Computer Networks Laboratory Week #4

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Sec - B

Implementation of a Local DNS Server and Authoritative NameServer

DNS (Domain Name System) is the Internet's phone book; it translates hostnames to IP addresses (and vice versa). This translation is through DNS resolution, which happens behind the scene.

The objectives of this lab are to understand:

- Install, set up and deploy a local DNS server
- Deploy authoritative nameserver for example.com domain

Lab Setup (with Internet Connection)

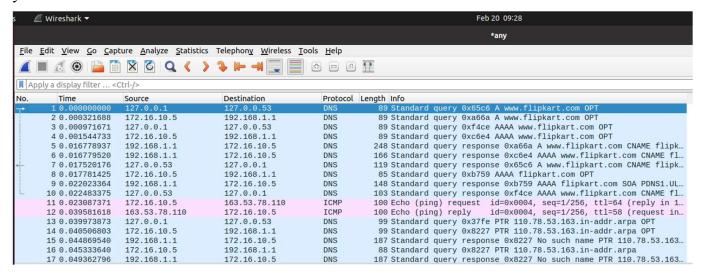
DNS Server: 10.2.22.184 User/Client:

10.2.22.195 Note: Use the default IP address provided by

PESU LAN.

Observation 1:

Ping a computer such as <u>www.google.com</u> (any domain). Please use Wireshark to show the DNS query triggered by your ping command and DNS response. Describe your observation.



```
Frame 1: 89 bytes on wire (712 bits), 89 bytes captured (712 bits) on interface any, id 0
   Linux cooked capture
      Packet type: Unicast to us (0)
      Link-layer address type: 772
      Link-layer address length: 6
      Source: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
      Unused: 0000
      Protocol: IPv4 (0x0800)
  ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.53
 ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 43903, Dst Port: 53
                System (query)
       Transaction ID: 0x65c6
    Flags: 0x0120 Standard query
      Questions: 1
      Answer RRs: 0
      Authority RRs: 0
      Additional RRs: 1
      Oueries
       www.flipkart.com: type A, class IN
           Name: www.flipkart.com
[Name Length: 16]
[Label Count: 3]
           Type: A (Host Address) (1)
Class: IN (0x0001)
      Additional records
      [Response In: 7]
    Packet type: Unicast to us (0)
    Link-layer address type: 772
    Link-layer address length: 6
Source: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
    Unused: 0000
    Protocol: IPv4 (0x0800)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.53, Dst: 127.0.0.1
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 43903
    Transaction ID: 0x65c6
  Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 2
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 1
  ▼ Oueries
      www.flipkart.com: type A, class IN
         Name: www.flipkart.com
         [Name Length: 16]
         [Label Count: 3]
         Type: A (Host Address) (1)
        Class: IN (0x0001)
  ▼ Answers
    www.flipkart.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname flipkart.com
         Name: www.flipkart.com
         Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
         Class: IN (0x0001)
         Time to live: 30 (30 seconds)
         Data length: 2
         CNAME: flipkart.com
    - flipkart.com: type A, class IN, addr 163.53.78.110
         Name: flipkart.com
         Type: A (Host Address) (1)
         Class: IN (0x0001)
         Time to live: 23 (23 seconds)
         Data length: 4
         Address: 163.53.78.110
  Additional records
    [Request In: 1]
    [Time: 0.017520176 seconds]
```

Observations -:

The messages are sent over UDP. The destination port for the DNS query message and the source port for the DNS response message is port 53. DNS query message is sent to 127.0.0.53. The IP address of the local DNS server is also the same. The DNS query message is of 'A' type. It does not contain any answers. The DNS response message provides 2 answers. The answer contains A type record along with flipkart 's address 163.53.78.110. The destination of the IP address of the SYN packet corresponds to the IP address 163.53.78.110 provided in the response message.

Part 1: Setting Up a Local DNS Server

Task 1: Configure the User/Client Machine

```
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~$ sudo nano /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head prav@prav-VirtualBox:~$ cat /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head # Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8) # DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN # 127.0.0.53 is the systemd-resolved stub resolver. # run "systemd-resolve -- status" to see details about the actual nameservers. nameserver 192.168.11.5
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~$ sudo resolvconf -u prav@prav-VirtualBox:~$ ping www.flipkart.com
PING flipkart.com (163.53.78.110) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 163.53.78.110 (163.53.78.110): icmp_seq=1 ttl=56 time=24.9 ms 64 bytes from 163.53.78.110 (163.53.78.110): icmp_seq=2 ttl=56 time=18.4 ms 64 bytes from 163.53.78.110 (163.53.78.110): icmp_seq=2 ttl=56 time=17.2 ms 64 bytes from 163.53.78.110 (163.53.78.110): icmp_seq=4 ttl=56 time=17.2 ms 64 bytes from 163.53.78.110 (163.53.78.110): icmp_seq=6 ttl=56 time=22.7 ms ^C
--- flipkart.com ping statistics --- 6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 9763ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 16.941/20.321/24.857/2.987 ms
```

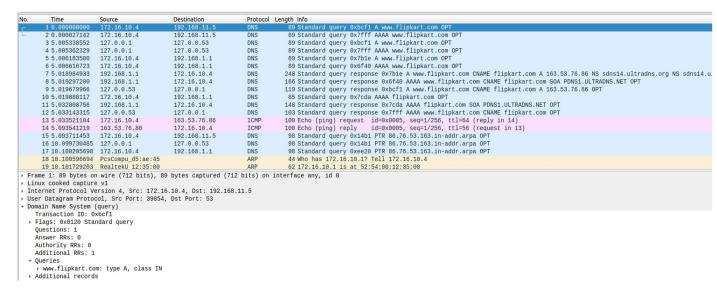
Also, add 172.16.10.5 in 'Additional DNS servers' field in IPv4 settings of client machine.

Cancel		Wire	d		Appl	
Details Iden	tity IPv4	IPv6	Security			
IPv4 Method	Automati	c (DHCP)	○ Link-Local Only ○ Disable			
	Manual					
	Shared to	other con	nputers			
DNS				Auto	omatic	
172.16.10.5						
Separate IP address	es with commas					
Routes				Auto	omatic	
Routes Address	Net	mask	Gate		omatic Metric	

Observation 2:

Ping a computer such as www.google.com. Please use Wireshark to show the DNS query triggered by your ping command and DNS response. Describe your observation. (Take a screenshot).

QUERY -:



RESPONSE -:



Messages are sent over UDP. Destination port for DNS query message and source port for query response message is port 53. DNS query is of A type and does not have any answers whereas DNS response has 2 answers.

Task 2: Set Up a Local DNS Server

Note: If bind9 server is not already installed, install using the command \$ sudo apt-get update \$ sudo apt-get install bind9

Step 1: Configure the BIND9 Server.

BIND9 gets its configuration from a file called /etc/bind/named.conf. This file is the primary configuration file, and it usually contains several "include" entries. One of the included files is called /etc/bind/named.conf.options. This is where we typically set up the configuration options. Let us first set up an option related to DNS cache by adding a dump-file entry to the options block. The above option specifies where the cache content should be dumped to if BIND is asked to dump its cache.

```
isfcr@isfcr-H110M-H:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.options
[sudo] password for isfcr:
```

```
Options {
    directory "/var/cache/bind";

    // If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
    // to talk to, you may need to fix the firewall to allow multiple
    // ports to talk. See http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/800113

// If your ISP provided one or more IP addresses for stable
    // nameservers, you probably want to use them as forwarders.
    // Uncomment the following block, and insert the addresses replacing
    // the all-0's placeholder.

dump-file "/var/cache/bind/dump.db";
```

The above option specifies where the cache content should be dumped to if BIND is asked to dump its cache. If this option is not specified, BIND dumps the cache to a default file called /var/cache/bind/named_dump.db.

Step 2: Start DNS server

We start the DNS server using the command:

\$ sudo service bind9 restart

```
isfcr@isfcr-H110M-H:~$ sudo service bind9 restart isfcr@isfcr-H110M-H:~$
```

Observation 3:

Now, go back to your user machine (10.2.22.195), and ping a computer such as www.google.com and describe your observation. Please use Wireshark to show the DNS query triggered by your ping command. Please also indicate when the DNS cache is used. (Take a screenshot).

Query -:



Response -:

```
<u>F</u>ile <u>E</u>dit <u>V</u>iew <u>G</u>o <u>C</u>apture <u>A</u>nalyze <u>S</u>tatistics Telephon<u>y</u> <u>W</u>ireless <u>T</u>ools <u>H</u>elp
🔳 🔳 🗷 🕲 逼 🖺 🕅 🛣 🌠 Q 🔇 🕻 🐎 🤲 🕎 📗 🔞 😑 🙉 🎹
Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>
                                                         Destination
                                                                                    Protocol Length Info
Frame 9: 108 bytes on wire (864 bits), 108 bytes captured (864 bits) on interface any, id 0
Linux cooked capture v1
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.53, Dst: 127.0.0.1
  User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 50218
 Domain Name System (response)
Transaction ID: 0x1a77
  Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error
     Ouestions: 1
     Answer RRs: 2
     Authority RRs: 0
     Additional RRs: 0
  → Oueries
     www.flipkart.com: type A, class IN
          Name: www.flipkart.com
[Name Length: 16]
[Label Count: 3]
          Type: A (Host Address) (1)
Class: IN (0x0001)
     www.flipkart.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname flipkart.com
          Name: www.flipkart.com
Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
Class: IN (0x0001)
          Time to live: 51 (51 seconds)
Data length: 2
           CNAME: flipkart.com

    flipkart.com: type A, class IN, addr 163.53.78.110
    Name: flipkart.com

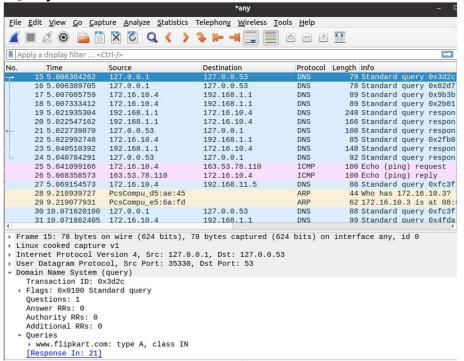
           Type: A (Host Address) (1)
Class: IN (0x0001)
          Time to live: 2 (2 seconds)
Data length: 4
           Address: 163.53.78.110
     [Request In: 3]
[Time: 0.023196614 seconds]
```

Observation 4:

The two commands shown below are related to DNS cache. The first command dumps the content of the cache to the file specified above, and the second command clears the cache. You need extract the DNS cache using 'grep' command and take screenshot of www.google.com DNS cache.

```
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~$ sudo service bind9 restart
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~$ sudo rndc dumpdb -cache
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~$ sudo rndc flush
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~$ cat /var/cache/bind/dump.db
 Start view _default
 Cache dump of view '_default' (cache _default)
 using a 604800 second stale ttl
$DATE 20210213180035
 secure
                        1123191 IN NS
                                         a.root-servers.net.
                        1123191 IN NS
                                         b.root-servers.net.
                        1123191 IN NS
                                         c.root-servers.net.
                        1123191 IN NS
                                         d.root-servers.net.
                        1123191
                                IN NS
                                         e.root-servers.net.
                        1123191
                                IN NS
                                         f.root-servers.net.
                        1123191 IN NS
                                         g.root-servers.net.
                        1123191 IN NS
                                         h.root-servers.net.
```

Query -:



Response -:

```
No.
        Time
                      Source
                                           Destination
                                                                Protocol Lenath Info
Frame 21: 108 bytes on wire (864 bits), 108 bytes captured (864 bits) on interface any, id 0
Linux cooked capture v1
Finternet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.53, Dst: 127.0.0.1
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 35330
▼ Domain Name System (response)
    Transaction ID: 0x3d2c
  Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error
    Questions: 1
    Answer RRs: 2
    Authority RRs: 0
    Additional RRs: 0
  Oueries
    www.flipkart.com: type A, class IN
   Answers
    www.flipkart.com: type CNAME, class IN, cname flipkart.com
        Name: www.flipkart.com
        Type: CNAME (Canonical NAME for an alias) (5)
        Class: IN (0x0001)
        Time to live: 6 (6 seconds)
        Data length: 2
        CNAME: flipkart.com
    → flipkart.com: type A, class IN, addr 163.53.78.110
        Name: flipkart.com
        Type: A (Host Address) (1)
        Class: IN (0x0001)
        Time to live: 12 (12 seconds)
        Data length: 4
        Address: 163.53.78.110
    [Request In: 15]
    [Time: 0.016375608 seconds]
```

```
776421 NS
                                              sdns14.ultradns.org.
: answer
603682 \-AAAA ;-$NXRRSET
; flipkart.com. SOA PDNS1.ULTRADNS.NET. sysadmin.flipkart.com. 2017031451 10800 3600 604800 60
                           604522 \-DS
                                              ;-$NXRRSET
; com. SOA a.gtld-servers.net. nstld.verisign-grs.com. 1601217418 1800 900 604800 86400
; com. RRSIG SOA ...
; 9DA2HK6CJ3BHAHTF53KBTDGK69URBEOM.com. RRSIG NSEC3 ...
; 9DA2HK6CJ3BHAHTF53KBTDGK69URBEOM.com. NSEC3 1 1 0 - 9DA371G06E8VFLGI7IRRDHEQPP1Q5807 NS DS RRSIG
; CK0POJMG874LJREF7EFN8430QVIT8BSM.com. RRSIG NSEC3 .
 CK0POJMG874LJREF7EFN8430QVIT8BSM.com. NSEC3 1 1 0 - CK0Q1GIN43N1ARRC90SM6QPQR81H5M9A NS SOA RRSIG D
NSKEY NSEC3PARAM
; answer
                           603652 A
                                             163.53.78.110
; answer
                           603682 CNAME
www.flipkart.com.
                                             flipkart.com.
; qlue
                           776361 NS
ubuntu.com.
                                             ns1.canonical.com.
                            776361
                                    NS
                                             ns2.canonical.com.
                                             ns3.canonical.com.
                           776361 NS
; secure
                           604462 \-DS
                                            :-$NXRRSET
; com. SOA a.gtld-servers.net. nstld.verisign-grs.com. 1601217358 1800 900 604800 86400
; com. RRSIG SOA ...
 894IO8AM9NDQ8VM84GPASGU0QDHFLFS1.com. RRSIG NSEC3 ...
894IO8AM9NDQ8VM84GPASGU0QDHFLFS1.com. NSEC3 1 1 0 - 894K5P3AV8ST0BIOQAAM4718TOUSOMAT NS DS RRSIG
```

Part 2: Setting Up Authoritative Nameserver for example.com domain

Task 3: Host a Zone in the Local DNS server.

Step 1: Create Zones

```
prav@prav-VirtualBox: ~
   GNU nano 4.8
                                            /etc/bind/named.conf
    This is the primary configuration file for the BIND DNS server named.
   Please read /usr/share/doc/bind9/README.Debian.gz for information on the structure of BIND configuration files in Debian, *BEFORE* you customize
// this configuration file.
//
// If you are just adding zones, please do that in /etc/bind/named.conf.local
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.options";
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.default-zones";
zone "example.com"{
type master;
file "/etc/bind/example.com.db";
zone "10.16.172.in-addr.arpa"{
type master;
file "/etc/bind/172.16.10.db";
                                           [ Read 23 lines ]
                 ^O Write Out ^W Where Is
^R Read File ^\ Replace
                                                     ^K Cut Text ^J Justify
^U Paste Text^T To Spel
   Get Help
                                                                                         ^C Cur Pos
```

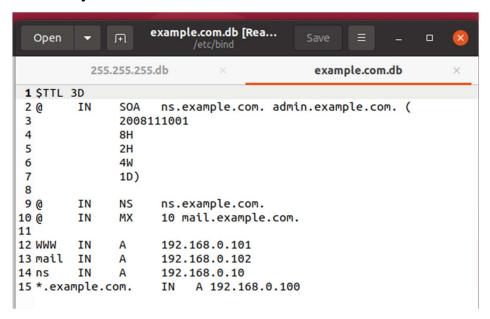
```
// This is the primary configuration file for the BIND DNS server named.
//
// Please read /usr/share/doc/bind9/README.Debian.gz for information on the
// structure of BIND configuration files in Debian, *BEFORE* you customize
// this configuration file.
//
// If you are just adding zones, please do that in /etc/bind/named.conf.local
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.options";
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.default-zones";

zone "example.com"{
type master;
file "/etc/bind/example.com.db";
};

zone "10.16.172.in-addr.arpa"{
type master;
file "/etc/bind/172.16.10.db";
};
```

Step 2: Setup the forward lookup zone file

We create **example.com.db** zone file with the following contents in the /etc/bind/ directory where the actual DNS resolution is stored.



The symbol '@' is a special notation representing the origin specified in **named.conf** (the string after "zone"). Therefore, '@' here stands for **example.com**. This zone file contains 7 resource records (RRs), including a SOA (Start Of Authority) RR, a NS (Name Server) RR, a MX (Mail eXchanger) RR, and 4 A (host Address) RRs.

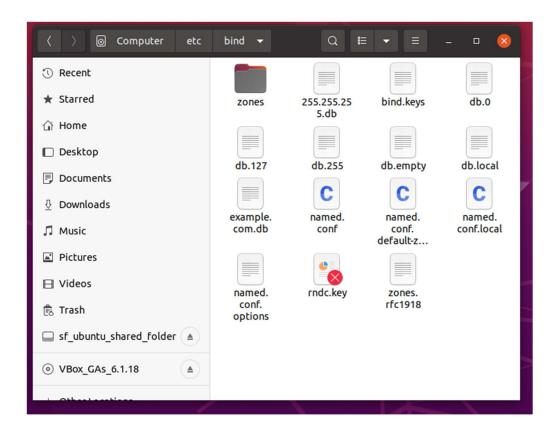
Step 3: Setup the reverse lookup zone file

We create a reverse DNS lookup file called **255.255.255.db** for the example.net domain to support DNS reverse lookup, i.e., from IP address to hostname in the /etc/bind/ directory with the following contents.

	Open	-	F	255.255	.255.db [Read /etc/bind	J	Save	Ξ	-	_	8
		25	5.255.25	5.db	×		exam	ple.com	db		
1	\$TTL	3D									
2	0	IN	SOA	ns.ex	ample.com.	admi	n.examp	le.com.	(
3			2008	111001							
4			8H								
5			2H								
6			4W								
7			1D)								
8	0	IN	NS	ns.ex	ample.com.						
9											
10	101	IN	PTR	www.e	xample.com						
11	102	IN	PTR	mail.	example.co	m.					
12	10	IN	PTR	ns.ex	ample.com.						

Step 4: Copy the above files into /etc/bind location.

prav@prav-VirtualBox:~/Documents\$ sudo cp 255.255.255.db /etc/bind
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~/Documents\$ sudo cp example.com.db /etc/bind
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~/Documents\$



Task 4: Restart the BIND server and test

Step 1: When all the changes are made, remember to restart the BIND server. Now we will restart the DNS server using the following command:

\$ sudo service bind9 restart

```
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~/Documents$ sudo service bind9 restart
prav@prav-VirtualBox:~/Documents$
```

Step 2: Now, go back to the client machine and ask the local DNS server for the IP address of www.example.com using the dig command.

Dig stands for (Domain Information Groper) is a network administration command-line tool for querying DNS name servers. It is useful for verifying and troubleshooting DNS problems and also to perform DNS lookups and displays the answers that are returned from the name server

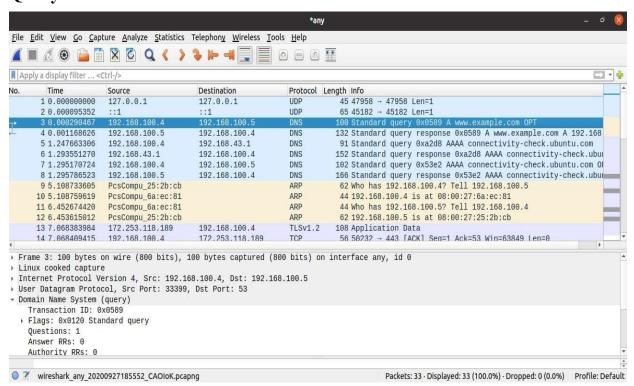
that were queried. dig is part of the BIND domain name server software suite.

```
; <<>> DiG 9.16.1-Ubuntu <<>> www.example.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 38921
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: f1a950155f34f6ed010000005f708c04d4cfa9d4ece5a3ec (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.example.com.
                                IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
                                                 192.168.100.101
www.example.com.
                        259200 IN
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.100.5#53(192.168.100.5)
```

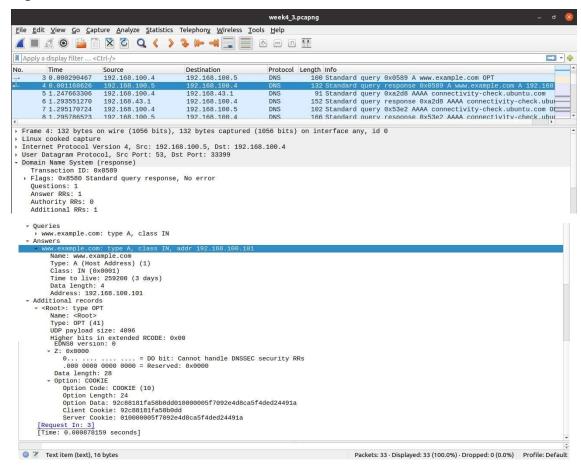
We can see that the ANSWER SECTION contains the DNS mapping. We can see that the IP address of www.example.com is now 10.2.22.101, which is what we have setup in the DNS server.

Step 3: Observe the results in Wireshark capture.

Query -:



Response -:



Observation Notebook Requirements:

For 'ping www.flipkart.com', answer the following questions

- 1) Locate the DNS query and response messages. Are then sent over UDP or TCP?
 - The DNS query and response messages are sent over UDP.
- 2) What is the destination port for the DNS query message? What is the source port of DNS response message?

The destination port for the query message and the source port for the DNS response message is port 53.

- 3) To what IP address is the DNS query message sent? Use ipconfig to determine the IP address of your local DNS server. Are these two IP addresses the same?
 - The DNS query message is made to server at the IP Address 192.168.100. Yes, the 2 IP Addresses are the same.
- 4) Examine the DNS query message. What "Type" of DNS query is it? Does the query message contain any "answers"?

It is of type A, which means authoritative. The query message does not contain any answers.

- 5) Examine the DNS response message. How many "answers" are provided? What do each of these answers contain?The answer section of DNS response message contains 1 resource record, which is from example.com and its of type A, class IN.
- 6) Consider the subsequent TCP SYN packet sent by your host. Does the destination IP address of the SYN packet correspond to any of the IP addresses provided in the DNS response message?

The destination IP address of the SYN packet corresponds to the IP address of hostname (<u>www.example.com</u>) retrieved from the response message.