

内网搭建DNS（域名服务器）

拉取镜像（dnsmasq）

```
docker pull jpillora/dnsmasq
```

用法

1. 在Docker宿主机上创建一个文件/opt/dnsmasq.conf

完整配置参考 [/opt/dnsmasq.conf](#)

```
#输出查询日志信息
log-queries
#do not use hosts nameservers
#默认会使用网关server,若需要配置本地局域网自动使用使用本DNS服务,则须将此选项设置为NO
no-resolv
#配置使用的服务,即本地查询不到时,可通过此服务依次进行查询解析,可配置多个,一般为已知的或代理的外网
DNS服务
server=114.114.114.114
server=8.8.8.8
server=10.10.10.3
#explicitly define host-ip mappings
address=/dns.iaas.biz/192.168.3.245
address=/ntp.iaas.biz/192.168.3.76
address=/gitlab.iaas.biz/192.168.3.206
address=/ldap.daas.biz/192.168.3.117
address=/test.daas.biz/192.168.3.215
```

2. 运行容器



```
$ docker run \
  --name dnsmasq \
  -d \
  -p 53:53/udp \
  -p 8080:8080 \
  -v /opt/dnsmasq.conf:/etc/dnsmasq.conf \
  --log-opt "max-size=100m" \
  -e "HTTP_USER=admin" \
  -e "HTTP_PASS=admin" \
  --restart always \
  jpillora/dnsmasq
```

`-v /opt/dnsmasq.conf:/etc/dnsmasq.conf` 把我们创建的（宿主机上的）文件挂载（映射）到容器的配置文件/etc/dnsmasq.conf

3. 访问 `http://<docker-host>:8080` , 验证, `admin/admin` 你应该看到

dnsmasq

Status

 Connected
 Running
for 29s
pid 15

Logging

☒ stdout
☒ stderr
☒ agent

Restart

Save

Revert

webproc
0.1.9

```
1 #dnsmasq config, for a complete example, see:
2 # http://oss.segetech.com/intra/srv/dnsmasq.conf
3 #log all dns queries
4 log-queries
5 #dont use hosts nameservers
6 no-resolv
7 #use google as default nameservers
8 server=8.8.4.4
9 server=8.8.8.8
10 #serve all .company queries using a specific nameserver
11 server=/company/10.0.0.1
12 #explicitly define host-ip mappings
13 address=/myhost.company/10.0.0.2
```

```
[webproc] 2017/10/14 14:41:00 manual restart req sent
[webproc] 2017/10/14 14:41:00 sending signal: interrupt
[webproc] 2017/10/14 14:40:59.984 POST /save 200 101ms (172.17.0.1)
[webproc] 2017/10/14 14:41:00 sending signal: child exited
[webproc] 2017/10/14 14:41:00 restart success
[webproc] 2017/10/14 14:41:00 program exited with -1, restart in 100ms...
dnsmasq: started, version 2.78 cachesize 150
dnsmasq: compile time options: IPv6 GNU-getopt no-DBus no-illn no-IDN DHCP
DHCPv6 no-Lua TFTP no-contrack ipset auth no-DNSSEC loop-detect inotify
dnsmasq: using nameserver 10.0.0.1#53 for domain company
dnsmasq: using nameserver 8.8.8.8#53
dnsmasq: using nameserver 8.8.4.4#53
dnsmasq: read /etc/hosts - 7 addresses
```

此时DNS搭建完成。

Linux使用内网DNS

需要编辑/etc/resolv.conf文件

```
vim /etc/resolv.conf
```

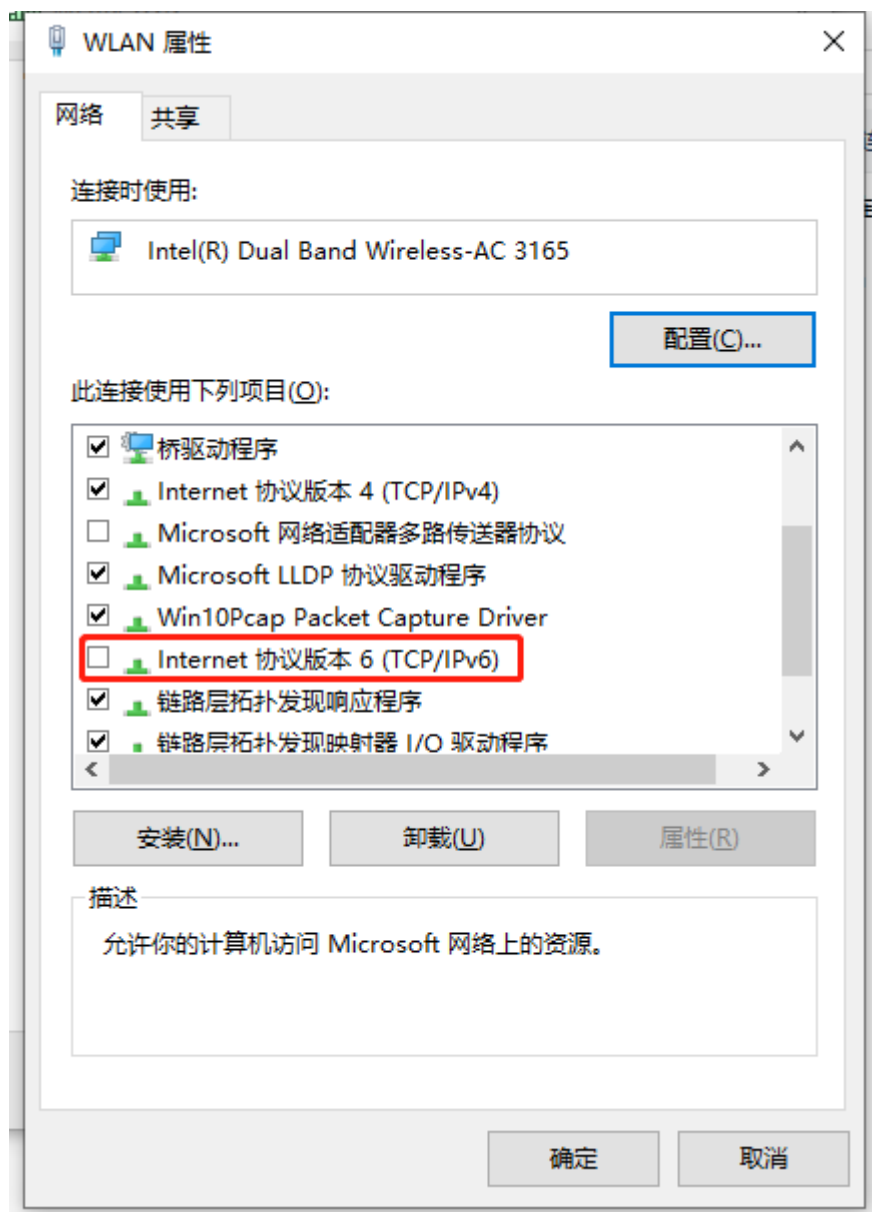
注释原配置: `nameserver 192.168.3.1`

添加新配置: `nameserver 192.168.3.245`

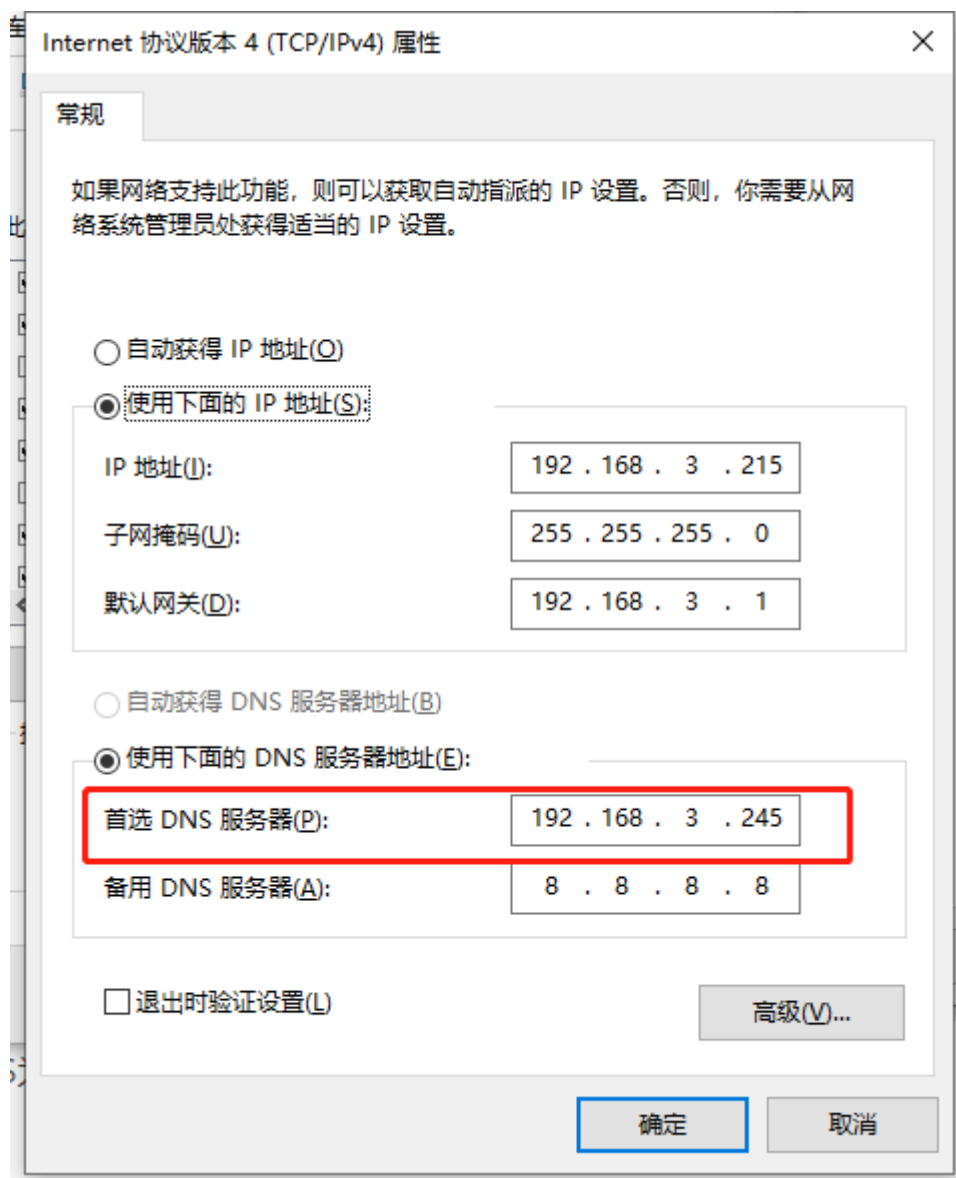
192.168.3.245为dns的ip

windows使用内网DNS

1.关闭IPv6, 去掉勾选



2.设置IPv4的DNS为192.168.3.245



192.168.3.245为dns的ip