Understanding Amazon Route 53

AWS SysOps / AWS Fundamentals courses

TCP 53 / UDP 53

Worldwide distributed DNS

Database of name to IP mappings

Route 53 has a 100% SLA uptime

Route 53 API

Server health checks

Public Hosted Zone

Private Hosted Zone for Amazon VPC

You can extend on-premises DNS to Amazon VPC

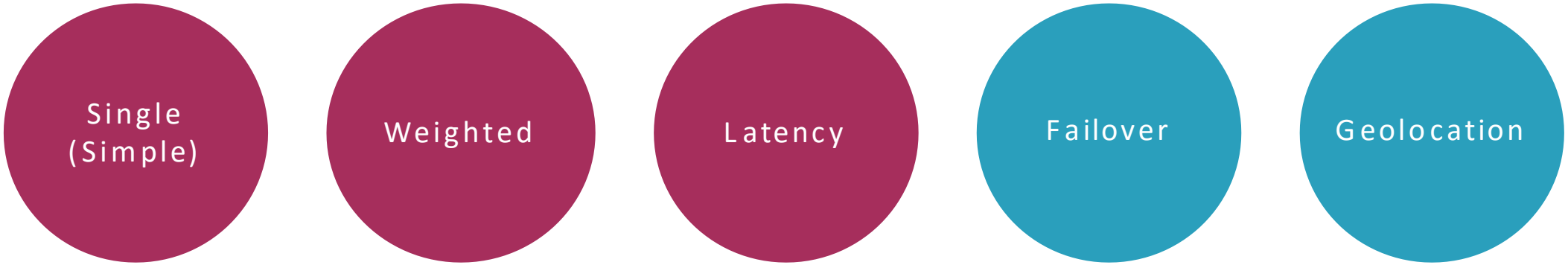
You cannot extend Route 53 to on-premises instances

Cannot automatically register EC2 instances with private hosted zones

DNS Record Types

Type	Description
A	Address record
CNAME	Canonical record name
MX	Mail exchange record
AAAA	IPV6 address record
TXT	Text record
PTR	Pointer record
SRV	Service locator
SPF	Sender policy framework
NS	Name server record
SOA	Start of Authority record

Routing Policies



Single (Simple)

You can associate an A record with one or more IP addresses

Single simply does round robin routing policies among several IP addresses

Single does not support any health checks

Weighted

Very similar to single but you can specify a weight per IP address

Weight represents a numerical value that favors one IP address over another

Latency

AWS will maintain a database of latencies from different parts of the world

Based on the table that AWS maintains, the user is routed to the lowest latency server

Failover

Failover allows you to failover to a secondary IP address

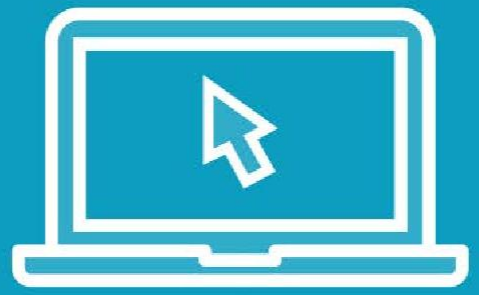
Failover is associated with health checks

Geolocation

Caters to different users in different countries and different languages

Contains users within a particular geography and offers them a customized version of the workload that caters to their specific needs

Demo



Explore Route 53

Summary

Route 53 overview

Public Hosted Zones

Private Hosted Zone