# Introduction to the DNS Protocol

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## WHAT IS DNS?

- DNS is the acronym for Domain Name System.
- It maps domain names to IP addresses.
- It is one of the most important protocols on the Internet.

## WHY ARE WE INTERESTED IN DNS?

- Obtain public information about a domain or an organization
- Discover relationships between domains and hosts
- Specific exploitation techniques to gain access (e.g., DNS Spoofing)

## ¿HOW DNS WORKS?

- DNS Zone: Grouping of DNS records (data)
- DNS Zones contain different types of records:

| Туре  | Meaning                 | Value                            |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SOA   | Start of Authority      | Parameters for this zone         |
| A     | Dirección IP de un host | 32 bits                          |
| MX    | Mail Exchange           | Domain for email                 |
| NS    | Name Server             | Name of a server for this domain |
| Cname | Canonical Name          | Domain name                      |
| PTR   | Pointer                 | Alias for an IP address          |
| HINFO | Host Description        | CPU and OS in ASCII              |
| ТХТ   | Texto                   | Text information                 |

### ¿HOW DNS WORKS?



DNS root name server



**Top-Level DNS Servers** 



User



Local DNS Resolver



Authoritative DNS Servers

| <b>~</b> |  |
|----------|--|
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Web Server