ICT & Infra S3 AO-Week13: Create different records

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Introduction

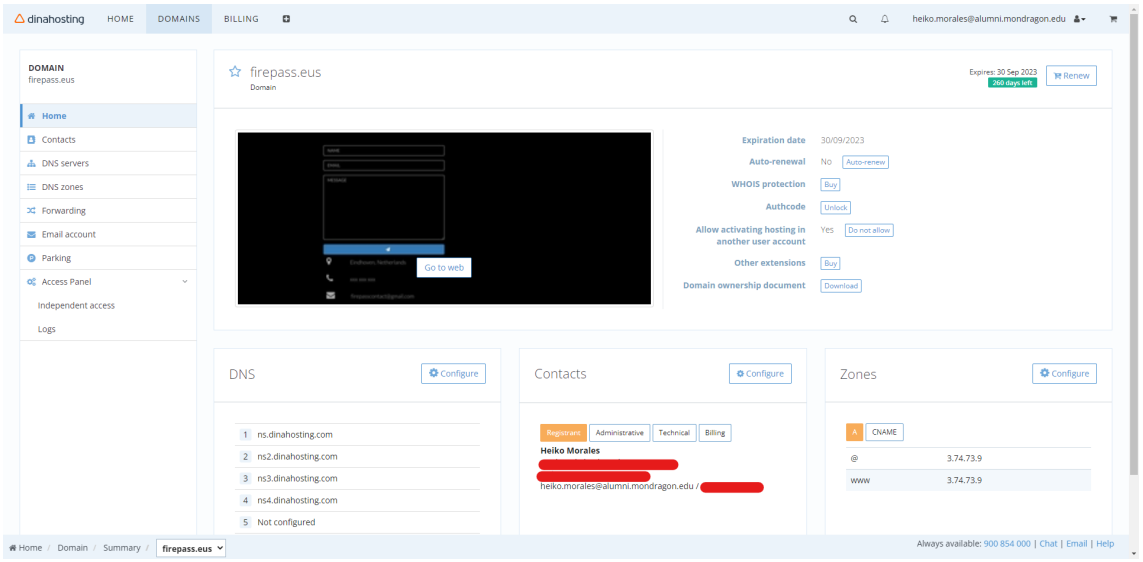
When it comes to doing the internships, we are faced with a big problem, the scripts. We tried to run these scripts in a thousand ways, trying to solve the problems that appeared on the screen, but in the end, we couldn't get them to work for some strange reason. For this reason, we decided to make a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

Last week we learnt how to create a single type of public registry which would be called type A registry. But in case you need subdomains it is necessary to create another type of records from the main one.

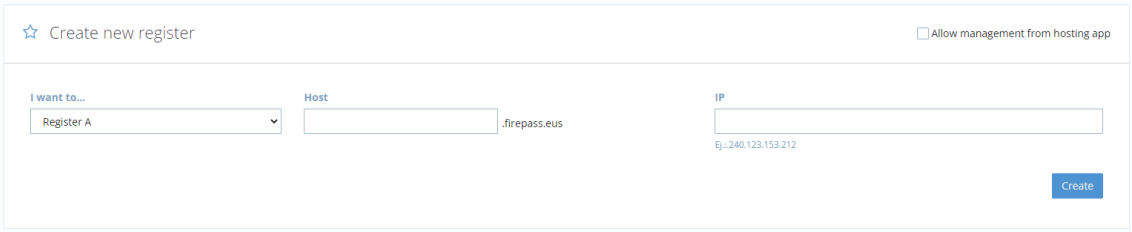
That is why in this practice we are going to create different records of the same domain.

Assignment 1: Create different records
Solution:

First, we enter the console and go to the zones section.

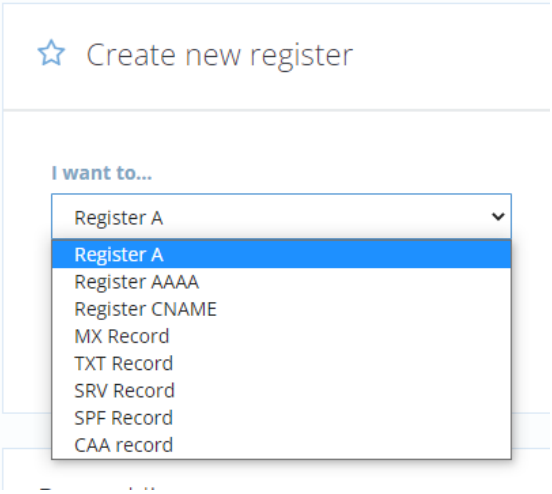


later, we will go to the new registration section.

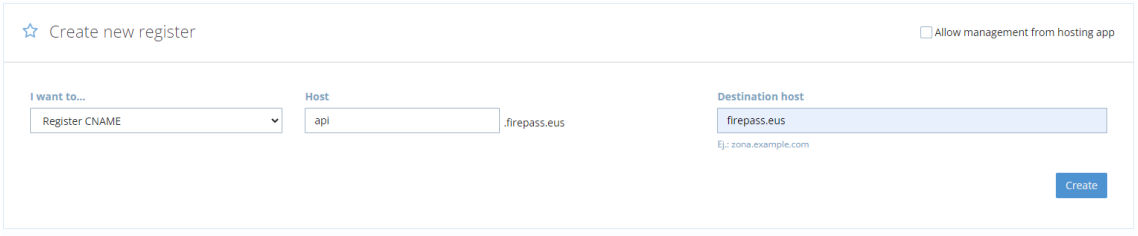


As we can see, there are many types of registers. To briefly explain the registers:

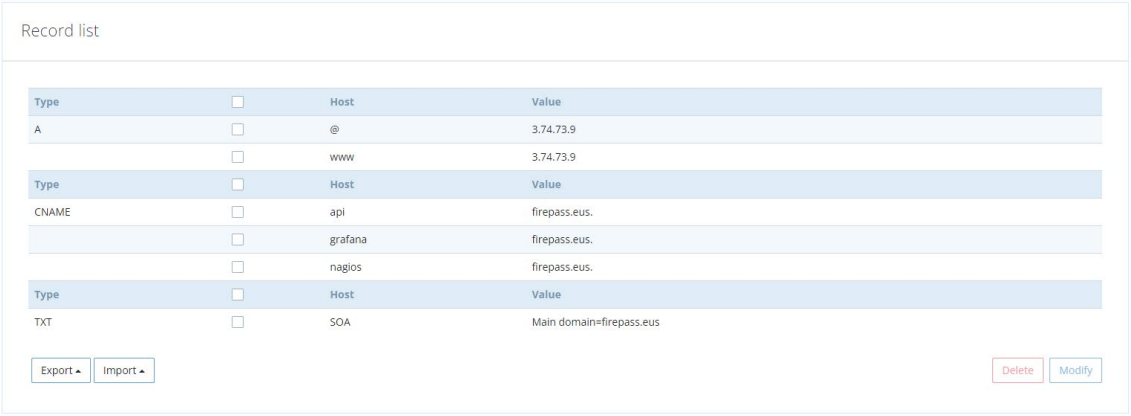
- *Register A: Associate a domain with an IP address.*
- *Register AAAA: Match a domain name with an IPv6 address.*
- *Register CNAME: Assigns an alias to an authentic or canonical domain name.*
- *MX Record: Specifies how an email should be routed on the internet.*
- *TXT Record: Contain textual information from sources outside your domain.*
- *SRV Record: Defines the location of the host.*
- *SPF Record: Plain text line containing a series of labels and values.*
- *CAA Record: allows you to determine which certificate authorities (CAs) can issue certificates (SSL) for your domain or subdomains.*



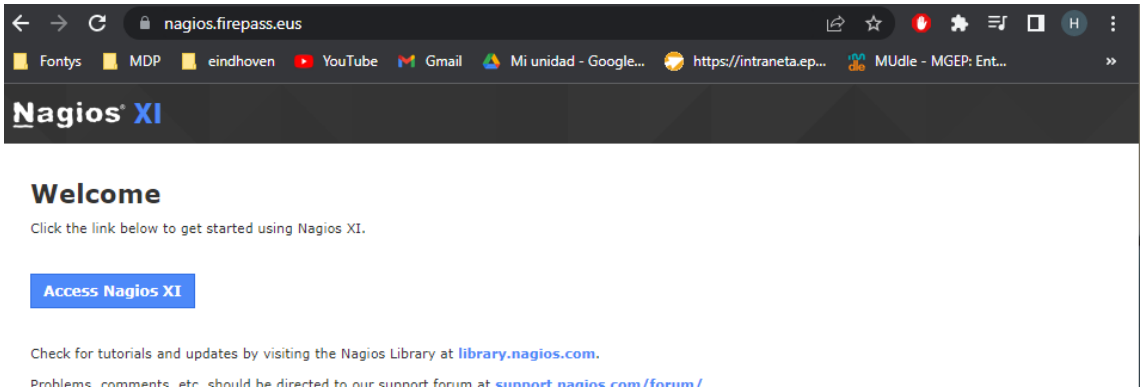
In our case we are interested in 3 types of records. Firstly, the A record to associate the public ip to the main domain, the TXT record to expose domain information and most importantly the CNAME domain. This last one is used to deploy subdomains from the main domain.



In our case we have created 6 different records with the majority being CNAME records. This record is used to deploy services.



As we can see in the example, we type nagios.firepass.eus in the browser and we are redirected to the firepass monitoring section.



Also, if we use the nslookup command we can see that the dns resolves the public ip perfectly. Even if the ip is the same for everyone, the load balancer finds the subdomain used and forwards the request to the desired location.