How to Configure DHCP with Dynamic DNS

https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/96026067/

Configure dynamic DNS updates for the Barracuda CloudGen Firewall DHCP service. The DDNS update style is evaluated once after reading the dhcpd.conf file, not each time a client is assigned an IP address. As a result, the same DNS update style is used for all clients.

This article gives a general overview of configuring a setup that applies to the title of this article.

At the end of this article, there is a link to an article that illustrates how to do a certain setup based on a discrete practical use case.

Before You Begin

- Before configuring dynamic DNS, enable advanced pool configuration in the DHCP service setup. For more information, see How to Configure Advanced DHCP Settings.
- Make sure that a DNS service is created and configured on your firewall. For more information, see DNS.

Step 1. Configure the DNS Zones

Configure DNS zones for your clients. If a forward and a reverse lookup must be done, a valid zone must be configured where updates are allowed. A reverse zone is not required if only a forward lookup should be done.
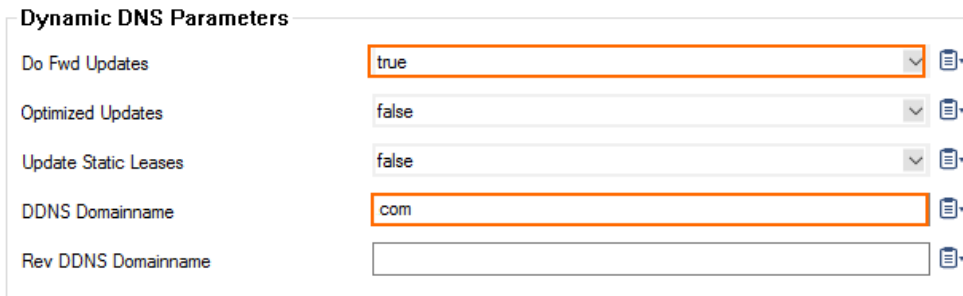
For more information, see How to Configure a Zone.

Step 2. Create a DHCP Subnet

Create a DHCP subnet for the clients that should receive DDNS updates. For more information, see How to Configure DHCP Subnets and Address Pools.

Step 3. Create a Parameter Template

Create a DHCP parameter template for the subnet the clients reside in:

- In the **Dynamic DNS Parameters** settings, set **Do Fwd Updates** to **true**.
- For dynamic DNS to work, you must also enter the **DDNS Domainname**.

For more information, see [How to Configure DHCP Parameter Templates](#) .

Step 4. Configure Dynamic DNS

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree >Box > Assigned Services > DHCP > DHCP Enterprise Configuration** .
2. In the left menu, expand the **Configuration Mode** section and click **Advanced View**.
3. In the left menu, select **Dynamic DNS**.
4. Click **Lock**.
5. Select whether to use a **DNS Update Scheme**.
    - When selecting **interim**, choose an option from the **Client Updates** list.
      > The DHCP server does not necessarily always update both the A and the PTR records. The FQDN (fully qualified domain name) option includes a flag that, when sent by the client, indicates that the client wishes to update its own A record. In that case, the server can be configured either to honor the client's intentions or ignore them. This is done with either statement "allow client-updates" or "ignore client-updates". By default, client updates are ignored.
6. (optional) In the **Zone Keys** table, click **+** and add the HMAC-MD5 keys for the DNS zones.
7. In the **DNS Zones** table, click **+** and add the DNS zones.
8. Specify the **Zone Type**. You can select:
    - **Forward** – (default) The hostname is looked up.
        - Enter the network of the forward lookup in the **Forward Zone Name** field.
    - **Reverse** – The IP address is looked up.
        - Enter the network of the reverse lookup in the **Reverse Lookup Net/Netmask** fields.
    - **Both** – IP address and hostname are looked up.
        - Enter the network of the forward and reverse lookup in the **Forward Zone Name** and **Reverse Lookup Net/Netmask** fields.
9. Enter the **DNS Server IP** address.
10. Select the **Authentication Key** for the zone that was entered in the **Zone Keys** table.

11. (optional) Click **+** and add additional DNS zones.
12. Click **OK**.
13. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

If you want to configure DHCP with dynamic DNS based on a discrete use case, see Example - How to Configure DHCP with Dynamic DNS.

Figures

1. param_temp.png