

Linux操作系统下配置DNS服务器的方法介绍 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/284/2021_2022_Linux_E6_93_8D_E4_BD_c103_284454.htm 有两台邮件服务器分别

为192.168.1.1（windows下主机名为b.test.cn）和192.168.1.3（linux下主机名为a.test.com）。在linux下配置DNS服务器，下面是配置过程中设置过的一些文件，/etc/hosts文件的具体内容如下：

```
# Do not remove the following line, or various programs # that require network functionality will fail. 127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost fc4 192.168.1.3 a.test.com a
```

192.168.1.1 b.test.cn b /etc/host.conf 文件：order hosts，bind表示先用hosts文件做解析，在用DNS解析 /etc/resolv.conf 文件：

```
; generated by NetworkManager, do not edit! search test.com nameserver 127.0.0.1 search test.cn nameserver 192.168.1.1
```

```
nameserver 61.144.56.100 /etc/named.conf 文件：// // named.conf for Red Hat caching-nameserver // options { directory "/var/named" ; dump-file "/var/named/data/cache_dump.db" ; statistics-file "/var/named/data/named_stats.txt" ; /* * If there is a firewall between you and nameservers you want * to talk to, you might need to uncomment the query-source * directive below. Previous versions of BIND always asked * questions using port 53, but BIND 8.1 uses an unprivileged * port by default. */ // query-source address * port 53 ; } ; // // a caching only nameserver config //
```

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