计算机网络

实验报告

(2022学年秋季学期)

| 教学班级 | 计科二班 | 专业 (方向) | 计算机科学与技术 |
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一、实验题目

- 1、学会在客户端使用nslookup命令进行域名解析
- 2、通过协议分析软件掌握DNS协议的报文格式

二、实验内容

C:\Users\Aholic^y>nslookup www.baidu.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 10.8.8.8

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.a.shifen.com
Addresses: 39.156.66.18
39.156.66.14
Aliases: www.baidu.com

C:\Users\Aholic^y>

首先是打开wireshark开始抓包,然后在命令行中输入nslookup <u>www.baidu.com</u>的命令,得到如上反馈

打开wireshark的过滤器,使用DNS作为过滤条件,得到下面几帧

| No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Length Info |
|-----|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---|
| | 32 5.166055 | 172.19.63.171 | 10.8.8.8 | DNS | 81 Standard query 0x0001 PTR 8.8.8.10.in-addr.arpa |
| | 33 5.198218 | 10.8.8.8 | 172.19.63.171 | DNS | 140 Standard query response 0x0001 No such name PTR 8.8.8.10.in-addr.arpa SOA localhost |
| | 34 5.199755 | 172.19.63.171 | 10.8.8.8 | DNS | 73 Standard query 0x0002 A www.baidu.com |
| 4 | 35 5.229044 | 10.8.8.8 | 172.19.63.171 | DNS | 132 Standard query response 0x0002 A www.baidu.com CNAME www.a.shifen.com A 39.156.66.18 A 39.156.66.14 |
| | 36 5.229670 | 172.19.63.171 | 10.8.8.8 | DNS | 73 Standard query 0x0003 AAAA www.baidu.com |
| | 37 5.263350 | 10.8.8.8 | 172.19.63.171 | DNS | 157 Standard query response 0x0003 AAAA www.baidu.com CNAME www.a.shifen.com SOA ns1.a.shifen.com |

前两帧是通过反向查询获得本地DNS服务器的地址,之后的两帧是通过正向查询获得查询域名对应的IP地址,接下来的两帧也是一样的操作,不过对应的是ipv6的地址,接下来对报文进行具体分析

第一帧是172.19.63.171发送给本地DNS服务器10.8.8.8来反向查询取得报文

```
> Frame 32: 81 bytes on wire (648 bits), 81 bytes captured (648 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{7446CA3A-8746-40A5-8232-438273E529D7}, id 0 > Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_93:c5:f1 (34:2e:b7:93:c5:f1), Dst: NewH3CTe_a5:1e:01 (08:68:8d:a5:1e:01)
✓ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.19.63.171, Dst: 10.8.8.8
  0100 .... = Version: 4
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
> Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
         0000 00.. = Differentiated Services Codepoint: Default (0)
.....00 = Explicit Congestion Notification: Not ECN-Capable Transport (0)
      Total Length: 67
      Identification: 0x3760 (14176)
   ∨ Flags: 0x00
         0... = Reserved bit: Not set
        .0..... = Don't fragment: Not set
..0..... = More fragments: Not set
      ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
      Time to Live: 64
     Protocol: UDP (17)
Header Checksum: 0x0000 [validation disabled]
      [Header checksum status: Unverified]
      Source Address: 172.19.63.171
     Destination Address: 10.8.8.8
v User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 50466, Dst Port: 53
      Source Port: 50466
      Destination Port: 53
      Length: 47
     Checksum: 0xfe0e [unverified]
[Checksum Status: Unverified]
      [Stream index: 1]
   > [Timestamps]
     UDP payload (39 bytes)
```

直接看应用层的报文,

| 首部字段名 | 字段值 | 含义 |
|----------------|--------|-------------|
| version | 4 | 代表ip的规格版本为4 |
| header length | 20 | 标头长度 |
| total length | 67 | 总共的长度 |
| identification | 0x3760 | 识别码 |

然后可以看到source Address 和Destination Address分别为172.19.63.171和10.8.8.8,代表请求从网络开始传到本地的DNS服务器

同时Source port 和Destination Port为50466和53,53是DNS服务器的标准服务端口

最后一行看到使用协议为UDP

第二帧其实本地DNS服务器并没有返回具体的域名,但并不影响

```
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.8.8.8, Dst: 172.19.63.171
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 50466
v Domain Name System (response)
    Transaction ID: 0x0001
  ∨ Flags: 0x8583 Standard query response, No such name
      1... ---- = Response: Message is a response
      .000 0... .... = Opcode: Standard query (0)
      .....1.. .... = Authoritative: Server is an authority for domain
      .... ..0. .... = Truncated: Message is not truncated
      .... ...1 .... = Recursion desired: Do query recursively
      .... 1... = Recursion available: Server can do recursive queries
      .... = Z: reserved (0)
      \dots .... = Answer authenticated: Answer/authority portion was not authenticated by the server
      .... .... 0 .... = Non-authenticated data: Unacceptable
      .... 0011 = Reply code: No such name (3)
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 1
    Additional RRs: 0
  ✓ Queries

▼ 8.8.8.10.in-addr.arpa: type PTR, class IN

        Name: 8.8.8.10.in-addr.arpa
        [Name Length: 21]
        [Label Count: 6]
        Type: PTR (domain name PoinTeR) (12)
        Class: IN (0x0001)

→ Authoritative nameservers

     > 10.in-addr.arpa: type SOA, class IN, mname localhost
    [Request In: 32]
    [Time: 0.032163000 seconds]
```

首先可以看到Flags下不断地在进行循环请求,然是最后的reply code为no such name,说明本地的 DNS服务器并没有给请求来返回具体的域名地址。所以在最后返回的位置上可以看到Name为 8.8.8.10.in-addr.arpa,然后具体展开Authoritative nameserver(权威DNS)

```
→ Authoritative nameservers

  10.in-addr.arpa: type SOA, class IN, mname localhost
       Name: 10.in-addr.arpa
       Type: SOA (Start Of a zone of Authority) (6)
       Class: IN (0x0001)
       Time to live: 10800 (3 hours)
       Data length: 47
       Primary name server: localhost
       Responsible authority's mailbox: nobody.invalid
       Serial Number: 1
       Refresh Interval: 3600 (1 hour)
       Retry Interval: 1200 (20 minutes)
       Expire limit: 604800 (7 days)
       Minimum TTL: 10800 (3 hours)
  [Request In: 32]
  [Time: 0.032163000 seconds]
```

可以看到在primary name server 的页面也注明了localhost

第三帧是客户端发给本地DNS服务器的请求www.baidu.com的域名地址的请求报文

```
34 5.199755 172.19.63.171 10.8.8.8
                                                          DNS
                                                                     73 Standard query 0x0002 A www.baidu.com
     35 5,229044
                    10.8.8.8
                                  10.8.8.8
                                        172.19.63.171
                                                           DNS
                                                                     132 Standard query response 0x0002 A www.bai
     36 5.229670 172.19.63.171
                                                           DNS
                                                                     73 Standard query 0x0003 AAAA www.baidu.com
                 10.8.8.8
     37 5.263350
                                                      DNS
                                                                    157 Standard query response 0x0003 AAAA www.
                                172.19.63.171
> Frame 34: 73 bytes on wire (584 bits), 73 bytes captured (584 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{7446CA3A-8746-40A5-8232
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor 93:c5:f1 (34:2e:b7:93:c5:f1), Dst: NewH3CTe a5:1e:01 (08:68:8d:a5:1e:01)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.19.63.171, Dst: 10.8.8.8
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 50467, Dst Port: 53

→ Domain Name System (query)

    Transaction ID: 0x0002
  ∨ Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
      0... = Response: Message is a query
      .000 0... = Opcode: Standard query (0)
      .... ..0. .... = Truncated: Message is not truncated
      .... 1 .... = Recursion desired: Do query recursively
      .... .0.. = Z: reserved (0)
      .... .... 0 .... = Non-authenticated data: Unacceptable
    Ouestions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
  ✓ Queries

∨ www.baidu.com: type A, class IN

        Name: www.baidu.com
        [Name Length: 13]
        [Label Count: 3]
        Type: A (Host Address) (1)
        Class: IN (0x0001)
    [Response In: 35]
```

可以看到发出请求的是172.19.63.171,即本地客户端,接受请求的为10.8.8.8,为本地的DNS服务器

| 首部字段名 | 字段值 | 含义 |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|
| Questions | 1 | 代表查询的问题有多少个 |
| Answer RRs(回答) | 0 | 代表返回的回答 |
| Authority RRs(授权) | 0 | 代表返回的授权信息 |
| Additional RRs (额外信息) | 0 | 代表返回的额外信息 |

然后在报文的Queries下可以看到对于www.baidu.com的请求资源记录

第四帧是本地DNS服务器对客户端返回的www.baidu.com的域名和ip地址

∨ Answers

∨ www.baidu.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.a.shifen.com

Name: www.baidu.com

Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)

Class: IN (0x0001)

Time to live: 163 (2 minutes, 43 seconds)

Data length: 15

CNAME: www.a.shifen.com

www.a.shifen.com: type A, class IN, addr 39.156.66.18

Name: www.a.shifen.com Type: A (Host Address) (1)

Class: IN (0x0001)

Time to live: 259 (4 minutes, 19 seconds)

Data length: 4
Address: 39.156.66.18

www.a.shifen.com: type A, class IN, addr 39.156.66.14

Name: www.a.shifen.com Type: A (Host Address) (1)

Class: IN (0x0001)

Time to live: 259 (4 minutes, 19 seconds)

Data length: 4 Address: 39.156.66.14

[Request In: 34]

[Time: 0.029289000 seconds]

| 首部字段名 | 字段值 | 含义 |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------|
| Questions | 1 | 代表查询的问题 |
| Answer RRs(回答) | 3 | 代表返回的回答信息 |
| Authority RRs(授权) | 0 | 代表返回的授权信息 |
| Additional RRs (额外信息) | 0 | 代表返回的额外信息 |

可以看到在Queries下还是那个问题,但是此时在下面的报文中出现了answer

answer分为了三个部分,分别是<u>www.baidu.com</u>和<u>www.a.shifen.com</u>(39.156.66.18)以及<u>www.a.shifen.com</u>(39.156.66.14)

后面两个都是www.baidu.com的初始名字,也是对应的真正域名,具体直接挑baidu.com来进行分析

| 首部字段名 | 字段值 | 含义 |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Name | www.baidu.com | 网址 |
| Туре | A | 查询类型,A代表IPv4地址 |
| Class | IN | 类域 |
| Time to live | 163 | 存活时间 |
| Data length | 15 | 数据长度 |
| Address | 39.156.66.14/39.156.66.18 | IP地址 |
| CNAME | www.a.shifen.com | 对应真正域名 |

```
172.19.63.171 10.8.8.8
                                                                           73 Standard query 0x0003 AAAA www.baidu.com
     36 5.229670
                                                                DNS
     37 5,263350
                      10.8.8.8
                                           172.19.63.171
                                                                DNS
                                                                          157 Standard query response 0x0003 AAAA www.baid
     110 29.396491
                      172.19.63.171
                                           10.8.8.8
                                                                DNS
                                                                           80 Standard query 0x324e A activity.windows.com
> Frame 36: 73 bytes on wire (584 bits), 73 bytes captured (584 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{7446CA3A-8746-40A5-8232-43:
> Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_93:c5:f1 (34:2e:b7:93:c5:f1), Dst: NewH3CTe_a5:1e:01 (08:68:8d:a5:1e:01)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.19.63.171, Dst: 10.8.8.8
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 50468, Dst Port: 53
v Domain Name System (query)
    Transaction ID: 0x0003
  > Flags: 0x0100 Standard query
    Ouestions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
  Queries
    www.baidu.com: type AAAA, class IN
        Name: www.baidu.com
         [Name Length: 13]
         [Label Count: 3]
         Type: AAAA (IPv6 Address) (28)
         Class: IN (0x0001)
    [Response In: 37]
```

可以看到此时的Queries中type属性变成了AAAA,表示此时的为IPV6地址,其余没有大的变化

第6帧也是本地DNS服务器对客户端返回的www.baidu.com的域名和ip地址

```
Oueries
    www.baidu.com: type AAAA, class IN
        Name: www.baidu.com
         [Name Length: 13]
         [Label Count: 3]
        Type: AAAA (IPv6 Address) (28)
        Class: IN (0x0001)

✓ Answers

    Name: www.baidu.com
        Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
        Class: IN (0x0001)
        Time to live: 163 (2 minutes, 43 seconds)
        Data length: 15
        CNAME: www.a.shifen.com

∨ Authoritative nameservers

→ a.shifen.com: type SOA, class IN, mname ns1.a.shifen.com

      Name: a.shifen.com
      Type: SOA (Start Of a zone of Authority) (6)
      Class: IN (0x0001)
      Time to live: 66 (1 minute, 6 seconds)
      Data length: 45
      Primary name server: ns1.a.shifen.com
      Responsible authority's mailbox: baidu dns master.baidu.com
      Serial Number: 2209160033
      Refresh Interval: 5 (5 seconds)
      Retry Interval: 5 (5 seconds)
      Expire limit: 2592000 (30 days)
      Minimum TTL: 3600 (1 hour)
  [Request In: 36]
  [Time: 0.033680000 seconds]
```

此时其实与第四帧相比区别不是很大,开始的Queries下只有Type的区别,之后的Answer下也一样,但 ipv6多了个Authoritative nameservers,并且将a.shifen.com,也就是baidu.com的原始名字拿来做了具体的分析,具体的区别也就是type上的差别了

步骤4: 再次访问www.baidu.com时, 没有DNS请求

因为此时本地的DNS已经有了baidu.com的DNS缓存,所以不需要继续向本地DNS服务器来

步骤五:此时有DNS请求

2681 225.204679 172.26.49.213 10.8.8.8 DNS 78 Standard query 0x4bbd A portal.sysu.edu.cn
2682 225.221863 10.8.8.8 172.26.49.213 DNS 119 Standard query response 0x4bbd A portal.sysu.edu.cn CNAME portal.adc.sysu.edu.cn A 202.116.64.123

我这里访问的是portal.sysu.edu.cn,可以看到此时客户端也会向本地的DNS服务器来请求域名的解析,返回的报文中也展示了这个网址的具体ip地址。

步骤6 使用ipconfig/displaydns的命令来显示本机缓冲区所包含的DNS解析内容

这里因为太多, 所以只截取部分

```
sslvpn.sysu.edu.cn
Record Name . . . . : sslvpn.sysu.edu.cn
Record Type . . . : 1
Time To Live . . . : 288
Data Length . . . : 4
Section . . . . : Answer
A (Host) Record . . : 202.116.81.14
```

步骤7,使用ipconfig/flushdns清楚本机的DNS缓存记录

```
C:\Users\Aholic^y>ipconfig/flushdns
Windows IP Configuration
Successfully flushed the DNS Resolver Cache.
C:\Users\Aholic^y>
```

成功清除缓存内容

步骤8,关闭浏览器再打开,访问刚才打开过的网站,观察是否有DNS请求

```
10894 1012.298228 172.26.49.213 108.8.8 DNS 78 Standard query 0x4b47 A portal.sysu.edu.cn
10895 1012.310341 10.8.8.8 172.26.49.213 DNS 119 Standard query response 0x4b47 A portal.sysu.edu.cn CNAME portal.adc.sysu.edu.cn A 202.116.64.123
```

发现确实有DNS请求,因为本地的DNS缓存被清除,此时需要客户端重新向本地的DNS服务器来请求域名的解析,才能访问具体的地址

三、实验思考

1、DNS协议中的资源记录RR包含哪些内容

回答字段、授权字段、附加信息字段使用RR的相同格式,RR包含

域名:记录资源数据对应的名字

类型:说明RR的类型码

类域:与问题记录的查询类型字段相同

生存时间:客户程序保留该资源记录的秒数

数据长度:说明资源数据的数量

数据

2、DNS处理返回需查找的域名还可能返回哪些内容

还可以如果查找到了具体的域名,还会返回查询类型,类域,生存时间,数据长度如果没有查找到,就会在reply里输出no such name,并开启下一次握手

3、反复试验,判断一个域名是否可以对应多个ip地址?域名与IP地址之间是不是——对应的关系?并不是——对应的关系,一个域名可以对应多个ip地址,比如我们访问baidu.com的时候,

```
Answers

∨ www.baidu.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.a.shifen.com

       Name: www.baidu.com
       Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
       Class: IN (0x0001)
       Time to live: 163 (2 minutes, 43 seconds)
       Data length: 15
       CNAME: www.a.shifen.com
  www.a.shifen.com: type A, class IN, addr 39.156.66.18
      Name: www.a.shifen.com
       Type: A (Host Address) (1)
       Class: IN (0x0001)
       Time to live: 259 (4 minutes, 19 seconds)
       Data length: 4
       Address: 39.156.66.18
  www.a.shifen.com: type A, class IN, addr 39.156.66.14
       Name: www.a.shifen.com
       Type: A (Host Address) (1)
       Class: IN (0x0001)
       Time to live: 259 (4 minutes, 19 seconds)
       Data length: 4
       Address: 39.156.66.14
  [Request In: 34]
  [Time: 0.029289000 seconds]
```

可以看到baidu.com的原名 <u>www.a.shifen.com</u>就有两个ip地址39.156.66.18和39.156.66.14,说明域名和ip不是——对应的关系

4、若实验中无法进行DNS解析,请写出导致问题的原因以及解决办法

- (1) 网站故障,当发现打开某些网站会出现dns错误,但又有些大站打开一切正常,这种情况由于网站域名服务器故障。只需要换一个网站来进行实验即可
- (2) 网络故障, 没网络打开网页, 修复只需要修复网络问题即可
- 5、DNS协议何时用UDP? 何时用TCP?

首先了解一下两者的概念

TCP:面向连接的协议,提供可靠的数据传输,一般服务质量要求比较高的情况,使用这个协议。

UDP: 用户数据报协议,是一种无连接的传输层协议,提供面向事务的简单不可靠信息传送服务。

但是虽然TCP协议中植入了各种安全保障功能,但是在实际执行的过程中会占用大量的系统开销,无疑使速度受到严重的影响。

反观UDP由于排除了信息可靠传递机制,将安全和排序等功能移交给上层应用来完成,极大降低了执行时间,使速度得到了保证。

所以DNS在进行区域传输(即辅助DNS服务器启动时,它需要与主DNS服务器通信,并加载数据信息)的时候使用TCP协议,其它时候则使用UDP协议。