DNS in Details: TryHackMe

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Introduction

In this report, we will delve into the details of DNS (Domain Name System) as covered in the "DNS in Details" module on TryHackMe. We will explore the fundamental concepts and components of DNS, including its purpose, the hierarchical structure of domain names, the various types of DNS records, and the process of making DNS requests. By examining these aspects, we aim to gain a comprehensive understanding of DNS and its role in facilitating internet communication and navigation.

Task 1: what is DNS

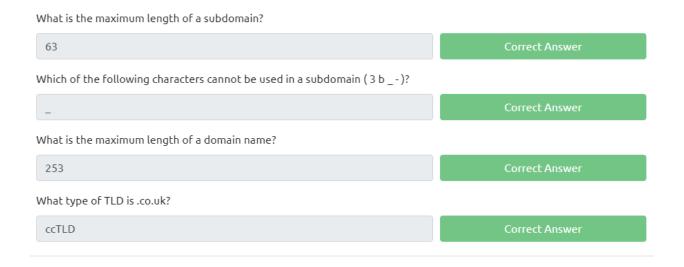
DNS stands for Domain Name System. In simple terms, it is a system that translates human-readable domain names, like "www.tryhackme.com," into the corresponding numerical IP addresses "104.22.54.228" that computers use to identify and communicate with each other on the internet. It acts as a directory or phonebook of the internet, helping users access websites and other online services by converting familiar domain names into IP addresses that computers can understand. The screenshot below shows the completion of this section.



Task 2: Domain Hierarchy

Domain hierarchy refers to the structure and organization of domain names on the internet. It involves the arrangement of domains into a hierarchical tree-like structure, with the root domain at the top, followed by top-level domains (TLDs), second-level domains, and subdomains. This hierarchy helps in organizing and categorizing websites based on their purpose, location, or

organization, making it easier to navigate and manage the internet. See the screenshot below for the completion of this section.



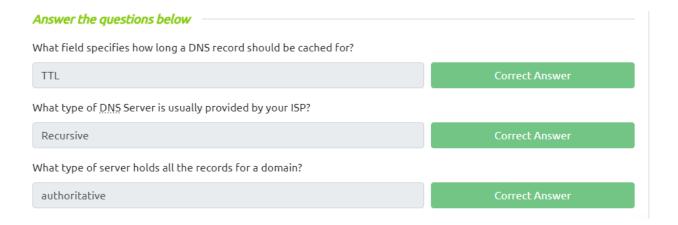
Task 3: DNS Record types.

DNS record types are specific types of information stored in the DNS (Domain Name System) database. Each record type serves a different purpose and contains specific data related to a domain name. Some common DNS record types include A records for ipv4, AAAA records for ipv6, CNAME record for canonical or alias name for the domain, MX record for mail server and TXT Record for the text fields. The screenshot below shows the completion of this section.

Answer the questions below	
What type of record would be used to advise where to send email?	
MX	Correct Answer
What type of record handles IPv6 addresses?	
AAAA	Correct Answer

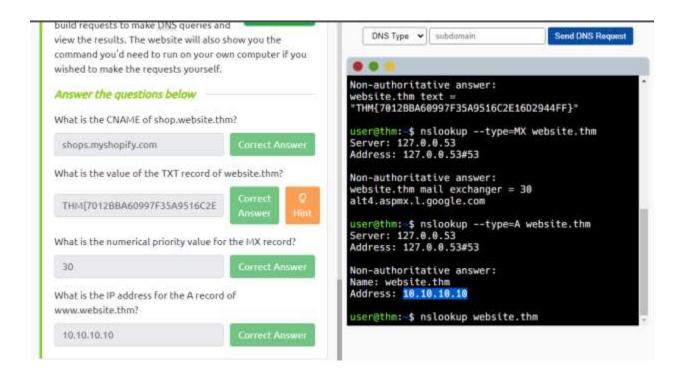
Task 4: Making DNS Request

When you make a DNS request, your device sends a query to a DNS resolver (usually provided by your internet service provider or configured in your device settings). The DNS resolver then checks its local cache for the requested domain name's corresponding IP address. If it doesn't have the information, it forwards the request to other DNS servers in a recursive process until a server is found that can provide the authoritative answer. Once the IP address is obtained, it is returned to your device, allowing it to establish a connection with the desired website or service on the internet. See the screenshot below to show completion of this section.



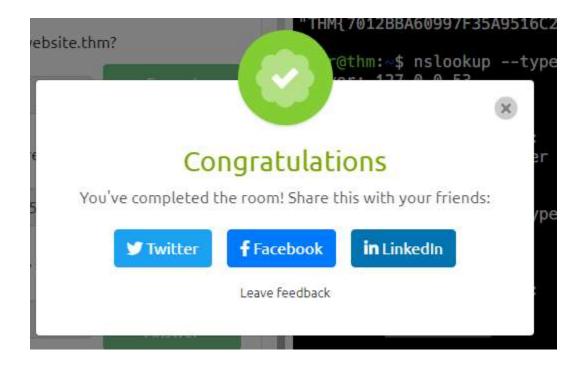
Task 5: Practical

In this practical part, we are going to use the provided website to make DNS request to answers the questions in this section.



Here is completion of the module and sharable link

Link: https://tryhackme.com/room/dnsindetail



Conclusion

Through the DNS in Details module on TryHackMe, I have acquired a thorough understanding of DNS and its use. I have learned about the significance of DNS in translating domain names into IP addresses, the hierarchical organization of domain names, the different types of DNS records, and the process of making DNS requests. This module has provided valuable insights into the functioning of DNS and its importance in maintaining a stable and efficient internet infrastructure. Overall, it has been a rewarding learning experience that has expanded my knowledge and appreciation of DNS.