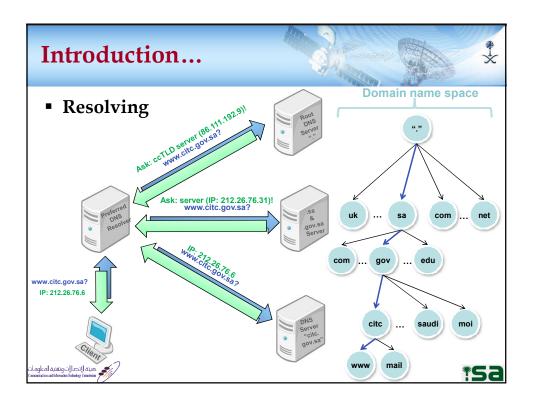


Introduction... ■ DNS main components: - Domain name space • ".", TLD (gTLD, ccTLD), Domains ...etc Servers • Authoritative (primary/secondary) • Resolver - Zone-File: • Stores some resource records for a particular name space • Shared between primary and secondary servers • Resource Record (RRs): - Data records stored in zone-files by name servers - **A** (Address): map host names to address records (Forward DNS lookup) - PTR (Pointer): Aliases for another location in the domain name space (mainly used for reverse DNS lookups). - NS (Name Servers): Delegate domain to an authoritative name server Others: MX, SOA, TXT, CNAME ..etc



DNS & IPv6 Status



- DNS status to support IPv6:
 - 1. DNS extensions
 - 2. Software
 - 3. Resolvers
 - 4. Root servers

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DNS & IPv6 Status





- Adopting IPv6 address records (Forward lookup)
 - The 'Quad A' Record (AAAA)
 - Similar to 'A' Resource Record for IPv4
 - Holds the IPv6 Record for a host
 - Ignored by most non-IPv6 aware resolvers

Protocol	RR	DNS Mapping (in zone-file)		
IPv4	A	www.nic.net.sa.	A	86.111.192.10
IPv6	AAAA	www.nic.net.sa.	AAAA	2001:610:240::53:cc:12:193

Note: The IP can also be written in this format: www.nic.net.sa. AAAA 2001:0610:0240:0000:0053:00CC:0012:0193



DNS & IPv6 Status

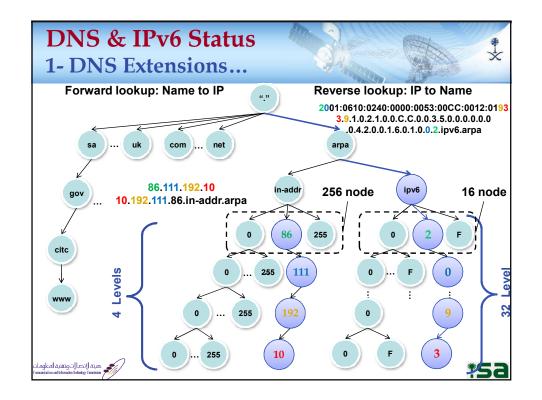
1- DNS Extensions...

- New label in the DNS tree (Reverse lookup)
 - A new dedicated reverse tree for IPv6 reverse mapping "ip6.arpa" (similar to "in-addr.arpa" for IPv4)
 - An IPv6 address is represented as a sequence of nibbles (4 bits presented by a hexadecimal number) in reverse order, separated by dots ending with the suffix ".ip6.arpa."

Protocol	RR	DNS Mapping (in zone-file)
IPv4	PTR	10.192.111.86.in-addr.arpa. PTR www.nic.net.sa.
IPv6	PTR	3.9.1.0.2.1.0.0.C.C.0.0.3.5.0.0.0.0.0.0.4.2.0.0.1.6.0.1.0.0.2.ipv6.arpa. PTR www.nic.net.sa.

Note: the IPv6 address is: 2001:0610:0240:0000:0053:00CC:0012:0193

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DNS & IPv6 Status

2- DNS Software

Server	IPv6	os
BIND	Yes (since 9.x)	Windows, Linux/Unix
Microsoft DNS	Yes (Windows Server 2003+)	Windows
NSD	Yes	Linux/Unix
djbdns	Yes (but with a patch)	Linux/Unix
Dnsmasq	Yes	Linux/Unix
Simple DNS Plus	Yes	Windows
PowerDNS	Partial	Windows, Linux/Unix
MaraDNS	Partial	Windows, Linux/Unix
Nominum (ANS, CNS)	Yes	Linux/Unix
Secure64 DNS	No	Appliance
Unbound	Yes	Linux/Unix

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_DNS_server_software

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DNS & IPv6 Status

3- Resolvers

Support in Windows:

- Windows Vista and 2008 have IPv6 enabled by default
- Windows XP (SP1):
 - However DNS resolver can't interact with DNS servers over IPv6 transport, It needs IPv4 to query DNS servers

Support in Unix distributions

- Resolver Libraries support IPv6 (adapted bind)

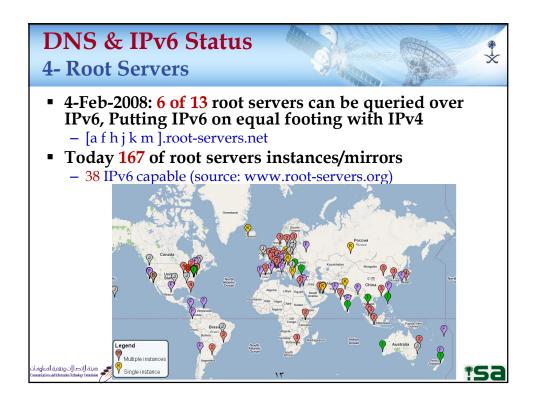
IPv6 Resolver

- Will ask for both A & AAAA RRs and will try IPv6 first
 - If it's unable to connect it will fallback to IPv4



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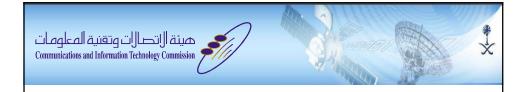




What's next?

- Top Level Domains (TLDs) registries and registrars should support IPv6 (e.g. TLD servers and accepting AAAA glue records)
- Increase the IPv6 Anycast spared for the root servers around the world (e.g. Middle east)
- Promote IPv6 adoption and deployment
- Get used to it (Test, Deploy)

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SaudiNIC & IPv6

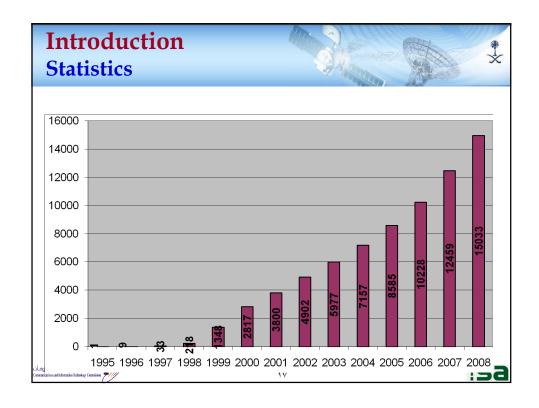
***5a**

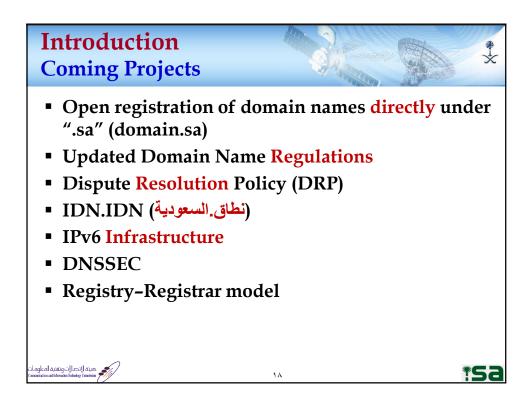
Introduction About SaudiNIC



- Administering the domain name space under (.sa) since 1995.
- Operated by Communication and Information Technology Commission (CITC) governmental org.
- Coordinating with regional and international bodies in order to present the local community needs
- Leading the local community effort towards supporting Arabic language in DNS

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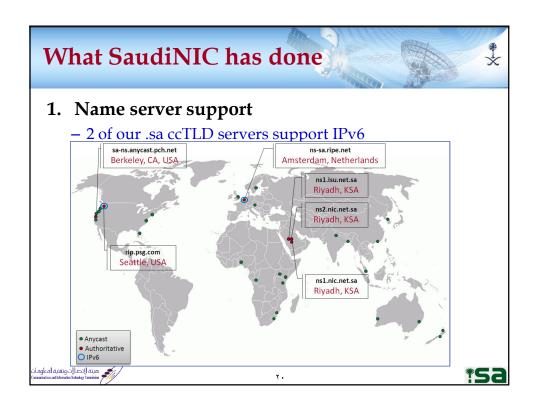
How a ccTLD Registry supports IPv6?

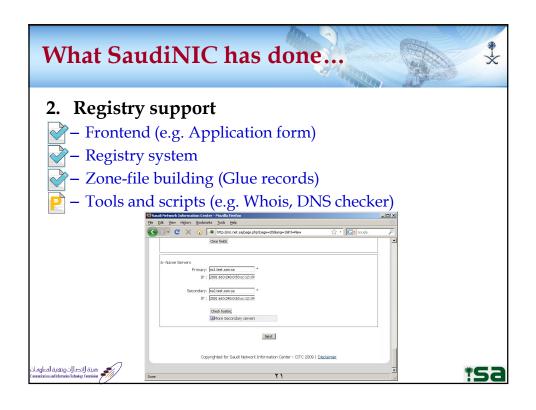


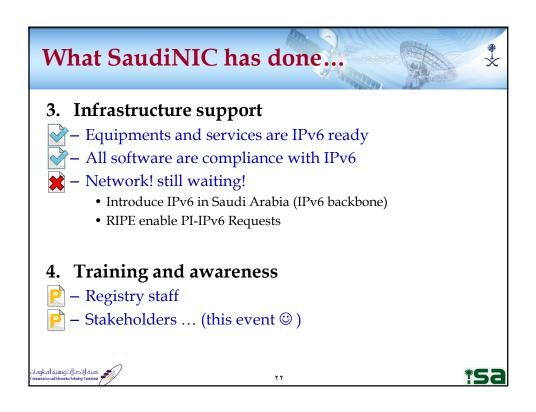
- 1. Name server support
 - IPv6 support in the ccTLD servers
- 2. Registry support
 - Frontend (e.g. Application form)
 - Backend (e.g. Registry system)
 - Zone-file building (Glue records)
 - Tools and scripts (e.g. Whois)
- 3. Infrastructure support
 - Network devices
 - Servers
 - Services: DNS, Website, Whois, Email ...etc
- 4. Training and awareness
 - Registry staff
 - Stakeholders

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Conclusion



- The support of IPv6 in the DNS protocol is quite mature today
 - Core Specifications and extensions are stable
 - The main needed hardware and software elements are available
 - Integration of IPv6 in a production environment is feasible
- DNS root servers support IPv6
 - 6 out of 13 root servers have an IPv6 address
 - 1st IPv6 glue record for a root server added on 29-Jan-2008
- Many TLD registries already supports IPv6
 - More than 28 TLD support IPv6
 - $-\quad E.g.: ccTLD \ (de, fr, cn, ch, nz, uk...etc) \ , gTLD (com, net, org, info \ , name \ ...etc)$
 - 1st IPv6 glue record for a TLD added on 20-Jul-2004
- SaudiNIC is on their way to fully support IPv6
 - Adding glue records to any .sa domain name is available now
 - Full support to IPv6: when an IPv6 network is available in SA & PI-IPv6 is enabled by RIPE
- Still need to support IPv4 & IPv6 in DNS and other services till the transition is completed
 - Can't convert from transit IPv4 only to transit IPv6 only
 - Dual-stack resolvers and authoritative DNS servers is needed

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Thanks اشکرا Thank you Slagkalasagul العالم الع