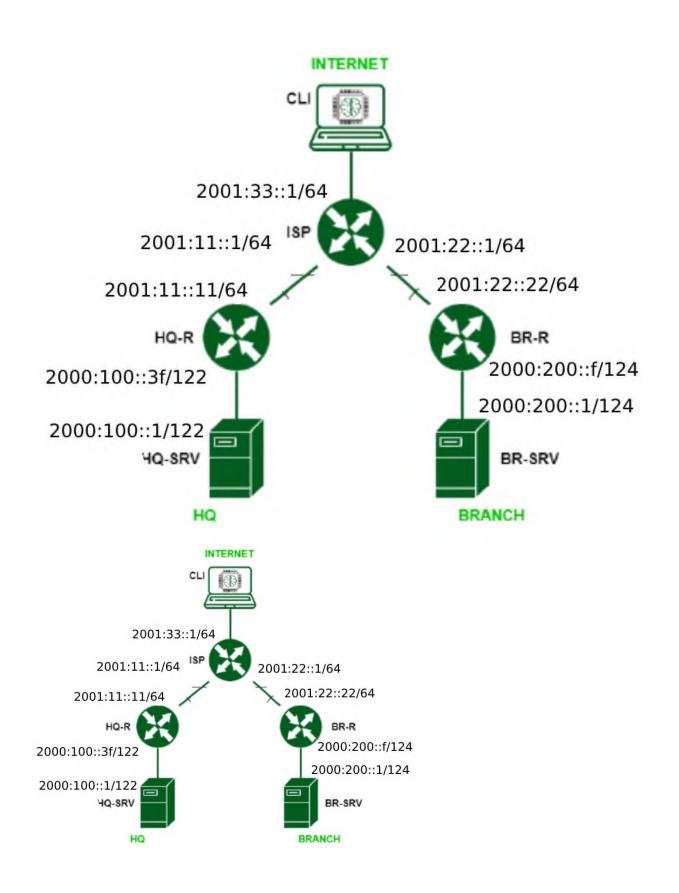
# ДЭ

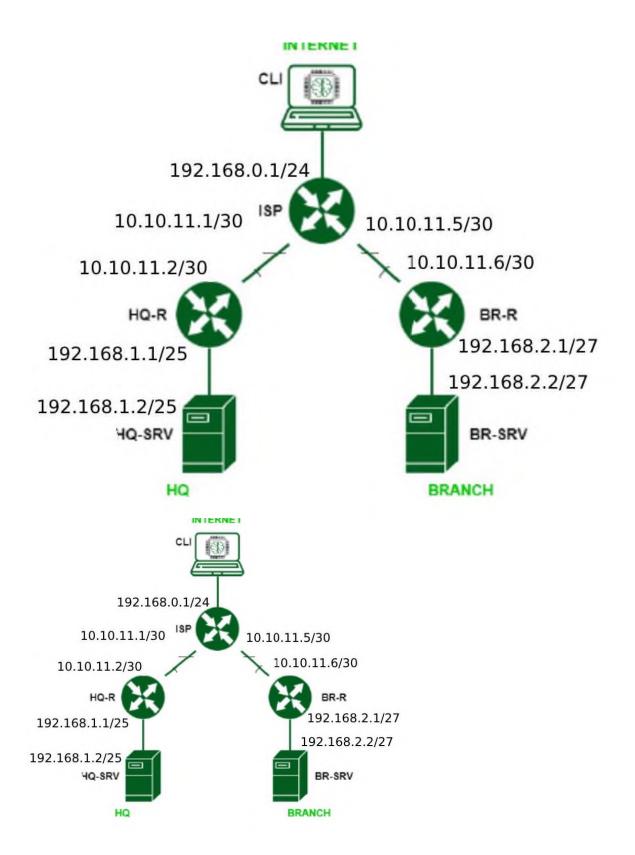
## Логин: adminer

## пароль: qwerty2022!

- <u>Логин: adminer</u>
- <u>пароль</u>: qwerty2022!
- 1 модуль 2 задание
- BR-R
- <u>HQ-R</u>
- ISP
- BR-SRV (192.168.2.2) и CLI (192.168.0.2)
- HQ-SRV не трогаем
- Не забудьте составьте топологию сети L3. и заполнить таблицу адресов
- <u>1 модуль 3 задание</u>
- 1 модуль 4 задание
- 1 модуль 5 задание
- <u>Модуль 1 задание 6</u>
- <u>Модуль 1 задание 7</u>
- <u>Модуль 1 задание 8</u>
- Проверяем

1 модуль 1 задание





## 1 модуль 2 задание

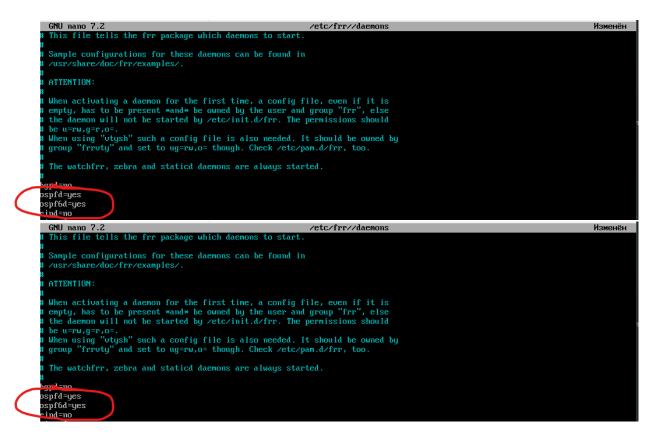
### **BR-R**

Команды для настройки

nano /etc/frr/daemons
ospfd=yes

```
ospf6d=yes
systemctl start frr.service
vtysh
conf t
ip forwarding
ipv6 forwarding
int eth0
ip address 10.10.11.6/30
no shutdown
int eth1
ip address 192.168.2.1/27
no shutdown
ex
router ospf
network 10.10.11.4/30 a 0
network 192.168.2.0/27 a 0
do wri
ех
systemctl restart frr.service
```

1) После входа в устройства пишем su-u переходив для редакции файла командой nano /etc/frr/daemons и меняем 2 параметра ospfd и ospf6d, c no на yes (рисунок 1). После изменения нажимаем Ctrl+o>Enter>Ctrl+x



2) Запускаем службу systemctl start frr.service. И заходим в службу для редакции апи адресов vtysh. После входа переходим в конфигурации conf t. Выключаем фигню командными ip forwarding и ipv6 forwarding.

```
Iroot@br-r ~1# vtysh

Hello, this is FRRouting (version 9.0.2).

Copyright 1996-2005 Kunihiro Ishiguro, et al.

br-r# conf t

br-r(config)# ip forwarding

br-r(config)#

Iroot@br-r ~1# vtysh

Hello, this is FRRouting (version 9.0.2).

Copyright 1996-2005 Kunihiro Ishiguro, et al.

br-r# conf t

br-r(config)# ip forwarding

br-r(config)# ip forwarding

br-r(config)# ipv6 forwarding
```

#### 3) Задаем апи командами

Я не знаю нужно ли настраивать ipv6. Я буду делать без. тг для инфы @swka32

```
int eth0
ip address 10.10.11.6/30
no shutdown
int eth1
ip address 192.168.2.1/27
no shutdown
ex
br-r(config)# int ethØ
br-r(config-if)# ip address 10.10.11.6/30
br-r(config-if)# no shutdown
br-r(config-if)# int eth1
br-r(config-if)# ip address 192.168.2.1/27
br-r(config-if)# no shutdown
br-r(config)# int eth0
br-r(config-if)# ip address 10.10.11.6/30
br-r(config-if)# no shutdown
br-r(config-if)# int eth1
br-r(config-if)# ip address 192.168.2.1/27
br-r(config-if)# no shutdown
```

### 4) Настройка ОСПФ

```
router ospf
network 10.10.11.4/30 a 0
network 192.168.2.0/27 a 0
end
```

### 5) Сохранение и перезапуск фррр

```
do wri
ex
systemctl restart frr.service
```

```
br-r# do wri
Note: this version of utysh never writes utysh.conf
Building Configuration...
Integrated configuration saved to /etc/frr/frr.conf
EOK 3
br-r# ex
[root@br-r ~1# systemctl restaert frr
Unknown command verb restaert.
[root@br-r ~]# systemctl restart frr
[root@br-r ~]#
br-r# do wri
Note: this version of vtysh never writes vtysh.conf
Building Configuration...
Integrated configuration saved to /etc/frr/frr.conf
COK 1
br-r# ex
[root@br-r ~]# systemctl restaert frr
Unknown command verb restaert.
[root@br-r ~]# systemctl restart frr
[root@br-r ~]#
```

### HQ-R

### Аналогично BR-R настраиваем и HQ-R

```
nano /etc/frr/daemons
ospfd=yes
ospf6d=yes
systemctl start frr.service
vtysh
conf t
ip forwarding
ipv6 forwarding
int eth0
ip address 10.10.11.2/30
no shutdown
int eth1
ip address 192.168.1.1/25
no shutdown
ex
router ospf
network 10.10.11.0/30 a 0
network 192.168.1.0/25 a 0
do wri
end
ex
systemctl restart frr.service
```

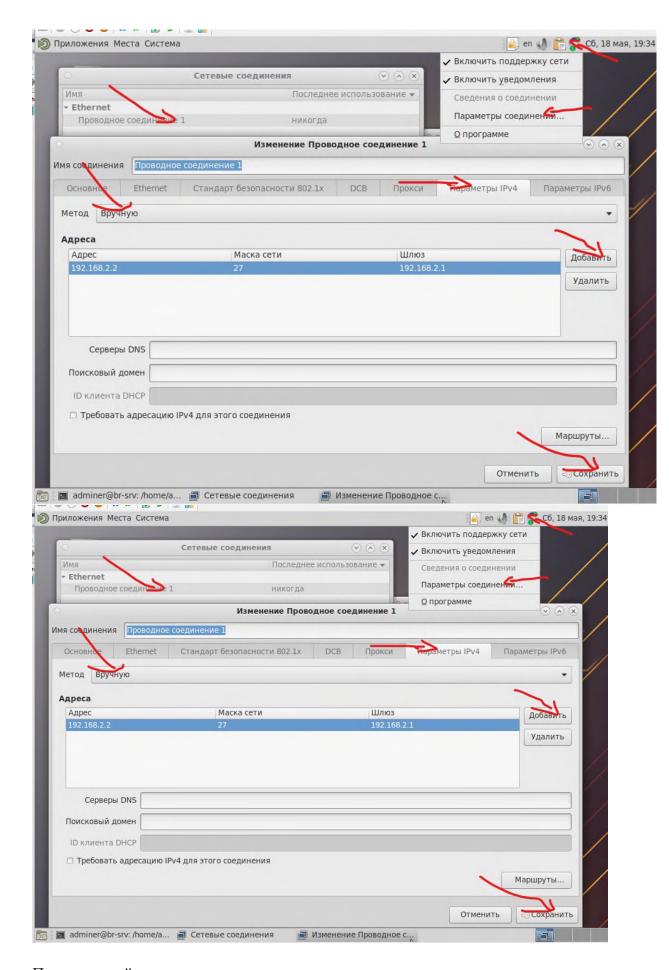
### **ISP**

#### Включаем форвардинг и поднимаем порты

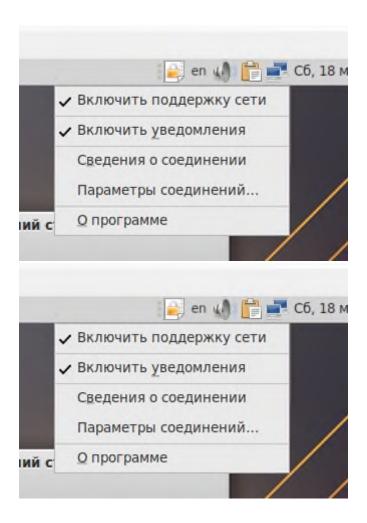
```
vtysh
conf t
ip forwarding
ipv6 forwarding
```

int eth0
no shutdown
int eth1
no shutdown
int eth1
no shutdown
do wri
end
ex

# BR-SRV (192.168.2.2) и CLI (192.168.0.2)



После настройки нужно выключить и выключить поддержку сети



CLI

### HQ-SRV не трогаем

После успешной настройки с br-srv должен пинговаться до hq-r 192.168.1.1

```
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.143/1.739/1.988/0.346 ms
[adminer@br-srv Рабочий стол]$ ping 192.168.1.1
PING 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp seq=1 ttl=62 time=1.28 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp seq=2 ttl=62 time=1.60 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=1.91 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp seg=4 ttl=62 time=1.91 ms
--- 192.168.1.1 ping statistics ---
rtt min/avg/max/mde\tilde{v} = 1.143/1.739/1.988/0.346 ms
[adminer@br-srv Рабочий стол]$ ping 192.168.1.1
PING 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp seq=1 ttl=62 time=1.28 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp seq=2 ttl=62 time=1.60 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp seq=3 ttl=62 time=1.91 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp seq=4 ttl=62 time=1.91 ms
--- 192.168.1.1 ping statistics ---
```

Не забудьте составьте топологию сети L3. и заполнить таблицу адресов

### 1 модуль 3 задание

Переходим на HQ-R и копируем файл настройки DCHP

ср /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf.sample /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf. И редактируем его командой nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf. Так же перед редакцией посмотри мак адрес интерфейса на hq-srv, для этого открываем терминал и вписываем ір а.

```
[adminer@hq-srv Рабочий стол]$ ip a

    lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group defaul

t qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group defa
ult glen 1000
    link/ether 00:15:5d:00:67:3c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet6 fe80::88c4:26c9:/449:38db/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[adminer@hq-srv Рабочий стол]$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group defaul
t glen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST, MULTICAST, UP, LOWER UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group defa
ult glen 1000
    link/ether 00:15:5d:00:67:3c brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet6 fe80::88c4:26c9:/449:38db/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid lft forever preferred lft forever
```

hardware ethernet 00:15:5d:00:67:3c; тут вы пишете свой адрес. И внимательно пишите конфиг

```
ddns-update-style none;
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.128 {
  option routers 192.168.1.1;
  option subnet-mask 255.255.255.128;
  range dynamic-bootp 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.5;
  default-lease-time 21600;
  max-lease-time 43200;
host hqsr {
  fixed-address 192.168.1.2;
hardware ethernet 00:15:5d:00:67:3c;
}
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                        /etc//dhcp/dhcpd
# See dhcpd.conf(5) for further configuration
ddns-update-style none:
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.128 {
        option routers
                                        192.168.1.1;
        option subnet-mask
                                        255.255.255.128;
                                        "domain.org";
       option nis-domain
       option domain-name
                                       "domain.org";
        option domain-name-servers
                                       192.168.1.1;
        range dynamic-bootp 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.5;
        default-lease-time 21600;
        max-lease-time 43200;
host hqsrv {
fixed-address 192.168.1.2;
hardware ethernet 00:15:5d:00:67:3c;
  GNU nano 7.2
                                                        /etc//dhcp/dhcpd
 See dhcpd.conf(5) for further configuration
ddns-update-style none:
subnet 192.168.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.128 {
       option routers
                                        192.168.1.1;
        option subnet-mask
                                        255.255.255.128;
       option nis-domain option domain-name
                                       "domain.org";
                                        "domain.org";
        option domain-name-servers
                                        192.168.1.1;
        range dynamic-bootp 192.168.1.2 192.168.1.5;
        default-lease-time 21600;
        max-lease-time 43200;
host hgsrv {
fixed-address 192.168.1.2;
hardware ethernet 00:15:5d:00:67:3c;
```

Так же нужно указать порт для раздачи адресов. Переходим в файл командой nano /etc/sysconfig/dhcpd , указываем в параметре DHCPDARGS=eth1. После изменения нажимаем Ctrl + o > Enter > Ctrl + x

```
GNU nano 7.2

# The following variables are recognized:

DHCPDARGS=eth1

# Default value if chroot mode disabled.
#CHROOT="-j / -lf /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd/state/dhcpd.leases"

GNU nano 7.2

# The following variables are recognized:

DHCPDARGS=eth1

# Default value if chroot mode disabled.
#CHROOT="-j / -lf /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd/state/dhcpd.leases"
```

Вводим chkconfig dhcpd on для автоматического запуска. Запускаем сервис systemctl start dhcpd. Командой systemctl status dhcpd если сервис был настроен удачно то выглядит так, если красное то это смерть.

```
t 132.100.1.1723 brd 132.100.1.127 scupe glubal ethi
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
 [root@hq-r ~1# systemctl status dhcpd
   dhcpd.service - DHCPv4 Server Daemon
       Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/dhcpd.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
       Active: active (running) since Sat 2024-05-18 20:20:49 MSK; 10min ago
         Docs: man:dhcpd(8)
               man:dhcpd.conf(5)
      Process: 3289 ExecStartPre=/etc/chroot.d/dhcpd.all (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Main PID: 3369 (dhcpd)
        Tasks: 1 (limit: 1073)
       Memory: 7.2M
IQ.
          CPU: 109ms
      CGroup: /system.slice/dhcpd.service

L 3369 /usr/sbin/dhcpd -4 -f --no-pid eth1
      THEL 132.100.1.1723 BPA 132.100.1.127 SCOPE GIODAL ETHI
         valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
 [root@hq-r ~1# systemctl status dhcpd
   dhcpd.service - DHCPv4 Server Daemon
       Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/dhcpd.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
       Active: active (running) since Sat 2024-05-18 20:20:49 MSK; 10min ago
         Docs: man:dhcpd(8)
               man:dhcpd.conf(5)
      Process: 3289 ExecStartPre=/etc/chroot.d/dhcpd.all (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
     Main PID: 3369 (dhcpd)
        Tasks: 1 (limit: 1073)
       Memory: 7.2M
IQ-
          CPÚ: 109ms
       CGroup: /system.slice/dhcpd.service
                L 3369 /usr/sbin/dhcpd -4 -f --no-pid eth1
```

### ЕСЛИ ГОРИТ КРАСНЫМ ТО ДЕЛАЙТЕ ЭТИ ПУНКТЫ

• Проверяем конфиг dhcp командой dhcpd -t. Если ошибка в конфиге то он укажет строчку где была ошибка. если дела не в конфиге будет так

```
[root@hq-r ~]# dhcpd -t
Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Server 4.4.3-P1
Copyright 2004–2022 Internet Systems Consortium.
All rights reserved.
For info, please visit https://www.isc.org/software/dhcp/
Config file: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
Database file: /state/dhcpd.leases
PID file: /var/run/dhcpd.pid
<del>ΓραstΩ<sup>ի</sup>απερ<sup>*, 1</sup>Κοπαπμα πε πανιμεπα</del>
[root@hq-r ~]# dhcpd -t
Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Server 4.4.3-P1
Copyright 2004–2022 Internet Systems Consortium.
All rights reserved.
For info, please visit https://www.isc.org/software/dhcp/
Config file: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
Database file: /state/dhcpd.leases
PID file: /var/run/dhcpd.pid
```

#### УДАЧНАЯ ПРОВЕРКА

- Перезапускаем службы. systemctl restart frrи systemctl restart NetworkManager. И снова перезапускаем dhcpd.
- Если не помогла попробуйте понгануться до isp если не получилось то смотрим интерфейс  $ip_{-a}$  если нету апи то пробуйте откатиться до снимка и настроить снова устройства

ТАк должен выглядит hq-r

### 1 модуль 4 задание

#### Добавляем пользователей

```
adduser логин
usermod -aG wheel логин
passwd логин
CLI логин - пароль
admin -P@ssw0rd
```

```
HQ-SRV

admin - P@ssw0rd

HQ-R

admin - P@ssw0rd

network_admin - P@ssw0rd

BR-SRV

branch_admin - P@ssw0rd

network_admin - P@ssw0rd

BR-R

network_admin - P@ssw0rd

branch_admin - P@ssw0rd
```

### 1 модуль 5 задание

ISP как сервер:

```
если надо открыть портiptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 5201 -j ACCEPT iperf3 -s
```

### HQ-R:

ШО это значит я не знаю

### Модуль 1 задание 6

Создадим директорию для хранения скрипта резервного копирования backup-script и директорию для хранения архивов резервных копий backup

```
# mkdir /var/{backup,backup-script}
```

### Создадим файл скрипта

# nano /var/backup-script/backup.sh

Пример скрипта резервного копирования:

```
#!/bin/bash
data=$(date +xd.xm.xY-xH:xM:xS)
mkdir /var/backup/$data
cp -r /etc/frr /var/backup/$data
cp -r /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections /var/backup/$data
cp -r /etc/dhcp /var/backup/$data
cd /var/backup
tar czfu "./$data.tar.gz" ./$data
rm -r /var/backup/$data
#!/bin/bash
data=$(date +xd.xm.xY-xH:xM:xS)
mkdir /var/backup/$data

cp -r /etc/frr /var/backup/$data

cp -r /etc/nftables //www.mata

cp -r /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections /var/backup/$data
cp -r /etc/dhcp /var/backup/$data
cd /var/backup
tar czfu "./$data.tar.gz" ./$data
rm -r /var/backup/$data
```

#### Задаем права скрипту на выполнение:

```
# chmod +x /var/backup-script/backup.sh
```

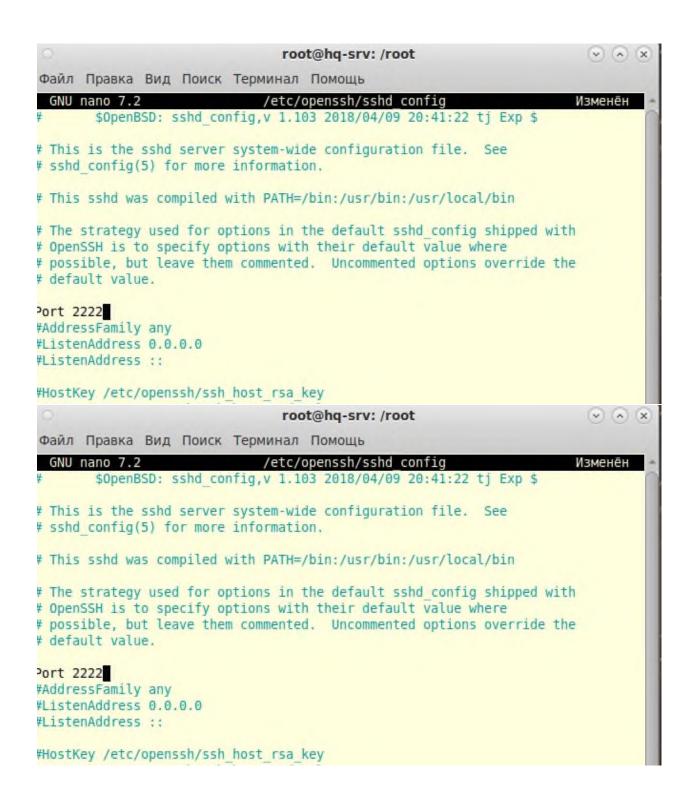
### Запускаем скрипт

# /var/backup-script/backup.sh

```
[root@hq-r ~1# chmod +x /var/backup-script/backup.sh
[root@hq-r ~1# /var/backup-script/backup.sh
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/Проводное подключение 2.nmconnection
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/ens18.nmconnection
 ./07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/Проводное подключение 1.nmconnection
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/tun1.nmconnection
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/nat.nft
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/router.nft
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/main.nft
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/hg-r.nft
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/osf/
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/osf/pf.os
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf.save
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhclient.d/
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhclient.d/ntp.sh
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhclient.d/chrony.sh
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf.save.1
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf.bak
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/frr.conf
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/frr.conf.sau
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/daemons
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/utysh.conf
[root@hq-r "1#
[root@hq-r ~]# chmod +x /var/backup-script/backup.sh
[root@hq-r ~]# /var/backup-script/backup.sh
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/
./87.84.2824-16:28:34/system-connections/Проводное подключение 2.nmconnection
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/ens18.nmconnection
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/Проводное подключение 1.nmconnection
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/system-connections/tun1.nmconnection
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/
/07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/nat.nft
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/router.nft
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/main.nft
./87.84.2024-16:28:34/nftables/hq-r.nft
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/osf/
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/nftables/osf/pf.os
./87.84.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/
./87.84.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf.save
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhclient.d/
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhclient.d/ntp.sh
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhclient.d/chrony.sh
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf.save.1
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
./87.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/dhcp/dhcpd6.conf.bak
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/frr.conf
./87.84.2024-16:28:34/frr/frr.conf.sau
./07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/daemons
 /07.04.2024-16:28:34/frr/utysh.conf
[root@hq-r "]#
```

# Модуль 1 задание 7

#### **HQ-SRV**



systemctl restart sshd

Тестируем подключение. С но-к подключаемся к но-srv нв порту 2222

```
Iroot@hg-r ~ I# ssh admin@192.168.1.2 -p 2222
The authenticity of host '[192.168.1.2]:2222 ([192.168.1.2]:2222)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:zba/tpBkEaLiHuwBl8tfaCOC6mobYUGxCk@SZ9zmKBw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? y
Please type 'yes' or 'no': yes
Warning: Permanently added '[192.168.1.2]:2222' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
admin@192.168.1.2's password:
ssh: Permission denied, please try again.
admin@192.168.1.2's password:
[admin@hq-srv ~ ]$

Iroot@hq-r ~ I# ssh admin@192.168.1.2 -p 2222
The authenticity of host '[192.168.1.2]:2222 ([192.168.1.2]:2222)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:zba/tpBkEaLiHuwBl8tfaCOC6mobYUGxCk@SZ9zmKBw.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? y
Please type 'yes' or 'no': yes
Warning: Permanently added '[192.168.1.2]:2222' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
admin@192.168.1.2's password:
ssh: Permission denied, please try again.
admin@192.168.1.2's password:
[admin@hq-srv ~ ]$
```

перенаправление трафика . написать на hq-r

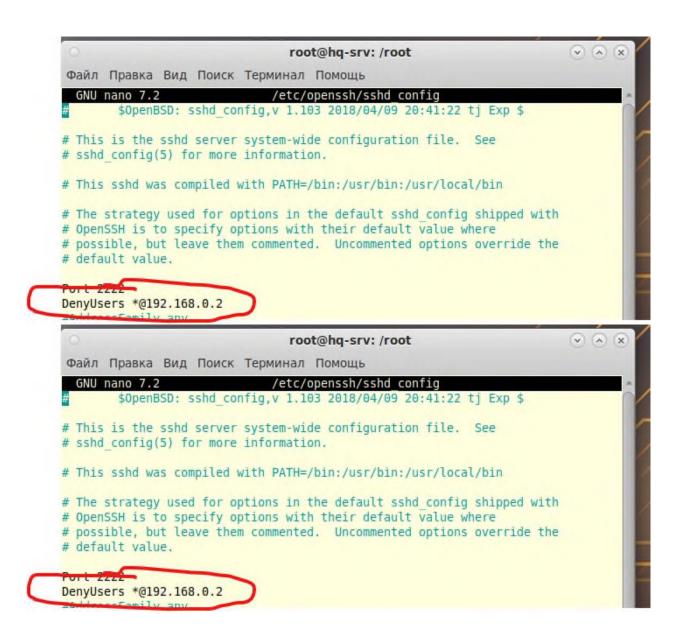
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth0 -s 10.10.11.0/30 -p tcp --dport 2222 -j DNAT --to-destination 192.168.1.2:2222

### Модуль 1 задание 8

### **HQ-SRV**

nano /etc/openssh/sshd\_config

Вместо 192.168.0.2 указывайте свой если он изменяется, можете вообще заблокировать сеть 192.168.0.\* но это не точно



### Модуль 2 задание 1

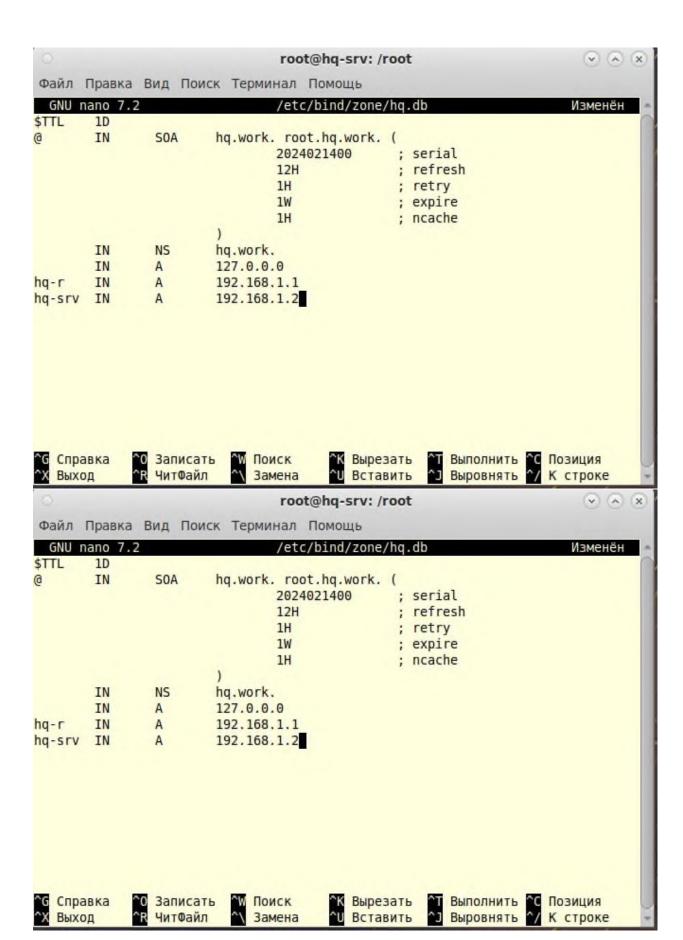
nano /etc/bind/options.conf

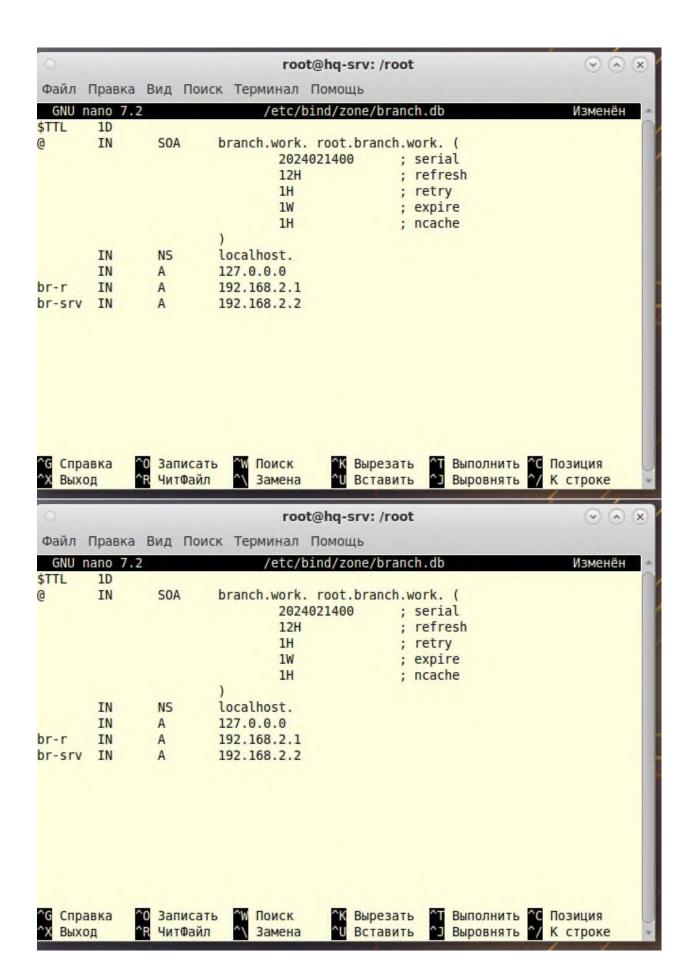
```
(A) (X
                                 root@hq-srv: /root
Файл Правка Вид Поиск Терминал Помощь
 GNU nano 7.2
                               /etc/bind/options.conf
                                                                         Изменён
        statistics-file "/var/run/named.stats";
        recursing-file "/var/run/recursing";
        // disables the use of a PID file
        pid-file none:
         * Oftenly used directives are listed below.
        listen-on { any; };
        listen-on-v6 { any; };
        allow-query { any; };
        1*
         * If the farmed disentive is not to Manlull the conversible and
                                                                           (V) (A) (X
                                 root@hq-srv: /root
Файл Правка Вид Поиск Терминал Помощь
                                                                         Изменён
 GNU nano 7.2
                               /etc/bind/options.conf
        statistics-file "/var/run/named.stats";
        recursing-file "/var/run/recursing";
        // disables the use of a PID file
        pid-file none;
         * Oftenly used directives are listed below.
        listen-on { any; };
        listen-on-v6 { any; };
        allow-query { any; };
        /*

* If the forward directive is set to Health the server will only
systemctl enable --now bind
echo name servers=127.0.0.1 >> /etc/resolvconf.conf
|LXECUTING: /LID/systema/systema-sysv-install enable bina
[root@hq-srv ~]# echo name server=127.0.0.1 >> /etc/resolvconf.conf
[root@hq-srv ~]#
Executing: /lib/systema/systema-sysv-install enable bind
[root@hq-srv ~]# echo name server=127.0.0.1 >> /etc/resolvconf.conf
[root@hq-srv ~]#
```

resolvconf -u
nano /etc/bind/local.conf

```
zone "hq.work"{
  type master;
  file "hq.db";
  zone "branch.work"{
  type master;
  file "branch.db";
 zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa"{
  type master;
  file "1.db";
 };
 zone "2.168.192.in-addr.arpa"{
                              Прочитано
 zone "hq.work"{
  type master;
  file "hq.db";
 };
  zone "branch.work"{
  type master;
  file "branch.db";
  };
  zone "1.168.192.in-addr.arpa"{
  type master;
  file "1.db";
  zone "2.168.192.in-addr.arpa"{
cp /etc/bind/zone/{localdomain,hq.db}
cp /etc/bind/zone/{localdomain,branch.db}
cp /etc/bind/zone/{127.in-addr.arpa,1.db}
cp /etc/bind/zone/{127.in-addr.arpa,2.db}
chown root:named /etc/bind/zone/{hq,branch,1,2}.db
nano /etc/bind/zone/hq.db
```

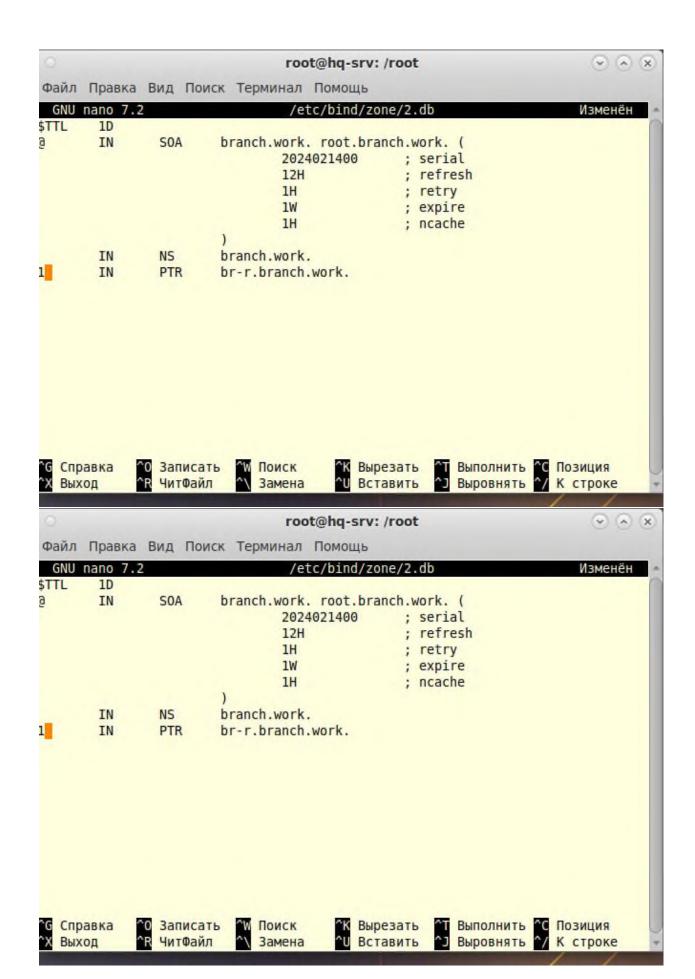




```
Изменён
GNU nano 7.2
                                 /etc/bind/zone/1.db
$TTL
        1D
                        hq.work. root.hq.work. (
2024021400
        IN
                SOA
0
                                               ; serial
                                12H
                                                ; refresh
                                1H
                                               ; retry
                                1W
                                                ; expire
                                1H
                                                ; ncache
        IN
                NS
                        hq.work.
1
        IN
                PTR
                        hq-r.hq.work.
2
                        hq-srv.hq.work.
        IN
                PTR
```

GNU nano 7.2			/etc/bind/zone/1.db			Изменён
\$TTL	1D		The same of the sa			
@	IN	SOA	hq.work. root.hq.work. 2024021400 12H	;	serial refresh	
			1H 1W 1H		retry expire ncache	
1	IN IN IN	NS PTR PTR	) hq.work, hq-r.hq.work, hq-srv.hq.work,	,	iicaciie	

nano /etc/bind/zone/2.db



```
outging of a la mano / etc/ prina/ rom
[root@hq-srv ~]# named-checkconf -z
zone localhost/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone localdomain/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone 127.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone 0.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
 ---- 255.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone hq.work/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone branch.work/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone 2.168.192.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
[root@hq-srv ~]#
[100cend 314 ]# Hano / ccc/ bind/ conc/ c.ab
[root@hq-srv ~]# named-checkconf -z
zone localhost/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone localdomain/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone 127.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone 0.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
 ... 255.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone hq.work/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone branch.work/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
zone 2.168.192.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2024021400
[root@hq-srv ~]#
```

### Проверяем

```
[root@hq-srv ~]# host hq-r.hq.work
hq-r.hq.work has address 192.168.100.62
[root@hq-srv ~1# host hq-srv.hq.work
hg-srv.hg.work has address 192.168.100.1
[root@hq-srv ~]#
[root@hq-srv ~]# host 192.168.100.62
62.100.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer hq-r.hq.work.
[root@hq-srv ~]#
[root@hq-srv ~1# host hq-r.hq.work
hq-r.hq.work has address 192.168.100.62
[root@hq-srv ~1# host hq-srv.hq.work <del><</del>
hq-srv.hq.work has address 192.168.100.1
[root@hq-srv ~]#
[root@hg-srv ~]# host 192.168.100.62 <
62.100.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer hq-r.hq.work.
[root@hq-srv ~]#
```