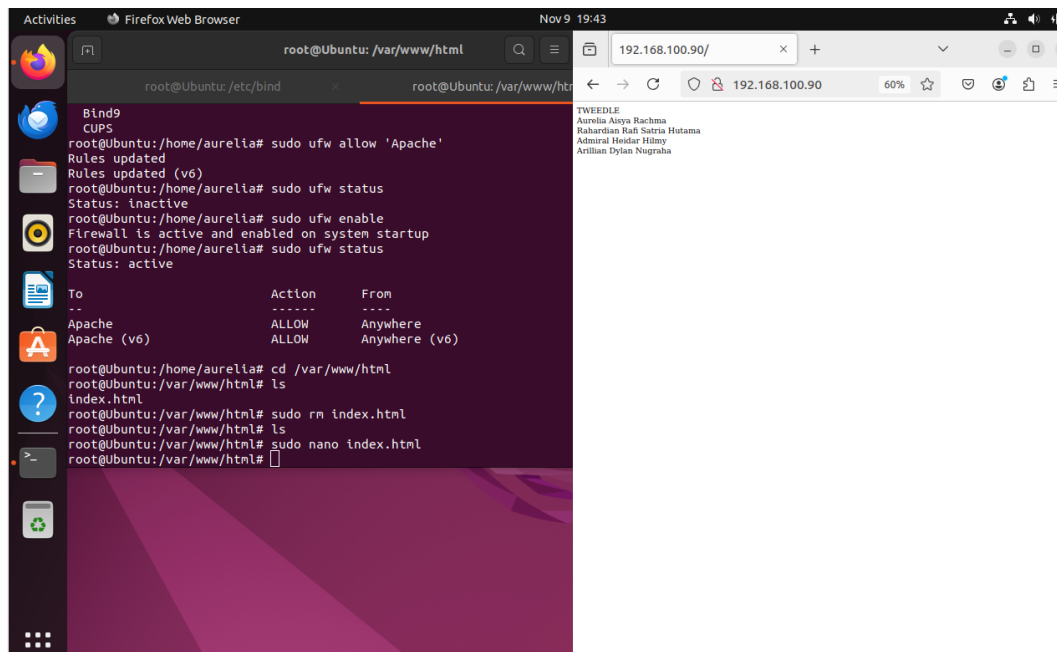
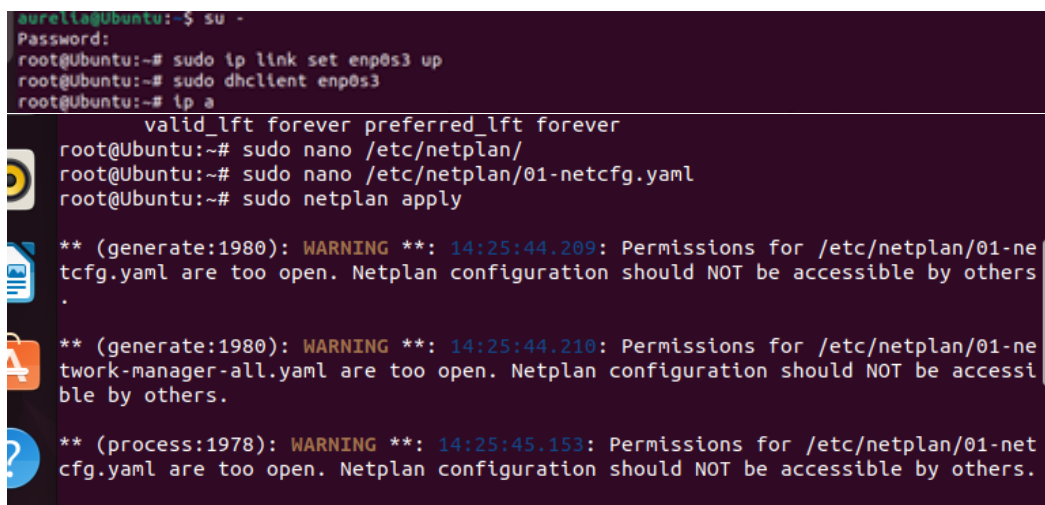


INSTALASI DNS SERVER PADA UBUNTU



```
aurelia@Ubuntu:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:c1:b3:87 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.100.168/24 brd 192.168.100.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3
        valid_lft 259192sec preferred_lft 259192sec
    inet6 2001:448a:2002:ffd9:4c9c:838d:3b96:473f/64 scope global temporary dynamic
        valid_lft 259195sec preferred_lft 86183sec
    inet6 2001:448a:2002:ffd9:764f:f6f6:817:8d40/64 scope global dynamic mngtppaddr noprefixroute
        valid_lft 259195sec preferred_lft 172795sec
    inet6 fe80::671:919e:4a7:c19d/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
aurelia@Ubuntu:~$ ip link show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:c1:b3:87 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
aurelia@Ubuntu:~$ sudo ip link set enp0s3
[sudo] password for aurelia:
aurelia is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.
```

1. Cek Alamat IP apakah sudah terkonfigurasi, dengan ketik ip a pada terminal. Kerena disini belum, maka harus di konfigurasi



2. Masuk ke root@ubuntu, dan melakukan “sudo nano /etc/netplan/01-netfg.yaml” untuk mengecek apakah setup sudah sesuai, kemudian save. Kemudian terapkan konfigurasi dengan “sudo netplan apply”.

```
root@Ubuntu:~# sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Hit:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease
Hit:3 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [129 kB]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [43.1 kB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [208 B]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [126 kB]
Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [208 B]
Fetched 298 kB in 4s (77.6 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
100 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
root@Ubuntu:~# apt list --upgradable
Listing... Done
amd64-microcode/jammy-updates,jammy-security 3.20191218.1ubuntu2.3 amd64 [upgradable from: 3.20191218.1ubuntu2.2]
apparmor/jammy-updates,jammy-security 3.0.4-2ubuntu2.4 amd64 [upgradable from: 3.0.4-2ubuntu2.3build2]
```

3. Sebelum install bind9 lakukan update

```
root@Ubuntu:~# sudo apt install bind9 resolvconf dnstools -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
```

4. Install bind9, resolvconf, dnstools dengan perintah , “sudo apt install bind9 resolvconf dnstools -y”

```
root@Ubuntu:~# cd /etc/bind
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind#
```

5. Kemudian masuk ke direktori Bind “/etc/bind”

```
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo cp db.local tweedle.com
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo cp db.127 tweedle.com.reverse
```

6. Lalu, Copy file db.local untuk forward zone dan db.127 untuk reverse zone pada tweedle.com dan tweedle.com.reverse

```
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo nano tweedle.com
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo nano tweedle.com.reverse

GNU nano 6.2 tweedle.com *
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      localhost. root.localhost. (
                        2      ; Serial
                        604800 ; Refresh
                        86400  ; Retry
                        2419200; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       tweedle.com.
@         IN      A        192.168.100.209
@         IN      AAAA     ::1

GNU nano 6.2 tweedle.com.reverse *
;
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      localhost. root.localhost. (
                        1      ; Serial
                        604800 ; Refresh
                        86400  ; Retry
                        2419200; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       tweedle.com.
209       IN      PTR      tweedle.com.
```

7. Ubah isi db.local tweedle.com dan db.127 tweedle.com.reverse dengan memasukkan IP kita

```
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo nano tweedle.com.reverse
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo nano tweedle.com
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo nano named.conf.local

GNU nano 6.2 named.conf.local *
//
// 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 "tweedle.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/tweedle.com";
};

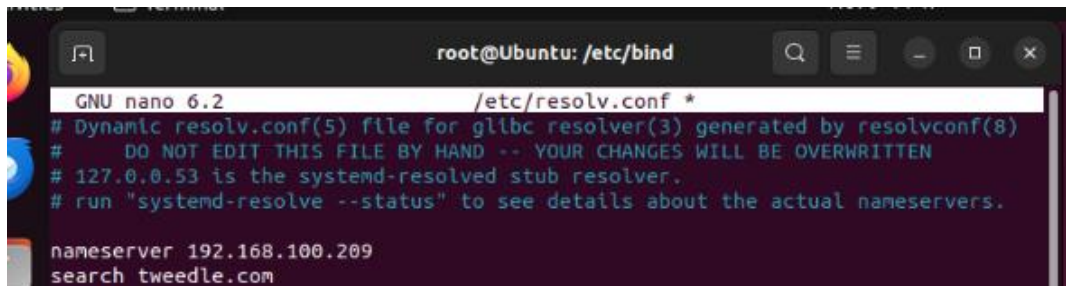
zone "100.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/tweedle.com.reverse";
};
```

8. Selanjutnya menambahkan Forward dan Reverse Zone pada file berikut, "nano named.conf.local" dan Tambahkan Zone kita specify type DNS dan File-nya. Kemudian simpan dan keluar.

```
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo /etc/init.d/named restart
Restarting named (via systemctl): named.service.
```

9. Resstart BIND9, "/etc/init.d/named restart"

```
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf
```



```
root@Ubuntu: /etc/bind
GNU nano 6.2 /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.

nameserver 192.168.100.209
search tweedle.com
```

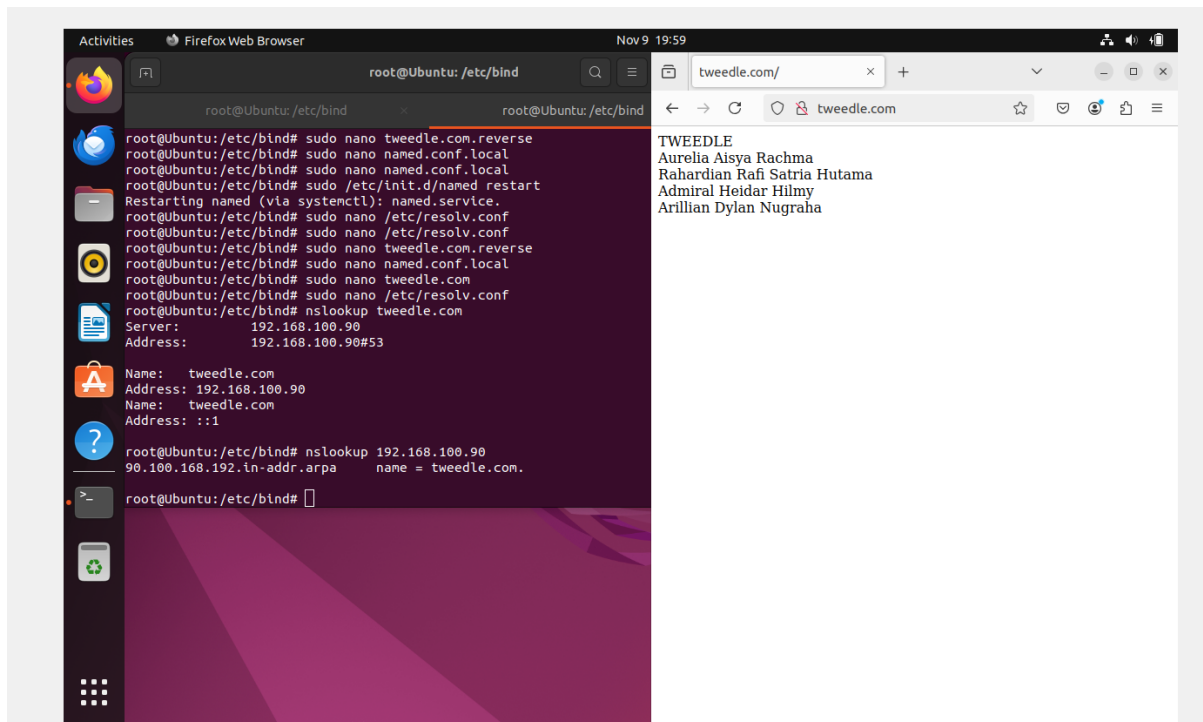
10. Buka file resolv.conf, "nano /etc/resolv.conf" dan Tambahkan nameserver masing-masing pada setting resolv.conf

```
root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# nslookup tweedle.com
Server:      192.168.100.209
Address:     192.168.100.209#53

Name:   tweedle.com
Address: 192.168.100.209
Name:   tweedle.com
Address: ::1

root@Ubuntu:/etc/bind# nslookup 192.168.100.209
209.100.168.192.in-addr.arpa    name = tweedle.com.
```

11. Test nslookup domain dan Ip



12. Buka browser dengan mencari web kita tanpa IP yaitu tweedle.com