Route 53 – Routing Policies

1. Simple Routing
2. Weighted Routing
3. Latency-Based Routing
4. Failover Routing
5. Geolocation Routing
6. Geoproximity Routing (Traffic Flow Only)
7. Multivalue Anwser Routing
8. Simple Routing

If you choose the simple routing policy you can only have one record with multiple IP Addresses. If you choose multiple values in a record, Route 53 returns will values to the user in a random order.

1. Weighted Routing Policy

Allows you to split your traffic based on different weights assigned.  
For Example – you can set 10% of your traffic to go to US-EAST-1 and 90% to go to EU-WEST-1.

Health Checks –

* You can set health checks on individual record sets.
* If a record set fails a health check it will be removed from Route 53 until it passes the health chek.
* You can set SNS notifications to alert you if a health check is failed.

1. Latency-Based Routing

Allows you to route your traffic based on the lowest network latency for your end user (i.e. which region will give them the fastest response time)

To use latency-based routing, you create a latency resource record set for the amazon EC2 (or ELB) resource in each region that hosts your website.

When amazon Route 53 receives a query for your site, it selects the latency resource record set for the region that gives the user the lowest latency. Route then responds with the value associated with that resource record set.

1. Failover Routing

Failover Routing Policies are used when you want to create an active / passive set up. For Example, you may want your primary site to be in EU-WEST-2 and your secondary DR site in AP-SOUTHEAST-2.  
  
Route will monitor the health of your primary site using a health check.

A health check monitors the health of your end points.