# Linux上配置DNS服务器

**注：本文的的安装环境为：Enterprise Linux Server release 5.5 x86\_64 (Carthage)**

1. 编辑hosts文件  
   [root@www ~]# vi /etc/hosts

# Do not remove the following line, or various programs

# that require network functionality will fail.

127.0.0.1 localhost

192.168.88.11 [www.bridge.org](http://www.bridge.org)

1. 安装DNS Server软件包：  
   rpm -ivh bind-9.3.6-4.P1.el5\_4.2.x86\_64.rpm

rpm -ivh bind-chroot-9.3.6-4.P1.el5\_4.2.x86\_64.rpm

rpm -ivh caching-nameserver-9.3.6-4.P1.el5\_4.2.x86\_64.rpm

1. 配置DNS Server：  
   (1)、创建主配置文件 named.conf

cd /var/named/chroot/etc

cp -p named.caching-nameserver.conf named.conf

vi named.conf ###修改named.conf文件，将源文件中的所有localhost以及127.0.0.1修改成any，注意any;前后保留空格还有最后

include "/etc/named.zones";名字

修改后如下：

[root@www etc]# cat named.conf

//

// named.caching-nameserver.conf

//

// Provided by Red Hat caching-nameserver package to configure the

// ISC BIND named(8) DNS server as a caching only nameserver

// (as a localhost DNS resolver only).

//

// See /usr/share/doc/bind\*/sample/ for example named configuration files.

//

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - use system-config-bind or an editor

// to create named.conf - edits to this file will be lost on

// caching-nameserver package upgrade.

//

options {

listen-on port 53 { any; };

listen-on-v6 port 53 { ::1; };

directory "/var/named";

dump-file "/var/named/data/cache\_dump.db";

statistics-file "/var/named/data/named\_stats.txt";

memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named\_mem\_stats.txt";

// Those options should be used carefully because they disable port

// randomization

// query-source port 53;

// query-source-v6 port 53;

allow-query { any; };

allow-query-cache { any; };

};

logging {

channel default\_debug {

file "data/named.run";

severity dynamic;

};

};

view localhost\_resolver {

match-clients { any; };

match-destinations { any; };

recursion yes;

include "/etc/named.zones";

###此处需要修改，修改的名字为以下的 cp -p named.rfc1912.zones named.zones

};

(2)cp -p named.rfc1912.zones named.zones

#以下两个zone为新增的，包含正向和反向zone

vi named.zones修改后的结果如下：

[root@www etc]# cat named.zones

// named.rfc1912.zones:

//

// Provided by Red Hat caching-nameserver package

//

// ISC BIND named zone configuration for zones recommended by

// RFC 1912 section 4.1 : localhost TLDs and address zones

//

// See /usr/share/doc/bind\*/sample/ for example named configuration files.

//

zone "." IN {

type hint;

file "named.ca";

};

zone "localdomain" IN {

type master;

file "localdomain.zone";

allow-update { none; };

};

zone "localhost" IN {

type master;

file "localhost.zone";

allow-update { none; };

};

zone "0.0.127.in-addr.arpa" IN {

type master;

file "named.local";

allow-update { none; };

};

zone "0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.ip6.arpa" IN {

type master;

file "named.ip6.local";

allow-update { none; };

};

zone "255.in-addr.arpa" IN {

type master;

file "named.broadcast";

allow-update { none; };

};

zone "0.in-addr.arpa" IN {

type master;

file "named.zero";

allow-update { none; };

};

zone "bridge.org" IN {

type master;

file "www.bridge.zero"; ###注意和主机名称对应

allow-update { none; };

};

zone "88.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {

type master;

file "88.168.192.local";

allow-update { none; };

};   
(3)#配置正向和反向搜索数据库解析文件

[root@node1 etc]# pwd

/var/named/chroot/etc

[root@node1 etc]# cd ../var/named/

#同样使用cp -p 方式复制文件到新的正向和反向文件

[root@www named]# cp -p named.zero www.bridge.zero 名字与上面的新增解析文件名字一样

[root@www named]# cp -p named.local 88.168.192.local 名字与上面的新增解析文件名字一样

#下面是修改之后的正向搜索文件，也可以将host文件的其他ip对照编辑到正向搜索文件以实现解析

#如下面的例子将vip的参照关系也添加到解析文件

[root@www named]# cat www.bridge.zero

$TTL 86400

@ IN SOA www.bridge.org. root.bridge.org. (

42 ; serial (d. adams)

3H ; refresh

15M ; retry

1W ; expiry

1D ) ; minimum

IN NS www.bridge.org.

node-scan IN A 192.168.88.100

node-scan IN A 192.168.88.101

node-scan IN A 192.168.88.102

node1 IN A 192.168.88.81

node2 IN A 192.168.88.82

node1-vip IN A 192.168.88.91

node2-vip IN A 192.168.88.92

#下面是修改之后的反向搜索文件

[root@www named]# cat 88.168.192.local

$TTL 86400

@ IN SOA www.bridge.org. root.bridge.org. (

1997022700 ; Serial

28800 ; Refresh

14400 ; Retry

3600000 ; Expire

86400 ) ; Minimum

IN NS www.bridge.org.

1 IN PTR www.bridge.org.

100 IN PTR node-scan.

101 IN PTR node-scan.

102 IN PTR node-scan.

81 IN PTR node1.

82 IN PTR node2.

91 IN PTR node1-vip.

92 IN PTR node2-vip.  
(四)修改权限：  
cd /var/run

chmod 777 named  
 (五)配置软连接：  
 ln -s /var/named/chroot/etc/named.conf /etc/named.conf

ln -s /var/named/chroot/etc/named.zones /etc/named.zones  
 (六)

重启服务  
 service named restart

1. 配置客户端DNS解析：  
   [root@node1 ~]# vi /etc/resolv.conf

search bridge.org

nameserver 192.168.88.11  
重启网络：  
service network restart

1. 执行DNS测试：  
   [root@node2 ~]# nslookup node-scan

Server: 192.168.88.11

Address: 192.168.88.11#53

Name: node-scan.bridge.org

Address: 192.168.88.102

Name: node-scan.bridge.org

Address: 192.168.88.100

Name: node-scan.bridge.org

Address: 192.168.88.101  
[root@node2 ~]# nslookup 192.168.88.100

Server: 192.168.88.11

Address: 192.168.88.11#53

100.88.168.192.in-addr.arpa name = node-scan.

测试正常解析。

DNS服务安装结束