After nmap, if you find that port 53 is open that the machine is running DNS services. Hence, you need to enumerate this DNS server. Below are the points you can keep in your mind.

* If dns is running on tcp-port, then there is high chance of a successful zone-transfer attack.
* Use *nslookup* for reverse lookup. This consumes up ip-address and spits out various hostnames related to this IP. Use *SERVER <ip-address of DNS Server>*  command of nslookup to change your default DNS server. Now enter various ip-address to get reverse lookup information. Start with 127.0.0.1 and go to all ip -addresses you have.
* Another approach to change your default DNS Server is to add an entry in */etc/resolv.conf* file.
* Use dnsrecon to find out all dns-records present in this server. For this use

*dnsrecon -r <ip-address range > <output file> -n <dns’s nameserver>*

This will give hostname corresponding to passed ip-address.

* Using dns -zone transfer you can come across various hostnames attached to a DNS server, use

*dig @<dns-server> axfr*