

DNS Configuration

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Example zone file

\$ORIGIN example.com.

@ 3600 SOA ns1.p30.dynect.net. (
zone-admin.dyndns.com. ; address of responsible party
2016072701 ; serial number
3600 ; refresh period
600 ; retry period
604800 ; expire time
1800) ; minimum ttl

86400 NS ns1.p30.dynect.net.

86400 NS ns2.p30.dynect.net.

86400 NS ns3.p30.dynect.net.

86400 NS ns4.p30.dynect.net.

3600 MX 10 mail.example.com.

3600 MX 20 vpn.example.com.

3600 MX 30 mail.example.com.

60 A 204.13.248.106

3600 TXT "v=spf1 includespf.dynect.net ~all"

mail 14400 A 204.13.248.106

vpn 60 A 216.146.45.240

webapp 60 A 216.146.46.10

webapp 60 A 216.146.46.11

www 43200 CNAME example.com.

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SOA Record Format

```
@ IN SOA {primary-name-server} {hostmaster-email} (  
    {serial-number}  
    {time-to-refresh}  
    {time-to-retry}  
    {time-to-expire}  
    {minimum-TTL} )
```

- Primary Name Server – The nameserver that contains the original zone file and not an AXFR transferred copy.
- Hostmaster Email – Address of the party responsible for the zone. A period “.” is used in place of an “@” symbol. For email addresses that contain a period, this will be escaped with a slash “/”.
- Serial Number – Version number of the zone. As you make changes to your zone file, the serial number will increase.
- Time To Refresh – How long in seconds a nameserver should wait prior to checking for a Serial Number increase within the primary zone file. An increased Serial Number means a transfer is needed to sync your records. Only applies to zones using secondary DNS.
- Time To Retry – How long in seconds a nameserver should wait prior to retrying to update a zone after a failed attempt. Only applies to zones using secondary DNS.
- Time To Expire – How long in seconds a nameserver should wait prior to considering data from a secondary zone invalid and stop answering queries for that zone. Only applies to zones using secondary DNS.
- Minimum TTL – How long in seconds that a nameserver or resolver should cache a negative response.

SOA Record Format

- \$ORIGIN example.com.
- @ 3600 SOA ns1.p30.dyndns.net. (
- zone-admin.dyndns.com. ; address of responsible party
- 2016072701 ; serial number
- 3600 ; refresh period
- 600 ; retry period
- 604800 ; expire time
- 1800) ; minimum ttl
- 86400 NS ns1.p30.dyndns.net.
- 86400 NS ns2.p30.dyndns.net.
- 86400 NS ns3.p30.dyndns.net.
- 86400 NS ns4.p30.dyndns.net.
- 3600 MX 10 mail.example.com.
- 3600 MX 20 vpn.example.com.
- 3600 MX 30 mail.example.com.
- 60 A 204.13.248.106
- 3600 TXT "v=spf1 includespf.dyndns.net ~all"
- mail 14400 A 204.13.248.106
- vpn 60 A 216.146.45.240
- webapp 60 A 216.146.46.10
- webapp 60 A 216.146.46.11
- www 43200 CNAME example.com.
- @ IN SOA {primary-name-server} {hostmaster-email} (
- {serial-number}
- {time-to-refresh}
- {time-to-retry}
- {time-to-expire}
- {minimum-TTL})
- Primary Name Server – The nameserver that contains the original zone file and not an AXFR transferred copy.
- Hostmaster Email – Address of the party responsible for the zone. A period "." is used in place of an "@" symbol. For email addresses that contain a period, this will be escaped with a slash "/".
- Serial Number – Version number of the zone. As you make changes to your zone file, the serial number will increase.
- Time To Refresh – How long in seconds a nameserver should wait prior to checking for a Serial Number increase within the primary zone file. An increased Serial Number means a transfer is needed to sync your records. Only applies to zones using secondary DNS.
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DNS Record types

Commonly used record types

- [A](#) (Host address)
- [AAAA](#) (IPv6 host address)
- [ALIAS](#) (Auto resolved alias)
- [CNAME](#) (Canonical name for an alias)
- [MX](#) (Mail eXchange)
- [NS](#) (Name Server)
- [PTR](#) (Pointer)
- [SOA](#) (Start Of Authority)
- [SRV](#) (location of service)
- [TXT](#) (Descriptive text)

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DNS Record types

Records types used for DNSSEC

- [DNSKEY](#) (DNSSEC public key)
- [DS](#) (Delegation Signer)
- [NSEC](#) (Next Secure)
- [NSEC3](#) (Next Secure v. 3)
- [NSEC3PARAM](#) (NSEC3 Parameters)
- [RRSIG](#) (RRset Signature)

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DNS Record types

Less commonly used record types:

- [AFSDB](#) (AFS Data Base location)
- [ATMA](#) (Asynchronous Transfer Mode address)
- [CAA](#) (Certification Authority Authorization)
- [CERT](#) (Certificate / CRL)
- [DHCID](#) (DHCP Information)
- [DNAME](#) (Non-Terminal DNS Name Redirection)
- [HINFO](#) (Host information)
- [ISDN](#) (ISDN address)
- [LOC](#) (Location information)
- [MB, MG, MINFO, MR](#) (mailbox records)
- [NAPTR](#) (Naming Authority Pointer)
- [NSAP](#) (NSAP address)
- [RP](#) (Responsible person)
- [RT](#) (Route through)
- [TLSA](#) (Transport Layer Security Authentication)
- [X25](#) (X.25 PSDN address)

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