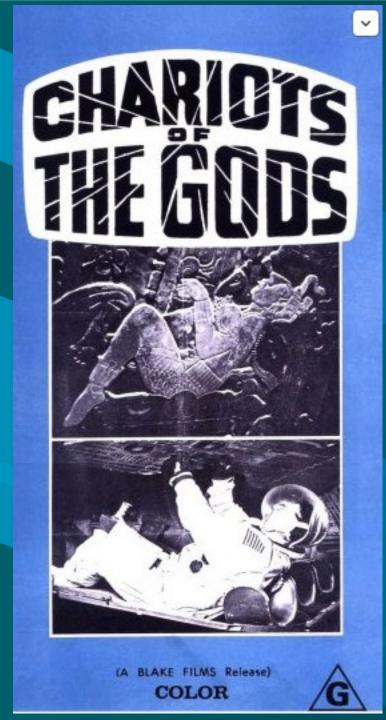


DNS: Воспоминание о будущем



Pavel Khramtsov
MSK-IX DNS projects manager

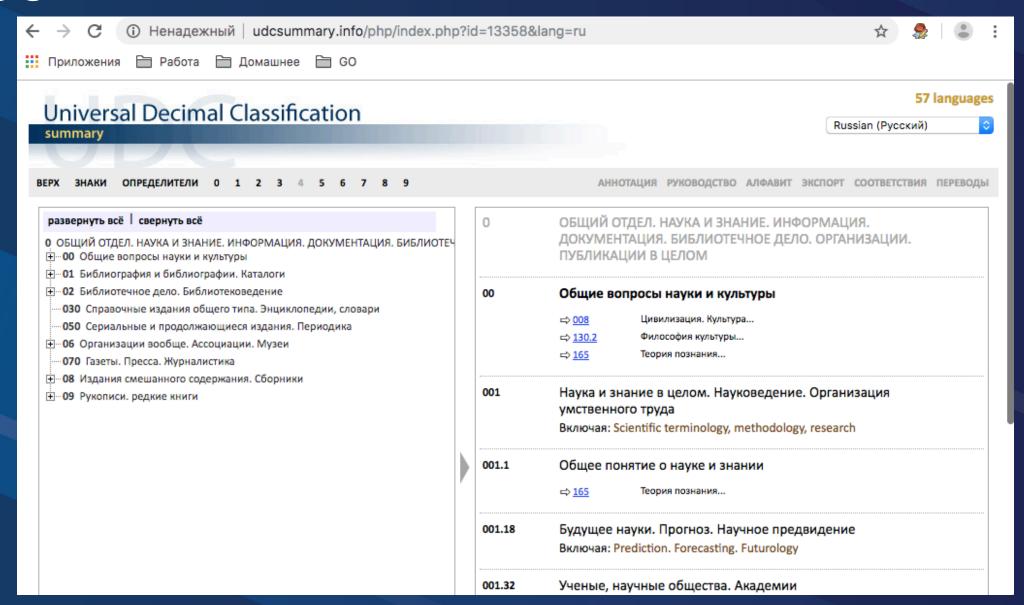




Все новое – это хорошо забытое старое

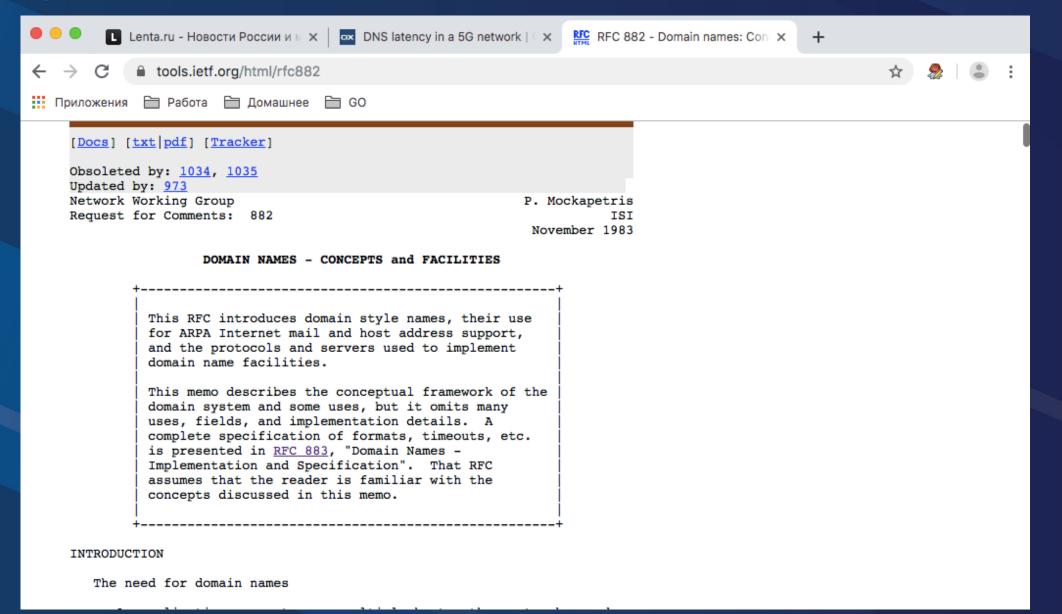
UDCC





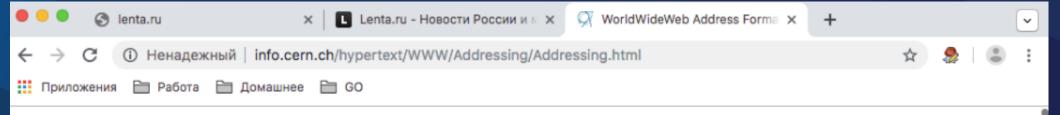


От печки





Worl Wide Web (1989)



W3 Naming Schemes

(See also: a discussion of design issues involved, BNF syntax, W3 background)

The format of a hypertext name consists of the name of the naming sub-scheme to be used, then a name in a format particular to that subscheme, then an optional anchor identifier within the document. For example, the format is for all internet-based access methods:

scheme: // host.domain:port / path / path # anchor

A suffix # anchor id allows one to refer to a particular anchor within a document.

A suffix ? followed by words separated by + signs allows one to seach an index (see details).

References from one document to another with a similar name may be abbreviated to a <u>relative name</u>. This imposes certain restrictions on the way that the "path" is represented.

A special format is used to represent a search on an index. See also: the full BNF description, about escaping illegal characters.

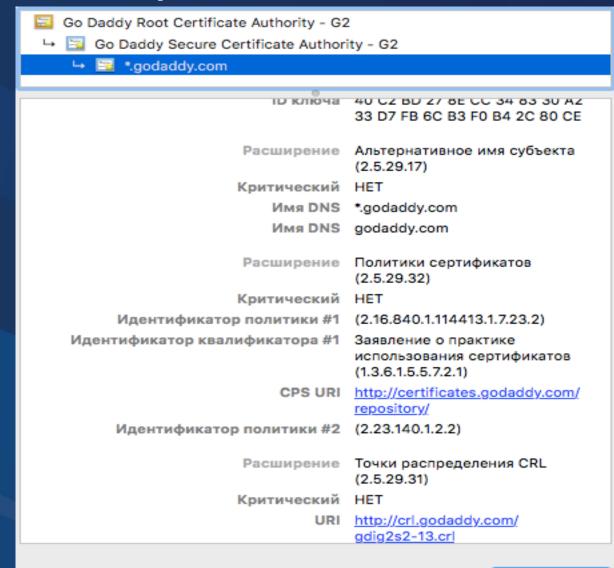
Examples

file://cernvax.cern.ch/usr/lib/WWW/defaut.html#123

This is a fully qualified file name, referring to a document in the file name space of the given internet node, and an imaginary anchor 123 within it.

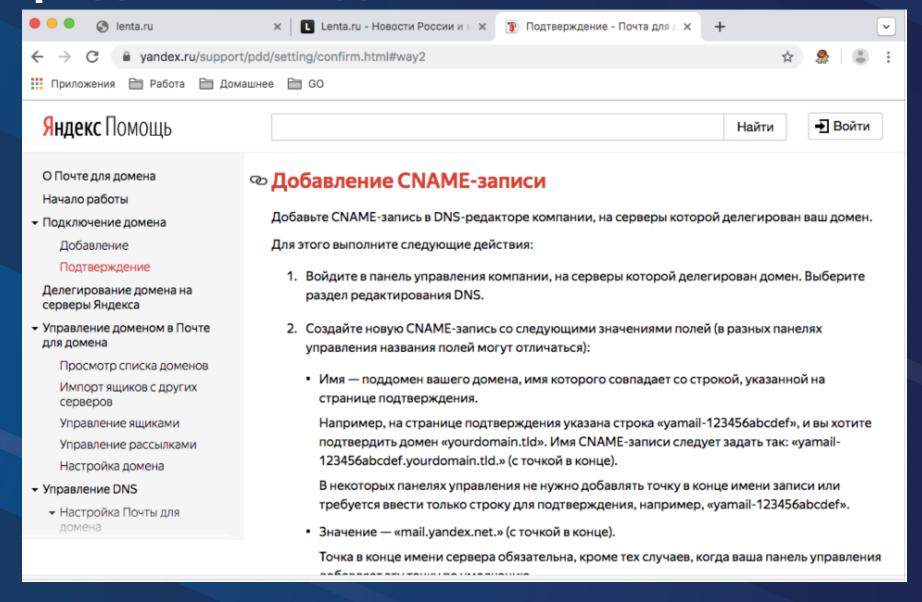


SSL (Netscape 1995)





Подтверждение владения







NORMATIVE

Domain Names

Overview Root Zone Management .INT Registry

.ARPA Registry

IDN Practices Repository Root Key Signing Key (DNSSEC) Reserved Domains

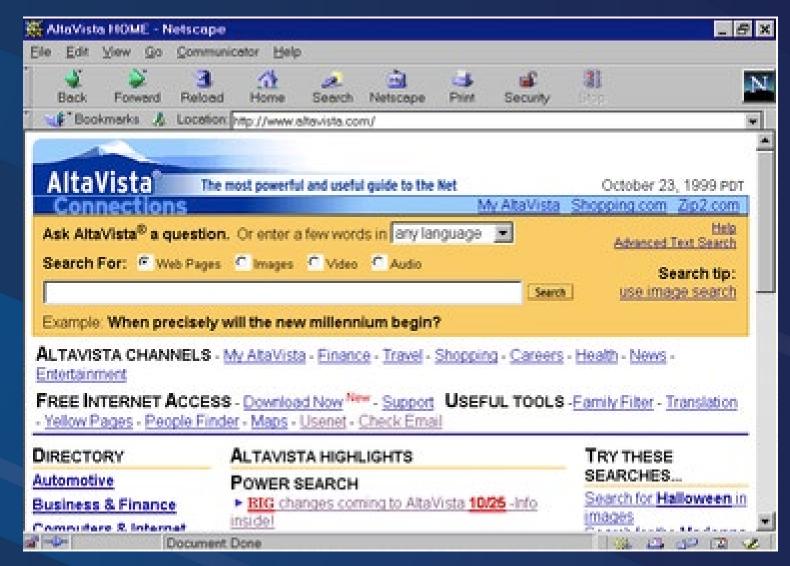
.ARPA Zone Management

The .arpa domain is the "Address and Routing Parameter Area" domain and is designated to be used exclusively for Internet-infrastructure purposes. We administer the domain in cooperation with the Internet technical community through the guidance of the Internet Architecture Board. For the management guidelines and operational requirements of the .arpa domain, see RFC 3172. The .arpa domain currently includes the following second-level domains:

DOMAIN / USAGE	REFERENCE
arpa Reserved exclusively to support operationally-critical infrastructural identifier spaces as advised by the Internet Architecture Board	RFC 3172
as112.arpa For sinking DNS traffic for reverse IP address lookups and other applications	RFC 7535
e164.arpa For mapping E.164 numbers to Internet URIs	RFC 6116
home.arpa For non-unique use in residential home networks	RFC 8375
in-addr-servers.arpa For hosting authoritative name servers for the in-addr.arpa domain	RFC 5855
in-addr.arpa For mapping IPv4 addresses to Internet domain names	RFC 1035
ip6-servers.arpa For hosting authoritative name servers for the ip6.arpa domain	RFC 5855
ip6.arpa For mapping IPv6 addresses to Internet domain names	RFC 3152
ipv4only.arpa For detecting the presence of DNS64 and for learning the IPv6 prefix used for protocol translation	RFC 7050
iris.arpa For locating Internet Registry Information Services	RFC 4698
uri . arpa For resolving Uniform Resource Identifiers according to the Dynamic Delegation Discovery System	RFC 3405
urn.arpa For resolving Uniform Resource Names according to the Dynamic Delegation Discovery System	RFC 3405

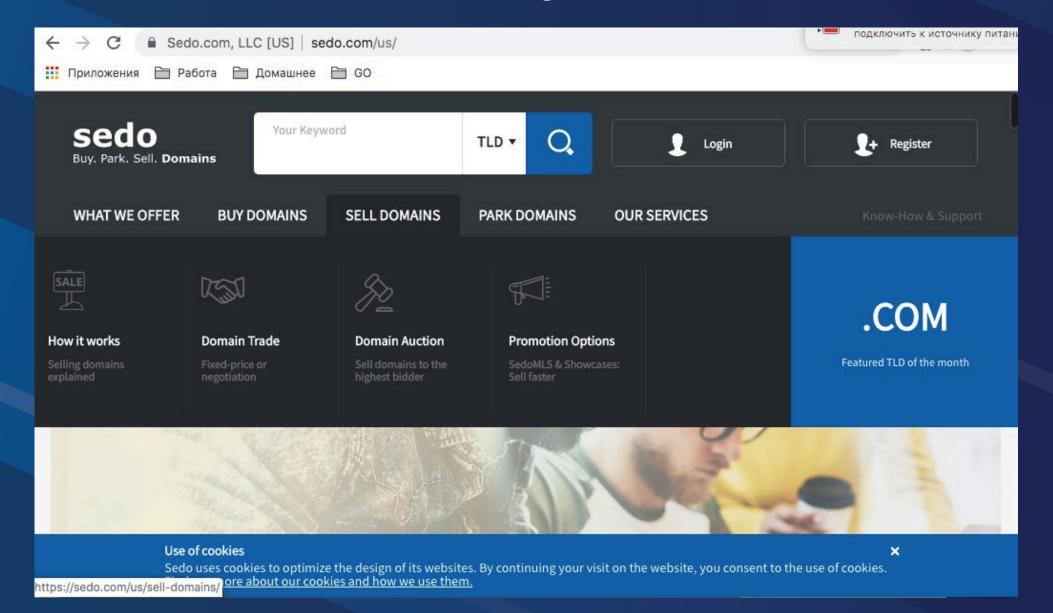


Search Engines (1995)



Простая человеческая суть





Что дальше



Стэк прикладных протоколов Реестры

Internet не ограничивается вебом и мессенджерами



Спасибо! Вопросы?



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