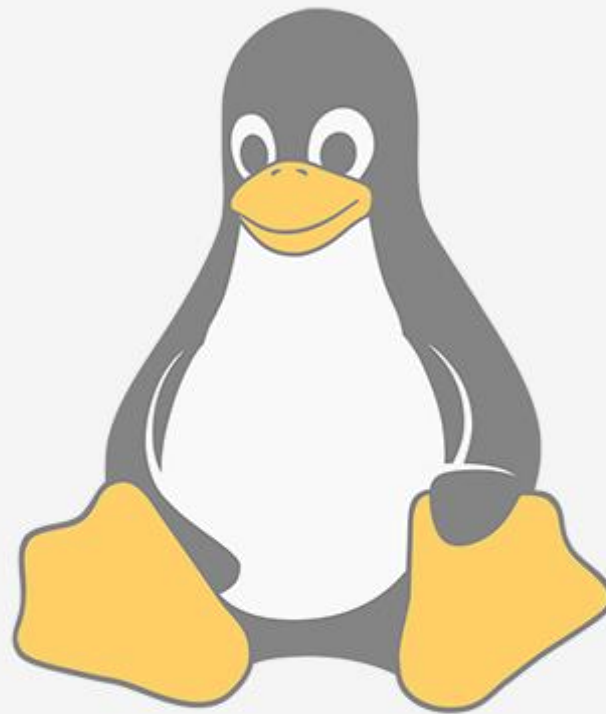




Serviços de Rede Local

Prof: Jefferson Brandão



Linux™

DNS com
BIND9 no
Debian

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Acesse o sistema com seu login.

```
Debian GNU/Linux 9 debian tty1

debian login: aluno
Password:
Last login: Wed May 19 13:25:49 -03 2021 on tty1
Linux debian 4.9.0-15-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.258-1 (2021-03-08) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
aluno@debian:~$
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Para realizar a configuração, vamos alterar para o usuário root.

aluno@debian:~\$ su

```
Debian GNU/Linux 9 debian tty1
debian login: aluno
Password:
Last login: Wed May 19 13:25:49 -03 2021 on tty1
Linux debian 4.9.0-15-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.9.258-1 (2021-03-08) x86_64

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individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
aluno@debian:~$ su
Senha:
root@debian:/home/aluno# _
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Vamos instalar o servidor DNS Bind

root@debian:/home/aluno# **apt install bind9
dnsutils**

O sistema irá solicitar o disco 1 do Debian, insira-o na máquina virtual e pressione <ENTER>

```
root@debian:/home/aluno# apt install bind9 dnsutils
Lendo listas de pacotes... Pronto
Construindo árvore de dependências
Lendo informação de estado... Pronto
The following additional packages will be installed:
  bind9utils libirs141 net-tools
Pacotes sugeridos:
  bind9-doc resolvconf ufw rblcheck
Os NOVOS pacotes a seguir serão instalados:
  bind9 bind9utils dnsutils libirs141 net-tools
0 pacotes atualizados, 5 pacotes novos instalados, 0 a serem removidos e 0 não atualizados.
É preciso baixar 0 B/1.656 kB de arquivos.
Depois desta operação, 4.918 kB adicionais de espaço em disco serão usados.
Você quer continuar? [S/n] S
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 9.13.0 _Stretch_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 20200718-11:07'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Altere para o DVD 2 do Debian quando solicitado.
Insira o DVD na máquina virtual e pressione
<ENTER>

```
Configurando dnsutils (1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6) ...
Configurando libirs141:amd64 (1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6) ...
A processar 'triggers' para libc-bin (2.24-11+deb9u4) ...
A processar 'triggers' para man-db (2.7.6.1-2) ...
Configurando net-tools (1.60+git20161116.90da8a0-1) ...
Media change: please insert the disc labeled
'Debian GNU/Linux 9.13.0 _Stretch_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-2 20200718-11:07'
in the drive '/media/cdrom/' and press [Enter]

Obter:1 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 9.13.0 _Stretch_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-2 20200718-11:07] str
etch/main amd64 bind9utils amd64 1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6 [375 kB]
Obter:2 cdrom://[Debian GNU/Linux 9.13.0 _Stretch_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-2 20200718-11:07] str
etch/main amd64 bind9 amd64 1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6 [549 kB]
Pré-configurando pacotes ...
A seleccionar pacote anteriormente não seleccionado bind9utils.
(Lendo banco de dados ... 27053 ficheiros e directórios actualmente instalados.)
A preparar para desempacotar .../bind9utils_9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6_amd64.deb ...
A descompactar bind9utils (1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6) ...
A seleccionar pacote anteriormente não seleccionado bind9.
A preparar para desempacotar .../bind9_9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6_amd64.deb ...
A descompactar bind9 (1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6) ...
Configurando bind9utils (1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6) ...
Configurando bind9 (1:9.10.3.dfsg.P4-12.3+deb9u6) ...
Adicionando grupo 'bind' (GID 111) ...
Concluído.
Adicionando usuário de sistema 'bind' (UID 106) ...
Adicionando novo usuário 'bind' (UID 106) com grupo 'bind' ...
Não criando diretório pessoal '/var/cache/bind'.
wrote key file '/etc/bind/rndc.key'
#
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/bind9.service → /lib/systemd/system/bind
9.service.
A processar 'triggers' para systemd (232-25+deb9u12) ...
A processar 'triggers' para man-db (2.7.6.1-2) ...
W: APT had planned for dpkg to do more than it reported back (25 vs 27).
Affected packages:
root@debian:/home/aluno#
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

As configurações do Bind ficam no arquivo `named.conf.options`.

Antes de alterá-lo, vamos criar um backup dele.

```
root@debian:/home/aluno#cp  
/etc/bind/named.conf.options  
/etc/bind/named.conf.options.bkp
```

```
root@debian:/home/aluno#nano  
/etc/bind/named.conf.options
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

O conteúdo do arquivo deverá ser como a seguir

```
options {
    directory "/var/cache/bind";

    // If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
    // to talk to, you may need to fix the firewall to allow multiple
    // ports to talk.  See http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/800113

    // If your ISP provided one or more IP addresses for stable
    // nameservers, you probably want to use them as forwarders.
    // Uncomment the following block, and insert the addresses replacing
    // the all-0's placeholder.

    forwarders {
        1.1.1.1;
        8.8.8.8;
    };

    //=====
    // If BIND logs error messages about the root key being expired,
    // you will need to update your keys.  See https://www.isc.org/bind-keys
    //=====
    dnssec-validation auto;

    auth-nxdomain no;    # conform to RFC1035
    listen-on-v6 { any; };
};
```


DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Vamos criar as zonas DNS:

```
root@debian:/home/aluno#nano  
/etc/bind/named.conf.local
```

Acrescente estas informações no final do arquivo.

```
zone "turma.local" IN {  
type master;  
file "/etc/bind/forward.turma.local.db";  
allow-update { none; };  
};
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Siga acrescentando também:

```
zone "0.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {  
type master;  
file "/etc/bind/reverse.turma.local.db";  
allow-update { none; };  
};
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Seu arquivo ficará assim:

```
GNU nano 2.7.4                Arquivo: /etc/bind/named.conf.local
//
// Do any local configuration here
//
// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";

zone "turma.local" IN {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/forward.turma.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "0.168.192.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/reverse.turma.local.db";
    allow-update { none; };
};
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Vamos editar as entradas nas zonas.

```
root@debian/home/aluno#cp /etc/bind/db.local  
/etc/bind/forward.turma.local.db
```

```
root@debian/home/aluno#nano  
/etc/bind/forward.turma.local.db
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Seu arquivo deverá ficar desta forma:

```
GNU nano 2.7.4                Arquivo: /etc/bind/forward.turma.local.db
;
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      ns1.turma.local. root.turma.local. (
                        2      ; Serial
                        604800 ; Refresh
                        86400  ; Retry
                        2419200; Expire
                        604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
;Comente as 3 linhas abaixo
;@         IN      NS       localhost.
;@         IN      A        127.0.0.1
;@         IN      AAAA     ::1
;
;Name Server Information
;
@         IN      NS       ns1.turma.local.
;
;IP address of Name Server
;
ns1        IN      A        192.168.0.1
;
;Mail Exchanger
;
turma.local. IN      MX      10      mail.turma.local.
;
;A - Record Hostname to IP Address
;
www        IN      A        192.168.0.1
mail       IN      A        192.168.0.1
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Continuação:

```
;CNAME record  
ftp      IN      CNAME   www.turma.local.  
_
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

```
root@debian/home/aluno#cp /etc/bind/db.127  
/etc/bind/reverse.turma.local.db
```

```
root@debian/home/aluno#nano  
/etc/bind/reverse.turma.local.db
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Seu arquivo deverá ficar desta maneira:

```
GNU nano 2.7.4      Arquivo: /etc/bind/reverse.turma.local.db
;
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
;
$TTL      604800
@         IN      SOA      turma.local. root.turma.local. (
                        1          ; Serial
                        604800     ; Refresh
                        86400      ; Retry
                        2419200    ; Expire
                        604800 )   ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@         IN      NS       localhost.
1.0.0     IN      PTR      localhost.

;Name Server Information
@         IN      NS       ns1.turma.local.

;Reverse lookup for Name Server
10        IN      PTR      ns1.turma.local.

;PTR Record IP address to hostname
100       IN      PTR      www.turma.local.
150       IN      PTR      mail.turma.local._
```


DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Salve e saia.

Agora vamos reiniciar o nosso serviço DNS:

**root@debian:/home/aluno# /etc/init.d/bind9
restart**

```
root@debian:/home/aluno# /etc/init.d/bind9 restart  
[ ok ] Restarting bind9 (via systemctl): bind9.service.  
root@debian:/home/aluno#
```

DNS com BIND9 no Debian

Testando a zona direta

```
root@debian:/home/aluno#dig www.turma.local
```

Testando a zona reversa

```
root@debian:/home/aluno#dig -x 192.168.0.1
```

[Leitura suplementar: Recurso, autoritativo e reverso no Bind9](#)

