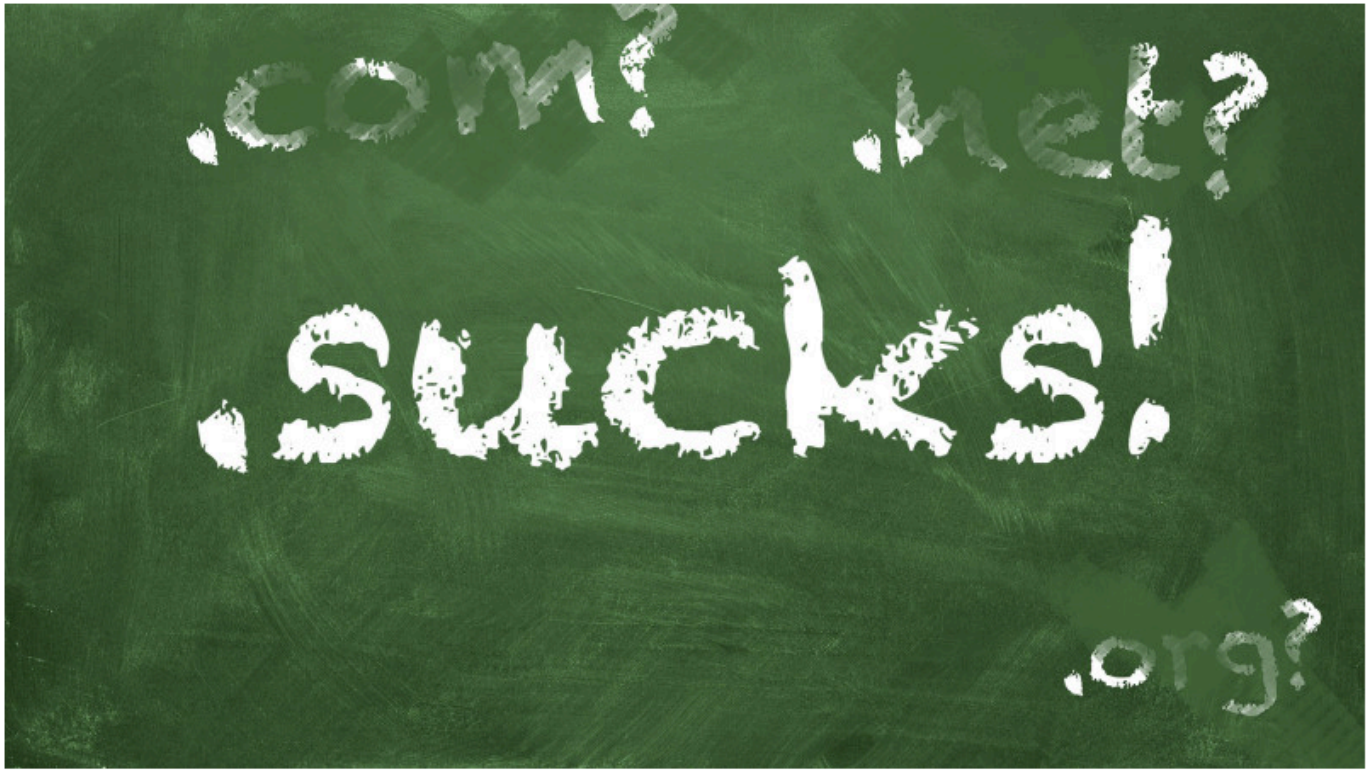
# Watch Out, Brands: The Controversial .Sucks Domain Is Almost Here

## Early registration begins later this month, but brands that want to register their trademarked names before the general public will pay a hefty price.

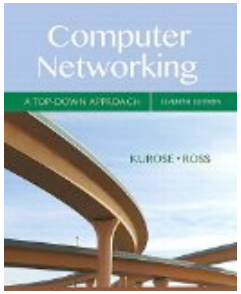
Matt McGee on March 15, 2015 at 12:00 pm




Among the 500+ new, generic top-level domains (gTLDs) that have been approved, few have generated as much concern and consternation as *.sucks*.

Before he left office, US Senator Jay Rockefeller told ICANN — the international organization that manages the internet's domain name system — that the domain has "little or no public interest value" and called it "little more than a predatory shakedown scheme" aimed at getting businesses to

# COMP 375: Lecture 09




- **News & Notes:**
  - Quiz #2 in class TODAY
  - Project #2 due Wed, Feb. 28 (Start NOW!!!)
  - Class/office hours cancelled next Wed – Friday
- **Reading (Mon, Feb. 19)**
  - Section 2.5

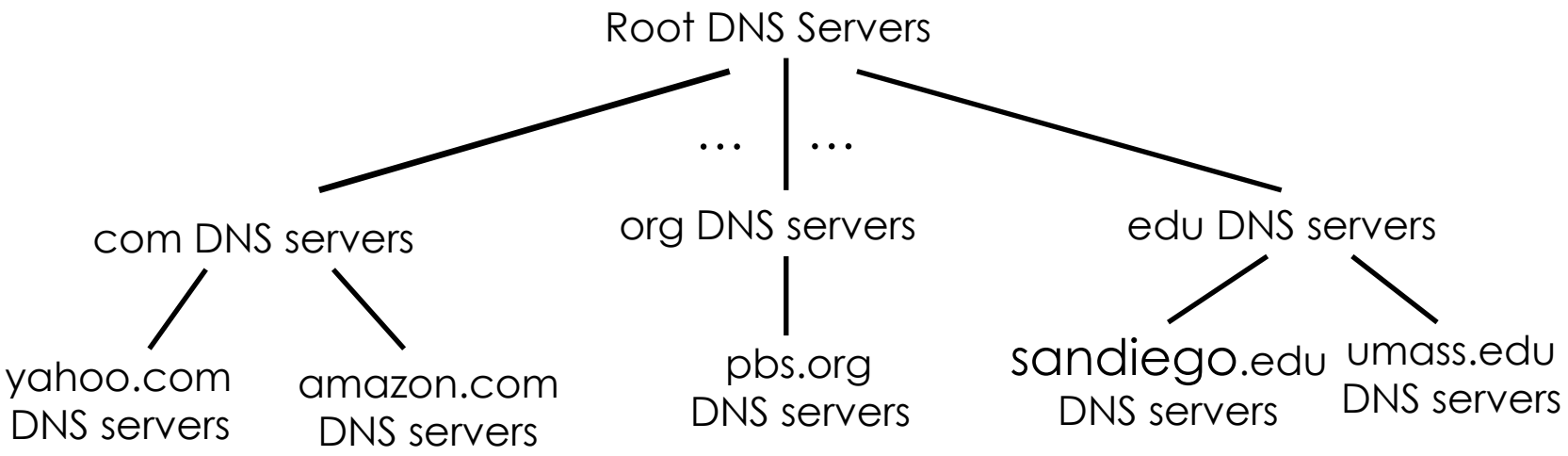
# Quiz #2

- Closed book.
- Closed notes.
- *Happy National Tartar Sauce Day!*

Section 2.4

# DOMAIN NAME SERVICE (DNS)

# DNS is distributed and hierarchical, with deeper layers containing more details.



# Users interact with a local DNS server, which isn't part of the hierarchy.

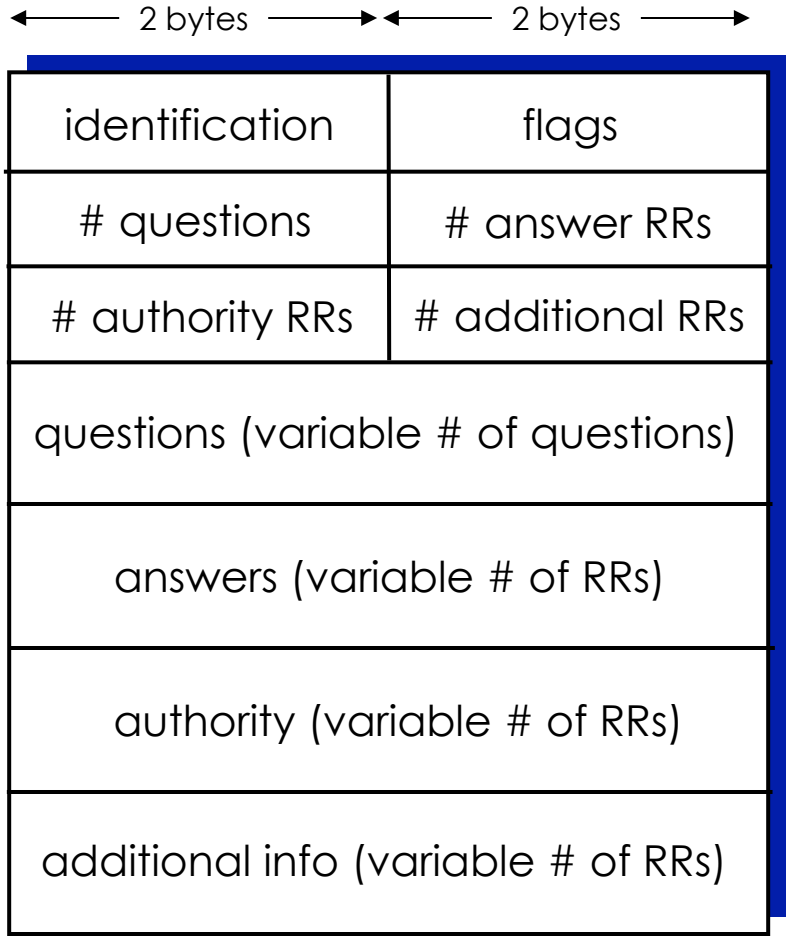
- *How does a user interact with a local DNS server?*
- *What are the **benefits** of having local DNS servers?*
- *What are the **downsides** of having local DNS servers?*

# `nslookup` is one simple tool for performing DNS queries.

- Do the following in your terminal:
  - `nslookup www.google.com`
  - `nslookup www.sandiego.edu`
  - `nslookup comp375.sandiego.edu`
- Which responses are *authoritative*?
- What's the name of USD's local DNS server?
  - `nslookup` *(the IP address given in the "Server" section of previous responses)*

# DiG give us more details on query.

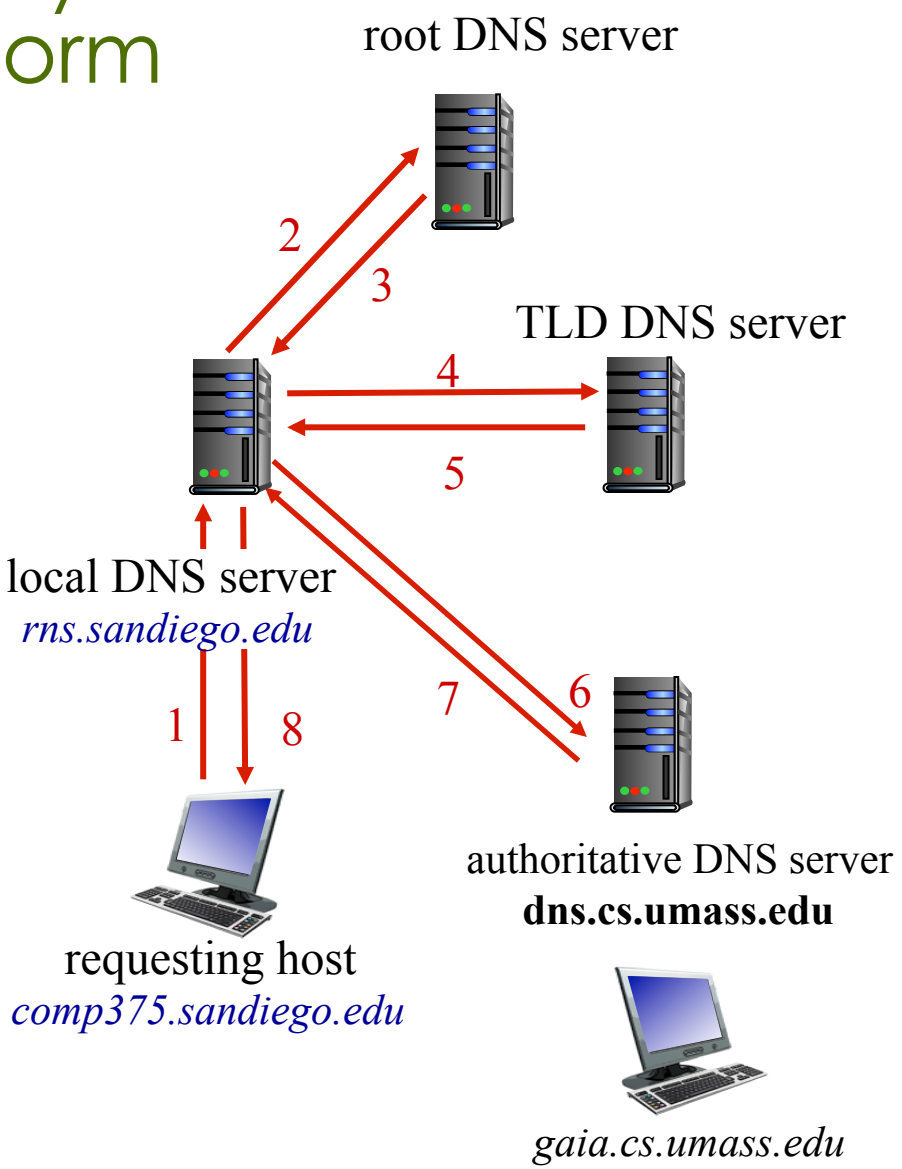
## `dig www.sandiego.edu`




How many Questions, Answers, Authorities and Additionals entries in the response?

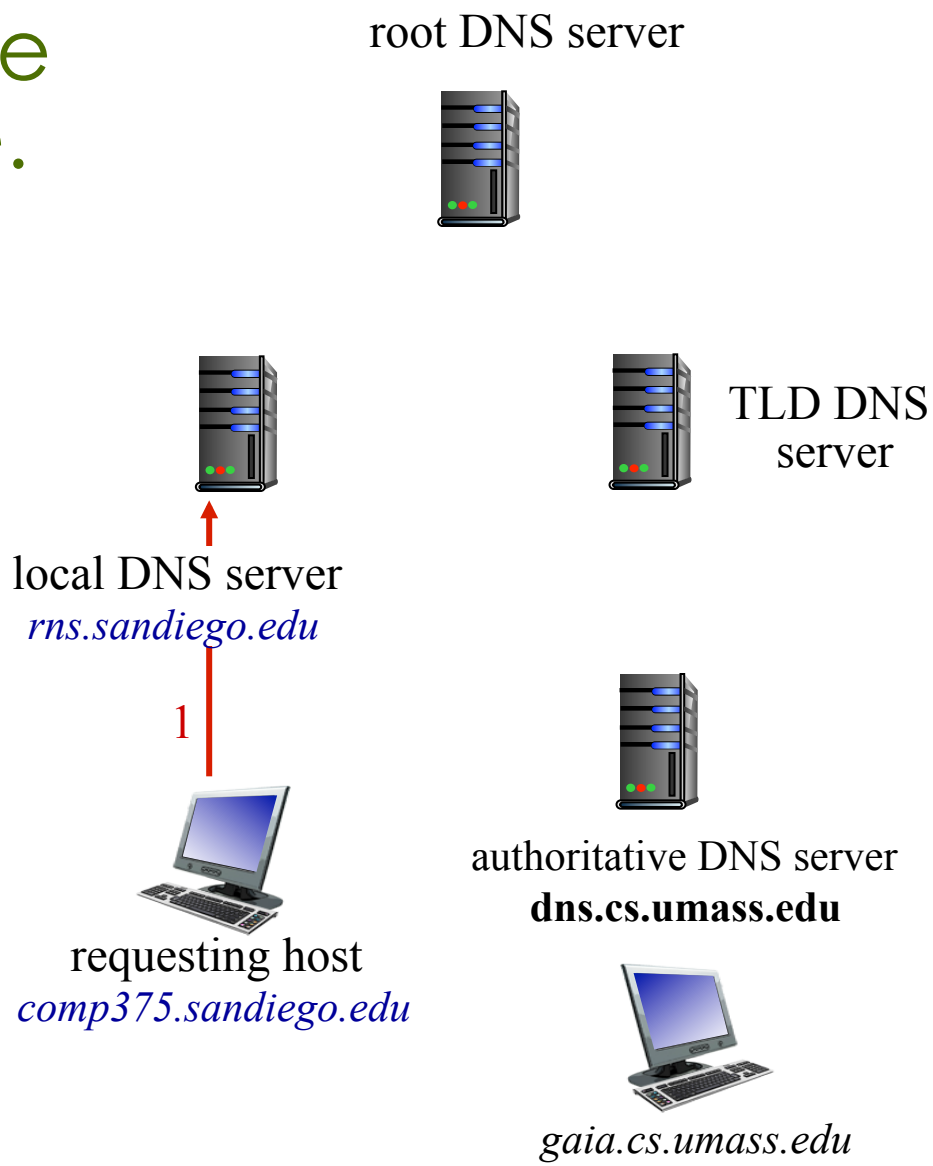
# Iterative queries may require user to perform follow-up queries.

**Example**: comp375 wants the IP address for gaia.cs.umass.edu

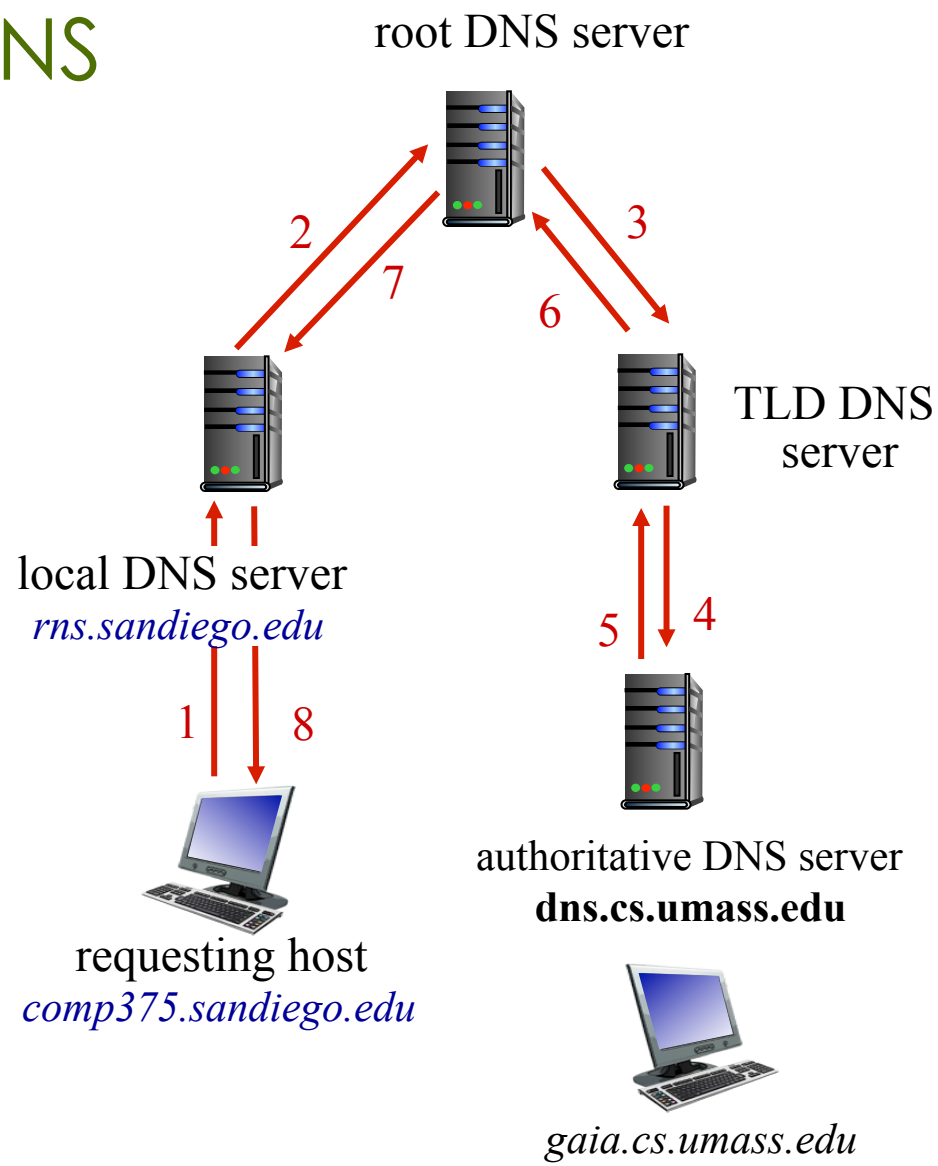


# Recursive queries require only a single query to complete.

*What steps are taken if **every** DNS server supports recursive queries?*

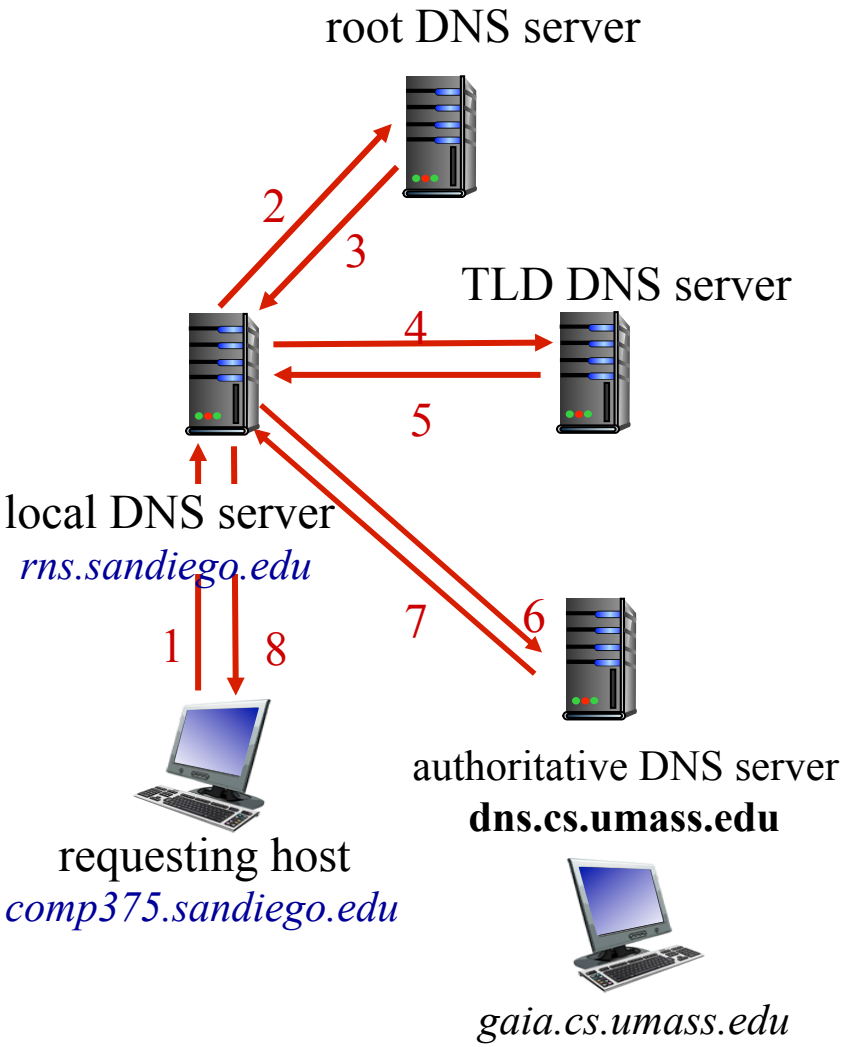


# Recursive queries place more burden on DNS servers.

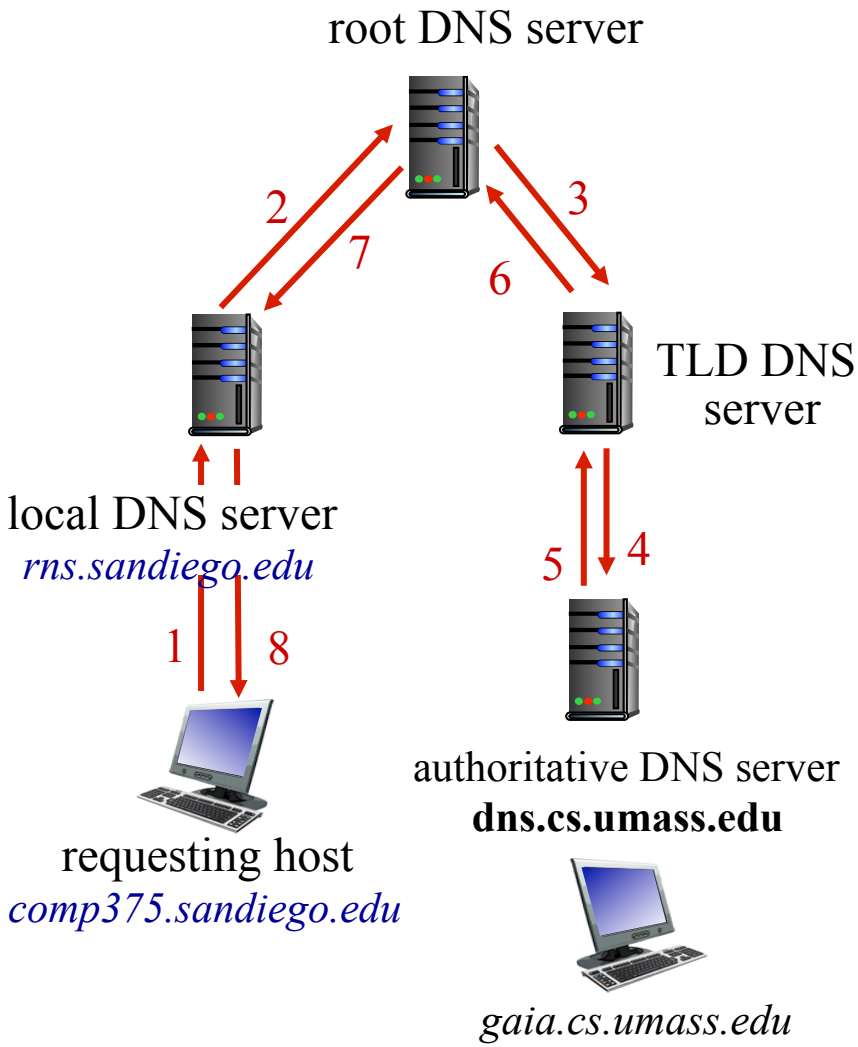


# Which would you use? Why?

## A Iterative




## B. Recursive



# Caching DNS query requires care that entries are not out-of-date.

- *How do we control the "shelf life" of a DNS record?*
- *What is the trade-off involved with setting TTL to a large value rather than a small one.*