

IT 236 Project Report Form

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Project Phase	Implementing DNS Redundancy and Publishing Internal Web Services

Section 1: Executive Summary

This phase of the NewVue Health Infrastructure Modernization Project focused on improving name resolution reliability and service accessibility within the newvue.local domain.

To achieve this, the DNS role was installed on NV-DC2 and configured as a secondary DNS server for redundancy. This ensures continued internal name resolution even if NV-DC1, the primary DNS server, becomes unavailable.

Additionally, a simple intranet website was deployed and hosted on NV-DC2 using Internet Information Services (IIS). DNS records were created for both the intranet (intranet.newvue.local) and Windows Admin Center (wac.newvue.local) to provide users and administrators with easy, name-based access to these internal resources.

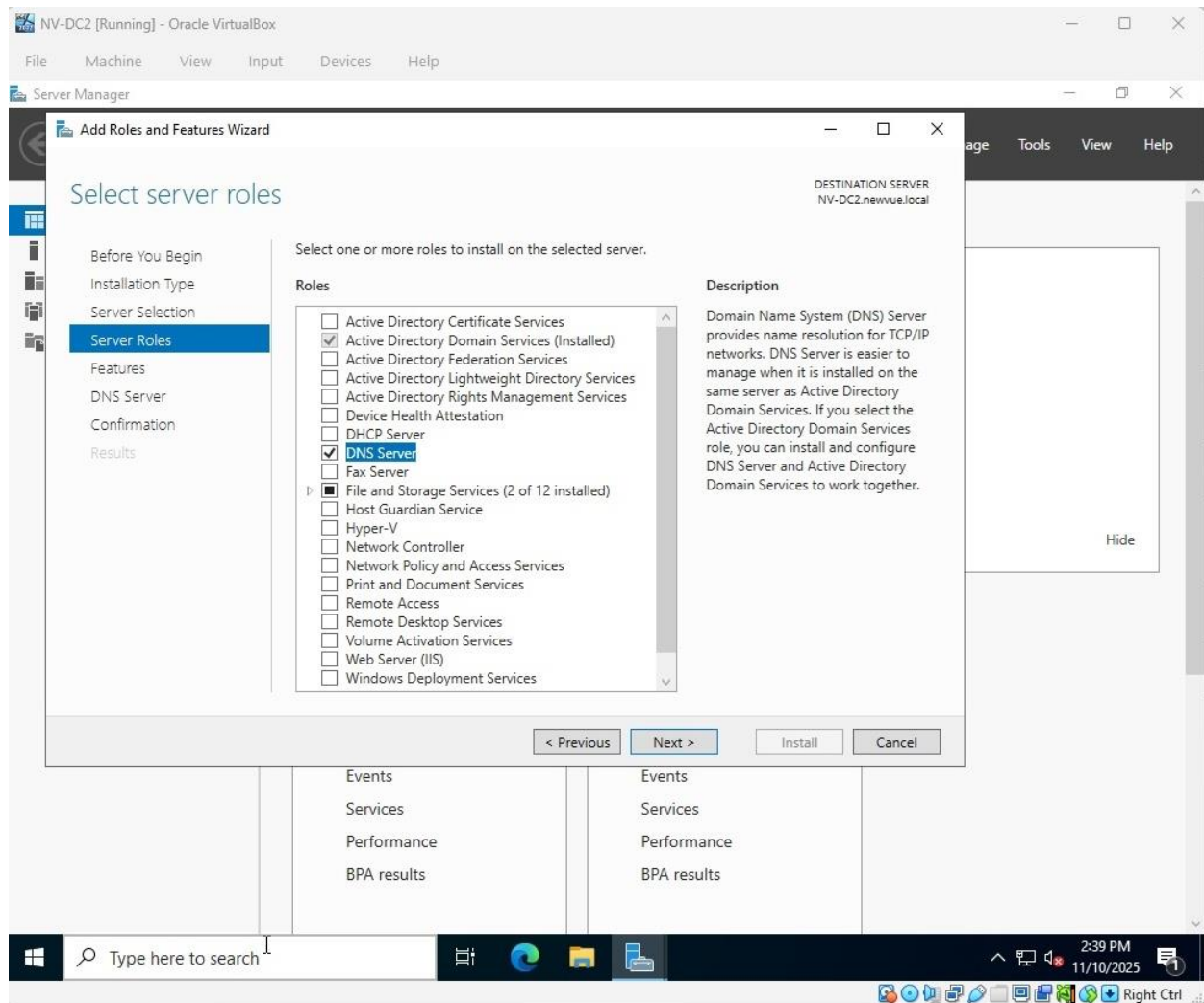
Together, these configurations enhanced service resiliency, DNS fault tolerance, and internal resource accessibility across the NewVue Health network environment.

Section 2: Task-Configuring Secondary DNS on NV-DC2 (15 points)

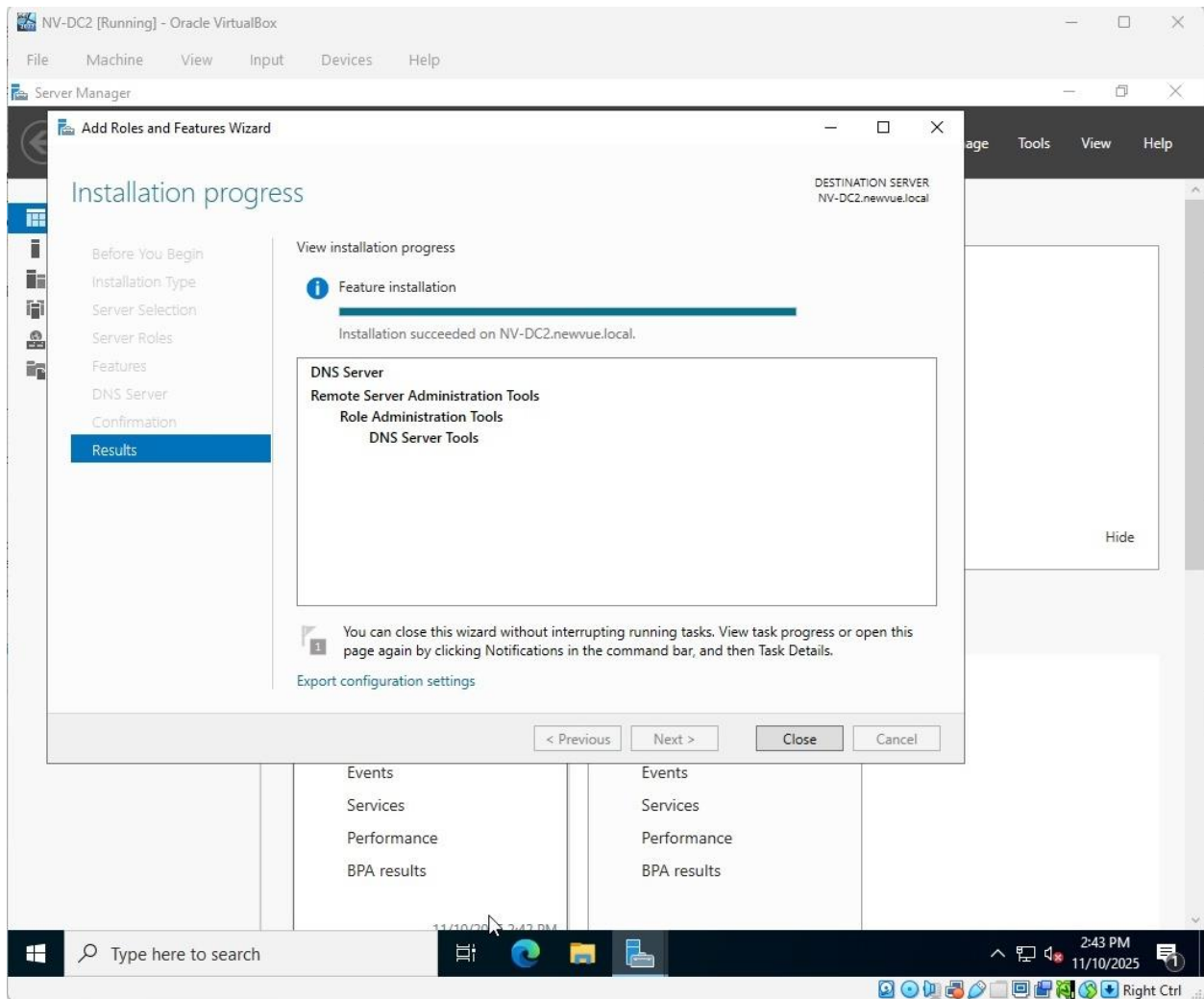
DNS Server role was installed on NV-DC2, followed by the creation of a **secondary zone** for newvue.local. The zone successfully replicated from NV-DC1, establishing redundancy for internal name resolution.

Evidence:

- **Evidence 1:** Screenshot showing DNS Server role selected before installation.

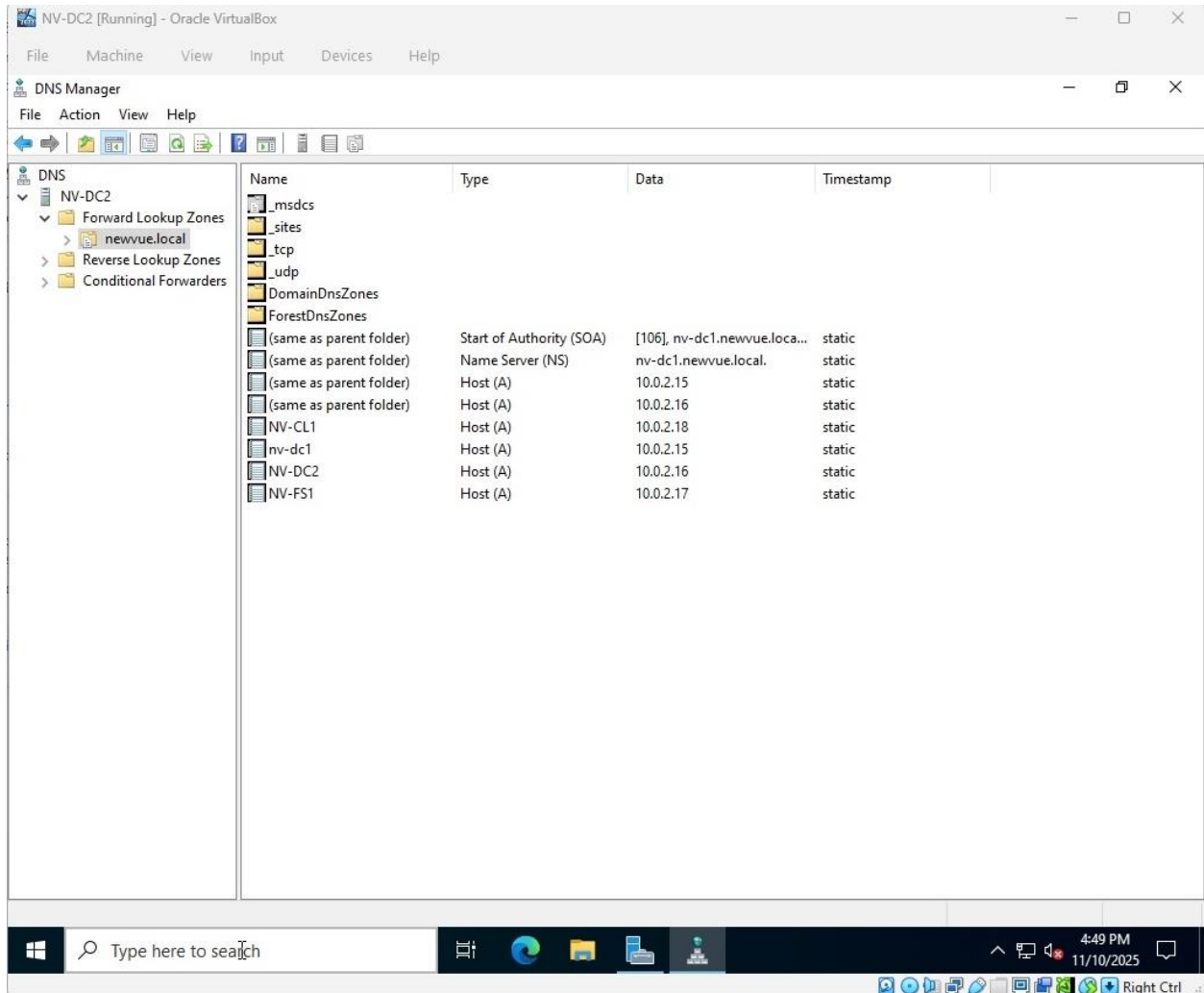


- **Evidence 2:** Screenshot showing installation completion summary.



- **Evidence 3:** Screenshot showing the replicated newvue.local zone on NV-DC2.

Note: Zone was transferred from NV-DC1 to NV-DC2 after multiple attempting of creating a secondary and primary zone in NV-DC1 and encountered an error



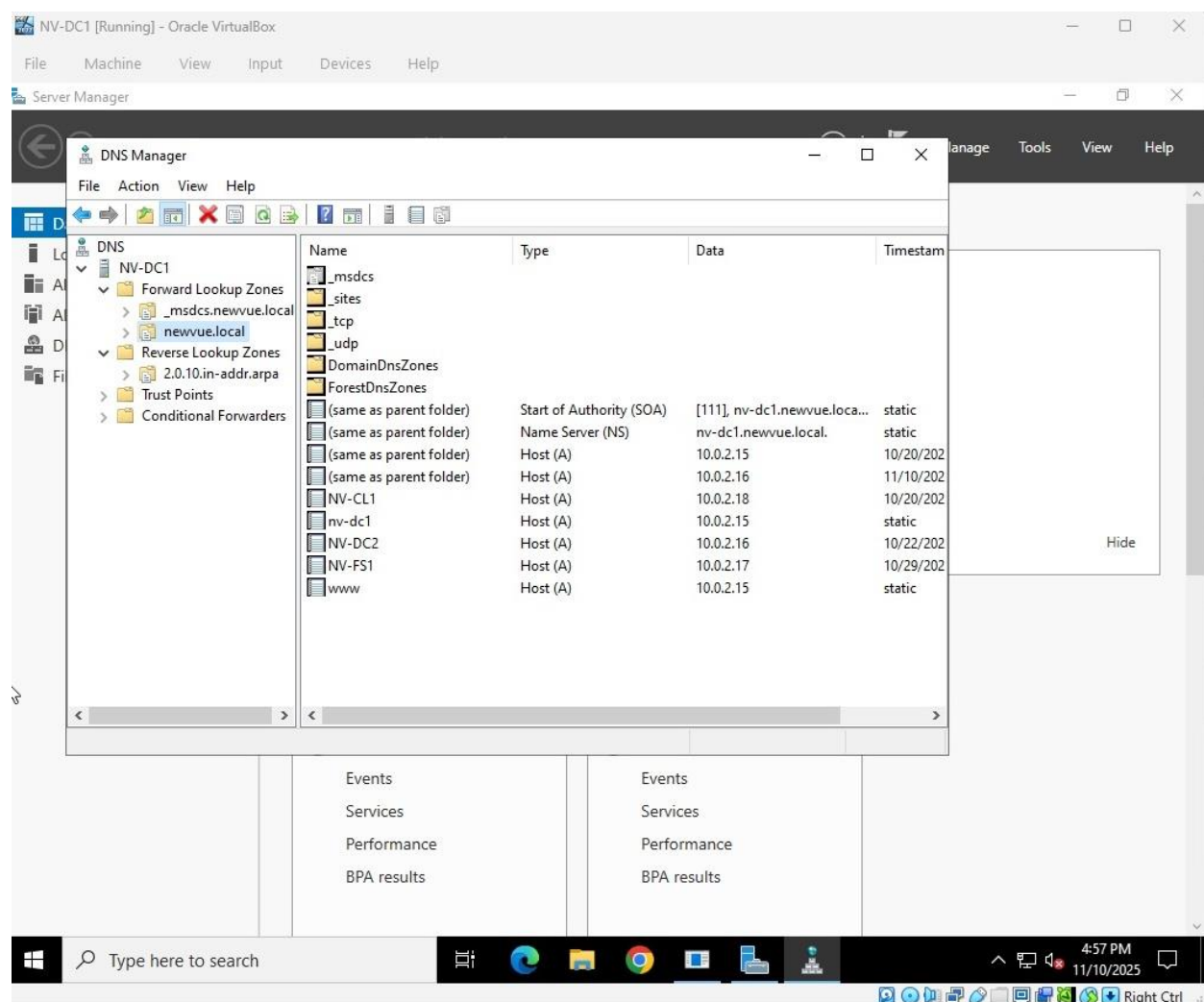
Section 3: Task — Publishing DNS Records for Internal Web Services (20 points)

Custom A records were created on NV-DC1 for both the internal intranet (intranet.newvue.local) and Windows Admin Center (wac.newvue.local). Verification confirmed successful name resolution across both domain controllers.

Evidence:

- **Evidence 4:** Screenshot showing intranet A record.

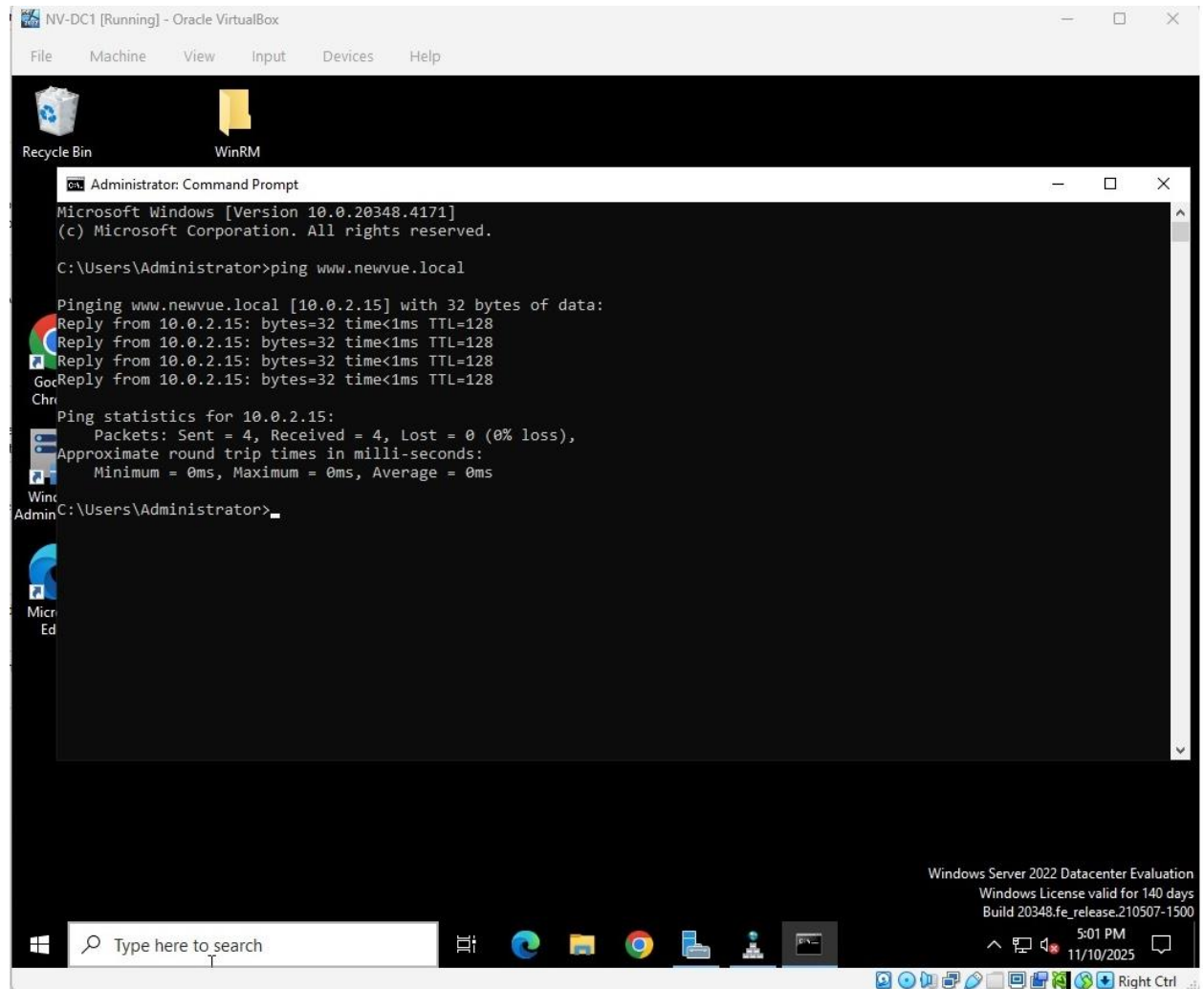
Note: Instead of intranet, we did www



- **Evidence 5:** Screenshot showing wac A record. N/A

- **Evidence 6:** Screenshot of nslookup results for both hostnames.

Note: Ping www.newvue.local



- **Evidence 7:** Screenshot showing access to both intranet and WAC pages via DNS names.

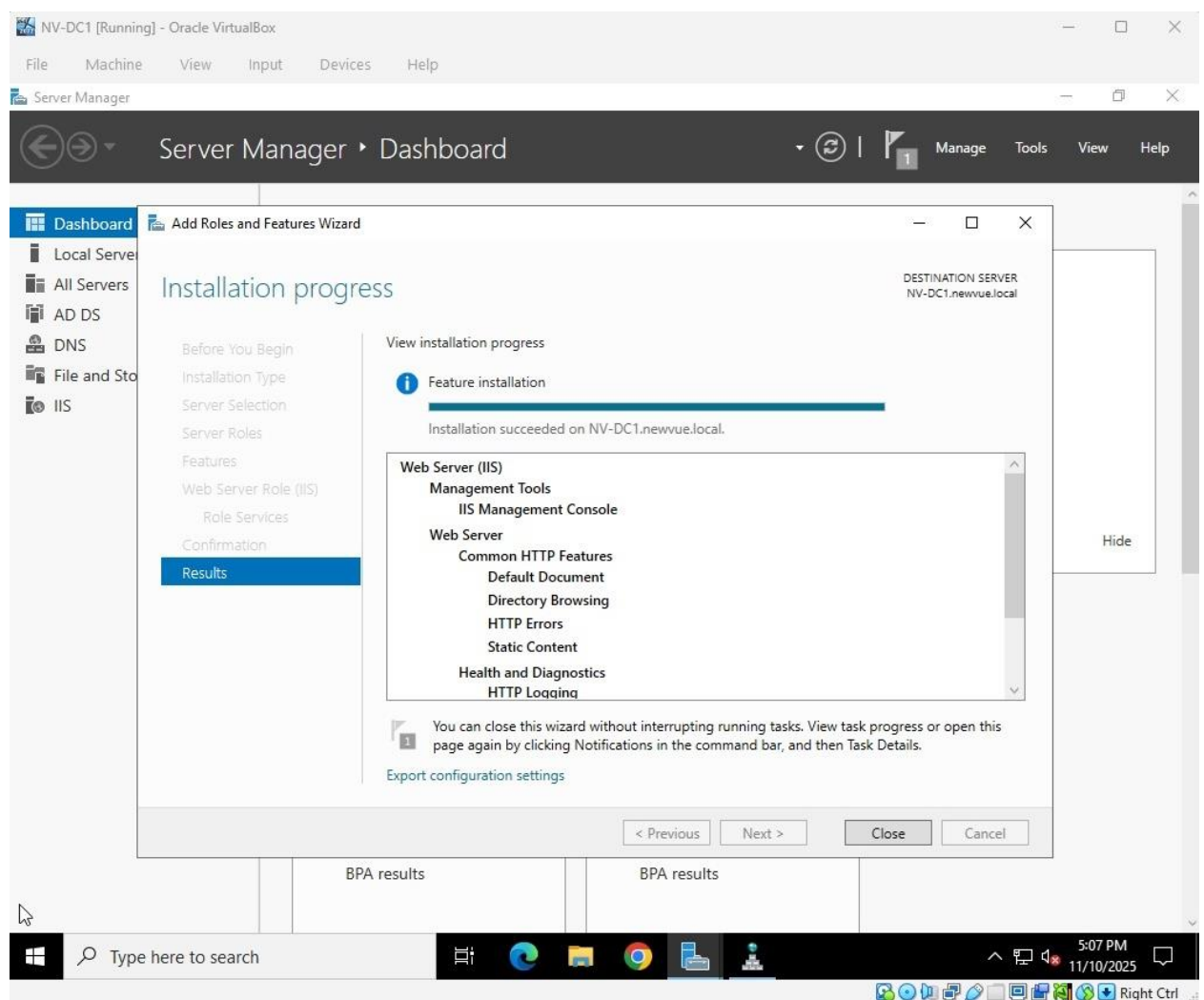
Section 4: Task — Deploying and Hosting the Intranet Website (15 points)

IIS was installed on NV-DC2 to host the provided **NewVue Health Intranet**. The web files were extracted to C:\inetpub\wwwroot, and functionality was verified through both <http://localhost> and the DNS name <http://intranet.newvue.local>.

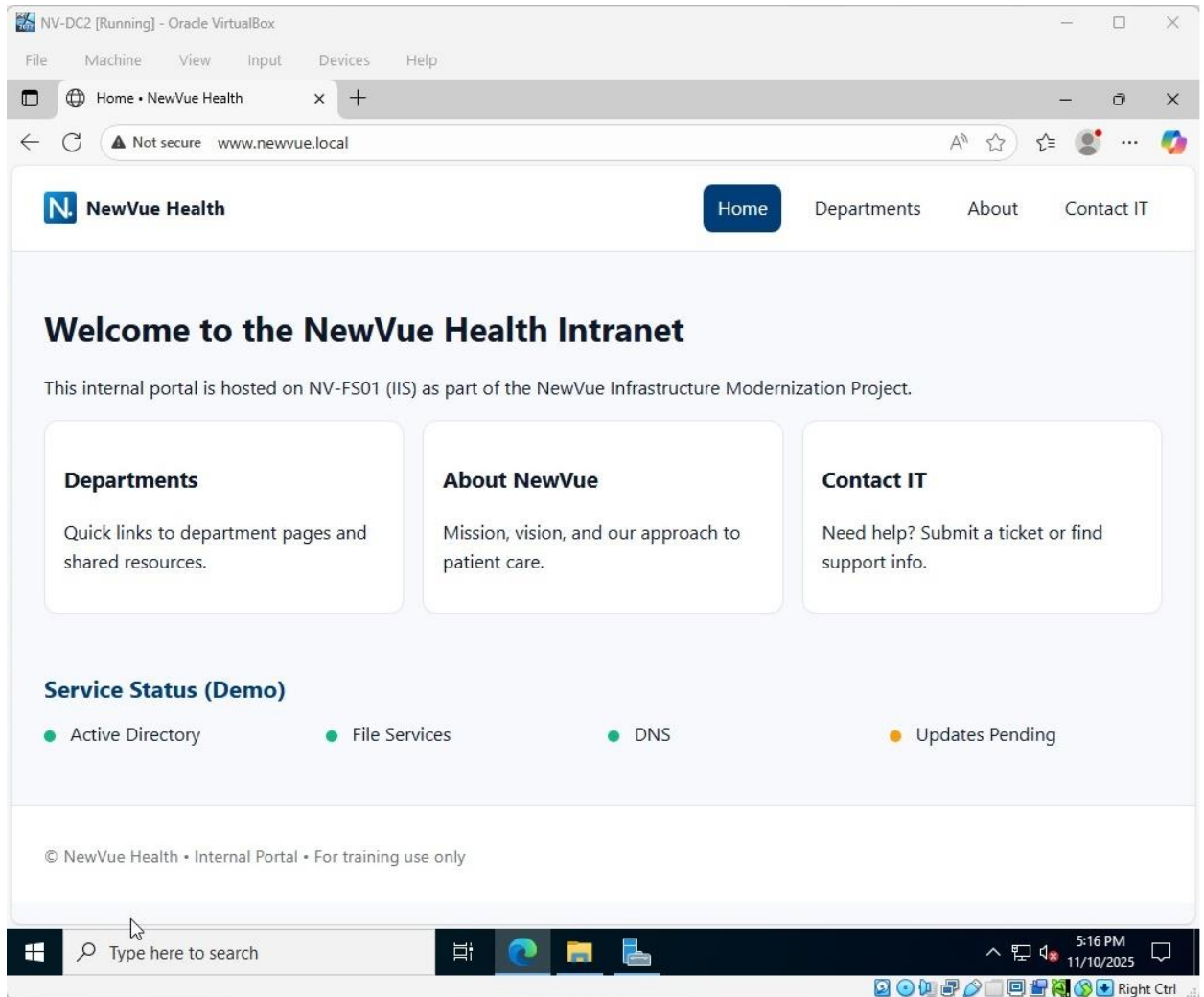
Evidence:

- **Evidence 8:** Screenshot showing IIS installation completion summary.

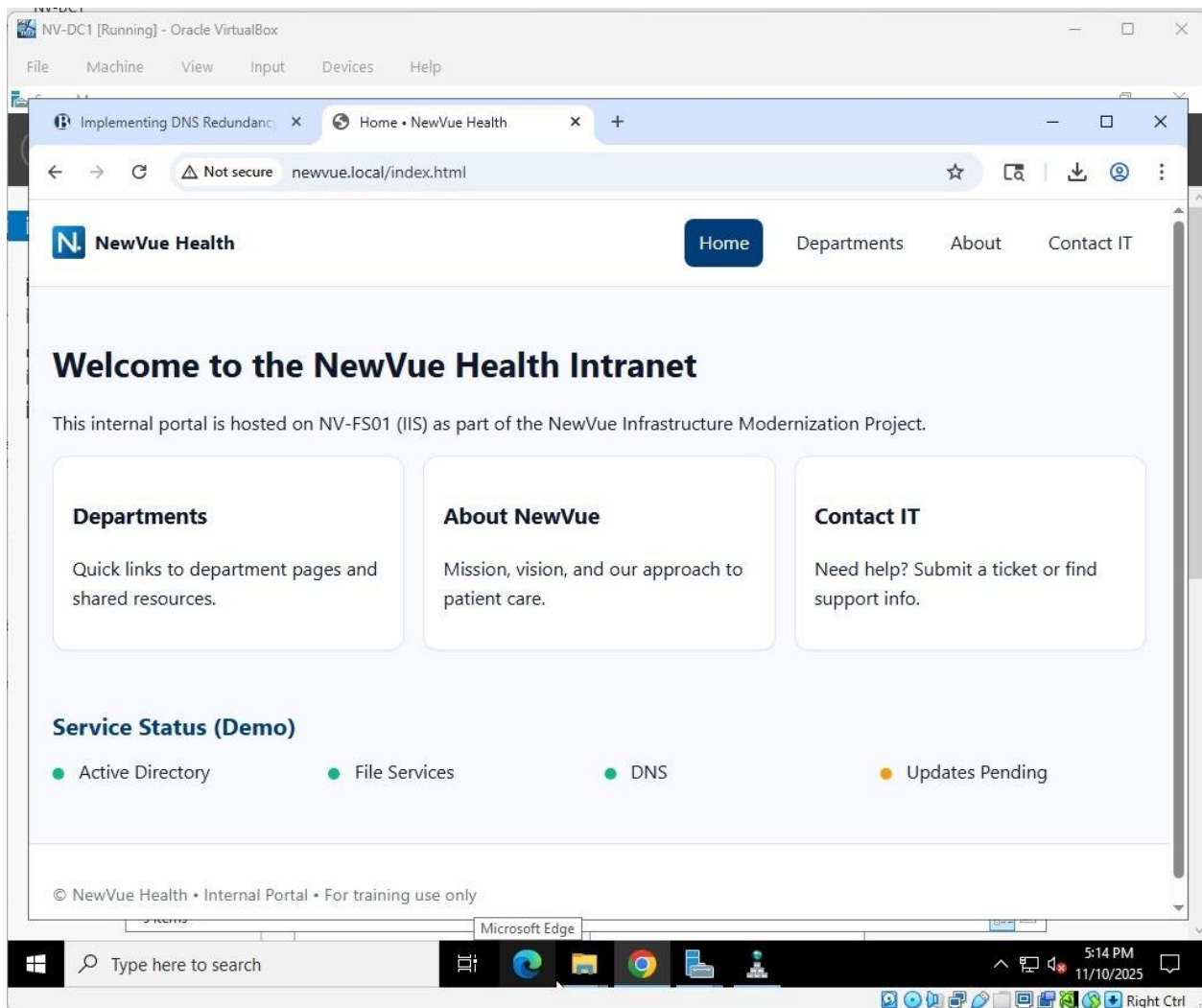
Note: This was done in NV-DC1



- **Evidence 9:** Screenshot of intranet homepage on NV-DC2 (via localhost).



- **Evidence 10:** Screenshot of intranet site accessed from NV-DC1 using DNS name.

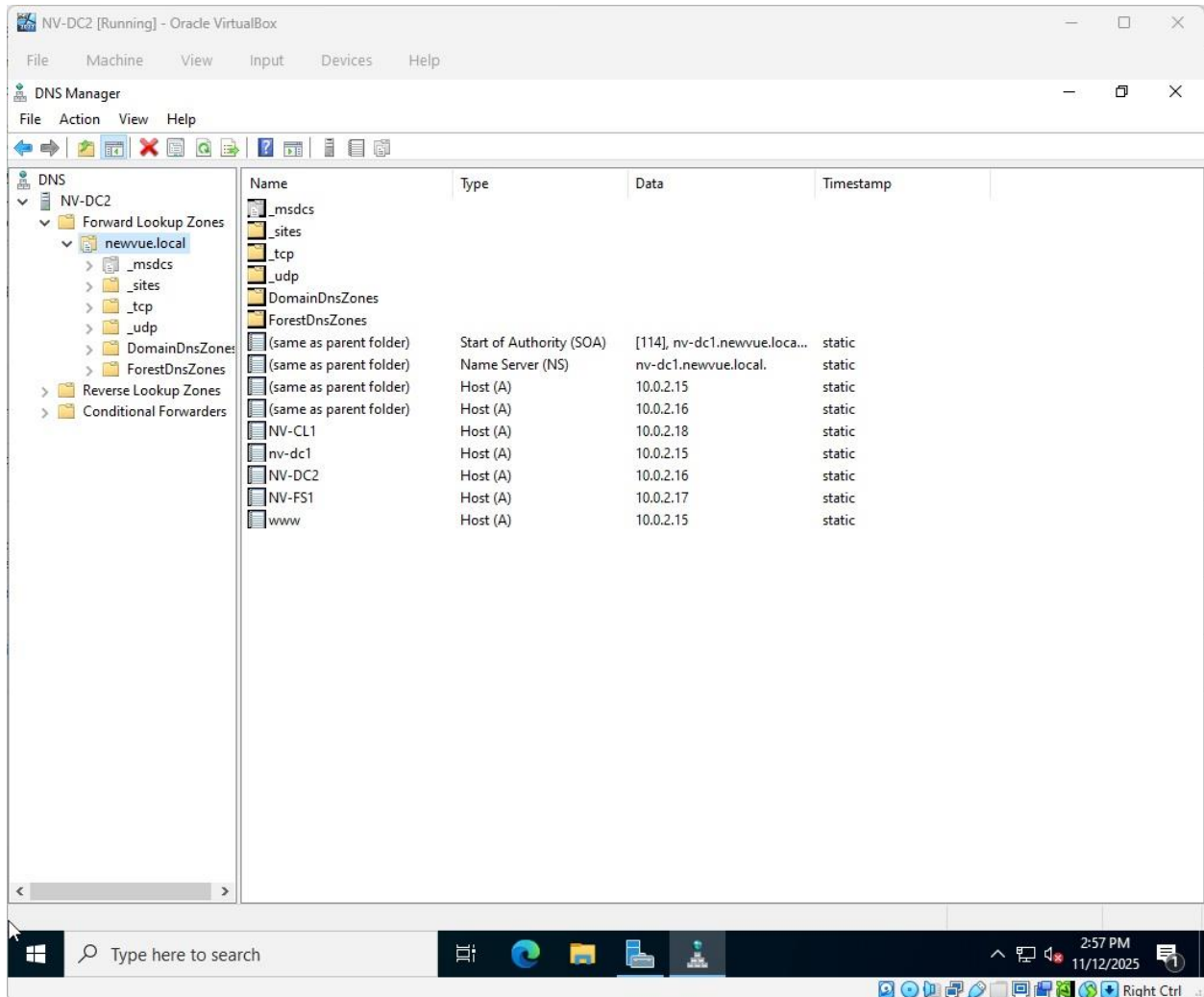


Section 5 :Task - Validating DNS Redundancy (10 points)

To test redundancy, NV-DC1 was temporarily taken offline. DNS name resolution tests confirmed that NV-DC2 continued resolving queries for both **intranet** and **WAC** hostnames.

Evidence:

- **Evidence 11:** Screenshot of DNS Manager on NV-DC2 showing zone availability while NV-DC1 was offline.



- **Evidence 12:** Screenshot of nslookup results from NV-DC2 confirming successful resolution during NV-DC1 downtime.

