## **DIG COMMAND**

**TOOL: KALI LINUX** 

**EXAMPLE: GOOGLE.COM** 

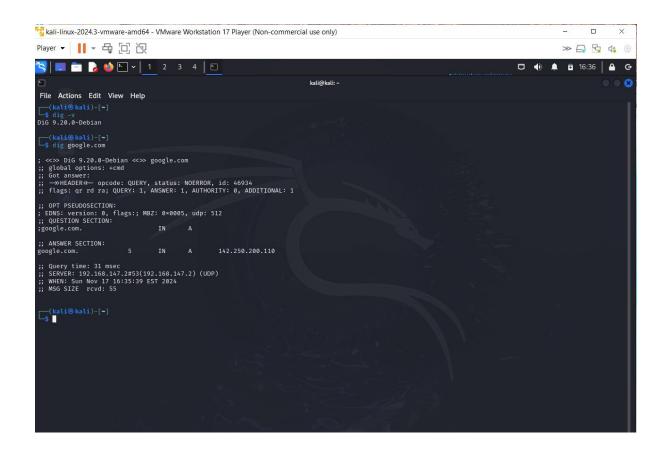
The dig command (domain information groper) is a network administration command-line tool used for querying Domain Name System (DNS) servers. It performs DNS lookups and displays the answers that are returned from the queried name servers.

It is often used for troubleshooting DNS issues or gathering DNS information about a domain.

## **Basic Syntax**

dig [@server] [domain] [type]

- @server: The DNS server to query
- domain: The domain name to query.
- type: The type of DNS record to look up (optional; defaults to A for IPv4 address).



## **Common Use Cases**

1. Basic DNS Lookup (A Record)

```
dig example.com
```

This queries the A record for example.com (IPv4 address).

## 2. Lookup Specific DNS Record Types

o A Record (IPv4 address)

```
dig example.com A
```

o AAAA Record (IPv6 address)

```
dig example.com AAAA
```

o MX Record (Mail Exchange server)

```
dig example.com MX
```

o NS Record (Name Server)

```
dig example.com NS
```

o TXT Record (Text data)

```
dig example.com TXT
```

3. Query a Specific DNS Server

```
dig @8.8.8.8 example.com
```

This queries the 8.8.8.8 Google DNS server for example.com.

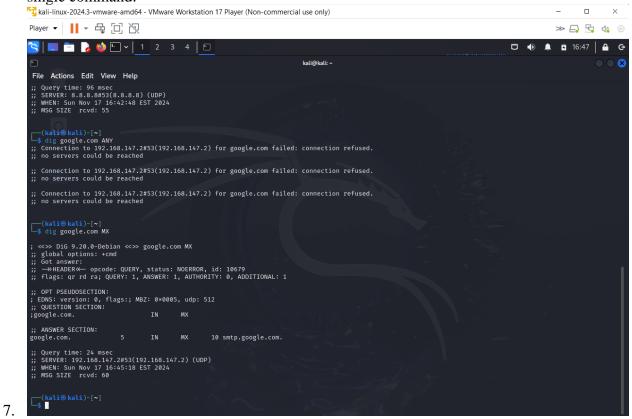
4. Get Full Output (Verbose)

```
dig +noall +answer example.com
```

This gives just the answer section (reducing unnecessary information).

5. **Reverse DNS Lookup** Reverse DNS lookups are done by querying PTR records for an IP address:

6. **Querying for Multiple Record Types** You can query multiple record types in a single command:



dig example.com A MX

