9.5 Application protocols

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 24 marks**

KEY WORDS DNS • HTTP

Objective

Trace a DNS walk and read an HTTP exchange byte by byte.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ The walk

Resolver → root (referral to TLD) → TLD (referral to authoritative) → authoritative (the address) ✓; caches skip the walk for the TTL ✓.

■ Worked example: the response

`200 OK`, `Content-Type: text/html`, `Content-Length: 128`, blank line, exactly 128 body bytes ✓.

2 Practice

2.1 Which DNS level finally holds the host record? [3]

2.2 What physically ends an HTTP header block? [3]

2.3 Name the four status-code classes in one line. [3]

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3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A resolver with a cold cache resolves `www.example.com`.

List each server it contacts and what each returns (referral or answer). State which contacts the cache eliminates for the next lookup of `example.com` and for how long. State what changes if the TLD's answer is already cached but the authoritative's is not. [8]

3.2 The server replies `HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently` with `Location: https://example.com/new` and `Content-Length: 0`.

State what the client should do next and the header that tells it. State what a 200 for the same URL would have carried instead. Give the byte-level structure of a 200 response with a 60-byte body (list the parts in order). State why the blank line is load-bearing. [7]

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