
WHOIS - clairedancyweddings.com

Generated by www.DNSstuff.com

[Caching always on for search engines and InfoPath]

Registrar: GODADDY.COM, INC.
Status: clientRenewProhibited
Dates: Created **31-aug-2007** Updated 31-aug-2007 Expires **31-aug-2008**
DNS Servers: NS2.DOMINOBLUE.NET NS1.DOMINOBLUE.NET

I was referred to whois.godaddy.com; I'm looking it up there.

Using 30+ day old [STALE - being deleted now] cached answer (or, you can [get fresh results](#)).

Hiding E-mail address (you can [get results with the E-mail address](#)).

The data contained in GoDaddy.com, Inc.'s WhoIs database, while believed by the company to be reliable, is provided "as is" with no guarantee or warranties regarding its accuracy. This information is provided for the sole purpose of assisting you in obtaining information about domain name registration records. Any use of this data for any other purpose is expressly forbidden without the prior written permission of GoDaddy.com, Inc. By submitting an inquiry, you agree to these terms of usage and limitations of warranty. In particular, you agree not to use this data to allow, enable, or otherwise make possible, dissemination or collection of this data, in part or in its entirety, for any purpose, such as the transmission of unsolicited advertising and solicitations of any kind, including spam. You further agree not to use this data to enable high volume, automated or robotic electronic processes designed to collect or compile this data for any purpose, including mining this data for your own personal or commercial purposes.

Please note: the registrant of the domain name is specified in the "registrant" field. In most cases, GoDaddy.com, Inc. is not the registrant of domain names listed in this database.

Registrant:
Domains by Proxy, Inc.

Registered through: GoDaddy.com, Inc. (<http://www.godaddy.com>)

Domain Name: CLAIREDANCYWEDDINGS.COM

Domain servers in listed order:
NS1.DOMINOBLUE.NET
NS2.DOMINOBLUE.NET

For complete domain details go to:
<http://who.godaddy.com/whoischeck.aspx?Domain=CLAIREDANCYWEDDINGS.COM>

WHOIS - karenandco.com

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[Caching always on for search engines and InfoPath]

Registrar: GODADDY.COM, INC.
Status: clientRenewProhibited
Dates: Created **08-oct-2004** Updated 19-sep-2007 Expires **08-oct-2009**
DNS Servers: **NS2.DOMINOBLUE.NET NS1.DOMINOBLUE.NET**

I was referred to whois.godaddy.com; I'm looking it up there.

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Registrant:
Karen & Company

Registered through: GoDaddy.com, Inc. (<http://www.godaddy.com>)
Domain Name: KARENANDCO.COM

Domain servers in listed order:
NS1.DOMINOBLUE.NET
NS2.DOMINOBLUE.NET

For complete domain details go to:
<http://who.godaddy.com/whoischeck.aspx?Domain=KARENANDCO.COM>

WHOIS - pwpforums.com

Generated by www.DNSstuff.com

[Caching always on for search engines and InfoPath]

Registrar: GODADDY.COM, INC.
Status: clientRenewProhibited
Dates: Created **29-aug-2003** Updated 29-aug-2007 Expires **29-aug-2009**
DNS Servers: NS2.DOMINOBLUE.NET NS1.DOMINOBLUE.NET NS3.DOMINOBLUE.NET

I was referred to whois.godaddy.com; I'm looking it up there.

Using 30+ day old [STALE - being deleted now] cached answer (or, you can [get fresh results](#)).

Hiding E-mail address (you can [get results with the E-mail address](#)).

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Please note: the registrant of the domain name is specified in the "registrant" field. In most cases, GoDaddy.com, Inc. is not the registrant of domain names listed in this database.

Registrant:
Karen & Company

Registered through: GoDaddy.com, Inc. (<http://www.godaddy.com>)
Domain Name: PWPFORUMS.COM

Domain servers in listed order:

NS1.DOMINOBLUE.NET
 NS2.DOMINOBLUE.NET
 NS3.DOMINOBLUE.NET

For complete domain details go to:
<http://who.godaddy.com/whoischeck.aspx?Domain=PWPFORUMS.COM>

DNSreport for dominoblue.net

Generated by www.DNSReport.com at 02:41:14 GMT on 16 Oct 2007.

Category	Status	Test Name	Information
Parent	PASS	Missing Direct Parent check	OK. Your direct parent zone exists, which is good. Some domains (usually third or fourth level domains, such as example.co.us) do not have a direct parent zone ('co.us' in this example), which is legal but can cause confusion.
	INFO	NS records at parent servers	Your NS records at the parent servers are: ns1.dominoblue.net. [216.246.78.40] [TTL=172800] [US] ns2.dominoblue.net. [216.246.78.41] [TTL=172800] [US] [These were obtained from l.gtld-servers.net]
	PASS	Parent nameservers have your nameservers listed	OK. When someone uses DNS to look up your domain, the first step (if it doesn't already know about your domain) is to go to the parent servers. If you aren't listed there, you can't be found. But you are listed there.
	PASS	Glue at parent nameservers	OK. The parent servers have glue for your nameservers. That means they send out the IP address of your nameservers, as well as their host names.
	PASS	DNS servers have A records	OK. All your DNS servers either have A records at the zone parent servers, or do not need them (if the DNS servers are on other TLDs). A records are required for your hostnames to ensure that other DNS servers can reach your DNS servers. Note that there will be problems if your DNS servers do not have these same A records.
NS	INFO	NS records at your nameservers	Your NS records at your nameservers are: ns2.dominoblue.net. [216.246.78.41] [TTL=86400] ns1.dominoblue.net. [216.246.78.40] [TTL=86400]
	FAIL	Open DNS servers	ERROR: One or more of your nameservers reports that it is an open DNS server. This usually means that anyone in the world can query it for domains it is not authoritative for (it is possible that the DNS server advertises that it does recursive lookups when it does not, but that shouldn't happen). This can cause an excessive load on your DNS server. Also, it is strongly discouraged to have a DNS server be both authoritative

		<p>for your domain and be recursive (even if it is not open), due to the potential for cache poisoning (with no recursion, there is no cache, and it is impossible to poison it). Also, the bad guys could use your DNS server as part of an attack, by forging their IP address. Problem record(s) are:</p> <p>Server 216.246.78.40 reports that it will do recursive lookups. [test] Server 216.246.78.41 reports that it will do recursive lookups. [test] See this page for info on closing open DNS servers.</p>
PASS	Mismatched glue	OK. The DNS report did not detect any discrepancies between the glue provided by the parent servers and that provided by your authoritative DNS servers.
PASS	No NS A records at nameservers	OK. Your nameservers do include corresponding A records when asked for your NS records. This ensures that your DNS servers know the A records corresponding to all your NS records.
PASS	All nameservers report identical NS records	OK. The NS records at all your nameservers are identical.
PASS	All nameservers respond	OK. All of your nameservers listed at the parent nameservers responded.
PASS	Nameserver name validity	OK. All of the NS records that your nameservers report seem valid (no IPs or partial domain names).
PASS	Number of nameservers	OK. You have 2 nameservers. You must have at least 2 nameservers (RFC2182 section 5 recommends at least 3 nameservers), and preferably no more than 7.
PASS	Lame nameservers	OK. All the nameservers listed at the parent servers answer authoritatively for your domain.
PASS	Missing (stealth) nameservers	OK. All 2 of your nameservers (as reported by your nameservers) are also listed at the parent servers.
PASS	Missing nameservers 2	OK. All of the nameservers listed at the parent nameservers are also listed as NS records at your nameservers.
PASS	No CNAMEs for domain	OK. There are no CNAMEs for dominoblue.net. RFC1912 2.4 and RFC2181 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.
PASS	No NSs with CNAMEs	OK. There are no CNAMEs for your NS records. RFC1912 2.4 and RFC2181 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.
WARN	Nameservers on separate class C's	WARNING: All of your nameservers (listed at the parent nameservers) are in the same Class C (technically, /24) address space, which means that they are probably at the same physical location. Your nameservers should be at geographically dispersed locations. You should not have all of your nameservers at the same location. RFC2182 3.1 goes into more detail about secondary nameserver location.
PASS	All NS IPs public	OK. All of your NS records appear to use public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing DNS delays.
PASS	TCP Allowed	OK. All your DNS servers allow TCP connections. Although rarely used, TCP connections are occasionally used instead of UDP connections. When firewalls block the TCP DNS connections, it can cause hard-to-diagnose problems.
FAIL	Single Point of Failure	ERROR: Although you have at least 2 NS records, they both point to the same server, resulting in a single point of failure. You are required to have

			at least 2 nameservers per RFC 1035 section 2.2.
	INFO	Nameservers versions	[For security reasons, this test is limited to members]
	PASS	Stealth NS record leakage	Your DNS servers do not leak any stealth NS records (if any) in non-NS requests.
SOA	INFO	SOA record	Your SOA record [TTL=86400] is: Primary nameserver: ns1.dominoblue.net. Hostmaster E-mail address: karen.ksimmons.com. Serial #: 2006112000 Refresh: 86400 Retry: 7200 Expire: 3600000 Default TTL: 86400
	PASS	NS agreement on SOA serial #	OK. All your nameservers agree that your SOA serial number is 2006112000. That means that all your nameservers are using the same data (unless you have different sets of data with the same serial number, which would be very bad)! Note that the DNSreport only checks the NS records listed at the parent servers (not any stealth servers).
	PASS	SOA MNAME Check	OK. Your SOA (Start of Authority) record states that your master (primary) name server is: ns1.dominoblue.net.. That server is listed at the parent servers, which is correct.
	PASS	SOA RNAME Check	OK. Your SOA (Start of Authority) record states that your DNS contact E-mail address is: karen@ksimmons.com. (techie note: we have changed the initial '.' to an '@' for display purposes).
	PASS	SOA Serial Number	OK. Your SOA serial number is: 2006112000. This appears to be in the recommended format of YYYYMMDDnn, where 'nn' is the revision. So this indicates that your DNS was last updated on 20 Nov 2006 (and was revision #0). This number must be incremented every time you make a DNS change.
	WARN	SOA REFRESH value	WARNING: Your SOA REFRESH interval is : 86400 seconds. This seems high. You should consider decreasing this value to about 3600-7200 seconds (or higher, if using DNS NOTIFY). RFC1912 2.2 recommends a value between 1200 to 43200 seconds (20 minutes to 12 hours, with the longer time periods used for very slow Internet connections), and if you are using DNS NOTIFY the refresh value is not as important (RIPE recommend 86400 seconds if using DNS NOTIFY). This value determines how often secondary/slave nameservers check with the master for updates. A value that is too high will cause DNS changes to be in limbo for a long time.
	PASS	SOA RETRY value	OK. Your SOA RETRY interval is : 7200 seconds. This seems normal (about 120-7200 seconds is good). The retry value is the amount of time your secondary/slave nameservers will wait to contact the master nameserver again if the last attempt failed.
	WARN	SOA EXPIRE value	WARNING: Your SOA EXPIRE time is : 3600000 seconds. This seems a bit high. You should consider decreasing this value to about 1209600 to 2419200 seconds (2 to 4 weeks). RFC1912 suggests 2-4 weeks. This is how long a secondary/slave nameserver will wait before considering its DNS data stale if it can't reach the primary nameserver.
	PASS	SOA MINIMUM TTL value	OK. Your SOA MINIMUM TTL is: 86400 seconds. This seems normal (about 3,600 to 86400 seconds or 1-24 hours is good). RFC2308 suggests a value of 1-3 hours. This value used to determine the default (technically, minimum) TTL (time-to-live) for DNS entries, but now is used for negative caching.
MX	INFO	MX Record	Your 1 MX record is: 0 dominoblue.net. [TTL=14400] IP=216.246.78.40 [TTL=14400] [US]

	PASS	Low port test	OK. Our local DNS server that uses a low port number can get your MX record. Some DNS servers are behind firewalls that block low port numbers. This does not guarantee that your DNS server does not block low ports (this specific lookup must be cached), but is a good indication that it does not.
	PASS	Invalid characters	OK. All of your MX records appear to use valid hostnames, without any invalid characters.
	PASS	All MX IPs public	OK. All of your MX records appear to use public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing slight mail delays, extra resource usage, and possibly bounced mail.
	PASS	MX records are not CNAMEs	OK. Looking up your MX record did not just return a CNAME. If an MX record query returns a CNAME, extra processing is required, and some mail servers may not be able to handle it.
	PASS	MX A lookups have no CNAMEs	OK. There appear to be no CNAMEs returned for A records lookups from your MX records (CNAMEs are prohibited in MX records, according to RFC974 , RFC1034 3.6.2, RFC1912 2.4, and RFC2181 10.3).
	PASS	MX is host name, not IP	OK. All of your MX records are host names (as opposed to IP addresses, which are not allowed in MX records).
	INFO	Multiple MX records	NOTE: You only have 1 MX record. If your primary mail server is down or unreachable, there is a chance that mail may have troubles reaching you. In the past, mailservers would usually re-try E-mail for up to 48 hours. But many now only re-try for a couple of hours. If your primary mailserver is very reliable (or can be fixed quickly if it goes down), having just one mailserver may be acceptable.
	PASS	Differing MX-A records	OK. I did not detect differing IPs for your MX records (this would happen if your DNS servers return different IPs than the DNS servers that are authoritative for the hostname in your MX records).
	PASS	Duplicate MX records	OK. You do not have any duplicate MX records (pointing to the same IP). Although technically valid, duplicate MX records can cause a lot of confusion, and waste resources.
	PASS	Reverse DNS entries for MX records	OK. The IPs of all of your mail server(s) have reverse DNS (PTR) entries. RFC1912 2.1 says you should have a reverse DNS for all your mail servers. It is strongly urged that you have them, as many mailservers will not accept mail from mailservers with no reverse DNS entry. Note that this information is <i>cached</i> , so if you changed it recently, it will not be reflected here (see the www.DNSstuff.com Reverse DNS Tool for the current data). The reverse DNS entries are: 40.78.246.216.in-addr.arpa unknown.hostforweb.net . [TTL=3600]
Mail	PASS	Connect to mail servers	OK: I was able to connect to all of your mailservers.
	PASS	Mail server host name in greeting	OK: All of your mailservers have their host name in the greeting: dominoblue.net: 220- server.dominoblue.net ESMTPExim 4.68 #1 Mon, 15 Oct 2007 22:52:47 -0400 220-We do not authorize the use of this system to transport unsolicited, 220 and/or bulk e-mail.
	PASS	Acceptance of NULL <> sender	OK: All of your mailservers accept mail from "<>". You are required (RFC1123 5.2.9) to receive this type of mail (which includes reject/bounce messages and return receipts).
	PASS	Acceptance of postmaster address	OK: All of your mailservers accept mail to postmaster@dominoblue.net (as required by RFC822 6.3, RFC1123 5.2.7, and RFC2821 4.5.1).

	PASS	Acceptance of abuse address	OK: All of your mailservers accept mail to abuse@dominoblue.net.
	INFO	Acceptance of domain literals	<p>WARNING: One or more of your mailservers does not accept mail in the domain literal format (user@[0.0.0.0]). Mailservers are technically required RFC1123 5.2.17 to accept mail to domain literals for any of its IP addresses. Not accepting domain literals can make it more difficult to test your mailserver, and can prevent you from receiving E-mail from people reporting problems with your mailserver. However, it is unlikely that any problems will occur if the domain literals are not accepted (mailservers at many common large domains have this problem).</p> <pre> dominoblue.net's postmaster@[216.246.78.40] response:
 >>> RCPT TO:<postmaster@[216.246.78.40]>
 <<< 501 <postmaster@[216.246.78.40]>: domain literals not allowed
 </pre>
	PASS	Open relay test	<p>OK: All of your mailservers appear to be closed to relaying. This is <i>not</i> a thorough check, you can get a thorough one here.</p> <pre> dominoblue.net OK: 550- 85.3b.354a.static.theplanet.com (test.DNSreport.com) [74.53.59.133] is 550- currently not permitted to relay through this server. Perhaps you have not 550-logged into the pop/imap server in the last 30 minutes or do not have SMTP 550 Authentication turned on in your email client.
 </pre>
	WARN	SPF record	Your domain does not have an SPF record. This means that spammers can easily send out E-mail that looks like it came from your domain, which can make your domain look bad (if the recipient thinks you really sent it), and can cost you money (when people complain to you, rather than the spammer). You may want to add an SPF record ASAP, as 01 Oct 2004 was the target date for domains to have SPF records in place (Hotmail, for example, started checking SPF records on 01 Oct 2004).
WWW	INFO	WWW Record	<p>Your www.dominoblue.net A record is:</p> <pre> www.dominoblue.net. CNAME dominoblue.net. [TTL=14400] dominoblue.net. A 216.246.78.40 [TTL=14400] [US] </pre>
	PASS	All WWW IPs public	OK. All of your WWW IPs appear to be public IPs. If there were any private IPs, they would not be reachable, causing problems reaching your web site.
	PASS	CNAME Lookup	OK. You do have a CNAME record for www.dominoblue.net, which can cause some confusion. However, this is legal. Your CNAME entry also returns the A record for the CNAME entry, which is good -- otherwise, it would require an extra DNS lookup, which slightly delays the initial access to the website and use extra bandwidth. Note that if the CNAME points to another CNAME, it will likely cause problems.
	INFO	Domain A Lookup	<p>Your dominoblue.net A record is:</p> <pre> dominoblue.net. A 216.246.78.40 [TTL=14400] </pre>