

## The basics

- Every machine on the Internet (also called a "host") has a hostname and at least one ip address
- the dns system translates hostnames to ip addresses. Many hostnames may point to a single ip address (this way we can have www.yourdomain.com and www.abc.com on the same web server with one ip address)
- the dns system also tells email servers where mail should be delivered for users@yourdomain.com
- > So, dns servers just hold tables of information like:

```
www.yourdomain.com = 64.12.5.2
mail.yourdomain.com = 64.12.5.5
newsite.yourdomain.com = 64.12.5.9
yourdomain.com MX = mail.yourdomain.com
```

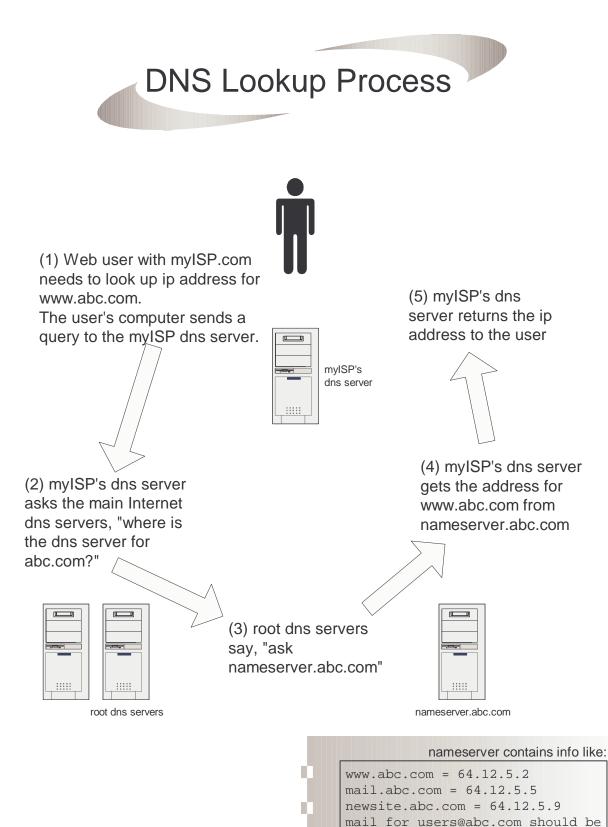
(mail.yourdomain.com is the "Mail eXchanger" for yourdomain.com)

## What if I want to point www.joesmith.com to www.yourdomain.com/joesmith?

- www.yourdomain.com/joesmith identifies a host and a path to a directory on that host (the part after the slash)
- Ins can only point hostnames (like www.yourdomain.com) to ip addresses. It knows nothing about directory paths
- to make this work, we need to use a combination of dns and web server configuration
- there are several ways to do this:

1. Use dns to point www.joesmith.com to the same ip address as www.yourdomain.com. Then, use Host Headers or other "Virtual Site" features of the web server software to direct the www.joesmith.com browsing to the joesmith directory.

2. Use dns to point www.joesmith.com to the ip address of some other web server. Use scripting and/or features mentioned above to redirect browsers to www.yourdomain.com/joesmith



directed to "mail.abc.com"

