

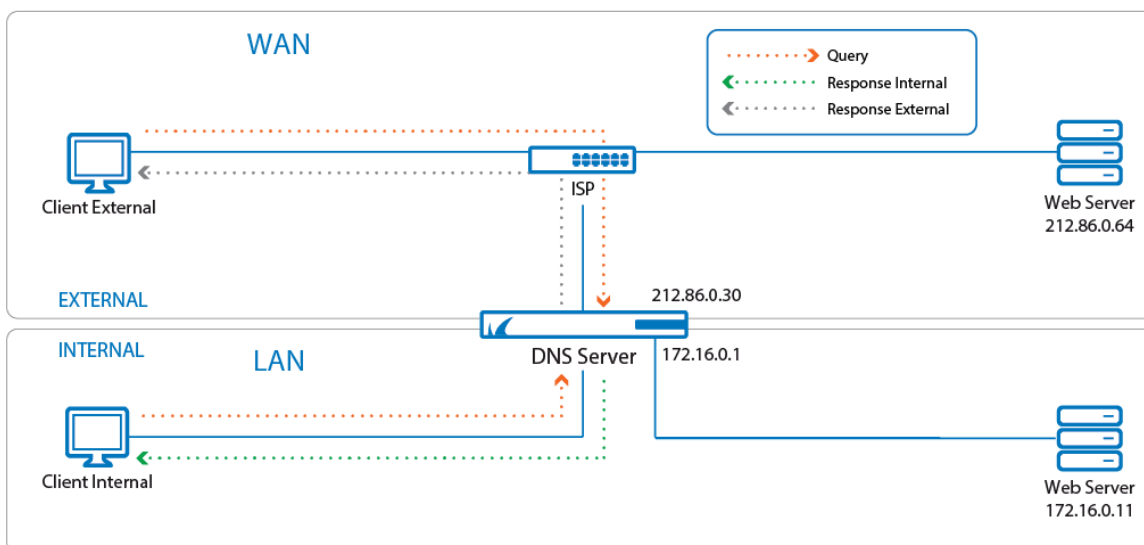
How to Configure a Split DNS Setup

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/96026356/>

In certain situations, you might need to refer to a target with two different IP addresses. For instance, if a company runs a common web server for the WAN and the LAN, clients on the WAN must receive a different IP address than the clients on the LAN. In a similar scenario, two different servers with the same content can be referred to by different IP addresses, depending on where the resolving query originated from.

The solution is to configure a resource record with two IP addresses. By tagging the resource record for the external web server with an explicit external listener (e.g., myExternalListener) that has been priorly configured, the related IP address will be part of the response for queries originating from the WAN. The same goes for a private web server on the LAN with an explicit internal listener (e.g., myInternalListener) that has also been priorly configured. For more information on how to create an explicit listener, see [How to Configure a DNS Listener](#).

This example assumes that queries are originating only from direct-attached networks.



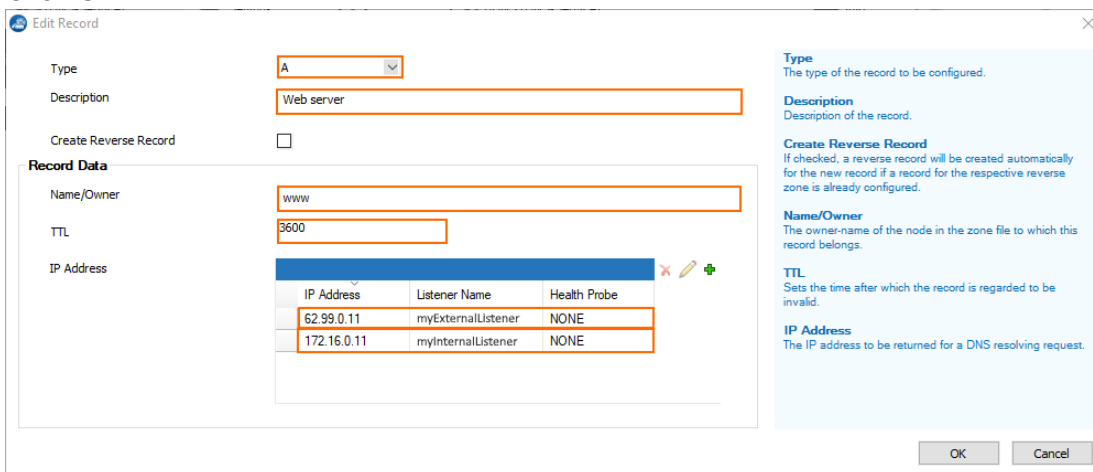
Before You Begin

- 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 primary zone. Verify that a primary zone record is already configured. For more information, see [How to Configure a Zone](#).
- Ensure that you have already configured two explicit listeners (e.g., myInternalListener, myExternalListener) with the respective classes 'INTERNAL' and 'EXTERNAL'. For more information on how to create an explicit listener, see [How to Configure a DNS Listener](#).

Configure a Split DNS Setup

In this example configuration, the external web server is reachable on the IP address 62.99.0.11. On the LAN, the private web server is reachable on the IP address 172.16.0.11.

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 on 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. For **Type**, select the record type identifier, e.g., **A**.
6. For **Description**, enter any text that best describes your host, e.g., **Web server**.
7. For **Name/Owner**, enter the name or owner of the record, e.g., **www**.
8. For **TTL** (time to live [sec]), change the value if necessary.
9. In the main window, click **+** to the right of the table of the section **IP Address**.
10. The **Add new Record's Element** window is displayed.
11. For **IP Address**, enter the IP address for the external web server, e.g., **62.99.0.11**.
12. For **Listener Name**, select your explicitly configured external listener, e.g., **myExternalListener**.
13. Click **OK**.
14. Click **+** again.
15. The **Add new Record's Element** window is displayed.
16. For **IP Address**, enter the IP address for the internal Web server, e.g., **172.16.0.11**.
17. For **Listener Name**, select your explicitly configured internal listener, e.g., **myInternalListener**.
18. Click **OK**.



Edit Record

Type: **A**

Description: **Web server**

Create Reverse Record: ☐

Record Data

Name/Owner: **www**

TTL: **3600**

IP Address

IP Address	Listener Name	Health Probe
62.99.0.11	myExternalListener	NONE
172.16.0.11	myInternalListener	NONE

Type
The type of the record to be configured.

Description
Description of the record.

Create Reverse Record
If checked, a reverse record will be created automatically for the new record if a record for the respective reverse zone is already configured.

Name/Owner
The owner-name of the node in the zone file to which this record belongs.

TTL
Sets the time after which the record is regarded to be invalid.

IP Address
The IP address to be returned for a DNS resolving request.

OK Cancel

19. Click **OK**.

example.com (Master)			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, 172.16.0.11	No	Web server

20. Click **Send Changes**.

21. Click **Activate**.

The CloudGen Firewall will now respond to internal and external queries with different IP addresses.

Figures

1. split_dns1a.png
2. split_dns_IPs_configured_01.png
3. split_dns_IPs_in_master_zone.png

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