

Администрирование сетевых подсистем

Лабораторная работа №2

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Цели и задачи работы

Цель лабораторной работы

Приобретение практических навыков по установке, конфигурированию и тестированию DNS-сервера на базе BIND.

Выполнение лабораторной работы

Первичная проверка DNS-разрешения

```
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]#  
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]# dig www.yandex.ru  
  
; <>> DiG 9.18.33 <>> www.yandex.ru  
;; global options: +cmd  
;; Got answer:  
;; ->>HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 13622  
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 3, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1  
  
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:  
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232  
;; QUESTION SECTION:  
;www.yandex.ru.           IN      A  
  
;; ANSWER SECTION:  
www.yandex.ru.        333     IN      A      77.88.44.55  
www.yandex.ru.        333     IN      A      77.88.55.88  
www.yandex.ru.        333     IN      A      5.255.255.77  
  
;; Query time: 10 msec  
;; SERVER: 10.0.2.3#53(10.0.2.3) (UDP)  
;; WHEN: Thu Nov 13 12:23:44 UTC 2025  
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 90  
  
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]#
```

Рис. 1: Результат dig www.yandex.ru

Проверка локального DNS-сервера

```
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]# systemctl start named
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]# systemctl enable named
Created symlink '/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/named.service' → '/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service'.
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]# dig @127.0.0.1 www.yandex.ru
;; communications error to 127.0.0.1#53: timed out

; <>> DiG 9.18.33 <>> @127.0.0.1 www.yandex.ru
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 29487
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 3, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
; COOKIE: 4a4cd49aa09729d1010000006915ce0316d0c999d7338023 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.yandex.ru.          IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.yandex.ru.        600     IN      A      77.88.44.55
www.yandex.ru.        600     IN      A      77.88.55.88
www.yandex.ru.        600     IN      A      5.255.255.77

;; Query time: 1601 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.1#53(127.0.0.1) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Thu Nov 13 12:24:35 UTC 2025
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 118

[root@server.chileshe.net ~]#
```

Рис. 2: Запрос dig через 127.0.0.1

Назначение локального DNS в NetworkManager

```
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]#  
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]# nmcli connection edit eth0  
  
==| nmcli interactive connection editor |==  
  
Editing existing '802-3-ethernet' connection: 'eth0'  
  
Type 'help' or '?' for available commands.  
Type 'print' to show all the connection properties.  
Type 'describe [<setting>.<prop>]' for detailed property description.  
  
You may edit the following settings: connection, 802-3-ethernet (ethernet), 802-1x, dcb, sriov, ethtool, match, ipv4,  
ipv6, hostname, link, tc, proxy  
nmcli> remove ipv4.dns  
nmcli> set ipv4.ignore-auto-dns yes  
nmcli> set ipv4.dns 127.0.0.1  
nmcli> save  
Connection 'eth0' (e292e83a-7750-4087-b4e1-a998fc55c0ea) successfully updated.  
nmcli> quit  
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]#
```

Рис. 3: Настройка DNS в NM

Настройка файла named.conf

```
named.conf      [-M--] 53 L:[ 1+18 19/ 60 ] *(662 /1743b) 0125 0x07D
//
// named.conf
//
// Provided by Red Hat bind package to configure the ISC BIND named(8) DNS
// server as a caching only nameserver (as a localhost DNS resolver only).
//
// See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
//


options {
    <---->listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; any; };
    <---->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";
    <---->recurring-file<-->"var/named/data/named.recurring";
    <---->allow-query     [ localhost; 192.168.0.0/16; ];

<---->/*
<----> - If you are building an AUTHORITATIVE DNS server, do NOT enable recursion.
<----> - If you are building a RECURSIVE (caching) DNS server, you need to enable.
<---->   recursion..
<----> - If your recursive DNS server has a public IP address, you MUST enable access.
<---->   control to limit queries to your legitimate users. Failing to do so will
<---->   cause your server to become part of large scale DNS amplification
<---->   attacks. Implementing BCP38 within your network would greatly
<---->   reduce such attack surface.
<----> */
<---->recursion yes;
```

Проверка активности порта DNS

```
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]# firewall-cmd --add-service=dns
success
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]# firewall-cmd --add-service=dns --permanent
success
[root@server.chileshe.net ~]# lsof | grep UDP
lsof: WARNING: can't stat() fuse.gvfsd-fuse file system /run/user/1001/gvfs
      Output information may be incomplete.
lsof: WARNING: can't stat() fuse.portal file system /run/user/1001/doc
      Output information may be incomplete.
avahi-dae  894                  avahi    12u    IPv4          8018    0t0    UDP *:mdns
avahi-dae  894                  avahi    13u    IPv6          8019    0t0    UDP *:mdns
chronynd   951                  chrony    5u    IPv4          8650    0t0    UDP localhost:323
chronynd   951                  chrony    6u    IPv6          8651    0t0    UDP localhost:323
named      28273                named    25u    IPv4          83111   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    26u    IPv4          83112   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    31u    IPv6          83115   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    32u    IPv6          83116   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
named      28273 28274 isc-net-0  named    25u    IPv4          83111   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
named      28273 28274 isc-net-0  named    26u    IPv4          83112   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    31u    IPv6          83115   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    32u    IPv6          83116   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    25u    IPv4          83111   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    26u    IPv4          83112   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    31u    IPv6          83115   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    32u    IPv6          83116   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
                                              named    25u    IPv4          83111   0t0    UDP localhost:domain
```

Подключение пользовательских зон

```
chileshe.net      [----] 2 L:[ 2+25 27/ 29] *(698 / 700b) 0010 0x00A
//
// Provided by Red Hat caching-nameserver package.
//
// ISC BIND named zone configuration for zones recommended by
// RFC 1912 section 4.1 : localhost TLDs and address zones
// and https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6303
// (c)2007 R W Franks
//.
// See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
//
// Note: empty-zones-enable yes; option is default.
// If private ranges should be forwarded, add
// disable-empty-zone "."; into options
//.

zone "chileshe.net" IN {
<----->type master;
<----->file "master/fz/chileshe.net";
<----->allow-update { none; };
};

zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
<----->type master;
<----->file "master/rz/192.168.1";
<----->allow-update { none; };
};
```

Настройка прямой зоны

```
chileshe.net      [---]  0 L:[ 1+12 13/ 14] *(219 / 220b) 0010 0x00A
$TTL 1D
@<---->IN SOA<>@ server.chileshe.net. (
<----><----><----><----><---->2025111300<---->; serial
<----><----><----><----><---->1D<---->; refresh
<----><----><----><----><---->1H<---->; retry
<----><----><----><----><---->1W<---->; expire
<----><----><----><----><---->3H )<-->; minimum
<---->NS<---->@
<---->A<---->192.168.1.1
$ORIGIN chileshe.net.
server<>A<---->192.168.1.1
ns<---->A<---->192.168.1.1
```

Рис. 7: Прямая зона

Настройка обратной зоны

```
192.168.1      [---]  0 L:[ 1+13 14/ 15] *(267 / 268b) 0010 0x00A
$TTL 1D
@<---->IN SOA<>@ server.chileshe.net. (
<----><----><----><----><---->2025111300<---->; serial
<----><----><----><----><---->1D<---->; refresh
<----><----><----><----><---->1H<---->; retry
<----><----><----><----><---->1W<---->; expire
<----><----><----><----><---->3H )<-->; minimum
<---->NS<---->@
<---->A<---->192.168.1.1
<---->PTR<---->server.chileshe.net.
$ORIGIN 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
1<---->PTR<---->server.chileshe.net.
1<---->PTR<---->ns.chileshe.net.
```

Рис. 8: Обратная зона

Настройка прав и SELinux

```
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]#  
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# chown -R named:named /etc/named  
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# chown -R named:named /var/named  
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# restorecon -vR /etc  
Relabeled /etc/lvm/devices/system.devices from system_u:object_r:lvm_metadata_t:s0 to system_u:object_r:lvm_etc_t:s0  
Relabeled /etc/lvm/devices/backup/system.devices-20251113.120720.0005 from system_u:object_r:lvm_metadata_t:s0 to syst  
em_u:object_r:lvm_etc_t:s0  
Relabeled /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/eth1.nmconnection from unconfined_u:object_r:user_tmp_t:s0 to unconfi  
ned_u:object_r:NetworkManager_etc_rw_t:s0  
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# restorecon -vR /var/named  
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# getsebool -a | grep named  
named_tcp_bind_http_port --> off  
named_write_master_zones --> on  
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# systemctl restart named  
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# █
```

Рис. 9: SELinux и права

Проверка прямой зоны dig

```
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# dig ns.chileshe.net

; <>> DiG 9.18.33 <>> ns.chileshe.net
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 16844
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
; COOKIE: 16b0267b722b48c0010000006915d281359442664ffd1fec (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;ns.chileshe.net.           IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
ns.chileshe.net.      86400   IN      A      192.168.1.1

;; Query time: 1 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.1#53(127.0.0.1) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Thu Nov 13 12:43:45 UTC 2025
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 88

[root@server.chileshe.net rz]#
```

Рис. 10: Проверка А-записи

Проверка прямой и обратной зоны host

```
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# host -l chileshe.net
chileshe.net name server chileshe.net.
chileshe.net has address 192.168.1.1
ns.chileshe.net has address 192.168.1.1
server.chileshe.net has address 192.168.1.1
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# host -a chileshe.net
Trying "chileshe.net"
;; ->>HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 29169
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 3, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;chileshe.net.           IN      ANY

;; ANSWER SECTION:
chileshe.net.        86400   IN      SOA     chileshe.net. server.chileshe.net. 2025111300 86400 3600 604800 10800
chileshe.net.        86400   IN      NS      chileshe.net.
chileshe.net.        86400   IN      A       192.168.1.1

Received 103 bytes from 127.0.0.1#53 in 1 ms
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# host -t A chileshe.net
chileshe.net has address 192.168.1.1
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# host -t PTR 192.168.1.1
1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer ns.chileshe.net.
1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer server.chileshe.net.
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]#
```

Рис. 11: Проверка host

Подготовка provisioning-каталогов

```
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]#  
[root@server.chileshe.net rz]# cd /vagrant/  
[root@server.chileshe.net vagrant]# mkdir -p /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/named  
[root@server.chileshe.net vagrant]# mkdir -p /vagrant/provision/server/dns/var/named/master  
[root@server.chileshe.net vagrant]# cp -R /etc/named.conf /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/  
[root@server.chileshe.net vagrant]# cp -R /etc/named/chileshe.net /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/named/  
[root@server.chileshe.net vagrant]# cp -R /var/named/master/* /vagrant/provision/server/dns/var/named/master/  
[root@server.chileshe.net vagrant]# touch dns.sh  
[root@server.chileshe.net vagrant]#
```

Рис. 12: Каталоги provisioning

Скрипт автоматизации dns.sh

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2  echo "Provisioning script $0"
3  echo "Install needed packages"
4  dnf -y install bind bind-utils
5  echo "Copy configuration files"
6  cp -R /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/* /etc
7  cp -R /vagrant/provision/server/dns/var/named/* /var/named
8  chown -R named:named /etc/named
9  chown -R named:named /var/named
10 restorecon -vR /etc
11 restorecon -vR /var/named
12 echo "Configure firewall"
13 firewall-cmd --add-service=dns
14 firewall-cmd --add-service=dns --permanent
15 echo "Tuning SELinux"
16 setsebool named_write_master_zones 1
17 setsebool -P named_write_master_zones 1
18 echo "Change dns server address"
19 nmcli connection edit "eth0" <<EOF
20 remove ipv4.dns
21 set ipv4.ignore-auto-dns yes
22 set ipv4.dns 127.0.0.1
23 save
24 quit
25 EOF
26 systemctl restart NetworkManager
27 echo "Start named service"
28 systemctl enable named
29 systemctl start named
30
```

Выводы

В ходе работы был установлен и настроен DNS-сервер BIND, создана прямая и обратная зоны, настроены конфигурационные файлы и параметры SELinux, проведена проверка корректности работы с помощью `dig` и `host`. Создан provisioning-скрипт для автоматизации развертывания DNS-сервера в Vagrant. Все этапы выполнены успешно.