



P O R T A D A D E U T 3 - E J 1 _ P 2

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Configuramos tanto el db.empresa.com como el .local en los que he puesto el tiempo de vida a un dia, y datos como SOA que es el registro de la zona y definir quien manda en esa zona

```
GNU nano 7.2          /etc/bind/db.empresa.com
$TTL 86400
@      IN      SOA    ns1.empresa.com. admin.empresa.com. (
                      2025021101 ; Serial
                      3600      ; Refresh
                      1800      ; Retry
                      604800    ; Expire
                      86400     ; Minimum
                      )
                      IN      NS      ns1.empresa.com.

ns1           IN      A       192.168.200.24
www           IN      A       192.168.200.24

[ 12 líneas escritas ]
^G Ayuda      ^O Guardar    ^W Buscar      ^K Cortar      ^T Ejecutar  ^C Ubicación
^X Salir      ^R Leer fich. ^\ Reemplazar ^U Pegar       ^J Justificar ^/ Ir a línea

GNU nano 7.2          /etc/bind/db.empresa.local
$TTL 86400
@      IN      SOA    ns1.empresa.local. admin.empresa.local. (
                      2025021101 ; Serial
                      3600      ; Refresh
                      1800      ; Retry
                      604800    ; Expire
                      86400     ; Minimum
                      )
                      IN      NS      ns1.empresa.local.

ns1           IN      A       192.168.200.24
www           IN      A       192.168.200.24
intranet      IN      A       192.168.200.24

@             IN      MX 10   correo.empresa.local.
mail          IN      A       192.168.200.24
```

En el named.conf.local configuramos las zonas de cada uno

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal" with the command "GNU nano 7.2" at the top left and the file path "/etc/bind/named.conf.local" at the top right. The main area contains BIND configuration code. At the bottom, there is a status bar with the message "[18 líneas escritas]" and a series of keyboard shortcuts:

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ^{^G} Ayuda | ^{^O} Guardar | ^{^W} Buscar | ^{^K} Cortar | ^{^T} Ejecutar | ^{^C} Ubicación |
| ^{^X} Salir | ^{^R} Leer fich. | ^{^V} Reemplazar | ^{^U} Pegar | ^{^J} Justificar | ^{^/} Ir a línea |

Hacemos dos dig desde el cliente para comprobar que te puedes conectar al servidor

```
esteban@esteban-VirtualBox:~$ dig empresa.com

; <>> DiG 9.18.39-0ubuntu0.24.04.2-Ubuntu <>> empresa.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 64345
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;empresa.com.           IN      A

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
empresa.com.      86400   IN      SOA      ns1.empresa.com. admin.empresa.c
om. 2025021101 3600 1800 604800 86400

;; Query time: 2 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.53#53(127.0.0.53) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Tue Dec 16 18:00:24 CET 2025
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 86
```

```
esteban@esteban-VirtualBox:~$ dig empresa.local

; <>> DiG 9.18.39-0ubuntu0.24.04.2-Ubuntu <>> empresa.local
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; WARNING: .local is reserved for Multicast DNS
;; You are currently testing what happens when an mDNS query is leaked to DNS
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: SERVFAIL, id: 52124
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
;; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 65494
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;empresa.local.           IN      A

;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.53#53(127.0.0.53) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Tue Dec 16 18:03:28 CET 2025
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 42
```

He cambiado el dns a que pregunta por probar a solucionar unos errores de enrutamiento que me daban

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal" with the command "GNU nano 7.2 /etc/resolv.conf" at the top. The file content is a configuration for DNS resolution, including search domains and nameservers. At the bottom, a status bar displays keyboard shortcuts for various operations like Ayuda (Help), Guardar (Save), and Salir (Exit).

```
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/resolv.conf
# /etc/resolv.conf and seeing this text, you have followed the symlink.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the
# internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists all
# configured search domains.
#
# Run "resolvectl status" to see details about the uplink DNS servers
# currently in use.
#
# Third party programs should typically not access this file directly, but only
# through the symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a
# different way, replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service\(8\) for details about the supported modes of
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

nameserver 192.168.200.24
options edns0 trust-ad

[ 22 líneas escritas ]
^G Ayuda      ^O Guardar     ^W Buscar      ^K Cortar      ^T Ejecutar    ^C Ubicación
^X Salir      ^R Leer fich.  ^\ Reemplazar  ^U Pegar       ^J Justificar ^/ Ir a línea
```

Creo los archivos y los directorios de html para el interno y el externo

The screenshot shows two terminal windows. The left window is titled "GNU nano 7.2" and contains the code for "index.html" located at "/var/www/interna/index.html". The right window is also titled "GNU nano 7.2" and contains the code for "index.html" located at "/var/www/publica/index.html". Both files are simple HTML documents with titles and body content.

```
GNU nano 7.2 /var/www/interna/index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Hola Mundo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hola estas en la red interna de Esteban</h1>
</body>
</html>

GNU nano 7.2 /var/www/publica/index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Mi Primera Página</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>esta sen la red publica</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Creo el archivo .htaccess para crear el usuario limitado a l hora de acceder a la pagina

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         /var/www/interna/.htaccess
AuthType Basic
AuthName "Web limitacionada"
AuthUserFile /etc/apache2/.htpasswd
Require valid-user
```

Configuramos el .conf del .local para montar el virtualhost

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         /etc/apache2/sites-available/interno.conf
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName www.empresa.local
    DocumentRoot /var/www/interna

    <Directory /var/www/interno>
        AllowOverride AuthConfig
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

Lo mismo para el .com pero sin el access

```
GNU nano 7.2                                         /etc/apache2/sites-available/externo.conf *
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName empresa.com
    DocumentRoot /var/www/publica

    <Directory /var/www/externo>
        AllowOverride All
        Require all granted
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

Activamos los virtual host y reiniciamos el servicio de apache2

```

esteban@esteban-VirtualBox:~$ sudo a2ensite interno.conf
sudo a2ensite externo.conf
sudo systemctl reload apache2
Enabling site interno.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
Enabling site externo.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
esteban@esteban-VirtualBox:~$ sudo a2ensite interno.conf
Site interno already enabled
esteban@esteban-VirtualBox:~$ sudo a2ensite externo.conf
Site externo already enabled
esteban@esteban-VirtualBox:~$ sudo systemctl reload apache2

```

Cambiamos el dns al que pregunta el cliente para que pregunte directamente al servidor¹

```

GNU nano 7.2                               /etc/resolv.conf
# /etc/resolv.conf and seeing this text, you have followed the symlink.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the
# internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists all
# configured search domains.
#
# Run "resolvectl status" to see details about the uplink DNS servers
# currently in use.
#
# Third party programs should typically not access this file directly, but
# through the symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in
# different way, replace this symlink by a static file or a different syml
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

nameserver 192.168.200.24
options edns0 trust-ad
search .

```

¹

