

DNS configuration on the AD Controller

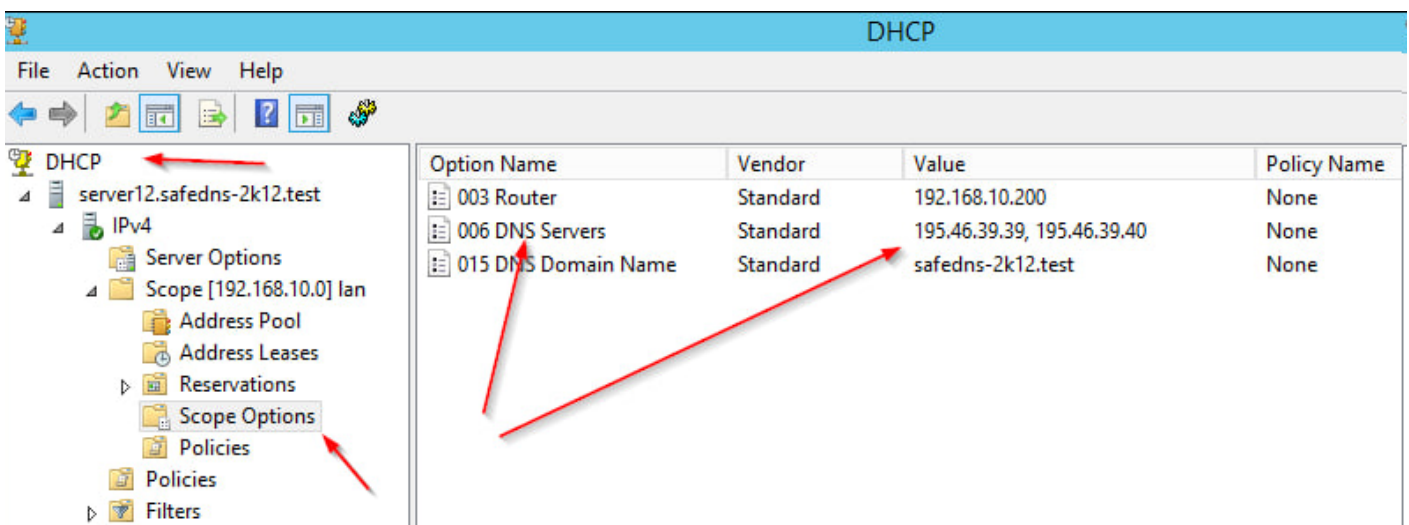
There are 2 scenarios for how to configure DNS in the AD environment:

1. Configuration of the SafeDNS servers for each user via DHCP.

The user can not benefit from the faster DNS resolve - DNS cache using this configuration. We are not recommending using that option within the AD environment.

Open Control Panel => Administrative Tools=> DHCP

Configure the scope using the example below:



The screenshot shows the DHCP console window. The left pane displays a tree view with the following structure:

- DHCP
 - server12.safedns-2k12.test
 - IPv4
 - Server Options
 - Scope [192.168.10.0] lan
 - Address Pool
 - Address Leases
 - Reservations
 - Scope Options
 - Policies
 - Policies
 - Filters

The right pane shows a table of DHCP options:

Option Name	Vendor	Value	Policy Name
003 Router	Standard	192.168.10.200	None
006 DNS Servers	Standard	195.46.39.39, 195.46.39.40	None
015 DNS Domain Name	Standard	safedns-2k12.test	None

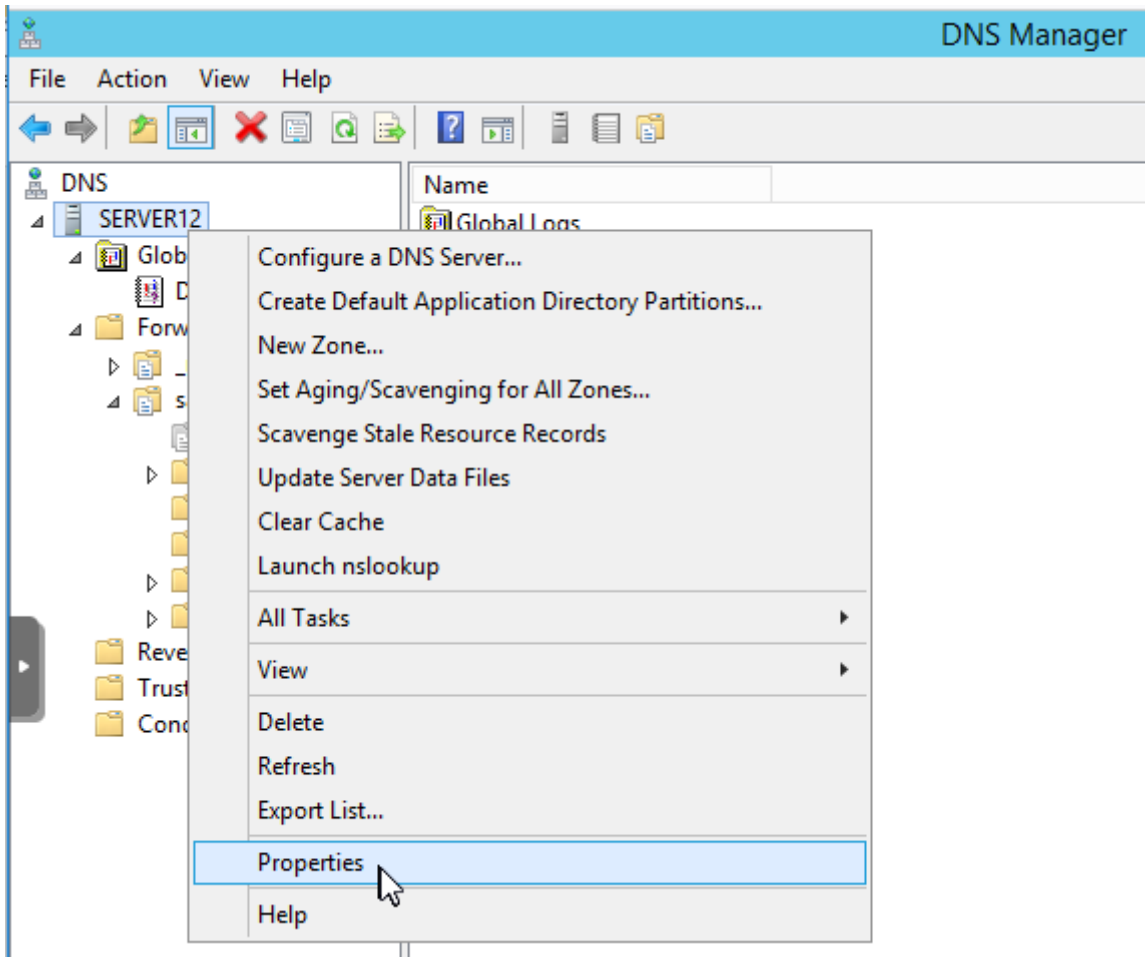
Red arrows in the image point from the 'DHCP' folder in the tree to the table, from the 'Scope Options' folder to the '015 DNS Domain Name' row, and from the '006 DNS Servers' row to the '015 DNS Domain Name' row.

2. Configuration of the local DNS server.

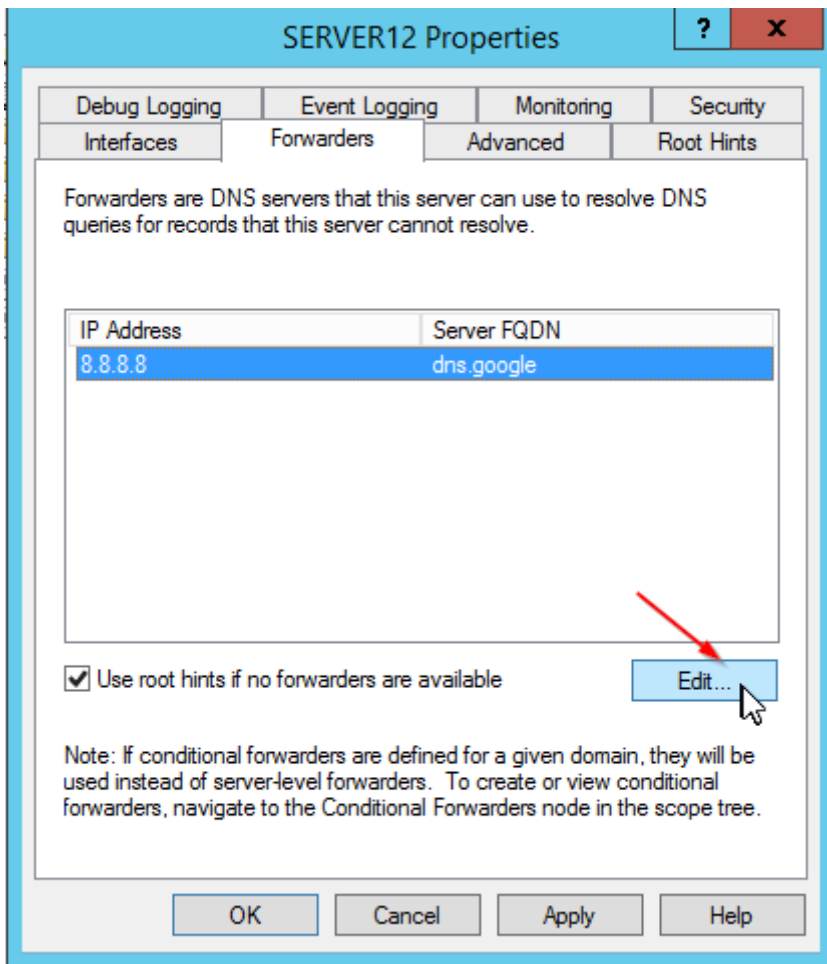
The role of the DNS server should be installed on the server and the DNS server should be configured using the following example:

Open Control Panel => Administrative Tools => DNS

On the DNS manager tap on the local server (our case is SERVER12) context menu => Properties

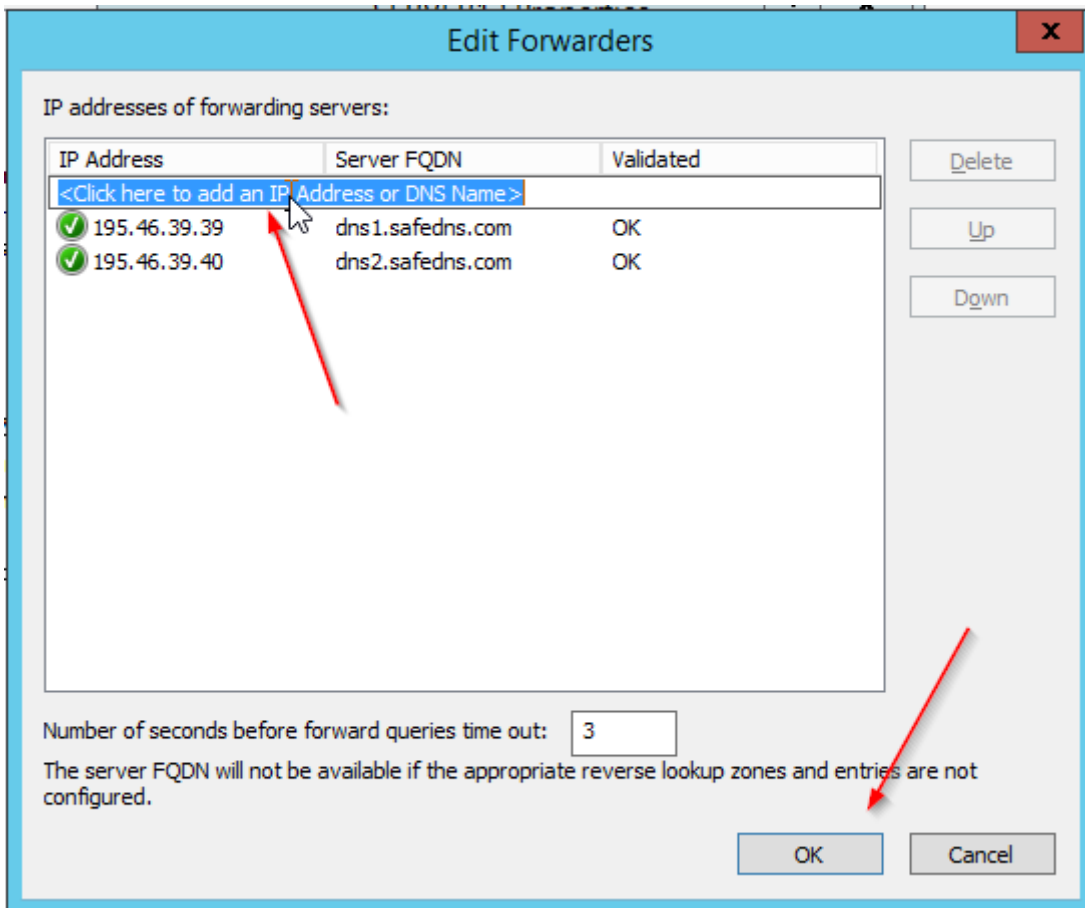


Tap the Edit Button:



Click on the area <Click here to add an IP address or DNS Name>

And enter SafeDNS DNS servers: **195.46.39.39** and **195.46.39.40**



Once finished, tap the OK button. The server's icon should be green - meaning that the DNS connection to the server can be established.

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