



Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software

The Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software feature enables Cisco IOS software devices to perform Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates to ensure that an IP host DNS name is correctly associated with its IP address.

It provides two mechanisms to generate or perform DDNS: the IETF standard as defined by RFC 2136 and a generic HTTP using various DNS services. With this feature, you can define a list of hostnames and IP addresses that will receive updates, specify an update method, and specify a configuration for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) triggered updates.

Feature History for the Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software Feature

Release	Modification
12.3(8)YA	This feature was introduced.
12.3(14)T	This feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
12.2(27)SBA	This feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Finding Support Information for Platforms and Cisco IOS Software Images

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS software image support. Access Cisco Feature Navigator at <http://www.cisco.com/go/fn>. You must have an account on Cisco.com. If you do not have an account or have forgotten your username or password, click **Cancel** at the login dialog box and follow the instructions that appear.

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Restrictions for Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software

The performance of the DHCP client can be impacted when the Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software feature is enabled, because of sending DDNS update packets and waiting for responses from the server (before sending the ACK to the client REQUEST) and the client (immediately after receiving the ACK and assigning the address to the interface). The default for the client is two attempts with a 5-second wait time between attempts.

The DHCP server continues to process DHCP client DISCOVER and REQUEST packets while waiting for the DDNS updates to complete. Even if the update is done before sending the ACK to the client, it does not delay processing of other DHCP requests. The DHCP server could be impacted minimally because of the time and memory needed in order to set up the DDNS update and get things started.

Reloading the system may take a little longer in some cases, such as, if there are outstanding DDNS updates that need to complete.

Information About Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software

To configure the Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software, you should understand the following concepts:

- [Domain Name System and Dynamic Updates, page 2](#)
- [DDNS Updates for HTTP-Based Protocols, page 2](#)
- [DHCP Support for DDNS Updates, page 3](#)
- [Feature Design of Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software, page 3](#)

Domain Name System and Dynamic Updates

The DNS was designed to support queries of a statically configured database. The data was expected to change, but minimally. All updates were made as external edits to a zone master file. The domain name identifies a node within the domain name space tree structure. Each node has a set (possibly empty) of Resource Records (RRs). All RRs having the same NAME, CLASS, and TYPE are called a Resource Record Set (RRset).

There are address (A) or forward RRs and pointer (PTR) or reverse RRs. The DDNS update can specify additions or deletions of hostnames and IP addresses. The two mechanisms to update this information are by using HTTP-based protocols such as DynDNS.org or by using the IETF standard.

DDNS Updates for HTTP-Based Protocols

The Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software feature provides the capability of a proprietary HTTP-based protocol to generate or perform DDNS updates. The most notable HTTP-based protocol is DynDNS.org, but there are many others.

Since most of these protocols consist of a simple HTTP command that specifies parameters such as hostname and IP address in the URL portion of the command, this feature takes the same generic approach. You can specify the hostname and IP address in a URL. Configuration of a maximum interval between updates is also allowed.

DHCP Support for DDNS Updates

Before the Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software feature, a DHCP server assigned IP addresses to DHCP clients and any DNS information was static. In a network that uses a DHCP server, there are many cases in which DNS hostnames should be associated with the IP addresses that are being assigned. There is an existing method for dynamically updating DNS for DHCP by using information in the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) DHCP option (if it is supplied by the client).

The Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software feature enables the DHCP server to support a new FQDN DHCP option. In addition, when the address on an interface is configured, the client can pass the new FQDN option to the server so that name-to-address and address-to-name translations can be updated for the DHCP client as well.

Feature Design of Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software

The Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software feature enables the tracking of the FQDN DHCP option. If dynamic updates are enabled for the DHCP server, the server updates the PTR RR. The PTR RRs are used for reverse mapping (translation of addresses to names). PTRs use official names not aliases. The name in a PTR record is the local IP address portion of the reverse name.

If the client requests the server to update A RRs as well, the server will attempt to do it. The A RR provides the name-to-address mapping for a DNS zone. The server may be configured to override the client suggestion and always update PTR and A RRs.

The DHCP client can specify whether or not it wants to allow dynamic updates (include the FQDN option), instruct the server to allow the client to update both A and PTR RRs (normally only the A RR is updated by the client), and optionally instruct the server not to update any DNS information (either because the client will be updating both or simply because the client does not want the server to do any updates at all).

There are three basic components of the Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software feature that are as follows:

- Definition of the hostname list and IP addresses that will receive updates using a new command that specifies a group of hostnames. Each configured list can consist of any number of IPv4 addresses or hostnames. If a hostname is configured, the name is translated to an IPv4 address at the time at which it is used.
- Specification of an update method. The options are HTTP, DDNS, or an internal Cisco IOS name cache. If the HTTP option is specified, the configuration will include a URL. The username and password must be explicitly written into the URL string and the entire “GET” operation must be specified on one line. The specification will be stored in a linked list. If the update method is DDNS, the configuration will include the update of the IP address.

Events that trigger updates can be as follows:

- IP address that is assigned by a DHCP server for an IP device
- IP address assigned to a router using a DHCP client
- Forwarding of the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of a user or router hostname from the DHCP client to the server
- Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)/IP Control Protocol (IPCP) obtaining an IP address for a router interface
- Forced update using a timer to verify a router IP address

Associated with each update method is a value specifying the maximum number of seconds between updates. If left unspecified, then the update is performed only when the address is changed. If specified, the update is performed automatically if the specified number of seconds have passed since the last update.

How to Configure Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software

This section contains the following procedures:

- [Configuring a Host List, page 4](#) (optional)
- [Verifying the Host-List Configuration, page 6](#) (optional)
- [Configuring DHCP Support of DDNS Updates, page 9](#) (optional)
- [Configuring DDNS Update Support on Interfaces, page 11](#) (required)
- [Configuring a Pool of DHCP Servers to Support DDNS Updates, page 14](#) (optional)
- [Configuring the Update Method and Interval, page 16](#) (required)
- [Verifying DDNS Updates, page 19](#) (optional)



Note

The internal Cisco IOS name cache does not require any configuration.

Configuring a Host List

Perform this task to configure a host list if you are going to use a host list in your configuration.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ip host-list *host-list-name***
4. **host [*vrf vrf-name*] {*host-ip-address* | *hostname*}**
5. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>enable</p> <p>Example: Router> enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<p>configure terminal</p> <p>Example: Router# configure terminal</p>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
Step 3	<p>ip host-list <i>host-list-name</i></p> <p>Example: Router(config)# ip host-list abc</p>	<p>Specifies a list of hosts and enters host-list configuration mode. The <i>host-list-name</i> argument assigns a name to the list of hosts.</p>
Step 4	<p>host [vrf <i>vrf-name</i>] {<i>host-ip-address</i> <i>hostname</i>}</p> <p>Example: Router(host-list)# host 10.1.1.1 10.2.2.2 10.3.3.3 a.com b.com 10.4.4.4 10.5.5.5 d.com host 10.6.6.6 f.com host vrf abc a.com b.com c.com host vrf def 10.1.1.1 10.2.2.2 10.3.3.3</p>	<p>Configures one or more hosts. The arguments and keyword are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vrf <i>vrf-name</i>—Associates a hostname with a virtual private network (VPN) routing and forwarding instance (VRF) name. <p>Note All hostnames or IP addresses specified after the vrf keyword are associated with that VRF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>host-ip-address</i>—Specifies an IP address for a host in the host list. You can specify more than one host using this argument by listing the hostname and IP addresses on the same line. <i>hostname</i>—Specifies a hostname.
Step 5	<p>exit</p> <p>Example: Router(config) exit</p>	<p>Exits to global configuration mode.</p>

Examples

The following example shows how to configure several hosts with VRF:

```
ip host-list abc
 host 10.1.1.1 10.2.2.2 10.3.3.3 a.com b.com 10.4.4.4 10.5.5.5 d.com
 host 10.6.6.6 f.com
 host vrf abc a.com b.com c.com
 host vrf def 10.1.1.1 10.2.2.2 10.3.3.3
```

Verifying the Host-List Configuration

To verify the host-list configuration, perform the following steps.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show ip host-list**
2. **show running-config | inc host-list**
3. **show running-config | inc host**
4. **debug ip ddns update**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 **show ip host-list**

Use this command to verify that the IP addresses and hostnames have been assigned to a host list, for example:

```
Router# show ip host-list abc

Host list: abc
  ddns.abc
  10.2.3.4
  ddns2.abc
  10.3.4.5
  ddns3.com
  10.3.3.3
  d.org
  e.org
  1.org.2.org
  3.com
  10.2.2.2 (VRF: test)
  10.5.5.5 (VRF: test)
  a.net (VRF: test)
  b.net (VRF: test)
```

Step 2 **show running-config | inc host-list**

Use this command to verify the configuration of a host list, for example:

```
Router# show running-config | inc host-list

ip host-list a
ip host-list b
ip host-list c
ip host-list abc
```

Step 3 **show running-config | inc host**

Use this command to verify the configuration of a hostname, for example:

```
Router# show running-config | inc host

hostname who
ip host who 10.0.0.2
ip host-list a
  host 10.1.1.1 a.com b.com 10.2.2.3 10.2.2.2 c.com. 10.3.3.3 10.4.4.4
  host d.com
  host vrf abc 10.10.10.4 10.10.10.8
  host vrf def 10.2.3.4 10.6.7.8
```

```

ip host-list b
 host a.com b.com c.com 10.1.1.1 10.2.2.2 10.3.3.3
 host vrf ppp 10.2.1.0
ip host-list c
 host 10.1.1.1 10.2.2.2 10.3.3.3 a.com b.com 10.4.4.4 10.5.5.5 d.com
 host 10.6.6.6 f.com
 host vrf zero a.com b.com c.com
 host vrf one 10.1.1.1 10.2.2.2 10.3.3.3
ip host-list unit-test
 host ddns.unit.test 10.2.3.4 ddns2.unit.test 10.3.4.5 ddns3.com 10.3.3.3 d.org e.org
 host 1.org.2.org 3.com
 host vrf ZERO 10.2.2.2 10.5.5.5 a.net b.net
 ip ddns update hostname use-this.host.name
 ip ddns update this-method host 10.2.3.4
 ip ddns update this-method host this-host
 ip ddns update this-method host-group this-list
 ip ddns update this-method host 10.3.4.5
 ip ddns update test host 10.19.192.32
 ip ddns update test host 10.19.192.32
 ip ddns update a host-group a
 ip ddns update a host-group ab
 ip ddns update aa host-group ab
 ip ddns update method host 10.33.44.55

```

Step 4 debug ip ddns update

Use the **debug ip ddns update** command for the following configuration to verify the configuration of the hosts. Two servers are configured in the host list. A DHCP client is configured for IETF DDNS updating of both A and DNS RRs and requesting the DHCP server to update neither. The DHCP client is configured to include an FQDN DHCP option which instructs the DHCP server not to update either A or PTR Resource Records. This is configured using the interface version of the command. The DHCP server is configured to allow the DHCP client to update whatever RRs it chooses.

```

!Configure the DHCP Client

ip host-list servers
 host 10.19.192.32 10.0.0.1

ip ddns update method testing
 ddns

interface Ethernet1
 ip dhcp client update dns server none
 ip ddns update testing host-group servers
 ip address dhcp
end

!Configure the DHCP Server

ip dhcp pool test
 network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 update dns

!Enable Debugging

debug ip ddns update

!The update to the server 10.0.0.1 fails in this example

00:18:58:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.8, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:18:58: DYDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.8 server
10.19.192.32

```

```

00:18:58: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:19:01: DDNS: Enqueuing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.8 server
10.19.192.32
00:19:01: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.8 server
10.0.0.1
00:19:01: DDNS: Enqueuing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.8 server
10.0.0.1
00:19:01: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.8 server
10.0.0.1
00:19:01: DDNS: Enqueuing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.8 server
10.0.0.1
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone name for '10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '10.in-addr.arpa'
00:19:01: DDNS: Using server 10.19.192.32
00:19:01: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone = 10.in-addr.arpa
00:19:01: DDNS: Prerequisite: 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:19:01: DDNS: Update: add 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone name for '10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '10.in-addr.arpa'
00:19:01: DDNS: Using server 10.0.0.1
00:19:01: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.0.0.1)
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone = 10.in-addr.arpa
00:19:01: DDNS: Prerequisite: 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:19:01: DDNS: Update: add 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone name for '10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '10.in-addr.arpa'
00:19:01: DDNS: Using server 10.0.0.1
00:19:01: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.0.0.1)
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone = 10.in-addr.arpa
00:19:01: DDNS: Prerequisite: 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:19:01: DDNS: Update: add 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:19:01: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 6
(YXDOMAIN)
00:19:01: DDNS: Dynamic Update 2: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone = 10.in-addr.arpa
00:19:01: DDNS: Update: delete 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. all PTR RRs
00:19:01: DDNS: Update: add 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:19:01: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 2 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:19:01: DDNS: Using server 10.19.192.32
00:19:01: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:19:01: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:19:01: DDNS: Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:19:01: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.8
00:19:01: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:19:01: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.8 finished
00:19:01: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=2)
00:19:11: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:19:11: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:19:11: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:19:11: DDNS: Using server 10.0.0.1
00:19:11: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.0.0.1)
00:19:11: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:19:11: DDNS: Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:19:11: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.8
00:19:11: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:19:11: DDNS: Using server 10.0.0.1
00:19:11: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.0.0.1)
00:19:11: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:19:11: DDNS: Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:19:11: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.8

```



```
00:19:21: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:19:21: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.8 failed
00:19:21: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=1)
00:19:21: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:19:21: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.8 failed
00:19:21: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=0)
```

Configuring DHCP Support of DDNS Updates

DDNS updates contain information about A or forward RRs for a particular IP address. The IP address is in dotted decimal form, and there must be at least one A record for each host address. The name specified is the hostname expressed as an FQDN (ns.example.com). The PTR or reverse RRs map a domain name to another domain name and is used for reverse mapping (IP address to domain name).

The updates are performed using messages. In general, you will probably want DDNS updates done by the server *after* the server has sent the ACK response to the DHCP client. Performing the DDNS updates *before* sending the ACK response will delay the response to the client. Both methods are supported. The default is to do the updates *after* sending the response.

When looking for a client hostname to use in the update, the server will take the hostname from the FQDN option, if such exists, first. If there is no FQDN option, the server will look for a HOSTNAME option and take the name from there.

If the FQDN or HOSTNAME option is included in subsequent RENEWAL messages, the server will attempt to perform the DDNS update each time the lease is renewed. This process gives the opportunity for the client to change the name specified after the lease has been granted and have the server do the appropriate updates. Although the server has this capability, the DHCP client will continue to use the same hostname throughout the duration of a lease.

The IP address of the server to update is discovered by sending a DNS query for records associated with the hostname to update. If such a record exists, the hostname of the master DNS server is extracted from this information. If no such record exists, the record, which should be included in the response, is used as the authoritative record for the zone where the hostname exists. In either case, once the master DNS server hostname is found, another query for A RRs is sent in order to discover the IP address of this server. The resulting IP address is used for sending updates.

Perform this task to configure the DDNS updates.

Prerequisites

In order for DDNS updates to discover the DNS server, in cases in which the user did not configure the server, the **ip name-server** command should be configured. This name server should be reachable by the system, and the **ip domain lookup** command should be configured (which is the default anyway). In cases in which the configured hostname does not include a period (is not a fully qualified domain name [FQDN]), an IP domain name should be configured.

Restrictions



Note

DHCP server-pool configuration commands and interface configurations have precedence over global configurations.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `ip dhcp update dns [both] [override] [before]`
4. `ip dhcp-client update dns [server {both | none}]`
5. `exit`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>enable</code> Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<code>configure terminal</code> Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<code>ip dhcp update dns [both] [override] [before]</code> Example: Router(config)# ip dhcp update dns both override	Enables DDNS updates of PTR RRs for all address pools except those configured with the per-pool update dns command, which overrides global configuration. The keywords are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both—(Optional) Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates for A and PTR RRs, unless the DHCP client has specified in the FQDN option that the server should not perform the updates. • override—(Optional) Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates for PTR RRs even if the DHCP client has specified in the FQDN option that the server should not perform the updates. <p>Note If you specify the both and override keywords together, this enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates for A and PTR RRs overriding anything the DHCP client specified in the FQDN option to the contrary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before—(Optional) Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates before sending the DHCP ACK back to the client. The default is to perform updates after sending the DHCP ACK.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	<pre>ip dhcp-client update dns [server {reverse both none}]</pre> <p>Example: Router(config)# ip dhcp-client update dns server both</p>	<p>Enables DDNS updates of PTR RRs. The optional server keyword enables the server to perform DDNS updates for A and PTR RRs. The keywords are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reverse—Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates for PTR RRs only. • both—Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates for A and PTR RRs, unless the DHCP client specifies in the FQDN option that the server should not perform the updates. • none—Enables the DHCP client to perform DDNS updates and the server will not perform any updates. The server can override this action. <p>Note The ip dhcp-client update dns server reverse command is the default. The client updates the A RR and instructs the server to update the PTR RR.</p> <p>Note The ip dhcp-client update dns server none command instructs the server not to perform any updates. If configured to do so, the server can override the client.</p> <p>Note The ip dhcp-client update dns server both command instructs the server to update both the A and PTR RRs.</p>
Step 5	<pre>exit</pre> <p>Example: Router(config)# exit</p>	<p>Exits to privileged EXEC mode.</p>

Examples

The following example shows how to configure A and PTR RR updates that are performed by the server only:

```
ip dhcp-client update dns server both
ip dhcp update dns both override
```

Configuring DDNS Update Support on Interfaces

Perform this task to configure your interfaces for DDNS update capability.



Note

The interface configuration overrides the global configuration.

Prerequisites

In order for DDNS updates to discover the DNS server, in cases in which the user did not configure the server, the **ip name-server** command should be configured. This name server should be reachable by the system, and the **ip domain lookup** command should be configured (which is the default anyway). In cases in which the configured hostname does not include a period (is not a fully qualified domain name [FQDN]), an IP domain name should be configured.

Restrictions

The changes will not take effect until any current lease on the interface is released and a new lease is requested that uses a new DHCP DISCOVER packet. This means configuring the **ip address dhcp** command or using the **release dhcp EXEC** command followed by the **renew dhcp EXEC** command.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *interface-type number*
4. **ip dhcp client update dns** [server {reverse | both | none}]
5. **ip address dhcp**
6. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>interface-type number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface ethernet1	Specifies an interface type and number and enters interface configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	<pre>ip dhcp client update dns [server {reverse both none}]</pre> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# ip dhcp client update dns server both</p>	<p>Configures the DHCP client to include an FQDN option when sending packets to the DHCP server. The keywords are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both—(Optional) Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates for A and PTR RRs, unless the DHCP client specifies in the FQDN option that the server should not perform the updates. • none—(Optional) Enables the DHCP client to perform DDNS updates and the server will not perform any updates. The server can override this action. • reverse—Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates for PTR RRs only. This is the default. <p>Note The ip dhcp client update dns server reverse command is the default. The client updates the A RR and instructs the server to update the PTR RR.</p> <p>Note The ip dhcp client update dns server none command instructs the server not to perform any updates. If configured to do so, the server can override the client.</p> <p>Note The ip dhcp client update dns server both command instructs the server to update both the A and PTR RRs.</p>
Step 5	<pre>ip address dhcp</pre> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# ip address dhcp</p>	<p>Releases any current lease on the interface and enables the configuration.</p> <p>Note You can also release any lease by using the release dhcp EXEC command followed by the renew dhcp EXEC command.</p>
Step 6	<pre>exit</pre> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# exit</p>	<p>Exits to privileged EXEC mode.</p>

Examples

The following example shows an interface configuration that has precedence over a global configuration. The server will perform reverse updates for Ethernet interface 1. Ethernet interface 2 has both forward and reverse updates done by the server.

```
ip dhcp-client update dns server both
interface ethernet1
 ip dhcp client update dns server reverse
ip address dhcp
interface ethernet2
 ip address dhcp
```

Configuring a Pool of DHCP Servers to Support DDNS Updates

There are two parts to the DDNS update configuration on the client side. First, if the **ip ddns update method** command is configured on the client, which specifies the DDNS-style updates, then the client will be trying to generate or perform A updates. If the **ip ddns update method ddns both** command is configured, then the client will be trying to update both A and PTR RRs.

Second, the only way for the client to communicate with the server, with reference to what updates it is generating or expecting the server to generate, is to include an FQDN option when communicating with the server. Whether or not this option is included is controlled on the client side by the **ip dhcp-client update dns** command in global configuration mode or the **ip dhcp client update dns** command in interface configuration mode.

If the FQDN option is included in the DHCP interaction, then the client may instruct the server to update “reverse” (the default), “both”, or “none.” Obviously, if the **ip ddns update method** command is configured with the **ddns** and **both** keywords, then the FQDN option configuration should reflect an IP DHCP client update DNS server none, but you have to configure the system correctly.

Finally, even if the client instructs the server to update both or update none, the server can override the client request and do whatever it was configured to do anyway. If there is an FQDN option in the DHCP interaction as above, then server can communicate to the client that it was overridden, in which case the client will not perform the updates because it knows that the server has done the updates. Even if the server is configured to perform the updates after sending the ACK (the default), it can still use the FQDN option to instruct the client what updates it will be performing and thus the client will not do the same types of updates.

If the server is configured with the **update dns** command with or without any keywords, and if the server does not see an FQDN option in the DHCP interaction, then it will assume that the client does not understand DDNS and will automatically act as though it were configured to update both A and PTR RRs on behalf of the client.

Perform this task to configure a pool of DHCP servers to support DDNS updates.

Prerequisites

In order for DDNS updates to discover the DNS server, in cases in which the user did not configure the server, the **ip name-server** command should be configured. This name server should be reachable by the system, and the **ip domain lookup** command should be configured (which is the default anyway). In cases in which the configured hostname does not include a period (is not a fully qualified domain name [FQDN]), an IP domain name should be configured.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ip dhcp pool** *pool-name*
4. **update dns** [**both** | **never**] [**override**] [**before**]
5. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>enable</p> <p>Example: Router> enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<p>configure terminal</p> <p>Example: Router# configure terminal</p>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
Step 3	<p>ip dhcp pool <i>pool-name</i></p> <p>Example: Router(config)# ip dhcp pool test</p>	<p>Assigns a name to a DHCP pool and enters DHCP configuration mode.</p>
Step 4	<p>update dns [both never] [override] [before]</p> <p>Example: Router(dhcp-config)# update dns never</p>	<p>Enables DDNS update capability for a pool of DHCP servers for any addresses assigned from this address pool. If the server is configured using this command with or without any of the other keywords, and if the server does not see an FQDN option in the DHCP interaction, then it will assume that the client does not understand DDNS and act as though it were configured to update both A and PTR records on behalf of the client.</p> <p>The keywords are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> both—(Optional) Perform forward and reverse updates. If the before optional keyword is specified along with the both keyword, the server can perform DDNS updates before sending the ACK back to the client. <p>If the override optional keyword is specified with the both keyword, the server can override the client and update forward and reverse RRs.</p> <p>If the override and before optional keywords are specified with the both keyword, the server can override the client (forward and reverse updates) and perform the updates before sending the ACK.</p>

Command or Action	Purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • never—(Optional) Never perform updates for this pool. • override—(Optional) Override the client FQDN flags. If the before optional keyword is specified, the updates will be performed before sending the ACK. • before—(Optional) Perform updates before sending the ACK.
<p>Step 5 <code>exit</code></p> <p>Example: Router(dhcp-config)# <code>exit</code></p>	Exits to global configuration mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a pool of DHCP servers to perform updates for A and PTR RRs before the ACK is sent:

```
ip dhcp pool test
 update dns both before
```

Configuring the Update Method and Interval

Perform this task to specify the update method and interval maximum.

Prerequisites

In order for DDNS updates to discover the DNS server, in cases in which the user did not configure the server, the **ip name-server** command should be configured. This name server should be reachable by the system, and the **ip domain lookup** command should be configured (which is the default anyway). In cases in which the configured hostname does not include a period (is not a fully qualified domain name [FQDN]), an IP domain name should be configured.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ip ddns update method** *method-name*
4. **ddns** [**both**]
5. **internal** *name-cache*
6. **http**
7. **add** *url*
8. **remove** *url*
9. **interval maximum** *days hours minutes seconds*
10. **exit**

11. **exit**
12. **interface** *interface-type number*
13. **ip ddns update hostname** *hostname*
14. **ip ddns update** *method-name*
15. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ip ddns update method <i>method-name</i> Example: Router(config)# ip ddns update method myupdate	Specifies the update method name.
Step 4	ddns [both] Example: Router(DDNS-update-method) # ddns	Configures DDNS as the update method and enters update method configuration mode. The both keyword specifies that both A and PTR RRs will be updated. Note You can specify DDNS or HTTP but not both in one step. If you have specified DDNS, you must disable it by using the no ddns command before you can configure HTTP. For the HTTP configuration, see Steps 5, 6, and 7.
Step 5	internal <i>name-cache</i> Example: Router(DDNS-update-method) # internal mycache	Specifies that an internal cache will be used as the update method.
Step 6	http Router(DDNS-update-method) # http	Configures HTTP as the update method and enters DDNS-HTTP configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	<p>add <i>url</i></p> <p>Example: Router(DDNS-HTTP)# add http://test:test@members.dyndns.org/nic/update? system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a></p>	<p>Configures a URL that should be invoked in order to add or change a mapping between a hostname and an IP address. The following example of a URL specifies adding or changing the mapping information using DynDNS.org:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://userid:password@members.dyndns.org/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a>. <p>You have to enter the URL string above. Userid is your userid and password is your password at the DynDNS.org website. The special character strings <h> and <a> will be substituted with the hostname to update and the IP address with which that hostname should be associated, respectively.</p> <p>Note Before entering the question mark (?) character, press the control (Ctrl) key and the v key together on your keyboard. This will allow you to enter the ? without the software interpreting the ? as a help query.</p>
Step 8	<p>remove <i>url</i></p> <p>Example: Router(DDNS-HTTP)# remove http://test:test@members.dyndns.org/nic/update? system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a></p>	<p>Configures a URL that should be invoked in order to remove a mapping between a hostname and an IP address. The URL takes the same form as the add keyword in Step 6.</p>
Step 9	<p>interval maximum <i>days hours minutes seconds</i></p> <p>Example: Router(DDNS-HTTP)# interval maximum 1 0 0 0</p>	<p>Configures a maximum update interval. The arguments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>days</i>—Range is from 0 to 365. <i>hours</i>—Range is from 0 to 24. <i>minutes</i>—Range is from 0 to 60. <i>seconds</i>—Range is from 0 to 60.
Step 10	<p>exit</p> <p>Example: Router(DDNS-HTTP)# exit</p>	<p>Exits to update-method configuration mode.</p>
Step 11	<p>exit</p> <p>Example: Router(DDNS-update-method)# exit</p>	<p>Exits to global configuration mode.</p>
Step 12	<p>interface <i>interface-type number</i></p> <p>Example: Router(config)# interface ether1</p>	<p>Enters interface configuration mode.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 13	<pre>ip ddns update hostname hostname</pre> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# ip ddns update hostname abc.dyndns.org</p>	Specifies a host to be used for the updates. The update will associate this hostname with the configured IP address of the interface. The <i>hostname</i> argument specifies the hostname that will receive the updates (for example, DynDNS.org).
Step 14	<pre>ip ddns update method name</pre> <p>Example: Router(config-if) ip ddns update myupdate</p>	Specifies the name of the update method to use for sending Dynamic DNS updates associated with address changes on this interface.
Step 15	<pre>exit</pre> <p>Example: Router(config)# exit</p>	Exits to privileged EXEC mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the update method, the maximum interval of the updates (globally), and configure the hostname on the interface:

```
ip ddns update method mytest
ddns
http
```

!Before entering the question mark (?) character in the add http CLI, press the control (Ctrl) key and the v key together on your keyboard. This will allow you to enter the ? without the software interpreting the ? as a help query.

```
add http://test:test@members.dyndns.org/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a>
interval maximum 1 0 0 0
exit
interface ether1
ip ddns update hostname abc.dyndns.org
ip ddns update mytest
```

Verifying DDNS Updates

Use the **debug ip ddns update** command to verify that DDNS updates are being performed. There are several sample configurations and the debug output that would display for that scenario.

Sample Configuration #1

The following scenario has a client configured for IETF DDNS updating of A DNS RRs during which a DHCP server is expected to update the PTR DNS RR. The DHCP client discovers the DNS server to update using a SOA RR lookup since the IP address to the server to update is not specified. The DHCP client is configured to include an FQDN DHCP option and notifies the DHCP server that it will be updating the A RRs.

```
!Configure the DHCP Client

ip ddns update method testing
ddns
```

```

interface Ethernet1
 ip dhcp client update dns
 ip ddns update testing
 ip address dhcp
end

!Configure the DHCP Server

ip dhcp pool test
 network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 update dns

!Enable Debugging

Router# debug ip ddns update

00:14:39:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.4, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:14:39: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.4
00:14:39: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:14:42: DHCPC: Server performed PTR update
00:14:42: DDNS: Enqueueing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.4
00:14:42: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:14:42: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:14:42: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:14:42: DDNS: Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:14:42: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.4
00:14:42: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:14:42: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.4 finished
00:14:42: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=0)

```

Sample Configuration #2

The following scenario has the client configured for IETF DDNS updating of both A and DNS RRs and requesting that the DHCP server update neither. The DHCP client discovers the DNS server to update using an SOA RR lookup since the IP address to the server to update is not specified. The DHCP client is configured to include an FQDN DHCP option that instructs the DHCP server not to update either A or PTR RRs. This is configured using the global version of the command.

```

!Configure the DHCP Client

ip dhcp-client update dns server none

ip ddns update method testing
 ddns both

interface Ethernet1
 ip ddns update testing
 ip address dhcp
end

!Configure the DHCP Server

ip dhcp pool test
 network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 update dns

```

```

!Enable Debugging

Router# debug ip ddns update

00:15:33:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.5, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:15:33: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5
00:15:33: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:15:36: DDNS: Enqueuing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.5
00:15:36: DDNS: Zone name for '10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '10.in-addr.arpa'
00:15:36: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:15:36: DDNS:   Zone = 10.in-addr.arpa
00:15:36: DDNS:   Prerequisite: 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:15:36: DDNS:   Update: add 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:15:36: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:15:36: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:15:36: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:15:36: DDNS:   Zone = hacks
00:15:36: DDNS:   Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:15:36: DDNS:   Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.5
00:15:36: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:15:36: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.5 finished
00:15:36: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=0)

```

Sample Configuration #3

The following scenario the client is configured for IETF DDNS updating of both A and DNS RRs and requesting that the DHCP server update neither. The DHCP client explicitly specifies the server to update. The DHCP client is configured to include an FQDN DHCP option which instructs the DHCP server not to update either A or PTR RRs. This is configured using the global version of the command. The DHCP server is configured to override the client request and update both A and PTR RR anyway.

```

!Configure the DHCP Client

ip dhcp client update dns server non

ip ddns update method testing
  ddns both

interface Ethernet1
  ip dhcp client update dns server none
  ip ddns update testing
  ip address dhcp
end

!Configure the DHCP Server

ip dhcp pool test
  network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
  update dns both override

!Enable Debugging on the DHCP Client

Router# debug ip ddns update

00:16:30:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.6, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:16:30: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.6

```

```
00:16:30: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:16:33: DHCPD: Server performed both updates
```

Sample Configuration #4

In the following scenario the client is configured for IETF DDNS updating of both A and DNS RRs and requesting the DHCP server to update neither. The DHCP client explicitly specifies the server to update. The DHCP client is configured to include an FQDN DHCP option which instructs the DHCP server not to update either A or PTR RRs. This is configured using the global version of the command. The DHCP server is configured to allow the client to update whatever RR it chooses.

```
!Configure the DHCP Client

ip dhcp client update dns server non

ip ddns update method testing
  ddns both

interface Ethernet1
  ip dhcp client update dns server none
  ip ddns update testing host 172.19.192.32
  ip address dhcp
end

!Configure the DHCP Server

ip dhcp pool test
  network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
  update dns

!Enable Debugging on the DHCP Client

Router# debug ip ddns update

00:17:52:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.7, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:17:52: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.6
00:17:52: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:17:55: DDNS: Enqueuing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.7
00:17:55: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.7 server
10.19.192.32
00:17:55: DDNS: Enqueuing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.7 server
10.19.192.32
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone name for '10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '11.in-addr.arpa'
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone = 10.in-addr.arpa
00:17:55: DDNS: Prerequisite: 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: add 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone name for '10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '10.in-addr.arpa'
00:17:55: DDNS: Using server 10.19.192.32
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone = 10.in-addr.arpa
00:17:55: DDNS: Prerequisite: 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: add 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 6
(YXDOMAIN)
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 2: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone = 10.in-addr.arpa
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: delete 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. all PTR RRs
```

```

00:17:55: DDNS: Update: add 10.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 2 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.7
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:17:55: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.7 finished
00:17:55: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=1)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:17:55: DDNS: Using server 10.19.192.32
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.7
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 6
(YXDOMAIN)
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 2: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: delete canada_reserved.hacks all A RRs
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.7
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 2 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:17:55: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.7 finished
00:17:55: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=0)

```

Sample Configuration #5

In the following scenario, the debug output is displaying internal host table updates when the default domain name is “hacks.” The “test” update method specifies that the internal Cisco IOS host table should be updated. Configuring the update method as “test” should be used when the address on the Ethernet 0/0 interface changes. The hostname is configured for the update on this interface.

```

ip domain name hacks

ip ddns update method test
  internal

interface ethernet0/0
  ip ddns update test hostname test2
  ip addr dhcp

!Enable Debugging

Router# debug ip ddns update

*Jun 4 03:11:10.591:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet0/0 assigned DHCP address
10.0.0.5, mask 255.0.0.0, hostname test2
*Jun 4 03:11:10.591: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for test2.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5
*Jun 4 03:11:10.591: DYNDNSUPD: Adding internal mapping test2.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5

```

Using the **show hosts** command displays the newly added host table entry.

```

Router# show hosts

Default domain is hacks
Name/address lookup uses domain service
Name servers are 255.255.255.255

```

```
Codes: UN - unknown, EX - expired, OK - OK,?? - revalidate
       temp - temporary, perm - permanent
       NA - Not Applicable None - Not defined
```

Host	Port	Flags	Age	Type	Address(es)
test2.hacks		None (perm, OK)	0	IP	10.0.0.5

Shutting down the interface removes the host table entry.

```
interface ethernet0/0
 shutdown
```

```
*Jun 4 03:14:02.107: DYNDNSUPD: Removing DNS mapping for test2.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5
*Jun 4 03:14:02.107: DYNDNSUPD: Removing mapping test2.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5
```

The **show hosts** command output shows the entry has been removed.

```
Router# show hosts
```

```
Default domain is hacks
Name/address lookup uses domain service
Name servers are 255.255.255.255
```

```
Codes: UN - unknown, EX - expired, OK - OK,?? - revalidate
       temp - temporary, perm - permanent
       NA - Not Applicable None - Not defined
```

Host	Port	Flags	Age	Type	Address(es)
------	------	-------	-----	------	-------------

Sample Configuration #6

In the following scenario, the debug output shows the HTTP-style DDNS updates. The sample configuration defines a new IP DDNS update method named `dyndns` that configures a URL to use when adding or changing an address. No URL has been defined for use when removing an address since DynDNS.org does not use such a URL for free accounts. A maximum update interval of 28 days has been configured, so specifying that updates should be sent at least every 28 days. Configuring the the new `dyndns` update method should be used for Ethernet 1 interface.



Note

Before entering the question mark (?) character in the “add http” configuration after the **update** keyword, press the control (Ctrl) key and the “v” key together on your keyboard. This will allow you to enter the ? without the software interpreting it as a help query.

```
!Configure the DHCP Client
```

```
ip ddns update method dyndns
 http
   add http://test:test@<s>/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a>
   interval max 28 0 0 0
```

```
interface ethernet1
 ip ddns update hostname test.dyndns.org
 ip ddns update dyndns host members.dyndns.org
 ip addr dhcp
```

```
!Enable Debugging
```

```
Router# debug ip ddns update
```

```
00:04:35:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.32.254.187,
mask 255.255.255.240, hostname test.dyndns.org
```



```
00:04:35: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187 server
10.208.196.94
00:04:35: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:04:38: HTTPDNS: Update add called for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:04:38: HTTPDNS: Update called for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:04:38: HTTPDNS: init
00:04:38: HTTPDNSUPD: Session ID = 0x7
00:04:38: HTTPDNSUPD: URL =
'http://test:test@10.208.196.94/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=test.dyndns.org&myip=10.
32.254.187'
00:04:38: HTTPDNSUPD: Sending request
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: Response for update test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: DATA START
good 10.32.254.187
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: DATA END, Status is Response data received, successfully
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: Call returned SUCCESS for update test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: Freeing response
00:04:40: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (outstanding=0, total=0)
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: Clearing all session 7 info

!28 days later, the automatic update happens.

00:05:39: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187 server
10.208.196.94
00:05:39: HTTPDNS: Update add called for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNS: Update called for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNS: init
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Session ID = 0x8
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: URL =
'http://test:test@10.208.196.94/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=test.dyndns.org&myip=10.
32.254.187'
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Sending request
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Response for update test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: DATA START
nochg 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: DATA END, Status is Response data received, successfully
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Call returned SUCCESS for update test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Freeing response
00:05:39: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (outstanding=0, total=0)
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Clearing all session 8 info
```

Configuration Examples for Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software

The section contains the following configuration examples:

- [Configuration of the DHCP Client: Example, page 26](#)
- [Configuration of the DHCP Server: Example, page 26](#)
- [Configuration of the HTTP Updates: Example, page 26](#)

Configuration of the DHCP Client: Example

The following example shows the result of forward DNS updates being done by the client and reverse updates done by server for Ethernet interface 1 and Ethernet interface 2 will have both forward and reverse updates done by the server.

```
interface ethernet1
 ip dhcp client update dns forward reverse
 ip address dhcp
!
interface ethernet2
 ip address dhcp
```

The following example shows that no DDNS updates will be performed for addresses assigned from the address pool “abc.” Addresses allocated from the address pool “def” will have both forward (A) and reverse (PTR) updates performed. This configuration has precedence over the global server configurations.

```
ip dhcp update dns both override
 ip dhcp pool abc
  network 10.1.0.0 255.255.0.0
!
 update dns never
!
 ip dhcp pool def
  network 10.10.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

Configuration of the DHCP Server: Example

The following example shows how to configure A and PTR RR updates that are performed by the server only:

```
ip dhcp-client update dns server both
 ip dhcp update dns both override
```

Configuration of the HTTP Updates: Example

The following example shows how to configure a PPPoE server for HTTP DDNS:

```
!Username and Password for PPP Authentication Configuration
!
username user1 password 0 cisco
!
!DHCP Pool Configuration

ip dhcp pool mypool
 network 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
 default-router 10.10.10.1
!
!VPDN configuration for PPPoE

vpdn enable
!
vpdn-group pppoe
 accept-dialin
 protocol pppoe
 virtual-template 1
!
```

```

interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
!Port used to connect to the Internet, it can be the same port that is under test, but to
make the test clear and simple these two are separated.
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 10.0.58.71 255.255.255.0
!
!Port under test.
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 no ip address
 pppoe enable
!
!Virtual template and address pool config for PPPoE.

interface Virtual-Template1
 ip unnumbered Loopback0
 ip mtu 1492
 peer default ip address dhcp-pool mypool
 ppp authentication chap

```

The following example shows how to configure a DHCP client for IETF DDNS:

```

!Default hostname of the router.

hostname mytest
!
!Default domain name on the router.

ip domain name test.com
!
!Port under test.
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
 no ip address (configured to "ip address dhcp")

```

The following example shows how to configure the method of update and the maximum interval of the updates (globally) and configure the hostname on the interface:



Note

Before entering the question mark (?) character in the “add http” configuration after the **update** keyword, press the control (Ctrl) key and the “v” key together on your keyboard. This will allow you to enter the ? without the software interpreting it as a help query.

```

ip ddns update method mytest
ddns
 http
 add http://test:test@members.dyndns.org/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a>
 interval maximum 1 0 0 0
 exit
interface ether1
 ip ddns update hostname abc.dyndns.org
 ip ddns update mytest

```

The following are examples of URLs that can be used to update some HTTP DNS update services. These URLs are correct to the best of the knowledge of Cisco but have not been tested in all cases. Where the word “USERNAME:” appears in the URL, the customer account username at the HTTP site should be used.

Where the word “PASSWORD” appears in the URL, the customer password for that account should be used:

**Note**

Before entering the question mark (?) character in the “add http” configuration after the **update** keyword, press the control (Ctrl) key and the “v” key together on your keyboard. This will allow you to enter the ? without the software interpreting it as a help query.

DDNS

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@members.dyndns.org/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a>!`
Requires "interval max 28 0 0 0" in the update method definition.

TZO

`http://cgi.tzo.com/webclient/signedon.html?TZOName=<h>&Email=USERNAME&TZOKey=PASSWORD&IPAddress=<a>`

EASYDNS

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@members.easydns.com/dyn/ez-ipupdate.php?action=edit&myip=<a>&host_id=<h>`

JUSTLINUX

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@www.justlinux.com/bin/controlpanel/dyndns/jlc.pl?direct=1&username=USERNAME&password=PASSWORD&host=<h>&ip=<a>`

DYNS

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@www.dyns.cx/postscript.php?username=USERNAME&password=PASSWORD&host=<h>&ip=<a>`

HN

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@dup.hn.org/vanity/update?ver=1&IP=<a>`

ZONEEDIT

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@www.zoneedit.com/auth/dynamic.html?host=<h>&dnsto=<a>`

**Note**

Because these services are provided by the respective companies, the URLs may be subject to change or the service could be discontinued at any time. Cisco takes no responsibility for the accuracy or use of any of this information. The URLs were obtained using an application called “ez-ipupdate,” which is available for free on the Internet.

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Dynamic DNS Support for Cisco IOS Software feature.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
DNS servers and clients configuration tasks	<p>“Configuring DNS Servers” chapter of the <i>Network Registrar User Guide</i> on Cisco.com</p> <p>“Configuring DHCP” chapter of the <i>IP Addressing and Services Configuration Guide</i></p>
DHCP commands: complete command syntax, command mode, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	<i>Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 1 of 4: Addressing and Services</i> , Release 12.3T

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported by this feature, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified by this feature.	<p>To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:</p> <p>http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</p>

RFCs

RFCs	Title
RFC 2136	<i>Dynamic Updates in the Domain Name System (DNS Update)</i>
RFC 3007	<i>Secure Domain Name System (DNS) Dynamic Update</i>

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>Technical Assistance Center (TAC) home page, containing 30,000 pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.</p>	<p>http://www.cisco.com/public/support/tac/home.shtml</p>

Command Reference

This section documents new commands only.

- [debug ip ddns update](#)
- [host \(host-list\)](#)
- [ip ddns update hostname](#)
- [ip ddns update method](#)
- [ip dhcp client update dns](#)
- [ip dhcp-client update dns](#)
- [ip dhcp update dns](#)
- [ip host-list](#)
- [show ip ddns update](#)
- [show ip ddns update method](#)
- [show ip dhcp server pool](#)
- [show ip host-list](#)
- [update dns](#)

debug ip ddns update

To enable debugging for Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates, use the **debug ip ddns update** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable the debugging, use the **no** form of this command.

debug ip ddns update

no debug ip ddns update

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Examples Use the **debug ip ddns update** command to verify that your configurations are working properly. The following sample configurations are shown for demonstration of possible debug output that could display for each configuration.

Sample Configuration for the Client to Update A RRs and the Server to Update PTR RRs

The following scenario has a client configured for IETF DDNS updating of address (A) Resource Records (RRs) during which a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server is expected to update the pointer (PTR) RR. The DHCP client discovers the domain name system (DNS) server to update using an Start of Authority (SOA) RR lookup since the IP address to the server to update is not specified. The DHCP client is configured to include an fully qualified domain name (FQDN) DHCP option and notifies the DHCP server that it will be updating the A RRs.

```
!Configure the DHCP Client

ip ddns update method testing
  ddns

interface Ethernet1
  ip dhcp client update dns
  ip ddns update testing
  ip address dhcp
end

!Configure the DHCP Server

ip dhcp pool test
  network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
  update dns
```

```
!Enable Debugging
```

```
Router# debug ip ddns update
```

```
00:14:39:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.4, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:14:39: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.4
00:14:39: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:14:42: DHCP: Server performed PTR update
00:14:42: DDNS: Enqueueing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.4
00:14:42: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:14:42: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:14:42: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:14:42: DDNS: Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:14:42: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.4
00:14:42: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:14:42: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.4 finished
00:14:42: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=0)
```

Sample Configuration for the Client to Update Both A and DNS RRs and the Server to Update Neither

The following scenario has the client configured for IETF DDNS updating of both A and DNS RRs and requesting that the DHCP server update neither. The DHCP client discovers the DNS server to update using an SOA RR lookup since the IP address to the server to update is not specified. The DHCP client is configured to include an FQDN DHCP option that instructs the DHCP server to not update either A or PTR RRs.

```
!Configure the DHCP Client
```

```
ip dhcp-client update dns server none
```

```
ip ddns update method testing
  ddns both
```

```
interface Ethernet1
  ip ddns update testing
  ip address dhcp
end
```

```
!Configure the DHCP Server
```

```
ip dhcp pool test
  network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
  update dns
```

```
!Enable Debugging
```

```
Router# debug ip ddns update
```

```
00:15:33:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.5, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:15:33: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5
00:15:33: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:15:36: DDNS: Enqueueing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.5
00:15:36: DDNS: Zone name for '11.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '11.in-addr.arpa'
00:15:36: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:15:36: DDNS: Zone = 11.in-addr.arpa
00:15:36: DDNS: Prerequisite: 5.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:15:36: DDNS: Update: add 5.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
```



```

00:15:36: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:15:36: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:15:36: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:15:36: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:15:36: DDNS: Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:15:36: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.5
00:15:36: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:15:36: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.5 finished
00:15:36: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=0)

```

Sample Configuration for the Client to Update A and DNS RRs and the Server to Update Neither

The following scenario has the client configured for IETF DDNS updating of both A and DNS RRs and requesting that the DHCP server update neither. The DHCP client explicitly specifies the server to update. The DHCP client is configured to include an FQDN DHCP option that instructs the DHCP server not to update either A or PTR RRs. The configuration is performed using the **ip dhcp client update dns** command. The DHCP server is configured to override the client request and update both A and PTR RR anyway.

!Configure the DHCP Client

```
ip dhcp client update dns server none
```

```
ip ddns update method testing
  ddns both
```

```
interface Ethernet1
  ip dhcp client update dns server none
  ip ddns update testing
  ip address dhcp
end
```

!Configure the DHCP Server

```
ip dhcp pool test
  network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
  update dns both override
```

!Enable Debugging on the DHCP Client

```
Router# debug ip ddns update
```

```

00:16:30:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.6, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:16:30: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.6
00:16:30: DYNDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:16:33: DHCPC: Server performed both updates

```

Sample Configuration for the Client to Update A and DNS RRs and the Server to Update Neither

The following scenario has the client configured for IETF DDNS updating of both A and DNS RRs and requesting the DHCP server to update neither. The DHCP client is configured to include an FQDN DHCP option which instructs the DHCP server not to update either A or PTR RRs. The DHCP server is configured to allow the client to update whatever RR it chooses.

!Configure the DHCP Client

```
ip dhcp client update dns server non
```

```

ip ddns update method testing
  ddns both

interface Ethernet1
  ip dhcp client update dns server none
  ip ddns update testing host 172.19.192.32
  ip address dhcp
end

!Configure the DHCP Server

ip dhcp pool test
  network 11.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
  update dns

!Enable Debugging on the DHCP Client

Router# debug ip ddns update

00:17:52:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.0.0.7, mask
255.0.0.0, hostname canada_reserved
00:17:52: DYDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.6
00:17:52: DYDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:17:55: DDNS: Enqueueing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.7
00:17:55: DYDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for canada_reserved.hacks <=> 10.0.0.7 server
10.19.192.32
00:17:55: DDNS: Enqueueing new DDNS update 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.7 server
10.19.192.32
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone name for '7.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '11.in-addr.arpa'
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS:   Zone = 11.in-addr.arpa
00:17:55: DDNS:   Prerequisite: 7.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:17:55: DDNS:   Update: add 7.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone name for '7.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa.' is '11.in-addr.arpa'
00:17:55: DDNS: Using server 10.19.192.32
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS:   Zone = 11.in-addr.arpa
00:17:55: DDNS:   Prerequisite: 7.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. not in use
00:17:55: DDNS:   Update: add 7.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 6
(YXDOMAIN)
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 2: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS:   Zone = 11.in-addr.arpa
00:17:55: DDNS:   Update: delete 7.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. all PTR RRs
00:17:55: DDNS:   Update: add 7.0.0.11.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR canada_reserved.hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 2 (PTR) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS:   Zone = hacks
00:17:55: DDNS:   Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use
00:17:55: DDNS:   Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.7
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:17:55: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.7 finished
00:17:55: DYDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=1)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone name for 'canada_reserved.hacks' is 'hacks'
00:17:55: DDNS: Using server 10.19.192.32
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 1: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS:   Zone = hacks
00:17:55: DDNS:   Prerequisite: canada_reserved.hacks not in use

```

```

00:17:55: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.7
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 1 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 6
(YXDOMAIN)
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic Update 2: (sending to server 10.19.192.32)
00:17:55: DDNS: Zone = hacks
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: delete canada_reserved.hacks all A RRs
00:17:55: DDNS: Update: add canada_reserved.hacks IN A 10.0.0.7
00:17:55: DDNS: Dynamic DNS Update 2 (A) for host canada_reserved.hacks returned 0
(NOERROR)
00:17:55: DDNS: Update of 'canada_reserved.hacks' <=> 10.0.0.7 finished
00:17:55: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (total outstanding=0)

```

Sample Configuration for Updating the Internal Host Table

In the following scenario, the debug output displays the internal host table updates when the default domain name is hacks. The update method named test specifies that the internal Cisco IOS software host table should be updated. Configuring the update method as “test” should be used when the address on the Ethernet interface 0/0 changes. The hostname is configured for the update on this interface.

```

!Configure the Host Table Updates

ip domain name hacks
ip ddns update method test
    internal

interface ethernet0/0
    ip ddns update test hostname test2
    ip addr dhcp

!Enable Debugging

Router# debug ip ddns update

*Jun 4 03:11:10.591:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet0/0 assigned DHCP address
10.0.0.5, mask 255.0.0.0, hostname test2
*Jun 4 03:11:10.591: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for test2.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5
*Jun 4 03:11:10.591: DYNDNSUPD: Adding internal mapping test2.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5

```

Using the **show hosts** command displays the newly added host table entry.

```

Router# show hosts

Default domain is hacks
Name/address lookup uses domain service
Name servers are 255.255.255.255

Codes: UN - unknown, EX - expired, OK - OK, ? - revalidate
temp - temporary, perm - permanent
NA - Not Applicable None - Not defined

Host                Port Flags    Age Type   Address(es)
test2.hacks         None (perm, OK) 0   IP     10.0.0.5

```

Shutting down the interface removes the host table entry.

```

interface ethernet0/0
    shutdown

*Jun 4 03:14:02.107: DYNDNSUPD: Removing DNS mapping for test2.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5
*Jun 4 03:14:02.107: DYNDNSUPD: Removing mapping test2.hacks <=> 10.0.0.5

```

Using the **show hosts** command confirms that the entry has been removed.

```
Router# show hosts
```

```
Default domain is hacks
Name/address lookup uses domain service
Name servers are 255.255.255.255
```

```
Codes: UN - unknown, EX - expired, OK - OK, ? - revalidate
       temp - temporary, perm - permanent
       NA - Not Applicable None - Not defined
```

Sample Configuration of HTTP DDNS Updates

In the following scenario, the debug output shows the HTTP-style DDNS updates. The sample configuration defines a new IP DDNS update method named `dyndns` that configures a URL to use when adding or changing an address. No URL has been defined for use when removing an address since DynDNS.org does not use such a URL for free accounts. A maximum update interval of 28 days has been configured, which specifies that updates should be sent at least every 28 days. Configuring the new “`dyndns`” update method should be used for Ethernet interface 1.



Note

Before entering the question mark (?) character in the “add http” configuration after the **update** keyword, press the control (Ctrl) key and the “v” key together on your keyboard. This will allow you to enter the ? without the software interpreting it as a help query.

```
!Configure the DHCP Client
```

```
ip ddns update method dyndns
  http
    add http://test:test@<s>/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a>
    interval max 28 0 0 0
```

```
interface ethernet1
  ip ddns update hostname test.dyndns.org
  ip ddns update dyndns host members.dyndns.org
  ip addr dhcp
```

```
!Enable Debugging
```

```
Router# debug ip ddns update
```

```
00:04:35:%DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface Ethernet1 assigned DHCP address 10.32.254.187,
mask 255.255.255.240, hostname test.dyndns.org
00:04:35: DYDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187 server
10.208.196.94
00:04:35: DYDNSUPD: Sleeping for 3 seconds waiting for interface Ethernet1 configuration
to settle
00:04:38: HTTPDNS: Update add called for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:04:38: HTTPDNS: Update called for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:04:38: HTTPDNS: init
00:04:38: HTTPDNSUPD: Session ID = 0x7
00:04:38: HTTPDNSUPD: URL =
'http://test:test@10.208.196.94/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=test.dyndns.org&myip=10.
32.254.187'
00:04:38: HTTPDNSUPD: Sending request
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: Response for update test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: DATA START
good 10.32.254.187
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: DATA END, Status is Response data received, successfully
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: Call returned SUCCESS for update test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: Freeing response
```

```

00:04:40: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (outstanding=0, total=0)
00:04:40: HTTPDNSUPD: Clearing all session 7 info

!28 days later, the automatic update happens.

00:05:39: DYNDNSUPD: Adding DNS mapping for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187 server
10.208.196.94
00:05:39: HTTPDNS: Update add called for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNS: Update called for test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNS: init
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Session ID = 0x8
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: URL =
'http://test:test@10.208.196.94/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=test.dyndns.org&myip=10.
32.254.187'
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Sending request
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Response for update test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: DATA START
nochg 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: DATA END, Status is Response data received, successfully
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Call returned SUCCESS for update test.dyndns.org <=> 10.32.254.187
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Freeing response
00:05:39: DYNDNSUPD: Another update completed (outstanding=0, total=0)
00:05:39: HTTPDNSUPD: Clearing all session 8 info

```

Table 1 describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 1 *debug ip ddns update Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
HTTPDNSUPD	Reflects the method of update. In this case, the update method is HTTP.
HTTPDNSUPD: URL =	URL that is used to update the DNS.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.

Command	Description
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

host (host-list)

To specify a list of hosts that will receive Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates of address (A) and pointer (PTR) Resource Records (RRs), use the **host** command in host-list configuration mode. To disable the host list, use the **no** form of this command.

```
host [vrf vrf-name] {host-ip-address | hostname}
```

```
no host [vrf vrf-name] {host-ip-address | hostname}
```

Syntax Description

vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) table. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument is a name with which the address pool is associated. Note All hostnames or IP addresses specified on the same line as the vrf keyword are associated with that VRF.
<i>host-ip-address</i>	List of server IP addresses that will receive DDNS updates.
<i>hostname</i>	Specifies a hostname.

Defaults

No list is configured for hosts.

Command Modes

Host-list configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a list of hosts:

```
ip host-list test
 host vrf abc 10.10.0.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.

Command	Description
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

ip ddns update hostname

To enable a host to be used for Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates of address (A) and pointer (PTR) resource records (RRs), use the **ip ddns update hostname** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the dynamic updates, use the **no** form of this command.

ip ddns update hostname *hostname*

no ip ddns update hostname *hostname*

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Specifies a hostname of the server that will receive updates.
Note	It is expected that the hostname will be an FQDN. Using an FQDN hostname enables the specification of a hostname in a different domain than the default domain of the device.

Defaults

No host is configured.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
12.3(106)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(106)T.
12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Usage Guidelines



Note

The interface configuration overrides the global configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the testhost host to update A and PTR RRs:

```
interface ethernet1/0
 ip ddns update testhost
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.

Command	Description
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

ip ddns update method

To specify a method of Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates of address (A) and pointer (PTR) Resource Records (RRs) and the maximum interval, use the **ip ddns update method** command in global configuration mode. To disable dynamic updates, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip ddns update method method-name { ddns [both] | http { add url-string | remove url-string } | internal name-cache } interval maximum days hours minutes seconds
```

```
no ip ddns update method method-name { ddns [both] | http { add url-string | remove url-string } | internal } interval maximum days hours minutes seconds
```

Syntax Description

method-name	<p>Specifies the DDNS update method name. The keywords and arguments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ddns—Specifies the IETF standardized DDNS update method and enters DDNS-update-method configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – both—(Optional) Specifies both A and PTR RRs are updated. • http—Specifies HTTP updates and enters DDNS-HTTP configuration mode. The following example of a URL specifies adding or changing the mapping information using DynDNS.org: <pre>http://userid:password@members.dyndns.org/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a></pre> <p>You have to enter the URL string above. Userid is your userid and password is your password at the DynDNS.org website. The special character strings <h> and <a> will be substituted with the hostname to update and the IP address with which that hostname should be associated, respectively.</p> <p>Note Before entering the question mark (?) character in the “add http” configuration after the update keyword, press the control (Ctrl) key and the “v” key together on your keyboard. This will allow you to enter the ? without the software interpreting it as a help query.</p> <p>The arguments and keywords are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – add <i>url-string</i>—Adds a URL that adds DNS records. – remove <i>url-string</i>—Removes a URL that contained DNS records. • internal <i>name-cache</i>—Specifies an internal cache to receive the DDNS updates.
interval maximum	<p>Specifies the interval at which updates are performed. The arguments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>days</i>—Number of days. The range is from 1 to 365. • <i>hours</i>—Number of hours. The range is from 1 to 24. • <i>minutes</i>—Number of minutes. The range is from 1 to 60. • <i>seconds</i>—Number of seconds. The range is from 1 to 60.

Defaults No DDNS update method is configured.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Usage Guidelines The interface configuration overrides the global configuration.

Examples The following example shows how to configure the DHCP server to perform A and PTR RR updates and to override the DHCP client FQDN option:

```
ip ddns update method unit-test ddns both interval maximum 3 2 15 30
```

The following example shows how to configure the update method, the maximum interval of the updates (globally), and configure the hostname on the interface:

```
ip ddns update method mytest
ddns
  http
  add http://test:test@members.dyndns.org/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a>
  interval maximum 1 0 0 0
  exit

interface ethernet1
  ip ddns update hostname abc.dyndns.org
  ip ddns update mytest
```

The following are examples of URLs that can be used to update some HTTP DNS update services. These URLs are correct to the best of the knowledge of Cisco but have not been tested in all cases. Where the word “USERNAME:” appears in the URL, the customer account username at the HTTP site should be used. Where the word “PASSWORD” appears in the URL, the customer password for that account should be used:

DDNS

```
http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@members.dyndns.org/nic/update?system=dyndns&hostname=<h>&myip=<a>
!Requires "interval max 28 0 0 0" in the update method definition.
```

TZO

```
http://cgi.tzo.com/webclient/signedon.html?TZOName=<h>&Email=USERNAME&TZOKey=PASSWORD&IPAd
dress=<a>
```

EASYDNS

```
http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@members.easydns.com/dyn/ez-ipupdate.php?action=edit&myip=<a>&host
_id=<h>
```

JUSTLINUX

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@www.justlinux.com/bin/controlpanel/dyndns/jlc.pl?direst=1&username=USERNAME&password=PASSWORD&host=<h>&ip=<a>`

DYNS

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@www.dyns.cx/postscript.php?username=USERNAME&password=PASSWORD&host=<h>&ip=<a>`

HN

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@dup.hn.org/vanity/update?ver=1&IP=<a>`

ZONEEDIT

`http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@www.zoneedit.com/auth/dynamic.html?host=<h>&dnsto=<a>`

**Note**

Because these services are provided by the respective companies, the URLs may be subject to change or the service could be discontinued at any time. Cisco takes no responsibility for the accuracy or use of any of this information. The URLs were obtained using an application called “ez-ipupdate,” which is available for free on the Internet.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

ip dhcp client update dns

To enable Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates of address (A) resource records (RRs) using the same hostname passed in the hostname and fully qualified domain name (FQDN) options by a client, use the **ip dhcp client update dns** command in interface configuration mode. To disable dynamic updates of A RRs, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip dhcp client update dns [server {reverse | both | none}]
```

```
no ip dhcp client update dns [server {reverse | both | none}]
```

Syntax Description	server
	<p>(Optional) Specifies that the client will include an FQDN option specifying the “N” flag. The server will not perform any DDNS updates for the client. The server can, of course, override this configuration and do the updates anyway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reverse—On the server side, specifies that the client will include an FQDN option that does not instruct the setting of the N or S flags. The server will perform the PTR RR update only. This is the default. both—Enables the DHCP client to perform DDNS updates on both A (forward) and PTR (reverse) RRs in the primary DNS server unless the DHCP server has specified in the DHCP ACK FQDN option that it has overridden the client request and has updated the information previously. <p>Note If the both keyword is specified, it means that the client will include an FQDN option specifying the S flag. This keyword instructs the server that it should attempt to dynamically update both the A and PTR RRs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> none—On the client side, specifies that the DHCP client should include the FQDN option; however, it should not attempt any DDNS updates. <p>Note If the none keyword is not specified, the FQDN option will result in the server updating the PTR RR and neither the server nor the client will update the A RR.</p>

Defaults If no server keywords are specified, then the **reverse** keyword is the default.

Command Modes Interface configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Usage Guidelines

Commands that are configured in interface configuration mode override the commands configured using global configuration mode. The **ip dhcp-client update dns** command (hyphenated) is the global configuration command.

If you specify the **both** and **none** keywords in separate configurations, the DHCP client will update both the A and PTR RRs, and the DHCP server will not perform any updates. If you specify the **none** and **both** keywords (in this order), the DHCP client will not perform any updates and the server will update both the A and PTR RRs.

You cannot specify the **both** and **reverse** keywords together.

There are two parts to the DDNS update configuration on the client side. First, if the **ip ddns update method** command is configured on the client, which specifies the DDNS-style updates, then the client will be trying to generate or perform A updates. If the **ip ddns update method ddns both** command is configured, then the client will be trying to update both A and PTR RRs.

Second, the only way for the client to communicate with the server, with reference to what updates it is generating or expecting the server to generate, is to include an FQDN option when communicating with the server. Whether or not this option is included is controlled on the client side by the **ip dhcp-client update dns** command in global configuration mode or the **ip dhcp client update dns** command in interface configuration mode.

If the FQDN option is included in the DHCP interaction, then the client may tell the server to update “reverse” (the default), “both,” or “none.” If the **ip ddns update method** command is configured with the **ddns** and **both** keywords, then the FQDN option configuration should reflect an IP DHCP client update DNS server none, but you have to configure the system correctly.

Even if the client tells the server to update both or update none, the server can override the client request and do whatever it was configured to do anyway. If there is an FQDN option in the DHCP interaction as above, then the server can communicate to the client that it was overridden, in which case the client will not perform the updates because it knows that the server has done the updates. Even if the server is configured to perform the updates after sending the ACK (the default), it can still use the FQDN option to tell the client what updates it will be performing and thus the client will not do the same types of updates.

If the server is configured with the **update dns** command with or without any keywords, and if the server does not see an FQDN option in the DHCP interaction, then it will assume that the client does not understand DDNS and will automatically act as though it were configured to update both A and PTR RRs on behalf of the client.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the DHCP client to perform A and PTR RR updates, but the DHCP server will not perform the updates:

```
ip dhcp client update dns server none
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.

Command	Description
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

ip dhcp-client update dns

To enable Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates of address (A) resource records (RRs) using the same hostname passed in the hostname and fully qualified domain name (FQDN) options by a client, use the **ip dhcp-client update dns** command in global configuration mode. To disable dynamic updates, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip dhcp-client update dns [server {reverse | both | none}]
```

```
no ip dhcp client update dns
```

Syntax Description	server
	<p>(Optional) Enables the Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) server to perform DDNS updates of forward or A RRs in the primary DNS server, unless the DHCP server reports in the ACK FQDN option that it has overridden the client request and updated this information previously. The keywords are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reverse—Specifies, on the server side, that the client will include an FQDN option not setting the N or S flags. The server will perform the PTR RR update only. This is the default. both—Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates on both A (forward) and PTR (reverse) RRs in the primary DNS server unless the DHCP server has specified in the DHCP ACK FQDN option that it has overridden the client request and has updated the information previously. <p>Note If the both keyword is specified, it means that the client will include an FQDN option specifying the S flag. This tells the server that it should attempt to dynamically update both the A and PTR RRs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> none—On the client side, specifies that the DHCP client should include the FQDN option, however, it should not attempt any DDNS updates. On the server side, specifies that the client will include an FQDN option specifying the “N” flag. The server will not perform any DDNS updates for the client. The server can, of course, override this and do the updates anyway. <p>Note If the none keyword is not specified, the FQDN option will result in the server updating the PTR RR and neither the server nor the client will update the A RR.</p>

Defaults If no server keywords are specified, then the **reverse** keyword is the default.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Usage Guidelines

Commands that are configured in interface configuration mode override the commands configured using global configuration mode. The **ip dhcp client update dns** command (no hyphen) is the interface configuration command.

If you specify the **both** and **none** keywords, the DHCP client will update both the A and PTR RRs, and the DHCP server will not perform any updates. The DHCP server can override the DHCP client using the **ip dhcp update dns override** command.

If you specify the **none** and **both** keywords (in this order), the DHCP client will not perform any updates and the server will update both the A and PTR RRs.

You cannot specify the **both** and **reverse** keywords or **both** and **both** keywords.

There are two parts to the DDNS update configuration on the client side. First, if the **ip ddns update method** command is configured on the client, which specifies the DDNS-style updates, then the client will be trying to generate or perform A updates. If the **ip ddns update method ddns both** command is configured, then the client will be trying to update both A and PTR RRs.

Second, the only way for the client to communicate with the server, with reference what updates it is generating or expecting the server to generate, is to include an FQDN option when communicating with the server. Whether or not this option is included is controlled on the client side by the **ip dhcp-client update dns** command in global configuration mode or the **ip dhcp client update dns** command in interface configuration mode.

If the FQDN option is included in the DHCP interaction, then the client may tell the server to update “reverse” (the default), “both”, or “none.” Obviously, if the **ip ddns update method** command is configured with the **ddns both** keyword combination, then the FQDN option configuration should reflect an IP DHCP client update DNS server none, but you have to configure the system correctly.

Finally, even if the client tells the server to update both or update none, the server can override the client request and do whatever it was configured to do anyway. If there is an FQDN option in the DHCP interaction as above, then server can communicate to the client that it was overridden, in which case the client will not perform the updates because it knows that the server has done the updates. Even if the server is configured to perform the updates after sending the ACK (the default), it can still use the FQDN option to tell the client what updates it will be performing and thus the client will not do the same types of updates.

If the server is configured with the **update dns** command with or without any keywords, and if the server does not see an FQDN option in the DHCP interaction, then it will assume that the client does not understand DDNS and will automatically act as though it were configured to update both A and PTR RRs on behalf of the client.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the DHCP server to perform A and PTR RR updates:

```
ip dhcp-client update dns server both
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

ip dhcp update dns

To enable Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates of address (A) and pointer (PTR) resource records (RRs) for most address pools, use the **ip dhcp update dns** command in global configuration mode. To disable dynamic updates, use the **no** form of this command.

ip dhcp update dns [both] [override] [before]

no ip dhcp update dns [both] [override] [before]

Syntax Description

both	(Optional) Enables the Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) server to perform DDNS updates on both A and PTR RRs unless the DHCP client has specified that the server not perform the updates in the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) option.
override	(Optional) Enables the DHCP server to override the DHCP client specification to not perform DDNS updates for both the A and PTR RRs.
before	(Optional) Enables the DHCP server to perform DDNS updates before sending the DHCP ACK back to the DHCP client.

Defaults

Perform DDNS updates after sending a DHCP ACK.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Usage Guidelines

Some address pools are configured using the **update dns** command, and that configuration overrides the global configuration. See the **update dns** command for more information.

If you specify the **both** and **override** keywords, the DHCP server will perform the updates for both A and PTR RRs overriding anything that the DHCP client has specified in the FQDN option.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the DHCP server to perform A and PTR RR updates and to override the DHCP client FQDN option:

```
ip dhcp update dns both override
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
	debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
	debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
	host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
	ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
	ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
	ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
	ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
	ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
	show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
	show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
	show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
	show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
	update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

ip host-list

To specify a list of hosts that will receive Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates of address (A) and pointer (PTR) resource records (RRs), use the **ip host-list** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the host list, use the **no** form of this command.

ip host-list *host-list-name* [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

no ip host-list *host-list-name* [**vrf** *vrf-name*]

Syntax Description

<i>host-list-name</i>	List of servers that will receive DDNS updates.
vrf	(Optional) Identifies the the Virtual Private Network (VPN) and routing and forwarding (VRF) table. The <i>vrf-name</i> argument identifies the address pool to which the VRF is associated.

Defaults

No IP host list is configured.

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Usage Guidelines

The interface configuration overrides the global configuration.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a list of hosts:

```
ip host-list test
 host vrf testgroup
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RR.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.

Command	Description
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

show ip ddns update

To display information about the Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) updates, use the **show ip ddns update** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip ddns update [interface]

Syntax Description	interface	(Optional) Displays DDNS updates configured on an interface.
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Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Examples

The following output shows the IP DDNS update method on loopback interface 100 and the destination:

```
Router# show ip ddns update
```

```
Dynamic DNS Update on Loopback100:
Update Method Name      Update Destination
testing                 10.1.2.3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.

Command	Description
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

show ip ddns update method

To display information about the Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) update method, use the **show ip ddns update method** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip ddns update method [method-name]
```

Syntax	Description
<i>method-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the update method.

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.2(27)SBA.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the DDNS updates for an internal name cache method:

```
Router# show ip ddns update method
```

```
Dynamic DNS Update Method: test
  Dynamic DNS update in IOS internal name cache
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.

Command	Description
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

show ip dhcp server pool

To display Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server pool statistics, use the **show ip dhcp server pool** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ip dhcp server pool

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Examples

I need some sample output, please?

Related Commands	Command	Description
	debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
	debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
	debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
	host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
	ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
	ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
	ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
	ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
	ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
	ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
	show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
	show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.

Command	Description
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

show ip host-list

To display the assigned hosts in a list, use the **show ip host-list** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show ip host-list [host-list-name]
```

Syntax Description	<i>host-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the list of hosts.
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Command Modes	Privileged EXEC
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Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Examples

The following example shows how to display the host list for the abc-test group:

```
Router# show ip host-list abctest
```

```
Host list: abctest
  ddns.abc.test
  10.2.3.4
  ddns2.unit.test
  10.3.4.5
  ddns3.com
  10.3.3.3
  e.org
  1.org.2.org
  3.com
  10.5.5.5 (VRF: green)
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
	debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
	debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
	host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
	ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
	ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
	ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.

Command	Description
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
update dns	Dynamically updates a DNS with A and PTR RRs for some address pools.

update dns

To dynamically update the Domain Name System (DNS) with address (A) and pointer (PTR) Resource Records (RRs) for some address pools, use the **update dns** command in global configuration mode. To disable dynamic updates, use the **no** form of this command.

update dns [**both** | **never**] [**override**] [**before**]

no update dns [**both** | **never**] [**override**] [**before**]

Syntax Description	both	(Optional) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server will perform Dynamic DNS (DDNS) updates for both PTR (reverse) and A (forward) RRs associated with addresses assigned from an address pool.
	never	(Optional) DHCP server will not perform DDNS updates for any addresses assigned from an address pool.
	override	(Optional) DHCP server will perform DDNS updates for PTR RRs associated with addresses assigned from an address pool, even if the DHCP client has specified in the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) option that the server should not perform updates.
	before	(Optional) DHCP server will perform DDNS updates before sending the DHCP ACK back to the client. The default is to perform updates after sending the DHCP ACK.

Defaults No updates are performed.

Command Modes Global configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.2(27)SBA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBA.

Usage Guidelines If you configure the **update dns both override** command, the DHCP server will perform DDNS updates for both PTR and A RRs associated with addresses assigned from an address pool, even if the DHCP client specified in the FQDN that the server should not.

If the server is configured using this command with or without any of the other keywords, and if the server does not see an FQDN option in the DHCP interaction, then it will assume that the client does not understand DDNS and act as though it were configured to update both A and PTR records on behalf of the client.

Examples The following example shows how to configure the DHCP to never update the A and PTR RRs:

```
update dns never
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
debug dhcp	Displays debugging information about the DHCP client and monitors the status of DHCP packets.
debug ip ddns update	Enables debugging for DDNS updates.
debug ip dhcp server	Enables DHCP server debugging.
host (host-list)	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update hostname	Enables a host to be used for DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
ip ddns update method	Specifies a method of DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs and the maximum interval between the updates.
ip dhcp client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp-client update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A RRs using the same hostname passed in the hostname and FQDN options by a client.
ip dhcp update dns	Enables DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs for most address pools.
ip host-list	Specifies a list of hosts that will receive DDNS updates of A and PTR RRs.
show ip ddns update	Displays information about the DDNS updates.
show ip ddns update method	Displays information about the DDNS update method.
show ip dhcp server pool	Displays DHCP server pool statistics.
show ip host-list	Displays the assigned hosts in a list.

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