#### 山东大学 计算机 学院

#### 计算机网络 课程实验报告

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实验题目:

Wireshark\_DNS

实验学时: 2h 实验日期: 2025.

实验目的: 深入研究 DNS 的客户端

硬件环境: AMD ryzen R9 7900HX ; NVIDIA RTX4070LAPTOP ; RAM SAMSUNG 16GB\*2 ; ROM WD770 1T+2T;

软件环境: Windows11 23H2 (KB5056580)

实验步骤与内容:

尝试 PDF 的三个指令

问题:

1. 运行 nslookup 获取亚洲某台 Web 服务器的 IP 地址。该服务器的 IP 地址是多少?

> www.baidu.com 服务器: UnKnown

Address: 192.168.254.245

非权威应答:

www.baidu.com

Addresses: 2409:8c00:6c21:11eb:0:ff:b0bf:59ca 2409:8c00:6c21:118b:0:ff:b0e8:f003 39.156.70.239 39.156.70.46

> server 8.8.8.8 默认服务器: dns.google Address: 8.8.8.8

> www.baidu.com 服务器: dns.google Address: 8.8.8.8

非权威应答:

名称: www.wshifen.com Addresses: 103.235.46.102 103.235.46.115 Aliases: www.baidu.com

2. 运行 nslookup 来确定欧洲某所大学的权威 DNS 服务器。

> www.ox.ac.uk 服务器: dns.google Address: 8.8.8.8

非权威应答:

名称: www.ox.ac.uk.cdn.cloudflare.net Addresses: 172.66.169.161 104.20.34.13

Aliases: www.ox.ac.uk

```
> set type=NS
> ox.ac.uk
服务器: dns.google
Address: 8.8.8.8

非权威应答:
ox.ac.uk nameserver = auth4.dns.ox.ac.uk
ox.ac.uk nameserver = auth6.dns.ox.ac.uk
ox.ac.uk nameserver = auth5.dns.ox.ac.uk
ox.ac.uk nameserver = dns0.ox.ac.uk
ox.ac.uk nameserver = dns0.ox.ac.uk
ox.ac.uk nameserver = dns0.ox.ac.uk
ox.ac.uk nameserver = dns1.ox.ac.uk
```

3. 行 nslookup, 查询问题 2 中获取的其中一个 DNS 服务器, 获取 Yahoo! 邮件的邮件服务器。它的 IP 地址是什么?

```
A:
> mail.yahoo.com 104.20.34.13
服务器: [104.20.34.13]
Address: 104.20.34.13
DNS request timed out.
    timeout was 2 seconds.
DNS request timed out.
  timeout was 2 seconds.
*** 请求 104.20.34.13 超时
> server auth4.dns.ox.ac.uk
默认服务器: auth4.dns.ox.ac.uk
Addresses: 2600:3c00:e000:19::1
          45.33.127.156
> set type=MX
> yahoo.com
服务器: auth4.dns.ox.ac.uk
Addresses: 2600:3c00:e000:19::1
45.33.127.156
*** auth4.dns.ox.ac.uk 找不到 yahoo.com: No response from server
> mail.yahoo.com
服务器: auth4.dns.ox.ac.uk
Addresses: 2600:3c00:e000:19::1
*** auth4.dns.ox.ac.uk 找不到 mail.yahoo.com: No response from server
> mail.yahoo.com 8.8.8.8
服务器: [8.8.8.8]
Address: 8.8.8.8
非权威应答:
mail.yahoo.com canonical name = edge.gycpi.b.yahoodns.net
```

#### \*\*牛津找不到我佛,谷歌找得到。\*\*

4. 找到 DNS 查询和响应消息。然后通过 UDP 还是 TCP 发送?

```
| 183 | 3.32279 | 183 | 3.32290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 | 3.323290 | 183 |
```

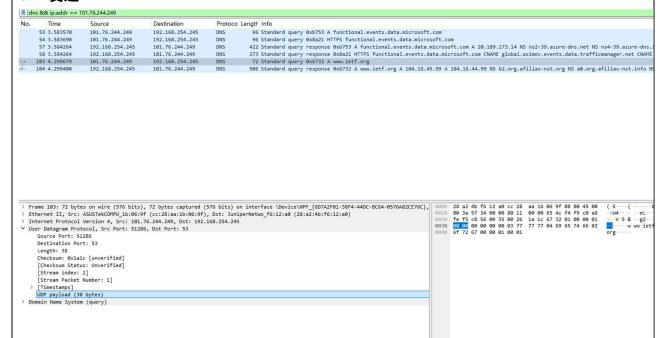
#### 用 TCP 发送

很迷?怎么这么大??

# 重启电脑试试。

# 再抠一次,这次干净了。

### UDP 发送



5. DNS 查询报文的目的端口是什么? DNS 响应报文的源端口是什么?

#### 53; 53

6. DNS 查询消息发送到哪个 IP 地址? 使用 ipconfig 确定本地 DNS 服务器的 IP 地址。这两个 IP 地址相同吗?

#### 192.168.254.245;相同。

7. 检查 DNS 查询消息。它是什么类型的 DNS 查询? 查询消息包含任何 "答案"吗? \*\*A 类型查询。Answerrrs 是空的\*\*

```
UDP payload (30 bytes)

Domain Name System (query)

Transaction ID: 0x6732

Flags: 0x0100 Standard query

Questions: 1

Answer RRs: 0

Authority RRs: 0

Additional RRs: 0

Queries

[Response In: 104]
```

8. 检查 DNS 响应消息。它提供了多少个"答案"? 每个答案包含什么?

\*\*2。NAME; TYPE; CLASS; TIME TO LIVE; DATA LENGTH; ADRESS\*\*

```
Answer RRs: 2
Authority RRs: 6
Additional RRs: 12

Queries

Answers

www.ietf.org: type A, class IN, addr 104.16.45.99

Name: www.ietf.org

Type: A (1) (Host Address)

Class: IN (0x0001)

Time to live: 86258 (23 hours, 57 minutes, 38 seconds)

Data length: 4

Address: 104.16.45.99

www.ietf.org: type A, class IN, addr 104.16.44.99
```

9. 考虑主机随后发送的 TCP SYN 数据包。SYN 数据包的目标 IP 地址是否与 DNS 响应消息中提供的任何 IP 地址相对应?

这次抓包只有 UDP 和 TSL1.3 何意味???

t	p.flags.syn == 1 8	k& tcp.flags.ack == 0			
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Proto	oco Lengti Info
	mine	Jource	Destination	1101000	Lenguanio
Г	105 4.316435	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	1292 Initial, DCID=5953c601b13b1d2d, PKN: 1, CRYPTO, PING, CRYPTO, PADDING, PING, PADDING, P.
+	106 4.316475	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	1292 Initial, DCID=5953c601b13b1d2d, PKN: 2, PADDING, PING, PING, PING, PADDING, CRYPTO, PAD
	140 4.368363	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	1242 Initial, SCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563, PKN: 0, ACK
	141 4.369001	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	1242 Initial, SCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563, PKN: 1, ACK
	143 4.371748	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	1242 Initial, SCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563, PKN: 2, CRYPTO
	144 4.371748	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	1242 Handshake, SCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
L	145 4.372135	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	1292 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	159 4.379042	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	1128 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	160 4.379717	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	1168 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	163 4.426022	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	527 Protected Payload (KP0)
	164 4.426022	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	66 Protected Payload (KP0)
	165 4.426022	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	66 Protected Payload (KP0)
	166 4.426022	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	91 Protected Payload (KP0)
	167 4.426367	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	86 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	168 4.426428	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	89 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	175 4.454714	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	340 Protected Payload (KP0)
	176 4.454899	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	87 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	177 4.457080	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	304 Protected Payload (KP0)
	178 4.457176	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	87 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	179 4.481346	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	70 Protected Payload (KP0)
	180 4.481602	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	87 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	183 4.523551	104.16.45.99	101.76.244.249	QUIC	66 Protected Payload (KP0)
	186 4.555238	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	QUIC	1208 Protected Payload (KPO), DCID=01595589faf541101b5b138908f557df9093a563
	101 4 (12000	104 10 45 00	101 70 244 240	OUTC	CC Dashashad Davidand (VDD)

//为什么不走 TCP SYN 啊啊啊啊啊我是集美我要互搏了 又抓了一次,这次成功了。

lo.	Time	Source	Destination	Protoco Ler	ngth I	nfo									
2	0.895274	101.76.244.249	35.190.80.1	TCP	66 1	0879	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1466	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
3:	0.942042	101.76.244.249	35.190.80.1	TCP	66 1	0880	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1466	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
3	0.942170	101.76.244.249	35.190.80.1	TCP	66 1	0881	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
23	4.896827	101.76.244.249	192.168.254.245	TCP	66 1	0886	→ 53	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=64240	Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK_PER	RM
25	4.902199	101.76.244.249	156.146.34.215	TCP	66 1	0887	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
25	5.160634	101.76.244.249	156.146.34.215	TCP	66 1	8880	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
25	7 5.207099	101.76.244.249	156.146.34.215	TCP	66 1	0889	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
25	3 5.207250	101.76.244.249	156.146.34.215	TCP	66 1	0890	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK PE	ERM
25	5.237344	101.76.244.249	156.146.34.215	TCP	66 1	0891	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
28	5.914475	101.76.244.249	156.146.34.215	TCP	66 [	TCP R	Retran	smissi	on] 10	887 <b>→ 44</b> 3	[SYN]	Seq=0 Wir	=64240	Len=0 MS	SS=1460 WS=
43	7.198210	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	TCP	66 1	0895	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
51:	7.985625	101.76.244.249	23.227.38.74	TCP	66 1	0896	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6553	5 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK PE	ERM
53	8.697229	101.76.244.249	104.16.45.99	TCP	66 1	0898	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK PE	ERM
620	9.319895	101.76.244.249	23.227.38.65	TCP	66 1	0900	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6553	5 Len=0	MSS=1460	WS=256	SACK_PE	ERM
669	9.605139	101.76.244.249	23.227.38.74	TCP	66 1	0901	→ 443	[SYN]	Seq=0	Win=6424	0 Len=0	MSS=1466	WS=256	SACK PE	ERM
70	40 675007	101 75 011 010	42 407 64 627	TCO		2000		F C 1 (1)						CACH - DE	

ANSWER:\*\*是的。\*\*

10. 此网页包含图片。在检索每张图片之前,您的主机是否会发出新的 DNS 查询? 域名不同的 会发出新的查询。

```
342 6.998347 | 191.76.244.249 | 192.168.254.245 | DNS | 72 Standard query 0x369c A Nown.ietf.org | 343 7.014485 | 101.76.244.249 | 192.168.254.245 | DNS | 75 Standard query 0x369c A Nown.ietf.org | 344 7.014624 | 101.76.244.249 | 192.168.254.245 | DNS | 75 Standard query 0x369c A Nown.ietf.org | 101.76.246.249 | 101.76.244.249 | DNS | 75 Standard query 0x369c A Nown.ietf.org A 104.16.45.99 A 104.16.44.99 NS c0.org.afilias-nst.info NS b2.org.afilias-nst.org NS b2.org.afilias-nst.org
```

## 这里有 analytic 应该是登录的 JS Script 请求

11. DNS 查询报文的目的端口是什么? DNS 响应报文的源端口是什么?

```
26 2.528599
                 101.76.244.249
                                      192.168.254.245
                                                           DI
27 2.529222
                 192.168.254.245
                                      101.76.244.249
                                                           DN
28 2.531013
                 101.76.244.249
                                      192.168.254.245
                                                           DN
29 2.536431
                192.168.254.245
                                    101.76.244.249
                                                           DI
```

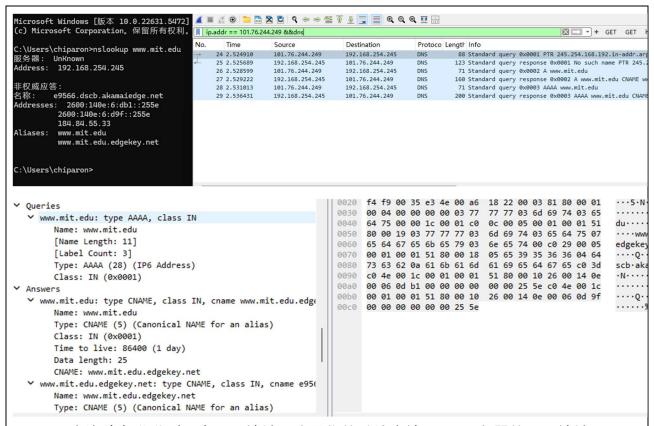
```
> Frame 29: 200 bytes on wire (1600 bits), 200 bytes captured (1
> Ethernet II, Src: JuniperNetwo f6:12:a0 (28:a2:4b:f6:12:a0), D
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.254.245, Dst: 101.76
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 58190
     Source Port: 53
     Destination Port: 58190
     Length: 166
     Checksum: 0x1822 [unverified]
     [Checksum Status: Unverified]
     [Stream index: 2]
     [Stream Packet Number: 2]
  > [Timestamps]
     UDP payload (158 bytes)

✓ Domain Name System (response)

     Transaction ID: 0x0003
   > Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response. No error
```

#### 53;53.

- 12. DNS 查询消息发送到哪个 IP 地址? 这是您的默认本地 DNS 服务器的 IP 地址吗? 192. 168. 254. 245 是的。
- 13. 检查 DNS 查询消息。它是什么类型的 DNS 查询? 查询消息包含任何"答案"吗? AAAA 类型。无答案。
- 14. 检查 DNS 响应消息。它提供了多少个"答案"? 每个答案包含什么?
- 4 答案。2CNAME2AAAA 地址。每个答案包含 name type class timetolive datalength 15. 提供截图。



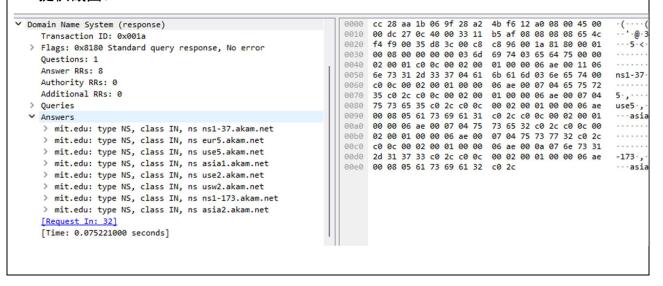
16. DNS 查询消息发送到哪个 IP 地址?这是您的默认本地 DNS 服务器的 IP 地址吗? 192. 168. 254. 245 貌似无法访问。切谷歌吧。

8.8.8.8 是的。

- 17. 检查 DNS 查询消息。它是什么类型的 DNS 查询? 查询消息包含任何"答案"吗? NS. 无答案。(用自己的 DNS 服务器是 A 类型查询,发生什么了?)
- 18. 检查 DNS 响应消息。响应消息提供了哪些 MIT 域名服务器?该响应消息是否也提供了 MIT 域名服务器的 IP 地址?

给出了上一级域的权威服务器,无 mit 服务器。提供了 IP 地址。此为自己 DNSserver 提供了 8 个 MIT 域名的权威名称服务器。没有 IP 地址。

#### 19. 提供截图。



```
> set type=NS
> mit.edu
服务器: dns.google
Address: 8.8.8.8

非权威应答:
mit.edu nameserver = ns1-37.akam.net
mit.edu nameserver = eur5.akam.net
mit.edu nameserver = use5.akam.net
mit.edu nameserver = asia1.akam.net
mit.edu nameserver = use2.akam.net
mit.edu nameserver = use2.akam.net
mit.edu nameserver = ns1-173.akam.net
mit.edu nameserver = asia2.akam.net
mit.edu nameserver = asia2.akam.net
```

20. DNS 查询消息发送到哪个 IP 地址?这是你的默认本地 DNS 服务器的 IP 地址吗?如果不是,那么这个 IP 地址对应的是什么?

BITSY.MIT.EDU SEEMS NOT AVAILABLE AT PRESENT.

SO I CHOSE 180. 76. 76. 76.

NO IT CORRESPONDS TO BAIDU'S DNS SERVER.

21. 检查 DNS 查询消息。它是什么类型的 DNS 查询? 查询消息包含任何"答案"吗? //THERE ARE 2 QUERY AND THE IPV4 ONE RESPONDING WITH FAILURE. LATER THE IPV6 ONE WOULD BE DISPLAYED.

AAAA TYPE WITH NO ANSWER.

- 22. 检查 DNS 响应消息。它提供了多少个"答案"? 每个答案包含什么?
- 2. NAME TYPE CLASS ADDRESS (HERE 1ST 1PV6 ADDR.)

#### 23. 提供截图。

-	1720 67.127321	192.168.10.8	180.76.76.76	DNS	74 Standard query	0x0002 A www.aiit.or.kr							
-	1721 67.319201	180.76.76.76	192.168.10.8	DNS	74 Standard query	response 0x0002 Server failu	re A ww	w.aiit.or.kr					
	1722 67.319851	192.168.10.8	180.76.76.76	DNS		0x0003 AAAA www.aiit.or.kr							
	1723 67.744764	180.76.76.76	192.168.10.8	DNS	130 Standard query	response 0x0003 AAAA www.aii	t.or.kr	AAAA 2606:4700	:3031::ac4	3:9878 AAAA	2606:470	0:3036::6815:	4a08
Þ	1/22 6/.	319851	192.168.10.8		180./6./6./6	DNS	/4	Standard	query	6X6663	AAAA	www.all	t.or.kr
-	1723 67.	744764	180.76.76.76		192.168.10.8	DNS	130	Standard	query	respons	e 0x6	0003 AAA	A www.a
	1733 68.	810191	192.168.10.8		223.5.5.5	DNS	71	Standard	query	0x8ea1	AAAA	cn.bing	.com
	1746 68.	810477	192.168.10.8		223.6.6.6	DNS	71	Standard	query	0x8ea1	AAAA	cn.bing	.com
	1752 68.	810578	192.168.10.8		223.5.5.5	DNS	71	Standard	query	0xba62	A cn.	bing.com	m
	1756 68.	810637	192.168.10.8		223.6.6.6	DNS	71	Standard	query	0xba62	A cn.	bing.com	m
	1784 68.	828793	192.168.10.8		223.5.5.5	DNS	85	Standard	query	0x8ea1	AAAA	cn.bing	.com
1													

Frame 1723: 130 bytes on wire (1040 bits), 130 bytes captured (1040 bits) on interface \Device\NPF\_{32641B96-CA77-44 Ethernet II, Src: ChinaMobileG\_8e:56:31 (f4:bf:bb:8e:56:31), Dst: Intel\_9a:f1:aa (e8:bf:b8:9a:f1:aa)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 180.76.76.76, Dst: 192.168.10.8

User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 53, Dst Port: 52274

Domain Name System (response)
Transaction ID: 0x0003

> Flags: 0x8180 Standard query response, No error

Questions: 1 Answer RRs: 2 Authority RRs: 0 Additional RRs: 0

- > Queries
- Answers
  - > www.aiit.or.kr: type AAAA, class IN, addr 2606:4700:3031::ac43:9878
  - > www.aiit.or.kr: type AAAA, class IN, addr 2606:4700:3036::6815:4a08

[Request In: 1722]

[Time: 0.424913000 seconds]

## 结论分析与体会:

- (1) 如果想要访问一个网站,那么计算机要知道 DNS 服务器的 IP 地址
- (2) 本机只向自己的 DNS 服务器查询;
- (3) DNS 服务器查询到每个域名的 IP 地址是通过分级查询的方式;域名的层级结构如下: 主机名.次级域名.顶级域名.根域名