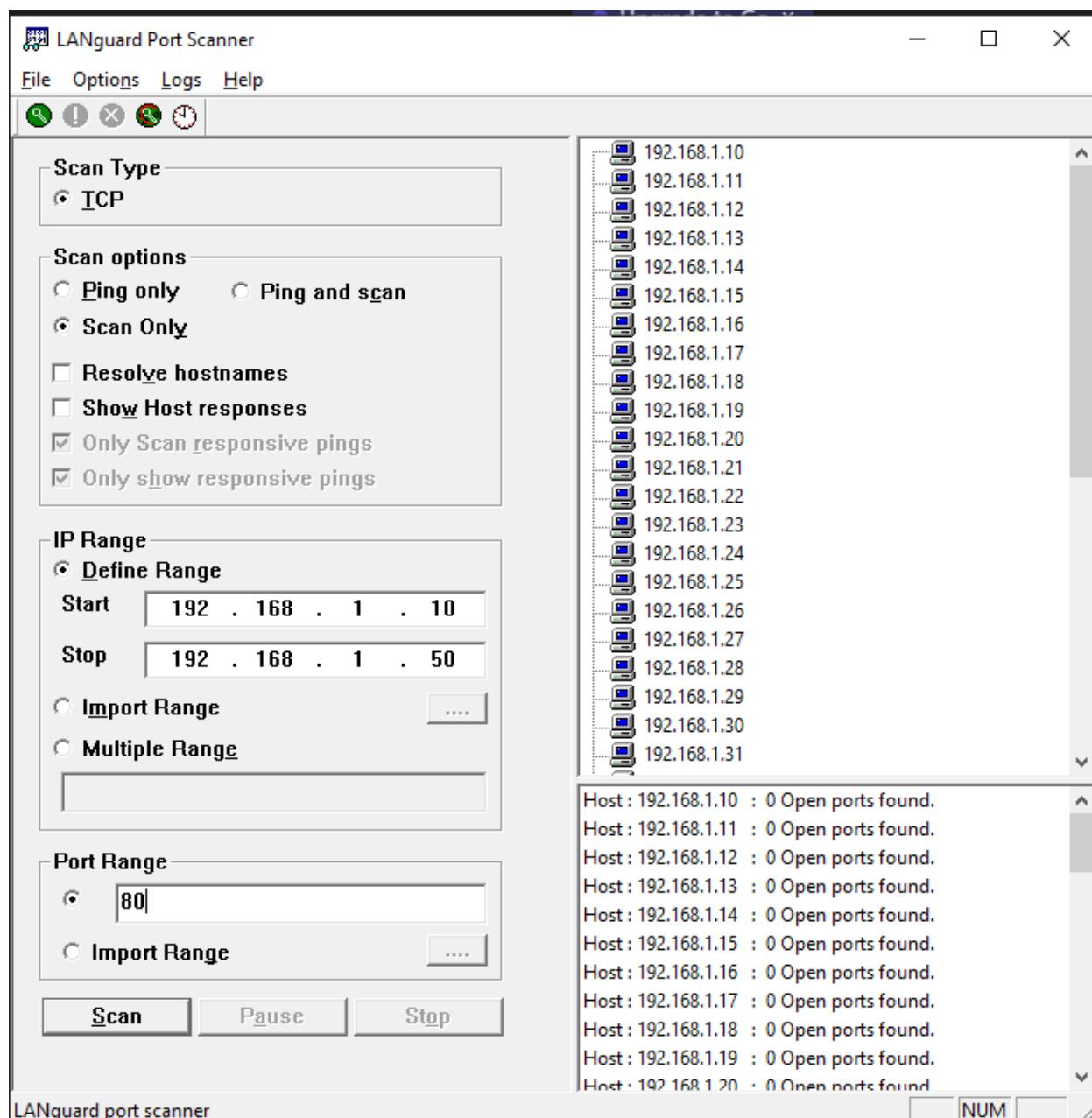
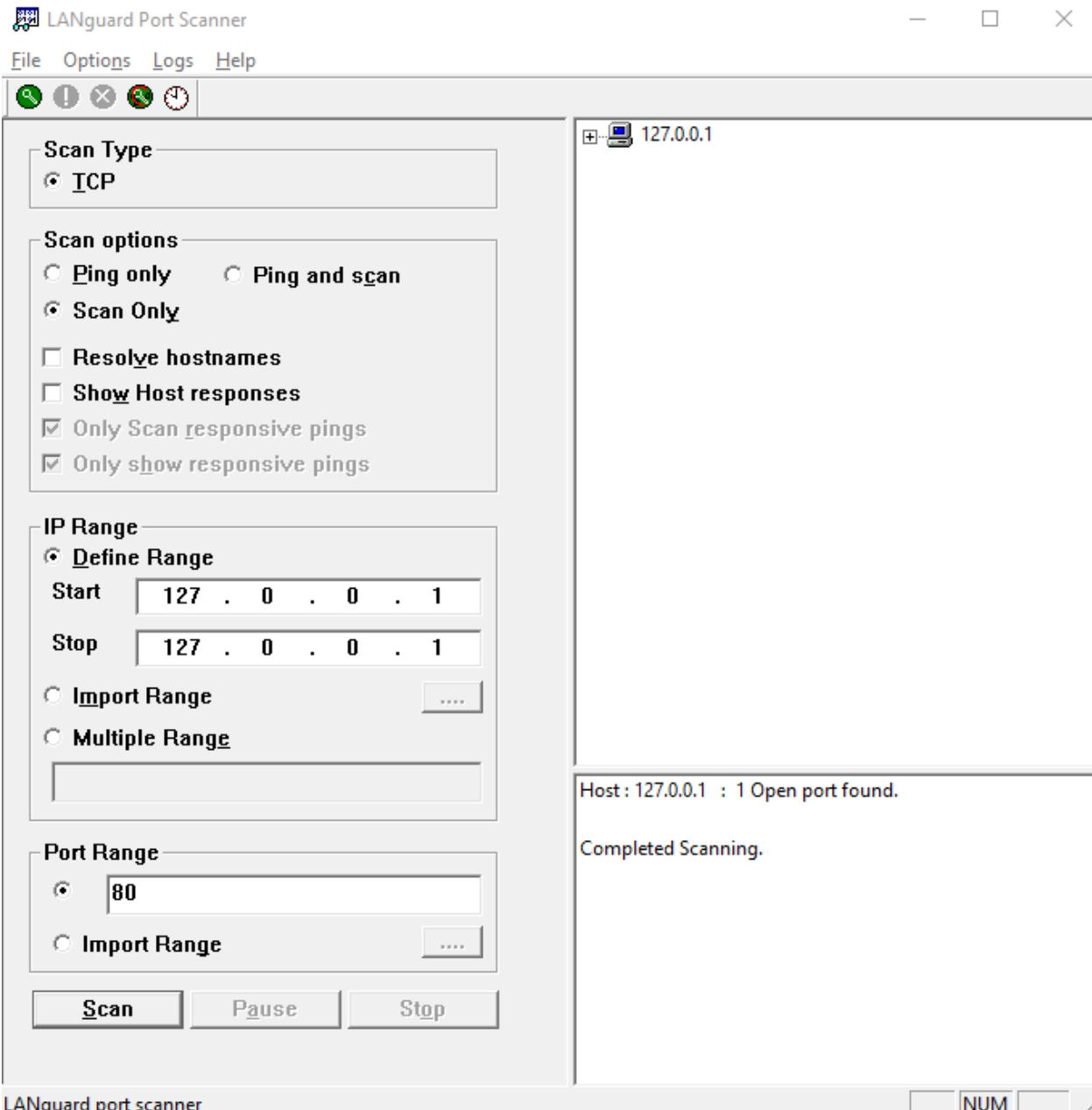


Task1 port Scan:





Task 2 nslookup:

```
Windows PowerShell      x  +  v
PS C:\Users\20110> nslookup google.com
Server:  dns-cache.tedata.net
Address:  163.121.128.134

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:    google.com
Addresses: 2a00:1450:4006:80e::200e
          142.250.201.14

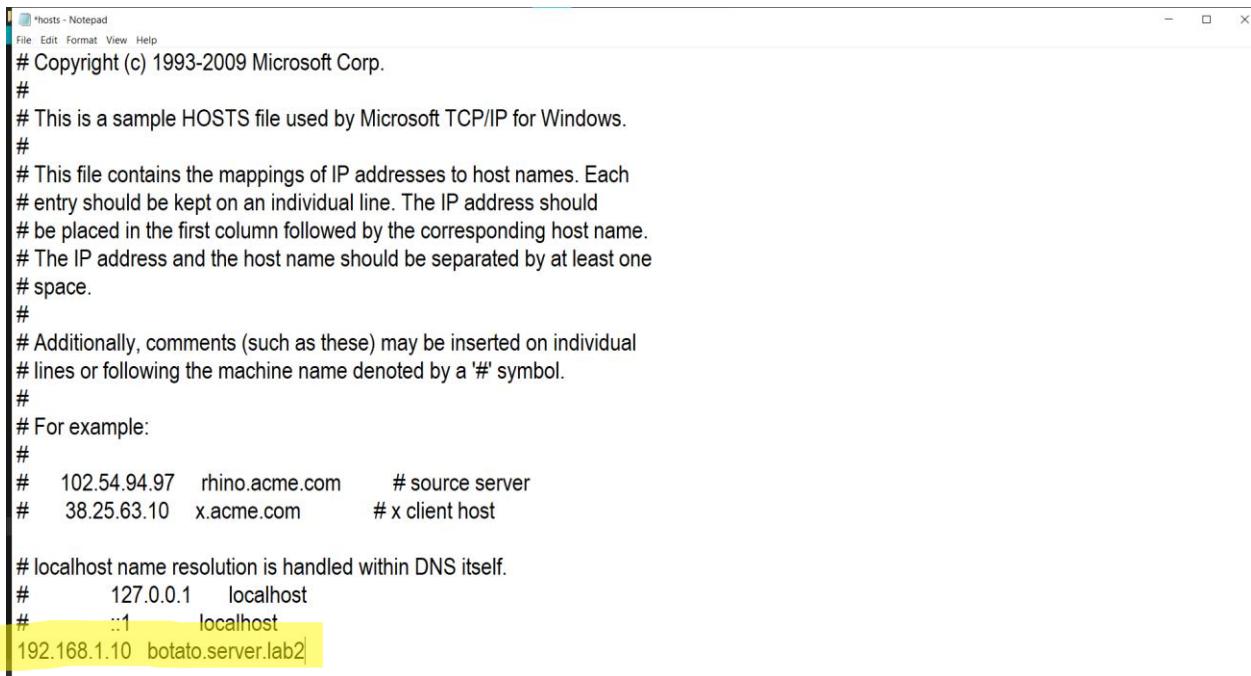
PS C:\Users\20110> |
```

```
Windows PowerShell      x  +  v
PS C:\Users\20110> nslookup 8.8.8.8
Server:  dns-cache.tedata.net
Address:  163.121.128.134

Name:    dns.google
Address:  8.8.8.8

PS C:\Users\20110> |
```

task3 Edit the Hosts File:



The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "hosts - Notepad". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Format, View, and Help. The 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.  
#   127.0.0.1    localhost  
#   ::1          localhost  
192.168.1.10  botato.server.lab2
```

The line "192.168.1.10 botato.server.lab2" is highlighted with a yellow background.