

## Re: SBS self hosting DNS setup

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*Source:*

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Windows/microsoft.public.windows.server.dns/2006-02/msg00208.html>

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- *From:* "Ace Fekay [MVP]" <PleaseSubstituteMyActualFirstName&LastNameHere@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
  - *Date:* Wed, 15 Feb 2006 12:30:02 -0500
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In [news:321A0B4D-E2B7-49D3-8600-83A5F0CB4A47@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:news:321A0B4D-E2B7-49D3-8600-83A5F0CB4A47@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx), TheDude(Tom) <TheDudeTom@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> stated, which I commented on below:

Thks Ace. I closed other post. I thought I made this question clear by stating I created a a new FW LUP zone for mycomp.com for external access to my intranet.

I make the owa, www etc entries at the public DNS provider to point to my outside router IP. But what entries go in the new mycomp.com zone? where do they point? 10.x.x.2 or 68.x.x.46, internal nic ?

Yes, for internal users, the internal NIC only.

I created mail.mycomp.com in public dns. Don't I need a matching record for mail, www, owa etc on my internal dns? My internal mail server's name is stevie not mail. So do I have this wrong?

Internal machines, assuming they are using Exchange and Outlook, do NOT require a 'mail' or MX record.

I thought the split dns is the solution to mixing up the dns records. And prevents looping back.

No. It's just to make the logon names the same as their email addresses. It complicates matters if you ask me. Also, if the webserver is hosted elsewhere, or even internally on a different server other than the DCs (in your case your sole SBS), don't expect to get to it by not using the 'www' in front of the domain name. If you want to do that, there are more steps involved.

Also, you've got an issue with the multihomed DC. Multihoming a DC is not recommended and there are NUMEROUS steps to fix it and ensure AD functionality and that the DNS SRV registration records for AD are correct.

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Why is there no comprehensive MS article/how to for this on SBS? All i can find are bits and pieces. Nobody self hosts?

Yes, many self host. However, this is an industry thing based on scenario and not Microsoft specific when it comes to internal/external domains the same and using private/public (NAT) IPs.

" If you are attempting to host your external domain on your internal DNS,

then there's an issue with mixing private IPs and public IPs. You just can't do it. You'll need a separated DNS server just for the public records. Matter of fact, the registrars want you to have a minimum of two DNS servers for each domain zone."

Why did you say this? It's blatently obvious.

So is this:

If you want to offer your users OWA, OMA, FTP, WWW, those records must be

made on the DNS server(s) hosting your public zone and all pointing to that 68.x.x.46 address. You can't do this internally and expect the internal clients to connect to the outside IP and be redirected back in. NAT doesn't work that way, no matter from what manufaturer.

By my mentioning Split dns both of these issues are moot. Can you please be more specific?

Is there a preferred Microsoft way to set this up? Tom

There is no "Microsoft" specific way of doing any of these other than what's been practiced in teh industry by many, and depends on your scenario. I mentioned the above stuff as a 'just-in-case' since many people when they post DO NOT GIVE all the pertenant info about their scenario and many of us need to guess, assume or ask questions.

If you say they're moot, then I assume you understand the issues with NAT. NAT won't do a U-Turn from an internal request to it's outside IP back internally whether using a Microsoft NAT solution or ANY OTHER name brand (Cisco, Netscreen, Linksys, Netgear, etc etc etc). It's a NAT limitation. That is why you need to create your internal records if accessing an

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internal resource that you \*may\* be hosting externally with an internal private IP. As for Exchange and Outlook, that is a MAPI connection using AD resources to authenticate and access the mail server. If you were to be using POP or IMAP internally, then you would need to specifically stipulate the internal private IPs.

Does that make sense? Please elaborate on anything that doesn't.

Ace

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