Dnsmasq 部署 DNS 服务(CentOS)

软件部署

安装dnsmasq

```
$ yum install dnsmasq
```

检查端口占用

```
# 查看53端口是否被占用
$ netstat -tunlp | grep 53
```

自定义配置dnsmasq配置

```
$ vi /etc/dnsmasq.d/address.conf

# 指定dnsmasq默认查询的上游服务器
server=114.114.114.114

# 把test.dns.com解析到特定的IP(下面是举例的测试域名和IP)
address=/test.commander.com/119.27.188.153
address=/test.qy.form.com/119.27.188.153
address=/test.wx.form.com/119.27.188.153
```

保存退出，确保本机53端口可对外访问

启动dnsmasq

```
$ service dnsmasq start
```

检查状态

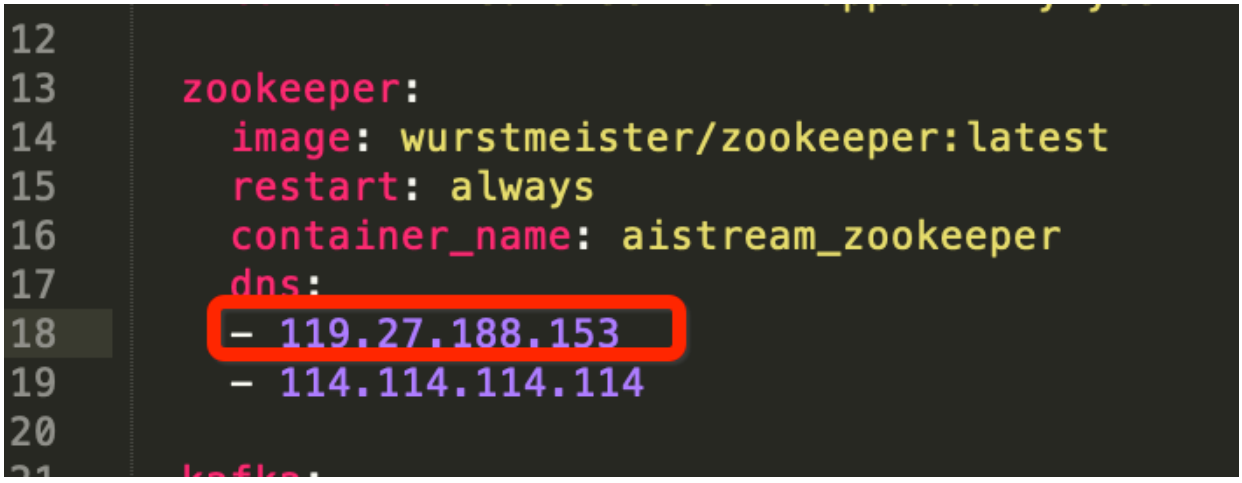
```
$ netstat -tlunp | grep 53
```

如下图所示，开启成功。

```
[root@VM_16_12_centos ~]# netstat -tlunp | grep 53
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:53              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN      24293/dnsmasq
tcp6       0      0 :::53                   :::*                    LISTEN      24293/dnsmasq
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:53              0.0.0.0:*                           24293/dnsmasq
udp6       0      0 :::53                   :::*                                24293/dnsmasq
```

修改docker-compose文件

在docker-compose文件中找到所有设置dns的services，添加dns服务器的IP（119.27.188.153为举例dns服务器IP），***自定义的dns域名服务要放在第一位，否则可能无法解析***，没有设置dns的services不用管。docker-compose文件有2个，在aistreamserver和formserver目录下。



重新生成docker容器服务

```
# 进入对应的docker-compose目录下，执行下面命令(aistreamserver和formserver目录都要执行)
$ sudo docker-compose up -d
```

Centos开放端口

开放dns服务器访问端口（53）、网站服务端口（80、443）、grpc服务端口（12345）

```
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=53/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=53/udp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=80/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=80/udp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=443/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=443/udp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=12345/tcp --permanent
firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=12345/udp --permanent
firewall-cmd --reload
```

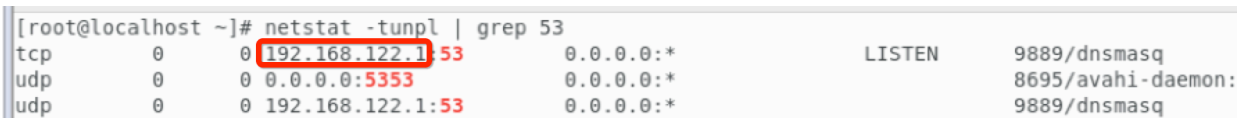
```
kill -9 30030
service dnsmasq start
service dnsmasq status
```

重启后操作

检查dns服务器

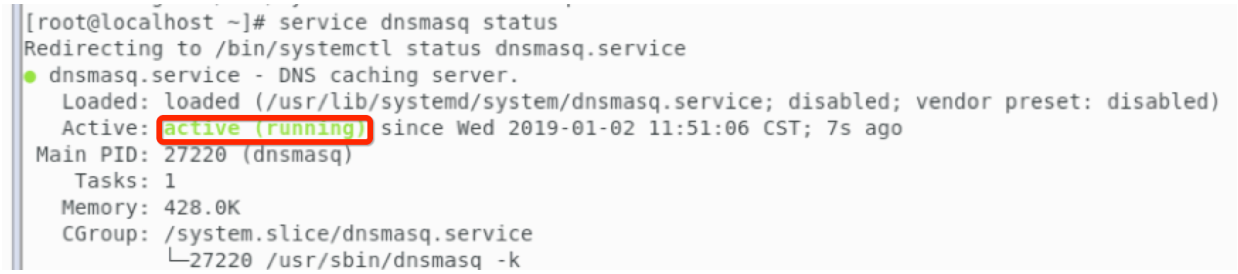
```
# 检查53端口情况
netstat -tunlp | grep 53
```

如图，表示被占用端口：



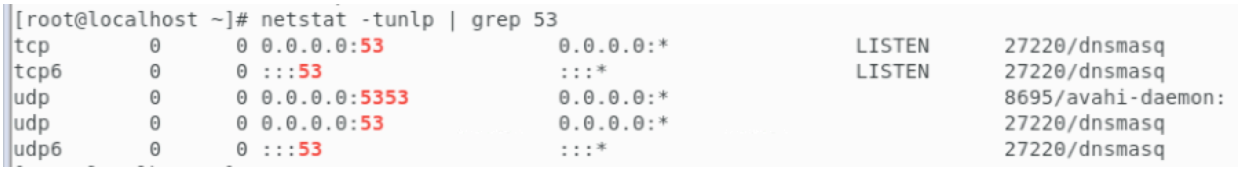
```
# 杀掉进程
kill -9 9889

# 开启dns服务
service dnsmasq start
# 查看服务状态，（如下图表示成功）
service dnsmasq status
```



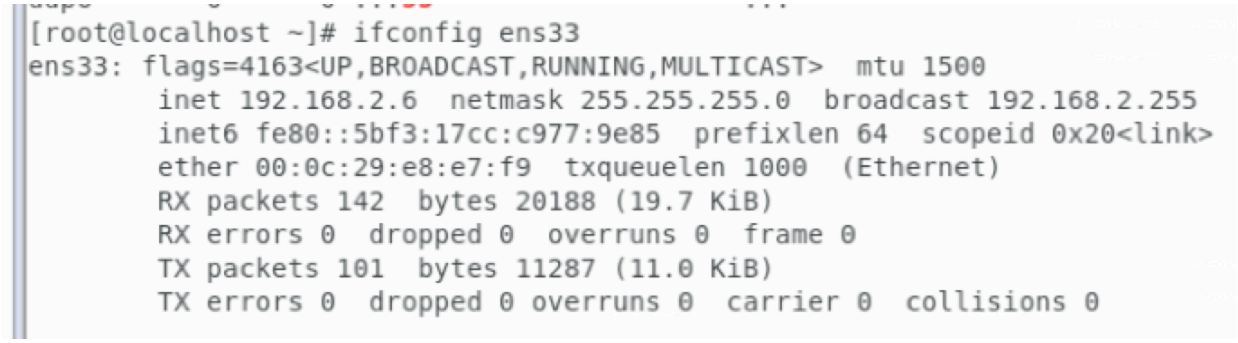

```
# 查看端口情况
netstat -tunlp | grep 53
```

如图表示成功：



检查IP是否改变

```
# 检查本机网卡
ifconfig ens33
```



ip改变则修改相应的文件，/etc/dnsmasq.d/address.conf，/etc/resolv.conf，/data1/aistreamserver/docker-compose.yml，/data1/formserver/docker-compose.yml，修改相应的ip

修改成功后，

```
# 重启dns服务
service dnsmasq restart

# 进入/data1/aistreamserver
docker-compose up -d

# 进入/data1/formserver
docker-compose up -d
```

启动nginx服务

```
# 检查配置文件，找到配置文件路径
nginx -t
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /data1/server/nginx-1.15.4//conf/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /data1/server/nginx-1.15.4//conf/nginx.conf test is successful
```

```
# 执行配置文件
nginx -c /data1/server/nginx-1.15.4//conf/nginx.conf
```

如出现如图所示情况，先杀掉nginx进程

```
[root@localhost ~]# nginx -t
nginx: the configuration file /data1/server/nginx-1.15.4//conf/nginx.conf syntax is ok
nginx: configuration file /data1/server/nginx-1.15.4//conf/nginx.conf test is successful
[root@localhost ~]# nginx -c /data1/server/nginx-1.15.4//conf/nginx.conf
[root@localhost ~]# nginx -c /data1/server/nginx-1.15.4//conf/nginx.conf
nginx: [emerg] bind() to 0.0.0.0:80 failed (98: Address already in use)
nginx: [emerg] bind() to 0.0.0.0:80 failed (98: Address already in use)
nginx: [emerg] bind() to 0.0.0.0:80 failed (98: Address already in use)
nginx: [emerg] bind() to 0.0.0.0:80 failed (98: Address already in use)
nginx: [emerg] bind() to 0.0.0.0:80 failed (98: Address already in use)
nginx: [emerg] still could not bind()
```

```
# 重新加载配置文件
nginx -s reload
```