DNS

Experiment: 3

Aim:

To create and configure DNS Server

Description:

DNS Server

A DNS server is a computer server that contains a database of public IP addresses and their associated hostnames, and in most cases, serves to resolve, or translate, those common names to IP addresses as requested.

Port No: 53

Package name: bind9

Configuration file: /etc/bind/named.conf. (Primary configuration file), /etc/bind/

db.root(root nameservers)

Procedure:

CASHING NAMESERVER

When configured as a caching nameserver BIND9 will find the answer to name queries and

remember the answer when the domain is queried again.

1. Install bind9 by typing

\$sudo apt install bind9 \$sudo apt install dnsutils

- 2. The default configuration is set up to act as a caching server. All that is required is simply
- adding the IP Addresses of your ISP's DNS servers. Simply uncomment and edit the following in /etc/bind/named.conf.options:
- 3.Restart it by typing \$sudo systemctl restart bind9.service

PRIMARY MASTER

As a primary master server BIND9 reads the data for a zone from a file on it's host and is authoritative for that zone.

Forward zone file

To add a DNS zone to BIND9, turning BIND9 into a Primary Master server, the firststep is to edit /etc/bind/named.conf.local:

\$sudo cp /etc/bind/db.local /etc/bind/db.example.com \$sudo systemctl restart bind9.service

Reverse Zone File

Now that the zone is set up and resolving names to IP Addresses, a *Reverse zone* needs to be added to allows DNS to resolve an address to a name.

- 1. Edit /etc/bind/named.conf.local
- 2. Now create the /etc/bind/db.192 file: \$sudo cp /etc/bind/db.127 /etc/bind/db.192
- 3. edit /etc/bind/db.192changing the basically the same options as /etc/bind/db.example.com:
- 4. After creating the reverse zone file restart BIND9:

\$sudo systemctl restart bind9.service

5. Check the status

\$Sudo service bind9 status

6. Check if nslookup can resolve

\$nslookup <u>ftp.example.com</u> \$nslookup ubuntu.example.com

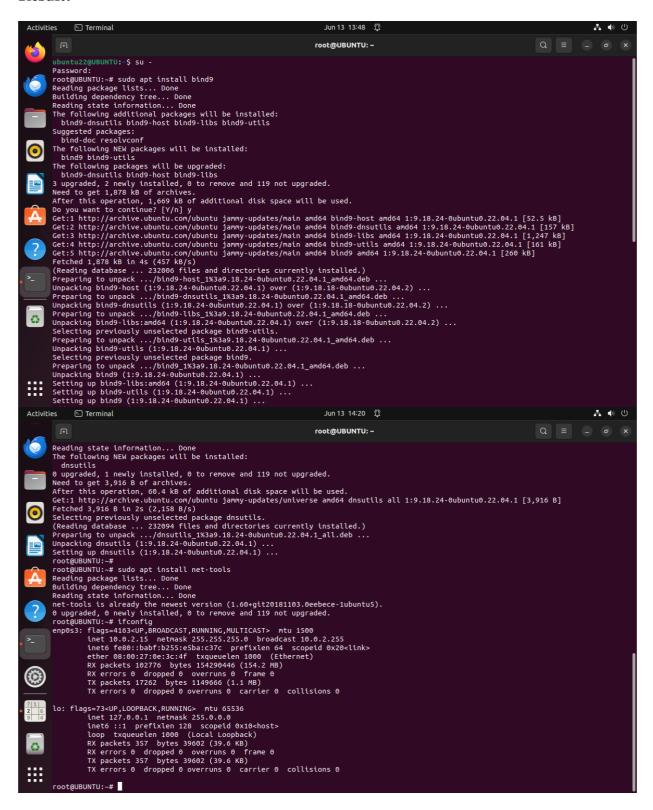
7. Gather information about your DNS server

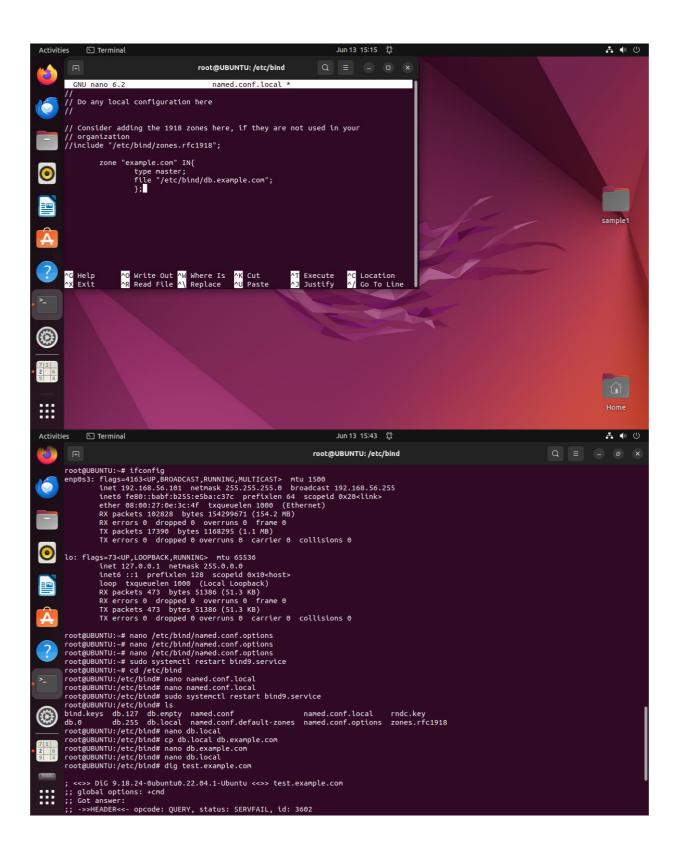
\$dig ubuntu.example.com

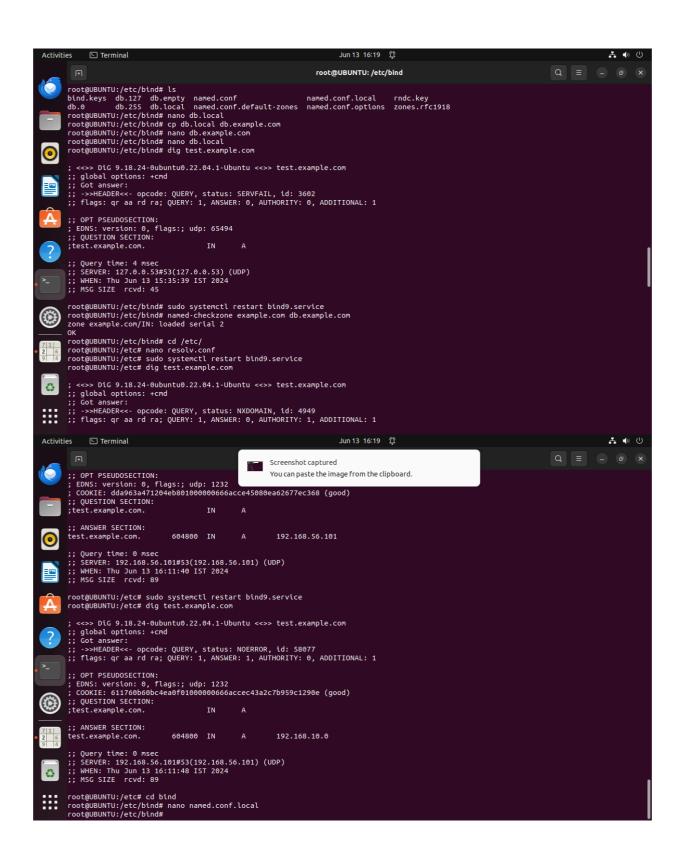
\$dig www.example.com

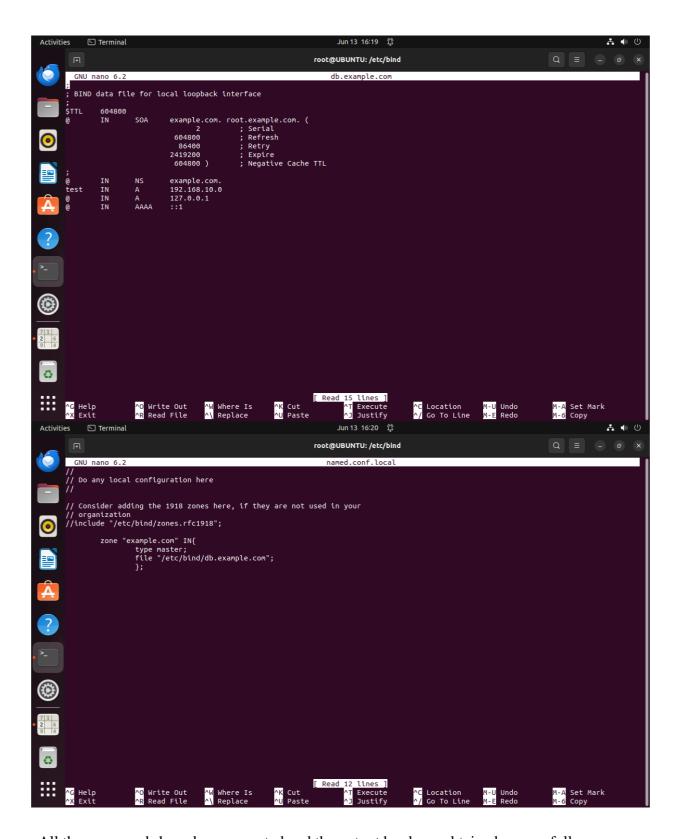
\$dig ftp.example.com

Result:









All the commands have been executed and the output has been obtained successfully.