























Category	Status	Test name	Information <a href="#">send feedback</a>
Parent		Domain NS records	Nameserver records returned by the parent servers are:  ns1.pbi.net. ['206.13.28.11'] [TTL=172800] ns2.pbi.net. ['206.13.29.11'] [TTL=172800]  <b>b.gtld-servers.net</b> was kind enough to give us that information.
		TLD Parent Check	Good. b.gtld-servers.net, the parent server I interrogated, has information for your TLD. This is a good thing as there are some other domain extensions like "co.us" for example that are missing a direct check.
		Your nameservers are listed	Good. The parent server b.gtld-servers.net has your nameservers listed. This is a must if you want to be found as anyone that does not know your DNS servers will first ask the parent nameservers.
		DNS Parent sent Glue	Good. The parent nameserver sent GLUE, meaning he sent your nameservers as well as the IPs of your nameservers. Glue records are A records that are associated with NS records to provide "bootstrapping" information to the nameserver.(see RFC 1912 section 2.3)
		Nameservers A records	Good. Every nameserver listed has A records. This is a must if you want to be found.
NS		NS records from your nameservers	NS records got from your nameservers listed at the parent NS are:  ns1.pbi.net ['206.13.28.11'] [TTL=172800] ns2.pbi.net ['206.13.29.11'] [TTL=172800]
		Recursive Queries	Good. Your nameservers (the ones reported by the parent server) do not report that they allow recursive queries for anyone.
		Same Glue	The A records (the GLUE) got from the parent zone check are the same as the ones got from your nameservers. You have to make sure your parent server has the same NS records for your zone as you do according to the RFC. This tests only nameservers that are common at the parent and at your nameservers. If there are any missing or stealth nameservers you should see them below!
		Glue for NS records	OK. When I asked your nameservers for your NS records they also returned the A records for the NS records. This is a good thing as it will spare an extra A lookup needed to find those A records.
		Mismatched NS	OK. The NS records at all your nameservers are identical.

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		records	
	✓	DNS servers responded	Good. All nameservers listed at the parent server responded.
	✓	Name of nameservers are valid	OK. All of the NS records that your nameservers report seem valid.
	✓	Multiple Nameservers	Good. You have multiple nameservers. According to RFC2182 section 5 you must have at least 3 nameservers, and no more than 7. Having 2 nameservers is also ok by me.
	✓	Nameservers are lame	OK. All the nameservers listed at the parent servers answer authoritatively for your domain.
	✓	Missing nameservers reported by parent	OK. All NS records are the same at the parent and at your nameservers.
	✓	Missing nameservers reported by your nameservers	OK. All nameservers returned by the parent server b.gtld-servers.net are the same as the ones reported by your nameservers.
	✓	Domain CNAMEs	OK. RFC1912 2.4 and RFC2181 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.
	✓	NSs CNAME check	OK. RFC1912 2.4 and RFC2181 10.3 state that there should be no CNAMEs if an NS (or any other) record is present.
	✓	Different subnets	OK. Looks like you have nameservers on different subnets!
	✓	IPs of nameservers are public	Ok. Looks like the IP addresses of your nameservers are public. This is a good thing because it will prevent DNS delays and other problems like
	✓	DNS servers allow TCP connection	OK. Seems all your DNS servers allow TCP connections. This is a good thing and usefull even if UDP connections are used by default.
	✓	Different autonomous systems	OK. It seems you are safe from a single point of failure. You must be carefull about this and try to have nameservers on different locations as it can prevent a lot of problems if one nameserver goes down.

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		Stealth NS records sent	Ok. No stealth ns records are sent
SOA		SOA record	The SOA record is: Primary nameserver: <b>ns1.pbi.net</b> Hostmaster E-mail address: <b>postmaster.pbi.net</b> Serial #: <b>2006072100</b> Refresh: <b>10800</b> Retry: <b>900</b> Expire: <b>604800 1 weeks</b> Default TTL: <b>7200</b>
		NSs have same SOA serial	OK. All your nameservers agree that your SOA serial number is <b>2006072100</b> .
		SOA MNAME entry	OK. <b>ns1.pbi.net</b> That server is listed at the parent servers.
		SOA Serial	Your SOA serial number is: <b>2006072100</b> . This appears to be in the recommended format of YYYYMMDDnn.
		SOA REFRESH	OK. Your SOA REFRESH interval is: <b>10800</b> . That is OK
		SOA RETRY	Your SOA RETRY value is: <b>900</b> . Looks ok
		SOA EXPIRE	Your SOA EXPIRE number is: <b>604800</b> .Looks ok
			SOA MINIMUM TTL
MX		MX Records	Your MX records that were reported by your nameservers are:  10 mail.clientdomain.com 70.x.x.x  [These are all the MX records that I found. If there are some non common MX records at your nameservers you should see them below. ]
		Different MX records at nameservers	Good. Looks like all your nameservers have the same set of MX records. This tests to see if there are any MX records not reported by all your nameservers and also MX records that have the same hostname but different IPs
		MX name validity	Good. I did not detect any invalid hostnames for your MX records.

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		MX IPs are public	OK. All of your MX records appear to use public IPs.
		MX CNAME Check	OK. No problems here.
		MX A request returns CNAME	OK. No CNAMEs returned for A records lookups.
		MX is not IP	OK. All of your MX records are host names.
		Number of MX records	OK. Looks like you only have one MX record at your nameservers. You should be careful about what you are doing since you have a single point of failure that can lead to mail being lost if the server is down for a long time.
		Mismatched MX A	OK. I did not detect differing IPs for your MX records.
		Duplicate MX A records	OK. I have not found duplicate IP(s) for your MX records. This is a good thing.
		Reverse MX A records (PTR)	Your reverse (PTR) record: <b>x.x.x70.in-addr.arpa -&gt; mail.clientdomain.com</b> You have reverse (PTR) records for all your IPs, that is a good thing.
WWW		WWW A Record	Your www.clientdomain.com A record is: www.clientdomain.com -> clientdomain.com -> [ 64.x.x.x ]  [Looks like you have CNAME's]
		IPs are public	OK. All of your WWW IPs appear to be public IPs.
		WWW CNAME	OK. You do have a CNAME record for www.clientdomain.com. Your CNAME entry also returns the A record for the CNAME entry, which is good.

Processed in 0.854 seconds.