Creating an Authoritative Reverse-Mapping Zone

An authoritative reverse-mapping zone is an area of network space for which one or more name servers—primary and secondary—have the responsibility to respond to address-to-name queries. Infoblox supports reverse-mapping zones for both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. You can add in-addr.arpa and ip6.arpa as the top-level reverse-mapping zones. Note that you cannot add these zones using their IP addresses or netmasks, however, you can add them by name "in-addr.arpa" and "ip6.arpa" respectively.

Specifying an RFC 2317 Prefix

RFC 2317, Classless IN-ADDR.ARPA delegation is an IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) document that describes a method of delegating parts of the DNS IPv4 reverse-mapping tree that correspond to subnets smaller than a /24 (from a /25 to a /31). The DNS IPv4 reverse-mapping tree has nodes broken at octet boundaries of IP addresses, which correspond to the old classful network masks. So, IPv4 reverse-mapping zones (and delegation points) usually fall on /8, /16, or /24 boundaries.

With the proliferation of CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) support for routing, ISPs no longer assign entire /24 networks to customers that only need a handful of IPv4 addresses. In general, IPv4 address assignments no longer fall on classful boundaries. For DNS, a problem comes into play when an ISP gives a customer an address range that is smaller than a /24, but the customer also wants to be delegated the DNS reverse-mapping zone.

If the ISP gives you, for example, a subnet with a 25-bit mask, then you only have half of the /24 address range. If you configure your DNS server to be authoritative for the zone corresponding to a /24 subnet, the DNS server cannot resolve half of the possible reverse-mapping records in the zone. RFC 2317 defines an approach, considered a best practice, which addresses this issue.

In addition to IPv4 reverse-mapping zones, you can also configure IPv4 reverse-mapping delegation zones that have an RFC2317 prefix. For more information about configuring a delegation for a reverse-mapping zone, see Configuring a Delegation.

**Note:** Before enabling RFC 2317 support for zones, disable forwards for the zone, especially when any sort of delegation (including RFC 2317) is being used. If you do not, reverse lookups may fail. For more information, contact Infoblox Support for the Tech Note on RFC 2317 delegation.

Adding an IPv4 Reverse-Mapping Zone

To add an IPv4 reverse-mapping zone:

1. From the Data Management tab, select the DNS tab, expand the Toolbar and click Add -> Zone -> Add Auth Zone.
2. In the Add Authoritative Zone wizard, click Add an authoritative IPv4 reverse-mapping zone and click Next.
3. Specify the following zone information:
   - **IPv4Network**: Enter the IPv4 address for the address space for which you want to define the reverse-mapping zone and select a netmask from the Netmask drop-down list. Alternatively, you can specify the address in CIDR format, such as 192/8.
     - To use an RFC 2317 prefix, select a netmask value that is between 25 to 31, inclusive. Grid Manager displays the RFC2317Prefix field. Enter a prefix in the text field. Prefixes can include alphanumeric characters. For information, see Specifying an RFC 2317 Prefix.
   - **Name**: Enter the domain name of the reverse-mapping zone.
   - **DNS View**: This field displays only when there is more than one DNS view in the current network view. Select a DNS view from the drop-down list.
   - **Comment**: Optionally, enter additional information about the zone.
   - **Disable this zone**: Select this option to temporarily disable this zone. For information, see Enabling and Disabling Zones.
   - **Lock this zone**: Select this option to lock the zone so that you can make changes to it and prevent others from making conflicting changes. For information, see Locking and Unlocking Zones.
4. Save the configuration, or click Next to continue to the next steps in the wizard as follows:
   - Define the name servers for the zone. For information on specifying primary and secondary servers, see Assigning Zone Authority to Name Servers. For information on specifying authoritative name server groups, see Using Authoritative Name Server Groups.
   - If you have assigned a Microsoft server as the primary server for the zone and if the zone is AD-integrated, you can configure a list of domain controllers that are allowed to add NS records to the zone. For information see, Configuring Domain Controller List.
   - Define extensible attributes. For information, see Using Extensible Attributes.
   - Click the Schedule icon at the top of the wizard to schedule this task. In the Schedule Change panel, enter a date, time, and time zone. For information, see Scheduling Tasks.
5. Click Restart if it appears at the top of the screen.

Adding an IPv6 Reverse-Mapping Zone
To add an IPv6 reverse-mapping zone:

1. From the **Data Management** tab, select the **DNS** tab, expand the Toolbar and click **Add -> Zone -> Add Auth Zone**.
2. In the **Add Authoritative Zone** wizard, click **Add an authoritative IPv6 reverse-mapping zone** and click **Next**.
3. Enter the following zone information:
   - **IPv6 Network Prefix**: Enter the 128-bit IPv6 address for the address space for which you want to define the reverse-mapping zone. When you enter an IPv6 address, you can use double colons to compress a contiguous sequence of zeros. You can also omit any leading zeros in a four-hexadecimal group. For example, the complete IPv6 address `2006:0000:0000:0123:4567:89ab:0000:cdef` can be shortened to `2006::123:4567:89ab:0:cdef`. Note that if there are multiple noncontiguous groups of zeros, the double colon can only be used for one group to avoid ambiguity. The NIOS appliance displays an IPv6 address in its shortened form, regardless of its form when it was entered. Choose the network prefix that defines the IPv6 network address space.
   - **Name**: Enter the domain name of the reverse-mapping zone.
   - **DNS View**: This field displays only when there is more than one DNS view in the current network view. Select a DNS view from the drop-down list.
   - **Comment**: Enter a descriptive comment about the zone.
   - **Disable**: Click this check box to temporarily disable this zone. For information, see *Enabling and Disabling Zones*.
   - **Lock**: Click this check box to lock the zone so that you can make changes to it and prevent others from making conflicting changes. For information, see *Locking and Unlocking Zones*.
4. Save the configuration, or click **Next** to continue to the next steps in the wizard as follows:
   - Define the name servers for the zone. For information on specifying primary and secondary servers, see *Assigning Zone Authoritative Name Servers*. For information on specifying authoritative name server groups, see *Using Authoritative Name Server Groups*.
   - Define extensible attributes. For information, see *Using Extensible Attributes*.
   - Click the Schedule icon at the top of the wizard to schedule this task. In the **Schedule Change** panel, enter a date, time, and time zone. For information, see *Scheduling Tasks*. **

or

For information, see *Scheduling Tasks*. **

For information, see *Scheduling Tasks*. **