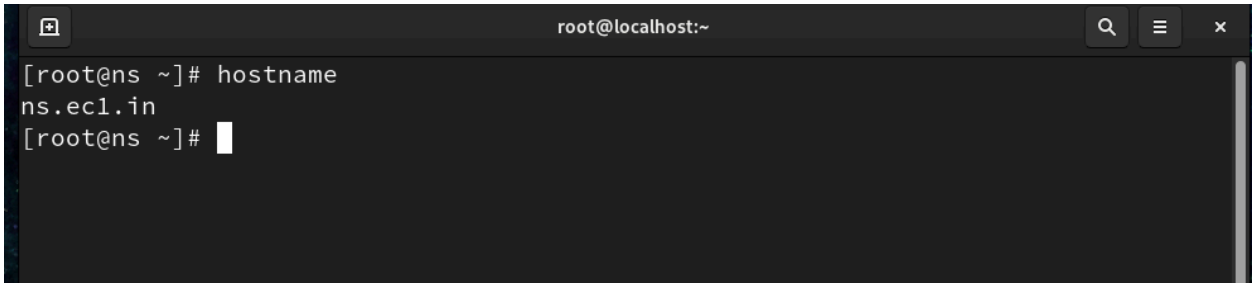
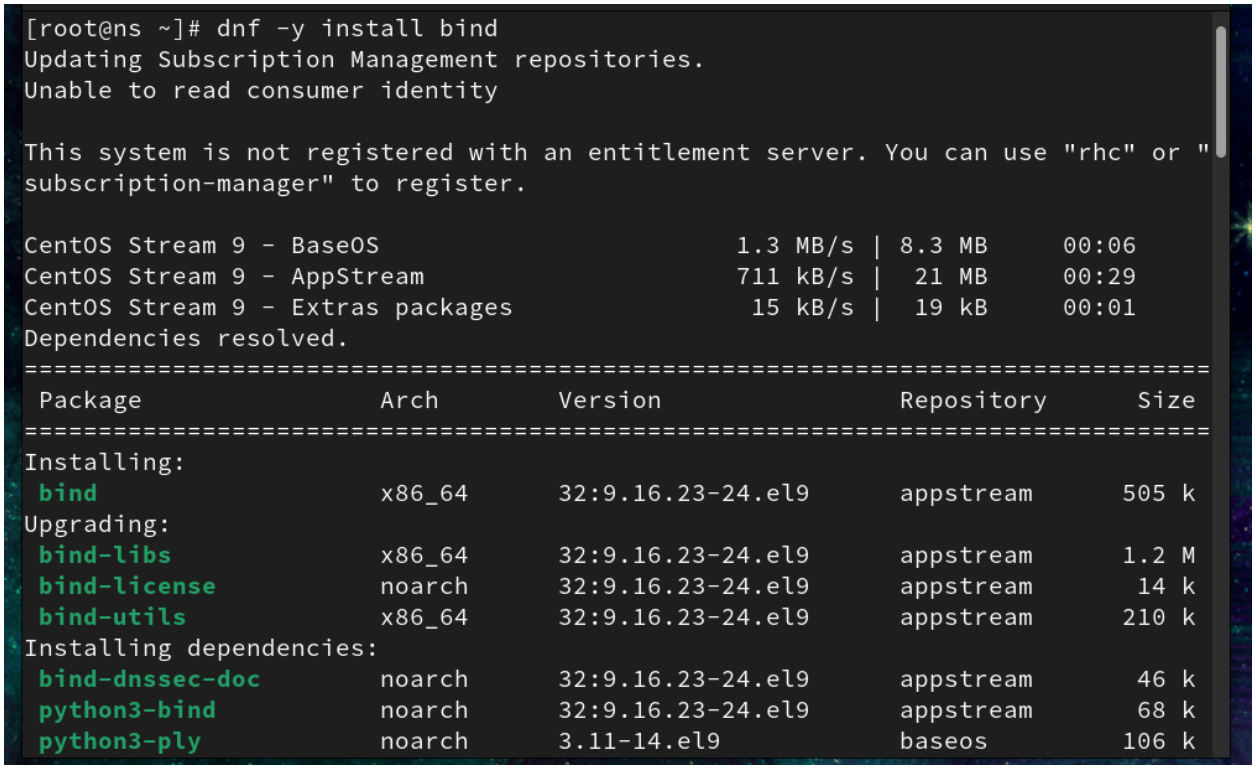
Configuring the DNS for ec1 and ec2 domain

1. Change the hostname
#hostnamectl set-hostname ns.ec1.in



2.Install the bind software
#dnf -y install bind



3. Configuring the named.conf file
#vi /etc/named.conf

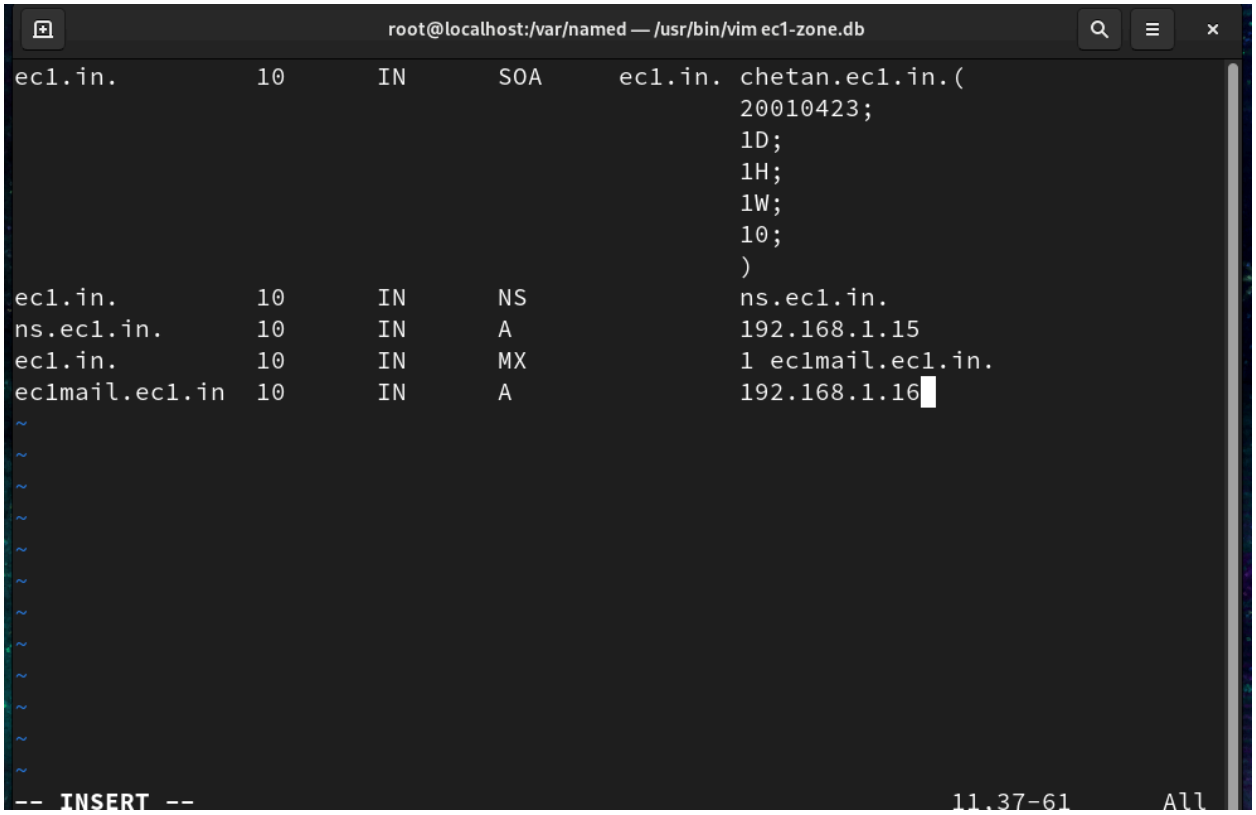
```
options {
        listen-on port 53 { 192.168.1.15 ; };
        listen-on-v6 port 53 { ::1; };  directory       "/var/named";
        dump-file       "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
        statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
        memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
        secroots-file   "/var/named/data/named.secroots";
        recursing-file  "/var/named/data/named.recursing";
        allow-query     { any; };

        /*
         - If you are building an AUTHORITATIVE DNS server, do NOT enable recurs
ion.
         - If you are building a RECURSIVE (caching) DNS server, you need to ena
ble
           recursion.
```

Add your dns ip address to the port 53 and allow-query to any

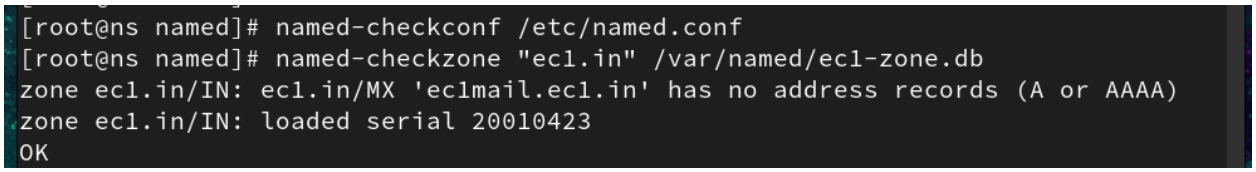
Add this zone configuration to the last line of your two local server

```
zone "." IN {
        type hint;
        file "named.ca";
};

zone "ec1.in" IN {
        type master;
        file "ec1-zone.db";
};

zone "ec2.in" IN {
        type master;
        file "ec2-zone.db";
};

include "/etc/named.rfc1912.zones";
include "/etc/named.root.key";
```

4.Open #cd /var/named/ in that create a new file
#vi ec1-zone.db

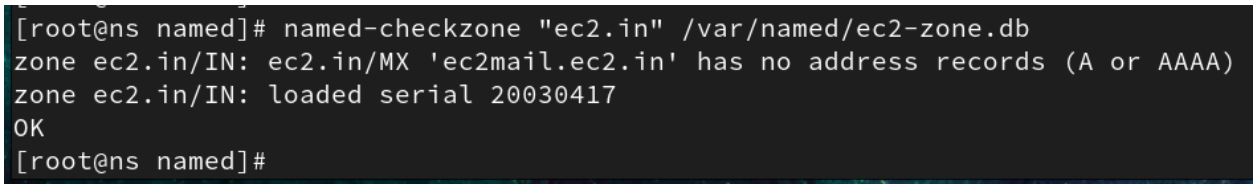


5.Now we have to check the file
#named-checkconf /etc/named.conf
#named-checkzone “ec1.in” /var/named/ec1-zone.db



6.Now copy this by using cp command

And edit the address with ec2.in



It is saying ok means configuration is successful

7.You had to disable the firewalld service
#systemctl disable –now firewalld
It will disable the firewall service
And #setenforce 0

8. You had to activate the named service
#systemctl enable named
#systemctl restart named
To check status
#systemctl status named

```
[root@ns ~]# systemctl enable named
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/named.service → /usr
/lib/systemd/system/named.service.
[root@ns ~]# systemctl restart named
[root@ns ~]# systemctl status named
● named.service - Berkeley Internet Name Domain (DNS)
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service; enabled; preset: di>
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-09 22:29:48 IST; 2s ago
    Process: 34453 ExecStartPre=/bin/bash -c if [ ! "$DISABLE_ZONE_CHECKING" ==>
    Process: 34455 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/named -u named -c ${NAMEDCONF} $OPTIONS >
   Main PID: 34456 (named)
      Tasks: 14 (limit: 20522)
     Memory: 34.8M
        CPU: 141ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
             └─34456 /usr/sbin/named -u named -c /etc/named.conf

Oct 09 22:29:48 ns.ec1.in named[34456]: zone localhost.localdomain/IN: loaded s>
Oct 09 22:29:48 ns.ec1.in named[34456]: zone ec2.in/IN: ec2.in/MX 'ec2mail.ec2.>
Oct 09 22:29:48 ns.ec1.in named[34456]: zone ec2.in/IN: loaded serial 20030417
Oct 09 22:29:48 ns.ec1.in named[34456]: zone ec2.in/IN: sending notifies (seria>
Oct 09 22:29:48 ns.ec1.in named[34456]: zone 1.0.0.127.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded >
```

Now we had to configure for ec1 and ec2 for sendmail service

ec1.in

1. Set hostname to ec1.in
#hostnamectl set-hostname ec1.in

```
[root@ec1 ~]# hostname
ec1.in
[root@ec1 ~]#
```

2. Install the sendmail
#dnf -y install sendmail sendmail-cf

```
[root@ec1 ~]# dnf -y install sendmail sendmail-cf
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Unable to read consumer identity
```

3. Configure the sendmail

#gedit /etc/mail/sendmail.mc

Add dnl in this 121 line and save it

```
121 dnl DAEMON_OPTIONS(`Port=smtp,Addr=127.0.0.1, Name=MTA')dnl
```

4. Update this

#m4 /etc/mail/sendmail.mc > /etc/mail/sendmail.cf

```
[root@ec1 ~]# m4 /etc/mail/sendmail.mc > /etc/mail/sendmail.cf
```

5. Start sendmail service

#systemctl restart sendmail

#systemctl status sendmail

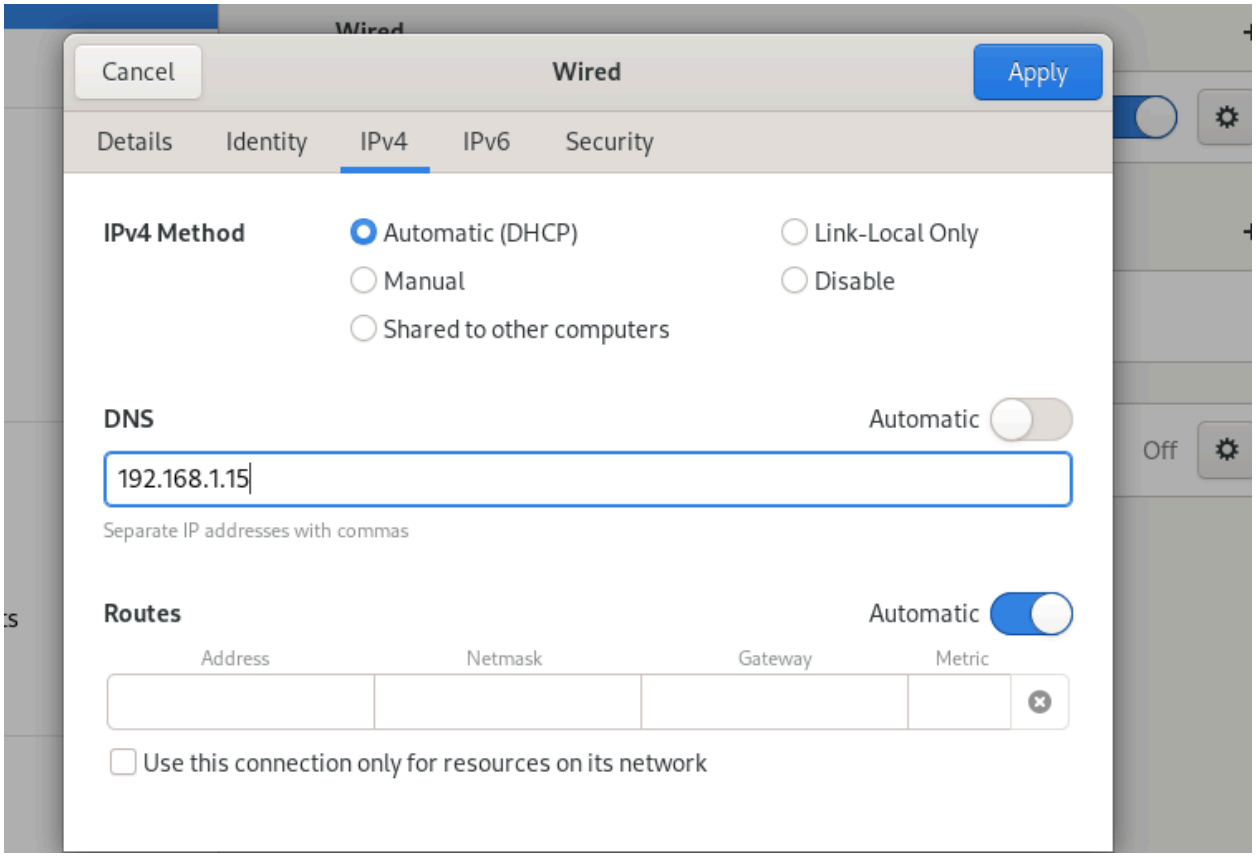
```
[root@ec1 ~]# systemctl restart sendmail
[root@ec1 ~]# systemctl status sendmail
● sendmail.service - Sendmail Mail Transport Agent
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sendmail.service; enabled; preset:>
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-10-09 22:41:11 IST; 6s ago
    Process: 2875 ExecStartPre=/etc/mail/make (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Process: 2879 ExecStartPre=/etc/mail/make aliases (code=exited, status=0/SU>
    Process: 2883 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/sendmail -bd $SENDMAIL_OPTS $SENDMAIL_OPT>
   Main PID: 2884 (sendmail)
      Tasks: 1 (limit: 23032)
     Memory: 3.5M
        CPU: 75ms
     CGroup: /system.slice/sendmail.service
             └─2884 "sendmail: accepting connections"

Oct 09 22:41:11 ec1.in systemd[1]: Starting Sendmail Mail Transport Agent...
Oct 09 22:41:11 ec1.in sendmail[2884]: starting daemon (8.16.1): SMTP+queueing@>
Oct 09 22:41:11 ec1.in systemd[1]: sendmail.service: Can't open PID file /run/s>
Oct 09 22:41:11 ec1.in systemd[1]: Started Sendmail Mail Transport Agent.
lines 1-17/17 (END)
```

6. Install s-nail

#dnf -y install s-nail

```
[root@ec1 ~]# dnf -y install s-nail
Updating Subscription Management repositories.
Unable to read consumer identity
```

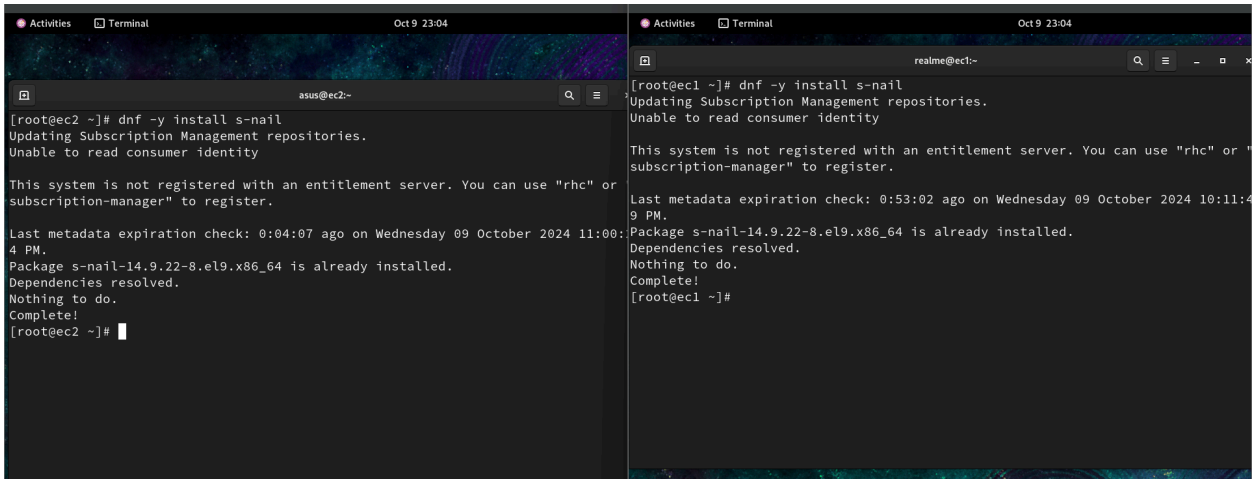
7. Add DNS ip address in your system



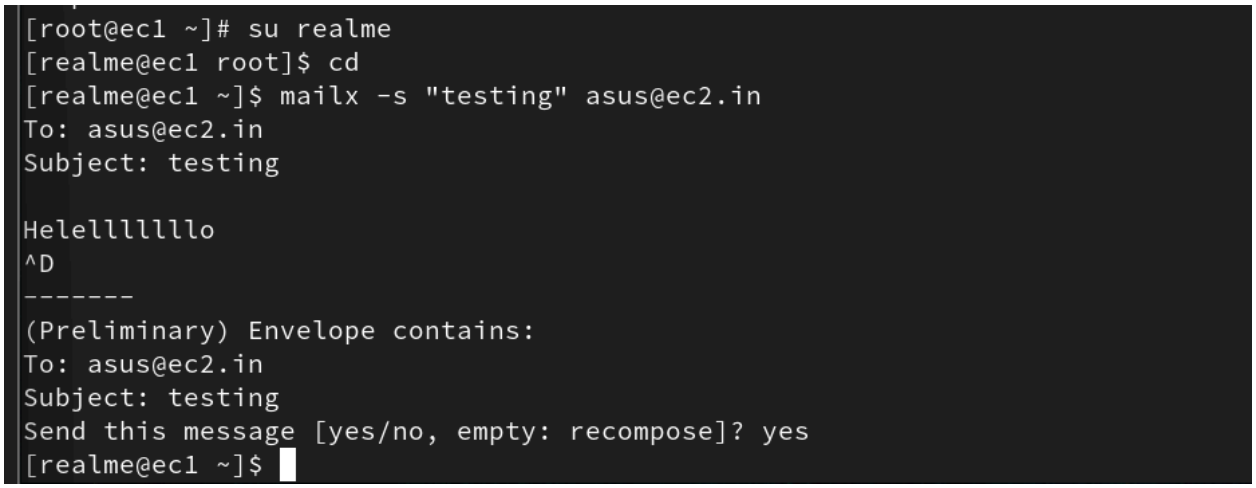
Same thing we had to do with another server with the name ec2.in

After that by send mail from ec1.in to ec2.in

1. Install the s-nail
#dnf -y install s-nail on both the sender and receiver

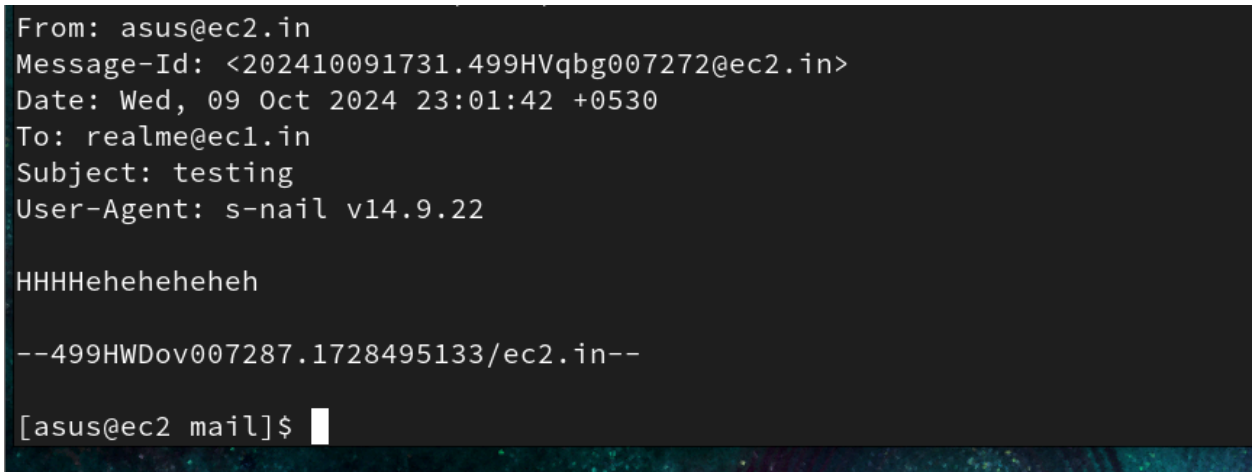


2. Switch to the user and then
#mailx -s “testing” asus@ec2.in
It will add subject and you can write the body whatever you want
And then ctrl +D and select the message yes
After that message will be send to the ec1.in user



3. You can see the mail has been received
For checking the mail
#cd /var/spool/mail/asus

#cat asus


From: asus@ec2.in
Message-Id: <202410091731.499HVqbg007272@ec2.in>
Date: Wed, 09 Oct 2024 23:01:42 +0530
To: realme@ec1.in
Subject: testing
User-Agent: s-nail v14.9.22
HHHHehehehehehh
--499HWDov007287.1728495133/ec2.in--
[asus@ec2 mail]$