

Configuring PowerDNS Support

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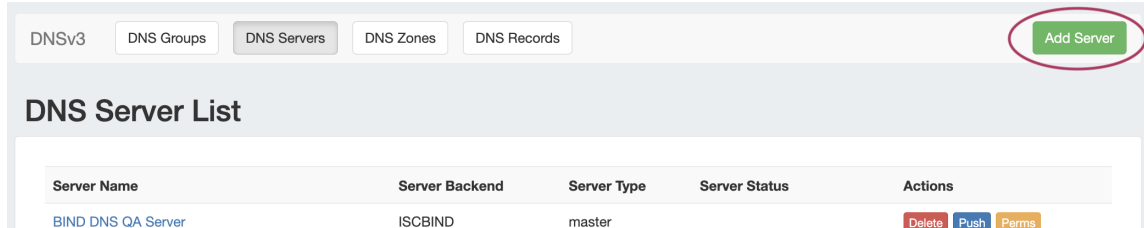
Additional Information

Environments supported

- PowerDNS version 3.0 or above on the target server(s)
- BIND or MySQL backend

Step 1: Add a PowerDNS Server

To create a new server, start from the [DNS](#) Tab, select the **DNS Servers** sub menu. Then, click the "Add Server" button next to "DNS Server List".



This will open the "Server Settings" page.

Server Settings

1) Set Server Common Settings

In the "Common Settings" section of Server Settings, enter the new server's Display Name (the name that will appear on the ProVision interface), the FQDN / IP, server type, DNS service type, and desired parent Resource (may be left at the default Top Level Resource). For PowerDNS servers, ensure that either "PowerDNS BIND" or "PowerDNS MySQL" is selected under DSN server type.

Common Settings

Display Name:

This is the server name that will appear in the DNS interface.

FQDN or IP:

The IP address that ProVision will use to connect to this server.

DNS Port:

The port will be used for DDNS and DNS Queries to the server.

Server Type:

Master

Export Zones: ☐ OFF

DNS Service:

PowerDNS Bind

Parent Resource:

TLR

The new server resource will be a child of the Parent Resource.

Enable Records Check: ☐ OFF
ProVision is checking if the DNS responds with a proper values to the zone records. In order record monitoring to work properly, you must enter a proper NameServer as "FQDN or IP" field.

Enable TSIG Key for transfers: ☐ OFF
If enabled, the provided TSIG key will be added to the ACL config of the related DNS Servers.

2) Set Server Specific Settings

The next section is entering server service-type specific settings. The options visible in this section will depend on the "DNS Service" type chosen under "Common Settings".

Here, we see the fields for PowerDNS BIND server settings. Enter the server Username, Password, Port, Remote Director, Named Conf. Path, and Pre/Post Command (if desired). Your fields may vary for other server types.

For SSH Public Key Authentication, DNSSEC, and Dynamic Option updates, click on the ON / OFF toggle to select "ON" or "OFF" for each as needed.

PowerDNS BIND Settings

SSH Public Key Authentication: ☐ OFF

Please choose your SSH authentication type.

Username:

Username for the SSH connection. It must have write access to the PowerDNS configurations and zone folders. PowerDNS must also have write permissions to the files that are created with the user.

Password:

Port:

Server SSH Port.

SSH Route:

Use ssh routes in order to define a chain from ssh jump hosts.

Remote Directory:

Path to the remote server where to store the generated zone files.

Named Conf Path:

Path to the named.conf config.

Zones Relative Path (chroot environment):

This path will be used to configure where the zone files are stored relative to the named root. This must be configured properly if you are running ISC BIND with the chroot isolation flag.

Pre Command:

Post Command:

Enable DNSSEC: ☒ ON

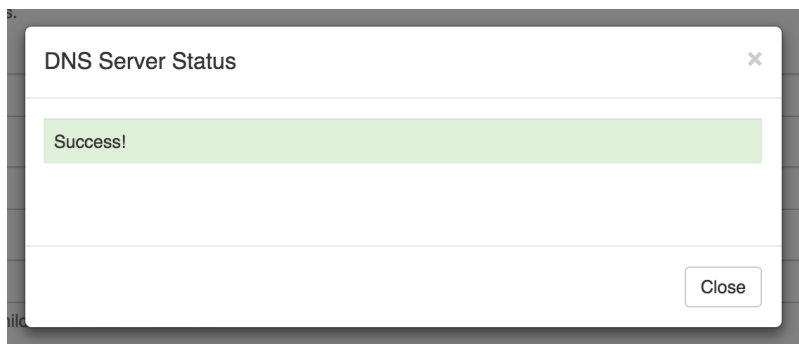
Enable Dynamic Updates: ☒ ON

In order to support Dynamic DNS Update you must have PowerDNS version 3.4.0 or bigger. You must set "allow-dnsupdate-from=ProVision_IP" and "dnsupdate=yes" or "experimental-dnsupdate=yes" depending on your version.

After entering the server-specific settings in this section, you can click the "Test Connection" button at the bottom right of the page to test the server connection and authentication.



A window will pop up showing a success or failure response.



3) Set DNS Group Settings for Server

In the last section, select a default Group to be associated with the server. Zones assigned to the selected Group will automatically be attached to the server.

A screenshot of the 'DNS Group Settings' form. It has a title bar. Below the title bar, there is a section for 'Export Groups as Views' with a toggle switch set to 'OFF'. Below that, there is a section for 'Attach to Group:' with a dropdown menu showing 'Example Group'. The dropdown menu is circled in red. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Test Connection' and 'Save changes'.

4) Save Changes

Save your changes when done! Just click the "Save Changes" button at the bottom right of the page.

A screenshot of the 'DNS Group Settings' form, identical to the previous one. The 'Save changes' button at the bottom right is circled in red.

The new server will now be added to the DNS Servers list. These settings may be changed at any time by selecting the server from the server list and editing the information.

Step 2: Import PowerDNS Zones

While in the [Admin](#) section, navigate to the [Data Import](#) Tab. Select the "Power DNS Zone Import" link.

To import your data, simply choose your PowerDNS server and click "Import".

This operation will pull all zones on the target server.

This operation may take quite some time.

Choose a server: 

Import

Step 3: Push zones to PowerDNS

Navigate back to the [DNS](#) tab, and select the "DNS Servers" tab.

Locate the PowerDNS server in the DNS Servers list, and then click the "Push" button under "Actions" at the end of the row.

ANewServer	ISCBIND	master	Delete Push Perms
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BIND Backend

Note on SSH

The integration does not require a remote database connection, but it does require an SSH account and a writable directory. The SSH account must have access to the server. This account will also be used for DNSSEC functionality within PowerDNS.

MySQL Backend

Note on SSH

The integration requires a remote database connection, so will need a mysql user with permissions for remote administration. We highly recommend using ACLs to ensure that configuration only occurs from intended sources.

For DNSSEC functionality, you will need a standard SSH user account withing your PowerDNS user group

Please note that Views are not supported with the MySQL backend

Only BIND and MySQL backends are supported.

Additional Information

For additional information on working in DNS, see the following sections:

- [Working with DNS Servers](#)
- [Configuring ISC BIND Support](#)
- [Configuring Secure64 Support](#)
- [Configuring Split Horizon and Views](#)
- [Configuring DNSSEC](#)
- [Import DNS Zones](#)
- [DNS Tab](#)