Administration Linux

M2i Formation -2021

MISE EN PLACE D'UNE INFRASTRUCTURE RESEAU SOUS LINUX

DNS

INSTALLATION DU SERVEUR DNS

Prérequis : on installe les outils nécessaire au testage du DNS : apt-get install dnsutils

Configuration des fichiers

Modification du fichier hostname

root@srv-lx01:~# nano /etc/hostname

```
GNU nano 3.2 /etc/hostname
srv-lx01.m2i.local
```

On redémarre le serveur

On ajoute les lignes suivantes au fichier /etc/network/interfaces :

dns-nameservers 192.168.200.100

dns-domain m2i.local

```
GNU nano 3.2 /etc/network/interfaces

auto ens33
allow-hotplug ens33
#iface ens33 inet dhcp
iface ens33 inet static
address 192.168.200.100
netmask 255.255.255.0
network 192.168.200.0
broadcast 192.168.200.255
gateway 192.168.200.254
dns-nameservers 192.168.200.100
dns-domain m2i.local
```

On modifie le fichier hosts

root@srv-lx01:~# nano /etc/hosts

```
GNU nano 3.2
                                     /etc/hosts
               localhost
192.168.200.100 srv-lx01.m2i.local
                                        srv-lx01
192.168.200.102 srv-lx02.m2i.local
                                        srv-1x02
192.168.200.103 srv-lx03.m2i.local
                                        srv-1x03
192.168.200.104 srv-lx04.m2i.local
                                        srv-lx04
92.168.200.105 srv-lx05.m2i.local
The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
      localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

On modifie le fichier resolv.conf (Attention ce fichier se réinitialise si on change d'adresse ip)

root@srv-lx01:~# nano /etc/resolv.conf

```
GNU nano 3.2 /etc/resolv.conf Modifié

domain m2i.local
search m2i.local
nameserver 192.168.200.100
```

Installation du paquet bind9

```
root@srv-lx01:~# apt-get install bind9
```

On modifie le fichier /etc/bind/named.conf en commentant la dernière ligne

```
GNU nano 3.2 /etc/bind/named.conf Modifié

// This is the primary configuration file for the BIND DNS server named.

//

// Please read /usr/share/doc/bind9/README.Debian.gz for information on the

// structure of BIND configuration files in Debian, *BEFORE* you customize

// this configuration file.

//

// If you are just adding zones, please do that in /etc/bind/named.conf.local

include "/etc/bind/named.conf.options";

include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local";

//include "/etc/bind/named.conf.default-zones";
```

On modifie le fichier /etc/bind/named.conf.local

root@srv-lx01:~# nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local

```
GNU nano 3.2
                            /etc/bind/named.conf.local
                                                                        Modifié
/ Do any local configuration here
^\prime / Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
/ organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";
zone "m2i.local" IN {
        type master;
        file "/var/cache/bind/db.m2i.local";
        allow-update { 127.0.0.1; };
};
zone "200.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
       type master;
       file "/var/cache/bind/db.200.168.192.in-addr.arpa";
        allow-update { 127.0.0.1; };
```

On crée le fichier db.m2i.local

```
root@srv-lx01:~# nano /etc/bind/db.m2i.local
```

```
GNU nano 3.2
                                 /etc/bind/db.m2i.local
        604800
$TTL
$ORIGIN m2i.local.
                         srv-lx01.m2i.local. root.m2i.local. (
        IN
                SOA
                         20200324;
                         3h;
                         lh;
                         lw:
                         1h;
                         NS
                                  srv-lx01.m2i.local.
        IN
        IN
                         MX
                                  srv-lx03.m2i.local.
                         AAAA
        IN
                                  ::1
srv-lx01
                                  192.168.200.100
                 IN
                         A
srv-lx02
                 IN
                         Α
                                  192.168.200.102
srv-lx03
                                  192.168.200.103
                IN
                         A
                IN
                                  192.168.200.104
srv-lx04
                         Α
srv-lx05
                                  192.168.200.105
                IN
                         Α
www
                 IN
                         CNAME
                                  srv-1x02
                         CNAME
                                  srv-lx02
webmail
                 IN
```

On crée le fichier db.200.168.192.in-addr.arpa pour la zone reverse

root@srv-lx01:~# nano /etc/bind/db.200.168.192.in-addr.arpa

```
GNU nano 3.2
                              db.200.168.192.in-addr.arpa
        604800
SORIGIN 200.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
        IN
                SOA srv-lx01.m2i.local. root.m2i.local. (
                 20200324;
                3h;
                lh;
                 lw;
                 lh;
        IN
                NS
                         srv-lx01.m2i.local.
        IN
                         srv-lx01.m2i.local.
                PTR
102
                         srv-lx02.m2i.local.
        IN
                PTR
103
                         srv-lx03.m2i.local.
        IN
                PTR
104
        IN
                PTR
                         srv-lx04.m2i.local.
                         srv-lx05.m2i.local.
105
        IN
                PTR
```

On déplace ces 2 fichiers db dans /var/cache/bind

```
root@srv-lx01:/etc/bind# mv db.m2i.local /var/cache/bind
root@srv-lx01:/etc/bind# mv db.200.168.192.in-addr.arpa /var/cache/bind
```

```
-rw-r--r- 1 root bind 382 mars 27 15:27 db.200.168.192.in-addr.arpa
-rw-r--r- 1 root bind 620 mars 27 15:36 db.m2i.local
-rw-r--r- 1 bind bind 821 mars 27 14:51 managed-keys.bind
-rw-r--r- 1 bind bind 512 mars 27 14:51 managed-keys.bind.jnl
```

On modifie le propriétaire sur ces 2 fichiers de façon à ce que bind soit le nouveau propriétaire

```
root@srv-lx01:/var/cache/bind# chown bind db.m2i.local
root@srv-lx01:/var/cache/bind# chown bind db.200.168.192.in-addr.arpa
-rw-r--r- 1 bind bind 382 mars 27 15:27 db.200.168.192.in-addr.arpa
-rw-r--r- 1 bind bind 620 mars 27 15:36 db.m2i.local
-rw-r--r- 1 bind bind 821 mars 27 14:51 managed-keys.bind
-rw-r--r- 1 bind bind 512 mars 27 14:51 managed-keys.bind.jnl
```

On supprime tous les autres fichiers db.* dans /etc/bind

```
root@srv-lx01:/etc/bind# rm db.*
```

On commente les 2 dernières lignes du fichier /etc/bind/named.conf.options

```
GNU nano 3.2
                           /etc/bind/named.conf.options
                                                                       Modifié
options {
       directory "/var/cache/bind";
       // If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
       // to talk to, you may need to fix the firewall to allow multiple
       // ports to talk. See http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/800113
       // If your ISP provided one or more IP addresses for stable
       // nameservers, you probably want to use them as forwarders.
       // Uncomment the following block, and insert the addresses replacing
       // the all-0's placeholder.
       // forwarders {
        // If BIND logs error messages about the root key being expired,
        // you will need to update your keys. See https://www.isc.org/bind-keys
        //dnssec-validation auto;
        //listen-on-v6 { all; };
```

On modifie le fichier /etc/default/bind9 : ajout de -4 sur la dernière ligne pour supprimer les erreurs

root@srv-lx01:~# nano /etc/default/bind9

```
## run resolvconf?
RESOLVCONF=no
# startup options for the server
OPTIONS="-u bind -4"
```

```
On modifie les lignes suivantes dans le fichier /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf :
#option domain-name "example.org";
#option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;
# The ddns-updates-style parameter controls whether or not the server will
# attempt to do a DNS update when a lease is confirmed. We default to the
# behavior of the version 2 packages ('none', since DHCP v2 didn't
# have support for DDNS.)
#ddns-update-style none;
ddns-updates on;
ddns-update-style interim;
# Use this to send dhcp log messages to a different log file (you also
# have to hack syslog.conf to complete the redirection).
log-facility local7;
ignore client-updates;
update-static-leases on;
allow-unknown-client;
zone m2i.local. {
    primary 127.0.0.1;
}
zone 200.168.192.in-addr.arpa. {
    primary 127.0.0.1;
```

On vérifie la configuration avec la commande named-checkconf -z

```
root@srv-lx01:~# named-checkconf -z
zone m2i.local/IN: loaded serial 20200324
zone 200.168.192.<u>i</u>n-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 20200324
```

On redémarre le service et on vérifie le status