Welcome to

CS 3516:
Computer Networks

Prof. Yanhua Li

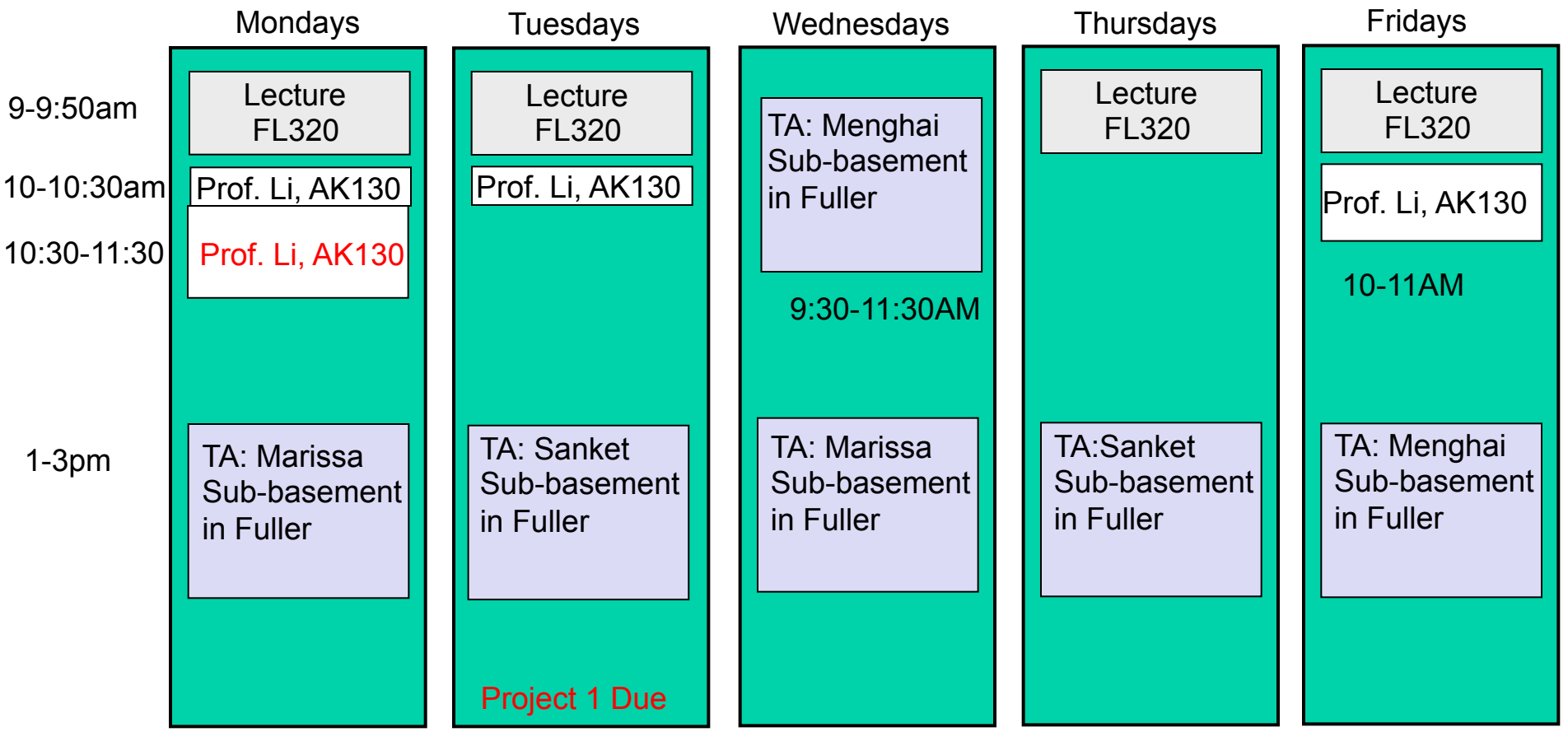
Time: 9:00am –9:50am M, T, R, and F

Location: AK219

Fall 2018 A-term

Extra office hour on Monday 9/10

Office hours,
Email to cs3516-ta@cs.wpi.edu, and me at yli15@wpi.edu
Canvas discussion forum,



Office hours for all questions, e.g., project/lab assignment related questions, like programming…

Office hours for lecture related questions, and general questions for labs and projects.

Chapter 2: outline

2.1 principles of network applications
- app architectures
- app requirements

2.2 Web and HTTP

2.5 DNS

Service Overview, Structure

Resolution process

Data Format

DNS: domain name system

people: many identifiers:

- SSN, name, passport #

Internet hosts, routers:

- IP address (32 bit) - used for addressing datagrams
- "name", e.g., www.yahoo.com - used by humans

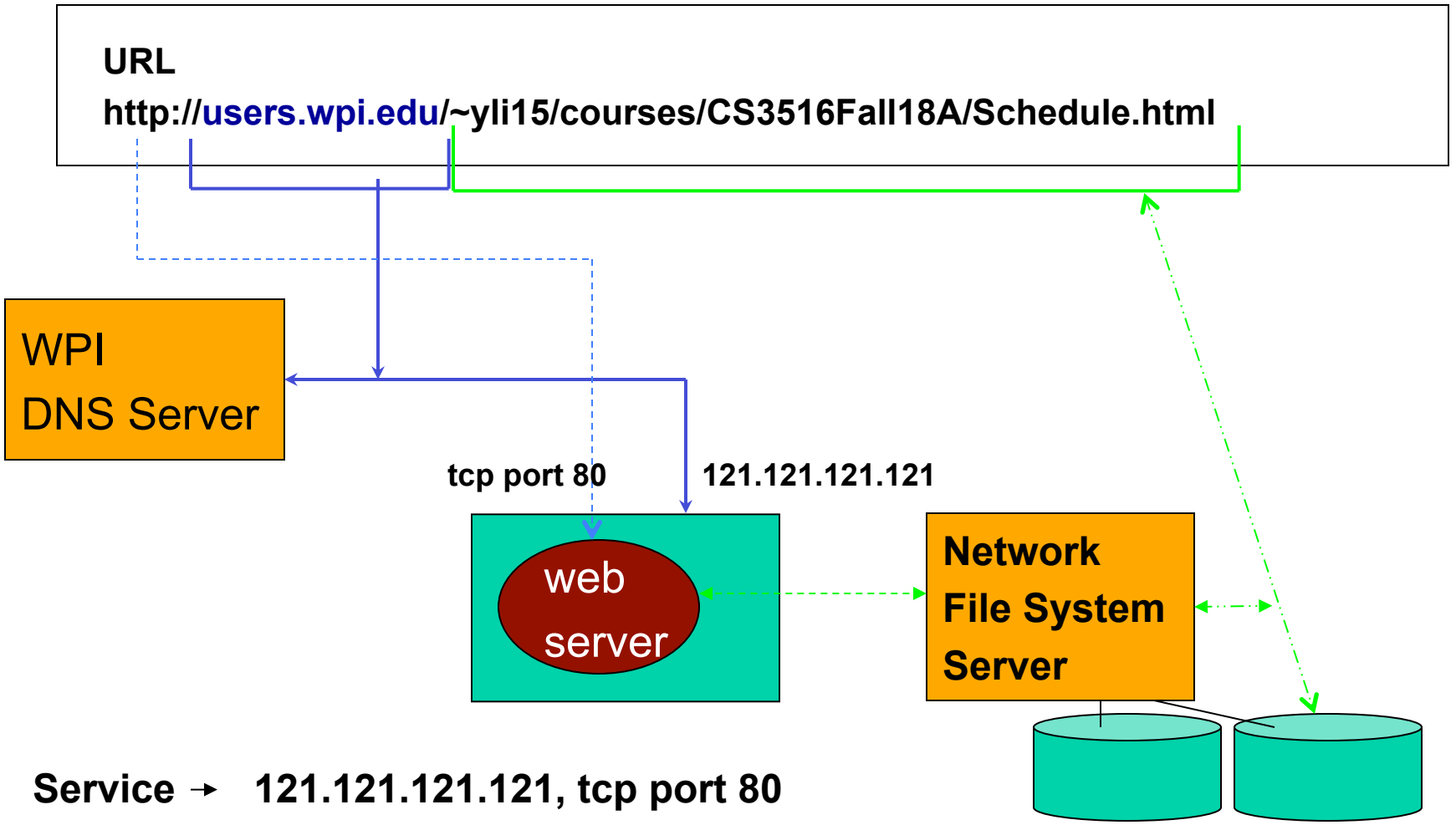
Q: how to map between IP address and name, and vice versa ?

Domain Name System:

- *distributed database* implemented in hierarchy of many *name servers*
- *application-layer protocol:* hosts, name servers communicate to *resolve* names (address/name translation)
  - note: core Internet function, implemented as application-layer protocol
  - complexity at network's "edge"

Analogy: Marshalls -> Physical Address

Resolving Name, Locating Service/Object



Service → 121.121.121.121, tcp port 80

Object → ~yli15/courses/CS3516Fall18A/Schedule.html

DNS: services, structure

DNS services

- hostname to IP address translation
- host aliasing
  - canonical, alias names
- mail server aliasing
- load distribution
  - replicated Web servers: many IP addresses correspond to one name

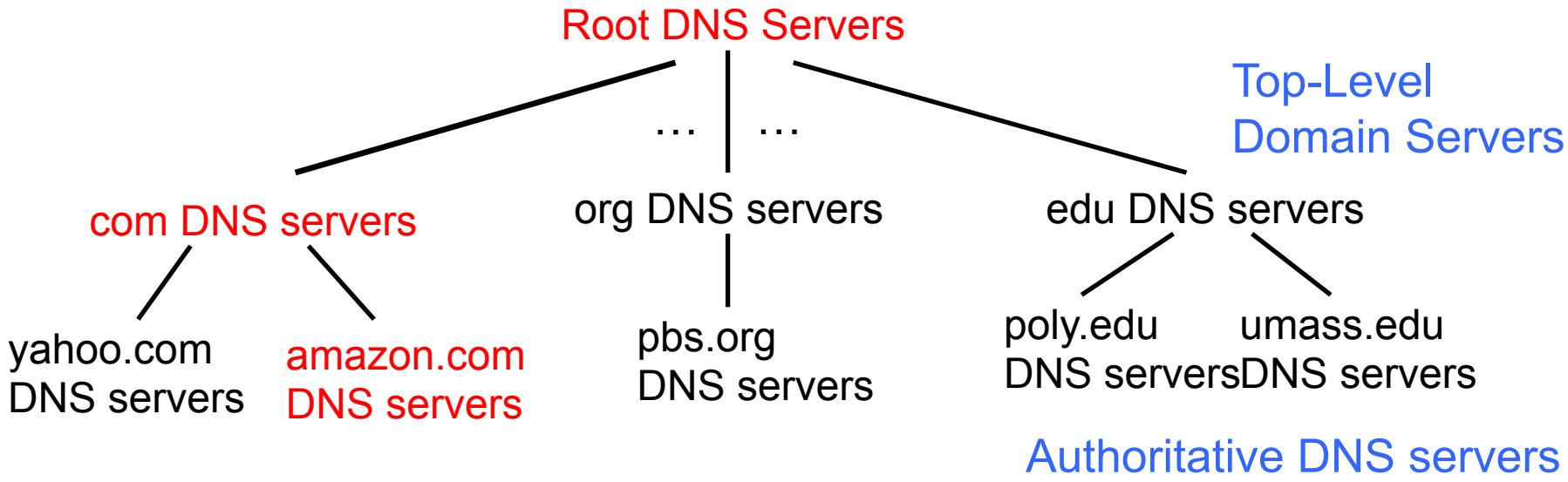
why not centralize DNS?

- single point of failure
- traffic volume
- distant centralized database
- maintenance

A: doesn't scale!

Analogy: Marshalls -> Physical Address

DNS: a distributed, hierarchical database



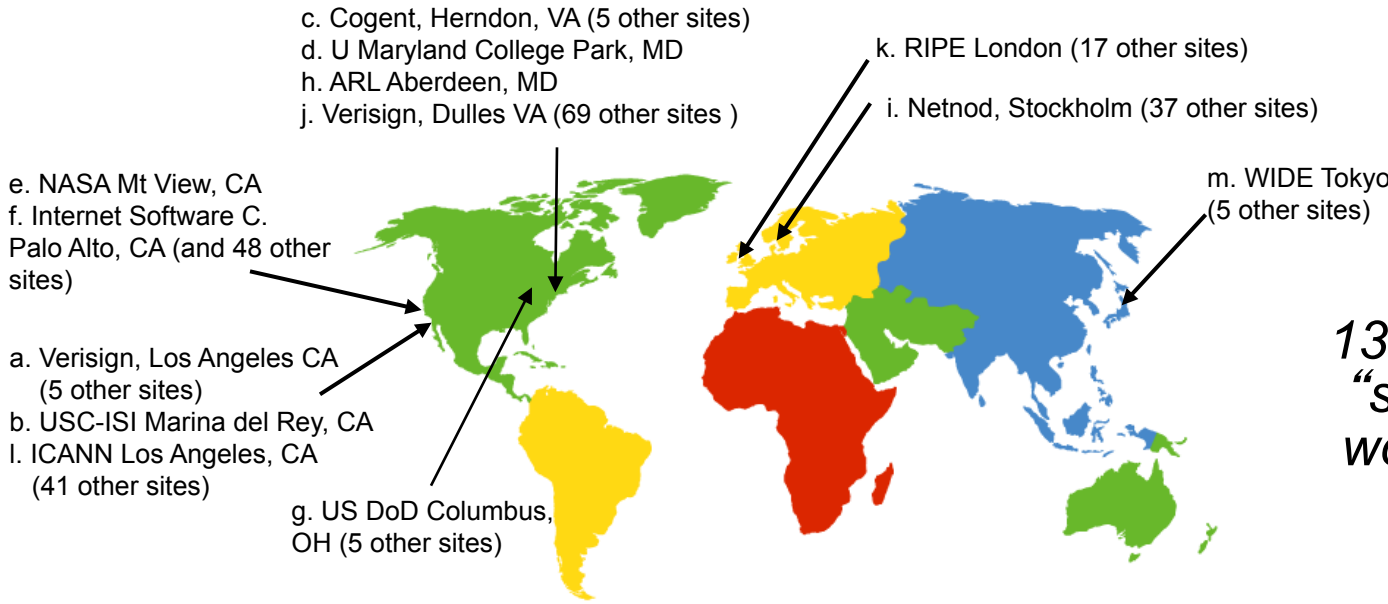
client wants IP for www.amazon.com; 1st approx:

- client queries root server to find com DNS server
- client queries .com DNS server to get amazon.com DNS server
- client queries amazon.com DNS server to get IP address for www.amazon.com

Analogy: Marshalls -> Physical Address

DNS: root name servers

- contacted by local name server that cannot resolve name
- root name server:
  - contacts authoritative DNS server
  - if name mapping not known, gets mapping
  - returns mapping to local name server



13 root name "servers" worldwide

TLD, authoritative servers

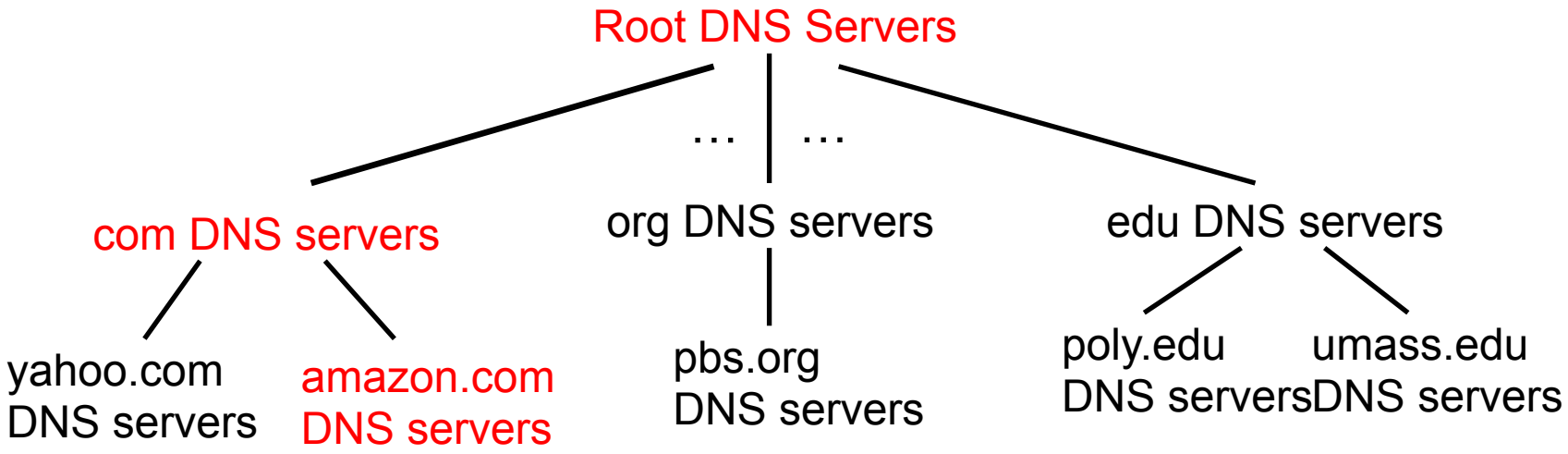
top-level domain (TLD) servers:

- responsible for com, org, net, edu, aero, jobs, museums, and all top-level country domains, e.g.: uk, fr, ca, jp
- Network Solutions maintains servers for .com TLD
- Educause for .edu TLD

authoritative DNS servers:

- organization's own DNS server(s), providing authoritative hostname to IP mappings for organization's named hosts
- can be maintained by organization or service provider

DNS: a distributed, hierarchical database



client wants IP for www.amazon.com; 1st approx:

- client queries root server to find com DNS server
- client queries .com DNS server to get amazon.com DNS server
- client queries amazon.com DNS server to get IP address for www.amazon.com

Analogy: Marshalls -> Physical Address

Local DNS name server

- does not strictly belong to hierarchy
- each ISP (residential ISP, company, university) has one
  - also called "default name server"
- when host makes DNS query, query is sent to its local DNS server
  - has local cache of recent name-to-address translation pairs (but may be out of date!)
  - acts as proxy, forwards query into hierarchy
- Difference btw Local DNS and Authoritative DNS server?
  - Given an organization, e.g., WPI, one for its internal users, one for external users

Chapter 2: outline

2.1 principles of network applications
- app architectures
- app requirements

2.2 Web and HTTP

2.5 DNS

Service Overview, Structure

Resolution process

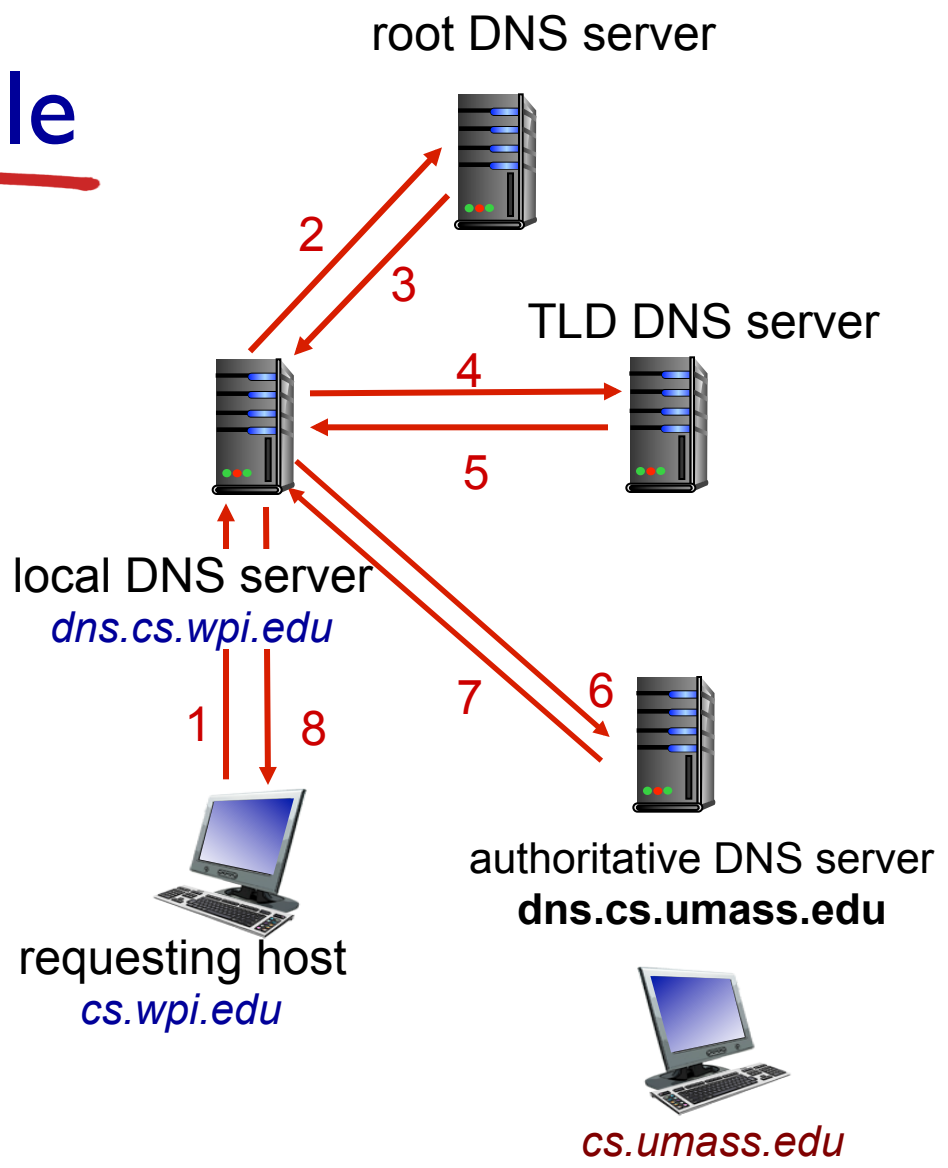
Data Format

DNS name resolution example

- host at *cs.wpi.edu* wants IP address for *cs.umass.edu*

iterated query:

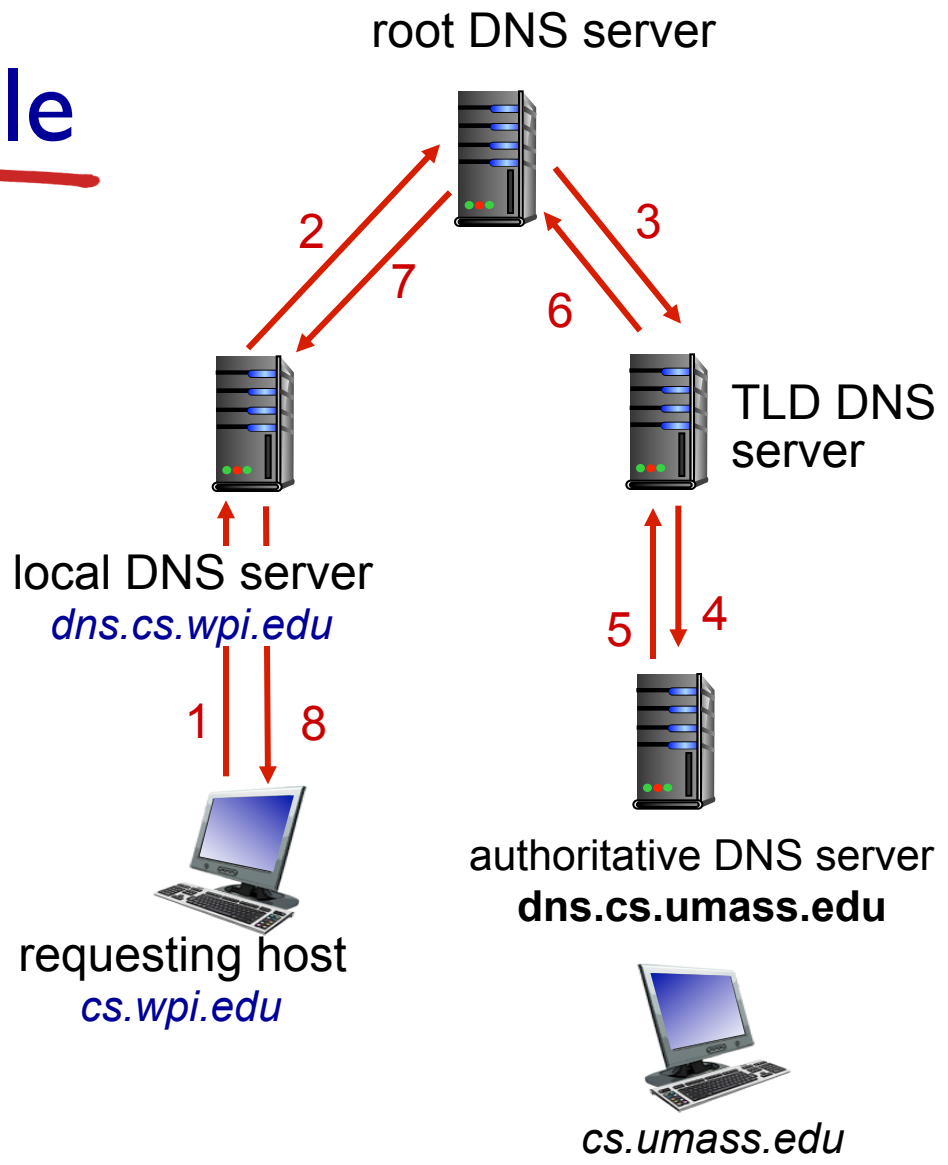
- contacted server replies with name of server to contact
- "I don't know this name, but ask this server"



DNS name resolution example

recursive query:

- puts burden of name resolution on contacted name server
- *Cons:* heavy load at upper levels of hierarchy?



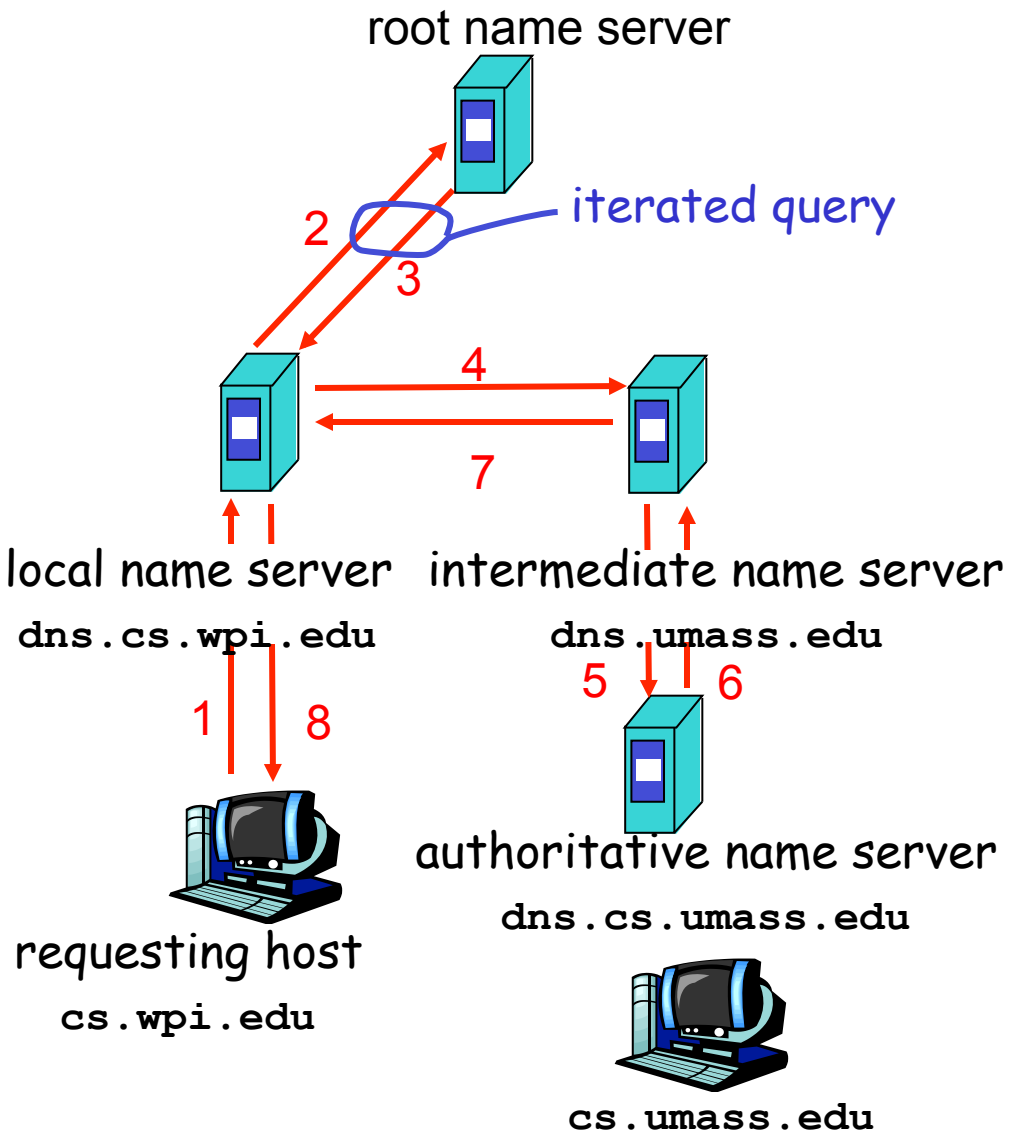
DNS queries

recursive query:

- puts burden of name resolution on contacted name server
- heavy load?

iterated query:

- contacted server replies with name of server to contact
- "I don't know this name, but ask this server"



DNS: caching, updating records

- once (any) name server learns mapping, it *caches* mapping
  - cache entries **timeout** (disappear) after some time (TTL)
  - **TLD servers typically cached** in local name servers
    - thus root name servers not often visited

- cached entries may be *out-of-date* (best effort name-to-address translation!)
  - if name host changes IP address, it may not be known Internet-wide until all TTLs expire

Chapter 2: outline

2.1 principles of network applications
- app architectures
- app requirements

2.2 Web and HTTP

2.5 DNS

Service Overview, Structure

Resolution process

Data Format

DNS records

DNS: distributed db storing resource records (RR)

RR format: `(name, value, type, ttl)`

type=A

- **`name`** is hostname
- **`value`** is IP address

type=NS

- **`name`** is domain (e.g., foo.com)
- **`value`** is hostname of authoritative name server for this domain

type=CNAME

- **`name`** is alias name for some "canonical" (the real) name
- **`www.ibm.com`** is really **`servereast.backup2.ibm.com`**
- **`value`** is canonical name

type=MX

- **`value`** is name of mailserver associated with **`name`**

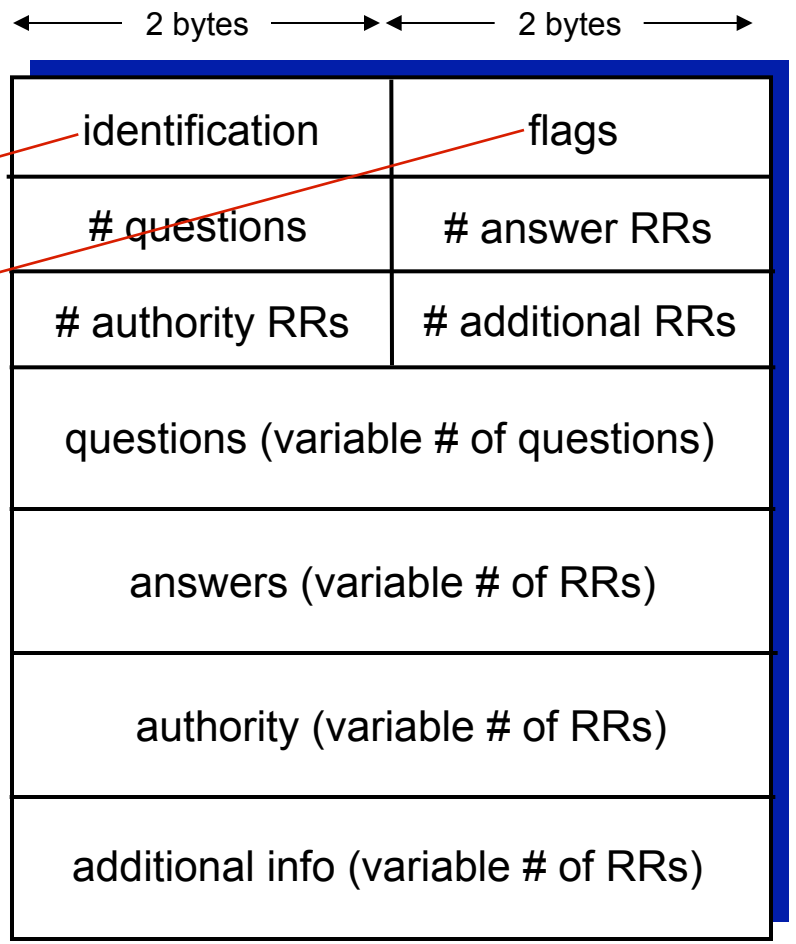
DNS protocol, messages

- *query* and *reply* messages, both with same *message format*

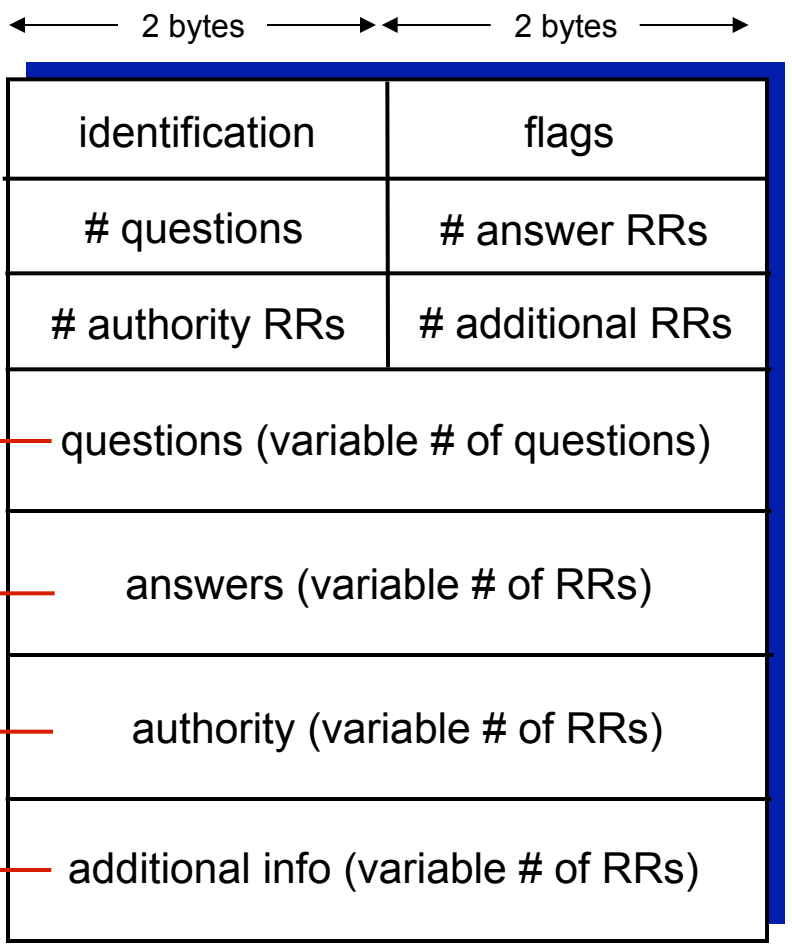
msg header

- identification: 16 bit # for query, reply to query uses same #
- flags:
  - query or reply
  - recursion desired (query)
  - recursion available (reply)
  - reply is authoritative (reply)

    (DNS is an authoritative DNS to a queried name)



DNS protocol, messages



Query: name, type fields for a query

Reply: RRs in response to query

records for authoritative servers

Reply: additional "helpful" info that may be used

Inserting records into DNS

- example: new startup "Networkabc"
- register name networkabc.com at *DNS registrar* (e.g., Network Solutions) (and pay a fee for it.)
  - provide names, IP addresses of authoritative name server (primary and secondary)
  - registrar inserts two RRs into .com TLD server:
    `(networkabc.com, dns1.networkabc.com, NS)`
    `(dns1.networkabc.com, 212.212.212.1, A)`
- Authoritative server
  - create type A record for www.networkabc.com;
  - create type MX record for networkabc.com

Attacking DNS

DDoS attacks

- Bombard root servers with traffic
  - Not successful to date
  - Traffic Filtering
  - Local DNS servers cache IPs of TLD servers, allowing root server bypass
- Bombard TLD servers
  - Potentially more dangerous

Questions?

Quiz 4 and Lab 2

Quiz 4, 9/11, Tuesday

- Topic: DNS

Lab 2: DNS

Due 9/14 Friday at 23:59PM

Link:

https://users.wpi.edu/~yli15/courses/CS3516Fall18A/Assignments.html