ELB don’t have predefined Ipv4 addresses; you resolve to them using a DNS name.

Alias record can be used to make it domain name where as cname can’t.

Common DNS type:

SOA records, NS records, A records, CNAMES, MX records, PTR records

Routing policy: simple routing, weighted routing, latency routing, failover routing, geolocation routing, multivalue answer routing.

simple routing:

If you choose the simple routing policy you can only have one record with multiple ip addresses. If you specify multiple values in a record, route 53 returns all values to the user in a random order.

weighted routing:

it let you split your traffic based on different weights assigned.

For ex: you can set 10% of your traffic to go to us-east-1 and 90% to go to eu-west-1.

You can create multiple record set with same domain name by changing the set ID.

Latency-based routing:

Route 53 will send the traffic to instance based on the latency and the distance of the servers.

Failover routing:

Route 53 will send the traffic to another region(secondary) if it detects a failure of servers in primary region.

Here we can also set the health check to check the health of the servers in primary region.

Geolocation routing:

It lets you choose where your traffic will be sent based on the geographic location of your users (ie the location from which DNS queries originate).

EX: you want all queries from Europe to be routed to a specific ec2 instance located at eu-west-1, all the queries from us to us-east-1.

Multivalue answer routing:

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Load balancer:

Application Load Balancer: These are best suited for load balancing of HTTP and HTTPS traffic. Application loadbalancer operates at layer 7.

Network load balancer: These are best suited for load balancing of TCP traffic where extreme performance is required. Network loadbalancer operates at layer 4.

Classic loadbalancer: these are the ligancy elastic loadbalancers. You can loadbalance HTTP/HTTPS applications and use layer 7-specific features, such as x-forwarded and sticky sessions. Classic loadbalancers are sometime referred to as ELB it generally operated at layer 4 but can do layer 7 also.

504 Error means the gateway has timed out. This means that the application not responding within the idle timeout period. Trouble shoot the application, Is it the webserver or Database server.

Cloudwatch:

CloudWatch is a monitoring service for AWS cloud resources and the applications

you run on AWS.

Default matrix in cloud watch for ec2 instance: cpu related, disk related, network related, status check.

can use Amazon CloudWatch to **collect and track metrics, collect and monitor log**

**files, and set alarms**.