ICT & Infra S3 SNO-Week12: DNS public host zone

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Introduction

When it comes to doing the internships, we are faced with a big problem, the scripts. We tried to run these scripts in a thousand ways, trying to solve the problems that appeared on the screen, but in the end, we couldn't get them to work for some strange reason. For this reason, we decided to make a parallel practice to the original one, recreating in another environment what we were asked for.

This week we learned how to use domains and the types of records that exist on the network. In our case for the case study project, we have used another type of route which is not Route 53. But in the end, it is the same DNS system to translate public ips to text strings.

Therefore, in this practice we are going to explain how we have done the domain registration and created the DNS resolution at a global level.

Assignment: Deploy DNS public host zone Solution:

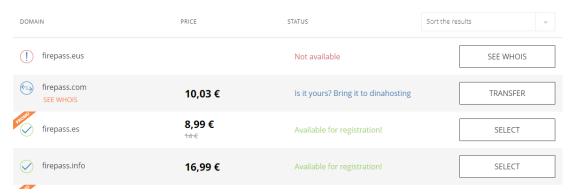
First, we will go to the dinahosting website. Dinahosting is a site that provides domains and in case you have an education account you are entitled to reserve a domain for 2 years totally free. Therefore, the first thing to do is to look for the domain we want to reserve and see if it is available. In this case the domain firepass.eus is requested but obviously it is ours since we rented it at the beginning of the course.



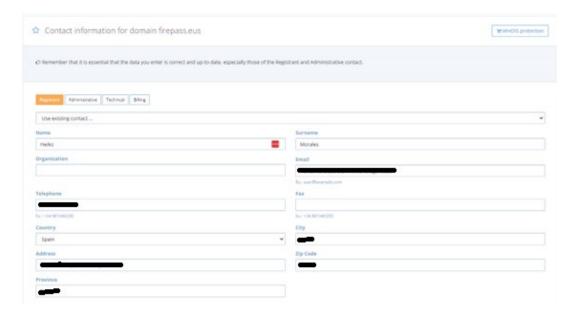
If you cannot find the domain you are looking for, contact us and we will review your case in detail. You just have to fill a $\underline{\text{simple form}}$.

THESE ARE YOUR SEARCH RESULTS

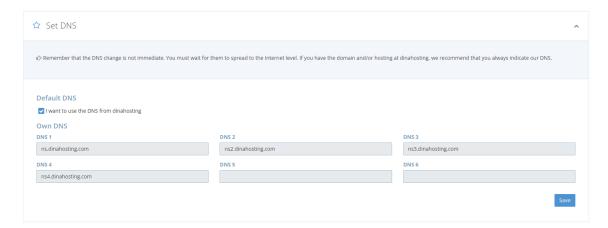
Find and add to your cart all the extensions for your domain



Later, the website will ask us to add a responsible person to contact in case of any problem.



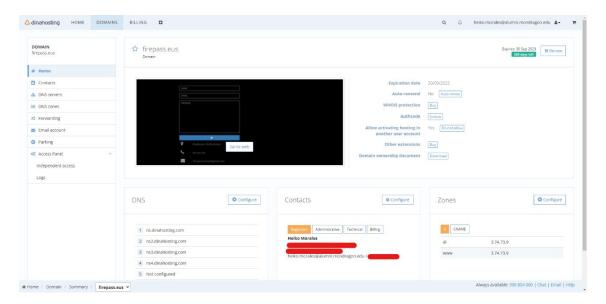
Later, we will configure the dnss. This basically enables ip translation on a global level. In our case we will let the dns servers of dinahosting manage it since it is included.



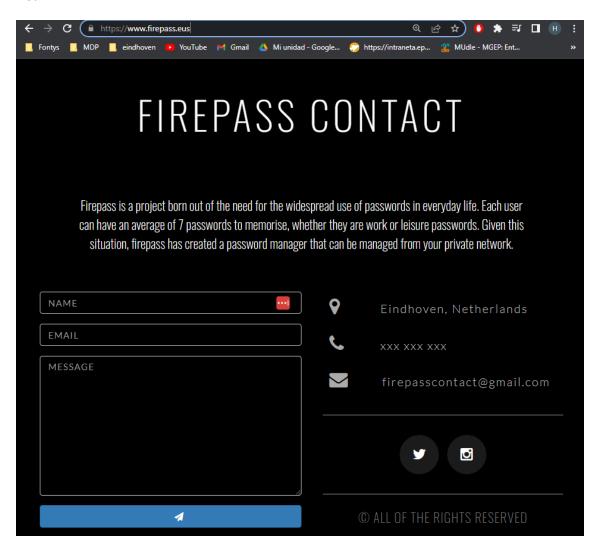
Finally, we will create the new mandatory type A record. This record will be www.firepass.eus.



At the end, we find a management console with which we can manage all records, DNSs and contacts.



Now when we type www.firepass.eus in the browser the dns resolves the ip perfectly and shows us the web.



Another example would be to use the nslookup command, with which we can make requests to the dns of our computer, asking for ips. As you can see it solves it without problems.

C:\Users\heiko>nslookup
Servidor predeterminado: dns.google
Address: 8.8.8.8

> www.firepass.eus
Servidor: dns.google
Address: 8.8.8.8

Respuesta no autoritativa:
Nombre: www.firepass.eus
Address: 3.74.73.9