EDA344 – Prelab Lab 1

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1 Prelab assignments

- 1. (a) The three protocols we selected:
 - TCP Transport Layer
 - DNS Application Layer
 - HTTP Application Layer
 - (b) The time difference between the GET and OK request / response were about 130ms.
 - (c) The public IP address for the webserver hosting the website is 128.119.245.12.
 - (d) The LAN IP address of my computer is currently 10.0.0.214, the public IP address of my computer is currently 129.16.39.53 (on a semi-public network).
- 2. (a) The information we found:
 - Hostname: defcon-3
 - Address (IPV4): 10.0.0.214
 - Mask: 255.255.255.0
 - Default gateway: 10.0.0.1
 - DHCP: Yes
 - **DNS:** 10.0.0.1
 - (b) Running nslookup for the domain duckduckgo.com:
 - Basic nslookup query.
 - Name: duckduckgo.com
 - **Type:** A (host address)
 - **TTL:** 23 seconds
 - **Value:** 46.51.179.90
 - Nslookup for authorative name servers
 - dns1.p05.nsone.net, internet address = 198.51.44.5
 - dns2.p05.nsone.net, internet address = 198.51.45.5
 - dns3.p05.nsone.net, internet address = 198.51.44.69

- dns4.p05.nsone.net, internet address = 198.51.45.69
- $\bullet\,$ nslookup using authorative name server dns1.p05.nsone.net
 - Name: duckduckgo.comType: A (host address)
 - TTL: 2 minutesValue: 46.51.179.90
- (c) The operating system we are using (Linux) does not come with a dns cache by default, but we are using systemd-resolved as a dns cache for this assignment. The three methods we can think of to manage the dns cache are the following:
 - Display the cache: We can query for individual domains using "resolvectl query", or we could look into the /etc/hosts file which can be used for manually managing dns, but displaying the entire cache is not possible.
 - Flush the cache: command that can be used to do this: resolvectl flush-caches
 - Edit the cache: you can edit the /etc/hosts file to manually map hostnames to addresses. Alternatively you can query for an address to automatically cache it.