

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic look.

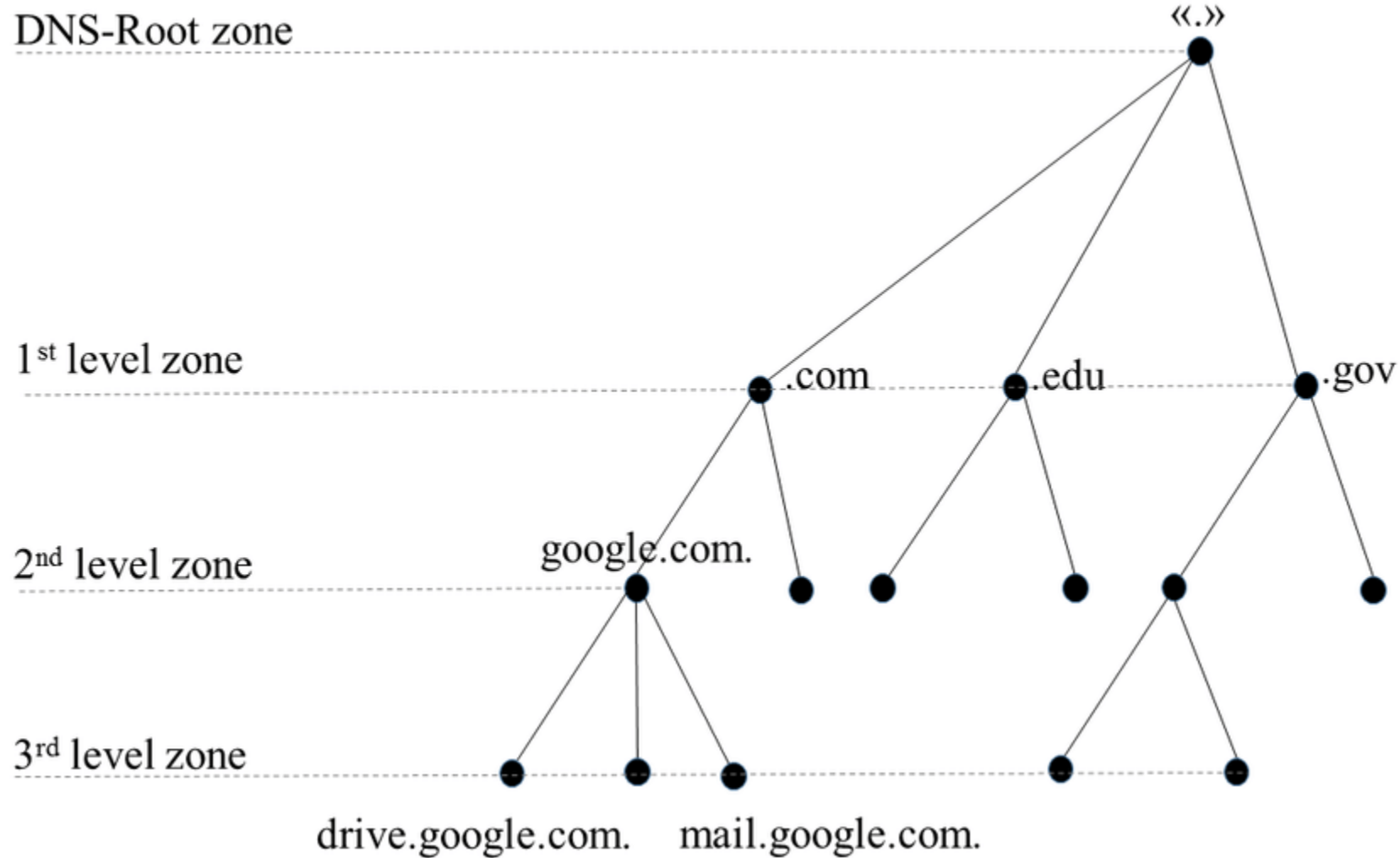
# DNS

Domain Naming System

# DNS - Domain Naming System

- ▶ Netzwerkdienst
- ▶ Übersetzt Namen in IP-Adressen (DNS lookup)
- ▶ [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) ist z.B. via 142.251.36.142 erreichbar
- ▶ FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name)
  - ▶ Top-Level com (TLD ... top level domain)
  - ▶ Second-Level google
  - ▶ Third-Level www

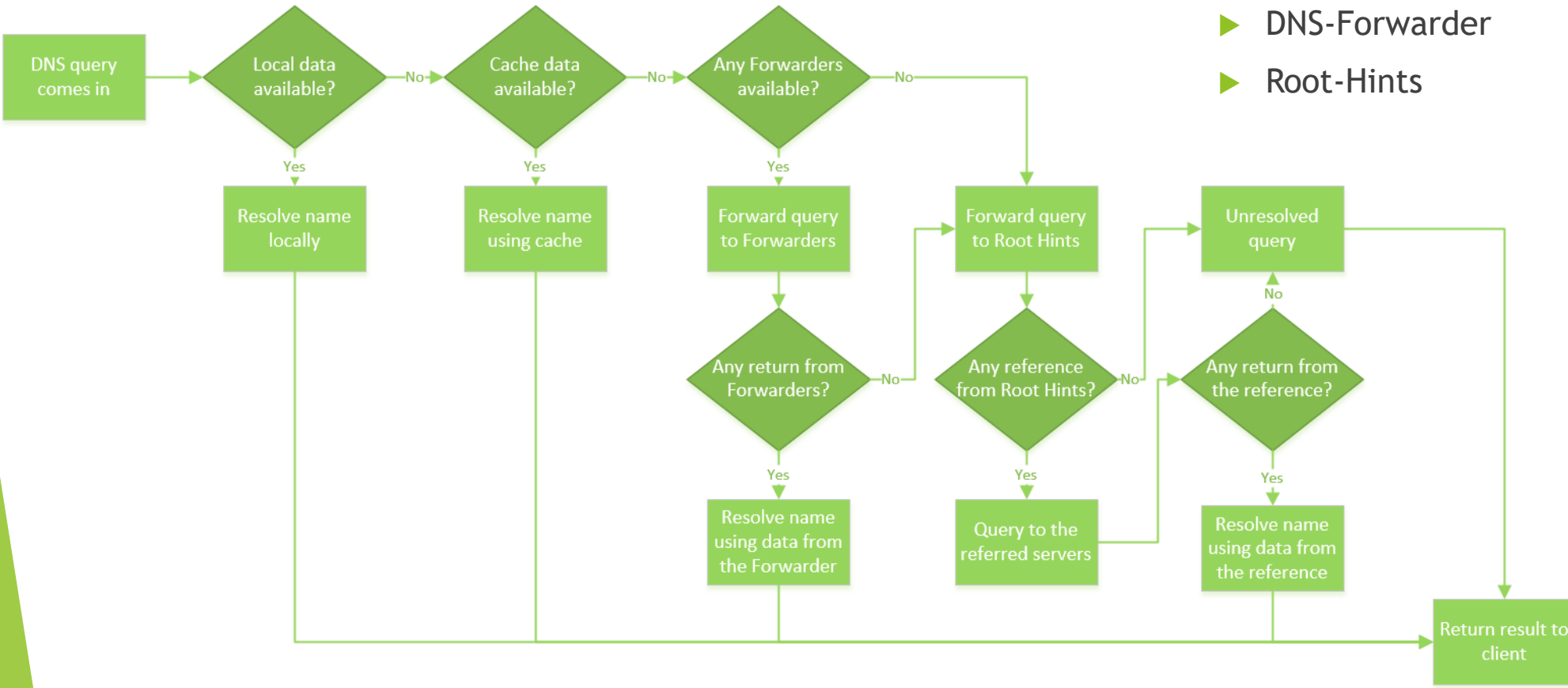
# DNS - Domain Naming System



# Ablauf Namensauflösung

## ► Quellen

- hosts
- Lokaler Cache
- Primärer DNS-Server
- DNS-Forwarder
- Root-Hints



# DNS - Subdomains @ HTL-HL

- ▶ [www.htl-hl.ac.at](http://www.htl-hl.ac.at)
- ▶ [gwmail.htl-hl.ac.at](mailto:gwmail.htl-hl.ac.at)
- ▶ [letto.htl-hl.ac.at](http://letto.htl-hl.ac.at)
- ▶ [filr.htl-hl.ac.at](http://filr.htl-hl.ac.at)
- ▶ [moodle.htl-hl.ac.at](http://moodle.htl-hl.ac.at)

# DNS - Subdomains in der Praxis

- ▶ Filialen bzw. Abteilungen einer Firma
- ▶ Eigenständige Webauftritte
  - ▶ Allgemeine Homepage
  - ▶ Webshop
  - ▶ Webmail

# DNS - Typen von DNS-Servern

- ▶ Primary DNS-Server:
  - ▶ Master-Kopie der Domain-Konfiguration
  - ▶ IP-Adressen und FQDN
- ▶ Secondary DNS-Server (Slave):
  - ▶ Read-Only-Kopie der Domain-Information vom Primary-Server
  - ▶ agiert als “Backup” falls Primary ausfällt
- ▶ Caching DNS-Server:
  - ▶ Hält aktuelle DNS-Anfragen und dient zur Entlastung der Primary/Secondary-Server

# DNS - Record-Types

- ▶ A      A steht für *Adresse*, beinhaltet die IPv4 Adresse eines speziellen Hostnamen oder einer Domain
- ▶ AAAA      wie A-Record, zeigt allerdings IPv6 Adressen
- ▶ NS      *Nameserver* klärt die Autorität einer Zone
- ▶ MX      *Mail Exchange* ordnet E-Mail-Servern eine Domain zu
- ▶ CNAME      *Canonical Name* definiert einen Alias
- ▶ SOA      Start of Authority gibt Details über die Zone bekannt
- ▶ PTR      Pointer ist für den Reverse-Lookup gedacht



# Root-DNS-Server

► <https://www.iana.org/domains/root/servers>

a.root-servers.net	198.41.0.4, 2001:503:ba3e::2:30	Verisign, Inc.
b.root-servers.net	199.9.14.201, 2001:500:200::b	University of Southern California, Information Sciences Institute
c.root-servers.net	192.33.4.12, 2001:500:2::c	Cogent Communications
d.root-servers.net	199.7.91.13, 2001:500:2d::d	University of Maryland
e.root-servers.net	192.203.230.10, 2001:500:a8::e	NASA (Ames Research Center)
f.root-servers.net	192.5.5.241, 2001:500:2f::f	Internet Systems Consortium, Inc.
g.root-servers.net	192.112.36.4, 2001:500:12::d0d	US Department of Defense (NIC)
h.root-servers.net	198.97.190.53, 2001:500:1::53	US Army (Research Lab)
i.root-servers.net	192.36.148.17, 2001:7fe::53	Netnod
j.root-servers.net	192.58.128.30, 2001:503:c27::2:30	Verisign, Inc.
k.root-servers.net	193.0.14.129, 2001:7fd::1	RIPE NCC
l.root-servers.net	199.7.83.42, 2001:500:9f::42	ICANN
m.root-servers.net	202.12.27.33, 2001:dc3::35	WIDE Project

# Powershell Cmdlets

- ▶ Resolve-DNSName

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dnsclient/resolve-dnsname?view=windowsserver2022-ps>

- ▶ DNS-Server

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/dnsserver/?view=windowsserver2022-ps>