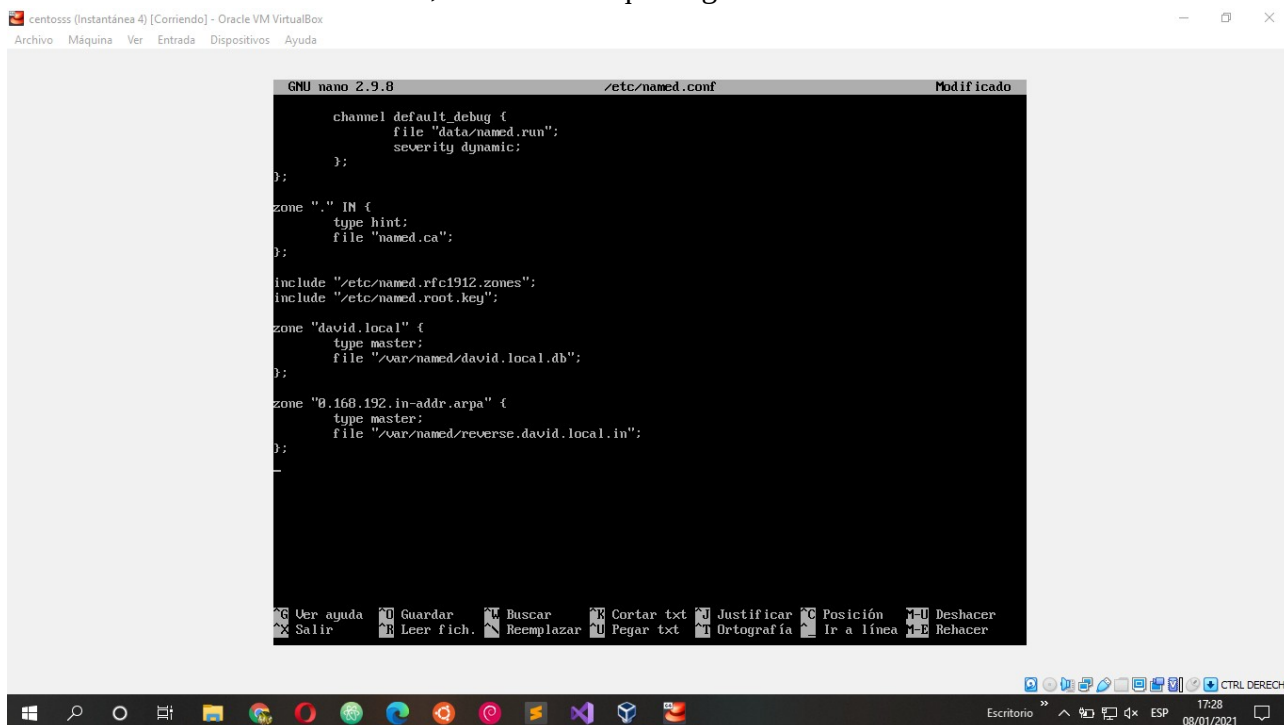


1. Crea una zona con tu nombre, o un nombre que te guste.



```

GNU nano 2.9.8 /etc/named.conf Modificado
channel default_debug {
    file "data/named.run";
    severity dynamic;
};

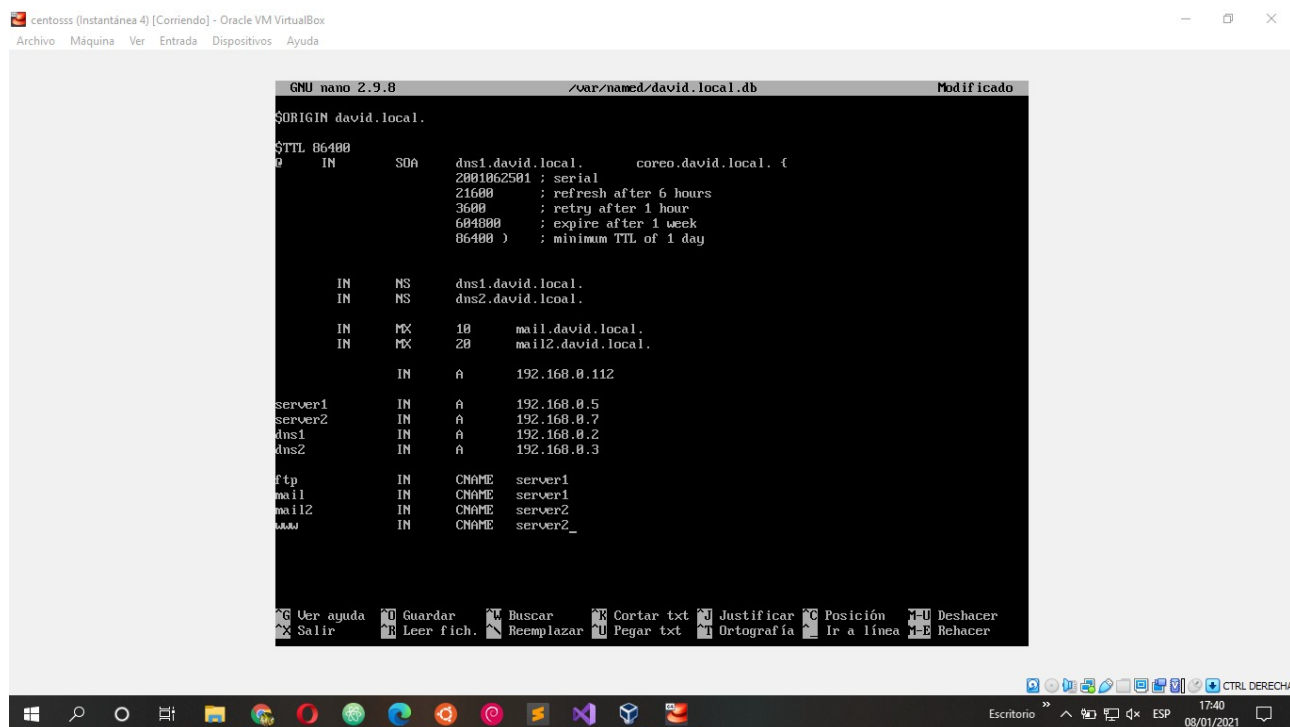
zone "." IN {
    type hint;
    file "named.ca";
};

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

zone "david.local" {
    type master;
    file "/var/named/david.local.db";
};

zone "0.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/var/named/reverse.david.local.in";
};
    
```

2. Configura la zona directa y inversa sobre bind9 en Centos.



```

GNU nano 2.9.8 /var/named/david.local.db Modificado
$ORIGIN david.local.
$TTL 86400
IN SOA dns1.david.local. correo.david.local. (
    2001062501 : serial
    21600 : refresh after 6 hours
    3600 : retry after 1 hour
    604800 : expire after 1 week
    86400 : minimum TTL of 1 day
)

IN NS dns1.david.local.
IN NS dns2.david.local.

IN MX 10 mail.david.local.
IN MX 20 mail2.david.local.

IN A 192.168.0.112

server1 IN A 192.168.0.5
server2 IN A 192.168.0.7
dns1 IN A 192.168.0.2
dns2 IN A 192.168.0.3

ftp IN CNAME server1
mail IN CNAME server1
mail2 IN CNAME server2
    
```

3. Prueba que funciona correctamente el dominio y subdominios creados usando nslookup desde Centos y una máquina en Windows.