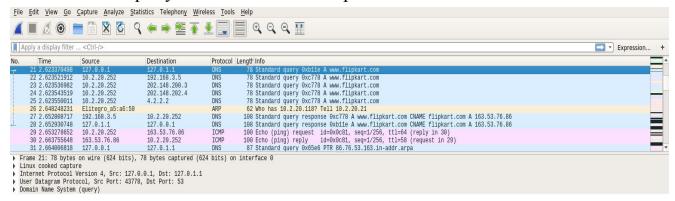
COMPUTER NETWORKS LAB WEEK 4

ABHISHEK ADITYA BS PES1UG19CS019 SECTION A

1. First Test – Pinging using default DNS

- Wireshark is used to capture the packets in the background while pinging www.flipkart.com
- The IP Address of the Local DNS server is observed to be **127.0.1.1**
- The query is of type A which stands for authoritative. The answer contains the A type record along with the IP address of the website 163.53.76.86
- The first query and authoritative response are shown below.



Wireshark Packet Capture

```
Frame 21: 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface 0
  Linux cooked capture
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.1.1
     0100 .... = Version: 4
   .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
     Total Length: 62
     Identification: 0x1da3 (7587)
   ▶ Flags: 0x4000, Don't fragment
     Time to live: 64
Protocol: UDP (17)
     Header checksum: 0x1e0a [validation disabled]
     [Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source: 127.0.0.1
     Destination: 127.0.1.1
▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 43778, Dst Port: 53
▼ Domain Name System (query)
Transaction ID: 0xb11e
   Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
     Questions: 1
     Answer RRs: 0
     Authority RRs: 0
     Additional RRs: 0
   ▼ Queries
      Name: www.flipkart.com
            [Name Length: 16]
            [Label Count: 3]
           Type: A (Host Address) (1)
Class: IN (0x0001)
     [Response In: 28]
```

DNS Query

```
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 51941
Domain Name System (response)
Transaction ID: 0xc778
    Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error
    Questions: 1
Answer RRs: 2
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
   Oueries
       www.flipkart.com: type A, class IN
           Name: www.flipkart.com
           [Name Length: 16]
            [Label Count: 3]
           Type: A (Host Address) (1)
           Class: IN (0x0001)
 Answers
    ▼ www.flipkart.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname flipkart.com
Name: www.flipkart.com
Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
Class: IN (0x0001)
           Time to live: 13
           Data length: 2
           CNAME: flipkart.com

▼ flipkart.com: type A, class IN, addr 163.53.76.86

           Name: flipkart.com
           Type: A (Host Address) (1)
Class: IN (0x0001)
           Time to live: 3
Data length: 4
           Address: 163.53.76.86
    [Request In: 22]
    [Time: 0.029286805 seconds]
```

2. Task 1 – Configuring Client Machine

- The IP Address of the client machine is **10.2.20.252** and the IP Address of the server machine is **10.2.20.161**
- We need to add the IP Address of the custom DNS server (10.2.20.161) to the client machine.
- This is done by adding the IP address of the server to the file /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head which stores the order of DNS server resolution. This ensures that the custom DNS server will be used to resolve names.
- The IP Address of the custom DNS server is also added to the DNS menu under the IPv4 Network Settings.
- The changes are applied by using the command sudo resolvconf -u

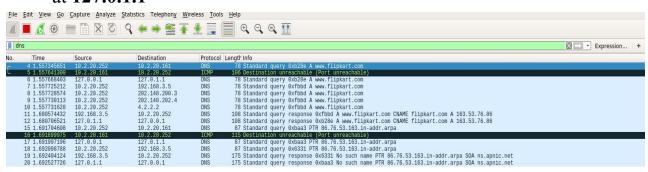
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~\$ sudo nano /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~\$ sudo resolvconf -u
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~\$ sudo cat /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head
Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8)
DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
nameserver 10.2.20.161
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~\$

eneral E				
	thernet	802.1x Security DO	CB IPv4 Settings IPv	v6 Settings
Method:	Automat	ic (DHCP)		,
Addresses				
Address	5	Netmask	Gateway	Add
				Delete
Addition	al DNS ser	vers: 10.2.20.	161	
Addition	al search o	domains:		
DHCP cli	ent ID:			
Requ	ire IPv4 ad	ldressing for this co	nnection to complete	

Adding 10.2.20.161 in 'Additional DNS servers' field in IPv4 settings of client machine

3. Second Test

- The Flipkart website is pinged again, and Wireshark is used to capture packets.
- We obtain a destination unreachable error in Wireshark as the server machine does not have a DNS server associated with it
- The client tries to obtain the DNS record from 10.2.20.161 but it does not receive any hence it resorts to using the default DNS server at 127.0.1.1



- Frame 4: 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface 0 Linux cooked capture Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.20.252, Dst: 10.2.20.161 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 34600, Dst Port: 53 Domain Name System (query)

Wireshark Packet Capture

4. Task 2 – Setting Up Local DNS Server

- The **bind9** server is used as the DNS server on the server machine. It is installed using sudo apt install bind9.
- The configuration file for the server is /etc/bind/named.conf.options
- An entry specifying the dump file for the DNS cache is added to the configuration file.
- The cache can be dumped into the file using sudo rndc dumpdb -cache and can be cleared or flushed out using sudo rndc flush.

```
GNU nano 2.5.3
                                                                     File: /etc/bind/named.conf.options
options {
          directory "/var/cache/bind";
          // If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
// to talk to, you may need to fix the firewall to allow multiple
// ports to talk. See http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/800113
          // If your ISP provided one or more IP addresses for stable
// nameservers, you probably want to use them as forwarders.
// Uncomment the following block, and insert the addresses replacing
// the all-0's placeholder.
          dump-file "/var/cache/bind/dump.db";
          // forwarders {
// 0.0.0.0
// };
                    0.0.0.0;
          //======
          dnssec-validation auto;
          auth-nxdomain no;
                                     # conform to RFC1035
          listen-on-v6 { any; };
};
```

```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~$ sudo service bind9 restart
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~$ sudo rndc dumpdb -cache
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~$ sudo rndc flush
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~$ cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db
; Start view _default
  Cache dump of view '_default' (cache _default)
$DATE 20210217070349
; secure
                               518227 IN NS
                                                    a.root-servers.net.
                               518227 IN NS
                                                   b.root-servers.net.
                                                   c.root-servers.net.
                                                   d.root-servers.net.
                                                   e.root-servers.net.
                                                   f.root-servers.net.
                               518227 IN NS
                                                    g.root-servers.net.
                               518227 IN NS
                                                    h.root-servers.net.
                               518227
                                         IN NS
                                                    i.root-servers.net.
                               518227
                                         IN NS
                                                    j.root-servers.net.
                                         IN NS
                               518227
                                                    k.root-servers.net.
                               518227
                                         IN NS
                                                    l.root-servers.net.
                                         IN NS
                                                    m.root-servers.net.
                               518227
```

Viewing the cache dumpfile

5. Third Test

- The Flipkart website is pinged again with Wireshark running in the background
- The IP Address of the local DNS server is clearly seen in the screenshots below
- The cache is dumped into the dump file so it can be seen.
- The cache file also contains the canonical hostname and the **A** type records with the IP Address of the Flipkart website.



Wireshark Packet Capture

```
Frame 11: 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface 0
  Linux cooked capture
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.20.252, Dst: 10.2.20.161
 User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 54806, Dst Port: 53
▼ Domain Name System (query)
     Transaction ID: 0xcd89
   ▶ Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
     Questions: 1
     Answer RRs: 0
     Authority RRs: 0
     Additional RRs: 0
    Queries
       www.flipkart.com: type A, class IN
          Name: www.flipkart.com
[Name Length: 16]
           [Label Count: 3]
           Type: A (Host Address) (1)
           Class: IN (0x0001)
```

DNS Query Packet

```
Frame 14: 281 bytes on wire (2248 bits), 281 bytes captured (2248 bits) on interface any, id 0
Linux cooked capture
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.20.161, Dst: 10.2.20.252
▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 54806
→ Domain Name System (response)
Transaction ID: 0xcd89
  Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 2
Authority RRs: 4
     Additional RRs: 2
  - Oueries
     www.flipkart.com: type A, class IN
  → Answers

→ www.flipkart.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname flipkart.com
     flipkart.com: type A, class IN, addr 163.53.76.86
  - Authoritative nameservers
     h flipkart.com: type NS, class IN, ns sdns14.ultradns.net
h flipkart.com: type NS, class IN, ns sdns14.ultradns.biz
h flipkart.com: type NS, class IN, ns sdns14.ultradns.com
     flipkart.com: type NS, class IN, ns sdns14.ultradns.org
  ▶ Additional records
     [Request In:
     [Time: 1.478794769 seconds]
```

```
776421
                                            sdns14.ultradns.org.
 answer
                          603682 \-AAAA
                                            :-$NXRRSET
 flipkart.com. SOA PDNS1.ULTRADNS.NET. sysadmin.flipkart.com. 2017031451 10800 3600 604800 60
 secure
                          604522 \-DS
                                            :-SNXRRSET
 com. SOA a.gtld-servers.net. nstld.verisign-grs.com. 1601217418 1800 900 604800 86400
 com. RRSIG SOA ..
 9DA2HK6CJ3BHAHTF53KBTDGK69URBEOM.com. RRSIG NSEC3
 9DA2HK6CJ3BHAHTF53KBTDGK69URBEOM.com. RRSIG NSEC3 ...
9DA2HK6CJ3BHAHTF53KBTDGK69URBEOM.com. NSEC3 1 1 0 - 9DA371G06E8VFLGI7IRRDHEQPP1Q5807 NS DS RRSIG
 CKOPOJMG874LJREF7EFN8430QVIT8BSM.com. RRSIG NSEC3
 CK0POJMG874LJREF7EFN8430QVIT8BSM.com. NSEC3 1 1 0 - CK0Q1GIN43N1ARRC90SM6QPQR81H5M9A NS SOA RRSIG D
NSKEY NSEC3PARAM
; answer
                          603652 A
                                            163.53.78.110
; answer
                          603682
www.flipkart.com.
                                   CNAME
                                            flipkart.com.
glue
ubuntu.com.
                          776361
                                   NS
                                            ns1.canonical.com.
                                   NS
                                            ns2.canonical.com.
                          776361
                                  NS
                          776361
                                            ns3.canonical.com.
 secure
                          604462 \-DS
                                            ;-$NXRRSET
 com. SOA a.gtld-servers.net. nstld.verisign-grs.com. 1601217358 1800 900 604800 86400
 com. RRSIG SOA ..
 894IO8AM9NDQ8VM84GPASGU0QDHFLFS1.com. RRSIG NSEC3 ...
894IO8AM9NDO8VM84GPASGU0QDHFLFS1.com. NSEC3 1 1 0 - 894K5P3AV8ST0BIOQAAM4718TOUSOMAT NS DS RRSIG
```

Cache Dumpfile

6. Task 3 – Hosting a Zone in the Local DNS Server

6.1 Zone Creation

- The two zones corresponding to the domain www.example.com must be added to the /etc/bind/named.conf file in the server.
- The first zone corresponds to the forward lookup (translation from hostname to IP Address) and the second zone is for the reverse lookup (translation from IP Address to hostname).

```
named.conf
/etc/bind

// This is the primary configuration file for the BIND DNS server named.

// Please read /usr/share/doc/bind9/README.Debian.gz for information on the
// structure of BIND configuration files in Debian, *BEFORE* you customize
// this configuration file.

// // If you are just adding zones, please do that in /etc/bind/named.conf.local

sinclude "/etc/bind/named.conf.options";
ininclude "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";
ininclude "/etc/bind/named.conf.default-zones";

zone "example.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/example.com.db";
    to type master;
    file "/etc/bind/10.2.20.db";
    in the configuration file for the BIND DNS server named.

// Please read /usr/share/doc/bind/named.
// Please read /usr
```

6.2 Forward and Reverse Lookup

- The forward lookup file is located at /etc/bind/example.com.db
- The symbol @ is used to indicate the origin specified, in this case www.example.com
- There are 7 records in the lookup file, an SOA record, a nameserver, a mail server and 4 authoritative records.
- The TTL field tells the server how long this record should stay in the cache before being removed. In this case the local DNS server requests for a fresh entry from the name server.

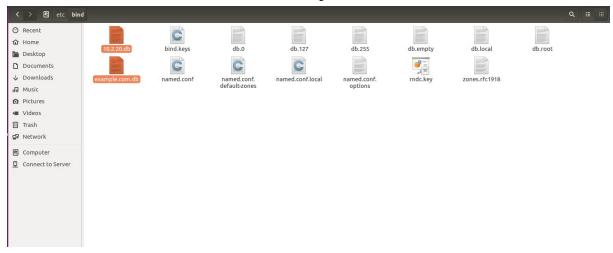
```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:/etc/bind$ cat /etc/bind/example.com.db
STTL 3D
                         ns.example.com. admin.example.com. (
        IN
                 2008111001
                 2H
                 4W
                 1D)
        IN
                 NS
                         ns.example.com.
        IN
                 MX
                         10 mail.example.com.
                          10.2.20.101
WWW
mail
        IN
                          10.2.20.102
        IN
                          10.2.20.10
  example.com.
                 IN
                          A 10.2.20.100
```

Forward Lookup File

- The reverse lookup file is stored at /etc/bind/10.2.20.db and is used to translate IP Addresses to hostnames for the given domain, in this case example.com.
- For each IP Address defined in the forward lookup file, a corresponding hostname is referenced here.
- The record type here is PTR or DNS Pointer Record.

```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:/etc/bind$ cat 10.2.20.db
$TTL 3D
        IN
                 SOA
                         ns.example.com. admin.example.com. (
                 2008111001
                 8H
                 2H
                 4W
                 1D)
        IN
0
                 NS
                         ns.example.com.
101
        IN
                 PTR
                         www.example.com.
102
        IN
                 PTR
                         mail.example.com.
10
        IN
                 PTR
                         ns.example.com.
```

Reverse Lookup File



7. Fourth Test – Testing www.example.com

- The dig command is used to lookup name servers specified in the file /etc/resolv.conf
- Wireshark is used to capture the packets while running the command dig www.example.com
- The IP Address of the DNS Server and the returned IP Address of the domain set by us can be seen in the query and response packets.

```
student@pesu-OptiPlex-3070:~$ dig www.example.com
 <>>> DiG 9.10.3-P4-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 61360
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com.
                                    IN
                                            Α
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.example.com.
                          259200
                                   IN
                                            Α
                                                      10.2.20.101
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
example.com.
                          259200
                                            NS
                                                      ns.example.com.
:: ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns.example.com.
                          259200
                                  IN
                                            Α
                                                      10.2.20.10
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 10.2.20.161#53(10.2.20.161)
;; WHEN: Wed Feb 17 12:51:38 IST 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 93
```

dig www.example.com



Wireshark Packet Capture

```
Frame 7: 88 bytes on wire (704 bits), 88 bytes captured (704 bits) on interface 0
Linux cooked capture
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.20.252, Dst: 10.2.20.161
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 42658, Dst Port: 53
Domain Name System (query)
Transaction ID: 0xerb0
Flags: 0x0120 Standard query
Questions: 1
Answer RRs: 0
Additional RRs: 1
▼ Queries
▼ www.example.com: type A, class IN
Name: www.example.com
    [Name Length: 15]
    [Label Count: 3]
    Type: A (Host Address) (1)
    Class: IN (0x0001)
Additional records
    [Response In: 8]
```

DNS Query Packet

```
Frame 8: 137 bytes on wire (1096 bits), 137 bytes captured (1096 bits) on interface any, id 0
 Linux cooked capture
Thrender Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.2.20.161, Dst: 10.2.20.252
    0100 .... = Version: 4
        0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
    Total Length: 121
    Identification: 0x2621 (9761)
    Flags: 0x0000
    Fragment offset: 0
    Time to live: 64
Protocol: UDP (17)
    Header checksum: 0x16b3 [validation disabled]
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
    Source: 10.2.20.161
    Destination: 10.2.20.252
▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 42658

    Domain Name System (response)
    Transaction ID: 0xefb0

  Flags: 0x8580 Standard query response, No error
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 1
    Authority RRs: 1
    Additional RRs: 2
   Queries
     www.example.com: type A, class IN
   Answers
     www.example.com: type A, class IN, addr 10.2.20.101
   Authoritative nameservers
  Additional records
    [Request In: 7]
[Time: 0.000876018 seconds]
```

DNS Response Packet

8. Questions

Q1. Locate the DNS query and response messages. Are they sent over UDP or TCP?

Answer - The DNS Query and Response messages are visible in the screenshots. They are sent over UDP.

Q2. What is the destination port for the DNS query message? What is the source port of the DNS response message?

Answer – The destination and source ports of the DNS query and response messages are the same. The port number for DNS protocol is **53**.

Q3. To what IP address is the DNS query message sent? Use ipconfig to determine the IP address of your local DNS server. Are these two IP addresses the same?

Answer – The DNS query is made to the server at the IP Address 10.2.20.161 This is the same as the local DNS server configured.

Q4. Examine the DNS query message. What "Type" of DNS query is it? Does the query message contain any "answers"?

Answer – The DNS Query is of type A since it requests for an authoritative record. The answer section is empty since it does not have any answer.

Q5. Examine the DNS response message. How many "answers" are provided? What do each of these answers contain?

Answer – The answer section of the DNS response message contains two Resource Records.

- *CNAME RR*: This determines that the hostname flipkart.com refers to the canonical hostname www.flipkart.com.
- A type RR: This provides the IP Address of the canonical hostname.

Q6. Consider the subsequent TCP SYN packet sent by your host. Does the destination IP address of the SYN packet correspond to any of the IP addresses provided in the DNS response message?

Answer – The destination IP Address of the SYN packet corresponds to the IP Address of hostname (www.flipkart.com) retrieved from the response message.