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Product Configuration

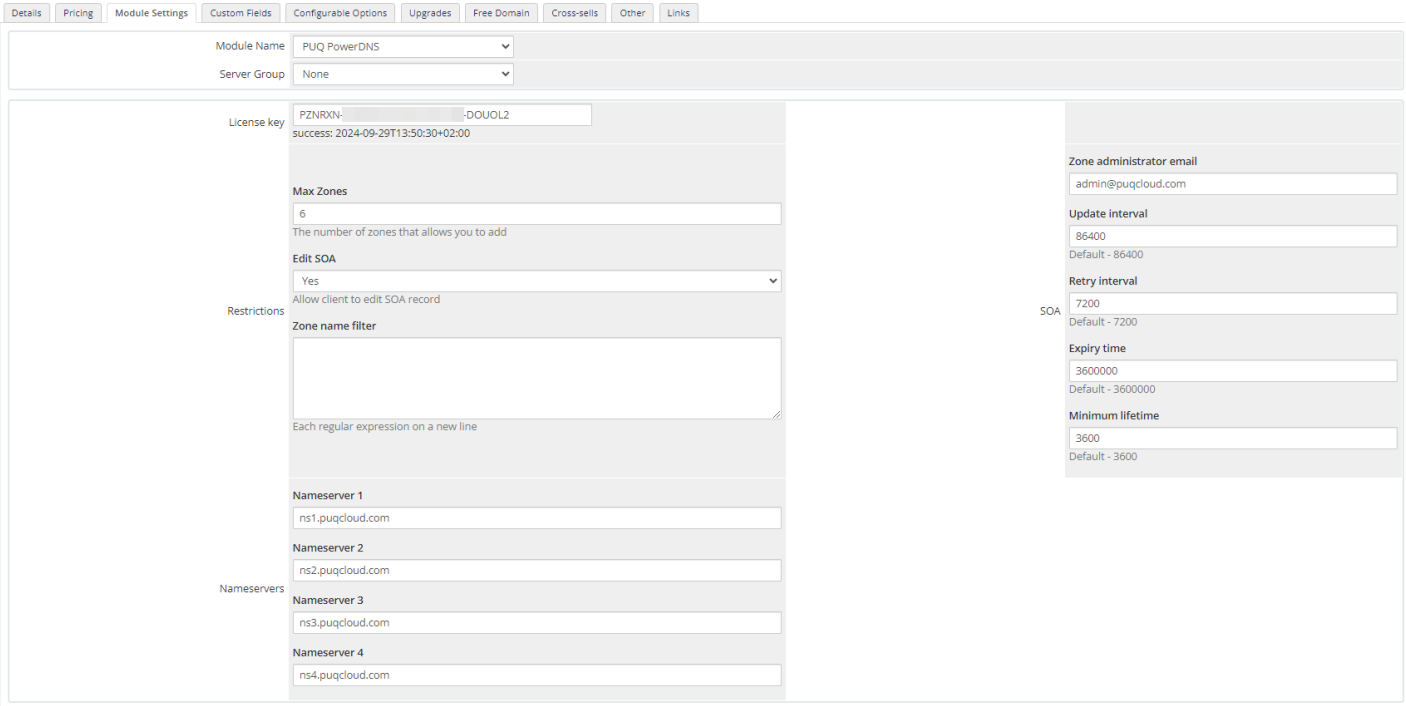
PowerDNS module **WHMCS**

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Add new product to WHMCS

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

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



- **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



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.

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