https://github.com/dthomsen116/SEC-335/wiki/Assignment-3.2---DNS-uses-TCP-and-UDP

Del 0: Provide a screenshot of your command and output similar to the screenshot below.

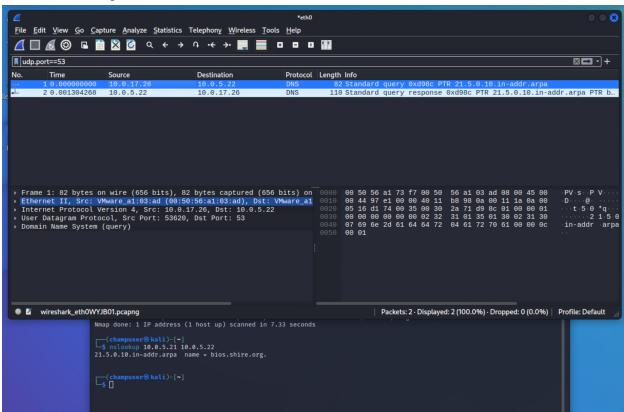
```
champuser® kali)-[~]

$ sudo nmap 10.0.5.22 -p 53 -sT -sU -sV
Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-02-05 16:19 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.5.22
Host is up (0.0012s latency).

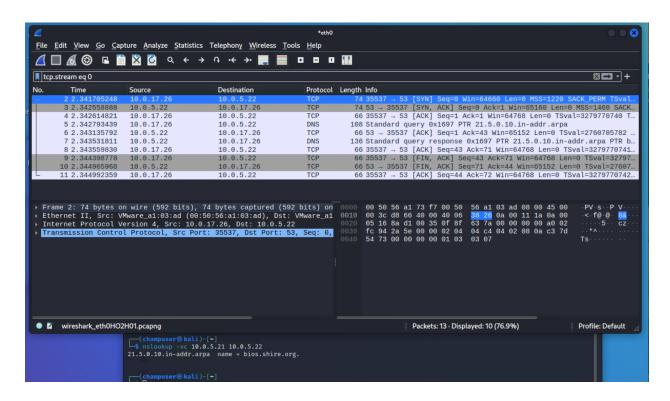
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
53/tcp open domain ISC BIND 9.18.1-1ubuntu1.1 (Ubuntu Linux)
53/udp open domain ISC BIND 9.18.1-1ubuntu1.1 (Ubuntu Linux)
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 7.33 seconds
```

Deliverable 1. Run nslookup against 10.0.5.21 using the dns server 10.0.5.22. Provide a screenshot showing the traffic similar to the one below that shows your nslookup command and an indication the protocol is UDP.



Deliverable 2. Figure out how to coax nslookup to use tcp and repeat the lookup, continuing to capture packets to tcp/udp 53. Provide a screenshot similar to the one below that shows the modified nslookup command and the new packets. The illustration is also a reminder of why UDP is so efficient.



Deliverable 3. Change your capture so that you are monitoring eth0 using the same port 53 capture filter. Repeat the zone transfer from zonetransfer.me from Activity 3.1. Provide a screenshot showing the tcp stream of this transfer. (Yes, zone transfers use TCP)

