

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| SOA Records | <p>The start of authority (SOA) record: The SOA record stores information about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the server that supplied the data for the zone • The administrator of the zone • The current version of the data file • The number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before checking for updates • The number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before retrying a failed zone transfer • The maximum number of seconds that a secondary name server can use data before it must either be refreshed or expire. • The default number of seconds for the time-to-live file on resource records. |
| NS Records | Name Server Records are used by Top Level Domain servers to direct traffic to the content DNS server which contains the authoritative DNS records. |
| A Records | Address Records is used by a computer to translate the name of the domain to the IP address. |
| TTL | The length that a DNS record is cached on either the Resolving Server or the user own local PC is equal to the value of the “Time To Live” in seconds. |
| CNAMEs | A Canonical Name can be used to resolve one domain name to another. |
| Alias Records | <p>Alias records are used to map resource record sets in your hosted zone to Elastic Load Balancers, CloudFront distributions, or S3 buckets that are configured as websites.</p> <p>Alias records work like a CNAME record in that you can map one DNS name to another target DNS name.</p> |
| Route 53 DNS Routing | <p>Simple Routing Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can only have one record with multiple IP Address. If you specify multiple values in a record, Route 53 returns all values to the user in a random order. <p>Weighted Routing Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighted Routing Policies let you split your traffic based on different weights assigned. E.g. You can set 10% of your traffic to go to Server1 and 90% to go to Server2. <p>Latency Based Routing Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It allows you to route your traffic based on the lowest network latency for your end user. <p>Failover Routing Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-1 and secondary DR site in AP-WEST-2. • Route 53 will monitor the health of your primary site using a health check. |

- A health check monitors the health of your end points.

Geolocation

Geolocation routing lets you choose where your traffic will be sent based on the geographic location of your users.

Multivalue Routing

Creating more than one record of the same name and type

Routing traffic to multiple resources

Associating a Route 53 health check with records

| Name | Type | Value | TTL | Set ID | Health Check |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|-----|--------|--------------|
| www.example.com | A Record | 192.0.2.2 | 60 | Web1 | A |
| www.example.com | A Record | 198.51.100.2 | 60 | Web2 | B |
| www.example.com | A Record | 203.0.113.2 | 60 | Web3 | C |