

## **VxLEARN Networks**

Networking & Cybersecurity Track  
Simulated Employment Program

### **Lab Report: Exploring DNS Traffic**

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## **1. Introduction**

This lab explains how DNS traffic works by capturing and analyzing packets using Wireshark. The purpose is to understand how a computer resolves a website name into an IP address. All captures in this lab were done using a Wi-Fi network interface.

## **2. Objectives**

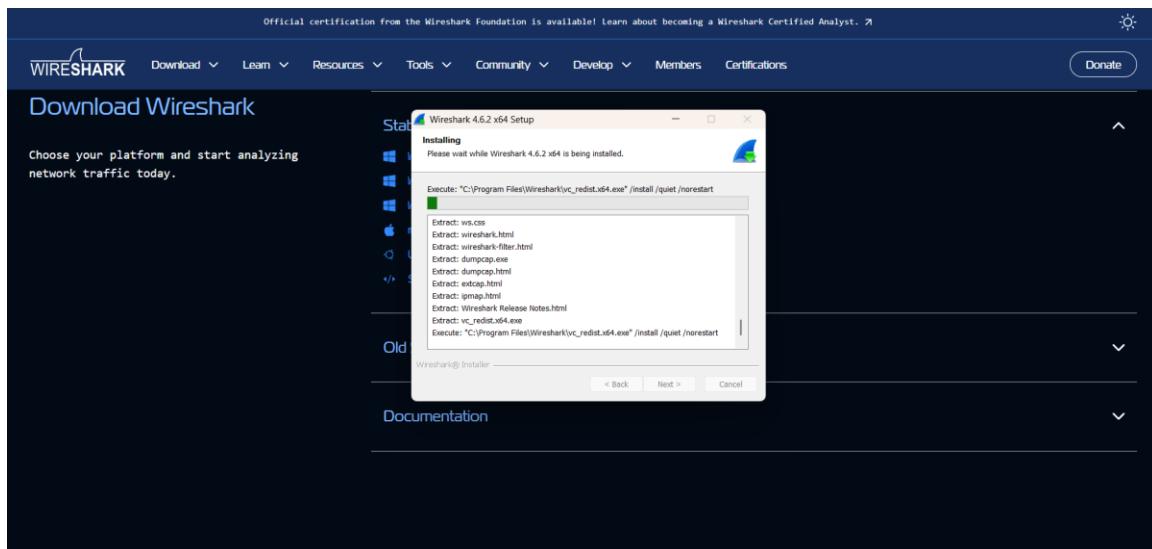
- Capture DNS traffic using Wireshark
- Analyze DNS query packets
- Analyze DNS response packets

## **3. Background / Scenario**

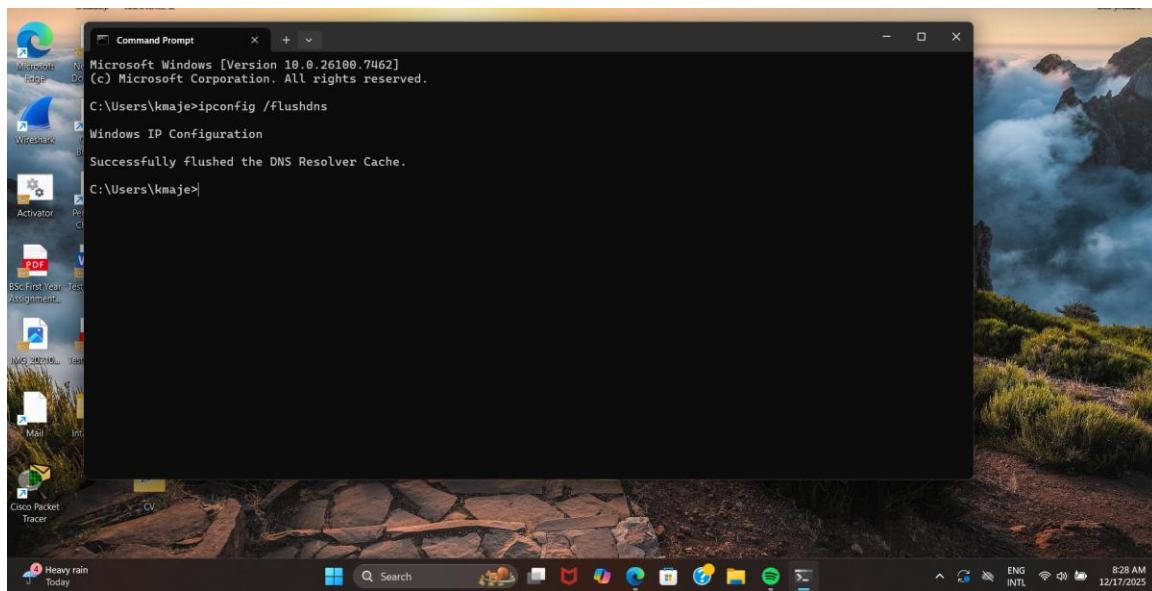
Wireshark is a packet analysis tool used for troubleshooting and security investigations. Because it shows packet-level details, it can also be used by attackers to gather information. In this lab, Wireshark is used to observe DNS traffic.

## 4. Part 1: Capture DNS Traffic

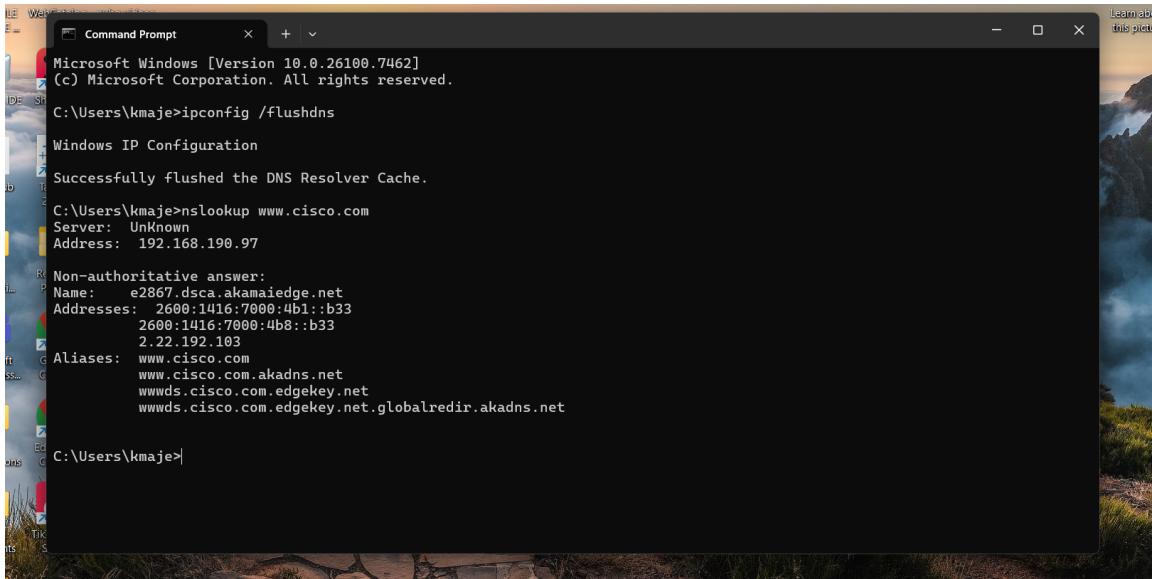
Wireshark was installed and the active Wi-Fi interface was selected.



The DNS cache was cleared using the ipconfig /flushdns command.



The nslookup command was used to generate DNS traffic.



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26100.7462]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\kmaje>ipconfig /flushdns

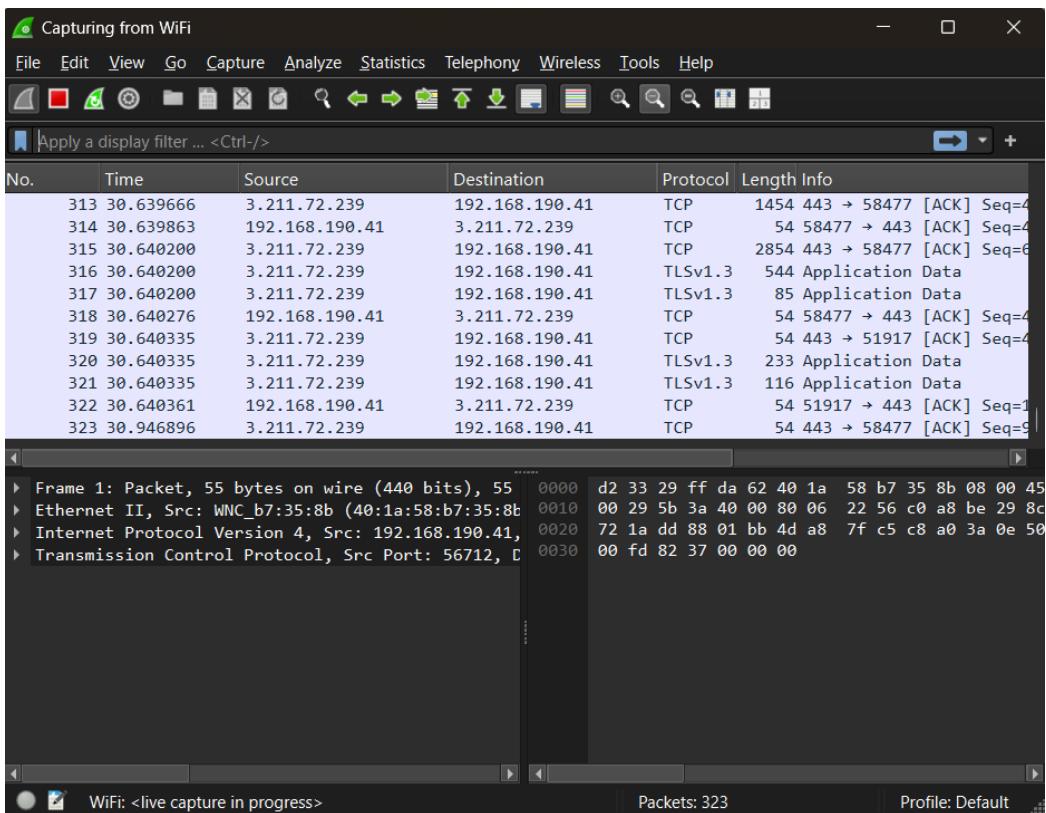
Windows IP Configuration

Successfully flushed the DNS Resolver Cache.

C:\Users\kmaje>nslookup www.cisco.com
Server: Unknown
Address: 192.168.190.97

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: e2867.dsca.akamaiedge.net
Addresses: 2600:1416:7000:4b1::b33
          2600:1416:7000:4b8::b33
          2.22.192.103
Aliases: www.cisco.com
          www.cisco.com.akadns.net
          wwwds.cisco.com.edgekey.net
          wwwds.cisco.com.edgekey.net.globalredir.akadns.net

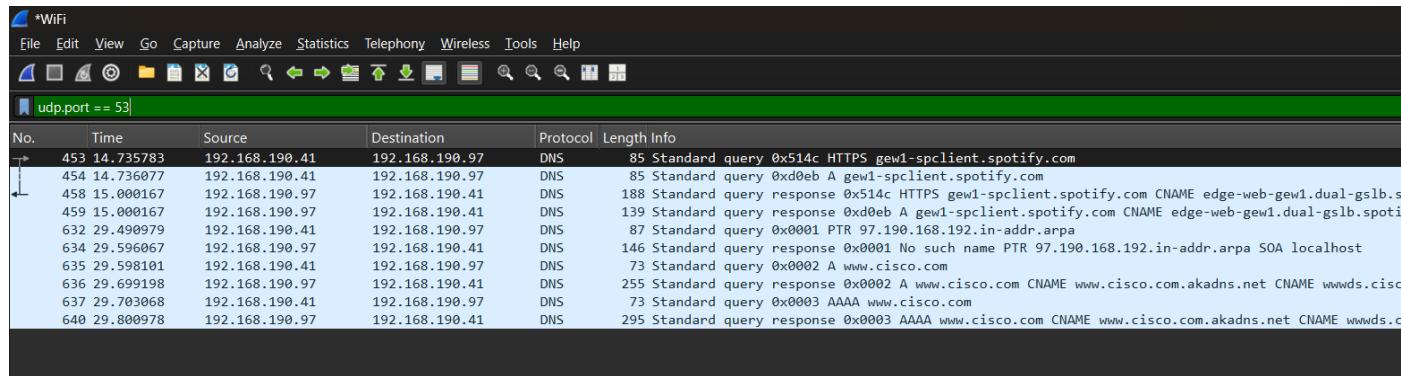
C:\Users\kmaje>
```



Wireshark capturing packets

## 5. Part 2: Explore DNS Query Traffic

The filter `udp.port == 53` was applied to view DNS traffic only. The DNS query packet for `www.cisco.com` was analyzed.



A screenshot of Wireshark showing a list of network packets. The title bar says "WiFi". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. A toolbar with various icons is at the top. A green status bar at the bottom shows the filter: "udp.port == 53". The main window displays a table of captured packets. The columns are: No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The table shows several DNS queries and responses. For example, packet 453 is a standard query from 192.168.190.41 to 192.168.190.97 for "www.cisco.com". Other entries show responses like "No such name PTR 97.190.168.192.in-addr.arpa SOA localhost" and "Standard query response 0x0003 AAAA www.cisco.com".

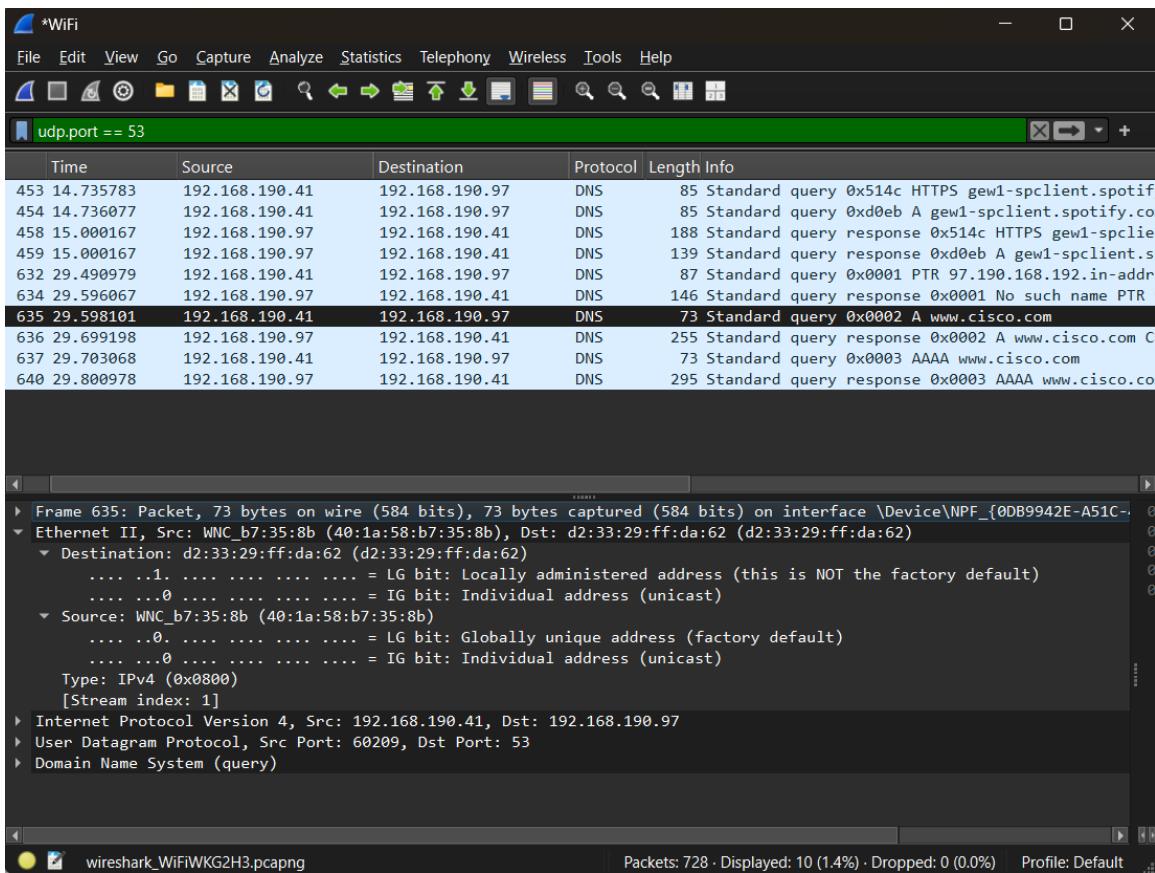
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
453	14.735783	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	85	Standard query 0x514c HTTPS gew1-spclient.spotify.com
454	14.736077	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	85	Standard query 0xd0eb A gew1-spclient.spotify.com
458	15.000167	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	188	Standard query response 0x514c HTTPS gew1-spclient.spotify.com CNAME edge-web-gew1.dual-gslb.spotify.com
459	15.000167	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	139	Standard query response 0xd0eb A gew1-spclient.spotify.com CNAME edge-web-gew1.dual-gslb.spotify.com
632	29.490979	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	87	Standard query 0x0001 PTR 97.190.168.192.in-addr.arpa
634	29.596067	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	146	Standard query response 0x0001 No such name PTR 97.190.168.192.in-addr.arpa SOA localhost
635	29.598101	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	73	Standard query 0x0002 A www.cisco.com
636	29.699198	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	255	Standard query response 0x0002 A www.cisco.com CNAME www.cisco.com.akadns.net CNAME wwwds.cisco.com
637	29.703068	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	73	Standard query 0x0003 AAAA www.cisco.com
640	29.800978	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	295	Standard query response 0x0003 AAAA www.cisco.com CNAME www.cisco.com.akadns.net CNAME wwwds.cisco.com

The packet uses IEEE 802.11 (Wifi) because the connection is wireless. The destination port is 53, which is the default DNS port.

When examining the DNS query packet, the IEEE 802.11 (Wifi) header shows:

- **Source MAC Address:** 40:1a:58:b7:35:8b
- **Destination MAC Address:** d2:33:29:ff:da:62

This indicates that DNS queries are first sent to the router, not directly to the DNS server.

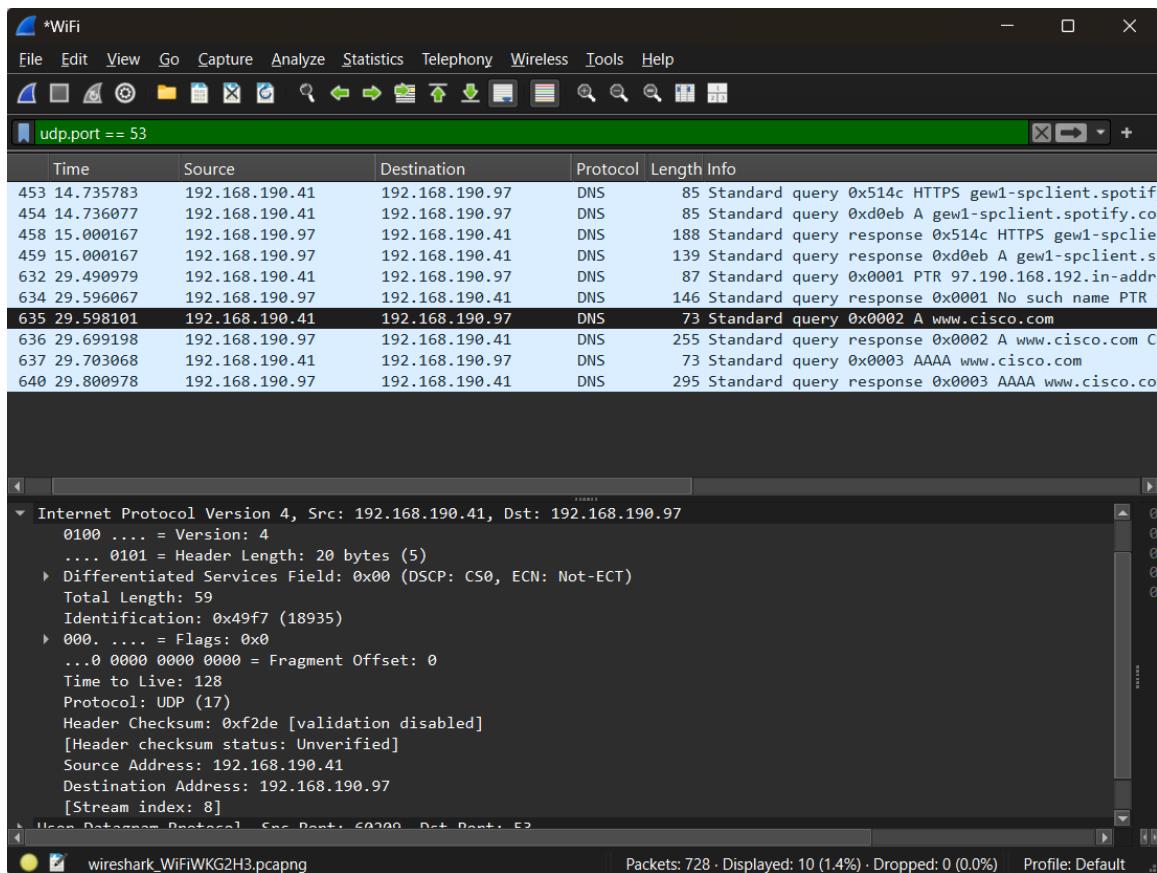


IEEE 802.11 header expanded

At the **IPv4 layer**, the packet shows:

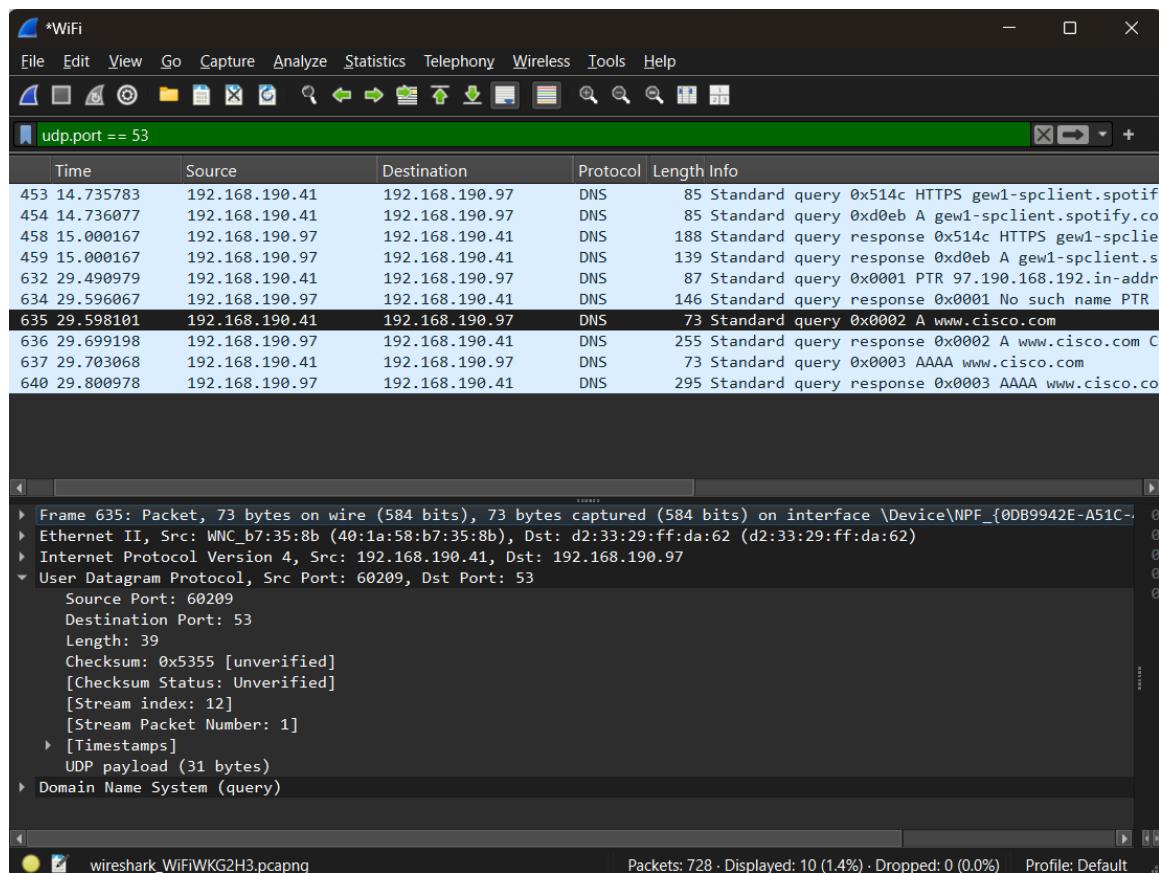
- **Source IP Address:** 192.168.190.41
- **Destination IP Address:** 192.168.190.97

This confirms that IP addresses remain constant end-to-end, while MAC addresses change as packets move across the network.



IPv4 header expanded

In the **UDP header**, the source port is a random high numbered port selected by the PC, while the destination port is **53**, confirming the packet is a DNS query.



UDP header expanded

## 6. Part 3: Explore DNS Response Traffic

The DNS response packet represents the answer sent back by the DNS server. Compared to the DNS query, the source and destination information is reversed:

- The DNS server is now the source
- The PC is the destination

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a list of network captures. A specific DNS response packet is highlighted in blue. The details pane at the bottom shows the packet structure, including the Ethernet II header, IP header, and DNS header.

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
453 14.735783	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	85	Standard query 0x514c HTTPS gew1-spclient.spotify.com
454 14.736077	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	85	Standard query 0xd0eb A gew1-spclient.spotify.com
458 15.000167	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	188	Standard query response 0x514c HTTPS gew1-spclient.spotify.com
459 15.000167	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	139	Standard query response 0xd0eb A gew1-spclient.spotify.com
632 29.490979	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	87	Standard query 0x0001 PTR 97.190.168.192.in-addr.arpa
634 29.596067	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	146	Standard query response 0x0001 No such name PTR 97.190.168.192.in-addr.arpa
635 29.598101	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	73	Standard query 0x0002 A www.cisco.com
636 29.699198	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	255	Standard query response 0x0002 A www.cisco.com
637 29.703068	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	73	Standard query 0x0003 AAAA www.cisco.com
640 29.800978	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	295	Standard query response 0x0003 AAAA www.cisco.com

DNS response packet selected

The response packet includes DNS flags that indicate recursive queries are supported. This means the DNS server performs the necessary lookups on behalf of the client and returns the final result.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
453	14.735783	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	85	Standard query 0x514c HTTPS gew1-spclient.spotify.com
454	14.736077	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	85	Standard query 0xd0eb A gew1-spclient.spotify.com
458	15.000167	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	188	Standard query response 0x514c HTTPS gew1-spclient.spotify.com CNAME edge-web-gew1.dual-gslb.spotify.com SOA dns1.p05
459	15.000167	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	139	Standard query response 0xd0eb A gew1-spclient.spotify.com CNAME edge-web-gew1.dual-gslb.spotify.com A 35.186.224.26
632	29.490979	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	87	Standard query 0x0001 PTR 97.190.168.192.in-addr.arpa SOA localhost
634	29.596067	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	146	Standard query response 0x0001 No such name PTR 97.190.168.192.in-addr.arpa SOA localhost
635	29.598101	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	73	Standard query 0x0002 A www.cisco.com
636	29.699198	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	255	Standard query response 0x0002 A www.cisco.com CNAME www.cisco.com.akadns.net CNAME wwwds.cisco.com.edgekey.net CNAME
637	29.703068	192.168.190.41	192.168.190.97	DNS	73	Standard query 0x0003 AAAA www.cisco.com
640	29.800978	192.168.190.97	192.168.190.41	DNS	295	Standard query response 0x0003 AAAA www.cisco.com CNAME www.cisco.com.akadns.net CNAME wwwds.cisco.com.edgekey.net CNAME

```

> Ethernet II, Src: d2:33:29:ff:da:62 (d2:33:29:ff:da:62), Dst: WNC_b7:35:8b (40:1a:58:b7:35:8b)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.190.97, Dst: 192.168.190.41
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 60209
> Domain Name System (response)
    Transaction ID: 0x0002
    Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error
        1... .... .... = Response: Message is a response
        .000 0.... .... = Opcode: Standard query (0)
        .... 0.... .... = Authoritative: Server is not an authority for domain
        .... 0.... .... = Truncated: Message is not truncated
        .... 1.... .... = Recursion desired: Do query recursively
        .... 1.... .... = Recursion available: Server can do recursive queries
        .... 0.... .... = Z: reserved (0)
        .... 0.... .... = Answer authenticated: Answer/authority portion was not authenticated by the server
        .... 0.... .... = Non-authenticated data: Unacceptable
        .... 0000 = Reply code: No error (0)
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 5
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
    < Queries
        > www.cisco.com: type A, class IN
    < Answers
        > www.cisco.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname www.cisco.com.akadns.net
        > www.cisco.com.akadns.net: type CNAME, class IN, cname wwwds.cisco.com.edgekey.net
        > wwwds.cisco.com.edgekey.net: type CNAME, class IN, cname wwwds.cisco.com.edgekey.net.globalredir.akadns.net
        > wwwds.cisco.com.edgekey.net.globalredir.akadns.net: type CNAME, class IN, cname e2867.dsca.akamaiedge.net
        > e2867.dsca.akamaiedge.net: type A, class IN, addr 2.22.192.103
    [Request In: 635]
    [Time: 101.097000 milliseconds]

```

Packets: 728 - Displayed: 10 (1.4%) - Dropped: 0 (0.0%)

## DNS flags, queries, and answers expanded

In the **Answers** section, the DNS response includes:

- **CNAME records**, which show aliases used by DNS
- **A records**, which provide the final IPv4 address for the requested domain

These values match the results produced by the nslookup command, confirming the accuracy of the DNS resolution.

## 7. Reflection

When viewing all captured traffic without filters, it becomes clear how much information can be exposed on a network. DNS traffic reveals which websites users access and which DNS servers are in use. Attackers can use packet capture tools like Wireshark to perform reconnaissance, monitor user activity, and carry out attacks such as DNS spoofing or man-in-the-middle attacks.

This highlights the importance of securing DNS traffic using encryption technologies such as **DNS over HTTPS (DoH)** or **DNS over TLS (DoT)**.

## 8. Conclusion

This lab demonstrated how DNS queries and responses operate by analyzing real network traffic with Wireshark. By examining packet headers and DNS records, the lab provided a deeper understanding of DNS functionality and emphasized the security risks associated with unprotected DNS traffic.