

7-PR-DNS-3

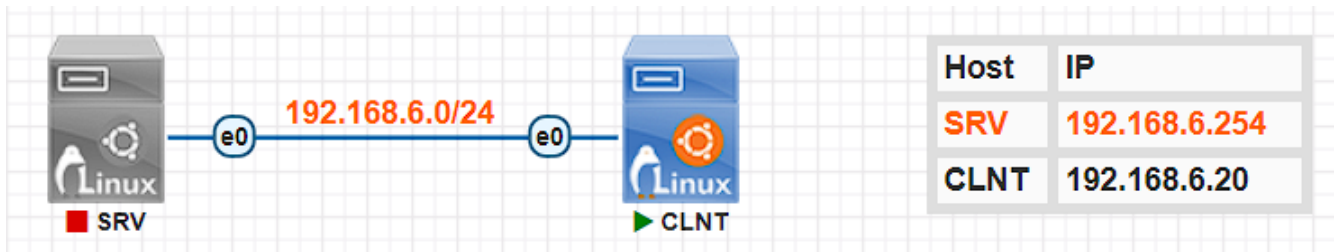


Таблица адресов

Hosts	Address
Client	DHCP
DNS1	192.168.1.11/26
DNS2	192.168.1.12/26
RTR	192.168.1.1/26
	DHCP

Задание

Базовая настройка

- Настройте имена устройств в соответствии с топологией
``hostnamectl set-hostname ...
- Настройте адреса устройств в соответствии с таблицей адресов

```
#DNS1
auto ens4
iface ens4 inet static
    address 192.168.1.11/26
    gateway 192.168.1.1

#DNS2

auto ens4
iface ens4 inet static
    address 192.168.1.12/26
    gateway 192.168.1.1

#RTR
```

```

auto ens4
iface ens4 inet static
    address 192.168.1.11/26

#Client
    auto ens4
iface ens4 inet dhcp
    #ставим DHCP протокол на роутер
    apt install isc-dhcp-server
    vi /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf/
    option domain-name "vm.local";
    option domain-name-server 192.168.1.11, 192.168.1.12;

    subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.192{
        range 192.168.1.16 192.168.1.62;
        option domain-name-server 192.168.1.11, 192.168.1.12;
        option domain-name "vm.local";
        option routers 192.168.1.1;
    }
    vi /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server/
    INTERFACESv4 = "ens5"

#Применение коонфигураций
systemctl restart networking
systemctl restart isc-dhcp-server

```

1. Настройте на серверах DNS сервера - адреса DNS1, DNS2

Сетевые службы

1. Настройте DHCP сервер на RTR
 1. DNS сервера - адреса DNS1 и DNS2
 2. Имя домена - vm.local

```

apt install bind9
#DNS1
cp /etc/bind/named.conf.local /var/lib/bind/vm.zone
cp /etc/bind/named.conf.options /var/lib/bind/
cp /etc/bind/db.local /var/lib/bind/vm.local
cp /var/lib/bind/vm.local /var/lib/bind/db.vvm.local

```

```
zone "vm.local" {
    type master;
    file '/var/lib/bind/vm.local';
    allow-transfer { 192.168.1.12; };
};

zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/var/lib/bind/db.vm.local";
    allow-update { 192.168.1.11; };
};

acl clients {
    localhost;
    192.168.1.0/26;
};

options {
    directory "/var/cache/bind";

    // If there is a firewall between you and your upstream
    // nameservers, you may need to allow the following ports to talk.  See http://www.isc.org/bind/

    // If your ISP provided one or more non-standard nameservers, you probably want to
    // uncomment the following block.  See http://www.isc.org/bind/
    // the all-0's placeholder.

    // forwarders {
    //     0.0.0.0;
    // };

    //=====
    // If BIND logs error messages, you will need to update your
    //=====
    dnssec-validation auto;

    listen-on-v6 { any; };

    allow-query{ clients; };
    recursion yes;
};
```

```

;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      vm.local. root.vm.local. (
                        2      ; Serial
                        604800 ; Refresh
                        86400  ; Retry
                        2419200 ; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       vm.local.
@         IN      A        127.0.0.1
@         IN      AAAA     ::1

```

1. Настройте на RTR кэширующий DNS

1. Должен принимать запрос только на внутренний адрес
2. Разрешите обработку запрос только адресов из локальной сети

1. Создайте список доступа

3. Разрешите рекурсивные запросы

```

option domain-name "vm.local";
option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.11, 192.168.1.12;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

# The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not
# attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed.
# behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP
# have support for DDNS.)
ddns-update-style interim;

update-static-leases on;

zone vm.local {
    primary 192.168.1.11;
    secondary 192.168.1.12;
}
zone 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa {
    primary 192.168.1.11;
    secondary 192.168.1.12;
}

```

```

# A slightly different configuration for an internal subnet.
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.192 {
    range 192.168.1.16 192.168.1.62;
    option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.11, 192.168.1.12;
    option domain-name "vm.local";
    option routers 192.168.1.1;
}

```

2. Настройте DNS1 как уполномоченный DNS сервер

```
acl clients {
    localhost;
    192.168.1.0/26;
};
options {
    directory "/var/cache/bind";

    // If there is a firewall between you and
    // to talk to, you may need to fix the fir
    // ports to talk. See http://www.kb.cert.

    // If your ISP provided one or more IP add
    // nameservers, you probably want to use t
    // Uncomment the following block, and inse
    // the all-0's placeholder.

    forwarders {
        192.168.1.1;
    };

    //=====
    // If BIND logs error messages about the r
    // you will need to update your keys. See
    //=====
    dnssec-validation auto;

    listen-on-v6 { any; };

    allow-query { clients; };
    recursion yes;
};

zone "vm.local" {
    type master;
    file "/var/lib/bind/vm.local";
    allow-transfer { 192.168.1.12; };
    allow-update { 192.168.1.1; };
};

zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/var/lib/bind/arpa.vm.local";
    allow-transfer { 192.168.1.12; };
    allow-update { 192.168.1.1; };
};
```

1. Неразрешимые запросы должны пересылаться на адрес RTR
2. Создайте зоны:

1. vm.local

```
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      vm.local. root.vm.local. (
                        2      ; Serial
                        604800 ; Refresh
                        86400  ; Retry
                        2419200 ; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       vm.local.
@         IN      NS       dns2.vm.local.
@         IN      NS       dns2.vm.local.
@         IN      A        127.0.0.1
@         IN      AAAA     ::1
dns1      IN      A        192.168.1.11
dns2      IN      A        192.168.1.12
rtr       IN      A        192.168.1.1
ntp       IN      CNAME    rtr.vm.local.
www       IN      CNAME    dns1.vm.local.
Client    IN      A        192.168.1.52
~
```

2. обратного просмотра

```
$ORIGIN .
$TTL 604800 ; 1 week
1.168.192.in-addr.arpa IN SOA vm.local. root.vm.local. (
                        3      ; serial
                        604800 ; refresh (1 week)
                        86400  ; retry (1 day)
                        2419200 ; expire (4 weeks)
                        604800 ; minimum (1 week)
                        )
                        NS      vm.local.
                        A       127.0.0.1
                        AAAA    ::1
$ORIGIN -
1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
1      PTR      rtr.vm.local.
11     PTR      dns1.vm.local.
12     PTR      dn2.vm.local.
$TTL 300 ; 5 minutes
52     PTR      Client.vm.local.
~
```

3. Создайте записи для служб:

1. A записи для DNS серверов и RTR
2. NS записи для DNS серверов
3. CNAME записи www для DNS1 и ntp для RTR
4. PTR записи для серверов и роутера

4. Настройте динамическую регистрацию новых клиентов

3. Настройте DNS2 как подчиненный DNS сервер:

```
zone "vm.local" {
    type slave;
    masters { 192.168.1.11; };
    file "/var/lib/bind/vm.local";
};

zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type slave;
    masters { 192.168.1.11; };
    file "/var/lib/bind/db.vm.local";
};

acl clients {
    localhost;
    192.168.1.0/26;
};

options {
    directory "/var/cache/bind";

    // If there is a firewall between you and your slave
    // to talk to, you may need to setup the firewall
    // to allow ports 53. See http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/8001
    // If your ISP provided one or more non-localhost
    // nameservers, you probably want to use them, too.
    // Uncomment the following to use the all-0's placeholder
    // instead of the real nameserver.
    forwarders {
        192.168.1.1;
    };

    //=====
    // If BIND logs error messages, you will need to update
    // the log file. See http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/8001
    //=====
    dnssec-validation auto;

    listen-on-v6 { any; };

    allow-query { clients; };
    recursion yes;
};
```

1. Настройте получение зон с DNS1:

1. vm.local
2. обратного просмотра

2. Настройте динамическую регистрацию новых клиентов

3. Неразрешимые запросы должны пересылаться на адрес RTR

```
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      vm.local. root.vm.local. (
                        2          ; Serial
                        604800     ; Refresh
                        86400      ; Retry
                        2419200    ; Expire
                        604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       vm.local.
@         IN      NS       dns1.vm.local.
@         IN      NS       dns2.vm.local.
@         IN      A        127.0.0.1
@         IN      AAAA     ::1
dns1      IN      A        192.168.1.11
dns2      IN      A        192.168.1.12
ntp       IN      CNAME    rtr.vm.local.
rtr       IN      A        192.168.1.1
www       IN      CNAME    dns1.vm.local.
Client    IN      A        192.168.1.52
~
```

```
;
$TTL      604800
1.168.192.in-addr.arpa IN SOA      vm.local. root.vm.local. (
                        2          ; Serial
                        604800     ; Refresh
                        86400      ; Retry
                        2419200    ; Expire
                        604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       vm.local.
@         IN      A        127.0.0.1
@         IN      AAAA     ::1
1         IN      PTR      rtr.vm.local.
11        IN      PTR      dns1.vm.local.
12        IN      PTR      dns2.vm.local.
52        IN      PTR      Client.vm.local.
```

Минимальная самопроверка

1. Клиент получает адрес по DHCP

```
ip -c add
```

2. Клиент успешно запрашивает адреса для имен серверов и служб

```
nslookup vm.local
```

3. Адрес клиента так же резолвится как по имени так и по адресу

```
vi /etc/resolv.conf
```