

## Experiment no.: 09

**Title:** Demonstrate the use of following tools:

- Samspace
- Nslookup
- Whois
- Tracert

**Course Outcome:** Build systems that are more secure against attacks.

**Theory:**

- SamSpade: Multi-tool for network diagnostics (legacy; features include DNS queries, WHOIS lookups, traceroute).
- Nslookup: DNS query tool to resolve hostnames to IPs and query DNS records.
- Whois: Retrieves domain registration and ownership information from WHOIS databases.
- Tracert / Traceroute: Shows the route packets take to reach a destination and the round-trip time per hop.

**Advantages:**

- Quick visibility into DNS, domain ownership, and network path issues.
- Useful during reconnaissance for troubleshooting and incident response (ethical/legal use only).
- Helps verify DNS configurations and identify misconfigurations.

**Algorithm/Methodology:**

1. Nslookup:
  - Run nslookup example.com to get A record; specify record types (nslookup -type=MX example.com) to query MX, TXT, etc.
2. Whois:
  - Run whois example.com or use web WHOIS clients to view registrant, registrar, creation/expiry dates.
3. Tracert/traceroute:
  - Run tracert example.com (Windows) or traceroute example.com (Linux/Mac) to view intermediate hops and latency.
4. SamSpade:
  - Use built-in modules for DNS, WHOIS, traceroute, and other lookup tasks (note: SamSpade is older — many functions are replaced by modern CLI tools).
5. Record outputs and interpret results: DNS misconfigurations, stale records, routing bottlenecks, or suspicious registrar info.

**SamSpade**

SamSpade is a graphical network query tool used to gather information about domains and IP addresses. It provides several utilities such as Whois lookup,

DNS lookup, traceroute, ping, and email header analysis. It is primarily used in network troubleshooting and for investigating spam or cyber incidents.

SamSpade allows users to view domain registration details, identify mail servers, trace routes, and analyze the origin of network connections in a simple interface.

Purpose:

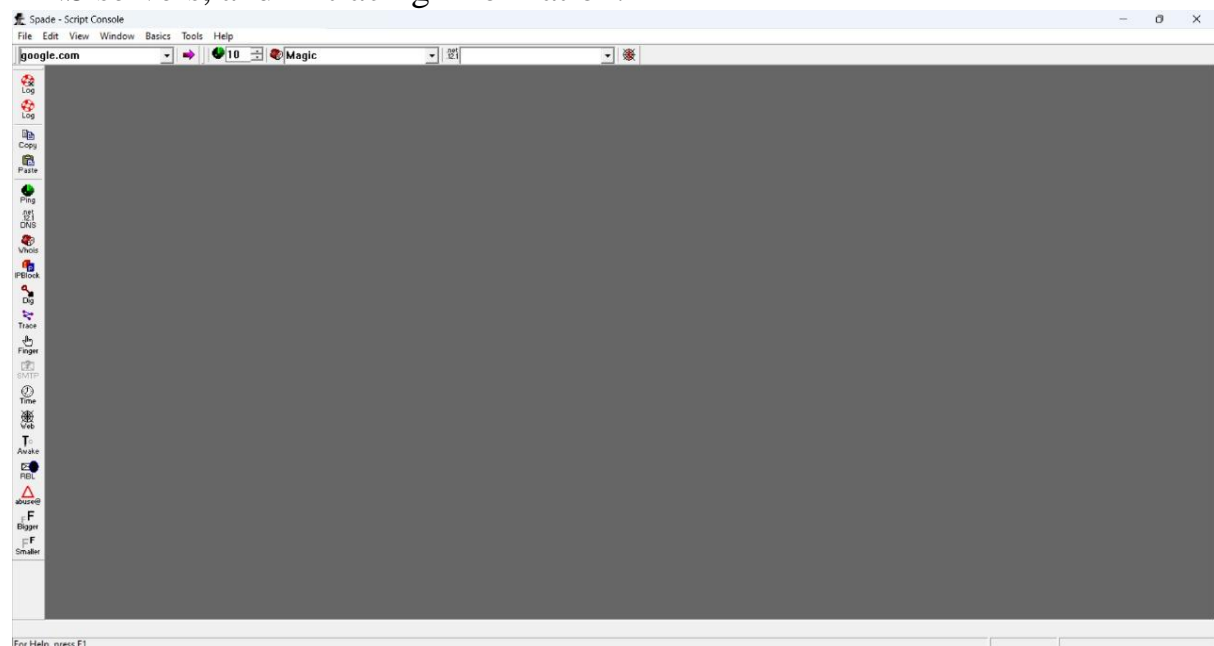
- To collect domain information and trace internet connections.
- To perform DNS queries and Whois lookups for identifying domain owners.
- To analyze spam or suspicious email origins.

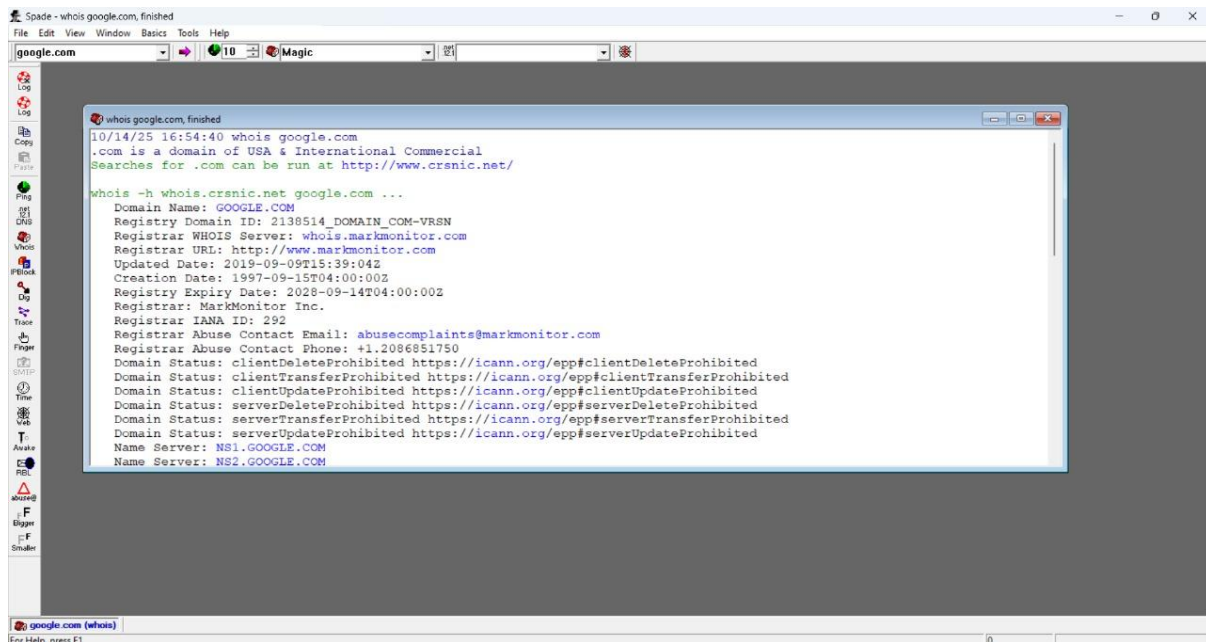
Steps:

1. Open the SamSpade application.
2. Enter a domain name (for example, google.com) in the address bar.
3. Click on the desired operation such as Whois, Trace, or DNS.
4. The results will display information related to the selected operation.

## Output:

The tool displays details like domain registrar, registration and expiry dates, DNS servers, and IP tracing information.





## 2. Nslookup

### Theory:

Nslookup (Name Server Lookup) is a command-line tool used to query Domain Name System (DNS) servers to obtain domain name or IP address mappings. It helps network administrators verify DNS configurations and troubleshoot domain-related problems. The tool can be used in both interactive and non-interactive modes.

### Purpose:

- To find the IP address corresponding to a domain name.
- To verify DNS records and detect DNS issues.

### Command Syntax:

nslookup [domain name]

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.6899]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Adina>nslookup google.com
Server:      UnKnown
Address:     192.168.0.1

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:        google.com
Addresses:   2404:6800:4009:80a::200e
             142.250.192.14
```

### Result:

Displays the IP address and DNS server information of the specified domain.

### 3. Whois

#### Theory:

Whois is a network utility that retrieves domain registration details from a global database maintained by domain registrars. It provides information such as the domain owner's name, organization, contact information, registration date, expiry date, and name servers. This tool is commonly used for domain verification and cyber investigation purposes.

#### Purpose:

- To identify the registered owner and administrative details of a domain.
- To verify domain authenticity and detect potential fraudulent sites.

#### Command Syntax:


whois [domain name]

#### Result:

Displays registration details such as registrar, creation and expiry dates, and contact email of the domain owner.

#### Whois Record for Facebook.com

##### — Domain Profile

Registrar	RegistrarSafe, LLC IANA ID: 3237 URL: <a href="https://www.registrarsafe.com">https://www.registrarsafe.com</a> , <a href="http://www.registrarsafe.com">http://www.registrarsafe.com</a> Whois Server: <a href="http://whois.registrarsafe.com">whois.registrarsafe.com</a> <a href="mailto:abusecomplaints@registrarsafe.com">abusecomplaints@registrarsafe.com</a> (p) +1.6503087004
Registrar Status	clientDeleteProhibited, clientTransferProhibited, clientUpdateProhibited, serverDeleteProhibited, serverTransferProhibited, serverUpdateProhibited
Dates	10,426 days old Created on 1997-03-29 Expires on 2034-03-30 Updated on 2025-04-23
Name Servers	A.NS.FACEBOOK.COM (has 31,995 domains) B.NS.FACEBOOK.COM (has 31,995 domains) C.NS.FACEBOOK.COM (has 31,995 domains) D.NS.FACEBOOK.COM (has 31,995 domains)
IP Address	57.144.134.1 is hosted on a dedicated server
IP Location	 - Dublin - Dublin - Meta Platforms Ireland Limited
ASN	 AS32934 FACEBOOK, US (registered Aug 24, 2004)
IP History	579 changes on 579 unique IP addresses over 21 years

##### Whois Record ( last updated on 2025-10-14 )

Domain Name: facebook.com  
Registry Domain ID: 2320948\_DOMAIN\_COM-VRSN

## 4. Tracert

### Theory:

Tracert (Trace Route) is a command-line utility used to track the route that data packets take from the local computer to a destination host. It helps identify each hop (router or gateway) along the path and measures the time it takes to reach each. This tool is useful for diagnosing network connectivity problems and locating where delays or failures occur.

### Purpose:

- To trace the path packets take to reach a destination.
- To detect network delays or failures along the route.

### Command Syntax:

tracert [domain name or IP address]

### Result:

Displays each hop between the local system and the destination server along with the response time for each hop.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.6899]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Adina>tracert yahoo.com

Tracing route to yahoo.com [98.137.11.163]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  4 ms    2 ms    4 ms   192.168.0.1
  1  6 ms    2 ms    2 ms   203.189.244.77
  2  9 ms    *        42 ms  124.155.242.121
  3  34 ms   37 ms   25 ms  dhcp-192-196-125.in2cable.com [203.192.196.125]
  4  5 ms    4 ms    4 ms  dhcp-192-217-37.in2cable.com [203.192.217.37]
  5  12 ms   3 ms    3 ms  115.117.107.141.static-kolkatta.vsnl.net.in [115.117.107.141]
  6  40 ms   35 ms   *      172.28.226.93
  7  280 ms  *        *      ix-bundle-2-609.qcore1.lvw-losangeles.as6453.net [66.110.59.129]
  8  *        *        *      Request timed out.
  9  373 ms  298 ms  304 ms  lax-bb1-link.ip.twelve99.net [62.115.140.226]
 10 347 ms  304 ms  303 ms  sjo-bb1-link.ip.twelve99.net [62.115.139.151]
 11 290 ms  305 ms  304 ms  sea-b1-link.ip.twelve99.net [62.115.132.153]
 12 376 ms  402 ms  313 ms  yahooholdings-ic-328472.ip.twelve99-cust.net [62.115.61.122]
 13 407 ms  419 ms  397 ms  ae-10.pat1.gqb.yahoo.com [209.191.65.47]
 14 376 ms  1068 ms 354 ms  et-9-0-8.msr2.gq1.yahoo.com [66.196.67.111]
 15 351 ms  292 ms  338 ms  et-1-0-0.clr1-a-gdc.gq1.yahoo.com [67.195.37.93]
 16 392 ms  301 ms  265 ms  lo0.fab3-2-gdc.gq1.yahoo.com [68.180.235.4]
 17 378 ms  314 ms  401 ms  usw2-1-lbc.gq1.yahoo.com [67.195.34.71]
 18 382 ms  269 ms  341 ms  media-router-fp74.prod.media.vip.gq1.yahoo.com [98.137.11.163]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\Adina>
```

### Conclusion:

I have successfully demonstrated the use of SamSpade, Nslookup, Whois, and Tracert tools.