

Amazon Route 53







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Introduction to Amazon Route 53



Introduction to Route 53



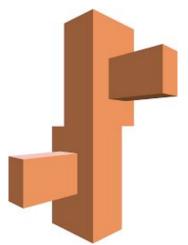
What is DNS?

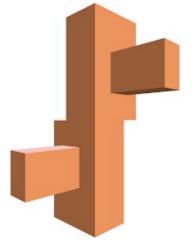
- DNS, or the Domain Name System, translates human readable domain names (for example, www.clarusway.com) to machine readable IP addresses (for example, 192.0.2.1).
- All computers on the Internet, from our smart phone or laptop connect to the servers that serve content for massive retail websites, find and communicate with one another by using numbers.
- These numbers are known as IP addresses. When you open a web browser and go to a website, you don't
 have to remember and enter a long number. Instead, you can enter a domain name like example.com and still
 end up in the right place.
- A DNS service such as Amazon Route 53 is a globally distributed service that translates human readable names like www.example.com into the numeric IP addresses like 192.0.2.1 that computers use to connect to each other.
- The Internet's DNS system works much like a phone book by managing the mapping between names and numbers. DNS servers translate requests for names into IP addresses, controlling which server an end user will reach when they type a domain name into their web browser. These requests are called queries.



Introduction to Route 53

What is Route 53?





 Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable cloud Domain Name System(DNS) service.

 It is designed to translate names like "www.clarusway.com" into the numeric IP addresses like "192.0.2.1" that connect users to Internet applications.



Introduction to Route 53

What does Route 53 used for?

Amazon Route 53 has 3 key functions;



- Routing
- DNS Health Checks
- Domain Name Registration.







- Domain Name System(DNS)
- Domain Registration
- DNS Routing
- TTL (Time to Live)



Domain Name System(DNS)











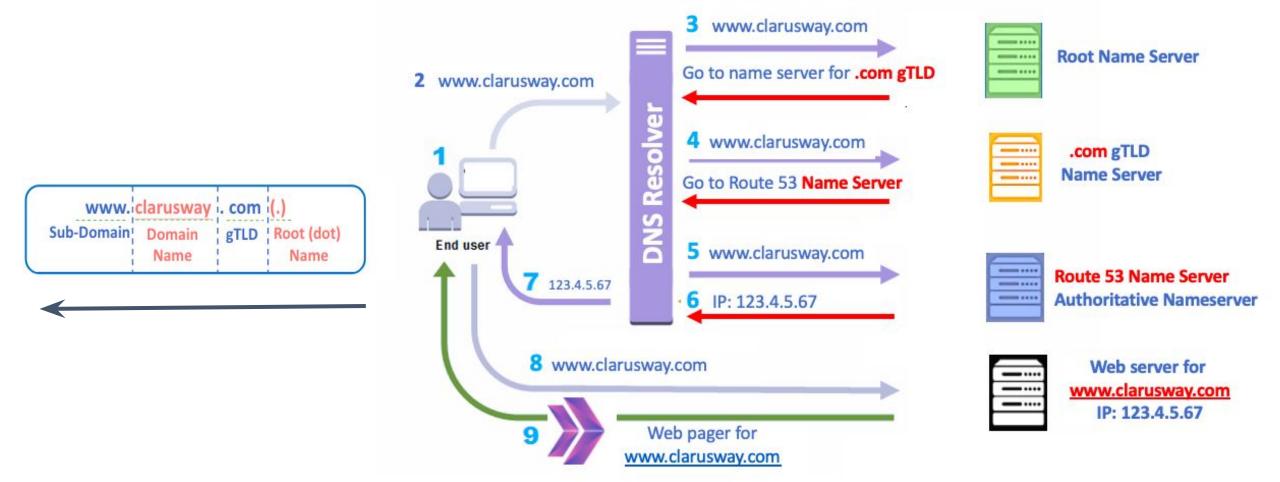


Structure of Domain Name

```
www. clarusway . com (.)
Sub-Domain Domain gTLD Root (dot)
Name Name
```

- Root (dot) Name represents the beginning of the DNS query and it is not visible.
- gTLD stands for Generic Top-Level Domain. The most common TLDs are com, net and org.
- A Domain Name is your website name. It represents to name of the firm, organization or foundation, amazon, google, etc.
- Sub-domains are commonly used to specify domains for communication purposes, device type, content type, or for other reasons. www, mobile, mail, info, etc.

How does DNS work?





Domain Registration



- A domain name registrar is a company that allows you to purchase and register domain names.
- AWS handles the domain registrar process through the Amazon Route 53 service.



DNS Routing

Routing

DNS Policies

DNS Record

- Route 53 direct the internet traffic by providing a connection and mapping between your domain and web server
- Route 53 routes the web traffic of your domain with the help of the DNS Record Sets and DNS Policies.



TTL (Time to Live)



- TTL(Time to Live) is a parameter that determines how long ISPs (Internet Service Provider) will cache the DNS record.
- If the DNS resolver receives a request for the same domain before the TTL expires, the resolver returns the cached value.
- It decreases the workload of the name servers.



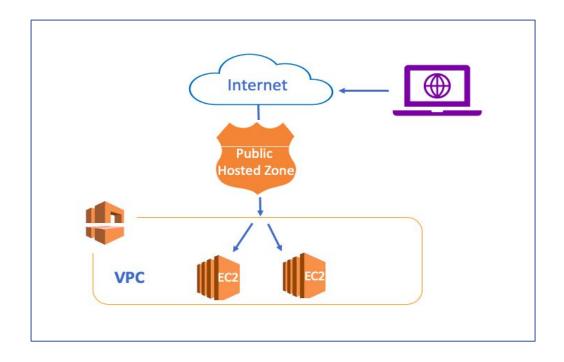


- Hosted Zones
- DNS Record Sets

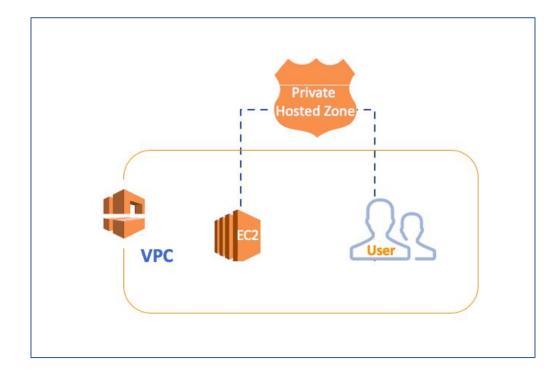


Hosted Zones

Public Hosted Zone



Private Hosted Zone





DNS Record Sets

A Record

www.clarusway.com= 1.2.3.4.56

DNS Record Sets are documents that help you to manage your domain name.

Thanks to the DNS record we can associate our web site to the IP(s)



Route 53 Components & Solutions DNS Record Sets

- NS (Name Server Record)
- SOA (Start of Authority Record)
- A (Address Record)
- CNAME (Canonical Name Record)
- ALIAS(Alias Record)
- PTR (Pointer Record)
- TXT (Text Record)
- CAA (Certification Authority Authorization)
- MX (Mail Exchange Record)
- NAPTR (Name Authority Pointer Record)
- AAAA (IPv6 Address Record)
- SPF (Sender Policy Framework)
- SRV (Service Locator)

DNS Record Sets

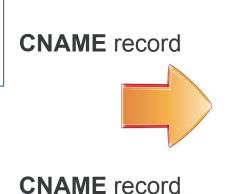
- SOA (Start Of Authority): contains administrative basic information about the associated domain.
- NS (Name Server): It contains a list of servers authorized to host Name Server.
- These two records are created automatically by Route 53 when you register a domain name.
- You are not recommended to add, change, or delete name servers in these records.

DNS Record Sets- A Records- CNAME Records

• "A Records" are used for matching with the domain or subdomain to IPs.

 "CNAME Records" are used to point a domain or subdomain to another hostname.







Route 53 Components & Solutions DNS Record Sets- Alias

- "Alias Records" mapping to the AWS resources endpoint such as Amazon S3 Buckets.
- This is a DNS feature of Route 53 only.
- Alias records are not stand-alone record.





THANKS!

Any questions?

You can find me at:

- @sumod
- sumod@clarusway.com



