

Question 1: Please briefly answer the role of DNS in your own words. **DNS，域名系统，就是将域名和IP建立相互映射，使得人们可以用域名来访问网页而不是记复杂的IP地址，更方便了。**

Question 2: The type field have a few different values to indicate the kind of this record. What do "A", "NS" and "CNAME" mean?

A: 主机地址资源记录，将DNS域名映射到IPv4的32位地址中 NS: Name Server，将owner中指定的DNS域名映射到name_server_domain_name字段中指定的运行DNS服务器的主机名 CNAME: 规范名资源记录，将owner字段中的别名或备用的DNS域名映射到canonical_name字段中指定的标准或主要DNS域名。

Question 3: How can we ask a specific dns server (instead of the default) for information about a domain name? When I use "dig www.baidu.com", the DNS server is 192.168.110.2. However if this server crashed and I have to ask the server 8.8.8.8, what command should I use?

用命令dig @8.8.8.8 www.baidu.com

Question 4: Do you know the process of solving domain name "lirone.csail.mit.edu"? You need to go through the steps of resolving a particular hostname, mimicing a standard recursive query. Assuming it knows nothing else about a name, a DNS resolver will ask a well-known root server. The root servers on the Internet are in the domain root-servers.net. You can use "%dig . ns" to get the list of 13 root servers. You can show us the result of each step or briefly introduce your idea. [Hint: you should start from "edu"]

首先我用了dig lirone.csail.mit.edu +trace，结果如下：

```
; <<> Dig 9.11.4-P2-RedHat-9.11.4-9.P2.el7 <<> lirone.csail.mit.edu +trace
;; global options: +cmd
.      435799 IN      NS      h.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      j.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      i.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      a.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      d.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      b.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      e.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      g.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      c.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      k.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      f.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      m.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      NS      l.root-servers.net.
.      435799 IN      RRSIG  NS 8 0 518400 20191104050000 20191022040000 22545 . V7L2d84F79x09Lx8hztPB86SYLY35tcInKqSk8aLbD8fvpqah4DwHoDe 2xbqt74EJPV8DnnxjmyB4tREMVAE2pcJYR
cXgExojn3yhrQsQ3jFs5F PjYgrW002x82YHw8rQ4l16CD7aEVgGFeFFGqt3M+daAM1P0+IYKOWG Z1UdJN3Se51nOWemZ1dGqLKha/wznCidzCCANqSG6ZPNuvT0gIFhRZB drsNOA4MFLWYNYqPmF1qtkgB5nZx3ACgXg/VY63y/bLXbeW75bse
+V 1878EtX0H4TdBRmzNhEyyu6uJa9i090jpIn2S0rdVRz5lWOKvOH+Pu6i KLe1JA==
;; Received 525 bytes from 100.100.2.136#53(100.100.2.136) in 0 ms

edu.    172800 IN      NS      d.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      f.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      c.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      e.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      m.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      l.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      b.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      h.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      a.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      k.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      j.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      g.edu-servers.net.
edu.    172800 IN      NS      i.edu-servers.net.
edu.    86400  IN      DS      28065 8 2 4172496CDE85534E51129040355B004B1FCFEBAE9960FDD0E652006F6 F8B2CE76
```

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edu. 172800 IN NS i.edu.servers.net.
edu. 86400 IN DS 28065 8 2 4172496CD85534E51129040355B004B1FCFEAE9960F00E652006F6 F8B2CE76
edu. 86400 IN RRSIG DS 8 1 86400 2019110509000 20191029040900 22545 FgJ0tB72aBfYpUkDcJXIKre0160R12GE+C8GhRy25HedHd9hd40f l+sw9nnHne0sJ4Bc0tlydyMCT0A0B3foU
s2R4q87tULVexIpjlxUS 701ccCFXf6Mx/peC74z409Xt9/P+h01APP6jfbj rR50/hmWm5TeS7R a0Ta4Bku+zn1bpv9WjdtAuxXhPpU53oM/SYVxYvR9wREth8ELHj2l M1hPuQh1j2PgQRv/bSP756IdR2Mdh3AMbNpBCseSTXKwNfbq6Px
V Dp82WC24K48wQ5KwFcdHfagPLBtz1CXvvcVpzyG6t1Sc1Ept5N2vK av0G4g==
;; Received 1179 bytes from 202.12.27.33#53(m.root-servers.net) in 44 ms

mit.edu. 172800 IN NS usw2.akam.net.
mit.edu. 172800 IN NS asia1.akam.net.
mit.edu. 172800 IN NS asia2.akam.net.
mit.edu. 172800 IN NS use2.akam.net.
mit.edu. 172800 IN NS ns1-37.akam.net.
mit.edu. 172800 IN NS ns1-173.akam.net.
mit.edu. 172800 IN NS eur5.akam.net.
mit.edu. 172800 IN NS use5.akam.net.
9DHS4EP5G8P5F9MUFK06HEK0048QK77.edu. 86400 IN NSEC3 1 1 0 - 9V5L4UB1VNU9EQ0LIEQCBEACL2500 NS 50A RRSIG DNSKEY NSEC3PARAM
9DHS4EP5G8P5F9MUFK06HEK0048QK77.edu. 86400 IN RRSIG NSEC3 8 2 86400 20191029220203 2019102205203 47252 edu. kZsaXP+GmQ13obWsnHrdjD+H5JszrkqXQnTnHdRqFZefkMHP14RL2+ LNLH2j08B7mGm/V/YtsKs/vm
H500HhSpYf0Dca1Yv0JN3jFakWSHVz L+TVXXX4p99QZ5UNg84to2h01Yf3dihYs7PpVjBz02rBQ25jaAIku 3Bq+uP5Ash+J0G3QML fuxaDa4h4Ujq8KyMFTDpUv/3K0gw==
HONJH35D1IFCB7C7M1LHP0BQWKE2B.edu. 86400 IN NSEC3 1 1 0 - 14667HA7R0081SP008FLAS11795C7K NS 05 RRSIG
HONJH35D1IFCB7C7M1LHP0BQWKE2B.edu. 86400 IN RRSIG NSEC3 8 2 86400 20191029064800 20191023053000 47252 edu. DKavLrIteGQyFT4x/1d+VSFED8XWjEnaz11TuTrY/oguS+rKm20/Z00 f8//Ao7gUfnXeoCIQktldJg+
tV9cybblw/qgQjYr645HFT6aDCBYFTu +p121cz47GwYj6c2yOb1VMWQ0Jhg5Ioi0f5aQayA63eL+b3nH9t6EYMu pQpeQxrg5cFLw4/kv2kxYlyqkTxLjt6ASY/Olg1uAwnnDw==
;; Received 765 bytes from 192.35.51.30#53(f.edu.servers.net) in 199 ms

csail.mit.edu. 1800 IN NS auth-ns1.csail.mit.edu.
csail.mit.edu. 1800 IN NS auth-ns2.csail.mit.edu.
csail.mit.edu. 1800 IN NS auth-ns3.csail.mit.edu.
csail.mit.edu. 1800 IN NS auth-ns0.csail.mit.edu.
;; Received 233 bytes from 95.101.36.64#53(asia2.akam.net) in 85 ms

lirone.csail.mit.edu. 1800 IN A 128.52.129.186
lirone.csail.mit.edu. 1900 IN RRSIG A 14 4 1800 20191116013700 20191017004313 27257 csail.mit.edu. QyoDdxayr/IGCoigh58KajLKGV914vbXT52prcjpj9E7qUEavsIAXic7 fxaUWhJjxdQyC9hPINjQfb
eA2FpZz5wRKEC/dP1p01SCWwFfGq48w AHUpqWkFGP93bAeV
;; Received 206 bytes from 128.30.2.123#53(auth-ns0.csail.mit.edu) in 227 ms

[root@izuf5ddgy9n09co43yltdz ~]#

```

由此可以看出，首先找到根 . 的服务器100.100.2.136，然后找到edu的服务器202.12.27.33，然后找到mit.edu的192.35.51.30，然后是csail.mit.edu的95.101.36.64，最后找到lirone.csail.mit.edu对应的服务器ip128.30.2.123

Question 5: Please explain the above phenomenon. Have a guess!

dig www.baidu.com +trace

```

baidu.com. 172800 IN NS ns2.baidu.com.
baidu.com. 172800 IN NS ns3.baidu.com.
baidu.com. 172800 IN NS ns4.baidu.com.
baidu.com. 172800 IN NS ns1.baidu.com.
baidu.com. 172800 IN NS ns7.baidu.com.
CKQ0P0JMG874LJREFZEENB4300VIT8BSM.com. 86400 IN NSEC3 1 1 0 - CK001GTN43

```

```

www.baidu.com. 1200 IN CNAME www.a.shifen.com.
a.shifen.com. 1200 IN NS ns4.a.shifen.com.
a.shifen.com. 1200 IN NS ns1.a.shifen.com.
a.shifen.com. 1200 IN NS ns5.a.shifen.com.
a.shifen.com. 1200 IN NS ns2.a.shifen.com.
a.shifen.com. 1200 IN NS ns3.a.shifen.com.
;; Received 239 bytes from 202.108.22.220#53(ns1.baidu.com) in 24 ms

```

dig www.twitter.com +trace

```

twitter.com. 172800 IN NS ns3.p34.dynect.net.
twitter.com. 172800 IN NS ns4.p34.dynect.net.
twitter.com. 172800 IN NS d01-01.ns.twtrdns.net.
twitter.com. 172800 IN NS d01-02.ns.twtrdns.net.
twitter.com. 172800 IN NS a.r06.twtrdns.net.
twitter.com. 172800 IN NS b.r06.twtrdns.net.
twitter.com. 172800 IN NS c.r06.twtrdns.net.
twitter.com. 172800 IN NS d.r06.twtrdns.net.

```

```

www.twitter.com. 197 IN A 69.171.234.18
;; Received 49 bytes from 204.13.251.34#53(ns4.p34.dynect.net) in 3 ms

```

发现在baidu.com和twitter.com这一步右边都是没有问题的（用whois查了一下都是对的），但是在www.baidu.com这一步百度会返回很多地址；而twitter后就只返回一个ip地址69.171.234.18,又用ip查询发现他是一个来自美国俄勒冈州普赖恩维尔的地址。但是我经过多次测试后发现，每次他都返回一个不一样的地址，有美国的，有爱兰的。。。猜测他是返回一个假的ip给我

多次dig www.twitter.com +trace的返回结果

- 69.171.248.112

- 69.171.247.20
- 31.13.74.1
- 31.13.72.54

dig www.twitter.com @1.0.0.0

```
[root@izuf6ddgy9n09co43ylqtdz ~]# dig www.twitter.com @1.0.0.0

; <<>> DiG 9.11.4-P2-RedHat-9.11.4-9.P2.el7 <<>> www.twitter.com @1.0.0.0
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 2327
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.twitter.com.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.twitter.com.                81      IN      A      31.13.83.1

;; Query time: 17 msec
;; SERVER: 1.0.0.0#53(1.0.0.0)
;; WHEN: Wed Oct 23 15:40:04 CST 2019
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 49
```

dig www.baidu.com @1.0.0.0

```
; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
[root@izuf6ddgy9n09co43ylqtdz ~]# dig www.baidu.com @1.0.0.0

; <<>> DiG 9.11.4-P2-RedHat-9.11.4-9.P2.el7 <<>> www.baidu.com @1.0.0.0
;; global options: +cmd
;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
```

ping 1.0.0.0发现并不存在，再在一台日本的服务器上dig twitter,发现真正的地址应该是

- 104.244.42.129
- 104.244.42.65

您查询的IP:104.244.42.65

- 本站数据: 美国
- 参考数据1: TWITTER.COMTWITTER.COM
- 参考数据2: ARIN
- 兼容IPv6地址: ::68F4:2A41
- 映射IPv6地址: ::FFFF:68F4:2A41

之类的。。。实锤了。

Question 6: The ips which dig returns to you belong to google indeed. Give the reason for the above phenomenon.

ip是正确的却连不上谷歌，可能是发包的时候经过路由器网关发到国外时，数据包被破坏了。