

DNS Session 4: Delegation and Reverse DNS

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Delegation

Delegating a subdomain

- In principle straightforward: just insert NS records for the sub-domain, pointing at someone else's servers
- If you are being careful, you should first check that those servers are authoritative for the sub-domain
 - by using "dig +norec" on all the servers

Zone file for "example.com"

```
$TTL 1d
@ 1h IN SOA ns1.example.net. brian.nsrc.org. (
    2008052700 ; Serial
    8h         ; Refresh
    1h         ; Retry
    4w         ; Expire
    1h )       ; Negative

    IN NS ns1.example.net.
    IN NS ns2.example.net.
    IN NS ns1.othernetwork.com.

; My own zone data
    IN MX 10 mailhost.example.net.
www  IN A  212.74.112.80

; A delegated subdomain
subdom IN NS ns1.othernet.net.
IN NS ns2.othernet.net.
```

There is one problem here:

- NS records point to names, not IPs
- What if zone "example.com" is delegated to "ns.example.com"?
- Someone who is in the process of resolving (say) www.example.com first has to resolve ns.example.com
- But in order to resolve ns.example.com they must first resolve ns.example.com !!

In this case you need "glue"

- A "glue record" is an A record for the nameserver, held higher in the tree
- Example: consider the .com nameservers, and a delegation for example.com

```
; this is the com. zone
```

```
example          NS   ns.example.com.  
                  NS   ns.othernet.net.
```

```
ns.example.com.  A   192.0.2.1      ; GLUE RECORD
```

Don't put in glue records except where necessary

- In the previous example, "ns.othernet.net" is not a subdomain of "example.com". Therefore no glue is needed.
- Out-of-date glue records are a big source of problems
 - e.g. after renumbering a nameserver
 - Results in intermittent problems, difficult to debug

Example where a glue record IS needed

```
; My own zone data
                IN  MX  10  mailhost.example.net.
www             IN  A    212.74.112.80

; A delegated subdomain
subdom          IN  NS   ns1.subdom          ; needs glue
                IN  NS   ns2.othernet.net.   ; doesn't
ns1.subdom      IN  A    192.0.2.4
```



Checking for glue records

- `dig +norec ...` *and repeat several times*
- Look for A records in the "Additional" section whose TTL does not count down

```
$ dig +norec @a.gtld-servers.net. www.as9105.net. a
...
;; flags: qr; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 2, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; QUERY SECTION:
;;      www.as9105.net, type = A, class = IN

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
as9105.net.      172800  IN      NS      ns0.as9105.com.
as9105.net.      172800  IN      NS      ns0.tiscali.co.uk.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
ns0.as9105.com.  172800  IN      A        212.139.129.130
```



Practical

- Delegating a subdomain

Reverse DNS

Managing reverse DNS

- If you have at least a /24 of address space then your provider will arrange delegation to your nameservers
- e.g. your netblock is 119.2.100.0/24
- Set up zone 100.2.119.in-addr.arpa.
- If you have more than a /24, then each /24 will be a separate zone
- If you are lucky enough to have a /16 then it will be a single zone
 - 119.2.0.0/16 is 2.119.in-addr.arpa.

Example: 119.2.100.0/24

/etc/namedb/named.conf

```
zone "100.2.119.in-addr.arpa" {  
    type master;  
    file "master/100.2.119";  
    allow-transfer { ... };  
};
```

/etc/namedb/master/196.222.0

```
@    IN    SOA    ....  
      IN    NS     ns0.example.com.  
      IN    NS     ns0.othernetwork.com.  
  
1    IN    PTR    router-e0.example.com.  
2    IN    PTR    ns0.example.com.  
3    IN    PTR    mailhost.example.com.  
4    IN    PTR    www.example.com.  
; etc
```

How it works

- e.g. for 119.2.100.4, the remote host will lookup 4.100.2.119.in-addr.arpa. (PTR)
- The query follows the delegation tree as normal. If all is correct, it will reach your nameservers and you will reply
- Now you can see why the octets are reversed
 - The owner of a large netblock (e.g. 192/8) can delegate reverse DNS in chunks of /16. The owner of a /16 can delegate chunks of /24

There is nothing special about reverse DNS

- You still need master and slave(s)
- It won't work unless you get delegation from above
- However, DO make sure that if you have a PTR record for an IP address, that the hostname resolves back to the same IP address
 - Otherwise, many sites on the Internet will think you are spoofing reverse DNS and will refuse to let you connect

What if you have less than /24?

- Reverse DNS for the /24 has been delegated to your upstream provider
- Option 1: ask your provider to insert PTR records into their DNS servers
 - Problem: you have to ask them every time you want to make a change
- Option 2: follow the procedure in RFC 2317
 - Uses a trick with CNAME to redirect PTR requests for your IPs to your nameservers

e.g. you own 192.0.2.64/29

In the provider's 2.0.192.in-addr.arpa zone file

```
64      IN      CNAME    64.64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.
65      IN      CNAME    65.64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.
66      IN      CNAME    66.64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.
67      IN      CNAME    67.64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.
68      IN      CNAME    68.64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.
69      IN      CNAME    69.64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.
70      IN      CNAME    70.64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.
71      IN      CNAME    71.64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa.
64/29   IN      NS       ns0.customer.com.
64/29   IN      NS       ns1.customer.com.
```

Set up zone "**64/29.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa**" on your nameservers

```
65      IN      PTR      www.customer.com.
66      IN      PTR      mailhost.customer.com.
; etc
```

Further reading

- "DNS and BIND" (O'Reilly)
- BIND 9 Administrator Reference Manual
 - </usr/share/doc/bind9/arm/Bv9ARM.html>
- <http://www.isc.org/sw/bind/>
 - includes FAQ, security alerts
- RFC 1912, RFC 2182
 - <http://www.rfc-editor.org/>