

Domain Name Service

Getting Started

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Huawei Cloud Computing Technologies Co., Ltd.

Address: Huawei Cloud Data Center Jiaoxinggong Road
Qianzhong Avenue
Gui'an New District
Gui Zhou 550029
People's Republic of China

Website: <https://www.huaweicloud.com/intl/en-us/>

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1 Before You Start

DNS provides a set of functions for different scenarios.

When DNS Is Required

You can select a function based on [Table 1-1](#) to suit your network scenario.

Table 1-1 Scenarios where DNS is required

Function	Scenario	Reference
Public domain name resolution	Domain names are mapped to the public IP addresses of web servers or web applications on the Internet so that end users are routed to your website or application.	Routing Internet Traffic to a Website
Private domain name resolution	Domain names are mapped to the private IP addresses within the VPCs for accessing cloud resources or cloud services over a private network.	Configuring Private Domain Name Resolution for ECSs
Reverse resolution	PTR records map EIPs to domain names and are often used by email servers against spammers.	Translating an IP Address to a Domain Name

Signing Up with Huawei Cloud and Completing Real-Name Authentication

You must have an account to access the DNS console. If you do not have an account, create one first.

1. Sign up for a HUAWEI ID.
For details, see [Signing up for a HUAWEI ID and Enabling Huawei Cloud Services](#).

2. Complete real-name authentication.

For details, see [Real-Name Authentication](#).

If you have enabled Huawei Cloud services and completed real-name authentication, skip this step.

Topping up Your Account

Ensure that your account has sufficient balance. For details, see [Topping up an Account](#).

2 Routing Internet Traffic to a Website

Scenarios

After you register a domain name and set up a website, you can configure record sets to map the domain name to the public IP address of the web server so that end users can use the domain name to access your website over the Internet.

For example, you have already set up a website on a web server with a public IPv4 address bound. To allow end users to access your website using domain name example.com and its subdomain www.example.com, you need to:

- Add an A record set that maps domain name example.com to the public IP address of the web server.
- Add an A record set that maps subdomain www.example.com to the public IP address of the web server.

NOTE

To configure record sets, you only need the domain name and the public IP address of the web server.

Process

Step	Description
Preparations	Before using Huawei Cloud DNS to resolve website domains, you need to sign up for a HUAWEI ID and enable Huawei Cloud services, complete real-name authentication, top up your account, set up website servers, register a domain name, and apply for an ICP license.
Step 1: Create a Public Zone	If your domain name registered with Huawei Cloud, a public zone is automatically created for your domain name on the DNS console. If the domain name is not registered with Huawei Cloud, you need to create a public zone on the DNS console.

Step	Description
Step 2: Change DNS Server Addresses for the Domain Name	If the domain name is not registered with Huawei Cloud, change the DNS server addresses for the domain name in the domain name registrar's system.
Step 3: Add an A Record Set for the Domain Name	Add an A record set for the domain name so that the website can be accessed through the domain name.
Step 4: Add an A Record Set for a Subdomain	Add an A record set for a subdomain so that the website can be accessed through this subdomain.
Step 5: Verify the Configuration	Verify that the configuration takes effect.

Preparations

Before configuring DNS settings for a website domain, you need to sign up for a HUAWEI ID, enable Huawei Cloud services, complete real-name authentication, and top up your account. Ensure that your account has sufficient balance.

1. Sign up for a HUAWEI ID.
For details, see [Sign up for a HUAWEI ID and enable Huawei Cloud services](#).
2. Complete real-name authentication.
For details, see [Real-Name Authentication](#).
If you have enabled Huawei Cloud services and completed real-name authentication, skip this step.
3. Top up your account.
For details, see [Topping up an Account](#).
4. You have deployed a web server and obtained its public IP address, and registered a domain name.

Step 1: Create a Public Zone

1. Go to the [Public Zones](#) page.
2. In the upper right corner of the page, click **Create Public Zone** to host the domain name to the DNS service.

✕

Create Public Zone

Domain Name

Enterprise Project ?

--Select--
▼
🔍 [Create Enterprise Project](#)

⤴ Advanced Settings (Optional)

Tag

TMS's predefined tags are recommended for adding the same tag to different cloud resources. [Create predefined tags](#) 🔗 🔍

[+ Add Tag](#)

You can add 20 more tags.

Description

0/255 ✎

Cancel
OK

Table 2-1 Parameters for creating a public zone

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Domain Name	example.com	<p>Domain name you have registered.</p> <p>The domain name can be a second-level domain name or one of its subdomains. The following are two examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdomain of example.com: abc.example.com • Subdomain of example.com.cn: abc.example.com.cn <p>For details about the domain name format, see Domain Name Format and DNS Hierarchy.</p>

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Enterprise Project	default	<p>The enterprise project by which public zones are centrally managed. Select an existing enterprise project for the public zone.</p> <p>NOTE This parameter is available and mandatory only when Account Type is set to Enterprise Account.</p> <p>When setting this parameter, note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you do not manage PTR records by enterprise project, select the default enterprise project. • If you manage PTR records by enterprise project, select an existing enterprise project.
Tag	example_key1 example_value1	Tag that will be added to classify and identify the public zone.
Description	This is a zone example.	<p>Supplementary information about the public zone.</p> <p>The description can contain no more than 255 characters.</p>

Step 2: Change DNS Server Addresses for the Domain Name

Huawei Cloud DNS provides authoritative DNS servers for domain resolution.

After you create a public zone, an NS record set is generated, which specifies the DNS servers provided by the DNS service.

If DNS server addresses of the domain name are not those in the NS record set, the DNS service will not be able to resolve the domain name. You must change the DNS server addresses of the domain name on the registrar's website.

NOTE

Generally, the changes to DNS servers will take effect within 48 hours, but the time may vary depending on the domain name registrar's cache duration.

Query the DNS server addresses provided by the DNS service.

1. Go to the [Public Zones](#) page.
2. In the public zone list, locate the public zone you created and click the domain name.

Locate the NS record set and view the DNS server addresses in the **Value** column.

Name	Status	Type	TTL	Value	Weight	Description	Operation
ns2.prod-cloud-ocb.orange-business.com	Normal	NS	172,800	ns1.prod-cloud-ocb.orange-business.com	--	--	Modify Delete
ns1.prod-cloud-ocb.orange-business.com	Normal	NS	172,800	ns2.prod-cloud-ocb.orange-business.com	--	--	Modify Delete

Change the DNS server addresses.

Log in to the domain name registrar's website and change the DNS server addresses to those provided by the DNS service. Refer to the domain name registrar's documentation for detailed operations.

Step 3: Add an A Record Set for the Domain Name

Add an A record set to the created public zone to allow access to your website using example.com.

1. On the **Public Zones** page, locate the public zone you created and click the domain name (example.com).
The **Record Sets** tab is displayed.
2. In the upper right corner of the page, click **Add Record Set**.
3. Configure the parameters as follows:
 - **Name:** Leave this parameter blank. This is a record set for the domain name, which is example.com.
 - **Type:** Retain the default setting **A - Map domains to IPv4 addresses**.
 - **Value:** Enter the EIP of your web server.

Retain the default values for other parameters. For details, see [Adding an A Record Set](#).

×

Add Record Set

Type

A – Map domains to IPv4 addresses

Name

Example: www

Line ?

Default

TTL (s) ?

300

Value ?

Example:
192.168.10.10

Advanced Settings (Optional)

Alias: No Weight: 1 Tag: -- Description: --

Cancel OK

Table 2-2 Parameters for adding a record set for a domain name

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Name	Leave this parameter blank.	<p>Prefix of the domain name to be resolved.</p> <p>For example, if the domain name is example.com, the prefix can be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www: The domain name is <code>www.example.com</code>, which is usually used for a website. • Left blank: The domain name is <code>example.com</code>, which is usually used for a website. To use an at sign (@) as the domain name prefix, just leave this parameter blank. • abc: The domain name is <code>abc.example.com</code>, a subdomain of <code>example.com</code>. • mail: The domain name is <code>mail.example.com</code>, which is usually used for email servers. • *: The domain name is <code>*.example.com</code>, which is a wildcard domain name, indicating all subdomains of <code>example.com</code>.
Type	A – Map domains to IPv4 addresses	<p>Type of the record set.</p> <p>A message may be displayed, indicating that the record set you are trying to add conflicts with an existing record set of the zone.</p> <p>For details, see Why Is a Message Indicating Conflict with an Existing Record Set Displayed When I Add a Record Set?</p>

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Line	Default	<p>Resolution line. The DNS server will return the IP address of the specified line, depending on where end users come from.</p> <p>The default value is Default.</p> <p>This parameter is only configurable for public zone record sets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: returns the default resolution result irrespective of where the visitors come from. • ISP: returns the resolution result based on visitors' carrier networks. • Region: returns the resolution result based on visitors' geographical locations.
TTL (s)	300	<p>Cache duration of the record set on a local DNS server, in seconds.</p> <p>The default value is 300. The value ranges from 1 to 2147483647.</p> <p>If your service address changes frequently, set TTL to a smaller value.</p> <p>Learn more about TTL.</p>
Value	192.168.12.2 192.168.12.3	<p>IPv4 addresses mapped to the domain name.</p> <p>You can enter up to 50 values, each on a separate line.</p>
Weight	1	<p>(Optional) Weight for the record set. The value ranges from 0 to 1000, and the default value is 1.</p> <p>This parameter is only configurable for public zone record sets.</p> <p>If a resolution line in a zone contains multiple record sets of the same type, you can set different weights to each record set.</p>
Tag	example_key1 example_value1	<p>(Optional) Identifier of the record set. Each tag contains a key and a value. You can add up to 20 tags to a record set.</p>

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Description	-	(Optional) Supplementary information about the record set. The description can contain no more than 255 characters.

4. Click **OK**.

View the added record set in the list. If the status of the record set is **Normal**, the record set has been added.

Step 4: Add an A Record Set for a Subdomain

Add another A record set to the created public zone to allow access to your website using `www.example.com`.

1. On the **Public Zones** page, click the domain name (**example.com**) of the public zone you created.
The **Record Sets** tab is displayed.
2. In the upper right corner of the page, click **Add Record Set**.
3. Configure the parameters as follows:
 - **Name:** Set it to **www**, which means that this is a record set for the `www.example.com` subdomain.
 - **Type:** Retain the default setting **A - Map domains to IPv4 addresses**.
 - **Value:** Enter the EIP of your web server.

Retain the default values for other parameters. For details, see [Adding an A Record Set](#).

×

Add Record Set

Type

Name

Line ?

TTL (s) ?

Value ?

Example:
192.168.10.10

Advanced Settings (Optional)

Alias: No Weight: 1 Tag: -- Description: --

Table 2-3 Parameters for adding a record set for a subdomain

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Name	www	<p>Prefix of the domain name to be resolved.</p> <p>For example, if the domain name is example.com, the prefix can be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www: The domain name is <code>www.example.com</code>, which is usually used for a website. • Left blank: The domain name is <code>example.com</code>, which is usually used for a website. To use an at sign (@) as the domain name prefix, just leave this parameter blank. • abc: The domain name is <code>abc.example.com</code>, a subdomain of <code>example.com</code>. • mail: The domain name is <code>mail.example.com</code>, which is usually used for email servers. • *: The domain name is <code>*.example.com</code>, which is a wildcard domain name, indicating all subdomains of <code>example.com</code>.
Type	A – Map domains to IPv4 addresses	<p>Type of the record set.</p> <p>A message may be displayed, indicating that the record set you are trying to add conflicts with an existing record set of the zone.</p> <p>For details, see Why Is a Message Indicating Conflict with an Existing Record Set Displayed When I Add a Record Set?</p>

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Line	Default	<p>Resolution line. The DNS server will return the IP address of the specified line, depending on where end users come from.</p> <p>The default value is Default.</p> <p>This parameter is only configurable for public zone record sets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default: returns the default resolution result irrespective of where the visitors come from. • ISP: returns the resolution result based on visitors' carrier networks. • Region: returns the resolution result based on visitors' geographical locations.
TTL (s)	300	<p>Cache duration of the record set on a local DNS server, in seconds.</p> <p>The default value is 300. The value ranges from 1 to 2147483647.</p> <p>If your service address changes frequently, set TTL to a smaller value.</p> <p>Learn more about TTL.</p>
Value	192.168.12.2 192.168.12.3	<p>IPv4 addresses mapped to the domain name.</p> <p>You can enter up to 50 values, each on a separate line.</p>
Weight	1	<p>(Optional) Weight for the record set. The value ranges from 0 to 1000, and the default value is 1.</p> <p>This parameter is only configurable for public zone record sets.</p> <p>If a resolution line in a zone contains multiple record sets of the same type, you can set different weights to each record set.</p>
Tag	example_key1 example_value1	<p>(Optional) Identifier of the record set. Each tag contains a key and a value. You can add up to 20 tags to a record set.</p>

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Description	-	(Optional) Supplementary information about the record set. The description can contain no more than 255 characters.

4. Click **OK**.

View the added record set in the list. If the status of the record set is **Normal**, the record set has been added.

Step 5: Verify the Configuration

For details, see [How Do I Check Whether Record Sets Have Taken Effect?](#)

3 Configuring Private Domain Name Resolution for ECSs

Scenarios

If you have deployed ECSs and other cloud services in a VPC, you can configure private domain names for the ECSs so that they can communicate with each other or access the cloud services over a private network.

The following are operations for you to create a private zone and add an A record set to it.

Process

Step	Description
Preparations	Before configuring a private domain name for an ECS, you need to sign up for a HUAWEI ID, enable Huawei Cloud services, complete real-name authentication, and top up your account.
Step 1: Create a Private Zone	Create a private zone to access the ECS using a private domain name.
Step 2: Add an A Record Set	After a private zone is created, you need to add an A record set for the zone.
Step 3: Change the DNS Servers for the VPC Subnet	To make the private zone and its record sets take effect in a VPC, ensure that the VPC subnets use the private DNS server addresses provided by the DNS service.
Step 4: Check Whether the Record Set Takes Effect	Verify that the configuration takes effect.


Preparations

Before configuring private domain name resolution for ECSs, sign up for a HUAWEI ID, enable Huawei Cloud services, complete real-name authentication, top up your account, deploy ECSs, and obtain the VPC name and private IP addresses of ECSs.

1. Sign up for a HUAWEI ID.
For details, see [Sign up for a HUAWEI ID and enable Huawei Cloud services](#).
2. Complete real-name authentication.
For details, see [Real-Name Authentication](#).
If you have enabled Huawei Cloud services and completed real-name authentication, skip this step.
3. Top up your account.
For details, see [Topping up an Account](#).
4. Deploy an ECS and obtain its VPC name and private IP address.

Step 1: Create a Private Zone

Before using a private domain name (for example, example.com) to access an ECS, you need to create a private zone.

1. Go to the [Private Zones](#) page.
2. Click  on the upper left and select the desired region and project.
3. In the upper right corner of the page, click **Create Private Zone**.
4. On the **Create Private Zone** page, configure parameters as prompted. For details, see [Creating a Private Zone](#).

✕

Create Private Zone

* Domain Name

Enter a domain name, for example, example.com.

Recursive resolution proxy for subdomains ⓘ

* VPC [View VPC](#)

Select a VPC that you want to associate with the private zone. Only ECSs in associated VPCs can access the private zone.

Tag It is recommended that you use TMS's predefined tag function to add the same tag to different cloud resources. [View predefined tags](#) ⓘ

To add a tag, enter a tag key and a tag value below.

You can add 20 tags more tags.

Description

0/255 ↗

Table 3-1 Parameters for creating a private zone

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Domain Name	example.com	Domain name you have planned for the ECS. You can enter a top-level domain that complies with the domain naming rules. For details about the domain name format, see Domain Name Format and DNS Hierarchy .
Recursive resolution proxy for subdomains	Selected	If you select this option, when you query subdomains that are not configured in the zone namespace, DNS will recursively resolve the subdomains on the Internet and use the result from authoritative DNS servers.

Parameter	Example Value	Description
VPC	-	VPC to be associated with the private zone. NOTE This VPC must be the same as the VPC where your other cloud resources are deployed. If the VPC is different, the domain name cannot be resolved.
Tag	example_key1 example_value1	Tag that will be added to classify and identify the private zone.
Description	This is a zone example.	Supplementary information about the private zone.

5. Click **OK**.
6. Switch back to the **Private Zones** page.
You can view the created private zone in the private zone list.

 **NOTE**

You can click the domain name to view SOA and NS record sets automatically added to the zone.

- The SOA record set includes administrative information about your zone, as defined by the Domain Name System (DNS).
- The NS record set defines the authoritative DNS servers for the domain name.

Step 2: Add an A Record Set

Add an A record set for the created private zone.

1. On the **Private Zones** page, locate the private zone you created and click the domain name.
The **Record Sets** tab is displayed.
2. In the upper right corner of the page, click **Add Record Set**.
3. Configure the parameters as follows:
 - **Name:** Leave this parameter blank. This is a record set for the domain name, which is example.com.
 - **Type:** Retain the default setting **A – Map domains to IPv4 addresses**.
 - **Value:** Enter the private IP address of the ECS.

Configure other parameters by referring to [Adding an A Record Set](#).

×

Add Record Set

Name

Enter the domain name prefix. If the domain name is example.com, traffic will be routed depending on the prefix:
Blank prefix: Traffic will be routed to example.com.
Prefix "www": Traffic will be routed to www.example.com.
Prefix "cdn": Traffic will be routed to cdn.example.com.
Prefix "mail": Traffic will be routed to mail.example.com.
Prefix "*": Traffic will be routed to any subdomain of example.com.

* Type

* TTL (s)

* Value

Example:
192.168.10.10

Enter a maximum of 50 IPv4 addresses, each on a separate line.
Example:
192.168.10.10
172.16.100.100

0/255

Table 3-2 Parameters for adding a record set

Parameter	Example Value	Description
Name	www	<p>Prefix of the domain name to be resolved.</p> <p>For example, if the domain name is example.com, the prefix can be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www: The domain name is www.example.com, which is usually used for a website. • Left blank: The domain name is example.com, which is usually used for a website. To use an at sign (@) as the domain name prefix, just leave this parameter blank. • abc: The domain name is abc.example.com, a subdomain of example.com. • mail: The domain name is mail.example.com, which is usually used for email servers. • *: The domain name is *.example.com, which is a wildcard domain name, indicating all subdomains of example.com.
Type	A – Map domains to IPv4 addresses	<p>Type of the record set.</p> <p>A message may be displayed, indicating that the record set you are trying to add conflicts with an existing record set of the zone.</p> <p>For details, see Why Is a Message Indicating Conflict with an Existing Record Set Displayed When I Add a Record Set?</p>
TTL (s)	300	<p>Cache duration of the record set on a local DNS server, in seconds.</p> <p>The default value is 300. The value ranges from 1 to 2147483647.</p> <p>If your service address changes frequently, set TTL to a smaller value.</p> <p>Learn more about TTL.</p>


Parameter	Example Value	Description
Value	192.168.12.2 192.168.12.3	IPv4 addresses mapped to the domain name. You can enter up to 50 values, each on a separate line.
Tag	example_key1 example_value1	Tag that will be added to classify and identify the record set.
Description	-	Supplementary information about the record set.

4. Click **OK**.
5. Switch back to the **Record Sets** tab.
The added record set is in the **Normal** state.

Step 3: Change the DNS Servers for the VPC Subnet

To make the private zone and its record sets take effect in a VPC, ensure that the VPC subnets use the private DNS server addresses provided by the DNS service. For DNS server addresses for each region, see [What Are Huawei Cloud Private DNS Servers?](#) If the DNS server addresses are not those provided by the Huawei Cloud DNS service, change them.

Step 1 View the private DNS server addresses for the VPC subnet.

1. Go to the [Private Zones](#) page.
2. Click  on the upper left and select the desired region and project.
3. In the private zone list, locate the private zone and click the domain name.
View the private DNS server addresses for the VPC subnet on the top of the record set list.
4. Check whether the private DNS server addresses are the same as those provided by Huawei Cloud. If they are different, go to [Step 2](#).

Step 2 Change the private DNS server addresses for the VPC subnet.

1. Go to the private zone list.
2. Click the VPC name in the **Associated VPC** column.
On the VPC console, change the DNS server addresses for the VPC subnet.
For details, see [Modifying a Subnet](#).

----End

Step 4: Check Whether the Record Set Takes Effect

For details, see [How Do I Check Whether Record Sets Have Taken Effect?](#)

4 Translating an IP Address to a Domain Name

Scenarios

PTR records are used to prove credibility of IP addresses and domain names of email servers. To avoid being tracked, most spam senders use email servers whose IP addresses are dynamically allocated or not mapped to registered domain names. If you want to keep the spam out of your recipients' inbox, add a PTR record to map the email server IP address to a domain name. In this way, the email recipients can obtain the domain name by IP address and will know that the email server is trustworthy.

If you use an ECS as an email server, configure a PTR record to map the EIP of the ECS to the domain name.

The following are operations for you to add a PTR record for a cloud resource, such as ECS.

Preparations


Before configuring PTR records, you need to sign up for a HUAWEI ID and enable Huawei Cloud services, complete real-name authentication, top up your account, register a domain name with Huawei Cloud or a third-party domain name registrar, deploy an ECS, and bind an EIP to it.

1. Sign up for a HUAWEI ID.
For details, see [Sign up for a HUAWEI ID and enable Huawei Cloud services](#).
2. Complete real-name authentication.
For details, see [Real-Name Authentication](#).
If you have enabled Huawei Cloud services and completed real-name authentication, skip this step.
3. Top up your account.
For details, see [Topping up an Account](#).

Constraints

- You can only create PTR records for IP addresses with a 32-bit subnet mask.
- Only one PTR record can be created for an EIP.
- An EIP can be mapped to no more than 10 domain names.

Procedure

1. Go to the [PTR Records](#) page.
2. Click  on the upper left and select the desired region and project.
3. Click **Create PTR Record** and configure the following parameters. Retain the default values for other parameters. For details, see [Creating a PTR Record](#).

Create PTR Record
✕

EIP [View EIP](#)

Domain Name [Delete](#)
[Add](#)
Maximum domain names that can be added: 10 Enter a domain name, for example, example.com.

TTL (s)

Tag It is recommended that you use TMS's predefined tag function to add the same tag to different cloud resources. [View predefined tags](#)
To add a tag, enter a tag key and a tag value below.

You can add 20 tags more tags.

Description 0/255

Table 4-1 Parameters for creating a PTR record

Parameter	Example Value	Description
EIP	XX.XX.XX.XX	EIP of another cloud resource, for example, an ECS. You can select an EIP from the drop-down list.
Domain Name	example.com	Domain name mapped to the EIP.

Parameter	Example Value	Description
TTL (s)	300	Cache duration of the PTR record, in seconds Default value: 300
Tag	example_key1 example_value1	Tag that will be added to classify and identify the PTR record.
Description	The description of the PTR Record.	Supplementary information about the PTR record.

4. Click **OK**.

You can view the created PTR record on the **PTR Records** page.

 **NOTE**

If a domain name is mapped to multiple EIPs, you must create a PTR record for each EIP.

5. In the DOS window of your local PC that has been connected to the Internet, check whether the PTR record takes effect.
 - a. Press **Win+R** to open the **Run** dialog box, enter **cmd**, and press **Enter**.
 - b. Run the following command in the DOS window:

```
nslookup -qt=ptr [IP address]
```