

# PowerDNS WHMCS Module

The module allows to provide management of DNS records of zones as a separate product. Uses PowerDNS.

- [Description](#)
- [Changelog](#)
- [Installation and configuration guide](#)
  - [WHMCS setup\(install/update\)](#)
  - [Setup guide: PowerDNS setup](#)
  - [Add server \(PowerDNS server\)](#)
  - [Product Configuration](#)
- [Client Area](#)
  - [Home screen](#)
  - [Add DNS Zone](#)
  - [Managing DNS Records](#)
  - [PTR IPv4 and IPv6](#)
- [Admin Area](#)
  - [Product Information](#)

# Description

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

The PUQ PowerDNS module allows you to create products that enable clients to manage DNS records within their DNS zone. The module uses the standard connection to the PowerDNS API and does not require additional configuration on the PowerDNS side.

Module features:

- Configuration of restrictions such as the number of zones and zone name filters.
- The module automatically blocks the zone if payment is not made.
- Automatic zone unblocking.
- Automatic zone deletion during service termination.

---

WHMCS minimal version: 8 +



PowerDNS minimal version: 4.9

## Information

	Zones	2 / 6
	Name server 1	ns1.puqcloud.com
	Name server 2	ns2.puqcloud.com
	Name server 3	ns3.puqcloud.com
	Name server 4	ns4.puqcloud.com
	Actions	<a href="#">+ Add DNS Zone</a>

Show  entries

Search:

Zone Name	Status	Actions
puq.info	active	<a href="#">Records</a> 
puqcloud.com	active	<a href="#">Records</a> 

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

Previous **1** Next

[◀ All DNS Zones](#)[+ Add Record](#)[↻ Reload DNS Zone](#)

# puq.info

	SOA	ns1.puqcloud.com. admin.puqcloud.com. 1725212565 8640 720 360000 360	
	NS	ns1.puqcloud.com	
	NS	ns2.puqcloud.com	
	NS	ns3.puqcloud.com	
	NS	ns4.puqcloud.com	

Show  entriesSearch: 

Type	Name	Content	TTL	Actions
A	puq.info	192.168.0.1	3600	
AAAA	puq.info	2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334	3600	
MX	puq.info	10 mx.puqcloud.com.	3600	

[Previous](#)

1

[Next](#)

# Changelog

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

### v2.3 Released 02-04-2025

1. Added critical security fixes
- 

### v2.2 Released 07-02-2025

1. Add automatic creation of zones if a domain was entered for services
  2. Fix conflict of technical fields with the name "content" in some cases interfere with deleting and editing TXT, SRV records
- 

### v2.1 Released 16-11-2024

1. Add zone templates configuration to product configuration (<https://doc.puq.info/books/powerdns-whmcs-module/page/product-configuration>)
  2. Some bug fix
- 

### v2.0 Released 23-09-2024

**Module is coded ionCube v13**

Supported php version:

- php 7.4 WHMCS 8.11.0 -
- php 8.1 WHMCS 8.11.0 +
- php 8.2 WHMCS 8.11.0 +

1. Translations added/updated (**Arabic, Azerbaijani, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Farsi, French, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Macedonian, Norwegian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Ukrainian**)
- 

v1.0 Released 01-09-2024

First version

# Installation and configuration guide

# WHMCS

## setup(install/update)

### PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

**Module is coded ionCube v13**

Supported php version:

- php 7.4 WHMCS 8.11.0 -
- php 8.1 WHMCS 8.11.0 +
- php 8.2 WHMCS 8.11.0 +

To install and update a module, you must perform one and the same action.

#### 1. Download the latest version of the module.

PHP 8.2

```
wget http://download.puqcloud.com/WHMCS/servers/PUQ_WHMCS-PowerDNS/php82/PUQ_WHMCS-PowerDNS-latest.zip
```

PHP 8.1

```
wget http://download.puqcloud.com/WHMCS/servers/PUQ_WHMCS-PowerDNS/php81/PUQ_WHMCS-PowerDNS-latest.zip
```

PHP 7.4

```
wget http://download.puqcloud.com/WHMCS/servers/PUQ_WHMCS-PowerDNS/php74/PUQ_WHMCS-PowerDNS-latest.zip
```

All versions are available via link:

[https://download.puqcloud.com/WHMCS/servers/PUQ\\_WHMCS-PowerDNS/](https://download.puqcloud.com/WHMCS/servers/PUQ_WHMCS-PowerDNS/)

## 2. Unzip the archive with the module.

```
unzip PUQ_WHMCS-PowerDNS-latest.zip
```

## 3. Copy and Replace "puqPowerDNS" to "WHMCS\_WEB\_DIR/modules/servers/"

# Setup guide: PowerDNS setup

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

**Disclaimer:** This guide is intended for informational purposes only and provides a basic example of how to enable the API in PowerDNS. It is strongly recommended to refer to the official PowerDNS documentation for comprehensive and accurate instructions. Following official guidelines ensures that your setup is secure, reliable, and fully supported. This example may not cover all security considerations or configurations required for your specific environment. Use this guide at your own risk.

## Install PowerDNS

### *Update the System*

It is always safe to work with a system that is up-to-date. Updating your Debian system can be done using the simple command:

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade
```

Install the required tools:

```
sudo apt install curl vim git libpq-dev -y
```

Once all the packages have been updated to their latest stable versions, proceed with the below steps.

# 1 – Install PowerDNS Relational Database

PowerDNS supports innumerable database backends such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle e.t.c. Here, we will use the MariaDB as backend storage for PowerDNS zone files.

Install MariaDB on Debian using the below steps:

First, install the required tools:

```
sudo apt install software-properties-common gnupg2 -y
```

Then proceed and the MariaDB 10.6 repository on the system.

```
curl -LsS -O https://downloads.mariadb.com/MariaDB/mariadb_repo_setup  
sudo bash mariadb_repo_setup
```

Update your package index and install MariaDB.

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install mariadb-server mariadb-client
```

Once the installation is complete, start and enable MariaDB.

```
sudo systemctl start mariadb  
sudo systemctl enable mariadb
```

Login to the shell using the *root* user

```
sudo mysql -u root
```

Now create a PowerDNS database.

```
CREATE DATABASE powerdns;  
GRANT ALL ON powerdns.* TO 'powerdns_user'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'Strongpassword';  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
EXIT
```

Remember the password set for the user should ***not contain special characters*** since PowerDNS doesn't like this and will cause the error “**Access denied for user 'powerdns\_user'@'localhost' (using password: YES)**”

## 2 – Install PowerDNS on Debian

We will begin by disabling the **systemd-resolved** service. This service runs on port **53** providing network name resolution used to load applications but now we want to use PowerDNS.

Stop and disable **systemd-resolved** using the commands:

```
sudo systemctl stop systemd-resolved
sudo systemctl disable systemd-resolved
```

Proceed and remove the symbolic link for the file.

```
$ ls -lh /etc/resolv.conf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 49 Feb 23 04:53 /etc/resolv.conf
$ sudo unlink /etc/resolv.conf
```

Update the **resolv.conf** file.

```
$ sudo vim /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 8.8.8.8
```

After the above adjustments, you can install PowerDNS from the default APT repositories using the command:

```
sudo apt install pdns-server pdns-backend-mysql
```

Install the latest release of PowerDNS available on the official [PowerDNS release](#) page. As of this guide, the stable release was at 4.6. The repository for this release can be added to the system as below.

```
sudo vim /etc/apt/sources.list.d/pdns.list
```

For **Debian 12**

```
deb [arch=amd64] http://repo.powerdns.com/debian bookworm-auth-46 main
```

For **Debian 11**

```
deb [arch=amd64] http://repo.powerdns.com/debian bullseye-auth-46 main
```

For **Debian 10**

```
deb [ arch=amd64 ] http://repo.powerdns.com/debian buster-auth-46 main
```

Import the GPG key signing for the repository.

```
curl -fsSL https://repo.powerdns.com/FD380FBB-pub.asc | sudo gpg --dearmor -o  
/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/pdns.gpg
```

Set the APT preferences.

```
$ sudo vim /etc/apt/preferences.d/pdns  
Package: pdns-*  
Pin: origin repo.powerdns.com  
Pin-Priority: 600
```

Update your APT package index.

```
sudo apt update
```

Now install the PowerDNS server and the MySQL backend as below.

```
sudo apt install pdns-server pdns-backend-mysql
```

## 3 – Configure the PowerDNS Database

Now that we have the PowerDNS database already created on MariaDB, we will proceed and import the database schemas to it. This normally saved under the ***/usr/share/pdns-backend-mysql/schema/*** as a ***schema.mysql.sql*** file.

Now import this schema to the created database(**powerdns**) in step 1.

```
mysql -u powerdns_user -p powerdns < /usr/share/pdns-backend-mysql/schema/schema.mysql.sql
```

You can then verify schema import as below.

```
sudo mysql -u root  
use powerdns;  
show tables;
```

After the schema has been imported, we will now configure the PowerDNS connection details to

the database.

This can be done by creating the file below.

```
sudo vim /etc/powerdns/pdns.d/pdns.local.gmysql.conf
```

In the opened file, edit the lines:

```
# MySQL Configuration
# Launch gmysql backend
launch+=gmysql
# gmysql parameters
gmysql-host=127.0.0.1
gmysql-port=3306
gmysql-dbname=powerdns
gmysql-user=powerdns_user
gmysql-password=Strongpassword
gmysql-dnssec=yes
# gmysql-socket=
```

Set the appropriate permissions for the file.

```
sudo chown pdns: /etc/powerdns/pdns.d/pdns.local.gmysql.conf
sudo chmod 640 /etc/powerdns/pdns.d/pdns.local.gmysql.conf
```

You can now verify the database connection.

```
sudo systemctl stop pdns.service
sudo pdns_server --daemon=no --guardian=no --loglevel=9
```

With the above output, the database connection is successful. Restart and enable the PowerDNS service.

```
sudo systemctl restart pdns
sudo systemctl enable pdns
```

Verify the port 53 is open for DNS.

```
sudo ss -alnp4 | grep pdns
```

Output:

```
udp UNCONN 0 0 0.0.0.0:53 0.0.0.0:*
users: ("pdns_server", pid=18530, fd=5)
tcp LISTEN 0 128 0.0.0.0:53 0.0.0.0:*
users: ("pdns_server", pid=18530, fd=7)
```

You can also check if PowerDNS is responding to requests.

```
$ dig @127.0.0.1

; <<>> DiG 9.16.22-Debian <<>> @127.0.0.1
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: REFUSED, id: 4882
;; flags: qr rd; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 0, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1
;; WARNING: recursion requested but not available

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 1232
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;. IN NS

;; Query time: 4 msec
;; SERVER: 127.0.0.1#53(127.0.0.1)
;; WHEN: Wed Feb 23 06:03:49 EST 2022
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 28
```

# To enable the API in PowerDNS

## 1 – Edit the PowerDNS Configuration File

The configuration file for PowerDNS is usually located at `/etc/powerdns/pdns.conf`. Open it for editing:

```
sudo nano /etc/powerdns/pdns.conf
```

## 2 – Enable the API

Find and modify the following lines, or add them if they are not present:

```
api=yes
webserver=yes
webserver-address=0.0.0.0
webserver-port=8081
```

- `api=yes`: Enables the API.
- `webserver=yes`: Enables the web server for accessing the API.
- `webserver-address=0.0.0.0`: Configures the server to listen on all IP addresses. If you want to restrict access to a specific IP, specify that IP address here.
- `webserver-port=8081`: Specifies the port on which the API web server will be available (default is 8081).

## 3 – Configure Access from Another Server

To allow access to the API from another server, set up authentication by adding the following line in `pdns.conf`:

```
api-key=your_api_key_here
```

- `api-key=your_api_key_here`: Set the API key that will be used to authenticate requests to the API. Replace `your_api_key_here` with a strong, secure key.

## 4 – Restart PowerDNS

After making these changes, restart PowerDNS to apply them:

```
sudo systemctl restart pdns
```

## 5 – Test the API

From another server, test the API by making a request using the API key, for example:

```
curl -X GET -H 'X-API-Key: your_api_key_here'  
http://ip_address_of_pdns_server:8081/api/v1/servers
```

Replace `your_api_key_here` with your API key and `ip_address_of_pdns_server` with the IP address of the server where PowerDNS is installed.

# Add server (PowerDNS server)

PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

Add a new server to the system WHMCS.

System Settings->Servers->Add New Server

- Enter the correct **Name** and **Hostname**

## Servers

### Edit Server

Name	<input type="text" value="powerdns-test.uuq.pl"/>
Hostname	<input type="text" value="powerdns-test.uuq.pl"/>
IP Address	<input type="text"/>
Assigned IP Addresses (One per line)	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 100px;"></div>
Monthly Cost	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Datacenter/NOC	<input type="text"/>
Maximum No. of Accounts	<input type="text" value="200"/>
Server Status Address	<input type="text"/> To display this server on the server status page, enter the full path to the server status folder (required to be uploaded to each server you want to monitor) - eg. <a href="https://www.example.com/status/">https://www.example.com/status/</a>
Enable/Disable	<input type="checkbox"/> Check to disable this server

- In the **Server Details** section, select the **"PUQ PowerDNS"** module and enter the **correct PowerDNS API key** in the **password field**.
- To check, click the **"Test connection"** button

### Server Details

Module	<input type="text" value="PUQ PowerDNS"/> <input type="button" value="Test Connection"/>
	<div style="background-color: #e6ffe6; padding: 5px;">✓ Connection successful. Some values have been auto-filled.</div>
Username	<input type="text"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="....."/>
Access Hash	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 100px;"></div>
Secure	<input type="checkbox"/> Check to use SSL Mode for Connections
Port	<input type="text" value="8081"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Override with Custom Port

# Product Configuration

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

### Add new product to WHMCS

System Settings -> Products/Services -> Create a New Product

In the **Module settings** section, select the "**PUQ PowerDNS**" module

The screenshot shows the 'Module Settings' configuration page for the 'PUQ PowerDNS' module. The interface includes a navigation bar with tabs for 'Details', 'Pricing', 'Module Settings', 'Custom Fields', 'Configurable Options', 'Upgrades', 'Free Domain', 'Cross-sells', 'Other', and 'Links'. The 'Module Name' is set to 'PUQ PowerDNS' and the 'Server Group' is 'None'. The 'License key' field contains 'PZNRXN-:DOUOL2' with a success message 'success: 2024-09-29T13:50:30+02:00'. The 'Max Zones' is set to 6. The 'Edit SOA' dropdown is set to 'Yes'. The 'Restrictions' section includes a 'Zone name filter' text area. The 'Nameservers' section lists four nameservers: ns1.puqcloud.com, ns2.puqcloud.com, ns3.puqcloud.com, and ns4.puqcloud.com. The 'SOA' section includes fields for 'Zone administrator email' (admin@puqcloud.com), 'Update interval' (86400), 'Retry interval' (7200), 'Expiry time' (3600000), and 'Minimum lifetime' (3600).

- **License key:** A pre-purchased license key for the "**PUQ PowerDNS**" module. For the module to work correctly, the key must be active
- **Max Zones:** The number of zones that will be available for the client to manage.
- **Edit SOA:** Whether to allow the client to manage the SOA record.
- **Zone name filter:** In this field, you can enter regular expressions to filter zone names that the client can add. Each filter should be on a separate line, and each filter is checked in sequence, meaning the zone will not be added if even one filter matches.

- **Nameservers:** In this section, enter the name servers that will be added to the zone (Your DNS cluster).
- **SOA:** In this section, enter all the SOA record parameters that will be used by default.

## Zone template

**Nameserver 4**

ns4.puqcloud.com

---

**Zone template**

```

@           A  3600  192.168.1.1
@           A  3600  192.168.1.3

www         A  3600  192.168.1.2
www2        A  3600  192.168.1.3

@           AAAA 3600 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334
@           AAAA 3600 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7336

www         AAAA 3600 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7335
www2        AAAA 3600 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7335

ftp         CNAME 3600 {zone}
ftp2        CNAME 3600 example.com

@           MX  3600  10 mail.{zone}
@           MX  3600  20 backupmail.{zone}

@           TXT  3600  v=spf1 ip4:192.168.1.1 -all
@           TXT  3600  SOME TXT TEXT

_dmarc      TXT  3600  v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:dmarc@{zone}
_dmarc      TXT  3600  v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:dmarc@{zone}

@           CAA 3600  0  issue letsencrypt.org
@           CAA 3600  0  issuewild comodoca.com
@           CAA 3600  0  iodef  mailto:admin@{zone}

_sip_udp    NAPTR 3600  100 10 S SIP+D2U * sip.{zone}.

_sip_tcp    SRV   3600  10 5 5060 sipserver.{zone}

```

(zone) - will be replaced to original zone name  
format: name type ttl content

Here are the rules for creating DNS records. These records will be automatically generated when a zone is created. Placeholders like `{zone}` will be replaced with the actual zone name. The format for defining records is as follows:

### Format:

```
name type ttl content
```

## Explanation:

### 1. name:

- This specifies the name of the subdomain or record.
- For example, `ftp` will expand to `ftp.<zone.name>`.
- Use `@` to refer to the main zone (root domain).

### 2. type:

- The type of DNS record.
- Examples include: `A`, `AAAA`, `MX`, `CNAME`, `TXT`, `SRV`, `CAA`, `DNSKEY`, `DS`, `NAPTR`, `TLSA`

### 3. **ttl (Time To Live):**

- The duration (in seconds) for which the record is cached by DNS resolvers.
- Recommended default is `3600` seconds (1 hour).

### 4. **content:**

- The value or data for the record, provided without abbreviations or placeholders.
- For example, for an `A` record, this would be the IPv4 address.

These rules ensure consistency and accuracy when defining DNS records for your zones.

# Example Zone Records Template

## A Records (IPv4):

@	A	3600	192.168.1.1
@	A	3600	192.168.1.3
www	A	3600	192.168.1.2
www2	A	3600	192.168.1.3

## AAAA Records (IPv6):

@	AAAA	3600	2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334
@	AAAA	3600	2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7336
www	AAAA	3600	2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7335
www2	AAAA	3600	2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7335

## CNAME Records (Aliases):

ftp	CNAME	3600	{zone}
ftp2	CNAME	3600	example.com

## MX Records (Mail Exchange):

@	MX	3600	10 mail.{zone}
@	MX	3600	20 backupmail.{zone}

## TXT Records (Text Data):

@	TXT	3600	v=spf1 ip4:192.168.1.1 -all
---	-----	------	-----------------------------

```
@          TXT      3600    SOME TXT TEXT
_dmarc     TXT      3600    v=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto: dmarc@{zone}
```

### CAA Records (Certification Authority Authorization):

```
@          CAA      3600    0 issue      letsencrypt.org
@          CAA      3600    0 issuewild  comodoca.com
@          CAA      3600    0 iodef      mailto: admin@{zone}
```

### NAPTR Record (Naming Authority Pointer):

```
_sip._udp NAPTR    3600    100 10 S SIP+D2U * sip.{zone}.
```

### SRV Records (Service Locator):

```
_sip._tcp SRV      3600    10 5 5060 sipserver.{zone}
```

## Key Notes:

- `@`: Represents the main zone (e.g., the root domain).
- **Placeholders like `{zone}`**: Will be replaced by the actual zone name during execution.
- **TTL (Time to Live)**: Use 3600 seconds by default, which is standard for DNS records.
- Adjust records based on your specific zone requirements. These templates cover common DNS record types for a functional zone configuration.

# Client Area

# Home screen

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)



On the product's home page in the client area, there is a list of NS servers that the client needs to set up on their domain in the registrar's settings. There is also a list of zones with the ability to manage them.

## Information

	Zones	2 / 6
	Name server 1	ns1.puqcloud.com
	Name server 2	ns2.puqcloud.com
	Name server 3	ns3.puqcloud.com
	Name server 4	ns4.puqcloud.com
	Actions	<a href="#">+ Add DNS Zone</a>

Show  entries

Search:

Zone Name	Status	Actions
puq.info	active	<a href="#">Records</a> 
puqcloud.com	active	<a href="#">Records</a> 

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

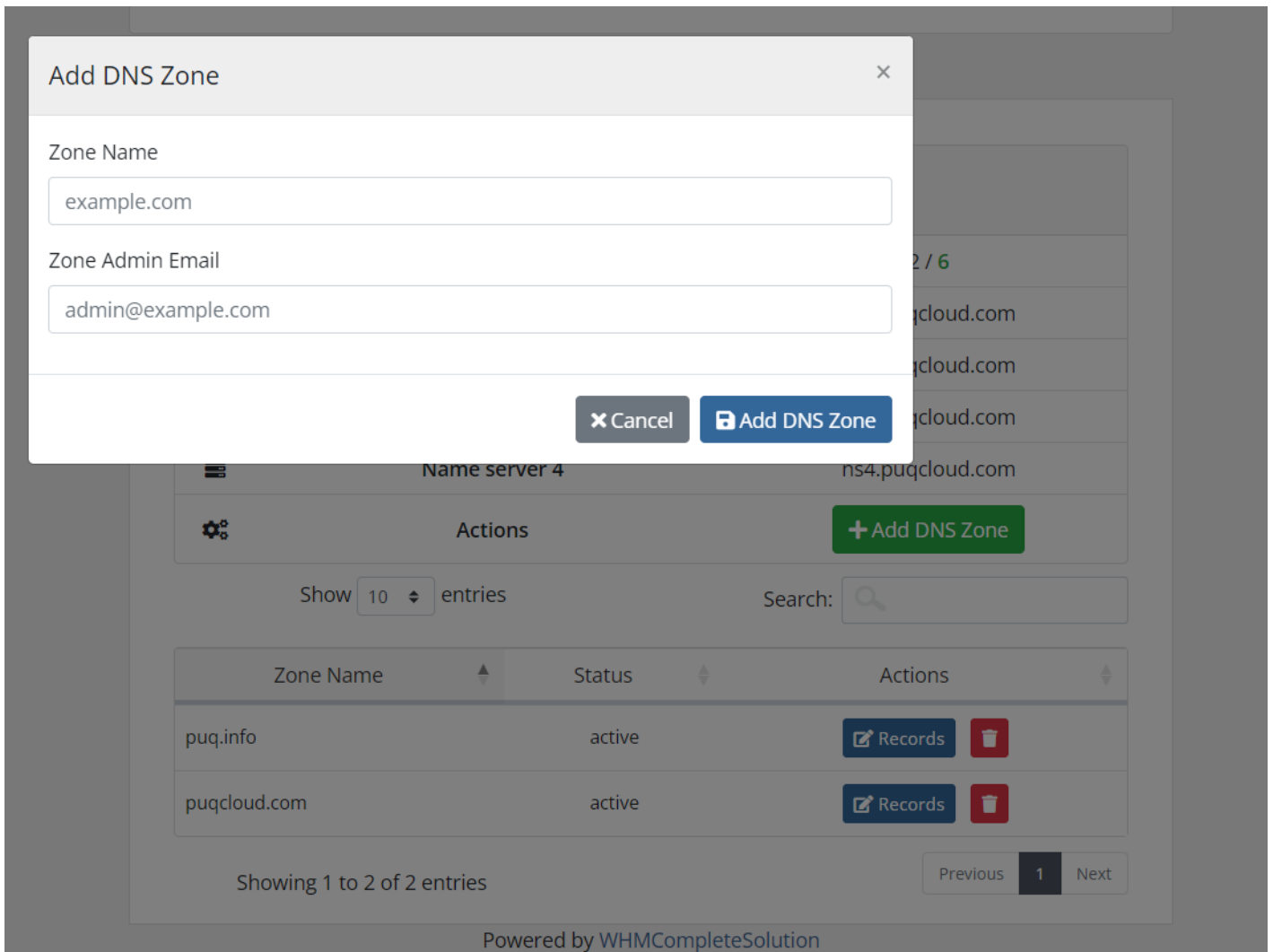
Previous **1** Next

# Add DNS Zone

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

When the "Add DNS Zone" button is clicked, a wizard for adding a new zone will open in a pop-up window.



# Managing DNS Records

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

To manage records, you need to click the "**Records**" button on the selected zone, and on the page that opens, you will be able to manage the records.

The screenshot displays the WHMCS interface for managing DNS records. At the top, there are three buttons: "All DNS Zones" (with a left arrow), "Add Record" (green), and "Reload DNS Zone" (yellow). Below this is a header for the selected zone, "puq.info".

The main content area shows a list of DNS records for "puq.info":

Type	Name	Content	TTL	Actions
SOA	ns1.puqcloud.com.	admin.puqcloud.com. 1725212565 8640 720 360000 360		
NS	ns1.puqcloud.com			
NS	ns2.puqcloud.com			
NS	ns3.puqcloud.com			
NS	ns4.puqcloud.com			

Below the list, there is a "Show 50 entries" dropdown and a search box. At the bottom, there is a pagination bar with "Previous", "1", and "Next" buttons.

## Add Record .puq.info

Type

A

Name (required)

Use @ for root

TTL







1 hr

IPv4 address (required)

E.g. 192.168.0.1

Cancel

Add Record

Type	Name	Content	TTL	Actions
A	puq.info	192.168.0.1	3600	 
AAAA	puq.info	2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334	3600	 
MX	puq.info	10 mx.puqcloud.com.	3600	 

Previous

1

Next

Add Record .puq.info

Type: DNSKEY Name (required): [ ] TTL: 1 hr

Use @ for root

Flags (required): [ ] 0 - 65535

Protocol (required): [ ] 0 - 255

Algorithm (required): [ ] 0 - 255

Public Key (required): [ ]

Cancel Add Record

English / \$ USD

## Edit records

## Edit Record



Type

Name (required)

TTL

MX

puq.info

1 hr

Use @ for root

Mail server (required)

Priority (required)

mx.puqcloud.com

10

E.g. mx1.example.com

0 - 65535

✕ Cancel

📄 Edit Record

Type	Name	Content	TTL	Actions
A	puq.info	192.168.0.1	3600	
AAAA	puq.info	2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334	3600	
MX	puq.info	10 mx.puqcloud.com.	3600	

Previous

1

Next

# PTR IPv4 and IPv6

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

Module support PTR IPv4 and IPv6

The screenshot displays the WHMCS interface for managing DNS records. A modal window titled "Add Record .2.0.192.in-addr.arpa" is open, showing a form with fields for "Type", "Name (required)", and "TTL". The "Type" dropdown menu is open, and "PTR" is highlighted with a red box. Below the modal, a table lists existing PTR records:

Type	Name	Content	TTL	Actions
PTR	3.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa	server3.example.com.	3600	[Edit] [Delete]
PTR	2.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa	server2.example.com.	3600	[Edit] [Delete]
PTR	1.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa	server1.example.com.	3600	[Edit] [Delete]

At the bottom of the interface, it says "Powered by WHMCompleteSolution".

[◀ All DNS Zones](#)[+ Add Record](#)[↻ Reload DNS Zone](#)

## 2.0.192.in-addr.arpa

	SOA	ns1.puqcloud.com. admin.puqcloud.com. 1732013636 86400 7200 3600000	
--	-----	---	--

	NS	ns1.puqcloud.com
--	----	------------------

	NS	ns2.puqcloud.com
--	----	------------------

	NS	ns3.puqcloud.com
--	----	------------------

	NS	ns4.puqcloud.com
--	----	------------------

Show  entriesSearch: 

Type	Name	Content	TTL	Actions
PTR	3.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa	server3.example.com.	3600	
PTR	2.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa	server2.example.com.	3600	
PTR	1.2.0.192.in-addr.arpa	server1.example.com.	3600	

[Previous](#) **1** [Next](#)Powered by [WHMCompleteSolution](#)

### Edit Record ✕

Type: PTR | Name (required): 1.1.1.0.0.8.b.d.0.1.0.0.2.ip6.arpa | TTL: 1 hr

Use @ for root

Domain name (required): host1.example.com

E.g. www.example.com

✕ Cancel Edit Record

Show 50 entries | Search:

Type	Name	Content	TTL	Actions
PTR	1.1.1.0.0.8.b.d.0.1.0.0.2.i...	host1.example.com.	3600	

Previous 1 Next

# Admin Area

# Product Information

## PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

[Order now](#) | [Download](#) | [FAQ](#)

Here is the data presented for the service admin in WHMCS



### Client Profile

Ruslan Polovyi - #1

Summary Profile Users Contacts Products/Services Domains Billable Items Invoices Quotes Transactions Tickets Emails Notes (0) Log

PowerDNS 5 Go + New Addon More

Order #	933 - View Order	Registration Date	25/08/2024
Product/Service	PowerDNS 5	Quantity	1
Server	powerdns-test.uuq.pl (1/200 Accounts)	First Payment Amount	0.00
Domain		Recurring Amount	0.00 <small>Recalculate on Save</small>
Dedicated IP		Next Due Date	N/A
Username		Termination Date	
Password		Billing Cycle	Free
Status	Active	Payment Method	PayPal
Module Commands	Create Suspend Unsuspend Terminate	Promotion Code	None

Serial	Zone	Status	Actions
1725212488	puqcloud.com	active	 
1725212565	puq.info	active	