

## Common DNS Record Types

<b>A</b>	Maps a domain to an IPv4 address.
<b>AAAA</b>	Maps a domain to an IPv6 address.
<b>CNAME</b>	Aliases one domain name to another.
<b>MX</b>	Directs email to mail servers.
<b>NS</b>	Specifies the authoritative nameserver for a domain.
<b>SOA</b>	Contains administrative information about the domain, like the primary nameserver and zone update settings.
<b>TXT</b>	Stores text information, often used for verification.
<b>SRV</b>	Specifies a service location for certain services, like servers handling VoIP.
<b>PTR</b>	Maps an IP address to a domain name for reverse lookups.

## Other DNS Record Types

<b>AFSDB</b>	Specifies the location of AFS (Andrew File System) cells.	<b>NAPTR</b>	Used for URI and ENUM applications to define rules for rewriting domain names.
<b>ATMA</b>	Maps a domain name to an ATM address, used for ATM networks.	<b>NSAP</b>	Maps a domain name to an NSAP address, used in OSI networks.
<b>CAA</b>	Specifies which certificate authorities (CAs) are allowed to issue certificates for a domain.	<b>NSEC</b>	Used in DNSSEC to prove the non-existence of a DNS record by listing the next record.
<b>CERT</b>	Stores certificates and certificate-related information, such as public keys.	<b>NSEC3</b>	An enhanced version of NSEC for DNSSEC that includes hashed domain names to prevent enumeration.
<b>DHCID</b>	Used in DHCP to associate DNS names with dynamically assigned IP addresses.	<b>NSEC3PARAM</b>	Stores parameters for NSEC3 records, including hashing algorithms and iterations.
<b>DNAME</b>	Provides redirection of a subtree of the DNS namespace to another domain.	<b>RP</b>	Provides information about the person responsible for a domain, including contact details.
<b>DNSKEY</b>	Contains public keys used to verify DNSSEC signatures.	<b>RRSIG</b>	Contains a cryptographic signature used to verify DNSSEC-signed data.
<b>DS</b>	Used in DNSSEC to identify a DNSKEY record in the delegated zone.	<b>RT</b>	Specifies a route through a specific intermediate host, used for non-IP networks.
<b>HINFO</b>	Provides information about the hardware and operating system used by a host.	<b>TLSA</b>	Links a domain name with a TLS certificate, used in DANE.
<b>ISDN</b>	Stores ISDN addresses associated with a domain name.	<b>X25</b>	Stores an X.25 network address, used in older packet-switched networks.
<b>MB, MG, MINFO, MR</b>	Legacy records related to mailbox information, with specific uses for mapping and informational purposes.		