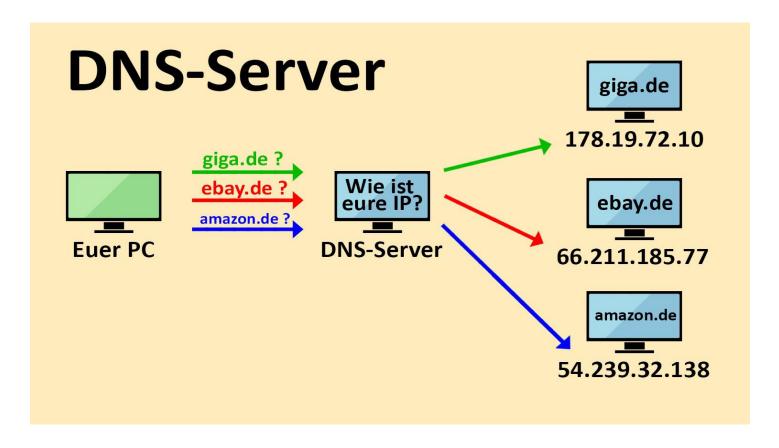


DNS



DNS is used to resolve host name to IP address and IP address to host name.

Topics to be covered—Route53

- 1) DNS Introduction
- 2) Registering new domain in freenom.com
- 3) Host Domain name in AWS Route53
- 4) Map domain name with Instance IP
- 5) Map domain name with load balancer link
- 6) Map domain name with S3 bucket link
- 7) Routing Introduction
- 8) Configure Routing Policies- Latency and failover
- 9) Configure failover with common storage EFS

DNS Records

DNS records are basically mapping files that tell the **DNS** server which IP address each domain is associated with, and how to handle requests sent to each domain.

Common DNS Record Types		
Record	Description	
Α	Address record (IPv4)	
AAAA	Address record (IPv6)	
CNAME	Canonical Name record	
MX	Mail Exchanger record	
NS	Nameserver record	
PTR	Pointer record	
S0A	Start of Authority record	
SRV	Service Location record	
TXT	Text record	

DNS Records Summary

- 1) Host or A -- Resolve Name to IP
- 2) Pointer or PTR Resolve IP to Name
- 3) CNAME Canonical name or Alias
- 4) Name Server or NS
- 5) Start of Authority or SOA

The DNS 'start of authority' (SOA) record stores important information about a domain or zone such as the email address of the administrator, when the domain was last updated, and how long the server should wait between refreshes.

Amazon Route 53 automatically creates a name server (NS) record that has the same name as your hosted zone. It lists the four name servers that are the authoritative name servers for your hosted zone.

Domain Host Sites

- 1. GoDaddy
- 2. Bluehost
- 3. Freenom
- 4. HostGator
- 5. InMotion Hosting
- 6. Hostinger
- 7. Tsohost
- 8. Wix
- 9. SiteGround
- 10. Hostwinds
- 11. Weebly



DNS management

If you already have a domain name, such as example.com, Route 53 can tell the Domain Name System (DNS) where on the Internet to find web servers, mail servers, and other resources for your domain.

Learn More

Get started now



Traffic management

Route 53 traffic flow provides a visual tool that you can use to create and update sophisticated routing policies to route end users to multiple endpoints for your application.

Learn More

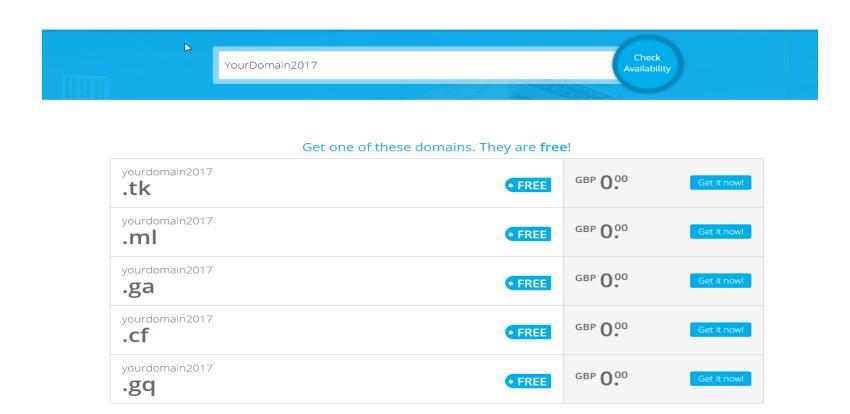
Get started now

Lab

- 1) Registering new domain in freenom.com
- 2) Host Domain name in AWS Route53
- 3) Map domain name with Instance IP
- 4) Map domain name with load balancer link
- 5) Map domain name with S3 bucket link
- 6) Configure Routing Policies- Latency and failover

Route53 Lab -1 Register domain name

1) Register your domain name(deepak.tk) in freenom.com



Map Freenom domain name with AWS

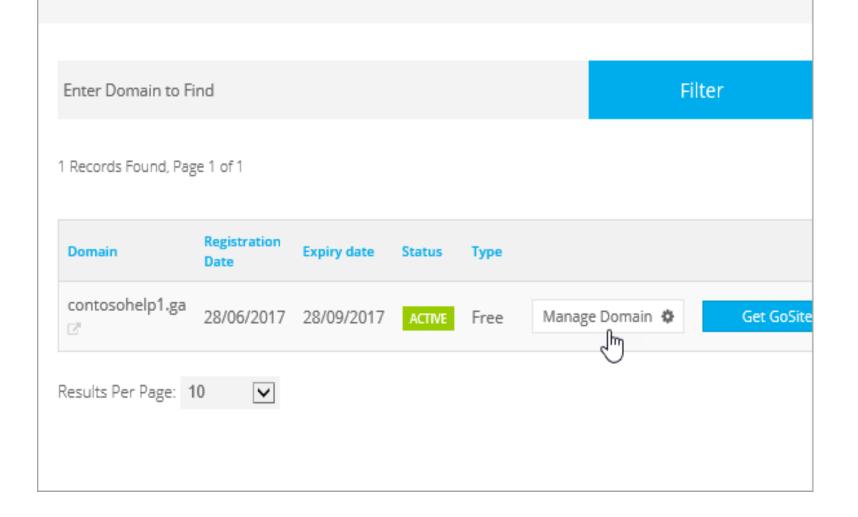
2) AWS console-services-Route53-DNS management-Hosted zone-create hosted zone-

Give domain name – deepak.tk ----- create

4) Now select NS value -- copy all NS value one by one and paste into – freenom.com –services—my domain– manage domain—management tool – name servers – use custom nameserver –paste here one by one ---change name servers

My Domains

View & manage all the domains you have registered with us from here...



Managing conto

Information

Upgrade

Management Tools 🔻

Manage Freenom DNS

Information

To the right you can find the deta You can manage your domain usi Nameservers

URL F varding

Register glue records

Cancel domain

help1.ga

ACTIVE ation Date:

017

date:

20/09/2017

« Back to Domains List

Nameservers

You can change where your domain points to here. Please be aware changes can take up to 24 hours to propogate.

- Use default nameservers
- Use custom nameservers (enter below)

Nameserver 1

NS01.FREENOM.COM

Nameserver 2

NS02.FREENOM.COM

Nameserver 3

NS03.FREENOM.COM

Nameserver 4

NS04.FREENOM.COM

Nameserver 5

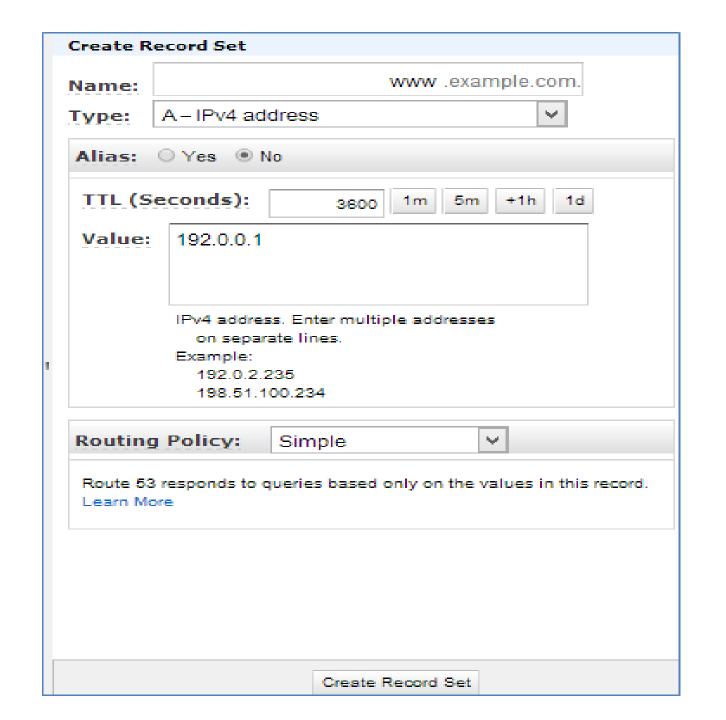
Change Nameservers



Route53 Lab –2 Map IP with Domain name

- 1) Launch one Instance and configure web service there
- 2) Route53– Hosted Zone open registered domain name Create Record set fill the detail type A In IP address: Instance public IP –ok

3) Now copy domain name and paste in Browser

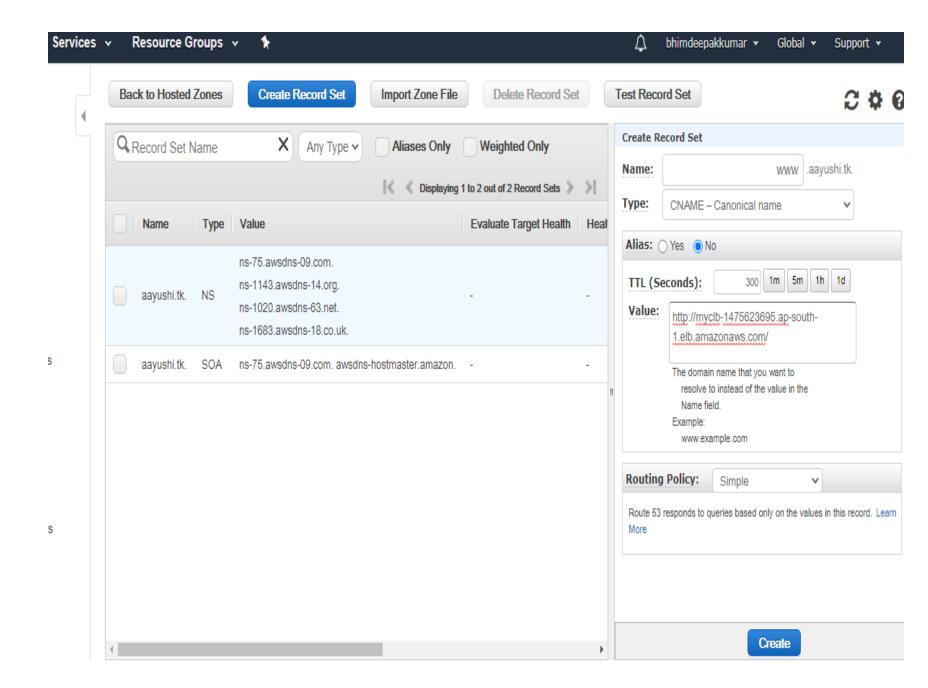


Route53 Lab -3 Map Load balancer with Domain name

 Launch two Instance and configure web service there having different web content

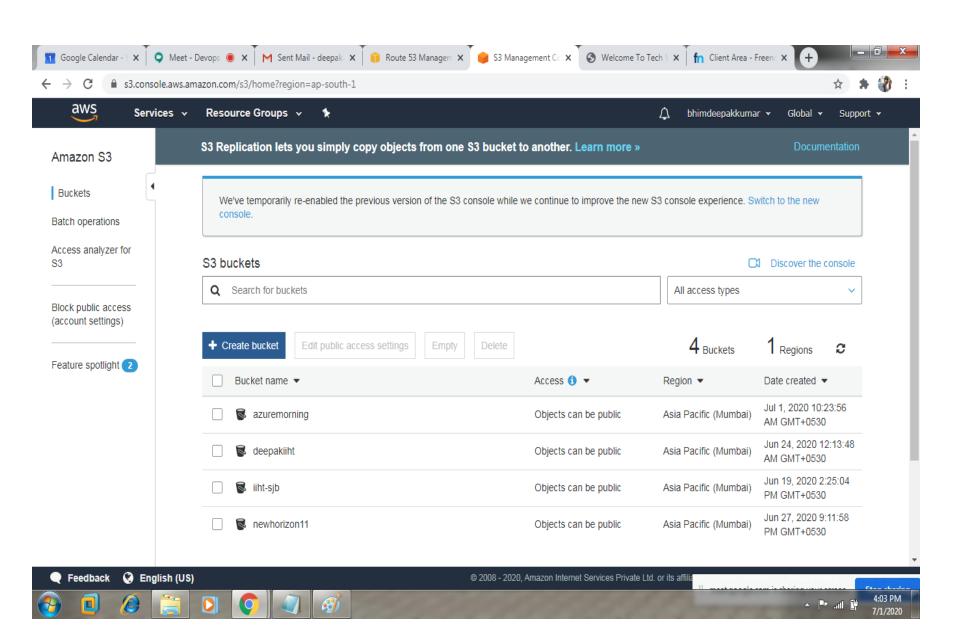
2) Route53– Hosted Zone – open registered domain name – Create Record set name: www—----Type – CNAME --. And paste load balancer link in value box ---create

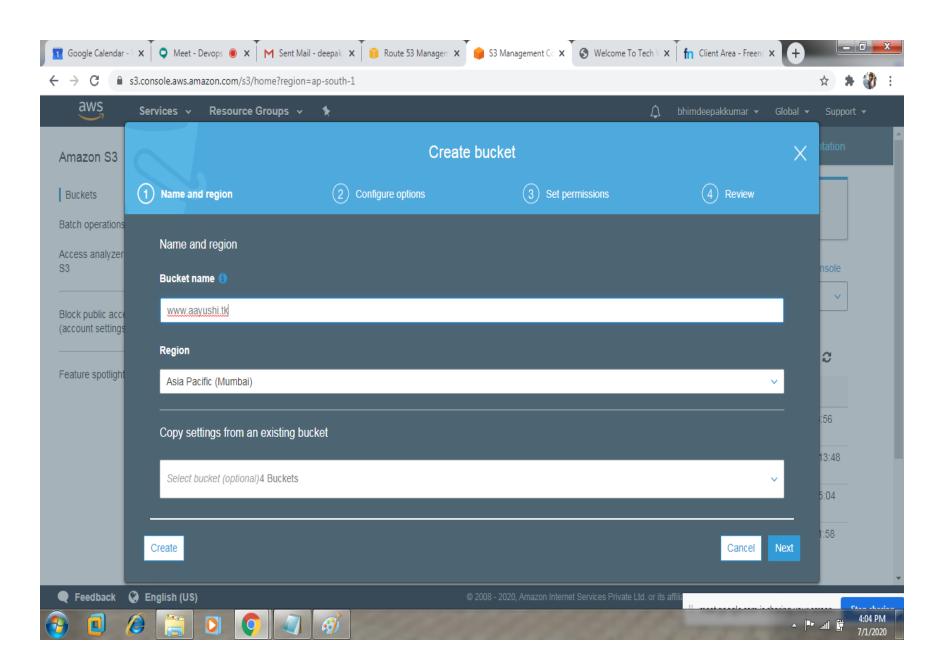
3) Now copy domain name and paste in Browser

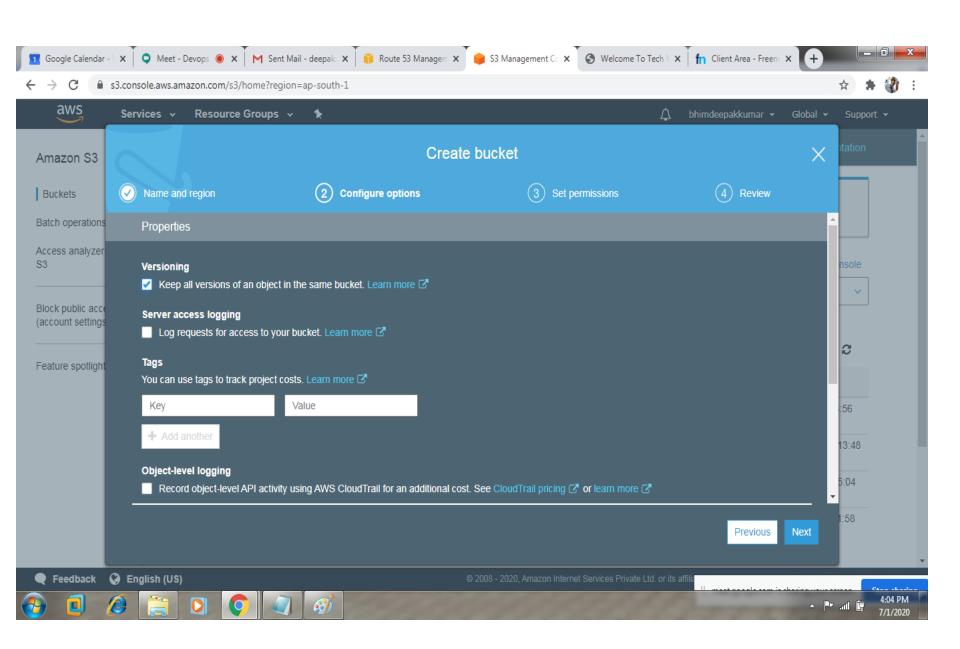


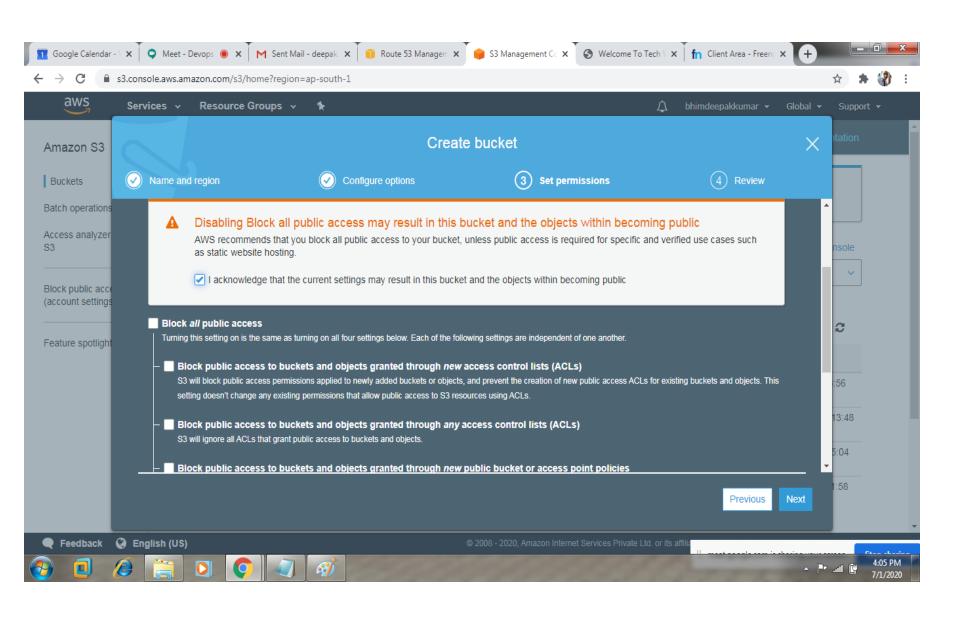
Route53 Lab –4 Map S3 bucket link with Domain name

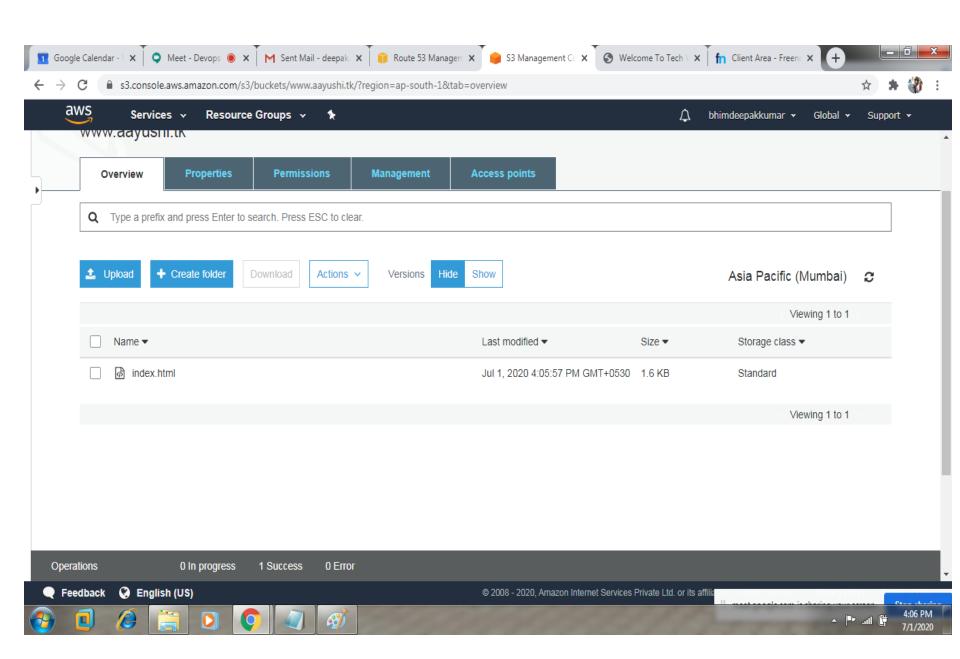
- 1) Create a bucket in S3 named : <u>www.aayushi.tk</u>
- 2) Upload index.html file here-make public
- 3) Open bucket -properties-static website hosting-
- --Enable --type index.html --save
- 4)Open google and find s3 bucket policy code
- 5) Paste the code in S3 bucket-policy
- 6) Open Route 53 –
- Open hosted zone –create record set –select alias—select target s3 : aayushi.tk --create

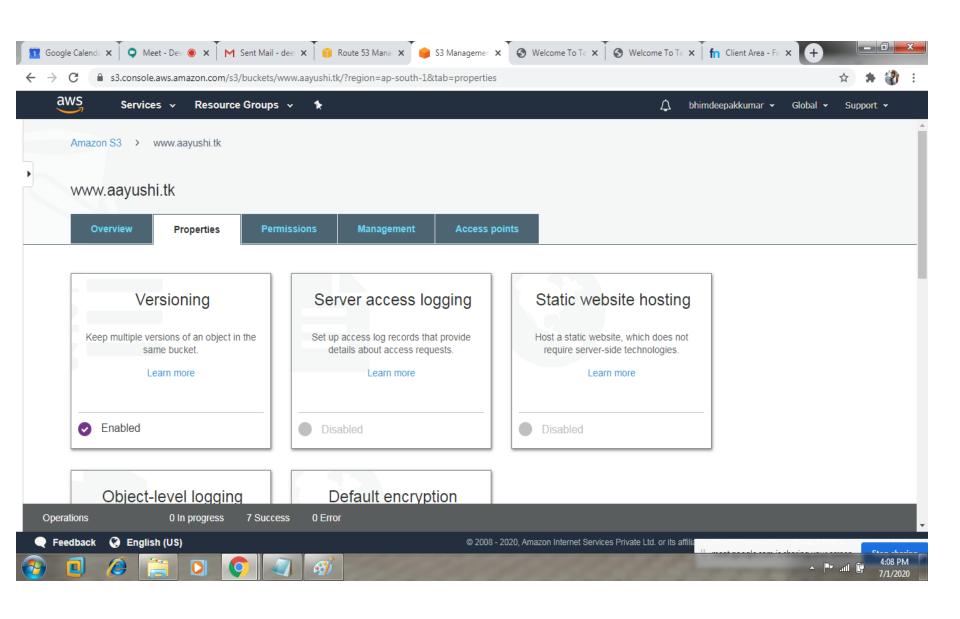


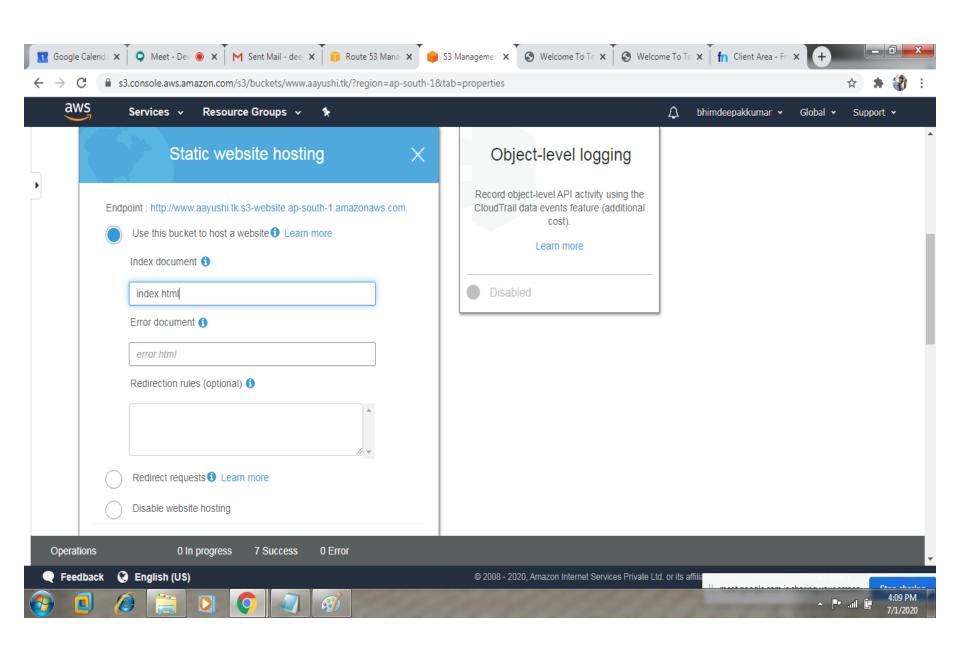


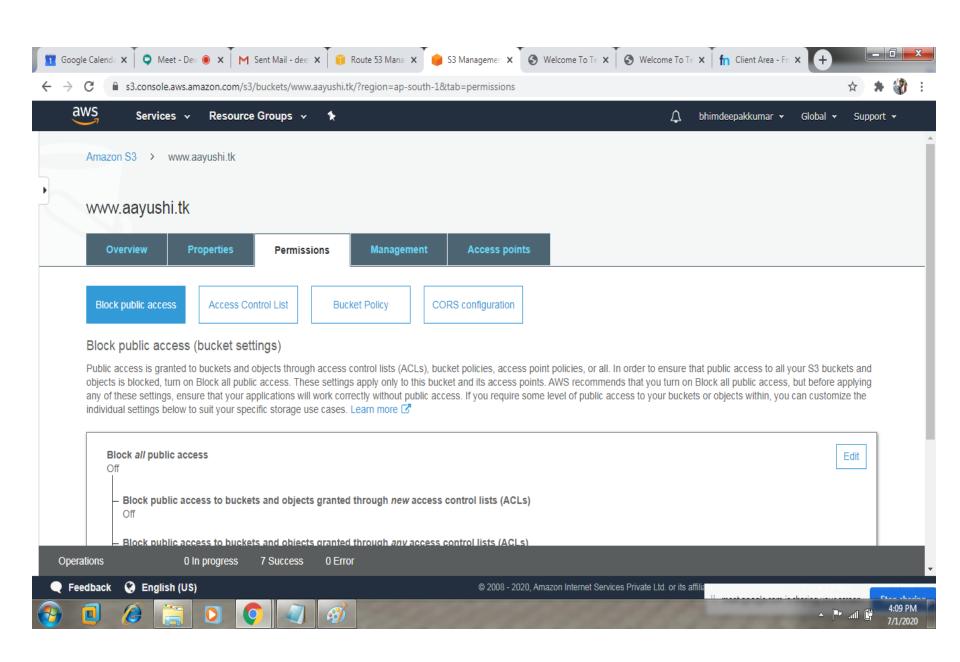


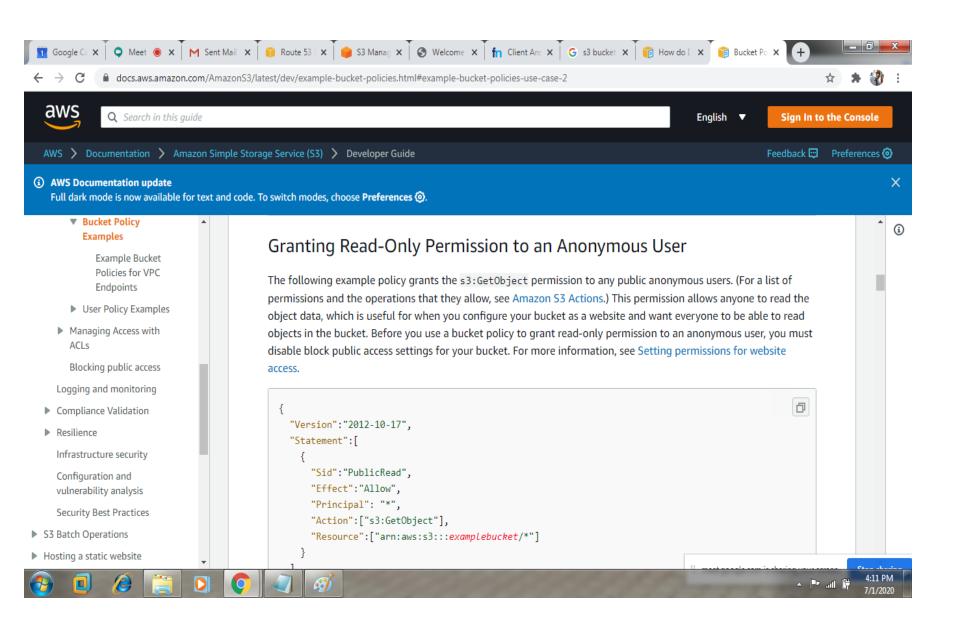


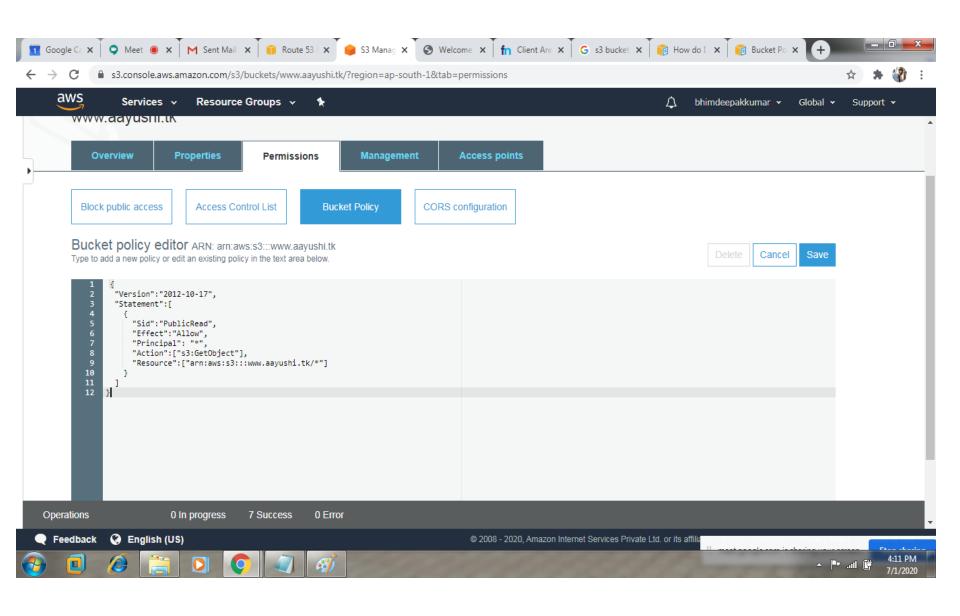


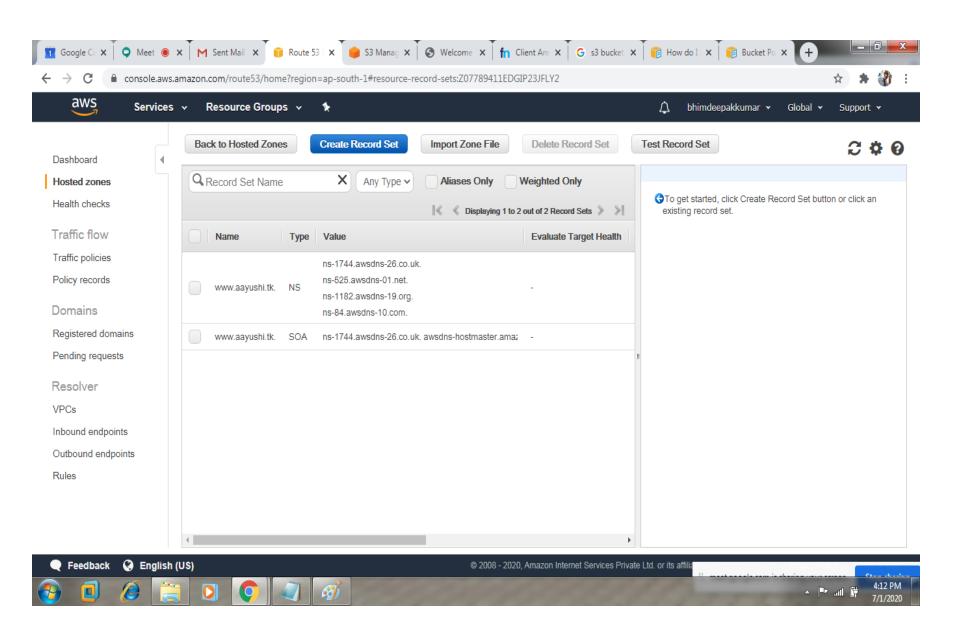


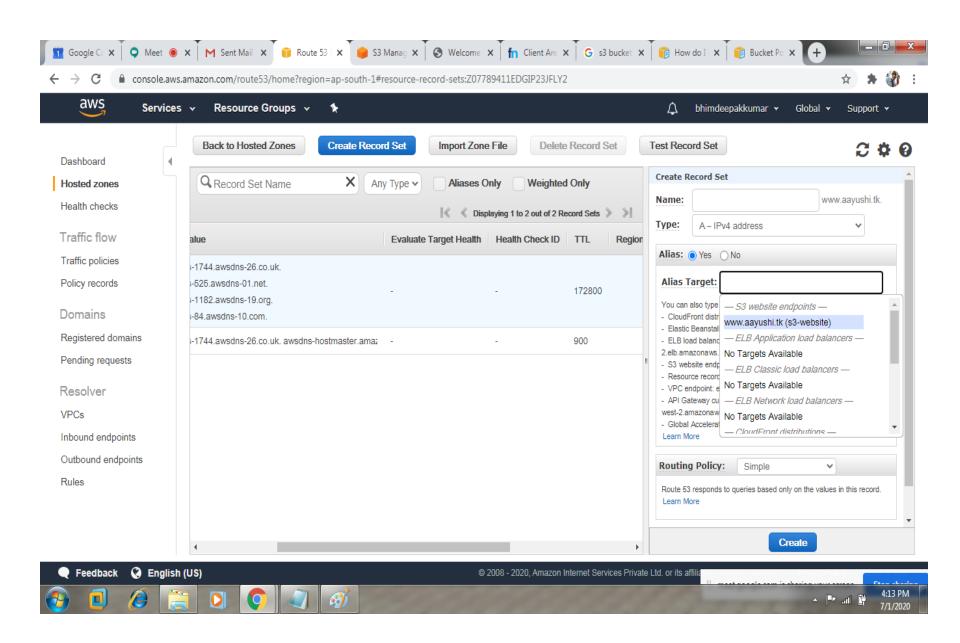










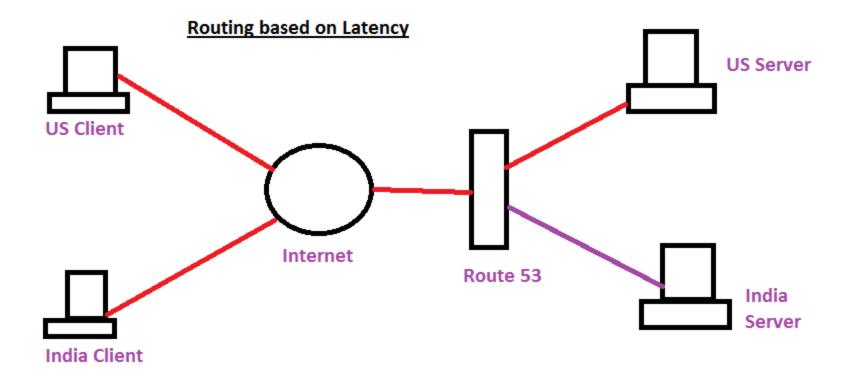


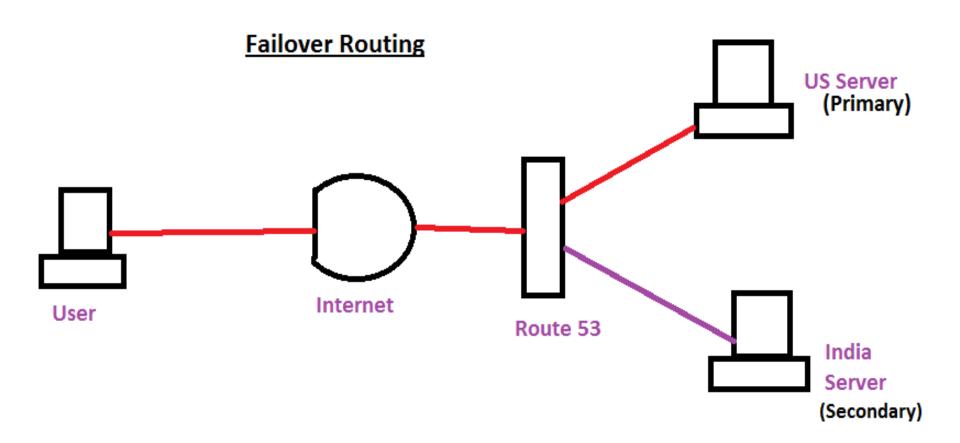
Architecting Traffic Management with Amazon Route 53

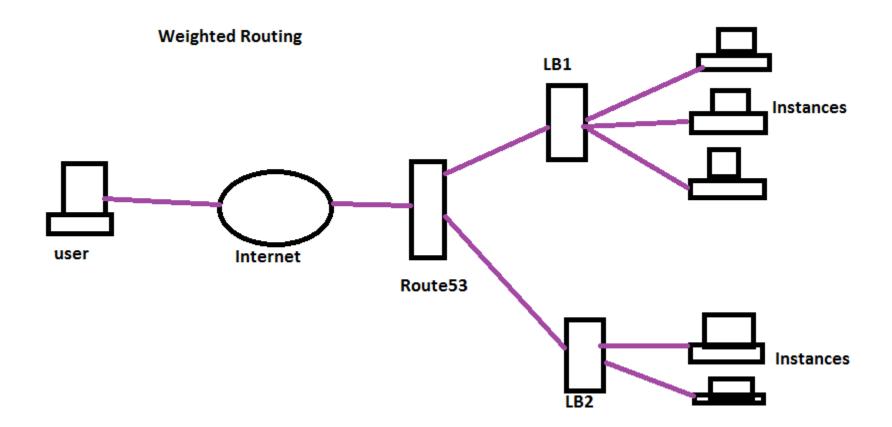


Policy	What it Does

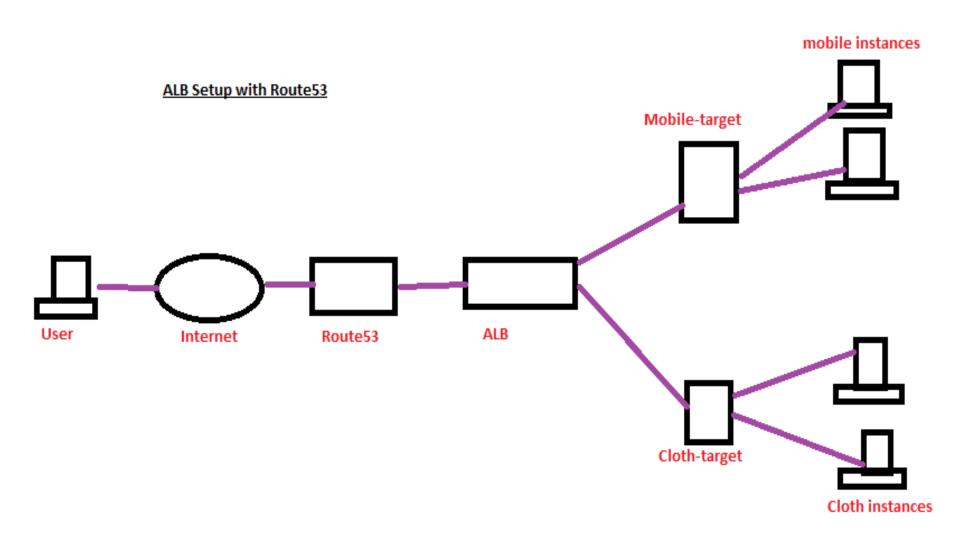
Simple	Simple DNS response providing the IP address associated with a name
Failover	If primary is down (based on health checks), routes to secondary destination
Geolocation	Uses geographic location you're in (e.g. Europe) to route you to the closest region
Geoproximity	Routes you to the closest region within a geographic area
Latency	Directs you based on the lowest latency route to resources
Multivalue answer	Returns several IP addresses and functions as a basic load balancer
Weighted	Uses the relative weights assigned to resources to determine which to route to





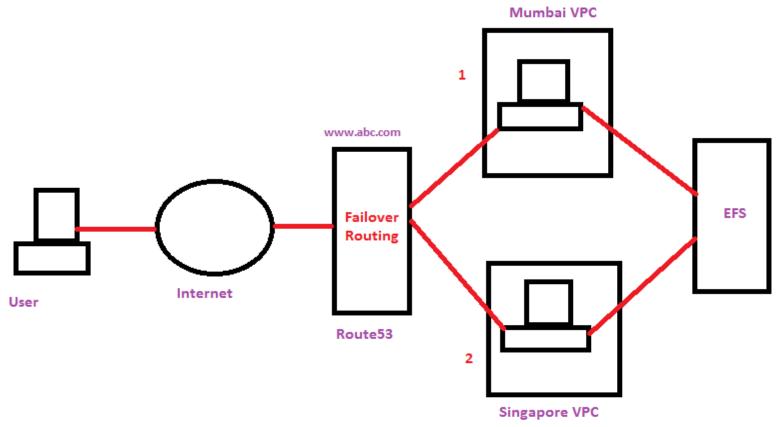


ALB with Route53 Domain hosting(Use case 1)



Instance disaster recovery (Use case 2)

Inter region Instance Failover configuration(Disaster recovery)



Load Balancer from different region (Use case 3)

