3.1. Discovery

The URI for the location server is conveyed via DHCP (not described here) or DNS (S-NAPTR) [7]. The domain is determined from the domain name of the end host, typically conveyed as part of the configuration information. In the example below, host dhcp-17.example.com would query the S-NAPTR record for that domain, obtaining the location server name relo.example.com.

```
dhcp-17.example.com.
;       order pref flags service      regexp
IN NAPTR 50  50 "a" "Location.relo"    ""
; replacement
    relo.example.com
```

If the host does not have a domain name or there is no suitable S-NAPTR record, the host checks whether the PTR record for the IP address exists and uses that domain, e.g., a host with the address 192.168.1.2 would query for the S-NAPTR record of 2.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.