

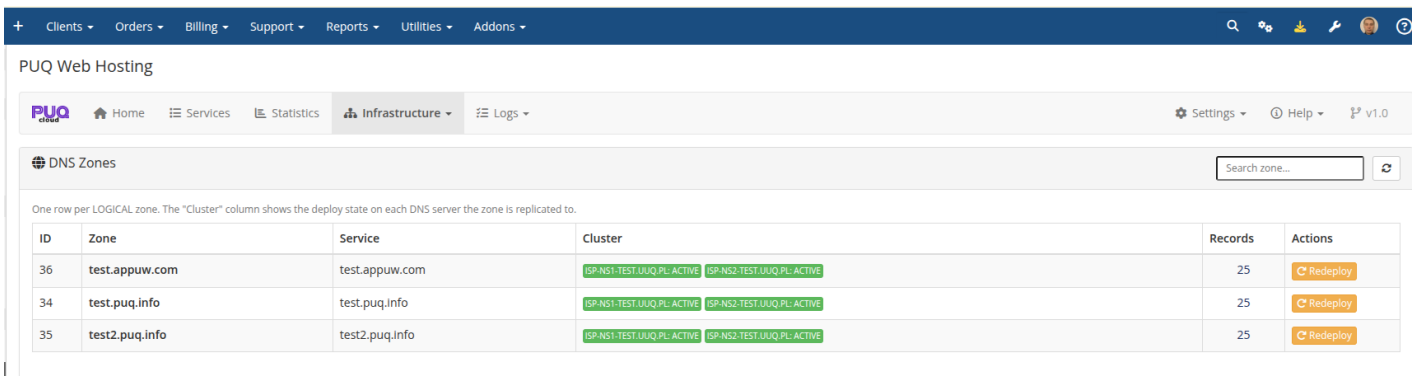
DNS Zones & Templates

PUQ Web Hosting module **WHMCS**

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DNS Zones

Infrastructure → **DNS Zones** lists every **logical** zone (one row per zone). The **Cluster** column shows the per-DNS-server deploy state, so you can see at a glance that a zone is live on every nameserver. A **Redeploy** action re-pushes the zone.



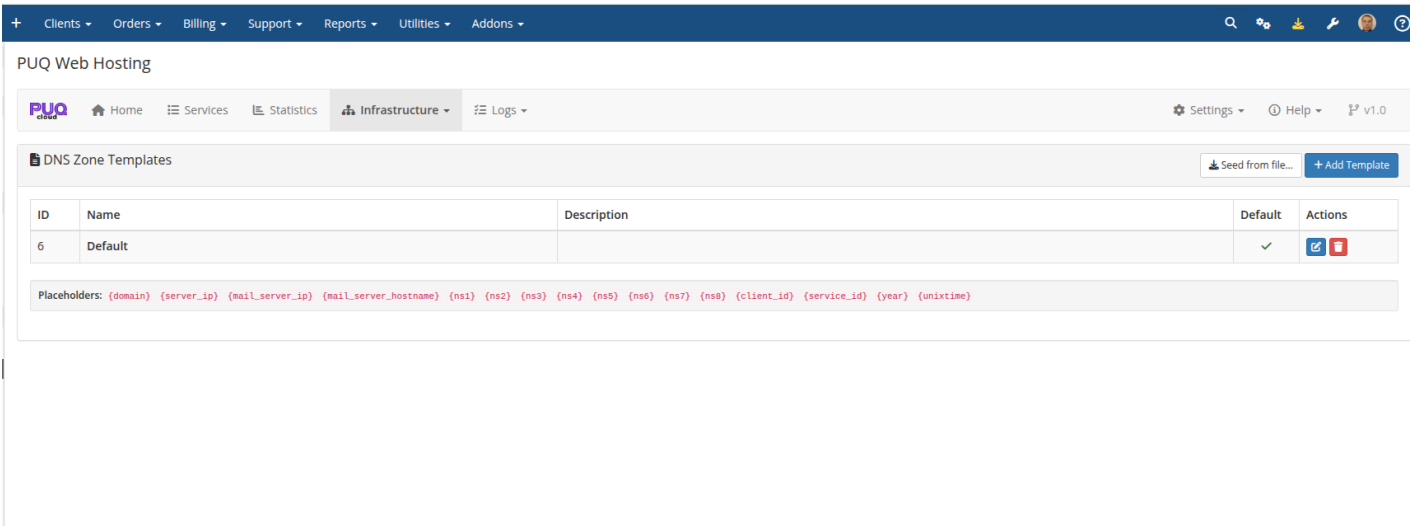
The screenshot shows the WHMCS interface for DNS Zones. The top navigation bar includes 'Clients', 'Orders', 'Billing', 'Support', 'Reports', 'Utilities', and 'Addons'. Below this, the 'PUQ Web Hosting' header is visible, along with a navigation menu containing 'Home', 'Services', 'Statistics', 'Infrastructure', and 'Logs'. The 'DNS Zones' section is active, displaying a search bar and a table of zones. A note states: 'One row per LOGICAL zone. The "Cluster" column shows the deploy state on each DNS server the zone is replicated to.'

ID	Zone	Service	Cluster	Records	Actions
36	test.appuw.com	test.appuw.com	[ISP-NS1-TEST.UUQ.PL: ACTIVE] [ISP-NS2-TEST.UUQ.PL: ACTIVE]	25	[Redeploy]
34	test.puq.info	test.puq.info	[ISP-NS1-TEST.UUQ.PL: ACTIVE] [ISP-NS2-TEST.UUQ.PL: ACTIVE]	25	[Redeploy]
35	test2.puq.info	test2.puq.info	[ISP-NS1-TEST.UUQ.PL: ACTIVE] [ISP-NS2-TEST.UUQ.PL: ACTIVE]	25	[Redeploy]

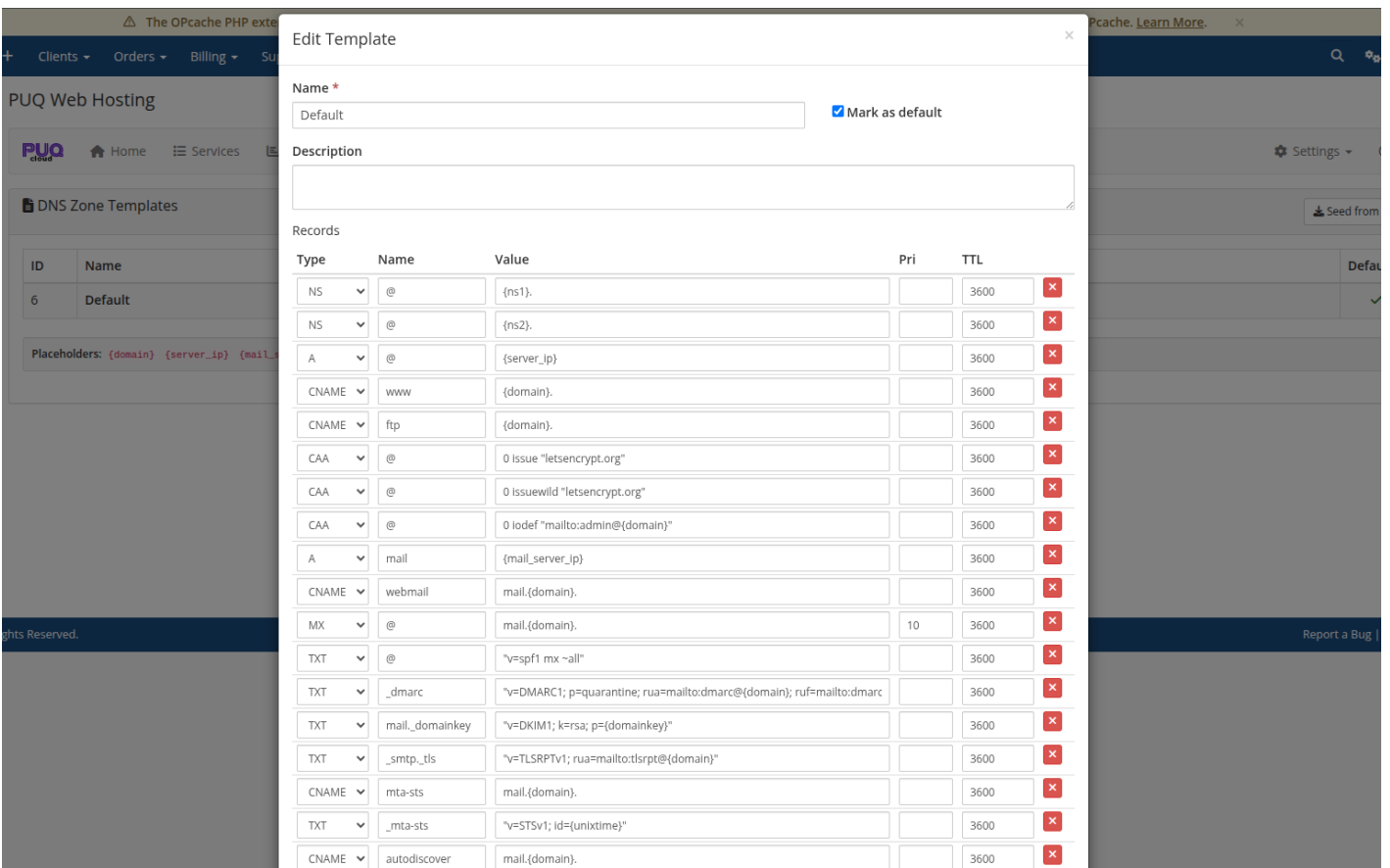
Because zones are logical and replicated, the module gives you an **active-active** nameserver cluster — the same zone is served identically by every attached DNS node.

DNS Zone Templates

Infrastructure → **DNS Zone Templates** holds the record sets used when a new zone is created. You can mark one **Default**, add more, or **Seed from file**.



Open a template to edit its records. Placeholders are substituted at provisioning time — `{domain}`, `{server_ip}`, `{mail_server_ip}`, `{mail_server_hostname}`, `{ns1}`...`{ns8}`, `{domainkey}` (DKIM), `{client_id}`, `{service_id}`, `{year}`, `{unixtime}`.



The shipped **Default** template is a complete, modern web + mail record set:

- **NS** |@ → |{ns1}| / |{ns2}|
- **A** |@ → |{server_ip}|, **CNAME** |www| / |ftp|
- **CAA** for Let's Encrypt (issue / issuewild / iodef)
- **A** |mail| → |{mail_server_ip}|, **CNAME** |webmail|, **MX** |@|
- **TXT** SPF, DMARC, DKIM (|mail._domainkey| → |{domainkey}|), TLS-RPT

- **MTA-STS** (`_mta-sts` CNAME + `_mta-sts` TXT), **autodiscover/autoconfig**

“ A record that references an empty placeholder (e.g. `{domainkey}` when DKIM isn't ready) is simply skipped — so partial state never produces broken records.

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