

DNS

Experiment: 2

Aim: To create and configure DNS Server

Description:

DNS Server

A DNS server is a computer server that contains a database of public IP addresses and their associated hostnames, and in most cases, serves to resolve, or translate, those common names to IP addresses as requested.

Port No: 53

Package name: bind9

Configuration file: /etc/bind/named.conf. (Primary configuration file),/etc/bind/db.root
(root nameservers)

Procedure:

CASHING NAMESERVER

When configured as a caching nameserver BIND9 will find the answer to name queries and remember the answer when the domain is queried again.

1. Install bind9 by typing

```
$sudo apt install bind9  
$sudo apt install dnsutils
```

2. The default configuration is set up to act as a caching server. All that is required is simply adding the IP Addresses of your ISP's DNS servers. Simply uncomment and edit the following in /etc/bind/named.conf.options:

3. Restart it by typing
\$sudo systemctl restart bind9.service

PRIMARY MASTER

As a primary master server BIND9 reads the data for a zone from a file on it's host and is authoritative for that zone.

Forward zone file

To add a DNS zone to BIND9, turning BIND9 into a Primary Master server, the firststep is to edit /etc/bind/named.conf.local:

```
$sudo cp /etc/bind/db.local /etc/bind/db.example.com
$sudo systemctl restart bind9.service
```

Reverse Zone File

Now that the zone is set up and resolving names to IP Addresses, a *Reverse zone* needs to be added to allows DNS to resolve an address to a name.

1. Edit /etc/bind/named.conf.local

2. Now create the /etc/bind/db.192 file:

```
$sudo cp /etc/bind/db.127 /etc/bind/db.192
```

3. edit /etc/bind/db.192changing the basically the same options as /etc/bind/db.example.com:

4. After creating the reverse zone file restart BIND9:

```
$sudo systemctl restart bind9.service
```

5. Check the status

```
$Sudo service bind9 status
```

6. Check if nslookup can resolve

```
$nslookup ftp.example.com
```

```
$nslookup ubuntu.example.com
```

7. Gather information about your DNS server

```
$dig ubuntu.example.com
```

```
$dig www.example.com
```

```
$dig ftp.example.com
```

Result:

The first screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
kali@kali:~$ sudo apt install bind9
bind9 is already the newest version (1:9.20.1-1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  libavfilter9 libgssapi-krb5-2 libk5crypto3 libldap-2.4-2 libldap-common libpostproc57 librtmp1 libsvtaviencore libx265-199 openjdk-17-jre-headless python3-mistune0 python3-pytdat rwhod samba-dsdb-modules
  libdaxctl1 libjsongpp25 libndctl6 libpmem1 libbravie0 libroc0.3 libu2f-udev openjdk-17-jre python3-diskcache python3-pendulum rwho samba-ad-provision
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 3

kali@kali:~$ sudo apt install dnstools
dnstools is already the newest version (1:9.20.1-1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  libavfilter9 libgssapi-krb5-2 libk5crypto3 libldap-2.4-2 libldap-common libpostproc57 librtmp1 libsvtaviencore libx265-199 openjdk-17-jre-headless python3-mistune0 python3-pytdat rwhod samba-dsdb-modules
  libdaxctl1 libjsongpp25 libndctl6 libpmem1 libbravie0 libroc0.3 libu2f-udev openjdk-17-jre python3-diskcache python3-pendulum rwho samba-ad-provision
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 3

kali@kali:~$ ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <ENCAPSI,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:d2:26:79 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 8297sec preferred_lft 8297sec
    inet6 fe80::9c9f:9e48:9f9c:5d6c/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.options
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
```

The second screenshot shows the contents of the file `/etc/bind/named.conf.options` in a nano editor:

```
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/1096011
    //
    // 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 {
        10.0.2.15;
    };

    // 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;
    listen-on-v6 { any; };
};
```

```
kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
1 2 3 4
kali@kali -
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/bind/biraj.com
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
$TTL 604800
IN SOA biraj.com. root.biraj.com. (
    2      ; Serial
    604800 ; Refresh
    86400  ; Retry
    2419200 ; Expire
    604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
IN NS biraj.com.
IN A 10.0.2.54
IN AAAA ::1

--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53

Name: biraj.com
Address: 10.0.2.54
Name: biraj.com
Address: ::1

--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart named
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
* Get SERVFAIL reply from 10.0.2.15
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53
** server can't find biraj.com: SERVFAIL

--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nano /etc/bind/biraj.com
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo cp /etc/bind/biraj.com /etc/bind/db.biraj.com
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart named
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53

Name: biraj.com
Address: 10.0.2.54
Name: biraj.com
Address: ::1


--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local

--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nano /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";
//forward zone
zone "biraj.com" IN {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.biraj.com";
};
//reverse zone
zone "56.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10";
};
```

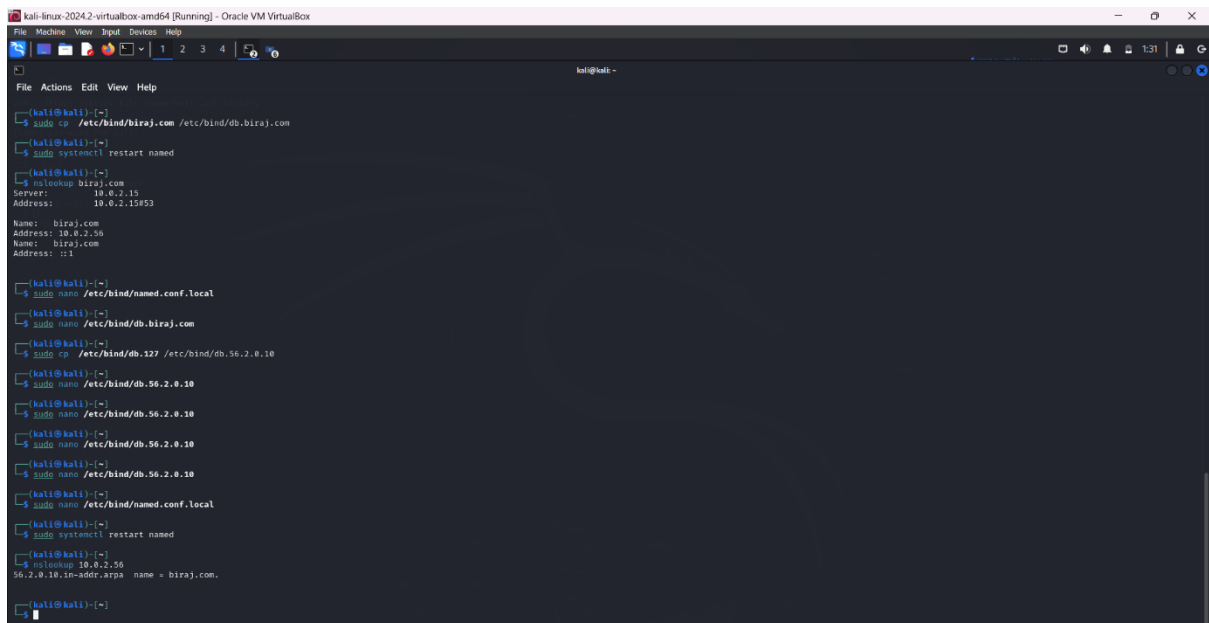
```
kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
1 2 3 4
kali@kali -
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/bind/db.biraj.com
; BIND data file for local loopback interface
$TTL 604800
IN SOA biraj.com. root.biraj.com. (
    2      ; Serial
    604800 ; Refresh
    604800 ; Retry
    2419200 ; Expire
    604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
IN NS biraj.com.
IN A 10.0.2.15
IN AAAA ::1

--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart named
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
;; Got SERVFAIL reply from 10.0.2.15
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53
** server can't find biraj.com: SERVFAIL
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/biraj.com
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo cp /etc/bind/biraj.com /etc/bind/db.biraj.com
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl restart named
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nslookup biraj.com
Server: 10.0.2.15
Address: 10.0.2.15#53
Name: biraj.com
Address: 10.0.2.15
Name: biraj.com
Address: ::1
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nano /etc/bind/db.biraj.com
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo cp /etc/bind/db.127 /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
--(kali@kali)-[~]
$

kali-linux-2024.2-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
1 2 3 4
kali@kali -
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 8.1 /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
; BIND reverse data file for local loopback interface
$TTL 604800
IN SOA 56.2.0.10. root.56.2.0.10. (
    1      ; Serial
    604800 ; Refresh
    604800 ; Retry
    2419200 ; Expire
    604800 ) ; Negative Cache TTL
;
IN NS 56.2.0.10.
IN PTR biraj.com.
```



```
kali@kali:~$ nano /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";
//forward zone
zone "bira3.com" IN {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.bira3.com";
};
//reverse zone
zone "56.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10";
};
```



```
kali@kali:~$ cp /etc/bind/bira3.com /etc/bind/db.bira3.com
kali@kali:~$ sudo systemctl restart named
kali@kali:~$ nslookup bira3.com
Server:      10.0.2.15
Address:     10.0.2.15953
Name: bira3.com
Address: 10.0.2.56
Name: bira3.com
Address: ::1

kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/db.bira3.com
kali@kali:~$ sudo cp /etc/bind/db.127 /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/db.56.2.0.10
kali@kali:~$ sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local
kali@kali:~$ sudo systemctl restart named
kali@kali:~$ nslookup 10.0.2.56
10.2.0.10.in-addr.arpa name = bira3.com.

kali@kali:~$
```

All the commands have been executed and the output has been obtained successfully.