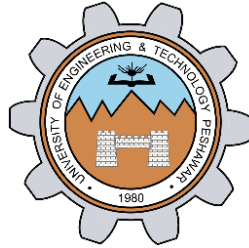


# **TRACING DNS WITH WIRESHARK**

**Lab #07**



**Spring 2021**

**CSE303L Data Communication and Networks Lab**

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“On my honor, as student of University of Engineering and Technology, I have neither given nor received unauthorized assistance on this academic work.”

Student Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Submitted to:

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Saturday, July 10, 2021

**Department of Computer Systems Engineering**  
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## CSE 303L: Data Communication and Computer Networks

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Demonstration of Concepts	Poor (Does not meet expectation (1))	Fair (Meet Expectation (2-3))	Good (Exceeds Expectation (4-5))	Score
	The student failed to demonstrate a clear understanding of the assignment concepts	The student demonstrated a clear understanding of some of the assignment concepts	The student demonstrated a clear understanding of the assignment concepts	30%
Accuracy	The student mis-configured enough network settings that the lab computer couldn't function properly on the network	The student configured enough network settings that the lab computer partially functioned on the network	The student configured the network settings that the lab computer fully functioned on the network	30%
Following Directions	The student clearly failed to follow the verbal and written instructions to successfully complete the lab	The student failed to follow the some of the verbal and written instructions to successfully complete all requirements of the lab	The student followed the verbal and written instructions to successfully complete requirements of the lab	20%
Time Utilization	The student failed to complete even part of the lab in the allotted amount of time	The student failed to complete the entire lab in the allotted amount of time	The student completed the lab in its entirety in the allotted amount of time	20%

**Credit Hours: 1**

## Lab 07

- i) **The Domain Name System (DNS)** translates hostnames to IP addresses, fulfilling a critical role in the Internet infrastructure. In this lab, we'll take a closer look at the client side of DNS. Recall that the client's role in the

DNS is relatively simple – a client sends a query to its local DNS server, and receives a response back.

The hierarchical DNS servers communicate with each other to either recursively or iteratively resolve the client's DNS query. From the DNS client's standpoint, however, the protocol is quite simple – a query is formulated to the local DNS server and a response is received from that server.

### Tracing DNS with Wireshark

- Open Wireshark and enter “ip.addr == your\_IP\_address” into the filter, where you obtain your\_IP\_address with ipconfig. This filter removes all packets that neither originate nor are destined to your host.
- Start packet capture in Wireshark.
- With your browser, visit the Web page: <http://www.ietf.org>
- Stop packet capture.

To print a packet, use File->Print, choose Selected packet only, choose Packet summary line, and select the minimum amount of packet detail that you need to answer the question.

#### 1. Locate the DNS query and response messages. Are then sent over UDP or TCP?

Ans: They are sent over UDP.

```
▼ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 57300, Dst Port: 53
  Source Port: 57300
  Destination Port: 53
  Length: 38
  Checksum: 0xbc41 [unverified]
  [Checksum Status: Unverified]
  [Stream index: 19]
  > [Timestamps]
  UDP payload (30 bytes)
```

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

Ans: Destination port of query: 53

Source port of response: 53

```

  User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 57300
    Source Port: 53
    Destination Port: 57300
    Length: 115
    Checksum: 0x9e21 [unverified]
    [Checksum Status: Unverified]
    [Stream index: 19]
  > [Timestamps]
    UDP payload (107 bytes)
  Domain Name System (response)

```

3. 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?

Ans: The DNS query message is sent to 192.168.1.1. It is the same IP address as my local DNS server.

4. Examine the DNS query message. What “Type” of DNS query is it? Does the query message contain any “answers”?

Ans: The type of DNS query is ‘A’ and DNS query message contains no answers.

```

  Domain Name System (query)
    Transaction ID: 0xbdba
  > Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0

```

5. Examine the DNS response message. How many “answers” are provided? What do each of these answers contain?

Ans: 3 Answers are provided.

```

  Answers
    www.ietf.org: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.ietf.org.cdn.cloudflare.net
      Name: www.ietf.org
      Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
      Class: IN (0x0001)
      Time to live: 127 (2 minutes, 7 seconds)
      Data length: 33
      CNAME: www.ietf.org.cdn.cloudflare.net
    www.ietf.org.cdn.cloudflare.net: type A, class IN, addr 104.16.45.99
      Name: www.ietf.org.cdn.cloudflare.net
      Type: A (Host Address) (1)
      Class: IN (0x0001)
      Time to live: 17 (17 seconds)
      Data length: 4
      Address: 104.16.45.99
    www.ietf.org.cdn.cloudflare.net: type A, class IN, addr 104.16.44.99
      Name: www.ietf.org.cdn.cloudflare.net
      Type: A (Host Address) (1)
      Class: IN (0x0001)
      Time to live: 17 (17 seconds)
      Data length: 4
      Address: 104.16.44.99
    [Request In: 819]
    [Time: 0.104247000 seconds]

```

Now let's play with *nslookup*.

- Start packet capture.
- Do an *nslookup* on *www.mit.edu*
- Stop packet capture.

You should get a trace that looks something like the following:

The screenshot shows a Wireshark packet capture with a filter set to `ip.addr == 192.168.2.145`. The packet list shows six packets related to DNS. The selected packet (No. 6) is a DNS Standard query response from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.2.145. The packet details pane shows the following information:

- Destination: LinksysG\_45:9D:a8 (00:0c:41:45:9d:a8)
- Source: Netgear\_61:8e:6d (00:09:5b:61:8e:6d)
- Type: IP (0x0800)
- Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.2.145 (192.168.2.145), Dst: 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1)
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 1565 (1565), Dst Port: domain (53)
- Domain Name System (query)
  - [Response In: 6]
  - Transaction ID: 0x0003
  - Flags: 0x0100 (Standard query)
  - Questions: 1
  - Answer RRs: 0
  - Authority RRs: 0
  - Additional RRs: 0
  - Queries
    - www.mit.edu: type A, class IN
      - Name: www.mit.edu
      - Type: A (Host address)
      - Class: IN (0x0001)

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the packet, including the DNS query and response structure.

File: "C:\DOCUMENTS\1\PALLAW\1\LOCALS~1\Temp\ether\00x801796" 713 Bytes 00:00:00 P: 6 D: 6 M: 0 Drops: 0

We see from the above screenshot that *nslookup* actually sent three DNS queries and received three DNS responses. For the purpose of this assignment, in answering the following questions, ignore the first two sets of queries/responses, as they are specific to *nslookup* and are not normally generated by standard Internet applications. You should instead focus on the last query and response messages.

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

Ans: Destination port of query: 53

Source port of response: 53

2. **To what IP address is the DNS query message sent? Is this the IP address of your default local DNS server?**

The DNS query message is sent to 192.168.1.1. It is the same IP address as my local DNS server.

3. **Examine the DNS query message. What “Type” of DNS query is it? Does the query message contain any “answers”?**

Ans: The type of DNS query is ‘A’ and DNS query message contains no answers.

4. **Examine the DNS response message. How many “answers” are provided? What do each of these answers contain? Provide a screenshot.**

4 Answers are provided.

```

  Answers
    www.mit.edu: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.mit.edu.edgekey.net
      Name: www.mit.edu
      Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
      Class: IN (0x0001)
      Time to live: 1632 (27 minutes, 12 seconds)
      Data length: 25
      CNAME: www.mit.edu.edgekey.net
    www.mit.edu.edgekey.net: type CNAME, class IN, cname e9566.dscb.akamaiedge.net
      Name: www.mit.edu.edgekey.net
      Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
      Class: IN (0x0001)
      Time to live: 58 (58 seconds)
      Data length: 24
      CNAME: e9566.dscb.akamaiedge.net
    e9566.dscb.akamaiedge.net: type AAAA, class IN, addr 2600:140f:5:68d::255e
      Name: e9566.dscb.akamaiedge.net
      Type: AAAA (IPv6 Address) (28)
      Class: IN (0x0001)
      Time to live: 20 (20 seconds)
      Data length: 16
      AAAA Address: 2600:140f:5:68d::255e
    e9566.dscb.akamaiedge.net: type AAAA, class IN, addr 2600:140f:5:688::255e
      Name: e9566.dscb.akamaiedge.net
      Type: AAAA (IPv6 Address) (28)
      Class: IN (0x0001)
      Time to live: 20 (20 seconds)
      Data length: 16
      AAAA Address: 2600:140f:5:688::255e

```