

.internal

~~RFC 1918 for names~~

A condom for the namespace

Name collisions...

Remember this topic?

Fun, wasn't it?

It hasn't gone away yet...

I wanna pony!

Users want an internal / disconnected namespace

corp	0.48	->	0.10
home	0.43	->	0.34
internal	0.55	->	0.62
localhost	0.28	->	0.31
localdomain	0.50	->	0.89
box	???	->	0.07
hotspot?	???	->	0.12

... but we **told** them not to do this.

This was BCP

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/296250/the-domain-name-system-name-recommendations-for-small-business-server>

"Three practical methods to name the DNS domain are:

- * Make the name a private domain name that is used for name resolution on the internal Small Business Server network. This name is usually configured with the first-level domain of .local. At the present time, the .local domain name is not registered on the Internet.
- * Make the name a sub-domain of a publicly registered domain name. For example, if the publicly registered domain name is Contoso.com, a sub-domain of Corp.contoso.com can be used.
- * Make the name the same as a publicly registered domain name.

Most Small Business Server customers should use the first method. The following list describes some of the advantages when you use a separate and private domain name for the local Small Business Server network:

...but I wanna pony!



..wanna wanna pony!

Actually we say "Use something under a registered domain"

- We are the adults, this is risky behavior, you don't actually want to do this

We also preach abstinence

Regardless of what we think of the behavior, we can't stop people doing this - but we **can** make it less risky.



.internal

Reserve a name for internal use

Document that this is the place for this

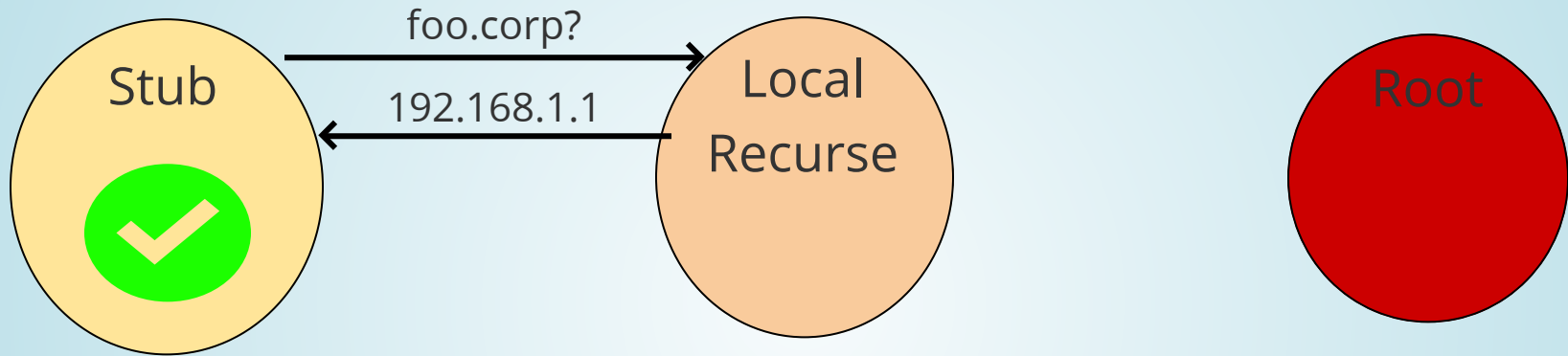
Has to be a TLD for non-technical / aesthetic reasons

DNSSEC Implications

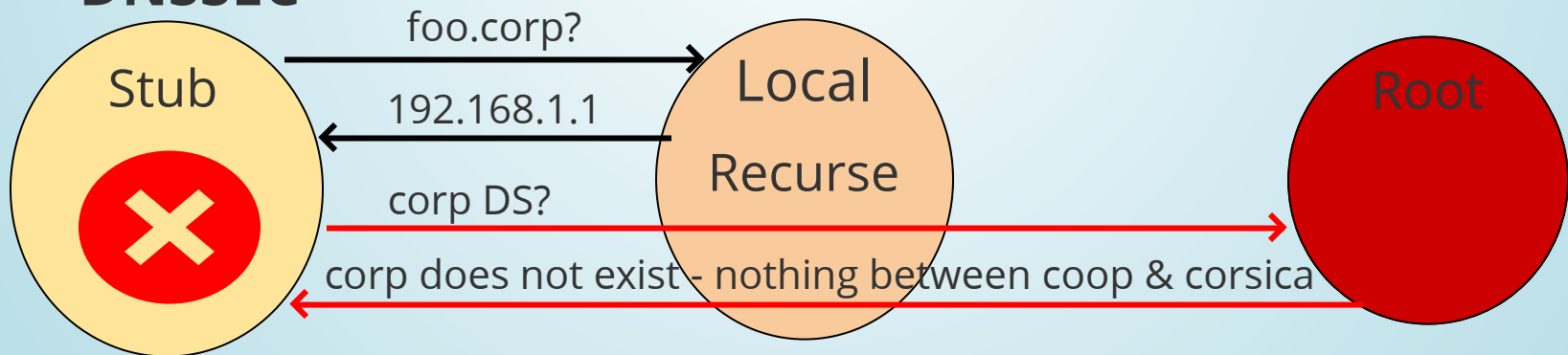
Delegation

Currently .corp works because no validating stubs

No DNSSEC



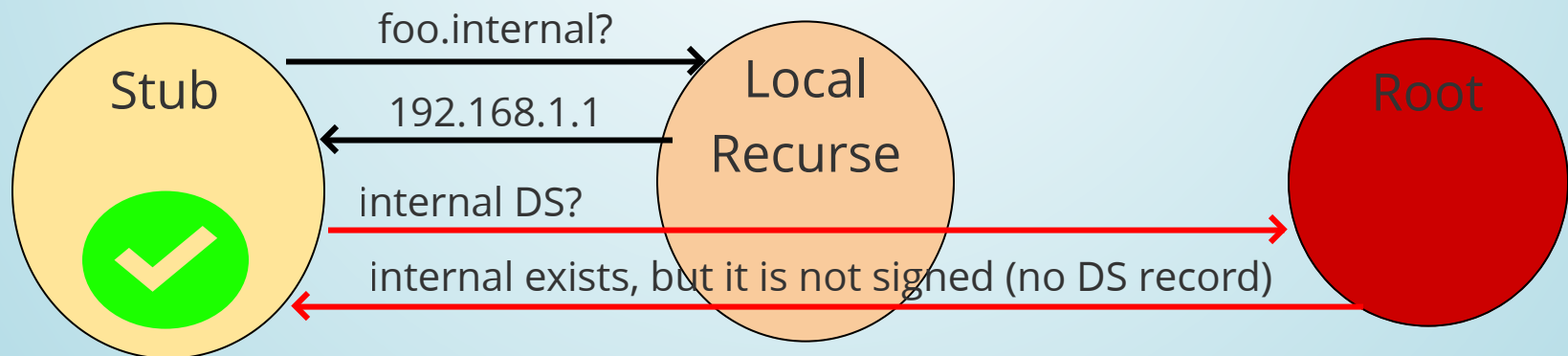
DNSSEC



One of the primary stated reasons that operating systems haven't deployed DNSSEC validating stubs.

(Insecure) Delegation

1. Delegation in the root, with no DS records (exactly the same as e.g. .as)
2. When stub goes to validate, it sees that .internal exists, but because it is unsigned it stops validating things under .internal.
3. Therefore it will happily accept foo.internal



Where to?

1. AS112.ARPA (blackhole-1.iana.org.)
2. EMPTY.ARPA
3. Delegate back to to the root (.)
4. SOMETHING.ICANN.ORG
5. 127.0.0.1

Still happening? Yes



Still happening?

dlink, dlinkrouter, belkin, box,
beeline, jetpack, rg-34-wac, ZyXEL-
USG, homegateway,
kornet, router, Selfrouter,
TOTOLINK, Cisco, RouterBOARD,
WirelessAP, wifi, SSG5-Serial, here,
cox, sprint, telus, ntt, bellcanada...

Still happening?



Wireless In-Home Business

Stores Search



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Español

Sign In

Verizon Jetpack® 4G LTE Mobile Hotspot MiFi® 5510L - Sign in to the Admin Page

The admin page is used to customize the device settings and manage the device password.

ⓘ If the admin password is forgotten and isn't viewable on the device, a **hard reset** can be performed. A hard reset removes ALL modified settings (e.g., Network Name (SSID), Wi-Fi/Admin Password, etc.) and restores default settings viewable on the external LED of the MiFi device.

1. Establish a Wi-Fi network connection with a device (e.g., computer, smartphone, tablet, etc.).
 - Wi-Fi name and password can be viewed via the external LED or the sticker on the back of the MiFi.
 - If connecting to a computer, select the appropriate operating system for help connecting to Wi-Fi:
 - [Macintosh OS X](#)
 - [Windows](#)
2. Launch a web browser, type <http://myjetpack> into the URL address field then press Enter.
 - Alternatively, type 192.168.1.1 into the URL / address bar.
 - If the admin page does not load, check the connection and try again.



Still happening?



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Products & Services > Knowledgebase > Hosts get registered as localhost.localdomain on Red Hat Satellite 6.

Hosts get registered as localhost.localdomain on Red Hat Satellite 6.

✓ **SOLUTION VERIFIED** - Updated March 14 2019 at 5:37 AM - [English](#)

Environment

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, 7
- Red Hat Satellite 6

Issue

When registering a new system with Red Hat Satellite 6 and after installing `katello-agent`, the system is not reflected in the Red Hat Satellite using the configured `hostname`.

- On the Red Hat Satellite cli:

```
434 | localhost.localdomain  
aa:bb:cc:dd:ee | RHEL6 | Production
```

Raw

Still happening?

Print

Copy Link

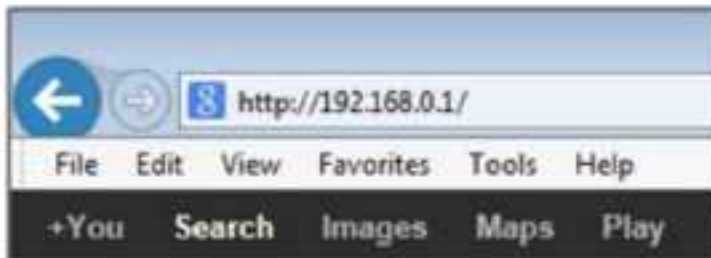
Q: How do I log into my router?

A: [Click Here for a Video Version of this FAQ](#)

Note: In order to log into your router, you must be connected to the router either wired or wireless.

Step 1: Open your web browser and enter the IP address of the router into the address bar- (not in google). The default IP is 192.168.0.1 or click here <http://192.168.0.1>.

You can also log into your router using the following link- <http://dlinkrouter>



Step 2: You should be taken to a D-Link login page. By default, the username is admin and there is no password.

Still happening?

```
# Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8)
#     DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
# 127.0.0.53 is the systemd-resolved stub resolver.
# run "systemd-resolve --status" to see details about the actual nameservers

nameserver 127.0.0.53
search singledigits.sdus
```



A PONY

Next time you'll buy me one