



UC San Diego

Policy & Procedure Manual

[Search](#) | [A–Z Index](#) | [Numerical Index](#) | [Classification Guide](#) | [What's New](#)

COMPUTING SERVICES

Section: 135-8 **SUPPLEMENT I**

Effective: 05/01/2008

Supersedes: N/A

Review Date: TBD

Issuance Date: 05/01/2008

Issuing Office: [Administrative Computing & Telecommunications \(ACT\)](#)

SUPPLEMENT I

DEFINITIONS

CNAME — Additional host name that refers indirectly to another DNS name, often used for a Web site address or specification of a service.

Domain name — A domain name may be used to refer to a host name, but in this document it refers to the Internet name of an organization. No two organizations can have the same domain name. A domain name always contains two or more components separated by “dots” (.), and includes the top-level domain. For example, the UC San Diego campus domain name is “ucsd.edu”.

Domain Name Service (DNS) — The way that Internet domain names are located and translated into IP addresses.

DNS server — A server that provides IP address/host name mapping for computers on a network (see “name server”).

Host name — A method by which to identify and locate computers connected to the Internet. A host name typically refers to a particular computer or device that is part of a domain; for example, blink.ucsd.edu or popmail.ucsd.edu. The host name is mapped to a unique IP address in the DNS.

Internet Protocol (IP) address — The location of a particular connection to the Internet, usually expressed as four series of digits separated by dots for Internet Protocol V4 (IPV4) addresses or as 16 pairs of hex characters separated by colons for Internet Protocol V6 (IPV6) addresses. A computer connection registered with the DNS has at least one domain name associated with one or more IP addresses.

MAC/hardware address — MAC is an abbreviation for Media Access Control. A MAC or hardware address is a unique identifier for a computer or device’s network adapter (wired, such as Ethernet, or wireless). A computer may have multiple hardware addresses.

Name server — A server that provides IP address/host name mapping for computers on a network (see “DNS server”).

Non-campus entity — Any organization or group related to UC San Diego’s educational, research or public service mission and having an affiliation or contractual relationship with UC San Diego. Examples include a non-profit entity, a professional organization or a commercial services provider.

Primary name server — A name server that is authoritative for a domain and is the original source of all DNS information for that domain. Changes to the domain are made through non-DNS database updating, or through dynamic updating, first to the primary name server.

Recognized campus organization — A group, organization, foundation, or association formally recognized by UC San Diego pursuant to the University’s Policy on Support Groups, Campus

University of California, San Diego Policy – PPM 135 – 8 Supplement I PPM 135 – 8 Registration, Management and Use of UC San Diego Domain Names

Foundations and Alumni Associations, including the UC San Diego Alumni Association, and any organization formally affiliated with UC San Diego and located on the UC San Diego campus. Student and campus activity organizations registered through the Center for Student Involvement are also considered recognized campus organizations for purposes of this policy.

Secondary name server — A name server that transfers all of the host information from a primary name server and that is authoritative for that domain.

Sub-domain — For the purposes of this policy, a sub-domain is a further formal division of a name.ucsd.edu domain. Once a domain name (such as chem.ucsd.edu) has been established, it can be made into a sub- domain, with further divisions made within it for hosts (for example desktop1.chem.ucsd.edu). Sub-domains can be useful for establishing security boundaries, especially for Web-based/cookie-based services.

Top-level domain — In a domain name, that portion of the domain name that appears to the right of the right-most “dot” (.), as the “com” in “ucsd.com” or “edu” in “ucsd.edu”.