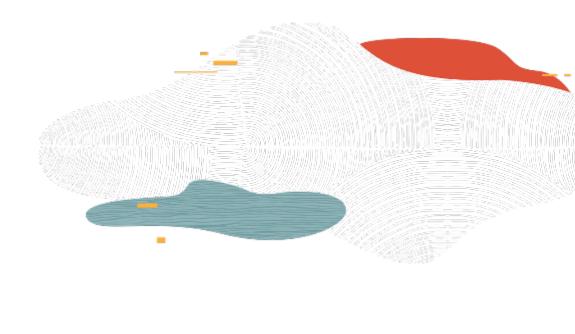


Level 100

Jamal Arif Oracle Cloud Infrastructure October, 2019



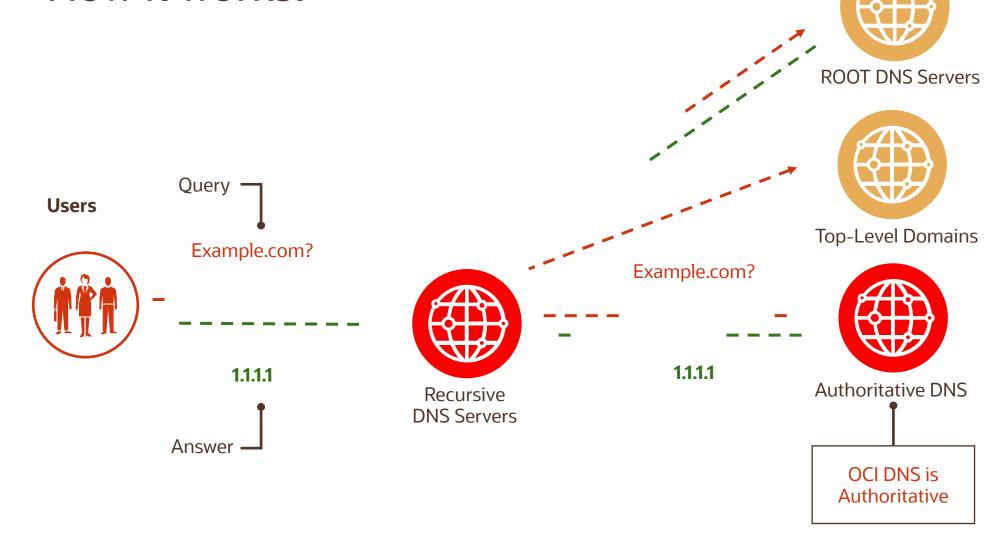


Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- DNS Zone Management
 - Managing Zone and records
 - Secondary Zone Use Cases

DNS – How it works!





DNS Zone Management

DNS Zone Management

- Highly scalable, global anycast Domain Name System (DNS) network that assures high site availability and low latency
- Offers a complete set of functions for zone management:
 - Create and manage zones and records
 - Import/upload zone files
 - Filter and sort views of zones and records
 - Secondary DNS support
 - APIs and SDKs



Supported Record Types

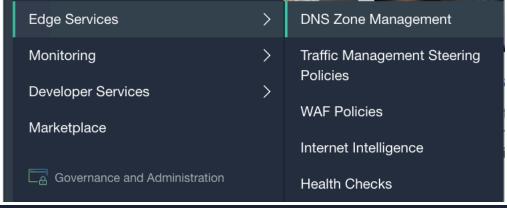
OCI DNS supports the following DNS records

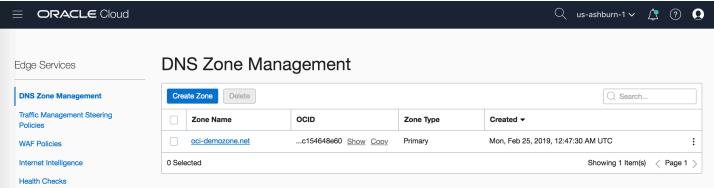
- A (IPv4 Address Record) <u>RFC 1035</u>
- AAAA (IPv6 Address Record) <u>RFC 3596</u>
- CAA (Certificate Authority Authorization) <u>RFC</u> 6844
- CDNSKEY (Child DNSKEY) RFC 7344
- CDS (Child Delegation Signer) RFC 7344
- CERT (Certificate Record) <u>RFC 2538</u>, <u>RFC 4398</u>
- CNAME (Canonical Name Record) <u>RFC 1035</u>
- CSYNC (Child-toParent sync Record) <u>RFC 7477</u>
- DHCID (DHCP Identification Record) RFC 4701
- DKIM (Domain Key Identified Mail Record <u>RFC</u> 6376
- DNAME (Delegation Name Record) RFC 6672
- DNSKEY (DNS Key Record) RFC 4034
- DS (Delegation Signer Record) RFC 4034
- IPSECKEY (IPSec Key Record) RFC 4025
- KEY (Key Record) <u>RFC 4025</u>
- KX (Key Exchanger Record) RFC 2230

- LOC (Location Record) RFC 1876
- MX (Mail Exchange Record) RFC 1035
- NS (Name Server Record) RFC 1035
- PTR (Pointer Record) RFC 1035
- SOA (Start of Authority Record) RFC 1035
- SPF (Sender Policy Framework) <u>RFC 4408</u>
- SRV (Service Locator Record) RFC 2782
- SSHFP (SSH Public Key Fingerprint) RFC 6594
- TLSA (Transport Layer Security Auth) RFC 6698
- TXT (Text Record) <u>RFC 1035</u>
- ALIAS (CNAME at the apex)
 - A private pseudo-record that allows CNAME functionality at the apex of a zone.

DNS Zone Management

- OCI DNS is available in the OCI Console under the "Edge Services" tab
- This will bring the user to the DNS Zone Management Screen. From here the user can create Zones to see that the service is working



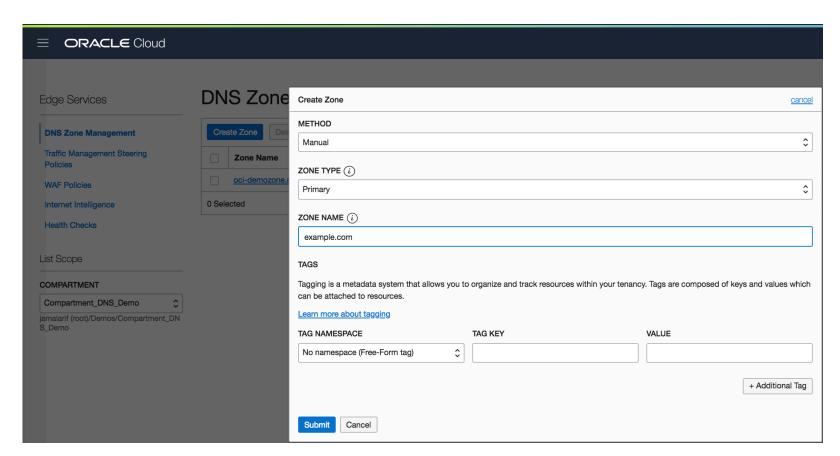


Adding a Zone

From the Managed DNS – Zones page:

- Click "Add Zone", Select Method type of "Manual"
- Enter a "Zone Name", Select Zone Type of "Primary"

Zone is created and can be verified from the Managed DNS Zones Management page

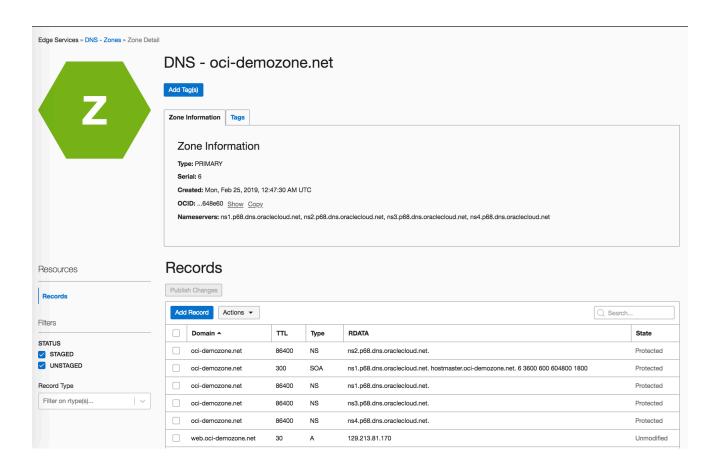




View/Add Records

- Select a zone to view record details for that zone
- Zone details will show the list of records for that zone
- Select Add Record to add new record
- Click "Publish Changes" to update Zone with new record details.

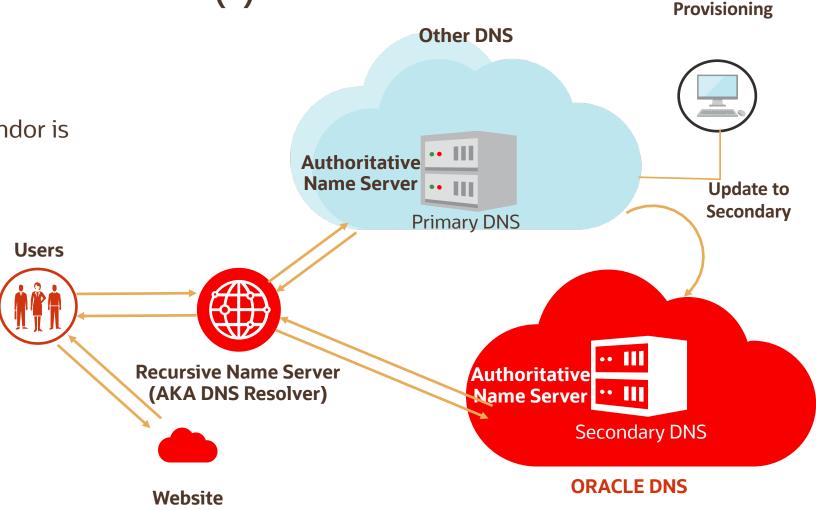
Default NS and SOA records are automatically generated when a Zone is created, so no new records need to be added to generate query data



DNS Zone – Use Cases Secondary DNS Architecture (1)

Configuration 1:

 Oracle is Secondary, another vendor is Primary

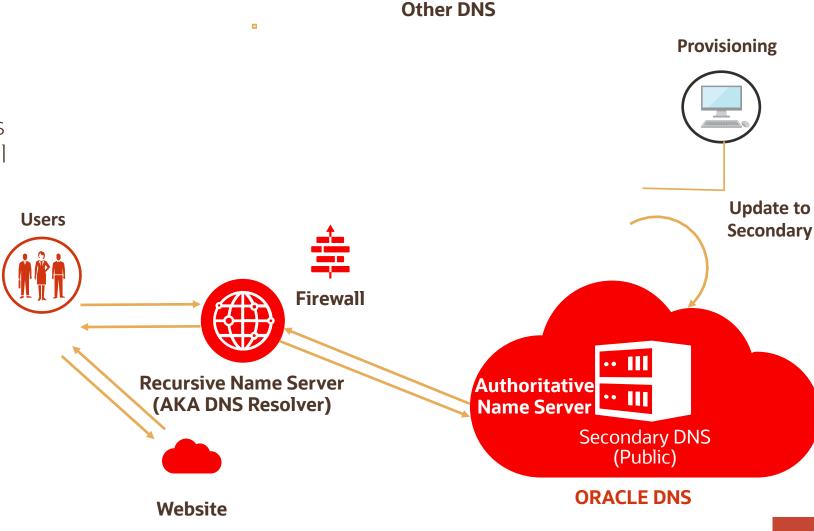




DNS Zone – Use Cases Secondary DNS Architecture with 'Hidden Master'

Configuration 2: "Hidden Master" Secondary

- Only public-facing nameserver is visible from the outside world. All DNS requests are sent to this nameserver.
- Primary DNS services secured behind firewall
- Customer maintains complete control
- Public-facing DNS network is global, primary network doesn't need to be



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