## http://www.troubleshooters.com/linux/dnsset.jpgTelling Windows where DNS is located

* Host: The name of the Windows machine. Should be the same as the name on the identification tab.
* Domain: Identifies the domain your computer belongs to.
* DNS Server Search Order: This must contain a reference to 192.168.100.3 (though not necessarily the first), because that machine is serving as a DNS server with authority over the 192.168.100 and 192.168.200 subnets, and the mydomain.cxm domain in general.

## Domain Suffix Search Order: Put a reference to the domain containing the Windows machine, which we'd assume would be the same domain as the Linux machine (192.168.100 subnet, after all).

## Configure Your DNS Files

This section contains only ip-forwarding dns info. For a complete tutoral of DNS, click here. We'll assume the following DNS config files:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /etc/named.boot | Starting point. Must contain a reference for each domain name, telling what file contains its DNS info. As a practical matter, usually all will point to file /var/named/named.forward. |
| /var/named/named.forward | This contains the SOA statement, and other statements that map domain names to ip addresses. |
| /var/named/named.reverse | This is the reverse DNS file. It maps IP addresses to domain names. |

### /etc/named.boot

Add the following line:

primary  200.168.192.in-addr.arpa    named.reverse

This tells the system to look in /var/named/named.reverse for any names relating to the 192.168.200 subnet. Obviously if your reverse DNS file is under a different filename, use that filename.

### /var/named/named.forward

For each 192.168.200 subnet IP you wish to name, add an IN A statement with a complete (4 byte) IP address. Here's an example:

troubleshooters.mydomain.cxm.    IN  A    192.168.200.113

Troubleshooters.mydomain.cxm is called the canonical name. You'll probably fit it with a couple aliases using the IN CNAME statements:

www.troubleshooters.cxm.   IN CNAME    troubleshooters.mydomain.cxm.

troubleshooters.cxm.             IN CNAME    troubleshooters.mydomain.cxm.

You WILL NOT add a new IN SOA statement.

Be sure to increase the serial number (yyyymmdd##) in the IN SOA statement before exiting the editor.

### /var/named/named.reverse

Add the following IN SOA statement right below the all information for subnet 192.168.100:

200.168.192.in-addr.arpa.   IN  SOA linuxhost.mydomain.cxm. hostmaster.mydomain.

cxm. (

            1999010702

            10800

            3600

            604800

            86400

            )

                             IN NS      linuxhost.mydomain.cxm.

This allows everything below it (until the next IN SOA statement) to simply use the least significant IP byte.

Note that the SOA is for linuxhost, which is located at 192.168.100.3, rather than on the 192.168.200 subnet. That's perfectly OK. Linuxhost is the DNS server for both subnets.

For each 192.168.200 subnet domain name in named.forward, both canonical and aliased (IN A and IN CNAME), add a line below the 192.168.200 IN SOA. Here are 2 examples:

113                    IN PTR  troubleshooters.cxm.

113                    IN PTR  troubleshooters.mydomain.cxm.

Once again, be sure to increase the serial number (yyyymmdd##) in every  IN SOA statement in named.reverse before exiting the editor.