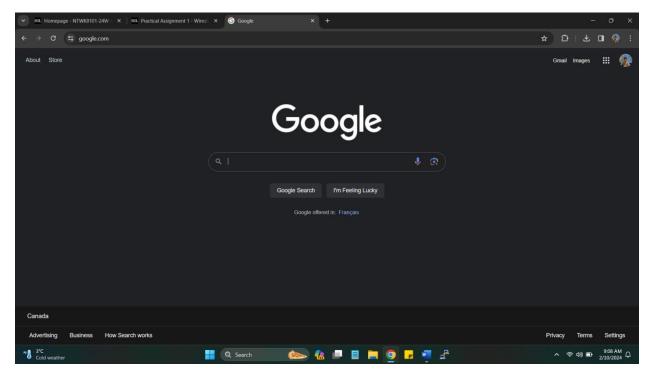
1. Open a browser and browse to www.google.com, then close browser



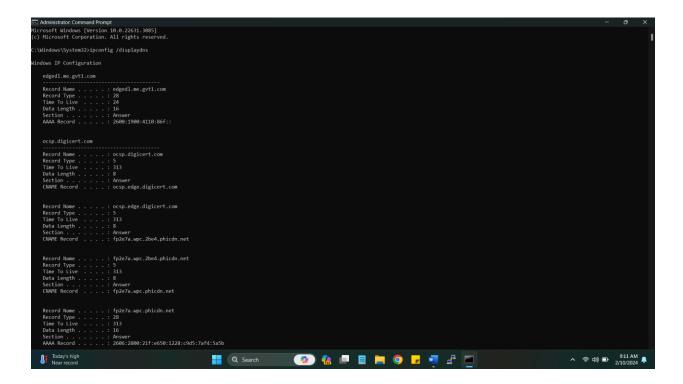
- 2. Open a command prompt and display the DNS resolver cache
  - Include screenshot of DNS resolver cache
  - Explain what is the importance of the DNS resolver cache?
  - → "By default, most operating systems will cache IP addresses and other Domain Name System (DNS) records in order to fulfill future requests more quickly. This is DNS cache. The DNS cache prevents browsers from having to make a new request so that, instead, it can use stored information to load the website. This reduces server response times, making the site load more quickly." (Fitzgerald, 2023)

Reference: Fitzgerald, A. (2023, October 23). Flush DNS: What It Is & How to Easily Clear

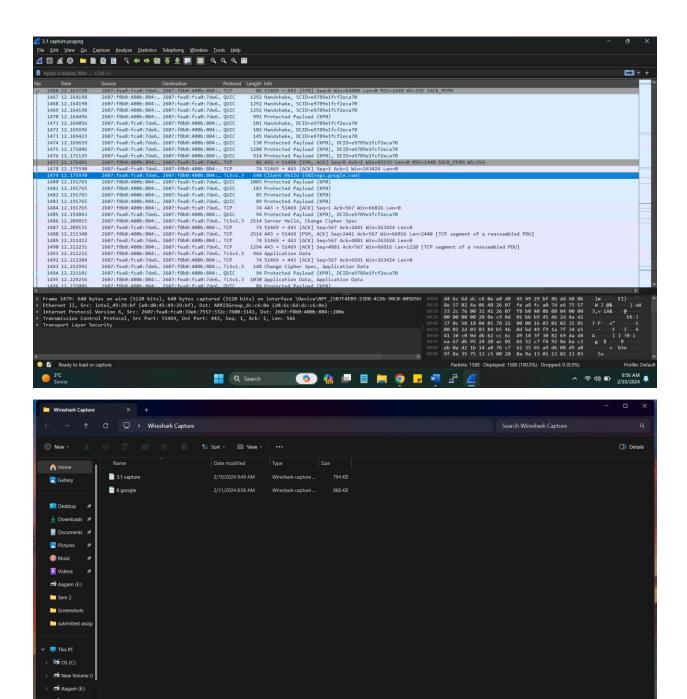
DNS Cache. DNS. <a href="https://blog.hubspot.com/website/flush-">https://blog.hubspot.com/website/flush-</a>

dns#:~:text=By%20default%2C%20most%20operating%20systems,information%20to%2

Oload%20the%20website.



- 3. Start Wireshark and browse again to <a href="www.google.com">www.google.com</a>, stop and save capture
  - Include screenshot of saving the network capture
  - Explain why it is important to save the network capture before analyzing it?
  - → As Wireshark application is used to capture packets, further it is important to save the packets captured as it will be helpful for future packets, ports, incoming out-going traffic/data on ports on which it is being monitored. It allows for investigations and helps in troubleshooting issue and monitoring the flow.



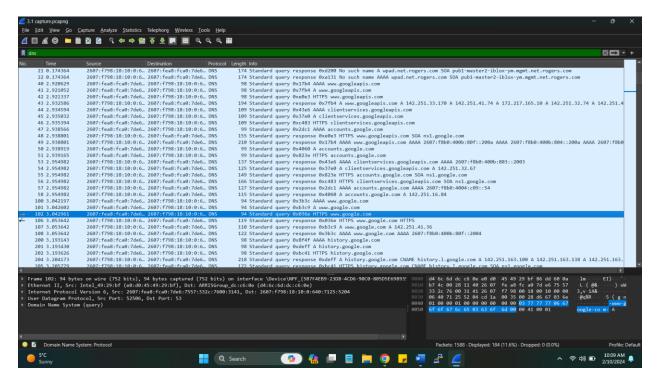
4. Enter dns as filter, do you see dns request for site?

Q Search

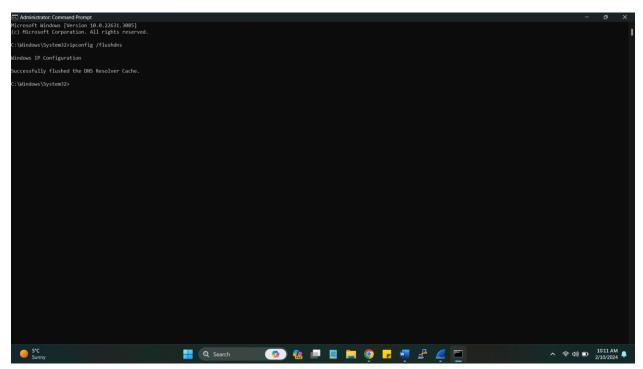
- Include screenshot showing dns filter has been entered
- Why should you not see DNS traffic for <a href="www.google.com">www.google.com</a> right now?
  →As DNS traffic for <a href="www.google.com">www.google.com</a> response is cached on local machine, that's why we cannot see DNS Traffic.

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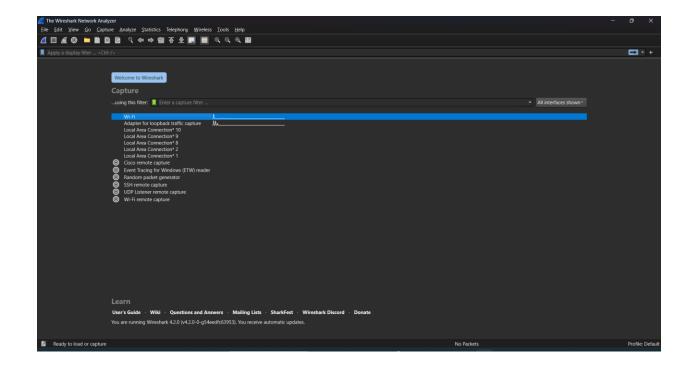
へ 令 (4)) 🗊 9:30 AM 💂

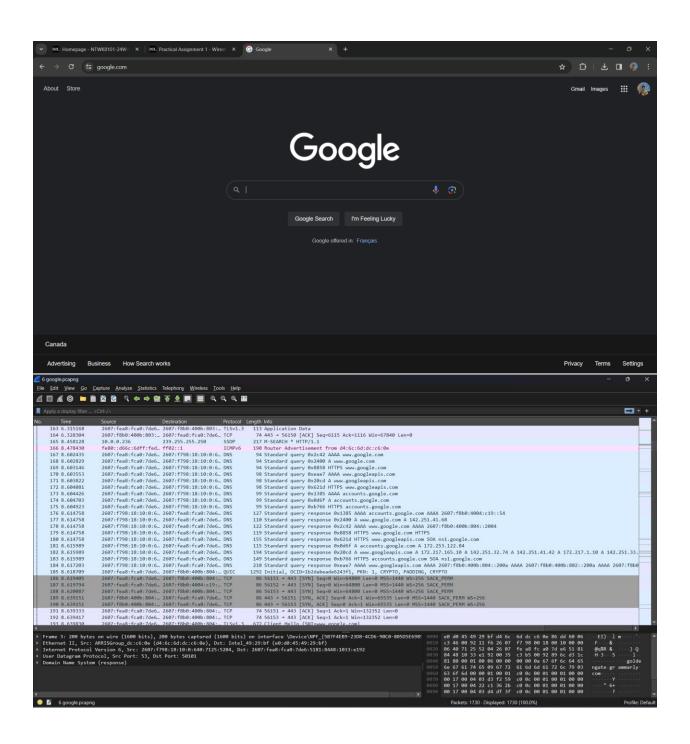


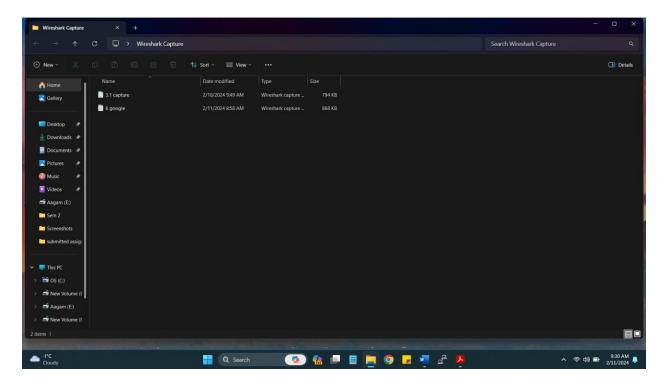
- 5. Back at the command prompt do ipconfig /flushdns
  - Include screenshot showing the DNS resolver cache successfully flushed



6. Start wireshark capture, browse to www.google.com, stop wireshark and save file



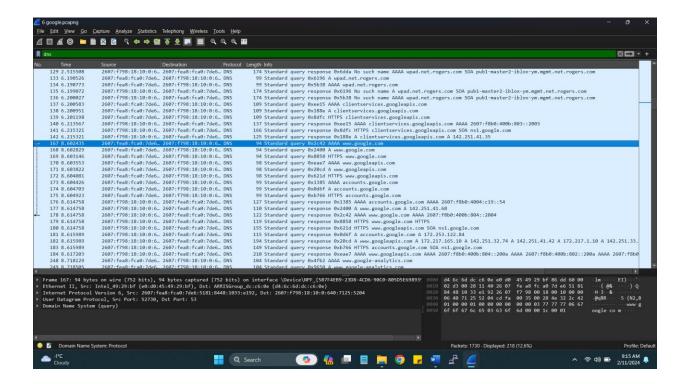




## 7. Enter dns filter

- Include screenshot showing newly filtered network capture showing the DNS query for www.google.com
- Explain why this is now visible in the network capture?

As DNS entry is cached on local system, for that reason now the DNS packets are captured for <a href="www.google.com">www.google.com</a> and now it's visible. Since DNS cache database has all the records of recently visited sites.



- 8. Right click on one of the DNS frames and choose follow stream
  - Include screenshot of filtered network capture showing the filtered stream traffic
  - Does it show communication with the actual google endpoint? Explain why or why not.

→No, it doesn't show the actual google endpoint as packet captured is filtered with only DNS server entries.

- What port and protocol does DNS use?
- → "The Domain Name System (DNS) uses UDP port 53 and TCP port 53. The storage system does not typically listen on these ports because it does not run a domain name server. However, if DNS is enabled on your storage system, it makes outgoing connections using UDP port 53 for host name and IP address lookups." (DNS, n.d.)

Reference: DNS. (n.d.). (C) Copyright 2013.

https://library.netapp.com/ecmdocs/ECMP1155586/html/GUID-D052D155-EF55-4D19-A70F-

B9A8FA86A6D3.html#:~:text=The%20Domain%20Name%20System%20(DNS,name%20and%20I

P%20address%20lookups.

