

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
; local nameserver
127.0.0.1
; CS nameserver
nameserver 128.186.120.178
```



```
; opensns, just for backup  
nameserver 208.67.222.222
```

NOTE: 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, a client would try the listed nameservers in order: 127.0.0.11, 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.



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  
    * 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;
};

//
// a caching only nameserver config
//
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; };
};
```




```
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";
```



Caching nameservers

- ☞ Setting up caching-only BIND server used to be popular; then **nscd** appeared 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.
- ☞ Recently, **dnsmasq** has appeared, which incorporates support for most of a local DNS server and also includes a DHCP server.



☞ **maradns** and **djbdns** are both more traditional and more security-aware caching nameservers.

☞ 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.

Name: www.yahoo.akadns.net

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 with `/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.*

/var/log/secure

Log all the mail messages in one place.

mail.*

/var/log/maillog

Log cron stuff

cron.*

/var/log/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

#



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```
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
```



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