# DOMAINS AND HOSTING

Web Application Development



#### AGENDA

- A bit about domain names
- A bit about web hosting
- A bit about DNS info used in web hosting







Web Application Development

#### Duh

#### WHAT IS A DOMAIN NAME?

- The human-readable identifier of a web site address
- Must be mapped to an IP address
- Example: <u>www.cis255.com</u>



## WHY ARE DOMAIN NAMES IMPORTANT?

- The domain name is an essential part of an organization's identity
- As a corporate web developer you may need to configure domain settings
- As a freelance web developer, you may be asked to register or even purchase domain names for clients
- A domain name can sell for any amount but most domain names sell for around \$5,000 to \$20,000 - premium domains, category killers and short domains however can easily command \$100,000 or more. See: The top 20 most expensive domain names.



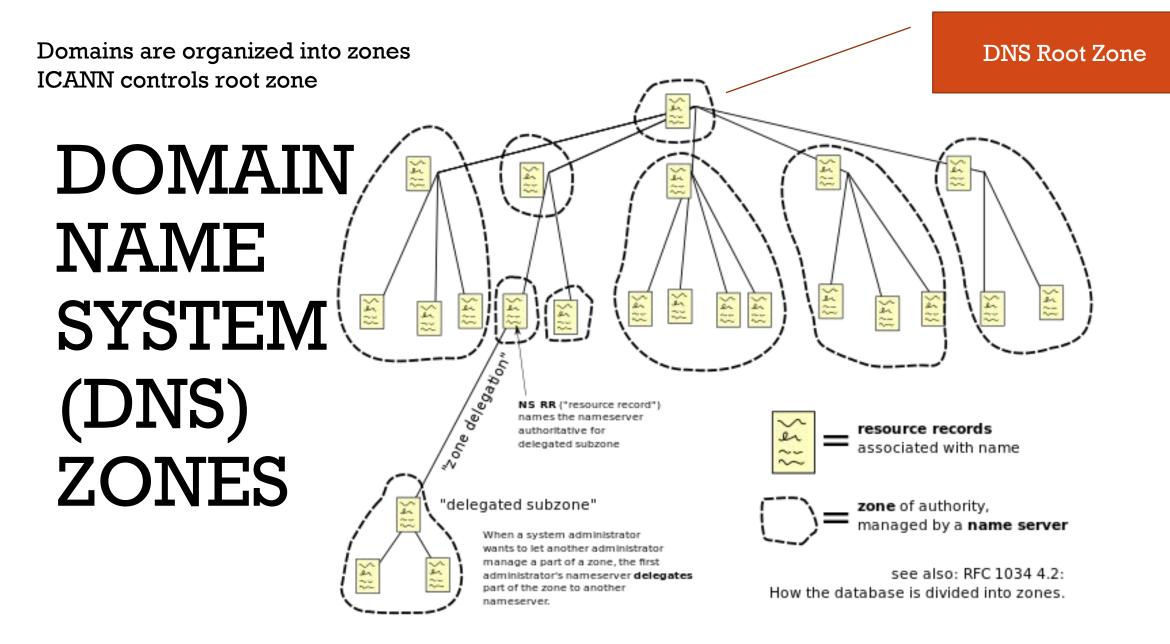


Image source: Wikipedia



ICANN decides who owns domain names and what their IP addresses will be

#### **ICANN**

- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Nonprofit organization that controls domain names. HQ in Los Angeles
- Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Owned by ICANN until 2016. Before ICANN was established, IANA was administered by one person, Jon Postel, at the Information Sciences Institute (ISI) of the University of Southern California (USC).
- As of 2016 IANA functions are performed by Public Technical Identifiers (PTI), an affiliate of ICANN. PTI supports a "global multistakeholder community."
- Sources: <a href="https://pti.icann.org/">https://pti.icann.org/</a> and <a href="https://www.iana.org/">https://pti.icann.org/</a>



The Internet governed by volunteers

#### **IETF**

- The **Internet Engineering Task Force** (**IETF**) develops and promotes voluntary <u>Internet standards</u>, in particular the standards that comprise the <u>Internet protocol suite</u> (TCP/IP).
- It has no formal membership or membership requirements.
- All participants and managers are volunteers, though their work is usually funded by their employers or sponsors.
- Internet Architecture Board (IAB) is "a committee of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and an advisory body of the Internet Society (ISOC). Its responsibilities include architectural oversight of IETF activities, Internet Standards Process oversight and appeal, and the appointment of the Request for Comments (RFC) Editor.
- Source: Wikipedia



Domain names organized into "levels"

### DOMAIN NAMES

SCO

en

 Generic Top Level Domain (gTLD): COM, ORG, MIL, ...

Country Code
 Top Level
 Domain (ccTLD):
 US, UL, DE, ...

en.wikipedia.org. **Top Level Domains** net uk com org Second Level fsf wikipedia Domains (SLD, 2LD) ...

100

Subdomains

Image source: Wikipedia

Root Domain

ICANN delegates control of lower level domains IP addresses allocated by country

### INTERNATIONAL 2LD'S

#### Example: Republic of Turkey

- In Turkey, domain registrations, including the registration of second-level domains is administrated by <a href="mic.tr">nic.tr</a>.
- There 17 active second-level domains under the .tr TLD.
- The registration of domains is restricted to Turkish individuals and businesses, or foreign companies with a business activity in Turkey.
- Second-level domains include .com.tr for commercial ventures, .edu.tr for academic institutions and .name.tr for personal use.
- Source: Wikipedia.



In the following table, you can find all major IP addresses bl Most of these IP blocks are assigned for Internet providers at can click the column header in order to sort the list by anothe the IP addresses blocks of other countries, <u>click here</u>. If you want to download this IP addresses list in comma-sepaclick here.

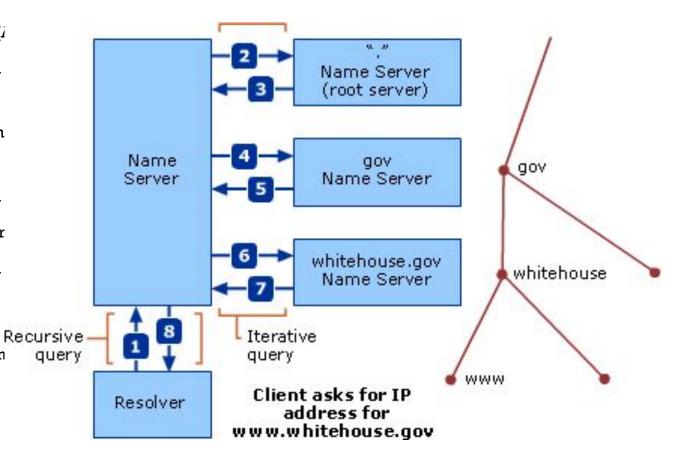
To IP	Total IPs	Assign Date	
5.11.255.255	32768	02/05/12	
5.27.255.255	262144	02/05/12	
5.44.95.255	4096	23/05/12	
	5.11.255.255 5.27.255.255	5.11.255.255 32768 5.27.255.255 262144	5.11.255.255 32768 02/05/12 5.27.255.255 262144 02/05/12



When your computer locates the IP address for a domain, the NS looks through levels of DNS servers

### DNS LOOKUP (DNS QUERY)

- 1. Recursive query for www.whitehouse.gov (I resource record)
- 2. Iterative query for www.whitehouse.gov (A resource record)
- 3. Referral to the .gov name server (NS resource records, for .gov); for simplicity, iterative A queries by the DNS server (on th left) to resolve the IP addresses of the Host names of the name server's returned by other DNS servers have been omitted.
- 4. Iterative query for www.whitehouse.gov (A resource record)
- 5. Referral to the whitehouse.gov name server (NS resource record, for whitehouse.gov)
- 6. Iterative query for www.whitehouse.gov (A resource record)
- 7. Answer to the interative query from whitehouse.gov server (www.whitehouse.gov's IP address)
- 8. Answer to the original recursive query from local DNS server to Resolver (www.whitehouse.gov's IP address)

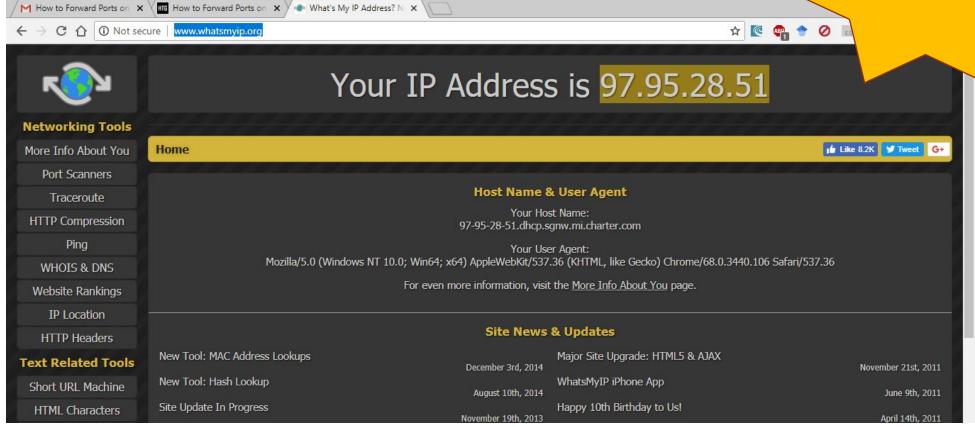


Source: Microsoft

You can find your IP address online

#### DNS LOOKUP ONLINE

Try it now!

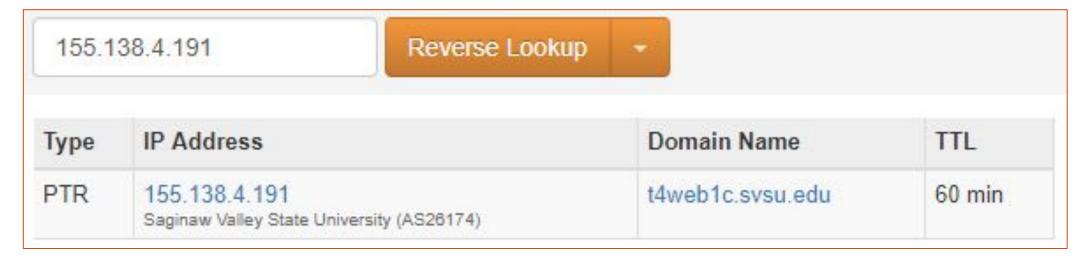


Source: whatsmyip.org



### REVERSE DIS L'Ough Extra IP address for a domain name, or le le domain name for an IP address

- In <u>computer networks</u>, a <u>reverse DNS lookup</u> or <u>reverse DNS resolution</u> (<u>rDNS</u>) is the querying of the <u>Domain Name System</u> (DNS) to determine the <u>domain name</u> associated with an <u>IP address</u> the reverse of the usual "forward" DNS lookup of an IP address from a domain name.
- Source: Wikipedia.



Screenshot above from: <a href="https://mxtoolbox.com/ReverseLookup.aspx">https://mxtoolbox.com/ReverseLookup.aspx</a>



#### REVERSE DNS LOOKUP

Your "looked up" IP address might not be your "real" IP address

```
NetRange: 97.80.0.0 - 97.95.255.255
Command Prompt
                                                                 CIDR: 97.80.0.0/12
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
                                                                 NetName: NFTBLK-CHARTER-NFT
C:\Users\gpcorser>ipconfig
                                                                NetHandle: NET-97-80-0-0-1
                                                                 Parent: NET97 (NET-97-0-0-0)
Windows IP Configuration
                                                                NetType: Direct Allocation
Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:
                                                                OriginAS:
                                                                 Organization: Charter Communications (CC04)
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix .:
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . : fe80::351b:3088:8acf:4563%9
                                                                 RegDate: 2007-03-21
  IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . : 10.0.0.6
                                                                 Updated: 2012-03-02
  Default Gateway . . . . . . . : 10.0.0.1
                                                                 Ref: https://rdap.arin.net/registry/ip/97.80.0.0
Ethernet adapter VMware Network Adapter VMnet1:
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . : fe80::e89d:bc5d:e214:23e7%19
  IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . : 192.168.153.1
  Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . . . :
```



# NETWORK ADDRESS REALISIANS LATION (NAT.) ss

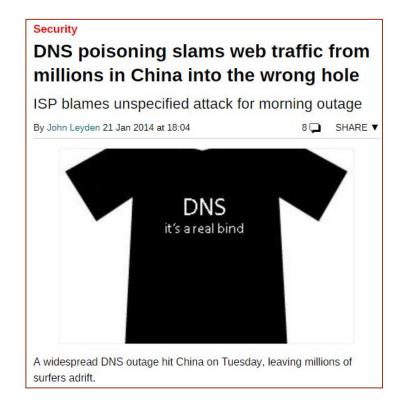
- **IPv4 address exhaustion** is the depletion of the pool of unallocated <u>IPv4</u> addresses. Because there are fewer than 4.3 <u>billion</u> addresses available, depletion has been anticipated since the late 1980s, when the <u>Internet</u> started to experience dramatic growth. This depletion is one of the reasons for the development and <u>deployment of its successor protocol</u>, <u>IPv6</u>. Currently IPv4 and IPv6 coexist in the Internet.
- **Network address translation (NAT)** is a method of remapping one IP <u>address</u> <u>space</u> into another by modifying <u>network address</u> information in the <u>IP header</u> of packets while they are in transit across a traffic <u>routing device</u>.
  - One to many NAT: The router tracks basic data about each active connection (particularly the destination address and port). When a reply returns to the router, it uses the connection tracking data it stored during the outbound phase to determine the private address on the internal network to which to forward the reply.



#### DNS SPOOFING

#### **Cache Poisoning**

- Normally, a networked computer uses a DNS server provided by an Internet service provider (ISP) or the computer user's organization.
- DNS servers are used in an organization's network to improve resolution response performance by caching previously obtained query results.
- Poisoning attacks on a single DNS server can affect the users serviced directly by the compromised server or those serviced indirectly by its downstream server(s) if applicable.



See also: Wikipedia. Article source: The Register



Profiteers sometimes try to abuse the system

### DOMAIN SQUATTING

- Cybersquatting (also known as domain squatting), according to the United States federal law known as the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, is registering, trafficking in, or using an Internet domain name with bad faith intent to profit from the goodwill of a trademark belonging to someone else. The cybersquatter then offers to sell the domain to the person or company who owns a trademark contained within the name at an inflated price.
- Cybersquatters sometimes register variants of popular trademarked names, a practice known as <u>typosquatting</u>.
- Source: Wikipedia.

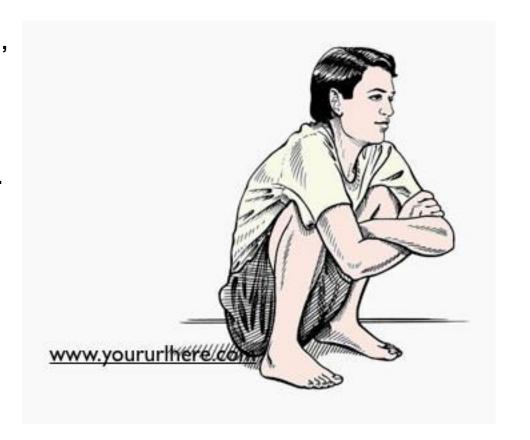


Image source: <u>Fast Company</u>





Web Application Development

#### WHAT IS WEB HOSTING?

- A web site is a collection of (1) files that can be processed by a browser, or(2) programs whose output can be processed by a browser
- Web hosting is a computerized storage location that enables Web browsers to access files
- You can set up a computer in your home to store your files and programs, but most people use a web hosting service.



Image source: <u>alphahelite.com</u>



## WHY IS WEB HOSTING IMPORTANT?

#### **Tradeoffs**

- Monetary cost
- Technical control
- Security
- Uptime/accessibility
- Upload/download speed
- Storage space
- Analytics
- More...

#### **Options**

- Home server (<u>Dynamic DNS</u>)
- Dedicated server. Example: GoDaddy.
- Shared server Example: GoDaddy.
- Virtual Private Server (VPS).
   Example: Microsoft Azure.
- Cloud. Example: Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- More...



#### GITHUB PAGES

- Free
- Can edit files in browser (limited)
- Only allows "static" pages
- No FTP (File upload, WinSCP)
- No SSH (Secure remote login, Putty)
- Very accessible to web users (fast servers)
- No tech support.
- No control over server.
- Version control!

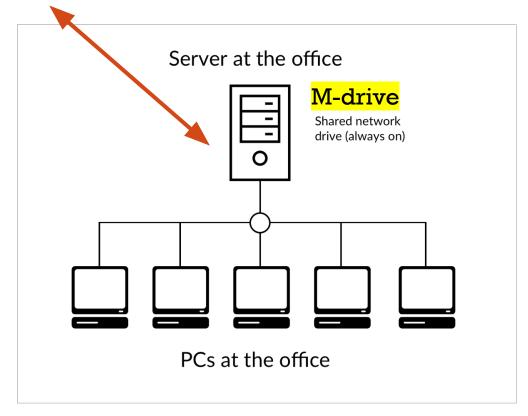




#### M-DRIVE

- Not free. Requires enrollment in university.
- Can edit files in browser (limited: vdrive)
- Allows "static" and limited "dynamic" pages (can run PHP scripts, bit no MySQL)
- No FTP
- No SSH
- Very accessible to web users (fast servers)
- ITS provides good tech support.
- No control over server.

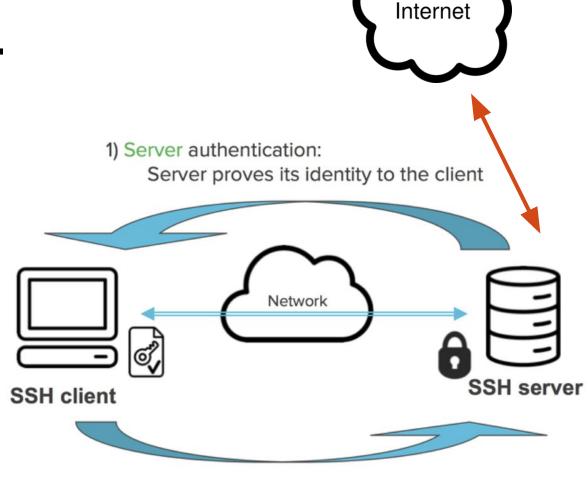






#### CSIS SERVER

- Not free. Requires enrollment in CSIS department.
- Cannot edit files in browser
- Allows full "dynamic" pages, PHP programs, etc.
- Allows FTP (WinSCP)
- Allows SSH
- IT department provides support (which is good) but does not allow control



User authentication:Client proves user's identity to the server

Image source: ssh.com



#### HOME SERVER

Home servers usually require Dynamic DNS

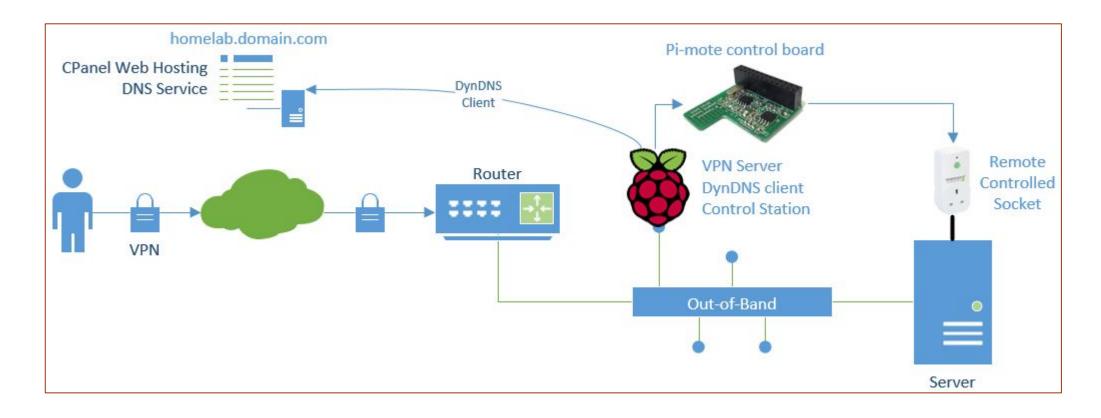


Image source: joseluisgomez.com



WordPress.com (online/browser) is not the same as

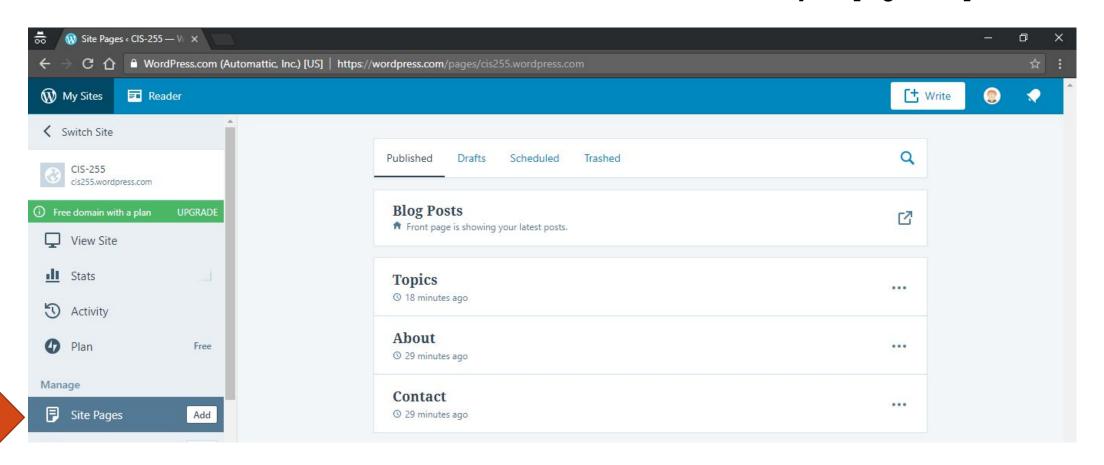
### WORDPRESS.COM (download/install on hosting/server)

- Free
- Cannot edit files in browser
- Static pages only
- No FTP
- No SSH
- No tech support
- Collaboration! (multi-user editing)
- Mobile first design!



### WORDPRESS.COM ED The Control of Page with link to your page and post

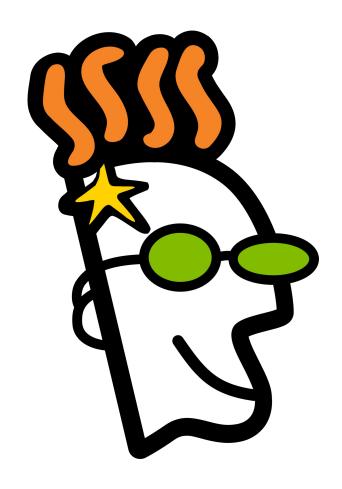
Add a page: your topic (title

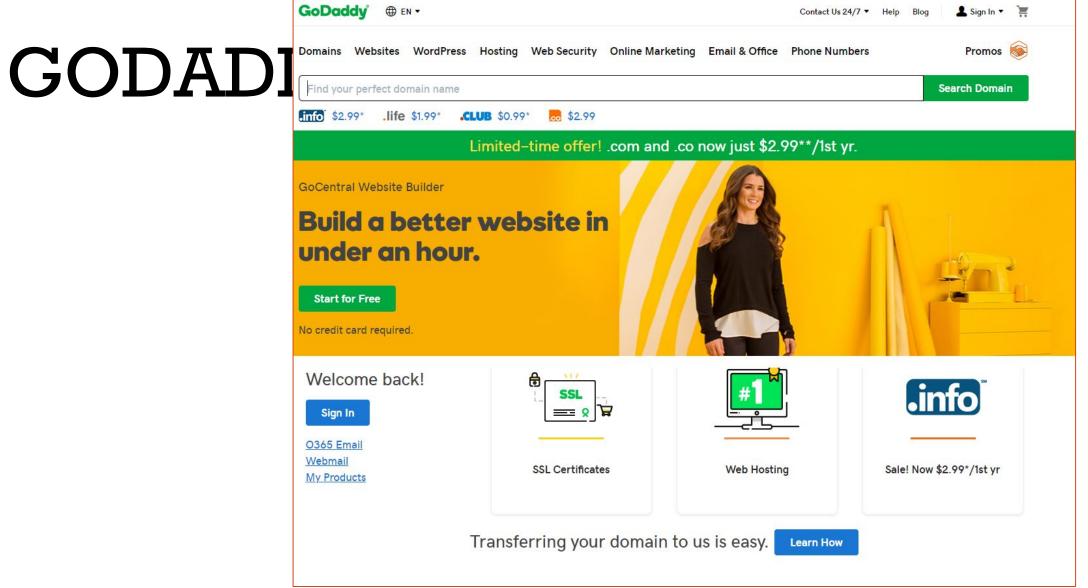


### GODADDY

Hosting services like Godaddy allow developers to manage multiple web sites for multiple clients

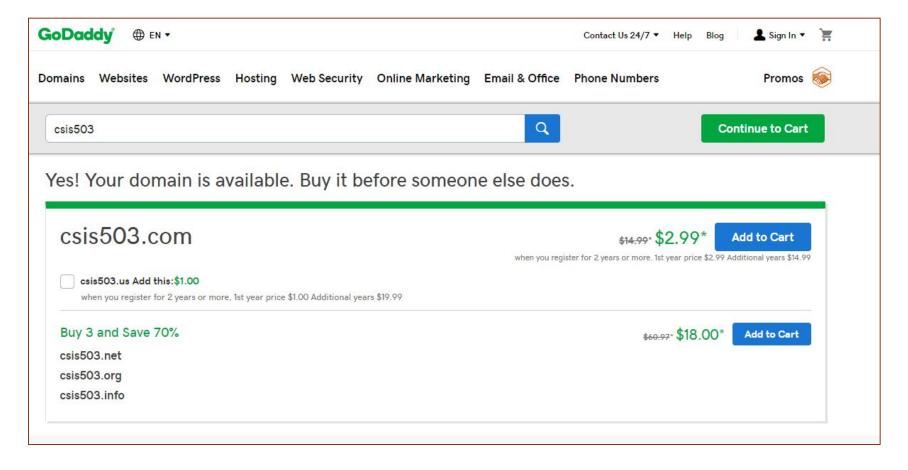
- Not free. Flexible pricing.
- Can edit files in browser. Use File Manager in CPANEL.
- Allows "dynamic" pages, PHP programs, MySQL databases, many other features
- Allows FTP (WinSCP)
- Allows SSH
- Godaddy provides support (which is good) but does not allow control unless you get expensive pricing.



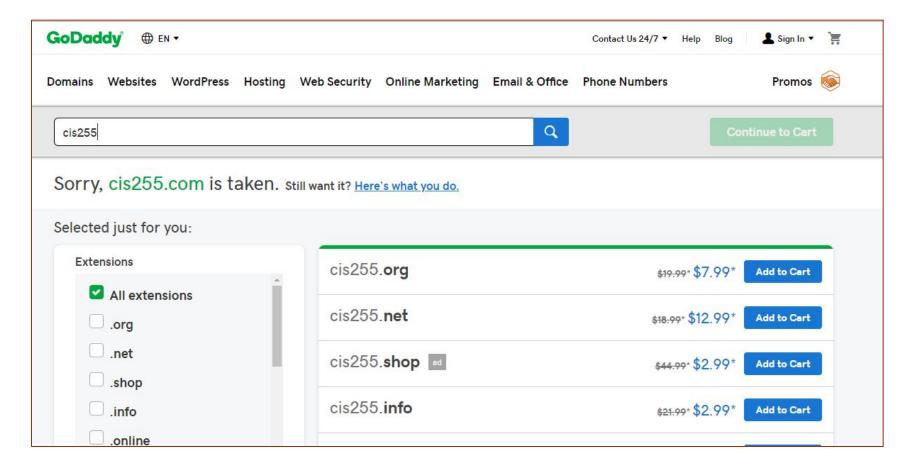




# GODADDY: REGISTER DOMAIN NAME

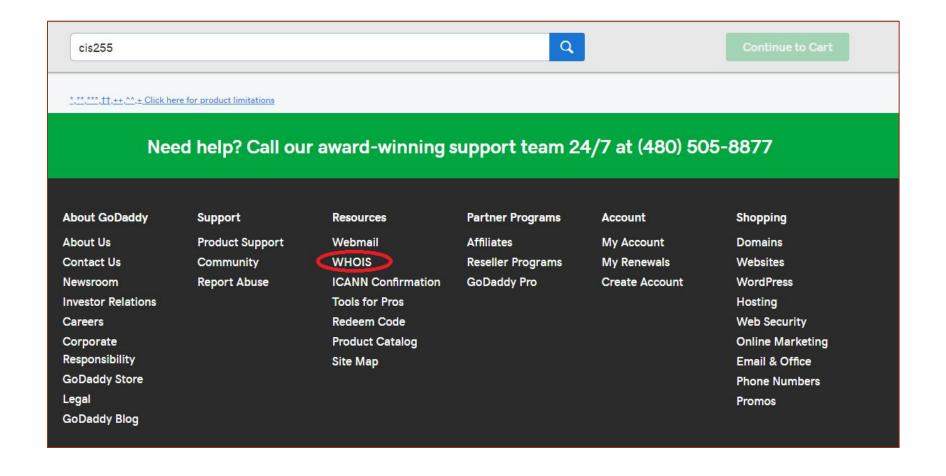


## GODADDY: DOMAIN NAME TAKEN





#### **GODADDY: WHOIS**





#### GODADDY: WHOIS RESULTS

#### WHOIS search results

Domain Name: CIS255.COM

Registry Domain ID: 1872389829\_DOMAIN\_COM-VRSN

Registrar WHOIS Server: whois.godaddy.com Registrar URL: http://www.godaddy.com Updated Date: 2017-07-03T10:41:17Z Creation Date: 2014-08-23T17:52:50Z

Registrar Registration Expiration Date: 2019-08-23T17:52:50Z

Registrar: GoDaddy.com, LLC

Registrar IANA ID: 146

Registrar Abuse Contact Email: abuse@godaddy.com Registrar Abuse Contact Phone: +1.4806242505

Domain Status: clientTransferProhibited

http://www.icann.org/epp#clientTransferProhibited

Domain Status: clientUpdateProhibited

http://www.icann.org/epp#clientUpdateProhibited

Domain Status: clientRenewProhibited

http://www.icann.org/epp#clientRenewProhibited

Domain Status: clientDeleteProhibited

#### Want to buy this domain?

Get it with our Domain Buy Service.

Go

http://www.icann.org/epp#clientDeleteProhibited Registry Registrant ID: Not Available From Registry

Registrant Name: George Corser

Registrant Organization: Corser Communications

Registrant Street: 45019 Elmhurst Ct Registrant City: Shelby Township Registrant State/Province: Michigan Registrant Postal Code: 48317

Registrant Country: US

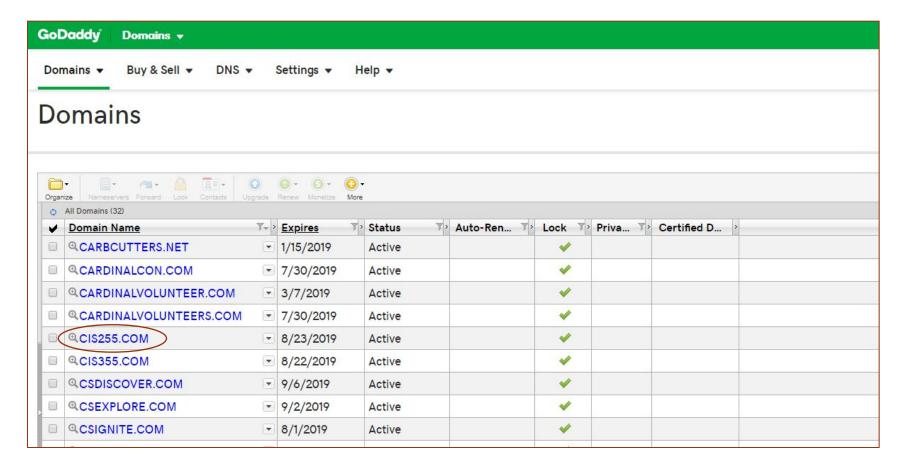
Registrant Phone: +1.9897803168

Registrant Phone Ext: Registrant Fax: Registrant Fax Ext:

Registrant Email: george@corser.com

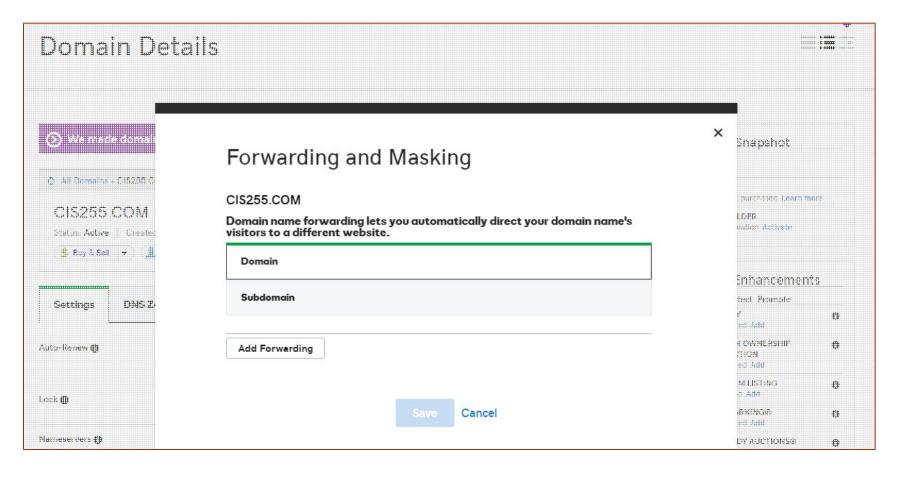


# GODADDY: MULTIPLE DOMAINS



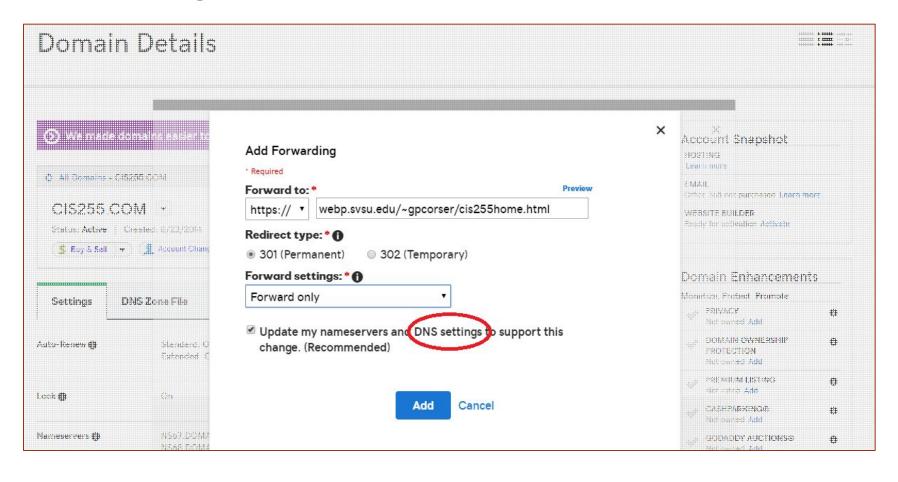


# GODADDY: DOMAIN FORWARDING





# GODADDY: FORWARDING DETAILS





#### GODADDY: DNS INFO

Records				
ast updated 7/31/2018 5:44 AM				
Туре	Name	Value	TTL	
Δ	@	184.168.131.241	600 seconds	
CNAME	email	email.secureserver.net	1 Hour	
CNAME	ftp	@	1 Hour	
CNAME	www	@	1 Hour	
CNAME	_domainconnect	_domainconnect.gd.domaincontrol.com	1 Hour	
MX	@	smtp.secureserver.net (Priority: 0)	1 Hour	
MX	@	mailstore1.secureserver.net (Priority: 10)	1 Hour	
NS	@	ns67.domaincontrol.com	1 Hour	
NS	@	ns68.domaincontrol.com	1 Hour	

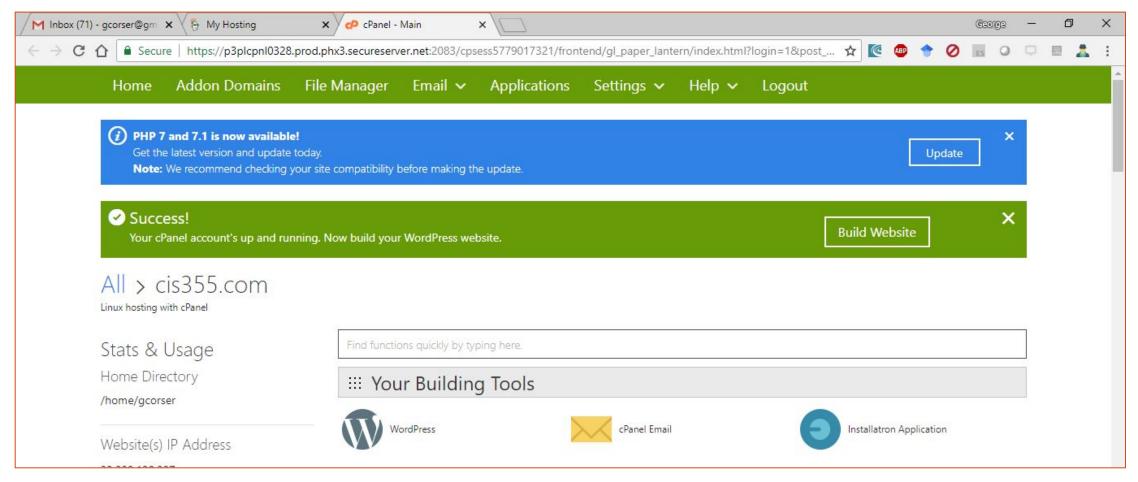
# DNS TERMINOLOGY FOR WEB HOSTING

- "A" RECORD Address Record Maps domain name to IPv4 address.
- "AAAA" RECORD Same as above, but for IPv6.
- CNAME RECORD Canonical Name Record Alias of one name to another: the DNS lookup will continue by retrying the lookup with the new name. CNAME records must always point to another domain name, never directly to an IP address.
- MX RECORD Message Exchange Record Maps a domain name to a list of message transfer agents (mail servers) for that domain.
- NAME SERVER (NS) Delegates a <u>DNS zone</u> to use the given <u>authoritative name</u> <u>servers</u>

Source: <u>dnsimple.com</u>



#### GODADDY: CPANEL





# HOW TO DELIVER A COMPLETED PROJECT

- When you start a project, create a new email account.
- Use the new email account to register for all other accounts for the project.
- When the project is complete, give the customer the password to the new email account and all other accounts. (And receive payment!)





**Web Application Development** 

#### NOW YOU KNOW

- A bit about **domain names**
- A bit about web hosting
- A bit about DNS info used in web hosting





### THANK YOU

The End