DNS stands for Domain Name System. It is a decentralized system that translates human-readable domain names (such as example.com) into IP addresses (such as 192.0.2.1), allowing computers to locate and connect to websites and services on the internet. There are several types of DNS, including authoritative DNS, recursive DNS, and caching DNS.

Authoritative DNS servers store the official records for specific domains. Recursive DNS servers fetch and deliver DNS information to clients, performing the translation process. Caching DNS servers store recently accessed DNS information to speed up future requests.

The uses of DNS are crucial in internet communication. It ensures seamless browsing by resolving domain names to IP addresses, enabling websites and services to be accessible. It also allows email delivery, load balancing, content delivery networks (CDNs), and domain-based filtering, enhancing security and performance on the internet.