

Hands-On Project 9-7

1. I'm logged into my Windows 10 computer. I open the command prompt and load a website.
2. I type in `ipconfig /displaydns` to see the DNS resolver cache, and then I type in `ipconfig /flushdns` to delete.

```
C:\Users\shaul>
C:\Users\shaul>ipconfig /displaydns

C:\Users\shaul>ipconfig /flushdns

Windows IP Configuration

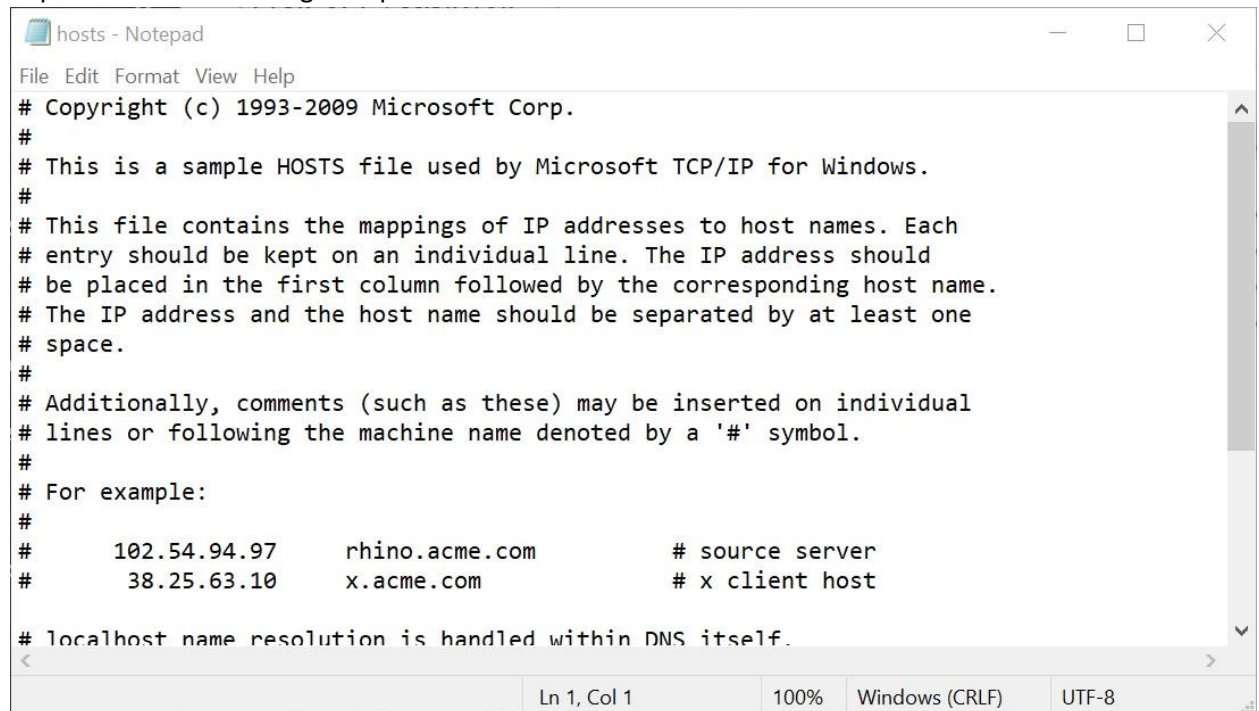
Successfully flushed the DNS Resolver Cache.
```

3. I perform a DNS lookup for Cengage's website.

```
C:\Users\shaul>ping www.cengage.com

Pinging cmp-commerce-prod-public-408906920.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com [34.196.188.19] with 32 bytes of data:
```

4. I open the `hosts` file using Notepad.



The screenshot shows a Notepad window titled "hosts - Notepad". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Format", "View", and "Help". The text content of the file is as follows:

```
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
#
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
#
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
#
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
#
# For example:
#
#       102.54.94.97       rhino.acme.com           # source server
#       38.25.63.10       x.acme.com               # x client host
#
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ln 1, Col 1", "100%", "Windows (CRLF)", and "UTF-8".

5. I add "67.210.126.125 books" to the end of the file and save a copy of it to my desktop.
6. I copy the new file to folder of the original.
7. I display my cache, use ping on books, delete the cache, and display it again. I notice that the books entry remains.

```
C:\Users\shaul>ping books

Pinging books [67.210.126.125] with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 67.210.126.125:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\Users\shaul>
```

8. I use the *nslookup* command on Cengage's website.

```
C:\Users\shaul>nslookup www.cengage.com
Server:  vdnssec3.srv.prnynj.cv.net
Address:  65.19.96.252

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     cmp-commerce-prod-public-408906920.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
Addresses: 52.45.34.31
           52.200.97.64
           34.194.143.72
           34.238.67.130
           34.196.188.19
Aliases:  www.cengage.com
          cmp-commerce-prod-ext-com.cloud.cengage.com

C:\Users\shaul>
```

9. I use the *nslookup* command and try Yahoo's website a few times. The IP addresses come up in different orders each time I try.
10. I type in the following IP address: 198.60.125.150. The host name of the website is returned.

```
Command Prompt - nslookup

2001:4998:24:120d::1:0
2001:4998:44:3507::8001
2001:4998:124:1507::f000
2001:4998:124:1507::f001
98.137.11.164
74.6.143.25
74.6.143.26
98.137.11.163
74.6.231.20
74.6.231.21

> 198.60.125.150
Server:  vdnssec3.srv.prnynj.cv.net
Address: 65.19.96.252

Name:    future.yc.edu
Address: 198.60.125.150

>
```

11. I have also learned that I can change the server used by *nslookup*. For example, I can type in server 8.8.8.8 to use a server run by Google.