

DNS refresher



Overview

- Goal of this session
- What is DNS ?
- How is DNS built and how does it work?
- How does a query work ?
- Record types
- Caching and Authoritative
- Delegation: domains vs zones
- Finding the error: where is it broken?

Goal of this session

- We will review the basics of DNS, including query mechanisms, delegation, and caching.
- The aim is to be able to understand enough of DNS to be able to configure a caching DNS server, and troubleshoot common DNS problems, both local and remote (on the Internet)

What is DNS ?

- System to convert names to IP addresses:

`nsrc.org` → `128.223.157.19`

`www.afrinic.net` → `2001:42d0::200:80:1`

- ... and back:

`128.223.157.19` → `nsrc.org`

`1.0.0.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.2.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0`

`.0.0.0.0.0.d.2.4.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa.` →

`www.afrinic.net.`

What is DNS ?

- Other information can be found in DNS:
 -  where to send mail for a domain
 -  who is responsible for this system
 -  geographical information
 -  etc...
- How do we look this information up ?

Basic DNS tools

- Using the host command:

```
# host nsrc.org.
```

```
nsrc.org. has address 128.223.157.19
```

```
# host 128.223.157.19
```

```
19.157.223.128.in-addr.arpa domain name  
pointer nsrc.org.
```

Basic DNS tools

- Host with IPv6:

```
# host www.afrinic.net
```

www.afrinic.net has IPv6 address

2001:42d0::200:80:1

```
# host 2001:42d0::200:80:1
```

```
1.0.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.2.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.d.2.4.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa domain name pointer www.afrinic.net.
```

Basic DNS tools

- Try this yourself with other names – first lookup the names below, then do the same for the IP address returned:

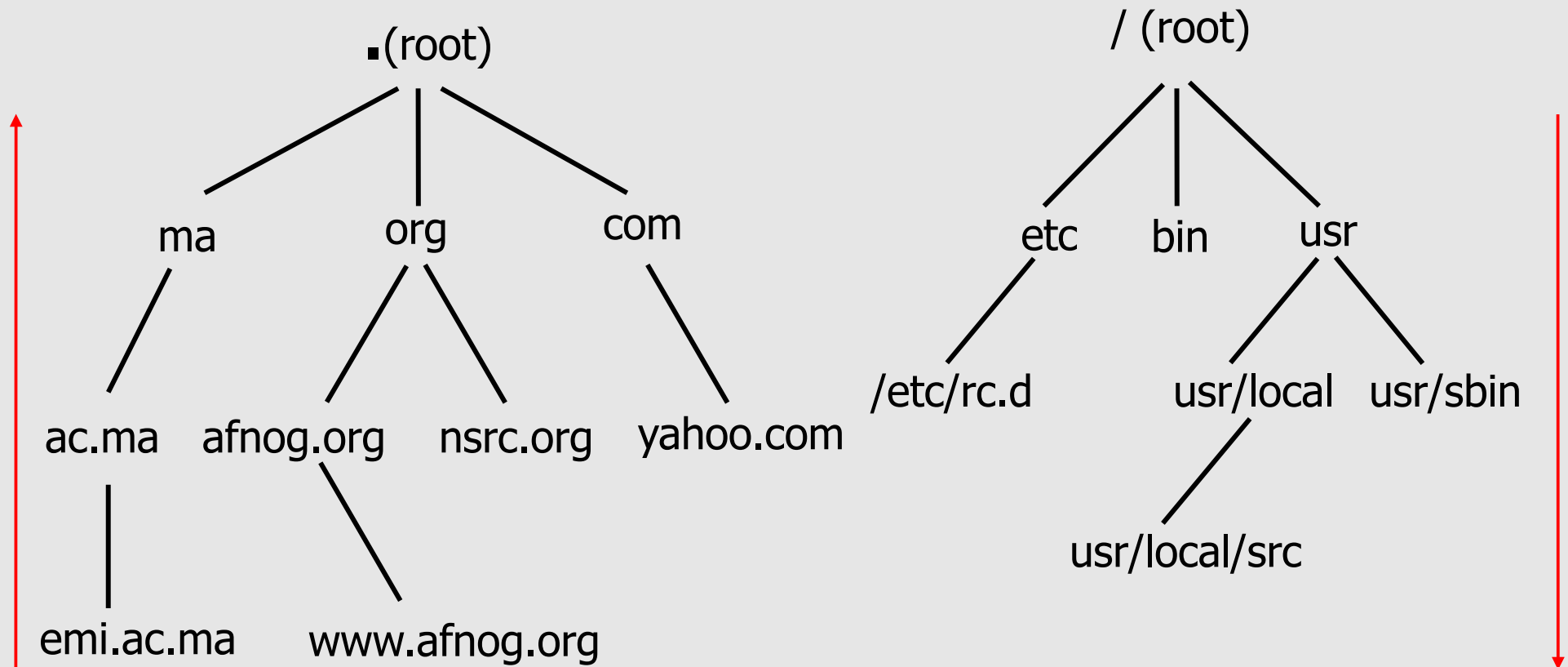
`www.yahoo.com`

`www.nsrc.org`

`ipv6.google.com`

- Does the lookup of the IP match the name ? Why ?
- Where did the 'host' command find the information ?

How is DNS built ?



DNS Database

Unix Filesystem

... forms a tree structure

How is DNS built ?

- DNS is hierarchical
- DNS administration is shared – no single central entity administrates all DNS data
- This distribution of the administration is called *delegation*

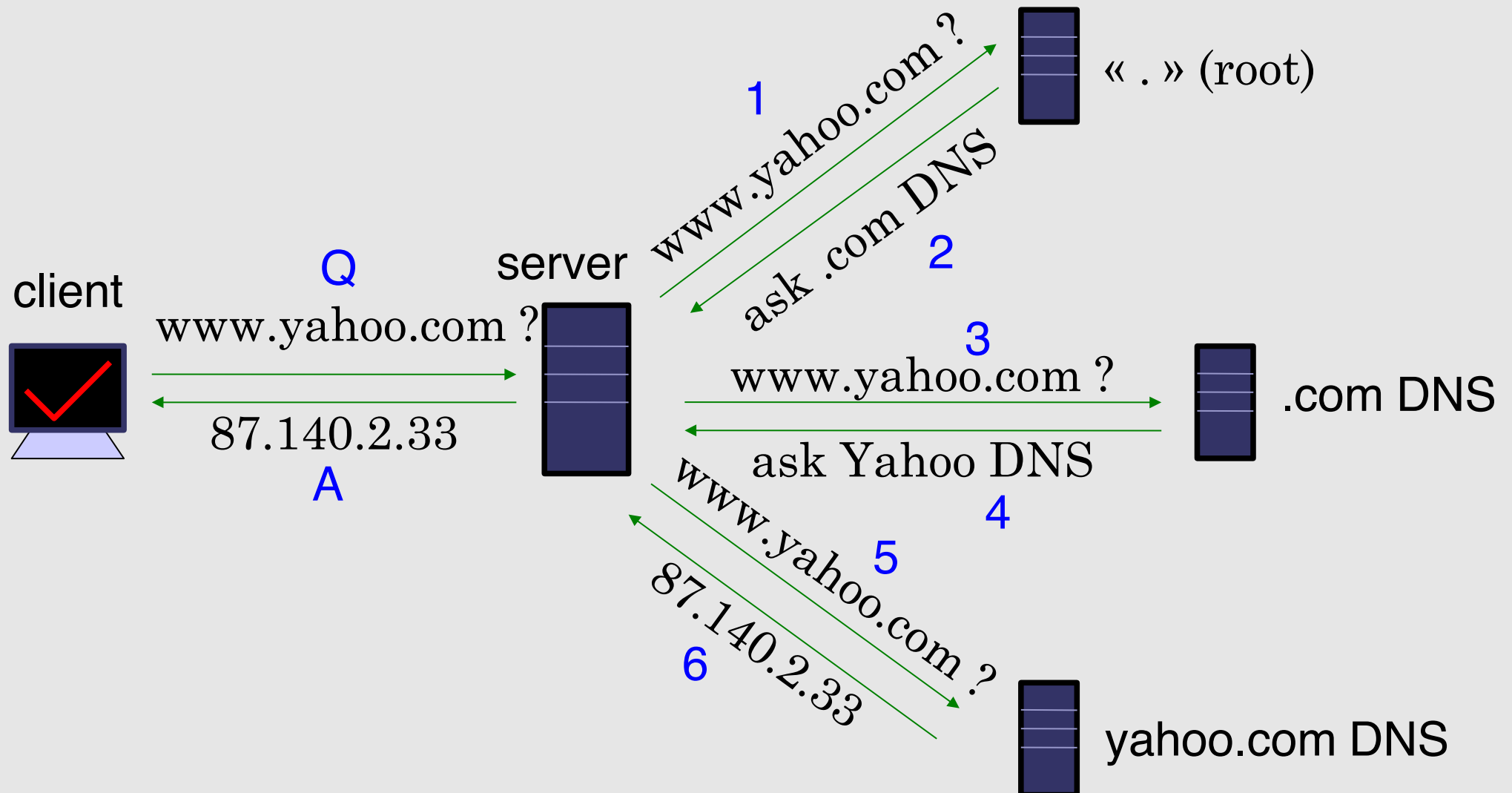
How does DNS work ?

- **Clients** use a mechanism called a **resolver** and ask **servers** – this is called a **query**
- The server being queried will try to find the answer on behalf of the client
- The server functions recursively, from top (the root) to bottom, until it finds the answer, asking other servers along the way - the server is referred to other servers

How does DNS work ?

- The client (web browser, mail program, ...) use the OS's resolver to find the IP address.
- For example, if we go to the webpage `www.yahoo.com`:
 - ❑ the web browser asks the OS « I need the IP for `www.yahoo.com` »
 - ❑ the OS looks in the resolver configuration which server to ask, and sends the query
- On UNIX, `/etc/resolv.conf` is where the resolver is configured.

A DNS query



Query detail with tcpdump

- On the server, become root:

```
$ sudo -s
```

```
passwd:
```

```
# tcpdump -s1500 -n port 53
```

- In another window/screen do:

```
# host ... (whatever you like)
```

Query detail – example output

- 1: 18:40:38.62 IP 192.168.1.1.57811 > 192.112.36.4.53:29030 [1au] A? h1-web.hosting.catpipe.net. (55)
- 2: 18:40:39.24 IP 192.112.36.4.53 > 192.168.1.1.57811:29030- 0/13/16 (540)
- 3: 18:40:39.24 IP 192.168.1.1.57811 > 192.43.172.30.53:7286 [1au] A? h1-web.hosting.catpipe.net. (55)
- 4: 18:40:39.93 IP 192.43.172.30.53 > 192.168.1.1.57811:7286 FormErr- [0q] 0/0/0 (12)
- 5: 18:40:39.93 IP 192.168.1.1.57811 > 192.43.172.30.53:50994 A? h1-web.hosting.catpipe.net. (44)
- 6: 18:40:40.60 IP 192.43.172.30.53 > 192.168.1.1.57811:50994- 0/3/3 (152)
- 7: 18:40:40.60 IP 192.168.1.1.57811 > 83.221.131.7.53:58265 [1au] A? h1-web.hosting.catpipe.net. (55)
- 8: 18:40:41.26 IP 83.221.131.7.53 > 192.168.1.1.57811:58265* 1/2/3 A 83.221.131.6 (139)

Query detail - analysis

- We use a packet analyzer (wireshark) to view the contents of the query...

<http://www.wireshark.org/>

The image shows the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, packet navigation, and analysis. A filter bar is present with a dropdown menu and buttons for 'Expression...', 'Clear', and 'Apply'.

The main packet list table displays the following data:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	69.4.231.52	10.10.2.171	HTTP	Continuation or non-HTTP traffic
2	0.000477	10.10.2.171	69.4.231.52	TCP	43076 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=429
3	0.026605	Olicom_cb:4f	Broadcast	ARP	Who has 10.10.2.168? Tell 10.10.
4	0.073463	Netgear_97:7f	Spanning-tree-(f	STP	Conf. Root = 32768/0/00:0f:b5:97
5	0.074800	Olicom_cb:4f	Broadcast	ARP	Who has 10.10.2.168? Tell 10.10.
6	0.206011	Olicom_cb:4f	Broadcast	ARP	Who has 10.10.2.168? Tell 10.10.
7	0.207065	10.10.2.178	10.10.2.255	NBNS	Name query NB WVLKA0<1c>
8	0.214690	fe80::8d4a:d	ff02::1:2	DHCPv6	Solicit
9	0.224232	10.10.2.180	239.255.255.250	SSDP	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
10	0.290652	69.4.231.52	10.10.2.171	HTTP	[TCP Retransmission] Continuation
11	0.291095	10.10.2.171	69.4.231.52	TCP	43076 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=144
12	0.444050	10.10.2.166	192.168.8.97	DNS	Standard query A tsclient.dns

The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 10) shows the following structure:

- Frame 1 (1514 bytes on wire, 1500 bytes captured)
- Ethernet II, Src: Olicom_cb:4f:a2 (00:00:24:cb:4f:a2), Dst: HewlettP_8c:91:8b (00:1a:4b:8c:91:8b)
- Internet Protocol, Src: 69.4.231.52 (69.4.231.52), Dst: 10.10.2.171 (10.10.2.171)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: http (80), Dst Port: 43076 (43076), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 1448
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- [Packet size limited during capture: HTTP truncated]

The packet bytes pane at the bottom shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII:

```
0000 00 1a 4b 8c 91 8b 00 00 24 cb 4f a2 08 00 45 00 ..K....$.0...E.
0010 05 dc 78 cb 40 00 2b 06 00 00 45 04 e7 34 0a 0a ...x.@.+...E..4..
0020 02 ab 00 50 a8 44 d7 a2 c9 69 10 82 fb b9 80 10 ...P.D...i.....
0030 00 0e 45 ff 00 00 01 01 08 0a 1c b5 73 73 00 06 ..E.....ss..
0040 c2 39 86 c9 d5 24 88 cd 1e 3b 5e 1f 97 e8 e6 fd .9...$.^.....
0050 d3 7a 51 bd 8f 53 2a d9 dd c1 8f 13 27 6d 93 74 .70..S*.....'m.t
```


Resolver configuration

- So how does your computer know which server to ask to get answers to DNS queries ?
- On UNIX, look in `/etc/resolv.conf`
- Look now in the file, and verify that you have a 'nameserver' statement of the form:

```
nameserver a.b.c.d
```

or

```
nameserver ip:v6:ad:dr:es:ss
```

... where a.b.c.d is the IP/IPv6 of a functioning DNS server (it should).

Finding the root...

- The first query is directed to:

192.112.36.4 (G.ROOT-SERVERS.NET.)

- How does the server know where to reach the root servers ?
- Chicken-and-egg problem
- Each nameserver has a list of the root nameservers (A – M.ROOT-SERVERS.NET) and their IP address
- In BIND, `named.root`

Using 'dig' to get more details

- the 'host' command is limited in its output – good for lookups, but not enough for debugging.
- we use the 'dig' command to obtain more details
- dig shows a lot of interesting stuff...

Using 'dig' to get more details

```
ns# dig @147.28.0.39 www.nsrc.org. a

; <<>> DiG 9.3.2 <<>> @147.28.0.39 www.nsrc.org
; (1 server found)
;; global options:  printcmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 4620
;; flags: qr aa rd; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 4,
ADDITIONAL: 2

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.nsrc.org.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.nsrc.org.                 14400   IN      A      128.223.162.29

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
nsrc.org.                     14400   IN      NS      rip.psg.com.
nsrc.org.                     14400   IN      NS      arizona.edu.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
rip.psg.com.                  77044   IN      A      147.28.0.39
arizona.edu.                  2301    IN      A      128.196.128.233

;; Query time: 708 msec
;; SERVER: 147.28.0.39#53(147.28.0.39)
;; WHEN: Wed May 10 15:05:55 2007
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 128
```

```
noc# dig www.afrinic.net any
```

```
; <<>> DiG 9.4.2 <<>> any www.afrinic.net
;; global options: printcmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 36019
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 6, ADDITIONAL: 10
```

```
;; QUESTION SECTION:
```

```
;www.afrinic.net.          IN      ANY
```

```
;; ANSWER SECTION:
```

```
www.afrinic.net. 477      IN      AAAA    2001:42d0::200:80:1
www.afrinic.net. 65423    IN      A       196.216.2.1
```

```
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
```

```
afrinic.net.      65324    IN      NS       sec1.apnic.net.
afrinic.net.      65324    IN      NS       sec3.apnic.net.
afrinic.net.      65324    IN      NS       ns1.afrinic.net.
afrinic.net.      65324    IN      NS       tinnie.arin.net.
afrinic.net.      65324    IN      NS       ns.lacnic.net.
afrinic.net.      65324    IN      NS       ns-sec.ripe.net.
```

```
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
```

```
ns.lacnic.net.    151715    IN      A       200.160.0.7
ns.lacnic.net.    65315    IN      AAAA    2001:12ff::7
ns-sec.ripe.net.  136865    IN      A       193.0.0.196
ns-sec.ripe.net.  136865    IN      AAAA    2001:610:240:0:53::4
ns1.afrinic.net.  65315    IN      A       196.216.2.1
tinnie.arin.net.  151715    IN      A       168.143.101.18
sec1.apnic.net.   151715    IN      A       202.12.29.59
sec1.apnic.net.   151715    IN      AAAA    2001:dc0:2001:a:4608::59
sec3.apnic.net.   151715    IN      A       202.12.28.140
sec3.apnic.net.   151715    IN      AAAA    2001:dc0:1:0:4777::140
```

```
;; Query time: 1 msec
```

```
;; SERVER: 196.200.218.1#53(196.200.218.1)
```

```
;; WHEN: Tue May 27 08:48:13 2008
```

```
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 423
```

dig output

- Some interesting fields:

 flags section: qr aa ra rd

 status

 answer section

 authority section

 TTL (numbers in the left column)

 query time

 server

- Notice the 'A' and 'AAAA' record type in the output.

Record types

- Basic record types:
- A, AAAA: IPv4, IPv6 address
- NS: NameServer
- MX: Mail eXchanger
- CNAME: Canonical name (alias)
- PTR: Reverse information

Caching vs Authoritative

- In the dig output, and in subsequent outputs, we noticed a decrease in query time if we repeated the query.
- Answers are being **cached** by the querying nameserver, to speed up requests and save network resources
- The TTL value controls the time an answer can be cached
- DNS servers can be put in two categories: **caching** and **authoritative**.

Caching vs Authoritative: authoritative

- Authoritative servers typically only answer queries for data over which they have authority, i.e.: data of which they have an external copy, i.e. from disk (file or database)
- If they do not know the answer, they will point to a source of authority, but will not process the query recursively.

Caching vs Authoritative: caching

- Caching nameservers act as query forwarders on behalf of clients, and cache answers for later.
- Can be the same software (often is), but mixing functionality (recursive/caching and authoritative) is discouraged (security risks + confusing)
- The TTL of the answer is used to determine how long it may be cached without re-querying.

TTL values

- TTL values decrement and expire
- Try repeatedly asking for the A record for `www.yahoo.com`:

```
# dig www.yahoo.com
```

- What do you observe about the query time and the TTL ?

SOA

- Let's query the SOA for a domain:

```
# dig SOA <domain>
...
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
<domain>. 860 IN SOA ns.<domain>. root.<domain>.
                        200702270 ; serial
                        28800      ; refresh
                        14400      ; retry
                        3600000     ; expire
                        86400       ; neg ttl
...
```

SOA

- The first two fields highlighted are:

 the SOA (Start Of Authority), which the administrator sets to the name of the « source » server for the domain data (this is not always the case)

 the RP (Responsible Person), which is the email address (with the first @ replaced by a '.') to contact in case of technical problems.

SOA

- The other fields are:
 -  serial: the serial number of the zone:
this is used for replication between two nameservers
 -  refresh: how often a replica server should check the master to see if there is new data
 -  retry: how often to retry if the master server fails to answer after refresh.
 -  expire: when the master server has failed to answer for too long, stop answering clients about this data.
- Why is expire necessary ?

Running a caching nameserver

- Running a caching nameserver locally can be very useful
- Easy to setup, for example on FreeBSD:

 add `named_enable="YES"` to `/etc/rc.conf`

 start named:

`/etc/rc.d/named start`

- What is a good test to verify that named is running ?

Running a caching nameserver

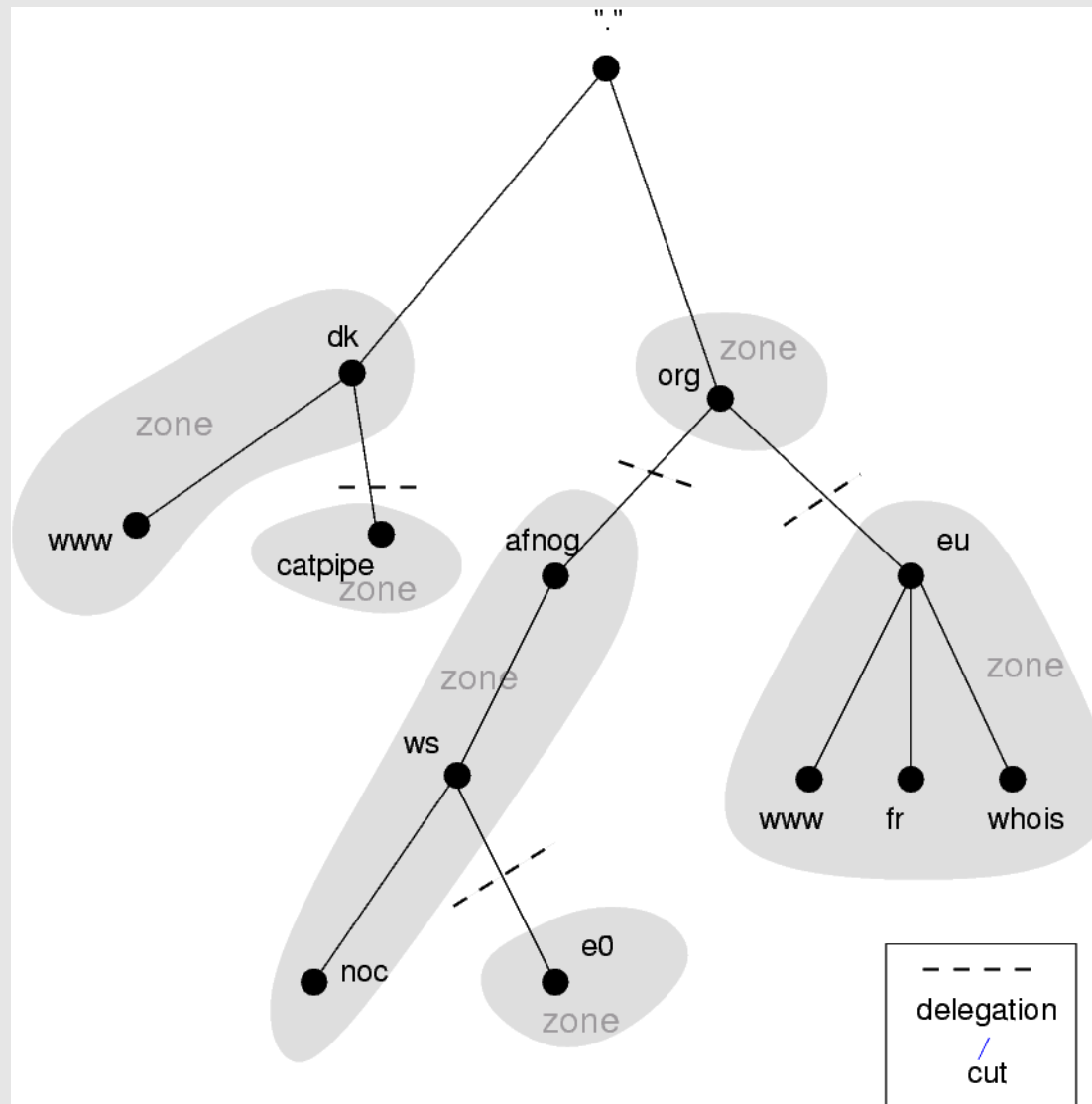
- When you are confident that your caching nameserver is working, enable it in your local resolver configuration (`/etc/resolv.conf`):

```
nameserver 127.0.0.1
```


Delegation

- We mentioned that one of the advantages of DNS was that of distribution through shared administration. This is called delegation.
- We delegate when there is an administrative boundary and we want to turn over control of a subdomain to:
 -  a department of a larger organization
 -  an organization in a country
 -  an entity representing a country's domain

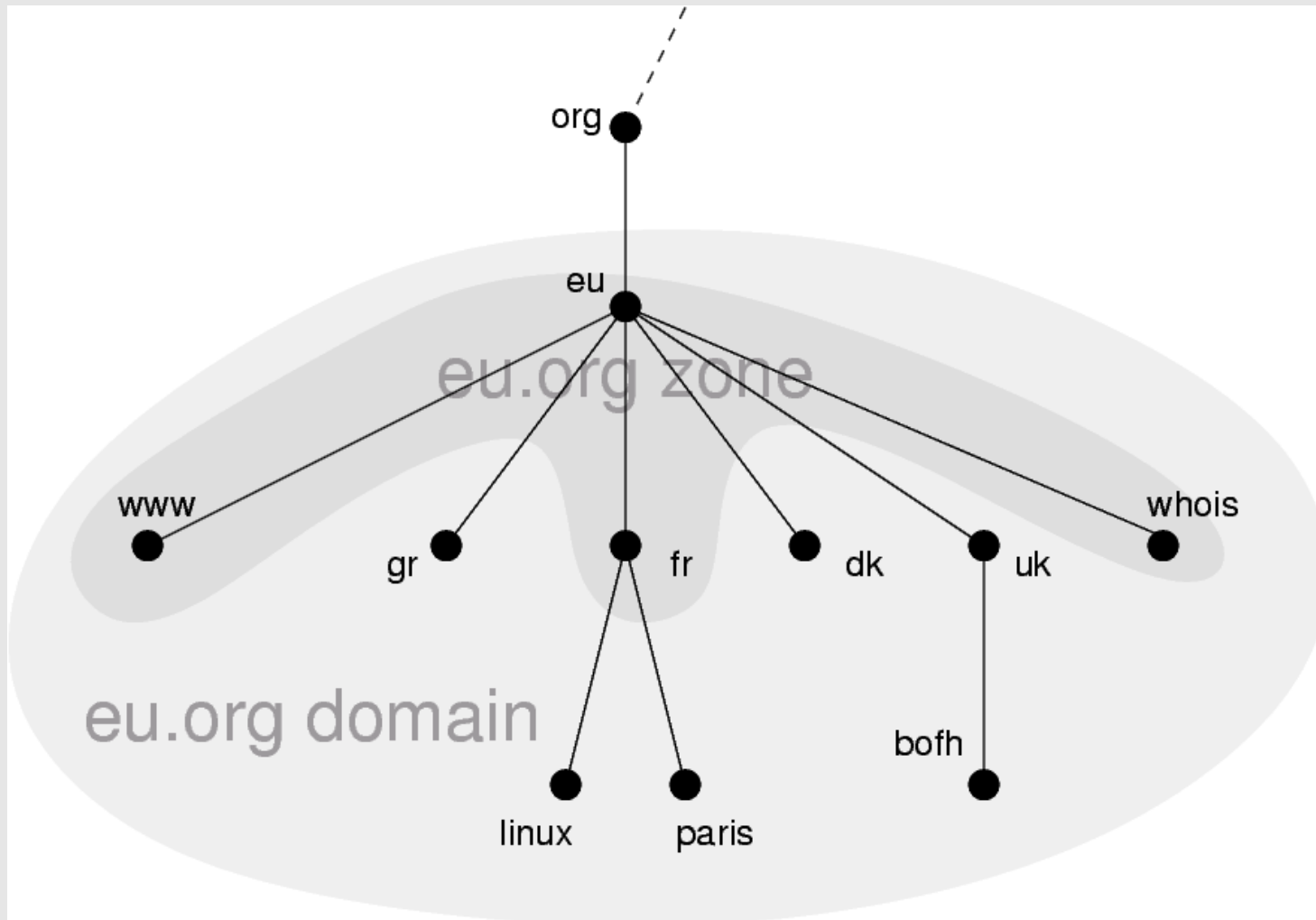
Delegation



Delegation: Domains vs Zones

- When we talk about the entire subtree, we talk about *domains*
- When we talk about part of a domain that is administered by an entity, we talk about *zones*

Delegation: Domains vs Zones



Finding the error: using doc

- When you encounter problems with your network, web service or email, you don't always suspect DNS.
- When you do, it's not always obvious what the problem is – DNS is tricky.
- A great tool for quickly spotting configuration problems is 'doc'
- `/usr/ports/dns/doc` – install it now!
- Let's do a few tests on screen with `doc...`

Conclusion

- DNS is a vast subject
- It takes a lot of practice to pinpoint problems accurately the first time – caching and recursion are especially confusing
- Remember that there are several servers for the same data, and you don't always talk to the same one
- Practice, practice, practice!
- Don't be afraid to ask questions...

Questions ?

?