Configuring DNS: Client side

Setting up static clients is quite easy with bind. Just change resolv.conf

configure /etc/resolv.conf domain cs.fsu.edu ; CS nameserver nameserver 128.186.120.179 ; another CS nameserver nameserver 128.186.120.178



; opendns, just for backup nameserver 208.67.222.222

DHCP clients by default overwrite /etc/resolv.conf; if you are configuring a DHCP client to use a fixed /etc/resolv.conf, you would have to look to see how to override the DHCP daemon's attempts to overwrite /etc/resolv.conf



DNS resolution

Traditionally, the client will try the listed nameservers in order: 128.186.120.179, then 128.186.120.178, then "opendns"; each machine was given 30 seconds to fail, thus a name lookup failure could take 90 seconds to be reported with three servers listed.

INF you can comment out the CS nameservers then use nslookup and see results



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INF or put a bogus address in the first entry to see if the resolver tries number 2

Images take effect immediately

nslookup www.yahoo.com



A simple named.conf file

```
//
// named.conf for Red Hat Enterprise caching-nameserver
//
options {
    directory "/var/named";
    dump-file "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db";
    statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt";
    /*
    * If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want
    * to talk to, you might need to uncomment the query-source
```

* do talk to, you might need to uncomment the query source * directive below. Previous versions of BIND always asked * questions using port 53, but BIND 8.1 uses an unprivileged * port by default.



```
*/
         // query-source address * port 53;
};
11
// a caching only nameserver config
11
controls {
        inet 127.0.0.1 allow { localhost; } keys { rndckey; };
};
zone "." IN {
        type hint;
        file "named.ca";
};
zone "localdomain" IN {
        type master;
        file "localdomain.zone";
        allow-update { none; };
```



```
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```

};

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

```
zone "0.0.127.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "named.local";
    allow-update { none; };
};
```



```
zone "255.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "named.broadcast";
    allow-update { none; };
};
```

```
zone "0.in-addr.arpa" IN {
    type master;
    file "named.zero";
    allow-update { none; };
};
```

include "/etc/rndc.key";



- Setting up a caching-only BIND server used to be more popular, now **nscd** appears to be more popular. **nscd** however has been problematic: it has been my experience that it can cache old or bad data, and fail to respect TTLs.
- In between caching-only BIND and nscd in functionality is dnsmasq, which incorporates support for most of a local DNS server and also includes a DHCP server.



All of these are very easy to do these days: for instance, yum -y install caching-nameserver or yum -y install dnsmasq, then turn on the default installation /etc/init.d/named start or /etc/init.d/dnsmasq. (You may (or may not) have to make some changes to /etc/resolv.conf)

[root@sophie root]# nslookup
> www.yahoo.com

Server: 127.0.0.1

Address: 127.0.0.1#53

Non-authoritative answer:



www.yahoo.com canonical name = www.yahoo.akadns.net. www.yahoo.akadns.net Name: Address: 68.142.226.43 Name: www.yahoo.akadns.net Address: 68.142.226.45 Name: www.yahoo.akadns.net Address: 68.142.226.50 Name: www.yahoo.akadns.net Address: 68.142.226.35 Name: www.yahoo.akadns.net Address: 68.142.226.38 Name: www.yahoo.akadns.net Address: 68.142.226.39



Name: www.yahoo.akadns.net
Address: 68.142.226.41
Name: www.yahoo.akadns.net
Address: 68.142.226.42
>



Logging and named

errors: like most daemons, **named** errors (and other information) are routed through syslog, which you control wtih /etc/syslog.conf:

Log all kernel messages to the console.
Logging much else clutters up the screen.
#kern.*

/dev/console

Log anything (except mail) of level info or higher. # Don't log private authentication messages! *.info;mail.none;news.none;authpriv.none;cron.none

/var/log/messages



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The authpriv file has restricted access.
authpriv.*

Log all the mail messages in one place.
mail.*

#	Log	cron	stuff			
cron.*						

#	Everybody	gets	emergency	messages
*	emerg			

Save news errors of level crit and higher in a special file. uucp,news.crit /var/log/spooler

Save boot messages also to boot.log
local7.*

/var/log/boot.log

*





/var/log/secure

/var/log/maillog

/var/log/cron

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INN
#
news.=crit

news.=err

news.notice

/var/log/news/news.crit
/var/log/news/news.err
/var/log/news/news.notice

And here is what you see in /var/log/messages



Feb 14 10:18:20 sophie named[7597]: zone localdomain/IN: loaded serial 42
Feb 14 10:18:20 sophie named[7597]: zone localhost/IN: loaded serial 42
Feb 14 10:18:20 sophie named[7597]: running

