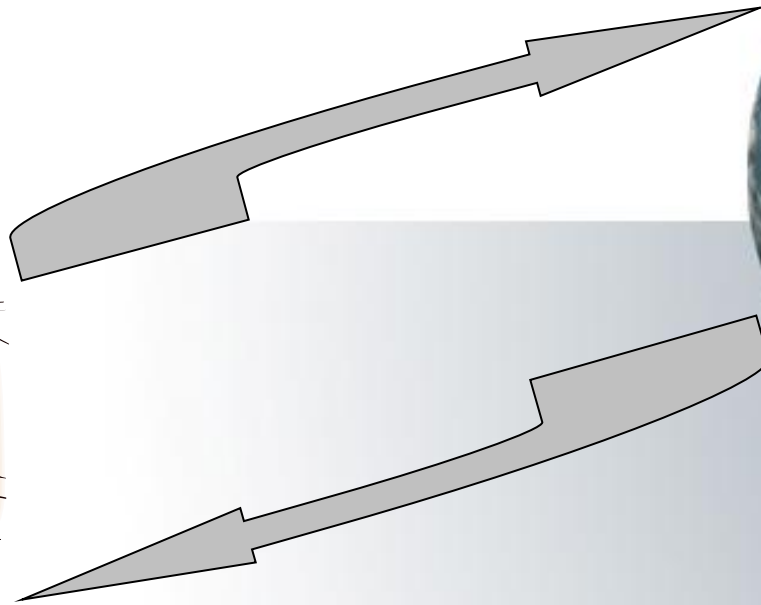


Internet Fundamentals

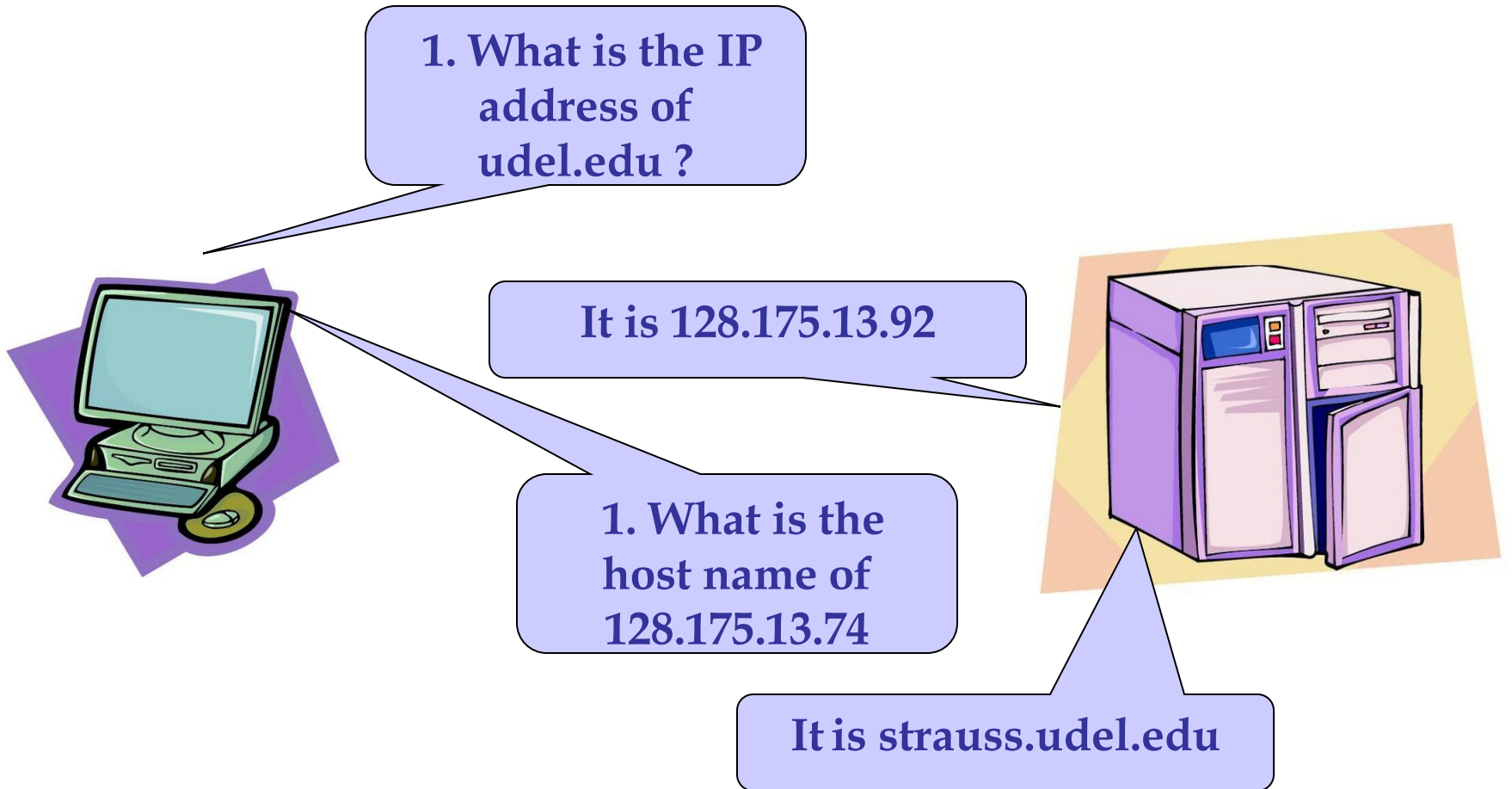


Lecture-12

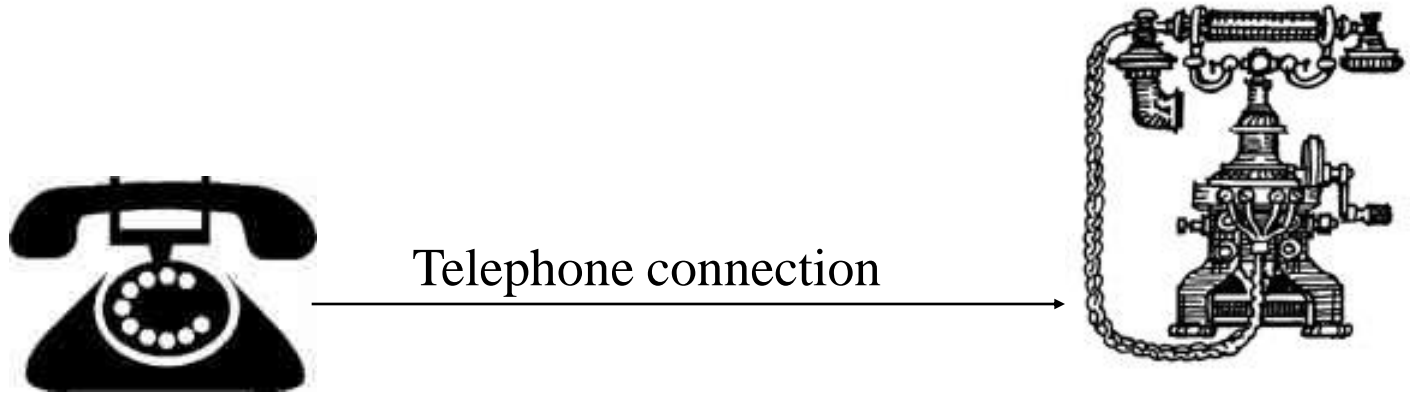
DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM



Introduction



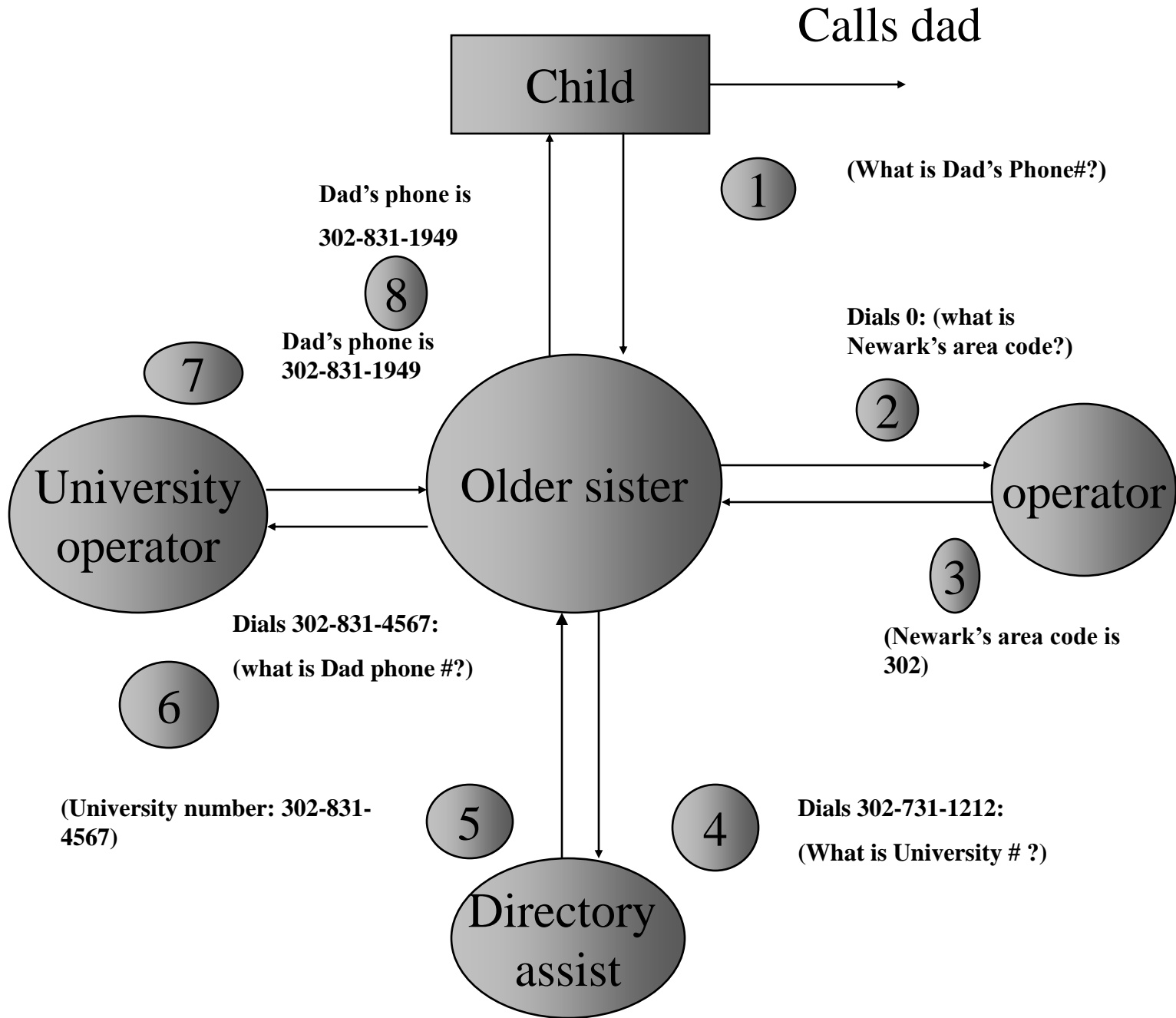
Real Life Analogy: Telephone Example



Source:
Child
Newark, DE

Destination: Dad
Udel-Newark, DE

Information Child Needs: Dad's Phone #

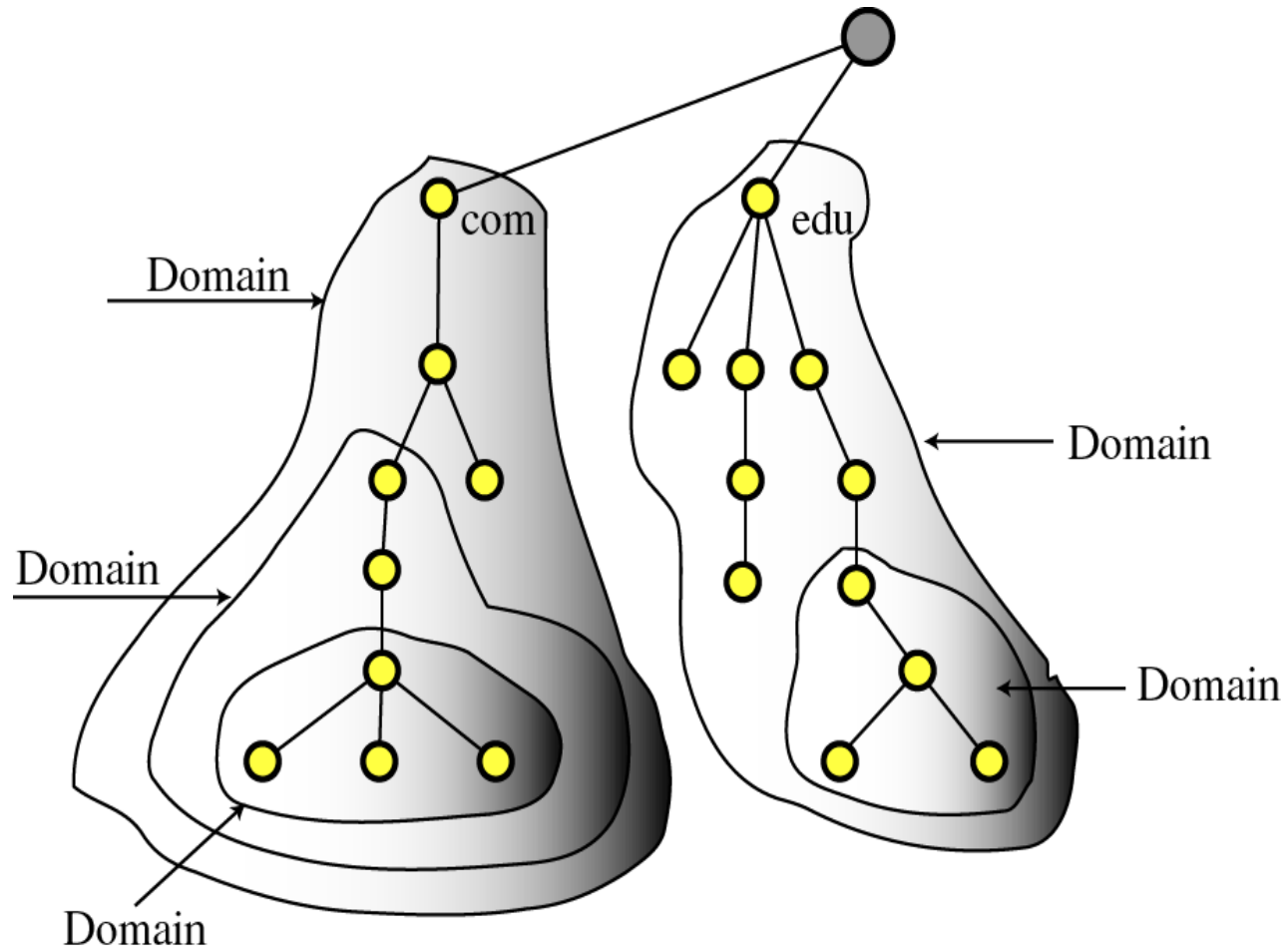


DNS Components

There are 3 components:

- **Name Space:**
Specifications for a structured name space and data associated with the names
- **Resolvers:**
Client programs that extract information from Name Servers.
- **Name Servers:**
Server programs which hold information about the structure and the names.

Name Space

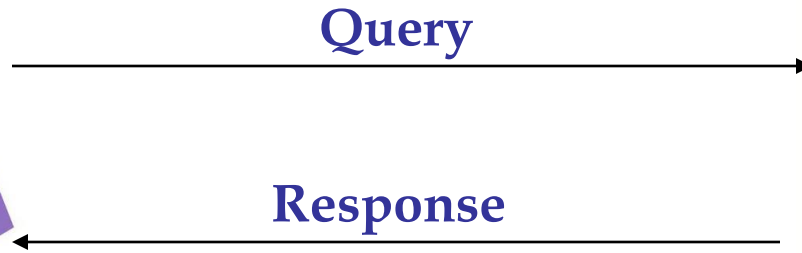


Resolvers

A Resolver maps a name to an address and vice versa.

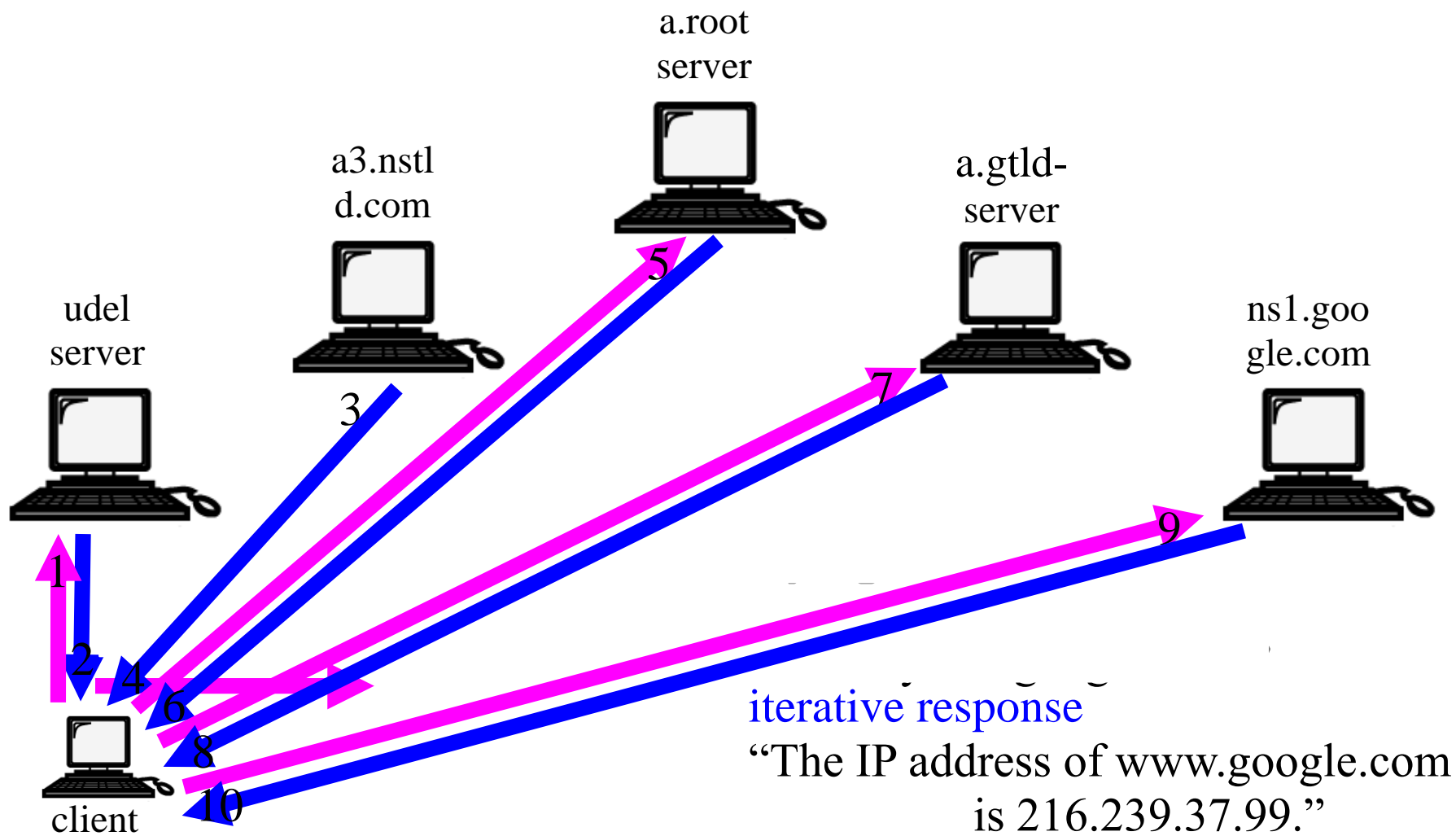


Resolver



Name Server

Iterative Resolution



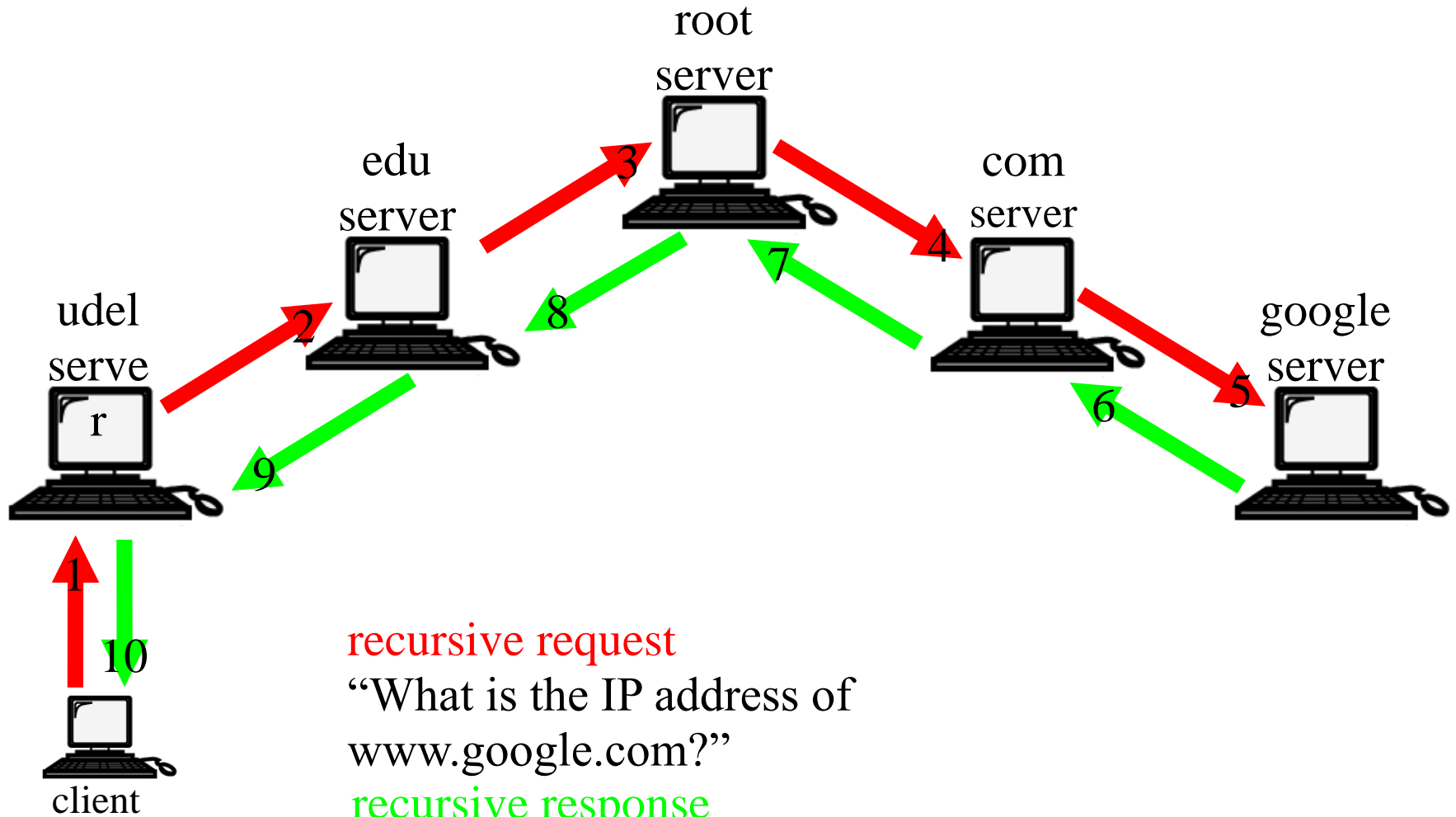
iterative request

“What is the IP address of `www.google.com`?”

iterative response

“The IP address of `www.google.com` is 216.239.37.99.”

Recursive Resolution



recursive request

“What is the IP address of
`www.google.com`?”

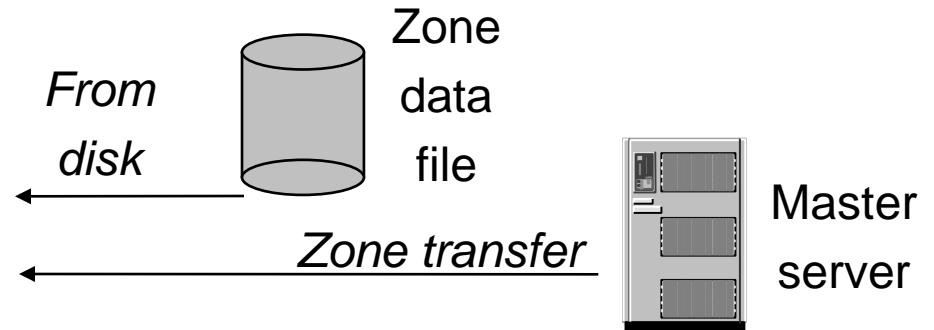
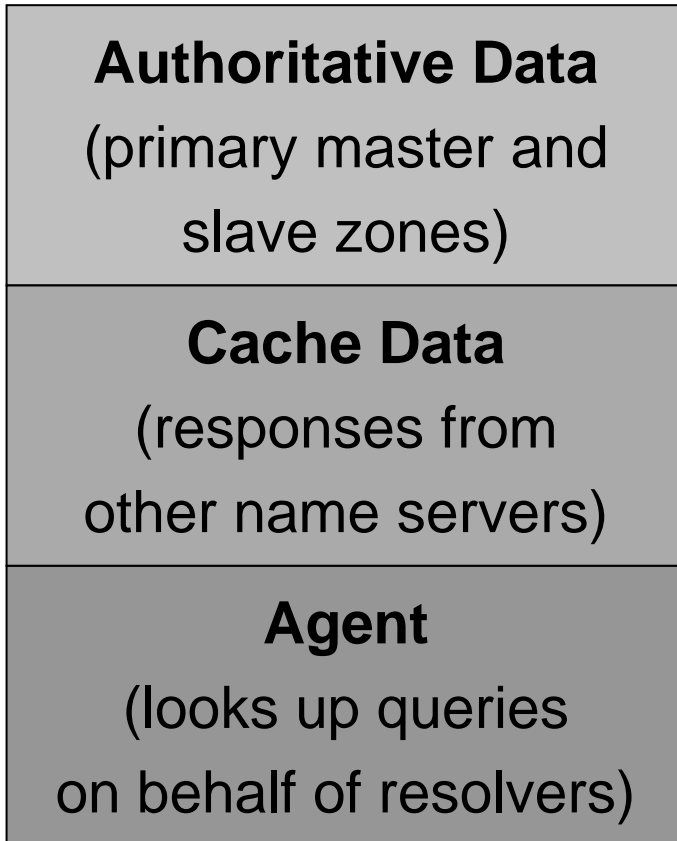
recursive response

“The IP address of `www.google.com` is
`216.239.37.99`.”

Name Server

Architecture:

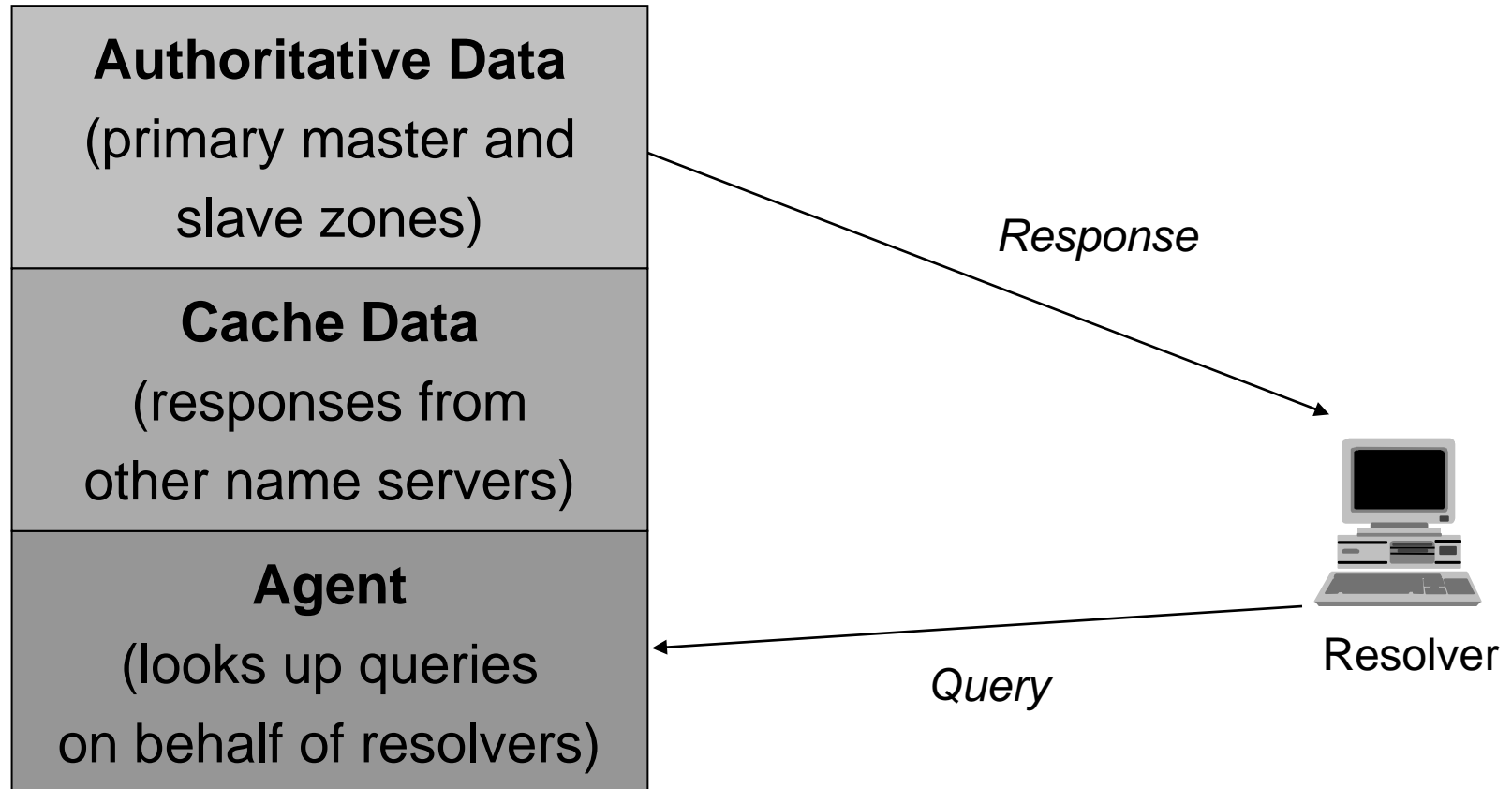
Name Server Process



Name Server (cont'd)

Authoritative Data:

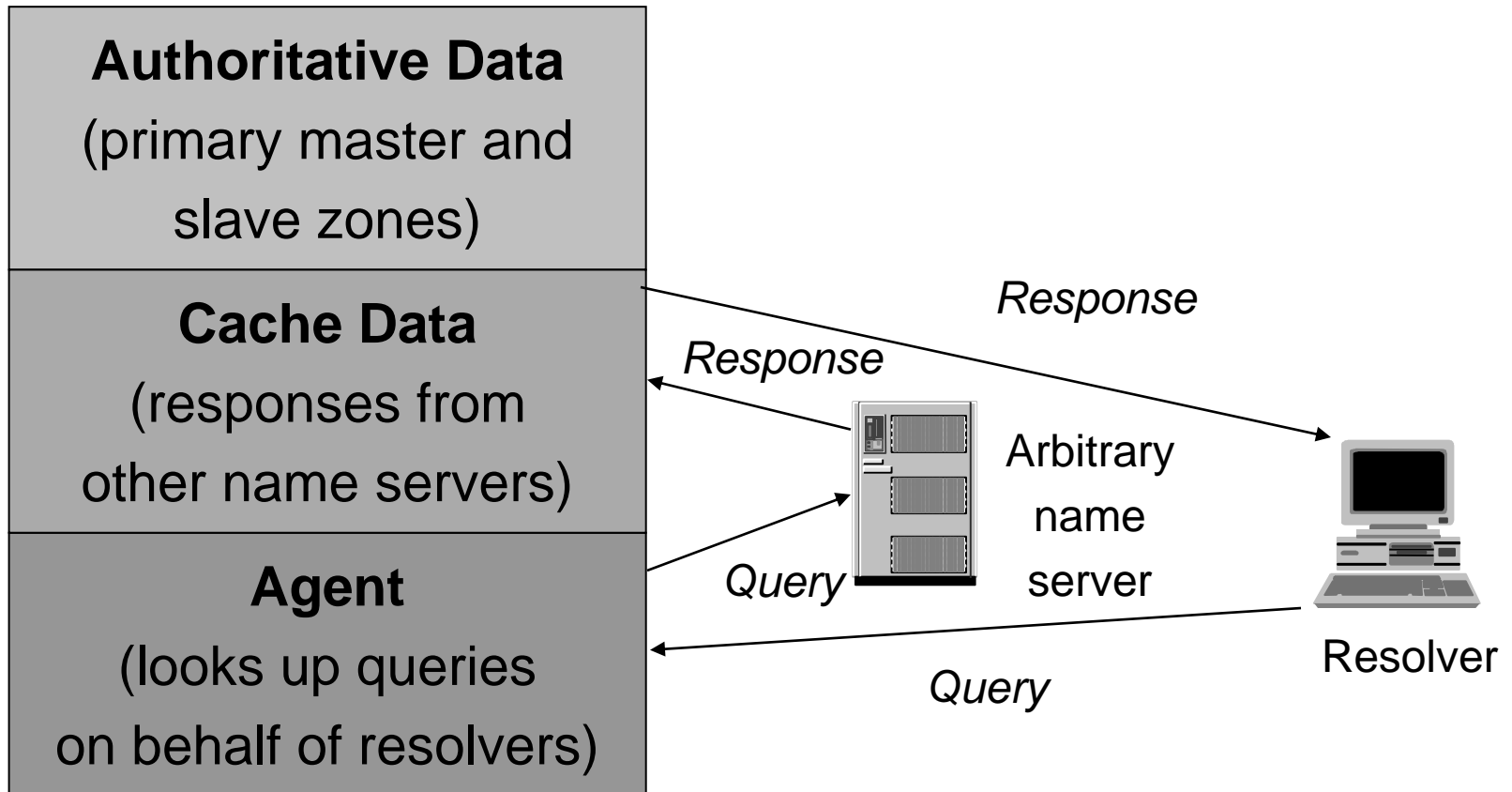
Name Server Process



Name Server (cont'd)

Using Other Name Servers:

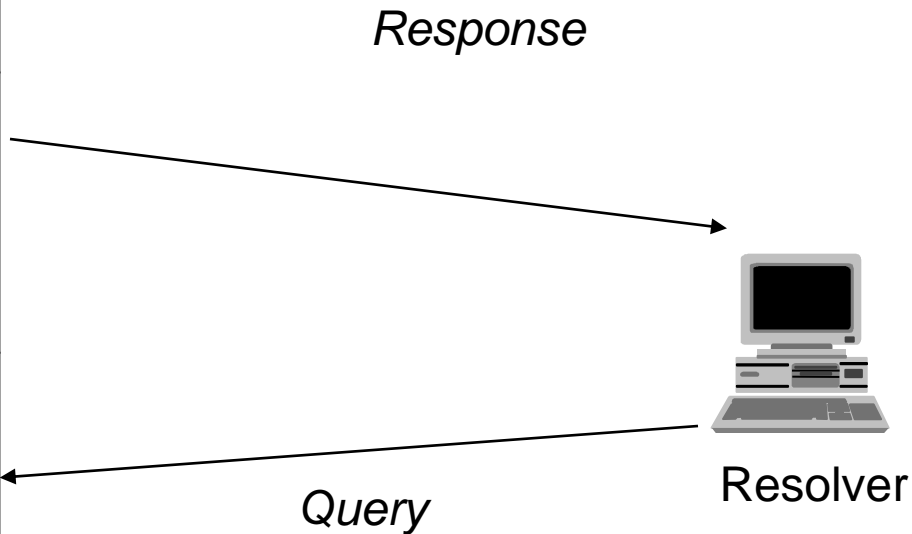
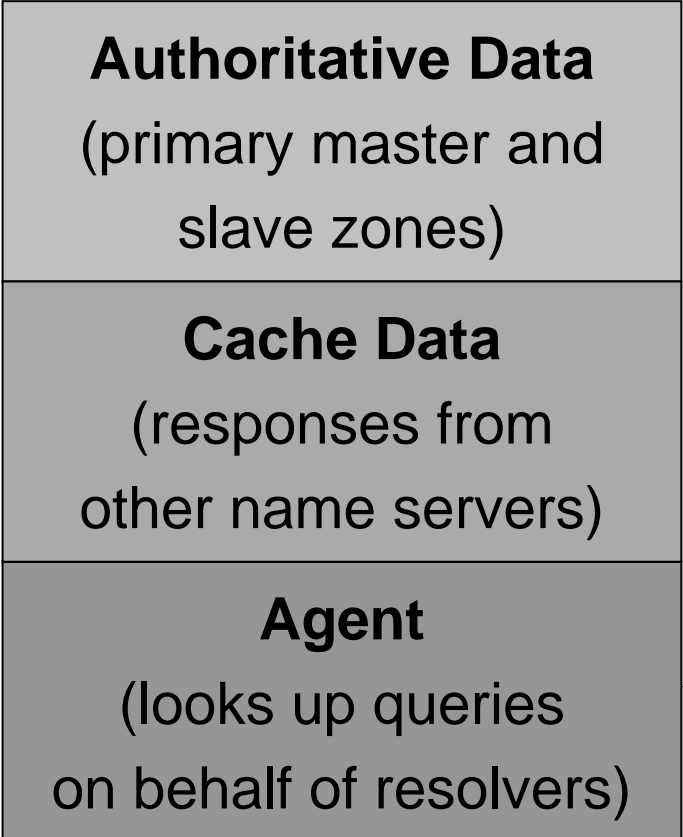
Name Server Process



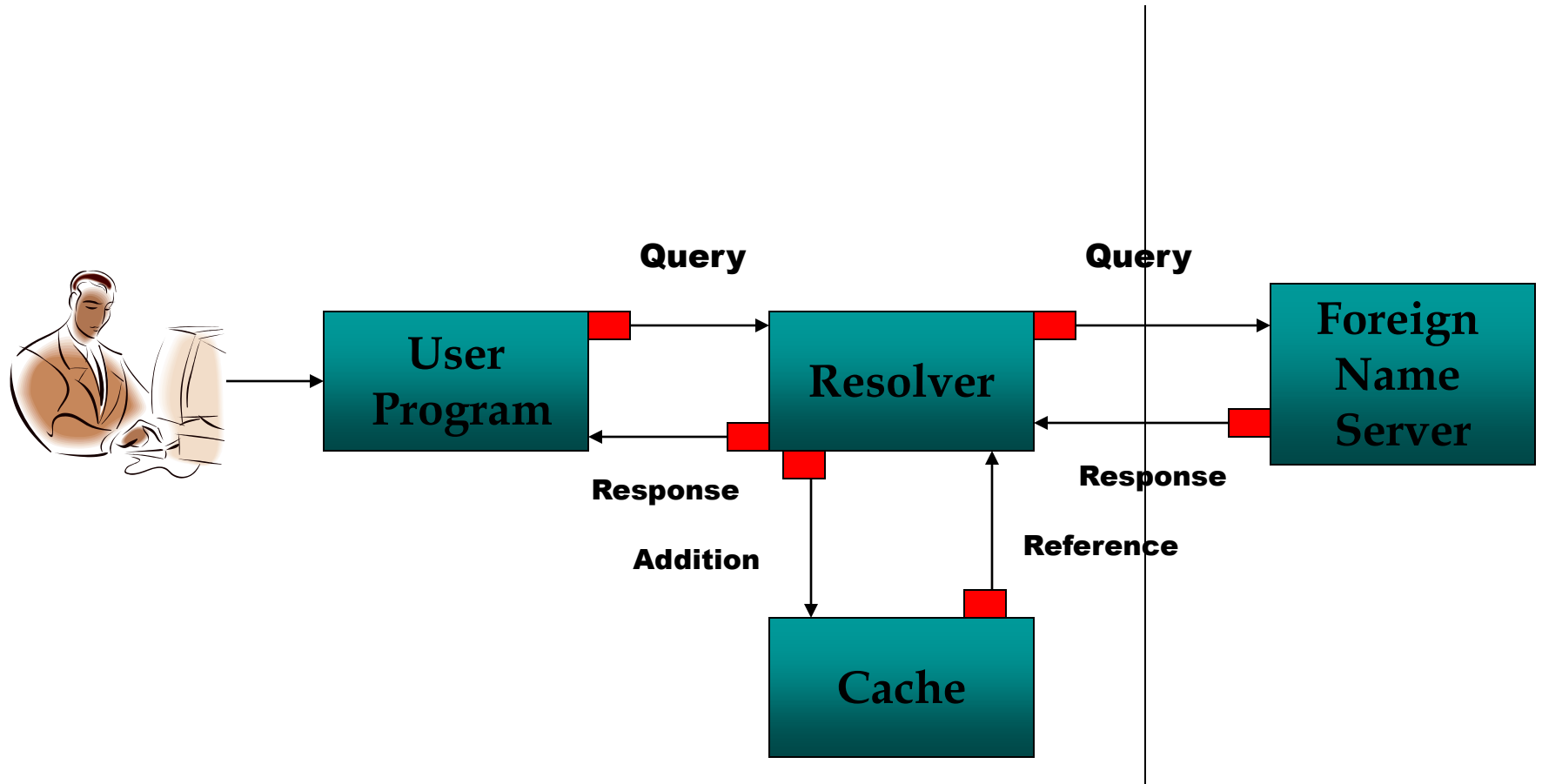
Name Server (cont'd)

Cached Data :

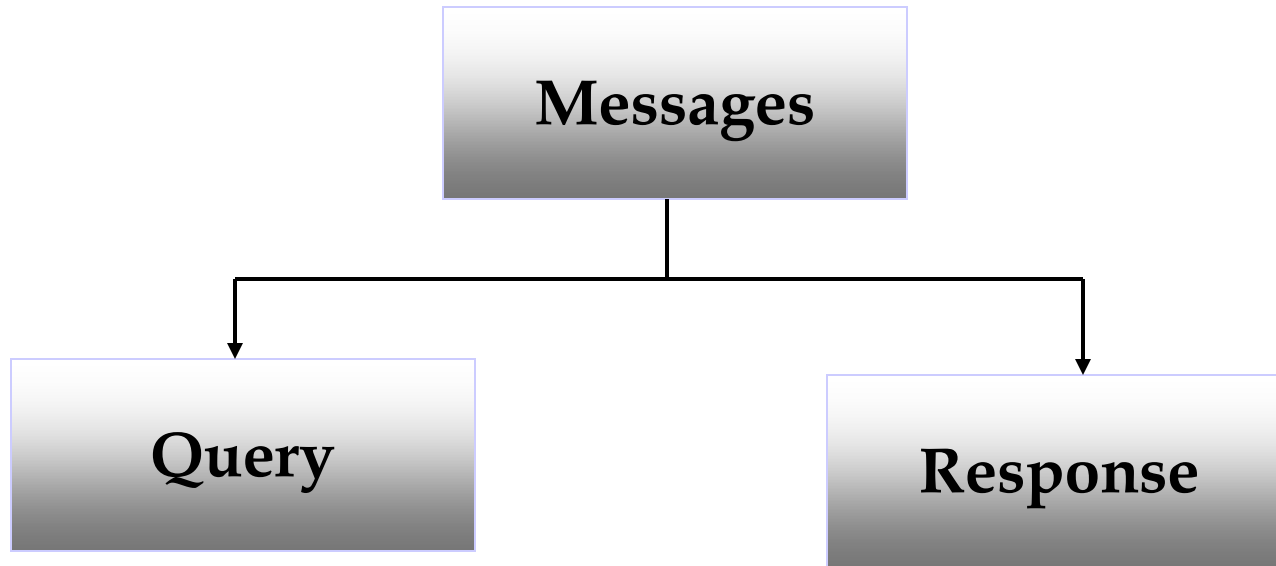
Name Server Process



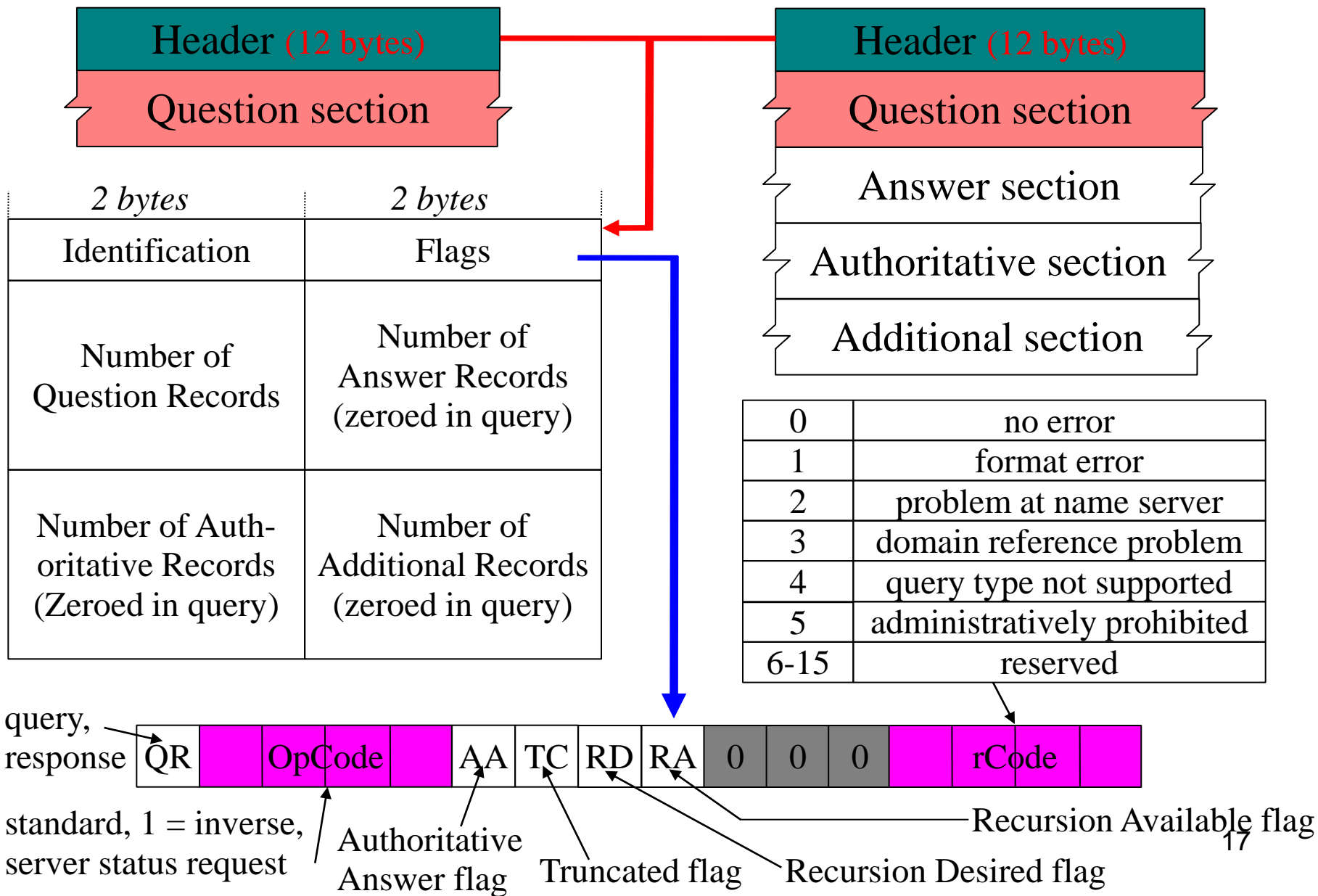
Block Diagram



DNS Messages

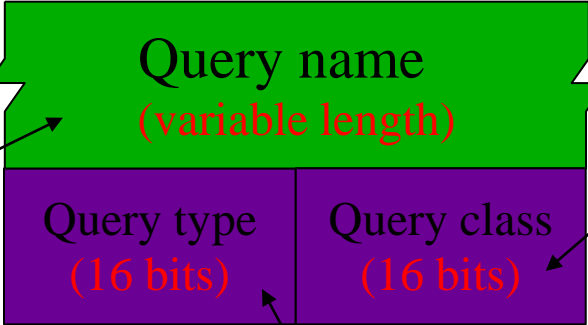


DNS Message Format



Question Record Format

sent in query;
repeated in response



class of network (1 = Internet)

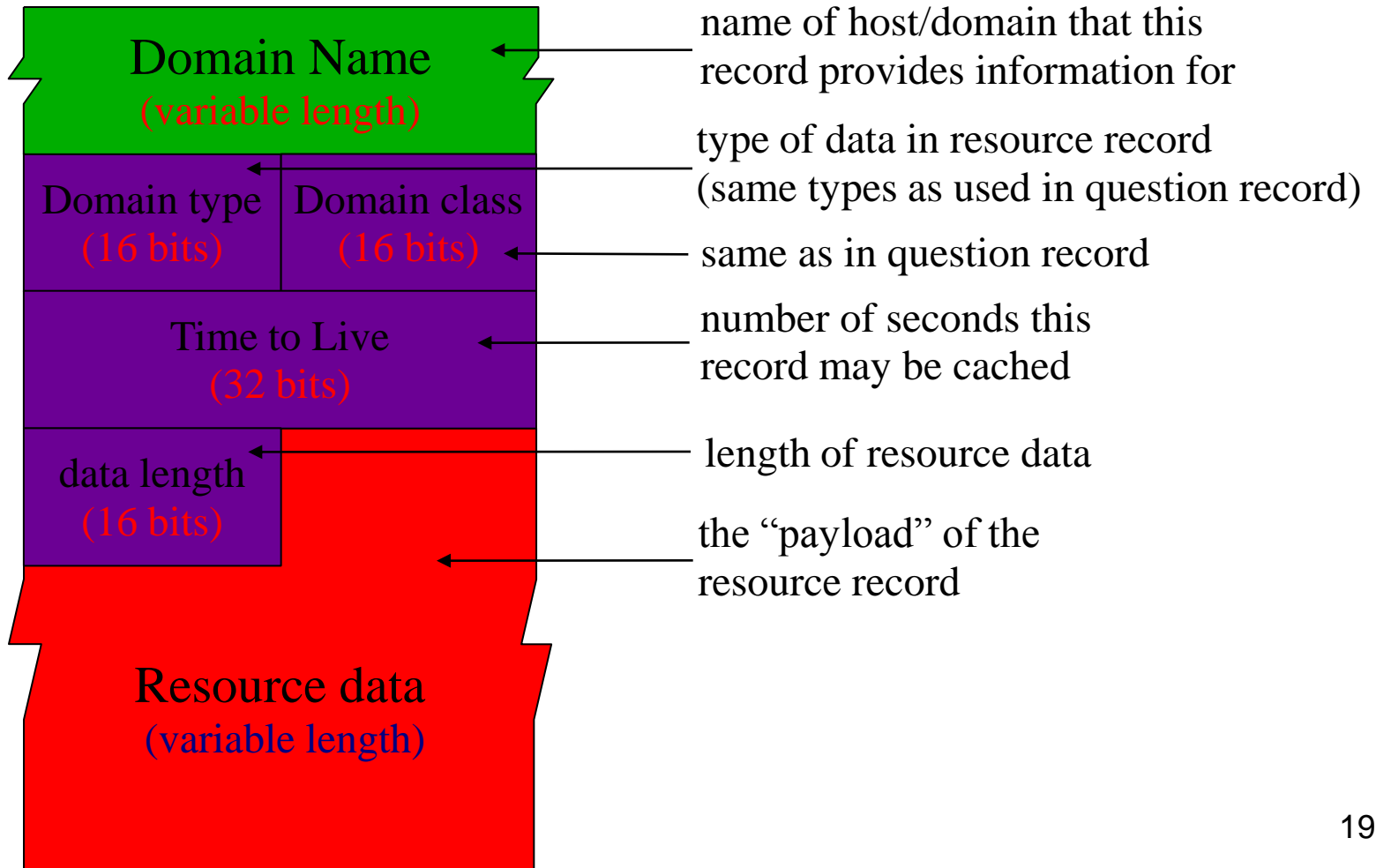
1	A	Address – IPv4
2	NS	Name Server (authoritative)
5	CNAME	Canonical Name (alias)
12	PTR	Pointer – reverse lookup
15	MX	Mail Exchange
28	AAAA	Address - IPv6
252	AXFR	Zone Transfer



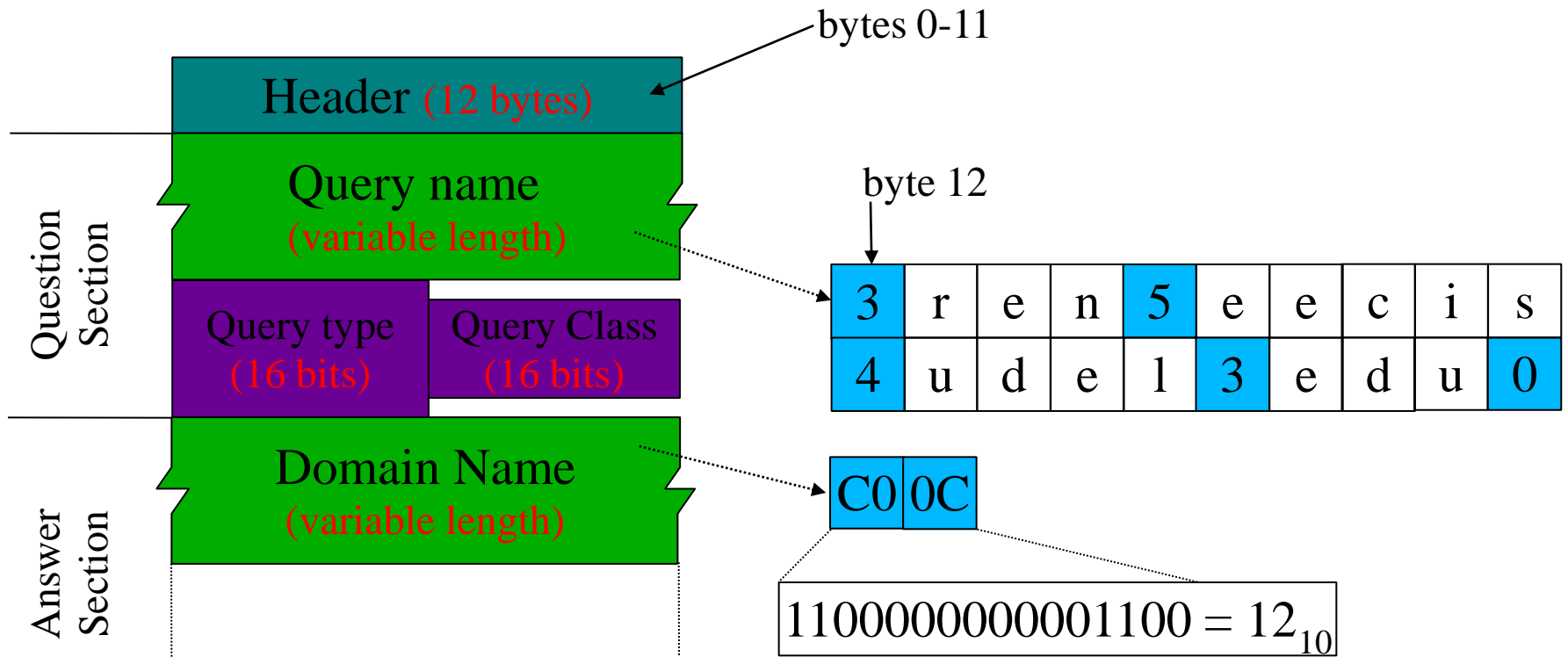
counts

Resource Record Format

answer, authoritative, and additional sections in response



Compression



Example forward query/response

“What is the IP address of www.udel.edu?”

Hdr	<i>ident</i>	0x0100
	0x0001	0x0000
	0x0000	0x0000
Qry	3	'w' 'w' 'w'
	4	'u' 'd' 'e'
	'1' 3	'e' 'd'
	'u' 0	0x0001 (A)
	0x0001 (IN)	

flags: recursion desired (RD)

flags: query response (QR), recursion desired (RD), recursion available (RA)

TTL: 45301 seconds ≈ 12.6 hours

“www.udel.edu's IP address is 128.175.13.63.”

Hdr	<i>same ident</i>	0x8180
	0x0001	0x0001
	0x0004	0x0004
Qry	3	'w' 'w' 'w'
	4	'u' 'd' 'e'
	'1' 3	'e' 'd'
	'u' 0	0x0001 (A)
	0x0001 (IN)	
Ans	0xC00C	0x0001 (A)
	0x0001 (IN)	0x0000...
	...0xB2F5	0x0004
	0x80AF0D3F (128.175.13.63)	

...

Example inverse query/response

“What is the name of the host at 128.175.13.63?”

Hdr	<i>ident</i>	0x0100		
	0x0001	0x0000		
	0x0000	0x0000		
Qry	2	'6'	'3'	2
	'1'	'3'	3	'1'
	'7'	'5'	3	'1'
	'2'	'8'	7	'i'
	'n'	'-'	'a'	'd'
	'd'	'r'	4	'a'
	'r'	'p'	'a'	0
0x000C (PTR)		0x0001 (IN)		

“The host at 128.175.13.63 is named www.udel.edu.”

Hdr	<i>same ident</i>	0x8180		
	0x0001	0x0001		
	0x0004	0x0004		
Qry	2	'6'	'3'	2
	'1'	'3'	3	'1'
	'7'	'5'	3	'1'
	'2'	'8'	7	'i'
	'n'	'-'	'a'	'd'
	'd'	'r'	4	'a'
	'r'	'p'	'a'	0
0x000C (PTR)		0x0001 (IN)		
0xC00C		0x000C (PTR)		
0x0001 (IN)		0x0000...		
...0xB003		0x000E		
3	'w'	'w'	'w'	
4	'u'	'd'	'e'	
'1'	3	'e'	'd'	
'u'	0	...		

TTL: 45056 seconds ≈ 12.5 hours

...

Resource Record Sections

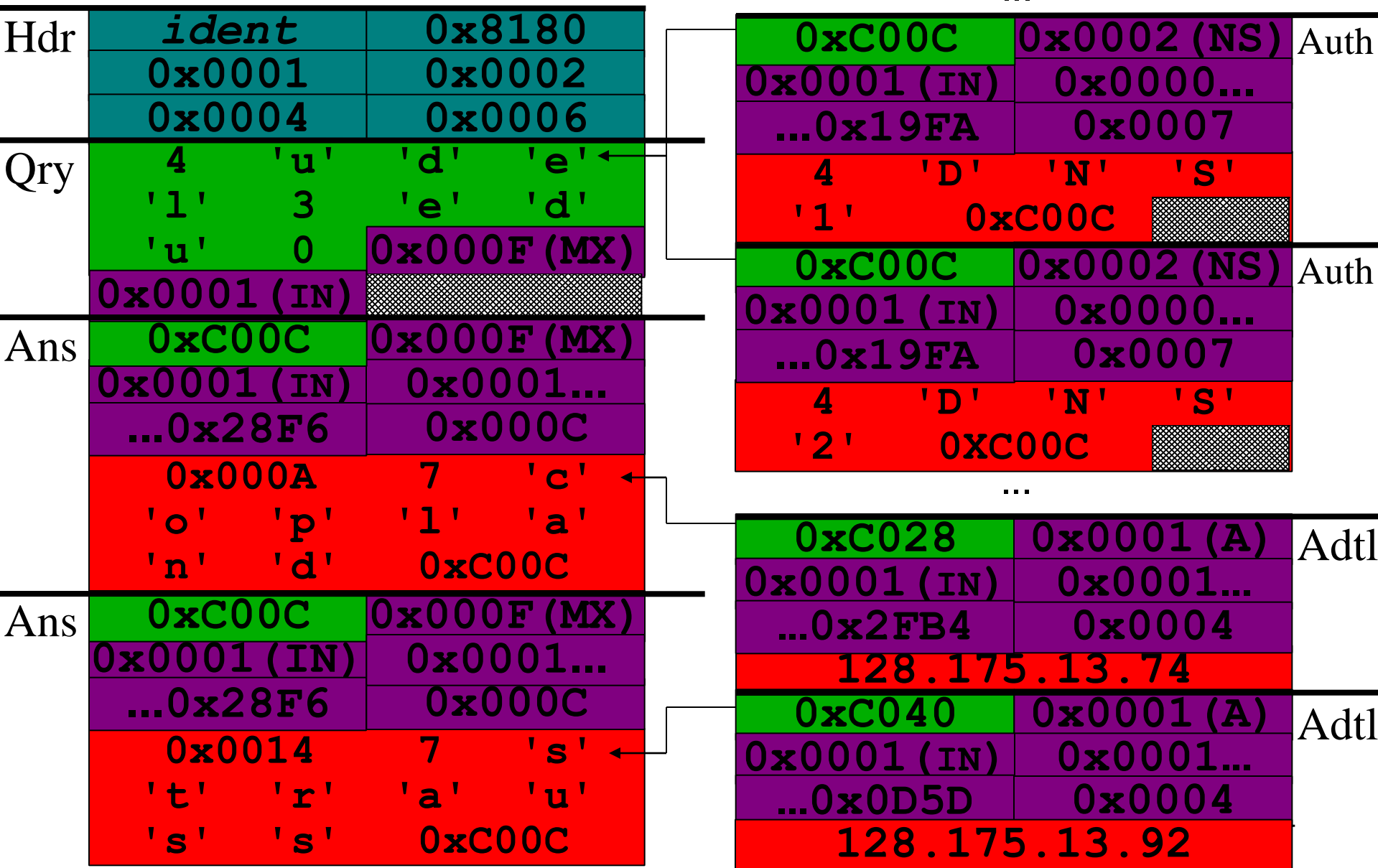
- Resource Record sections:
 - answer = record(s) sent in response to query(s).
 - authoritative = DNS servers which are authoritative for answer record(s).
 - *additional* = any other related information.
- *MX records*:
 - *mail exchange (MX) records* provide mail addressing info.
 - MX query asks “What hosts will accept mail for domain X?”
 - MX resource records say “You can send mail for domain X to host Y.”

MX Resource Data

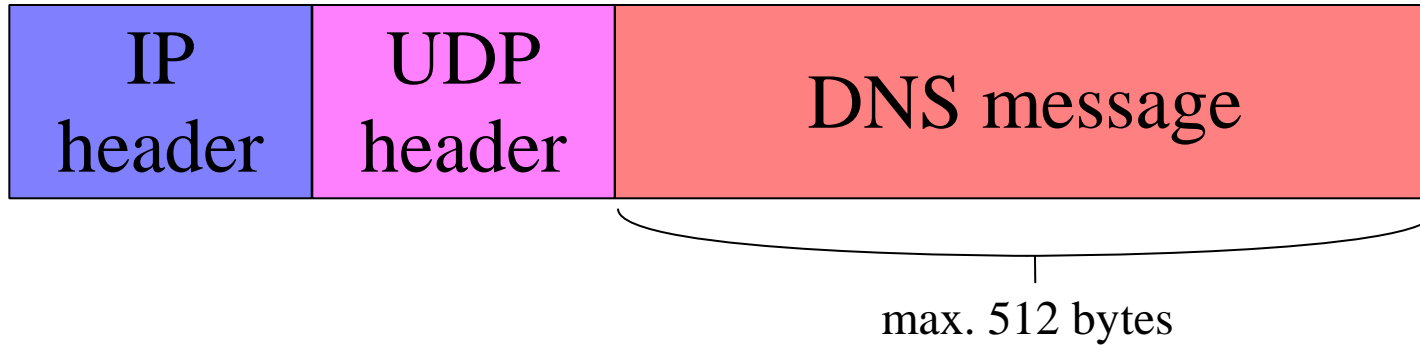
preference (2 bytes) ← delivery priority (lower value = higher priority)

exchange (variable length) ← domain name of host that will accept mail

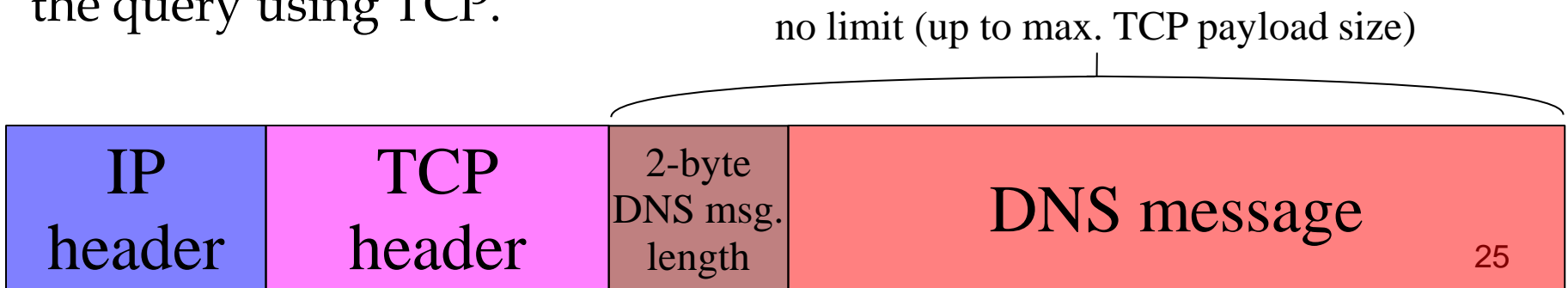
Example MX response



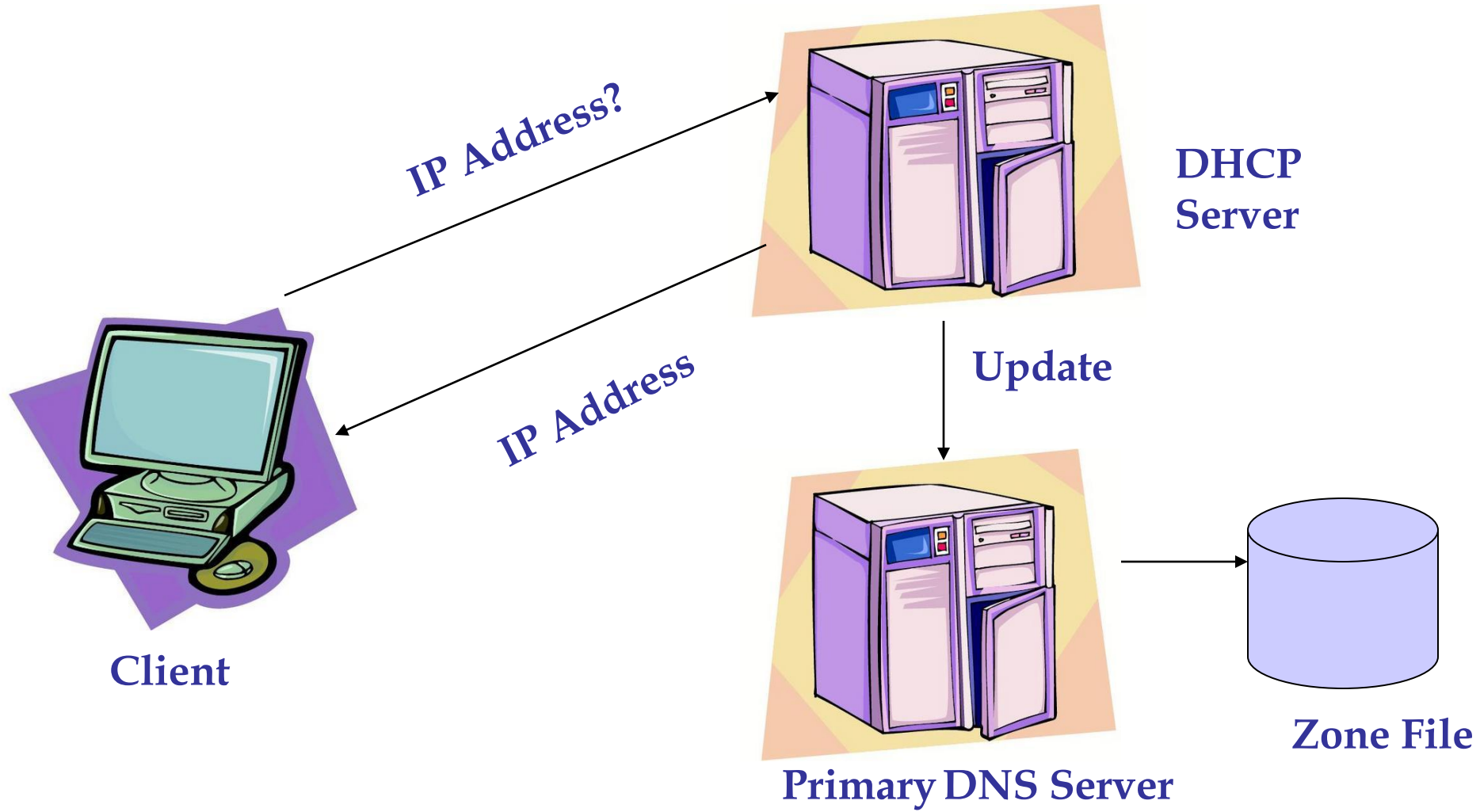
Transport



- DNS messages are encapsulated in UDP by default.
- If the resolver expects the response to exceed 512 bytes, the resolver encapsulates the query in TCP instead.
- If a request is sent over UDP and the response is longer than 512 bytes, the server sends the first 512 bytes of the response using UDP and sets the TC (truncated) flag. The resolver then re-sends the query using TCP.



Dynamic DNS



Acknowledgements

Many thanks to :

- Behrouz A. Forouzan
<http://www.mhhe.com/engcs/compsci/forouzan/tcpipppt.mhtml>
- David Conrad
www.itu.int/osg/spu/enum/workshopjan01/annex2-conrad.ppt
- Greg Forte
<http://www.cis.udel.edu/~amer/856/dns.03f.ppt>