DNS Stuff And Lookup


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ABSTRACT
DNS is the network service that translates a fully qualified domain name to a numeric IP address. DNS can also potentially do the reverse, translating a numeric IP address to a fully qualified domain name. A user can easily check domain name and register, if not available he can check Whois record to check domain owner details and expire date as it contains web frontend as well as mobile application. This System includes supportive tools like what is my ip, trace route, ping, port scanner and DNS lookup to check DNS records. A domain name registrar is an organization or commercial entity that manages the reservation of Internet domain names. A domain name registrar must be accredited by a generic top-level domain (gTLD) registry and/or a country code top-level domain (ccTLD) registry. The management is done in accordance with the guidelines of the designated domain name registries.

KEYWORDS
Domain Name System, Domain Name System Security Extensions, Country Code Top-level Domains, Registrant, name servers, expiration dates, Top-Level Domains, Generic top-level domains, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.

INTRODUCTION
Instead of using the full 32-bit IP address, many systems adopt meaningful names for their devices and networks. Network names usually reflect the organization’s name. Translating between these names and the IP address would be practically impossible on an Internet wide scale so Domain Name System is used. DNS is like a phone book for the Internet. If you know a person’s name but don’t know their telephone number, you can simply look it up in a phone book. DNS provides this same service to the Internet. A domain name registrar is an organization or commercial entity that manages the reservation of Internet domain names. A domain name registrar must be accredited by a generic top-level domain (gTLD) registry and/or a country code top-level domain (ccTLD) registry. The management is done in accordance with the guidelines of the designated domain name registries. The domain name system (DNS) maps internet domain names to the internet protocol (IP) network addresses they represent and enables websites to use names, rather than difficult-to-remember IP addresses. DNS servers answer questions from both inside and outside their own domains. When a server receives a request from outside the domain for information about a name or address inside the domain, it provides the authoritative answer. When a server receives a request from inside its own domain for information about a name or address outside that domain, it passes the request out to another server usually one managed by its internet service provider.

LITERATURE SURVEY
In this System many website that are related to the domain register system and see the difference between other website means the which payment gateway is used for the transferring the payment to the admin and it is found that the two payment gateway is used for the transferring the domain first is the response handler and another is the request handler. in payment phase the our system is redirect to the payment gateway ccavenue and then ccavenue can automatically done the his process.in our project the Whois is a program that will tell you the owner of any second-level domain name who has registered it with VeriSign (or with Network Solutions, which
was acquired by VeriSign). Network Solutions was originally the only Internet registrar of the com, net, and org domain names) and many domain names are still registered with VeriSign. We have been search the base paper of the domain name system and REST API papers as well as the payment gateway that will helpful to understand the methods of the payment gateway. DNS servers answer questions from both inside and outside their own domains. When a server receives a request from outside the domain for information about a name or address inside the domain, it provides the authoritative answer. When a server receives a request from inside its own domain for information about a name or address outside that domain, it passes the request out to another server – usually one managed by its internet service provider.

**PROPOSE SYSTEM**

Very few people outside the technical community knew what a domain name was, much less knew how to obtain or use one. With the expansion of the Internet as the medium of choice for global communications, many more people today are aware that domain names. The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical distributed naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network. The main purpose of the project is to implement a Domain Registration Website and Mobile Application that works across the Internet. The only requirements should be that the client is connected to Internet. The initial sub goal is to implement this Domain Registration Website and Mobile Application offline. The goal of the project is to find a complete and working solution to the problem.

**SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**

Architecture is client-server architecture, in which server side is hosted on a dedicated server with all the scripts, server side programming, statistics database and API calls. A client side contains multiple user interfaces. Client side is just an interface used to give input and get output data using API calls stored on server side.

The technical design is kept as simple as possible. All necessary client information (user name, password, host name, domain name, and account no.) is stored in a MySQL database. The script is provided with host name, domain name and IP address of the user that just logged in. Then the script communicate with the DNS service, checks the Whois records.

DNS lookup. The payment gateway is used for the Billing of the Domain Name [5]. Registration of a domain name establishes a set of name server records in the DNS servers of the parent domain, indicating the IP addresses of DNS servers that are authoritative for the domain. This provides a reference for direct queries of domain data. The domain name is used with the host name to create a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) for the computer. The FQDN is the host name followed by a period (.), followed by the domain name. For example, this could be wkstn1.microsoft.com, where wkstn1 is the host name and microsoft.com is the domain name. During DNS queries, the fully qualified domain name is used.

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**Fig.1. - Domain registry Process.**
INTERNET
This article is about the worldwide computer network. For other uses, see Internet (disambiguation). Not to be confused with the Worldwide Web. It is a network of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope, linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries an extensive range of information resources and services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents and applications of the World Wide Web (WWW), electronic mail, voice over IP telephony, and peer-to-peer networks for file sharing.

**Internet users per 100 people by GDP per capita**

![Internet Users Chart]

**DOMAIN NAME SPACE**

A Domain Name System is composed of a distributed database of names. The names in the DNS database establish a logical tree structure called the domain name space. Each node or domain in the domain name space is named and can contain sub domains.
RESULT

The main purpose is to implement a Domain Registration Website and Mobile Application that works across the Internet. The only requirements should be that the client is connected to Internet. The initial sub goal is to implement this Domain Registration Website and Mobile Application offline.

WHOIS

The Internet is seen as an extensive information space. Its evolution towards a complex structure touches various technological, organizational and social aspects. Its influence reaches not only the technical field of computers communication or data exchange but the entire society [1].

There are in the literature many known measurement based strategies including: Groping [3], Constraint Based Geolocation (CBG) [2], Octant [4] and Topology Based Geolocation (TBG) [5]. While some are based on real measurements, others rely on the use of servers from experimental test-beds such as Planet Lab. Whois is a program that will tell you the owner of any second-level domain name who has registered it with VeriSign (or with Network Solutions, which was acquired by VeriSign). Network Solutions was originally the only Internet registrar of the com, net, and org domain names and many domain names are still registered with VeriSign. If a Web site obtained its domain name from Network Solutions or VeriSign, you can look up the name of the owner of the Web site by entering (for example): and Whois will tell you the owner of that second-level domain name.
CONCLUSIONS

A user can easily check domain name and register, if not available he can check Whois record to check domain owner details and expire date. System provides the Domain Name Registration which: never hides any fees pays the registry for the same number of years you order, up front gives you direct, unfettered access to your Whois records, your registrar locks, your auth codes and even total control over your domain’s DNS settings like hostname records, mail exchangers and name servers offers a free Whois email privacy service and will never sell your data to a third party who doesn’t “monetize” your domains a domain registrar who answers the phone and basically doesn’t try to upsell you or sell you a bunch of services you don’t need or want, who is courteous, professional and provides domain and DNS services.

REFERENCE


[7] https://www.savari.co.in/