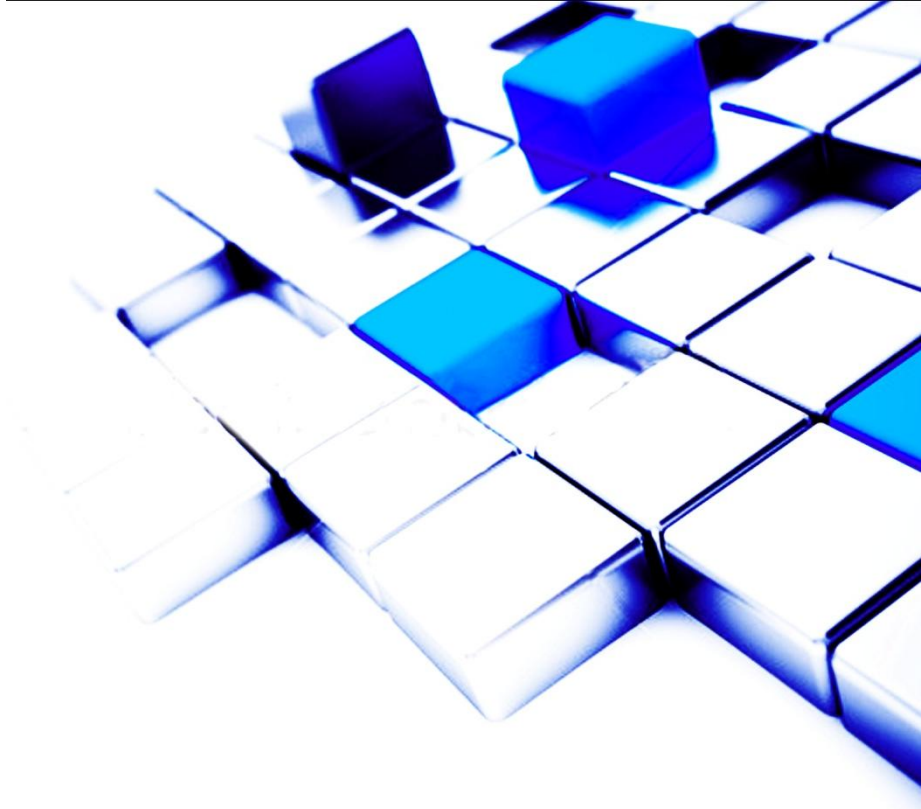


# DNS architectures



**efficient iP**<sup>TM</sup>  
the global IPAM company

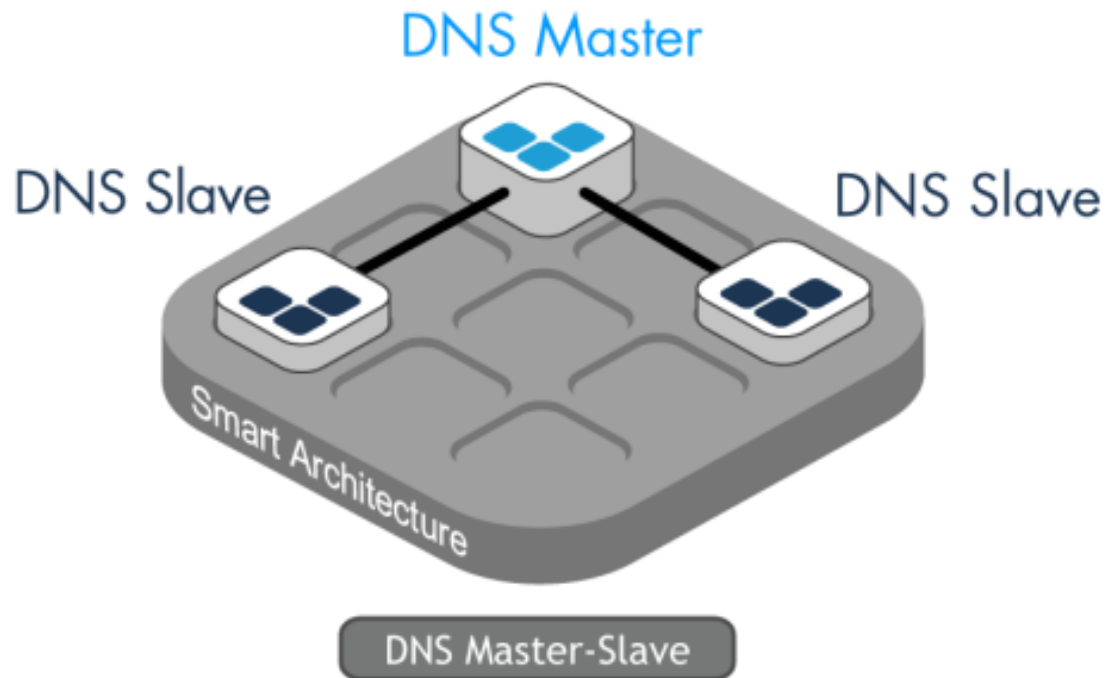
# Agenda

- Introduction
- DNS Architecture Master-Slave
- DNS Architecture Multi-Masters
- DNS Architecture Stealth
- State-of-the-art Stealth DNS SMART Architecture

# Why different DNS architectures?

- Originally, DNS protocol was based on a Master-Slave architecture
- Network infrastructures are more and more complex
- There is an increase need of protection mechanisms against external attacks
- In some cases, the standard architecture is not enough

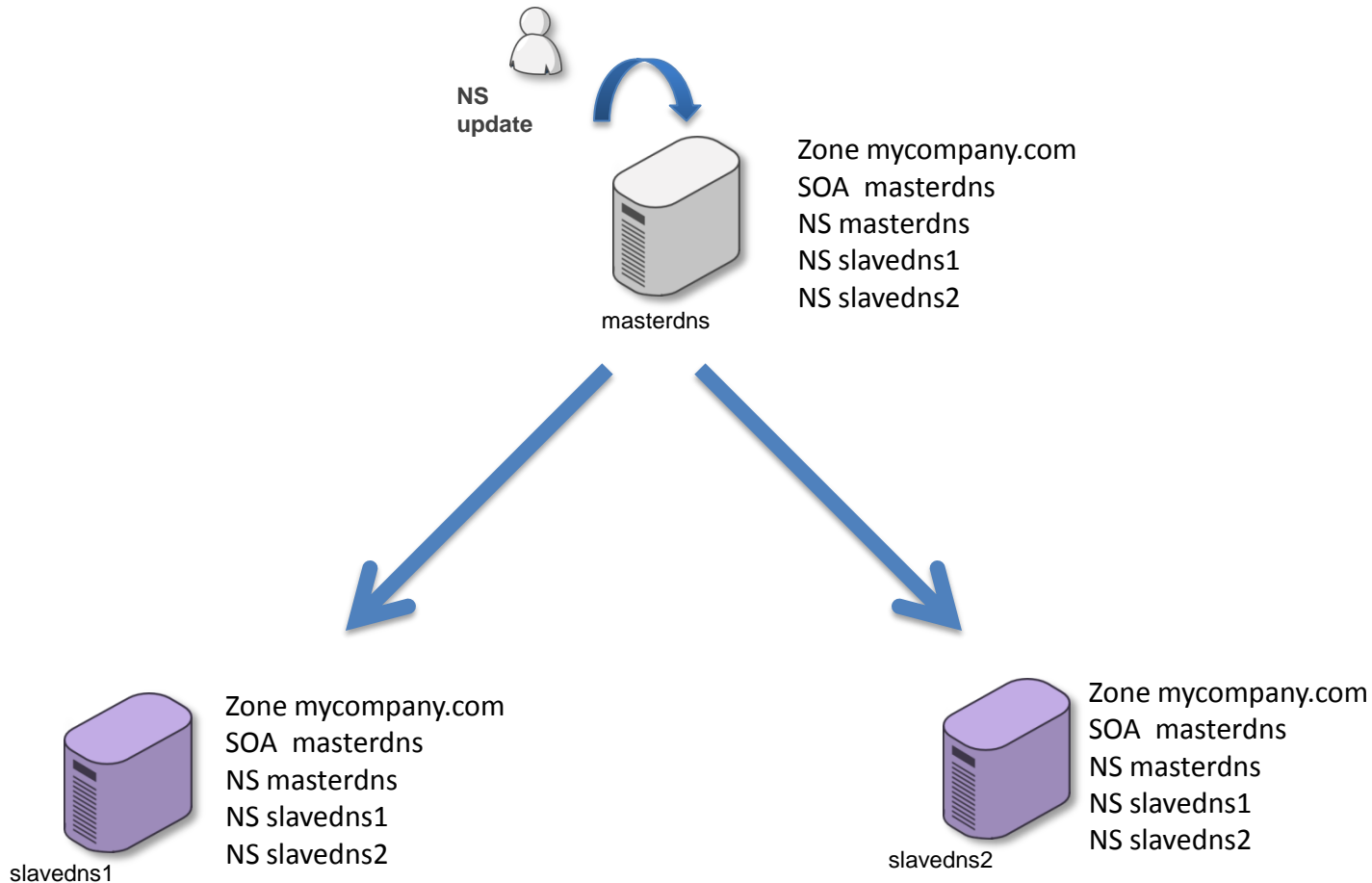
# DNS Master-Slave architecture



# Master-Slave Principles

- **The DNS Master-Slave architecture relies on the DNS transaction type called zone transfer Full (AXFR RFC 1035) or incremental (IXFR RFC 1995)**
- **One server is authoritative for a zone. It is the value defined in the SOA RR MNAME field**
- **All zones list the name servers that are members of the architecture as NS**
- **The DNS master is authorized to notify slave zones and answer to AXFR or IXFR DNS transactions**

# Master-Slave Principles



# Master-Slave pros

- Only one server has to be updated
- The DNS protocol itself is used to update slave zones
  - ➔ No additional script needed
- Easier to configure and maintain

# Master-Slave cons

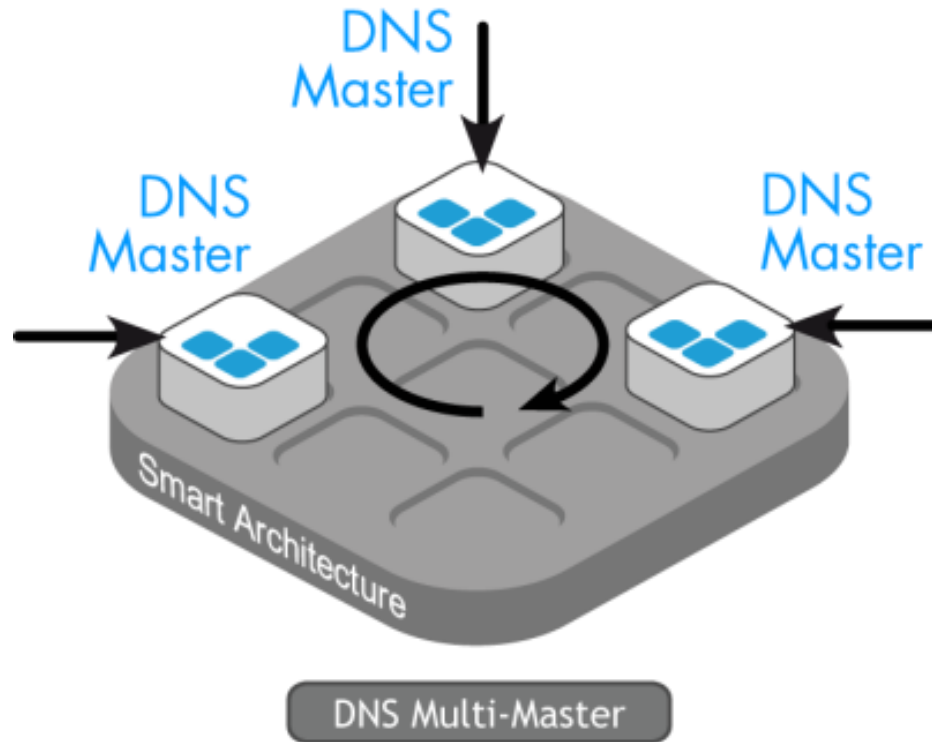
- Administrators will not be able to locally update the DNS servers, when the master is down
- In the case of a public DNS, the identity of the DNS master is known



# Master-Slave usage

- **This is the first DNS architecture created and the most deployed**
- **This is a standard DNS architecture**

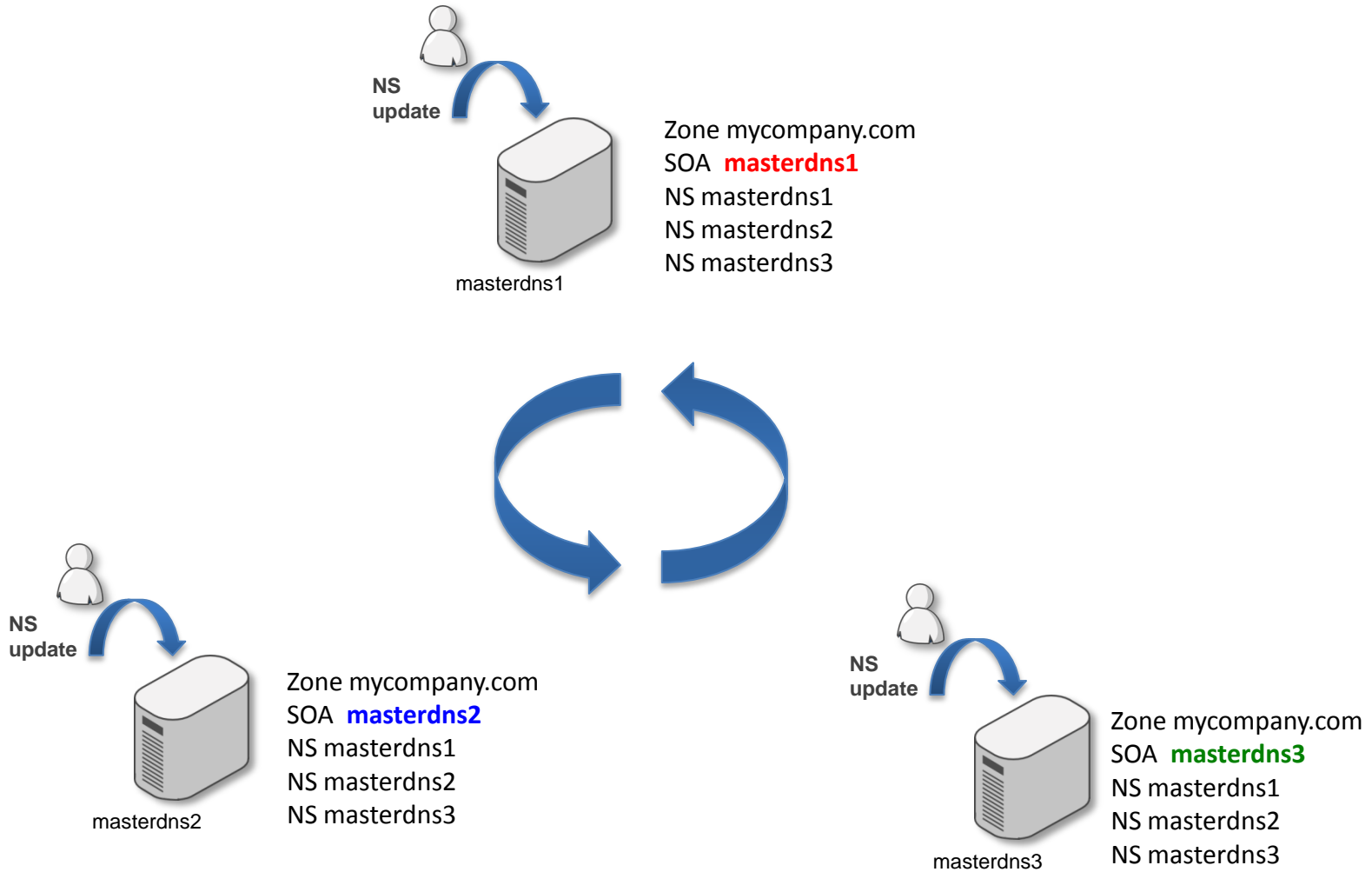
# DNS Multi-Masters architecture



# Multi-Masters Principles

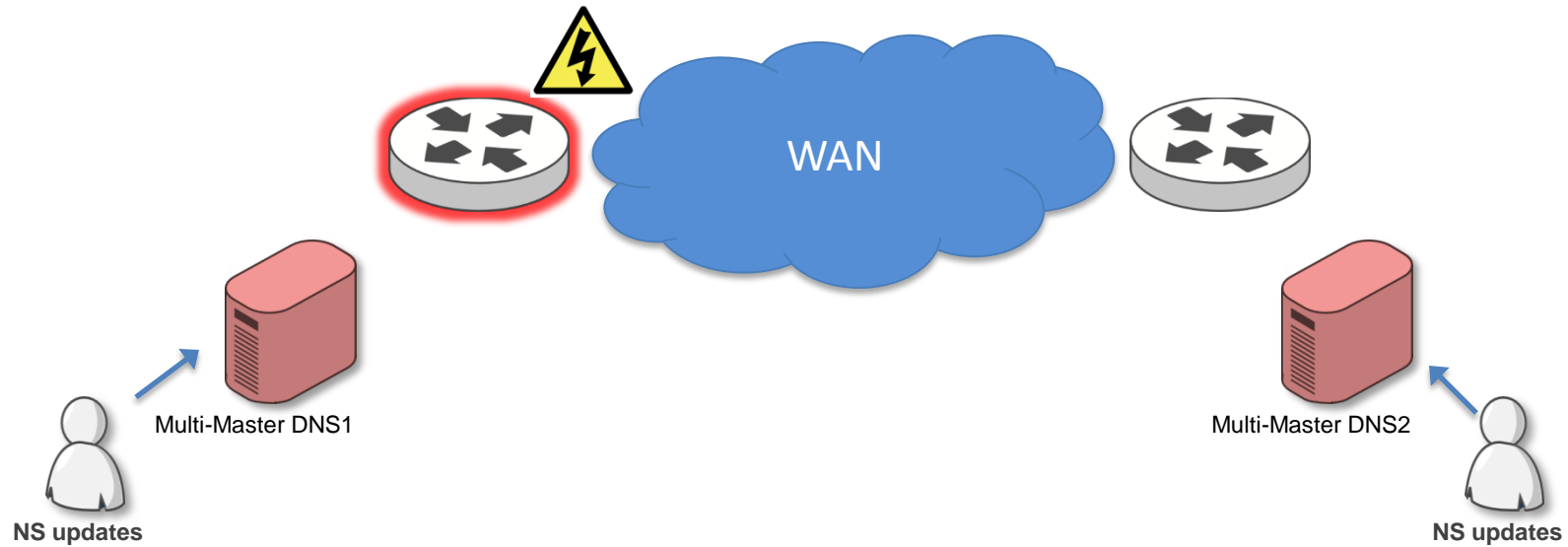
- **The DNS Multi-masters architecture relies on the SOA RR MNAME field (RFC 1035).**
- **Each DNS server will list itself as MNAME.**
- **All zones list the name servers that are members of the architecture as NS.**

# Multi-Masters Principles



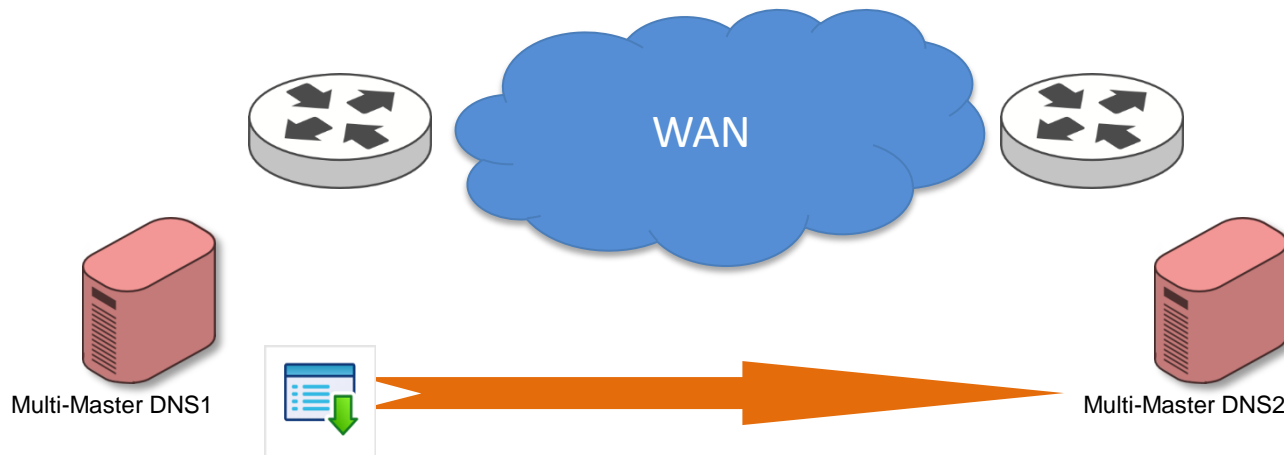
# Multi-Masters pros

- NS updates can be locally done on the servers, ensuring an up-to-date DNS even when the WAN/MPLS link is down.



# Multi-Masters cons

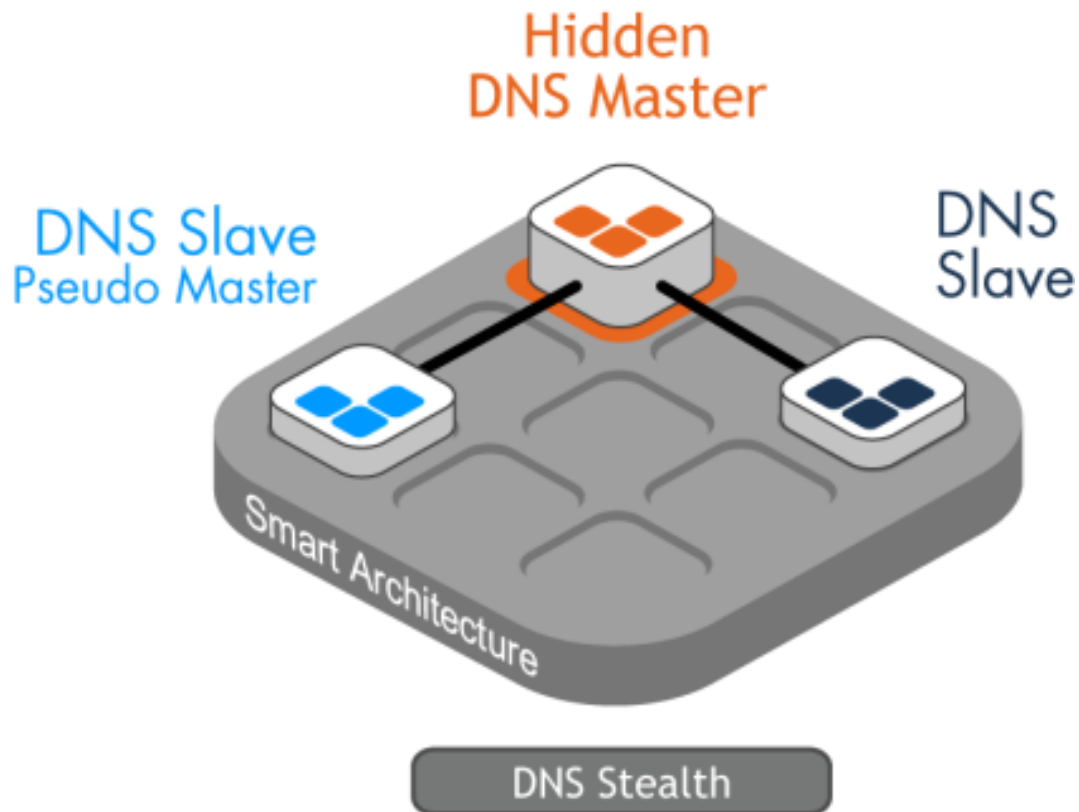
- **Complexity:** a dedicated tool or a set of maintained scripts is necessary to replicate in real time all modifications on all servers
- **Increase of the communication latency**



# Multi-Masters usage

- **The Multi-Masters architecture is mainly used on Microsoft Active Directory infrastructures.**
- **Any domain controller can send or receive updates of information stored in Active Directory.**

# DNS Stealth architecture

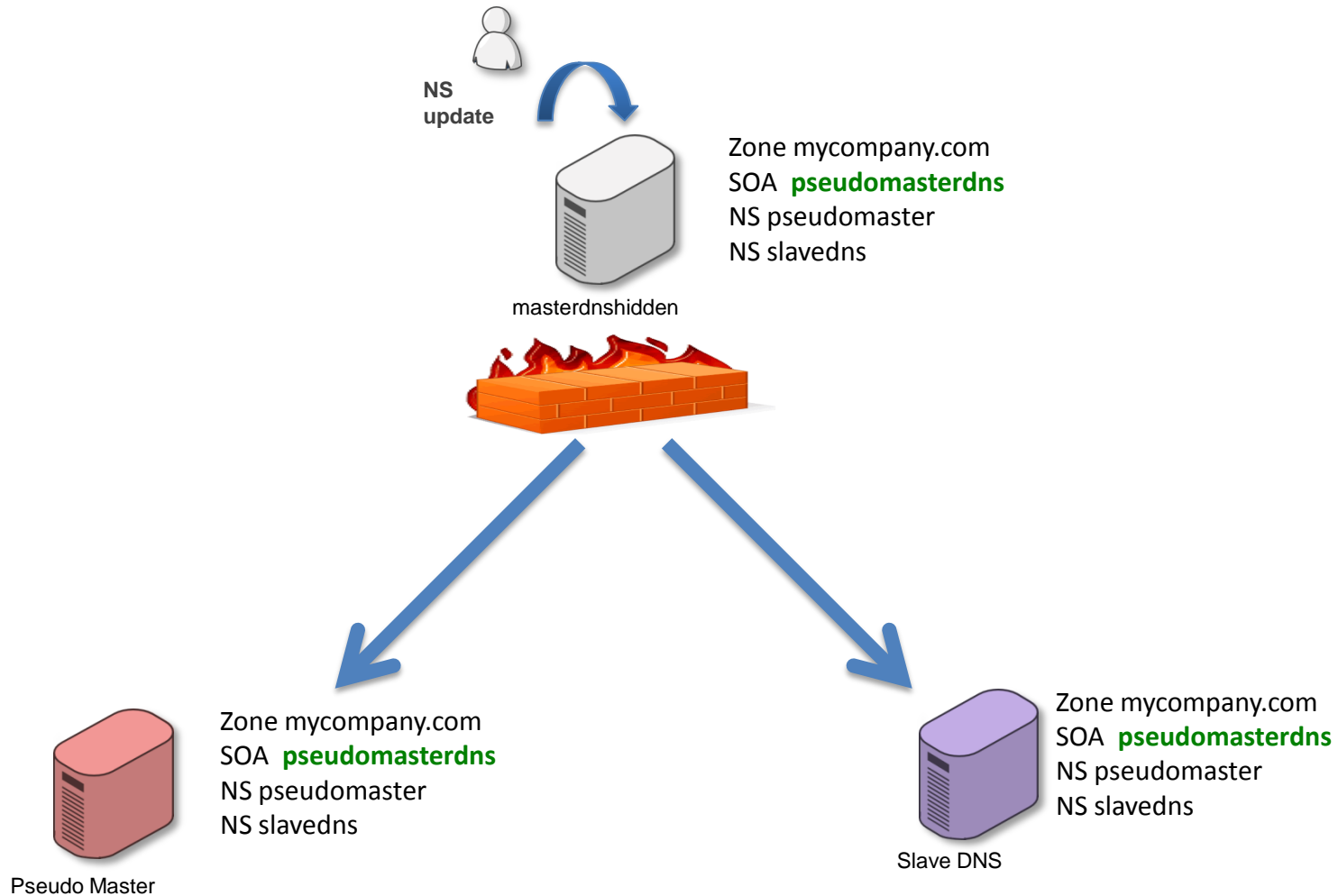




# Stealth Principles

- The DNS Stealth architecture is a Master-Slave architecture where the DNS Master is hidden from DNS clients.
- One Slave server is chosen to be the Pseudo Master. This pseudo master will be the NS configured as MNAME of the SOA.
- All zones list the SLAVE and Pseudo Master name servers that are members of the architecture as NS. **BUT NOT THE HIDDEN MASTER**
- The DNS master is authorized to notify slave zone and answer to AXFR or IXFR DNS transactions from slaves members of the Stealth architecture.

# Stealth Principles



# Stealth pros

- Only one server has to be updated
- The DNS protocol itself is used to update slave zones
- The identity of the DNS master Hidden is only known by the administrator
- It is not mandatory to have a public IP as DNS Master Hidden

# Stealth cons

- **Administrators will not be able to locally update the DNS servers when the master is down**
- **The DNS hidden is not supposed to resolve DNS client queries**
- **This architecture is complex and a dedicated tool is necessary to deploy it properly**

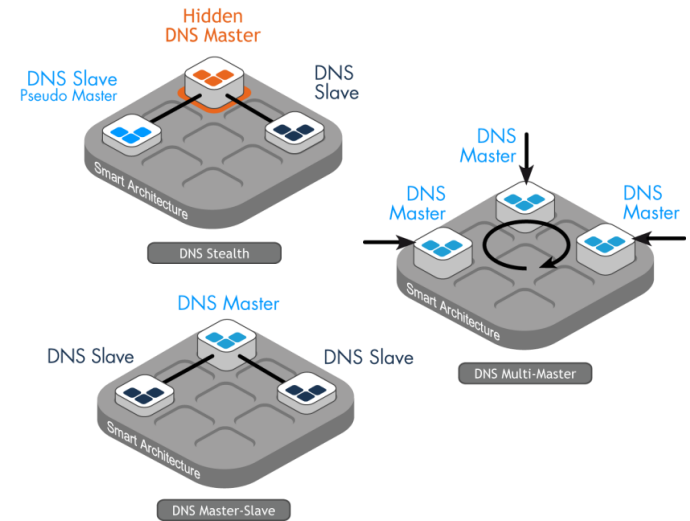
# Stealth usage

- **The Stealth architecture is mainly used on Public DNS architectures**
- **It is a relevant architecture when data is critical and needs specific protection mechanisms.**

# The SmartArchitecture

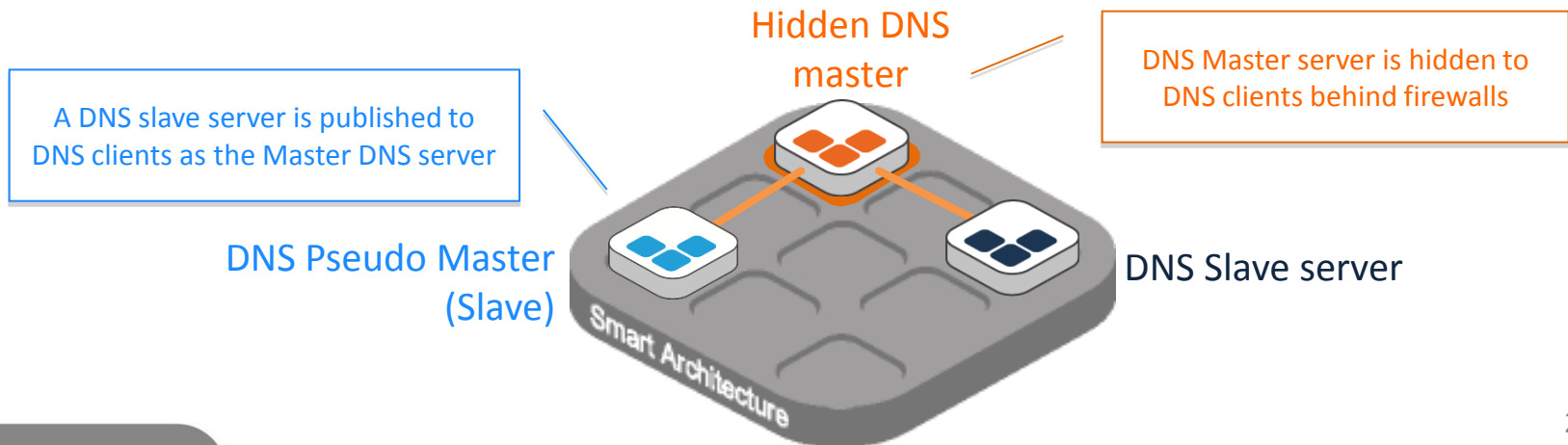
# Ease of Deployment

- Automate DNS architecture deployment
  - Library of SmartArchitecture DNS templates
  - Automated configuration of all DNS servers according to selected SmartArchitecture
  - Best practices enforcement

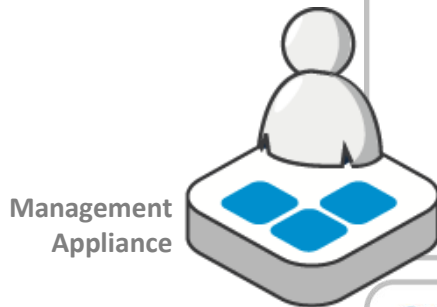


- **DNS Stealth: State of the Art Internet DNS architecture**

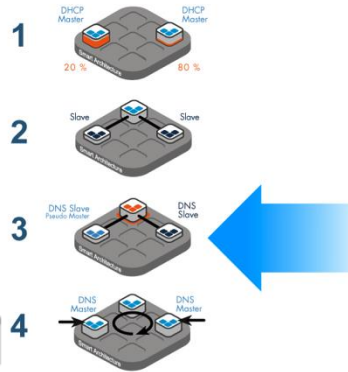
- Most secure Internet DNS architecture



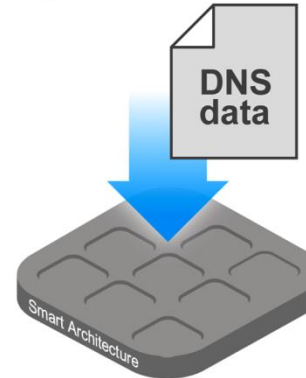
# SmartArchitectures: Automated Architecture Deployment



## Step1 Select your Architecture

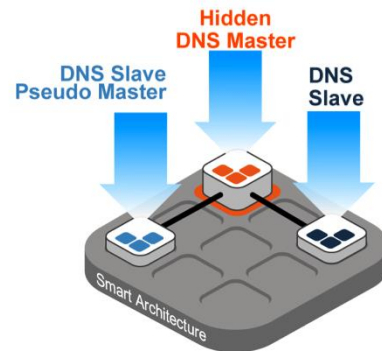


## Step2 Import your Data



Management of the SmartArchitecture as one "Virtual server"

## Step3 Insert your Servers



## Done! Your Architecture is Deployed and Operating

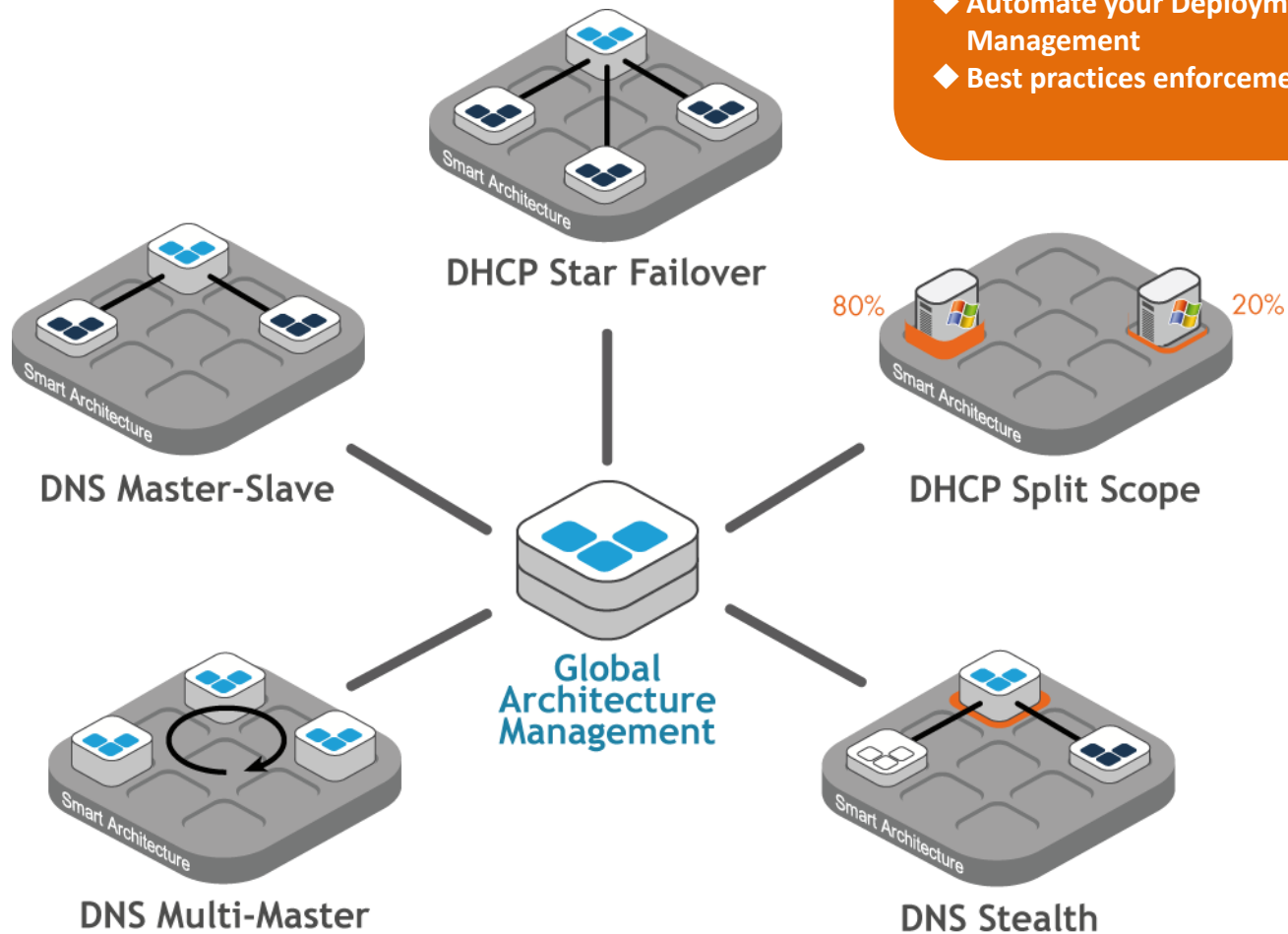


Management appliance configures all servers automatically



# SmartArchitecture: Move to Architecture Management !

- ◆ Reduce Complexity : Manage Architectures rather than servers
- ◆ Automate your Deployment and Management
- ◆ Best practices enforcement



## **SOLID**<sup>TM</sup> **s e r v e r**



- IP addressing plan management
- Network services engines: DNS-DHCP-NTP-TFTP
- Multi-vendor DNS&DHCP services management
  - Microsoft – ISC – Cisco – SOLIDServer<sup>TM</sup>
- Active IP address Tracking with IPLocator module
- Built-in work flow
- Unified system management
  - Integrated zero admin database
  - Hardened OS with embedded stateful firewall
  - Easiness of upgrade, backup and disaster recovery management

# EfficientIP solutions

Please feel free to contact us for more information  
or a presentation of EfficientIP solutions:

By email: [info@efficientip.com](mailto:info@efficientip.com)

Or via our website: [www.efficientip.com](http://www.efficientip.com)

