**Nslookup**(stands for “Name Server Lookup”) is a useful command for getting information from the DNS server. It is a network administration tool for querying the Domain Name System (DNS) to obtain domain name or IP address mapping or any other specific DNS record. It is also used to troubleshoot DNS-related problems.

**Syntax:**

nslookup [option]

**Options of nslookup command:**

* **nslookup google.com :**  
  nslookup followed by the domain name will display the “A Record” (IP Address) of the domain. Use this command to find the address record for a domain. It queries to domain name servers and gets the details.



* **nslookup 192.168.0.10:** Reverse DNS lookup

You can also do the reverse DNS look-up by providing the IP Address as an argument to nslookup.



**dig Command in Linux with Examples**

**dig** command stands for ***Domain Information Groper***. It is used for retrieving information about DNS name servers. It is basically used by network administrators. It is used for verifying and troubleshooting DNS problems and to perform DNS lookups. Dig command replaces older tools such as nslookup and the [host](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/host-command-in-linux-with-examples/).

Installing Dig command

**In case of Debian/Ubuntu**

$sudo apt-get install dnsutils

**In case of CentOS/RedHat**

$sudo yum install bind-utils

**Syntax:**

dig [server] [name] [type]

Working with Dig Command

**1.** To query domain “A” record

dig geeksforgeeks.org

 This command causes dig to look up the “A” record for the domain name “geeksforgeeks.org”.

A record refers to IPV4 IP.   
Similarly, if record type is set as “AAAA”, this would return IPV6 IP.

**2.** To query domain “A” record with **+short**

dig geeksforgeeks.org +short

