1 Instalar BIND9

```
Debian GNU/Linux 12 debianDAWEB tty1

debianDAWEB login: javiirt
Password:
Linux debianDAWEB 6.1.0-26-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.112-1 (2024-09-30) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.

Last login: Mon Oct 14 20:18:37 CEST 2024 on tty1
javiirt0debianDAWEB:*$ sudo apt update
[sudo] contraseña para javiirt:
0bj:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
0bj:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
0bj:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
10bj:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian.bookworm-updates InRelease
10bj:5 http://deb.debian.org/debian.bookworm-updates InRelease
10bj:5 http://deb.debian.org/debian.bookworm-updates InRelease
10bj:5 http://deb.debian.org/debian.bookworm-updates InRelease
10bj:6 http://deb.debian.org/debian.bookworm-updates InRelease
10bj:7 http://deb.debian.org/debian.bookworm-updates InRelease
10bj:8 http://deb.debian.org/debian.bookworm-updates InRelease
10bj:9 http://deb.debian.org/deb
```

2. Configurar IP fija y reiniciar la red

```
# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system # and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

**source /etc/network/interfaces.d/*
# The loopback network interface auto lo liface lo inet loopback
# The primary network interface allow-hotply emposs
| Iface applies in its static and the static and the static and the size in its static and the size in its static and the size in its size in it
```

3. Definir configuración global del servidor DNS

```
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/d/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;
        8.8.4.4;
};

dnssec-validation auto;
listen-on {192.168.1.0/24;};

listen-on-v6 { any; };

// isten-on-v6 { any; };
```

4. Configurar la zona directa e inversa

5. Crear archivos de zona

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                        /etc/bind
 BIND data file for local loopback interface
$TTL
        604800
        ΙN
                SOA
                        localhost. root.localhost. (
                                        ; Serial
                                         ; Refresh
                         604800
                          86400
                                        ; Retry
                                        ; Expire
                        2419200
                                        ; Negative Cache TTL
                         604800 )
        ΙN
                        ns1.ejemplo.com.
ns1
        ΙN
                        192.168.1.10
        ΙN
                        192.168.1.10_
www
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
       604800
$TTL
        ΙN
                SOA
                        ns1.ejemplo.com admin.ejemplo.com. (
                                         ; Serial
                        604800
                                         ; Refresh
                        86400
                                         ; Retry
                                        ; Expire
                        2419200
                        604800 )
                                        ; Negative Cache TTL
                NS
        ΙN
                        ns1.ejemplo.com.
10
        ΙN
                PTR
                        www.ejemplo.com.
```

6. Comprobamos que el servidor DNS funciona y vemos que el archivo /etc/resolv.conf está correctamente configurado.

```
javiirt@debianDAWEB:~$ sudo systemctl restart bind9
javiirt@debianDAWEB:~$ dig @192.168.1.10 -x 192.168.1.10
; <<>> DiG 9.18.28-1~deb12u2-Debian <<>> @192.168.1.10 -x 192.168.1.10
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: SERVFAIL, id: 3869
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
; COOKIE: d44181ceefe21ba501000000670d6aeec47df04fd7a08761 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;10.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.1.10#53(192.168.1.10) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Mon Oct 14 21:03:10 CEST 2024
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 82
javiirt@debianDAWEB:~$ sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf</pre>
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
nameserver 192.168.1.10
```

7. Verificar que la configuración es correcta

```
javiirt@debianDAWEB:~$ sudo named-checkconf
javiirt@debianDAWEB:~$ sudo named-checkzone ejemplo.com /etc/bind/db.ejemplo.com
zone ejemplo.com/IN: loaded serial 2
OK
javiirt@debianDAWEB:~$ sudo named-checkzone 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa /etc/bind/db.192
zone 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2
OK
javiirt@debianDAWEB:~$ sudo systemctl restart bind9
```

8. Comprobamos el funcionamiento

javiirt@debianDAWEB:~\$ nslookū́p www.ejemplo.com 192.168.1.10

Server: 192.168.1.10 Address: 192.168.1.10#53

Name: www.ejemplo.com Address: 192.168.1.10

javiirt@debianDAWEB:~\$ nslookup 192.168.1.10 192.168.1.10 10.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa name = www.ejemplo.com.