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# 有趣的DNS

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[liangdong@smzdm.com](mailto:liangdong@smzdm.com)

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# 域名

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www.smzdm.com.

↑  
三级域

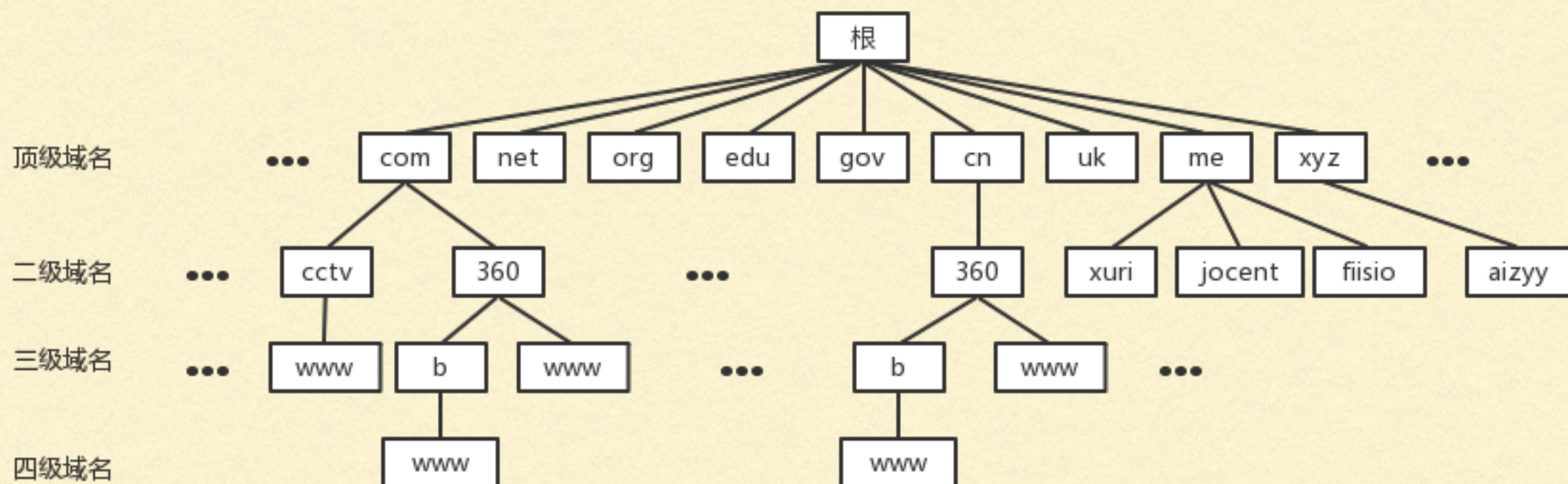
↑  
二级域

↑  
顶级域

↖  
根域



# 域名



因特网的域名空间结构



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# 实战 - 解析域名

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dig www.smzdm.com

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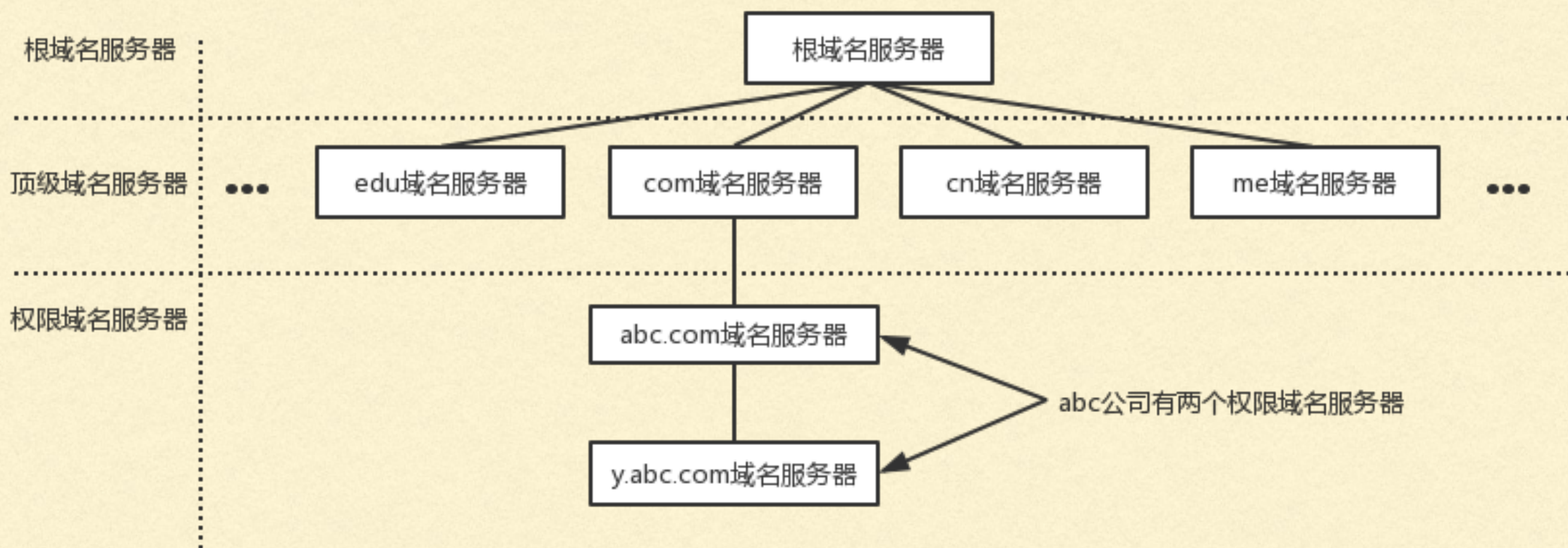
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域名是递归解析的

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# 域名服务器





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# 实战 - 递归解析

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`dig @198.41.0.4 www.smzdm.com`

`dig @192.12.94.30 www.smzdm.com`

`dig @101.226.220.13 www.smzdm.com`

`dig @198.41.0.4 c4b0af8c607ae831.vip.jiasule.org`

`dig @199.19.57.1 c4b0af8c607ae831.vip.jiasule.org`

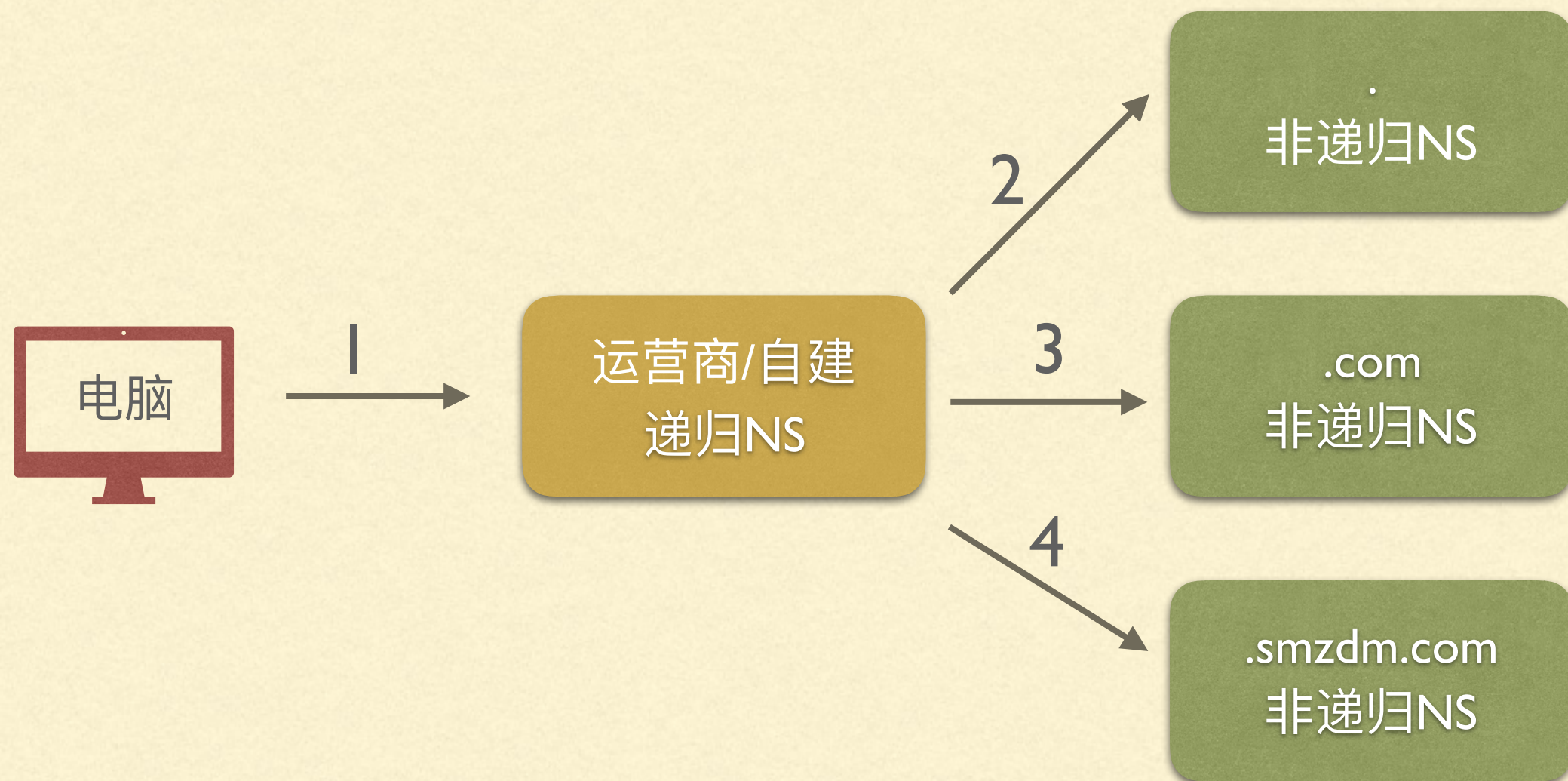
`dig @117.21.219.80 c4b0af8c607ae831.vip.jiasule.org`

`curl 'https://112.90.216.108' -H 'Host:www.smzdm.com' --insecure`

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# DNS架构





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# 总结

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- 客户端没有递归特性
  - `/etc/resolv.conf`配置的nameserver必须是递归的
  - 根级/顶级服务器是非递归的
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# 了解DNS协议

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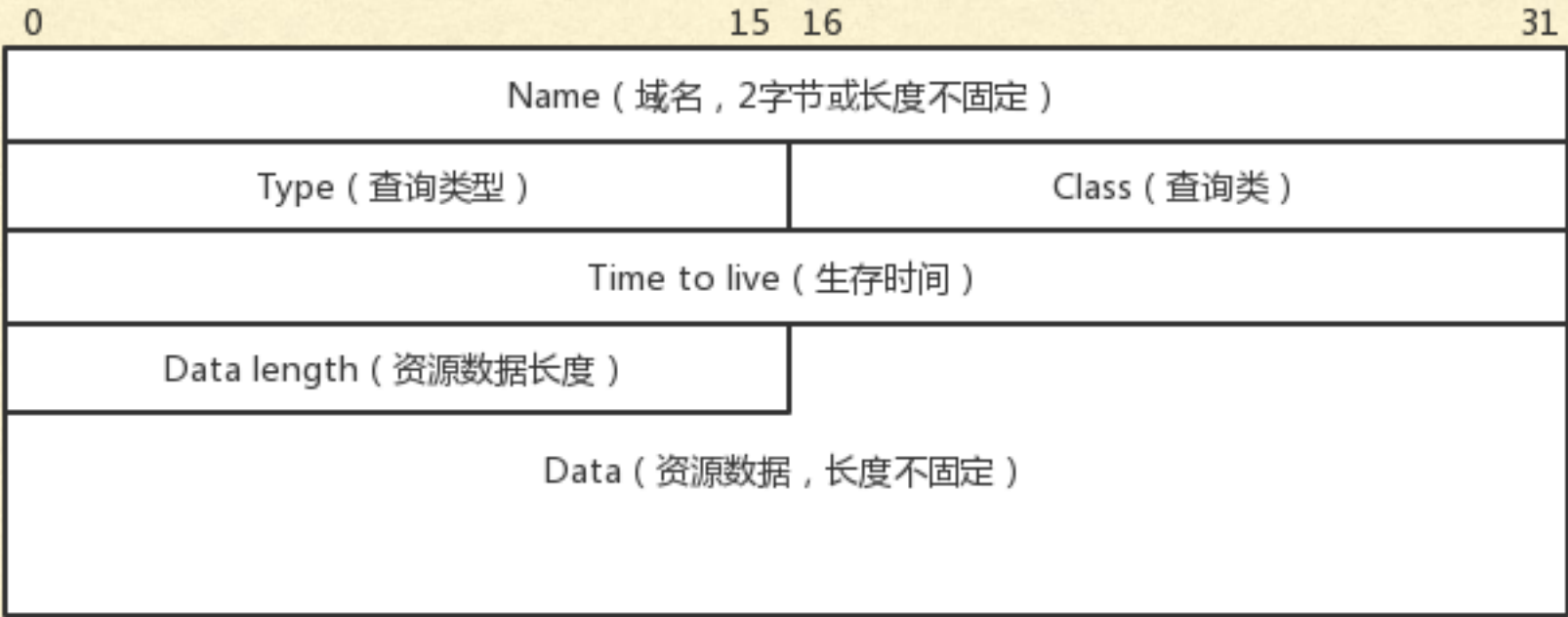
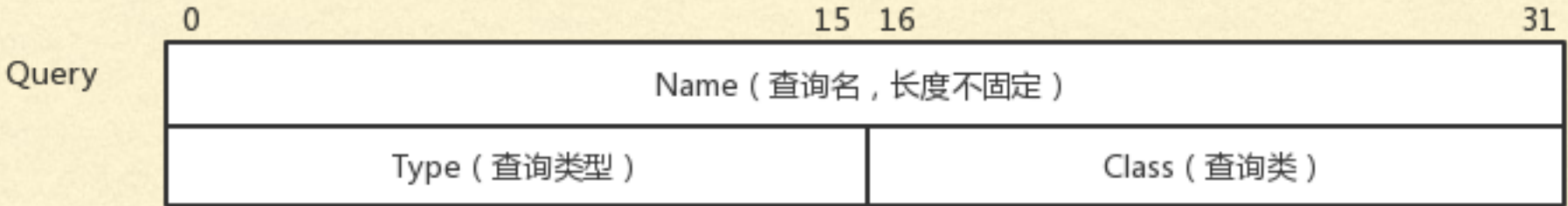


# 包结构





# 查询与应答



资源记录格式



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# 总结

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- 53端口，支持UDP、TCP，操作系统api默认采用udp
  - udp无状态，可以伪造应答造成dns污染
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# 实战：PYTHON构造DNS请求

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# I, 创建UDP SOCKET

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```
import socket
import dns.message, dns.rrset

# UDP socket
sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_DGRAM)
```

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## 2, 发送DNS请求

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```
dns_server = ('8.8.8.8', 53)
domain = 'www.google.com.com'

# DNS request
request = dns.message.make_query(domain, 'A')
sock.sendto(request.to_wire(), dns_server)
```



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## 3, 接收DNS应答

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```
# DNS response
response = sock.recv(1024)
response = dns.message.from_wire(response)
print(response)
```



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## 4、分析应答

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```
id 31228
opcode QUERY
rcode NOERROR
flags QR RD RA
;QUESTION
www.google.com.com. IN A
;ANSWER
www.google.com.com. 117 IN A 199.59.148.14
;AUTHORITY
;ADDITIONAL
```

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彩蛋： GFW

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