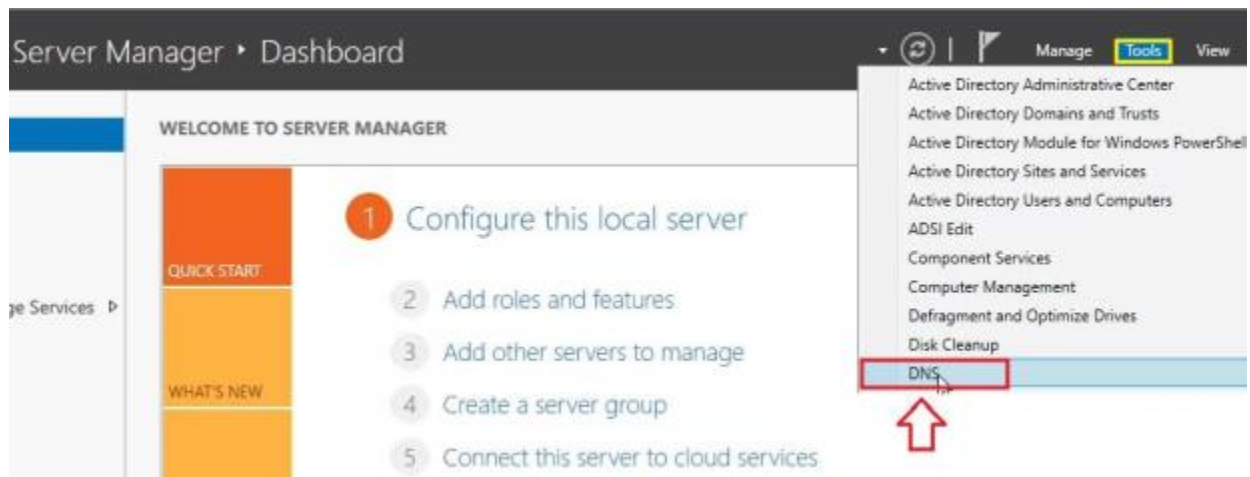
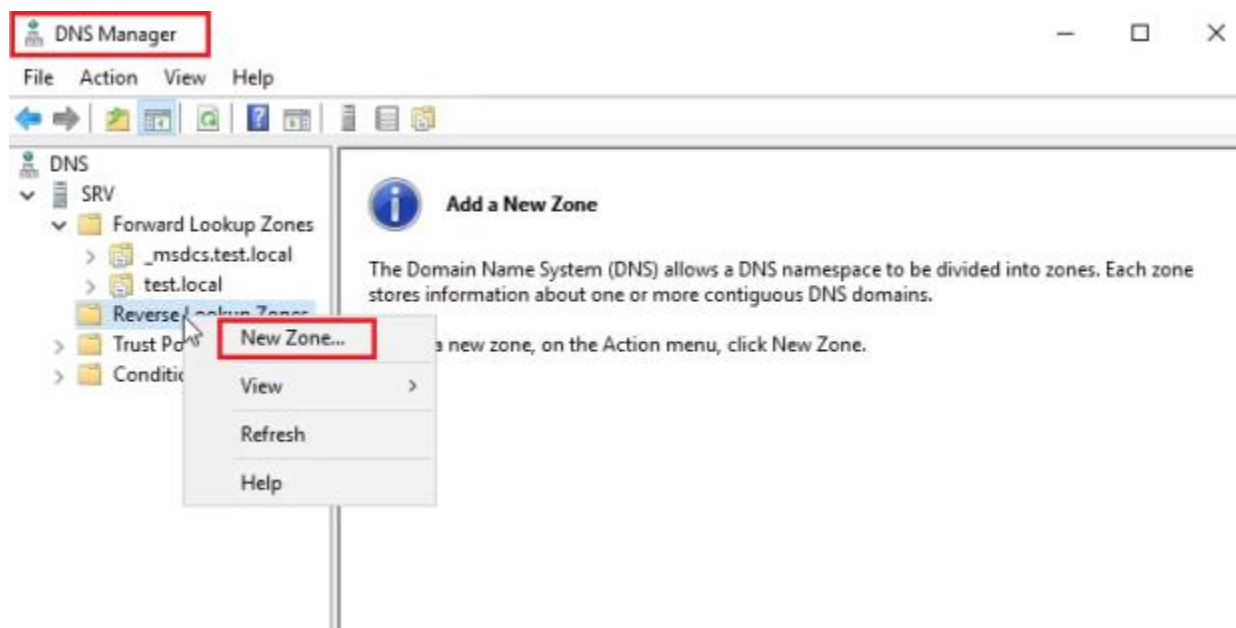


Configuring DNS:

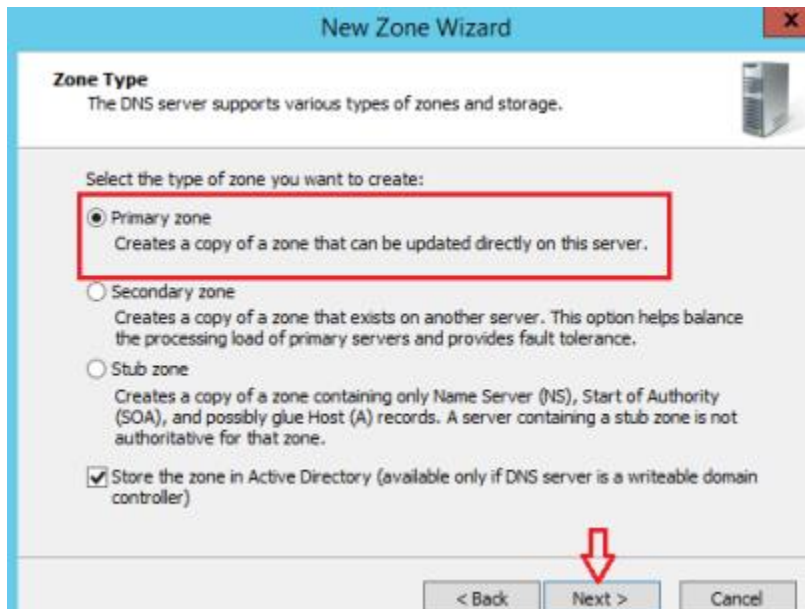
Open the **Server Manager** from the task bar. Navigate to Tools click on **DNS**.



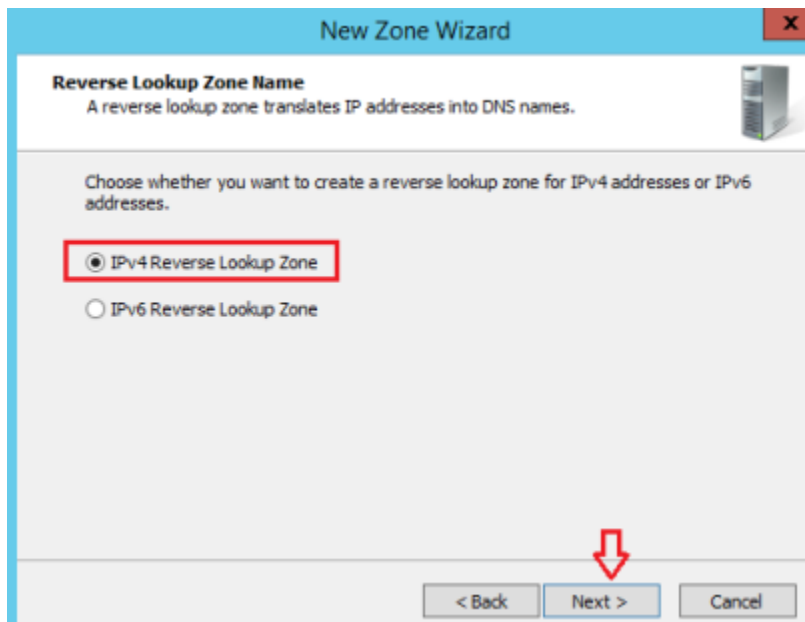
Open the DNS Manager and **right-click** on the **Reverse Lookup Zones** folder, select **New Zone**. This will open the New Zone Wizard:



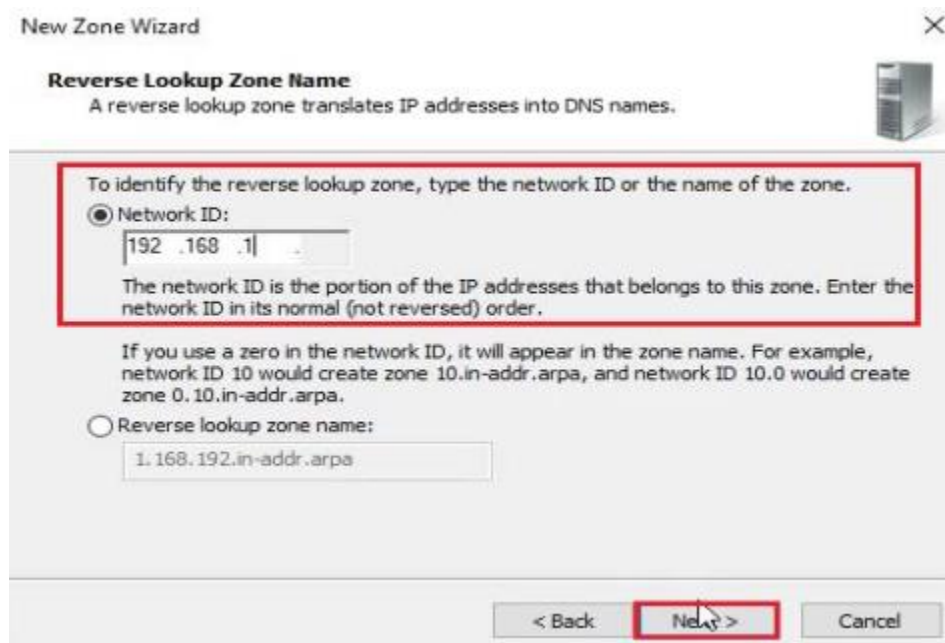
On the Zone Type screen, **Select Primary Zone**, and click **Next**.



In the first Reverse Lookup Zone Name page, select IPv4, click Next:



Type the network ID (the first three octets of the IP address) and click Next:



The screenshot shows the 'New Zone Wizard' window with the 'Reverse Lookup Zone Name' tab selected. The window title is 'New Zone Wizard'. Below the title bar, there's a sub-header 'Reverse Lookup Zone Name' and a description: 'A reverse lookup zone translates IP addresses into DNS names.' To the right of the description is a small server icon. The main content area has a red border around the 'Network ID' section. It contains the text: 'To identify the reverse lookup zone, type the network ID or the name of the zone.' Below this is a radio button labeled 'Network ID:' which is selected. Next to it is a text box containing '192.168.1'. Below the text box is a paragraph: 'The network ID is the portion of the IP addresses that belongs to this zone. Enter the network ID in its normal (not reversed) order.' Below this paragraph is another paragraph: 'If you use a zero in the network ID, it will appear in the zone name. For example, network ID 10 would create zone 10.in-addr.arpa, and network ID 10.0 would create zone 0.10.in-addr.arpa.' Below this is another radio button labeled 'Reverse lookup zone name:' which is not selected. Next to it is a text box containing '1.168.192.in-addr.arpa'. At the bottom of the window are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next >' button is highlighted with a red box.

New Zone Wizard

Reverse Lookup Zone Name
A reverse lookup zone translates IP addresses into DNS names.

To identify the reverse lookup zone, type the network ID or the name of the zone.

☒ Network ID:
192.168.1

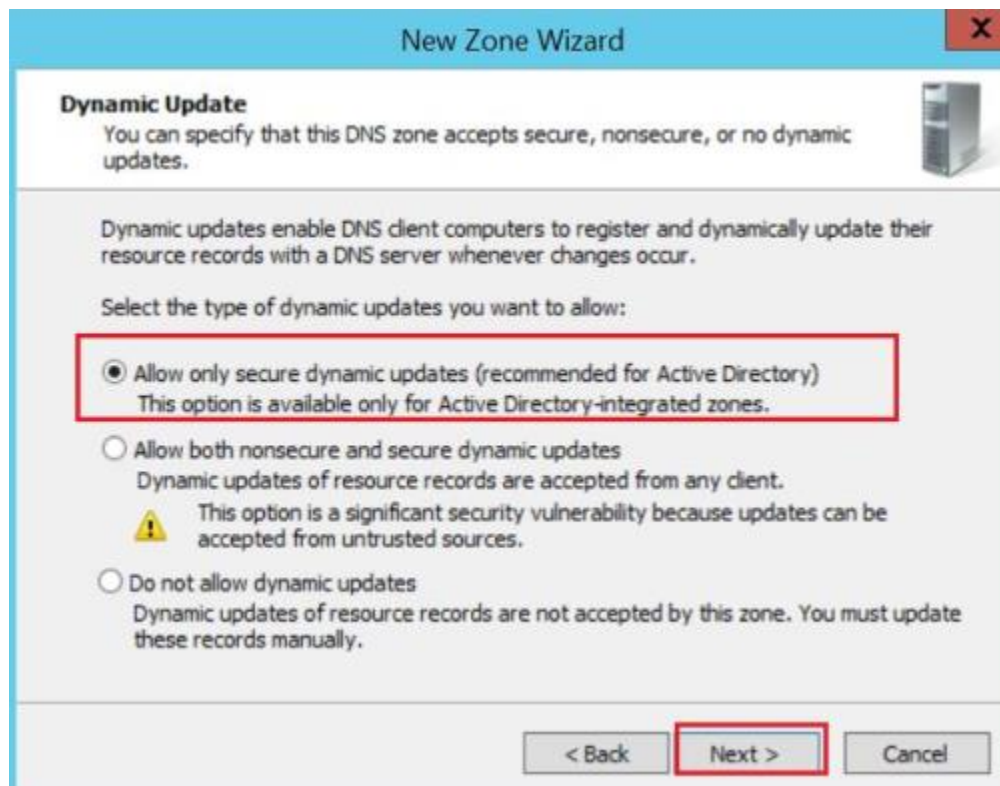
The network ID is the portion of the IP addresses that belongs to this zone. Enter the network ID in its normal (not reversed) order.

If you use a zero in the network ID, it will appear in the zone name. For example, network ID 10 would create zone 10.in-addr.arpa, and network ID 10.0 would create zone 0.10.in-addr.arpa.

☐ Reverse lookup zone name:
1.168.192.in-addr.arpa

< Back Next > Cancel

Choose Allow only secure dynamic updates and Click Next:



The screenshot shows the 'New Zone Wizard' window with the 'Dynamic Update' tab selected. The window title is 'New Zone Wizard'. Below the title bar, there's a sub-header 'Dynamic Update' and a description: 'You can specify that this DNS zone accepts secure, nonsecure, or no dynamic updates.' To the right of the description is a small server icon. The main content area has a red border around the 'Allow only secure dynamic updates' option. It contains the text: 'Dynamic updates enable DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever changes occur.' Below this is the text: 'Select the type of dynamic updates you want to allow:'. Below this are three radio button options. The first option is 'Allow only secure dynamic updates (recommended for Active Directory)' which is selected. Below it is a note: 'This option is available only for Active Directory-integrated zones.' The second option is 'Allow both nonsecure and secure dynamic updates'. Below it is a paragraph: 'Dynamic updates of resource records are accepted from any client.' Below this paragraph is a warning icon (a yellow triangle with an exclamation mark) and the text: 'This option is a significant security vulnerability because updates can be accepted from untrusted sources.' The third option is 'Do not allow dynamic updates'. Below it is a paragraph: 'Dynamic updates of resource records are not accepted by this zone. You must update these records manually.' At the bottom of the window are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next >' button is highlighted with a red box.

New Zone Wizard

Dynamic Update
You can specify that this DNS zone accepts secure, nonsecure, or no dynamic updates.

Dynamic updates enable DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever changes occur.

Select the type of dynamic updates you want to allow:

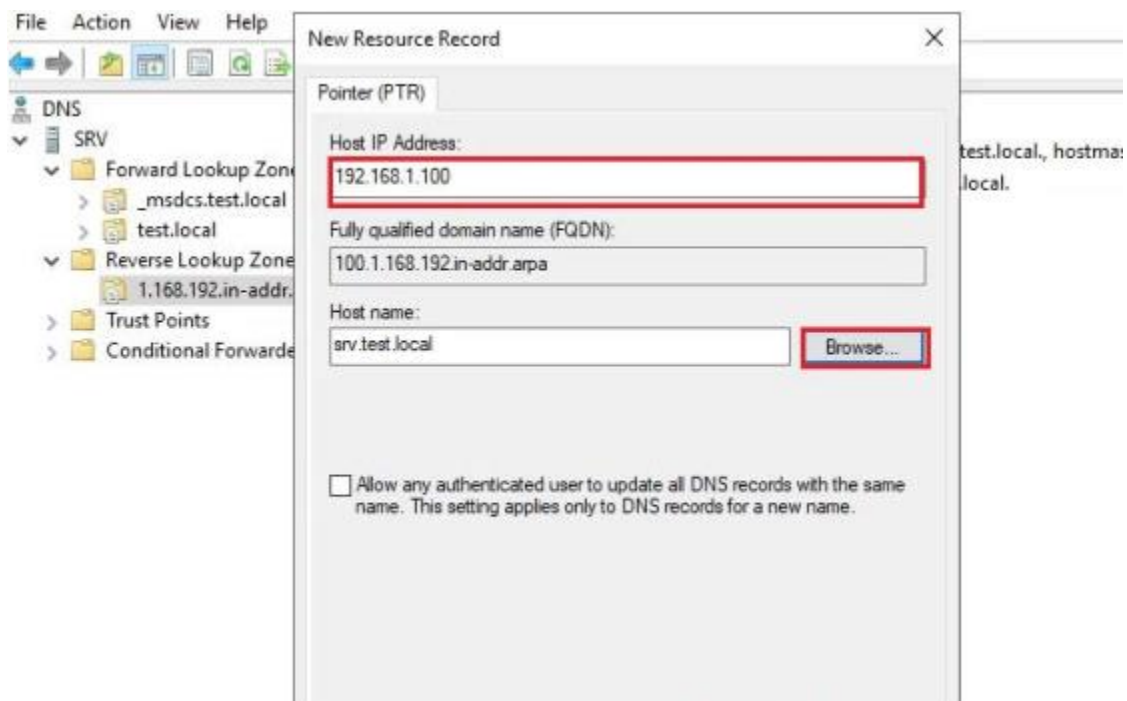
☒ Allow only secure dynamic updates (recommended for Active Directory)
This option is available only for Active Directory-integrated zones.

☐ Allow both nonsecure and secure dynamic updates
Dynamic updates of resource records are accepted from any client.
⚠ This option is a significant security vulnerability because updates can be accepted from untrusted sources.

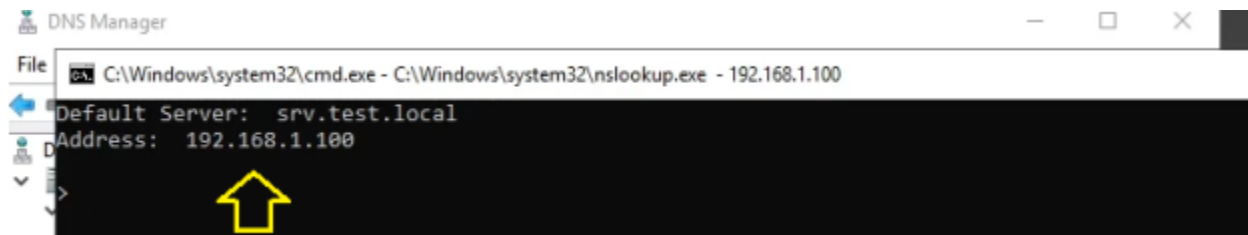
☐ Do not allow dynamic updates
Dynamic updates of resource records are not accepted by this zone. You must update these records manually.

< Back Next > Cancel

Verify that the selected settings are correct, click **Finish**:



Open the command line (cmd) or PowerShell and run the nslookup command: It shows that the default DNS server is **srv.test.local** with the address **192.168.1.100**.



Add Host Record in DNS Server:

Right click on the zone name and select “New Host (A or AAAA). A new popup window as shown below will appear. In this popup window enter details. Enter the name of the host machine in the Name field. Notice that the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) field is updated automatically as you fill in the name. Enter the full IP address of the host machine in the IP address field, choose to tick the option to Create associated pointer (PTR) record.

