1. Which type of record is commonly used to route traffic to an IPv6 address?

A. An A record
B. A CNAME
C. An AAAA record
D. An MX record

2. Where do you register a domain name?

A. With your local government authority
B. With a domain registrar
C. With InterNIC directly
D. With the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)

3. You have an application that for legal reasons must be hosted in the United States when U.S. citizens access it. The application must be hosted in the European Union when citizens of the EU access it. For all other citizens of the world, the application must be hosted in Sydney. Which routing policy should you choose in order to achieve this?

A. Latency-based routing
B. Simple routing
C. Geolocation routing
D. Failover routing

4. Which type of DNS record should you use to resolve an IP address to a domain name?

A. An A record
B. A C Name
C. An SPF record
D. A PTR record

5. You host a web application across multiple AWS regions in the world, and you need to configure your DNS so that your end users will get the fastest network performance possible. Which routing policy should you apply?

A. Geolocation routing
B. Latency-based routing
C. Simple routing
D. Weighted routing

6. Which DNS record should you use to configure the transmission of email to your intended mail server?

A. SPF records

B. A records
C. MX records
D. SOA record

7. Which DNS records are commonly used to stop email spoofing and spam?

A. MX records
B. SPF records
C. A records
D. C names

8. You are rolling out A and B test versions of a web application to see which version results in the most sales. You need 10 percent of your traffic to go to version A, 10 percent to go to version B, and the rest to go to your current production version. Which routing policy should you choose to achieve this?

A. Simple routing
B. Weighted routing
C. Geolocation routing
D. Failover routing

9. Which DNS record must all zones have by default?

A. SPF
B. TXT
C. MX
D. SOA

10. Your company has its primary production site in Western Europe and its DR site in the Asia Pacific. You need to configure DNS so that if your primary site becomes unavailable, you can fail DNS over to the secondary site. Which DNS routing policy would best achieve this?

A. Weighted routing
B. Geolocation routing
C. Simple routing
D. Failover routing

11. Which type of DNS record should you use to resolve a domain name to another domain name?

A. An A record
B. A CNAME record
C. An SPF record
D. A PTR record

12. Which is a function that Amazon Route 53 does not perform?

A. Domain registration
B. DNS service
C. Load balancing
D. Health checks

13. Which DNS record can be used to store human-readable information about a server, network, and other accounting data with a host?

A. A TXT record
B. An MX record
C. An SPF record
D. A PTR record

14. Which resource record set would not be allowed for the hosted zone example.com?

A. www.example.com
B. www.aws.example.com
C. www.example.ca
D. www.beta.example.com

15. Which port number is used to serve requests by DNS?

A. 22
B. 53
C. 161
D. 389

16. Which protocol is primarily used by DNS to serve requests?

A. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
B. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
C. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
D. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

17. Which protocol is used by DNS when response data size exceeds 512 bytes?

A. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
B. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
C. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
D. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)

18. What are the different hosted zones that can be created in Amazon Route 53?

A. Public hosted zone
B. Global hosted zone
C. Private hosted zone
D. 1 and 2
E. 1 and 3
F. 2 and 3
G. 1, 2, and 3

19. Amazon Route 53 cannot route queries to which AWS resource?

A. Amazon CloudFront distribution
B. Elastic Load Balancing load balancer
C. Amazon EC2
D. AWS OpsWorks

20. When configuring Amazon Route 53 as your DNS service for an existing domain, which is the first step that needs to be performed?

A. Create hosted zones.
B. Create resource record sets.
C. Register a domain with Amazon Route 53.
D. Transfer domain registration from current registrar to Amazon Route 53.

Answers:

1. C. An AAAA record is used to route traffic to an IPv6 address, whereas an A record is used to route traffic to an IPv4 address.

2. B. Domain names are registered with a domain registrar, which then registers the name to InterNIC.

3. C. You should route your traffic based on where your end users are located. The best routing policy to achieve this is geolocation routing.

4. D. A PTR record is used to resolve an IP address to a domain name, and it is commonly referred to as “reverse DNS.”

5. B. You want your users to have the fastest network access possible. To do this, you would use latency-based routing. Geolocation routing would not achieve this as well as latency based routing, which is specifically geared toward measuring the latency and thus would direct you to the AWS region in which you would have the lowest latency.

6. C. You would use Mail eXchange (MX) records to define which inbound destination mail server should be used.

7. B. SPF records are used to verify authorized senders of mail from your domain.

8. B. Weighted routing would best achieve this objective because it allows you to specify which percentage of traffic is directed to each endpoint.

9. D. The start of a zone is defined by the SOA; therefore, all zones must have an SOA record by default.

10. D. Failover-based routing would best achieve this objective.

11. B. The CNAME record maps a name to another name. It should be used only when there are no other records on that name.

12. C. Amazon Route 53 performs three main functions: domain registration, DNS service, and health checking.

13. A. A TXT record is used to store arbitrary and unformatted text with a host.

14. C. The resource record sets contained in a hosted zone must share the same suffix.

15. B. DNS uses port number 53 to serve requests.

16. D. DNS primarily uses UDP to serve requests.

17. A. The TCP protocol is used by DNS server when the response data size exceeds 512 bytes or for tasks such as zone transfers.

18. B. Using Amazon Route 53, you can create two types of hosted zones: public hosted zones and private hosted zones.

19. D. Amazon Route 53 can route queries to a variety of AWS resources such as an Amazon CloudFront distribution, an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, an Amazon EC2 instance, a website hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket, and an Amazon Relational Database (Amazon RDS).

20. D. You must first transfer the existing domain registration from another registrar to Amazon Route 53 to configure it as your DNS service.

Route53 is Amazon's DNS Service.

A. Yes
B. No

Does Route 53 support MX Records?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Only in US Region

Route53 is named so because

A. It was invented in 1953
B. Rote 63 is registered with Microsoft
C. DNS port is on Port 53 and Route 53 is a DNS Service
D. Only marketing people can tell the reason behind its name

Route53 does not support zone apex records (or naked domain names)

A. Correct
B. Incorrect
C. Only in US-East-1

There is a limit to the number of domain names that you can manage using Route 53.

A. True. There is a hard limit of 10 domain names. You cannot go above 10.
B. True and False. There is a limit of 50 domain names however this limit can be raised by contacting AWS support.
C. False. AWS can support as many domain names on Route53 as you want, by default.