DNS: Record Types

Common DNS record types you may use when Managing DNS Records

Example Name	Type	Example Data	Description
www	A	10.20.30.1	Address, converts a name to an IP. The web interface will automatically add the zone name. This will cause www.example.com to resolve to 10.20.30.1
ipv6	AAAA	2001:db8::1	IPv6 Address record. This will cause ipv6.example.com to also resolve to 2001:db8::1
www2	CNAME	www.example. com.	Canonical Name - Alias one name to another, www2 will resolve to whatever ip www does. The web interface will automatically add a trailing period (.) This will cause www2.example.com to resolve to the same IP as www.example.com Note: You *must* use the fully-qualified domain name in the Data field.
@	MX	10 mail.google. com.	Mail Exchange record. Requires a priority, 10 in this example. The web interface will pop up a window asking for this. @ is the root of the domain, this will tell Email servers that mail for example.com lives at a server called "mail.google.com".
@	NS	ns1.wiscnet.net.	Nameserver record, leave these alone if hosting with WiscNet. They should either be **dns.uw-mad**/**dns.uw-mil** OR **ns1/ns2**.wiscnet.net. @ is the root of the domain, this will cause example.com to have a nameserver of "ns1.wiscnet.net".
bacon	TXT	"Bacon ipsum dolor.."	Text record. Commonly used for Sender Policy Framework, DKIM, DMARC. The web interface will automatically add quotation marks. This example will respond with a string of text for bacon.example.com
1	PTR	www.example. com.	IPv4 pointer record. Converts an IPv4 address to a name. The web interface will automatically add the trailing period (.) In the zone, 30.20.10.in-addr-arpa, this will cause 10.20.30.1 to resolve to "www.example.com"
2001:db8::1	PTR	ipv6.example. com.	IPv6 pointer record. Converts an IPv6 address to a name. The web interface will automatically add the trailing period (.) In the zone, 8.b.d.0.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa, this will cause 2001:db8::1 to resolve to "ipv6.example.com"