

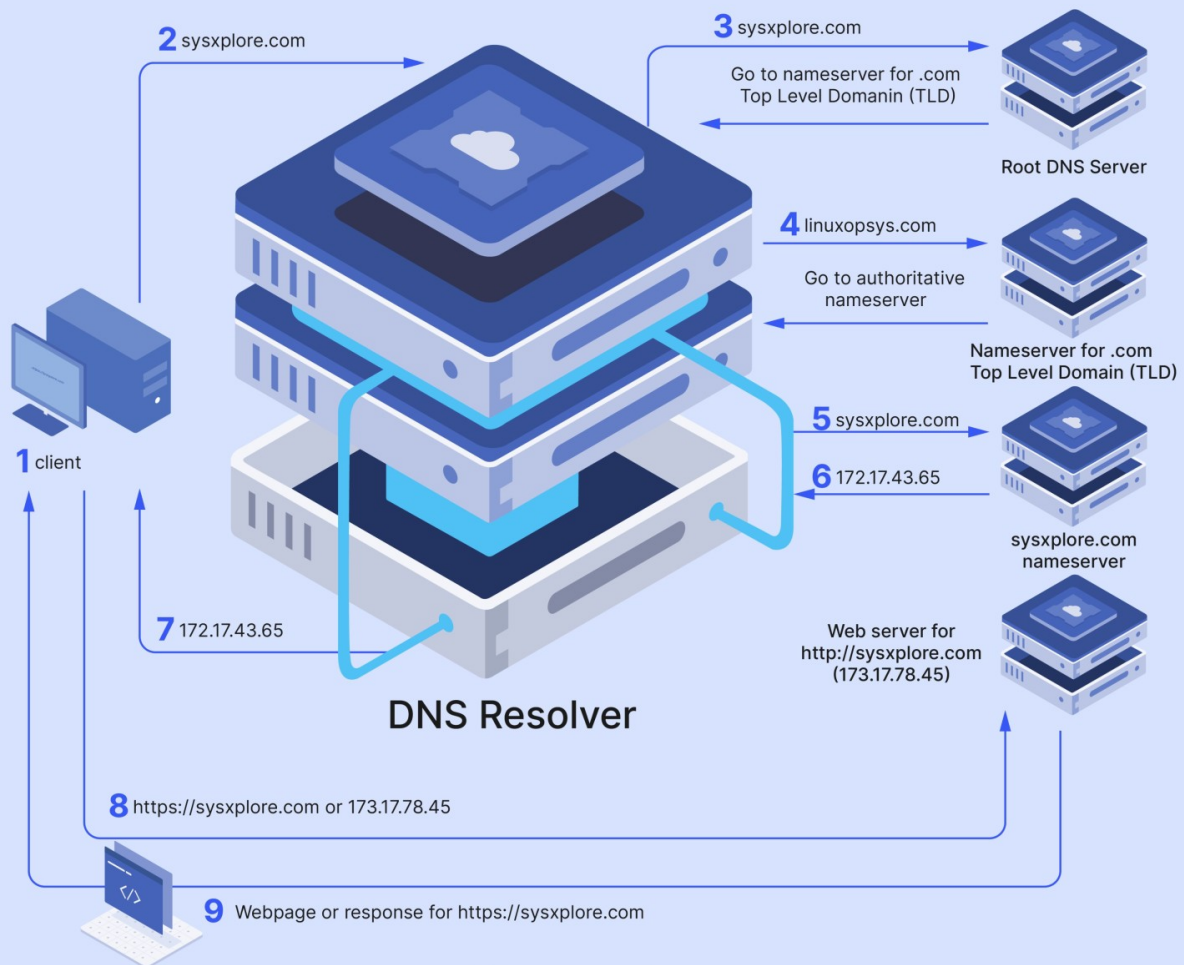
# What's DNS

## Tutorials

- [What is Round-Robin DNS? - GreenCloud](#)
- [What is a DNS Amplification Attack? - GreenCloud](#)
- [DNS Failover: How does it work? - GreenCloud](#)

## How DNS Works

# How DNS works?



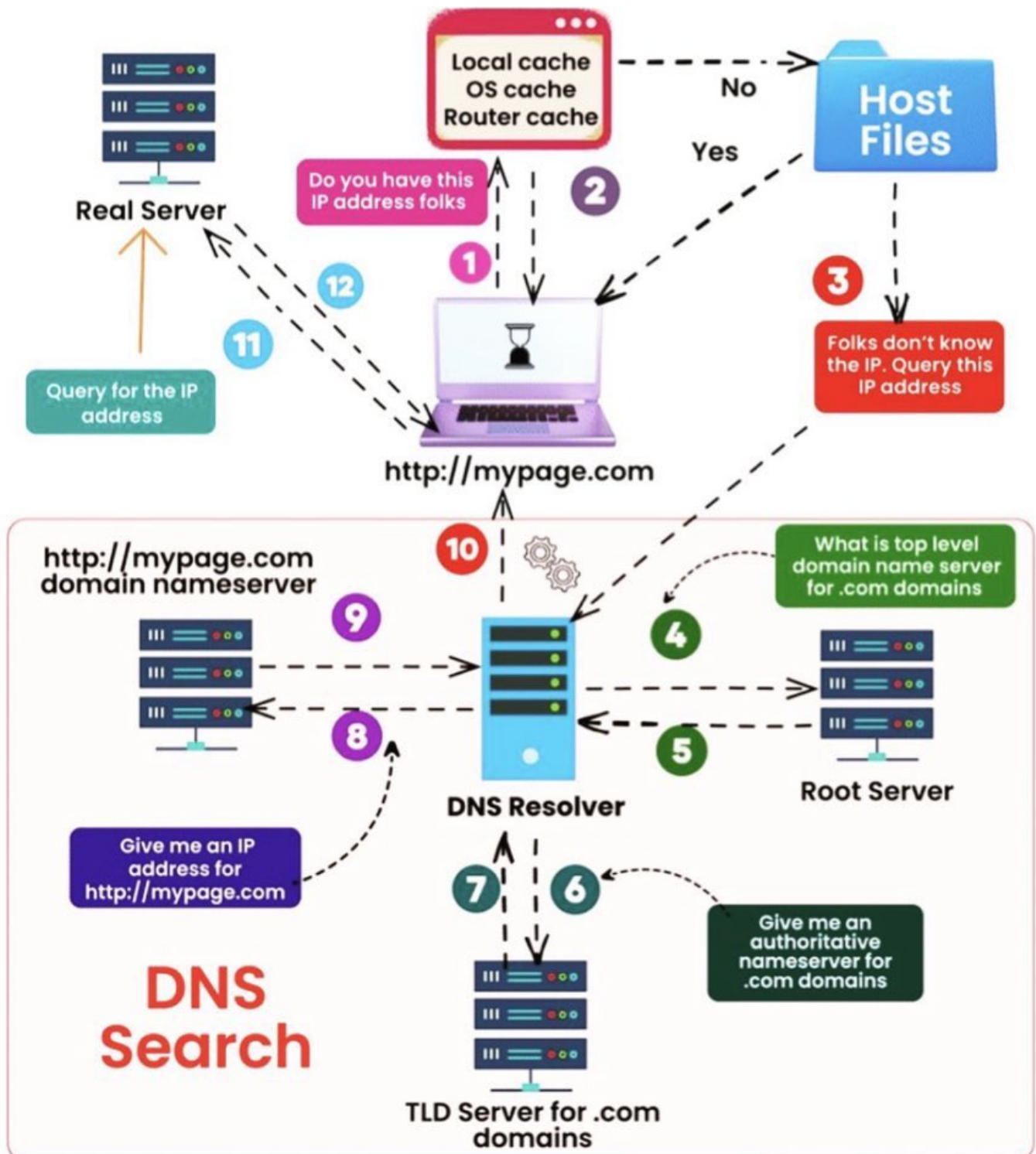
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# HOW DNS WORKS



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DON'T FORGET TO SAVE



DNS Record Type

# DNS record types

## A (address)



- Most commonly used to map a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) to an IPv4 address and acts as a translator by converting domain names to IP addresses.

## AAAA (quad A)



- An AAAA record is the IPv6 equivalent of an A record, responsible for mapping a domain name to an IPv6 address.

## CNAME (Canonical Name)



- An alias that points to another domain or subdomain, but never an IP address. Alias record mapping FQDN to FQDN, multiple hosts to a single location. This record is also good for when you want to change an IP address over time as it allows you to make changes without affecting user bookmarks, etc.

## MX (Mail eXchange)



- A mail exchanger (MX) record stores the domain names of mail servers responsible for receiving emails on behalf of a domain. These records can be helpful to identify authorized mail servers. An MX record is sometimes called an MX entry, particularly in configuring mail servers.

## PTR (pointer)



- A reverse of A and AAAA records, which maps IP addresses to domain names. These records require domain authority and can't exist in the same zone as other DNS record types (put in reverse zones).

## NS (name server)



- A name server (NS) record provides a list of the authoritative DNS servers (also called name servers) responsible for the domain that you're querying. At the end of the DNS query chain, an authoritative name server is the final arbiter for DNS resource records.

## SOA (Start of Authority)



- Every DNS zone requires a start of authority (SOA) record. The SOA record stores important information about the zone, such as its primary authoritative name server and the administrator's email address.

## TXT (text)



- Allows administrators to add limited human and machine-readable notes and can be used for things such as email validation, site, and ownership verification, framework policies, etc., and doesn't require specific formatting.

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