

Servidor DNS en centos

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Este tutorial es un extracto del siguiente video:

<https://youtu.be/6FxhFYHigcl>

Configuración

Primero instalamos las utilidades bind con el comando

yum -y install bind*

File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle Bin



ftp-cmd



filezilla-win



New folder



New Rich Text Document



New Text Document

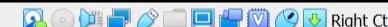


File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places

File Machine View Input Devices Help

[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y bind*



5:03 PM

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Iniciamos, y agregamos el servicio para que este inicie con el sistema utilizando los comandos **systemctl start named**, y **systemctl enable named** respectivamente, también podemos ver el estado del servicio con **systemctl status named**

File Machine View Input Devices Help



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start named
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable named
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/named.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service.
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status named
● named.service - Berkeley Internet Name Domain (DNS)
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
     Active: active (running) since Wed 2019-10-23 17:04:16 EDT; 10s ago
       PID: 2595 (named)
      CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
              └─2595 /usr/sbin/named -u named -c /etc/named.conf

Oct 23 17:04:16 centos-server.com named[2595]: network unreachable resolving '.DNSKEY/IN': 20...#53
Oct 23 17:04:16 centos-server.com named[2595]: network unreachable resolving '.NS/IN': 2001:d...#53
Oct 23 17:04:16 centos-server.com named[2595]: network unreachable resolving '.DNSKEY/IN': 20...#53
Oct 23 17:04:16 centos-server.com named[2595]: network unreachable resolving '.NS/IN': 2001:7...#53
Oct 23 17:04:16 centos-server.com named[2595]: network unreachable resolving '.DNSKEY/IN': 20...#53
Oct 23 17:04:16 centos-server.com named[2595]: network unreachable resolving '.NS/IN': 2001:5...#53
Oct 23 17:04:17 centos-server.com named[2595]: network unreachable resolving '.DNSKEY/IN': 20...#53
Oct 23 17:04:17 centos-server.com named[2595]: network unreachable resolving '.NS/IN': 2001:4...#53
Oct 23 17:04:17 centos-server.com named[2595]: managed-keys-zone: Key 20326 for zone . accepted...ed
Oct 23 17:04:17 centos-server.com named[2595]: resolver priming query complete
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@localhost ~]#
```



En el archivo de configuración **/etc/named.conf** comentamos las opciones listen-on y listen-on-v6 y en la opción allow-query agregamos la dirección de nuestra red

File Machine View Input Devices Help



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places

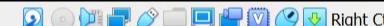
File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
//
// 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.
//
// See the BIND Administrator's Reference Manual (ARM) for details about the
// configuration located in /usr/share/doc/bind-(version)/Bv9ARM.html

options {
    //listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; };
    //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";
    recursing-file "/var/named/data/named.recurse";
    secroots-file  "/var/named/data/named.secroots";
    allow-query   { localhost; 192.168.1.0/24; };

/*
- 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. Implement BCP38 within your network would greatly
reduce such attack surface
*/
recursion yes;

dnssec-enable yes;
dnssec-validation yes;
-- INSERT --
```



Al final del archivo justo antes de las opciones include agregamos dos zonas donde configuramos su tipo, el archivo de configuración de la misma y la opción de actualizaciones



```
/* Path to ISC DLU key */
bindkeys-file "/etc/named.root.key";

managed-keys-directory "/var/named/dynamic";

pid-file "/run/named/named.pid";
session-keyfile "/run/named/session.key";
};

logging {
    channel default_debug {
        file "data/named.run";
        severity dynamic;
    };
};

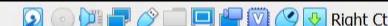
zone "." IN {
    type hint;
    file "named.ca";
};

zone "centos.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.centos.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "10.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "100.168.192.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

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

-- INSERT --
```



17:08

Wednesday, October 23

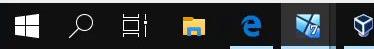
Terminal
1 new notification

5:08 PM



Ahora guardamos las configuraciones y nos vamos al directorio **/var/named** donde crearemos los archivos de configuración. Dentro de este crearemos el archivo forward que definimos en la primera zona, este tendrá la información básica como las de TTL , y al final agregamos las opciones básica para la configuración de la zona simplemente para probar que todo funciona correctamente

File Machine View Input Devices Help



File Machine View Input Devices Help

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
    pid-file "/run/named/named.pid";
    session-keyfile '/run/named/session.key';
};
```

```
logging {
    channel default_debug {
        file "data/named.run";
        severity dynamic;
    };
};
```

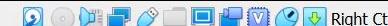
```
zone "." IN {
    type hint;
    file "named.ca";
};
```

```
zone "centos.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.centos.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};
```

```
zone "10.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "10.168.192.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};
```

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

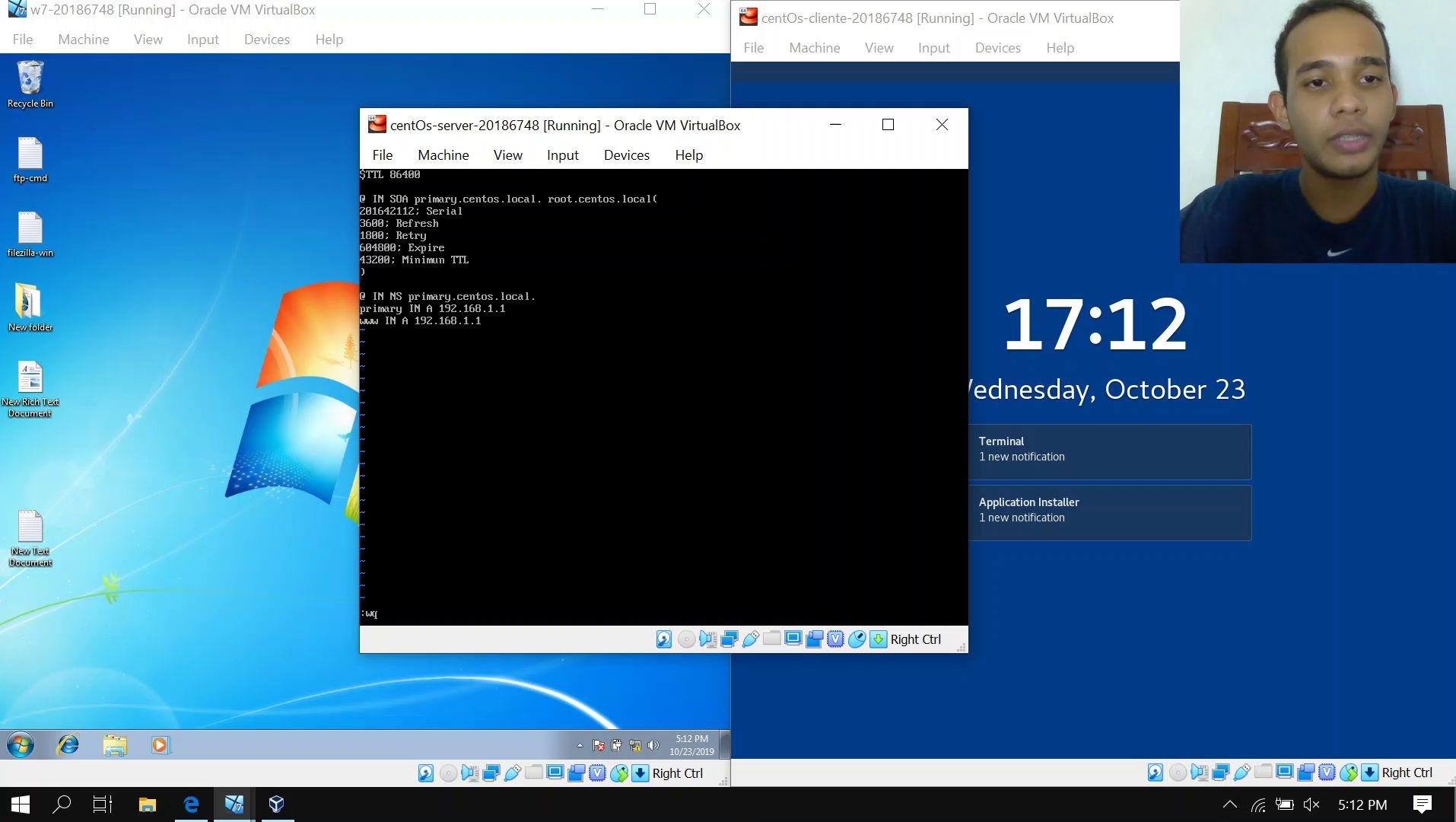
```
"/etc/named.conf" 73L, 2025C written
[root@localhost ~]# cd /var/named/
[root@localhost named]# ls
chroot  data  dyndb-ldap  named.empty  named.loopback
chroot_sdb  dynamic  named.ca  named.localhost  slaves
[root@localhost named]# vi fwd.centos.local.db
```



17:09

Wednesday, October 23

Terminal
1 new notification



Luego generamos el archivo para la otra zona, donde de igual forma agregamos la información básica. En este caso los registros serán de tipo PTR con el nombre que le asignaremos al servidor como parámetro

File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle Bin



ftp-cmd



filezilla-win



New folder



New Rich Text Document



New Text Document



File Machine View Input Devices Help

centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

\$TTL 86400

@ IN SOA primary.centos.local. root.centos.local.
20164211Z; Serial
3600; Refresh
1800; Retry
604800; Expire
43200; Minimum TTL
)

@ IN NS primary.centos.local.
\$ IN PTR primary.centos.local.
100 IN PTR www.centos.local._

Right Ctrl



Right Ctrl



17:14

Wednesday, October 23

Terminal

1 new notification

Application Installer

1 new notification



5:14 PM



Una vez guardamos los archivos con chmod colocamos los permisos necesarios para que puedan ser leídos por el servidor

File Machine View Input Devices Help



File Machine View Input Devices Help

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
        session-keyfile "/run/named/session.key";
};

logging {
    channel default_debug {
        file "data/named.run";
        severity dynamic;
    };
};

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

zone "centos.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.centos.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "10.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "10.168.192.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

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

"/etc/named.conf" 73L, 2826C written
[root@localhost named]# ls
10.168.192.db  chroot_sdb  dynamic  fwd.centos.local.db  named.empty  named.loopback
chroot         data        dyndb-ldap  named.ca      named.localhost  slaves
[root@localhost named]# chmod 777 10.168.192.db
[root@localhost named]# chmod 777 fwd.centos.local.db
[root@localhost named]#
```



17:15

Wednesday, October 23

Terminal
1 new notification

Application Installer
1 new notification



Luego reiniciamos el servicio con **systemctl restart named**, y en el archivo **/etc/resolv.conf** colocamos la dirección ip del servidor como
nameserver

File Machine View Input Devices Help



File Machine View Input Devices Help

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
managed-keys-directory "/var/named/dynamic";

pid-file "/run/named/named.pid";
session-keyfile "/run/named/session.key";
};

logging {
    channel default_debug {
        file "data/named.run";
        severity dynamic;
    };
};

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

zone "centos.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.centos.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "10.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "10.168.192.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

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

/etc/named.conf: 73L, 2025C written
[root@localhost named]# systemctl restart named
[root@localhost named]# vi /etc/resolv.conf
```



17:17

Wednesday, October 23

Terminal
1 new notification

Application Installer
1 new notification



File Machine View Input Devices Help



File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
search com  
nameserver 192.168.1.1
```

```
"/etc/resolv.conf" 3L, 64C written  
[root@localhost named]# ifconfig e
```



File Machine View Input Devices Help



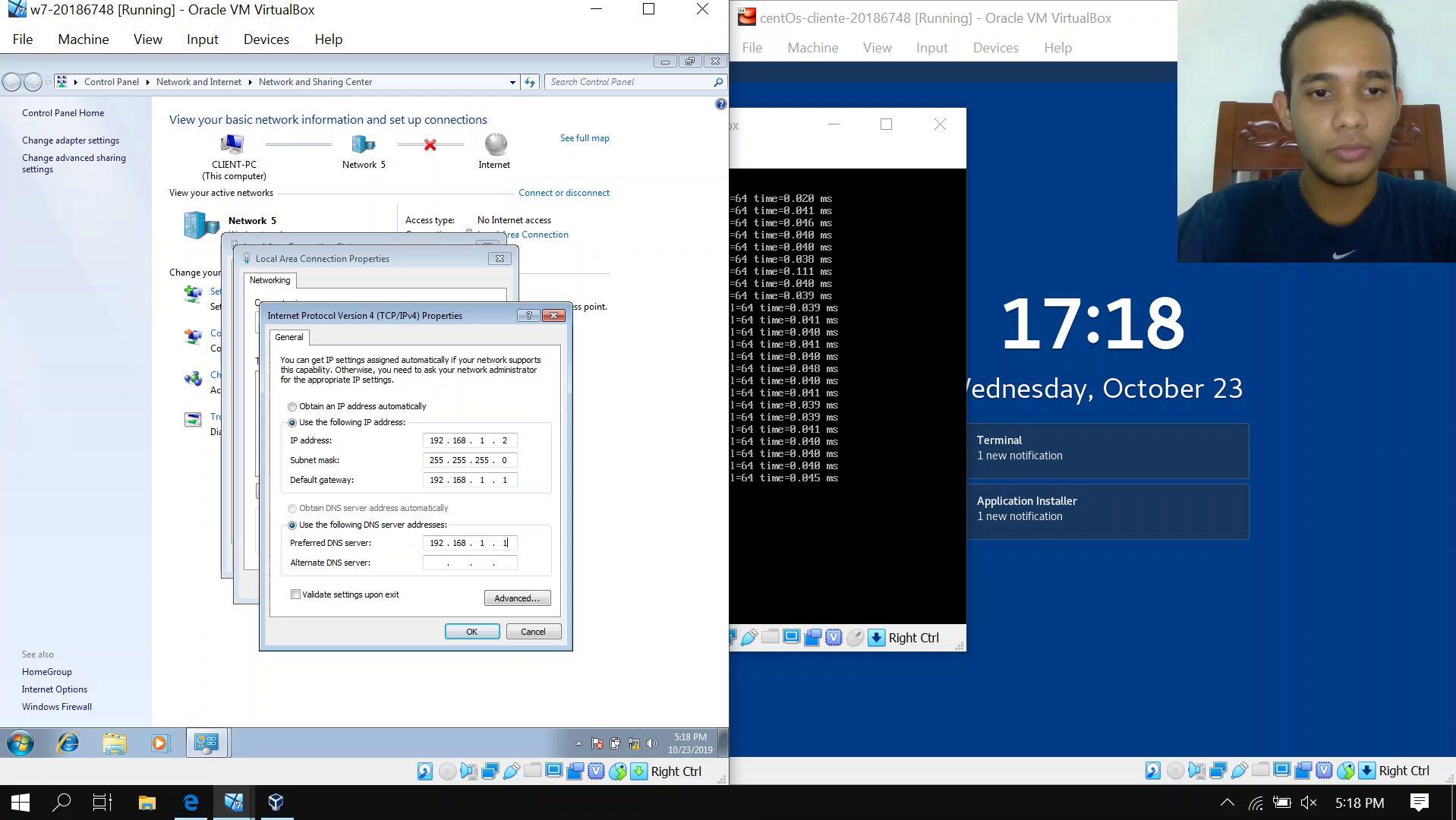
17:17

Wednesday, October 23

Terminal
1 new notification

Application Installer
1 new notification

Para probar que nuestro servidor funciona correctamente, asignamos en nuestro cliente la dirección del servidor dns, para intentar resolver los nombres.



Por último es posible que necesitemos deshabilitar el firewall para iniciar las pruebas, esto lo hacemos con **systemctl stop firewall**, luego probamos el dns dando ping a la dirección www.centos.local desde nuestro cliente.



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.1

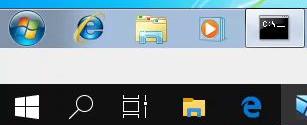
Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping www.centos.local
Ping request could not find host www.centos.local. Please
again.

C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```

```
centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=26 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=27 ttl=64 time=0.047 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=28 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=29 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=30 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=31 ttl=64 time=0.045 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=32 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=33 ttl=64 time=0.047 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=34 ttl=64 time=0.041 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=35 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=36 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=37 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=38 ttl=64 time=0.039 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=39 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=40 ttl=64 time=0.043 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=41 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=42 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=43 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=44 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=45 ttl=64 time=0.039 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=46 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=47 ttl=64 time=0.039 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=48 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=49 ttl=64 time=0.046 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=50 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=51 ttl=64 time=0.047 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=52 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=53 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=54 ttl=64 time=0.039 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=55 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from centos-server.com (192.168.1.1): icmp_seq=56 ttl=64 time=0.038 ms
^C
--- www.centos.local ping statistics ---
56 packets transmitted, 56 received, 0% packet loss, time 55000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.020/0.041/0.111/0.012 ms
[root@localhost named]# systemctl stop firewalld
[root@localhost named]# _
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
  Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping www.centos.local
Ping request could not find host www.centos.local. Please check the name and try again.

C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping www.centos.local

Pinging www.centos.local [192.168.1.1] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```

New Rich Text Doc...

New Text Document



Configurando la zona para el servicio ftp

Dentro de la zona que habíamos creado agregaremos un nuevo récord tipo CNAME para el ftp. para esto colocamos **ftp IN CNAME [nombre]**, donde le colocamos el nombre para nuestro ftp.



Recycle

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping www.centos.local
Pinging www.centos.local [192.168.1.1] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



ftp-crash



filezilla



New fol



New Rich

Text Doc...



New Text

Document

\$TTL 86400

@ IN SOA primary.centos.local. root.centos.local(

201642112; Serial

3600; Refresh

1800; Retry

604800; Expire

43200; Minimum TTL

)

@ IN NS primary.centos.local.

primary IN A 192.168.1.1

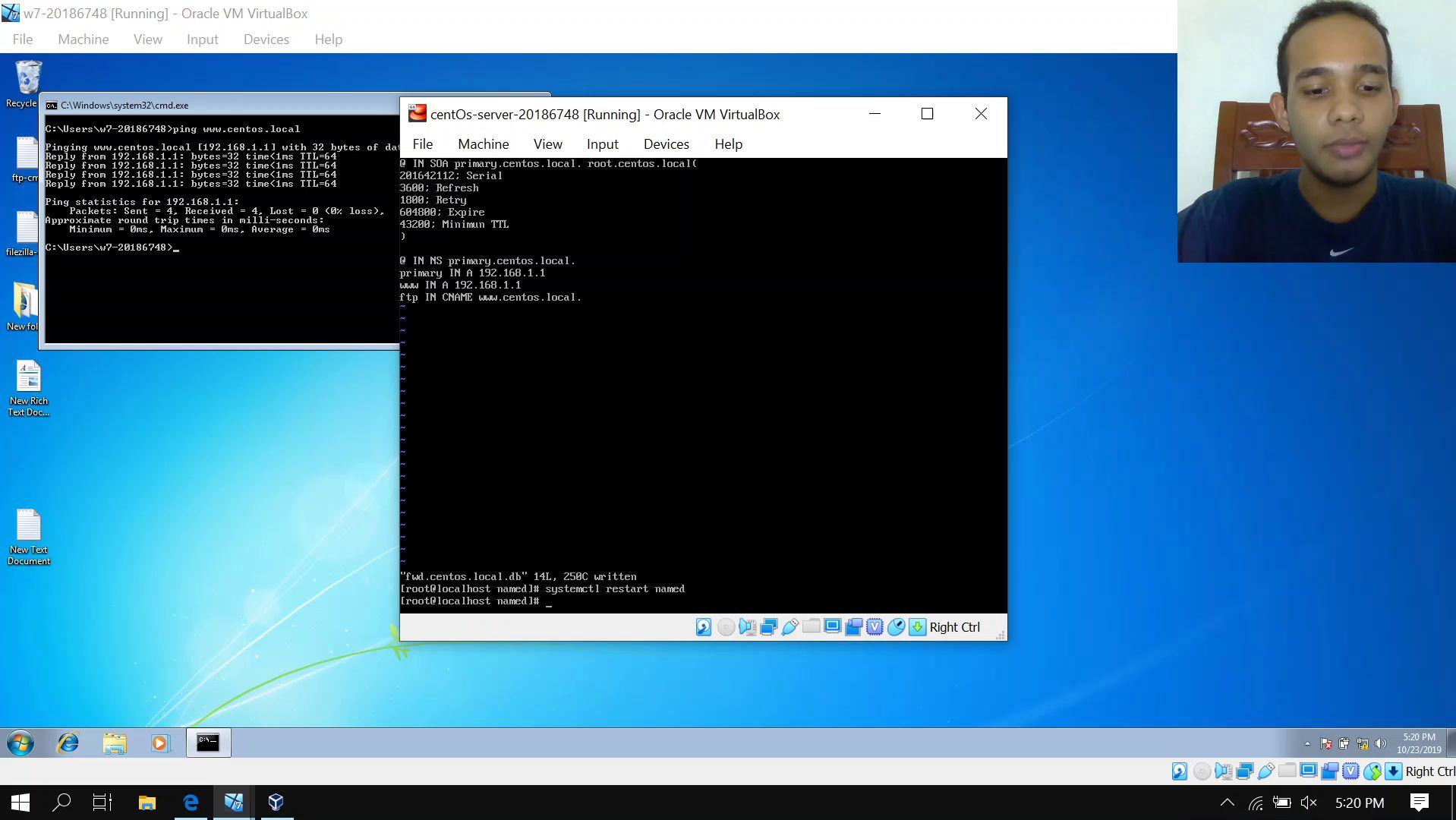
www IN A 192.168.1.1

ftp IN CNAME www.centos.local.

~



Una vez agregamos esta configuración, guardamos y reiniciamos el servicio **named**, con **systemctl restart named** para aplicar los cambios



Para probar que todo funciona correctamente intentamos conectarnos desde nuestro cliente al servidor ftp a través del nombre del mismo

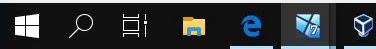
```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ftp www.centos.local
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping www.centos.local
Pinging www.centos.local [192.168.1.1] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\w7-20186748>ftp www.centos.local
Connected to www.centos.local.
220 vsFTPD 3.0.2
User (www.centos.local:(none)): windows-ftp
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
238 Login successful.
ftp>
```

New Rich Text Doc...

New Text Document



Configurando la zona para el servicio web

Dentro del archivo forward del servidor agregamos un registro al igual que antes utilizando como parámetro el nombre que asignaremos.

Welcome to CentOS

centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

Welcome to CentOS - Mozilla Firefox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

STTL 86400

@ IN SOA primary.centos.local. root.centos.local.
2016121112; Serial
3600; Refresh
1800; Retry
604800; Expire
13200; Minimum TTL

WWW IN NS primary.centos.local.
primary IN A 192.168.1.1
www IN A 192.168.1.1
centos.local IN MX 0 centos.local.
ftp IN CNAME www.centos.local.

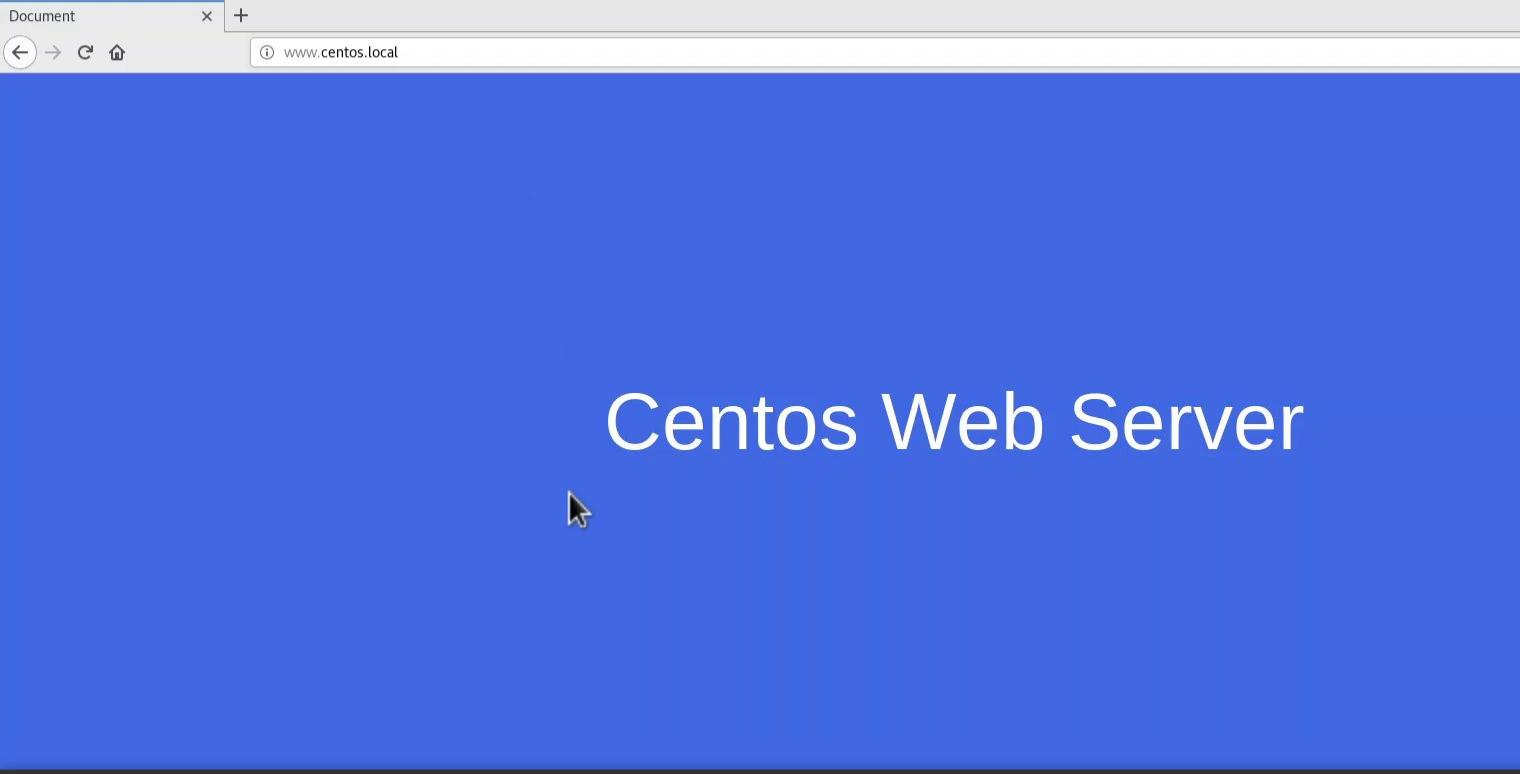
-- INSERT --

1 / 4

This screenshot shows a desktop environment running on a CentOS server. The desktop interface includes a menu bar with File, Machine, View, Input, Devices, Help, Applications, Places, and Firefox. A central window displays the 'Welcome to CentOS' page from Mozilla Firefox, which is part of the CentOS documentation. The page content includes information about the CentOS distribution, its development team, and various advantages. The bottom of the screen shows a taskbar with icons for various applications, and the status bar indicates the current page is 1 of 4.



Al reiniciar el servicio es posible acceder a la página web utilizando el nombre de la misma envés de la dirección ip del servidor

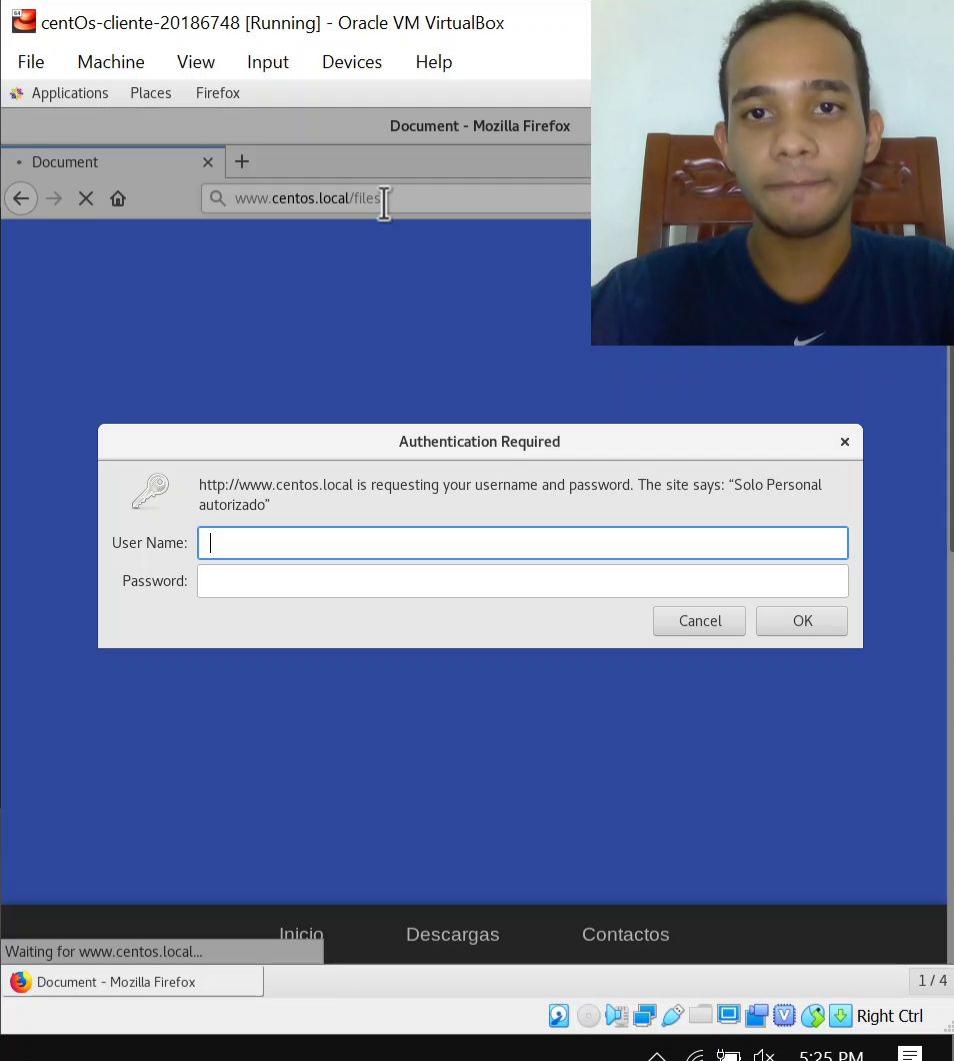
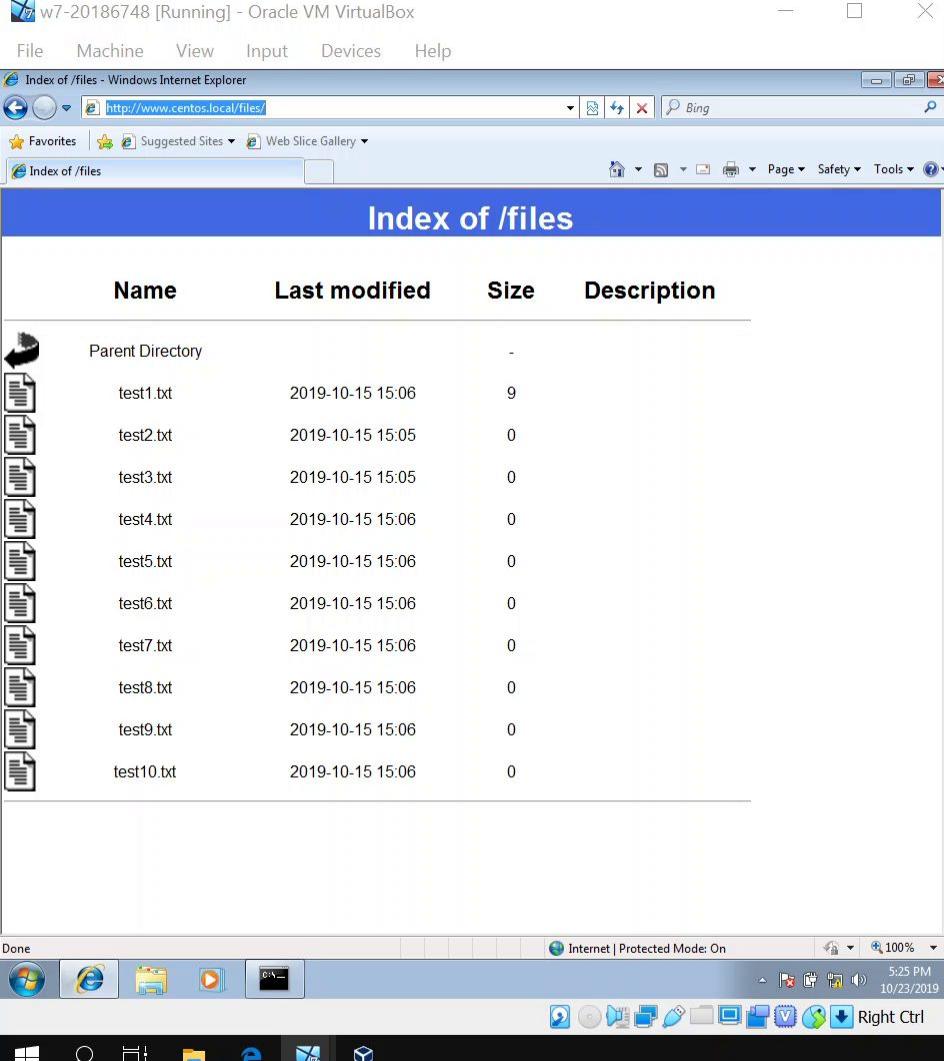


Inicio

Descargas

Contactos

Podemos probar en ambos clientes y ver cómo estos pueden acceder
a los subdominios de la web a través del mismo nombre que
habíamos asignado



**Configurando zona para
resolver la ip del cliente
windows**

En archivo **named.conf**, dentro del directorio **/etc** agregamos una nueva zona la cual configuraremos para resolver la dirección de nuestro cliente windows. al igual que antes definimos el tipo, el archivo de configuración, y las actualizaciones



```
[centOs-server-20186748 - Oracle VM VirtualBox] [Running]

File Machine View Input Devices Help

bindkeys-file "/etc/named.root.key";
managed-keys-directory "/var/named/dynamic";
pid-file "/run/named/named.pid";
session-keyfile "/run/named/session.key";
};

logging {
    channel default_debug {
        file "data/named.run";
        severity dynamic;
    };
};

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

zone "centos.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.centos.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "win.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.win.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "10.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "f10.168.192.db";
    "/etc/named.conf" "79L, 2116C written
[rooth@localhost named]#
```

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

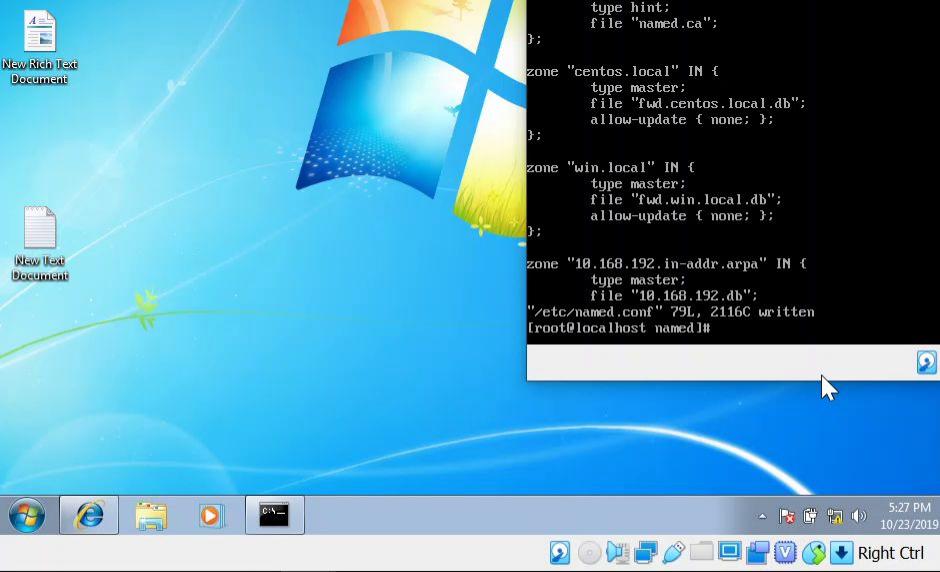
C:\Users\b7-20186748>ping www.centos.local

Pinging www.centos.local [192.168.1.1] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

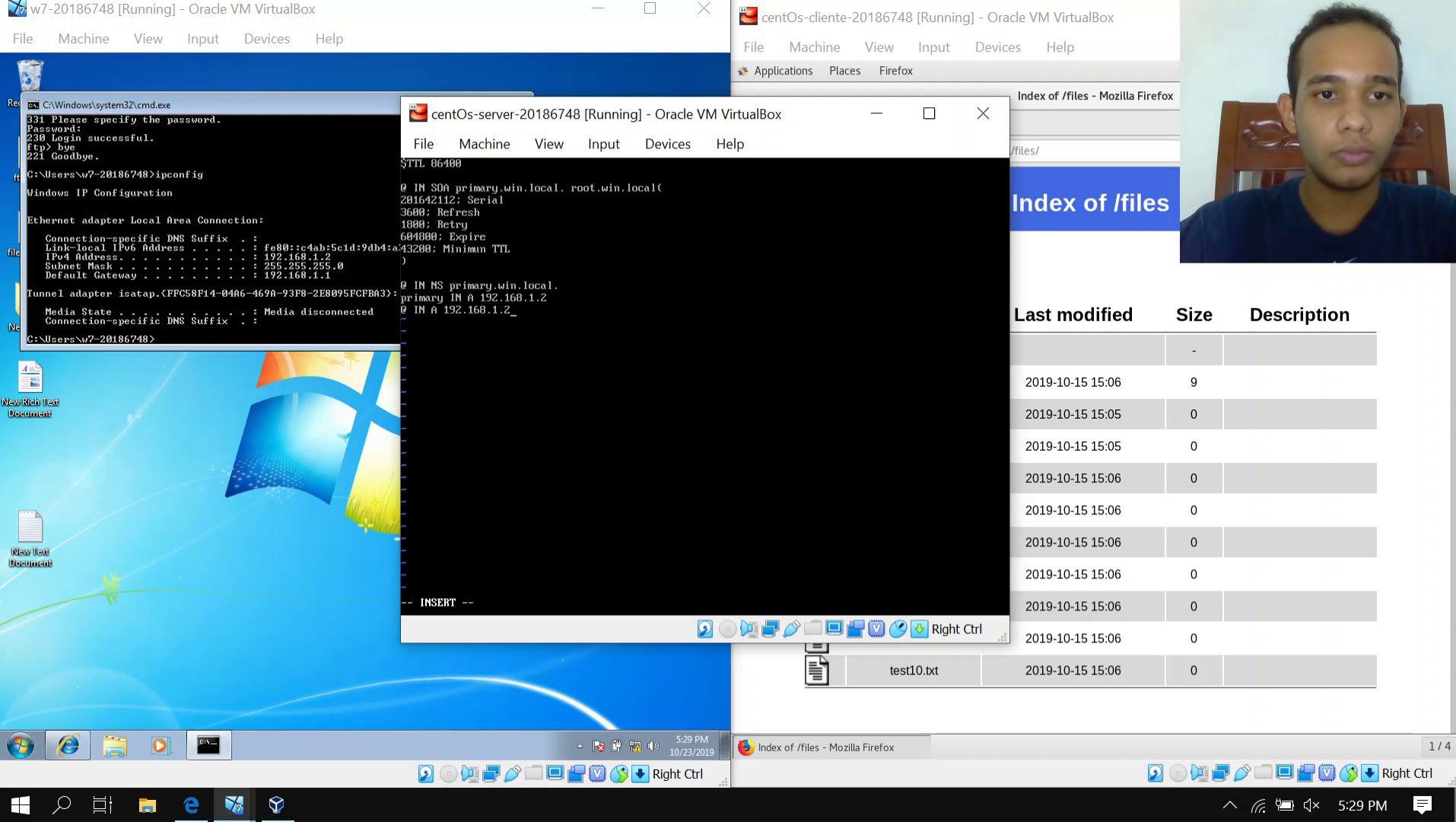
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\b7-20186748>ftp www.centos.local
Connected to www.centos.local.
220 (vsFTPd 3.0.2)
User www.centos.local:<none>; windows_ftp
331 Please specify the password.
Password:
230 Login successful.
230 bye
221 Goodbye.

C:\Users\b7-20186748>
```



Colocamos las mismas configuraciones iniciales que configuramos en el archivo forward con el que trabajamos antes, solo que agregamos un registros NS con la dirección primaria y los incluimos dentro de dos registro A, apuntando a la ip del computador.



Una vez guardamos los cambios y reiniciamos el servicio podemos comprobar usando el comando ping, que todos los dispositivos conectados a la red se pueden comunicar con nuestro cliente windows a través del nombre que le asignamos en el dns.



centOs-cliente-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

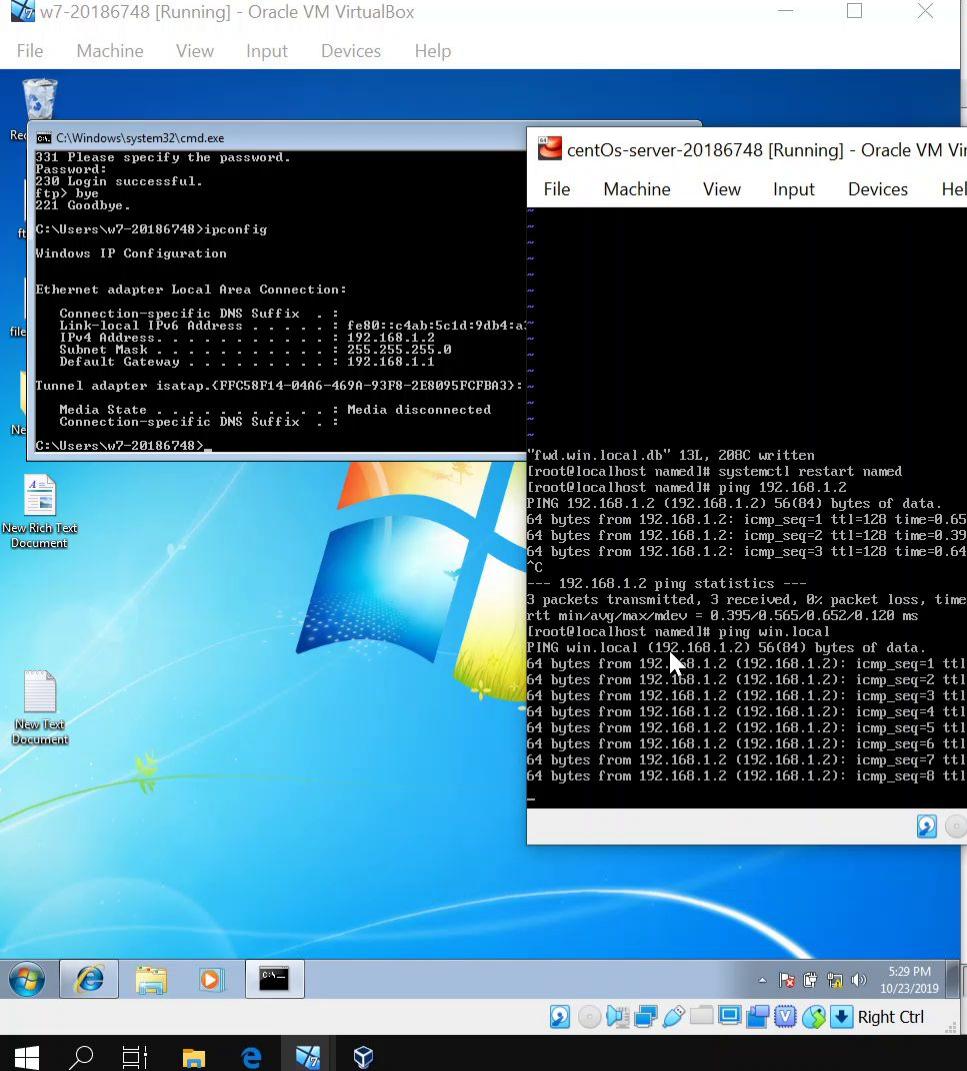
Applications Places Fire

Index of /files - Mozilla Firef

/fi/

Index of /files

Index of /files - Mozilla Firefox



File Machine View Input Devices Help

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : fe80::c4ab:5cid:9db4:a3a3%11
  Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.2
  IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.2
  Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1

Tunnel adapter isatap.{FFC58F14-04A6-469A-93F8-2E8095FCFB03}:

  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : 

C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal



centos20186748@localhost:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping 192.168.1.2
PING 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.111 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.382 ms
^C
--- 192.168.1.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.382/0.493/0.604/0.111 ms
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping win.loca
ping: win.loca: Name or service not known
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ^C
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping win.local
PING win.local (192.168.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.369 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.401 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.377 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2): icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=0.371 ms
```

centos20186748@localhost:~



5:30 PM

1 / 4

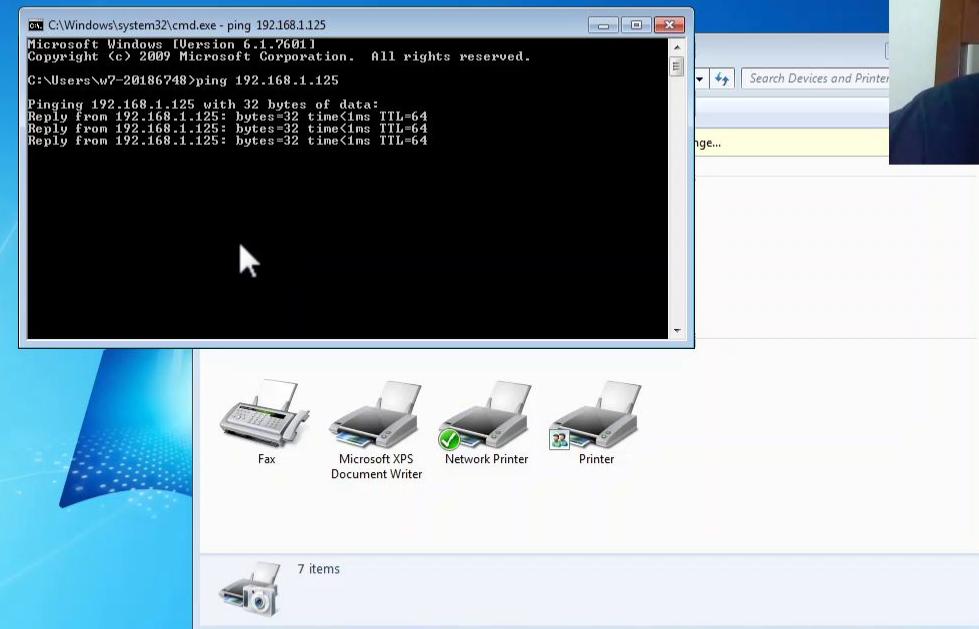
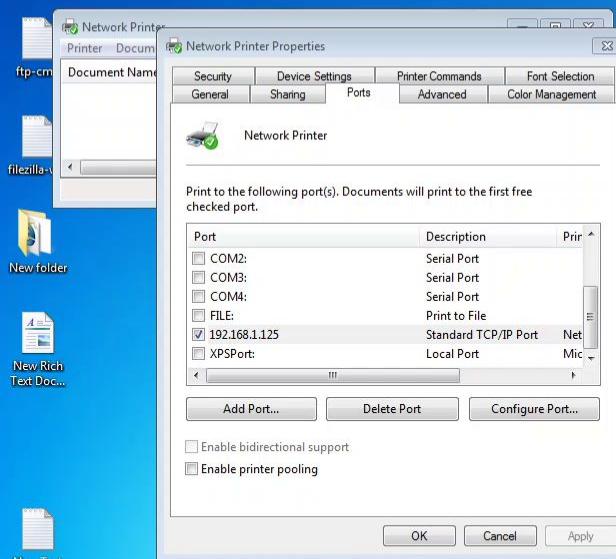


Configurando zona para
resolver la ip de una
impresora de red

Para iniciar con esta parte es necesario tener una impresora conectada a la red y compartida, y que utilice un puerto tcp/ip. Además debemos de asegurarnos que nuestro cliente se pueda comunicar con esta.



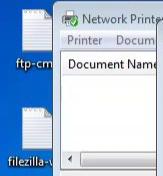
Recycle Bin



En archivo **named.conf**, dentro del directorio **/etc** agregamos una nueva zona la cual configuraremos para resolver la dirección de nuestra impresora. al igual que antes definimos el tipo, el archivo de configuración, y las actualizaciones



Recycle Bin



Printer Document



flexilla



Text Doc...



New Text



centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

```
File Machine View Input Devices Help
severity dynamic;
};

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

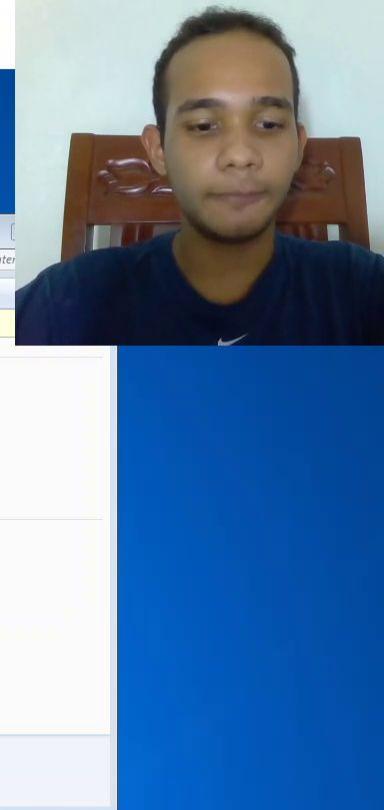
zone "centos.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.centos.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "win.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.win.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "printer.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "fwd.printer.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "10.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "10.168.192.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

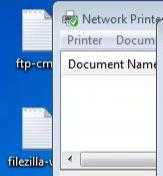
include "/etc/named.rfc1912.zones";
include "/etc/named.root.key";
-- INSERT --
```



Colocamos las mismas configuraciones iniciales que configuramos en el archivo forward con el que trabajamos antes, solo que agregamos un registros NS con la dirección primaria y los incluimos dentro de dos registro A, apuntando a la ip de la impresora.

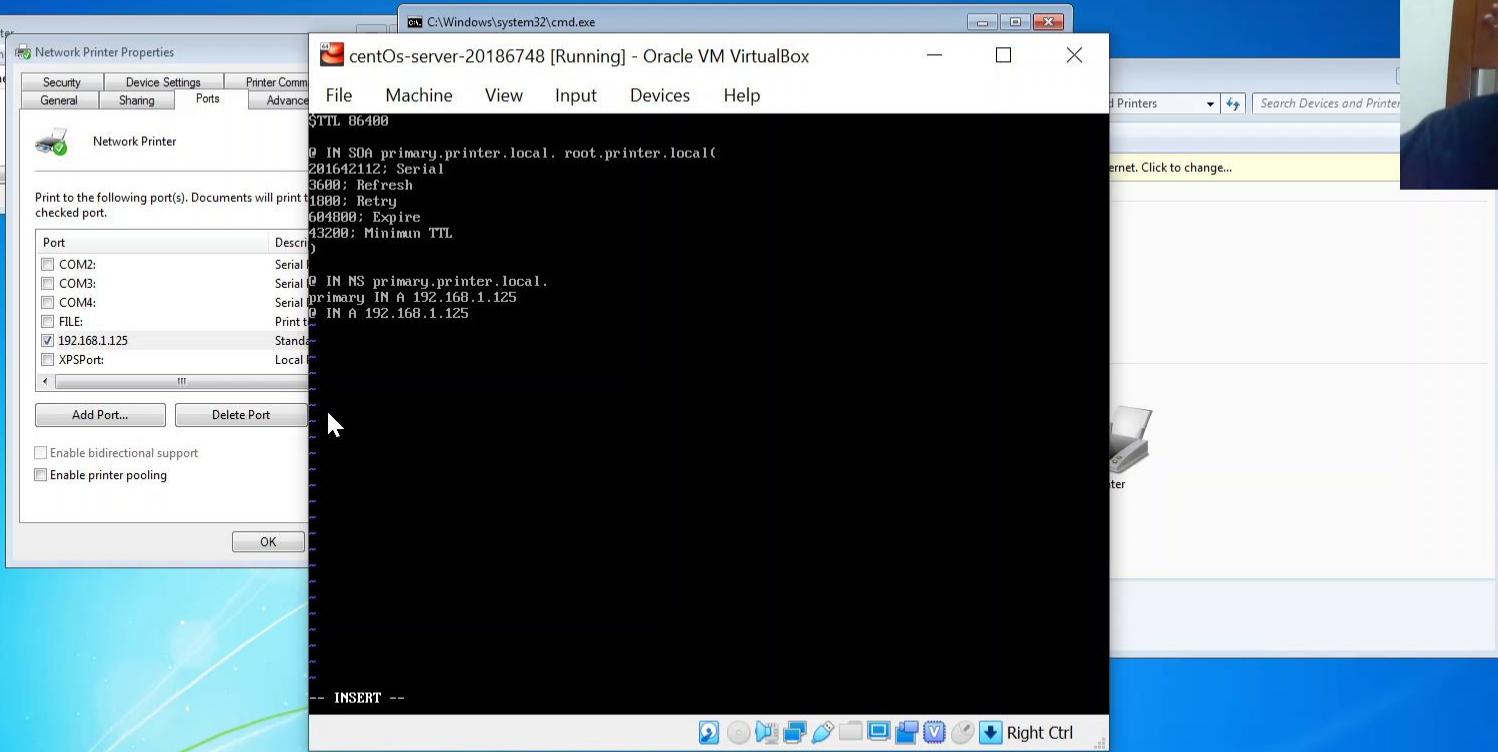


Recycle Bin

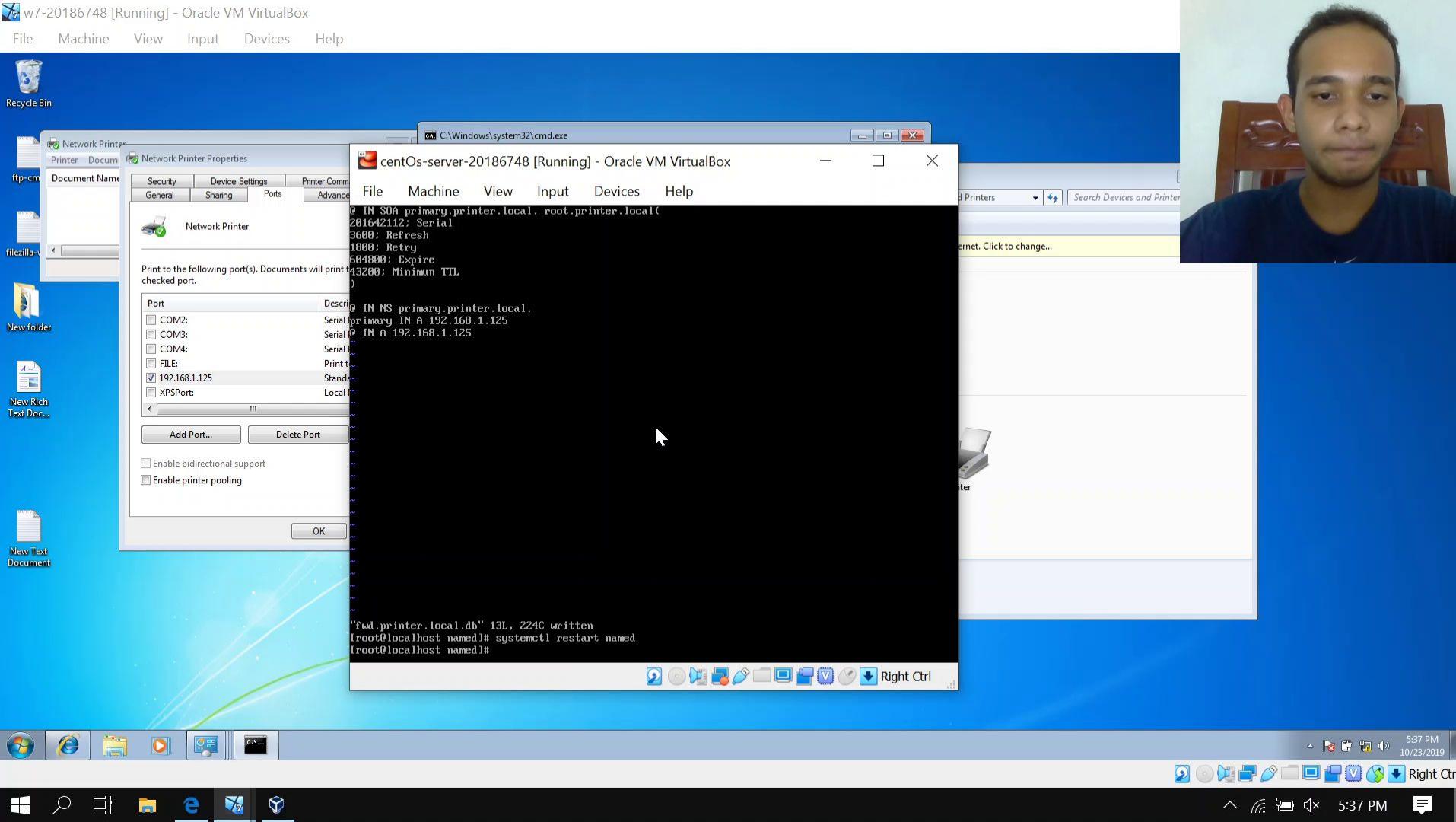


New Rich

Text Doc...



Luego reiniciamos el servicio para guardar los cambios, y probamos haciendo ping en la impresora esta vez con el nombre que establecimos en el servidor dns.





Recycle Bin



Network Printer Properties

Printer Document
Document Name
Security Device Settings Printer Commands Font
General Sharing Ports Advanced Color Ma

Network Printer

Print to the following port(s). Documents will print to the first free checked port.

Port	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> COM2:	Serial Port
<input type="checkbox"/> COM3:	Serial Port
<input type="checkbox"/> COM4:	Serial Port
<input type="checkbox"/> FILE:	Print to File
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 192.168.1.125	Standard TCP/IP Port
<input type="checkbox"/> XPS Port:	Local Port

Add Port...

Delete Port

Configure Port...

Enable bidirectional support

Enable printer pooling

OK

Cancel

Apply

c:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Pinging 192.168.1.125 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.125: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.125: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.125:
Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 <0% loss>,
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
Control-C
^C

C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping printer.local

Pinging printer.local [192.168.1.125] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.125: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.125: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.125: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.125: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.125:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 <0% loss>,
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\w7-20186748>

Devices and Printers Search Devices and Printer

the Internet. Click to change...

Printers and Faxes (4)



Fax Microsoft XPS Document Writer Network Printer Printer



7 items



5:38 PM 10/23/2019



5:38 PM 10/23/2019

