

# DNS服務主機安裝實務

高雄市政府教育局  
資訊教育中心

- ▶ 基礎安裝
- ▶ 服務型態與設定
- ▶ 安全與維運

# 基礎安裝



# CentOS 7.x 安裝

- ▶ 最新版本
  - 7.5.1804
- ▶ 最小安裝
  - 相容性函式庫
- ▶ 基礎架構伺服器
  - **DNS**名稱伺服器
  - 相容性函式庫
  - 效能工具
- ▶ 安裝後更新
  - `yum -y update`

# DNS服務初體驗→CachingDNS

- ▶ 檢查DNS服務套件是否安裝?
  - `rpm -qa | grep named`
- ▶ 啟動DNS服務
  - `systemctl start named-chroot`
- ▶ 查看DNS服務狀態
  - `systemctl status named-chroot`
- ▶ 查看DNS服務紀錄(log)
  - `journalctl --unit=named-chroot`
- ▶ 測試DNS服務
  - `dig @127.0.0.1 www.google.com a`
- ▶ 設定開機啟動
  - `systemctl enable named-chroot`

# 開放DNS主機對外提供服務

- ▶ 修改DNS設定檔(named.conf)  
options {
  - listen-on port 53 { ~~127.0.0.1;~~ any; };
  - listen-on-v6 port 53 { ~~::1;~~ any; };
  - allow-query { ~~localhost;~~ any; };
- ▶ 重啟DNS服務
  - rndc reload
  - systemctl restart named-chroot
- ▶ 設定防火牆
  - firewall-cmd --add-service=dns
  - firewall-cmd --list-all
  - firewall-cmd --add-service=dns --permanent

# 測試DNS主機

- ▶ 查詢DNS主機(在PC上測試)
  - dig @192.168.173.189 www.google.com a
  - dig @192.168.173.189 www.nctu.edu.tw a

# 從安裝好的ova檔匯入

- ▶ 下載實作OVA檔
- ▶ 匯入virtual box，注意一下虛擬機組態
- ▶ 開機
- ▶ 預設帳號密碼
  - root/happy\_dns@kh
  - user/happy\_dns@kh



**恭禧您！已完成最簡單的  
DNS服務主機！！**

CachingDNS服務

# 優化您的DNS服務

- ▶ 找個好靠山→詢問上層最近的**DNS**服務主機  
節省每次都到dns root查詢的時間

修改named.conf

options { // 描述內最後一行增加以下設定

```
max-cache-size 0;
```

```
forward only;
```

```
forwarders { // 這裡放入最近的上層DNS主機IPv4/IPv6 IP  
    163.28.136.14;  
    2001:288:8201:1::10;
```

```
};
```

```
};
```

- ▶ 記得向上層**DNS**管理單位徵詢，同意後才可實行!

# 讓您的DNS主機更安全

## ▶ 限制查詢網段

- 修改named.conf
- 在 options { 之前設定ACL

```
acl querynets {  
    localhost;          localnets;  
    // 放入您允許查詢這台DNS主機的網段  
    192.168.4.0/24;      192.168.5.0/24;  
    2001:288:8201:9::/64; 2001:288:8201:7::/64;  
};
```

- 在 options { // 描述中修改下列參數

```
listen-on port 53 { any; };  
listen-on-v6 port 53 { any; };  
allow-query { querynets; };  
recursive-clients 500; //限制遞迴查詢數
```

# 還有更安全的...

- ▶ 限制Recursive和Iterative的查詢來源
- ▶ DNSSEC
- ▶ 本機防火牆(firewalld)
  - rich-rule
- ▶ DNS各項log設定
- ▶ query log分析與設定
- ▶ CentOS 7.x自動化更新

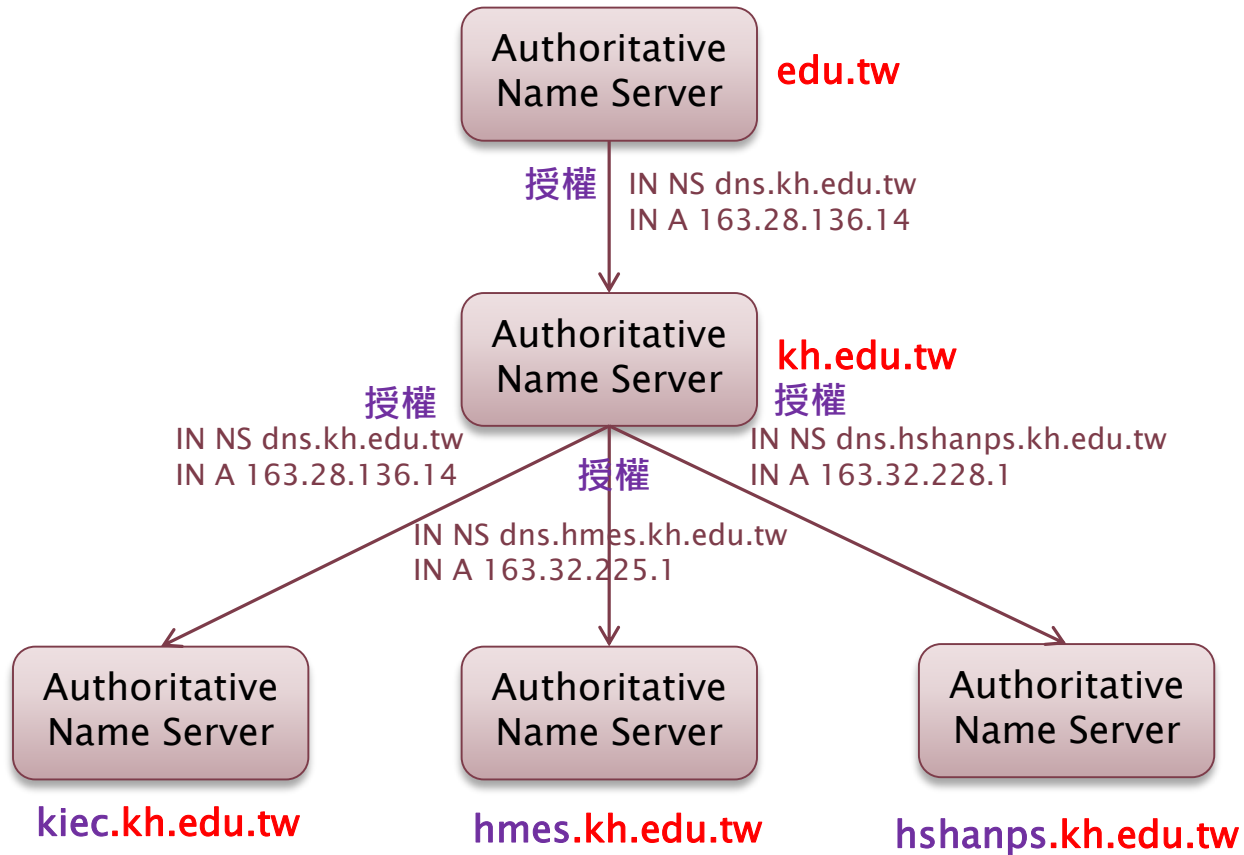
# 服務型態與設定



# DNS查詢服務型態

- ▶ 權威(authoritative)查詢服務
  - 被上層NS管理單位授權管轄特定領域名稱(DomainName)
  - 僅回應主機所轄之領域名稱查詢
  - Master/Slave Name Server可提供服務
- ▶ 遞迴(recursive)查詢服務
  - 代為查詢並回應完整之領域名稱查詢
  - Cache Name Server可提供服務

# DomainName授權與服務型態



# DNS主機服務型態

- ▶ 主要名稱服務：
  - Primary Name Server
  - Master Name Server
- ▶ 次要名稱服務：
  - Secondary Name Server
  - Slave Name Server
- ▶ 快取名稱服務：
  - Caching Name Server
- ▶ 協同架構
  - Primary/Secondary/Cache混用架構



# 主要名稱服務

- ▶ Master Name Server
- ▶ 某個領域(DomainName)下被**主要授權並控制**所有名稱記錄的主控制伺服器
- ▶ 管轄著所有該領域的記錄資料
- ▶ 只有Master Name Server可以修改

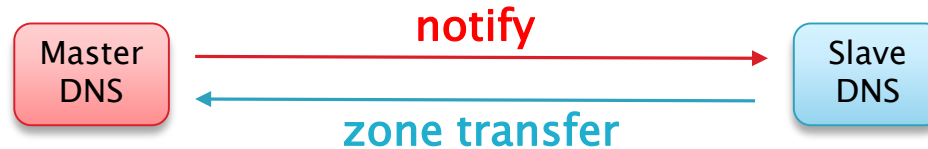
# 次要名稱服務

- ▶ Slave Name Server
- ▶ 同步並複製Master上管轄領域之所有名稱紀錄
- ▶ 分擔Master Name Server查詢工作

# 快取名稱服務

- ▶ Cache Name Server
- ▶ 未被授權或指定管理某個domain的DNS
- ▶ 管理的電腦數量太多
- ▶ 可執行遞回查詢並存儲結果，供所轄電腦下次查詢所有(cache,快取)
- ▶ 可有效降低對外DNS查詢之流量，減輕網路負擔

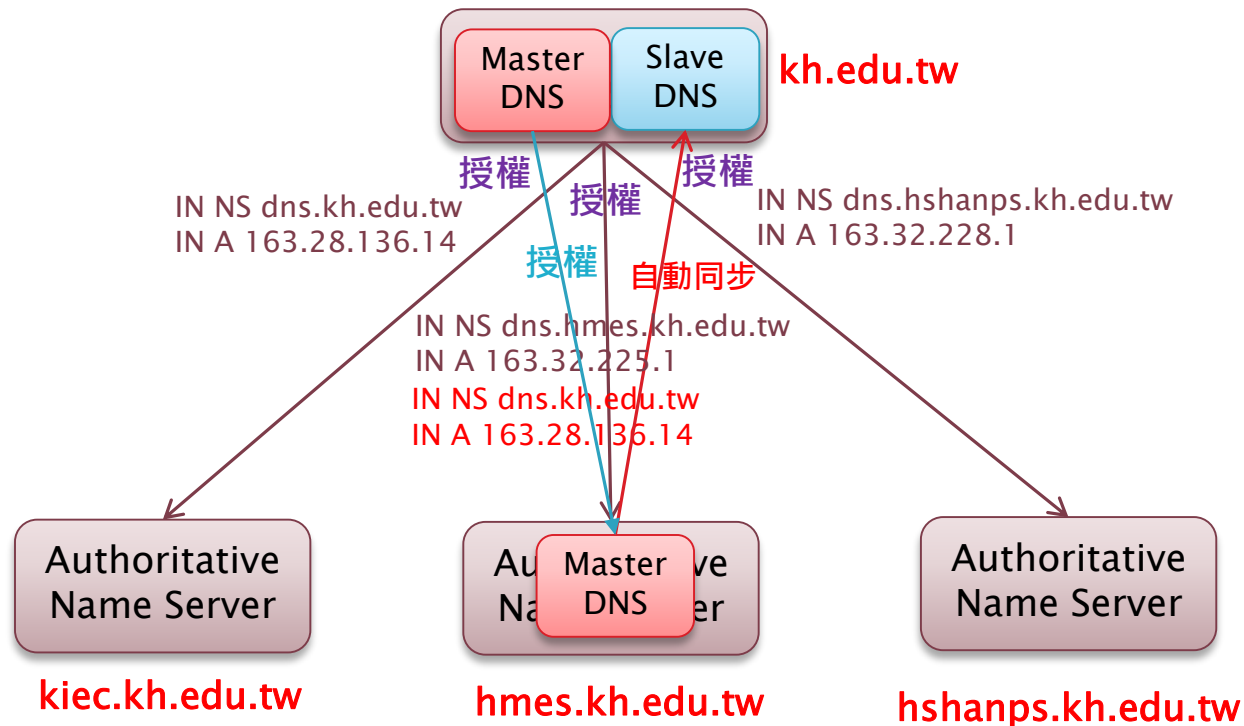
# Master與Slave同步機制



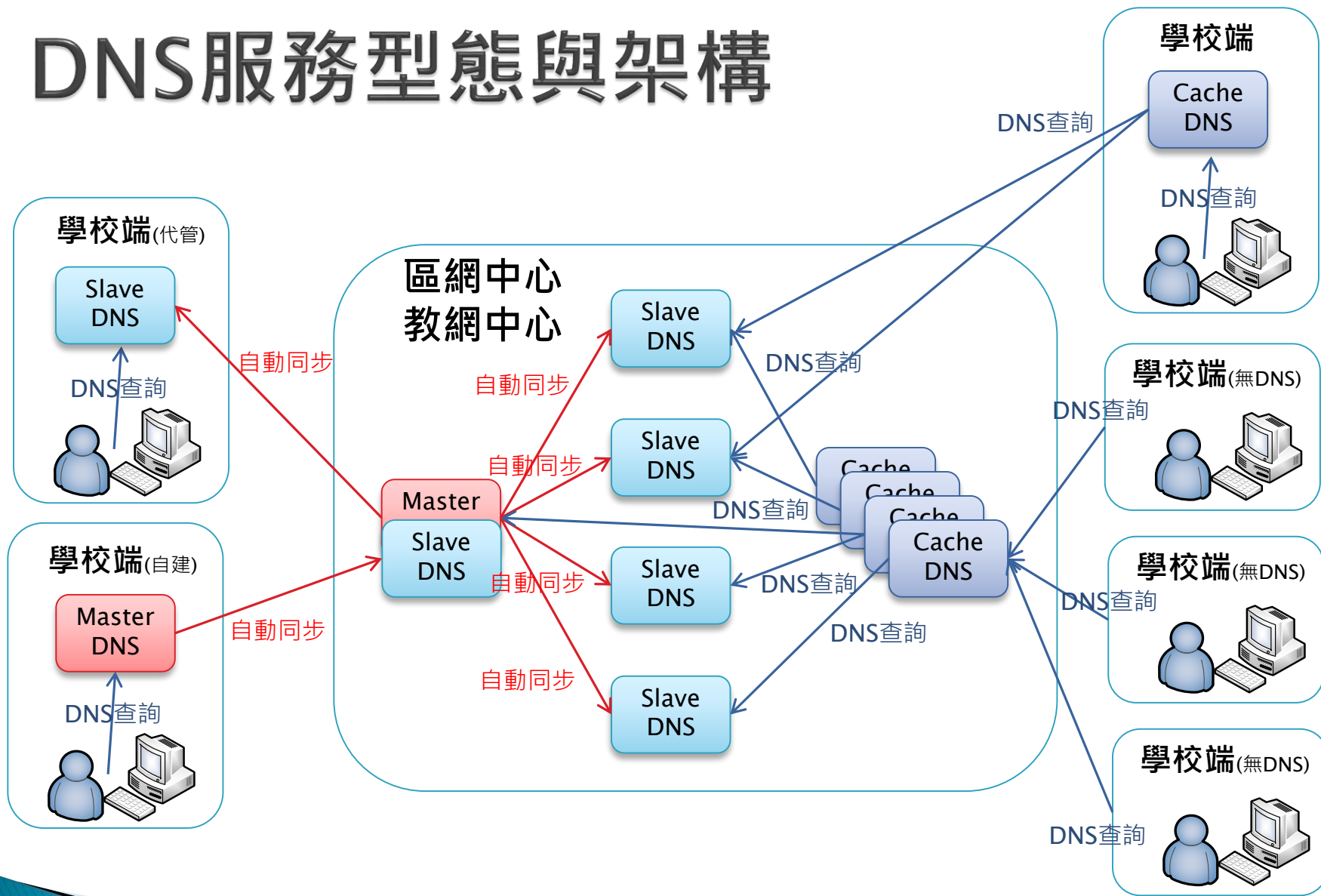
1. 增刪/修改RR紀錄
2. 修改serial序號
3. 重啟DNS服務 or 重載DNS設定檔

1. 收到notify通知
2. 檢查zone的serial序號
3. 序號變大→更新zone檔
4. 達Retry時間, 自動檢查是否有新zone檔

# DomainName授權與服務型態



# DNS服務型態與架構



# bind服務簡介

- ▶ DNS服務主流軟體
- ▶ OpneSource軟體
  - Unix like平台(Linux、BSD...)
  - Windows平台
- ▶ 最新版次
  - 9.12.2-P2
- ▶ CentOS 7.x 使用版次
  - 9.9.4-61.el7\_5.1
- ▶ 參考文件:
  - [https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red\\_hat\\_enterprise\\_linux/7/html/networking\\_guide/ch-dns\\_servers](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/7/html/networking_guide/ch-dns_servers)

# CentOS 7.x bind架構

## ▶ 檔案架構:

/etc/named.conf	// 主設定檔
/etc/named.iscdlv.key	// dnssec root金鑰
/etc/named.rfc1912.zones	// 指向自己的zone設定描述
/etc/named.root.key	// dns root的dnssec金鑰
/etc/rndc.key	// 系統自動啟始的rndc金鑰
/var/named/named.ca	// dns 13個 root IPv4/IPv6位址
/var/named/named.empty	// zone設定檔
/var/named/named.localhost	// zone設定檔
/var/named/named.loopback	// zone設定檔
/run/named/session.key	// 執行過程中產生的金鑰
/var/named/data/named.run	// 預設log紀錄檔
/var/named/dynamic/managed-keys.bind.jnl	
/var/named/dynamic/managed-keys.bind	



# CentOS 7.x bind架構

## ▶ 資料夾架構:

`/var/named/`

- 主要及master zone file放置區, named無法寫入

`/var/named/slaves/`

- Slave zone file寫入區, named可以寫入

`/var/named/dynamic`

- DDNS及DNSSEC key寫入區, named可以寫入

`/var/named/data/`

- named狀態及debug紀錄寫入區, named可以寫入

# named.conf 內容架構

- ▶ **acl** : 定義各IP或網段可視化名稱

```
acl [acl名稱] {  
    localhost;           //指向loopback(127.0.0.1;::1)  
    localnets;          //指向loopback網段  
    10.0.2.0/24;          //IPv4網段  
    2001:288:8439:2::/64  //IPv6網段  
};
```

- ▶ **include**: 插入其他的設定檔案(通常會放在檔尾)

```
include "path/file-name";
```

# named.conf 內容架構

- ▶ options: 定義全域範圍的參數

```
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;  
  
    dnssec-enable yes;  
    dnssec-validation yes;  
  
    /* Path to ISC DLV key */  
    bindkeys-file "/etc/named.iscdlv.key";  
  
    managed-keys-directory "/var/named/dynamic";  
  
    pid-file "/run/named/named.pid";  
    session-keyfile "/run/named/session.key";  
};
```

# named.conf 內容架構

- ▶ logging: 定義log出輸的類別、型態及檔案大小...等

```
logging {  
    channel default_debug {  
        file "data/named.run";  
        severity dynamic;  
    };  
};
```

# named.conf 內容架構

- ▶ view: 讓DNS針對不同來源的查詢做不同的回覆

```
view "external" {  
    match-clients { any; };           //對應任何網路  
    zone "test.cxm" IN {  
        type master;  
        file "master/test.cxm";  
    };  
};  
  
view "internal" {  
    match-clients { 192.168.0/24; }; //對應虛擬網段  
    zone "test.cxm" IN {  
        type master;  
        file "master/test.cxm-internal";  
    };  
};
```

# named.conf 內容架構

## ▶ zone: 定義正反解表

Master DNS 設定	Slave DNS 設定
<pre>zone "example.com" IN {     type master;     file "master/example.com.zone";     allow-transfer { 192.168.0.2; };     also-notify { 192.168.0.2; }; };</pre>	<pre>zone "example.com" {     type slave;     masterfile-format text;     file "slaves/example.com.zone";     masters { 192.168.0.1; }; };</pre>
<pre>zone "225.32.163.in-addr.arpa"{     type master;     file "master/named.hmes.arpa";     allow-transfer { 192.168.0.2; };     also-notify { 192.168.0.2; }; }; zone "f.9.2.8.8.8.2.0.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa" {     type master;     file "master/named.hmesip6.arpa";     allow-transfer { 192.168.0.2; };     also-notify { 192.168.0.2; }; };</pre>	<pre>zone "225.32.163.in-addr.arpa"{     type slave;     masterfile-format text;     file "slaves/named.hmes.arpa";     masters{ 163.32.225.1; }; }; zone "f.9.2.8.8.8.2.0.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa" {     type slave;     masterfile-format text;     file "slaves/named.hmesip6.arpa";     masters{ 163.32.225.1; }; };</pre>

# zone file 正解表

```
$TTL      86400
@         IN      SOA      [domain].edu.tw.      root. [domain].edu.tw. (
                                2010101201 ; serial
                                1H ; refresh
                                15 ; retry
                                14D ; expire
                                12H ; Minimum
                                )

@         IN      MX       5          mail.[domain].edu.tw.
@         IN      NS       [domain].edu.tw.
@         IN      NS       dns.[domain].edu.tw.
@         IN      A        163.32.xxx.1
dns        IN      CNAME    [domain].edu.tw.
proxy      IN      A        163.32.xxx.2
mail       IN      A        163.32.xxx.3
           IN      AAAA     2001:288:82xx:1::3
           IN      MX       0          mail.[domain].edu.tw.
www        IN      A        163.32.xxx.4
ftp        IN      CNAME    www
vlmcs._tcp IN      SRV      0 0 1688  kms.[domain].edu.tw.
```

# zone file IPv4反解表

```
$TTL      86400
@          IN      SOA      [domain]edu.tw.    root. [domain].edu.tw. (
                                2001101201 ; serial
                                1H ; refresh
                                15 ; retry
                                14D ; expire
                                12H ; Minimum
                                )
```

```
@          IN      NS       [domain].edu.tw.
@          IN      NS       dns.[domain].edu.tw.
1          IN      PTR      [domain].edu.tw.
2          IN      PTR      proxy.[domain].edu.tw.
3          IN      PTR      mail.[domain].edu.tw.
4          IN      PTR      www.[domain].edu.tw.
```

; 使用變數作大範圍反解

```
$GENERATE 100-150 $ PTR pc$.[domain].edu.tw.
```



# zone file IPv6反解表

; IPv6 reverse lookup zone for 2001:288:82xx::/48

\$TTL 86400

@ IN SOA dns.[domain].edu.tw. root.dns.[domain].edu.tw. (  
2010102101 ; serial  
28800 ; refresh  
7200 ; retry  
129600 ; expire  
86400 ; default\_ttl  
)

@ IN NS dns.[domain].edu.tw.

; for 2001:288:82xx::/48

\$ORIGIN x.x.2.8.8.8.2.0.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa.

0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0 IN PTR [domain].edu.tw.

; for 2001:288:82xx:1::/64

\$ORIGIN 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.1.0.0.0.x.x.2.8.8.8.2.0.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa.

2.0.0.0 IN PTR dns1.[domain].edu.tw.

5.0.0.0 IN PTR ftp.[domain].edu.tw.

0.1.0.0 IN PTR dns2.[domain].edu.tw.

4.1.0.0 IN PTR dns.[domain].edu.tw.

; for 2001:288:82xx:3::/64

\$ORIGIN 0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.3.0.0.0.x.x.2.8.8.8.2.0.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa.

9.0.2.0 IN PTR pbx.[domain].edu.tw.

# 設定檔檢查工具

- ▶ named-checkconf
- ▶ named-checkzone
  - named-checkzone [zone name] [zone file name]

# zone file 增 / 刪 / 修 程序&注意事項

- ▶ 開啟zone file檔案
- ▶ 增 / 刪 / 修 RR記錄
- ▶ 修改serial序號(要比編修前大)
- ▶ 檢查編修後的zone file檔是否正確?
  - `named-checkzone [zonename] [zonefile]`
- ▶ 重啟dns服務 or 重新載入config
  - `rndc reload`
  - `rndc reconfig`
  - `systemctl restart named-chroot`

# 安全與維運



DNS對外服務

Recursive和Iterative與安全

多台DNS主機維運

DNSSEC

# 開放DNS主機對外提供服務

- ▶ 修改DNS設定檔(named.conf)
  - listen-on port 53 { any; };
  - listen-on-v6 port 53 { any; };
  - allow-query { any; };
- ▶ 設定防火牆
  - firewall-cmd --add-service=dns
  - firewall-cmd --list-all
  - firewall-cmd --add-service=dns --permanent
  - firewall-cmd --reload

# Recursive和Iterative與安全

```
view "external" {  
    match-clients { any; };  
    allow-query    { any; };  
    recursion no;  
    allow-query-cache { none; };  
    allow-recursion { none; };  
    .....  
};
```

```
view "internal" {  
    match-clients { trusted; };  
    allow-query    { any; };  
    recursion yes;  
    allow-query-cache { trusted; };  
    allow-recursion { trusted; };  
    .....  
};
```

## Interactive Query

學校端

Master DNS   Slave DNS

Cache DNS

DNS查詢

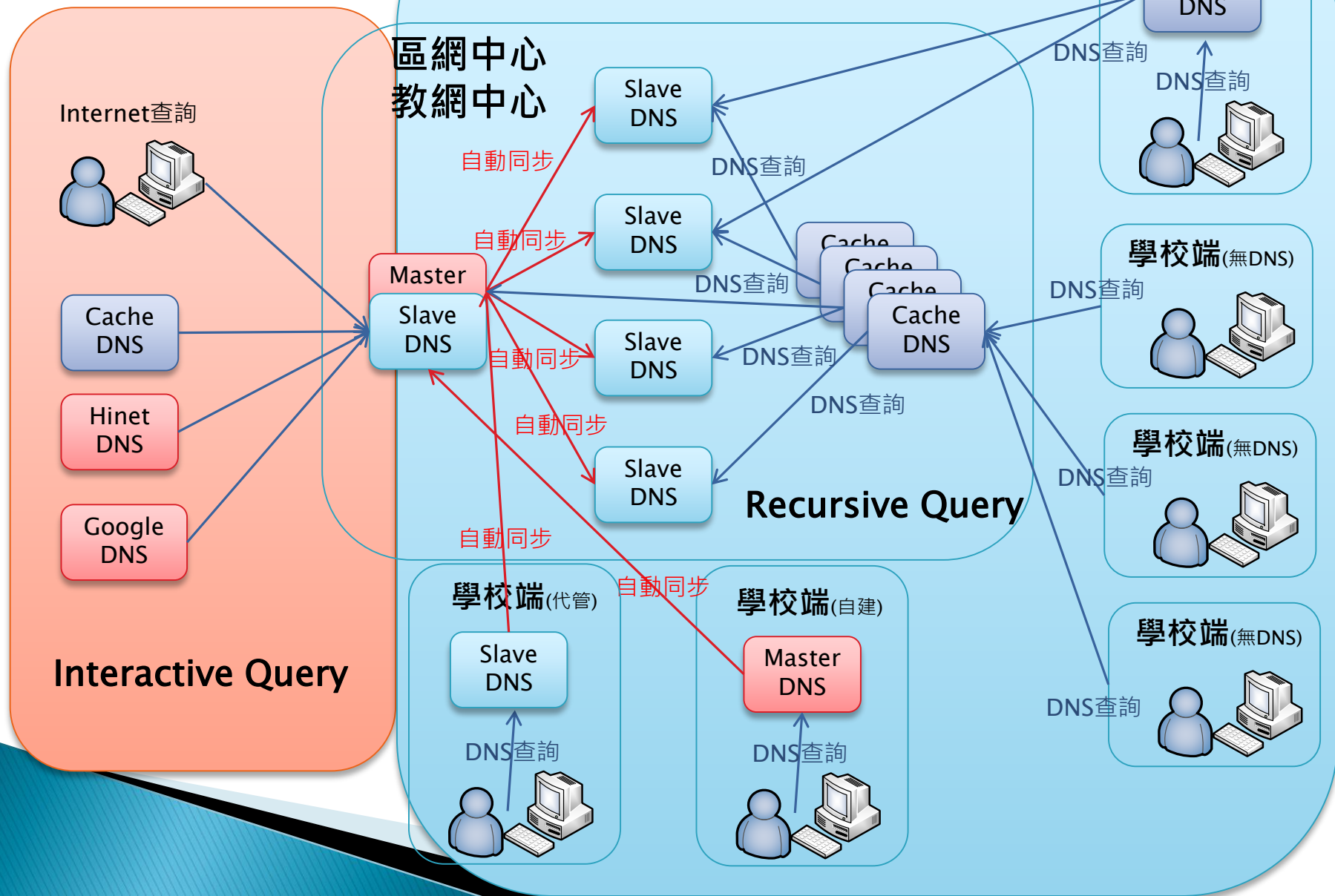


## Recursive Query

```
options {  
    allow-query    { any; };  
    recursion no;  
    allow-query-cache { none; };  
    allow-recursion { none; };  
    .....  
};
```

```
options {  
    allow-query    { any; };  
    recursion yes;  
    allow-query-cache { trusted; };  
    allow-recursion { trusted; };  
    .....  
};
```

# Recursive和Iterative與安全

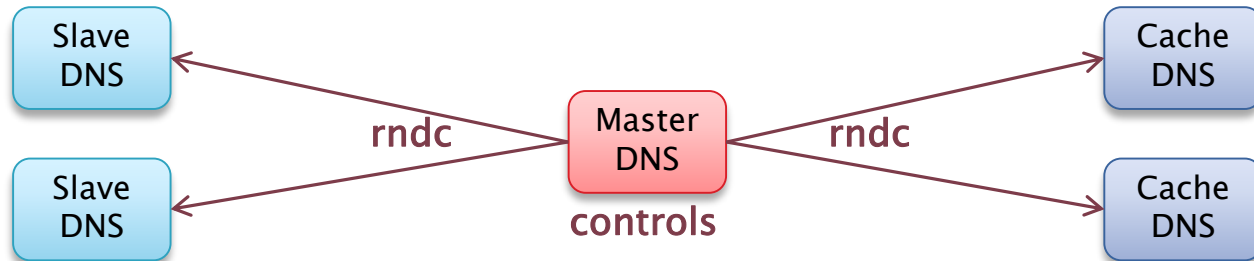


# Recursive和Iterative與安全

Iterative查詢服務	Recursive查詢服務
權威(Authoritative)主機必備服務	提供區域內用戶快速查詢服務
<pre>options {   listen-on port 53 { any; };   listen-on-v6 port 53 { any; };   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 { any; };   recursion no;   allow-query-cache { none; };</pre>	<pre>acl trusted {   localnets;   163.32.225.0/24;   192.168.99.0/24;   192.168.100.0/23;   2001:288:829f::/48; };  options {   listen-on port 53 { any; };   listen-on-v6 port 53 { any; };   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 { any; };   recursion yes;   allow-query-cache { trusted; };   allow-recursion { trusted; };</pre>



# 多台DNS主機維運--rndc



```
key "rndc-key" {
    algorithm hmac-md5;
    secret "yarrO56F05jOnfFEleCjHI5T4yTMdKq3LgweF5wdqWQ1PsJloQ02xyp9fNT8";
};

controls {
    inet * port 953
        allow { 127.0.0.1; } keys { "rndc-key"; };
    inet :: port 953
        allow { ::1; } keys { "rndc-key"; };
};
```

```
key "rndc-key" {
    algorithm hmac-md5;
    secret "yarrO56F05jOnfFEleCjHI5T4yTMdKq3LgweF5wdqWQ1PsJloQ02xyp9fNT8";
};

controls {
    inet * port 953
        allow { 127.0.0.1; 163.28.136.14; } keys { "rndc-key"; };
    inet :: port 953
        allow { ::1; 2001:288:8201:1::14; } keys { "rndc-key"; };
};
```

# 多台DNS主機維運--rndc

- ▶ 產生rndc金鑰
- ▶ 新增 rndc.conf
- ▶ 修改 rndc.conf 檔案權限
  - `chown named:named rndc.conf`
  - `restorecon -R /var/named/chroot/etc`
- ▶ 修改named.conf
  - 檔尾新增一行:  
`include "/etc/rndc.conf"`
- ▶ 重啟DNS服務
  - `systemctl restart named-chroot`
- ▶ 受控端記得新增防火牆rule

# 多台DNS主機維運--rndc

## ▶ rndc-confgen -A hmac-sha256

```
# Start of rndc.conf
key "rndc-key" {
    algorithm hmac-sha256;
    secret "vIAFORsYw9CdDgyVOin9n31TuYsYRJWIGzQjzuYcuZA=";
};

options {
    default-key "rndc-key";
    default-server 127.0.0.1;
    default-port 953;
};
# End of rndc.conf

# Use with the following in named.conf, adjusting the allow list as needed:
# key "rndc-key" {
#     algorithm hmac-sha256;
#     secret "vIAFORsYw9CdDgyVOin9n31TuYsYRJWIGzQjzuYcuZA=";
# };
#
# controls {
#     inet 127.0.0.1 port 953
#         allow { 127.0.0.1; } keys { "rndc-key"; };
# };
# End of named.conf
```

# 多台DNS主機維運--rndc

## ▶ 受控端防火牆rule調整

- 新增FW Service定義檔(/etc/firewalld/services/rndc.xml)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
```

```
<service>
```

```
<short>DNS</short>
```

```
<description>rndc(remote name daemon control)可使系統管理者利用rndc command遠端或本端(localhost)控制管理Bind，並以加密方式來傳送資料，以防止其他非授權使用者控制Bind. Enable this option, if you plan to provide a rndc service (e.g. with bind).</description>
```

```
<port protocol="tcp" port="953"/>
```

```
<port protocol="udp" port="953"/>
```

```
</service>
```

- 修改定義檔檔案權限
  - `chown root:root rndc.xml`
  - `restorecon -R /etc/firewalld/services`
- 重啟防火牆
  - `systemctl restart firewalld`
- 新增防火牆規則
  - `firewall-cmd --add-service=rndc`
  - `firewall-cmd --add-service=rndc --permanent`

# 多台DNS主機維運--rndc

- ▶ 查詢本機服務狀態
  - `rndc status`
- ▶ 查詢受控端服務狀態
  - `rndc -b [fqdn/ip] status`

# DNSSEC介紹

- ▶ [http://dnssec.tanet.edu.tw/images/DNSSEC/DNSSEC\\_Authoritative\\_ServerSOP\\_v2.12.pdf](http://dnssec.tanet.edu.tw/images/DNSSEC/DNSSEC_Authoritative_ServerSOP_v2.12.pdf)
- ▶ DNSSEC=DNS RR+數位簽章 (HASH雜湊+非對稱金鑰)
- ▶ 新增4種 RR Type:
  - DNSKEY: public key 公開金鑰
  - RRSIG: 數位簽章 (hash + private key)
  - DS: 上下層的DNSKEY驗證用
  - NSEC: 回應負面消息=Non-existent domain (NXDOMAIN)  
NSEC3: 先把domain Hash後再排序，回應資料上下筆domain是不存在的

# DNSSEC安裝與設定

- ▶ 修改named.conf中zone描述設定

```
zone "example.com." IN {  
    type master;  
    auto-dnssec maintain;  
    update-policy local;  
    allow-transfer { slaves_list };  
    also-notify     { slaves_list };  
    file "master/example.com.zone";  
    key-directory "/etc/pki/dnssec-keys ";  
};
```

# DNSSEC安裝與設定

- ▶ 修改zone file(正解表)

```
$TTL 600
```

```
@ IN SOA example.com. admin.example.com. (
```

```
1 ; Serial
```

```
3600 ; Refresh
```

```
600 ; Retry
```

```
86400 ; Expire
```

```
600 ; Negative Cache TTL
```

```
)
```

```
;
```

```
@ IN NS ns.example.com.
```

```
@ IN NSEC3PARAM 1 0 100 61
```

```
ns IN A 127.0.0.1
```



# DNSSEC安裝與設定

## ▶ 初始化網域金鑰

dnssec-keygen

-a NSEC3RSASHA1 \

-b 2048 \

-f KSK \

-r /dev/urandom \

-K /var/named/chroot/etc/pki/dnssec-keys \

-P 20181001000000 \

-A 20181001000000 \

-I 20191101000000 \

-D 20191231000000 \

example.com.tw

# DNSSEC安裝與設定

## ▶ 建立信任鏈

### ◦ DS

- `dnssec-dsfromkey Khmes.kh.edu.tw.+007+21174`

`hmes.kh.edu.tw. IN DS 21174 7 1`

`4FD41F705AE31F5DE6D168F9280C4AC10B859D80`

`hmes.kh.edu.tw. IN DS 21174 7 2`

`14F097735D8D2AE249BD9C01445C388A82AA926A41F331CE  
440BA2968FE491CF`

- 交給上層DNS管理單位，匯入或寫入授權domain的zone file
- 註冊並匯入DLV服務(<https://dlv.isc.org>)

### ◦ 驗證信任鏈是否建立?

- `dig +dnssec -t soa example.com @8.8.8.8`
- 回應flag中存在ad即表示建置正確

# DNSSEC維護注意事項

## ▶ zone RR增刪修改

- nsupdate

- 修改zone file

- 凍結 zone file: **rndc freeze**

- 修改 zone file

- 簽署 zone file:

- dnssec-signzone** -3 61 -H 100 -K /var/named/chroot/etc/pki/dnssec-keys -o example.com -S -u db.example.com

- 修改已簽署 zone file 的 owner

- 解凍 zone file 使其生效: **rndc thaw**

Q & A



感謝您的聆聽

