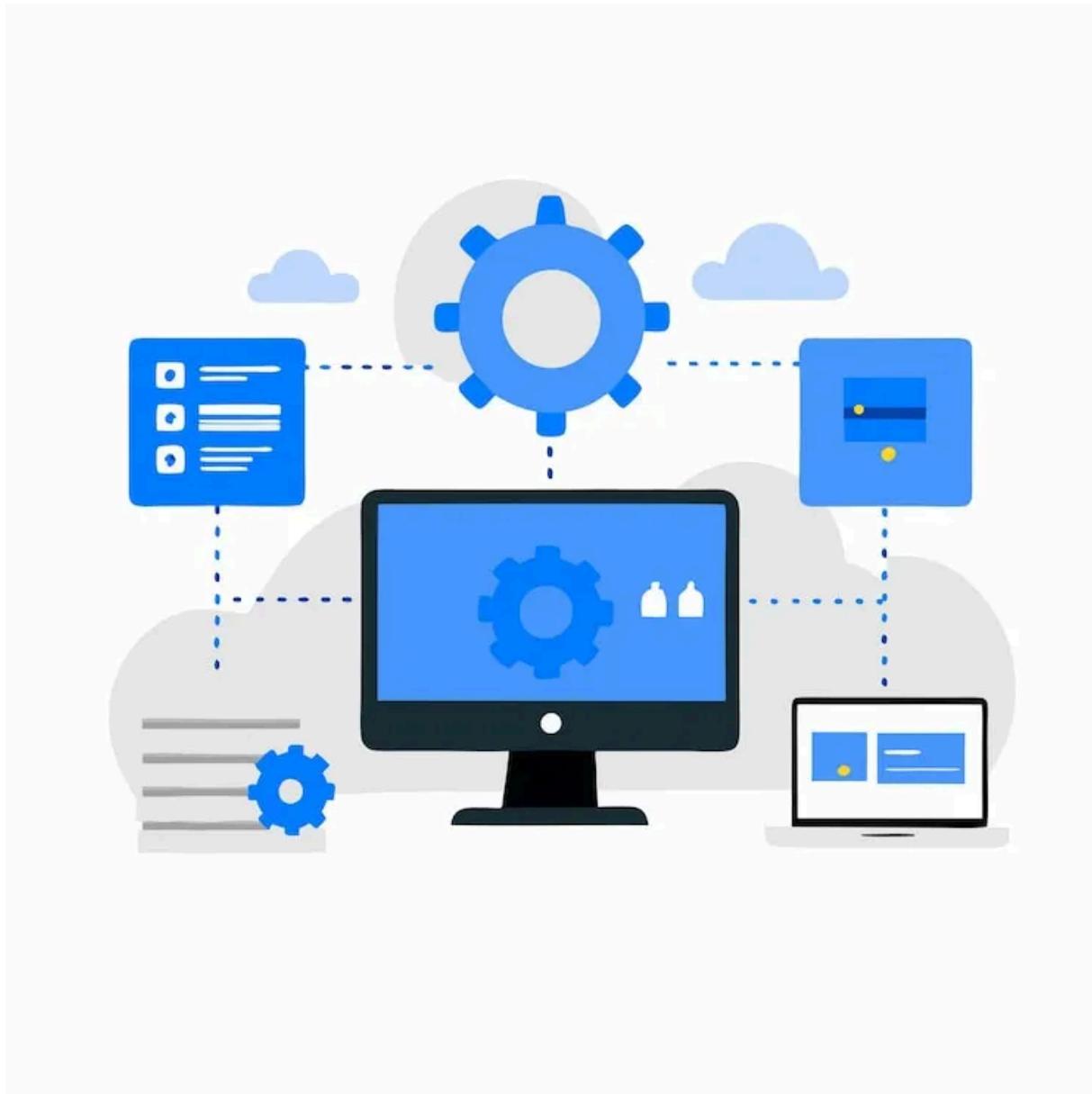


# Sistemes Operatius



**Oliver Palomo Alarcón**

**SIS1**

**MP0369**

**PT6**

**10/11/2025**

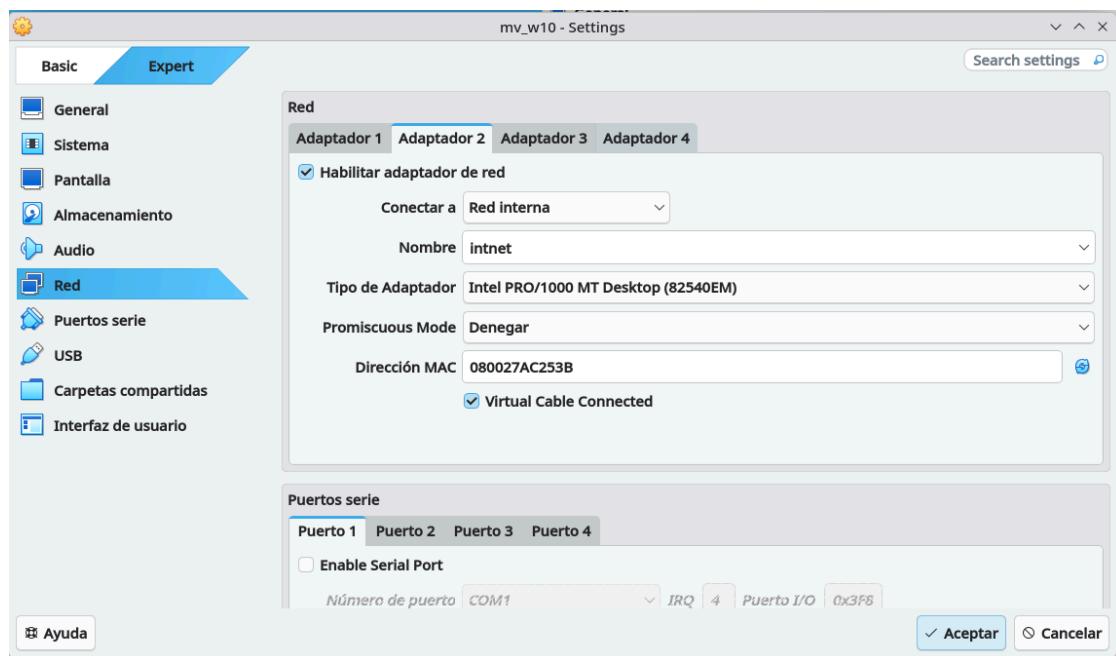
## ÍNDEX

1. Configuracions de xarxa a les màquines virtuals.....	3
2. Configuració d'adaptador a l'entorn Windows i Regles Firewall.....	5
3. Configuració d'adaptador a l'entorn Ubuntu.....	16
4. Connectivitat entre sistemes operatius diferents.....	19
5. Configuració de DNS al wserver16.....	22
6. Comprovacions i nova configuració al wclient16.....	45
7. Configuració DNS al userver16.....	50
8. Activitats Conceptes DNS.....	65

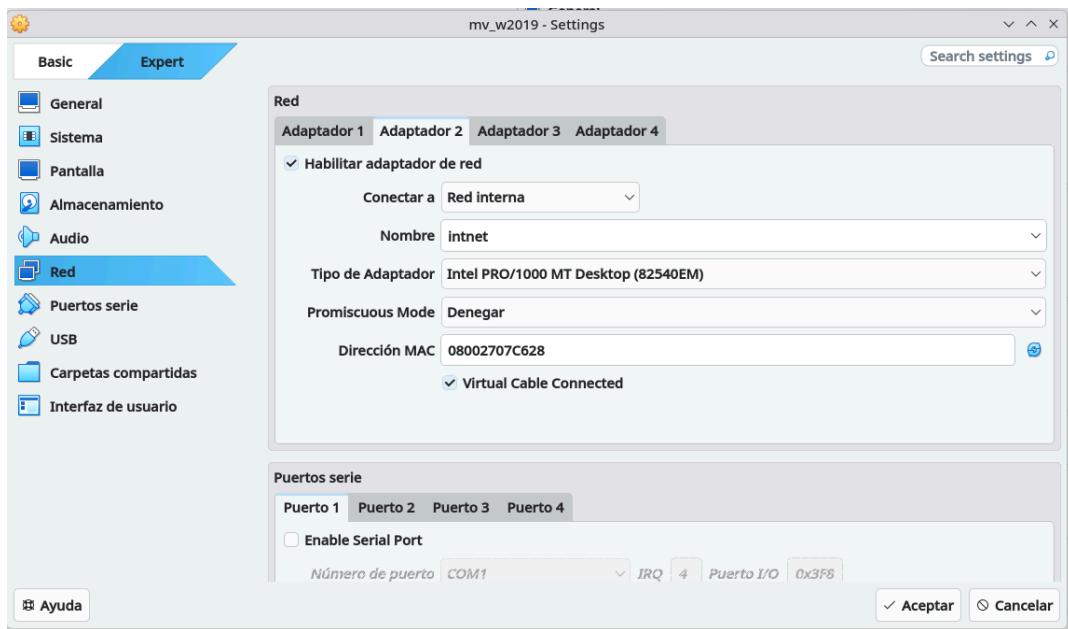
## 1. Configuracions de xarxa a les màquines virtuals.

Totes les màquines que tenim, han de treballar en xarxa interna, amb un segon adaptador.

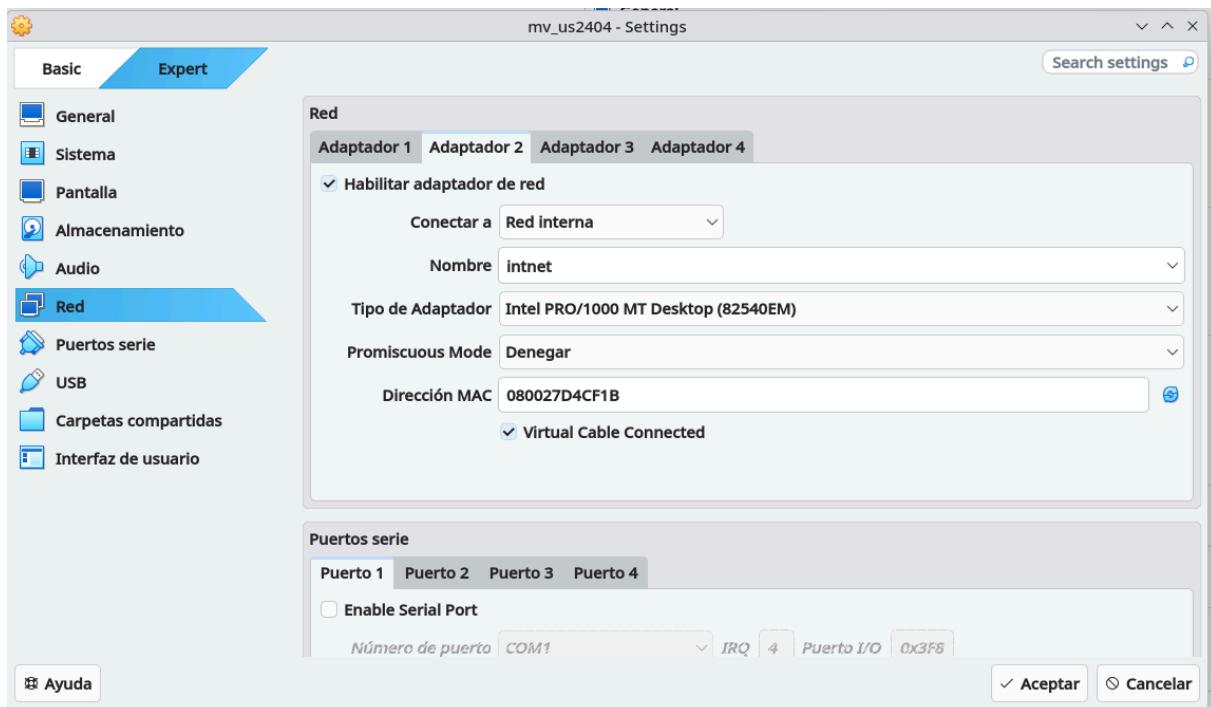
mv\_w10:



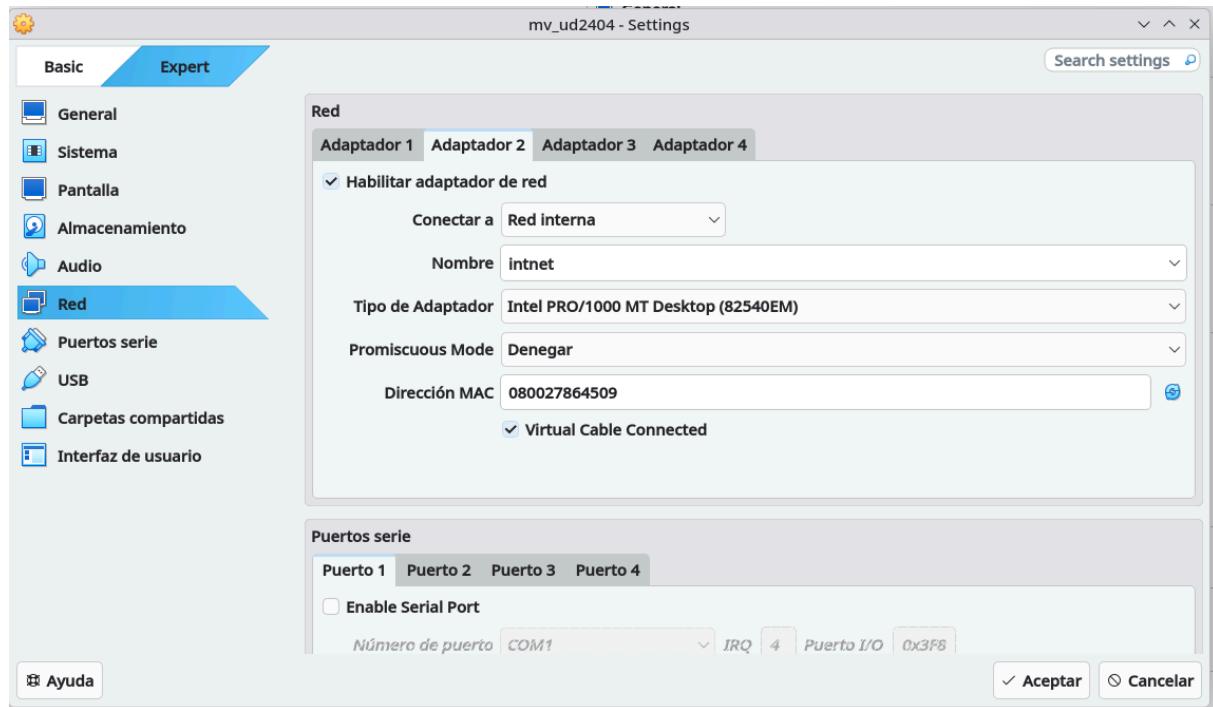
mv\_w2019:



mv\_us2404:



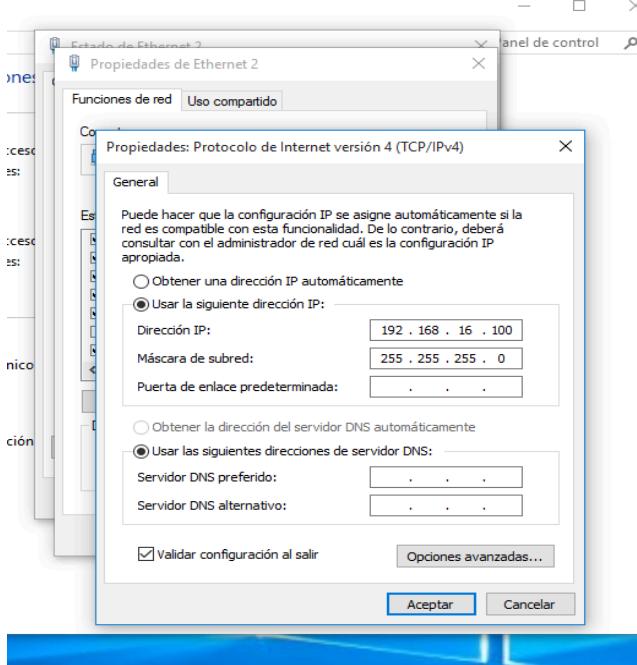
mv\_ud2404:



## 2. Configuració d'adaptador a l'entorn Windows i Regles Firewall.

Ara una vegada afegit l'adaptador nou a cada màquina, li assignarem una IP fixa, començarem amb la màquina client de Windows. (mv\_w10). Afegint la ip 192.168.16.100/24

PT6



Guardem canvis, anem al cmd i executem la comanda ipconfig, i apareix la ip configurada correctament. En el adaptador que toca.

## PT6

Ara anem al Servidor Windows(mv\_w2019), per configurar en el seu segon adaptador, la IP 192.168.16.1/24, [a través de Powershell](#).

Després de la configuració, habilitarem o configurarem les entrades pertinents al firewall de cada Windows, per poder aconseguir connectivitat amb l'eina ping, amb el protocol icmp.

```
PS C:\Users\Administrador> New-NetIPAddress -InterfaceIndex 5 -IPAddress 192.168.16.1 -PrefixLength 24

IPAddress      : 192.168.16.1
InterfaceIndex : 5
InterfaceAlias : Ethernet 2
AddressFamily   : IPv4
Type           : Unicast
PrefixLength    : 24
PrefixOrigin    : Manual
SuffixOrigin    : Manual
AddressState    : Tentative
ValidLifetime   : Infinite ([TimeSpan]::.MaxValue)
PreferredLifetime : Infinite ([TimeSpan]::.MaxValue)
SkipAsSource    : False
PolicyStore     : ActiveStore

IPAddress      : 192.168.16.1
InterfaceIndex : 5
InterfaceAlias : Ethernet 2
AddressFamily   : IPv4
Type           : Unicast
PrefixLength    : 24
PrefixOrigin    : Manual
SuffixOrigin    : Manual
AddressState    : Invalid
ValidLifetime   : Infinite ([TimeSpan]::.MaxValue)
PreferredLifetime : Infinite ([TimeSpan]::.MaxValue)
SkipAsSource    : False
PolicyStore     : PersistentStore

PS C:\Users\Administrador>
```

```
PS C:\Users\Administrador> ipconfig

Configuración IP de Windows

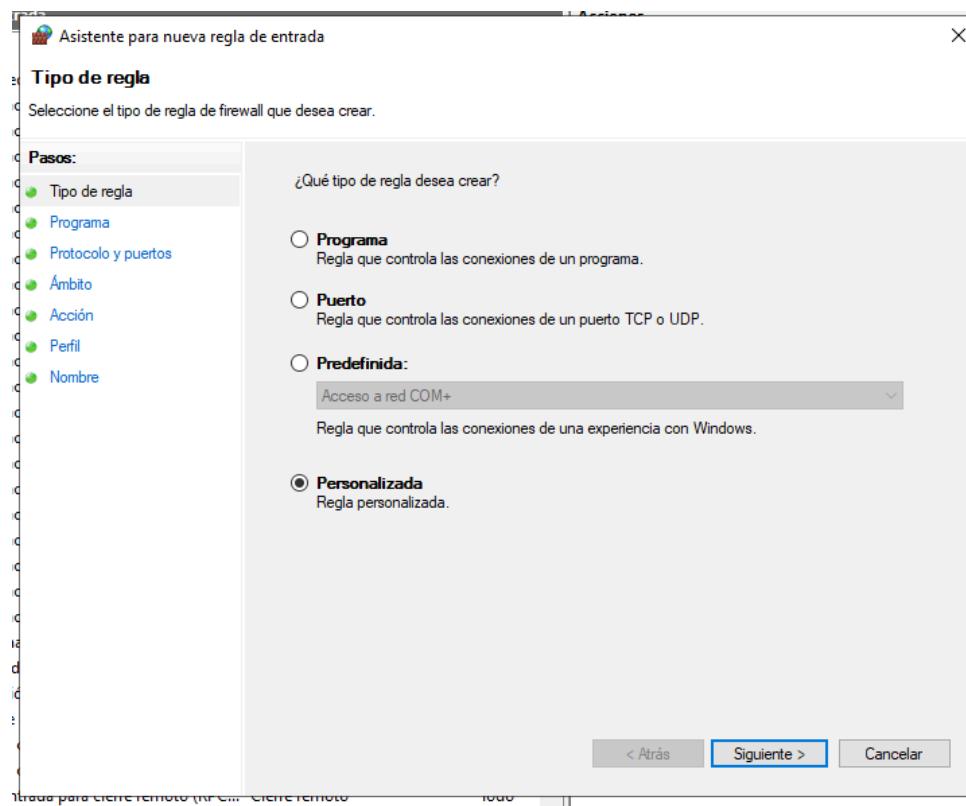
Adaptador de Ethernet Ethernet:

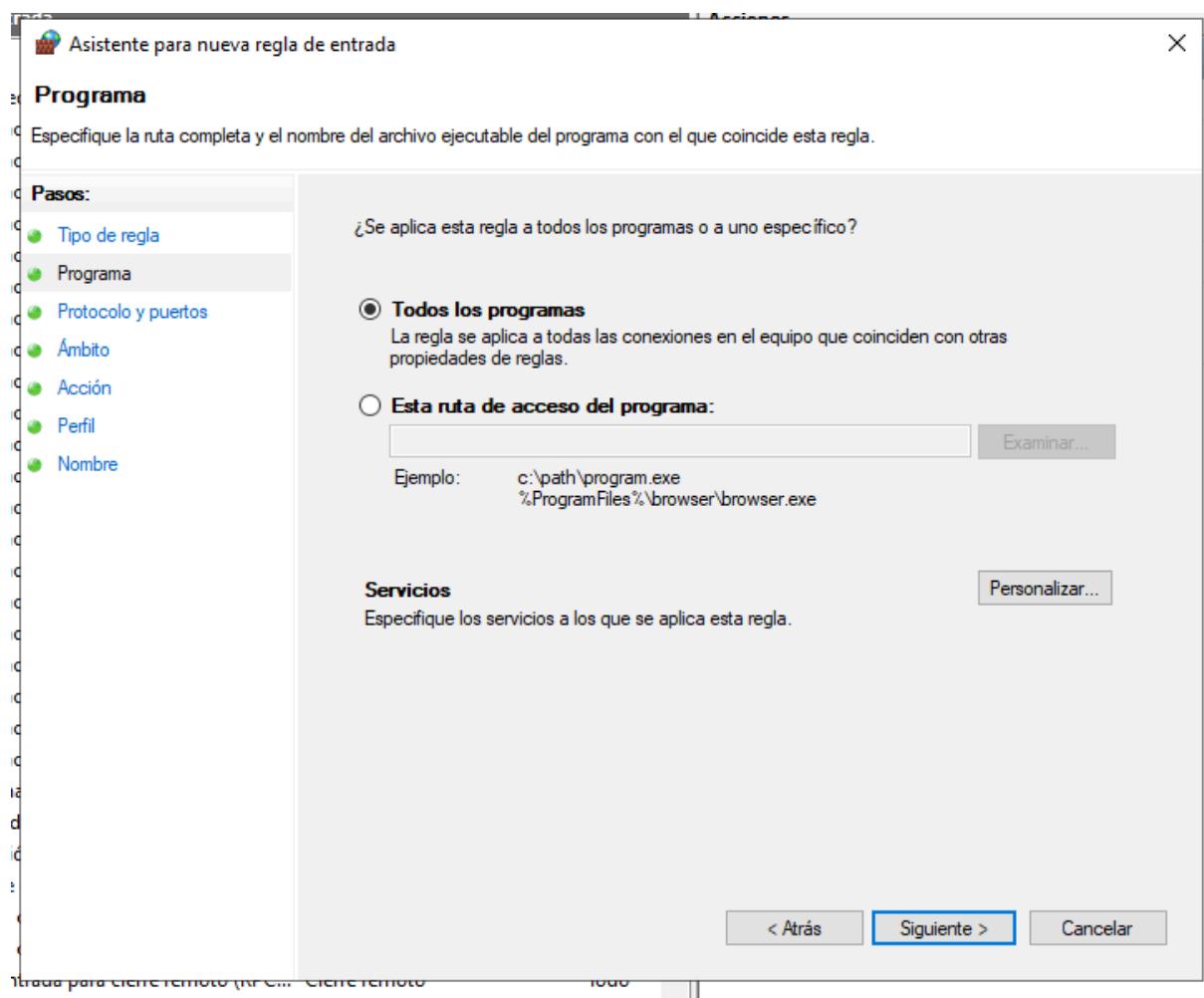
Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . . :
Dirección IPv6 . . . . . : fd17:625c:f037:2:412e:6992:51b4:2ad6
Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . . : fe80::412e:6992:51b4:2ad6%7
Dirección IPv4. . . . . : 10.0.2.15
Máscara de subred . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . . . : fe80::2%7
                                                10.0.2.2

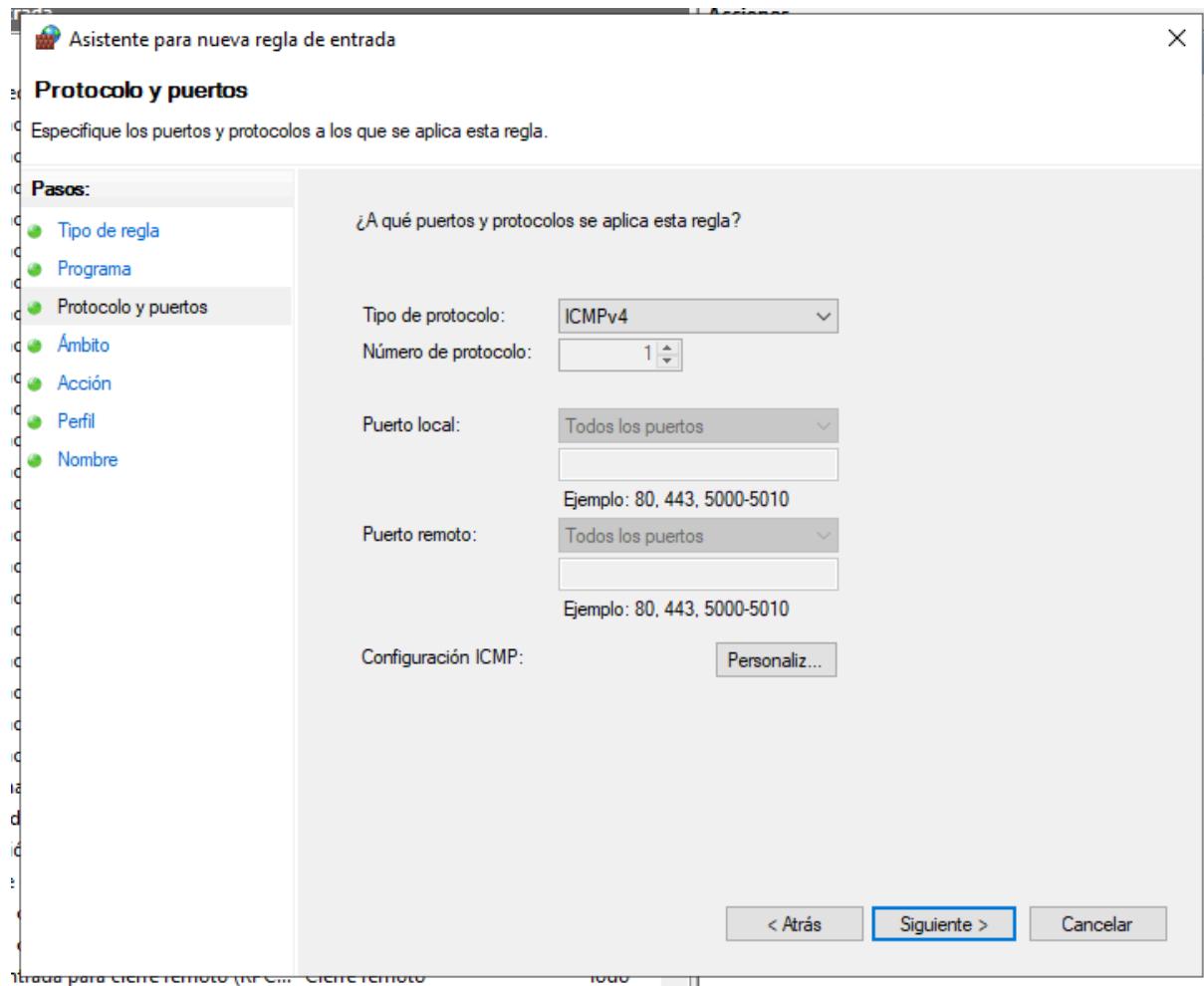
Adaptador de Ethernet Ethernet 2:

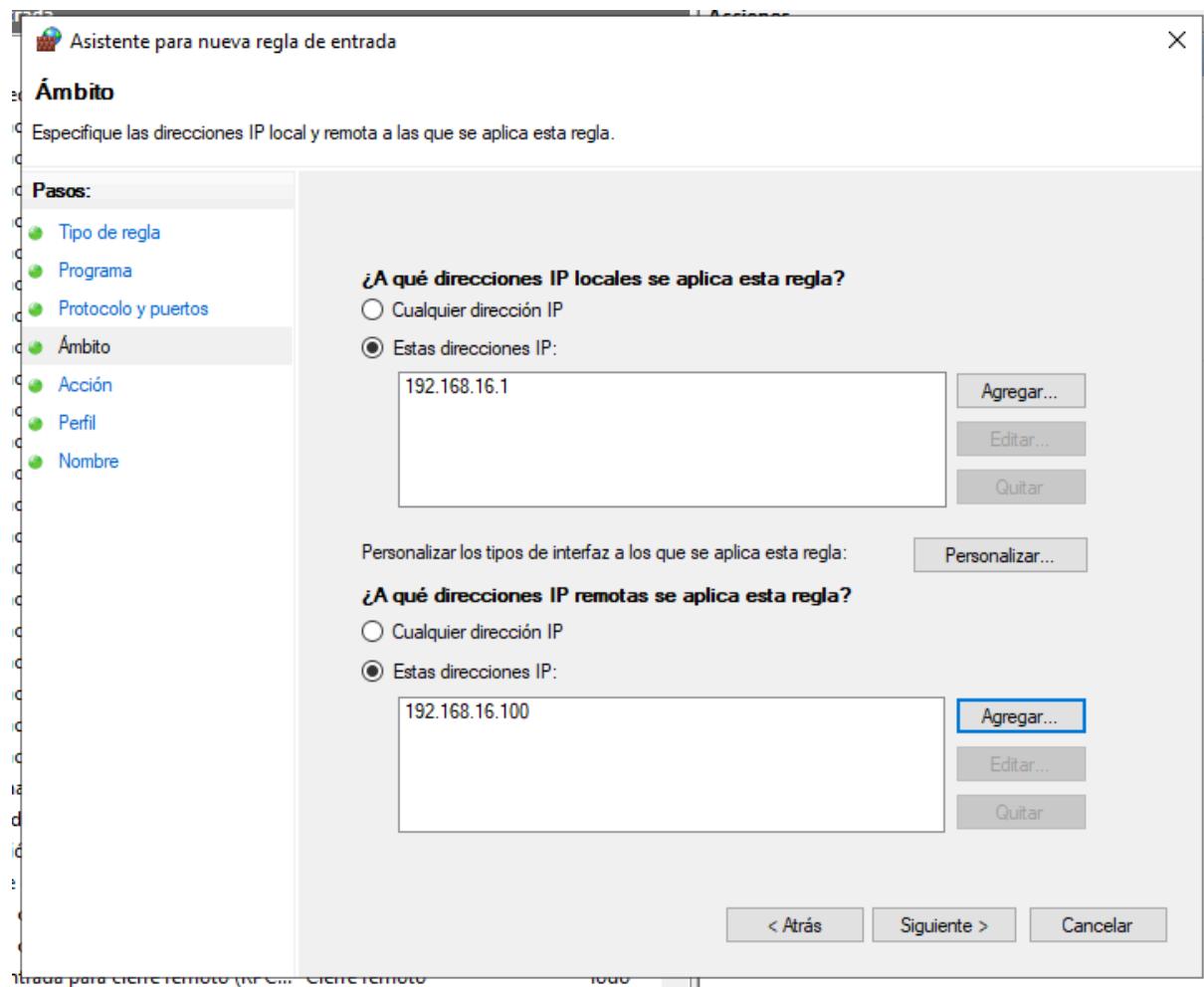
Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . . :
Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . . : fe80::f41c:294a:10c:e50c%5
Dirección IPv4. . . . . : 192.168.16.1
Máscara de subred . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . . . :
```

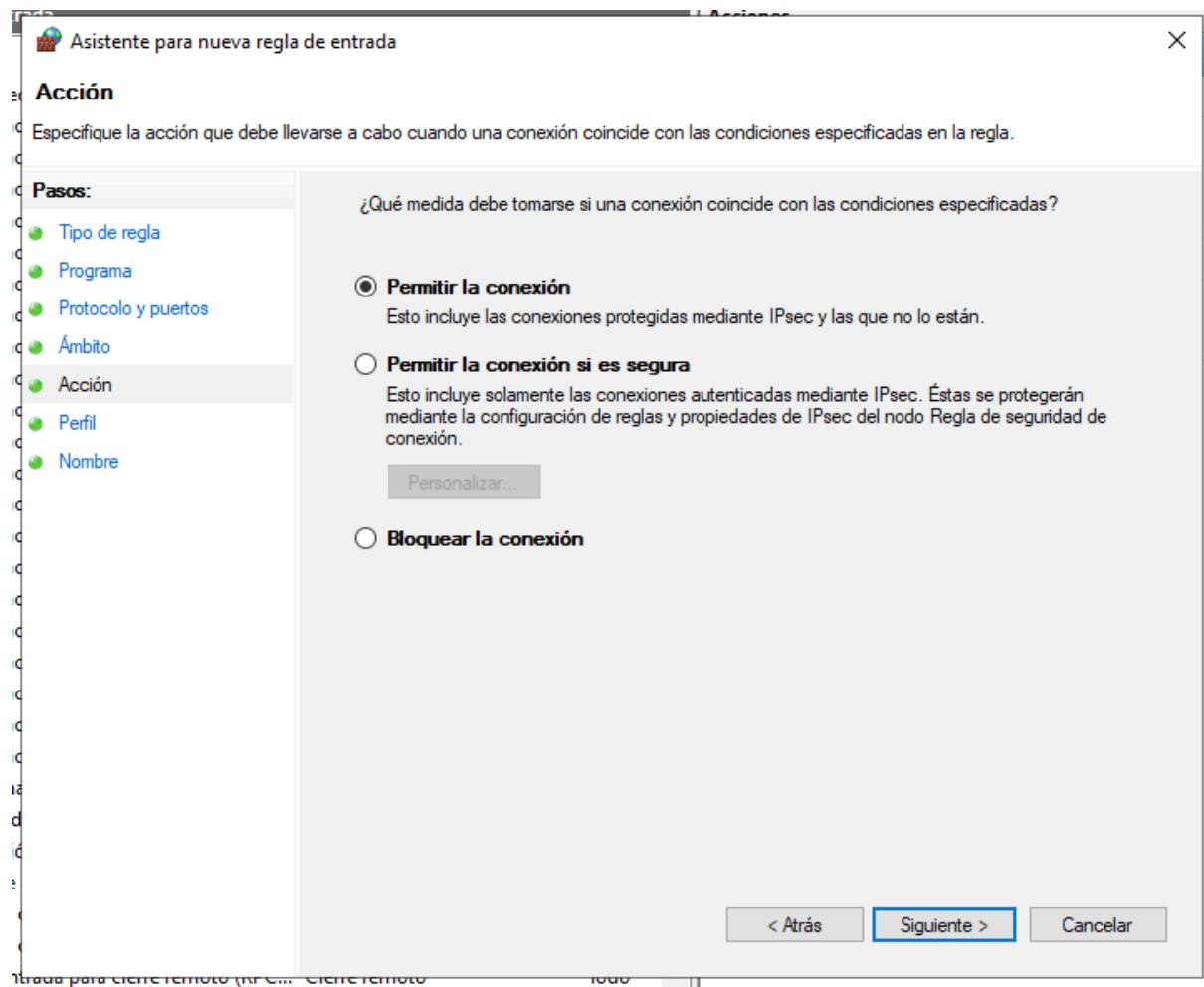
Ara crearem una regla en el firewall del servidor, que pugui rebre i enviar paquets icmp.

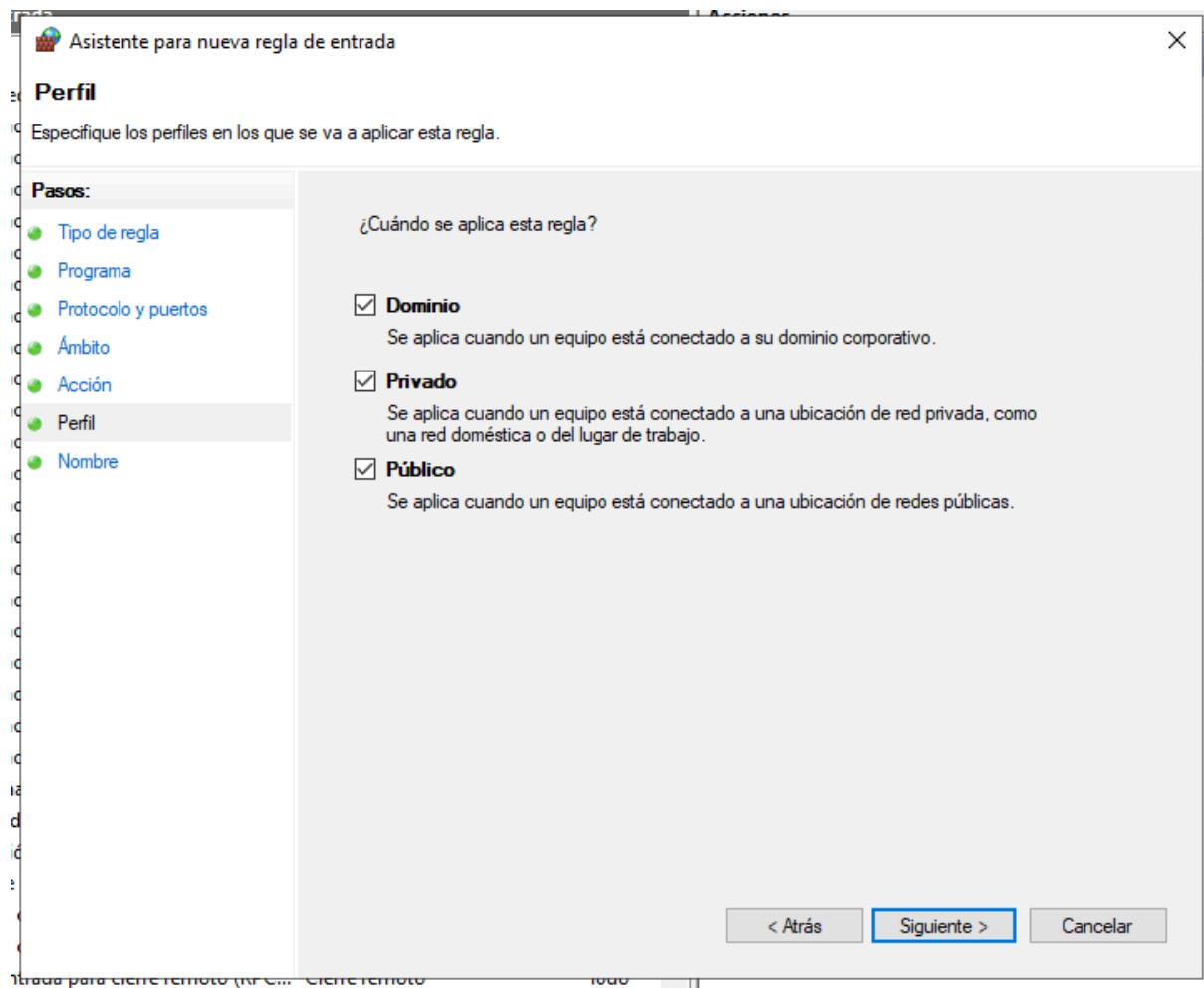


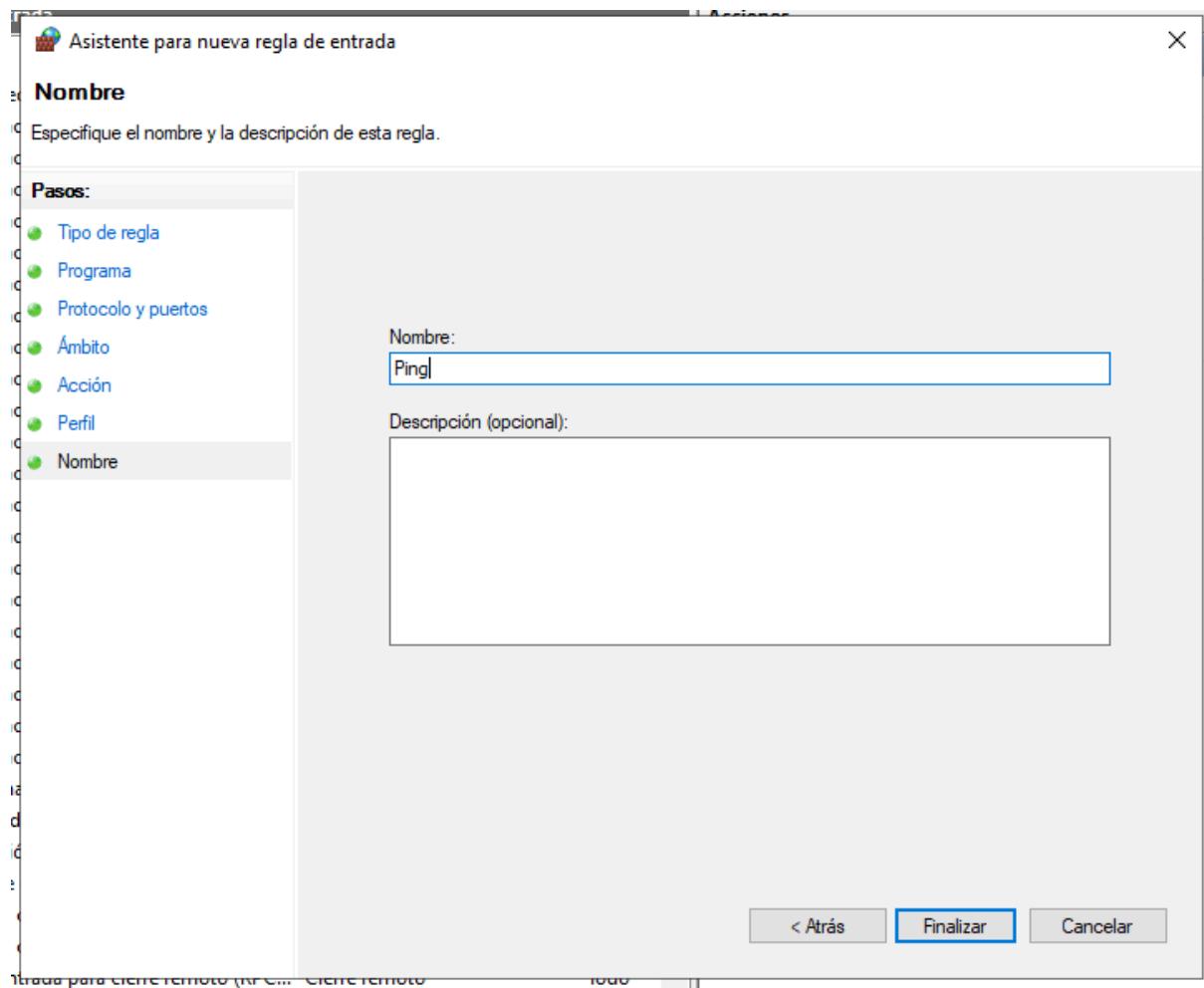












Fem la mateixa regla de sortida, i d'entrada i sortida al client.

Fem la prova de ping a l'entorn Windows, client a servidor i viceversa.

`mv_w10(192.168.16.100/24) mv_w2019(192.168.16.1/24)`

De client a servidor:

```
□ Símbolo del sistema
Microsoft Windows [Versión 10.0.10240]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.

C:\Users\poliver>ping 192.168.16.1

Haciendo ping a 192.168.16.1 con 32 bytes de datos:
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.1: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=128

Estadísticas de ping para 192.168.16.1:
    Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 4, perdidos = 0
                (0% perdidos),
Tiempos aproximados de ida y vuelta en milisegundos:
    Mínimo = 0ms, Máximo = 0ms, Media = 0ms

C:\Users\poliver>
```

De servidor a client:

```
□ Administrador: Símbolo del sistema
Microsoft Windows [Versión 10.0.20348.587]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.

C:\Users\Administrador>ping 192.168.16.100

Haciendo ping a 192.168.16.100 con 32 bytes de datos:
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.100: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=128

Estadísticas de ping para 192.168.16.100:
    Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 4, perdidos = 0
                (0% perdidos),
Tiempos aproximados de ida y vuelta en milisegundos:
    Mínimo = 0ms, Máximo = 0ms, Media = 0ms

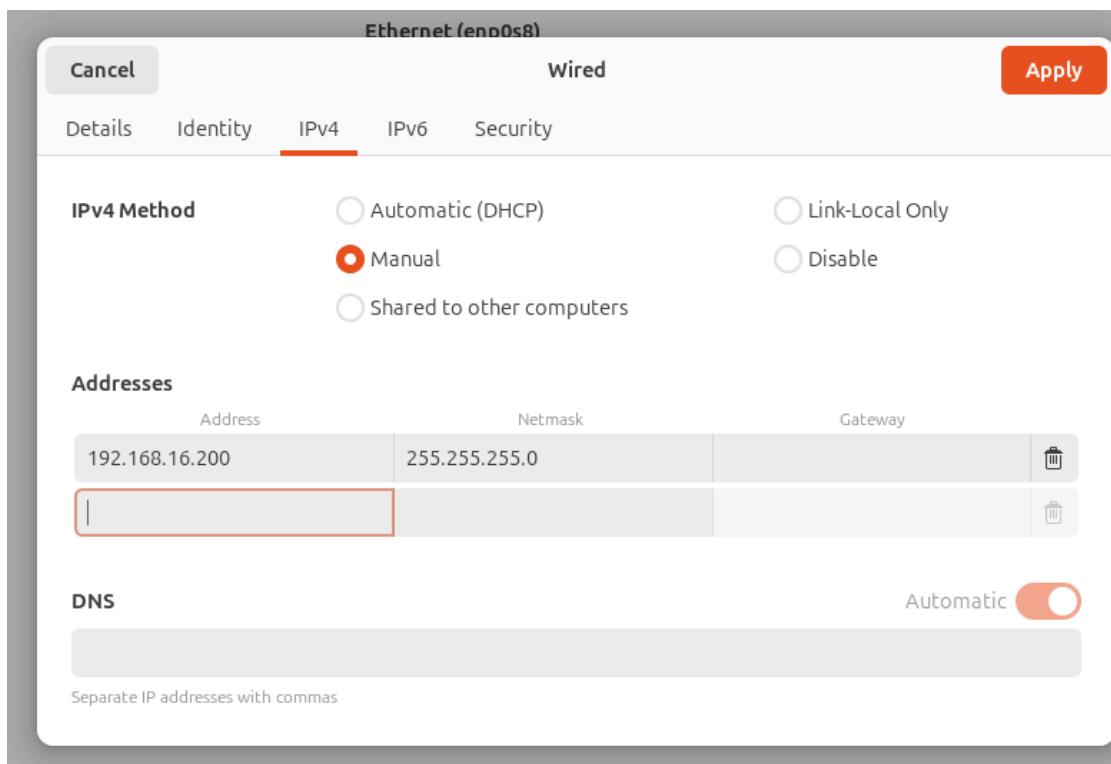
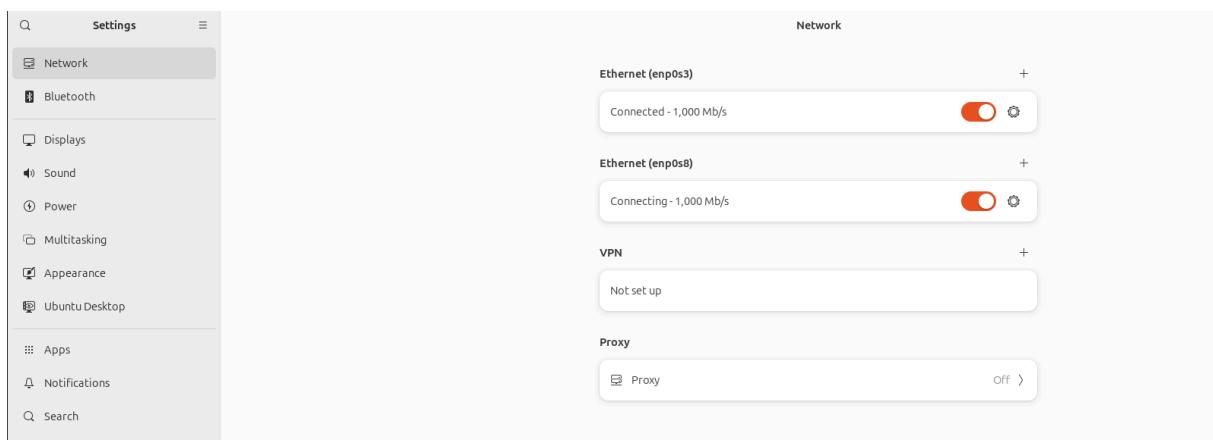
C:\Users\Administrador>
```

### 3. Configuració d'adaptador a l'entorn Ubuntu

Ara continuarem amb l'entorn Ubuntu. Haurem d'utilitzar el fitxer netplan, per poder configurar l'adaptador afegit. És un fitxer delicat així que hem d'anar amb compte. Utilitzaré de guia la [imatge del discord](#).

Primer configurarem l'Ubuntu client (mv\_ud2404), amb la IP 192.168.16.200/24, de manera gràfica.

En l'apartat de network, de settings, haurem de seleccionar l'adaptador enp0s8.



## PT6

Apliquem els canvis i veiem com s'ha aplicat en la terminal amb un ip a.

```
poliver@uclient16: $ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default 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 noprefixroute
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:d7:76:07 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3
            valid_lft 86273sec preferred_lft 86273sec
        inet6 fd17:625c:f037:2:78e2:a78a:b723:50da/64 scope global temporary dynamic
            valid_lft 86274sec preferred_lft 14274sec
        inet6 fd17:625c:f037:2:a00:27ff:fed7:7607/64 scope global dynamic mngtmpaddr
            valid_lft 86274sec preferred_lft 14274sec
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fed7:7607/64 scope link
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:86:45:09 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 192.168.16.200/24 brd 192.168.16.255 scope global noprefixroute enp0s8
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 fe80::e03d:36bd:807:b12b/64 scope link noprefixroute
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
poliver@uclient16: $
```

Ara anem al Servidor, que haurem de configurar amb el fitxer netplan. Amb la ip 192.168.16.2/24

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     /etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
    enp0s8:
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [192.168.16.2/24]
version: 2
```

Guardem els canvis i executem la comanda, netplan apply amb permisos sudo.

## PT6

```
poliver@userver16:~$ sudo netplan apply
poliver@userver16:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default 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 noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:33:e5:49 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 10.0.2.15/24 metric 100 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
            valid_lft 86356sec preferred_lft 86356sec
        inet6 fd17:625c:f037:2:a00:27ff:fe33:e549/64 scope global dynamic mngtmpaddr noprefixroute
            valid_lft 86357sec preferred_lft 14357sec
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe33:e549/64 scope link
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:d4:cf:1b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 192.168.16.2/24 brd 192.168.16.255 scope global enp0s8
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fed4:cf1b/64 scope link
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
poliver@userver16:~$
```

Provem la connexió amb la eina ping en el entorn Ubuntu.

mv\_ud2404(192.168.16.200/24) mv\_us2404(192.168.16.2/24)

De client a servidor.

```
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
poliver@uclient16:~$ ping 192.168.16.2
PING 192.168.16.2 (192.168.16.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.16.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.841 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.571 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.349 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.501 ms
^C
--- 192.168.16.2 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3083ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.349/0.565/0.841/0.178 ms
poliver@uclient16:~$
```

De servidor a client.

```
viria_irt forever prcrrca_irt forever
poliver@userver16:~$ ping 192.168.16.200
PING 192.168.16.200 (192.168.16.200) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.16.200: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.628 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.200: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.755 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.200: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.502 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.200: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.805 ms
^C
--- 192.168.16.200 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3111ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.502/0.672/0.805/0.117 ms
poliver@userver16:~$ _
```

#### **4. Connectivitat entre sistemes operatius diferents.**

Ara provarem connectivitat amb l'eina ping, entre diferents entorns windows i ubuntu. Provarem del client de Windows al server d'Ubuntu, d'Ubuntu client a servidor Windows, i entre altres opcions.

Provarem entre tots. ***Haurem de configurar una regla de firewall als windows igual que abans, per la ip del ubuntu server i del ubuntu client.***

De server Ubuntu, a server windows.

```
poliver@userver16:~$ ping 192.168.16.1
PING 192.168.16.1 (192.168.16.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.16.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.531 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.371 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.465 ms
^C
--- 192.168.16.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2074ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.371/0.455/0.531/0.065 ms
poliver@userver16:~$ _
```

De server windows a ubuntu:

```
C:\Users\Administrador>ping 192.168.16.2

Haciendo ping a 192.168.16.2 con 32 bytes de datos:
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.2: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=64

Estadísticas de ping para 192.168.16.2:
  Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 4, perdidos = 0
              (0% perdidos),
Tiempos aproximados de ida y vuelta en milisegundos:
  Mínimo = 0ms, Máximo = 0ms, Media = 0ms

C:\Users\Administrador>

C:\Users\Administrador>
```

```
poliver@uclient16:~$ ping 192.168.16.1
PING 192.168.16.1 (192.168.16.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.16.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.729 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.418 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.409 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=0.509 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=0.489 ms
^C
--- 192.168.16.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4103ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.409/0.510/0.729/0.115 ms
poliver@uclient16:~$
```

## PT6

De server Ubuntu, a client windows.

```
poliver@userver16:~$ ping 192.168.16.100
PING 192.168.16.100 (192.168.16.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.16.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.478 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.603 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.16.100: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.519 ms
^C
--- 192.168.16.100 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2042ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.478/0.533/0.603/0.052 ms
poliver@userver16:~$
```

### Windows Símbolo del sistema

```
Microsoft Windows [Versión 10.0.10240]
(c) 2015 Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.

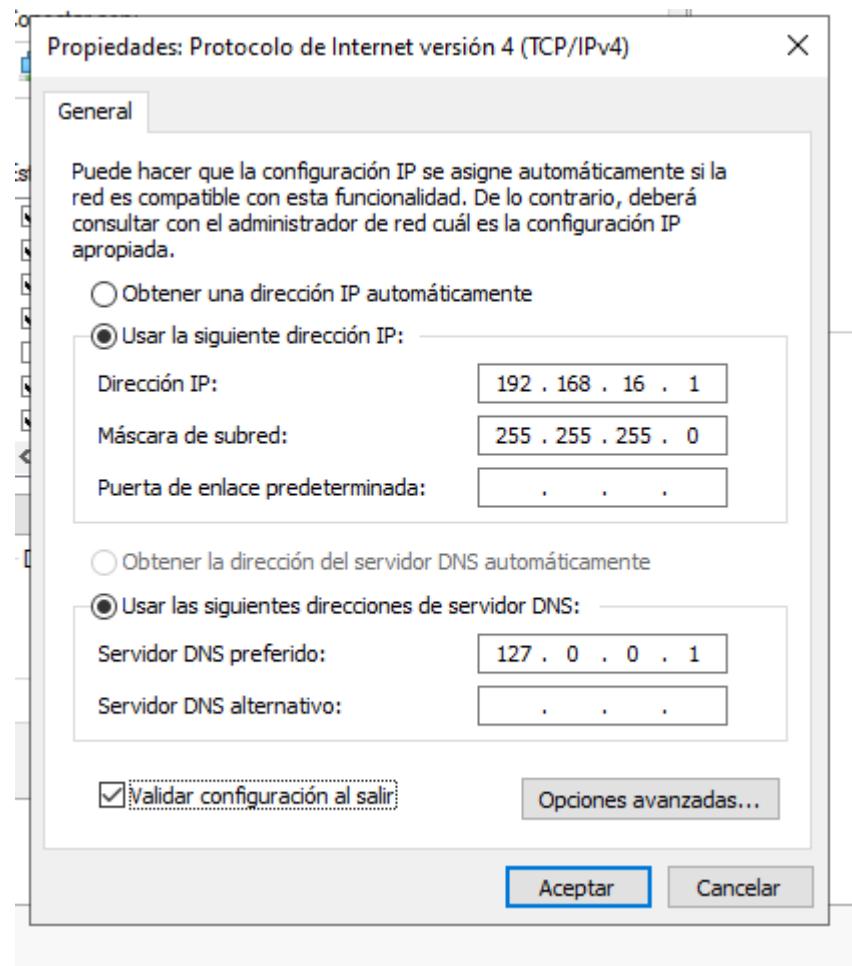
C:\Users\poliver>ping 192.168.16.2

Haciendo ping a 192.168.16.2 con 32 bytes de datos:
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.2: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=64
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.2: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=64
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.2: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=64

Estadísticas de ping para 192.168.16.2:
    Paquetes: enviados = 3, recibidos = 3, perdidos = 0
                (0% perdidos),
Tiempos aproximados de ida y vuelta en milisegundos:
    Mínimo = 0ms, Máximo = 0ms, Media = 0ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\poliver>
```

## **5. Configuració de DNS al wserver16.**

Anem de manera gràfica, a la configuració de l'adaptador de xarxa interna, i afegim l'adreça ip de loopback, com a servidor DNS propi. Per apuntar al propi servidor.

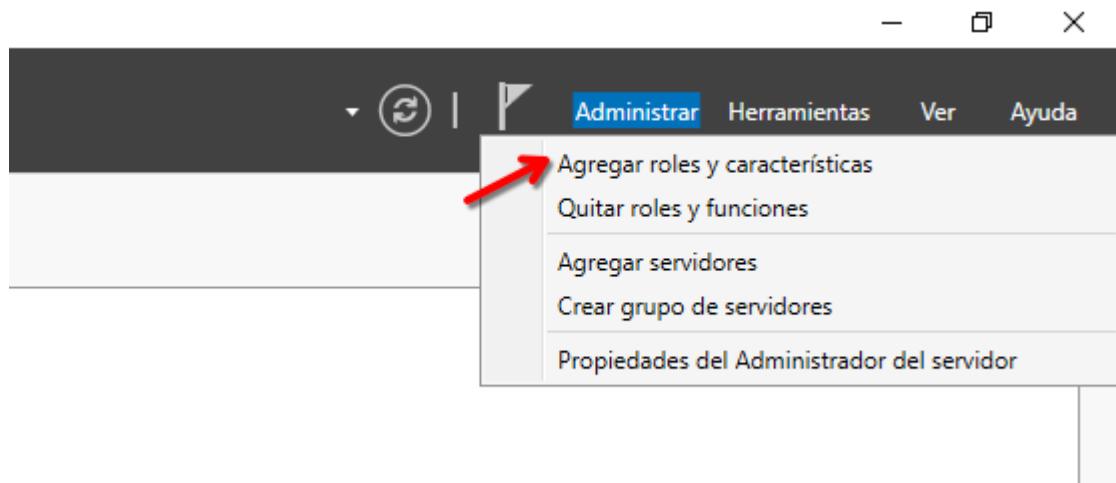


```
Adaptador de Ethernet Ethernet 2:

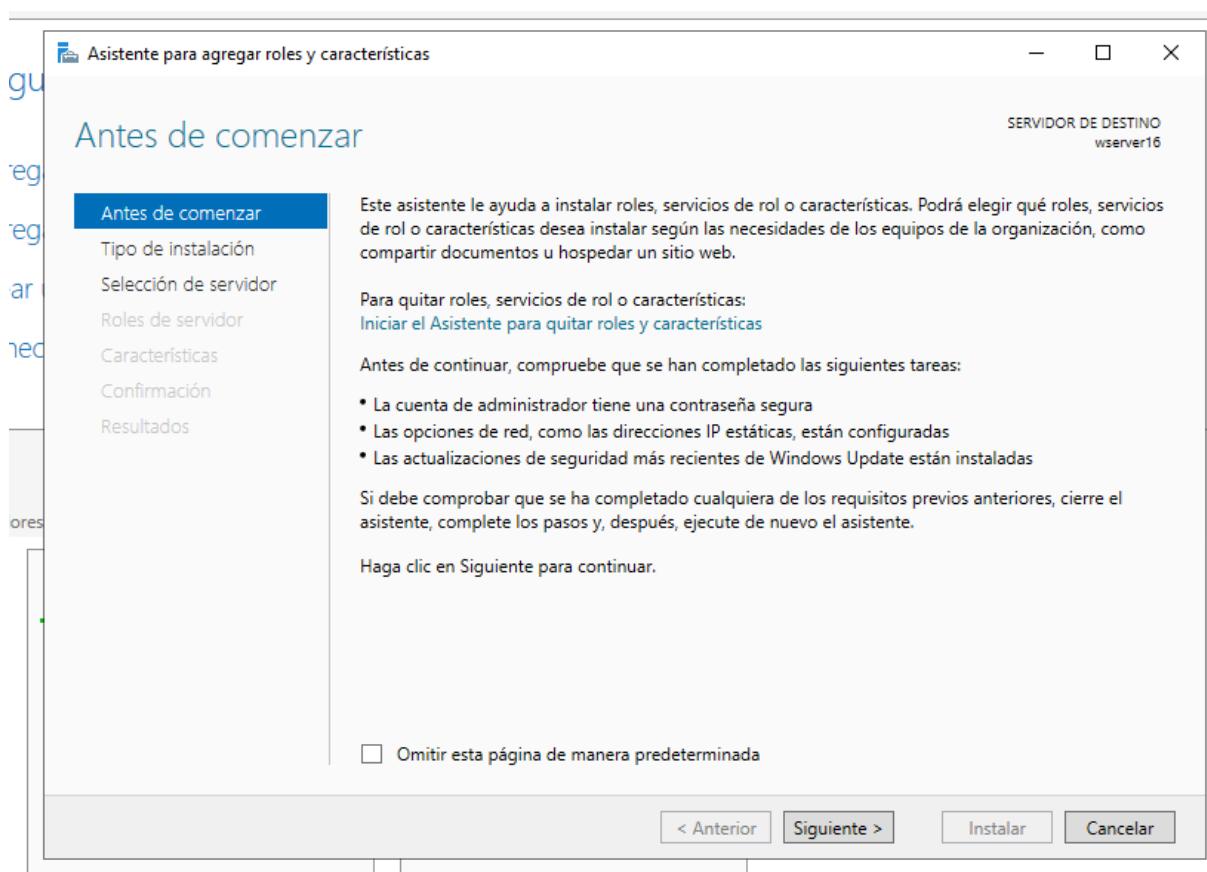
Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . . :
Descripción . . . . . : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter #2
Dirección física. . . . . : 08-00-27-07-C6-28
DHCP habilitado . . . . . : no
Configuración automática habilitada . . . . . : sí
Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . . . . : fe80::f41c:294a:10c:e50c%5(Preferido)
Dirección IPv4. . . . . : 192.168.16.1(Preferido)
Máscara de subred . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . . . :
IAID DHCPv6 . . . . . : 168296487
DUID de cliente DHCPv6. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-30-62-D5-2B-08-00-27-47-A2-9E
Servidores DNS. . . . . : 127.0.0.1
NetBIOS sobre TCP/IP. . . . . : habilitado

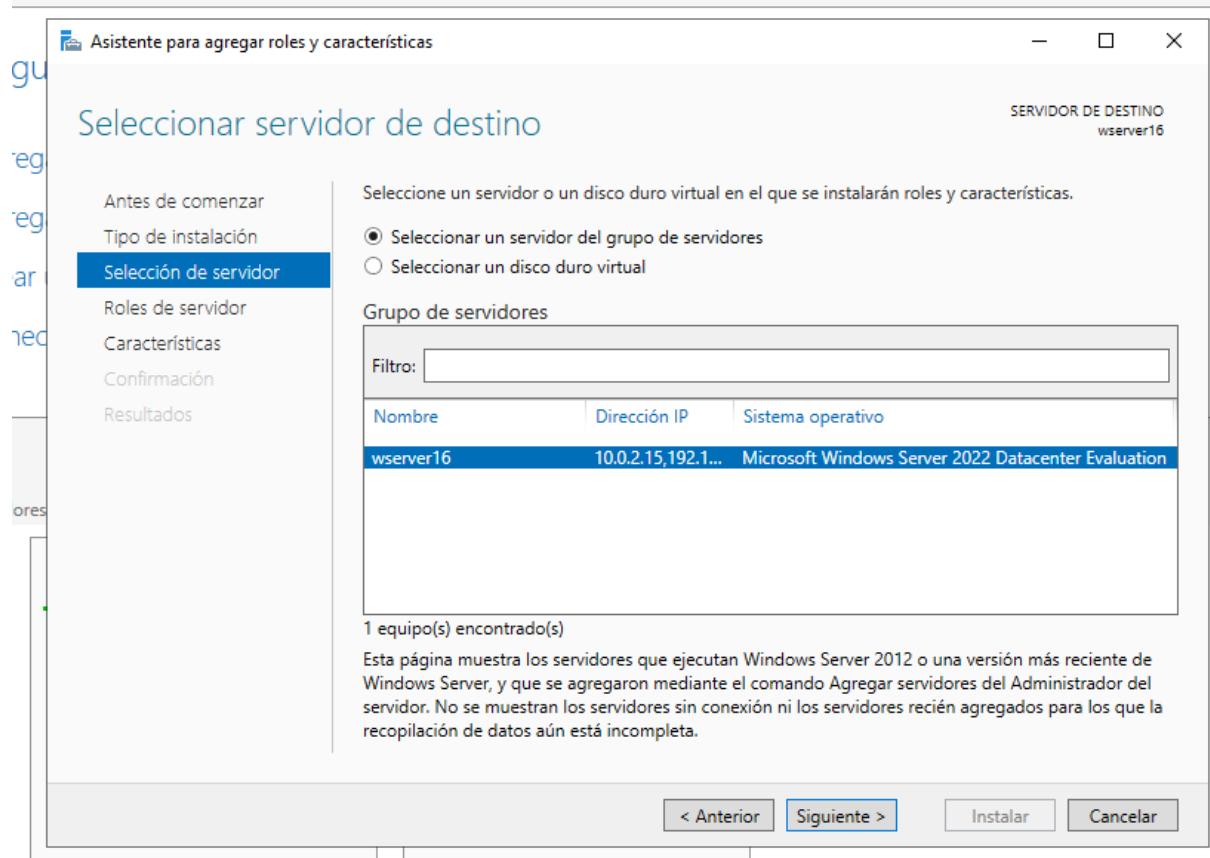
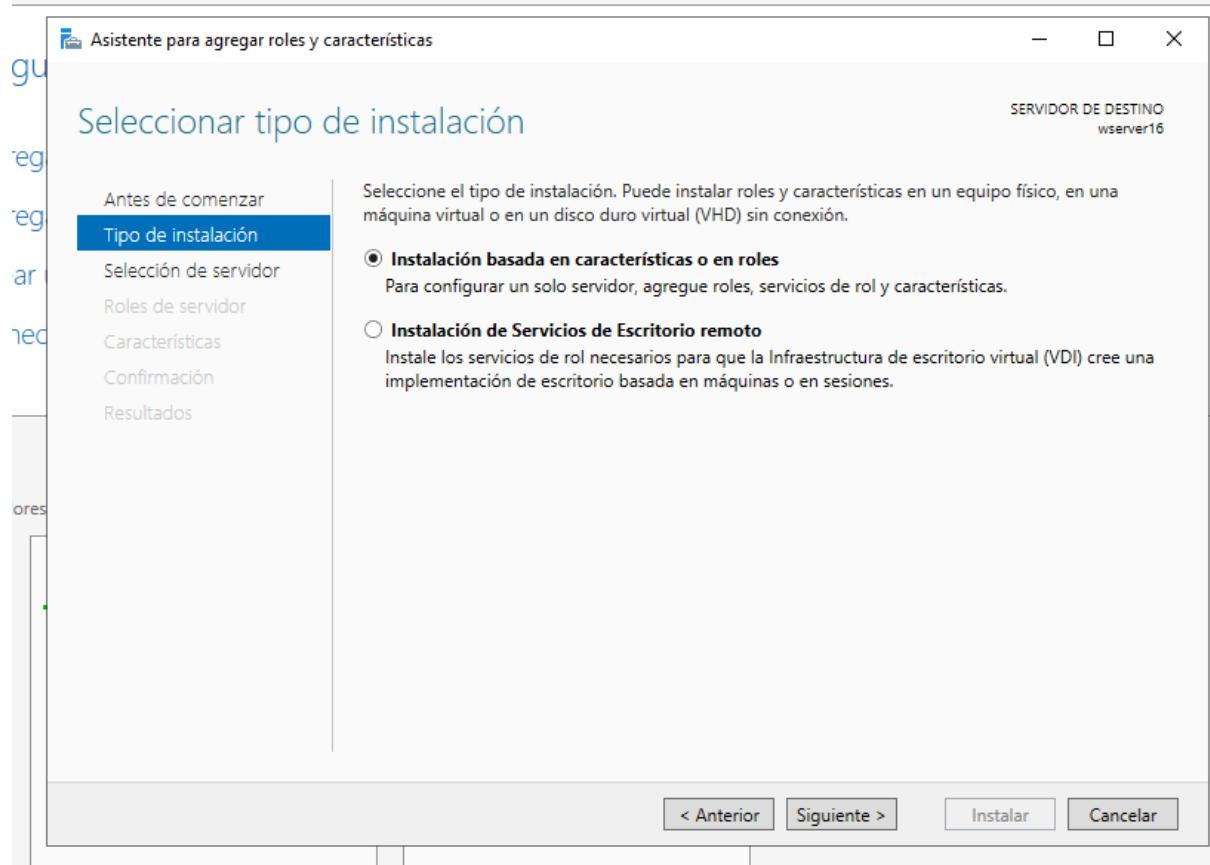
C:\Users\Administrador>
```

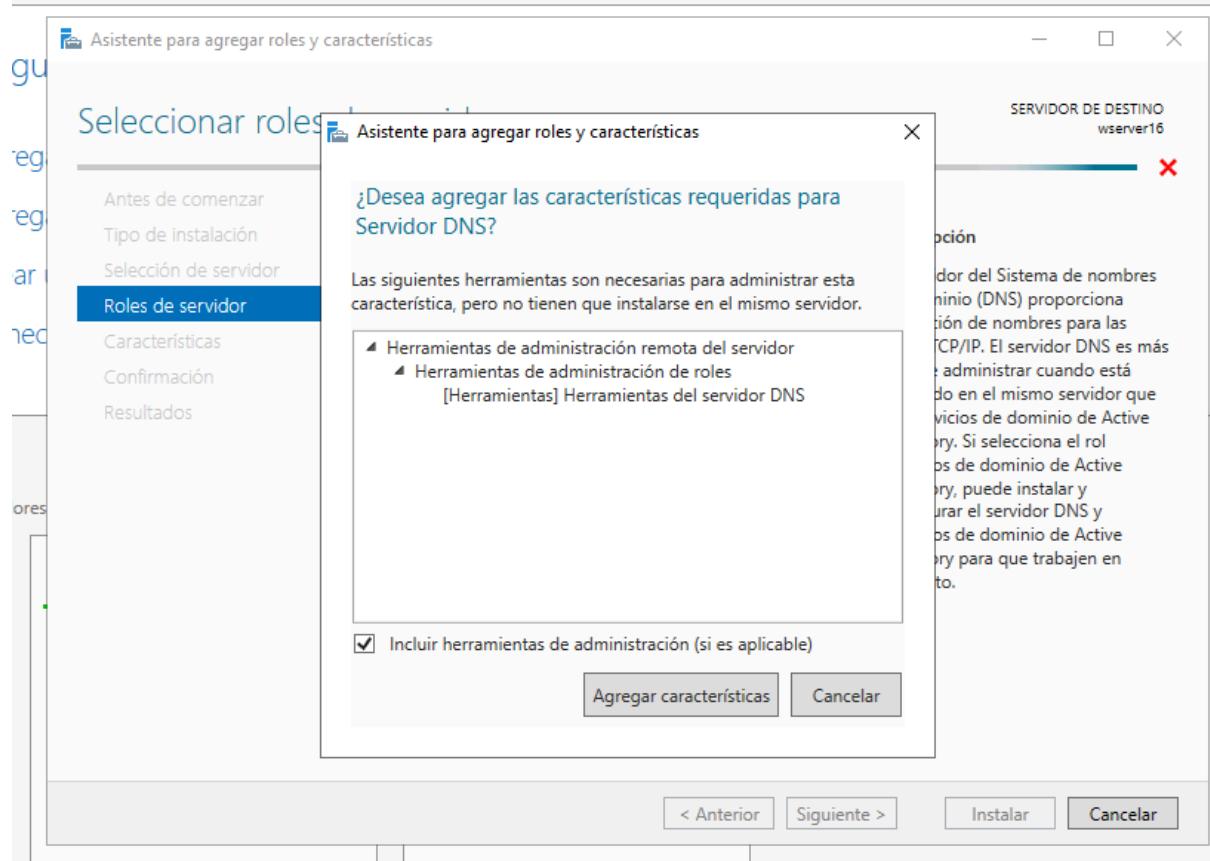
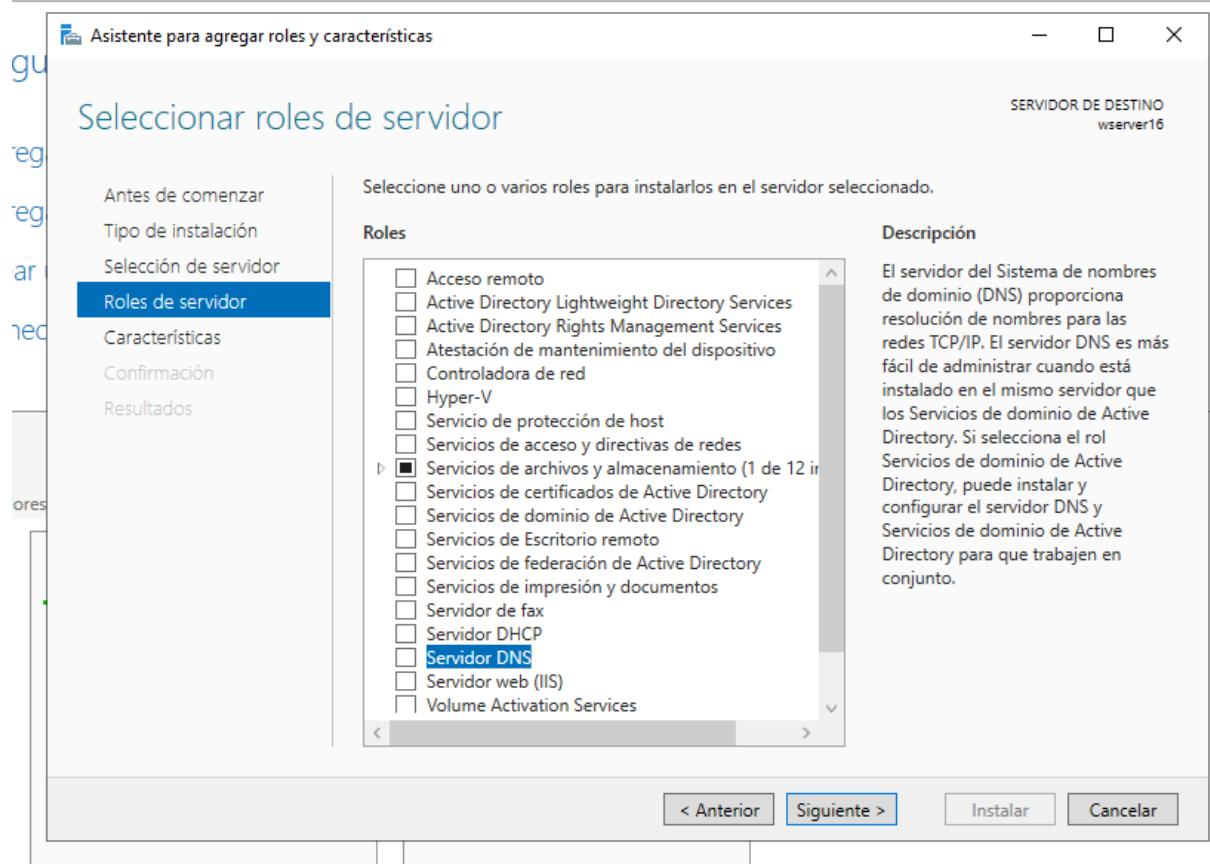
Afegirem el rol de DNS al nostre servidor, anem en el panell de servidor, en “Aregar roles y características”

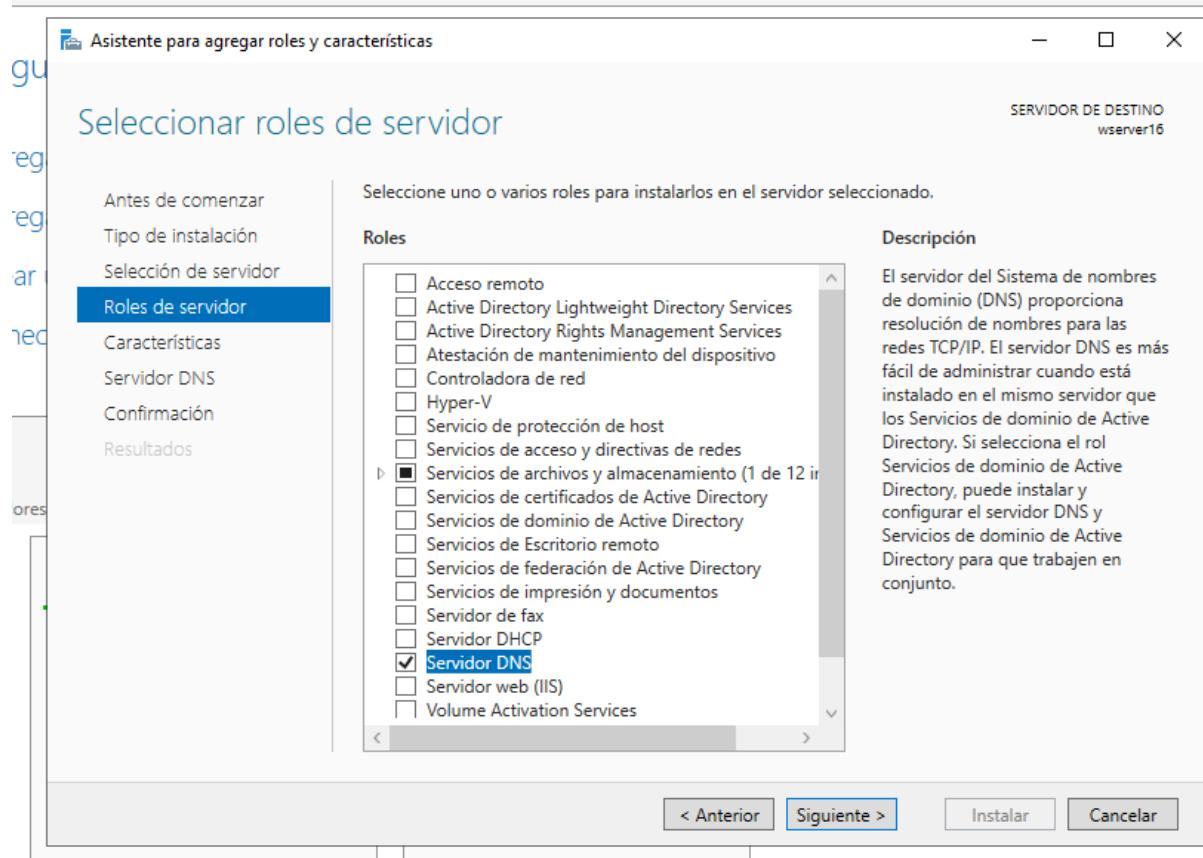


Afegim el Rol de DNS, amb la ajuda de l'asistent.

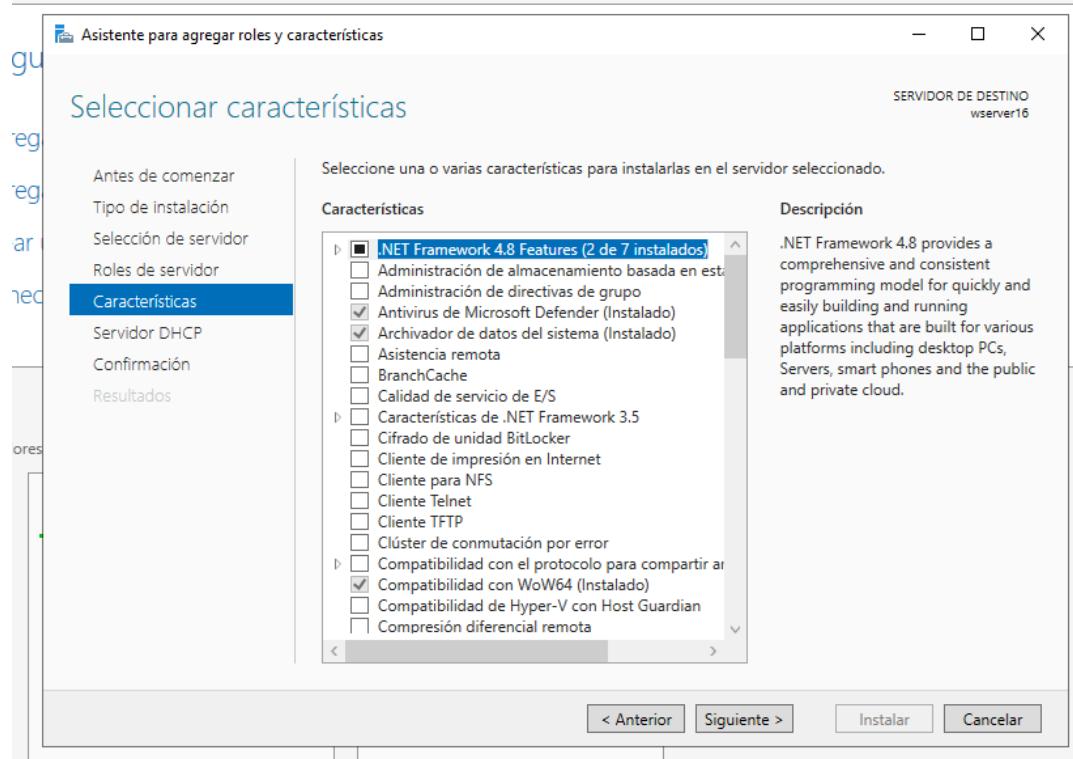




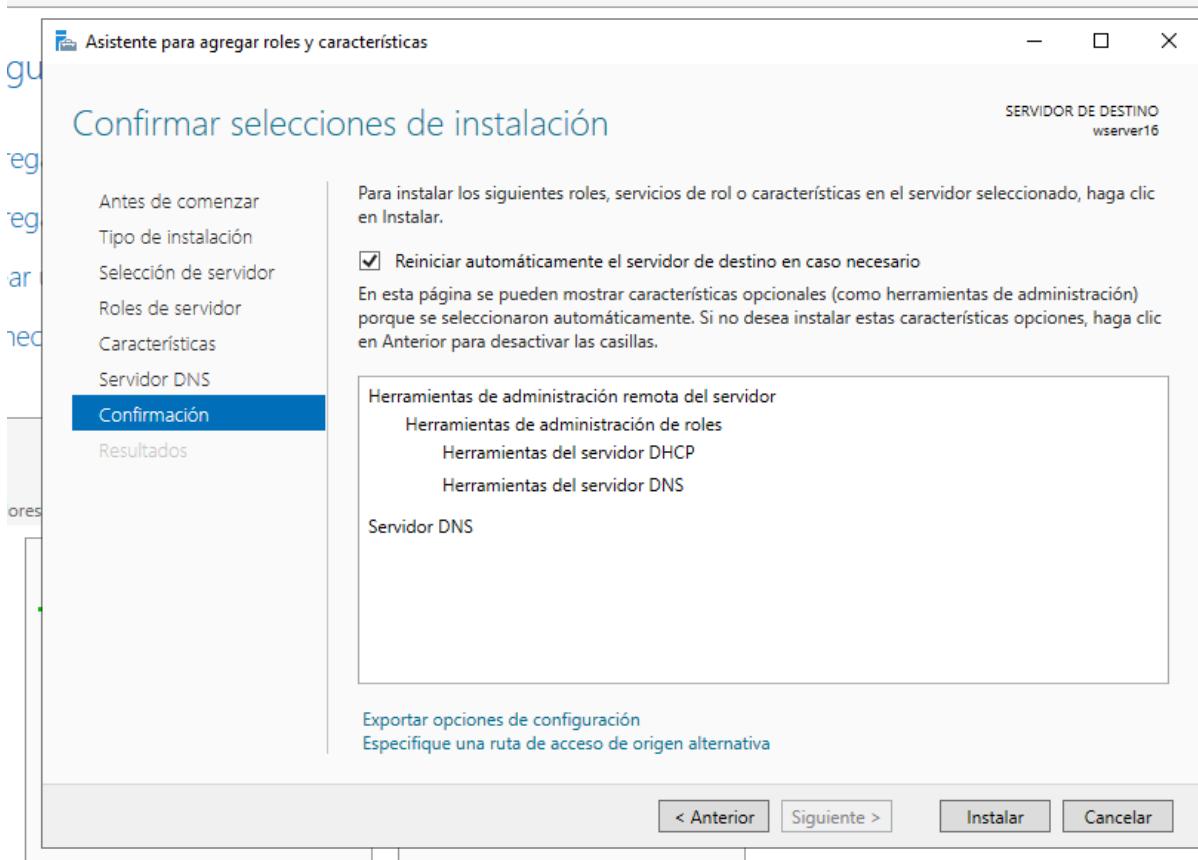




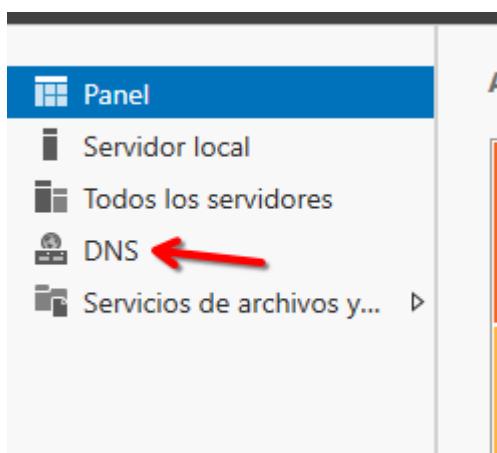
Aqui no seleccionem ninguna opció:



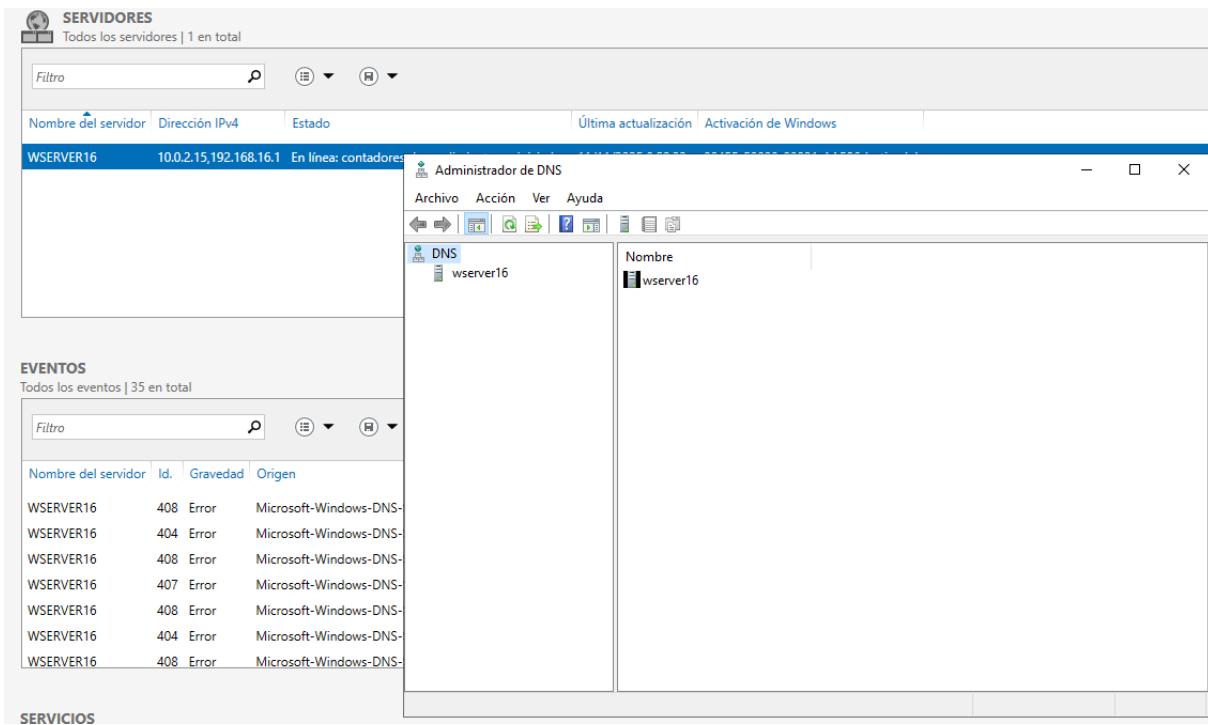
Seleccionarem que és reinici automàticament el servidor, quan hagi acabat de instal·lar correctament els rols afegits.



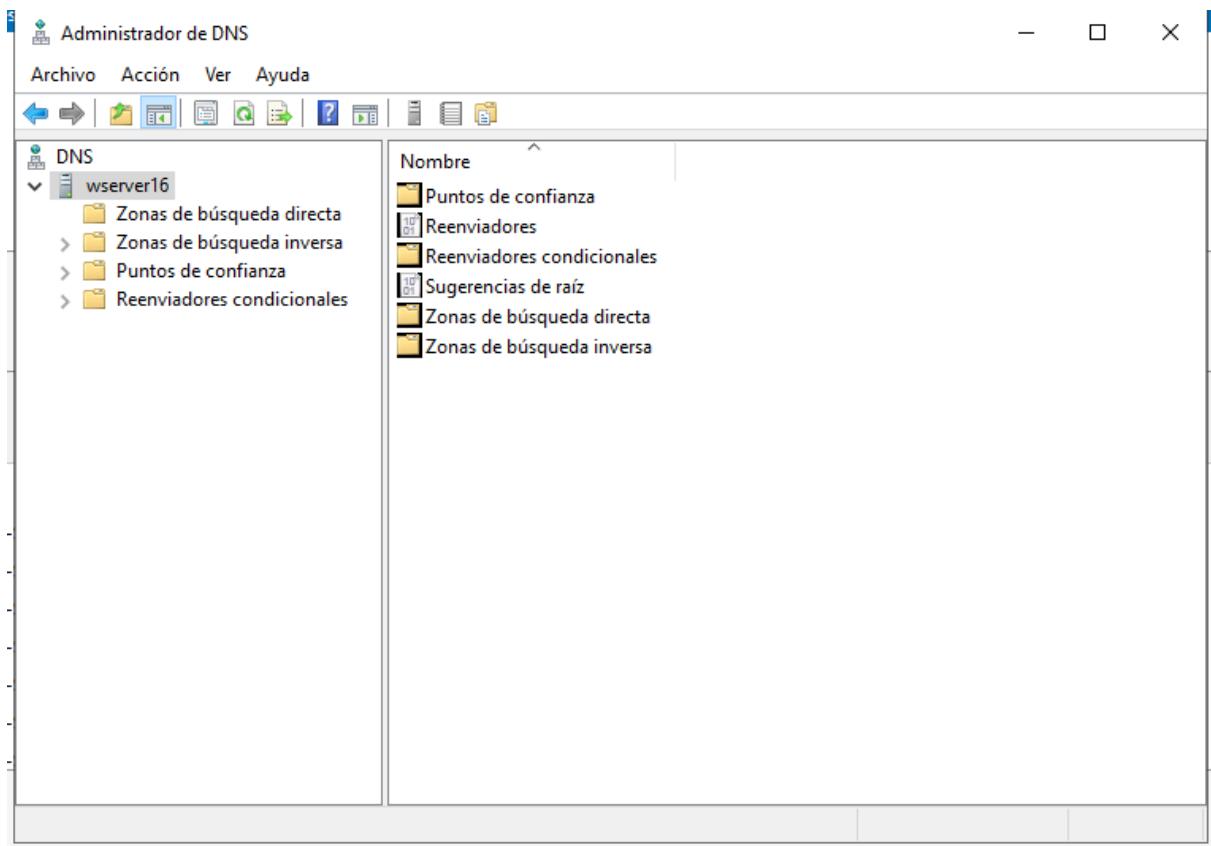
Una vegada reiniciat, apareix ja el rol instalat al nostre servidor:

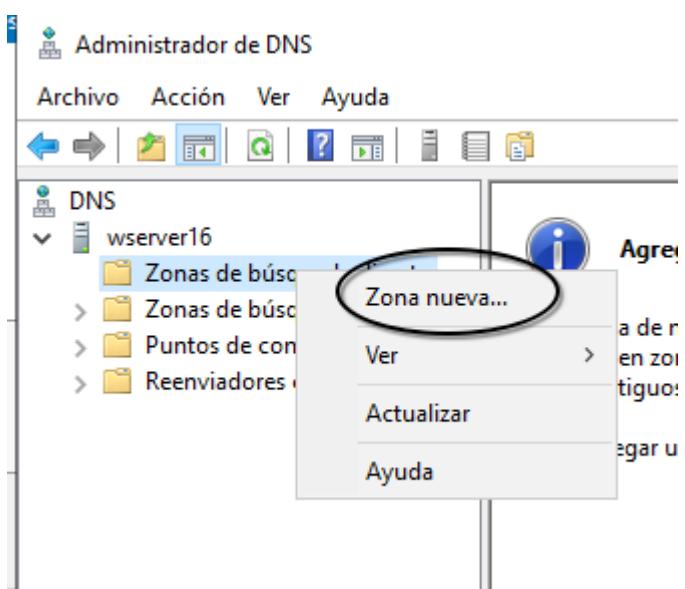


Ara configurarem les dues zones, la directa i la inversa, amb la nomenclatura, anem al administrador de dns.

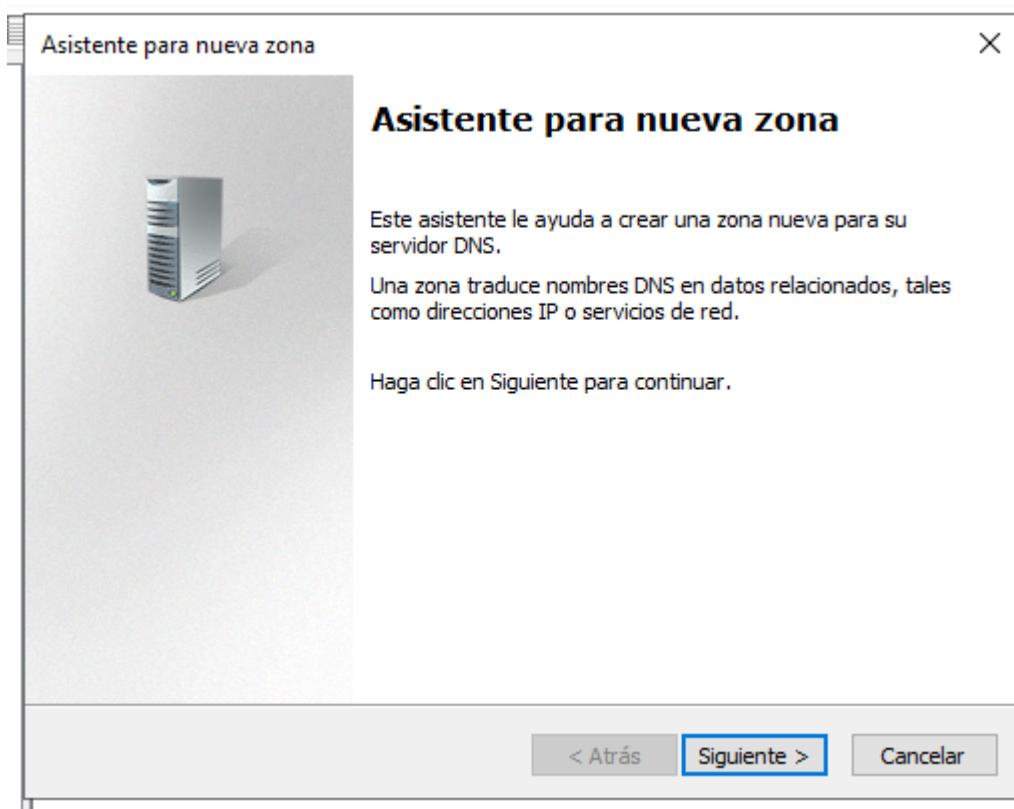


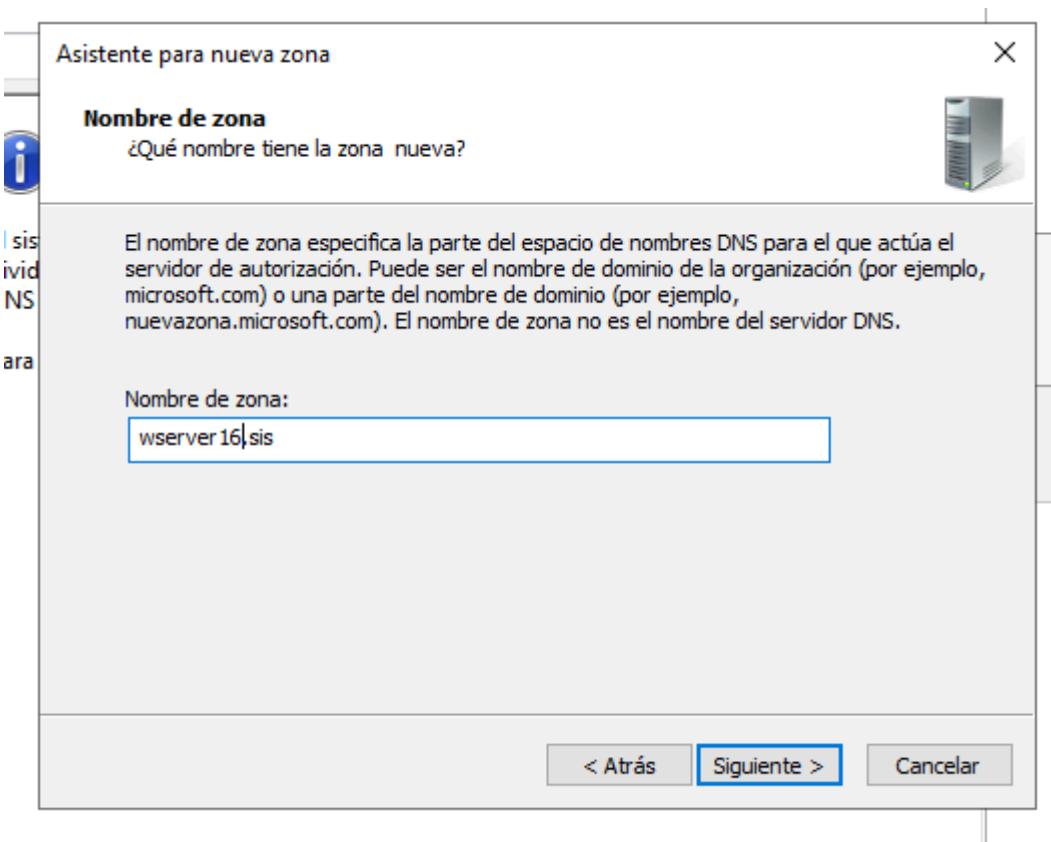
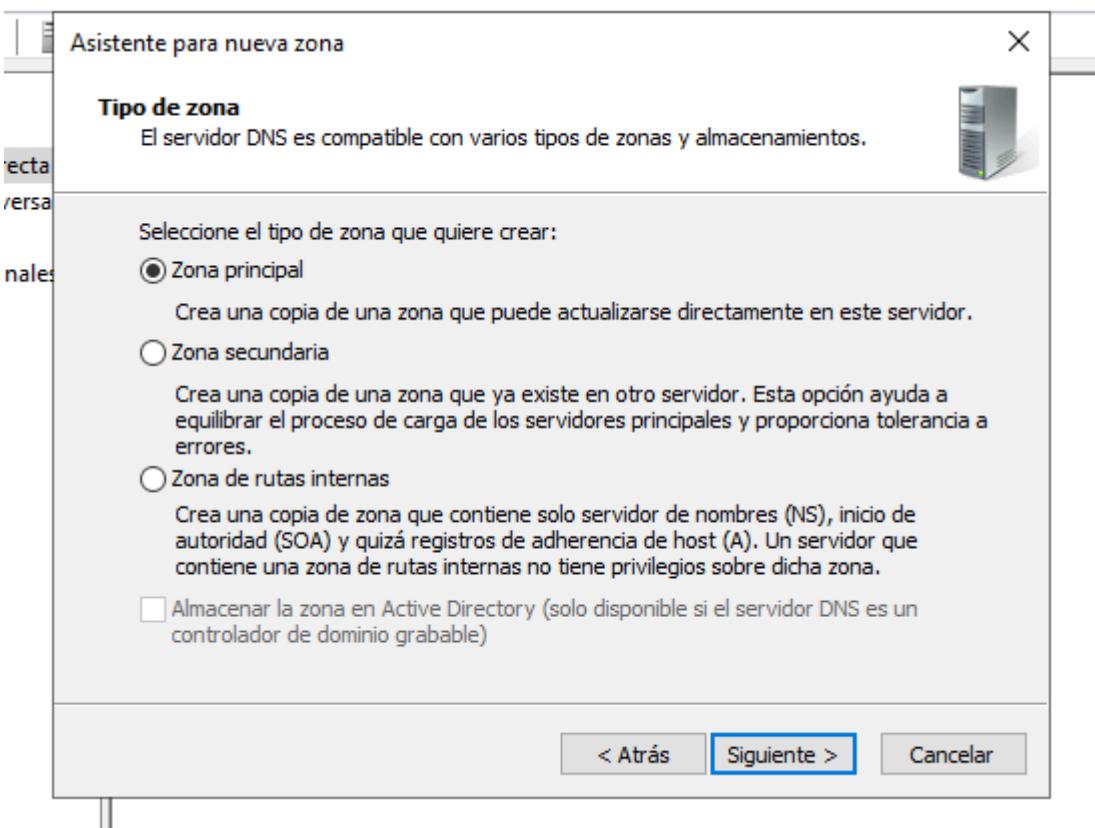
Fem clic dret i crearem la zona de cerca directa (wserver16.sis), sense actualitzacions dinàmiques.

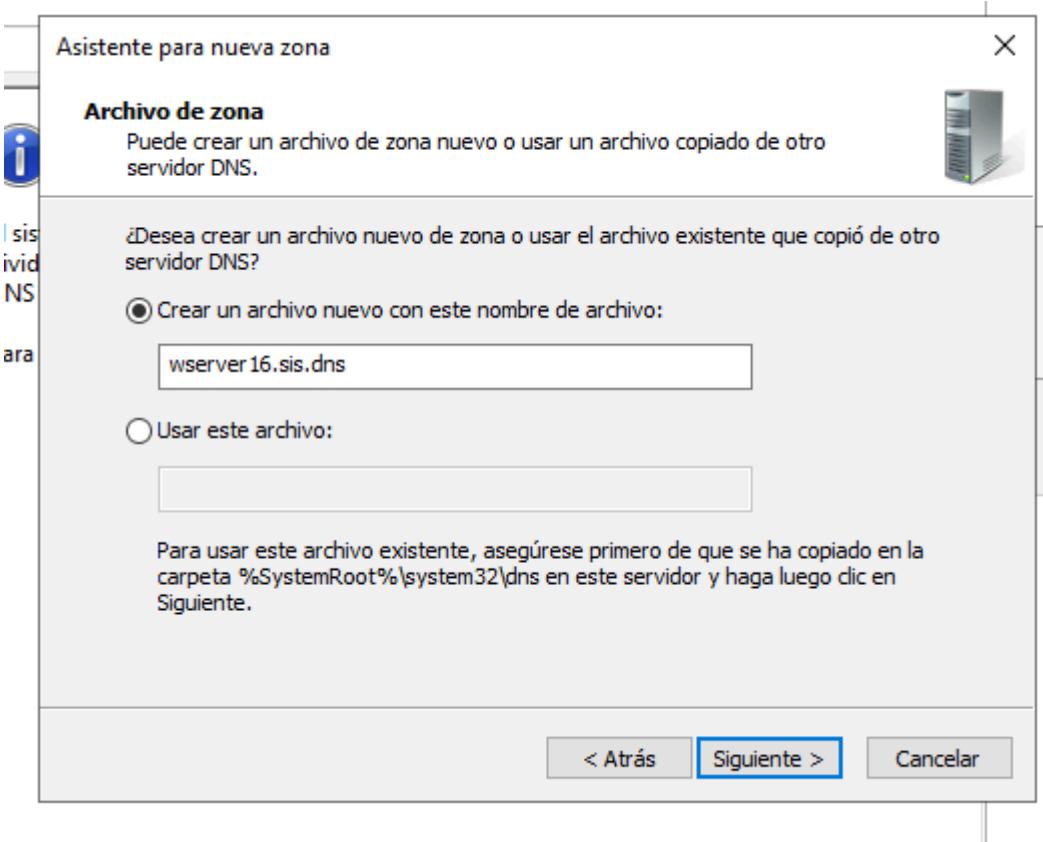




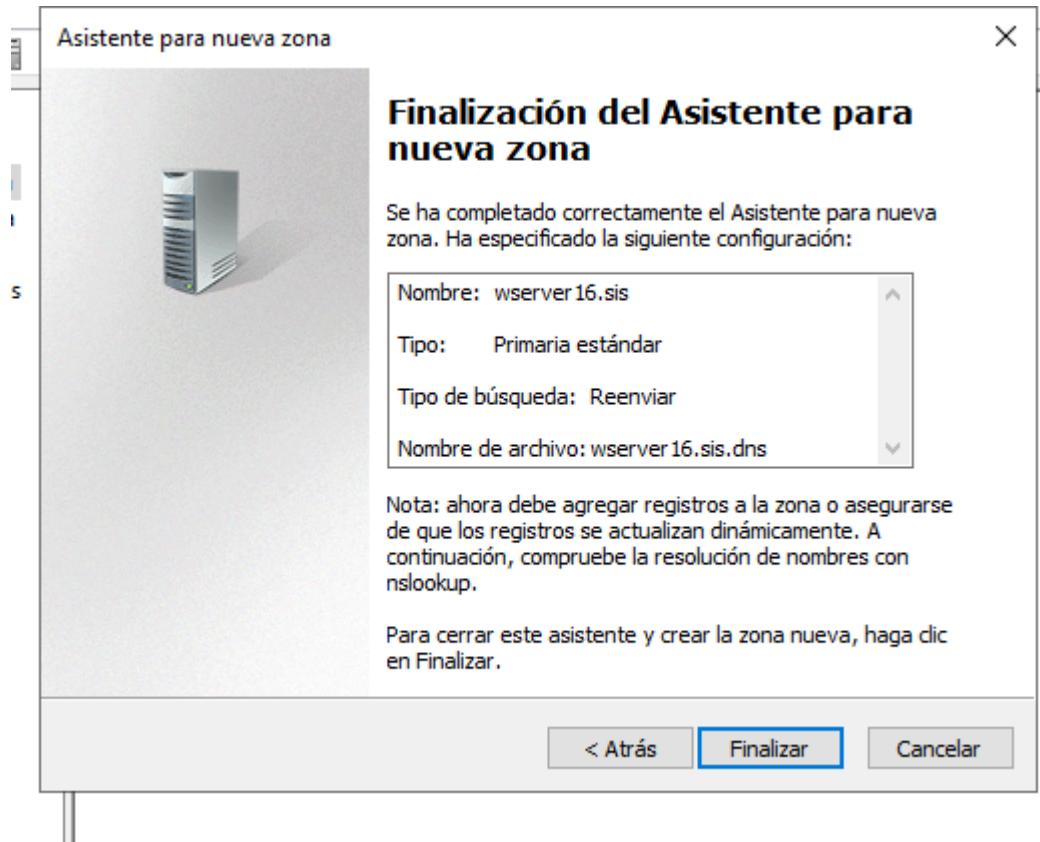
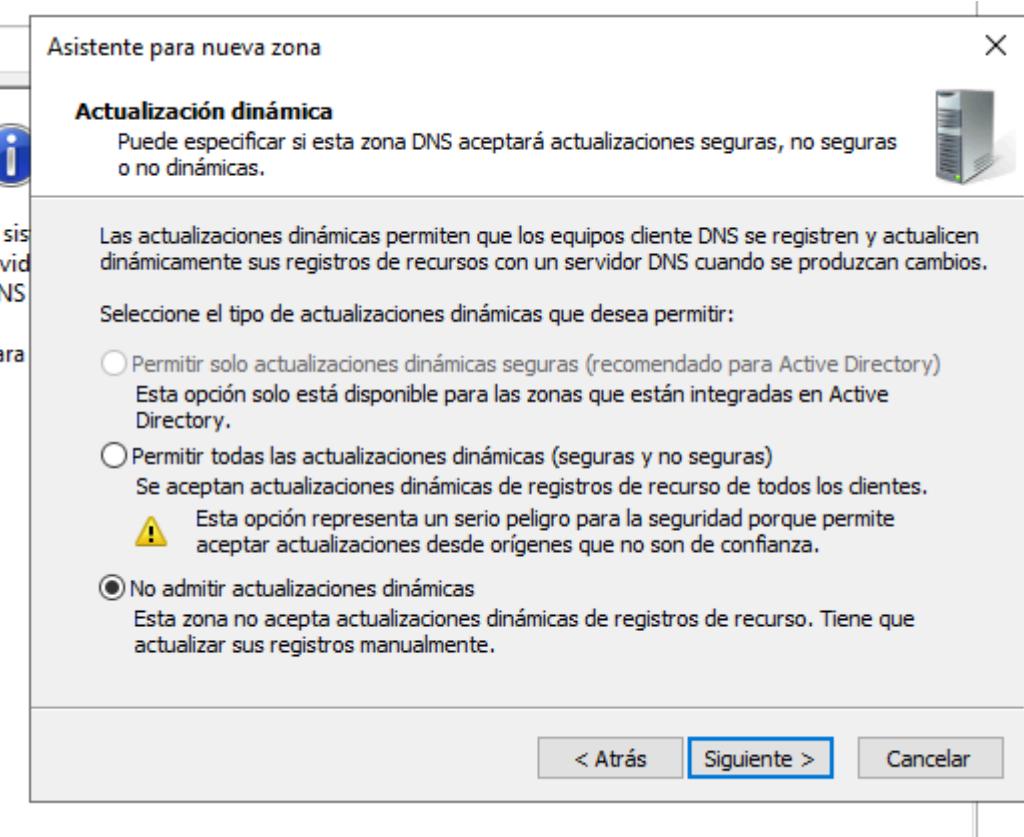
Amb l'ajuda de l'assistent de DNS, comencem, seleccionem les opcions següents.

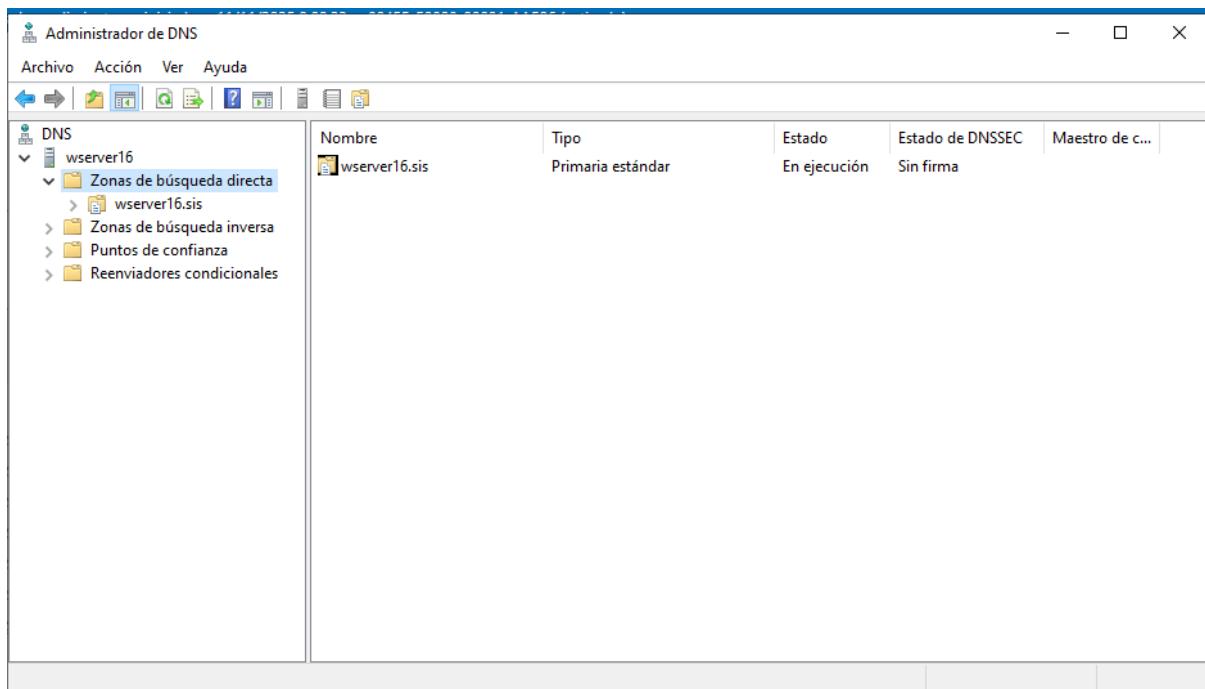






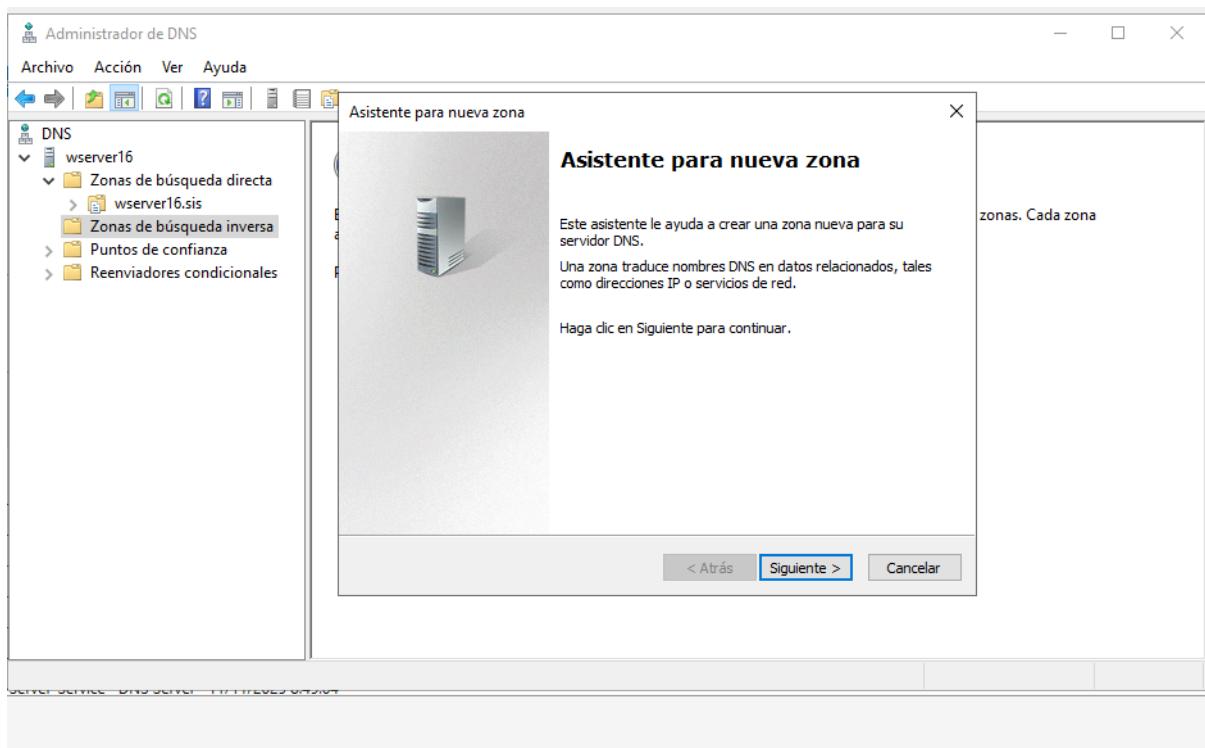
Seleccionem que NO volem actualitzacions dinàmiques:

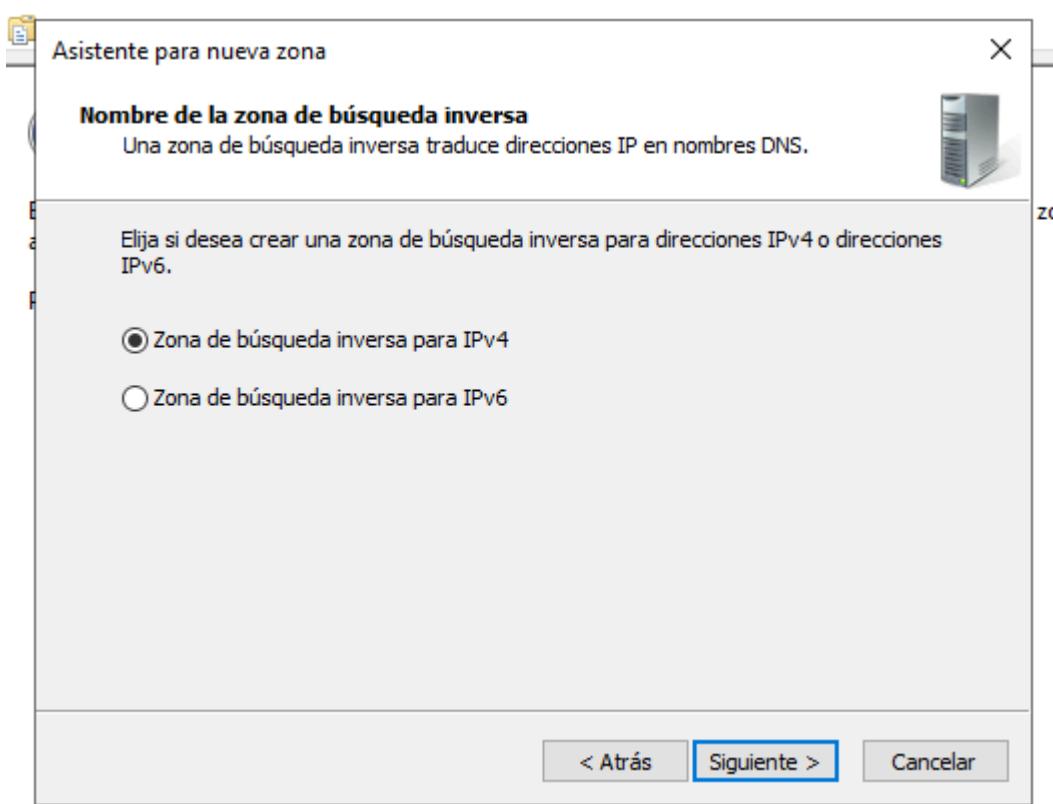
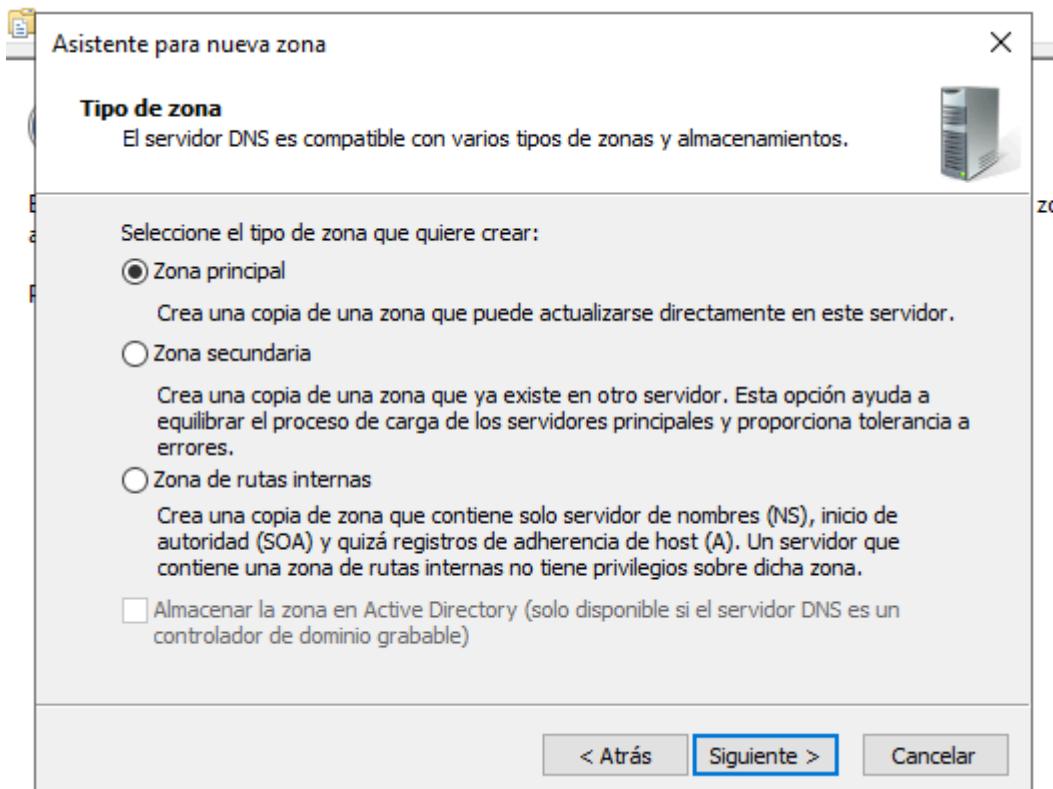




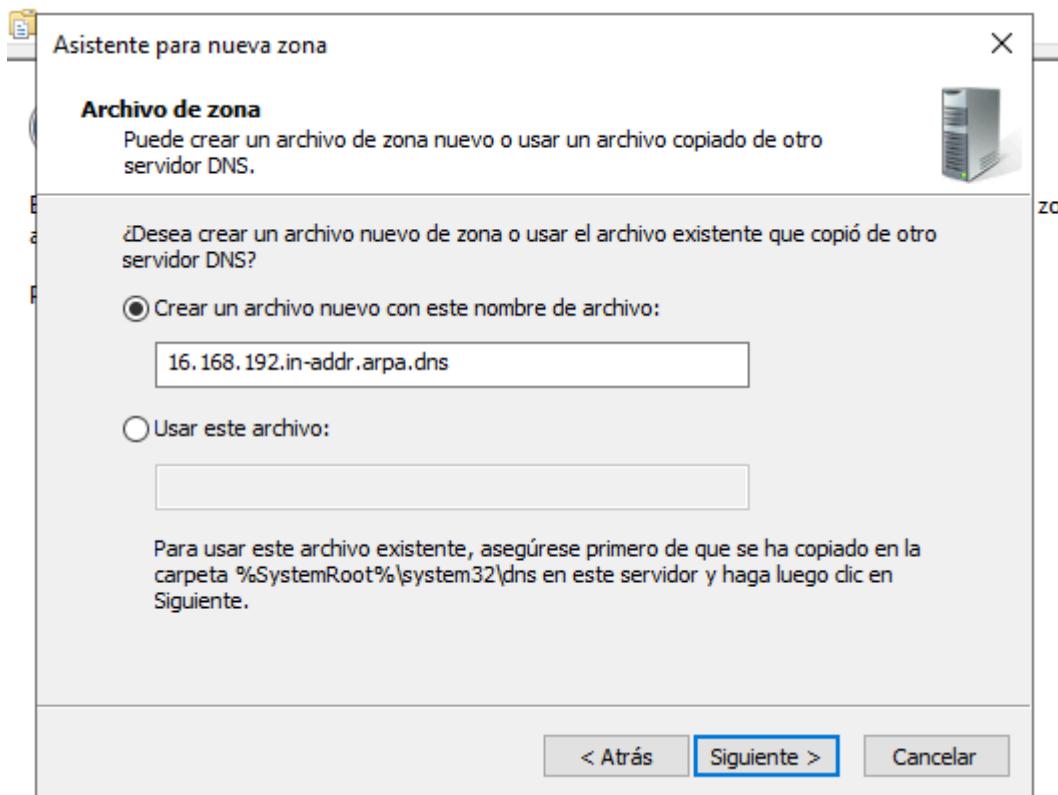
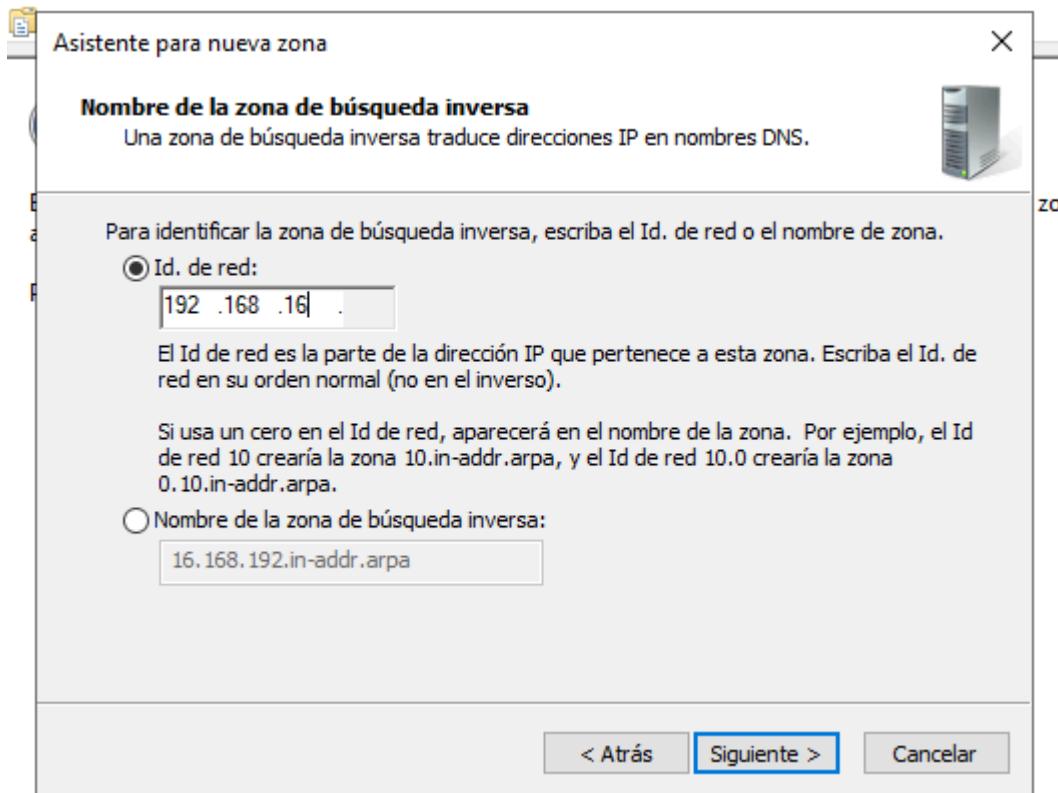
Ara crearem la zona inversa per la xarxa 192.168.16.0/24, que és el nostre entorn on estem treballant.

Fem clic dret en "Zonas de búsqueda inversa", i continuem amb els següents paràmetres de configuració al assistent.

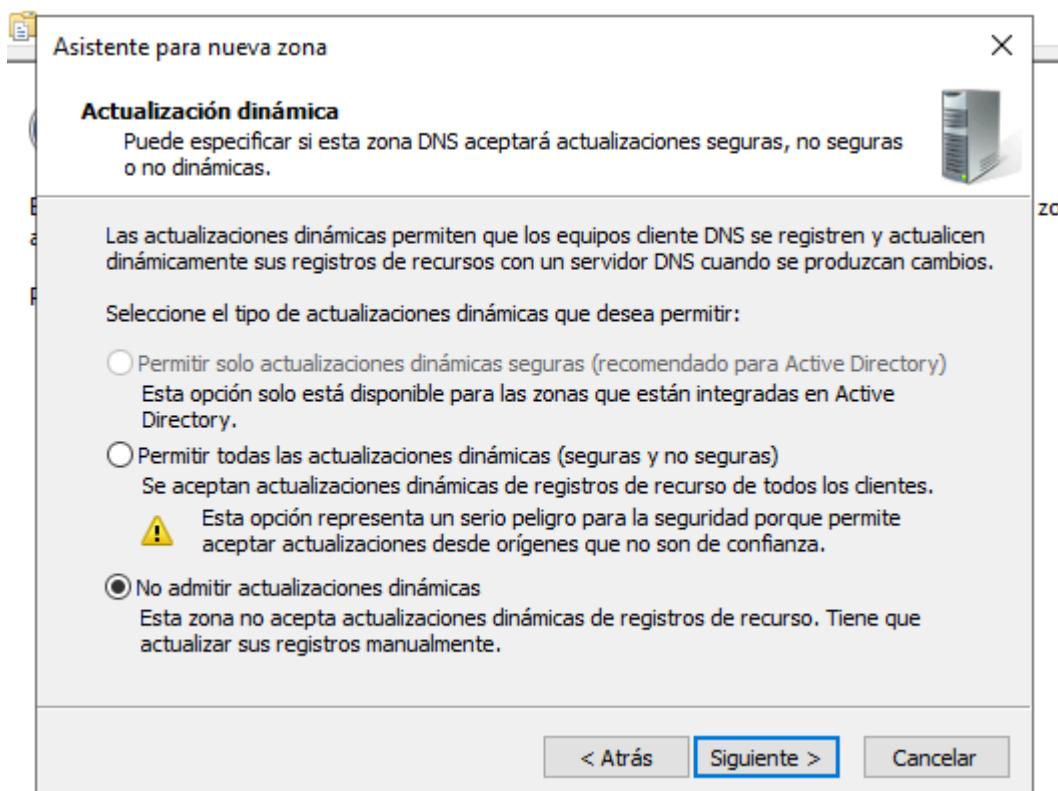




Introduïm l'adreça ip de xarxa:



També indicarem que no hi hagi actualitzacions dinàmiques.





Administrador de DNS

Archivo    Acción    Ver    Ayuda

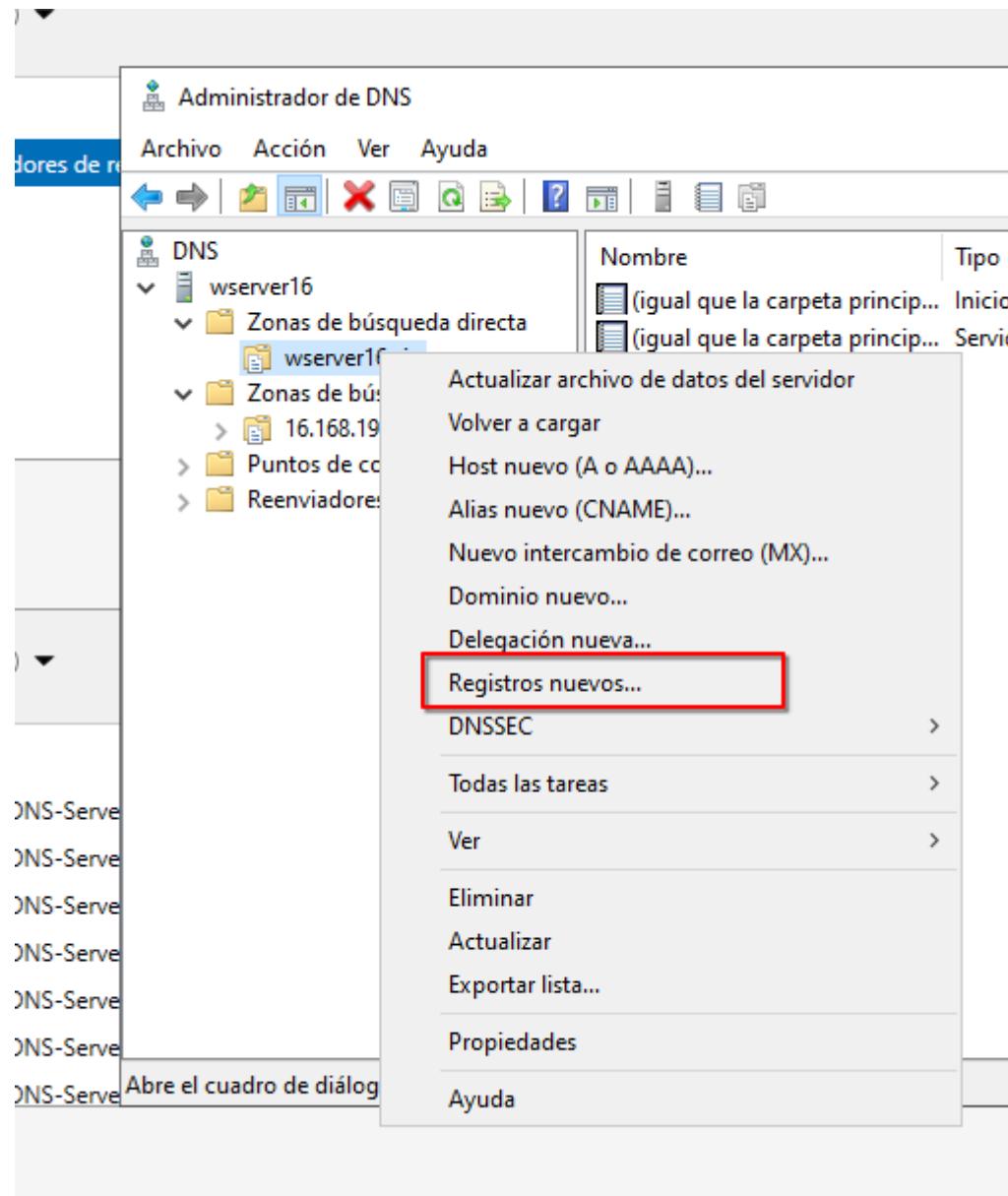
Nombre	Tipo	Estado	Estado de DNSSEC	Maestro de c...
16.168.192.in-addr.arpa	Primaria estándar	En ejecución	Sin firma	

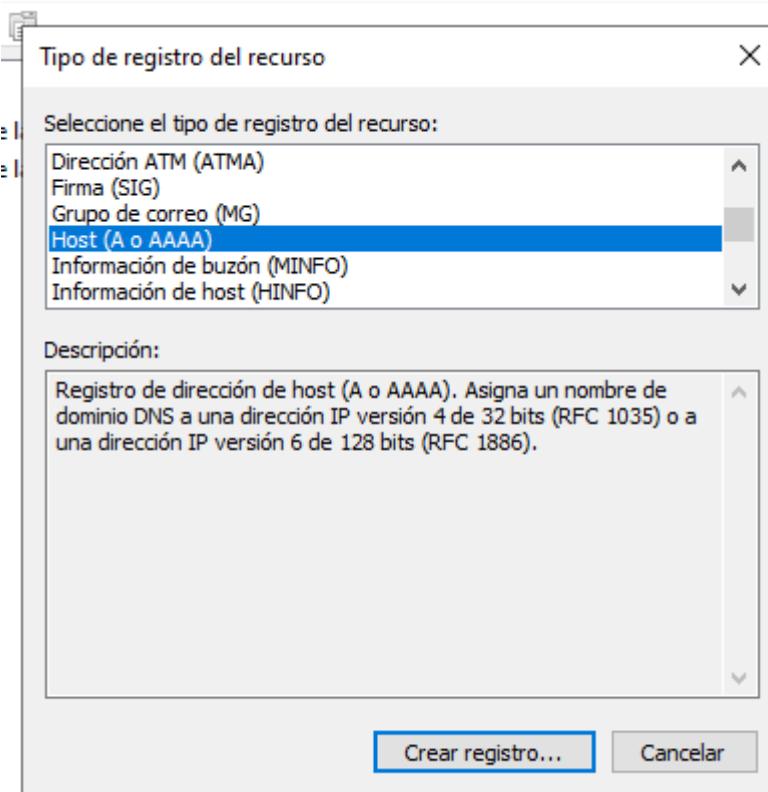
DNS  
wserver16  
Zonas de búsqueda directa  
wserver16.sis  
Zonas de búsqueda inversa  
16.168.192.in-addr.arpa  
Puntos de confianza  
Reenviadores condicionales

Ara una vegada creades les dues zones correctament. Configurarem i crearem els registres correctament.

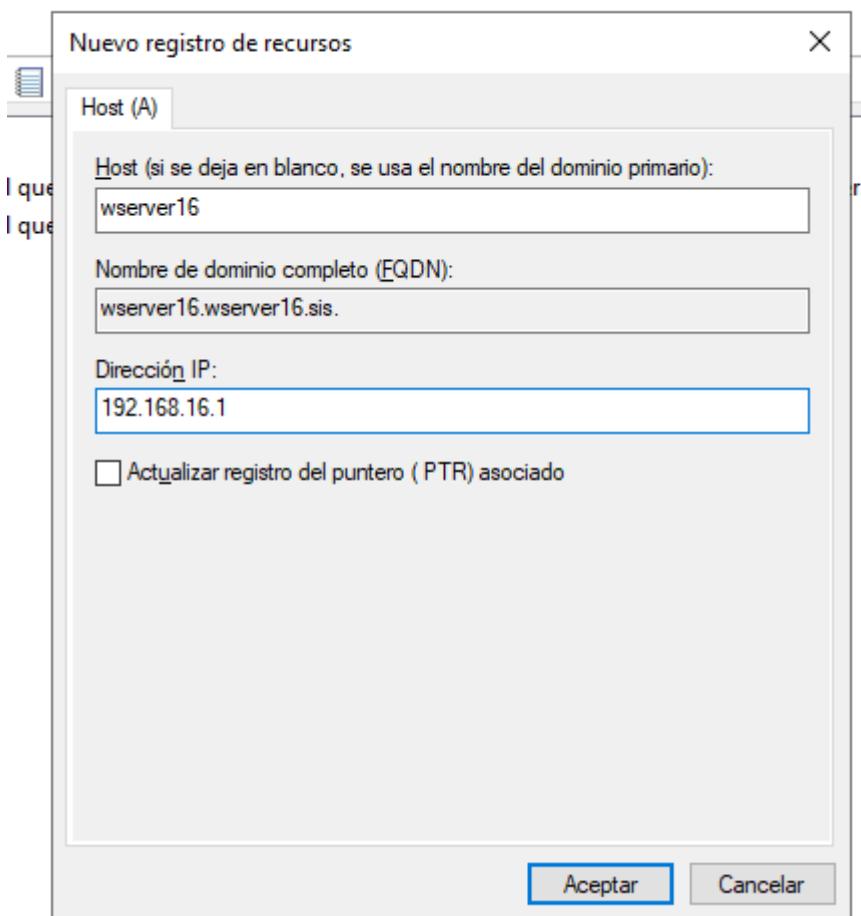
Començarem amb el registre de tipus A, dins de la zona directa creada abans, el registre s'anomenarà wserver16, ho faré sense PTR, per fer-ho manualment.

Fem clic dret a la zona directa i seleccionem la opció de registro nuevo:





SENSE PTR!!



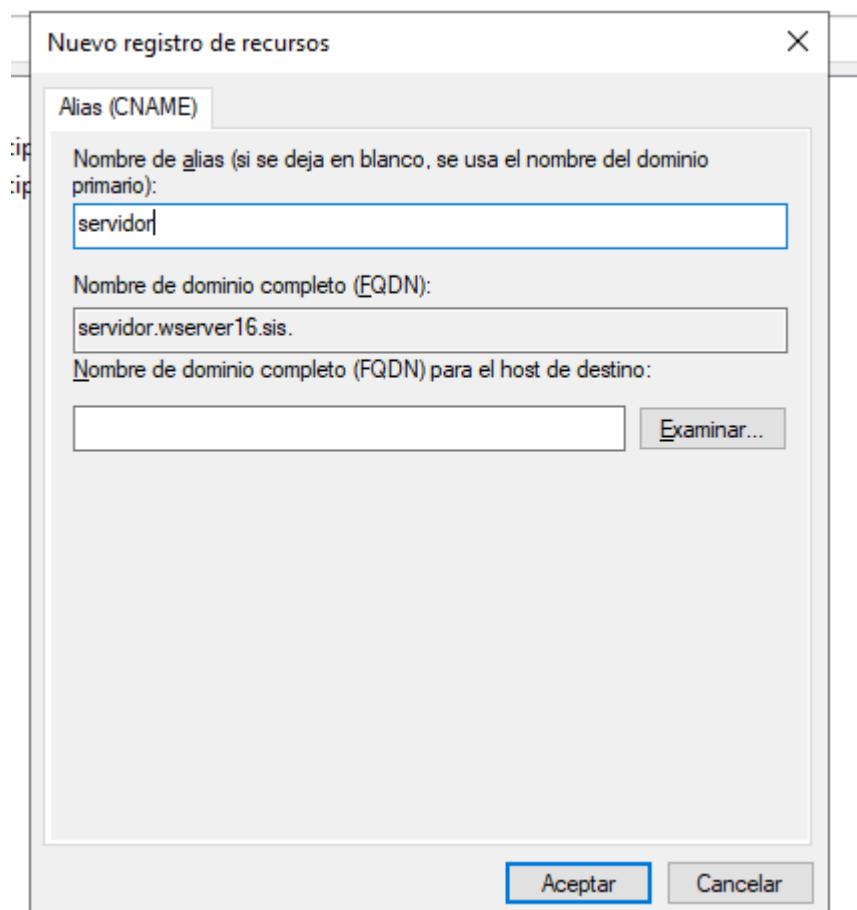
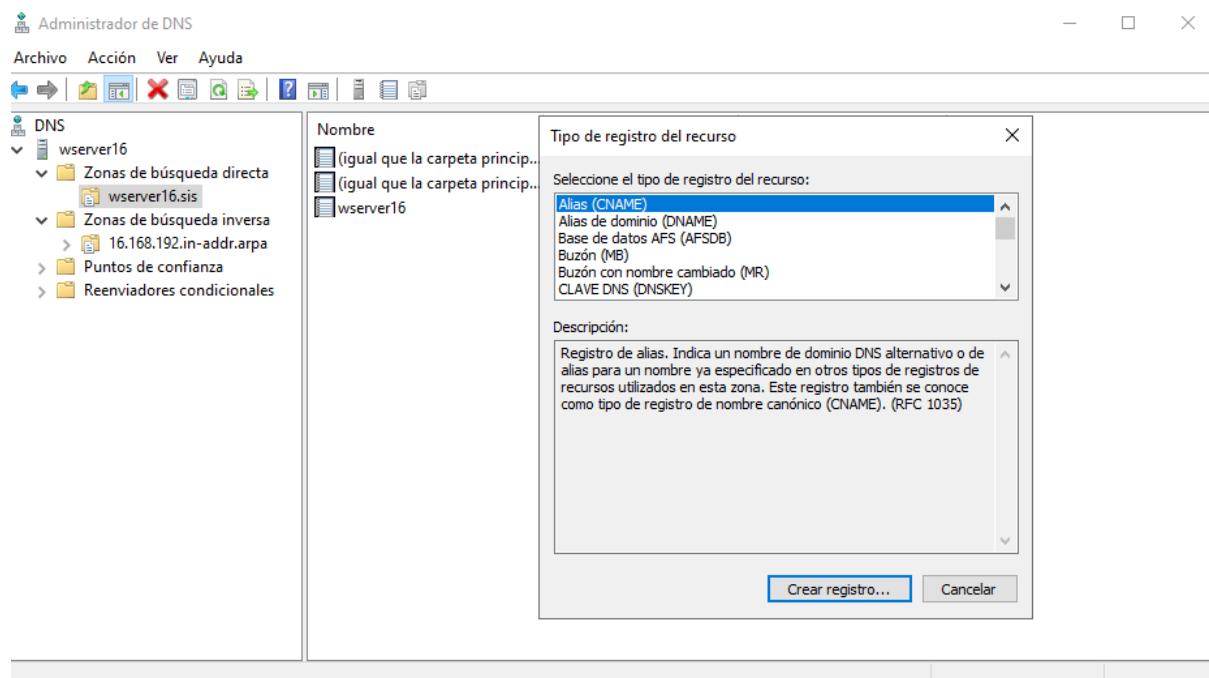
The DNS Manager window shows the "Administrador de DNS" (DNS Manager).  
Left pane: DNS > wserver16 > Zonas de búsqueda directa > wserver16.sis  
Right pane: Table of records

Nombre	Tipo	Datos
(igual que la carpeta principal)	Inicio de autoridad (SOA)	[1], wserver16, hostmaster.
(igual que la carpeta principal)	Servidor de nombres (NS)	wserver16.
wserver16	Host (A)	192.168.16.1

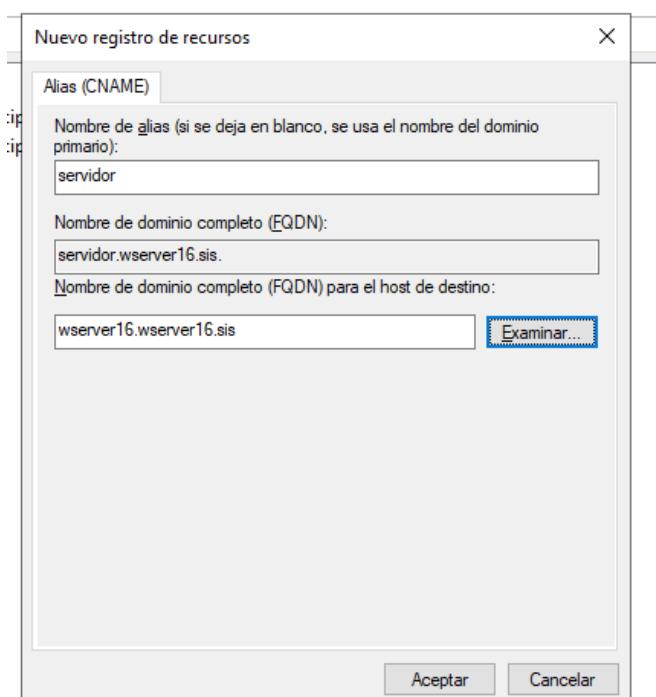
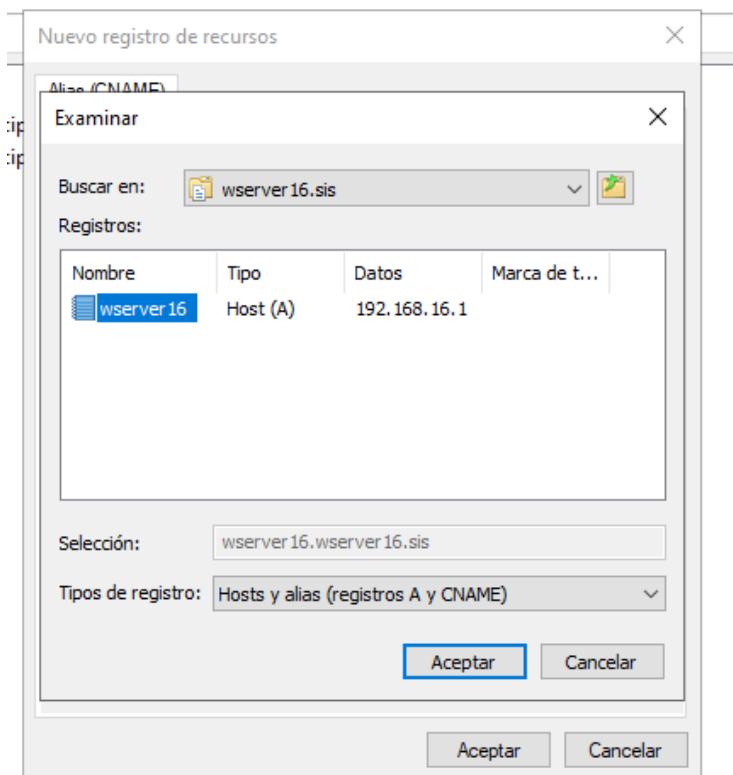
A red arrow points to the "wserver16" entry in the table.

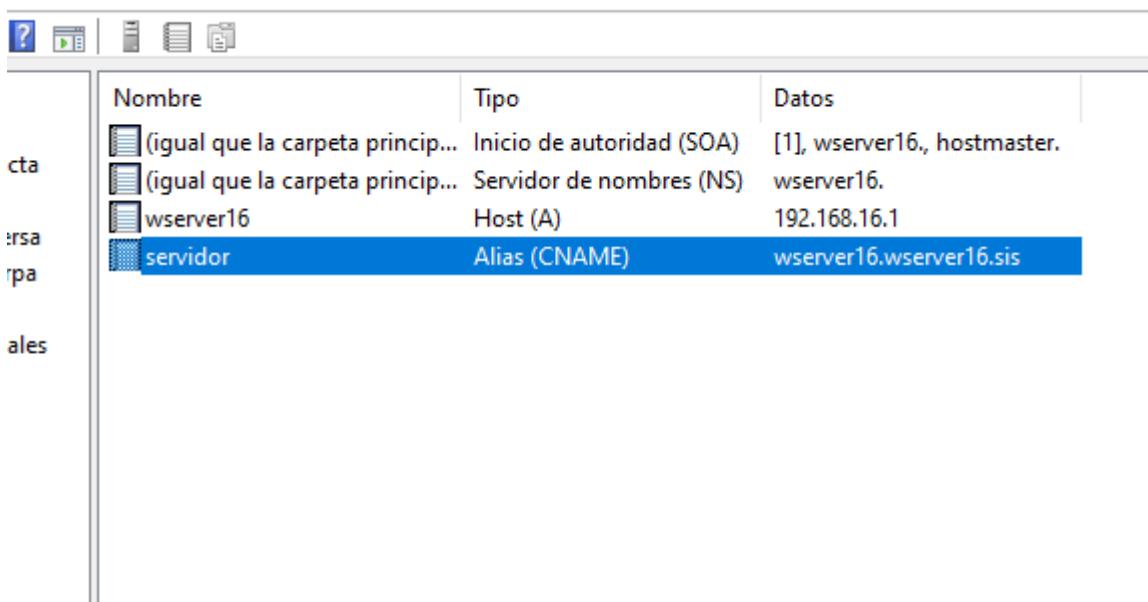
## PT6

Ara farem el registre tipus CNAME, anomenat servidor i respondrà com aliàs al registre A, anterior. S'ha de crear en la zona de cerca directa.



Li donem a Examinar i després i afegim el registre de tipus A d'abans.

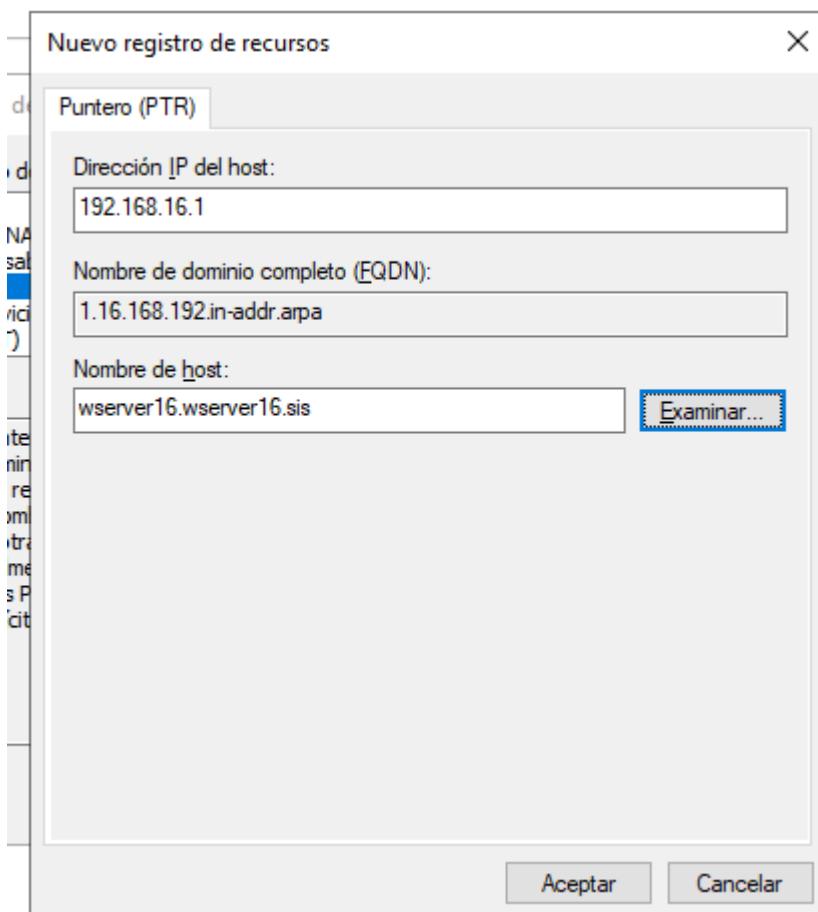


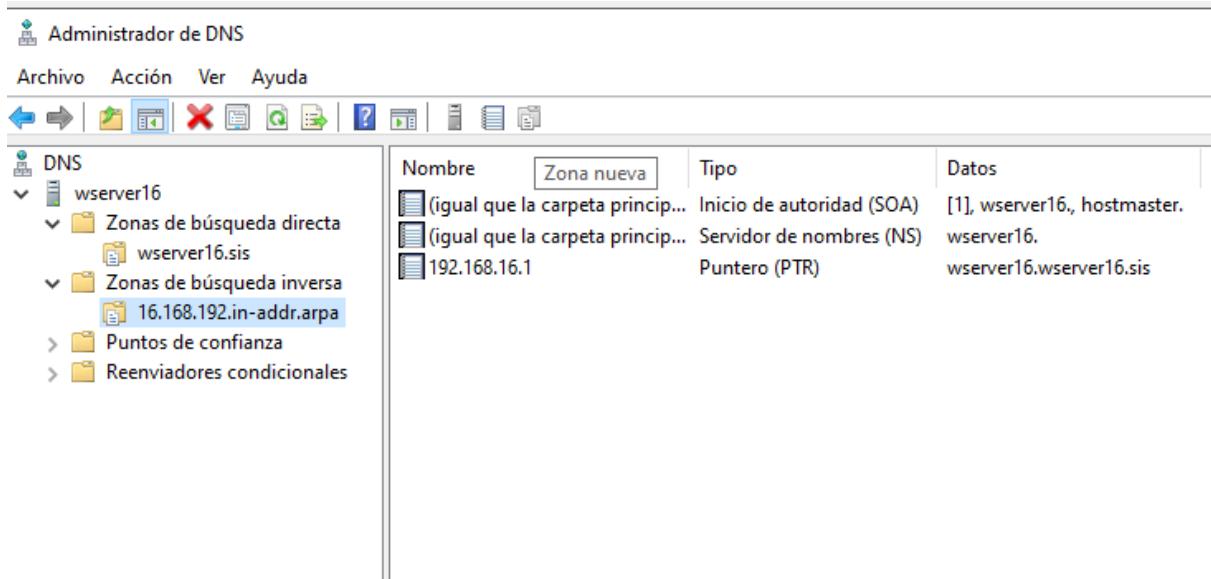


The screenshot shows the Windows Server 2012 DNS Manager interface. On the left, there's a navigation pane with options like 'zonas de dominio', 'zonas de respuesta', 'zonas de autoridad', and 'zonas de caché'. The main area displays a table of DNS records:

	Nombre	Tipo	Datos
ctas	(igual que la carpeta principal)	Inicio de autoridad (SOA)	[1], wserver16., hostmaster.
ersa	(igual que la carpeta principal)	Servidor de nombres (NS)	wserver16.
rpa	wserver16	Host (A)	192.168.16.1
ales	servidor	Alias (CNAME)	wserver16.wserver16.sis

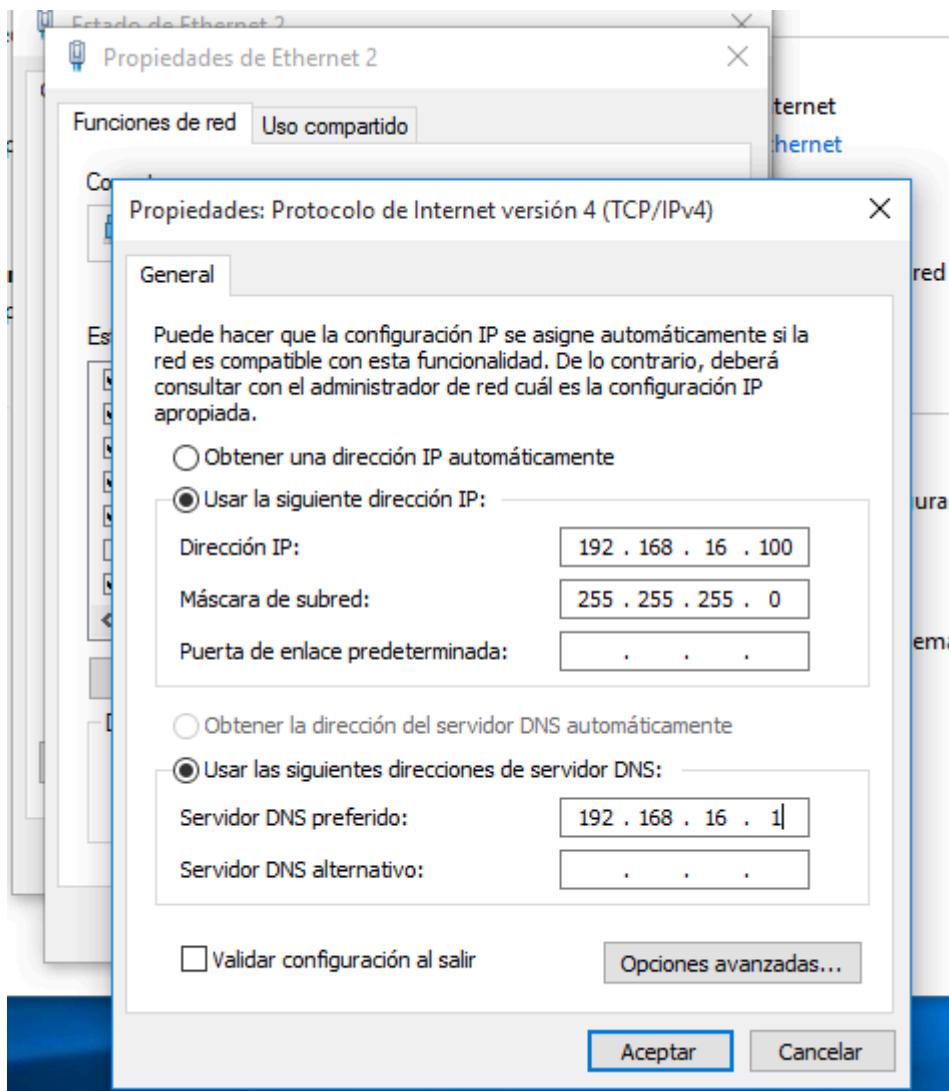
Per últim, crearem el registre PTR dins de la zona de cerca inversa, vinculada a la 1.16.168.192.in-addr.arpa i apuntant al registre tipus A abans.





## **6. Comprovacions i nova configuració al wclient16.**

Abans de fer les comprovacions corresponents, anem a la configuració de xarxa i afegim com a server dns principal, la 192.168.16.1, que es el server.



Ara farem amb la comanda nslookup, comprovacions als registres anteriorment creats.

**(quitar cable NAT!!!)**

```
C:\Users\poliver>nslookup wserver16.wserver16.sis
Servidor: wserver16.wserver16.sis
Address: 192.168.16.1

Nombre: wserver16.wserver16.sis
Address: 192.168.16.1

C:\Users\poliver>
```

## PT6

```
C:\Users\poliver>nslookup servidor.wserver16.sis
Servidor: wserver16.wserver16.sis
Address: 192.168.16.1

Nombre: wserver16.wserver16.sis
Address: 192.168.16.1
Aliases: servidor.wserver16.sis

C:\Users\poliver>
```

```
C:\Users\poliver>nslookup 1.16.168.192.in-addr.arpa
Servidor: wserver16.wserver16.sis
Address: 192.168.16.1

Nombre: 1.16.168.192.in-addr.arpa

C:\Users\poliver>_
```

Fem ping als registres A i CNAME.

```
C:\Users\poliver>ping servidor.wserver16.sis

Haciendo ping a wserver16.wserver16.sis [192.168.16.1] con 32 bytes de datos
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.1: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=128

Estadísticas de ping para 192.168.16.1:
Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 4, perdidos = 0
(0% perdidos),
Tiempos aproximados de ida y vuelta en milisegundos:
Mínimo = 0ms, Máximo = 0ms, Media = 0ms

C:\Users\poliver>_
```

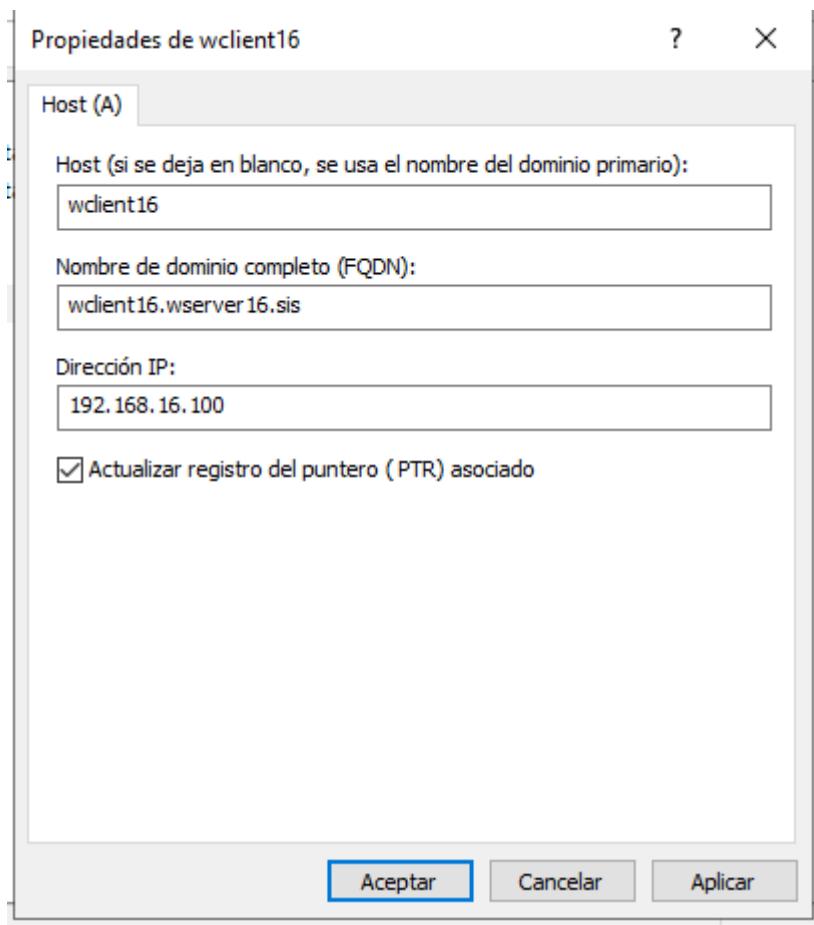
```
C:\Users\poliver>ping wserver16.wserver16.sis

Haciendo ping a wserver16.wserver16.sis [192.168.16.1] con 32 bytes de datos
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.1: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=128

Estadísticas de ping para 192.168.16.1:
    Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 4, perdidos = 0
                (0% perdidos),
Tiempos aproximados de ida y vuelta en milisegundos:
    Mínimo = 0ms, Máximo = 0ms, Media = 0ms

C:\Users\poliver>
```

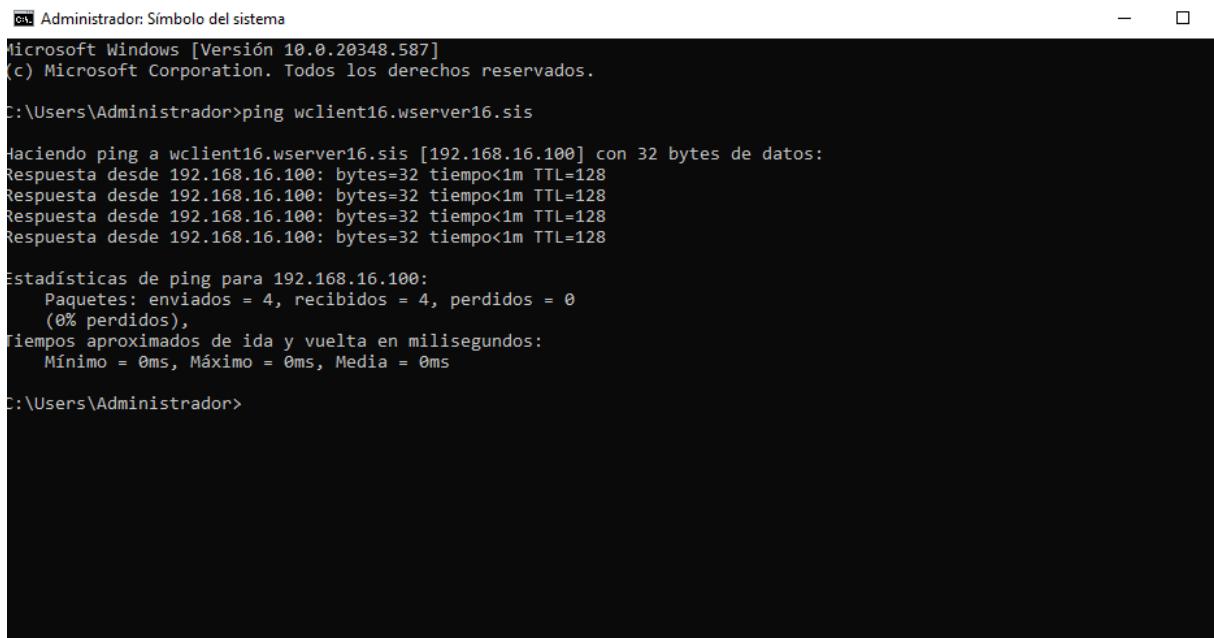
Per últim, crearem un registre A, anomenat wclient16 amb l'adreça ip del client windows. (192.168.16.100/24), amb el PTR automàtic. Provarem amb l'eina ping, des del servidor a wclient16.wserver16.sis .



The screenshot shows the Windows DNS Manager interface. On the left, the navigation pane shows the tree structure: 'DNS' > 'wserver16' > 'Zonas de búsqueda directa' > 'wserver16.sis'. On the right, the main pane displays a table of DNS records:

Nombre	Tipo	Datos
(igual que la carpeta princip...)	Inicio de autoridad (SOA)	[1], wserver16., hostmaster.
(igual que la carpeta princip...)	Servidor de nombres (NS)	wserver16.
wserver16	Host (A)	192.168.16.1
servidor	Alias (CNAME)	wserver16.wserver16.sis
wclient16	Host (A)	192.168.16.100

Fem el ping correspondent:



```
C:\ Administrador: Símbolo del sistema
Microsoft Windows [Versión 10.0.20348.587]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.

C:\Users\Administrador>ping wclient16.wserver16.sis

Haciendo ping a wclient16.wserver16.sis [192.168.16.100] con 32 bytes de datos:
Respuesta desde 192.168.16.100: bytes=32 tiempo<1m TTL=128

Estadísticas de ping para 192.168.16.100:
    Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 4, perdidos = 0
                (0% perdidos),
    Tiempos aproximados de ida y vuelta en milisegundos:
        Mínimo = 0ms, Máximo = 0ms, Media = 0ms

C:\Users\Administrador>
```

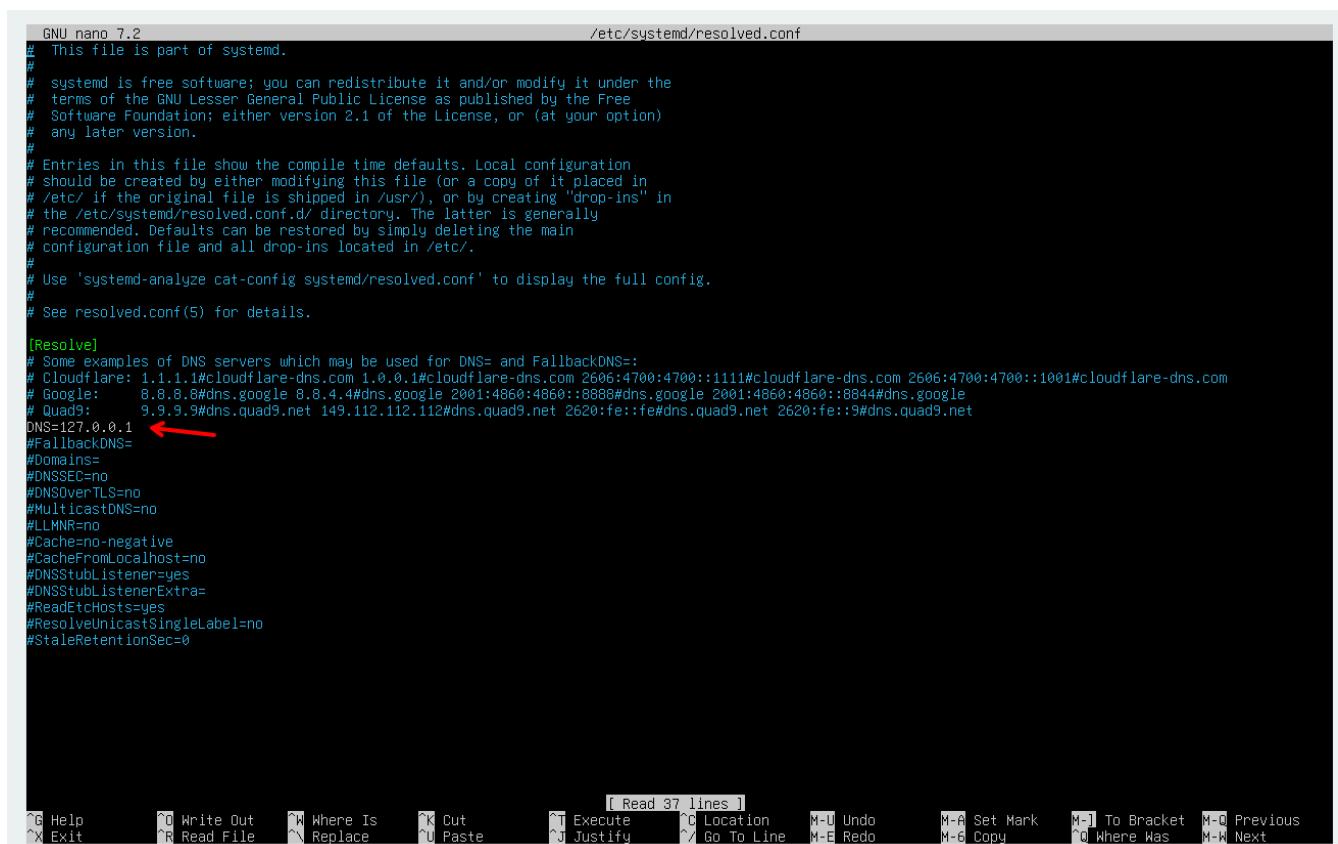
## 7. Configuració DNS al userver16

Ara continuarem amb l'entorn Ubuntu, instal·larem el paquet bind9, per poder continuar amb la pràctica.

```
poliver@userver16:~$ sudo apt install bind9 bind9-utils
```

Ara anem al fitxer /etc/systemd/resolved.conf , per apuntar que el servidor dns per resoldre noms es el server propi, indicant la ip de loopback.

## PT6



```
GNU nano 7.2                               /etc/systemd/resolved.conf

# This file is part of systemd.
#
# systemd is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the
# terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free
# Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option)
# any later version.
#
# Entries in this file show the compile time defaults. Local configuration
# should be created by either modifying this file (or a copy of it placed in
# /etc/, if the original file is shipped in /usr/), or by creating "drop-ins" in
# the /etc/systemd/resolved.conf.d/ directory. The latter is generally
# recommended. Defaults can be restored by simply deleting the main
# configuration file and all drop-ins located in /etc/.
#
# Use 'systemd-analyze cat-config systemd/resolved.conf' to display the full config.
#
# See resolved.conf(5) for details.

[Resolve]
# Some examples of DNS servers which may be used for DNS= and FallbackDNS=:
# Cloudflare: 1.1.1.1#cloudflare-dns.com 1.0.0.1#cloudflare-dns.com 2606:4700::1111#cloudflare-dns.com 2606:4700:4700::1001#cloudflare-dns.com
# Google:     8.8.8.8#dns.google 8.8.4.4#dns.google 2001:4860:4860::8888#dns.google 2001:4860:4860::8844#dns.google
# Quad9:      9.9.9.9#dns.quad9.net 149.112.112.112#dns.quad9.net 2620:fe::fe#dns.quad9.net 2620:fe::9#dns.quad9.net
DNS=127.0.0.1                                ← Red arrow here
#FallbackDNS=
#Domains=
#DNSSEC=no
#DNSOverTLS=no
#MulticastDNS=no
#LLMNR=no
#Cache=no-negative
#CacheFromLocalhost=no
#DNSStubListener=yes
#DNSStubListenerExtra=
#ReadEtcHosts=yes
#ResolveUnicastSingleLabel=no
#StaleRetentionSec=0

[Read 37 lines]
[G] Help   [W] Write Out   [W] Where Is   [C] Cut   [P] Paste   [E] Execute   [L] Location   [U] Undo   [A] Set Mark   [B] To Bracket   [O] Where Was   [N] Previous
[X] Exit   [R] Read File   [R] Replace   [J] Justify   [G] Go To Line   [R] Redo   [C] Copy   [D] Delete   [H] Home   [F] Find   [P] Paste   [N] Next
```

Ara per conseguir que sigui fixe, hem de crear un softlink per poder guardar els canvis al fitxer resolv.conf.

```
poliver@userver16:~$ sudo ln -sf /run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf /etc/resolv.conf
poliver@userver16:~$ ls -l /etc/resolv.conf
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 32 Nov 12 11:53 /etc/resolv.conf -> /run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf
poliver@userver16:~$
```

Reiniciem el servei systemd-resolved.service, i comprovem amb un cat, que el /etc/resolv.conf es guarda correctament.

## PT6

```
poliver@userver16:~$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-resolved.service
poliver@userver16:~$ cat /etc/resolv.conf
# This is /run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf managed by man:systemd-resolved(8).
# Do not edit.
#
# This file might be symlinked as /etc/resolv.conf. If you're looking at
# /etc/resolv.conf and seeing this text, you have followed the symlink.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients directly to
# all known uplink DNS servers. This file lists all configured search domains.
#
# Third party programs should typically not access this file directly, but only
# through the symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a
# different way, replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

nameserver 127.0.0.1
nameserver 192.168.1.1
search home
poliver@userver16:~$
```

(DEspres de un reboot):

```
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support: https://ubuntu.com/pro

System information as of Wed Nov 12 11:59:49 AM UTC 2025

System load:          0.79
Usage of /home:       0.0% of 97.87GB
Memory usage:         6%
Swap usage:           0%
Processes:            122
Users logged in:     0
IPv4 address for enp0s3: 10.0.2.15
IPv6 address for enp0s3: fd17:625c:f037:2:a00:27ff:fe33:e549

* Strictly confined Kubernetes makes edge and IoT secure. Learn how MicroK8s
just raised the bar for easy, resilient and secure K8s cluster deployment.

https://ubuntu.com/engage/secure-kubernetes-at-the-edge

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

19 updates can be applied immediately.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

poliver@userver16:~$ cat /etc/resolv.conf
# This is /run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf managed by man:systemd-resolved(8).
# Do not edit.
#
# This file might be symlinked as /etc/resolv.conf. If you're looking at
# /etc/resolv.conf and seeing this text, you have followed the symlink.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients directly to
# all known uplink DNS servers. This file lists all configured search domains.
#
# Third party programs should typically not access this file directly, but only
# through the symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a
# different way, replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

nameserver 127.0.0.1
nameserver 192.168.1.1
search home
poliver@userver16:~$
```

En el uclient16, fem la mateixa configuració, però afegint la ip del userver16 en comptes de la de loopback, 192.168.16.2

## PT6

```
poliver@uclient16:~
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
```

```
# This file is part of systemd.
```

```
#
```

```
# systemd is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the
```

```
# terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free
```

```
# Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option)
```

```
# any later version.
```

```
#
```

```
# Entries in this file show the compile time defaults. Local configuration
```

```
# should be created by either modifying this file (or a copy of it placed in
```

```
# /etc/ if the original file is shipped in /usr/), or by creating "drop-ins" in
```

```
# the /etc/systemd/resolved.conf.d/ directory. The latter is generally
```

```
# recommended. Defaults can be restored by simply deleting the main
```

```
# configuration file and all drop-ins located in /etc/.
```

```
#
```

```
# Use 'systemd-analyze cat-config systemd/resolved.conf' to display the full config.
```

```
#
```

```
# See resolved.conf(5) for details.
```

```
[Resolve]
```

```
# Some examples of DNS servers which may be used for DNS= and FallbackDNS=:
```

```
# Cloudflare: 1.1.1.1#cloudflare-dns.com 1.0.0.1#cloudflare-dns.com 2606:4700:4700::1111#cloudflare-dns.com 2606:4700:4700::1001#cloudflare-d
```

```
# Google: 8.8.8#dns.google 8.8.4.4#dns.google 2001:4860:4860::8888#dns.google 2001:4860:4860::8844#dns.google
```

```
# Quad9: 9.9.9.9#dns.quad9.net 149.112.112.112#dns.quad9.net 2620:fe::fe#dns.quad9.net 2620:fe::9#dns.quad9.net
```

```
DNS=192.168.16.2 ←
```

```
#FallbackDNS=
```

```
#Domains=
```

```
#DNSSEC=no
```

```
#DNSOverTLS=no
```

```
#MulticastDNS=no
```

```
#LLMNR=no
```

```
#Cache=no-negative
```

```
#CacheFromLocalhost=no
```

Guardem els canvis i fem el soft link.

```
poliver@uclient16:~$ sudo ln -sf /run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf /etc/resolv.conf
```

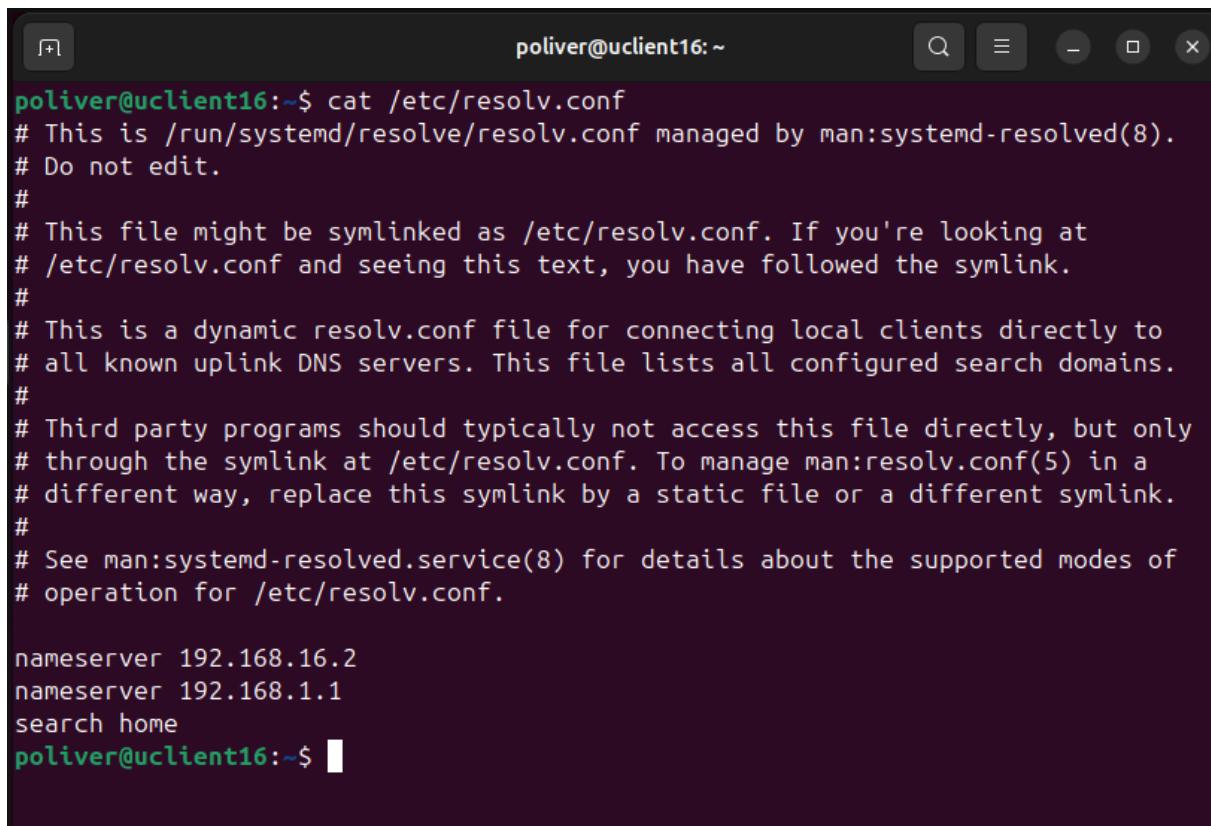
```
poliver@uclient16:~$
```

Reiniciem el servei `systemd-resolved.service`, i comprovem amb un `cat`, que el `/etc/resolv.conf` es guarda correctament.

```
poliver@uclient16:~$ sudo systemctl restart systemd-resolved.service
poliver@uclient16:~$ cat /etc/resolv.conf
# This is /run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf managed by man:systemd-resolved(8).
# Do not edit.
#
# This file might be symlinked as /etc/resolv.conf. If you're looking at
# /etc/resolv.conf and seeing this text, you have followed the symlink.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients directly to
# all known uplink DNS servers. This file lists all configured search domains.
#
# Third party programs should typically not access this file directly, but only
# through the symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a
# different way, replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

nameserver 192.168.16.2
nameserver 192.168.1.1
search home
poliver@uclient16:~$
```

Reiniciem el client i podem veure que es guarda correctament.



```
poliver@uclient16:~$ cat /etc/resolv.conf
# This is /run/systemd/resolve/resolv.conf managed by man:systemd-resolved(8).
# Do not edit.
#
# This file might be symlinked as /etc/resolv.conf. If you're looking at
# /etc/resolv.conf and seeing this text, you have followed the symlink.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients directly to
# all known uplink DNS servers. This file lists all configured search domains.
#
# Third party programs should typically not access this file directly, but only
# through the symlink at /etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a
# different way, replace this symlink by a static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of
# operation for /etc/resolv.conf.

nameserver 192.168.16.2
nameserver 192.168.1.1
search home
poliver@uclient16:~$
```

## PT6

Ara en el userver16 anem al fitxer /etc/bind/named.conf.local, per poder crear les zones userver16.sis i la inversa amb la ip de xarxa:

```
GNU nano 7.2                               /etc/bind/named.conf.local *
// Do any local configuration here
//

zone "userver16.sis" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/directa.userver16.sis.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "16.168.192.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master ;
    file "/etc/bind/inversa.userver16.sis.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";
```

Fem la comanda sudo named-checkconf, per comprovar la sintaxis del fitxer.

Si no salta res, es correcta la sintaxis.

```
poliver@userver16:~$ sudo named-check
named-checkconf  named-checkzone
poliver@userver16:~$ sudo named-checkconf
[sudo] password for poliver:
poliver@userver16:~$ sudo named-checkconf
poliver@userver16:~$ _
```

Ara fem dues còpies del fitxer /etc/bind/db.local , anomenades /etc/bind/directa.userver16.db , i el fitxer /etc/bind/inversa.userver16.db , amb les configuracions pertinents de registres. A i CNAME i en la inversa la de PTR.

## PT6

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     directa.userver16.sis.db

; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL    604800
@      IN      SOA     userver16.sis. root.userver16.sis (
                      2           ; Serial
                      604800      ; Refresh
                      86400       ; Retry
                     2419200     ; Expire
                     604800 )     ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@      IN      NS      userver16.sis.
@      IN      A       127.0.0.1

userver16 IN A 192.168.16.2
.
servidor IN CNAME userver16

poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$
```

Executem la comanda sudo named-checkzone per comprovar que la estructura del fitxer es correcte.

```
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$ sudo named-checkzone userver16.sis /etc/bind/directa.userver16.sis.db
zone userver16.sis/IN: loaded serial 2
OK
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$
```

Ara editem el fitxer de inversa així i fem un altre checkzone :

## PT6

```
GNU nano 7.2                                inversa.userver16.sis.db

; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL    604800
@       IN      SOA     userver16.sis root.userver16.sis (
                      2           ; Serial
                      604800      ; Refresh
                      86400       ; Retry
                     2419200     ; Expire
                     604800 )    ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@       IN      NS      localhost.
@       IN      A       127.0.0.1
@       IN      AAAA   ::1

2 IN PTR  userver16.userver16.sis.

[ Read 16 lines ]
```

```
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$ sudo named-checkzone 16.168.192.in-addr.arpa /etc/bind/inversa.userver16.sis.db
zone 16.168.192.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 2
OK
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$
```

Ara fem un systemctl restart bind9 per reiniciar el servei i poder aplicar els canvis.

## PT6

```
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$ sudo systemctl restart bind9
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$ sudo systemctl status bind9
● named.service - BIND Domain Name Server
    Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
      Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-11-12 10:36:54 UTC; 5s ago
        Docs: man:named(8)
       Main PID: 18875 (named)
          Status: "running"
         Tasks: 6 (limit: 4605)
        Memory: 22.9M (peak: 23.2M)
          CPU: 23ms
        CGroup: /system.slice/named.service
                  └─18875 /usr/sbin/named -f -u bind

Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: zone 0.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: zone 127.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: zone 255.in-addr.arpa/IN: loaded serial 1
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: zone 16.168.192.in-addr.arpa/IN: sending notifies (serial 2)
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: zone localhost/IN: loaded serial 2
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: zone userver16.sis/IN: loaded serial 2
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: zone userver16.sis/IN: sending notifies (serial 2)
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: all zones loaded
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 named[18875]: running
Nov 12 10:36:54 userver16 systemd[1]: Started named.service - BIND Domain Name Server.
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$ _
```

Ara al client, indiquem que la ip del servidor, és el nostre dns principal, en el fitxer netplan.

```
poliver@uclient16:~
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
/etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
    enp0s8:
      dhcp4: no
      addresses: [192.168.16.200/24]
      nameservers:
        addresses: [192.168.16.2]

  version: 2
```

Ara fem una netplan apply i farem un nslookup als 3 registres creats.

## PT6

```
[sudo] password for poliver:
poliver@uclient16: $ sudo netplan apply

** (generate:3314): WARNING **: 11:40:43.316: Permissions for /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml are too open. Netplan configuration should NOT be accessible by others.
** (process:3312): WARNING **: 11:40:44.098: Permissions for /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml are too open. Netplan configuration should NOT be accessible by others.
** (process:3312): WARNING **: 11:40:44.177: Permissions for /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml are too open. Netplan configuration should NOT be accessible by others.
systemd-networkd is not running, output might be incomplete.
Failed to reload network settings: Unit dbus-org.freedesktop.network1.service not found.
 Falling back to a hard restart of systemd-networkd.service
poliver@uclient16: $ sudo netplan apply

** (generate:3710): WARNING **: 11:40:47.998: Permissions for /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml are too open. Netplan configuration should NOT be accessible by others.
** (process:3708): WARNING **: 11:40:48.627: Permissions for /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml are too open. Netplan configuration should NOT be accessible by others.
** (process:3708): WARNING **: 11:40:48.706: Permissions for /etc/netplan/01-network-manager-all.yaml are too open. Netplan configuration should NOT be accessible by others.
poliver@uclient16: $ ip -c a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
        inet 127.0.0.1/8 brd 127.255.255.255 scope host lo
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 ::/128 brd :: scope host noprefixroute
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:07:76:07 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3
            valid_lft 86400sec preferred_lft 86400sec
        inet6 fe80::a0:27ff:fed7:7607/64 scope link tentative
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:86:45:09 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 192.168.16.200/24 brd 192.168.16.255 scope global noprefixroute enp0s8
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 fe80::a0:27ff:fe86:4509/64 scope link tentative
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

nslookup a userver16.userver16.sis(A):

```
poliver@uclient16:~$ nslookup userver16.userver16.sis
Server:          192.168.16.2
Address:         192.168.16.2#53

Name:   userver16.userver16.sis
Address: 192.168.16.2

poliver@uclient16:~$
```

## PT6

nslookup a servidor.userver16.sis(CNAME):

```
poliver@uclient16:~$ nslookup servidor.userver16.sis
Server:      192.168.16.2
Address:     192.168.16.2#53

servidor.userver16.sis canonical name = userver16.userver16.sis.
Name:    userver16.userver16.sis
Address: 192.168.16.2

poliver@uclient16:~$
```

nslookup a la zona inversa:

```
poliver@uclient16:~$ nslookup 192.168.16.2
2.16.168.192.in-addr.arpa      name = userver16.userver16.sis.

poliver@uclient16:~$
```

Ara amb l'eina ping apuntarem als registres anomenats servidor i userver16:

servidor:

```
poliver@uclient16:~$ ping servidor.userver16.sis
PING userver16.userver16.sis (192.168.16.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from userver16 (192.168.16.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.491 ms
64 bytes from userver16 (192.168.16.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.623 ms
64 bytes from userver16 (192.168.16.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.686 ms
64 bytes from userver16 (192.168.16.2): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.592 ms
^C
--- userver16.userver16.sis ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3068ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.491/0.598/0.686/0.070 ms
poliver@uclient16:~$
```

userver16:

```
poliver@uclient16:~$ ping userver16.userver16.sis
PING userver16.userver16.sis (192.168.16.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from userver16 (192.168.16.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.439 ms
64 bytes from userver16 (192.168.16.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.542 ms
64 bytes from userver16 (192.168.16.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.400 ms
64 bytes from userver16 (192.168.16.2): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.400 ms
^C
--- userver16.userver16.sis ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3072ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.400/0.445/0.542/0.058 ms
poliver@uclient16:~$
```

Per últim, fem un registre de tipus A anomenat uclient16, serà apuntant a la direcció ip del client. Anem al fitxer /etc/bind/directa.userver16.sis.db i ho editem.

## PT6

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     directa.userver16.sis.db *

; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL    604800
@       IN      SOA    userver16.sis root.userver16.sis (
                      2           ; Serial
                      604800      ; Refresh
                      86400       ; Retry
                     2419200     ; Expire
                     604800 )     ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@       IN      NS     userver16.sis.
@       IN      A      127.0.0.1

userver16 IN A 192.168.16.2
uclient16 IN A 192.168.16.200_
servidor IN CNAME userver16
```

També hem de afegir el PTR associat al registre A de abans, en el fitxer de /etc/bind/inversa.userver16.sis.db , amb la host 200, que és el que té el uclient16 en la nostra xarxa.

```
GNU nano 7.2                                     inversa.userver16.sis.db

; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL    604800
@       IN      SOA    userver16.sis root.userver16.sis (
                      2           ; Serial
                      604800      ; Refresh
                      86400       ; Retry
                     2419200     ; Expire
                     604800 )     ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@       IN      NS     localhost.
@       IN      A      127.0.0.1
@       IN      AAAA   ::1

2 IN PTR userver16.userver16.sis.
200 IN PTR uclient16.userver16.sis.
```

```
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$ cat directa.userver16.sis.db
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL    604800
@       IN      SOA     userver16.sis root.userver16.sis (
                        2           ; Serial
                        604800      ; Refresh
                        86400       ; Retry
                       2419200     ; Expire
                        604800 )    ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@       IN      NS      userver16.sis.
@       IN      A       127.0.0.1

userver16 IN A 192.168.16.2
uclient16 IN A 192.168.16.200

servidor IN CNAME userver16
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$
```

Fem un ping al nou registre creat:

```
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$ ping uclient16.userver16.sis
PING uclient16.userver16.sis (192.168.16.200) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from uclient16.userver16.sis (192.168.16.200): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.718 ms
64 bytes from uclient16.userver16.sis (192.168.16.200): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.517 ms
64 bytes from uclient16.userver16.sis (192.168.16.200): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.532 ms
64 bytes from uclient16.userver16.sis (192.168.16.200): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.620 ms
^C
--- uclient16.userver16.sis ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3030ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.517/0.596/0.718/0.080 ms
poliver@userver16:/etc/bind$
```

## 8. Activitats Conceptes DNS

*ACTIVITAT 1: Cerca informació relativa a cadascun d'aquests tipus de consulta i realitza un esquema del seu funcionament.*

Per resoldre un nom de domini, hi ha dos tipus de consultes. En una consulta recursiva, el client (el teu PC) li demana a un servidor DNS (el teu resolver local) que faci tota la feina i li retorna la resposta final; el client delega la responsabilitat. En canvi, una consulta iterativa és el procés que normalment fa aquest resolver "per darrere": va preguntant pas a pas a altres servidors (arrel, TLD, autoritatius) i cadascun li dóna una "pista" o referència cap al següent servidor, fins que finalment troba la resposta

**ACTIVITAT 2:**

*Cerca informació més detallada sobre els sistemes DNSSEC, DNSCurve i FCrDNS per tal d'entendre com ens ajuden a millorar la seguretat dels nostres sistemes de noms de domini.*

**DNSSEC (Extensions de seguretat DNS):** Aquest sistema modifica el DNS per afegir signatures criptogràfiques a les respostes. Això garanteix que les dades són autèntiques i no han estat modificades, evitant atacs com l'enverinament de cau ("caché").

**DNSCurve:** És una de les alternatives plantejades a DNSSEC que se centra a xifrar la comunicació DNS per protegir la confidencialitat de les consultes.

**FCrDNS (FDNS invers de confirmació avançada):** És una tècnica per intentar reduir l'impacte d'atacs de suplantació d'identitat (phishing). Verifica la identitat d'un servidor comprovant que la seva IP resol a un nom, i que aquest nom resol de nou a la mateixa IP.