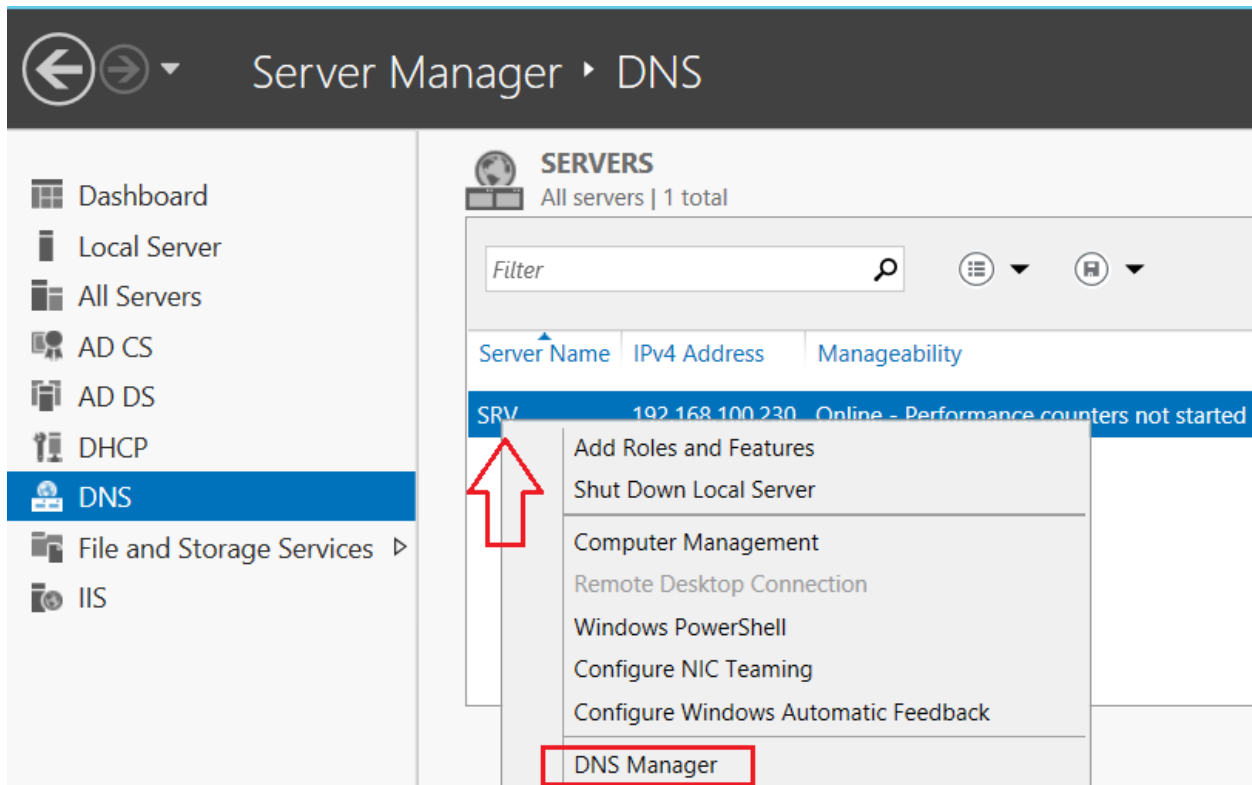
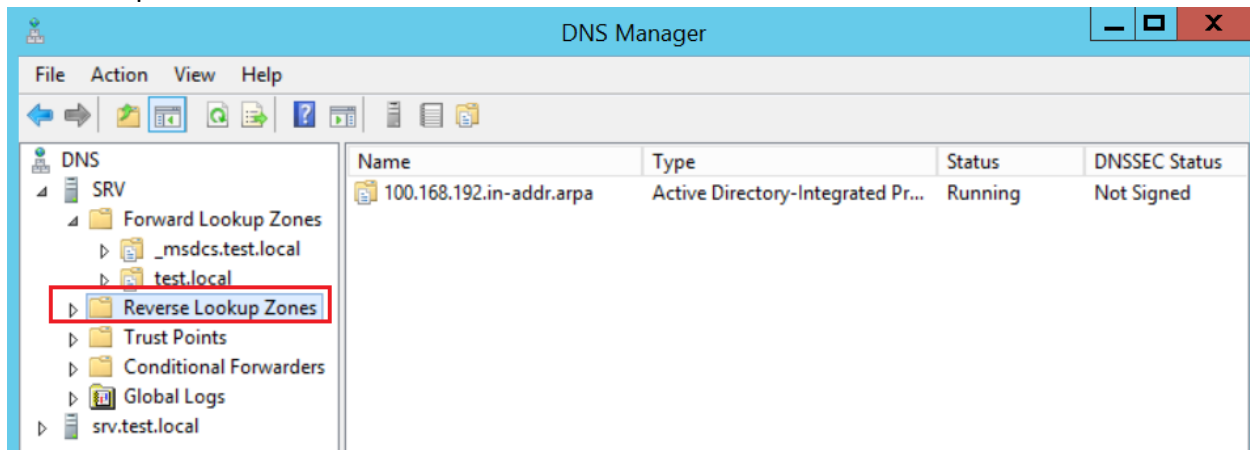


## Configuring DNS in Server 2012:

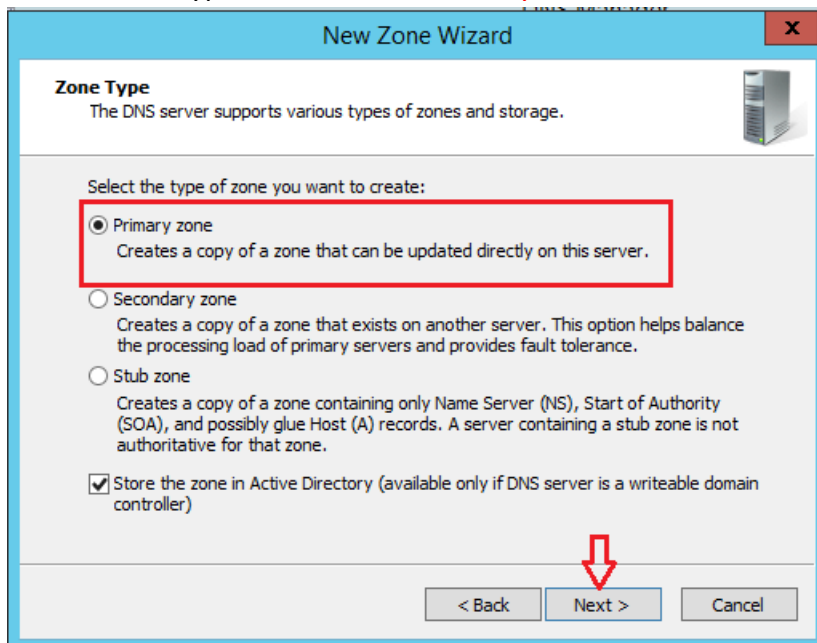
Open the **Server Manager** from the task bar. Click on **DNS**/ Right Click **your server** / select **DNS Manger**.



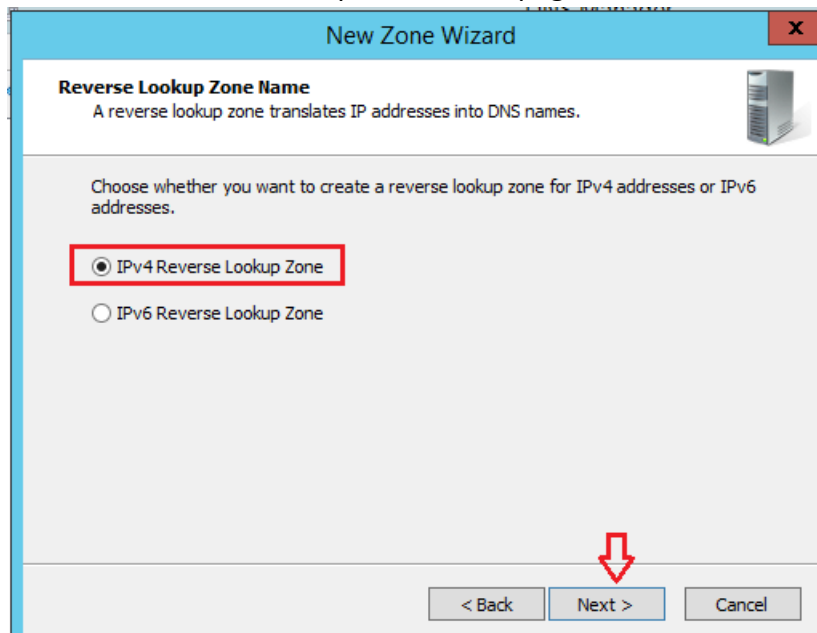
Open the DNS Manager and **right-click** on the **Reverse Lookup Zones** folder, select **New Zone**. This will open the New Zone Wizard:



On the Zone Type screen, Select **Primary Zone**, and click **Next**.



In the first Reverse Lookup Zone Name page, select IPv4, click Next:



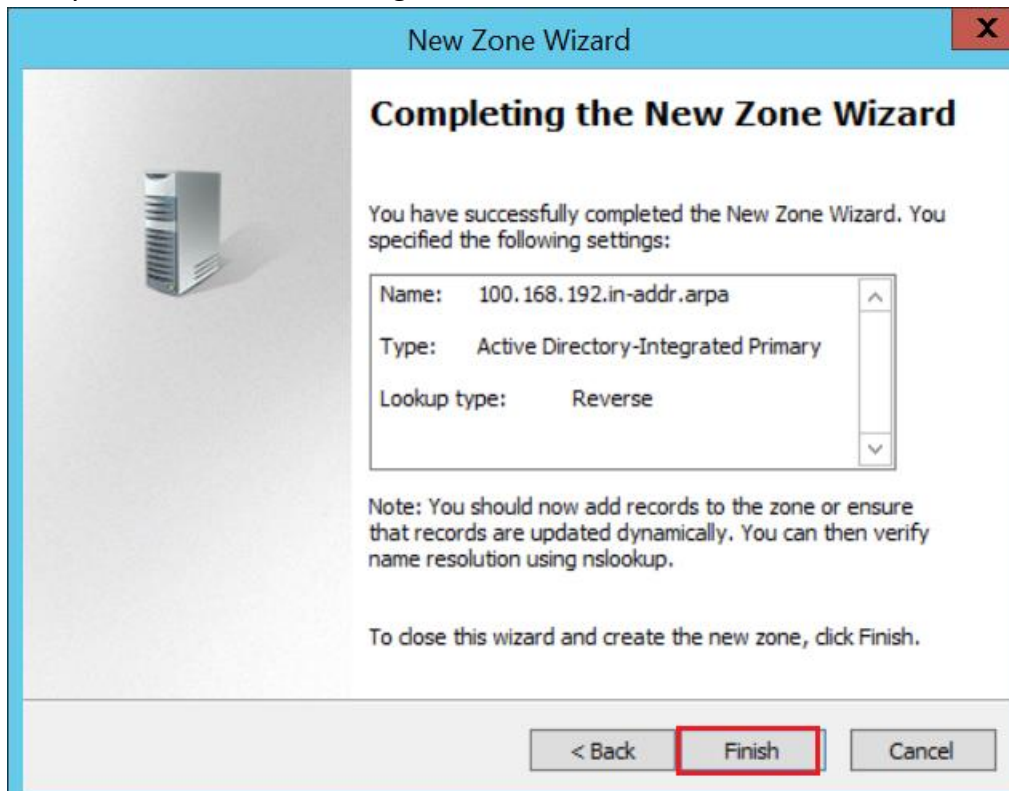
Type the network ID (the first three octets of the IP address) and click Next:

The screenshot shows the 'New Zone Wizard' dialog box with the title 'New Zone Wizard' and a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main heading is 'Reverse Lookup Zone Name' with a sub-heading 'A reverse lookup zone translates IP addresses into DNS names.' Below this, there is a server icon. The text reads: 'To identify the reverse lookup zone, type the network ID or the name of the zone.' There are two radio button options: 'Network ID:' (selected) and 'Reverse lookup zone name:'. The 'Network ID:' option has a text box containing '192 .168 .100' and a period. Below it, there is explanatory text: 'The network ID is the portion of the IP addresses that belongs to this zone. Enter the network ID in its normal (not reversed) order.' and 'If you use a zero in the network ID, it will appear in the zone name. For example, network ID 10 would create zone 10.in-addr.arpa, and network ID 10.0 would create zone 0.10.in-addr.arpa.' The 'Reverse lookup zone name:' option has a text box containing '100.168.192.in-addr.arpa'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next >' button is highlighted with a red box.

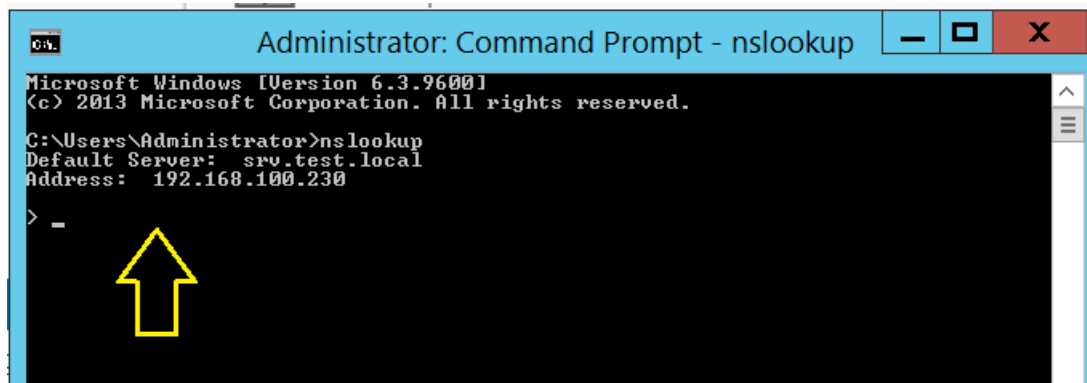
Choose Allow only secure dynamic updates and Click Next:

The screenshot shows the 'New Zone Wizard' dialog box with the title 'New Zone Wizard' and a close button (X) in the top right corner. The main heading is 'Dynamic Update' with a sub-heading 'You can specify that this DNS zone accepts secure, nonsecure, or no dynamic updates.' Below this, there is a server icon. The text reads: 'Dynamic updates enable DNS client computers to register and dynamically update their resource records with a DNS server whenever changes occur.' and 'Select the type of dynamic updates you want to allow:'. There are three radio button options: 'Allow only secure dynamic updates (recommended for Active Directory)' (selected), 'Allow both nonsecure and secure dynamic updates', and 'Do not allow dynamic updates'. The 'Allow only secure dynamic updates' option has a text box containing 'This option is available only for Active Directory-integrated zones.' Below it, there is a warning icon and text: 'This option is a significant security vulnerability because updates can be accepted from untrusted sources.' The 'Do not allow dynamic updates' option has text: 'Dynamic updates of resource records are not accepted by this zone. You must update these records manually.' At the bottom, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', and 'Cancel'. The 'Next >' button is highlighted with a red box.

Verify that the selected settings are correct, click **Finish**:



Open the command line (cmd) or PowerShell and run the nslookup command: It shows that the default DNS server is **srv.test.local** with the address **192.168.100.230**.



### Add Host Record in DNS Server:

Right click on the zone name and select “New Host (A or AAAA). A new popup window as shown below will appear. In this popup window enter details. Enter the name of the host machine in the Name field. Notice that the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) field is updated automatically as you fill in the name. Enter the full IP address of the host machine in the IP address field, choose to tick the option to Create associated pointer (PTR) record.

