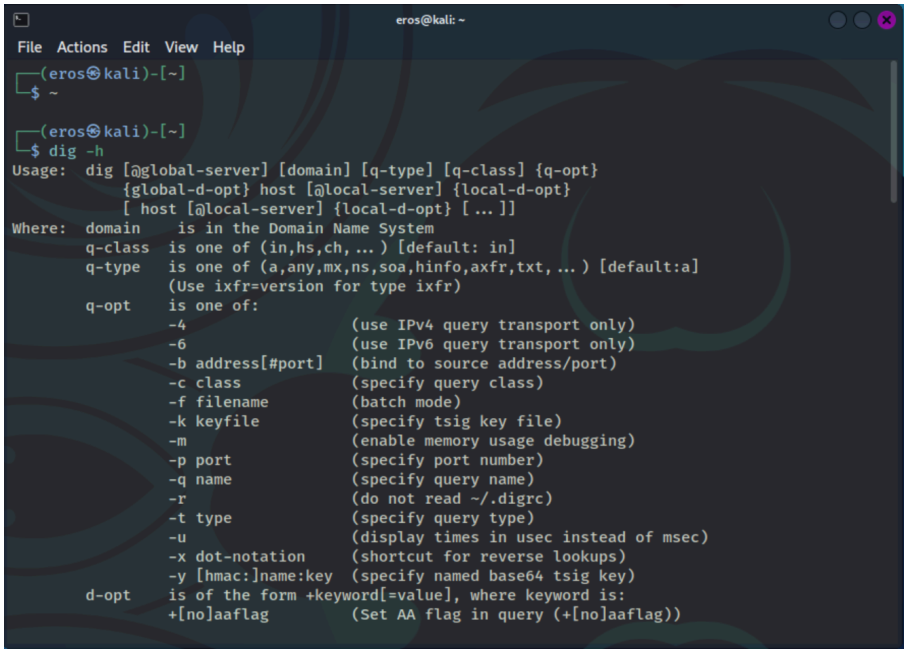
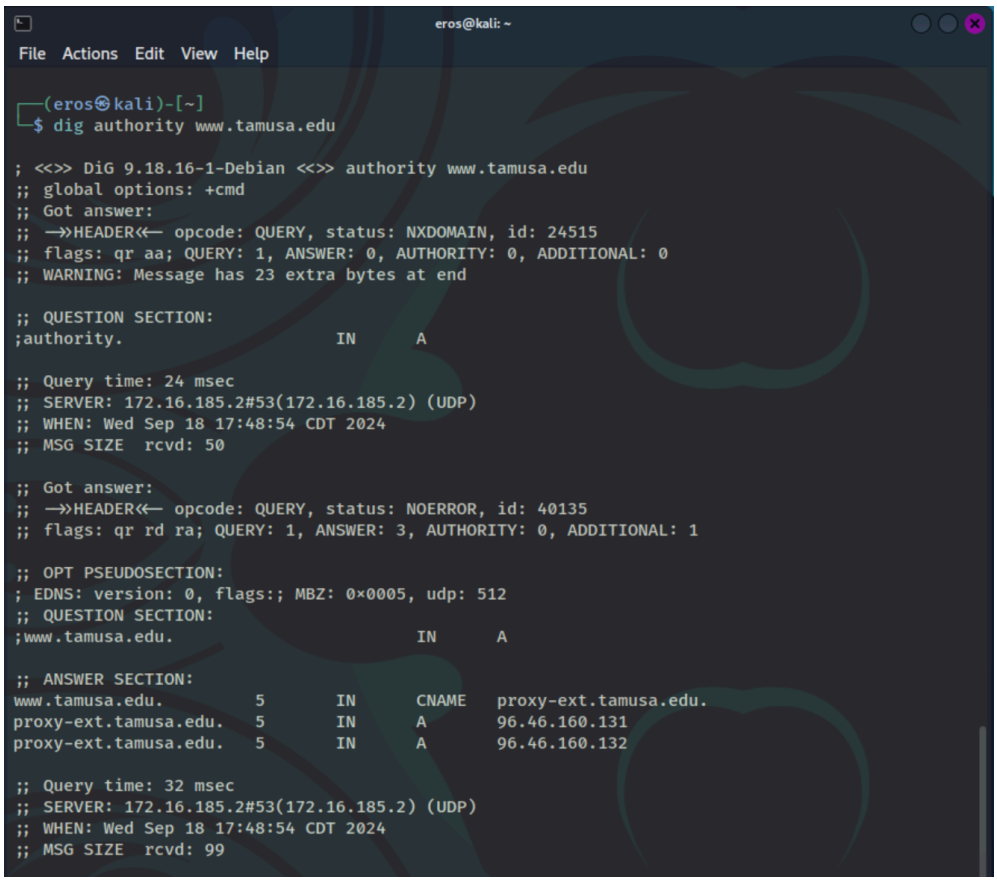
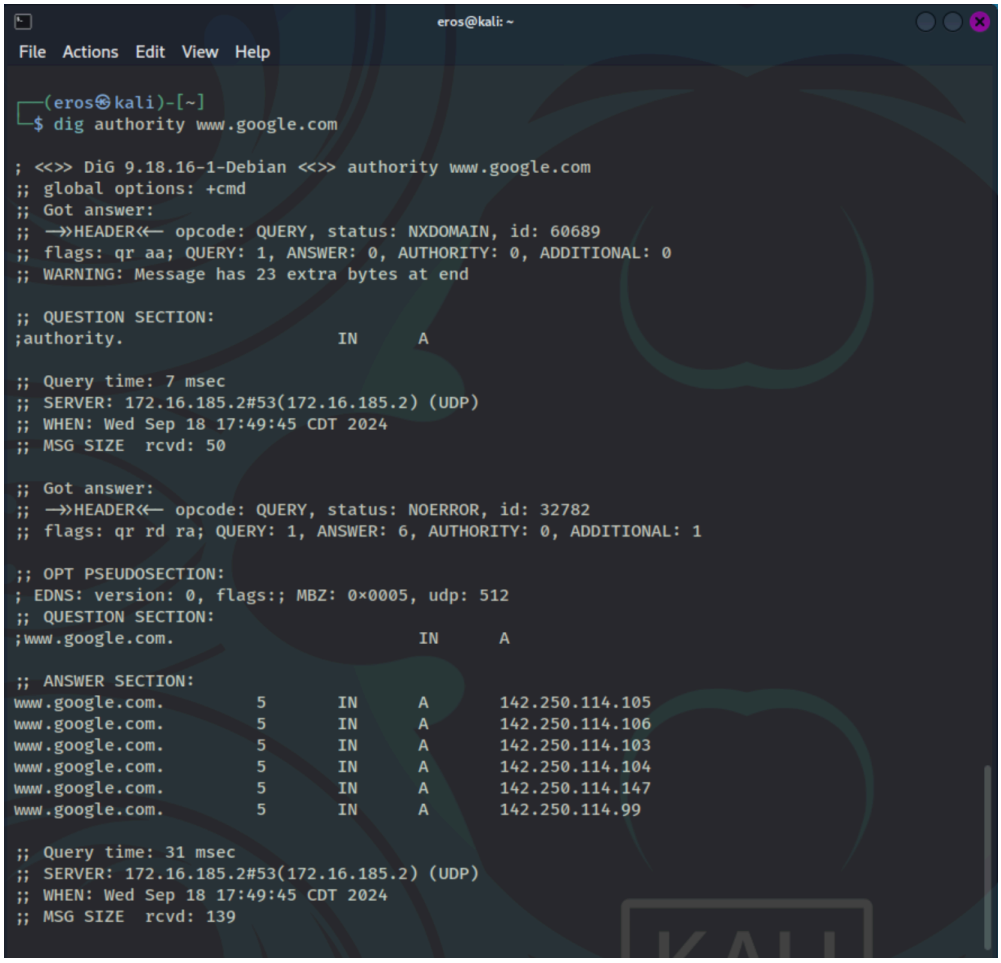
Dig Demo:

Dig Command Usage and Where



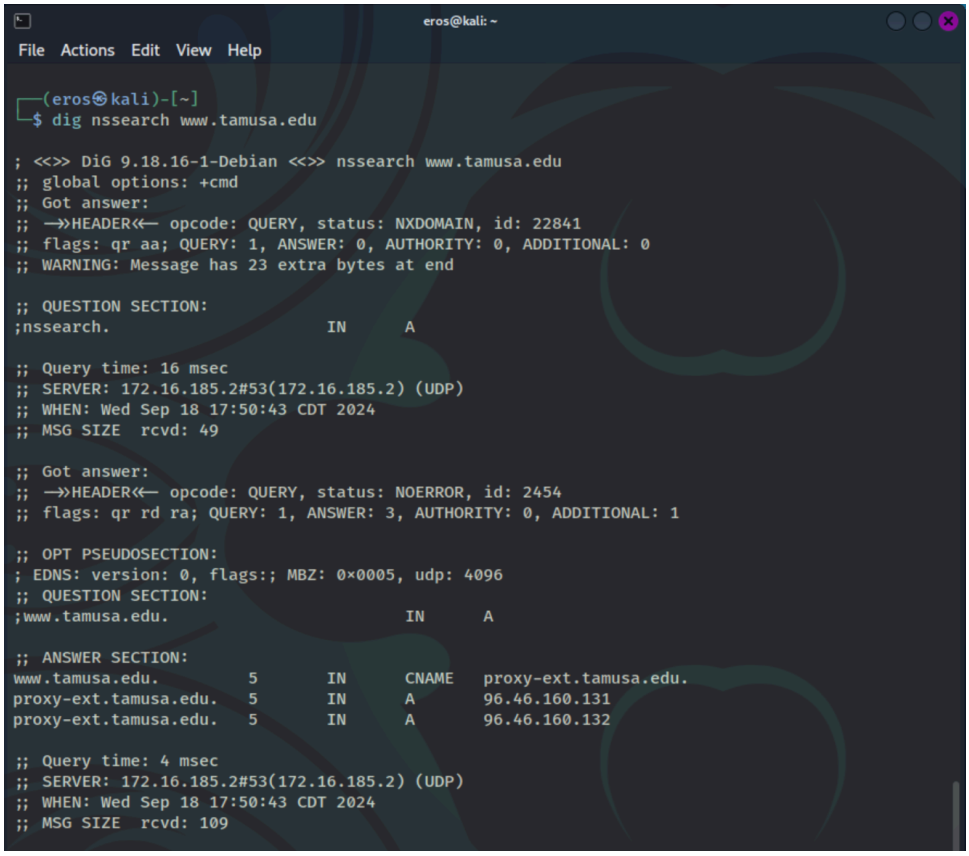
Dig authority www.tamusa.edu & www.google.com





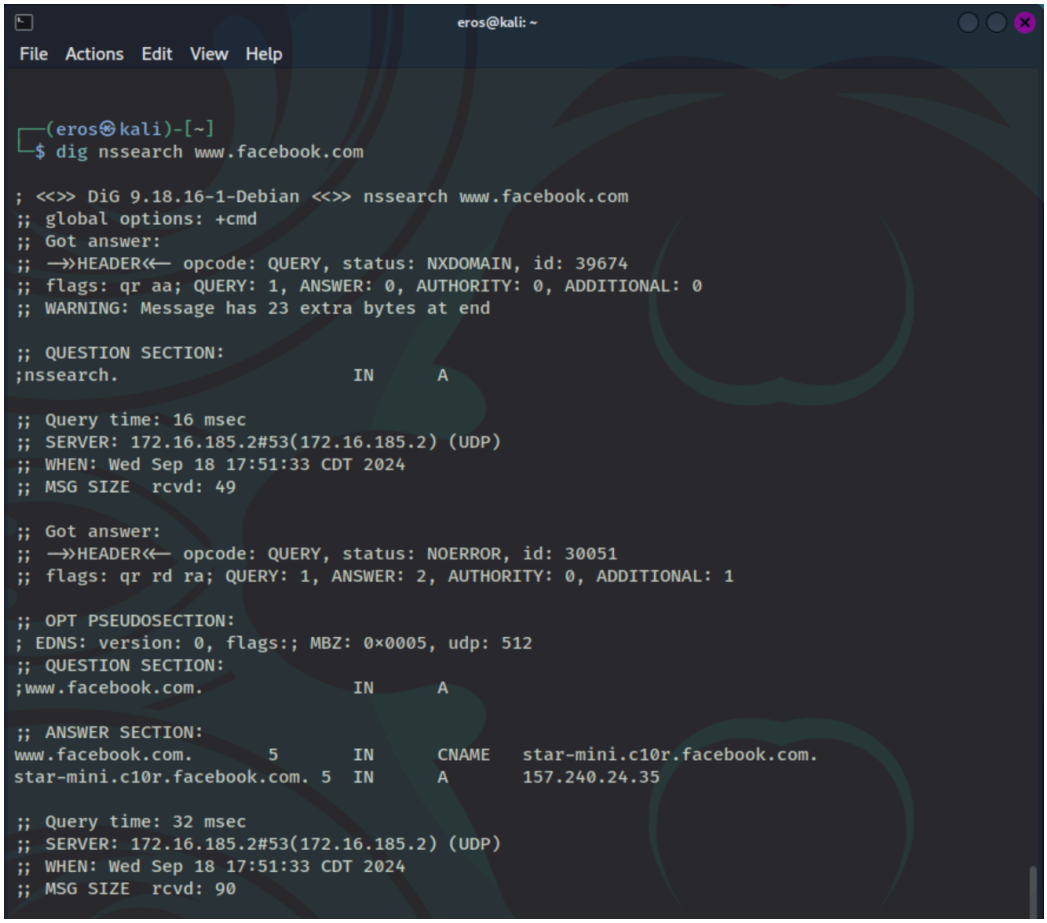
The TAMUSA dig query receives two proxy server answers (96.46.160.131 and 96.46.160.132). Being a .edu TLD (Top-level domain) security is a priority so having a proxy provides the website and the user requesting the website more security by requiring a user login. In the case of the Google dig query there are six server answers and being a public domain there are no proxies, unlike www.tamusa.edu. Neither query could find an authoritative answer.

Dig nssearch www.tamusa.edu

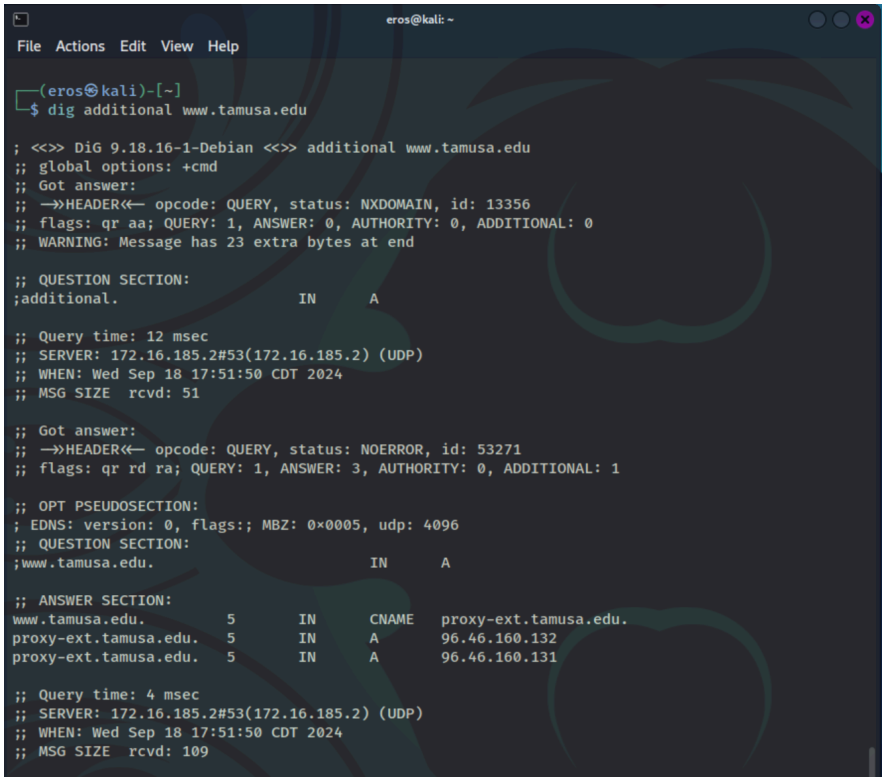


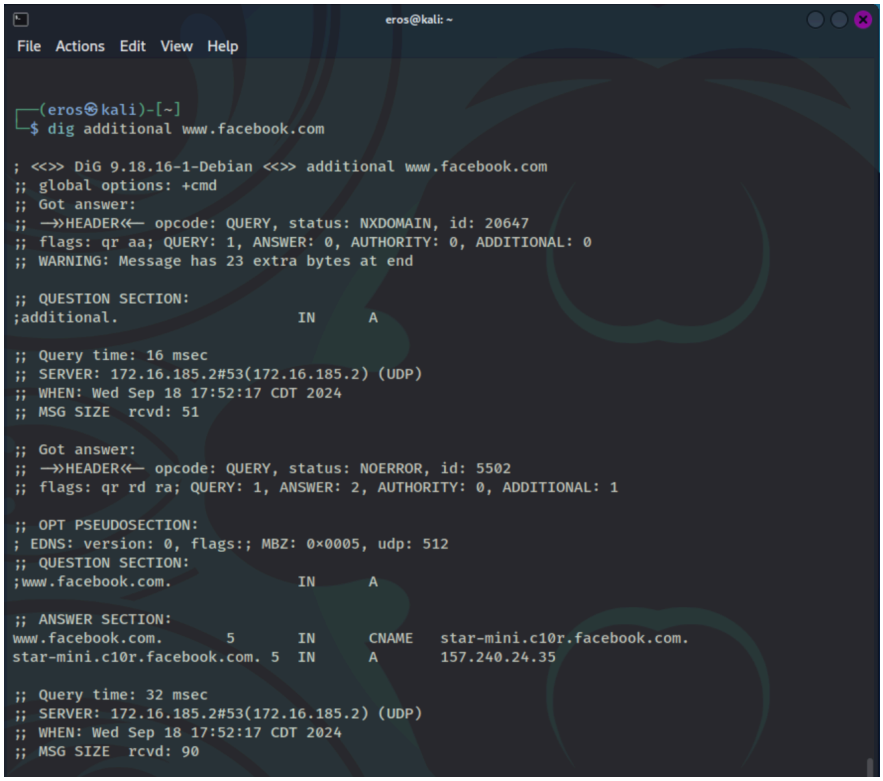
This query for name servers is almost identical to the authoritative search. There are two proxy answers and the message size is smaller because of the id: 2454.

Dig nssearch www.facebook.com

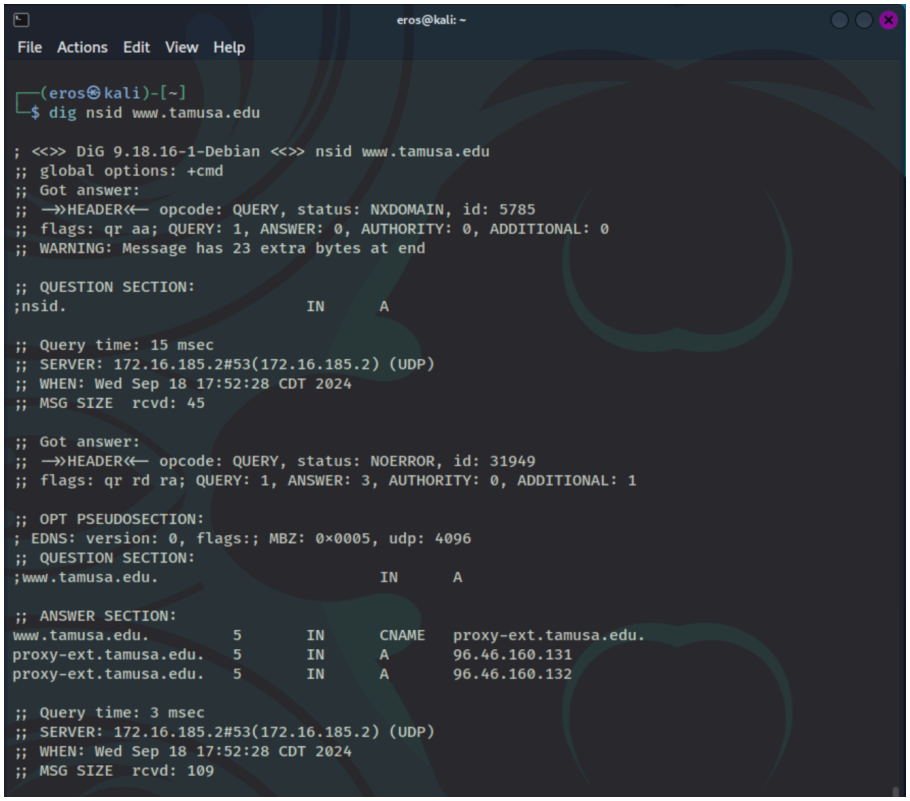


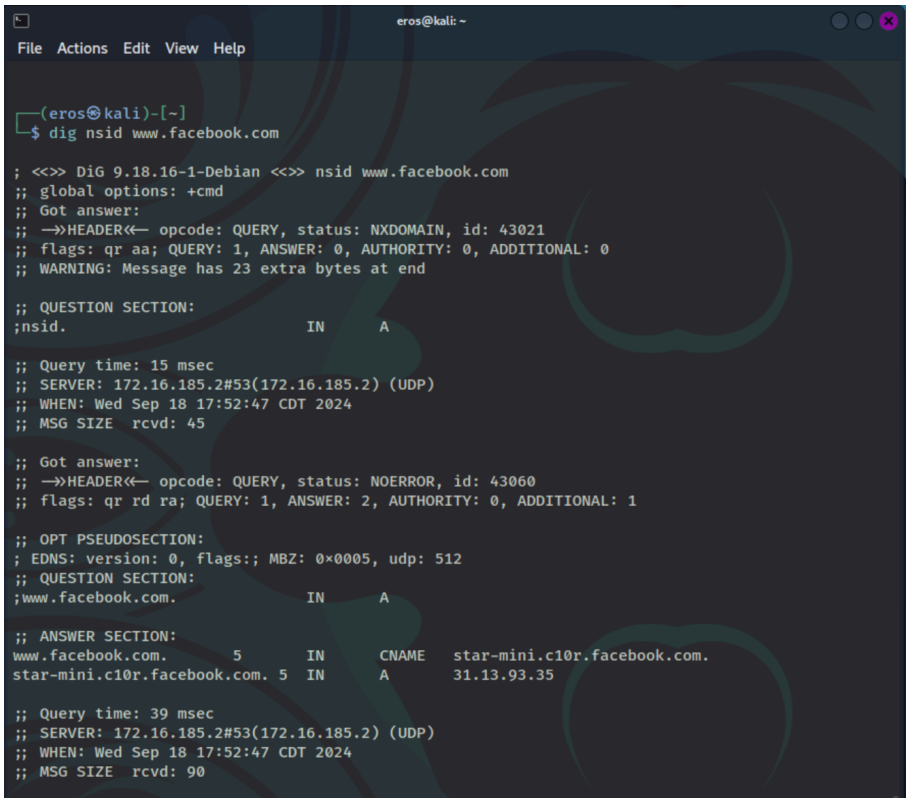
Dig additional www.tamusa.edu & www.facebook.com



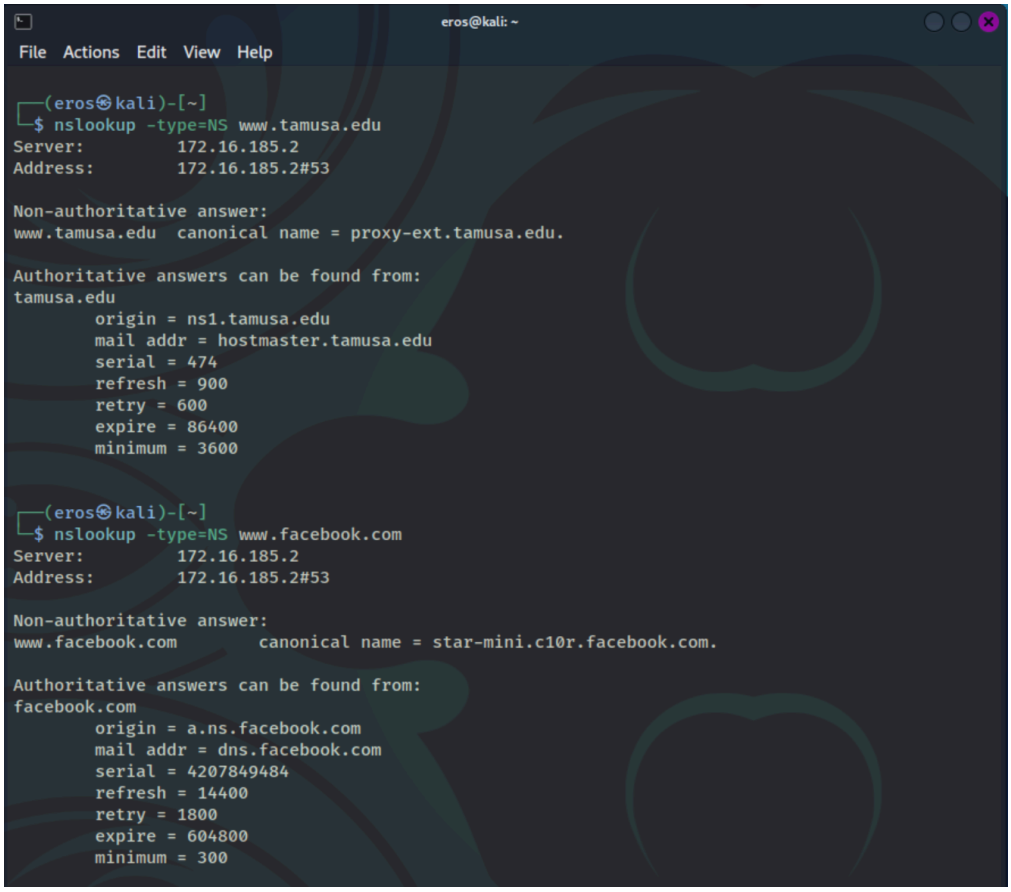


Dig nsid www.tamusa.edu & www.facebook.com





Nslookup -type=NS www.tamusa.edu & www.facebook.com



Nslookup www.tamusa.edu & www.facebook.com

I learned to check and look for domain name servers (DNS) using Nslookup and Dig in Kali Linux. Dig (Domain Information Groper) retrieves information about DNS name servers. I used the authority command to attempt to display the authority section reply and the nssearch command to find the authoritative name servers. I also used additional to view the additional section to a query reply and nsid to receive the DNS nameserver ID. Additionally, I used Nslookup to view servers and their addresses and Nslookup -type=NS to view authoritative answers.