

The list shows all zones, how many records each has, which **Server Group** it belongs to, the **Primary NS** (SOA MNAME), and the **Admin Email** (SOA RNAME).

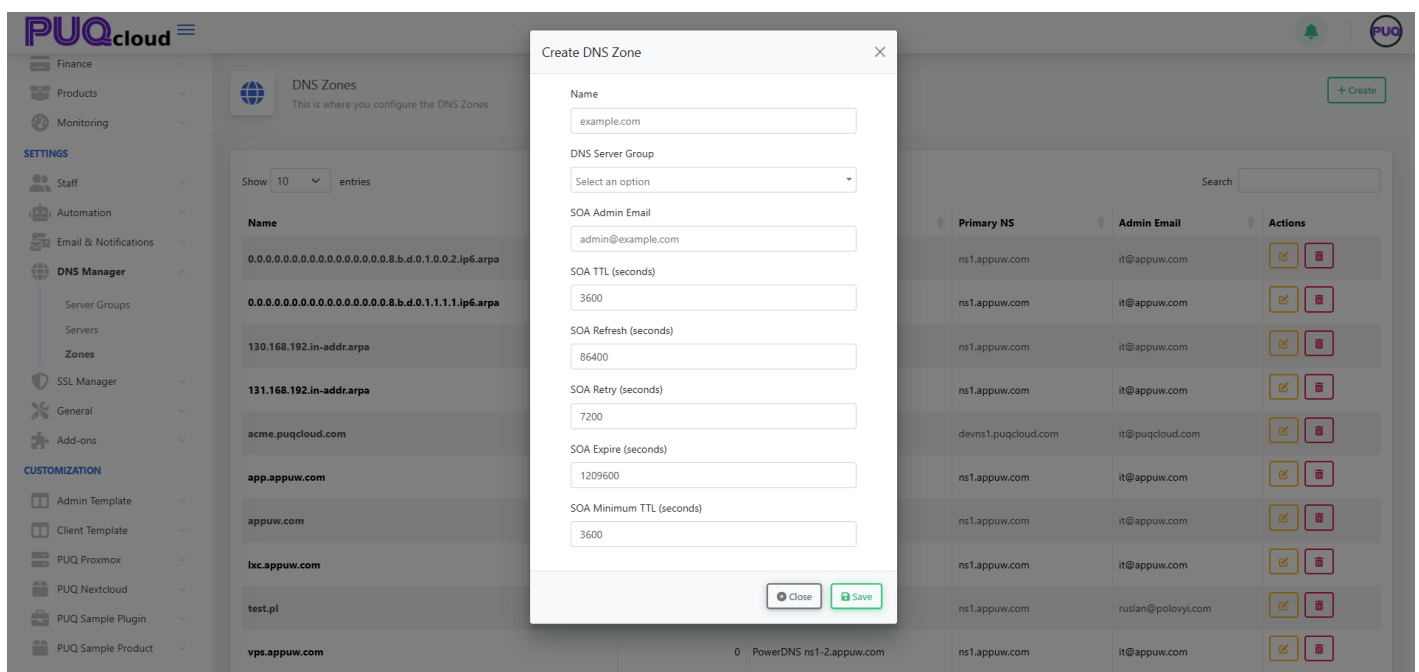
Per-row actions:

- **Edit** — open the zone editor
- **Delete** — remove the zone

Top-right: + **Create** to add a new zone.

3) Create a zone

Click + **Create** and fill the form.



Field reference

Field	Description	Tip
Name	Zone name. For forward zones use <code>example.com</code> . For reverse: IPv4 uses <code>x.y.z.in-addr.arpa</code> , IPv6 uses the <code>...ip6.arpa</code> nibble format.	Use correct reverse notation.
DNS Server Group	Which group of servers will host this zone	Choose the group you prepared (e.g., <i>PowerDNS ns1-2</i> or <i>PowerDNS (devns)</i> for the ACME tech zone).
SOA Admin Email	Email in SOA (RNAME, with a dot instead of <code>@</code>)	Commonly <code>hostmaster@domain.tld</code> .
SOA TTL (seconds)	TTL for the SOA record	<code>3600</code> is a safe default.
SOA Refresh	Slave refresh interval	<code>86400</code> (24h) typical.

Field	Description	Tip
SOA Retry	Retry interval if refresh fails	<input type="text" value="7200"/> (2h).
SOA Expire	When slaves consider zone expired	<input type="text" value="1209600"/> (14 days).
SOA Minimum TTL	Negative caching (minimum TTL)	<input type="text" value="3600"/> .

Click **Save** to create the zone.

4) Edit a zone

Opening a zone leads to **Edit DNS Zone**.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit DNS Zone' page in the PUCcloud interface. The page title is 'Edit DNS Zone' and the breadcrumb is 'Dashboard / DNS Zones / 580e8242-6d2c-4760-ab5e-088093791dd5'. The page contains several configuration sections:

- Name:**
- DNS Server Group:**
- Primary NS:**
- NS Domains:**
- Admin Email:**
- SOA TTL:**
- Refresh:**
- Retry:**
- Expire:**
- Minimum TTL:**

Below the configuration fields is a table for records. The table has columns: Name, Content, Type, TTL, Description, and Actions. The table is currently empty, with the message 'No data available in table' displayed in the center. The table header is repeated below the message.

What you see

- **Name** — zone name (read-only for some reverse templates).
- **DNS Server Group** — which group serves this zone.
- **Primary NS** — SOA MNAME (main NS).
- **NS Domains** — authoritative nameserver hostnames shown as badges. These should match your actual registrar delegation.
- **SOA fields** — TTL, Refresh, Retry, Expire, Minimum TTL.
- **Records table** — the list of all records in this zone.

Top actions

- **+ Create Record** — add A/AAAA/CNAME/TXT/MX/SRV/NS/PTR etc.
- **Reload Zone** — force-sync this zone across all servers in the group.
- **Move To** — move the zone to another **Server Group** (useful for migrations).
- **Export / Import** — export to/import from a standard zone format (PowerDNS/BIND-

Reverse example (PTR)

In `0.168.192.in-addr.arpa`:

- `130` → PTR → `host130.example.com.`
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6) ACME / SSL with a technical zone

For DNS-01 challenges, SSL Manager commonly uses a **technical zone** (e.g., `acme.yourdomain.tld`) hosted by a dedicated **Server Group** (e.g., *PowerDNS (devns)*). The workflow:

1. In the **target** zone (the zone for which you want a cert), create a **CNAME**:
`acme-challenge.yourdomain.tld → acme-challenge.yourdomain.tld.acme.yourdomain.tld.`
2. During issuance, SSL Manager automatically creates/updates the **TXT** in the **tech zone** (via PowerDNS/Hestia modules).
3. The CA queries `acme-challenge` on the target zone, **follows the CNAME** into the tech zone, and reads the TXT.
4. Once validated, the certificate becomes **ACTIVE** (see **SSL Certificates** guide).

“ Ensure the tech group’s **NS Domains** are really authoritative and are properly delegated at the registrar.

7) Export / Import

- **Export** — download the zone in a PowerDNS/BIND-compatible format (great for backups and migrations).
 - **Import** — upload a zone file to quickly populate records. After import, verify records and click **Reload Zone**.
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8) Best practices

- Use **TTL 300-600s** while actively changing/migrating; raise later for stability.
 - Keep **≥2 NS** in the serving group (prefer distinct regions/ASNs).
 - For **ACME**, keep a **separate tech zone** and **separate group**.
 - Always **Export** before bulk edits.
 - After changing a zone’s **Server Group**, use **Move To** and then **Reload Zone**.
 - Regularly verify delegation (`dig NS yourdomain.tld`) and key records resolution from multiple locations.
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9) Troubleshooting

Symptom	Likely cause	Fix
Public resolvers can't see your changes	Registrar delegation wrong or NS Domains don't match real NS	Correct delegation, align NS Domains , wait for TTL
Different answers on NS1 vs NS2	One node out of sync or offline	Reload Zone , check server health, review logs
ACME DNS-01 fails	Missing/wrong CNAME to tech zone; caching	Validate with <code>dig</code> , fix CNAME/TXT, wait for TTL
Zone import errors	Incompatible format or invalid entries	Fix offending lines, re-import

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