How to Create a DNS Resource Record

https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/17601/

A DNS resource record contains detailed information about a domain, a host, or the relationship between the two. The CloudGen Firewall provides a set of input masks for the most used resource record types that adhere to the BIND standard and its definitions in the related RFCs. It is also possible to configure records that apply to individual requirements.

On the CloudGen Firewall, creating a record for a domain is detailed in How to Configure a Zone. This is because creating a resource record for a host always requires an existing zone record to relate to. When creating a resource record for a host, the record types in the table below are supported throughout the user interface.

The available preset record types depend on the selected zone type!

DNS Resource Record Type	Description
A / AAAA	Use the A / AAAA record to associate an IP address with a hostname. Each host in a domain should have an A record.
CNAME	The CNAME record associates a canonical with an alias name.
DNAME	The DNAME record delegates requests to a subzone to another domain.
MX	The mail exchange record stores information about mail servers within the domain.
NS	The NS record defines which name server is responsible for a zone.
OTHER	The OTHER record provides space for entering information for other DNS records not explicitly covered in the UI.
PTR	The PTR record assigns an IP address to multiple hostnames and are used for reverse lookups.
SRV	The SRV record contains information about which IP-based services are available within a domain, e.g., SIP, LDAP, FTP.
TXT	The TXT record associates a text string with the hostname. Use this for services that do not have a DNS record type of their own, such as SPF. TXT records can contain multiple values or extra long values with a length of more than 255 characters.

This article describes how to create a resource record in its simplest form. The example assumes that any client that requests to resolve a query for a web server in the domain `example.com` will get a response for the IP address of that web server. In this example, it does not matter where the request originates from, and no redundant servers will be referred to.

Before You Begin

- Verify that all service IP addresses are already configured that are necessary for answering DNS queries on the respective incoming interfaces. For more information, see How to Assign

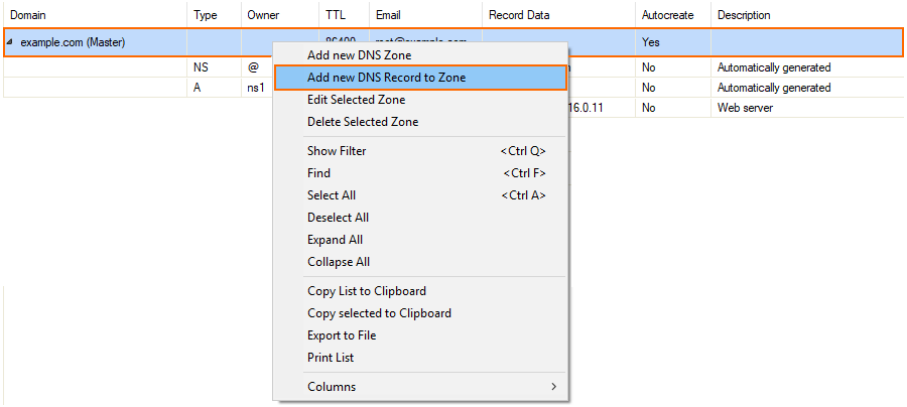
Services.

- Resource records must always be added to an existing zone, e.g., primary / reverse zone. Verify that one of these records is already configured.

Create a Resource Record

To add a resource record:

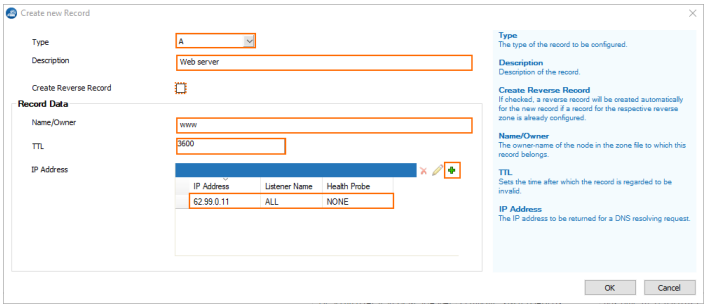
1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > Assigned Services > DNS > DNS-Service**.
2. In the left menu, click **Hosted Zones**.
3. In the main window, right-click onto the zone entry for which the resource record must be created, e.g., **example.com (Primary)** zone.
4. From the list, select **Add New DNS Record to Zone**.



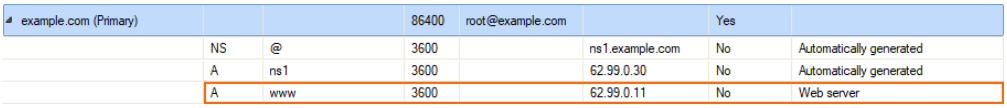
5. The window **Create new Record** is displayed.
6. For **Type**, select the record type identifier, e.g., **A**.
7. For **Description**, enter any text that best describes your host, e.g., Web server.
8. Select the **Create Reverse Record** check box if you want to have a reverse record automatically created for you.

   Before a reverse DNS record can be created automatically, the reverse zone must be configured first. Otherwise, the reverse DNS record will be discarded.
   For more information, see How to Create a Zone.
9. For **Name/Owner**, enter the name or owner of the record, e.g., **www**.
   If the record **Type** is CNAME, DNAME, or TXT, the field **Name/Owner** will also accept wildcards ('*').
10. For **TTL** (time to live [sec], change the value if necessary.
11. In the main window, click **+** to the right of the table of the section **IP Address**.
12. The **Add new Record's Element** window is displayed.
13. For **IP Address**, enter the IP address of the web server, e.g., 62.99.0.11 .
14. Click **OK**.

15. Click **OK**.



16. Click **Send Changes**.
17. Click **Activate**.



example.com (Primary)			86400	root@example.com		Yes	
	NS	@	3600		ns1.example.com	No	Automatically generated
	A	ns1	3600		62.99.0.30	No	Automatically generated
	A	www	3600		62.99.0.11	No	Web server

Figures

1. add_new_dns_record_to_zone.png
2. new_record_element.png
3. new_resource_record_created.png
4. new_resource_record_in_master_zone.png