

## Práctica 4 – Servicio DNS

Se trata de que instales un servicio DNS sobre Ubuntu Server, de manera que el cliente Ubuntu resuelva direcciones IP y DNS al estar en la misma Red NAT. También realizarás alguna configuración sobre ellos y en el servicio DHCP de VirtualBox.

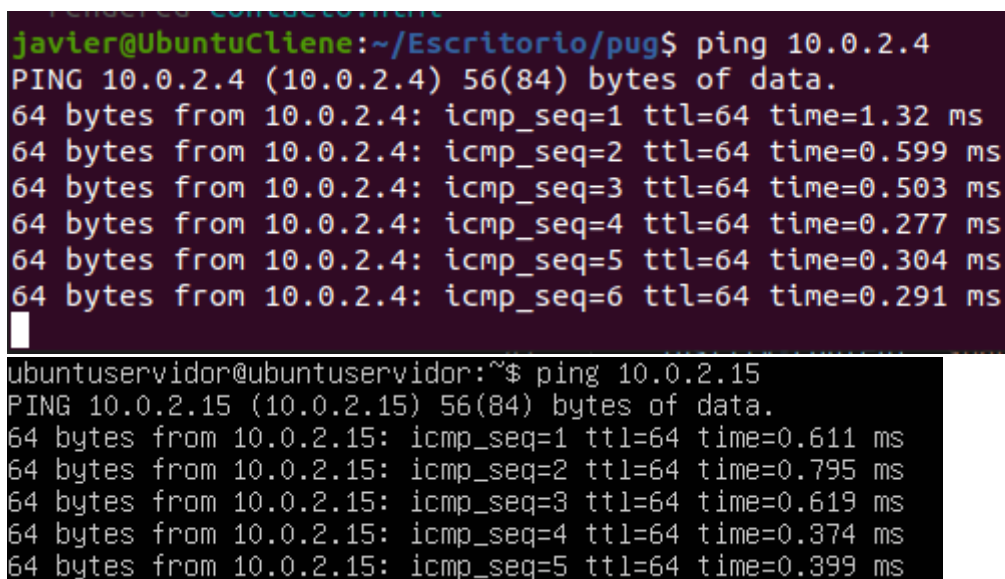
### Indicaciones generales:

- 1) Genera capturas de cada paso.
- 2) Obtén un documento final <nombre>\_<apellido>\_practica\_<Nº>.pdf
- 3) Súbelo a la plataforma.

### Contenido práctica

#### A) Tenemos este escenario inicial:

- a. Trabajaremos con un Ubuntu Server y Ubuntu Desktop, que por estar en una Red NAT se integran en un servicio DHCP de VirtualBox.
- b. Las dos VM están conectadas entre sí mediante una red nat.



```
javier@UbuntuCliene:~/Escritorio/pug$ ping 10.0.2.4
PING 10.0.2.4 (10.0.2.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.32 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.599 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.503 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.277 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.304 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.4: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.291 ms
^C
```

```
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ ping 10.0.2.15
PING 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.611 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.795 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.619 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.374 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.399 ms
```

- B) Es conveniente fijar una IP al servidor. Dado que estamos usando una red nat y no una Red Interna, vamos a usar un comando de VirtualBox que nos permite configurar algunas cuestiones del servicio DHCP interno asociado a la red nat. En particular, asignaremos una IP fija a una VM cuya dirección MAC de su adaptador de red conozcamos, para una cierta red. Ejemplo:

```
VBoxManage dhcpserver modify --network=RedNat --mac-address=08:00:27:fe:63:80 --fixed-address=10.0.2.7
```

Donde “RedNat” es el nombre de la red nat, “08:00:27:fe:63:80” es la

dirección MAC del adaptador de red de nuestro Ubuntu Server y "10.0.2.7" será la IP fija para dicha VM. Este comando hay que lanzarlo con todas las VMs de la red nat apagadas. Con este procedimiento nunca será modificada la IP de Ubuntu Server dentro de nuestra red nat y podemos instalar servicios sin problemas de cambios de IP.

```
VBoxManage.exe: error:
C:\Program Files\Oracle\VirtualBox>VBoxManage dhcpserver modify --network="RED NAT" --mac-address=08:00:27:c3:d6:56 --fixed-address=10.0.2.4
C:\Program Files\Oracle\VirtualBox>
```

```
C:\Program Files\Oracle\VirtualBox>VBoxManage dhcpserver modify --network="RED NAT" --mac-address=08:00:27:7a:e6:59 --fixed-address=10.0.2.15
C:\Program Files\Oracle\VirtualBox>
```

NOTA: podemos realizar lo mismo para el cliente y asignarle la IP 10.0.2.14, por ejemplo.

C) En el Servidor. Preliminares:

a. Instala un servicio DNS mediante el paquete Bind9.

i. Comprueba que no tienes instalado el paquete mediante: **sudo dpkg -L bind9**

```
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ sudo dpkg -L bind9
[sudo] password for ubuntuservidor:
dpkg-query: package 'bind9' is not installed
Use dpkg --contents (= dpkg-deb --contents) to list archive files contents.
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ _
```

ii. Instalación: **sudo apt-get install bind9 bind9utils**

```
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ sudo apt-get install bind9 bind9-utils
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
E: Unable to locate package bind9
E: Unable to locate package bind9-utils
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ _
```

iii. Para, reinicia y verifica el status del servicio con **service bind9 stop/restart/status** ó **systemctl stop/restart/... bind9**

```

ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ service bind9 status
• named.service - BIND Domain Name Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/named.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2021-10-07 16:18:58 UTC; 11s ago
     Docs: man:named(8)
   Main PID: 1611 (named)
    Tasks: 5 (limit: 4617)
   Memory: 13.6M
   CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
           └─1611 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind

Oct 07 16:18:59 ubuntuservidor named[1611]: FORMERR resolving './NS/IN': 193.0.14.129#53
Oct 07 16:18:59 ubuntuservidor named[1611]: DNS format error from 192.33.4.12#53 resolving ./NS
Oct 07 16:18:59 ubuntuservidor named[1611]: FORMERR resolving './NS/IN': 192.33.4.12#53
Oct 07 16:18:59 ubuntuservidor named[1611]: DNS format error from 192.36.148.17#53 resolving ./N
Oct 07 16:18:59 ubuntuservidor named[1611]: FORMERR resolving './NS/IN': 192.36.148.17#53

```

- iv. Verifica que el puerto 53 está abierto con nmap (instala el paquete de nmap si no lo tienes instalado), necesario para que funcione el servicio DNS: nmap 127.0.0.1, que ofrece los puertos abiertos en el servidor.

```

ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ sudo apt install nmap
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libblas3 liblinear4 liblua5.3-0 lua-lpeg nmap-common
Suggested packages:
  liblinear-tools liblinear-dev ncat ndiff zenmap
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libblas3 liblinear4 liblua5.3-0 lua-lpeg nmap nmap-common
0 upgraded, 6 newly installed, 0 to remove and 33 not upgraded.
Need to get 5669 kB of archives.
After this operation, 26.8 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]

```

```

ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ nmap 127.0.0.1
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-10-07 16:20 UTC
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.000069s latency).
Not shown: 994 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
89/tcp    open  su-mit-tg
3306/tcp  open  mysql
8080/tcp  open  http-proxy
10000/tcp open  snet-sensor-mgmt

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.06 seconds
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$

```

- v. Emplea este comando con el servicio named, que hace referencia a servicios DNS exclusivamente: netstat -natp | grep named

```

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo netstat -natp|grep named
tcp        0      0 10.0.2.4:53          0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     1611/named
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:53         0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     1611/named
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:953        0.0.0.0:*            LISTEN     1611/named
tcp6       0      0 fe80::a00:27ff:fec3::53 :::*                LISTEN     1611/named
tcp6       0      0 :::1:53              :::*                LISTEN     1611/named
tcp6       0      0 :::1:953              :::*                LISTEN     1611/named
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ netstat -natp|grep named

```

- b. Configura /etc/resolv.conf para indicar qué IP resuelve las direcciones DNS:

domain <nombreapellidos>.local

search <nombreapellidos>.local

nameserver IPSEVIDOR

```

GNU nano 4.8 /etc/resolv.conf Modified
# This file is managed by man:systemd-resolved(8). Do not edit.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the
# internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists all
# configured search domains.
#
# Run "resolvectl status" to see details about the uplink DNS servers
# currently in use.
#
# Third party programs must not access this file directly, but only through the
# symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a different way,
# replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

domain javiermarin.local
search javiermarin.local
nameserver 10.0.2.4

nameserver 127.0.0.53
options edns0 trust-ad
search informatica.comercio

```

PD: /etc/resolv.conf puede resetearse al reiniciar cada vez la VM, es conveniente que tengáis una copia de resolv.conf en vuestro directorio home y que lo machaquéis si observáis esa circunstancia. Otra solución, persistente, es, extraída de <https://www.ricmedia.com/set-permanent-dns-nameservers-ubuntu-debian-resolv-conf/>

- b.0) Eliminamos las líneas indicadas en C) b y lo dejamos vacío.

```
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/resolv.conf Modified
# This file is managed by man:systemd-resolved(8). Do not edit.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the
# internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists all
# configured search domains.
#
# Run "resolvectl status" to see details about the uplink DNS servers
# currently in use.
#
# Third party programs must not access this file directly, but only through the
# symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a different way,
# replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.
nameserver 127.0.0.53
options edns0 trust-ad
search informatica.comercio
```

### b.1) apt install resolvconf

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install resolvconf
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  resolvconf
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 33 not upgraded.
Need to get 54.7 kB of archives.
After this operation, 200 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 resolvconf all 1.82 [54.7 kB]
Fetched 54.7 kB in 0s (230 kB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package resolvconf.
(Reading database ... 170095 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../resolvconf_1.82_all.deb ...
Unpacking resolvconf (1.82) ...
Setting up resolvconf (1.82) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sysinit.target.wants/resolvconf.service → /lib/systemd/system/resolvconf.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/systemd-resolved.service.wants/resolvconf-pull-resolved.path → /lib/systemd/system/resolvconf-pull-resolved.path.
```

### b.2) systemctl enable resolvconf.service

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ systemctl enable resolvconf.service
Synchronizing state of resolvconf.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-in
stall.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable resolvconf
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.reload-daemon ====
Authentication is required to reload the systemd state.
Authenticating as: javier (ubuntu)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ====
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.reload-daemon ====
Authentication is required to reload the systemd state.
Authenticating as: javier (ubuntu)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ====
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-unit-files ====
Authentication is required to manage system service or unit files.
Authenticating as: javier (ubuntu)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ====
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

### b.3) systemctl start resolvconf.service

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ systemctl start resolvconf.service
==== AUTHENTICATING FOR org.freedesktop.systemd1.manage-units ====
Authentication is required to start 'resolvconf.service'.
Authenticating as: javier (ubuntu)
Password:
==== AUTHENTICATION COMPLETE ====
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ _
```

### b.4) systemctl status resolvconf.service

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ systemctl status resolvconf.service
• resolvconf.service - Nameserver information manager
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/resolvconf.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (exited) since Thu 2021-10-07 16:41:09 UTC; 31min ago
     Docs: man:resolvconf(8)
   Main PID: 2947 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Tasks: 0 (limit=4617)
   Memory: 0B
   CGroup: /system.slice/resolvconf.service

Oct 07 16:41:09 ubuntu systemd[1]: Started Nameserver information manager.
Oct 07 16:41:09 ubuntu resolvconf[2952]: /etc/resolvconf/update.d/libc: Warning: /etc/resolv
lines 1-11/11 (END)
```

### b.5) Edita /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head y agrega:

domain <nombreapellidos>.local

search <nombreapellidos>.local

nameserver IPSERVIDOR

```
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head Modified
# Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8)
#     DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
# 127.0.0.53 is the systemd-resolved stub resolver.
# run "systemd-resolve --status" to see details about the actual nameservers.

domain javiermarin.local
search javiermarin.local
nameserver 127.0.0.1

^G Get Help  ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is  ^K Cut Text   ^J Justify    ^C Cur Pos   M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^N Replace   ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell   ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo
```

#### b.6) resolvconf --enable-updates

```
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ sudo resolvconf --enable-updates
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$
```

#### b.7) resolvconf -u

```
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$ sudo resolvconf -u
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:~$
```

Si editamos ahora /etc/resolv.conf, deberíamos ver en las primeras líneas lo indicado en b.5), quedando persistente ante reboot y ante cambios de configuración de la red.

```

GNU nano 4.8 /etc/resolv.conf
# Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8)
#     DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
# 127.0.0.53 is the systemd-resolved stub resolver.
# run "systemd-resolve --status" to see details about the actual nameservers.

domain javiermarin.local
search javiermarin.local
nameserver 127.0.0.1
nameserver 127.0.0.53
search informatica.comercio
options edns0 trust-ad

```

#### D) Configuración de zonas directas e indirectas:

- a. Acude a /etc/bind
- b. Explica qué significan los archivos que empiezan por db y los archivos que empiezan por named. Qué sentido tienen y para qué se usan.

**DB:** El fichero db. local es un fichero de zona que va a permitir resolver el nombre localhost a la dirección de loopback 127.0.0.1

**NAMED:** Un fichero muy pequeño que contiene punteros a ficheros con información de zonas y a otros servidores de nombres.

- c. Modificamos el archivo named.conf.options para configurar el reenviador que resolverá direcciones externas. Indica el DNS de Google en forwarders. Ello nos resolverá IPs externas a nuestra red local.

```

GNU nano 4.8 named.conf.options Modified
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 {
        8.8.8.8;
    };

    //=====
    // 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 { any; };
}

```

- d. Edita named.conf.local. Vamos a crear una zona DNS Maestra y vamos a agregar la zona de dominio <nombreapellidos>.local. Para ello agrega una zona directa e indirecta. Apóyate en los apuntes y no olvides poner ; al cierre de las llaves.



```
GNU nano 4.8                                named.conf.local                                Modified
//
// Do any local configuration here
//
// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";
zone "javiermarin.local"{
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/javiermarin.local";
};
zone "2.0.10.in-addr.arpa"{
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/javiermarin.10.0.2.4.rev";
};

^G Get Help      ^O Write Out    ^W Where Is     ^K Cut Text     ^J Justify      ^C Cur Pos      M-U Undo
^X Exit          ^R Read File    ^_ Replace      ^U Paste Text   ^T To Spell     ^_ Go To Line    M-E Redo
```

- e. Verifica que los archivos de configuración están bien escritos mediante `named-checkconf`.

```
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:/etc/bind$ sudo named-checkconf
[sudo] password for ubuntuservidor:
ubuntuservidor@ubuntuservidor:/etc/bind$ _
```

E) Crea la base de datos de la zona directa:

- a. Genera `<nombreapellido>.local` (apóyate en `db.local`)
- b. Edita el nuevo archivo y asocia los nombres de las máquinas y sus IPs:
  - i. `ftp.<nombreapellido>.local` -> `IPSERVIDOR`
  - ii. `www.<nombreapellido>.local` -> `IPSERVIDOR`
  - iii. `cliente.<nombreapellido>.local` -> `IPCLIENTE`

```
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      javiermarin. root.javiermarin.local. (
                        2      ; Serial
                        604800  ; Refresh
                        86400   ; Retry
                        2419200 ; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       javiermarin.local.
@         IN      A        127.0.0.1
@         IN      AAAA     ::1
ftp       IN      A        10.0.2.4
www       IN      A        10.0.2.4
cliente  IN      A        10.0.2.15
```

- c. Utiliza el comando `named-checkzone <nombreypellidos>.local /etc/bind/<nombreypellidos>.local` para verificar que no hay errores en el archivo

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo named-checkzone javiermarin.local /etc/bind/javiermarin.local
zone javiermarin.local/IN: loaded serial 2
OK
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

F) Crea la base de datos de la zona indirecta:

- La nomenclatura es <nombreapellido>.IPSERVIDOR (apóyate en db.127)
- Edita el nuevo archivo y asocia los nombres de las máquinas y sus IPs.
- Utiliza el comando `named-checkzone /etc/bind/<nombreapellido>.IPSERVIDOR` para verificar que no hay errores en el archivo.

```
GNU nano 4.8                                javiermarin.10.0.2.4                                Modified
;
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      javiermarin. root.javiermarin. (
                        1      ; Serial
                        604800  ; Refresh
                        86400   ; Retry
                        2419200 ; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       javiermarin.local.
10.0.0    IN      PTR      javiermarin.local.
4         IN      PTR      www.javiermarin.local.
4         IN      PTR      ftp.javiermarin.local.
15        IN      PTR      cliente.javiermarin.local.

^G Get Help      ^O Write Out     ^W Where Is      ^K Cut Text      ^J Justify       ^C Cur Pos       M-U Undo
^X Exit          ^R Read File     ^_ Replace       ^U Paste Text    ^T To Spell      ^_ Go To Line     M-E Redo

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo named-checkzone javiermarin.10.0.0.4 /etc/bind/javiermarin.10.0.2.4
zone javiermarin.10.0.0.4/IN: loaded serial 1
OK
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

G) Verifica que el servicio DNS resuelve correctamente de forma directa e indirecta:

`nslookup ftp.<nombreapellido>.local`

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ nslookup ftp.javiermarin.local
Server:         127.0.0.1
Address:        127.0.0.1#53

Name:   ftp.javiermarin.local
Address: 10.0.2.4

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

`nslookup www.<nombreapellido>.local`

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ nslookup www.javiermarin.local
Server:      127.0.0.1
Address:     127.0.0.1#53

Name:   www.javiermarin.local
Address: 10.0.2.4

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ _
```

#### nslookup cliente.<nombreapellidos>.local

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ nslookup cliente.javiermarin.local
Server:      127.0.0.1
Address:     127.0.0.1#53

Name:   cliente.javiermarin.local
Address: 10.0.2.15

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ _
```

H) Verifica en los clientes Ubuntu que pueden resolver las anteriores direcciones de la red local. Para ello:

- a. nano /etc/resolv.conf

```
# DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR C
# 127.0.0.53 is the systemd-resolved stub res
# run "systemd-resolve --status" to see detai

domain javiermarin.local
search javiermarin.local
nameserver 127.0.0.1
nameserver 127.0.0.53
search informatica.comercio
options edns0 trust-ad
```

- b. Indica que el servidor DNS está en la máquina de IP fija y que va buscar en la zona indicada:

```
domain <nombreapellidos>.local
search <nombreapellidos>.local
nameserver IPSERVIDOR
```

```

GNU nano 4.8 /etc/resolv.conf Modificado
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the
# internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists all
# configured search domains.
#
# Run "resolvectl status" to see details about the uplink DNS servers
# currently in use.
#
# Third party programs must not access this file directly, but only through the
# symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a different way,
# replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

nameserver 127.0.0.53
options edns0 trust-ad
search informatica.comercio
domain javiermarin.local
search javiermarin.local
nameserver 10.0.0.4
  
```

Ver ayuda   Guardar   Buscar   Cortar Text   Justificar   Posición  
 Salir   Leer fich.   Reemplazar   Pegar   Ortografía   Ir a línea

- c. Guarda el archivo y verifica que el cliente resuelve bien las siguientes direcciones:

REPETIR LO HECHO EN LA MAQUINA SERVIDO CON  
 RESOLVCONF (INSTALAR Y CONFIGURAR)

```

nslookup ftp.<nombreapellidos>.local
nslookup www.<nombreapellidos>.local
nslookup cliente.<nombreapellidos>.local
  
```

- I) Abre el navegador web en el cliente y ejecuta www.<nombreapellidos>.local y verifica que ves el punto de entrada de Apache.

```

javier@UbuntuCliene:~/Escritorio$ nslookup ftp.javiermarin.local
Server:          10.0.2.4
Address:         10.0.2.4#53

Name:   ftp.javiermarin.local
Address: 10.0.2.4

javier@UbuntuCliene:~/Escritorio$
javier@UbuntuCliene:~/Escritorio$ nslookup www.javiermarin.local
Server:          10.0.2.4
Address:         10.0.2.4#53

Name:   www.javiermarin.local
Address: 10.0.2.4

javier@UbuntuCliene:~/Escritorio$
  
```

```
javier@UbuntuClie:~/Escritorio$ nslookup cliente.javiermarin.local
Server:      10.0.2.4
Address:     10.0.2.4#53
Name:   cliente.javiermarin.local
Address: 10.0.2.15

javier@UbuntuClie:~/Escritorio$
```

DNS masn. por que y como montar la cache del DNS - DNSSEC  
9 abr 2019. Para limpiar la caché DNS de dnsmasq, dns-clean o nscd, reinicia el servicio