nslookup

```
C:\Users\lukze>nslookup www.wp.pl
Server:  MyRouter
Address:  192.168.1.1

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:    www.wp.pl
Address:  212.77.98.9


C:\Users\lukze>nslookup 212.77.98.9
Server:  MyRouter
Address:  192.168.1.1

Name:    www.wp.pl
Address:  212.77.98.9


C:\Users\lukze>
```

Polecenie nslookup jest narzędziem służącym do przeprowadzania zapytań DNS (Domain Name System). Pozwala na sprawdzenie, jaki adres IP odpowiada danej nazwie domeny lub na odwrotnie - sprawdzenie, jaka nazwa domeny odpowiada danemu adresowi IP. Dzięki temu narzędziu można przeprowadzić diagnostykę sieciową i sprawdzić, czy dana domena jest prawidłowo skonfigurowana i działa poprawnie.

nslookup -querytype

```
C:\Users\lukze>nslookup -querytype=mx gmail.com
Server:  MyRouter
Address:  192.168.1.1

Non-authoritative answer:
gmail.com       MX preference = 10, mail exchanger = alt1.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
gmail.com       MX preference = 40, mail exchanger = alt4.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
gmail.com       MX preference = 30, mail exchanger = alt3.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
gmail.com       MX preference = 20, mail exchanger = alt2.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
gmail.com       MX preference = 5, mail exchanger = gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com
C:\Users\lukze>
```

nslookup -querytype=mx gmail.com - polecenie to zwraca rekordy typu MX dla nazwy domeny gmail.com, co pozwala na uzyskanie informacji o serwerach poczty e-mail dla tej domeny.

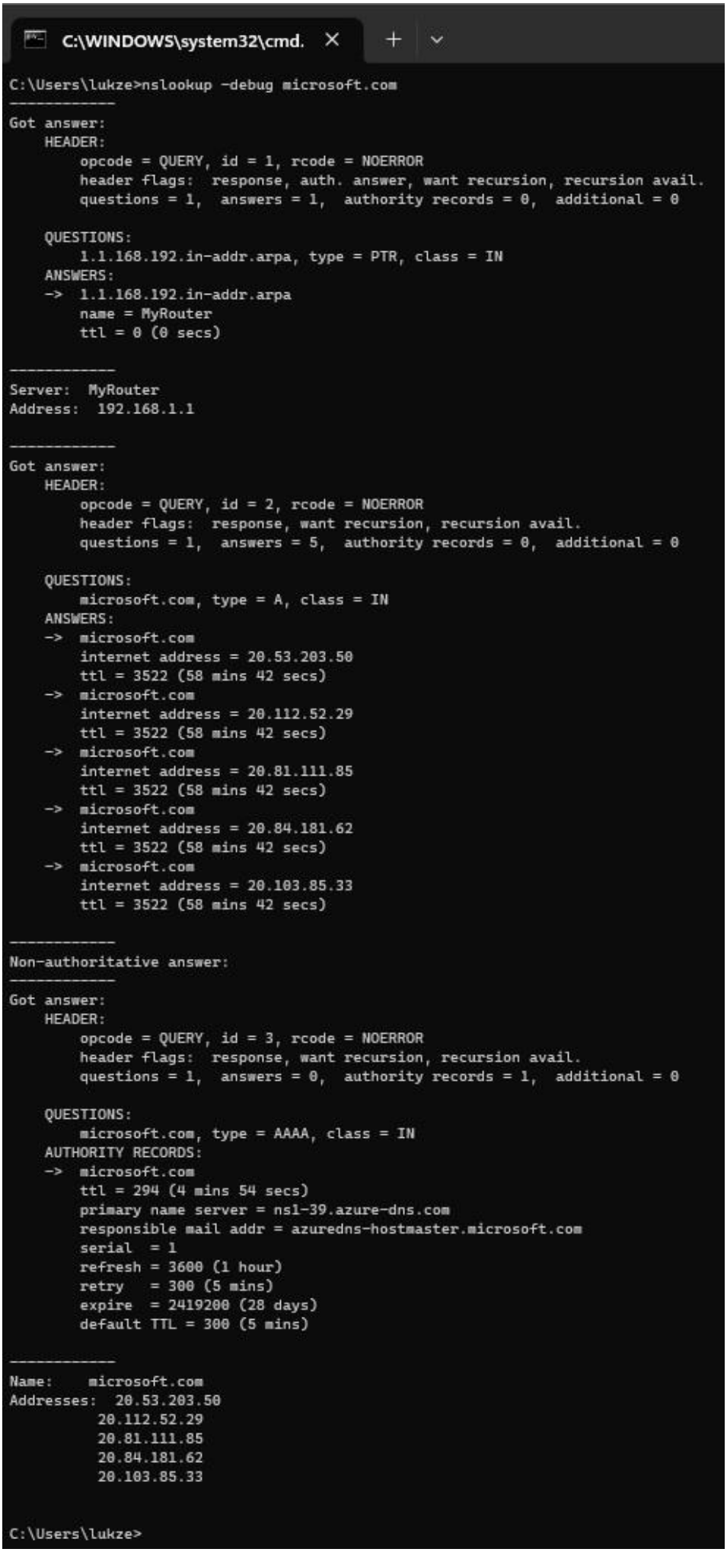
nslookup -server

```
C:\Users\lukze>nslookup -server=8.8.8.8 yahoo.com
*** Invalid option: server=8.8.8.8
Server:  MyRouter
Address:  192.168.1.1

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:    yahoo.com
Addresses:  2001:4998:44:3507::8001
          2001:4998:24:120d::1:1
          2001:4998:24:120d::1:0
          2001:4998:124:1507::f001
          2001:4998:124:1507::f000
          2001:4998:44:3507::8000
          74.6.143.25
          74.6.143.26
          98.137.11.163
          74.6.231.21
          74.6.231.20
          98.137.11.164


C:\Users\lukze>
```

nslookup -server=8.8.8.8 yahoo.com - polecenie to korzysta z serwera DNS o adresie IP 8.8.8.8 do rozwiązywania nazwy domeny yahoo.com, co pozwala na przetestowanie działania alternatywnego serwera DNS.


C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.
C:\Users\lukze>nslookup -debug microsoft.com

Got answer:
HEADER:
opcode = QUERY, id = 1, rcode = NOERROR
header flags: response, auth. answer, want recursion, recursion avail.
questions = 1, answers = 1, authority records = 0, additional = 0
QUESTIONS:
1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa, type = PTR, class = IN
ANSWERS:
-> 1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa
name = MyRouter
ttl = 0 (0 secs)

Server: MyRouter
Address: 192.168.1.1

Got answer:
HEADER:
opcode = QUERY, id = 2, rcode = NOERROR
header flags: response, want recursion, recursion avail.
questions = 1, answers = 5, authority records = 0, additional = 0
QUESTIONS:
microsoft.com, type = A, class = IN
ANSWERS:
-> microsoft.com
internet address = 20.53.203.50
ttl = 3522 (58 mins 42 secs)
-> microsoft.com
internet address = 20.112.52.29
ttl = 3522 (58 mins 42 secs)
-> microsoft.com
internet address = 20.81.111.85
ttl = 3522 (58 mins 42 secs)
-> microsoft.com
internet address = 20.84.181.62
ttl = 3522 (58 mins 42 secs)
-> microsoft.com
internet address = 20.103.85.33
ttl = 3522 (58 mins 42 secs)

Non-authoritative answer:

Got answer:
HEADER:
opcode = QUERY, id = 3, rcode = NOERROR
header flags: response, want recursion, recursion avail.
questions = 1, answers = 0, authority records = 1, additional = 0
QUESTIONS:
microsoft.com, type = AAAA, class = IN
AUTHORITY RECORDS:
-> microsoft.com
ttl = 294 (4 mins 54 secs)
primary name server = ns1-39.azure-dns.com
responsible mail addr = azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com
serial = 1
refresh = 3600 (1 hour)
retry = 300 (5 mins)
expire = 2419200 (28 days)
default TTL = 300 (5 mins)

Name: microsoft.com
Addresses: 20.53.203.50
20.112.52.29
20.81.111.85
20.84.181.62
20.103.85.33
C:\Users\lukze>

nslookup -debug

nslookup -debug microsoft.com - polecenie to wyświetla bardziej szczegółowe informacje o procesie rozwiązywania nazwy dla domeny microsoft.com, co może być przydatne w diagnozowaniu problemów z serwerami DNS.