Certified Professional in Domain Name System (DNS)

DNS Zone Management

A Record: The A Record is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to an IP address. It is used to associate a domain name with the IP address of a server or a network device. For example, the A Record for a website can be used to map the domain name to the IP address of the web server. Related terms: DNS Record, IP Address, Domain Name.

AAAA Record: The AAAA Record is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to an IPv6 address. It is used to associate a domain name with the IPv6 address of a server or a network device. For example, the AAAA Record for a website can be used to map the domain name to the IPv6 address of the web server. Related terms: DNS Record, IPv6 Address, Domain Name.

ACLD: ACLD stands for Access Control List Definition. It is a security feature in the DNS that allows administrators to control access to the DNS server. ACLD is used to define the access control lists that determine which IP addresses are allowed to query the DNS server. Related terms: DNS Security, Access Control List.

AD: AD stands for Active Directory. It is a directory service developed by Microsoft that provides a centralized repository for storing and managing information about objects on a network. AD is used to manage user accounts, group policies, and other network resources. Related terms: Directory Service, Network Management.

AFSDB: AFSDB stands for Andrew File System Database. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to an AFS cell database. It is used to associate a domain name with the AFS cell database. Related terms: DNS Record, AFS Cell.

APL: APL stands for Address Prefix List. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a list of IP address prefixes. It is used to associate a domain name with a list of IP address prefixes. Related terms: DNS Record, IP Address Prefix.

ATMA: ATMA stands for Asynchronous Transfer Mode Address. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to an ATM address. It is used to associate a domain name with the ATM address of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, ATM Address.

AXFR: AXFR stands for Authoritative Zone Transfer. It is a protocol used to transfer DNS zone data between DNS servers. AXFR is used to update the DNS zone data on a secondary DNS server. Related terms: DNS Zone, Zone Transfer.

BIND: BIND stands for Berkeley Internet Name Domain. It is a software package that provides a DNS server, a DNS resolver, and other tools for managing DNS data. BIND is widely used on Unix-based systems. Related terms: DNS Server, DNS Resolver.

CNAME: CNAME stands for Canonical Name. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps an alias domain name to a canonical domain name. It is used to associate an alias domain name with the canonical domain name of a server or a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Alias Domain Name.

CSYNC: CSYNC stands for Client-Sync. It is a protocol used to synchronize DNS zone data between a primary DNS server and a secondary DNS server. CSYNC is used to update the DNS zone data on a secondary DNS server. Related terms: DNS Zone, Zone Synchronization.

DHCID: DHCID stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Identifier. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a DHCID value. It is used to associate a domain name with the DHCID value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, DHCID Value.

DIG: DIG stands for Domain Information Groper. It is a tool used to query DNS servers and retrieve DNS data. DIG is used to diagnose DNS-related problems and to retrieve DNS data for a domain name. Related terms: DNS Query, DNS Data.

DNS: DNS stands for Domain Name System. It is a system used to translate domain names into IP addresses. DNS is used to provide a scalable and flexible way to manage domain names and IP addresses on a network. Related terms: Domain Name, IP Address.

DNSSEC: DNSSEC stands for Domain Name System Security Extensions. It is a security feature in the DNS that provides authentication and integrity of DNS data. DNSSEC is used to protect DNS data from spoofing and man-in-the-middle attacks. Related terms: DNS Security, Authentication.

DS: DS stands for Delegation Signer. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a DS value. It is used to associate a domain name with the DS value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, DS Value.

DNAME: DNAME stands for Delegation Name. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a DNAME value. It is used to associate a domain name with the DNAME value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, DNAME Value.

EDNS: EDNS stands for Extension Mechanisms for DNS. It is a protocol used to extend the DNS protocol to support new features and functionality. EDNS is used to provide a flexible way to extend the DNS protocol. Related terms: DNS Protocol, Extension Mechanisms.

EUI64: EUI64 stands for Extended Unique Identifier 64. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to an EUI64 value. It is used to associate a domain name with the EUI64 value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, EUI64 Value.

GPOS: GPOS stands for Geographical Position. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a geographical position. It is used to associate a domain name with the geographical position of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Geographical Position.

HINFO: HINFO stands for Host Information. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain

name to a host information value. It is used to associate a domain name with the host information value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Host Information.

ISDN: ISDN stands for Integrated Services Digital Network. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to an ISDN address. It is used to associate a domain name with the ISDN address of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, ISDN Address.

IXFR: IXFR stands for Incremental Zone Transfer. IXFR is used to update the DNS zone data on a secondary DNS server.

KEY: KEY stands for Key Record. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a public key. It is used to associate a domain name with the public key of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Public Key.

KX: KX stands for Key Exchanger. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a key exchanger value. It is used to associate a domain name with the key exchanger value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Key Exchanger.

LOC: LOC stands for Location. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a geographical location. It is used to associate a domain name with the geographical location of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Geographical Location.

LP: LP stands for Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. It is a protocol used to access and manage directory information. LP is used to provide a lightweight way to access and manage directory information. Related terms: Directory Access Protocol, Lightweight Protocol.

MAILA: MAILA stands for Mail Agent. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a mail agent value. It is used to associate a domain name with the mail agent value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Mail Agent.

MAILB: MAILB stands for Mail Box. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a mail box value. It is used to associate a domain name with the mail box value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Mail Box.

MINFO: MINFO stands for Mailbox Information. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a mailbox information value. It is used to associate a domain name with the mailbox information value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Mailbox Information.

MX: MX stands for Mail Exchanger. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a mail exchanger value. It is used to associate a domain name with the mail exchanger value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Mail Exchanger.

NAPTR: NAPTR stands for Naming Authority Pointer. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a naming authority pointer value. It is used to associate a domain name with the naming authority pointer value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Naming Authority Pointer.

NS: NS stands for Name Server. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a name server value. It is used to associate a domain name with the name server value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Name Server.

NSAP: NSAP stands for Network Service Access Point. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a network service access point value. It is used to associate a domain name with the network service access point value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Network Service Access Point.

NULL: NULL stands for Null Record. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a null value. It is used to associate a domain name with the null value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Null Value.

NXT: NXT stands for Next Record. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a next record value. It is used to associate a domain name with the next record value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Next Record.

PTR: PTR stands for Pointer Record. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps an IP address to a domain name. It is used to associate an IP address with the domain name of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Pointer Record.

PX: PX stands for X.400 Mail Mapping. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to an X.400 Mail mapping value. It is used to associate a domain name with the X.400 Mail mapping value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, X.400 Mail Mapping.

RP: RP stands for Responsible Person. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a responsible person value. It is used to associate a domain name with the responsible person value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Responsible Person.

RT: RT stands for Route Through. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a route through value. It is used to associate a domain name with the route through value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Route Through.

SIG: SIG stands for Signature Record. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a signature value. It is used to associate a domain name with the signature value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Signature Value.

SOA: SOA stands for Start of Authority. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a start of authority value. It is used to associate a domain name with the start of authority value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Start of Authority.

SRV: SRV stands for Service Record. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a service record value. It is used to associate a domain name with the service record value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Service Record.

SSHFP: SSHFP stands for Secure Shell Fingerprint. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a secure shell fingerprint value. It is used to associate a domain name with the secure shell fingerprint value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Secure Shell Fingerprint.

TXT: TXT stands for Text Record. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a text value. It is used to associate a domain name with the text value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Text Value.

URI: URI stands for Uniform Resource Identifier. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a uniform resource identifier value. It is used to associate a domain name with the uniform resource identifier value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Uniform Resource Identifier.

WKS: WKS stands for Well Known Service. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to a well known service value. It is used to associate a domain name with the well known service value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, Well Known Service.

X25: X25 stands for X.25 Protocol. It is a type of resource record in the DNS that maps a domain name to an X.25 Protocol value. It is used to associate a domain name with the X.25 Protocol value of a network device. Related terms: DNS Record, X.25 Protocol.