

Re: Networking

Source:

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Access/microsoft.public.access.gettingstarted/2008-05/msg00403.html>

- *From:* "aaron.kempf@xxxxxxxx" <aaron.kempf@xxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Thu, 15 May 2008 22:07:14 -0700 (PDT)
-

<http://blogs.techrepublic.com.com/networking/?p=460>

The DNS CNAME record is probably the greatest tool as an administrator that we can use to facilitate moves and changes in the backend when using Active-Directory integrated DNS. Using the CNAME record for database connectivity is a new strategy I have started to use to facilitate server moves simply with the DNS change. Take the following example:

FQDN Server Name: DATASERVER1.AMCS.TLD
Associated CNAME: CORPDB.AMCS.TLD

Now, DATASERVER1 is a Windows cluster for Microsoft SQL Server with a disaster recovery site with the databases mirrored. If that is needed to be used, the CORPDB record points to DATASERVER2 to redirect client traffic to that database server. But, the management does not stop there. This accomodates for a single change in DNS to point the server in question to the remote data center (RDC) database engine as a different FQDN name. But, I ve been taking this a step further with CNAME use. For each database, I have been creating a CNAME record that points to the relevant server or DNS CNAME that the database is currently housed upon. Further, I make these CNAME records self-documenting in their nomenclature so that looking at the DNS records tells you everything needed. Here is an example:

Associated CNAME: DB-DATABASENAME-STATE.AMCS.TLD
FQDN server name of target host: CORPDB.AMCS.TLD

In this example, DB indicates a database, DATABASENAME would be the application name and STATE would refer to the implementation level (Live, Test, etc.). All of these relevant records starting with DB-helps in alphabetical sorting in the DNS console. By using CNAME records in this fashion, all client connectivity is pointed to the DNS record instead of the server name. This permits a move of the server and a move of the individual database to be transparent of any configuration outside of DNS record management. By pointing all client connectivity to the CNAME record, configuration changes are not required (other than clearing a DNS cache) on the clients accessing

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the databases.

On May 15, 9:51 pm, "Arvin Meyer [MVP]" <a...@xxxxx> wrote:

Son, go find somewhere else to play. You have no idea what you're talking about. I can't image any responsible DBA doing that. DNS records are used to publish domain and mail server IPs, and that's it.

The number of inaccurate answer you post is nothing short of phenomenal. It sounds like you've read a book or 2 and remember some key words but nothing else. We all know better. Do us all a favor and take your nonsense somewhere where no one has any idea what you are talking about and thinks you might be intelligent. How about alt.abuse.offender? Perhaps you can learn some manners and good sense there as well.

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Arvin Meyer, MCP,
MVP<http://www.datastrat.com><http://www.mvps.org/access><http://www.accessmvp.com>

<aaron.ke...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message

news:8230d2d2-930d-4714-be8c-4ef39710b7f8@xx

and for the record, I usually implement DNS C Names in order to use pointers for all my apps. Then instead of changing the connection string (IN ONE PLACE) I just change the DNS pointer.

now THAT is an enterprise level idea!

-Aaron

On May 15, 1:07 am, "Arvin Meyer [MVP]" <a...@xxxxx> wrote:

Linking an ADP is no different than linking an MDB to SQL-Server or any other RDBM for front-end changes. It isn't easier at all since if one moves the server, because one needs to build a new DSN or rewrite the connection strings, and one only needs to relink to the native JET DBMS.

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Arvin Meyer, MCP,
MVP<http://www.datastrat.com><http://www.mvps.org/access><http://www.accessmv...>

<aaron.ke...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message

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