

# DNS Sinkhole Configuration in Debian



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## 1 - Bind DNS Installation

Firstly we need to open a terminal as root in the Debian and install bind server. For that we must put the next command:

```
apt install bind
```

And we will see the installation process.

When the installation process ends we are able to configure the DNS Sinkhole.

## 2 - DNS Sinkhole configuration

The path of the configuration file should be `/etc/bind/named.conf`. We need to append the configuration files downloaded of the [GitHub repository](#). For this we can annex the files on the main file with the special word `"include"` and the path of the file that we want to annex.

If we copy the content of the GitHub repository the annexations will be included.

We will copy all the files into `/etc/bind` and replace if it's needed.

Next we need to check the configuration and zone files syntax. For that we have to put the next command.

*`named-check-conf`*

If the terminal don't prompt nothing indicates that all is correct in our syntax. And we are able to check the zone files with:

`named-check-zone dns.shinkhole.local null.zone.file`

And the terminal will report `"serial loaded xxxxxxxxxx" OK`.

Finally we have to restart the bind server.

*`service bind9 restart`*

### 3 - Firewall Rules

The clients will make connections into our DNS server and the firewall must permit these connections.

With iptables we must to add the next command:

```
iptables -A INPUT -p udp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT
```

This rule will permit the input traffic to the port 53 udp. The server will be listening on that port.