

CSc 450/550  
Computer Networks  
Domain Name System

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Summer 2007

# Review: Web/HTTP

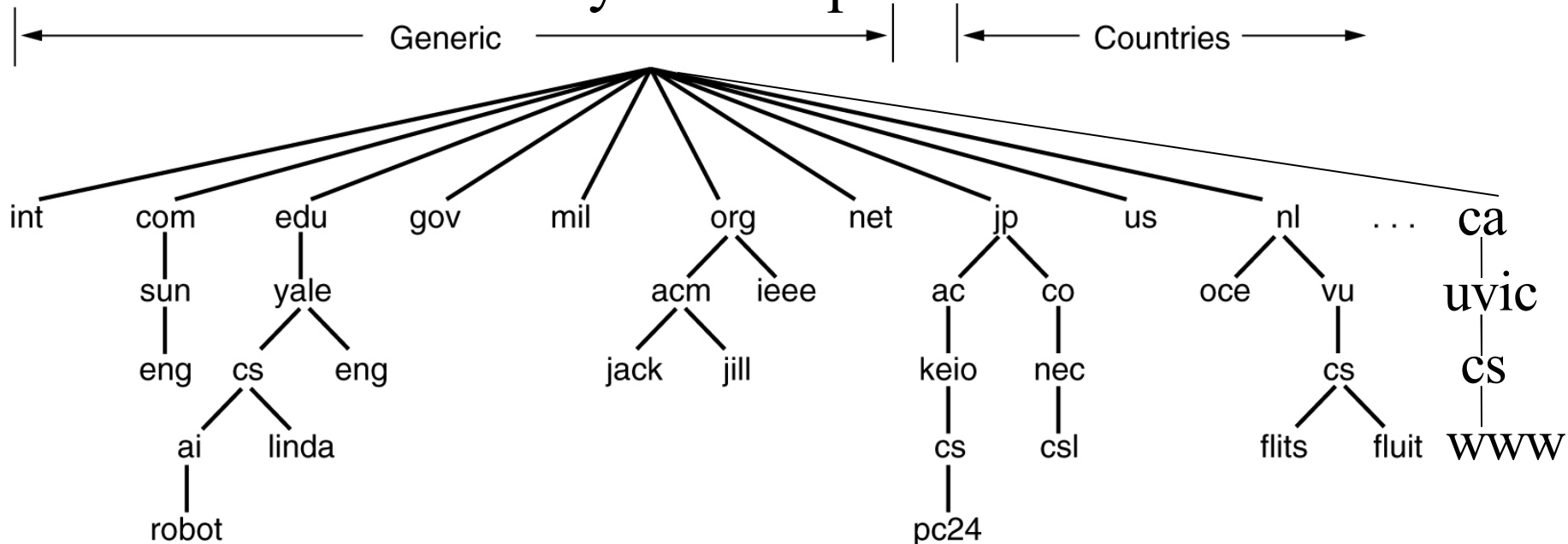
- Web
  - URI/URL, HTML tags, embedded objects
- HTTP
  - request and response
  - persistence, statefulness
  - web caching, content delivery
- DNS
  - essentially, a name-address mapping

# Today's topics

- More on DNS
  - how to register your name-address mapping
    - DNS resource records
  - how to get your name-address mapping resolved
    - DNS resolution queries
- DNS: more than just name resolution
  - DNS-based server selection
    - in content delivery networks

# DNS name space

- Hierarchical, distributed
  - gTLD: generic top-level domain
  - ccTLD: country-code top-level domain



# DNS: client's view

- Local DNS resolver: `gethostbyname()`
  - `/etc/host.conf`
    - `order` `hosts,bind`
  - `/etc/hosts`
    - `1.2.3.4` `nameserver`
  - `/etc/resolv.conf`
    - `nameserver` `1.2.3.4`
- Local DNS server: do the real job!
  - DNS “proxy”

```

; Authoritative data for cs.vu.nl
cs.vu.nl.      86400  IN  SOA    star boss (952771,7200,7200,2419200,86400)
cs.vu.nl.      86400  IN  TXT    "Divisie Wiskunde en Informatica."
cs.vu.nl.      86400  IN  TXT    "Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam."
cs.vu.nl.      86400  IN  MX     1 zephyr.cs.vu.nl.
cs.vu.nl.      86400  IN  MX     2 top.cs.vu.nl.

flits.cs.vu.nl. 86400  IN  HINFO   Sun Unix
flits.cs.vu.nl. 86400  IN  A       130.37.16.112
flits.cs.vu.nl. 86400  IN  A       192.31.231.165
flits.cs.vu.nl. 86400  IN  MX     1 flits.cs.vu.nl.
flits.cs.vu.nl. 86400  IN  MX     2 zephyr.cs.vu.nl.
flits.cs.vu.nl. 86400  IN  MX     3 top.cs.vu.nl.
www.cs.vu.nl.   86400  IN  CNAME   star.cs.vu.nl
ftp.cs.vu.nl.   86400  IN  CNAME   zephyr.cs.vu.nl

```

```

rowboat        IN  A       130.37.56.201
               IN  MX     1 rowboat
               IN  MX     2 zephyr
               IN  HINFO   Sun Unix

```

little-sister

laserjet

# DNS resource records

Type	Meaning	Value
SOA	Start of Authority	Parameters for this zone
A	IP address of a host	32-Bit integer
MX	Mail exchange	Priority, domain willing to accept e-mail
NS	Name Server	Name of a server for this domain
CNAME	Canonical name	Domain name
PTR	Pointer	Alias for an IP address
HINFO	Host description	CPU and OS in ASCII
TXT	Text	Uninterpreted ASCII text

5/28/07

# SOA, NS

- **dig soa cs.uvic.ca**

- cs.uvic.ca. 43200 IN SOA active.uvic.ca.  
gduncan.dns.engr.uvic.ca. 705181509 3600 300 604800 1800

- origin = active.uvic.ca; mail addr = gduncan.dns.engr.uvic.ca;  
serial = 705181509; refresh = 3600 (60 minutes); retry = 300 (5  
minutes); expire = 604800 (7 days); minimum = 1800 (0.5 hour)
- replication consistency control

- **dig ns cs.uvic.ca**

- cs.uvic.ca. 40800 IN NS dns1.uvic.ca.
- cs.uvic.ca. 40800 IN NS active.uvic.ca.

- **dig mx cs.uvic.ca**
  - cs.uvic.ca. 43200 IN MX 0 mta.cs.uvic.ca.
    - priority = 0 (highest)
- **dig a cs.uvic.ca**
  - cs.uvic.ca. 43200 IN A 142.104.100.110
- **dig cname www.cs.uvic.ca**
  - www.cs.uvic.ca. 42383 IN CNAME  
thing2.cs.uvic.ca.
- **dig a thing2.cs.uvic.ca**
  - thing2.cs.uvic.ca. 43200 IN A  
142.104.100.111
- **dig ptr 111.100.104.142.in-addr.arpa**
  - 111.100.104.142.in-addr.arpa. 43200 IN PTR  
thing2.cs.UVic.CA.

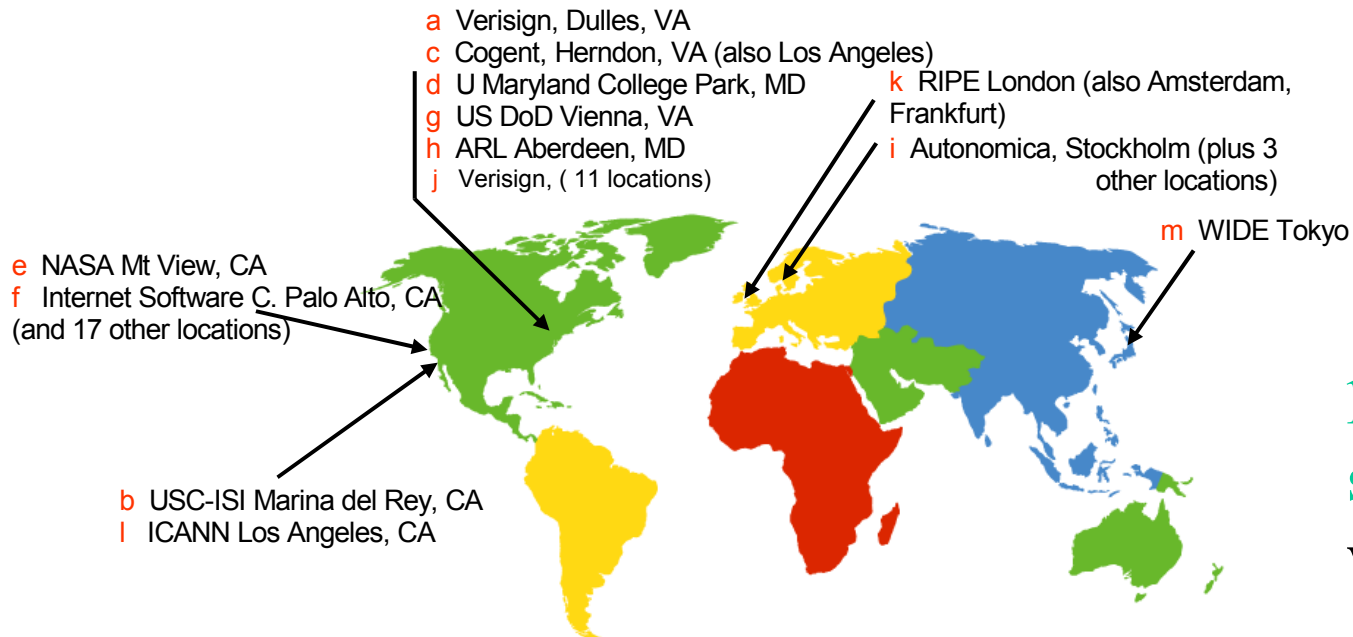


# DNS: servers

- Local DNS server
  - where's `www.cs.uvic.ca`.
- Root DNS server (.): `{a..m}.root-servers.net`
  - ask `ca0{1..6}.cira.ca.`, `ns-ext.isc.org`
- TLD DNS server (.ca.): `ca0{1..6}.cira.ca`
  - ask `dns{1|2}.uvic.ca.`, `ns3.uvic.ca.`, `ns.pinc.com`
- Authoritative DNS server
  - primary, secondary

# Root DNS servers

- {a..m}.root-servers.net.



13 root name servers worldwide

# DNS queries

- Local DNS resolver-server

```
#nslookup
```

```
>set debug
```

```
>www.cs.uvic.ca
```

## QUESTIONS

```
www.cs.uvic.ca, type = A, class = IN
```

## ANSWERS

```
-> www.cs.uvic.ca
```

```
canonical name = thing2.cs.uvic.ca.
```

```
-> thing2.cs.uvic.ca
```

```
internet address = 142.104.100.111
```

## AUTHORITY RECORDS

```
-> cs.uvic.ca
```

```
nameserver = active.uvic.ca.
```

```
-> cs.uvic.ca
```

```
nameserver = dns1.uvic.ca.
```

## ADDITIONAL RECORDS

```
-> dns1.uvic.ca
```

```
internet address = 142.104.6.1
```

```
-> active.uvic.ca
```

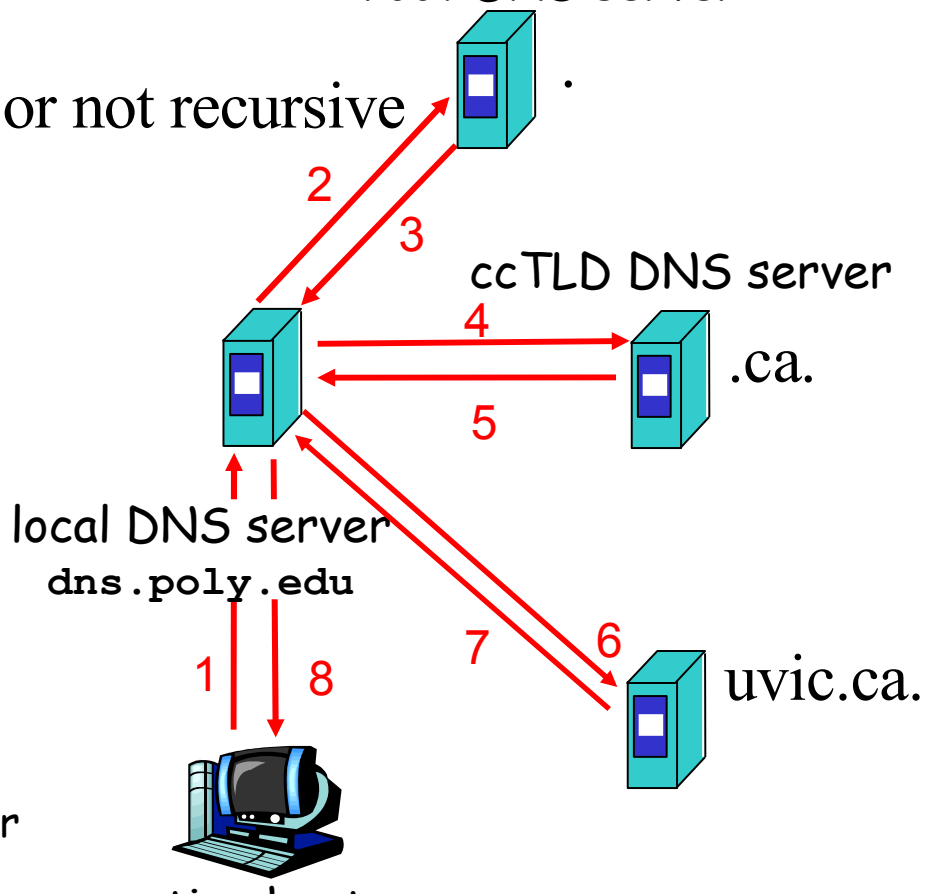
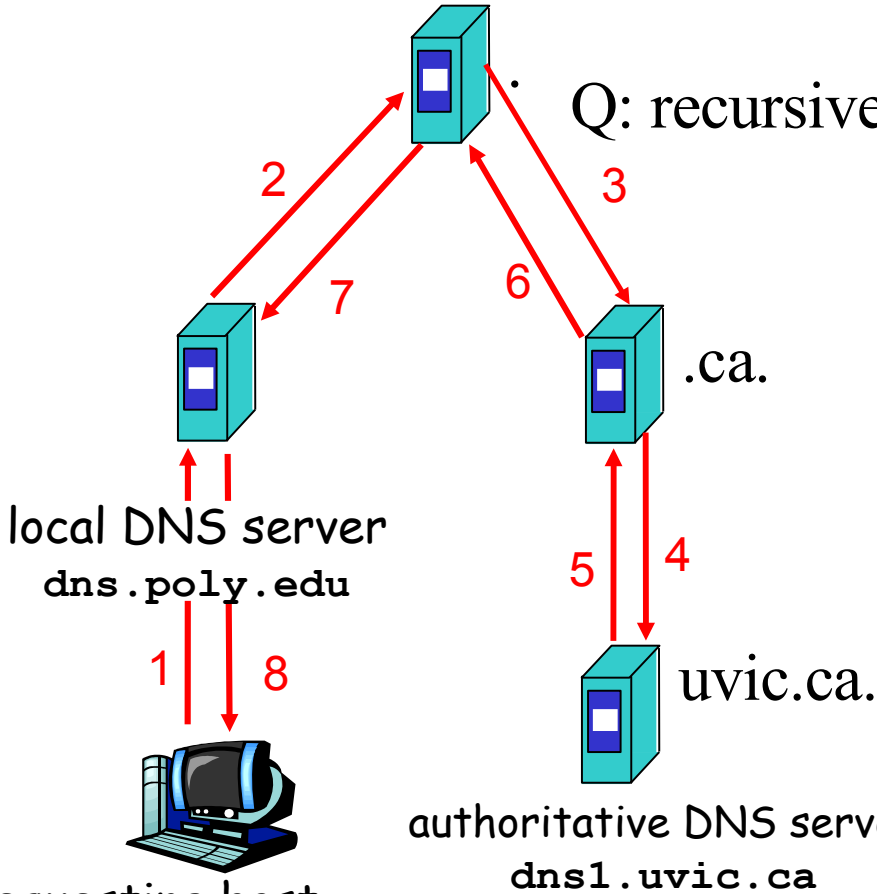
```
internet address = 142.104.96.2
```

# Recursive vs iterative

Q: recursive or not recursive

root DNS server

root DNS server



requesting host  
cis.poly.edu

authoritative DNS server  
dns1.uvic.ca

requesting host  
cis.poly.edu

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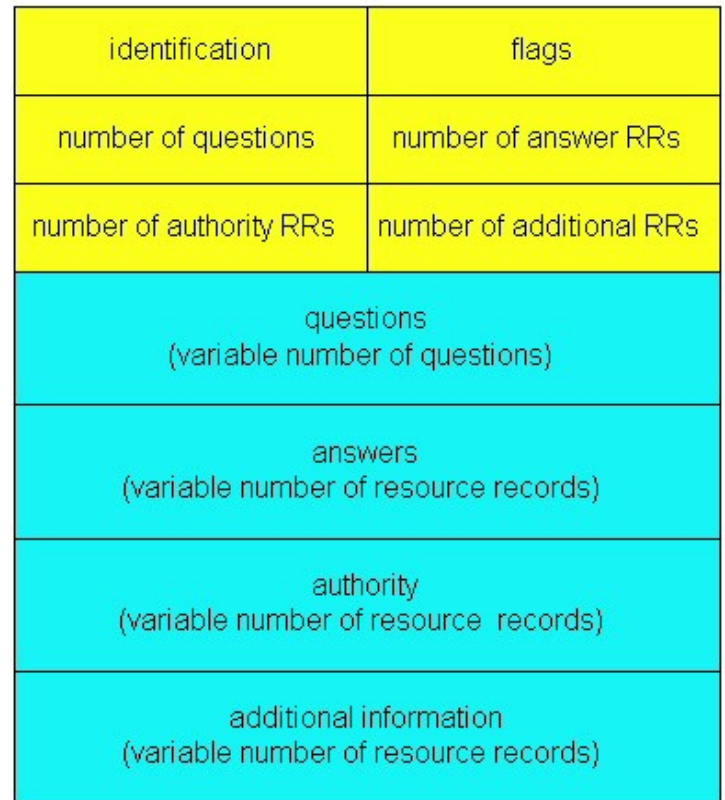
www.cs.uvic.ca

www.cs.uvic.ca



# DNS queries: more

- Local DNS server and higher hierarchy
  - recursive vs iterative
- Reply cache
  - time-to-live (TTL)
- Services required
  - commonly by UDP
- Attacks on DNS
  - cache poisoning

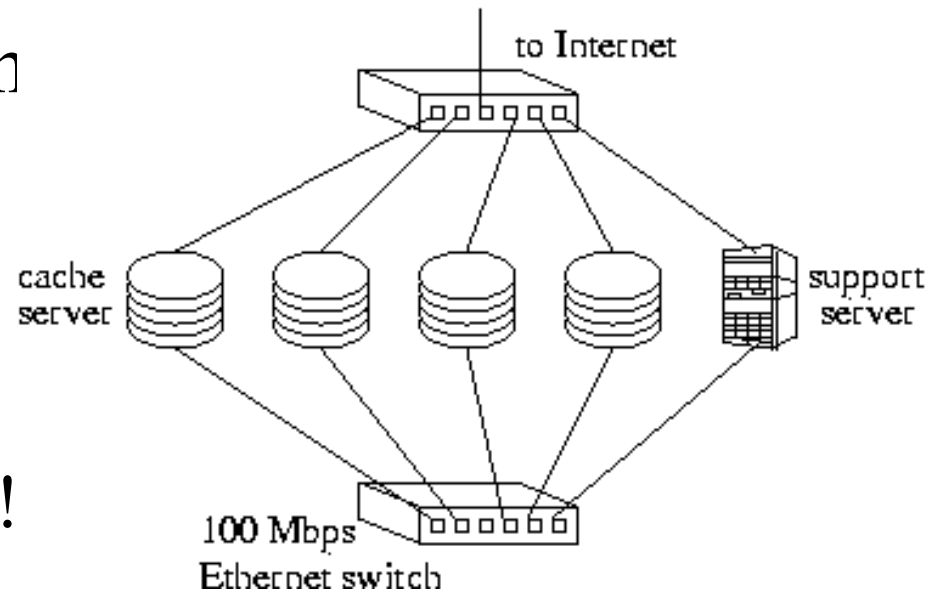


# DNS: reality check

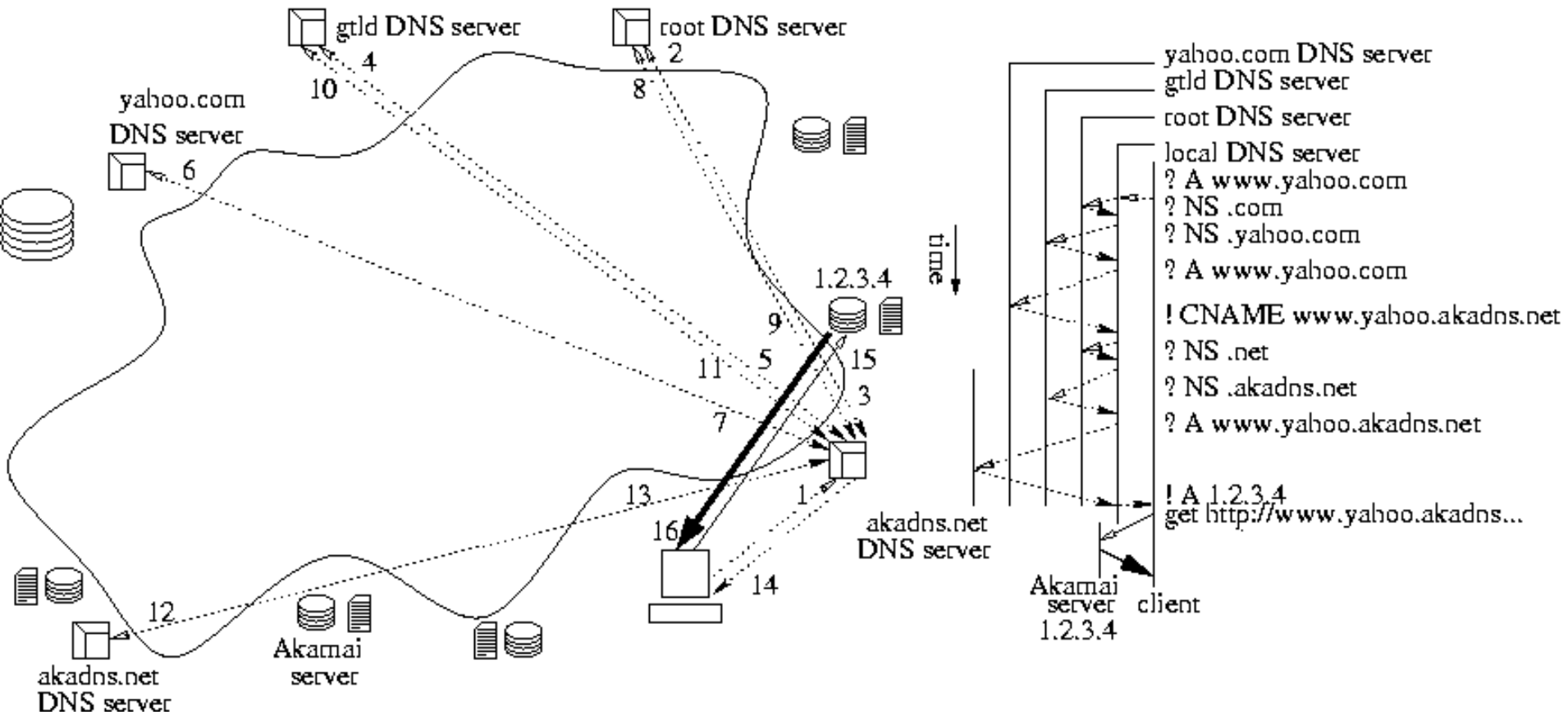
- Design goals
  - distributed, hierarchical, low overhead, robust
- Protocol mechanisms
  - cache, weak consistency, redundancy
    - e.g., at least two NS servers per domain in different subnets for redundancy; reality: many are on the same subnet due to poor provisioning
    - e.g., stable name-address mapping for caching efficiency; reality: very short TTL in CDN
- Secure DNS

# Akamai content delivery

- Akamai EdgePlatform
  - 15,000+ servers
  - 1,100+ networks
  - 69 countries
  - up to 15% web traffic!
- Server selection
  - DNS-based
  - for site or object delivery



# Site delivery





# AkaDNS.net

## *akadns.net* DNS servers

Server	IP address	Access network	Location
ZA	216.32.65.105	exodus.net	Washington, DC
ZB	216.52.46.145	bbnplanet.net	Denver, CO
ZC	63.241.199.50	att.net	Dallas, TX
ZD	206.132.160.36	glbx.net	Santa Clara, CA
ZE	12.47.217.11	att.net	Parsippany, NJ
ZF	63.215.198.79	level3.net	San Jose, CA
ZG	204.248.36.131	sprintlink.net	
ZH	63.208.48.42	level3.net	St. Louis, MO

## *akadns.net* NS and A TTL

Ask		Answer		
Name	Server	Refer	NS-TTL (s)	A-TTL (s)
net.	{a..m}.root-servers.net	{a..m}.gtld-servers.net	172,800	172,800
akaDNS.net.	{a..m}.gtld-servers.net	z{a..g}.akadns.net	172,800	172,800
yahoo...	z{a..g}.akadns.net	–	90,000	90,000
www...	z{a..g}.akadns.net	–	–	300

# DNS-based server selection

- Transparent to end-users
- Issues
  - effectiveness (who's making the decision)
  - overhead (low TTL)
  - granularity (hostname vs. service name)
  - proximity (client, local DNS, CDN server)
  - accuracy (*network positioning*)
- Bottom-line: avoid the worst, hope for the best

# This lecture

- DNS (2)
  - DNS resource records
  - DNS resolution queries
    - recursive, iterative
- DNS-based server selection
  - “site delivery”: mechanisms, pros and cons
- Explore further
  - CDN: “object delivery”

# Next lectures

- May 31: 1st in-class midterm exam
- In June: TCP and UDP