ACTIVIDAD 3 Y 4 DNS

En primer lugar tenemos que tener internet en Ubuntu server para poder instalar bind9

```
Ubuntu 10.10 ubuntu tty1

ubuntu login: lales
Password:
Last login: Mon Nov 14 12:16:43 CET 2011 on tty1
Linux ubuntu 2.6.35-22-generic-pae #33-Ubuntu SMP Sun Sep 19 22:14:14 UTC 2010 i
686 GNU/Linux
Ubuntu 10.10

Welcome to Ubuntu!
 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com/
lales@ubuntu:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for lales:
root@ubuntu:/home/lales# nano /etc/network/interfaces_
```

```
  GNU nano 2.2.4          File: /etc/network/interfaces          Modified

# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
address 192.168.2.198
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 192.168.2.4
network 8.8.8.8
#broadcast 10.33.10.255




^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut   ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify    ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

```
  GNU nano 2.2.4          File: /etc/resolv.conf               Modified
nameserver 8.8.8.8
#domain localdomain
#search localdomain












^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut   ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify    ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Cuando ya tenemos internet instalamos bind9 de la siguiente manera

Sudo apt-get install bind9

```
                              [ Wrote 3 lines ]

root@ubuntu:/home/lales# sudo apt-get install bind9
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  bind9-host bind9utils dnsutils libbind9-60 libdns66 libisc60 libisccc60
  libisccfg60 liblwres60
Suggested packages:
  resolvconf rblcheck
The following packages will be upgraded:
  bind9 bind9-host bind9utils dnsutils libbind9-60 libdns66 libisc60
  libisccc60 libisccfg60 liblwres60
10 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 173 not upgraded.
Need to get 1630kB of archives.
After this operation, 0B of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? _
```

```
Accept this solution? [Y/n/q/?] y
The following packages will be REMOVED:
  bind9-host{a} dnsutils{a} ubuntu-standard{a}
The following packages will be upgraded:
  bind9 bind9utils libbind9-60 libdns66 libisc60 libisccc60 libisccfg60
  liblwres60
8 packages upgraded, 0 newly installed, 3 to remove and 173 not upgraded.
Need to get 1413kB of archives. After unpacking 618kB will be freed.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n/?] y
Get:1 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ maverick-updates/main bind9 i386 1:9.
7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4 [324kB]
Get:2 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ maverick-updates/main libisc60 i386 1
:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4 [157kB]
Get:3 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ maverick-updates/main libdns66 i386 1
:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4 [655kB]
Get:4 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ maverick-updates/main libisccc60 i386
 1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4 [30.2kB]
Get:5 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ maverick-updates/main libisccfg60 i38
6 1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4 [48.1kB]
Get:6 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ maverick-updates/main liblwres60 i386
 1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4 [48.8kB]
Get:7 http://es.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ maverick-updates/main bind9utils i386
 1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4 [113kB]
90% [7 bind9utils 15020/113kB 13%]                          95.6kB/s 1s
```

Tenemos que poner aptitude install bind9 para instalar algunos paquetes

```
1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4_i386.deb) ...
Unpacking replacement bind9utils ...
Preparing to replace libbind9-60 1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2 (using .../libbind9-60_1%3a9.
7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4_i386.deb) ...
Unpacking replacement libbind9-60 ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Processing triggers for ureadahead ...
ureadahead will be reprofiled on next reboot
Processing triggers for ufw ...
Setting up libisc60 (1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4) ...
Setting up libdns66 (1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4) ...
Setting up libisccc60 (1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4) ...
Setting up libisccfg60 (1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4) ...
Setting up libbind9-60 (1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4) ...
Setting up liblwres60 (1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4) ...
Setting up bind9utils (1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4) ...
Setting up bind9 (1:9.7.1.dfsg.P2-2ubuntu0.4) ...
#
 * Stopping domain name service... bind9                          [ OK ]
 * Starting domain name service... bind9                          [ OK ]
Processing triggers for libc-bin ...
ldconfig deferred processing now taking place

Current status: 173 updates [-10].
root@ubuntu:/home/lales# aptitude install bind9_
```

Una vez instalado, ponemos las direcciones que nos pide en el ejercicio

```
GNU nano 2.2.4          File: /etc/network/interfaces          Modified

# This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
# and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).

# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet static
address 10.33.10.3
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 10.33.10.4
network 10.33.10.0
#broadcast 10.33.10.255




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```

Y configuramos el fichero /etc/bind/named.conf.local poniendo la zona inversa y directa

```
GNU nano 2.2.4          File: /etc/bind/named.conf.local          Modified

//
// Do any local configuration here
//

// Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";


zone "asir10" {
type master;
file "db.asir10";
};

zone "10.33.10.in-addr.arpa" {
type master;
file "db.10.33.10";
};



^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut   ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify    ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Ahora nos vamos al fichero /var/cache/bind/db.asir10 para configurar la zona directa y ponemos los siguientes parámetros, tal y como está en la siguiente foto

```
GNU nano 2.2.4          File: /var/cache/bind/db.asir10

$ORIGIN asir10.
$TTL 1D            ; 1 dia
@        IN     SOA      SERVIDOR        POSTMASTER (

         1        ; serie
         6H       ; refresco (6 horas)
         1H       ; reintentos (1 hora)
         2W       ; expira (2 semanas)
         3H       ; minimo (3 horas)


)

         NS       SERVIDOR

servidor A        10.33.10.3
debian   A        10.33.10.30
opensuse A        10.33.10.50
molinux  A        10.33.10.60
fedora   A        10.33.10.70
                         [ Read 19 lines ]
^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut   ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify    ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```
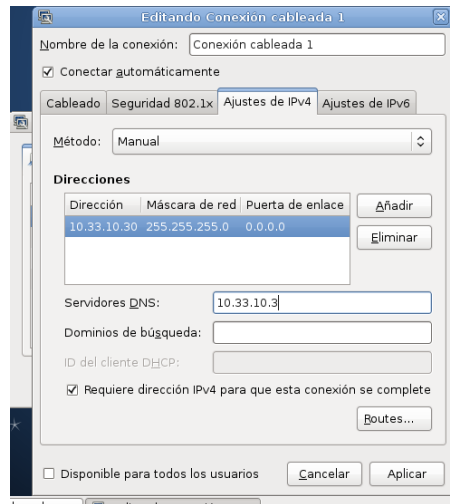
Ahora configuramos el fichero /var/cache/bind/db.10.33.10 para la zona inversa

```
  GNU nano 2.2.4         File: /var/cache/bind/db.10.33.10

$ORIGIN 10.33.10.in-addr.arpa.
$TTL 1D ; 1 dia
@       IN      SOA     servidor.asir10.        postmaster (

        1       ; serie
        6H      ; refresco
        1H      ; reintentos
        2W      ; expire
        3H      ; minimo
)
        IN      NS      servidor.asir10.
3       IN      PTR     servidor.asir10.
30      IN      PTR     debian.asir10.
50      IN      PTR     opensuse.asir10.
60      IN      PTR     molinux.asir10.
70      IN      PTR     fedora.asir10.



                        [ Read 18 lines ]
^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut   ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify    ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Ahora tenemos que configurar el fichero /etc/resolv.conf para poner de nameserver la
dirección del servidor 10.33.10.3

```
  GNU nano 2.2.4         File: /etc/resolv.conf                    Modified

nameserver 10.33.10.3_
#domain localdomain
#search localdomain

















                        [ Read 3 lines ]
^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut   ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify    ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```
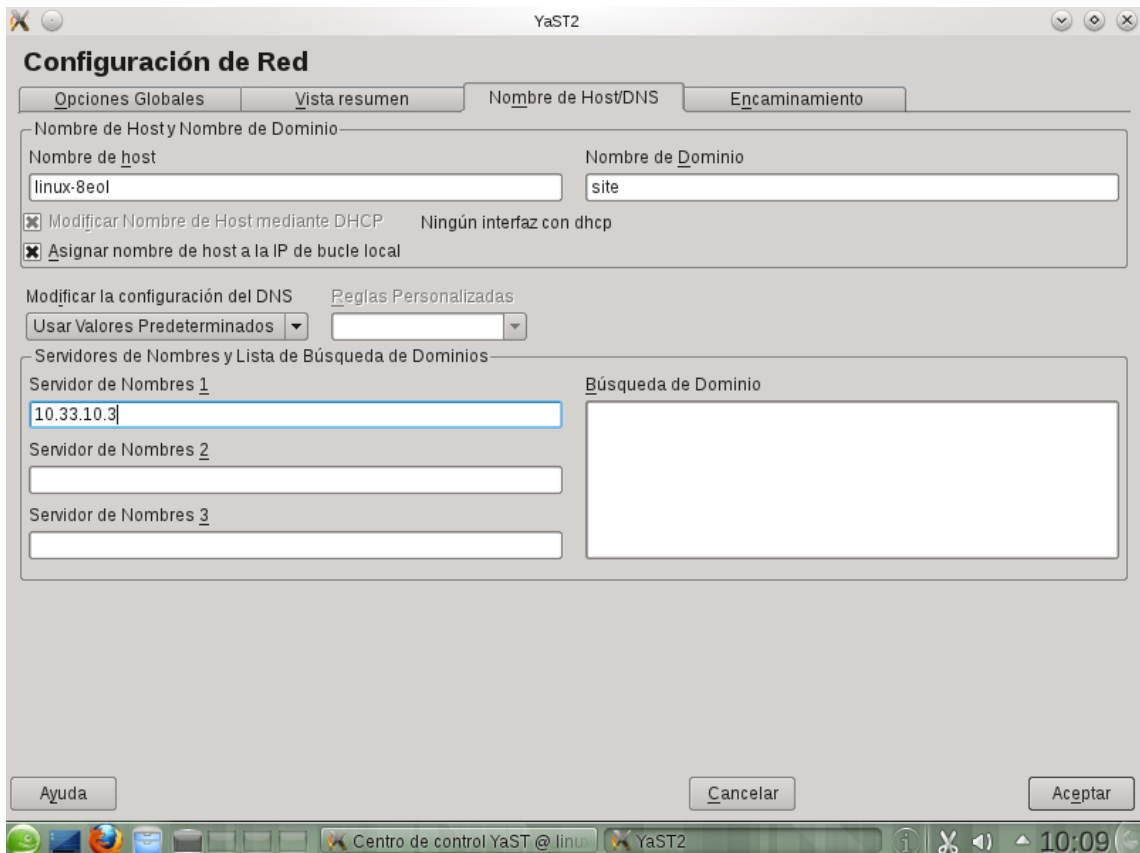
Ahora nos vamos a los clientes a poner de modo gráfico las direcciones ip y en el DNS
preferido ponemos la dirección del servidor, así lo hacemos con Debian, OpenSUSE, Molinux y
Fedora

EN DEBIAN

EN OPENSUSE

EN FEDORA

EN MOLINUX

Ahora volvemos al servidor y ponemos nslookup y ponemos la dirección de Fedora por ejemplo 10.33.10.70 y nos aparece el nombre que le dimos Fedora.asir10., si ponemos el nombre del servidor servidor.asir10. nos aparece la dirección ip que tiene asignada 10.33.10.3

```
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   servidor.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.3
> 10.33.10.70
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

70.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = fedora.asir10.
> fedora.asir.10.
;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
> ^Croot@ubuntu:/home/lales#
root@ubuntu:/home/lales# nslookup
> 10.33.10.3
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

3.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa name = servidor.asir10.
> servidor.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   servidor.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.3
> _
```

Así lo vamos haciendo con todos los clientes

```
root@ubuntu:/home/lales# nslookup
> 10.33.10.3
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

3.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa name = servidor.asir10.
> 10.33.10.30
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

30.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = debian.asir10.
> 10.33.10.60
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

60.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = molinux.asir10.
> 10.33.10.70
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

70.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = fedora.asir10.
> _
```

Y si ponemos el nombre asignado al cliente, pues nos aparece la ip que tiene cada uno

```
> servidor.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   servidor.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.3
> debian.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   debian.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.30
> opensuse.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   opensuse.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.50
> molinux.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   molinux.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.60
> _
```

Ahora lo hacemos al revés, desde los clientes ponemos nslookup y ponemos tanto la inversa como la directa

EN DEBIAN


```
root@debian:/home/lales#
root@debian:/home/lales#
root@debian:/home/lales# nslookup
> 10.33.10.3
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

3.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa name = servidor.asir10.
> 10.33.10.30
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

30.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = debian.asir10.
> 10.33.10.70
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

70.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = fedora.asir10.
> 10.33.10.60
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

60.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = molinux.asir10.
>
```



```
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

70.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = fedora.asir10.
> 10.33.10.60
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

60.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = molinux.asir10.
> servidor.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   servidor.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.3
> debian.asir.10.
;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
> ^Croot@debian:/home/lales# nslookup
> servidor.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   servidor.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.3
>
```



```
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   servidor.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.3
> debian.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   debian.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.30
> molinux.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   molinux.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.60
> opensuse.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   opensuse.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.50
>
```
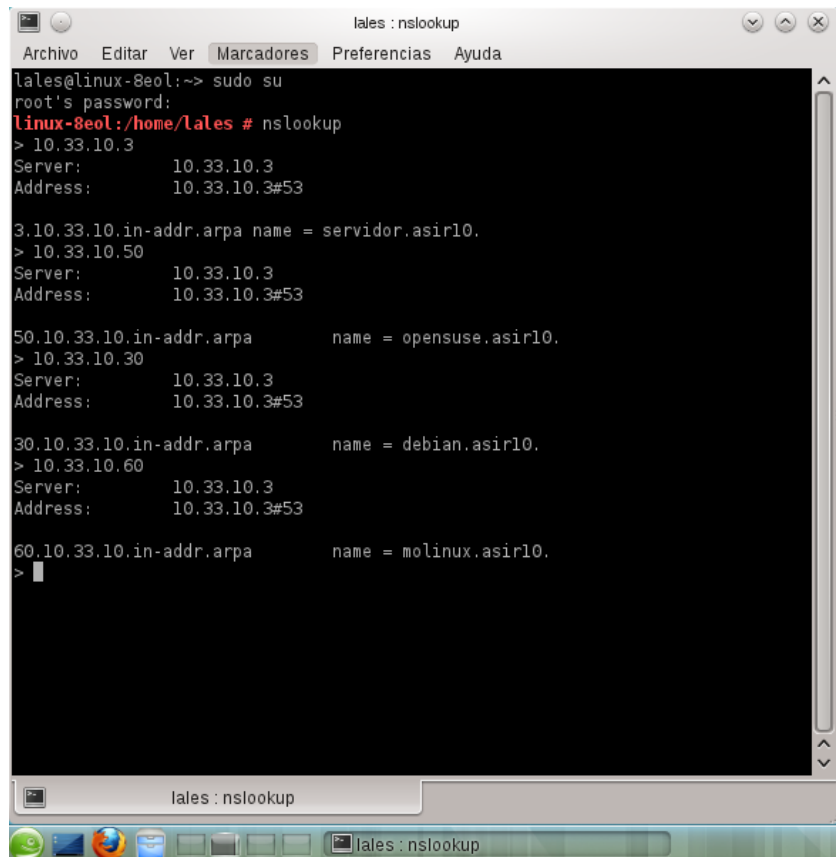
EN OPENSUSE

lales : nslookup

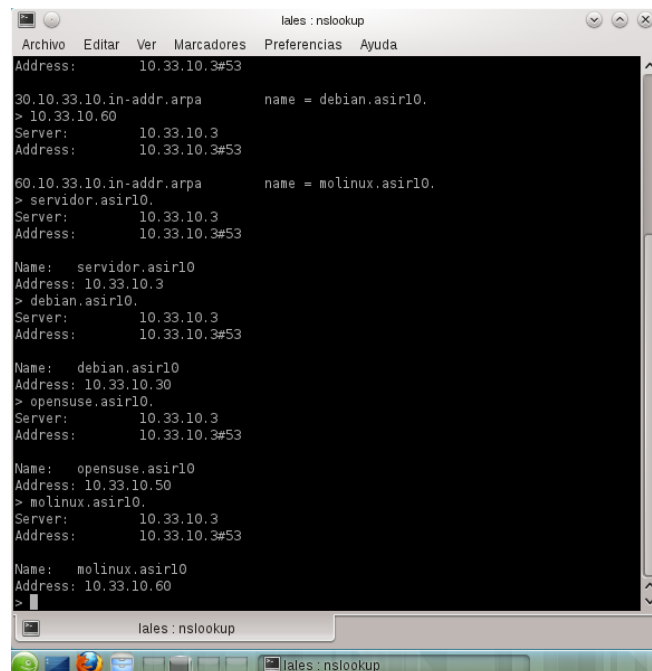Archivo   Editar   Ver   Marcadores   Preferencias   Ayuda

```
lales@linux-8eol:~> sudo su
root's password:
linux-8eol:/home/lales # nslookup
> 10.33.10.3
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

3.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa name = servidor.asir10.
> 10.33.10.50
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

50.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = opensuse.asir10.
> 10.33.10.30
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

30.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = debian.asir10.
> 10.33.10.60
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

60.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = molinux.asir10.
>
```

lales : nslookup

lales : nslookup

lales : nslookup

Archivo   Editar   Ver   Marcadores   Preferencias   Ayuda

```
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

30.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = debian.asir10.
> 10.33.10.60
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

60.10.33.10.in-addr.arpa        name = molinux.asir10.
> servidor.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   servidor.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.3
> debian.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   debian.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.30
> opensuse.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   opensuse.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.50
> molinux.asir10.
Server:         10.33.10.3
Address:        10.33.10.3#53

Name:   molinux.asir10
Address: 10.33.10.60
>
```

lales : nslookup

lales : nslookup

MARÍA ÁNGELES PEÑASCO SÁNCHEZ - ACTIVIDAD 3 Y 4 DNS - SRI -2º ASIR