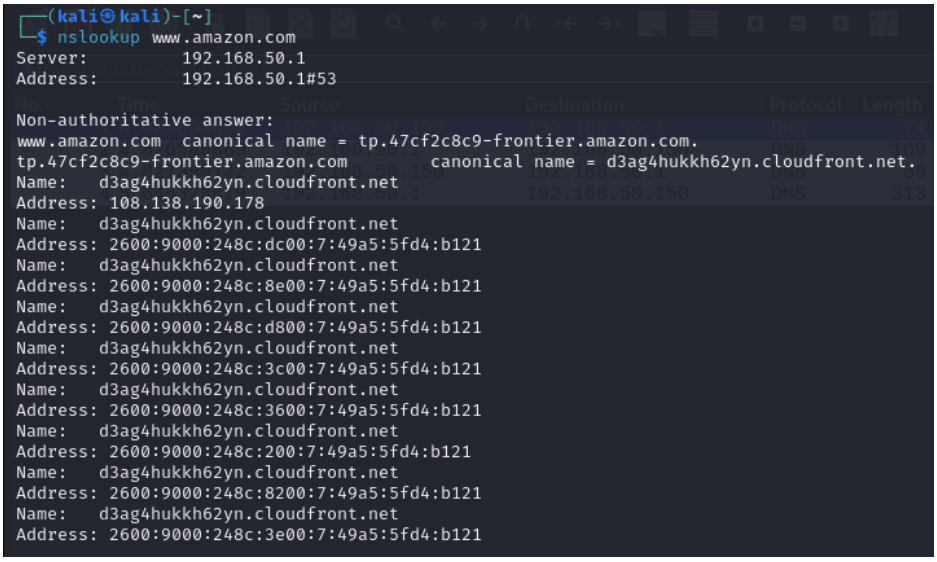
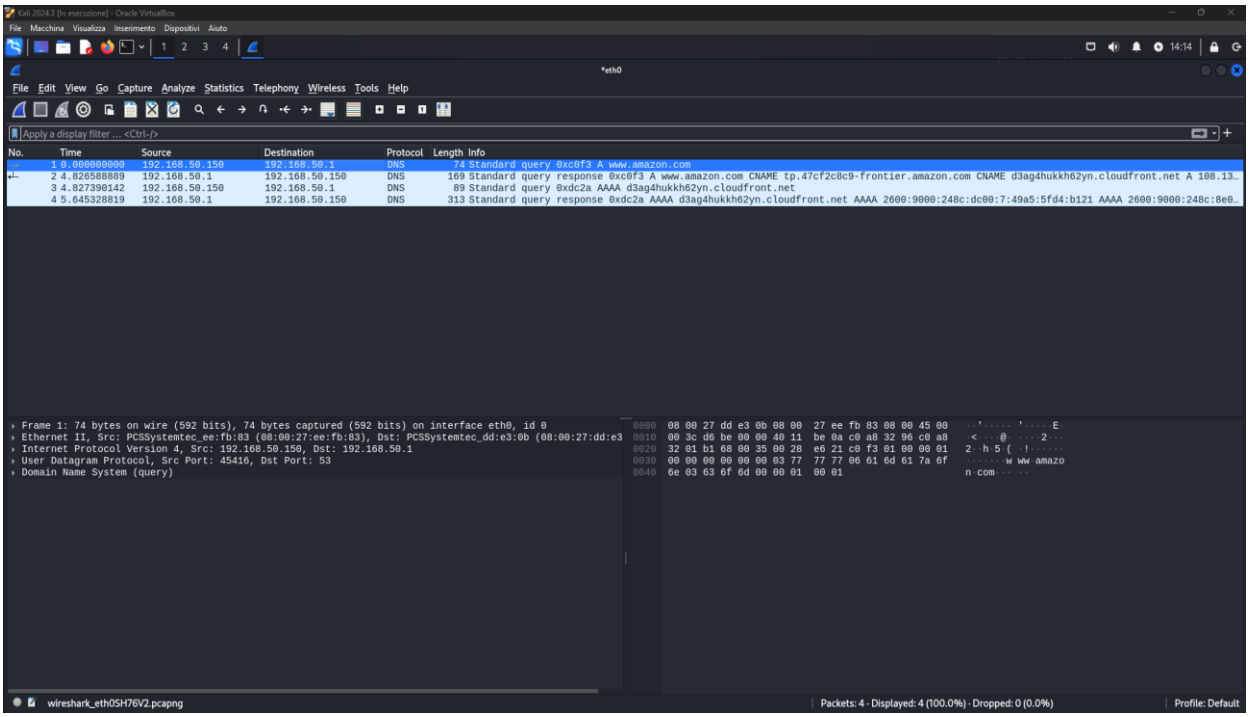
Esercizio 24/10/2024

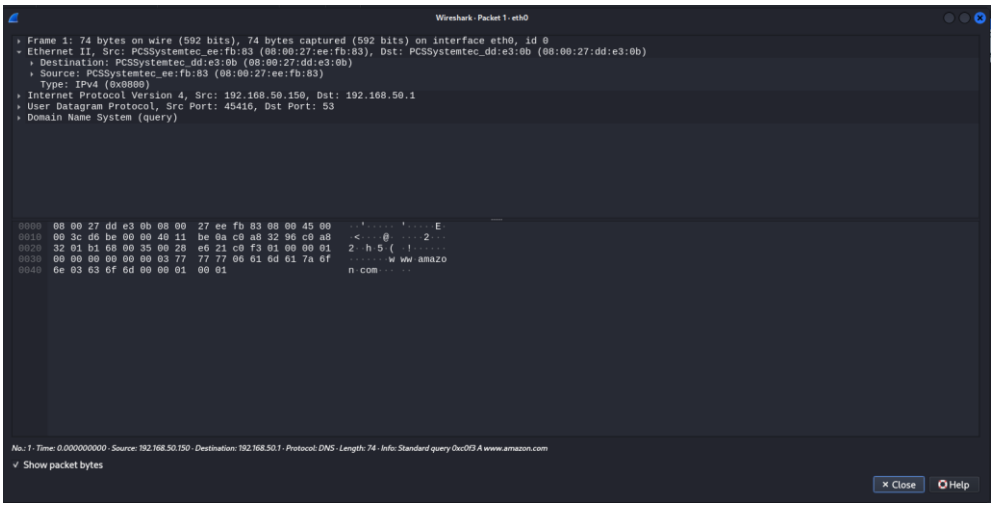
1. Come primo step seleziono l interfaccia da monitorare con Wireshark e procedo su terminale con il comando nslookup www.amazon.com per interrogare il dominio amazon:

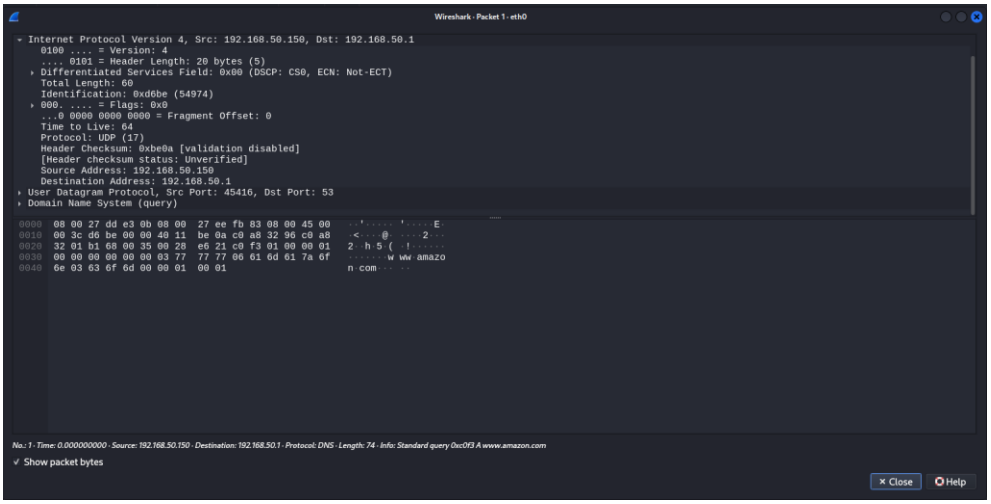


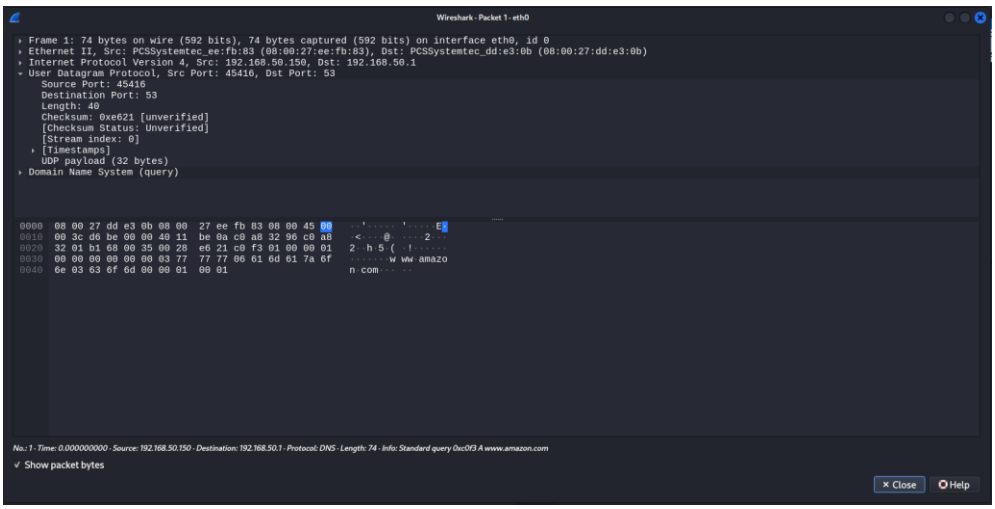


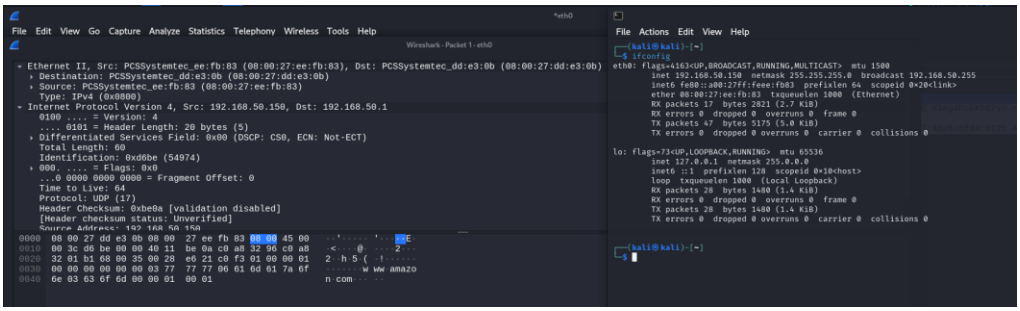
2. Una volta applicati i filtri di cattura passo ad esaminare le query di richiesta e di risposta con i dettagli appropriati:

a- Query di richiesta:



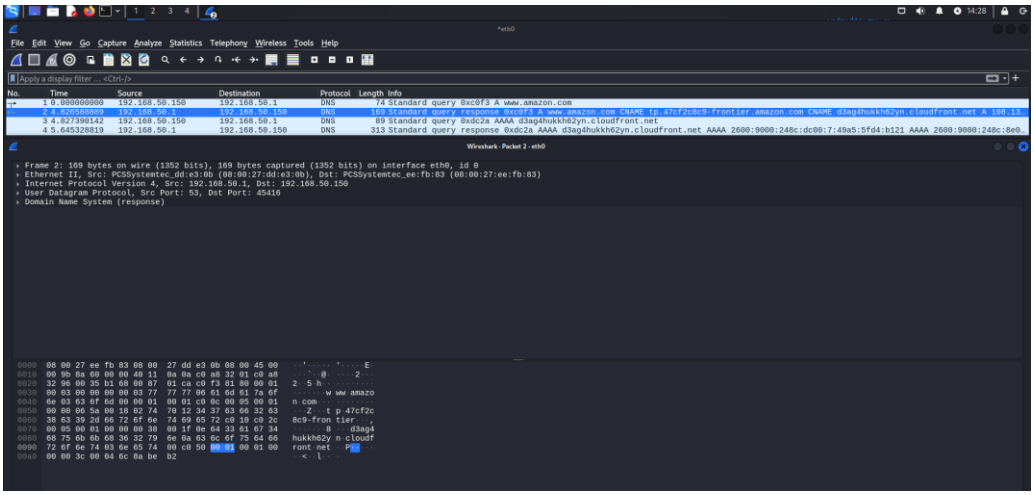


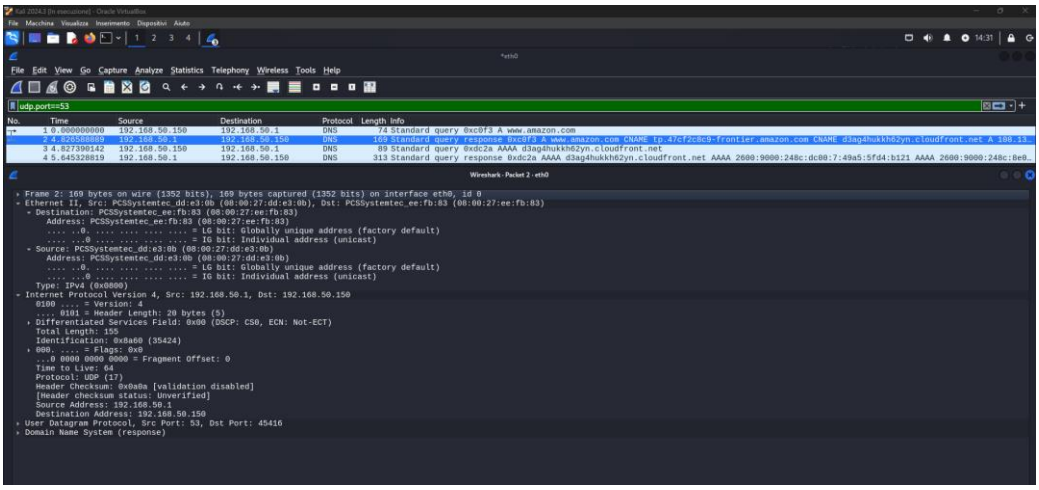


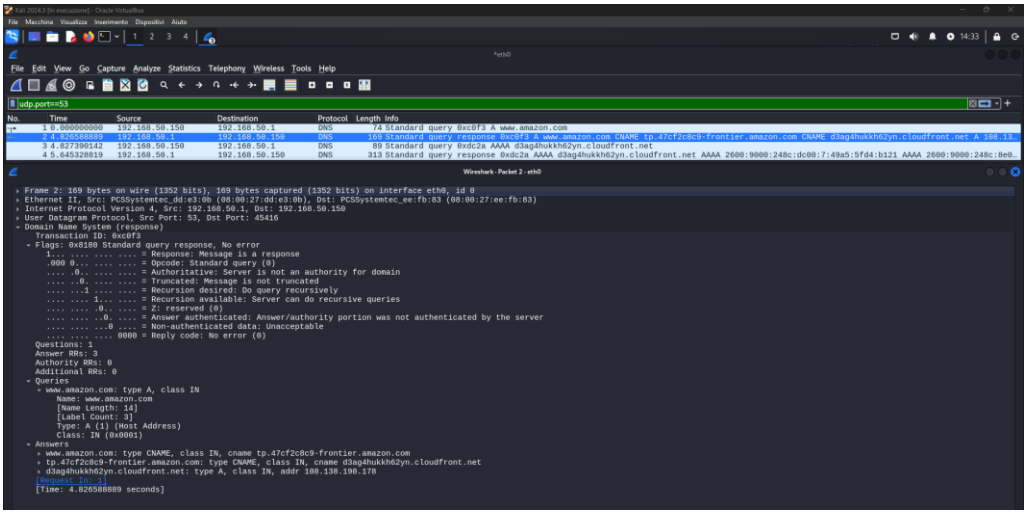


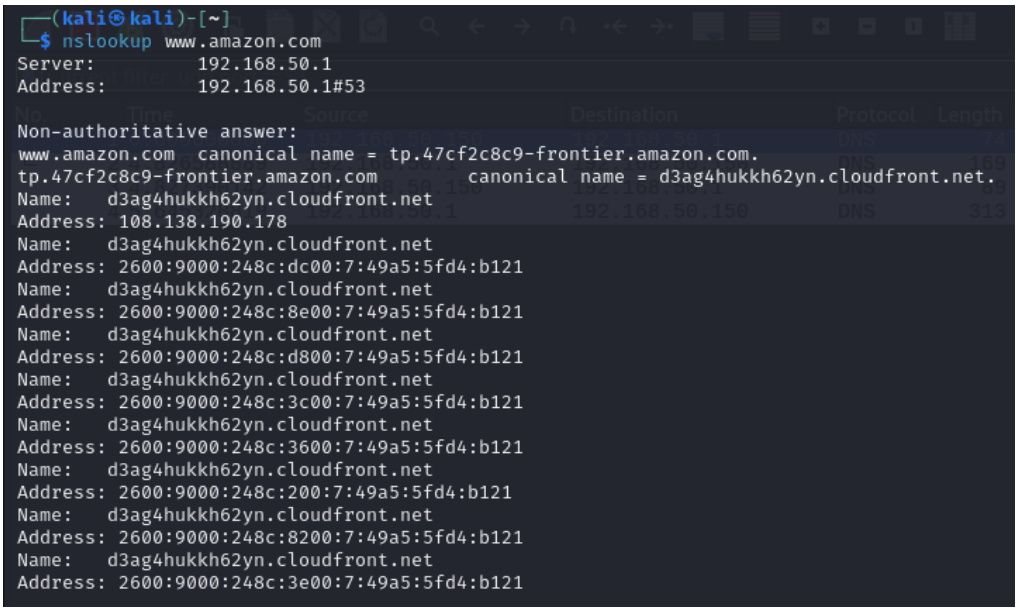
b- Query di risposta:

```
▸ Frame 1: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
▸ Ethernet II, Src: PCSSystemtec_ee:fb:83 (08:00:27:ee:fb:83), Dst: PCSSystemtec_dd:e3:0b (08:00:27:dd:e3:0b)
▸ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.50.150, Dst: 192.168.50.1
▸ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 45416, Dst Port: 53
▾ Domain Name System (query)
    Transaction ID: 0xc0f3
  ▾ 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
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 0
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
  ▾ Queries
    ▾ www.amazon.com: type A, class IN
        Name: www.amazon.com
        [Name Length: 14]
        [Label Count: 3]
        Type: A (1) (Host Address)
        Class: IN (0x0001)
    [Response In: 2]
```









Confrontando i risultati di Wireshark con nslookup notiamo che i risultati sono gli stessi.