Day 21

DIY

Q1.How to Transitioning to latency-based routing in Amazon Route 53

Objective:

Data about the latency between users and your resources is based

entirely on traffic between users and AWS data centers. If you aren't using resources in an AWS Region, the actual latency between your users and your resources can vary significantly from AW

S latency data. This is true even if your resources are located in the same city as an AWS Region. The objective here is to reduce this latency for a smooth end-User experience

Background:

With latency based routing, Amazon Route 53 can direct your

users to the lowest-latency AWS endpoint available. For example, you might associate a DNS name like www.example.com with an ELB Classic, Application, or Network Load Balancer, or with Amazon EC2

instances or Elastic IP addresses that are hosted in the US East (Ohio) and Europe (Ireland) regions. The Route 53 DNS servers decide, based on network conditions of the past couple of weeks, which instances in which regions should serve particular users. A user in London

will likely be directed to the Europe (Ireland) instance, a user in Chicago will likely be directed to the US East (Ohio) instance, and so on. Route 53 supports latency-based routing for A, AAAA, TXT, and CNAME records, as well as aliases to A and AAAA records.

ANS:





