

# DNS Overview and Hierarchy



#### Domain Name System (DNS) Overview

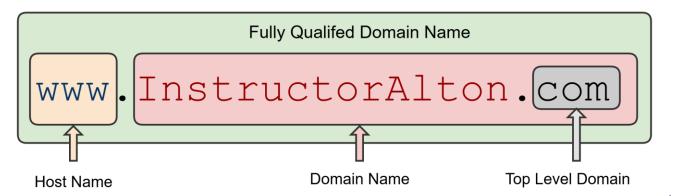
 DNS provides TCP/IP name resolution services, which is the process of translating host and domain names into their corresponding IP address (and vice versa).





#### Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN)

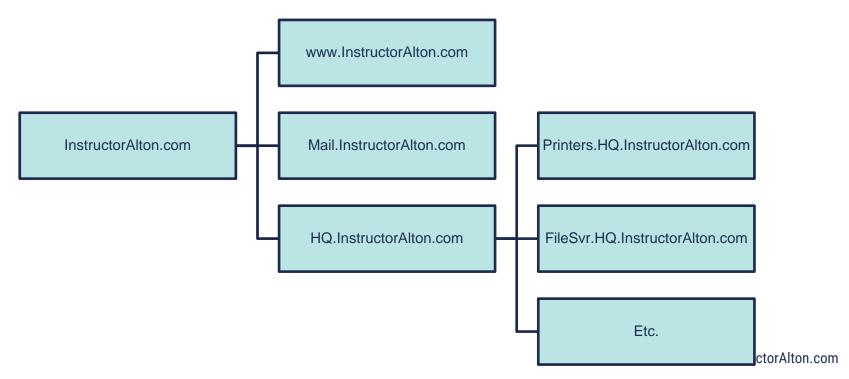
- An FQDN is used to uniquely identify a host on the Internet, such as my website, www.InstructorAlton.com
- Composed of three components:
  - o Host Name: www
  - Domain Name: InstructorAlton.com
  - o Top-Level Domain: .com





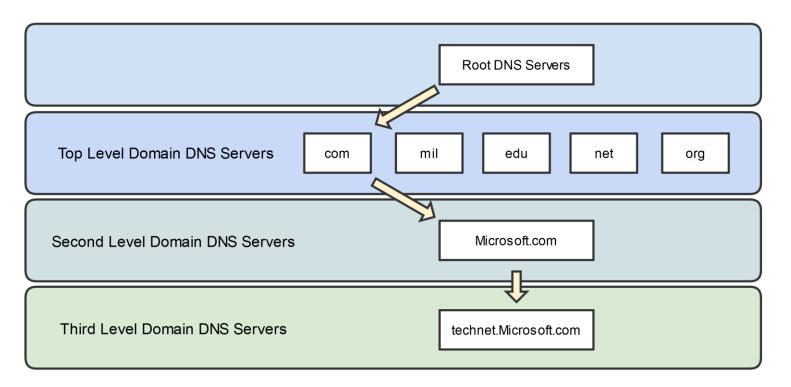
## Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN)

You can have multiple levels of domain names:





## DNS Hierarchy





## Common DNS Record Types



## Common DNS Record Types

Record Type	Description
A (IPv4 Host)	Resolves a domain name to an IPv4 address.
AAAA (IPv6 Host)	Resolves a domain name to an IPv6 address.
PTR (Pointer)	Resolves an IP address to a domain name.
CNAME (Alias)	Resolves one domain name to another domain name, allowing multiple domain names to be resolved to the same IP address.
MX (Mail Exchange)	Used for mail exchange servers (email servers).
NS (Name Server)	Identifies DNS name servers.



#### DNS Records Example: InstructorAlton.com

