

Homework 1

CSE 310 Fall 2021

Due date: **September 15, 2021; 11:59 PM**

Submission via Blackboard.

1. True or false? Please provide a reasoning (1-2 sentences) for your answer. (10 points)

- a. A user requests a Web page that consists of an html file which contains the URLs to three images. Assume that HTTP/1.1 protocol is being used with persistent connection but no parallelization or pipelining. To render this page, the client will send one HTTP request and receive four HTTP responses.

False

Even if it's being used with persistent connection, it still needs to send 4 requests and receive 4 responses

- b. Two distinct Web pages (for example, <https://www.cs.stonybrook.edu/about-us.html> and <https://www.cs.stonybrook.edu/admissions.html>) can be requested and received over the same persistent HTTP connection.

True

Since it's persistent HTTP connection and same server(www.cs.stonybrook.edu), it should be able to receive multiple files from server (2 .html files)

- c. If I want to transfer a file from my friend's computer, I have to use a standard application layer protocol such as HTTP and cannot write my own protocol.

False

You can write your own protocol on TCP/IP protocol to transfer files. HTTP is most used protocol

- d. Before you start sending application-layer request and response, you need to set up a connection. This connection set up is primarily to ensure that the connection is secure.

False, application layer doesn't set up a connection.

e. A root nameserver can return an authoritative response for any domain name.

True

Root nameserver is root level DNS, it will return any domain name.

2. **(6 pt)** What are the major differences between HTTP 1.0 and HTTP 1.1?

Persistent, parallelization, pipelining

3. **(4 pt)** Consider a client that wants to retrieve a Web document at a given URL. The IP address of the server is initially unknown. What application-layer protocols are needed in this scenario?

DNS and HTTP

4. **(10 pt)** What is the function of a DNS server? Please describe how an iterative query and a recursive query will be handled by DNS servers.

5.

An distributed database helps to resolve names (address/name translation),

Iterative: each DNS query will respond with an address for another DNS server to ask, and client will continue to query until one of DNS responds with the correct IP address.

Recursive: DNS server will do the recursion and continue to query other DNS servers until it has correct IP address and return to the client.

6. **(10 pt)** In this problem, we use the useful dig tool available on Unix and Linux hosts to explore the hierarchy of DNS servers. Recall that a DNS server higher in the DNS hierarchy delegates a DNS query to a DNS server lower in the hierarchy, by sending back to the DNS client the name of that lower-level DNS server. First read the man page for dig (e.g., <http://linux.die.net/man/1/dig>), and then answer the following question.

Starting with a root DNS server (from one of the root servers [a-m].root-servers.net), initiate a sequence of queries for the IP address for your department's Web server (www.cs.stonybrook.edu) by using dig. Show the list of the names of DNS servers in the delegation chain in answering your query.

Back up your answers with screen shots that show the results of your *dig* queries.

b.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.33.14.30
b.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:503:231d::2:30
f.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.35.51.30
f.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:503:d414::30
i.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.43.172.30
i.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:503:39c1::30
a.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.5.6.30
a.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:503:a83e::2:30
g.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.42.93.30
g.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:503:eea3::30
j.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.48.79.30
j.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:502:7094::30
k.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.52.178.30
k.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:503:d2d::30
m.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.55.83.30
m.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:501:b1f9::30
l.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.41.162.30
l.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:500:d937::30
h.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.54.112.30
h.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:502:8cc::30

c.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.26.92.30
c.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:503:83eb::30
e.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.12.94.30
e.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:502:1ca1::30
d.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	A	192.31.80.30
d.edu-servers.net.	172800	IN	AAAA	2001:500:856e::30

7. **(10 pts)** A server www.foo.com is interested in using a CDN to scale its operations. To do this, foo.com registers an image on its site (img1.foo.com) with the CDN and receives a CNAME.

(i) *Explain how foo.com uses DNS redirection so that a browser will download the image from the CDN instead of the server*

foo.com will register foo.com/foo.jpg with the CDN, and CDN will send back a CNAME (foojpg.cdn), then register this CNAME with my DNS authoritative name server. In the end, the client is redirected to foojpg.cdn

(ii) Explain how foo.com redirects the browser to the CDN but does not use DNS redirection

If foo.com doesn't use DNS redirection, they can change url, they need to change the url embedded in the file to CDNs url