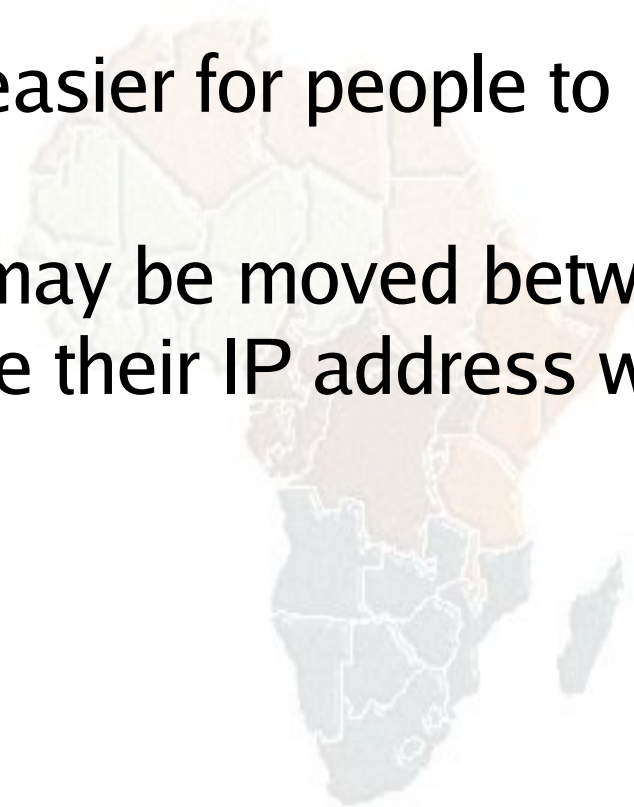# Domain Name System (DNS)

Session-1: Fundamentals

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Computers use IP addresses.
Why do we need names?

- Names are easier for people to remember

- Computers may be moved between networks, in which case their IP address will change.
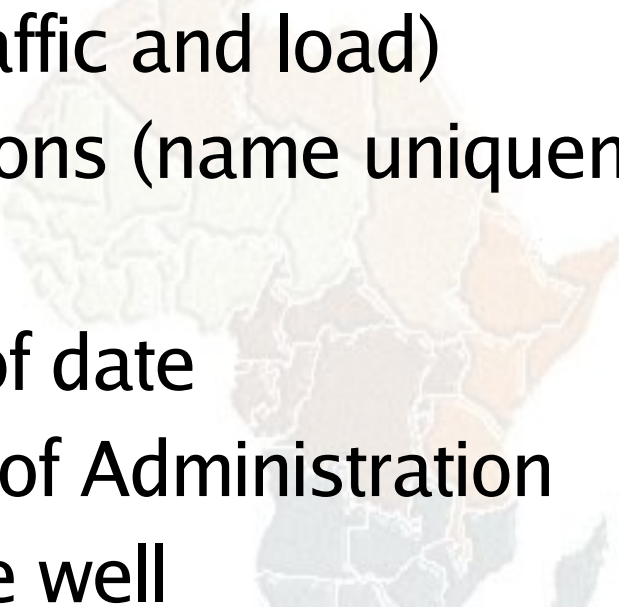
The old solution: HOSTS.TXT

- A centrally-maintained file, distributed to all hosts on the Internet

```
SPARKY                          128.4.13.9
UCB-MAILGATE                    4.98.133.7
FTPHOST                         200.10.194.33
... etc
```

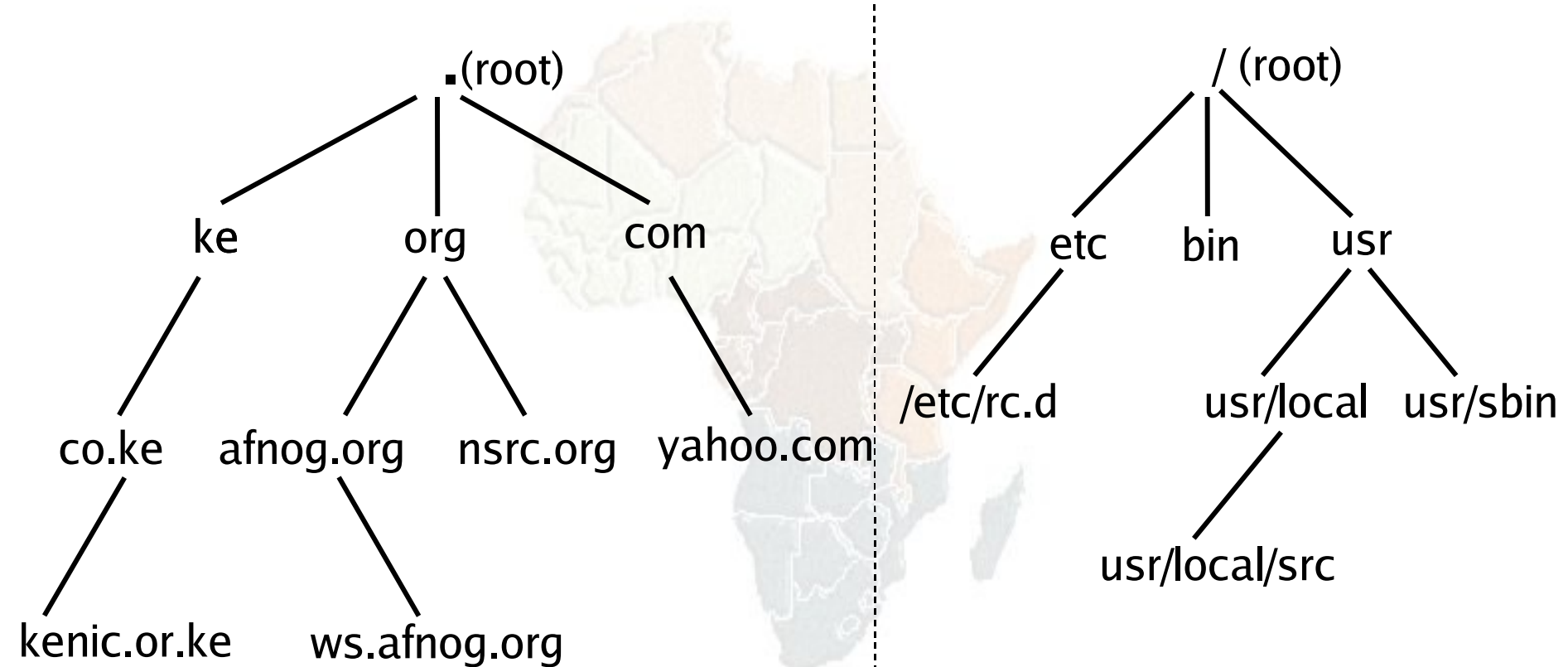- This feature still exists:
  - /etc/hosts (UNIX)
  - c:\windows\hosts

hosts.txt does not scale

✗ Huge file (traffic and load)
✗ Name collisions (name uniqueness)
✗ Consistency
✗ Always out of date
✗ Single point of Administration
✗ Did not scale well

The Domain Name System was born

- DNS is a distributed database for holding name to IP address (and other) information
- Distributed:
  - Shares the Administration
  - Shares the Load
- Robustness and performance achieved through
  - replication
  - and caching
- Employs a client-server architecture
- A critical piece of the Internet's infrastructure

DNS is Hierarchical

.(root)

ke   org   com

co.ke   afnog.org   nsrc.org   yahoo.com

kenic.or.ke   ws.afnog.org

/ (root)

etc   bin   usr

/etc/rc.d   usr/local   usr/sbin

usr/local/src

DNS Database   Unix Filesystem

Forms a tree structure

DNS is Hierarchical (contd.)

- Globally unique names
- Administered in zones (parts of the tree)
- You can give away ("delegate") control of part of the tree underneath you
- Example:
  - afnog.org on one set of nameservers
  - ws.afnog.org on a different set
  - e1.ws.afnog.org on another set

Domain Names are (almost) unlimited

- Max 255 characters total length
- Max 63 characters in each part
  - RFC 1034, RFC 1035
- If a domain name is being used as a host name, you should abide by some restrictions
  - RFC 952 (old!)
  - a-z 0-9 and minus (-) only
  - No underscores (_)

Using the DNS

- A Domain Name (like www.ws.afnog.org) is the KEY to look up information
- The result is one or more RESOURCE RECORDS (RRs)
- There are different RRs for different types of information
- You can ask for the specific type you want, or ask for "any" RRs associated with the domain name

Commonly seen Resource Records (RRs)

- A (address): map hostname to IP address
- PTR (pointer): map IP address to hostname
- MX (mail exchanger): where to deliver mail for *user@domain*
- CNAME (canonical name): map alternative hostname to real hostname
- TXT (text): any descriptive text
- NS (name server), SOA (start of authority): used for delegation and management of the DNS itself
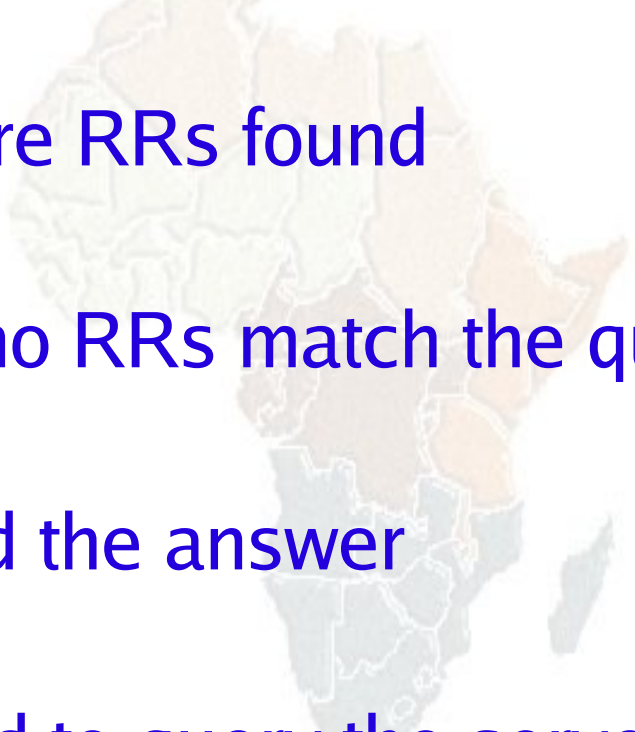
A Simple Example

- Query: **www.afnog.org.**
- Query type: **A**
- Result:

www.afnog.org.   14400   IN   A   196.216.2.4

- In this case a single RR is found, but in general, multiple RRs may be returned.
  - (IN is the "class" for INTERNET use of the DNS)

Possible results from a Query

- Positive
  - one or more RRs found
- Negative
  - definitely no RRs match the query
- Server fail
  - cannot find the answer
- Refused
  - not allowed to query the server

How do you use an IP address as the key for a DNS query

- Convert the IP address to dotted-quad
- Reverse the four parts
- Add ".in-addr.arpa." to the end; special domain reserved for this purpose

e.g. to find name for 193.194.185.15
Domain name: 15.185.194.193.in-addr.arpa.
Query Type: PTR
Result: ashanti.gh.com.

Known as a "reverse DNS lookup" (because we are looking up the name for an IP address, rather than the IP address for a name)
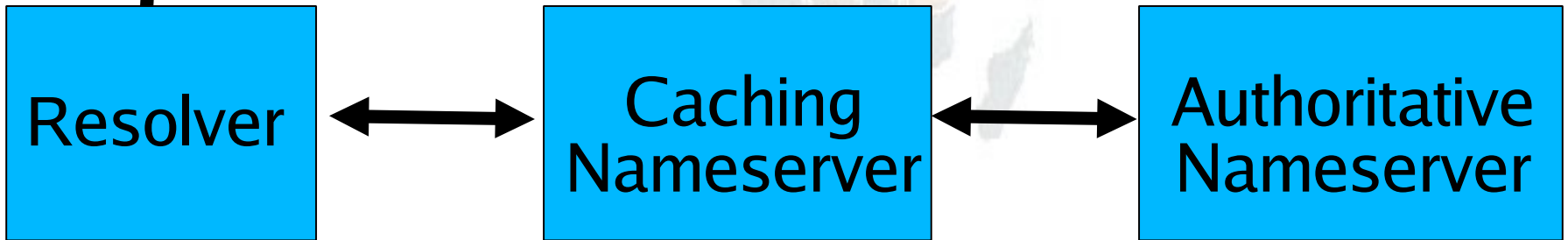
Any Questions?

DNS is a Client-Server application

- (Of course - it runs across a network)
- Requests and responses are normally sent in UDP packets, port 53
- Occasionally uses TCP, port 53
  - for very large requests (larger than 512-bytes) e.g. zone transfer from master to slave or an IPv6 AAAA (quad A) record.

There are three roles involved in DNS

Three roles in DNS

- RESOLVER
  - Takes request from application, formats it into UDP packet, sends to cache
- CACHING NAMESERVER
  - Returns the answer if already known
  - Otherwise searches for an authoritative server which has the information
  - Caches the result for future queries
  - Also known as RECURSIVE nameserver
- AUTHORITATIVE NAMESERVER
  - Contains the actual information put into the DNS by the domain owner

Three roles in DNS

- The SAME protocol is used for resolver <-> cache and cache <-> auth NS communication
- It is possible to configure a single name server as both caching and authoritative
- But it still performs only one role for each incoming query
- Common but NOT RECOMMENDED to configure in this way (we will see why later).
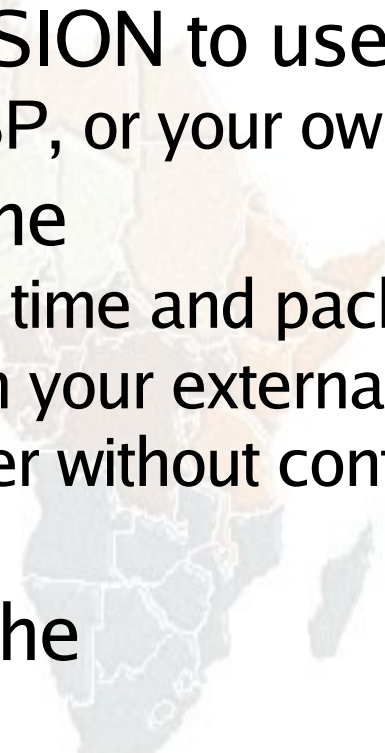
ROLE 1: THE RESOLVER

- A piece of software which formats a DNS request into a UDP packet, sends it to a cache, and decodes the answer

- Usually a shared library (e.g. libresolv.so under Unix) because so many applications need it

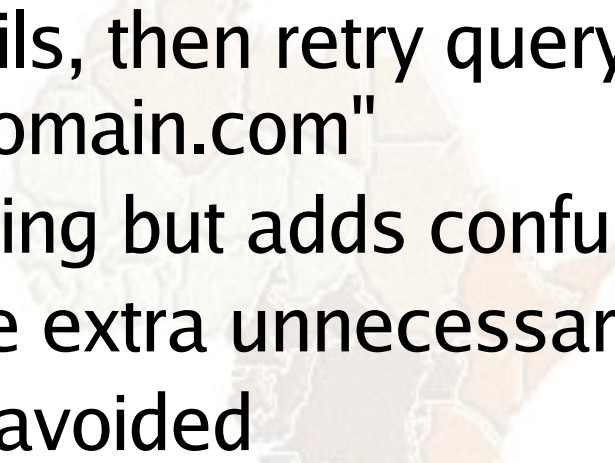- EVERY host needs a resolver - e.g. every Windows workstation has one

How does the resolver find a caching nameserver?

- It has to be explicitly configured (statically, or via DHCP etc)

- Must be configured with the IP ADDRESS of a cache (why not name?)

- Good idea to configure more than one cache, in case the first one fails

How do you choose which cache(s) to configure?

- Must have PERMISSION to use it
  - e.g. cache at your ISP, or your own
- Prefer a nearby cache
  - Minimises round-trip time and packet loss
  - Can reduce traffic on your external link, since often the cache can answer without contacting other servers
- Prefer a reliable cache
  - Perhaps your own?

Resolver can be configured with default domain(s)

- If "foo.bar" fails, then retry query as "foo.bar.mydomain.com"
- Can save typing but adds confusion
- May generate extra unnecessary traffic
- Usually best avoided

Example: Unix resolver configuration

/etc/resolv.conf

```
search e1.ws.afnog.org
nameserver 196.200.219.200
nameserver 196.200.222.1
```

That's all you need to configure a resolver

Testing DNS

- Just put "www.yahoo.com" in a web browser?
- Why is this not a good test?

Testing DNS with "dig"

- "dig" is a program which just makes DNS queries and displays the results
- Better than "nslookup", "host" because it shows the raw information in full

```
dig ws.afnog.org.
    -- defaults to query type "A"
dig afnog.org. mx
    -- specified query type
dig @196.200.222.1 afnog.org. mx
    -- send to particular cache (overrides
       /etc/resolv.conf)
```

The trailing dot

```
dig ws.afnog.org.
```

- Prevents any default domain being appended
- Get into the habit of using it always when testing DNS
    - only on domain names, not IP addresses or e-mail addresses

```
ns# dig @84.201.31.1 www.gouv.bj a

; <<>> DiG 8.3 <<>> @84.201.31.1 www.gouv.bj a
; (1 server found)
;; res options: init recurs defnam dnsrch
;; got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 4
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 4, ADDITIONAL: 3
;; QUERY SECTION:
;;      www.gouv.bj, type = A, class = IN

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.gouv.bj.                  1D IN CNAME      waib.gouv.bj.
waib.gouv.bj.                 1D IN A          208.164.179.196

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
gouv.bj.                      1D IN NS         rip.psg.com.
gouv.bj.                      1D IN NS         ben02.gouv.bj.
gouv.bj.                      1D IN NS         nakayo.leland.bj.
gouv.bj.                      1D IN NS         ns1.intnet.bj.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ben02.gouv.bj.                1D IN A          208.164.179.193
nakayo.leland.bj.             1d23h59m59s IN A  208.164.176.1
ns1.intnet.bj.                1d23h59m59s IN A  81.91.225.18

;; Total query time: 2084 msec
;; FROM: noc.t1.ws.afnog.org to SERVER: 84.201.31.1
;; WHEN: Sun Jun  8 21:18:18 2003
;; MSG SIZE  sent: 29  rcvd: 221
```

Understanding output from dig

- STATUS
  - NOERROR: 0 or more RRs returned
  - NXDOMAIN: non-existent domain
  - SERVFAIL: cache could not locate answer
  - REFUSED: query not available on cache server
- FLAGS
  - AA: Authoritative answer (not from cache)
  - You can ignore the others
    - QR: Query/Response (1 = Response)
    - RD: Recursion Desired
    - RA: Recursion Available
- ANSWER: number of RRs in answer

Understanding output from dig

- **Answer section (RRs requested)**
  - Each record has a Time To Live (TTL)
  - Says how long the cache will keep it
- **Authority section**
  - Which nameservers are authoritative for this domain
- **Additional section**
  - More RRs (typically IP addresses for the authoritative nameservers)
- **Total query time**
- **Check which server gave the response!**
  - If you make a typing error, the query may go to a default server

Practical Exercise

- Configure Unix resolver
- Issue DNS queries using 'dig'
- Use tcpdump to show queries being sent to cache