

Consulta registro mx del servidor DNS

Browser address bar: <https://dnsquery.org>

DNSQUERY.ORG BETA

Domain Queries

Whois Query
Lists contact informations for domain/IP

Enter domainname/IP (eg. example.com)

NS Query
Shows your nameserver info at registry

Enter nameserver (eg. ns1.example.com)

Zone Health Check
Checks your dnszone for errors

Enter zone name, not IP (eg. example.com)

Punycode (IDN) Converter
Converts from/to internationalized name

Enter domain name or IDN, (eg. exámplé.com)

IP Queries

IP Whois Query
Lists contact informations for domain/IP

Enter IP (eg. 192.168.1.1)

IP2Location Query
Lists location information for an IP

Enter IP (eg. 192.168.1.1)

Reverse DNS Query
Queries IP address for a PTR record

Enter IP/IPv6 (eg. 192.168.1.1)

RBL Query
Queries status of your IP at RBL's

Enter IP (eg. 192.168.1.1)

Hostname Queries

DNS Record Query
Queries a DNS record in class "IN"

MX
Enter hostname (eg. www.example.com)

DNS Traversal
Makes a traversal query for a DNS record

ANY
Enter hostname (eg. www.example.com)

Traceroute
Traces route packages to your IP/Host

Select a source
Enter hostname/IP

Ping
Shows time for reaching your IP/Host


Enter hostname/IP

DNS Query Results


Step 1

We are at the first step. All DNS queries, if not previously cached (and we do NOT cache), starts from the root servers.

Also please note that, as all or many of the root servers has anycast ip addresses, it's impossible to determine their locations just only by their ip addresses. This situation is most likely the same for the next step. All gTLD and ccTLD nameservers are also required to have their ip addresses advertised as anycast. So basically, it is hard to say where these nameservers are.

 **h.root-servers.net [128.63.2.53] (Fort Huachuca, Arizona, United States 🇺🇸)**  17.44 ms

```
;;Authority
+ com. 172800 IN NS a.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS b.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS c.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS d.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS e.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS f.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS g.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS h.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS i.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS j.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS k.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS l.gtld-servers.net
+ com. 172800 IN NS m.gtld-servers.net
```

 We got referrals from **h.root-servers.net**

Step 2

Step 2

We've got referrals (a.gtld-servers.net, b.gtld-servers.net, c.gtld-servers.net, d.gtld-servers.net, e.gtld-servers.net, f.gtld-servers.net, g.gtld-servers.net, h.gtld-servers.net, i.gtld-servers.net, j.gtld-servers.net, k.gtld-servers.net, l.gtld-servers.net, m.gtld-servers.net) from queries on previous step. We'll query them now, until we got an authoritative result

```
i.gtld-servers.net [192.43.172.30] (United States) 84.60 ms

;;Authority
* gmail.com. 172800 IN NS ns1.google.com
* gmail.com. 172800 IN NS ns2.google.com
* gmail.com. 172800 IN NS ns3.google.com
* gmail.com. 172800 IN NS ns4.google.com
```

We got referrals from i.gtld-servers.net

Step 3

We've got referrals (ns2.google.com, ns1.google.com, ns3.google.com, ns4.google.com) from queries on previous step. We'll query them now, until we got an authoritative result

```
ns1.google.com [216.239.32.10] (Mountain View, California, United States) 23.37 ms

;;Answer
* gmail.com. 3600 IN MX 10 alt1.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
* gmail.com. 3600 IN MX 20 alt2.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
* gmail.com. 3600 IN MX 30 alt3.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
* gmail.com. 3600 IN MX 40 alt4.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
* gmail.com. 3600 IN MX 5 gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com

;;Additional
* alt1.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com. 300 IN A 64.233.186.26
* alt2.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com. 300 IN A 74.125.138.26
* alt3.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com. 300 IN A 64.233.166.26
* alt4.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com. 300 IN A 173.194.65.26
* gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com. 300 IN A 64.233.171.26
```

We got authoritative results from ns1.google.com

Mediante comando nslookup:

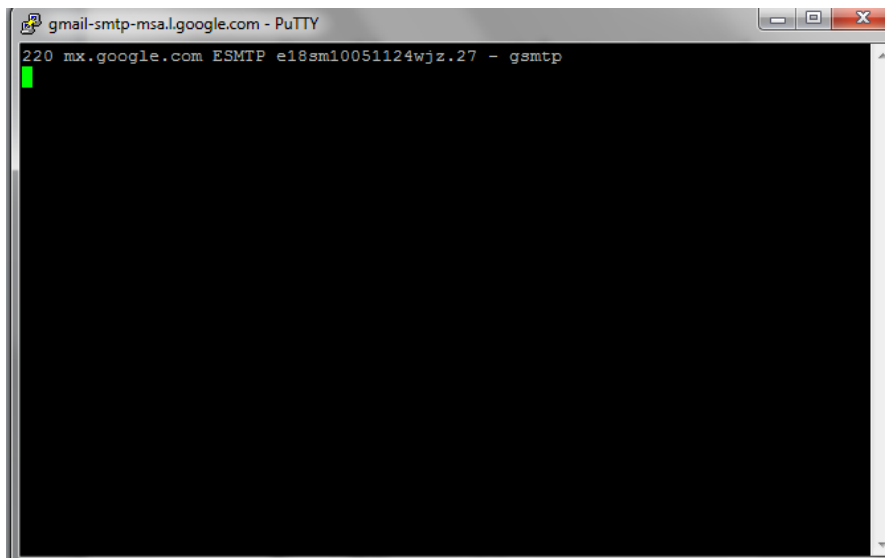
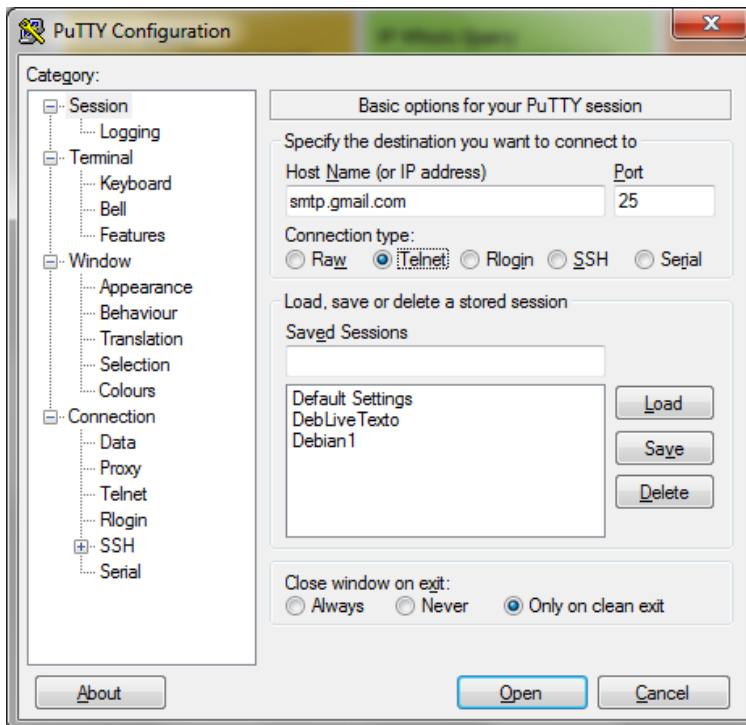
```
Administrador: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - nslookup - 194.179.1.100
C:\Users\eugenio>nslookup - 194.179.1.100
Servidor predeterminado: 100.red-194-179-1.static.ccgg.telefonica.net
Address: 194.179.1.100

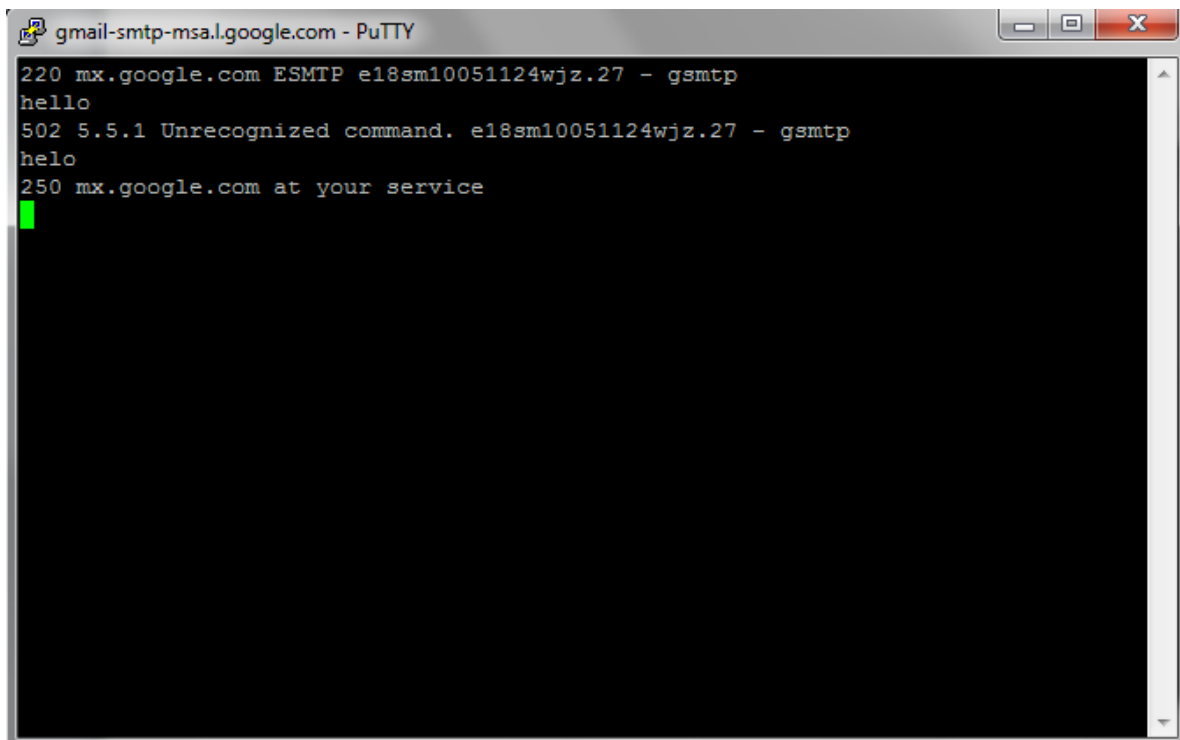
> set q=mx
> gmail.com
Servidor: 100.red-194-179-1.static.ccgg.telefonica.net
Address: 194.179.1.100

Respuesta no autoritativa:
gmail.com MX preference = 10, mail exchanger = alt1.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
gmail.com MX preference = 5, mail exchanger = gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
gmail.com MX preference = 30, mail exchanger = alt3.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
gmail.com MX preference = 40, mail exchanger = alt4.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
gmail.com MX preference = 20, mail exchanger = alt2.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com

alt1.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com internet address = 64.233.161.27
alt1.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com AAAA IPv6 address = 2a00:1450:4010:c08::1b
gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com internet address = 173.194.66.26
gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com AAAA IPv6 address = 2a00:1450:400c:c03::1a
alt3.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com internet address = 74.125.203.27
alt3.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com AAAA IPv6 address = 2404:6800:4008:c03::1a
alt4.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com internet address = 173.194.72.26
alt4.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com AAAA IPv6 address = 2404:6800:4008:c01::1a
alt2.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com internet address = 74.125.130.27
alt2.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com AAAA IPv6 address = 2404:6800:4003:c01::1b
>
```

Conexión remota telnet smtp.google.com puerto 25:



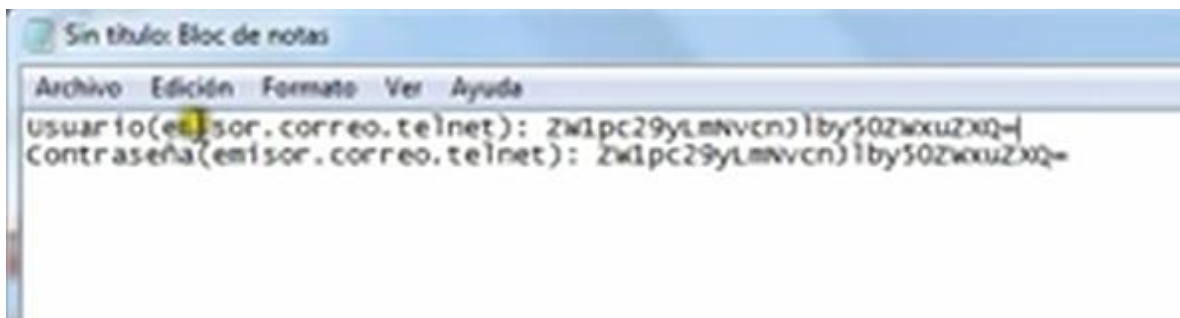


A screenshot of a PuTTY terminal window titled "gmail-smtp-mxa.l.google.com - PuTTY". The terminal shows an SMTP session with the following text:

```
220 mx.google.com ESMTP e18sm10051124wjz.27 - gsmt  
hello  
502 5.5.1 Unrecognized command. e18sm10051124wjz.27 - gsmt  
helo  
250 mx.google.com at your service
```

A green cursor is visible on the line following the last message.

Ejemplo de conexión mediante telnet con usuario en gmail:



A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "Sin título: Bloc de notas". The window contains the following text:

```
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda  
usuario(emisor.correo.telnet): ZW1pc29yLmNvcnJlby50ZmxuZxQ=|  
Contraseña(emisor.correo.telnet): ZW1pc29yLmNvcnJlby50ZmxuZxQ=
```

```
Telnet smtp.gmail.com
220 mx.google.com ESMTP x4sm76474061eef.10
ehlo
250-mx.google.com at your service, [84.127.8.89]
250-SIZE 35882577
250-8BITMIME
250-AUTH LOGIN PLAIN XOAUTH
250-ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES
250 STARTTLS
auth login
334 UxNlcm5hbWU6
ZW1pc29yLmNvcnJlby50ZWxuZXQ=334 UGFzc3dvcmQ6
ZW1pc29yLmNvcnJlby50ZWxuZXQ=235 2.7.0 Accepted
MAIL FROM:<emisor.correo.telnet@gmail.com>
250 2.1.0 OK x4sm76474061eef.10
RCPT TO:<receptor.correo.telnet@gmail.com>
250 2.1.5 OK x4sm76474061eef.10
DATA
354 Go ahead x4sm76474061eef.10
From:emisor.correo.telnet
To:receptor.correo.telnet
Subject:Prueba correo electronico mediante TELNET
Estamos probando el correo electronico mediante TELNET.
.
250 2.0.0 OK 1335212294 x4sm76474061eef.10
```

Servicio de correo de Linux

Enviar un correo desde el usuario **ftp1** al usuario **usuario** dentro de la propia máquina.

```
usuario@profesor:~$ su ftp1
Contraseña:
ftp1@profesor:/home/usuario$ mail
No mail for ftp1
ftp1@profesor:/home/usuario$ mail from usuario@profesor.2asir.net
Subject: Prueba de correo
Esto es una prueba de correo
.
Cc:
ftp1@profesor:/home/usuario$
```

Si ahora me logeo como usuario

```
usuario@profesor: ~  
Debian GNU/Linux 7  
profesor login: usuario  
Password:  
Last login: Thu Jan 29 13:00:16 CET 2015 from 192.168.4.16 on pts/0  
Linux profesor 3.2.0-4-486 #1 Debian 3.2.46-1+deb7u1 i686  
  
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;  
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the  
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.  
  
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent  
permitted by applicable law.  
You have mail.  
usuario@profesor:~$ mail  
Mail version 8.1.2 01/15/2001. Type ? for help.  
"/var/mail/usuario": 1 message 1 new  
>N 1 ftp1@profesor.2as Thu Jan 29 13:02 15/574 Prueba de correo  
& █
```

Para ver el correo:

```
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent  
permitted by applicable law.  
You have mail.  
usuario@profesor:~$ mail  
Mail version 8.1.2 01/15/2001. Type ? for help.  
"/var/mail/usuario": 1 message 1 new  
>N 1 ftp1@profesor.2as Thu Jan 29 13:02 15/574 Prueba de correo  
& ?  
& 1  
Message 1:  
From ftp1@profesor.2asir.net Thu Jan 29 13:02:00 2015  
Envelope-to: usuario@profesor.2asir.net  
Delivery-date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:02:00 +0100  
To: from@profesor.2asir.net, usuario@profesor.2asir.net  
Subject: Prueba de correo  
From: ftp1@profesor.2asir.net  
Date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:01:59 +0100  
  
Esto es una prueba de correo  
& █
```

Cunado me salgo del interfaz de lectura del correo

```
Esto es una prueba de correo  
  
& quit  
Saved 1 message in /home/usuario/mbox  
usuario@profesor:~$ █
```

Guarda dicho mensaje en el fichero **mbox** de la carpeta personal de usuario. Si vemos el contenido de dicho fichero:

```
usuario@profesor:~$ cat /home/usuario/mbox
From ftp1@profesor.2asir.net Thu Jan 29 13:02:00 2015
Return-path: <ftp1@profesor.2asir.net>
Envelope-to: usuario@profesor.2asir.net
Delivery-date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:02:00 +0100
Received: from ftp1 by profesor.2asir.net with local (Exim 4.80)
        (envelope-from <ftp1@profesor.2asir.net>)
        id 1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy; Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:01:59 +0100
To: from@profesor.2asir.net, usuario@profesor.2asir.net
Subject: Prueba de correo
Message-Id: <E1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy@profesor.2asir.net>
From: ftp1@profesor.2asir.net
Date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:01:59 +0100
Status: RO

Esto es una prueba de correo
```

O ver el fichero de correos de usuario:

```
usuario@profesor:~$ cat /var/mail/usuario
From ftp1@profesor.2asir.net Thu Jan 29 13:02:00 2015
Return-path: <ftp1@profesor.2asir.net>
Envelope-to: usuario@profesor.2asir.net
Delivery-date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:02:00 +0100
Received: from ftp1 by profesor.2asir.net with local (Exim 4.80)
        (envelope-from <ftp1@profesor.2asir.net>)
        id 1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy; Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:01:59 +0100
To: from@profesor.2asir.net, usuario@profesor.2asir.net
Subject: Prueba de correo
Message-Id: <E1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy@profesor.2asir.net>
From: ftp1@profesor.2asir.net
Date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:01:59 +0100

Esto es una prueba de correo

usuario@profesor:~$
usuario@profesor:~$
```

¿Quién permite todo esto en Debian?

Lo hace el servicio exim4

```
usuario@profesor:~$ ps -aux |grep exim
warning: bad ps syntax, perhaps a bogus '-'?
See http://gitotious.org/procps/procps/blobs/master/Documentation/FAQ
101      2589  0.0  0.0  7400  952 ?        Ss   12:58   0:00 /usr/sbin/exim4
-bd -q30m
usuario  3247  0.0  0.0  3564   832 pts/1    S+   13:16   0:00 grep exim
usuario@profesor:~$
```


Vemos en que puertos trabaja exim4:

```
root@profesor:/home/usuario# netstat -atunp |grep exim
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:25          0.0.0.0:*              LISTEN
2589/exim4
tcp6       0      0 :::1:25              :::*                    LISTEN
2589/exim4
root@profesor:/home/usuario#
```

Conexión telnet desde la cuenta de usuario al servidor exim 4 en la dirección 127.0.0.1 por el puerto 25.

```
usuario@profesor:~$ telnet 127.0.0.1 25
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to 127.0.0.1.
Escape character is '^]'.
220 profesor.2asir.net ESMTP Exim 4.80 Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:20:58 +0100
helo
501 Syntactically invalid HELO argument(s)
helo profesor.2asir.net
250 profesor.2asir.net Hello localhost [127.0.0.1]
mail from: <eugenio@hola.com>
250 OK
rcpt to: <usuario@profesor.2asir.net>
250 Accepted
data
354 Enter message, ending with "." on a line by itself
esto es una prueba desde telnet
.
250 OK id=1YGo80-0000qw-2T
```

Vemos el resultado en la cuenta de usuario, saliendo de la sesión telnet:

```
quit
221 profesor.2asir.net closing connection
Connection closed by foreign host.
Tiene correo nuevo en /var/mail/usuario
usuario@profesor:~$
```

Veamos el correo con el comando mail:

```
usuario@profesor:~$ mail
Mail version 8.1.2 01/15/2001.  Type ? for help.
"/var/mail/usuario": 1 message 1 new
>N 1 eugenio@hola.com Thu Jan 29 13:23 15/543
& 1
Message 1:
From eugenio@hola.com Thu Jan 29 13:23:45 2015
Envelope-to: usuario@profesor.2asir.net
Delivery-date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:23:45 +0100
From: eugenio@hola.com
Date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:23:45 +0100

esto es una prueba desde telM-Cnet

& █
```

Vemos los logs del exim:

```
root@profesor:/home/usuario# cat /var/log/exim4/
mainlog rejectlog
root@profesor:/home/usuario# cat /var/log/exim4/mainlog
2013-09-18 12:07:03 exim 4.80 daemon started: pid=2340, -q30m, listening for SMTP
2015-01-29 13:01:59 1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy <=> ftp1@profesor.2asir.net U=ftp1 P=local S=393
2015-01-29 13:02:00 1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy ** from@profesor.2asir.net: Unrouteable address
2015-01-29 13:02:00 1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy => usuario <usuario@profesor.2asir.net> R=local_user T=mail_spool
2015-01-29 13:02:00 1YGnnM-0000kA-7y <=> R=1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy U=Debian-exim P=local S=1234
2015-01-29 13:02:00 1YGnnL-0000k5-Oy Completed
2015-01-29 13:02:00 1YGnnM-0000kA-7y => ftp1 <ftp1@profesor.2asir.net> R=local_user T=mail_spool
2015-01-29 13:02:00 1YGnnM-0000kA-7y Completed
2015-01-29 13:21:09 rejected HELO from localhost [127.0.0.1]: syntactically invalid argument(s): (no argument given)
2015-01-29 13:23:45 1YGo80-0000qw-2T <=> eugenio@hola.com H=localhost (profesor.2asir.net) [127.0.0.1] P=smtp S=376
2015-01-29 13:23:45 1YGo80-0000qw-2T => usuario <usuario@profesor.2asir.net> R=local_user T=mail_spool
2015-01-29 13:23:45 1YGo80-0000qw-2T Completed
2015-01-29 13:28:56 Start queue run: pid=3312
2015-01-29 13:28:56 End queue run: pid=3312
root@profesor:/home/usuario# █
```

Vamos a intentar mandar un email a una cuenta de correo fuera del servidor:

```
usuario@profesor:~$ mail erincon@iesmiravent.es
Subject: prueba correo desde linux exim
esto es una prueba desde exim
.
Cc:
usuario@profesor:~$ mail
Mail version 8.1.2 01/15/2001.  Type ? for help.
"/var/mail/usuario": 1 message 1 new
>N 1 Mailer-Daemon@pro Thu Jan 29 13:40 38/1442 Mail delivery failed: retur
&
```

```
Message 1:
From MAILER-DAEMON Thu Jan 29 13:40:42 2015
Envelope-to: usuario@profesor.2asir.net
Delivery-date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:40:42 +0100
X-Failed-Recipients: erincon@iesmiravent.es
Auto-Submitted: auto-replied
From: Mail Delivery System <Mailer-Daemon@profesor.2asir.net>
To: usuario@profesor.2asir.net
Subject: Mail delivery failed: returning message to sender
Date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:40:42 +0100

This message was created automatically by mail delivery software.

A message that you sent could not be delivered to one or more of its
recipients. This is a permanent error. The following address(es) failed:

    erincon@iesmiravent.es
        Mailing to remote domains not supported

----- This is a copy of the message, including all the headers. -----

Return-path: <usuario@profesor.2asir.net>
Received: from usuario by profesor.2asir.net with local (Exim 4.80)
:
```

```
----- This is a copy of the message, including all the headers. -----

Return-path: <usuario@profesor.2asir.net>
Received: from usuario by profesor.2asir.net with local (Exim 4.80)
    (envelope-from <usuario@profesor.2asir.net>)
    id 1YGoOn-0000sr-TV
    for erincon@iesmiravent.es; Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:40:41 +0100
To: erincon@iesmiravent.es
Subject: prueba correo desde linux exim
Message-Id: <E1YGoOn-0000sr-TV@profesor.2asir.net>
From: usuario <usuario@profesor.2asir.net>
Date: Thu, 29 Jan 2015 13:40:41 +0100

esto es una prueba desde exim
```

Vemos que nos manda un mensaje de error. Si vemos el log

```
2015-01-29 13:40:41 1YGoOn-0000sr-TV <= usuario@profesor.2asir.net U=usuario P=local S=426
2015-01-29 13:40:42 1YGoOn-0000sr-TV ** erincon@iesmiravent.es R=nonlocal: Maili
ng to remote domains not supported
2015-01-29 13:40:42 1YGoOo-0000sv-Ia <= <> R=1YGoOn-0000sr-TV U=Debian-exim P=lo
cal S=1294
2015-01-29 13:40:42 1YGoOn-0000sr-TV Completed
2015-01-29 13:40:42 1YGoOo-0000sv-Ia => usuario <usuario@profesor.2asir.net> R=l
ocal_user T=mail_spool
2015-01-29 13:40:42 1YGoOo-0000sv-Ia Completed
```