

# Domain Name Service (DNS)

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# Origins

- People have many identifiers: Full name, Pet name, Roll number, Passport number
- Internet hosts are no less

– Hostnames and IP addresses



→ web sense



E.g. [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com)

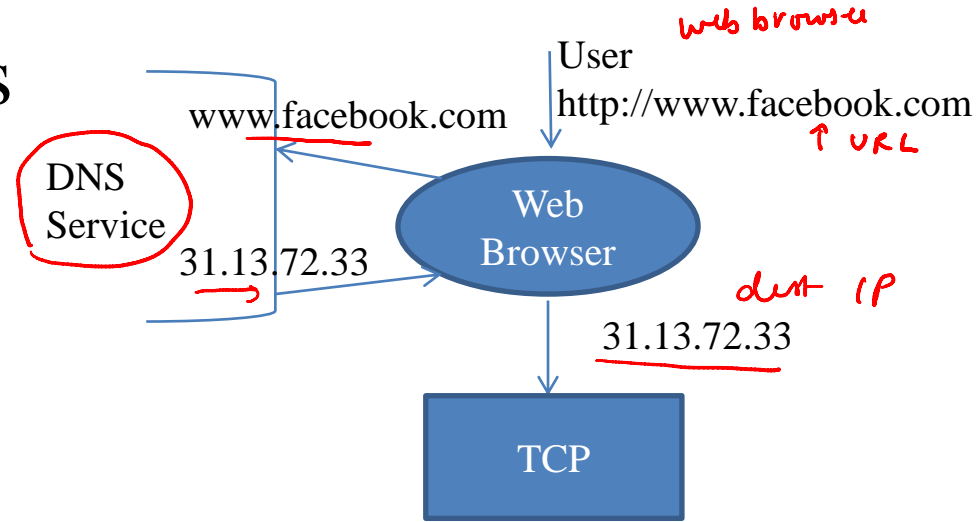
- Variable Length
- Mnemonic → easy to remember
- Carry no info to help route packets towards them

E.g. 31.13.72.33

- Fixed Length ✓
- Numeric
- Routing information embed within them

# Problem and Solution

- People prefer hostnames
- Routers prefer IP addresses
- Need a service (DNS) that converts hostnames/domains to Values → IP address



Domain Name: Label that defines a realm of administrative autonomy  
E.g. facebook.com; iitb.ac.in; mit.edu

# DNS Services

- Host name to IP address translation

Host aliasing: “alias → other names”; many names may map finally to same IP address

- [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com). (alias hostname) maps to [star.c10r.facebook.com](http://star.c10r.facebook.com). (canonical hostname)
- [www.facbook.com](http://www.facbook.com), [www.facebok.com](http://www.facebok.com) map to [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com)

- Helps run multiple services from same server

*Handwritten notes:*  
www.abc.com → our.abc.com  
mx.abc.com → our.abc.com  
our.abc.com

*Handwritten notes:*  
organization  
web server  
email server  
our.abc.com  
↓  
outs.abc.com

*Handwritten notes:*  
www.xyz.com } → service.com  
www.abc.com } → service.com

# DNS Services

- Mail server aliasing: Help specify mailserver of a given domain  
*chebrolu@cse.iitb.ac.in*
  - E.g. cse.iitb.ac.in maps to jeeves.cse.iitb.ac.in *↗ IP*
  - facebook.com maps to msgin.t.facebook.com
- Load distribution: Helps distribute load across replicated servers  
*www.google.com → many IP*
  - A single hostname associated with many IP addresses; order rotated on each request

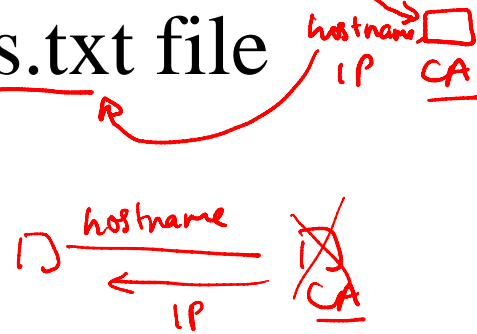
# Implementation

- Original Implementation: hosts.txt file



- Centralized Architecture:

- Single point of failure
- Has to cope with high traffic volume
- Location: where should it be placed?
- Huge database maintenance
- Overall its not scalable



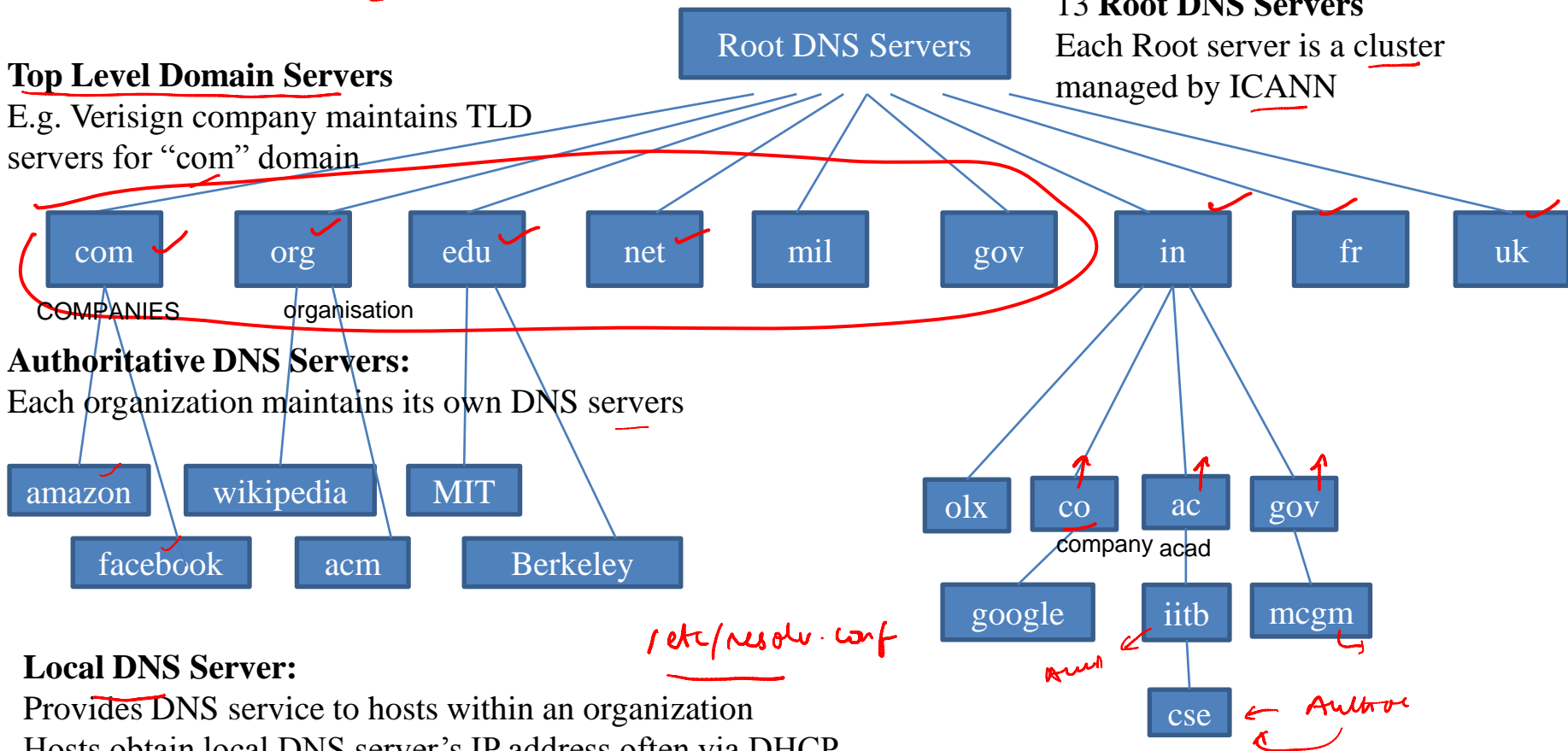
## Top Level Domain Servers

## Authoritative DNS Servers:

### Local DNS Server:

## Hosts obtain local DNS server's IP address often via DHCP

Each Root server is a cluster managed by ICANN



# Root Servers





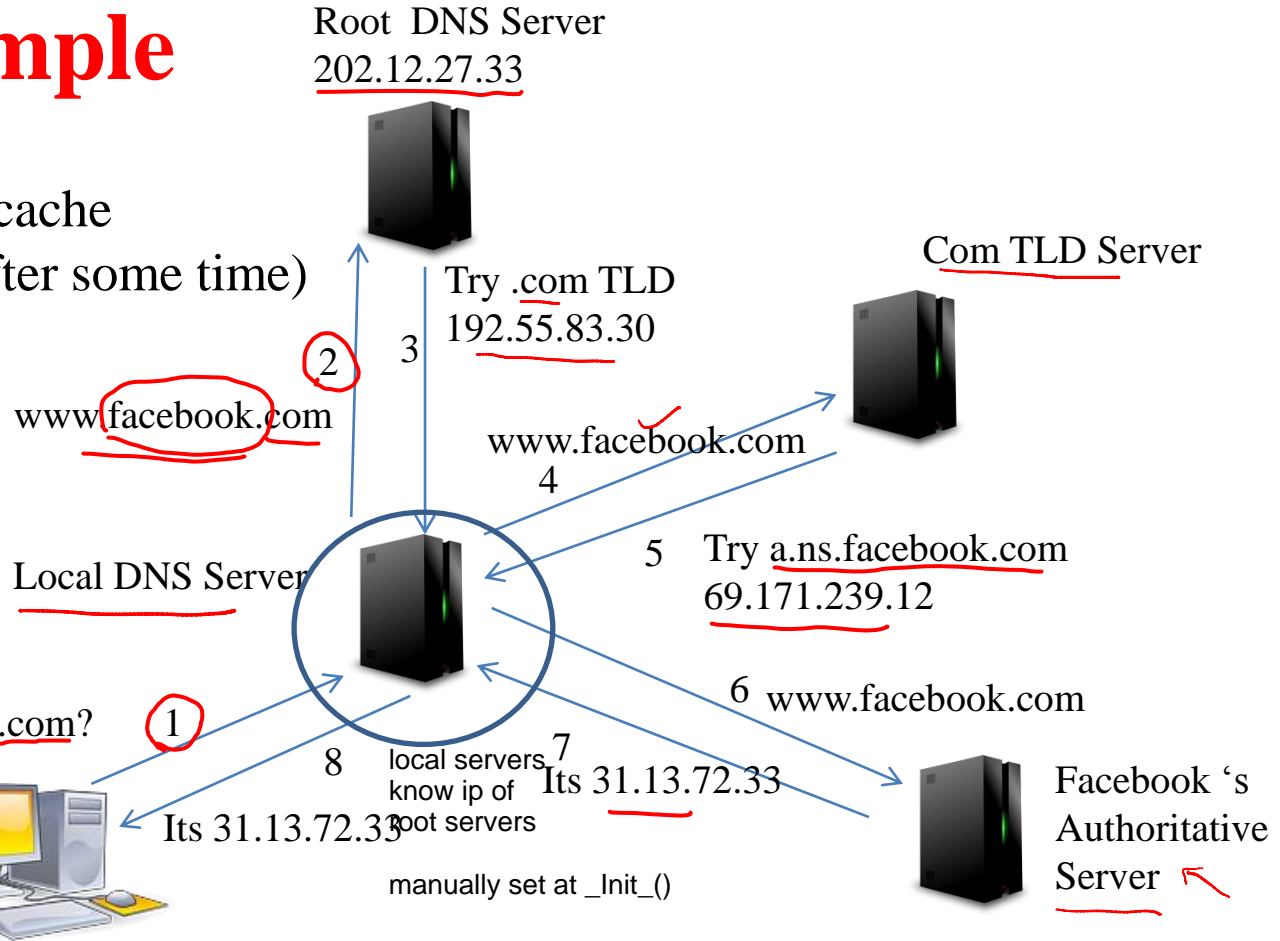
# Example

Local DNS server can cache mappings (discarded after some time)

Cache  
- .com TLD, IP  
- .org TLD, IP  
TTL  
Cache  
www.facebook.com  
31.13.72.33

Whats IP of www.facebook.com?

local servers cache entries  
but they too expire



# Break

