Script para Transferência de Zona

+ Vamos forçar a transferência de zona por meio do comando host -l

+ Veja que o ns1 não está autorizado a fazer a ZT, mas o ns2 está

```
host -l businesscorp.com.br ns1.businesscorp.com.br
```

```
└─# host -l businesscorp.com.br ns1.businesscorp.com.br
Using domain server:
Name: ns1.businesscorp.com.br
Address: 37.59.174.225#53
Aliases:

Host businesscorp.com.br not found: 5(REFUSED)
; Transfer failed.
```

```
host -l businesscorp.com.br ns2.businesscorp.com.br
```

```
┌──(root㉿DESKTOP-NJHHNK6)-[/home/kali]
└─# host -l businesscorp.com.br ns2.businesscorp.com.br
Using domain server:
Name: ns2.businesscorp.com.br
Address: 37.59.174.226#53
Aliases:

businesscorp.com.br name server ns1.businesscorp.com.br.
businesscorp.com.br name server ns2.businesscorp.com.br.
businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.225
desafio.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.226
ftp.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.225
infrasecreta.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.225
intranet.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.228
mail.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.227
ns1.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.225
ns2.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.226
parsingok.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.225
piloto.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.230
rh.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.229
srvkey.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.235
www.businesscorp.com.br has address 37.59.174.225
```

+ Quando usamos a opção -a, a resposta virá mais completa

```
host -l -a businesscorp.com.br ns2.businesscorp.com.br
```

+ Montando o script: [dnszone.sh]

```
#!/bin/bash
for server in $(host -t ns $1 | cut -d " " -f 4);
do
host -l -a $1 $server
done
```