



DEPR Fast DNS Record Management API v1

Manage an existing primary zone's DNS records.

Overview

This API has been deprecated. Use the [Edge DNS Zone Management API](#) instead.

Welcome to Akamai's Enhanced DNS service. Enhanced DNS is designed to integrate easily with your existing DNS infrastructure to provide a secure, high performance, highly available and scalable solution for DNS hosting. As part of this service, Akamai runs name servers in multiple networks and in many geographic locations that are capable of resolving queries for your zones. Akamai's IP Anycast technology is also capable of providing an unprecedented level of reliability and performance for name resolution.

The Enhanced DNS service supports two types of Zones:

- **Primary:** Akamai will serve the DNS records of your zones without the need for master DNS servers maintained by you.
- **Secondary:** Akamai will serve the DNS records of your zones obtained by performing secured zone transfers from your master name server.

This API focuses on *primary* zones, specifically the management of DNS records of an *existing primary* zone.

Record management

Once a primary Enhanced DNS zone is provisioned in [Akamai Control Center](#), a nonbrowser-based client may invoke this API to manage the DNS records of the Zone. To update a zone configuration,

1. Retrieve the current zone configuration (`GET /config-dns/v1/zones/{zone}`).
2. Increment the [SOA record](#)'s serial field.
3. Add new records, remove old ones and update existing records in the Zone configuration as needed.
4. Submit the full zone configuration (`POST /config-dns/v1/zones/{zone}`).

Example: modifying an existing zone record set configuration

Consider the most basic Zone configuration for `example.com`: a Zone with a single [SOA](#) record and two [NS](#) records:

```
example.com.          900      IN       SOA      use4.akamai.com. hostmaster.akamai.com. 1
271354824 900 300 604800 180
example.com.          3600     IN       NS       use4.akam.net.
example.com.          3600     IN       NS       use3.akam.net.
```

Our task will be to add a new [A Record](#) with the name `www`, and an IP address `1.2.3.4`:

```
GET /config-dns/v1/zones/example.com
{
  "token": "a184671d5307a388180fbf7f11dbdf46",
  "zone": {
    "name": "example.com",
    "soa": {
      "contact": "hostmaster.akamai.com.",
      "expire": 604800,
      "minimum": 180,
      "originserver": "use4.akamai.com.",
      "refresh": 900,
      "retry": 300,
      "serial": 1271354824,
      "ttl": 900
    },
    "ns": [
      {
```

Note the `token` field. It is a unique value calculated for every zone configuration, and must be presented with the Zone submission, which is used by Control Center to guarantee that the submission modifies the current configuration. This is to prevent inadvertently overwriting another client's submission.

```
POST /config-dns/v1/zones/example.com
{
  "token": "a184671d5307a388180fbf7f11dbdf46",
  "zone": {
    "name": "example.com",
    "soa": {
      "contact": "hostmaster.akamai.com.",
      "expire": 604800,
      "minimum": 180,
      "originserver": "use4.akamai.com.",
      "refresh": 900,
      "retry": 300,
      "serial": 1271354825,
      "ttl": 900
    },
    "ns": [
      {
```

Example: creating a new zone record set configuration

If a Zone has been created in Control Center, but hasn't had any records added yet, attempts to retrieve the Zone will result in a **404** return code, as the Zone's configuration does not exist yet.

To create, the POST request will look the same as modifying an existing Zone, with one exception: the **token** value must be set to **new**:

```
POST /config-dns/v1/zones/example.com
{
  "token": "new",
  "zone": {
    "name": "example.com",
    "soa": {
      "contact": "hostmaster.akamai.com.",
      "expire": 604800,
      "minimum": 180,
      "originserver": "use4.akamai.com.",
      "refresh": 900,
      "retry": 300,
      "serial": 1271354825,
      "ttl": 900
    },
    "ns": [
      {
```

Resources

Akamai's Enhanced DNS product. This API manages records of Enhanced DNS Zones of type `primary`.

API summary

Operation	Method	Endpoint
Get a Zone	GET	<code>/config-dns/v1/zones/{zone}</code>
Add or Modify a Zone	POST	<code>/config-dns/v1/zones/{zone}</code>

Get a zone

Returns the complete representation of the zone, which includes all of the records for the specified zone. Additionally, a `token` is returned, which is required when submitting a modified version of the zone.

NOTE: This resource can return in JSON (`application/json`) or XML (`application/xml`) format. Default: JSON.

GET `/config-dns/v1/zones/{zone}`

Example: `/config-dns/v1/zones/example.com`

Parameter	Type	Sample	Description
Required			
<code>zone</code>	String	<code>example.com</code>	Domain zone, encapsulating any nested subdomains.

Status 200 `application/json`

Response:

```
{
  "token": "a184671d5307a388180fbf7f11dbdf46",
  "zone": {
```

```
"a": [
  {
    "active": true,
    "name": "arecord",
    "target": "1.2.3.5",
    "ttl": 3600
  },
  {
    "active": true,
    "name": "origin",
    "target": "1.2.3.9",
    "ttl": 3600
  },
  {
```

Add or modify a zone

Resource to add or modify zone configuration.

- When modifying a zone, the `token` provided needs to match the current token for the zone configuration. The token is provided by the GET method for this resource.
- When adding a new zone, set the `token` value to `new`.
- The SOA record's serial number needs to be greater than the existing SOA serial number in Control Center.

NOTE: This resource supports JSON or XML format. Default: JSON.

POST `/config-dns/v1/zones/{zone}`

Example: `/config-dns/v1/zones/example.com`

Content-Type: `application/json`

Request:

```
{
  "token": "a184671d5307a388180fbf7f11dbdf46",
  "zone": {
    "a": [
      {
        "active": true,
```

```

    "name": "arecord",
    "target": "1.2.3.5",
    "ttl": 3600
  },
  {
    "active": true,
    "name": "origin",
    "target": "1.2.3.9",
    "ttl": 3600
  },
  {

```

POST `/config-dns/v1/zones/{zone}`

Example: `/config-dns/v1/zones/example.com`

Content-Type: `text/dns`

Request:

```

example.com.          900      IN       SOA      use4.akamai.com. hostmaster.akamai.com.
1271354824 900 300 604800 180
example.com.          3600     IN       NS       use4.akam.net.
example.com.          3600     IN       NS       use3.akam.net.
afsdB.example.com.   7200     IN       AFSDB    1 example.com.
arecord.example.com.  3600     IN       A        1.2.3.5
arecord.example.com.  3600     IN       A        1.2.3.4
arecord.example.com.  3600     IN       RRSIG    A 7 3 3600 20120318104101 2012031509410
1 63761 example.com. toCy19QnAb86vRlQjf5ARG3wQ7CbH4B4wJ5B6007C7/1TP0JXUu0cQ5xMs3NLuzwo2
VqqRBBQ1ZlmpIhJ9ceGYYpd7IWEIdbyeZo1PqiQc25HfV0bGgyks4RVdN3q4mIxHwqzuWzz1doJdHEr8PiI+Is9
Eafxh+4Idcw8Ysv
dnskey.example.com.  7200     IN       DNSKEY   257 7 3 Av//0/goGKPtaa28nQvPoUwVQel0RVn
zzZH/obPaLxW05cwYjEXQWzkadf05pxdeydYTFqGQsTd8c/V0UtCLlRzz5ZGU+pMewlpjtz9n3Ea904cCoXdcRr
Tj4wFQbK+h50iI8Cbcog7H76vgfAU9vSIueBwLWfVId9ehPULbaL6KVBr5WFvHnUwCjVsUIvRwGKV0ixFsthMUf
+hPSp2Fx80Hvyw9oQ/TR/QEwj3cGpnbGVvtFzLlo4FdsLoktoLNbvsDxetTzCFRG2GvChmzoQ9xwwQ0WiSu5THg
THskiuZPZ2x2UAZGPER0P6A6i/0hC+1CrmQkuuKtQt98W0buv7q8iQ==
ds.example.com.      7200     IN       DS       30336 7 1 909FF0B4DD66F91F56524C4F968D1

```

Parameter	Type	Sample	Description
Required			
<code>zone</code>	String	<code>example.com</code>	Domain zone, encapsulating any nested subdomains.

Headers:

- **Location:** `/config-dns/config-dns/v1/zones/example.com`

Data

This section provides details on the API's data members. The API supports the following record types:

- [A](#)
- [AAAA](#)
- [AFSDB](#)
- [CNAME](#)
- [HINFO](#)
- [LOC](#)
- [MX](#)
- [NAPTR](#)
- [NS](#)
- [PTR](#)
- [RP](#)
- [SOA](#)
- [SPF](#)
- [SRV](#)
- [SSHFP](#)
- [TXT](#)

The API also supports the following record types for customers who have enabled DNSSEC support:

- [DNSKEY](#)
- [DS](#)
- [NSEC3](#)
- [NSEC3PARAM](#)
- [RRSIG](#)

A

Address record. Represents a 32-bit IPv4 address.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.

ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
target	String	An IPv4 address, for example, 1.2.3.4 .

AAAA

IPv6 address record. Represents a 128-bit IPv6 address.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
target	String	An IPv4 address, for example, 2001:0db8::ff00:0042:8329 .

AFSDB

AFS database record. Represents the location of database servers of an AFS cell. This record is commonly used by AFS clients to contact AFS cells outside their local domain. A subtype of this record is used by the obsolete DCE/DFS file system.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.



ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
target	String	A domain name of a host that has a server for the cell named by the owner name of the resource record.
subtype	Number	An integer between 0 and 65535, indicating the type of service provided by the host.

CNAME

Canonical name record. Represents an alias of one name to another: the DNS lookup will continue by retrying the lookup with the new name.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
target	String	A domain name that specifies the canonical or primary name for the owner. The owner name is an alias.

DNSKEY

DNS Key record, the key record used in DNSSEC. Uses the same format as the KEY record. It requires DNSSEC.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>ttl</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
<code>flags</code>	Number	flags.
<code>protocol</code>	Number	Must have the value 3. The DNSKEY resource record must be treated as invalid during signature verification if it contains a value other than 3.
<code>algorithm</code>	Number	The public key's cryptographic algorithm and determine the format of the public key field.
<code>key</code>	String	Base 64 encoded value representing the public key, the format of which depends on the algorithm being used.

DS

Delegation signer record. The record used to identify the DNSSEC signing key of a delegated zone. It requires DNSSEC.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>ttl</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results,

and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.

keytag	Number	The key tag of the DNSKEY resource record referred to by the DS record, in network byte order.
algorithm	Number	The algorithm number of the DNSKEY resource record referred to by the DS record.
digest_type	Number	Identifies the algorithm used to construct the digest.
digest	String	The base 16 encoded DS record refers to a DNSKEY RR by including a digest of that DNSKEY RR. The digest is calculated by concatenating the canonical form of the fully qualified owner name of the DNSKEY RR with the DNSKEY RDATA, and then applying the digest algorithm.

HINFO

Host Information record. Describes the CPU and OS of a host.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
hardware	String	Type of hardware the host uses. A machine name or CPU type may be up to 40 characters taken from the set of uppercase letters, digits, and the two punctuation characters hyphen and slash. It must start with a letter, and end with a letter.
software	String	Type of software the host uses. A system name may be up to 40 characters taken from the set of uppercase letters, digits, and the two punctuation characters hyphen and slash. It must start with a letter, and end with a letter or digit.

LOC

Location record. Specifies a geographical location associated with a domain name.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>ttl</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
<code>target</code>	String	A geographical location associated with a domain name.

MX

Mail exchange record. Maps a domain name to a list of message transfer agents for that domain.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>ttl</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
<code>target</code>	String	A domain name that specifies a host willing to act as a mail exchange for the owner name.
<code>priority</code>	String	The preference value given to the MX record among MX records. When a mailer needs to send mail to a certain DNS domain, it first contacts a

DNS server for that domain and retrieves all the MX records. It then contacts the mailer with the lowest preference value.

NAPTR

Naming Authority Pointer. Allows regular expression based rewriting of domain names which can then be used as URIs, further domain names to lookups, etc.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>tll</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
<code>order</code>	Number	A 16-bit unsigned integer specifying the order in which the NAPTR records MUST be processed to ensure the correct ordering of rules. Low numbers are processed before high numbers, and once a NAPTR is found whose rule "matches" the target, the client MUST NOT consider any NAPTRs with a higher value for order (except as noted below for the Flags field).
<code>preference</code>	Number	A 16-bit unsigned integer that specifies the order in which NAPTR records with equal <code>order</code> values should be processed, low numbers being processed before high numbers.
<code>flags</code>	String	A <code><character-string></code> containing flags to control aspects of the rewriting and interpretation of the fields in the record. Flags are single characters from the set <code>[A-Z0-9]</code> . The case of the alphabetic characters is not significant.
<code>service</code>	String	Specifies the services available down this rewrite path.
<code>regexp</code>	String	A String containing a substitution expression that is applied to the original string held by the client in order to construct the next

domain name to lookup.

replacement	String	The next NAME to query for NAPTR, SRV, or address records depending on the value of the flags field. This MUST be a fully qualified domain-name.
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NS

Name server record. Delegates a DNS zone to use the given authoritative name servers.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
target	String	A domain name that specifies an authoritative host for the specified class and domain.

NSEC3

NSEC record version 3. An extension to DNSSEC that allows proof of nonexistence for a name without permitting zonewalking. It requires DNSSEC.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean

that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.

<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
<code>algorithm</code>	Number	The cryptographic hash algorithm used to construct the hash-value.
<code>flags</code>	Number	The 8 one-bit flags that can be used to indicate different processing. All undefined flags must be zero.
<code>iterations</code>	Number	The number of additional times the hash function has been performed.
<code>salt</code>	String	The base 16 encoded salt value, which is appended to the original owner name before hashing in order to defend against pre-calculated dictionary attacks.
<code>next_hashed_owner_name</code>	String	Base 32 encoded. The next hashed owner name in hash order. This value is in binary format. Given the ordered set of all hashed owner names, the Next Hashed Owner Name member contains the hash of an owner name that immediately follows the owner name of the given NSEC3 RR.
<code>type_bitmaps</code>	String	The resource record set types that exist at the original owner name of the NSEC3 RR.

NSEC3PARAM

NSEC3 members, for use with NSEC3. It requires DNSSEC.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>ttd</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and

should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.

active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
algorithm	Number	The cryptographic hash algorithm used to construct the hash-value.
flags	Number	The 8 one-bit flags that can be used to indicate different processing. All undefined flags must be zero.
iterations	Number	The number of additional times the hash function has been performed.
salt	String	The base 16 encoded salt value, which is appended to the original owner name before hashing in order to defend against pre-calculated dictionary attacks.

PTR

Pointer to a canonical name. Unlike a CNAME, DNS processing does NOT proceed, just the name is returned. The most common use is for implementing reverse DNS lookups.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
target	String	A domain name that points to some location in the domain name space.

RP

Responsible person. Information about people responsible for the domain. Usually an email address with the @ replaced by a .

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>ttl</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
<code>mailbox</code>	String	A domain name that specifies the mailbox for the responsible person.
<code>txt</code>	String	A domain name for which TXT resource records exist.

RRSIG

DNSSEC signature. Signature for a DNSSEC-secured record set. Uses the same format as the SIG record. It requires DNSSEC.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>ttl</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
<code>type_covered</code>	String	The resource record set type covered by this signature.
<code>algorithm</code>	Number	The Algorithm Number field identifies the cryptographic algorithm used to create the signature.

original_ttl	Number	The TTL of the covered record set as it appears in the authoritative zone.
expiration	String	The end point of this signature's validity. The signature cannot be used for authentication past this point.
inception	String	The start point of this signature's validity. The signature cannot be used for authentication prior to this point.
keytag	Number	The Key Tag member contains the key tag value of the DNSKEY RR that validates this signature, in network byte order.
signer	String	The owner of the DNSKEY resource record who validates this signature.
signature	String	The base 64 encoded cryptographic signature that covers the RRSIG RDATA and covered record set. Format depends on the TSIG algorithm in use.
labels	Number	The Labels field specifies the number of labels in the original RRSIG RR owner name. The significance of this field is that a validator uses it to determine whether the answer was synthesized from a wildcard. If so, it can be used to determine what owner name was used in generating the signature.

SOA

Start of a *zone of authority* record. Specifies authoritative information about a DNS zone, including the primary name server, the email of the domain administrator, the domain serial number, and several timers relating to refreshing the zone.

Member	Type	Description
ttl	Number	A signed integer between 0 and 214748364 that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for a transaction in progress, and should not be cached. For example, SOA records are always distributed with a zero TTL to prohibit caching. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
originserver	String	The domain name of the name server that was the original or primary source of data for this zone.

contact	String	A domain name that specifies the mailbox of this person responsible for this zone.
serial	Number	The unsigned version number between 0 and 214748364 of the original copy of the zone.
refresh	Number	A time interval between 0 and 214748364 before the zone should be refreshed.
retry	Number	A time interval between 0 and 214748364 that should elapse before a failed refresh should be retried.
expire	Number	A time value between 0 and 214748364 that specifies the upper limit on the time interval that can elapse before the zone is no longer authoritative.
minimum	Number	The unsigned minimum TTL between 0 and 214748364 that should be exported with any resource record from this zone.

SPF

Sender Policy Framework. Specified as part of the SPF protocol as an alternative to of storing SPF data in TXT records. Uses the same format as the earlier TXT record.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
target	String	Indicates which hosts are, and are not, authorized to use a domain name for the "HELO" and "MAIL FROM" identities.

SRV

Service locator. Generalized service location record, used for newer protocols instead of creating protocol-specific records such as MX.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
<code>ttl</code>	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
<code>active</code>	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
<code>target</code>	String	The domain name of the target host.
<code>priority</code>	Number	A 16-bit integer that specifies the preference given to this resource record among others at the same owner. Lower values are preferred.
<code>weight</code>	Number	A server selection mechanism, specifying a relative weight for entries with the same priority. Larger weights should be given a proportionately higher probability of being selected. The range of this number is 0–65535, a 16-bit unsigned integer in network byte order. Domain administrators should use Weight 0 when there isn't any server selection to do, to make the RR easier to read for humans. In the presence of records containing weights greater than 0, records with weight 0 should have a very small chance of being selected.
<code>port</code>	Number	The port on this target of this service. The range of this number is 0–65535, a 16-bit unsigned integer in network byte order.

SSHFP

SSH Public Key Fingerprint. Resource record for publishing SSH public host key fingerprints in the DNS System, in order to aid in verifying the authenticity of the host.

Member	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.

ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
algorithm	Number	Describes the algorithm of the public key. The following values are assigned: 0 = reserved; 1 = RSA; 2 = DSS, 3 = ECDSA
fingerprint_type	Number	Describes the message-digest algorithm used to calculate the fingerprint of the public key. The following values are assigned: 0 = reserved, 1 = SHA-1, 2 = SHA-256
fingerprint	String	The base 16 encoded fingerprint as calculated over the public key blob. The message-digest algorithm is presumed to produce an opaque octet string output, which is placed as-is in the RDATA fingerprint field.

TXT

Text record. Originally for arbitrary human-readable text in a DNS record. Since the early 1990s, however, this record more often carries machine-readable data.

Member	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the record. The name is an owner name, that is, the name of the node to which this resource record pertains.
ttl	Number	The TTL is a 32-bit signed integer that specifies the time interval that the resource record may be cached before the source of the information should be consulted again. Zero values are interpreted to mean that the RR can only be used for the transaction in progress, and should not be cached. Zero values can also be used for extremely volatile data.
active	Boolean	Setting the state to inactive omits the record from DNS query results, and might be useful, for example, during maintenance.
target	String	One or more character strings. TXT RRs are used to hold descriptive text. The semantics of the text depends on the domain where it is found.

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