# DNS resolution for instances

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The Networking service offers several methods to configure name resolution (DNS) for instances. Most deployments should implement case 1 or 2a. Case 2b requires security considerations to prevent leaking internal DNS information to instances.

## Note

All of these setups require the configured DNS resolvers to be reachable from the virtual network in question. So unless the resolvers are located inside the virtual network itself, this implies the need for a router to be attached to that network having an external gateway configured.

# Case 1: Each virtual network uses unique DNS resolver(s) 1

In this case, the DHCP agent offers one or more unique DNS resolvers to instances via DHCP on each virtual network. You can configure a DNS resolver when creating or updating a subnet. To configure more than one DNS resolver, repeat the option multiple times.

• Configure a DNS resolver when creating a subnet.

\$ openstack subnet create --dns-nameserver DNS\_RESOLVER

Replace **DNS\_RESOLVER** with the IP address of a DNS resolver reachable from the virtual network. Repeat the option if you want to specify multiple IP addresses. For example:

\$ openstack subnet create --dns-nameserver 203.0.113.8 --dns-nameserver 198.51.100.53

## Note

This command requires additional options outside the scope of this content.

• Add a DNS resolver to an existing subnet.

\$ openstack subnet set --dns-nameserver DNS\_RESOLVER SUBNET\_ID\_OR\_NAME

Replace **DNS\_RESOLVER** with the IP address of a DNS resolver reachable from the virtual network and **SUBNET\_ID\_OR\_NAME** with the UUID or name of the subnet. For example, using the **selfservice** subnet:

\$ openstack subnet set --dns-nameserver 203.0.113.9 selfservice

• Remove all DNS resolvers from a subnet.

\$ openstack subnet set --no-dns-nameservers SUBNET\_ID\_OR\_NAME

Replace SUBNET\_ID\_OR\_NAME with the UUID or name of the subnet. For example, using the selfservice subnet:

\$ openstack subnet set --no-dns-nameservers selfservice

## Note

You can use this option in combination with the previous one in order to replace all existing DNS resolver addresses with new ones.

# Note

When DNS resolvers are explicitly specified for a subnet this way, that setting will take precedence over the options presented in case 2.

# Case 2: DHCP agents forward DNS queries from instances 1

In this case, the DHCP agent offers the list of all DHCP agent's IP addresses on a subnet as DNS resolver(s) to instances via DHCP on that subnet.

The DHCP agent then runs a masquerading forwarding DNS resolver with two possible options to determine where the DNS queries are sent to.

#### Note

The DHCP agent will answer queries for names and addresses of instances running within the virtual network directly instead of forwarding them.

# Case 2a: Queries are forwarded to an explicitly configured set of DNS resolvers 1

In the dhcp\_agent.ini file, configure one or more DNS resolvers. To configure more than one DNS resolver, use a comma between the values.

[DEFAULT]
dnsmasq\_dns\_servers = DNS\_RESOLVER

Replace DNS\_RESOLVER with a list of IP addresses of DNS resolvers reachable from all virtual networks. For example:

[DEFAULT] dnsmasq\_dns\_servers = 203.0.113.8, 198.51.100.53

#### Note

You must configure this option for all eligible DHCP agents and restart them to activate the values.

# Case 2b: Queries are forwarded to DNS resolver(s) configured on the host 1

In this case, the DHCP agent forwards queries from the instances to the DNS resolver(s) configured in the **resolv.conf** file on the host running the DHCP agent. This requires these resolvers being reachable from all virtual networks.

In the dhcp\_agent.ini file, enable using the DNS resolver(s) configured on the host.

[DEFAULT]
dnsmasq\_local\_resolv = True

## Note

You must configure this option for all eligible DHCP agents and restart them to activate this setting.

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