Route53

Hello! And welcome back to the Terraform and Ansible for AWS Course on Linux Academy. In this lesson, we’re going to create route 53 records for our deployment so we can access everything by DNS name instead of IP address. Obviously, if you don’t have a domain name, this may not all apply to you, but I strongly suggest you have a domain name so you can really own this project and get the full benefit!

First, we need to create the primary zone. Remember the delegation set you created in the first lessons? This is where you will finally get to use it!

resource "aws\_route53\_zone" "primary" {

name = "${var.domain\_name}.com"

delegation\_set\_id = "${var.delegation\_set}"

}

As you can see, we have created the primary zone with the variable you created for your domain name and we used the delegation set for the nameservers. If you have any questions on these DNS terms, I have attached a DNS introduction guide to this course to give you a crash course on DNS.

Next, we create the www record that will include an alias that points to the load balancer:

resource "aws\_route53\_record" "www" {

zone\_id = "${aws\_route53\_zone.primary.zone\_id}"

name = "www.${var.domain\_name}.com"

type = "A"

alias {

name = "${aws\_elb.prod.dns\_name}"

zone\_id = "${aws\_elb.prod.zone\_id}"

evaluate\_target\_health = false

}

}

As you can see, we created the resource, gave it an ID of www, attached it to the primary zone, used the domain variable to create the domain name, set it as an A record, then pointed the alias to the load balancer and its associated zone ID. As you can see, I have added the “evaluate target health” and set it to false. You can set this to true if you wish to setup DNS failover. More information on this can be found in the LinuxAcademy AWS course.

After we have done that, we need to create a dev record to point to the development server. This can be anything you want, but I prefer to use “dev”

resource "aws\_route53\_record" "dev" {

zone\_id = "${aws\_route53\_zone.primary.zone\_id}"

name = "dev.${var.domain\_name}.com"

type = "A"

ttl = "300"

records = ["${aws\_instance.dev.public\_ip}"]

}

This is very similar to the previous record, except we did not use an alias. We simply pointed the A record to the public IP address assigned to the dev instance. We gave it a TTL of 300, which is acceptable for most circumstances, but feel free to change this if you need to. AWS is typically extremely fast when propagating DNS records to the internet.

Finally, we create the db record.

resource "aws\_route53\_record" "db" {

zone\_id = "${aws\_route53\_zone.primary.zone\_id}"

name = "db.${var.domain\_name}.com"

type = "CNAME"

ttl = "300"

records = ["${aws\_db\_instance.db.address}"]

}

I have named it “db”, but you can name it rds, database, whatever you want. Just remember what you set it as for when we setup our wordpress installation.

This is a CNAME record that we point to the aws\_db\_instance address. The aws\_db\_instance address is a DNS name, not an IP address, so CNAME is the record we must use here.

Ok! If you have completed the lessons preceding this one, you now have your full terraform infrastructure completed! Join me in the next lesson and we will finish the wordpress setup and get everything up and running!