



1.  $n$  computes  $i = H(h)$





The andna cache will keep a queue of MAX\_

Each assigned record has a service number, in this way the IPs and hostnames which have the same service number are grouped in an array. In the resolution request the client will specify the service number too, therefore it hostname. Example:

1. The node X has registered the hostname "angelica". The default IP of "angelica" is "1.2.3.4".
- 2.

#### 4.1.3 Weight

The weight number, associated to each SNSD record, is used when there are more than one records which have the same priority number. In this case, this is how the client chooses which record using to contact the servers:

The client asks ANDNA the resolution request and it gets, for example, 8 different records.

The first record which will be used by the client is chosen in a pseudo-random manner: each record has a probability to be picked, which is proportional to its weight number, therefore the records with the heavier weight are more likely to be picked.

Note that if the records have the shis95(p)1(rior)1(it)28(y)83(,)409(th)1(e)-1(n)-393(the)-394(c)27(h)1(oic

```
# hostname: sns_d_hostname: service: priority: weight[: pub_key_file]
# or
```



However the SNSD chains are ignored, only the first resolution is considered valid. Since in the zero service there's always the main IP, the resolution is always performed.

In this case ("depausceve:80 -i pippo:0") the resolution will return the main IP of "pippo:0".

The reply to a resolution request of service zero, returns always IPs and not hostnames.

## References

- [1] Netsukuku website: <http://netsukuku.freaknet.org/>
- [2] Netsukuku topology document: [topology.pdf](#)
- [3] ANDNS RFC: [Andna and dns](#)
- [4] ANDNA manual page: [andna\(8\)](#)
- [5] SNSD RFC: [SNSD](#)
- [6] SRV record: [RFC 2782](#)  
[SRV on wikipedia](#)

