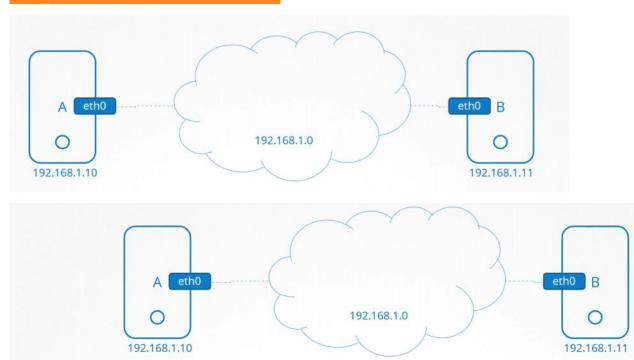
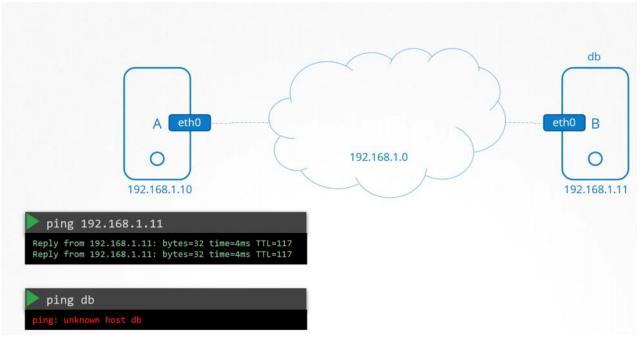
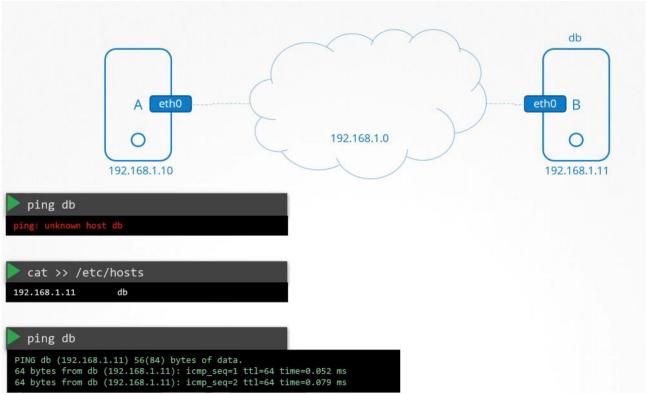
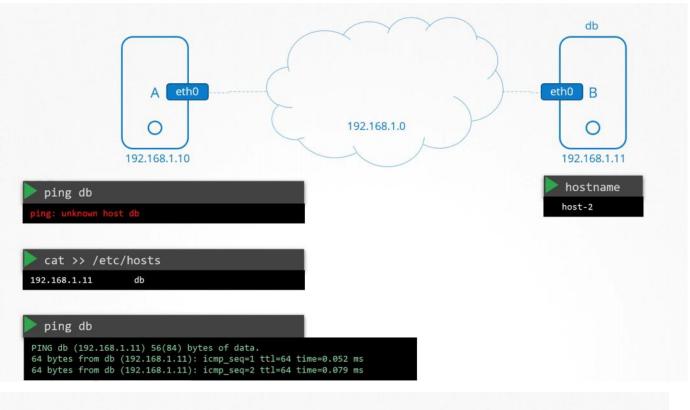
DNS For the Absolute Beginners

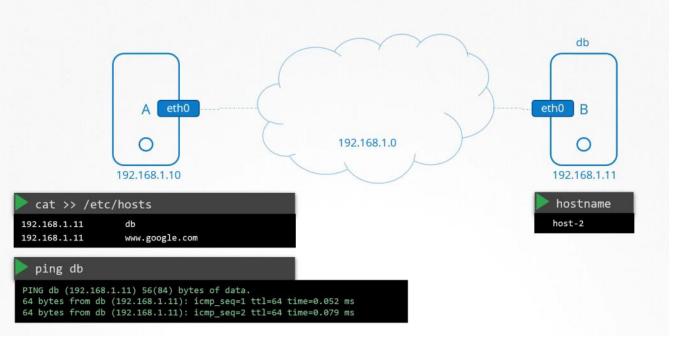


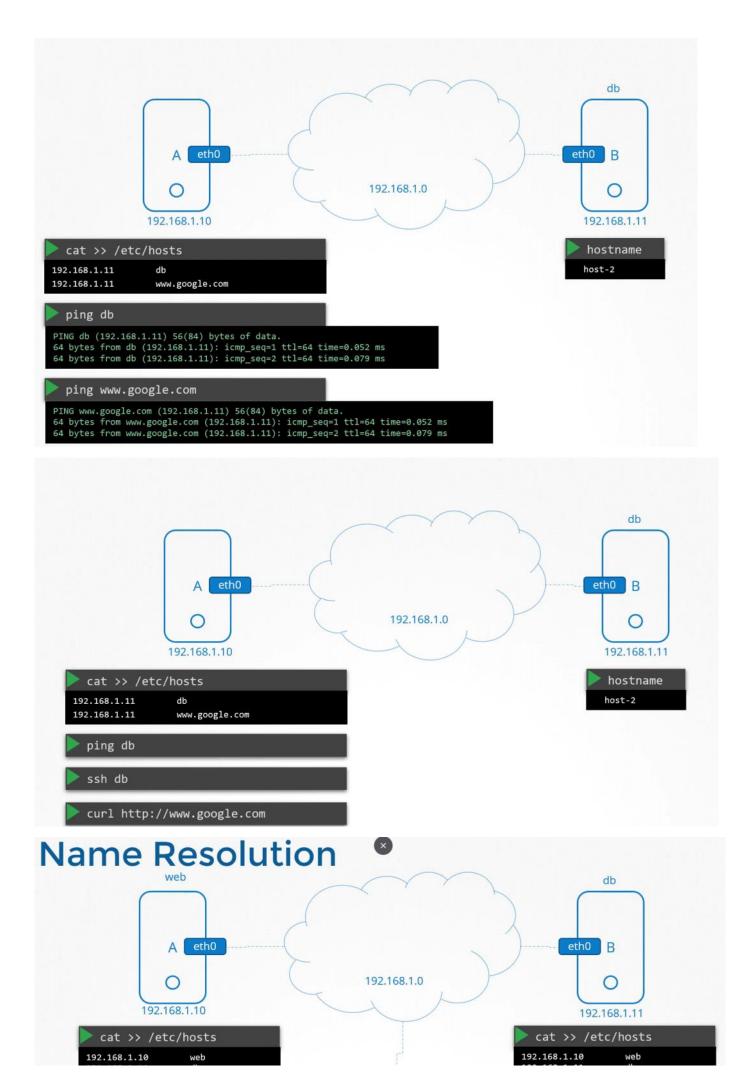
ping 192.168.1.11 Reply from 192.168.1.11: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=117 Reply from 192.168.1.11: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=117

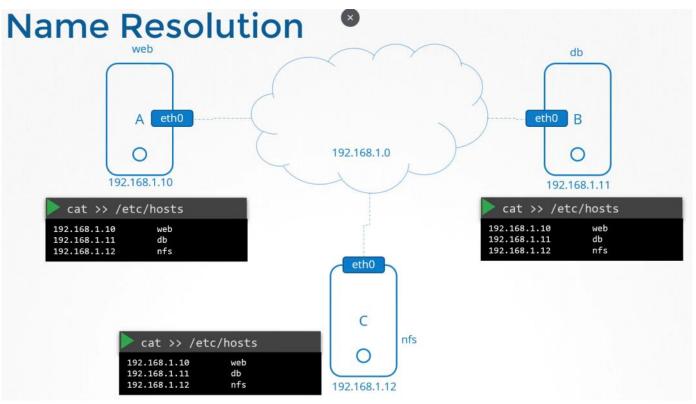


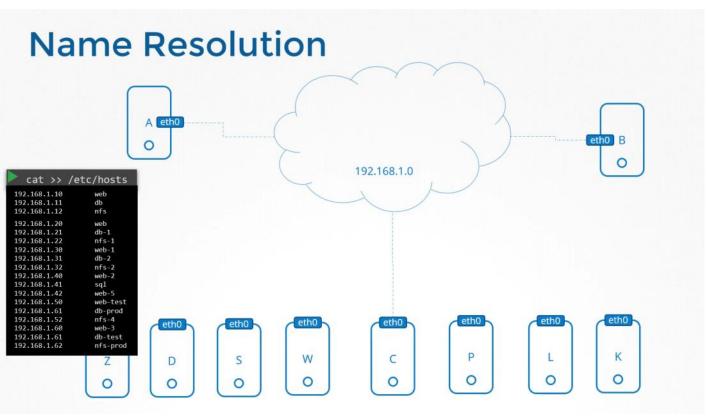


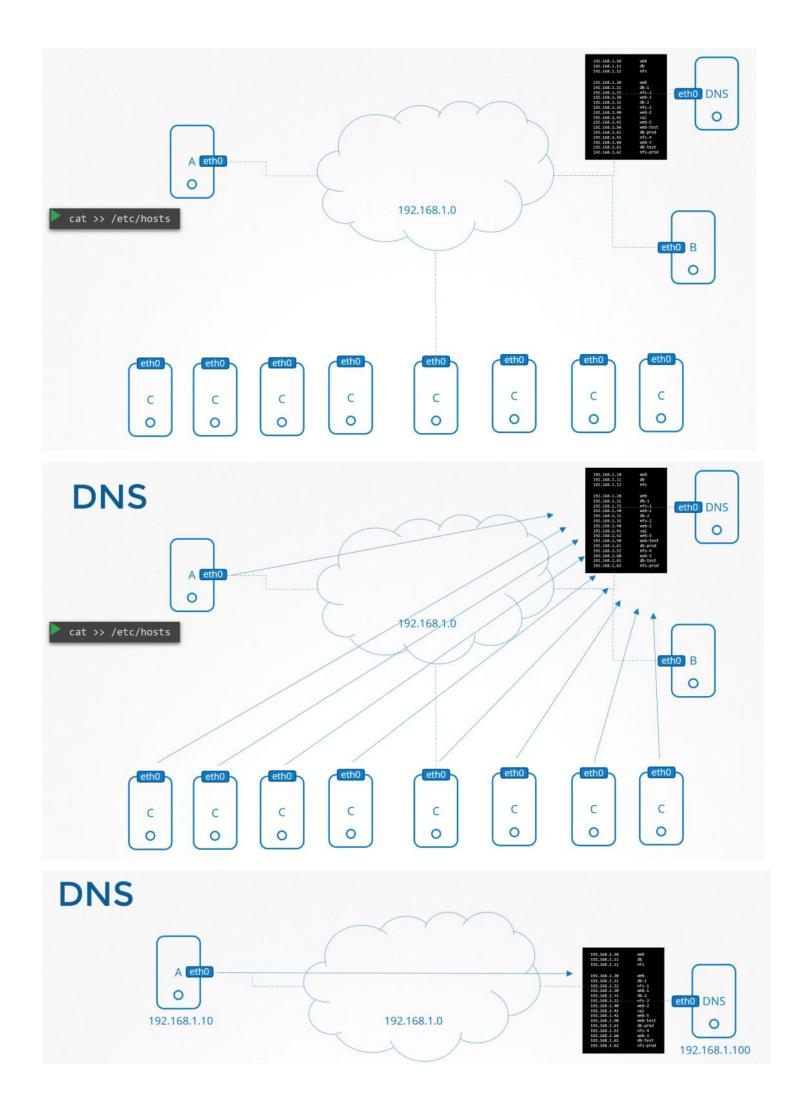


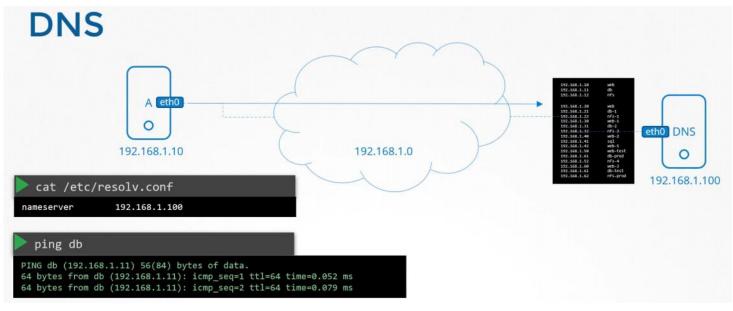




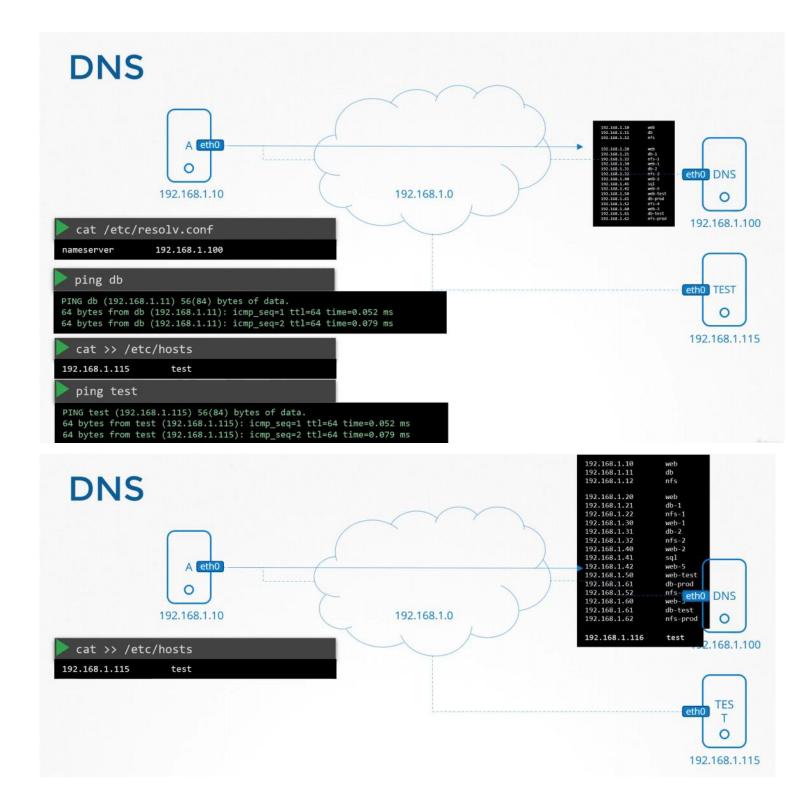


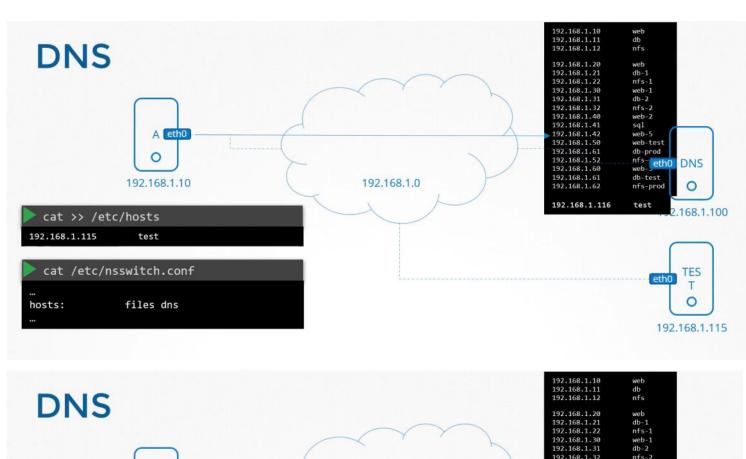


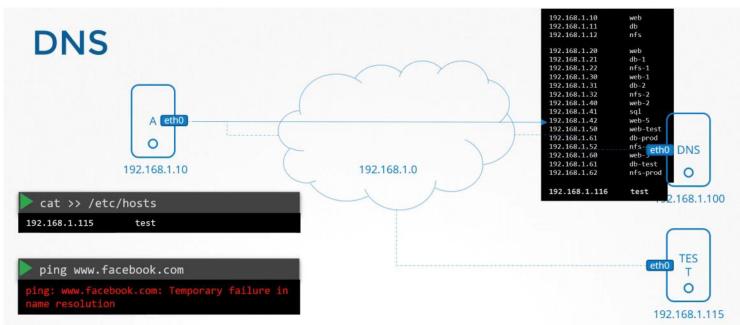


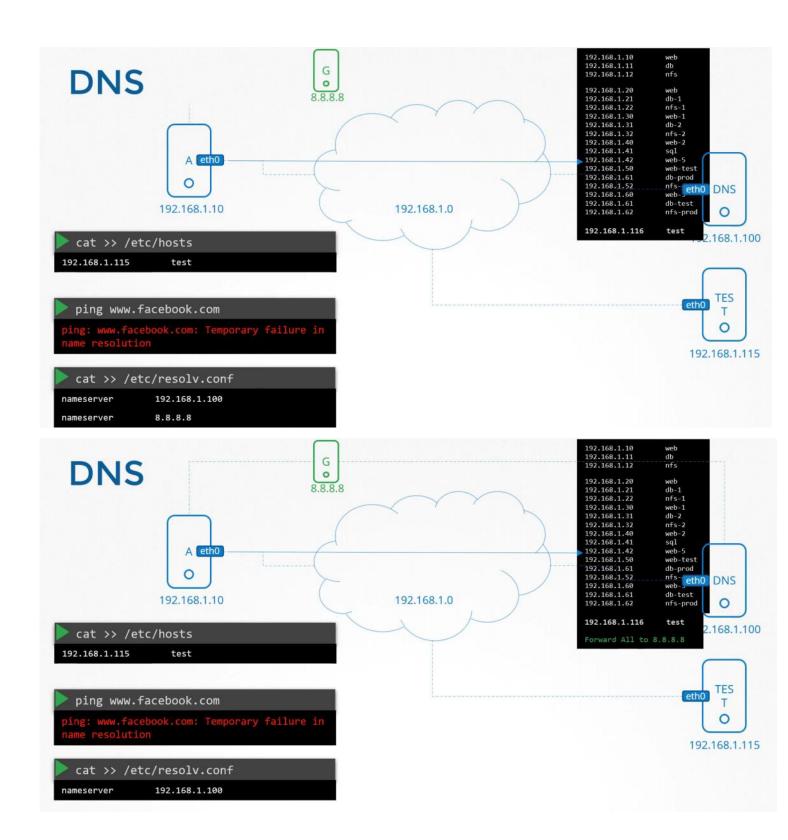


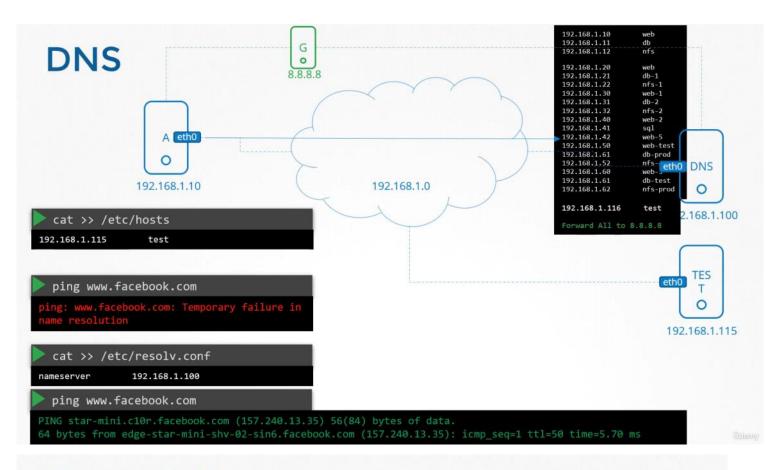












IDomain Names

wwwkubernetes.io

www.codepen.io

www.facebook.com

www.un.org

www.mit.edu

www.google.com

www.behance.net

www.speedtest.net

www.stanford.edu

www.care.org

IDomain Names



.net

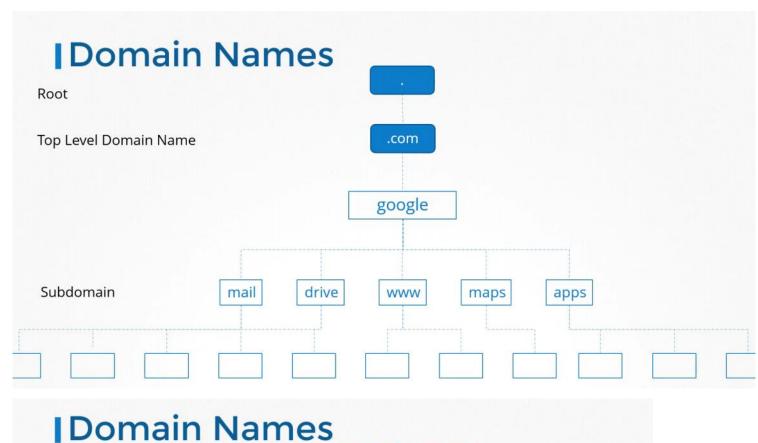
.edu

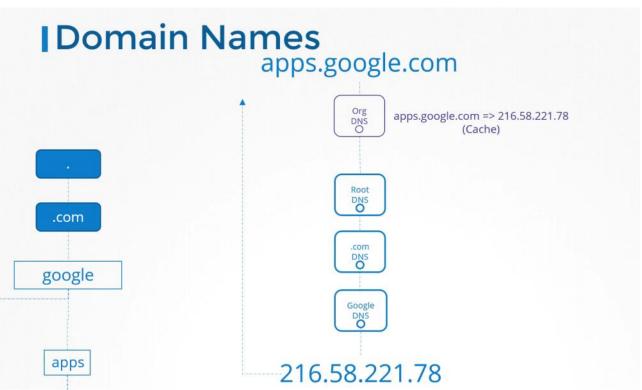
.org

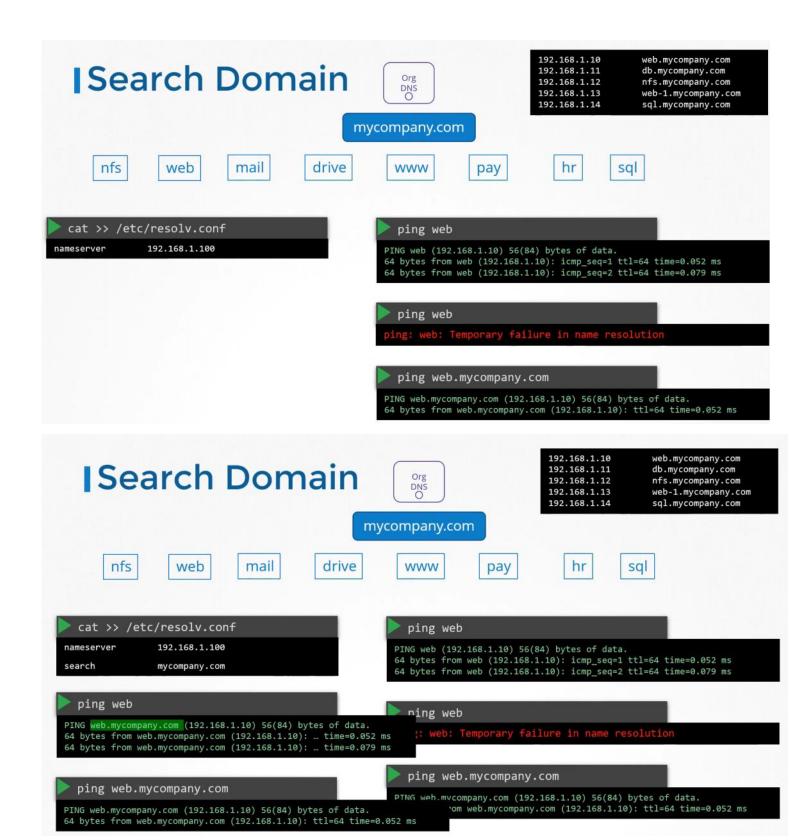
.io

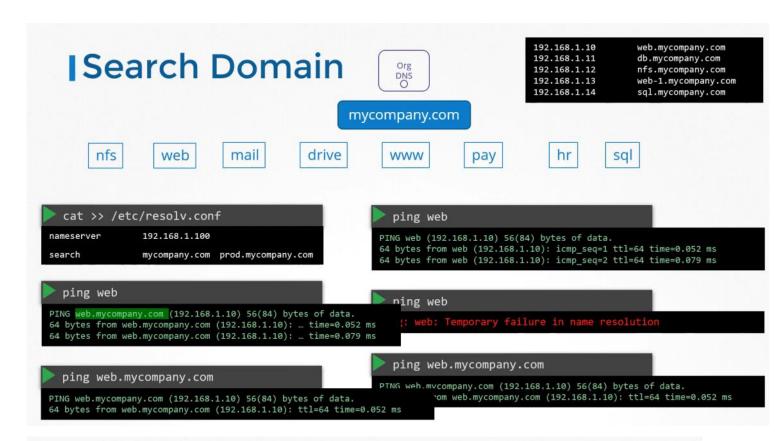
www.google www.facebook www.behance www.speedtest

www.stanford www.mit www.care www.un www.kubernetes www.codepen









IRecord Types

Α	web-server	192.168.1.1
AAAA	web-server	2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334
CNAME	food.web-server	eat.web-server, hungry.web-server

Inslookup

nslookup www.google.com

Server: 8.8.8.8
Address: 8.8.8.8#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.google.com
Address: 172.217.0.132

Idig

```
dig www.google.com
; <<>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> www.google.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 28065
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 6, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 512
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.google.com.
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.google.com.
                                    IN
                                                       64.233.177.103
www.google.com.
                           245
                                                       64.233.177.105
www.google.com.
                           245
                                                       64.233.177.147
www.google.com.
                                                       64.233.177.106
www.google.com.
                                                       64.233.177.104
www.google.com.
                           245
                                                       64.233.177.99
;; Query time: 5 msec
;; SERVER: 8.8.8.8#53(8.8.8.8)
   WHEN: Sun Mar 24 04:34:33 UTC 2019
   MSG SIZE rcvd: 139
```

Prerequisite - CoreDNS

In the previous lecture we saw why you need a DNS server and how it can help manage name resolution in large environments with many hostnames and Ips and how you can configure your hosts to point to a DNS server. In this article we will see how to configure a host as a DNS server.

We are given a server dedicated as the DNS server, and a set of Ips to configure as entries in the server. There are many DNS server solutions out there, in this lecture we will focus on a particular one-

So how do you get core dns? CoreDNS binaries can be downloaded from their Github releases page or as a docker image. Let's go the traditional route. Download the binary using curl or wget. And extract it. You get the coredns executable.



Run the executable to start a DNS server. It by default listens on port 53, which is the default port for a DNS server.

Now we haven't specified the IP to hostname mappings. For that you need to provide some configurations. There are multiple ways to do that. We will look at one. First we put all of the entries into the DNS servers /etc/hosts file.

And then we configure CoreDNS to use that file. CoreDNS loads it's configuration from a file named Corefile. Here is a simple configuration that instructs CoreDNS to fetch the IP to hostname mappings from the file /etc/hosts. When the DNS server is run, it now picks the Ips and names from the /etc/hosts file on the server.

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CoreDNS also supports other ways of configuring DNS entries through plugins. We will look at the plugin that it uses for Kubernetes in a later section.

Read more about CoreDNS here:

https://github.com/kubernetes/dns/blob/master/docs/specification

.md https://coredns.io/plugins/kubernetes/

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