**DNS InterView Question**

**1. What is the main purpose of a DNS server?** DNS servers are used to resolve FQDN hostnames into IP addresses and vice versa.

**2.Which are the important configuration files for DNS server ?**

**/etc/named.conf or**

**/var/named/chroot/etc/named.conf**

3. Where is the forward and Reverve zone fies

/var/named

**4. What is the port no of dns ?**  
 Port no. **53**

**5. What is a Forward Lookup?**  
 Resolving Host Names to IP Addresses.

**6. What is Reverse Lookup?**  
 Resolving IP Addresses to Host Names

**7. What is a Resource Record?**  
 It is a record provides the information about the resources available in the N/W infrastructure.

**8. What are the diff. DNS Roles?**  
 Standard Primary, Standard Secondary, & AD Integrated.

**10. What is a Zone?**  
 Zone is a sub tree of DNS database.

**11. What is the main purpose of SRV records ?**  
 SRV records are used in locating hosts that provide certain network services.

**12. What is secondary DNS Server?**  
 It is backup for primary DNS where it maintains a read only copy of DNS database.

**13. What is SOA?**  
 Start of Authority: useful when a zone starts. Provides the zone startup information.

**14.What is a query?**  
 A request made by the DNS client to provide the name server information.

**15. What are the diff. types of Queries?**  
 Recursion, iteration.

**16. Tools for troubleshooting DNS?**  
 DNS Console, NSLOOKUP, DNSCMD, IPCONFIG, Logs.

17. What are the resource records in DNS?

* **A (Address)** Maps a host name to an IP address. When a computer has multiple adapter cards and IP addresses, it should have multiple address records.
* **CNAME (Canonical Name)** Sets an alias for a host name. For example, using this record, zeta.tvpress.com can have an alias as www.tvpress.com.
* **MX (Mail Exchange)** Specifies a mail exchange server for the domain, which allows mail to be delivered to the correct mail servers in the domain.
* **NS (Name Server)** Specifies a name server for the domain, which allows DNS lookups within various zones. Each primary and secondary name server should be declared through this record.
* **PTR (Pointer)** Creates a pointer that maps an IP address to a host name for reverse lookups.
* **SOA (Start of Authority)** Declares the host that is the most authoritative for the zone and, as such, is the best source of DNS information for the zone. Each zone file must have an SOA record (which is created automatically when you add a zone).

18. What are Queries types in DNS?

* **Recursive Query:** This name queries are generally made by a DNS client to a DNS server or by a DNS server that is configured to pass unresolved name queries to another DNS server, in the case of a DNS server configured to use a forwarder.
* **Iterative Query:** An iterative name query is one in which a DNS client allows the DNS server to return the best answer it can give based on its cache or zone data. If the queried DNS server does not have an exact match for the queried name, the best possible information it can return is a referral. The DNS client can then query the DNS server for which it obtained a referral. It continues this process until it locates a DNS server that is authoritative for the queried name, or until an error or time-out condition is met.

19.What are the diff. DNS Roles?S

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20.What is a Zone?

Zone is a sub tree of DNS database

**21. What does BIND Stands for ?**

BIND stands for Berkeley Internet Name Domain.

22. **Explain "PTR Records"?**

A Pointer Record(PTR) is used to translate an IP address into a domain name.

23. What is the role of "named-checkconf Utility"?  
 The named-checkconf utility checks the syntax of the named.conf configuration file.  
 Syntax: named-checkconf    [-t directory] [filename]