

Отчёт по лабораторной работе

Лабораторная работа 2

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1 Цель работы

Приобретение практических навыков по установке и конфигурированию DNS-сервера, усвоение принципов работы системы доменных имён.

2 Выполнение лабораторной работы

Для начала запустим виртуальную машину через vagrant (рис. [fig:001]).

```
C:\work_asp\dmmosharov\vagrant>vagrant up server
Bringing machine 'server' up with 'virtualbox' provider...
==> server: You assigned a static IP ending in ".1" or ":1" to this machine.
==> server: This is very often used by the router and can cause the
==> server: network to not work properly. If the network doesn't work
==> server: properly, try changing this IP.
==> server: You assigned a static IP ending in ".1" or ":1" to this machine.
==> server: This is very often used by the router and can cause the
==> server: network to not work properly. If the network doesn't work
==> server: properly, try changing this IP.
==> server: Clearing any previously set forwarded ports...
==> server: Clearing any previously set network interfaces...
==> server: Preparing network interfaces based on configuration...
    server: Adapter 1: nat
    server: Adapter 2: intnet
==> server: Forwarding ports...
    server: 22 (guest) => 2222 (host) (adapter 1)
==> server: Running 'pre-boot' VM customizations...
==> server: Booting VM...
==> server: Waiting for machine to boot. This may take a few minutes...
    server: SSH address: 127.0.0.1:2222
    server: SSH username: vagrant
    server: SSH auth method: password
```

Рисунок 2.1: Запуск VM

Теперь скачаем пакет bind utils (рис. [fig:002]).

```
root@server:~ - sudo -i

# Generated by NetworkManager
search dmmosharov.net
nameserver 192.168.1.1
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# echo "nameserver 8.8.8.8" >> /etc/resolv.conf
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# echo "nameserver 1.1.1.1" >> /etc/resolv.conf
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# cat /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
search dmmosharov.net
nameserver 192.168.1.1
nameserver 8.8.8.8
nameserver 1.1.1.1
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# dnf -y install bind bind-utils
Rocky Linux 10 - BaseOS                               5.9 kB/s | 4.3 kB    00:00
Rocky Linux 10 - BaseOS                               652 kB/s | 1.8 MB    00:02
Rocky Linux 10 - AppStream                             5.5 kB/s | 4.3 kB    00:00
Rocky Linux 10 - AppStream                             990 kB/s | 1.9 MB    00:02
Rocky Linux 10 - CRB                                   5.1 kB/s | 4.3 kB    00:00
Rocky Linux 10 - CRB                                   115 kB/s | 480 kB    00:04
Rocky Linux 10 - Extras                                2.9 kB/s | 3.1 kB    00:01
Rocky Linux 10 - Extras                                [          ===          ] --- B/s | 0 B    --:-- ETA
```

Рисунок 2.2: Скачивание пакетов

Используем команду dig для проверки сервисов яндекса (рис. [fig:003]).

```
;; communications error to 192.168.1.1#53: connection refused

; <<>> DiG 9.18.33 <<>> www.yandex.ru
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 57962
;; flags: qr ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.yandex.ru.                IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.yandex.ru.                0       IN      A      5.255.255.77

;; Query time: 110 msec
;; SERVER: 8.8.8.8#53(8.8.8.8) (UDP)
;; WHEN: Wed Nov 26 15:59:40 UTC 2025
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 47

[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]#
```

Рисунок 2.3: dig ya.ru

Посмотрим на содержание файлов конфигурации dns в etc (рис. [fig:004]).

```
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# cat /etc/named.conf
//
// named.conf
//
// Provided by Red Hat bind package to configure the ISC BIND named(8) DNS
// server as a caching only nameserver (as a localhost DNS resolver only).
//
// See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
//

options {
    listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; };
```

Рисунок 2.4: Файлы конфигурации

Просмотрим теперь файл named.ca (рис. [fig:005]).

```
;
; FORMERLY NS1.ISI.EDU
;
.                3600000      NS      B.ROOT-SERVERS.NET.
B.ROOT-SERVERS.NET. 3600000      A       170.247.170.2
B.ROOT-SERVERS.NET. 3600000      AAAA    2801:1b8:10::b
;
; FORMERLY C.PSI.NET
;
.                3600000      NS      C.ROOT-SERVERS.NET.
C.ROOT-SERVERS.NET. 3600000      A       192.33.4.12
C.ROOT-SERVERS.NET. 3600000      AAAA    2001:500:2::c
;
; FORMERLY TERP.UMD.EDU
;
.                3600000      NS      D.ROOT-SERVERS.NET.
D.ROOT-SERVERS.NET. 3600000      A       199.7.91.13
D.ROOT-SERVERS.NET. 3600000      AAAA    2001:500:2d::d
;
; FORMERLY NS.NASA.GOV
;
```

Рисунок 2.5: named.ca

Содержимое named.localhost и named.loopback(рис. [fig:006]).


```

; End of file[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# cat /var/named/named.localhost
$TTL 1D
@      IN SOA  @ rname.invalid. (
                                0      ; serial
                                1D      ; refresh
                                1H      ; retry
                                1W      ; expire
                                3H      ; minimum

                                NS      @
                                A       127.0.0.1
                                AAAA    ::1
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# █

```

Рисунок 2.6: named.localhost и named.loopback

Запустим теперь named и осуществим снова dig yandex.ru (рис. [fig:007]).

```

[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# systemctl start named
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# systemctl enable named
Created symlink '/etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/named.service' → '/usr/lib/systemd/system/named.service'.
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# dig @127.0.0.1 www.yandex.ru
;; communications error to 127.0.0.1#53: timed out

```

Рисунок 2.7: Запуск named

Теперь настроим порт eth0 (рис. [fig:008]).

```

===| nmcli interactive connection editor |===

Editing existing '802-3-ethernet' connection: 'eth0'

Type 'help' or '?' for available commands.
Type 'print' to show all the connection properties.
Type 'describe [<setting>.<prop>]' for detailed property description.

You may edit the following settings: connection, 802-3-ethernet (ethernet), 802-1x, dcb, sriov, ethtool, match, ipv4, ipv6, hostname, link, tc, proxy
nmcli> remove ipv4.dns
nmcli> set ipv4.ignore-auto-dns yes
nmcli> set ipv4.dns 127.0.0.1
nmcli> save
Connection 'eth0' (7d681962-577a-4b13-870c-753bf3ebbc71) successfully updated.
nmcli> quit
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]#

```

Рисунок 2.8: eth0

Откроем и отредактируем named.conf (рис. [fig:009]).

```
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/named.conf
//
// named.conf
//
// Provided by Red Hat bind package to configure the ISC BIND named(8) DNS
// server as a caching only nameserver (as a localhost DNS resolver only).
//
// See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
//

options {
    listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; };
    listen-on-v6 port 53 { ::1; };
    directory "/var/named";

    ^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^F Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute
    ^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify
```

Рисунок 2.9: named.conf

Установим правила фаервола (рис. [fig:010]).

```
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# firewall-cmd --add-service=dns
success
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# firewall-cmd --add-service=dns --permanent
success
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# lsof | grep UDP
lsof: WARNING: can't stat() fuse.gvfsd-fuse file system /run/user/1001/gvfs
Output information may be incomplete.
lsof: WARNING: can't stat() fuse.portal file system /run/user/1001/doc
Output information may be incomplete.
avahi-dae  871          avahi  12u    IPv4      87
01         0t0          UDP *:mdns
avahi-dae  871          avahi  13u    IPv6      87
02         0t0          UDP *:mdns
chronyd    957          chrony  5u     IPv4     93
66         0t0          UDP localhost:323
```

Рисунок 2.10: Правила фаервола

Теперь переместим файл с настройкой конфига (рис. [fig:011]).

```
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# cp /etc/named.rfc1912.zones /etc/named
[root@server.dmmosharov.net ~]# cd /etc/named
[root@server.dmmosharov.net named]# mv /etc/named/named.rfc1912.zones /etc/named/dmmosharov.net
[root@server.dmmosharov.net named]# nano /etc/named/dmmosharov.net
[root@server.dmmosharov.net named]# nano /etc/named/dmmosharov.net
```

Рисунок 2.11: перемещение файла

И отредактируем наш файл под наши параметры (рис. [fig:012]).

```
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/named/dmmosharov.net
// disable-empty-zone "."; into options
//

zone "user.net" IN {
    type master;
    file "master/fz/user.net";
    allow-update { none; };
};

zone "localhost" IN {
    type primary;
    file "named.localhost";
    allow-update { none; };
```

Рисунок 2.12: Редактирование файла

То же самое сделаем с файлом зон (рис. [fig:013]).

```
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/named/dmmosharov.net
// named.rfc1912.zones:
//
// Provided by Red Hat caching-nameserver package
//
// ISC BIND named zone configuration for zones recommended by
// RFC 1912 section 4.1 : localhost TLDs and address zones
// and https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6303
// (c)2007 R W Franks
//
// See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named configuration files.
//
// Note: empty-zones-enable yes; option is default.
// If private ranges should be forwarded, add
[ Wrote 34 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out ^F Where Is  ^K Cut       ^T Execute
^X Exit      ^R Read File ^\ Replace   ^U Paste     ^J Justify
```

Рисунок 2.13: Файл зон

Создадим папки с настройками днс (рис. [fig:014]).

```
[root@server.dmmosharov.net named]# cd /var/named
[root@server.dmmosharov.net named]# mkdir -p /var/named/master/fz
[root@server.dmmosharov.net named]# mkdir -p /var/named/master/rz
[root@server.dmmosharov.net named]# cp /var/named/named.localhost /var/named/m
aster/fz/
[root@server.dmmosharov.net named]# cd /var/named/master/fz/
[root@server.dmmosharov.net fz]# mv named.localhost dmmosharov.net
[root@server.dmmosharov.net fz]#
```

Рисунок 2.14: Создание папок и настроек днс

Отредактируем файл nsandryushin.net (рис. [fig:015]).

```
GNU nano 8.1 /var/named/master/fz/dmmosharov.net Modified
$TTL 1D
@      IN SOA  @ server.dmmosharov.net. (
                                2025112600 ; serial
                                1D      ; refresh
                                1H      ; retry
                                1W      ; expire
                                3H      ; minimum

                                NS      @
                                A      192.168.1.1
$ORIGIN dmmosharov.net
server      A      192.168.1.1
ns          A      192.168.1.1
█

^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^F Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify
```

Рисунок 2.15: nsandryushin.net

Теперь посмотрим на файлы из папки rz (рис. [fig:016]).

```
[root@server.dmmosharov.net fz]# cp /var/named/named.loopback /var/named/master/rz/
[root@server.dmmosharov.net fz]# cd /var/named/master/rz/
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# mv named.loopback 192.168.1
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# nano /var/named/master/rz/192.168.1
```

Рисунок 2.16: Папка rz

Отредактируем следующим образом (рис. [fig:017]).

```

GNU nano 8.1                               /var/named/master/rz/192.168.1      Mod
$TTL 1D
@      IN SOA  @ server.dmmosharov.net. (
                                20251126      ; serial
                                1D      ; refresh
                                1H      ; retry
                                1W      ; expire
                                3H )    ; minimum

      NS      @
      A      192.168.1.1
      PTR     server.dmmosharov.net
$ORIGIN 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
1      PTR     server.dmmosharov.net
1      PTR     ns.dmmosharov.net.

```

Рисунок 2.17: Редактирование файла

Настроим Selinux (рис. [fig:018]).

```

[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# chown -R named:named /etc/named
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# chown -R named:named /var/named
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# restorecon -vR /etc
Relabeled /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/eth1.nmconnection from unconfined_u:object_r:user_tmp_t:s0 to unconfined_u:object_r:NetworkManager_etc_rw_t:s0
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# restorecon -vR /var/named
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# getsebool -a | grep named
named_tcp_bind_http_port --> off
named_write_master_zones --> on
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# setsebool named_write_master_zones 1
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# setsebool -P named_write_master_zones 1
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# systemctl restart_named

```

Рисунок 2.18: Selinux

Через dig попробуем подключиться к собственному днс (рис. [fig:019]).

```
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# host -l dmmosharov.net
dmmosharov.net name server dmmosharov.net.
dmmosharov.net has address 192.168.1.1
ns.dmmosharov.net has address 192.168.1.1
server.dmmosharov.net has address 192.168.1.1
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# host -a dmmosharov.net
Trying "dmmosharov.net"
;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 44894
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 3, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 0

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;dmmosharov.net.                IN      ANY

;; ANSWER SECTION:
dmmosharov.net.      86400   IN      SOA      dmmosharov.net. server.dmmosharov.net. 2025121501 86400 3600 604800 10800
dmmosharov.net.      86400   IN      NS       dmmosharov.net.
dmmosharov.net.      86400   IN      A        192.168.1.1

Received 105 bytes from 127.0.0.1#53 in 1 ms
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# host -t A dmmosharov.net
dmmosharov.net has address 192.168.1.1
[root@server.dmmosharov.net rz]# host -t PTR 192.168.1.1
1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer server.dmmosharov.net.
1.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa domain name pointer ns.dmmosharov.net.
```

Рисунок 2.19: dig

Оформим нашу работу как конфигурацию для вагранта (рис. [fig:020]).

```
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# mkdir -p /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/named
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# mkdir -p /vagrant/provision/server/dns/var/named/master/
bash: mkdir-p: command not found...
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# mkdir -p /vagrant/provision/server/dns/var/named/master/
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# cp -R /etc/named.conf /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# cp -R /etc/named/* /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/named/
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# cp -R /var/named/master/* /vagrant/provision/server/dns/named/master/
cp: target '/vagrant/provision/server/dns/named/master/': No such file or directory
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# cp -R /var/named/master/* /vagrant/provision/server/dns/named/master/
cp: missing destination file operand after '/var/named/master/* /vagrant/provision/server/dns/named/master/'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# cp -R /etc/named/* /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/named/
cp: missing destination file operand after '/etc/named/* /vagrant/provision/server/dns/etc/named/'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# cp /etc/named.conf provision/server/dns/etc/
cp: overwrite 'provision/server/dns/etc/named.conf'? yes
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# cp -R /etc/named/* provision/server/dns/etc/named/
cp: overwrite 'provision/server/dns/etc/named/dmmosharov.net'? y
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# cp -R /var/named/master/* provision/server/dns/var/named/master/
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# touch provision/server/dns.sh
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# chmod +x provision/server/dns.sh
[root@server.dmmosharov.net vagrant]# nano provision/server/dns.sh
```

Рисунок 2.20: Конфиг вагрант

И напишем скрипт для загрузки вагранта (рис. [fig:021]).

3 Выводы

В результате выполнения работы были получены навыки настройки днс