

موضوع: شبکه های رایج در سازمانها

(Network+) پروتکل های رایج در سازمانها (20 سوال)



این دوره آموزشی به شما کمک می کند تا با پروتکل های رایج در سازمانها آشنا شوید. این دوره شامل مباحثی مانند IPv6، پروتکل های پر کاربرد شبکه، انواع DNS Zone، DNS و... می باشد.

این دوره آموزشی (Network+) رایگان است و به شما کمک می کند تا با پروتکل های رایج در سازمانها آشنا شوید.

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LDAP Lightwaight Directory Access Protocol
LPDAPS

SMB Server Message Block
Samba

SIP Session Initiation Protocol
RTP
VoIP

H.323
SIP
H.323

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com
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www.iana.org/domains/root/db

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|------|-----------------------|
| | |
| ARPA | |
| COM | |
| EDU | |
| GOV | |
| ORG | |
| NET | (.) |
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Domain Name system
DNS
name servers
DNS

Namespace Databases

Each namespace database is a collection of records that are used to map domain names to IP addresses. These records are stored in a hierarchical structure, with the root of the hierarchy being the root of the Internet. The root is represented by a single dot (.), and the hierarchy is built downwards from the root. Each level of the hierarchy represents a different part of the domain name, such as the top-level domain (TLD), the second-level domain, and so on. The records in the database are organized into zones, which are defined by their geographic location or administrative boundaries. A zone is a collection of records that are managed by a single authority. The records in a zone are stored in a flat file format, and the zone is updated by the authority responsible for it. The records in the database are used by DNS servers to resolve domain names into IP addresses. When a DNS server receives a query for a domain name, it looks up the record for that domain in the database and returns the IP address associated with it.

Name Servers

.resolvers

Primary DNS server: The primary DNS server is the authoritative source for the records in a zone. It is responsible for maintaining the zone file and for responding to queries for records in that zone. The primary server is the only server that can update the records in the zone. It is also the server that is used to create the zone file, which is then distributed to other servers in the zone.

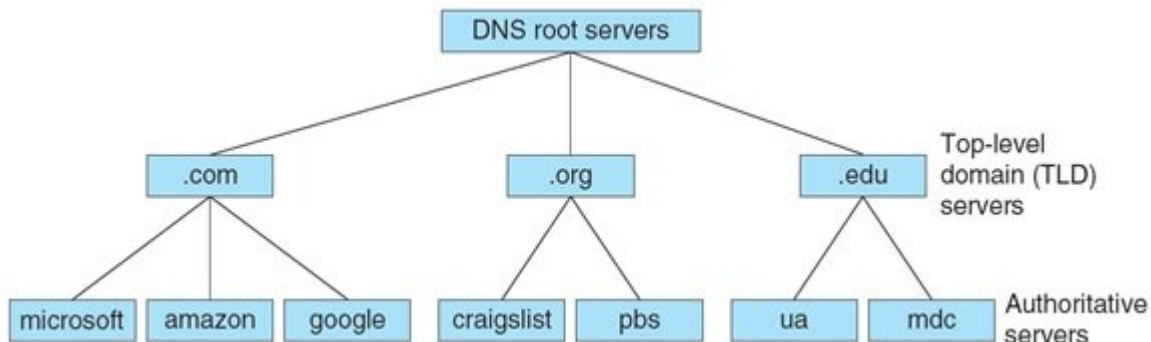
secondary DNS server: A secondary DNS server is a server that has a copy of the zone file from the primary server. It is used to provide redundancy and to reduce the load on the primary server. The secondary server receives updates from the primary server through a process called zone transfer (zone transfer).

caching DNS server: A caching DNS server is a server that stores a copy of the records in a zone. It is used to reduce the load on the primary and secondary servers by serving up the records from its cache. The caching server is also used to reduce the latency of DNS queries by serving up the records from its cache. The records in the cache are updated from the primary and secondary servers through a process called zone transfer (zone transfer).

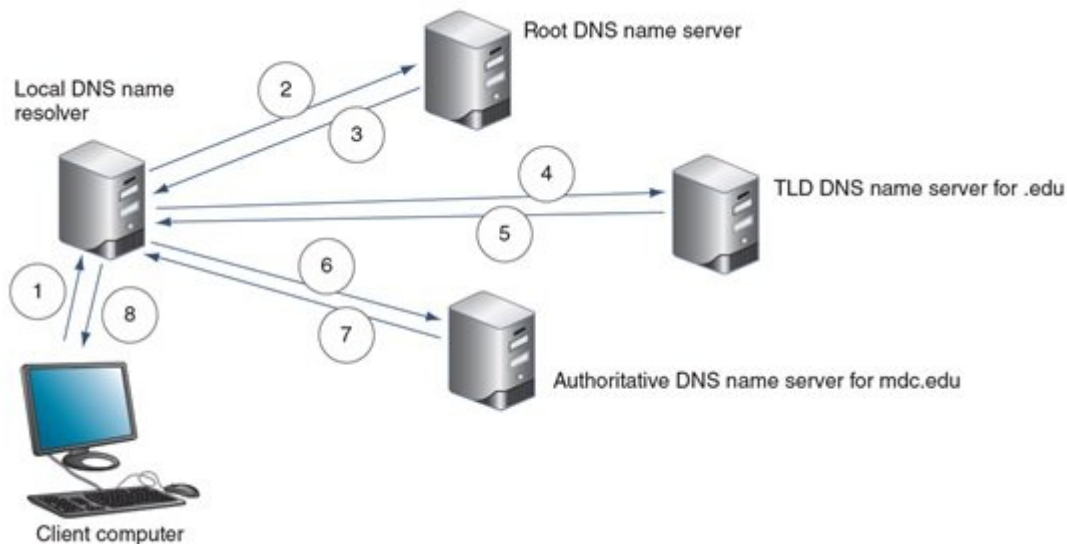
forwarding DNS server: A forwarding DNS server is a server that is configured to forward queries for records in a zone to the primary or secondary server. It is used to provide redundancy and to reduce the load on the primary and secondary servers. The forwarding server is also used to provide a single point of contact for clients that are unable to reach the primary or secondary servers.

.resolvers

DNS system is a hierarchical system. It starts with the root servers, which are the top-level domain (TLD) servers. These servers are responsible for directing traffic to the appropriate authoritative servers for each domain. For example, the root servers would direct traffic to the .com, .org, or .edu servers. These servers would then direct traffic to the specific authoritative servers for each domain, such as microsoft, amazon, google, craigslist, pbs, ua, and mdc.



When a client computer requests a website, it starts by asking its local DNS name resolver. The resolver then asks the root DNS name server for the address of the TLD DNS name server for .edu. The TLD server then asks the authoritative DNS name server for mdc.edu for the IP address of the website. The resolver then returns the IP address to the client computer, which can then connect to the website.



1: The client computer asks the local DNS name resolver for the IP address of the website. The resolver then asks the root DNS name server for the address of the TLD DNS name server for .edu. The TLD server then asks the authoritative DNS name server for mdc.edu for the IP address of the website. The resolver then returns the IP address to the client computer, which can then connect to the website.

2: The local DNS name resolver asks the root DNS name server for the address of the TLD DNS name server for .edu. The root server responds with the address of the TLD DNS name server for .edu.

.edu. edu. edu.

TLD mdc. Edu edu. edu. edu.

www.mdc.edu

DNS Cengage Cengage

zone

A record

AAAA (Address) record

Canonical Name) record CNAME www.shabakeh-mag.com www.shabakeh-mag.com shabakeh-mag.com

PTR (Pointer) record zone ISP A

NS (Name server) record DNS

MX (Mail Exchanger) record MX

SRV (Service) record SIP FTP

TXT (Text) record

TTL DNS

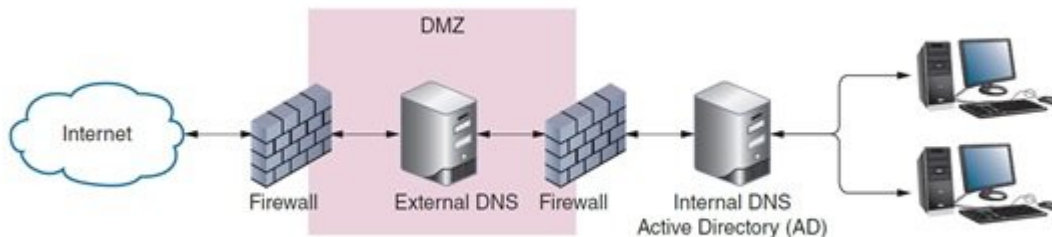
SPF (Sender Policy Framework)

این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان DKIM (DomainKeys Identified Mail) : این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان

این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان : این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان

DNS سیستم امنیتی

این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان BIND این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان DNS این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان www.isc.org این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان BIN این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان BIND این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان Microsoft DNS Server این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان DNS این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان demilitarized zone این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان D M Z این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان



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(Network+) این سیستم برای تشخیص ایمان

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