



# **Experiment Number 4**

Name :: Rishabh Anand UID :: 19BCS4525

Branch :: CSE - IoT Sec/Grp :: 1/A

Semester ::  $6^{\text{th}}$  Date ::  $15^{\text{th}}$  Mar, 2022

Subject :: NOS Lab CODE :: CSP-396

#### 1. Aim:

To implement the DNS network.

#### 2. Task:

1. Implement the DNS network using two servers.

### 3. Appartus:

• Cisco Packet Tracer.

### 3A. Theory:

DNS is a service that converts a host's name to an IP address. The Domain Name System (DNS) is a distributed database that is implemented as a hierarchy of name servers. It's an application layer protocol that allows clients and servers to send and receive messages.

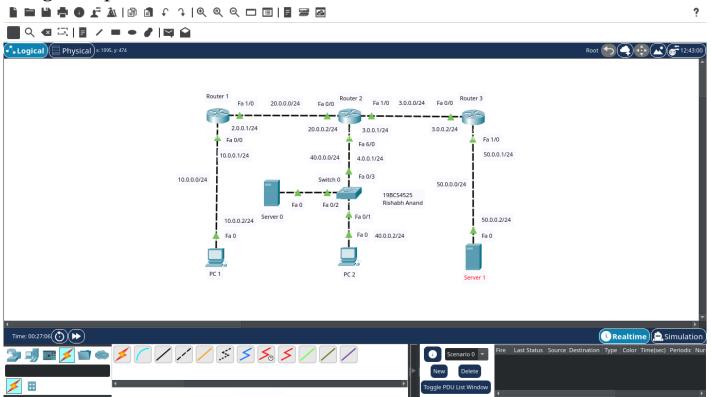






### 4. Steps:

• Design the phase.

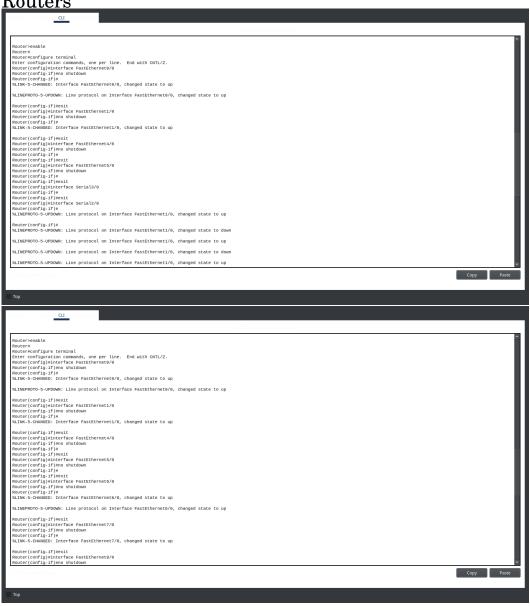


• Configure the routers, servers, and PC's.





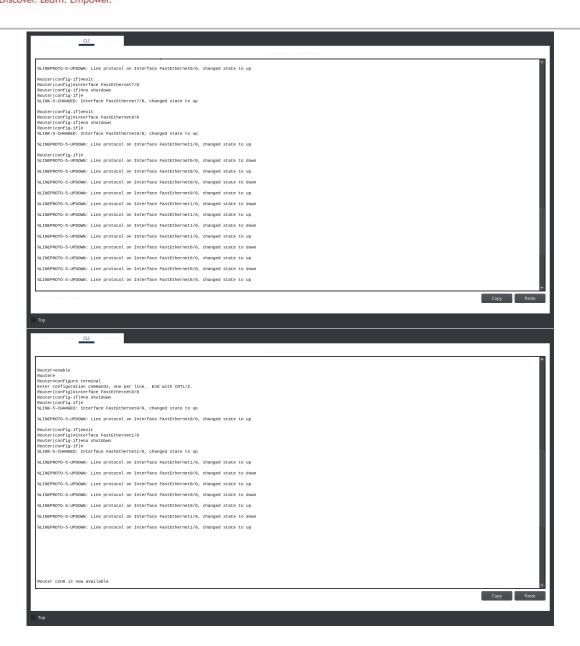
- Routers









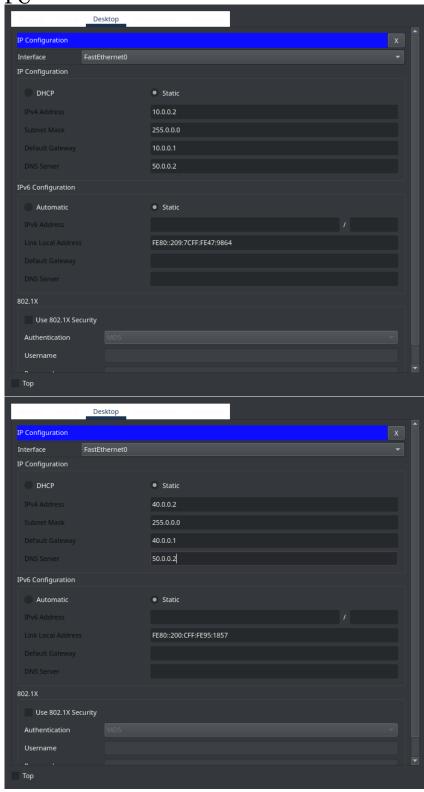








- PC

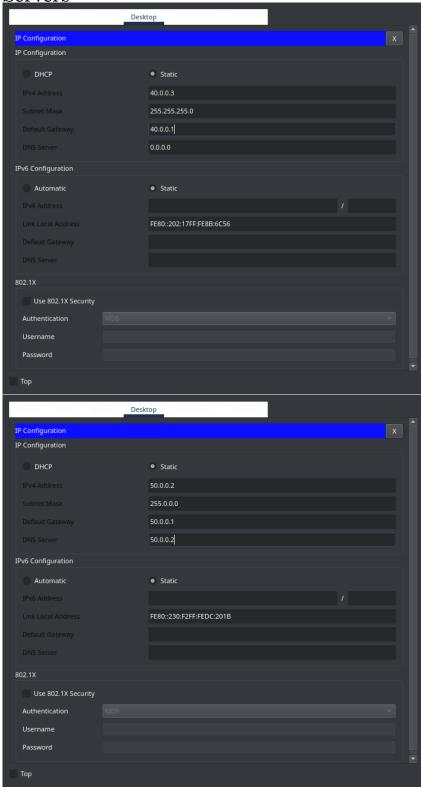








Servers









• Do the static routing of the routers. So that we can communicate with other routers.

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Router(config)# Router(config)#	
Router(config)#	
Router(config)#ip route 30.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 20.0.0.2	
Router(config)#ip route 40.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 20.0.0.2	
Router(config)#ip route 50.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 20.0.0.2	
Router(config)#end	
Router#	
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	)#ip route 50.0.0						
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Router(config	)#ip route 10.0.0	.0 255.255.2	55.0 20.0.0.1	L			
Router(config							
Router#							
%SYS-5-CONFIG	_I: Configured fr	om console b	y console				
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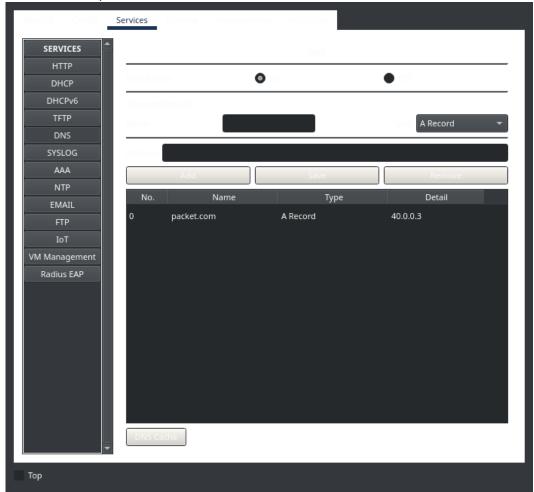
CLI Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. Router(config)# Router(config)#ip route 40.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 30.0.0.1 Router(config)#ip route 20.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 30.0.0.1 Router(config)#ip route 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 30.0.0.1 Router(config)#end Router# %SYS-5-CONFIG\_I: Configured from console by console Copy Paste Top







 After configuring the DNS Services on this server, we can create a platform for services and clients to communicate. To do so, go to services, pick DNS, and enter the name and IP address of the HTTP Server as shown below, then click the add button to add these entries to the DNS Server. Then, on this server, turn on DNS Services.



• Now, in a browser, type the name of our page packet.com, and our page should display on the screen. This is because the client's request first goes to the DNS server, which then directs it to the HTTP server, which then loads the webpage from the HTTP server to our machine using the name rather than the IP address.







#### 5. Observations:

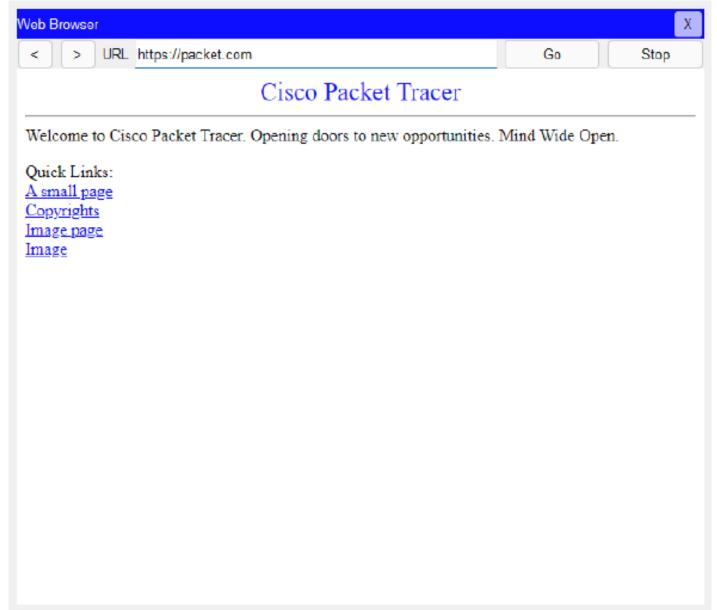
Ping Command

```
Desktop
Command Prompt
C:\>
C:\>PING 40.0.0.2
Pinging 40.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 40.0.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 40.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=128
Reply from 40.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=128
Reply from 40.0.0.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 40.0.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 7ms, Average = 3ms
C:\>
Top
```





#### Browser









## **Learning Outcomes:**

- I have learnt how to make the Servers and Clients communicate with each other.
- I learned how to access the website using another server.
- Learn to do the static routing with DNS server.
- Learn to use the DHCP server with DNS.

S. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.			
2.			
3.			