

Creating multiple domains allows users to configure separate groups of IP addresses. One use case for this scenario is grouping IPs for different environments such as prod, dev, qa, etc into different domains and zones with different zone rules. In this lab, students will learn to configure multiple domains for the same name server in the `/etc/named.conf`. We will then create the associated zone files and test the configuration using the `nslookup` command.

## Learning Objectives

Successfully complete this lab by achieving the following learning objectives:

Install the bind and bind-utils Packages with YUM

```
$ yum install bind bind-utils -y
```

Configure Zones for [localdomain.com](#) and [domain2.com](#) in the `/etc/named.conf` File

```
vim /etc/named.conf
```

```
zone "localdomain.com" {  
    type master;  
    file "fwd.localdomain.com.db";  
    allow-update { none; };  
};
```

```
zone "1.0.10.in-addr.arpa" {  
    type master;  
    file "1.0.10.db";  
    allow-update { none; };  
};
```

```
zone "domain2.com" {  
    type master;  
    file "fwd.domain2.com.db";  
    allow-update { none; };  
};
```

Check the `named.conf` File for Syntax Errors

```
named-checkconf
```

Create the Forward and Reverse Zone Files in `/var/named`

```
$ cd /var/named
```

```
$ touch fwd.localdomain.com.db 1.0.10.db fwd.domain2.com.db
```

```
$ ls -al
```

```
$ chown named:named *.db
```

Populate the Forward Zone File for [localdomain.com](#) with TTL, SOA, NS, and A, and CNAME Records

```
$ vim /var/named/fwd.localdomain.com.db
```

```
$TTL 86400
```

```
@ IN SOA ns.localdomain.com. root.localdomain.com. (  
10030 ;Serial
```

```
3600 ;Refresh
1800 ;Retry
604800 ;Expiry
86400 ;Minimum TTL
)
```

```
; Name Server
```

```
@ IN NS ns.localdomain.com.
```

```
;A Record Definitions
```

```
ns IN A 10.0.1.201
```

```
; Canonical Name/Alias
```

```
dns IN CNAME ns.localdomain.com.
```

Run the `named-checkzone` Command to Check the Forward Zone File for [localdomain.com](http://localdomain.com) for Syntax Errors

```
$ named-checkzone localdomain.com fwd.localdomain.com.db
```

Populate the Forward Zone File for [domain2.com](http://domain2.com) with the TTL, SOA, NS, A, and CNAME Records

```
$ vim fwd.domain2.com.db
```

```
$TTL 86400
```

```
@ IN SOA ns.localdomain.com. root.localdomain.com. (
```

```
10030 ;Serial
```

```
3600 ;Refresh
```

```
1800 ;Retry
```

```
604800 ;Expiry
```

```
86400 ;Minimum TTL
```

```
)
```

```
; Name Server
```

```
@ IN NS ns.localdomain.com.
```

```
;A Record Definitions
```

```
server1 IN A 10.0.1.220
```

```
server2 IN A 10.0.1.221
```

```
; Canonical Name/Alias
```

```
prod IN CNAME server1.domain2.com.
```

Check the Forward Zone for [domain2.com](http://domain2.com) for Syntax Errors

```
$ named-checkzone domain2.com fwd.domain2.com.db
```

Populate the Reverse File for Both Zones with the TTL, SOA, NS, and PTR Records

```
$ vim 1.0.10.db
```

```
$TTL 86400
```

```
@ IN SOA ns.localdomain.com. root.localdomain.com. (
```

```
10030 ;Serial
```

```
3600 ;Refresh
```

```
1800 ;Retry
```

```
604800 ;Expiry
```

```
86400 ;Minimum TTL
```

```
)
```

```
; Name Server
```

```
@ IN NS ns.localdomain.com.
```

;PTR Records

201 IN PTR ns.localdomain.com.

220 IN PTR server1.domain2.com.

221 IN PTR server2.domain2.com.

Start the named Service

systemctl start named

Use the nslookup Command to Verify the Records That Were Configured Resolve

\$ nslookup ns.localdomain.com localhost

\$ nslookup server1.domain2.com localhost

\$ nslookup server2.domain2.com localhost

\$ nslookup 10.0.1.220 localhost