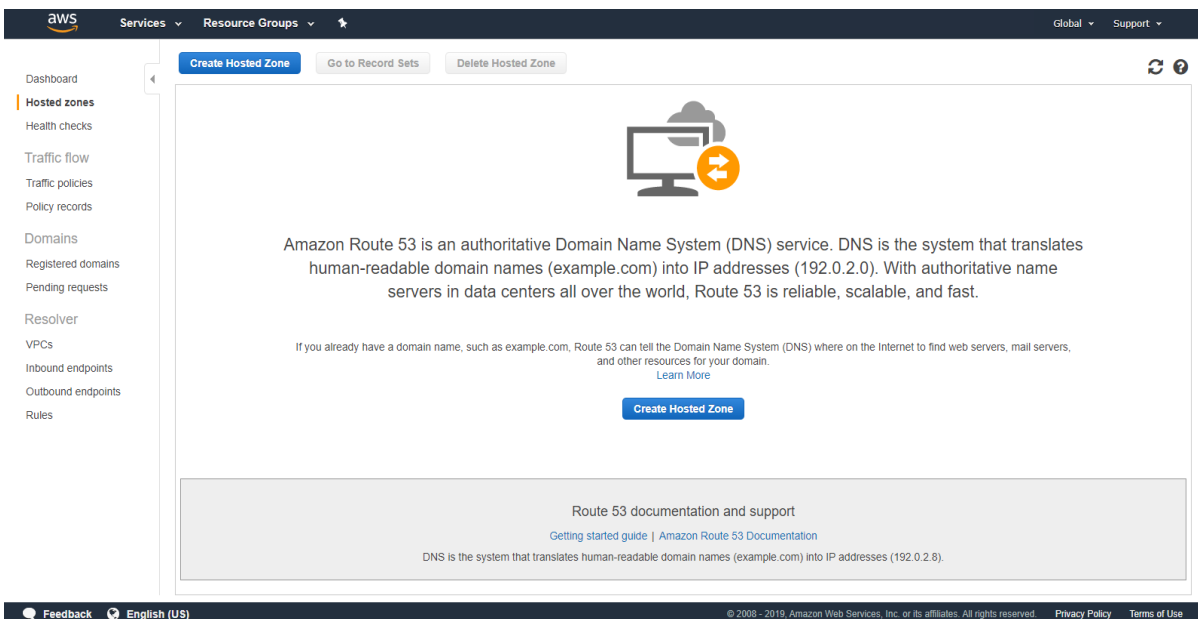


Aula 3- Lab Route 53 Routing Policy

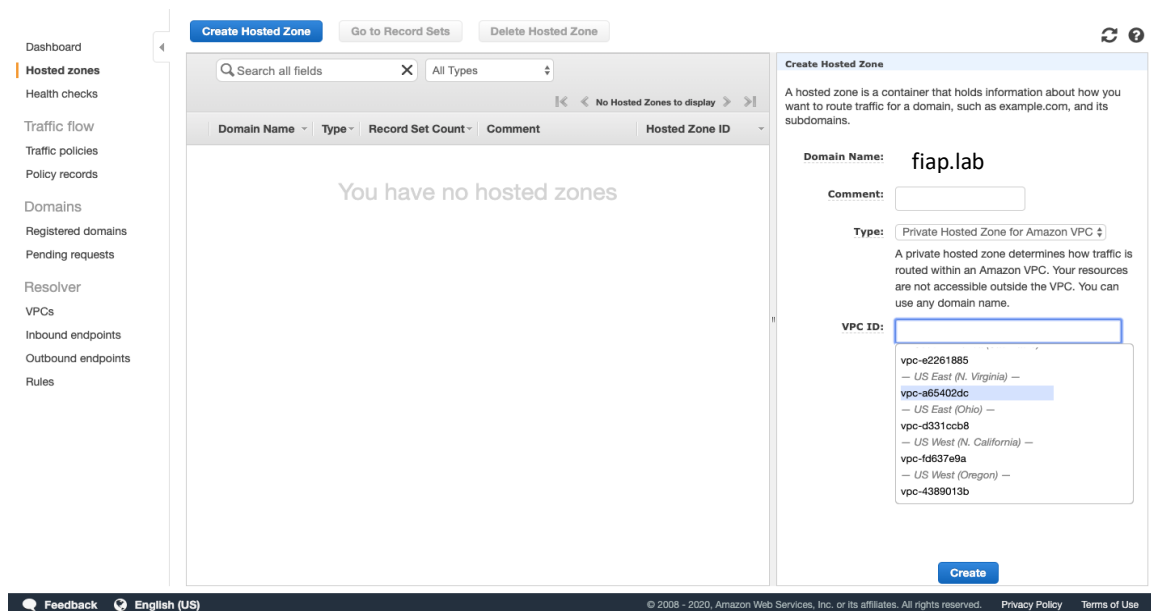
Para este Lab, será necessário criar previamente os seguintes recursos:

- 1 VPC em N. Virginia (us-east-1) com DNS ativado (CIDR: 10.0.0.0/16).
- 1 Subnet com o mesmo CIDR da VPC criada em Virginia.
- 1 VPC em Frankfurt (eu-central-1) com DNS ativado (CIDR: 172.31.0.0/16).
- 1 Subnet com o mesmo CIDR da VPC criada em Frankfurt.
- 1 VPC-Peering entre a vpc criada em Virginia e a criada em Frankfurt.
- Rota para ambas VPCs pelo peering criado.
- 2 EC2 com Elastic IP em Virginia (Bastion-us, Server-us)
- 2 EC2 com Elastic IP em Frankfurt (Bastion-eu, Server-eu)
- Security Groups das EC2 com inbound All Traffic para 0.0.0.0/0
- 1 Health-Check simples apontando para <https://fiap.com.br:443> retornando status Healthy

1. Criar Hosted Zone Privada



1. Acesse o painel de Hosted Zones no Route 53:
<https://console.aws.amazon.com/route53/home?region=us-east-1#hosted-zones>:
2. Para criar uma private hosted zone, clique em **Create Hosted Zone**.
3. Em seguida, preencha os campos abaixo:
 - Domain: **fiap.lab**
 - Comment: **DEIXE EM BRANCO**
 - Type: **Private Hosted Zone for Amazon VPC**
 - VPC ID: **ESCOLHA O ID DA VPC DE US EAST (N. VIRGINIA)**
4. Clique em **Create**



5. Após criar, clique em **Back to Hosted Zone**
6. Selecione a hosted zone **fiap.lab**, clicando no marcador circular ao lado do nome.
7. No menu do lado direito, clique novamente no campo **VPC ID** e adicione a VPC criada em Frankfurt.
8. Clique em **Associate New VPC**

2. Criar Hosted Zone Privada

1. Entre na hosted zone **fiap.lab** e clique em **Create Record Set** e preencha os campos conforme figura abaixo, adicionando no campo Value o Elastic IP da EC2 de Virginia. Mantenha a opção Routing Policy como **Simple** e clique em **Create**.

Create Record Set

Name:

us-east-1

.fiap.lab

Type:

A – IPv4 address

Alias:

☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL (Seconds):

300

1m

5m

1h

1d

Value:

EIP-SERVER-US

IPv4 address. Enter multiple addresses on separate lines.

Example:

192.0.2.235

198.51.100.234

Routing Policy:

Simple

Route 53 responds to queries based only on the values in this record. [Learn More](#)

Create

2. Repita o processo anterior, desta vez alterando os valores referentes a região de Frankfurt, conforme figura abaixo.
3. Acesse a EC2 Bastion-us, via ssh, e verifique o retorno do comando: `nslookup us-east-1.fiap.lab`
4. Acesse a EC2 Bastion-eu, via ssh, e verifique o retorno do comando: `nslookup eu-central-1.fiap.lab`

3. Latency Routing Policy

1. Entre na hosted zone fiap.lab e clique em Create Record Set e preencha os campos abaixo:
 - o Name: **latency**

- Type: **CNAME**
- Value: **us-east-1.fiap.lab**
- Routing Policy: **Latency**
- Region: **us-east-1**
- Set ID: **eua**
- Associate with Health Check: **No**

Create Record Set

Name: .fiap.lab

Type:

Alias: ☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL (Seconds):

Value:

The domain name that you want to resolve to instead of the value in the Name field.

Example:
www.example.com

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

2. Repita o processo anterior, alterando os valores:
 - Value: **eu-central-1.fiap.lab**
 - Region: **eu-central-1**
 - Set ID: **europa**
3. Acesse a EC2 Bastion-us, via ssh, e verifique o retorno do comando: `nslookup geo.fiap.lab`
4. Acesse a EC2 Bastion-eu, via ssh, e verifique o retorno do comando: `nslookup geo.fiap.lab`

4. Failover Routing Policy

1. Entre na Hosted Zone **fiap.lab** e edit o record set **us-east-1.fiap.lab**
2. Altere as opções:
 - Routing Policy: **Failover**
 - Failover Record Type: **Primary**
 - Set ID: **us-east-1-primary**
 - Associate with Health Check: **Yes**
 - Selecione o health-check criado anteriormente.

Edit Record Set

Name: us-east-1.fiap.lab

Type: A – IPv4 address

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: 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:

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:

3. Repita o processo anterior, editando o record set **eu-central-1.fiap.lab** Altere as opções:

- Name: **us-east-1**
- Routing Policy: **Failover**
- Failover Record Type: **Secondary**
- Set ID: **us-east-1-secondary**
- Associate with Health Check: **No**

Edit Record Set

Name: us-east-1 .fiap.lab 

Type: A – IPv4 address 

Alias: ☐ Yes ☒ No

TTL (Seconds):

300

1m

5m

1h

1d

Value:

54.161.56.78

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 healthy,
or using secondary record sets otherwise. [Learn More](#)

Failover Record Type: ☐ Primary ☒ Secondary

Set ID: us-east-1-Secondary

Associate with Health Check: ☐ Yes ☒ No 

4. Acesse a EC2 Bastion-us, via ssh, e verifique o retorno do comando: `nslookup us-east-1.fiap.lab`. Deverá retornar o IP do Server1-us

5. Vamos simular uma falha no health-check, forçando ele a ficar unhealthy, selecionando a opção **Invert health check status** no **Advanced Configuration**

▼ **Advanced configuration**

Request interval ☒ Standard (30 seconds) ☐ Fast (10 seconds) ⓘ

Failure threshold * ⓘ

String matching ☒ No ☐ Yes ⓘ

Latency graphs ☐ ⓘ

Invert health check status ☒ ⓘ

6. Acesse a EC2 Bastion-us, via ssh, e verifique o retorno do comando: `nslookup us-east-1.fiap.lab`. Deverá retornar o IP do Server1-eu