

Username: Palm Beach State College IP Holder **Book:** Kali Linux – Assuring Security by Penetration Testing. No part of any chapter or book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form by any means without the prior written permission for reprints and excerpts from the publisher of the book or chapter. Redistribution or other use that violates the fair use privilege under U.S. copyright laws (see 17 USC107) or that otherwise violates these Terms of Service is strictly prohibited. Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of U.S. Federal and Massachusetts laws.

Querying the domain registration information

After you know the target domain name, the first thing you would want to do is query the **Whois** database about that domain to look for the domain registration information. The **Whois** database will give information about the DNS server and the contact information of a domain.

WHOIS is a protocol for searching Internet registrations, databases for registered domain names, IPs, and autonomous systems. This protocol is specified in RFC 3912 (<https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3912.txt>).

By default, Kali Linux already comes with a **whois** client. To find out the **Whois** information for a domain, just type the following command:

```
# whois example.com
```

The following is the abridged result of the **Whois** information:

```
Whois Server Version 2.0
```

```
Domain names in the .com and .net domains can now be registered
with many different competing registrars. Go to http://www.internic.net
for detailed information.
```

```
Domain Name: EXAMPLE.COM
Registrar: REGISTRAR.COM
Whois Server: whois.registrar.com
Referral URL: http://registrar.com
Name Server: NS.HOSTING.COM
Name Server: NS2.HOSTING.COM
Status: clientDeleteProhibited
Status: clientRenewProhibited
Status: clientTransferProhibited
Status: clientUpdateProhibited
Updated Date: 08-apr-2012
Creation Date: 08-apr-2012
Expiration Date: 08-apr-2015
```

```
>>> Last update of whois database: Wed, 25 Jul 2012 02:15:41 UTC <<<
```

```
Please note: the registrant of the domain name is specified
in the "registrant" field. In most cases, registrar.com
is not the registrant of domain names listed in this database.
```

```
The Registrant:
```

```
Jalan Sudirman No. 1
DKI Jakarta
Indonesia 12345
```

```
Domain Name: EXAMPLE.COM
Created on: 08-Apr-12
Expires on: 08-Apr-15
Last Updated on: 08-Apr-12
```

Administrative Contact:

The Registrant
Jalan Sudirman No. 1
DKI Jakarta
Indonesia 12345
62 2112345678

Technical Contact:

The Registrant registrant@example.com
Jalan Sudirman No. 1
DKI Jakarta
Indonesia 12345
62 2112345678

Domain servers in listed order:

NS.HOSTING.COM
NS2.HOSTING.COM

From the preceding **Whois** result, we can get the information of the DNS server and the contact person of a domain. This information will be useful at the later stages of penetration testing.

Besides using the command-line **whois** client, the **Whois** information can also be collected via the following websites, which provide the **whois** client:

- www.whois.net
- www.internic.net/whois.html

Or, you can also go to the top-level domain registrar for the corresponding domain:

- America: www.arin.net/whois/
- Europe: www.db.ripe.net/whois
- Asia-Pacific: www.apnic.net/apnic-info/whois_search2

Note

Beware, that to use the top-level domain registrar **whois**, the domain needs to be registered through their own system. For example, if you use ARIN **WHOIS**, it only searches in the **ARIN WHOIS** database and will not search in the **RIPE** and **APNIC Whois** databases.

After getting information from the **Whois** database, next we want to gather information about the DNS entries of the target domain.