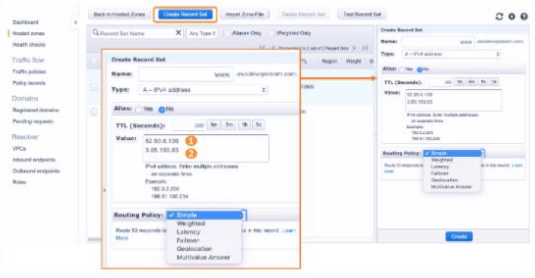
> **Creating EC2 Instances for web site**

Now, we'll associate our website with IPs of these instances.

So, when you enter the domain name on the browser, Route 53 selects one of the IPs randomly then respond it.

Thus, until the TTL value expires, every query will be responded with the same IP.

Setting Simple Routing Policy



Creating A Record

- Select **Hosted Zones** on the left-hand menu and then click on **Public Hosted Zone**.
- On the page opened, click **Create Record Set** tab.

Now, Let's begin to create;

- **Name:**

Here we enter **www**. So we want to reach our web site when entering the browser **wwww.awsdevopsteam.com**.

- **Type:**

We select the record type as A Record-IPv4 address

- **Alias:**

Leave it as default,**No**

- **TTL (Seconds):**

Default Value 300 is enough.

- **Value:**

We enter **Public IPs of 2 EC2 Instances** determined as a webserver. Enter **multiple** addresses on separate lines.

52.90.6.109

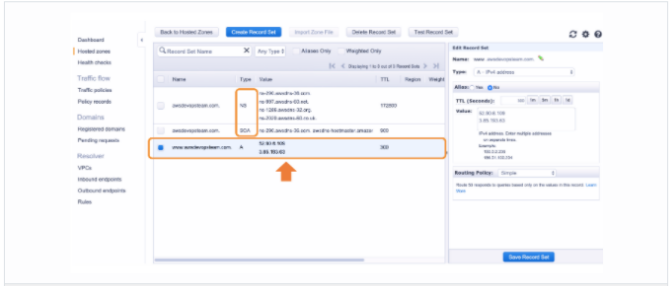
3.85.193.63

- **Routing Policy:**

We select **Simple Policy**

Then click **Create** and It's done.

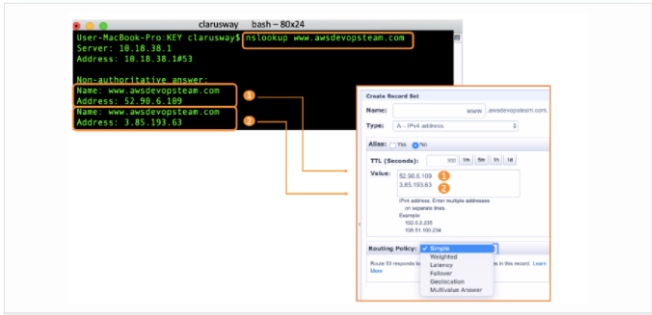
Checking Simple Routing Policy



Checking A Record with Simple Routing Policy

- As you see in the picture above, The A Record has been created and listed together with SOA and NS records. You'll see **multiple** IPs stored in the A Record. Thus, every time a query occurs to Route 53 those IPs are returned in a **random order**
- Let's check from the Terminal. So, this time we'll use the command of **nslookup** together with the domain name.

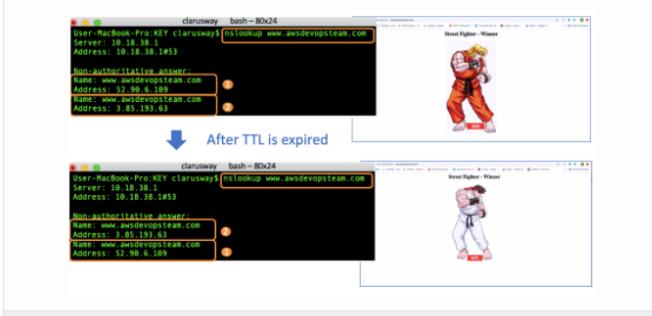
```
nslookup www.awsdevopsteam.com (your domain name)
```



Checking on Terminal-1

- As you see in the picture above, there are two IPs listed. 52.90.6.109 IP address returned as the first entry and 3.85.193.63 IP address returned as the second entry. It means that until TTL(Time to Live) value (60 seconds) expires, we'll see the first IP (52.90.6.109), and then we receive the other IP.
- After TTL expires, let's check the Terminal again. We'll enter command of **nslookup** together with the domain name on the Terminal.

```
nslookup www.awsdevopsteam.com (your domain name)
```



Checking on Terminal-2

- This time we'll see IP of 3.85.193.63 returned as the first entry as you see in the picture above. Since our servers are different from each other, you'll see **KEN** returned in the first query and **RYU** in the second query if you wait for TTL after the first query.
- It seems very simple but what if the first IP gets thousands of queries in TTL period. It's possible in a large organization that all of the users of that organization hitting that single IP address until TTL expires. Therefore, it may be considered to be appropriate for use on websites that may be individual or do not have a large amount of transactional load, rather than large organizations.