



Working with Route 53

1. In this lab you are going to work with Route 53 service. In Amazon Console search for Route 53 and open the service. Open this service accordingly.

The screenshot shows the Route 53 dashboard. At the top, there's a purple header bar with the Route 53 logo and a star icon. Below it, the title "Route 53" is displayed next to a purple star icon. The main heading "Scalable DNS and Domain Name Registration" is centered. A section titled "Top features" lists "Traffic flow", "Health checks", "Hosted zones", "Domain names", and "Resolver endpoints".

2. The dashboard of Route 53. Now you need to navigate to hosted zone.

The screenshot shows the Route 53 Dashboard. On the left, a sidebar menu includes "Dashboard" (selected and highlighted with a red box), "Hosted zones", "Health checks", "IP-based routing", "CIDR collections", "Traffic flow", "Traffic policies", "Policy records", "Domains", "Registered domains", "Requests", "Resolver", "VPCs", "Inbound endpoints", "Outbound endpoints", "Rules", "Query logging", and "Outposts". The main content area has four main sections: "DNS management" (with a "Create hosted zone" button), "Traffic management" (with a "Create policy" button), "Availability monitoring" (showing 1 health check), and "Domain registration" (with a "Register domain" button). Below these are sections for "Register domain" (with a "Check" button) and "Notifications" (with a "Find notifications" search bar).

3. Click on create hosted zone.

The screenshot shows the "Hosted zones" page. The top navigation bar shows "Route 53 > Hosted zones". The main content area displays a table with one row for "Hosted zones (0)". The table columns are "Hosted zone name", "Type", "Created by", "Record count", "Description", and "Hosted zone ID". Buttons for "View details", "Edit", "Delete", and "Create hosted zone" are at the top right. A message below the table states "No hosted zones" and "There are no hosted zones created for this account." A "Create hosted zone" button is located at the bottom center.

4. Now you need to give your domain name and choose Public hosted zone. Then just click on create.

Hosted zone configuration

A hosted zone is a container that holds information about how you want to route traffic for a domain, such as example.com, and its subdomains.

Domain name | [Info](#)
 This is the name of the domain that you want to route traffic for.

 Valid characters: a-z, 0-9, ! " # \$ % & ' () * + , - / ; < = > ? @ [\] ^ _ ` { } . ~

Description - optional | [Info](#)
 This value lets you distinguish hosted zones that have the same name.

 The description can have up to 256 characters. 0/256

Type | [Info](#)
 The type indicates whether you want to route traffic on the internet or in an Amazon VPC.
 Public hosted zone
 A public hosted zone determines how traffic is routed on the internet.
 Private hosted zone
 A private hosted zone determines how traffic is routed within an Amazon VPC.

5. Here you can see that it has been created.

Route 53 > [Hosted zones](#) > [cloudservicesdemo.in](#)

Public [cloudservicesdemo.in](#) [Info](#) [Delete zone](#) [Test record](#) [Configure query logging](#)

Hosted zone details [Edit hosted zone](#)

[Records \(2\)](#) [DNSSEC signing](#) [Hosted zone tags \(0\)](#)

Records (2) Info						
Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.						
<input type="text"/> Filter records by property or value		<input type="button"/> Delete record	<input type="button"/> Import zone file	<input type="button"/> Create record		
	Record name	Type	Routing policy	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	cloudservicesdemo.in	NS	Simple	-	No ns-1478.awsdns-56.org. ns-1807.awsdns-33.co.uk. ns-351.awsdns-43.com. ns-531.awsdns-02.net.	17280
<input type="checkbox"/>	cloudservicesdemo.in	SOA	Simple	-	No ns-1478.awsdns-56.org. aws...	900

6. I now want to control the routing mechanism between the domain name and the IP address in Route 53.
7. So now my domain is an external domain provider. So, when the underlying OS on my laptop tries to make a request for **cloudservicesdemo.in** the internet knows that cloudservicesdemo.in belongs to the external domain provider of **GoDaddy**. It will go on to the nameservers but contain records for **cloudservicesdemo.in** but now that I

have this hosted zone in Route 53. I want requests from machines on the Internet to basically go to Route 53 when it comes on to understanding the records related to **cloudservicesdemo.in**

8. For this I need to now add all of these name servers. So, these are now name servers on AWS that contains information about my cloudservicesdemo.in hosted zone.
9. We need to now update the nameservers in GoDaddy saying that whenever a request comes for the cloudservicesdemo.in route the requests onto the name servers that are defined in AWS for my hosted zone.
10. So, in GoDaddy navigate to nameservers.

◀ [Domain Portfolio](#)

cloudservicesdemo.in

The screenshot shows the GoDaddy domain management interface for 'cloudservicesdemo.in'. At the top, there are tabs for 'Overview', 'DNS', and 'Products'. Under the 'DNS' tab, there are sub-options: 'DNS Records', 'Forwarding', 'Nameservers' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Premium DNS', 'Hostnames', 'DNSSEC', and 'Crypto Wallet'. Below these tabs, there is a note: 'Nameservers determine where your DNS is hosted and where you add, edit or delete your DNS records.' A button labeled 'Change Nameservers' is also highlighted with a red box.

11. There you need to click on change nameservers. Then click on I'll use my own nameservers.

[Nameservers](#) determine where your DNS is hosted and where you add, edit or delete your DNS records.

Using default nameservers

[Change Nameservers](#)

Edit nameservers

Choose nameservers for **cloudservicesdemo.in**

GoDaddy Nameservers (recommended)

I'll use my own nameservers

Nameserver 1

Nameserver 2

[+ Add Nameserver](#)

[Save](#)

[Cancel](#)

12. Then you need to take all the four name servers highlighted, copy them and paste them in GoDaddy.

13. After adding all of them click on save.

Records (2) Info								
Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.								
<input type="text"/> Filter records by property or value					Type	Routing pol...	Alias	
Record name	Type	Routin...	Differ...	Alias	Value/Route traffic to	TTL (s...)	Health	
cloudservicesdemo.in	NS	Simple	-	No	ns-1478.awsdns-56.org. ns-1807.awsdns-33.co.uk. ns-351.awsdns-43.com. ns-531.awsdns-02.net.	172800	-	
cloudservicesdemo.in	SOA	Simple	-	No	ns-1478.awsdns-56.org. aw...	900	-	

Edit nameservers

Choose nameservers for **cloudservicesdemo.in**

- GoDaddy Nameservers (recommended)
- I'll use my own nameservers

ns-1478.awsdns-56.org



ns-1807.awsdns-33.co.uk



ns-351.awsdns-43.com



ns-531.awsdns-02.net



[Add Nameserver](#)

Save

Cancel

14. After saving once you will refresh your page you can see your name servers.

< Domain Portfolio

cloudservicesdemo.in

Overview DNS Products

DNS Records Forwarding Nameservers Premium DNS Hostnames DS Records

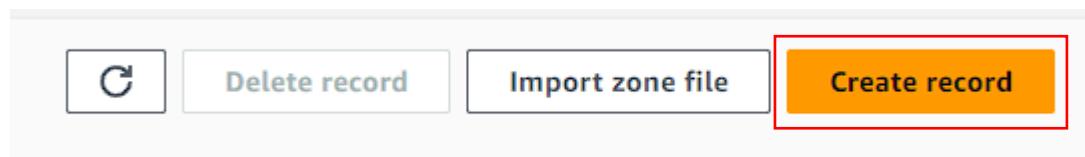
Nameservers determine where your DNS is hosted and where you add, edit or delete your DNS records.

Using custom nameservers Change Nameservers

Nameservers ⓘ

- ns-1478.awsdns-56.org
- ns-1807.awsdns-33.co.uk
- ns-351.awsdns-43.com
- ns-531.awsdns-02.net

15. Now go back to AWS Console and click on create record.



16. Here you need to select Record type as **A – Route traffic to an IPv4 address** and in value give public IP address of your instance.

17. Then select Routing policy as Simple routing. Then just click on create records.

Create record [Info](#)

[Switch to wizard](#)

Quick create record

Record 1 [Delete](#)

Record name Info	clouddemo.in	Record type Info		
subdomain	A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources			
Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.				
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Alias				
Value Info	18.130.4.147			
Enter multiple values on separate lines.				
TTL (seconds) Info	1m	1h	1d	Routing policy Info
300				Simple routing
Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)				
Add another record				
Cancel Create records				

18. Now, depending upon your external domain provider, making these changes takes some time, so you might need to wait for about five minutes, ten minutes and then go over on to your domain.
19. The only difference is that now my request is being redirected from GoDaddy. So GoDaddy is telling now all of the authority for the definition of the records for this domain is in Route 53. My request will go on to the hosted zone that we have in Route 53 and then map the domain name onto the IP address.
20. Here you can see after some time it is working.

