

# Re: Dynamic DNS and failed journal

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*Source:* <http://linux.derkeiler.com/Mailing-Lists/Fedora/2006-08/msg00038.html>

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- *From:* Brian Chadwick <[brianchad@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:brianchad@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* Tue, 01 Aug 2006 19:26:55 +1000
- 

Tim wrote:

On Tue, 2006-08-01 at 17:35 +1000, Brian Chadwick wrote:

Yes I did a recursive chmod.

from /var i did chmod -R named.named var

i cant give you a directory listing now, i have reset the permissions to original

Okay, bare in mind the things mentioned elsewhere in the thread about trying another sub-directory inside var/named for your dynamic records. But what you've got now is probably important. The "defaults" sometimes end up being different on different boxes. Perhaps due to whether users just install BIND itself, or the local caching package?

ok .... /var/named/chroot/var/named is owned by root.named (default FC5) .... i changed (recursively) to named.named .... same message .jnl cant be created.

the output from messages after a named and dhcpd restart and an immediate lease request and ddns update is below.

Aug 1 17:28:51 server named[23130]: zone 'bac.org.au' allows updates by IP address, which is insecure

Aug 1 17:28:51 server named[23130]: zone '10.168.192.in-addr.arpa' allows updates by IP address, which is insecure

As I've commented on below, I found allowing updates by IP address hasn't worked for some time. I don't know if it works again in FC5.

changed control clause to be updated by localhost and server (my server name) .... same message again

Aug 1 17:29:06 server dhcpd: No hostname for 192.168.10.190

Aug 1 17:29:06 server dhcpd: DHCPDISCOVER from 00:0c:29:b2:ac:3e (box) via eth1

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```
Aug 1 17:29:07 server dhcpd: DHCPOFFER on 192.168.10.190 to
00:0c:29:b2:ac:3e via eth1
Aug 1 17:29:07 server dhcpd: No hostname for 192.168.10.190
Aug 1 17:29:07 server dhcpd: DHCPDISCOVER from 00:0c:29:b2:ac:3e via
eth1
Aug 1 17:29:07 server dhcpd: DHCPOFFER on 192.168.10.190 to
00:0c:29:b2:ac:3e (box) via eth1
Aug 1 17:29:07 server named[23130]: client 192.168.10.254#32843:
updating zone 'bac.org.au/IN': adding an RR at 'box.bac.org.au' A
Aug 1 17:29:07 server named[23130]: client 192.168.10.254#32843:
updating zone 'bac.org.au/IN': adding an RR at 'box.bac.org.au' TXT
Aug 1 17:29:07 server named[23130]: journal file
/var/named/bac.org.au.hosts.jnl does not exist, creating it
Aug 1 17:29:07 server named[23130]: /var/named/bac.org.au.hosts.jnl:
create: permission denied
Aug 1 17:29:07 server named[23130]: client 192.168.10.254#32843:
updating zone 'bac.org.au/IN': error: journal open failed: unexpected error
Aug 1 17:29:07 server dhcpd: Unable to add forward map from
box.bac.org.au to 192.168.10.190: timed out
Aug 1 17:29:07 server dhcpd: No hostname for 192.168.10.190
Aug 1 17:29:07 server dhcpd: DHCPREQUEST for 192.168.10.190
(192.168.10.254) from 00:0c:29:b2:ac:3e (box) via eth1
Aug 1 17:29:07 server dhcpd: DHCPACK on 192.168.10.190 to
00:0c:29:b2:ac:3e (box) via eth1
```

As you can see ... everything seems to work ok except being able to write the jnl file.

Not sure if the "timed out" error is the same thing, or related. I've gone through the same myself, but resolved it too long ago. Not sure if the denials are file writing denials, or configuration of name server allowances.

the timeout error is a mystery to me ... its a DSL linux box asking for a new lease (stopping NIC and restarting NIC)

If the chrooted /var/named... (/var/named/chroot/var/named...) it's trying to access now doesn't have the right permissions, it won't be able to write those files. What are the current permissions?

as above .... Fedora guys set /var/named/chroot/var/named owned by root ... changed it to named ownership .. no joy..same message re .jnl

```
named.conf –
//
// named.conf for Red Hat caching–nameserver
//
```

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```
acl "bac-net" { 192.168.10.0/24; 127.0.0.1; };

options {
directory "/var/named/";
dump-file "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
listen-on { "bac-net"; };
allow-query { "bac-net"; };
}
```

Hmm, never seen the listen-on and allow-query statements refer to the ACL before. Not sure if it's allowed, but my man file says it's port and IP data inside listen-on. It does say that the allow-query is an address match element, though.

the listen-on clause i use is straight from the DNS macro howto on ISC website ... i thought it was odd too...but in retrospect, it means to listen on 127.0.0.1 and any other NICS using 192.168.10.0/24 network that may be in the box ... naturally there is only the one NIC on that network...it seems to work. ... i didnt change this though ... the point is ... named is listening and responding.

I would have thought allow-wuery would have been ok with an acl ... its allowing every NIC on that acl.

```
//
// bac zone
//

zone "bac.org.au" {
type master;
file "/var/named/bac.org.au.hosts";
allow-update {
127.0.0.1;
192.168.10.254;
key rndckey;
};
};
```

I found that using addresses in the allow-update statement hadn't worked for me since about Red Hat 8.0 Linux. I had to use an ACL name in there, and that's all I've used. Seeing as you've set up one, acl "bac-net", it seems rather redundant to then not use it and go about manually specifying the addresses in all the places you could have just put "bac-net", if you're also including addresses.

done .... removed IP addresses ... as per your named.conf further on ..... no change in message

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Not that it should make any difference, you can omit that full file path. You've set it, above, with the directory statement.

For subdirectories, you can just prepend the subdirectory name.

i.e. slaves/example.com.zone

Mine would have been done just as:

```
zone "bac.org.au" {
type master;
file "bac.org.au.hosts";
allow-update { key rndckey; };
};
```

agreed ... wasteful ... changed it but didnt expect any joy .... sure enough ... no joy

```
dhcpd.conf ---
include "/etc/rndc.key";
```

Are you using the same /etc/rndc.key between DNS and DHCP servers?  
It'll need to be. That can be a /gotcha/ in chrooted servers.

yes same key file

```
subnet 192.168.10.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
ddns-domainname "bac.org.au";
ddns-rev-domainname "in-addr.arpa.";
authoritative;
ddns-updates on;
```

Not sure if the above two statements (authoritative & ddns-updates on) had to be done outside of the subnet clauses.

a subnet specific clause ? ... one may have several subnets and only want ddns-updates from slected subnets ... i think it can be used globally or per subnet ... once again this is from the macro howto on ISC.

```
host admin {
hardware ethernet 00:0D:61:B4:AA:85;
fixed-address 192.168.10.1;
}
```

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Fixed addresses won't get updated in the DNS records, you'd have to set them in them manually.

I dont expect these to update .... i am testing with dhcpd assigned IP's from the pool of the subnet. These addresses are already in the zone files.

so there u go .... i am not a linux expert, but also not totally inept ... i have a good working knowledge in general and I did think i could try and get this going ... but the failure to create .jnl files persist ...

i am at a loss ... i cant think of anything else .... the salient point seems to be that named cant write the .jnl file ... yet the directory (now that I have changed it) belongs to it ... and still it wont write ...

Just in case I am going to check out the SELinux stuff ... i am fairly certain that SELinux is disabled, but I need to make absolutely certain ... there seems to be few other clues ... stay tuned

Brian

—

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