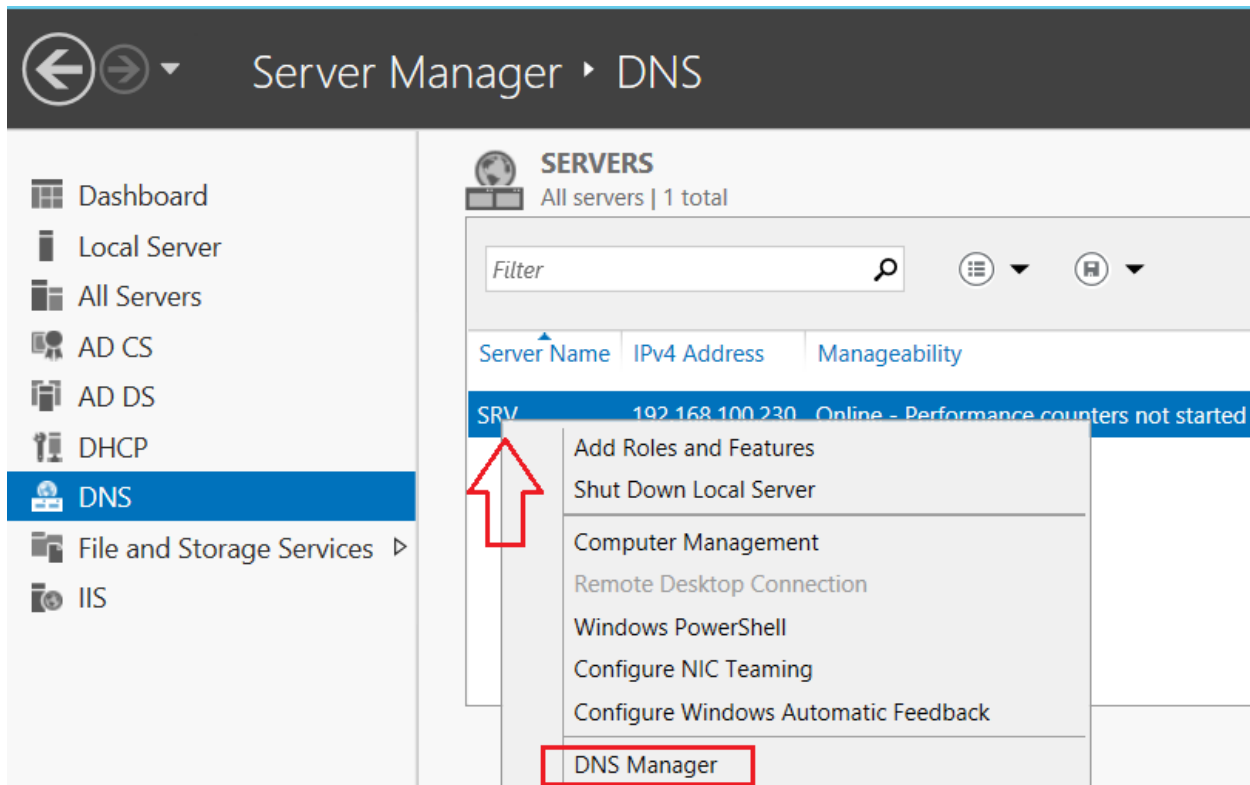
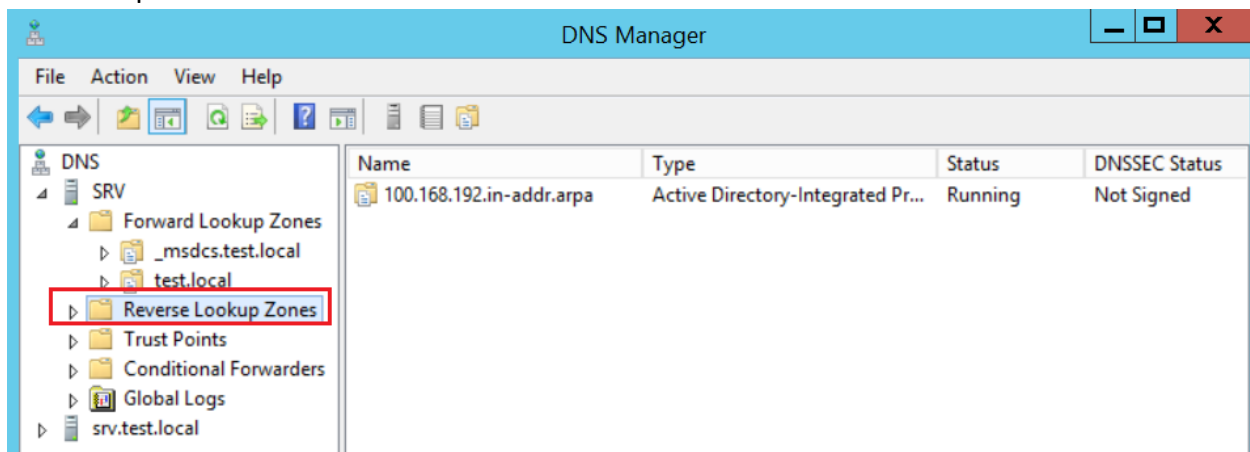


## Configuring DNS in Server 2012:

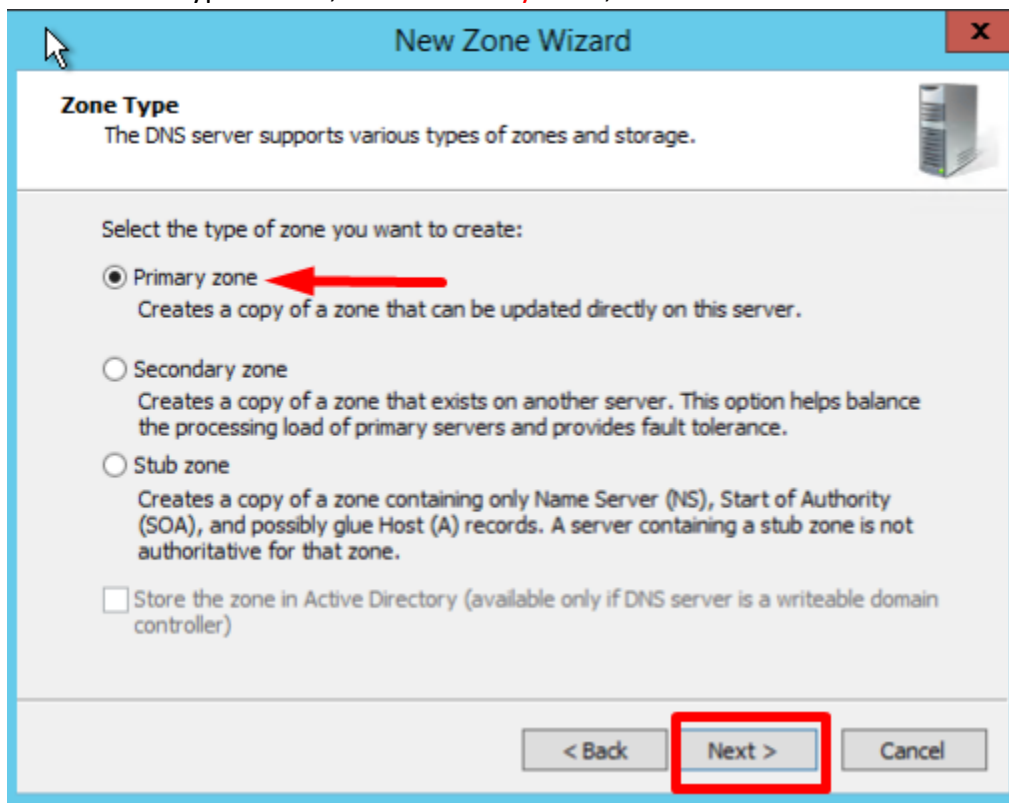
Open the **Server Manager** from the task bar. Click on **DNS**/ Right Click **your server** / select **DNS Manger**.



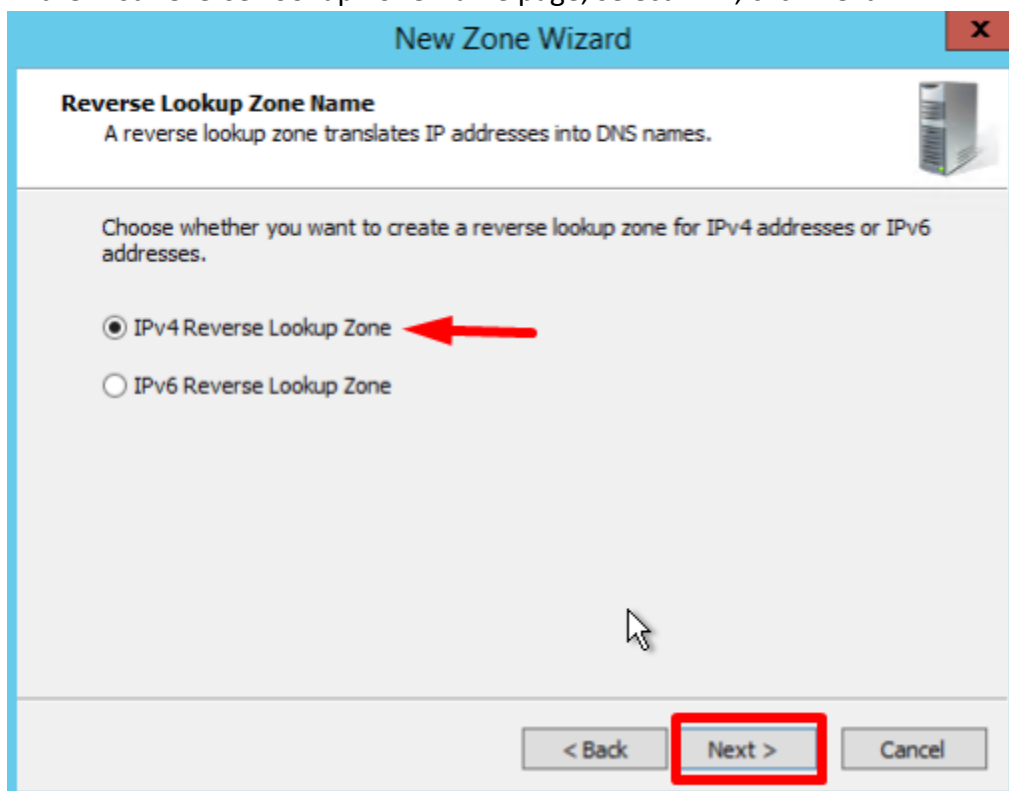
Open the DNS Manager and **right-click** on the **Reverse Lookup Zones** folder, select **New Zone**. This will open the New Zone Wizard:



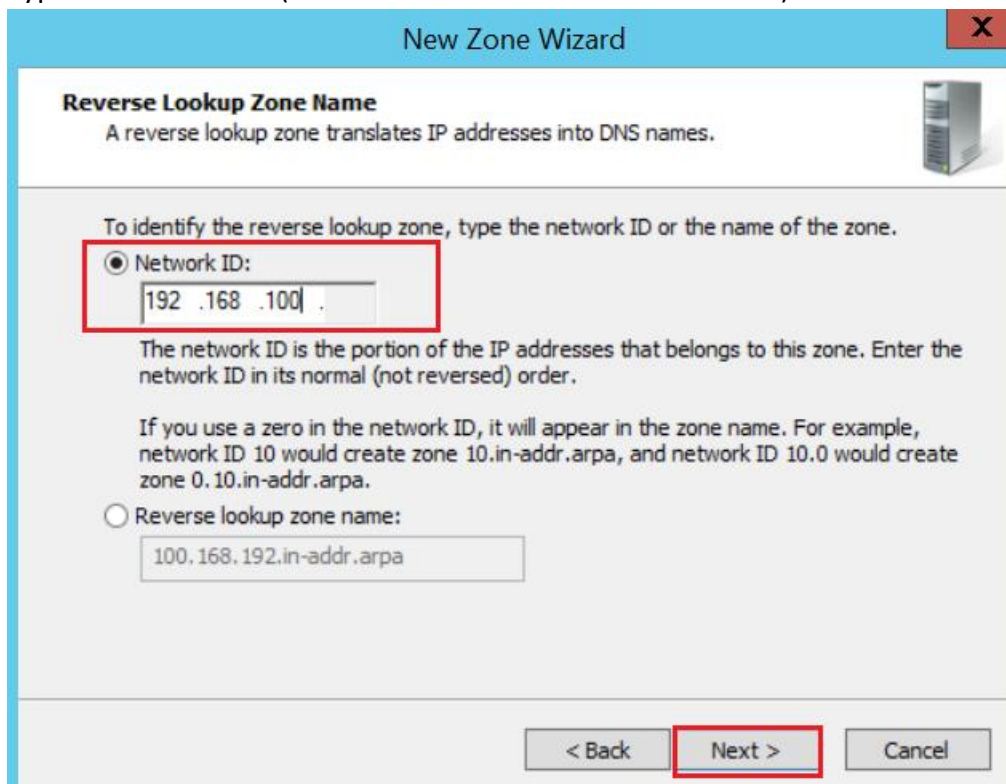
On the Zone Type screen, Select **Primary Zone**, and click **Next**.



In the first Reverse Lookup Zone Name page, select IPv4, click Next:



Type the network ID (the first three octets of the IP address) and click Next:



The screenshot shows the 'New Zone Wizard' window with the 'Reverse Lookup Zone Name' tab selected. The window title is 'New Zone Wizard' with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar, the tab is labeled 'Reverse Lookup Zone Name' with a server icon. The main text reads: 'A reverse lookup zone translates IP addresses into DNS names.' Below this, a instruction says: 'To identify the reverse lookup zone, type the network ID or the name of the zone.' There are two radio button options. The first option, 'Network ID:', is selected and highlighted with a red rectangle. Its text box contains '192 .168 .100'. Below this text box, explanatory text states: 'The network ID is the portion of the IP addresses that belongs to this zone. Enter the network ID in its normal (not reversed) order.' Further text explains: 'If you use a zero in the network ID, it will appear in the zone name. For example, network ID 10 would create zone 10.in-addr.arpa, and network ID 10.0 would create zone 0.10.in-addr.arpa.' The second option, 'Reverse lookup zone name:', is unselected. Its text box contains '100.168.192.in-addr.arpa'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >' (highlighted with a red rectangle), and 'Cancel'.

**New Zone Wizard**

**Reverse Lookup Zone Name**  
A reverse lookup zone translates IP addresses into DNS names.

To identify the reverse lookup zone, type the network ID or the name of the zone.

☒ Network ID:  
192 .168 .100

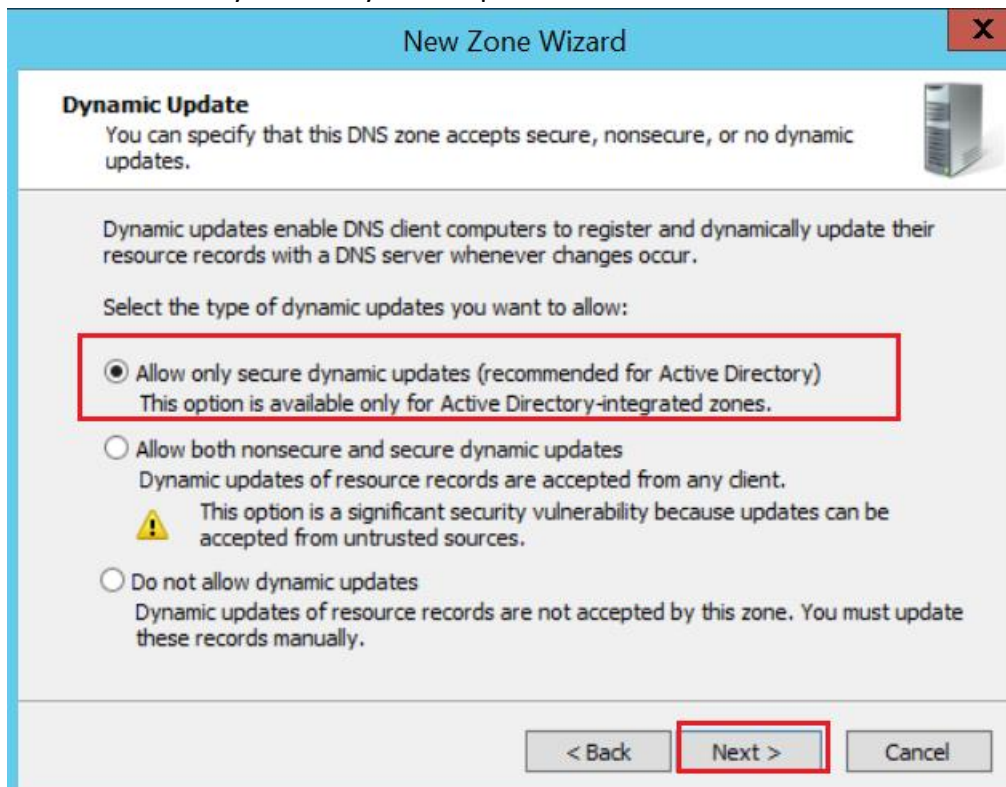
The network ID is the portion of the IP addresses that belongs to this zone. Enter the network ID in its normal (not reversed) order.

If you use a zero in the network ID, it will appear in the zone name. For example, network ID 10 would create zone 10.in-addr.arpa, and network ID 10.0 would create zone 0.10.in-addr.arpa.

☐ Reverse lookup zone name:  
100.168.192.in-addr.arpa

< Back   **Next >**   Cancel

Choose Allow only secure dynamic updates and Click **Next**:



The screenshot shows the 'New Zone Wizard' window with the 'Dynamic Update' tab selected. The window title is 'New Zone Wizard' with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar, the tab is labeled 'Dynamic Update' with a server icon. The main text reads: 'You can specify that this DNS zone accepts secure, nonsecure, or no dynamic updates.' Below this, explanatory text states: 'Dynamic updates enable DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever changes occur.' A section titled 'Select the type of dynamic updates you want to allow:' contains three radio button options. The first option, 'Allow only secure dynamic updates (recommended for Active Directory)', is selected and highlighted with a red rectangle. Below it, a note says: 'This option is available only for Active Directory-integrated zones.' The second option, 'Allow both nonsecure and secure dynamic updates', is unselected. Below it, a warning icon (yellow triangle with exclamation mark) is shown with text: 'This option is a significant security vulnerability because updates can be accepted from untrusted sources.' The third option, 'Do not allow dynamic updates', is unselected. Below it, text states: 'Dynamic updates of resource records are not accepted by this zone. You must update these records manually.' At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >' (highlighted with a red rectangle), and 'Cancel'.


**New Zone Wizard**

**Dynamic Update**  
You can specify that this DNS zone accepts secure, nonsecure, or no dynamic updates.

Dynamic updates enable DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever changes occur.

Select the type of dynamic updates you want to allow:

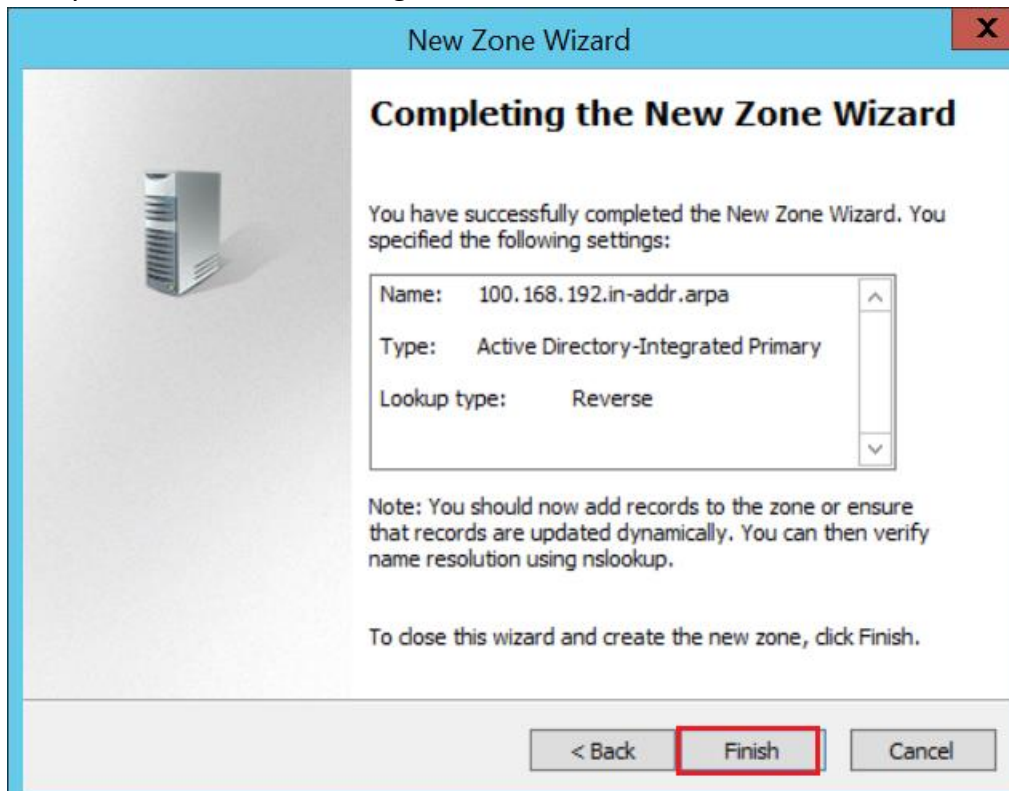
☒ Allow only secure dynamic updates (recommended for Active Directory)  
This option is available only for Active Directory-integrated zones.

☐ Allow both nonsecure and secure dynamic updates  
Dynamic updates of resource records are accepted from any client.  
 This option is a significant security vulnerability because updates can be accepted from untrusted sources.

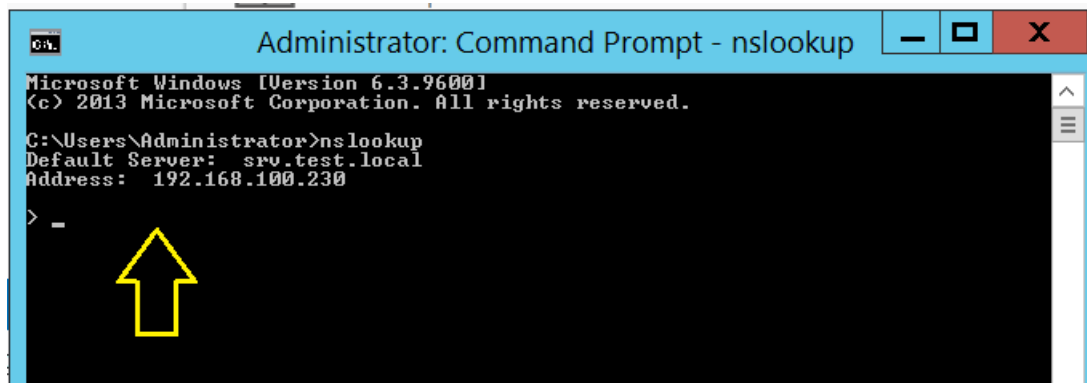
☐ Do not allow dynamic updates  
Dynamic updates of resource records are not accepted by this zone. You must update these records manually.

< Back   **Next >**   Cancel

Verify that the selected settings are correct, click **Finish**:

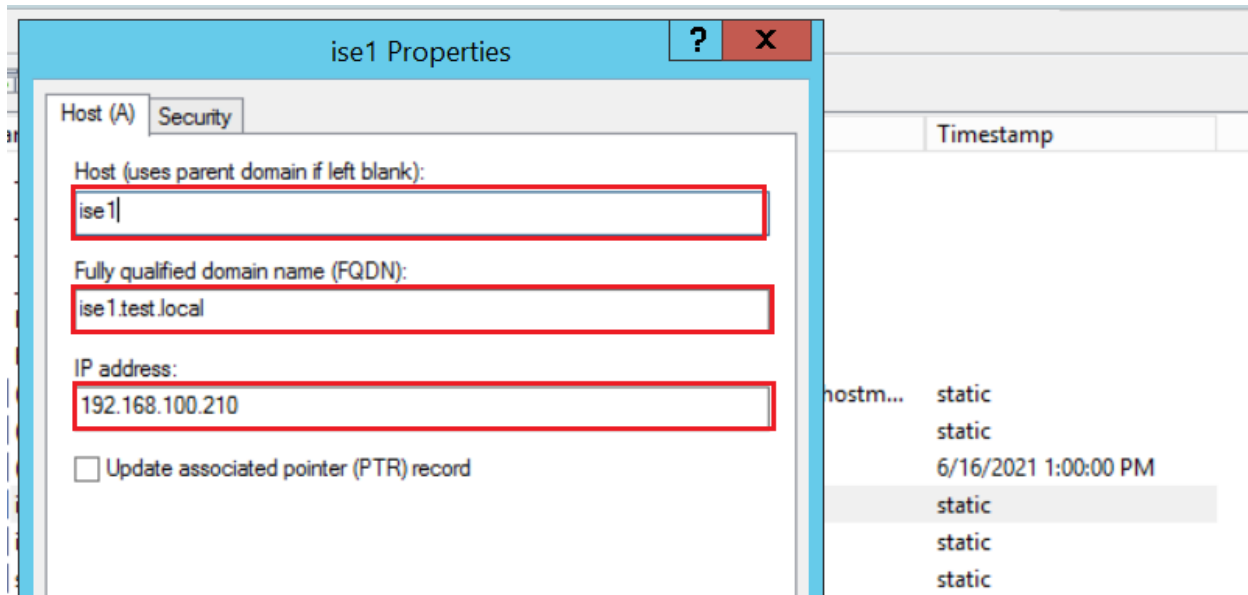


Open the command line (cmd) or PowerShell and run the nslookup command: It shows that the default DNS server is **srv.test.local** with the address **192.168.100.230**.



### Add Host Record in DNS Server:

Right click on the zone name and select “New Host (A or AAAA)”. A new popup window as shown below will appear. In this popup window enter details. Enter the name of the host machine in the Name field. In this case the host machine name is “ise1”. Notice that the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) field is updated automatically as you fill in the name. Enter the full IP address of the host machine in the IP address field, in this case the IP address is “192.168.1000.210” choose to tick the option to Create associated pointer (PTR) record.



Enter the name of the host machine in the Name field. In this case the host machine name is “ise2”. Notice that the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) field is updated automatically as you fill in the name. Enter the full IP address of the host machine in the IP address field, in this case the IP address is “192.168.1000.220” choose to tick the option to Create associated pointer (PTR) record.

