

Re: How to set up a DNS server(at Home)

Source: <http://linux.derkeiler.com/Mailing-Lists/Fedora/2009-02/msg00454.html>

- *From:* Seann Clark <nombrandue@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Thu, 05 Feb 2009 13:47:23 -0600
-

Ok, with setting up the domain server, the key thing to consider, is this going to be able to be queried from the internet? If so, then yes you need to register a domain, to avoid confusion and issues. If this is just going to be isolated to your local network, and not accessible outside of your network, you won't have to register a domain.

I hope that clarifies it a little bit for you

GMS S wrote:

Is it necessary to register a domain name for setting up a dns server?
Though reading ,it is not clear to me.

Thanks.

--- On *Wed, 1/28/09, Seann Clark /<nombrandue@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>/* wrote:

From: Seann Clark <nombrandue@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
Subject: Re: How to set up a DNS server(at Home)
To: gmspro@xxxxxxxxxx, "Community assistance, encouragement, and advice for using Fedora." <fedora-list@xxxxxxxxxx>
Date: Wednesday, January 28, 2009, 10:35 PM

gmspro@xxxxxxxxxx </mc/compose?to=gmspro@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:
> Hi,
> Typing this "rpm -q bind" got this:
> bind-9.5.1-0.8.b2.fc10.i386
>
> In "named.conf file" I got this:
>
> //
> // 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

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```
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";
> dump-file "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
> statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
> memstatistics-file "/var/named/data/named_mem_stats.txt";
> allow-query { localhost; };
> recursion yes;
> };
>
> logging {
> channel default_debug {
> file "data/named.run";
> severity dynamic;
> };
> };
>
> zone "." IN {
> type hint;
> file "named.ca";
> };
>
> include "/etc/named.rfc1912.zones";
>
> And in "named.rfc1912.zones"
>
> // 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
> http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-dnsop-default-local-zones-02.txt
> // (c)2007 R W Franks
> //
> // See /usr/share/doc/bind*/sample/ for example named
configuration files.
> //
>
> zone "localhost.localdomain" IN {
> type master;
> file "named.localhost";
> allow-update { none; };
```


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google.com DNS.

Simplest way to set up a home DNS, copy the 'localhost.localdomain' file, keep everything down past to the NS listings (I believe it should be NS localhost in that line) and then add in your hostnames and IP's in a format like

```
host1 IN A 10.1.1.1
host2 IN A 10.1.1.2
host3 IN A 10.1.1.3
```

Where IN is the most common use that you will find and works well in this situation (Stands for Internet Name, I believe) and A stands for the type of record. You can, after you have a few A entires, add in a CNAME like this

```
alias IN CNAME host1.domain.net
```

After you are done with this, you need to copy named.loopback and remove the same portion in that file as you did with the first file we edited. The format in this is a little different. If your network IP range is as describe above you would have to add in the following entires:

```
1 IN PTR host1.domain.net.
2 IN PTR host2.domain.net.
3 IN PTR host3.domain.net.
```

Where PTR stands for pointer, and this provides IP to name resolution.

your completed new domain file should be set up like this:

```
$ORIGIN .
$TTL 86400 ; 1 day
domain.net IN SOA dns.domain.net. root.domain.net. (
2009012801 ; serial – When updating
the file, use current date and revision number as follows : yyymmddrr
10800 ; refresh (3 hours)
900 ; retry (15 minutes)
604800 ; expire (1 week)
86400 ; minimum (1 day)
)
NS dns.domain.net
host1 IN A 10.1.1.1
```

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```
host2 IN A 10.1.1.2  
host3 IN A 10.1.1.3
```

And your pointer record should look similar to that
(1.1.10.in-addr.arpa instead of domain.net in the IN SOA line.)

After that, in your named.conf file you need to add in those two
new files into the configurations:

```
zone "domain.net" IN {  
type master;  
file "domain.net";  
allow-update { none; };  
};
```

```
zone "1.1.10.in-addr.arpa" IN {  
type master;  
file "1.1.10.conf";  
allow-update { none; };  
};
```

After you start named up (service start named) if it starts file,
you should be good to go. Since this is a fedora system named runs
by default in a chroot jail so you can find all the files under:
/var/named/chroot/

to check the logs for your troubleshooting if you have issues,
should be in /var/named/chroot/var/log or in /var/log depending on
how it is set up. I don't remember completely since it has been a
long time since I have used default logging on a DNS.

Few Gotcha's:

in the PTR file, remember periods at the end of the lines for the
host names. In the named.conf, make sure you didn't forget a
semi-colon, as these are a royal pain to find (the logs give you
an approximate position as to where it was missing/broke, but
nothing exact) and it can be trying on the eyes. Also make sure if
you use a firewall that TCP and UDP port 53 is opened.

Regards,
Seann

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Attachment: smime.p7s

Description: S/MIME Cryptographic Signature

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