

DNS and IP addresses

3/4/26

IP Addresses

- IPv4 address: 32-bit number

Written as 4 dot-separated bytes (byte = 8 bits):

123 . 45 . 0 . 6

Each part is 0-255

- IPv6 address: 128-bit number

Written as 8 colon-separated fields of hex digits:

1234 : 5678 : 90ab : cdef : : 12 : feed : beef

Omit leading zeros
(and all 0s)

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- Original implementation: Look up in `hosts.txt` file, downloaded nightly from central server
(For some reason, this approach didn’t scale...)

Delegating authority

Top-level
domains:

.com

.edu

...

.jp

Delegating authority

Top-level
domains:

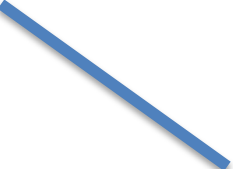
.com .edu jp

created
subdomains:

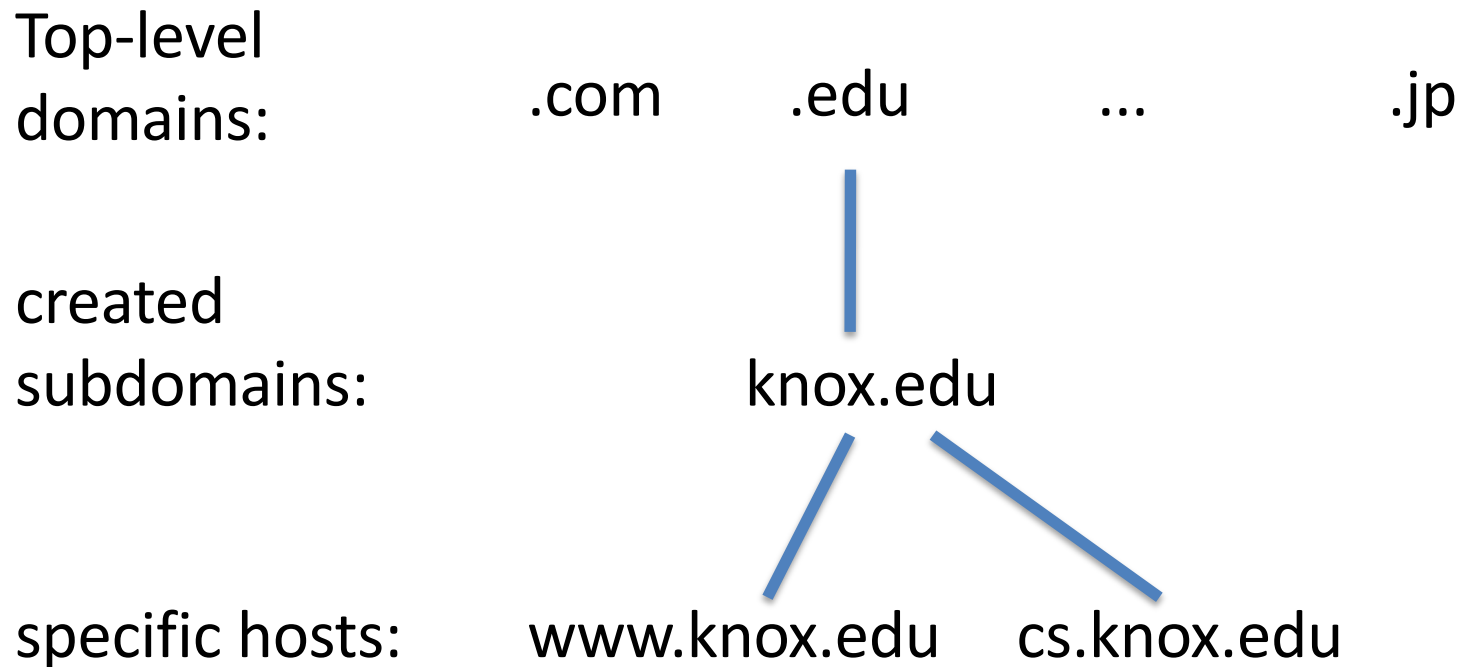
knox.edu

specific hosts:

www.knox.edu cs.knox.edu

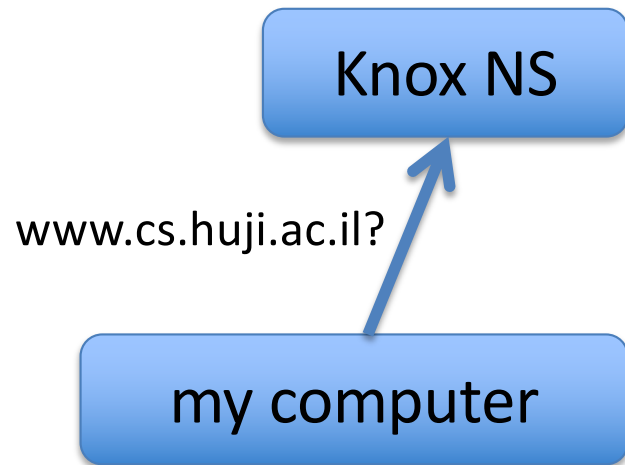


Delegating authority

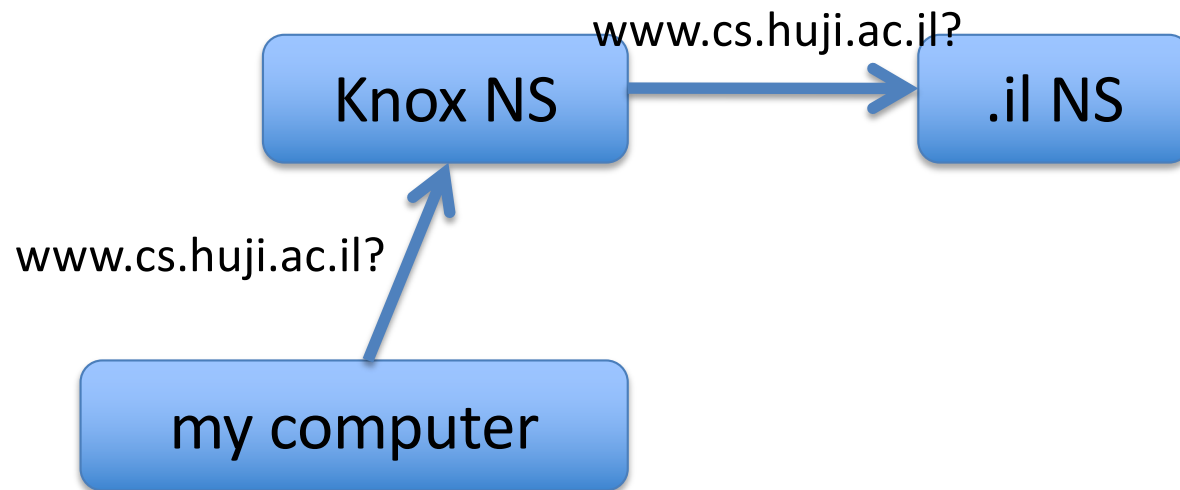


Each domain provides nameserver that knows its children's IP addresses; same servers are used by members of that domain

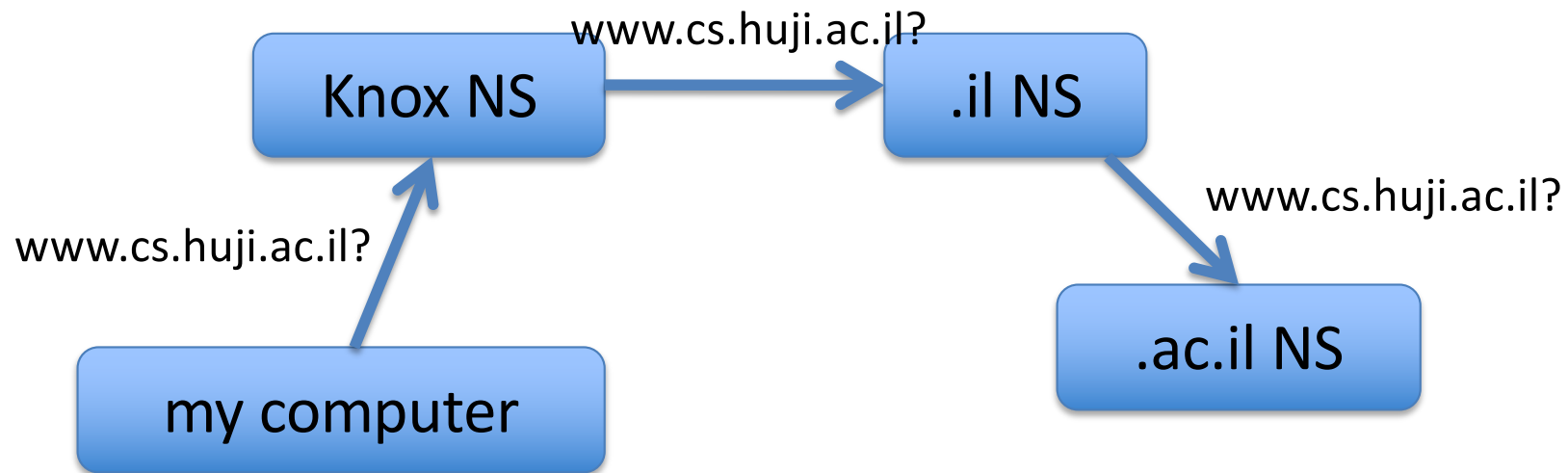
Looking up a name



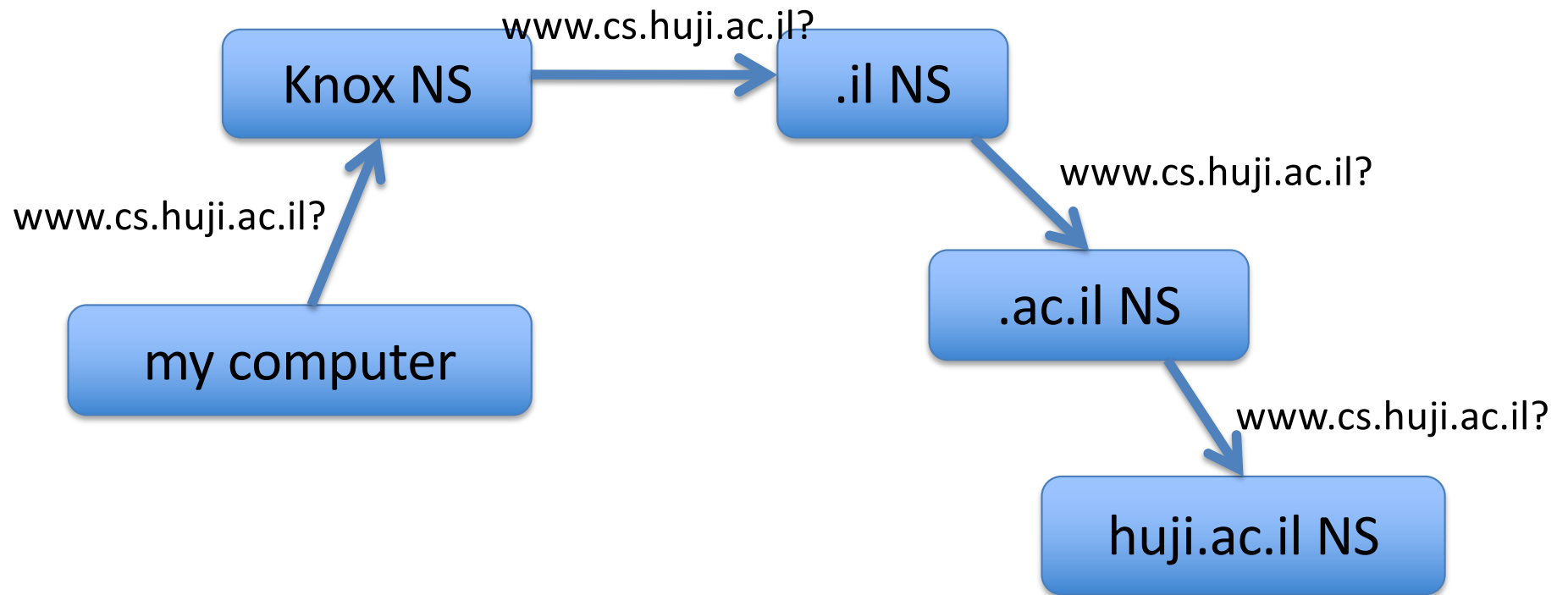
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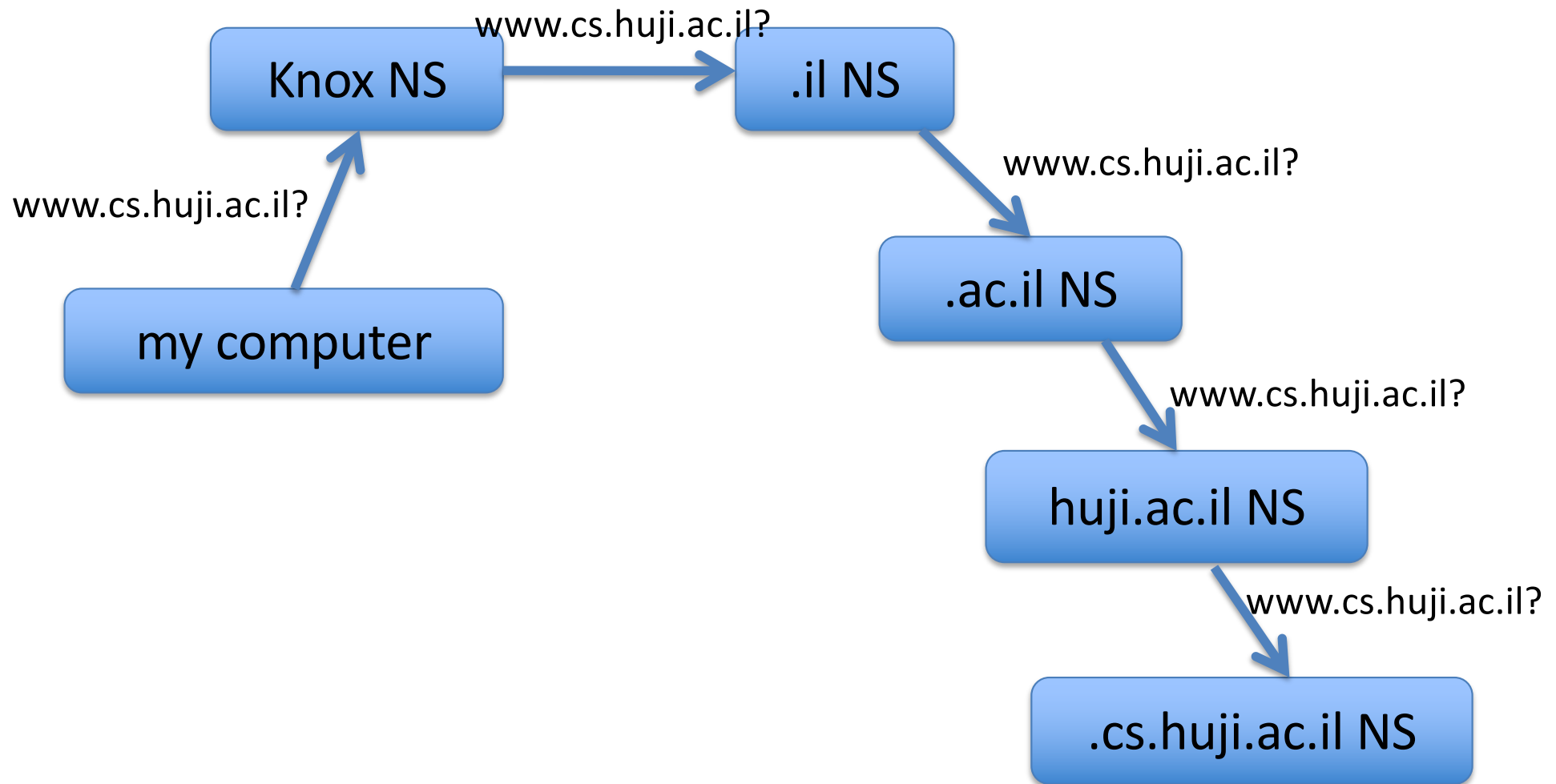
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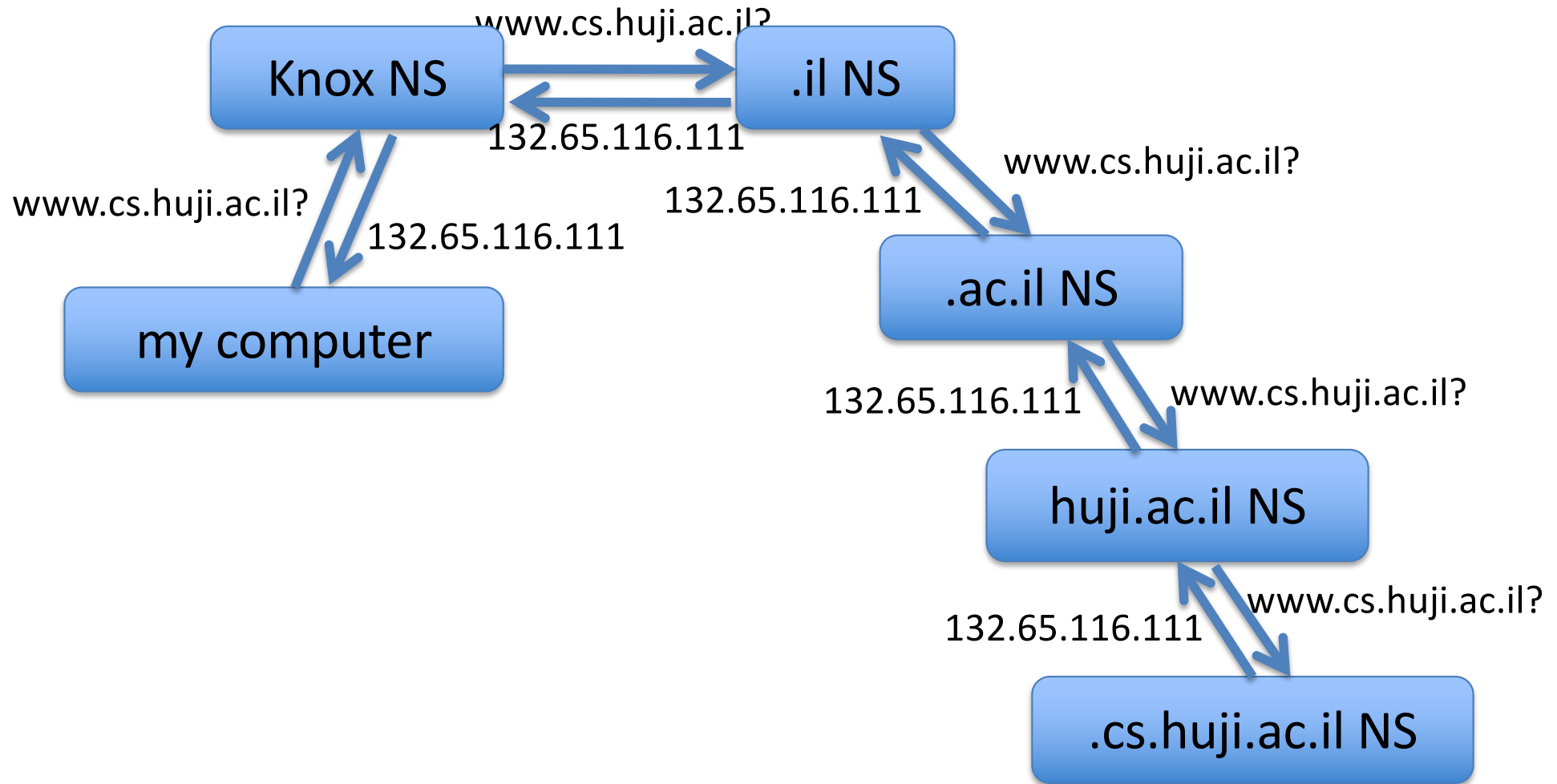
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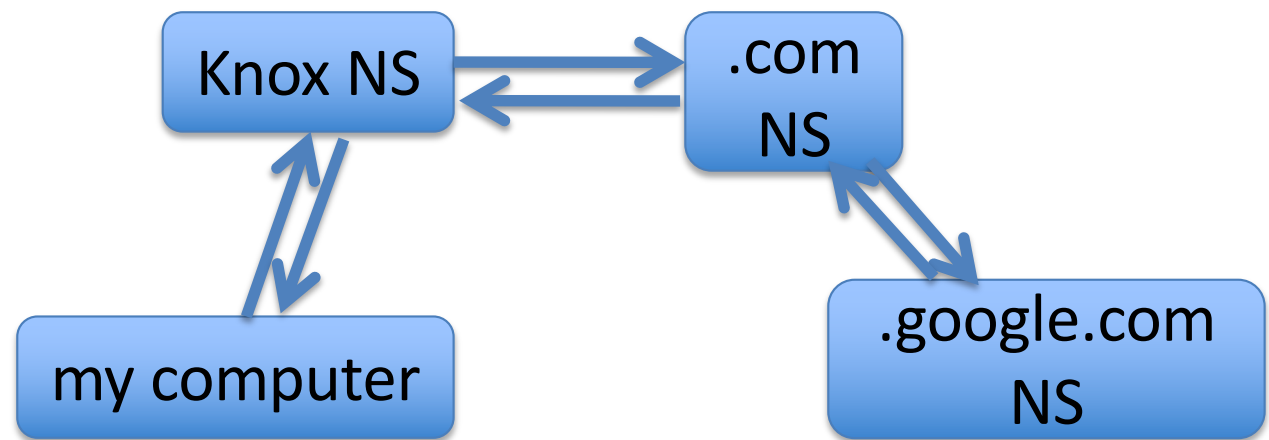


How many messages does this protocol require to provide my computer (on campus) with the IP address of mail.google.com?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8
- E. Some other value

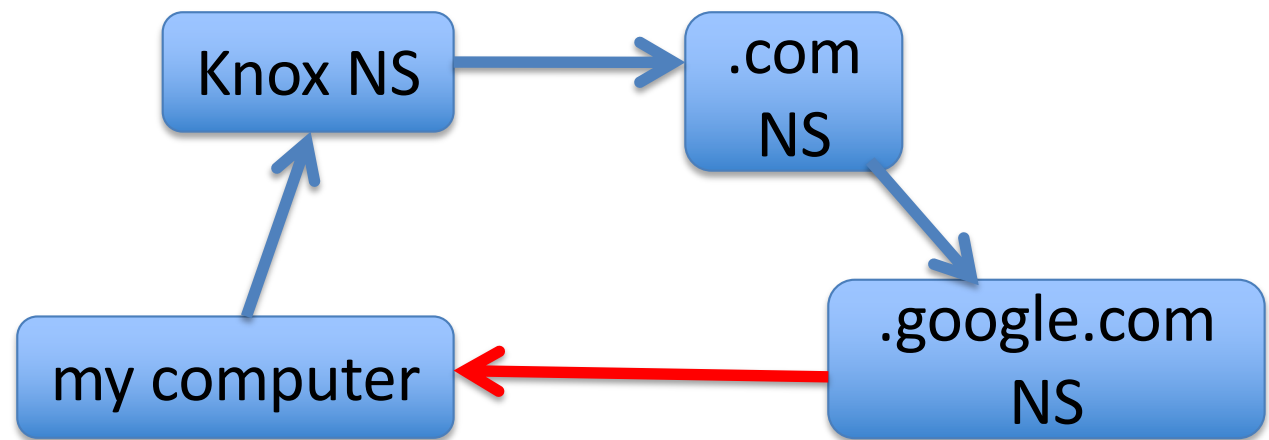
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Why not just reply directly?

Reasons caching works well

- Some websites are disproportionately popular
- Users tend to view multiple pages from the same website
- Users tend to revisit websites they've recently visited

Cache poisoning

- Attacker “volunteers” IP address to the name server
- Clients going to that site (e.g. yourbank.com) are instead directed to the attacker’s server, which steals their information