# Internet Technology Recitation Section 03

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#### **Internet Access**

- IP Address 192.168.1.100
- Netmask
   255.255.255.0
- Gateway to reach the router 192.168.1.1
- DNS1 8.8.8.8
- DNS2 (Backup)
   8.8.4.4

### DNS (Domain Name System)

Translate hostnames to IP address
Reason → a lot more easier

Google.com Amazon.com

142.251.32.46

#### **DNS Client**

- Runs in Background
- http, ftp, telnet, smtp

http protocol request the client go and get resolution

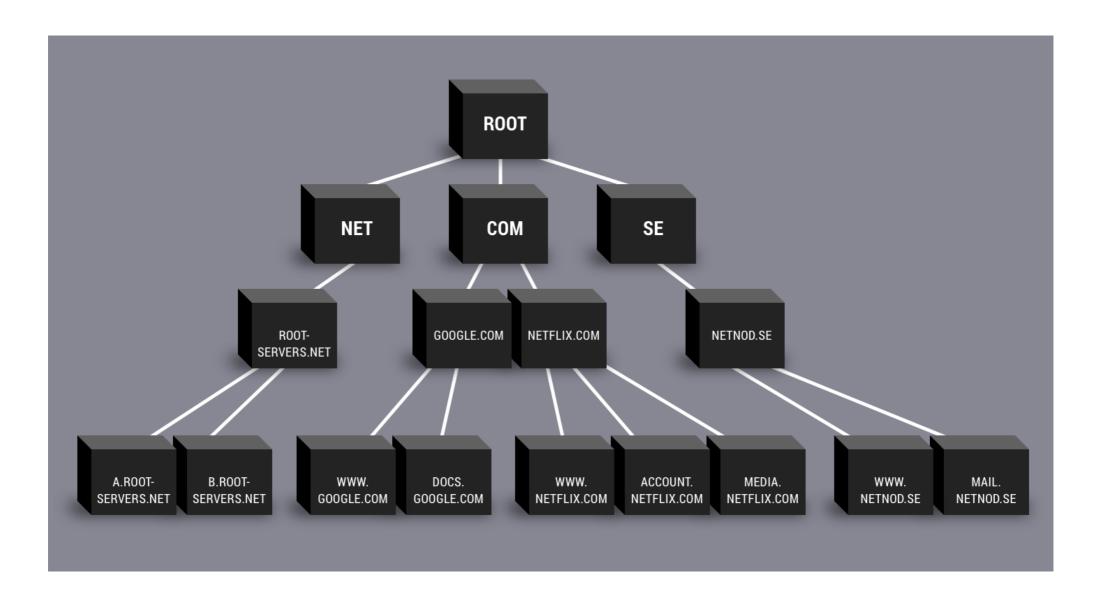
- Application layer protocol
- UDP port 53 for transport

## Hierarchy of DNS Servers

Use distributed database

Distribute the load

### Hierarchy of DNS Servers



### **DNS** Concepts

 The namespace needs to be made hierarchical to be able to scale.

The idea is to name objects based on location (within country, set of organizations, set of companies, etc)

unit within that location (company within set of company, etc)

object within unit (name of person in company)

#### **DNS Queries**

Address
 Need the IP address

hostname= google.com Ip address= 216.58.217.36

Canonical name (actual name of the host)
 Need the actual hostname

alias= www.google.com Canonical name= google.com

#### **DNS Queries**

Mailserver
 You need the IP address of the mail server

hostname= google.com Canonical name= aspmx.l.google.com

Nameserver
 You need the IP address of the name server

hostname= google.com Canonical name= ns1.google.com

#### **DNS** record

```
(name, value, type, TTL)
```

```
    Type

     CNAME (canonical name)
     MX (mail server)
     NS (name server)
     AAAA (IPv6 address of a host)
     PTR (reverse lookup)
           hostname of an IP address
```

#### **DNS Name Resolution**

#### DNS server created a hierarchical namespace

- Root (.)
- Top Level Domain (.edu, .gov, .ca)
- Second Level Domain (pbcc, google, military)
- Local DNS Server (ISP, no zone, caching)
- Local DNS Forwarder (local network, no zone, just forward request)

### Top Level Domain Server

- Any changes to the DNS domain must made here
- Read/Write copy of DNS Database

#### Second Level Domain Server

- Server as backup for TLD servers
- Used for load balancing
- Read only copy of DNS Database

#### **Local DNS Server**

- Cache name resolution queries
- Network traffic significantly reduced

DNS Client request — Local DNS Server (forwarder)

→ ISP DNS Server (Resolver)

→ Root DNS Server

**←** 

→ TLD DNS Server

←

→ SLD DNS Server

ISP DNS Server ←

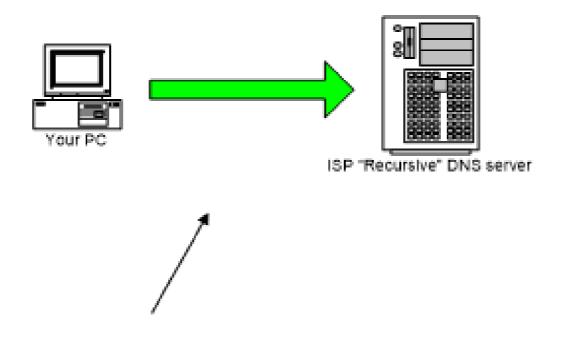
Local DNS Server ←

DNS Client Reply -

Type <u>www.google.com</u>

What will happen?

Your PC sends a resolution request to its configured DNS Server, typically at your ISP.



Tell me the Address of "www.google.com"

Your ISPs recursive name server starts by asking one of the root servers predefined in its "hints" file.

Tell me the Address of 
"www.google.com"

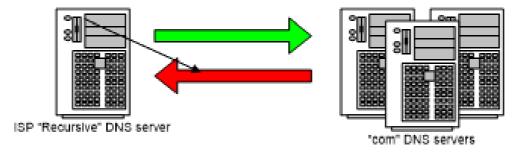
ISP "Recursive" DNS server

Root Servers

I don't know the address but I know who's authoritative for the "com" domain ask them

Your ISPs recursive name server then asks one of the "com" name servers as directed.

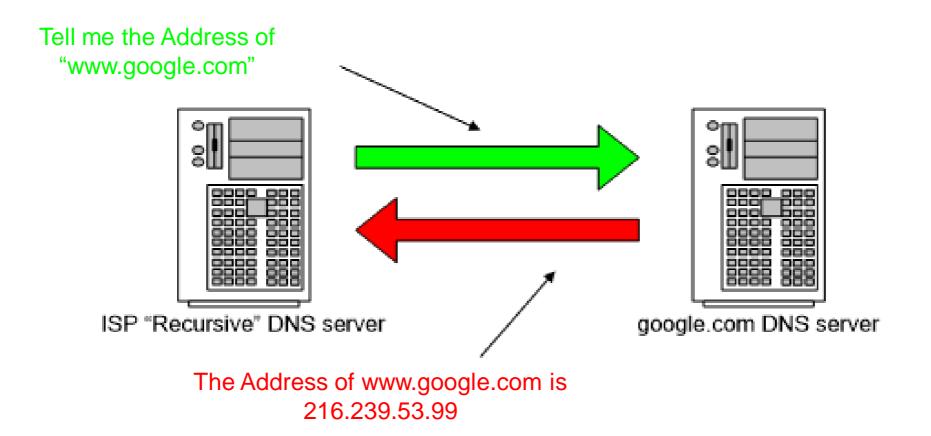
Tell me the Address of "www.google.com"



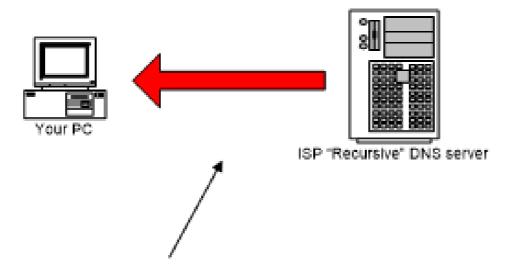


I don't know the address but I know who's authoritative for the "google.com" domain ask them

Your ISPs recursive name server then asks one of the "google.com" name servers as directed

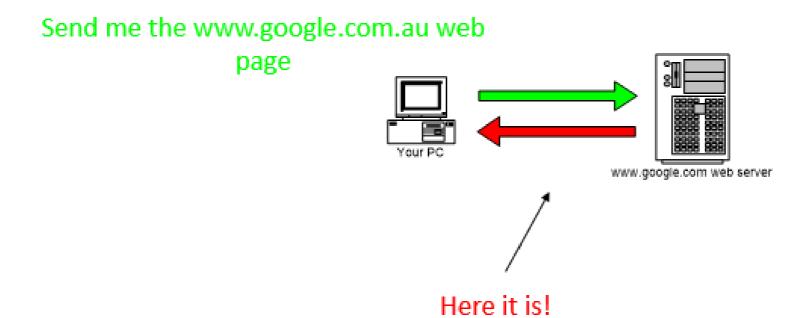


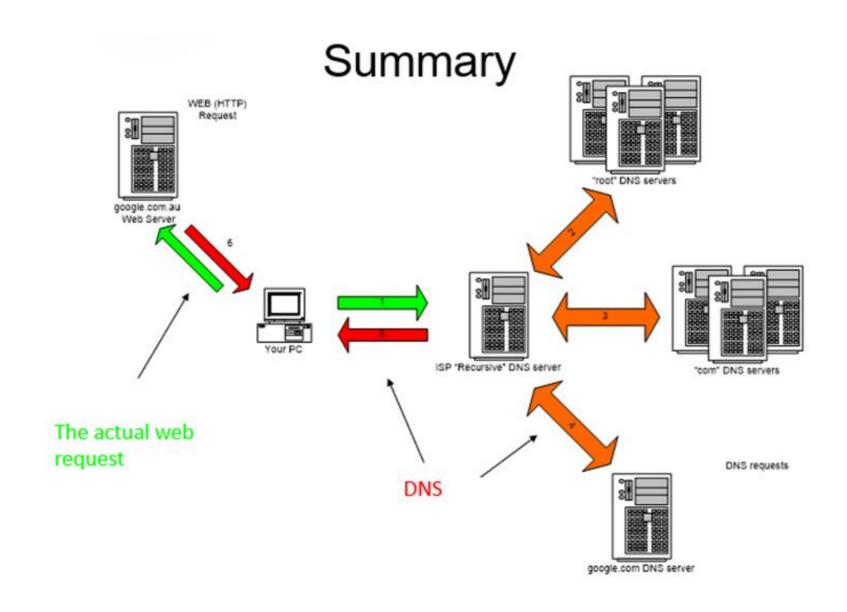
ISP DNS server then send the answer back to your PC.
The DNS server will "remember" the answer for a period of time



The Address of www.google.com is 216.239.53.99

Your PC can then make the actual HTTP request to the web server



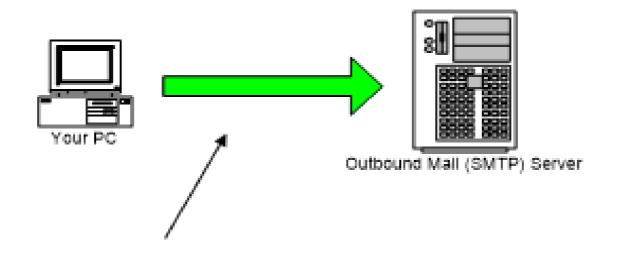


## Sending Email

DNS is not just used in HTTP protocol (web pages)

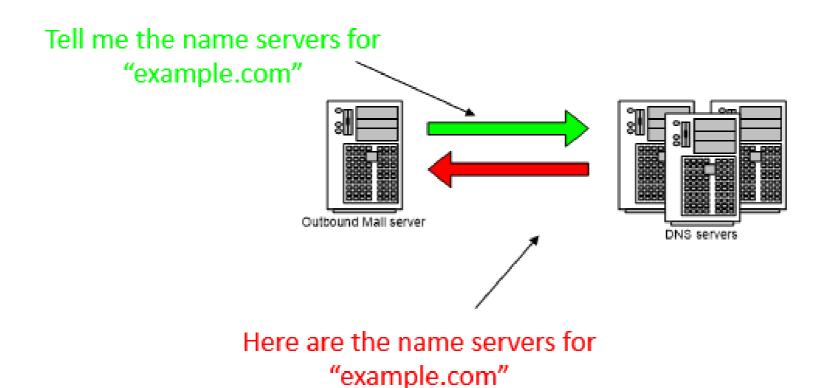
DNS is involved in almost every protocol in use on the internet.

Your PC sends the e-mail to its configured outbound mail server. A DNS request similar to the previous example is required to find the address of the mail server.



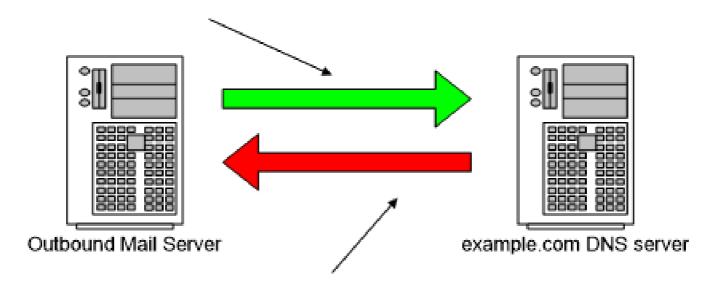
Please send this message to "someone@example.com"

Your mail server follows the same intensive process to find the authoritative servers for "example.com".



Ask the "example.com" name server for the list of "Mail eXchangers (MX) for that domain.

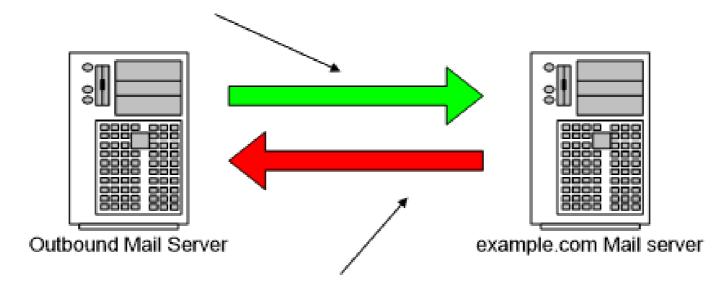
Tell me the MX's for "example.com"



The MXs are mx10.example.com and mx20.backmail.com

Select a Mail server and deliver the mail.

Here is some mail for the "example.com" domain



Mail accepted for delivery

#### **DNS** Features

## **Scalability**

- No limit to the size of the database
   One server has over 20,000,000 names
- No limit to the number of queries
   24,000 queries per second handled easily
- Queries distributed among masters, slaves, and caches

#### **DNS** Features

# Reliability

- Data is replicated
   Data from master is copied to multiple slaves
- Clients can query
- Clients will typically query local caches
- DNS protocols can use either UDP or TCP
   If UDP, DNS protocol handles retransmission, sequencing, etc.

#### **DNS** Features

## **Dynamicity**

- Database can be updated dynamically Add/delete/modify of any record
- Modification of the master database triggers replication
   Only master can be dynamically updated

#### **DNS Protocol**

DNS protocol: query and reply messages, both with same message format.

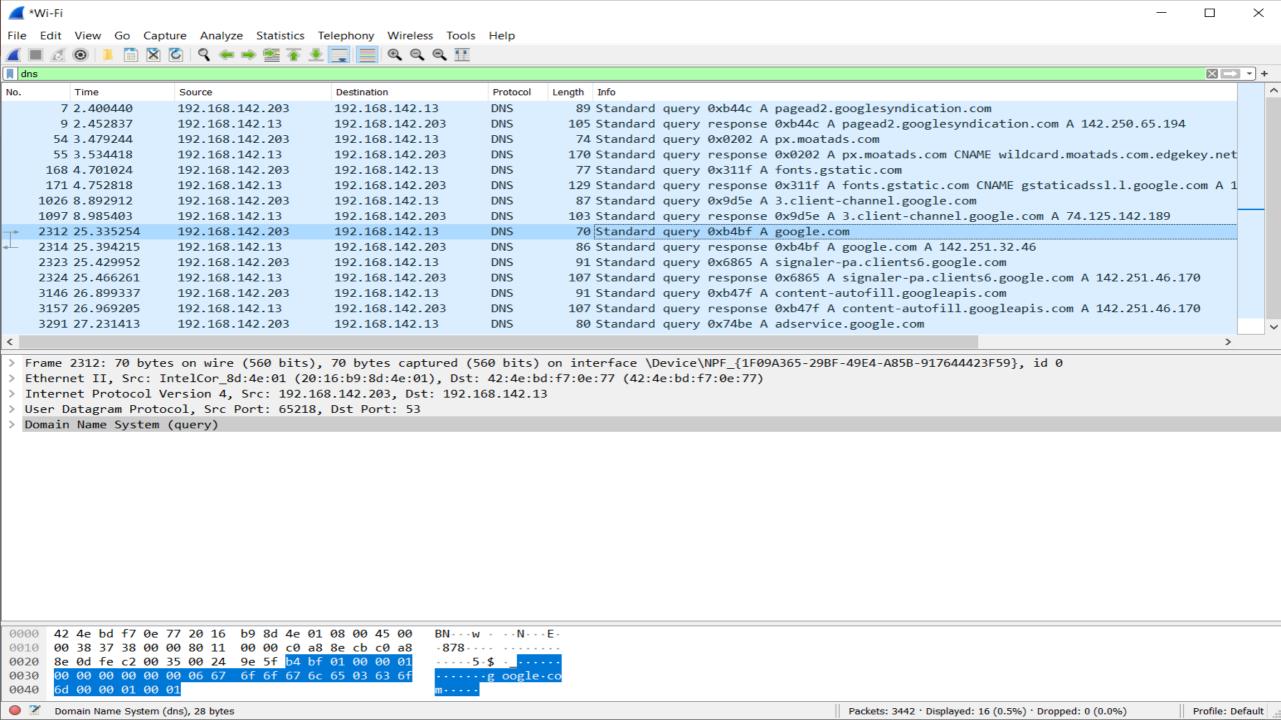
msg header:
 identification: 16 bit #
 for query, reply to query uses same #

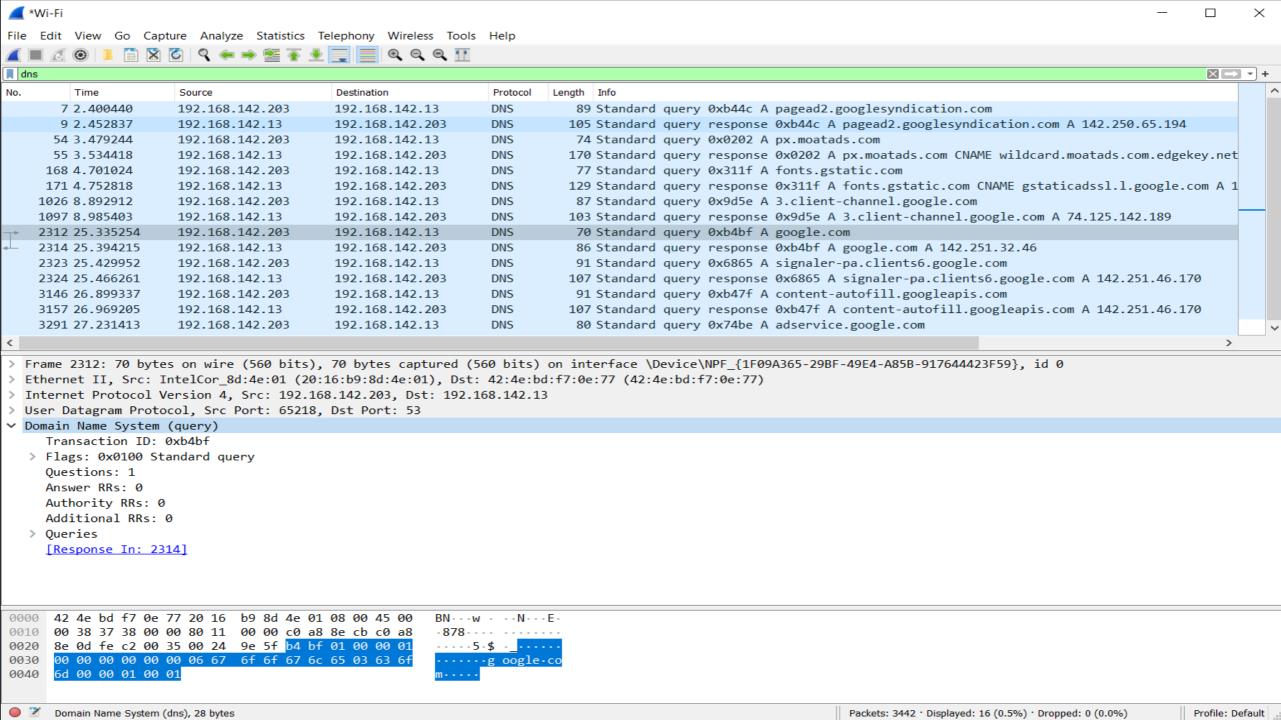
#### •flags:

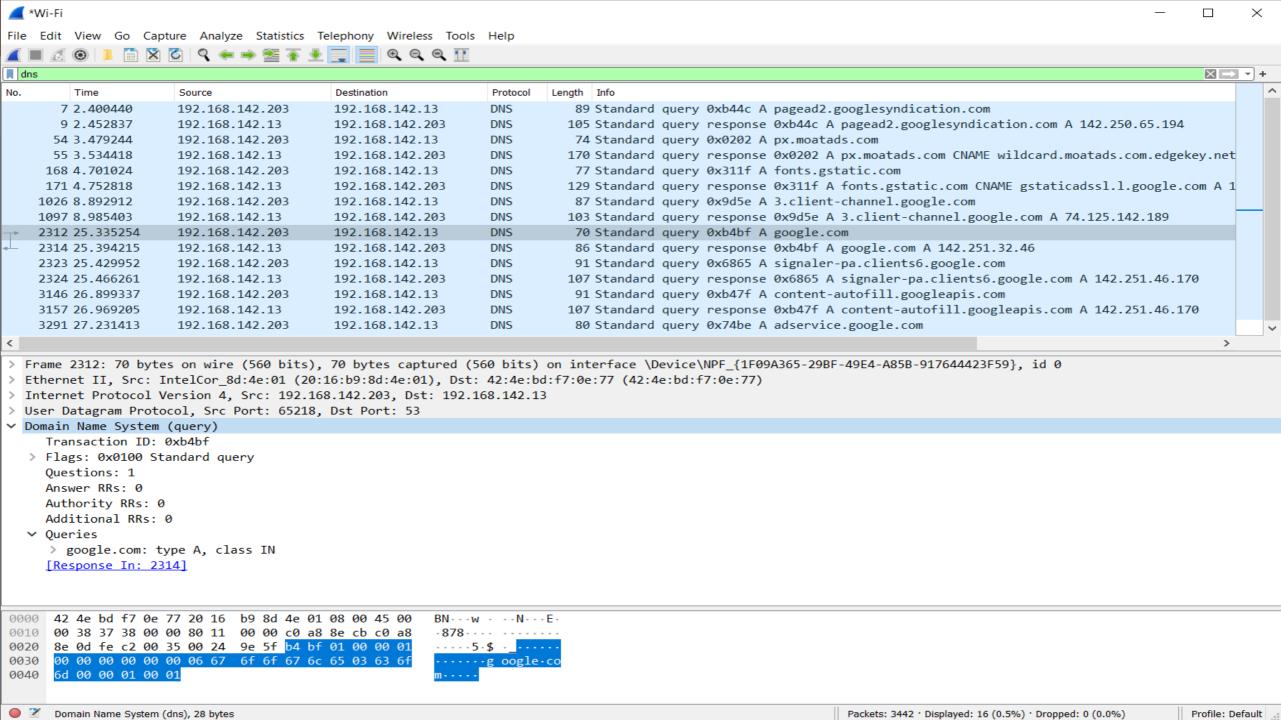
query or reply recursion desired recursion available reply is authoritative

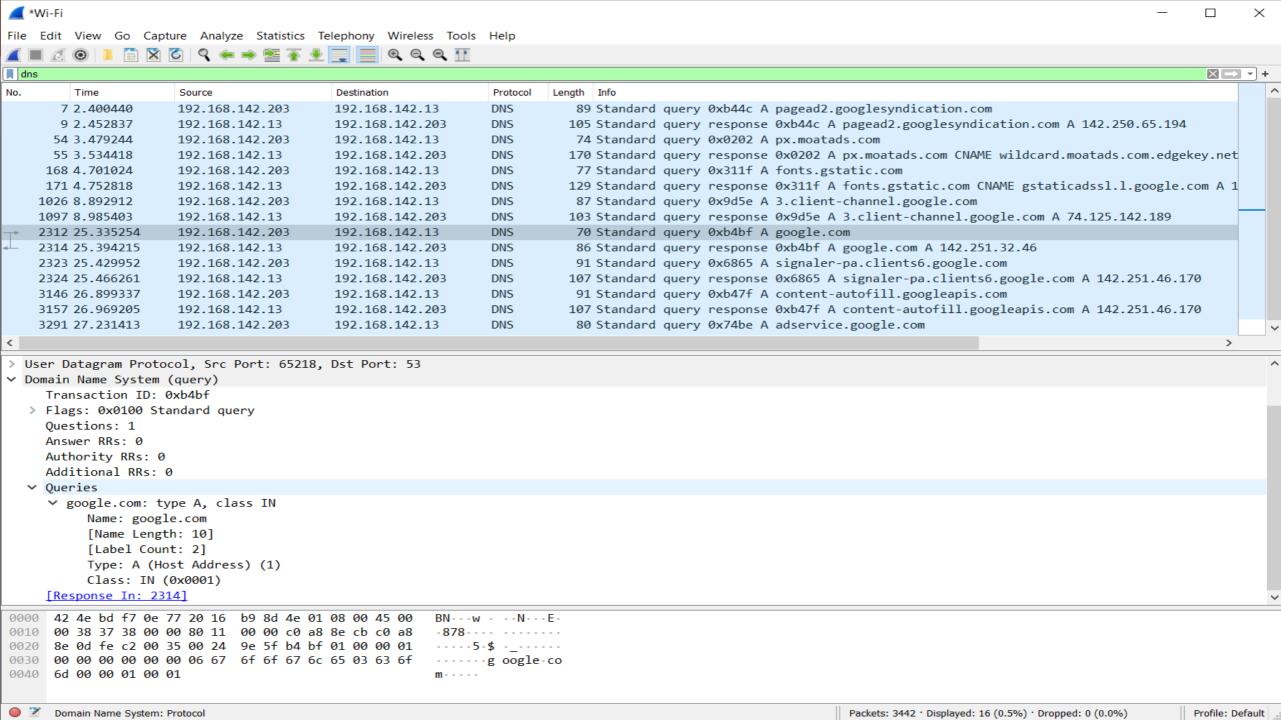
### **DNS Protocol**

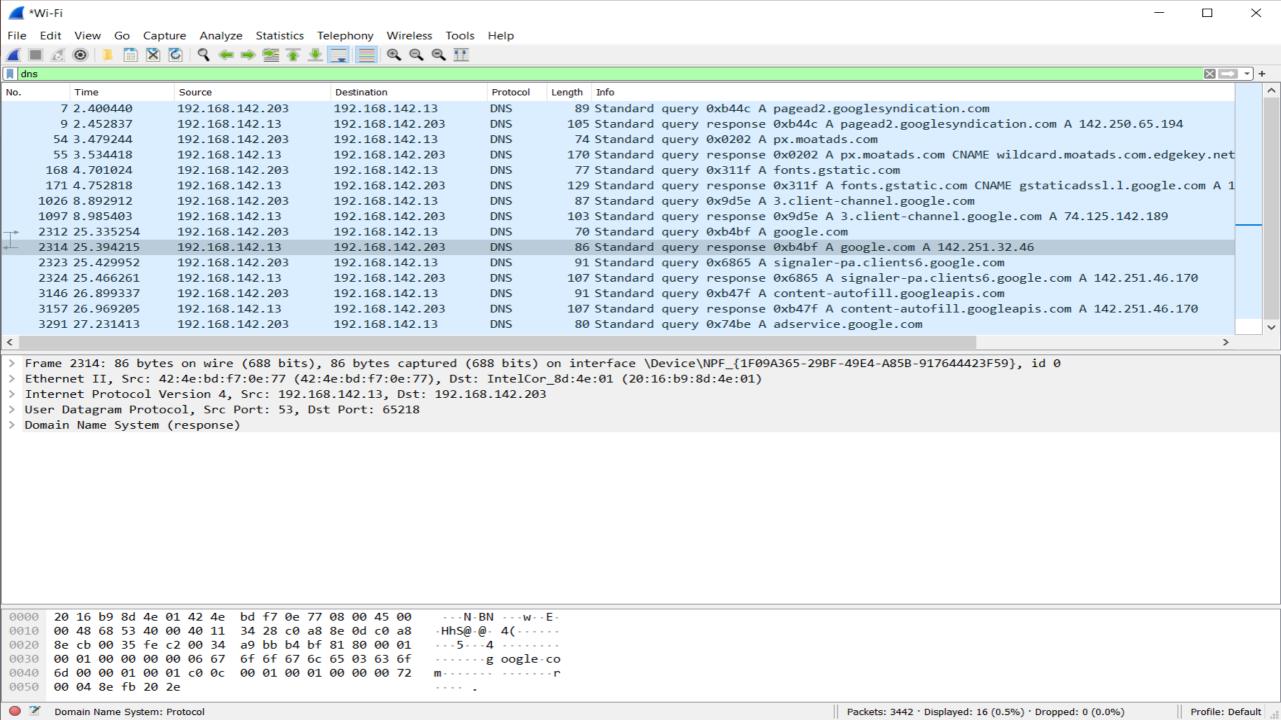
identification	flags	
number of questions	number of answer RRs	12 bytes
number of authority RRs	number of additional RRs	
questions (variable number of questions)		
answers (variable number of resource records)		
authority (variable number of resource records)		
additional information (variable number of resource records)		

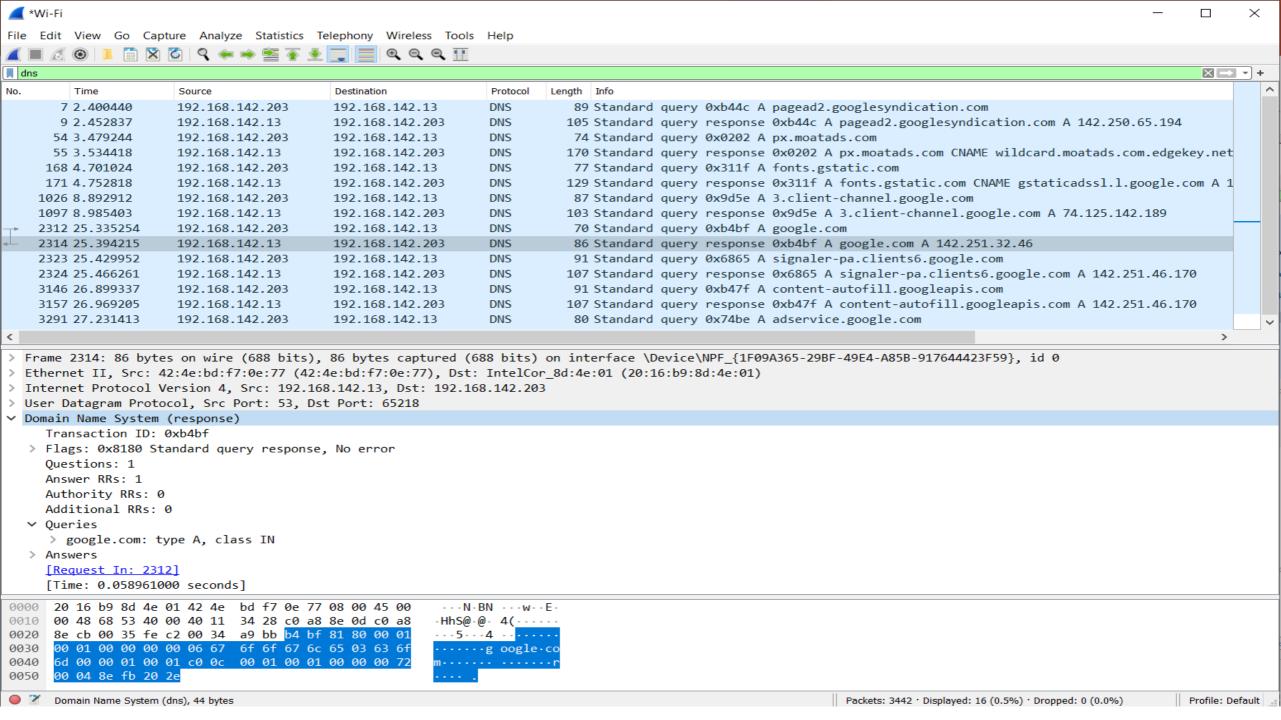


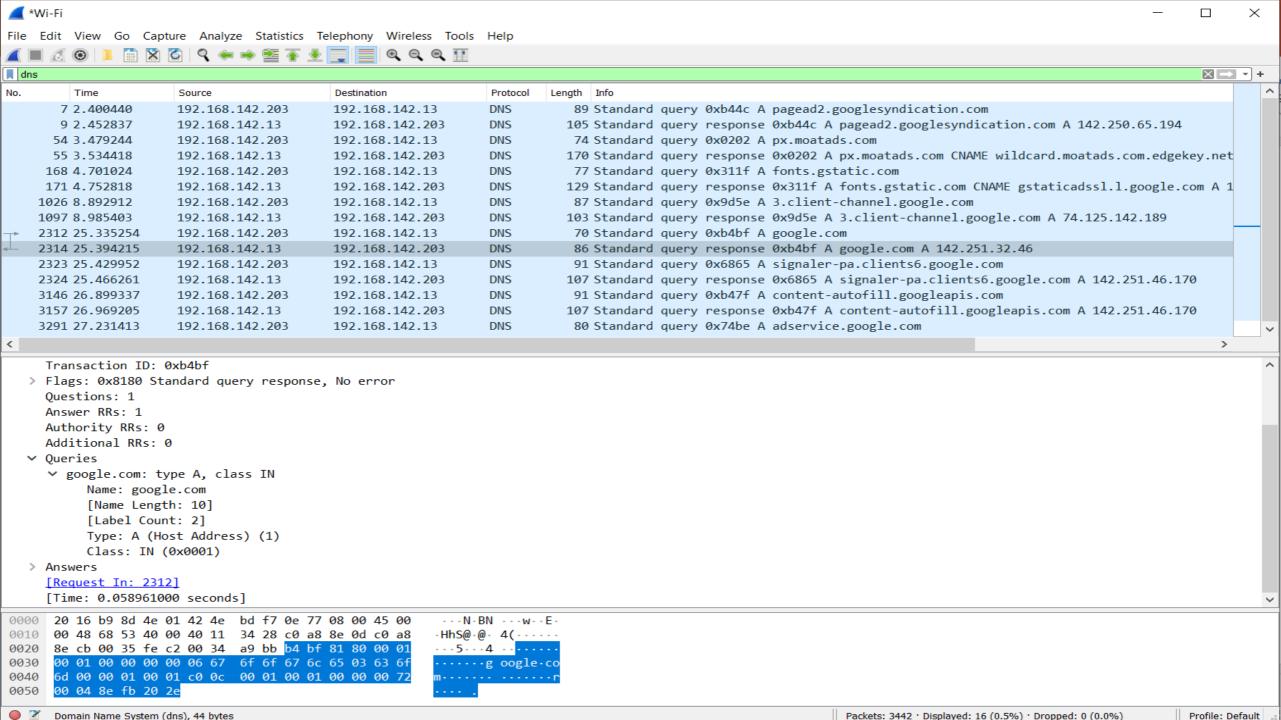


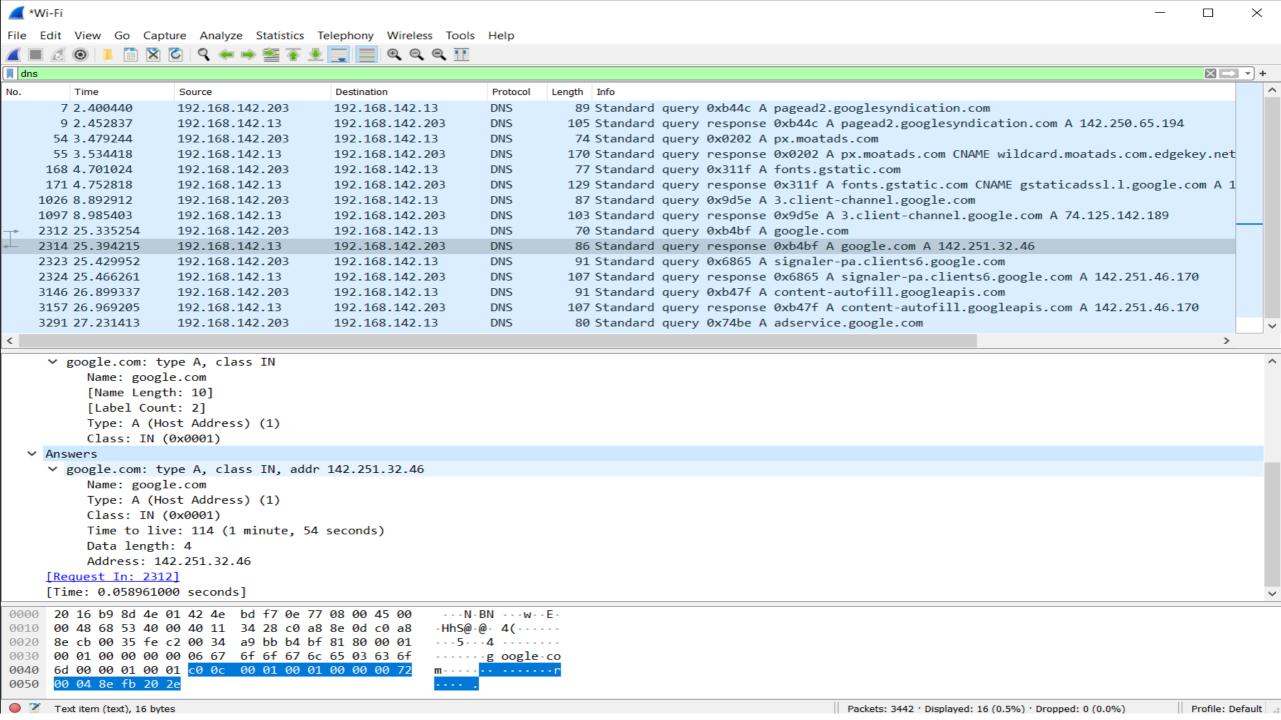


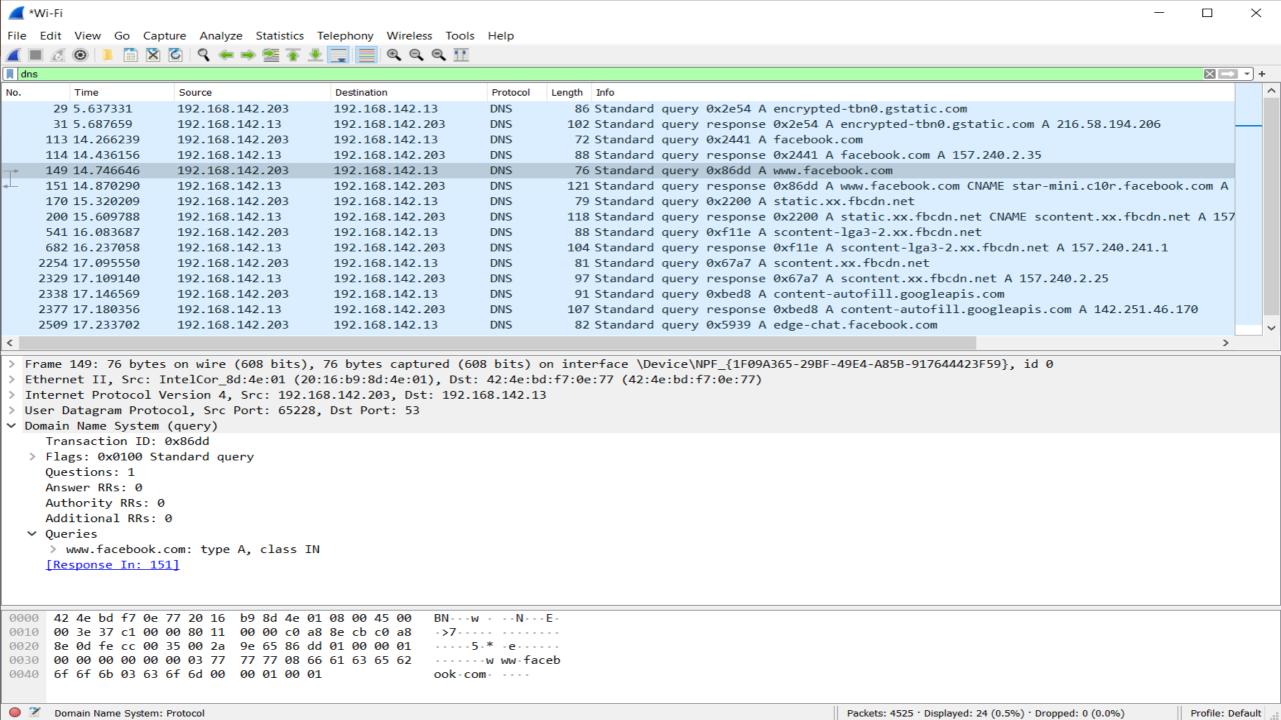


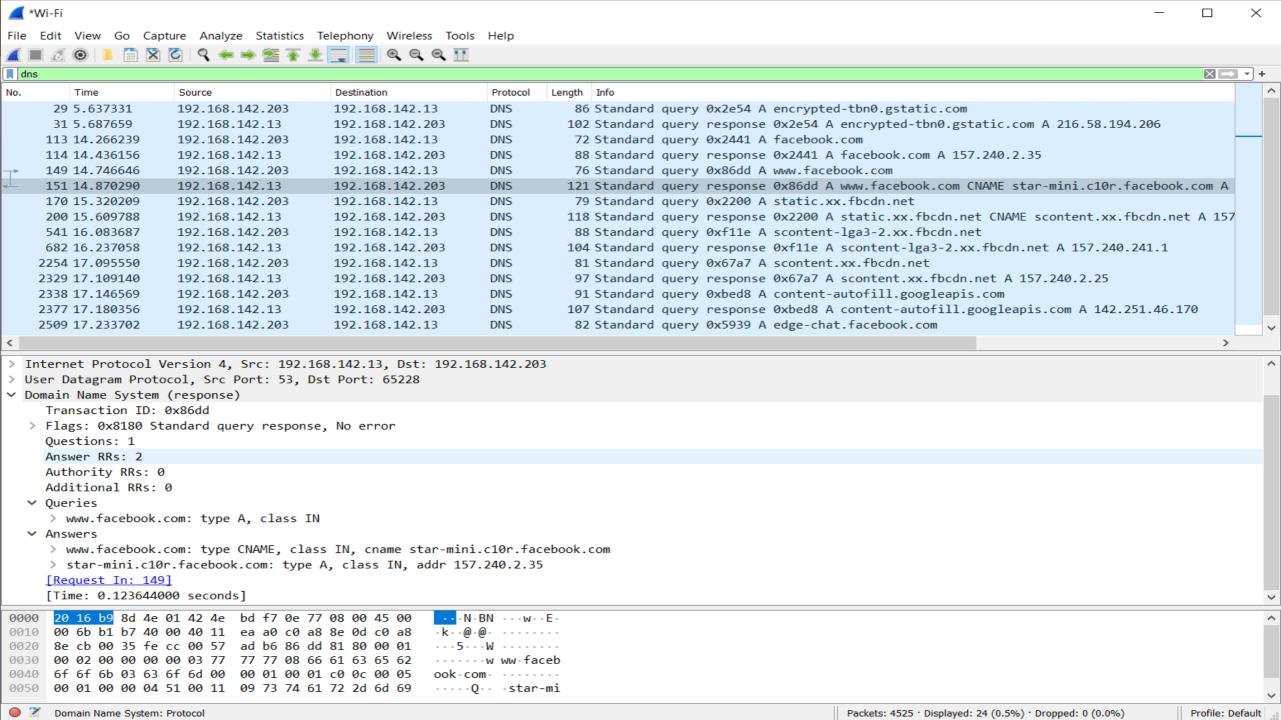


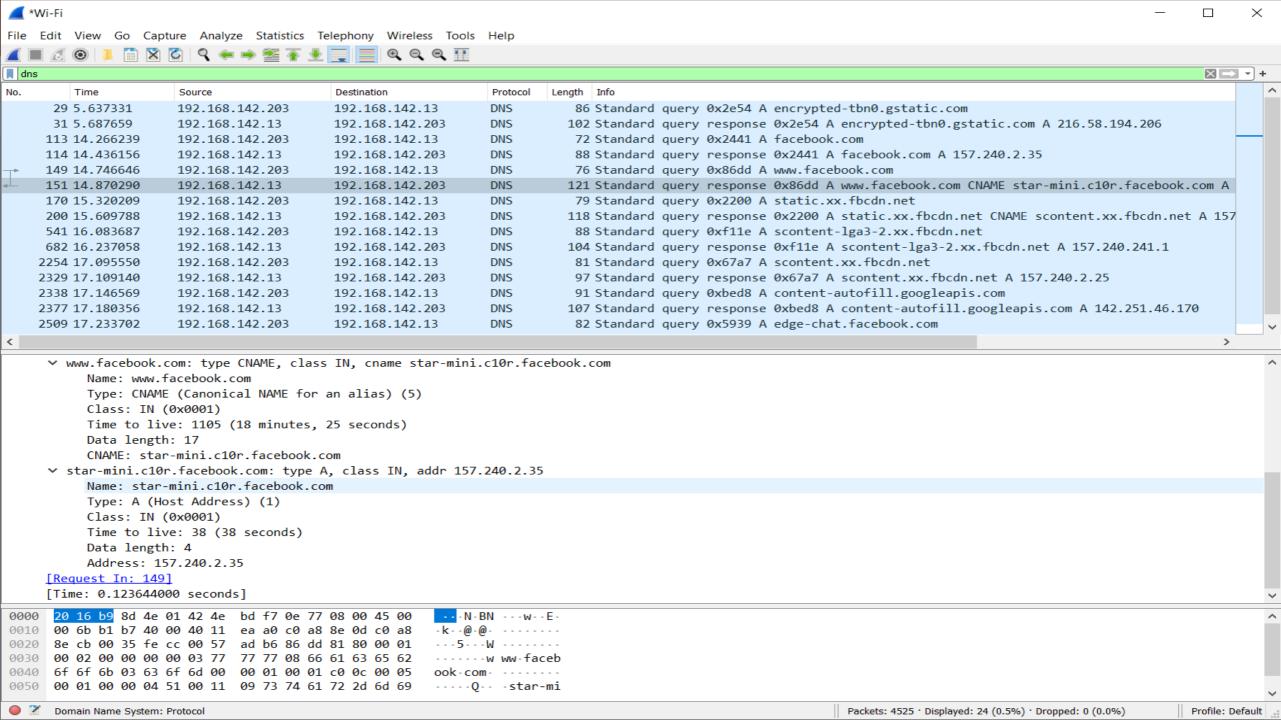




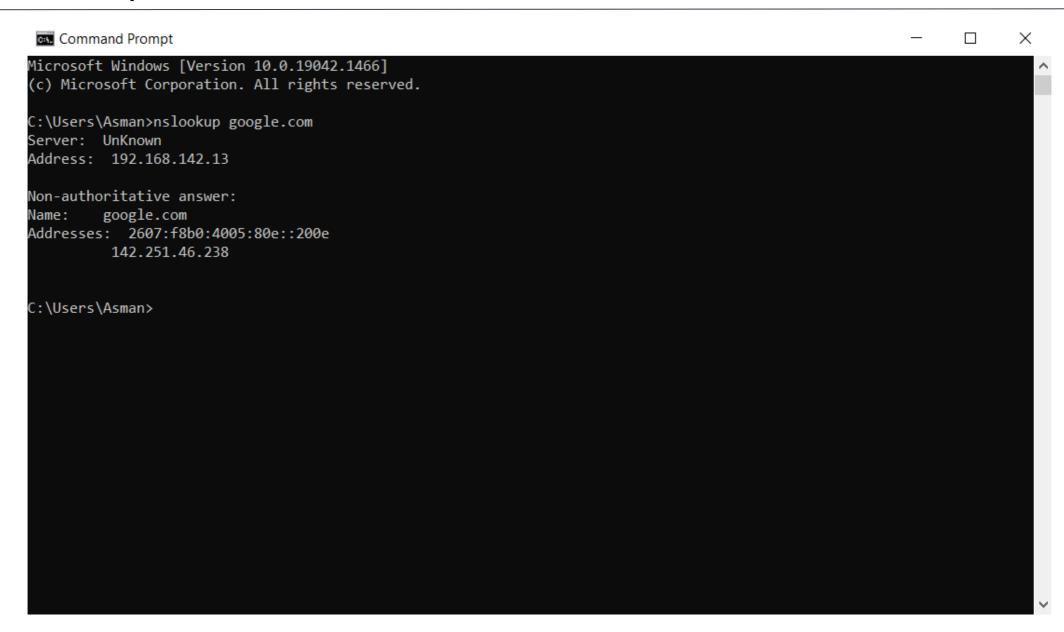








## nslookup



## nslookup

```
Command Prompt - nsiookup
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19042.1466]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\Asman>nslookup google.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.142.13
Non-authoritative answer:
        google.com
Name:
Addresses: 2607:f8b0:4005:80e::200e
         142.251.46.238
C:\Users\Asman>nslookup
Default Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.142.13
> set type=ns
 google.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.142.13
Non-authoritative answer:
google.com
               nameserver = ns3.google.com
google.com
               nameserver = ns4.google.com
               nameserver = ns2.google.com
google.com
google.com
               nameserver = ns1.google.com
```

## nslookup

```
Command Prompt - nslookup
C:\Users\Asman>nslookup
Default Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.142.13
 set type=ns
 google.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.142.13
Non-authoritative answer:
google.com
               nameserver = ns3.google.com
google.com
               nameserver = ns4.google.com
google.com
               nameserver = ns2.google.com
google.com
               nameserver = ns1.google.com
 set type=mx
 google.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.142.13
Non-authoritative answer:
               MX preference = 10, mail exchanger = aspmx.l.google.com
google.com
google.com
               MX preference = 20, mail exchanger = alt1.aspmx.l.google.com
google.com
               MX preference = 30, mail exchanger = alt2.aspmx.l.google.com
               MX preference = 50, mail exchanger = alt4.aspmx.l.google.com
google.com
               MX preference = 40, mail exchanger = alt3.aspmx.l.google.com
google.com
```