

Edit DNS Zone

(WHM >> Home >> DNS Functions >> Edit DNS Zone)

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Overview

This feature allows you to edit the records in a domain's DNS zone file.

Warnings:

- You **must** configure your DNS records correctly to allow visitors to access the domains.
- DNS zones that reside on other *Write-only* DNS servers in a DNS cluster do **not** appear in this interface.

To edit a DNS zone or view zone information, select the desired domain from the *Choose a Zone to Edit* menu and click *Edit*. A new interface will appear.

Zone and server information

The top of the *Edit DNS Zone* interface displays the following zone and server information:

- cPanel first* — The cPanel & WHM version and build number on which you created the DNS zone.
- update_time* — The Unix date and time of the last update to the zone file.
- Cpanel::ZoneFile::VERSION* — The zone file version that cPanel & WHM uses.
- hostname* — The server's hostname.
- latest* — The current cPanel & WHM version on the server.
- Zone file for* — The DNS zone's domain.
- \$TTL* — The default time to live (TTL), in seconds. This value specifies how long clients cache DNS zone data.

Edit DNS Zone

The *Edit DNS Zone* interface displays a table of the domain's DNS entries in the following columns:

- Domain* — The domain name.
- TTL* — The DNS entry's TTL.
- Record Type* — The DNS [record type](#).

Warning:

You **must** set the *Class* value to `IN` for each DNS zone.

Record Type

The following table lists the most common DNS record types:

Record Type	Description	Details
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<i>SOA</i>	Start of Authority record.	<p>Contains authoritative information. Authoritative information includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authoritative nameserver's hostname. • The server administrator's contact email with a period (.) in place of the @ character. • The following time-related data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The serial number, which includes the year, month, date, and time at which you last edited the record. • The time interval during which clients wait before they refresh zone data. • The time interval during which clients wait before they try again after a failed refresh attempt. • The time interval that the record remains valid after clients refresh the zone data. • The minimum TTL.
<i>NS</i>	Nameserver record.	Identifies a domain's authoritative DNS servers.
<i>A</i>	IPv4 address record.	Matches a domain name to an IPv4 address.
<i>AAAA</i>	IPv6 address record.	Matches a domain name to an IPv6 address.
<i>MX</i>	Mail Exchange record.	<p>Identifies the servers that handle mail for a domain. A preference number for each MX record determines in which order other mail servers use a domain's mail servers.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Note: A lower preference number indicates a higher priority. A preference number of 0 indicates the highest priority.</p> </div>
<i>CNAME</i>	Canonical name record.	Matches a domain name to an alias.

CAA	Certificate Authority (CA) Authentication record.	<p>Controls which CAs can issue SSL certificates for a domain.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 10px;"> <p>Important:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We strongly recommend that you add CAA records in this interface or via the following WHM API 1 functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>addzonerecord</code> <code>editzonerecord</code> <p>The system stores these records in the RFC 3597 format. You can only add CAA records directly to your DNS zone file if you use the BIND nameserver.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MyDNS does not support CAA records. If no CAA records exist for a domain, all CAs can issue certificates for that domain. If conflicting CAA records already exist, remove the existing CAA records or add one for the desired CA. <p>For example, a CAA record for Comodo would resemble the following example, where <code>example.com</code> represents the domain name:</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed blue; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>example .com. 86400 IN CAA 0 issue "comodo ca.com"</pre> </div> <p>For more information about a CA's requirements, read their documentation.</p> </div>
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Add entries

Use the empty text boxes below the *Add New Entries Below this Line* heading to add new entries to the DNS zone.

Warning:

You **must** configure your DNS records correctly to allow visitors to access the domains.

After you enter the desired information, click **Save**.

Set a separate IP address for the domain and mail server

If you change the IP address of the domain's A record, your mail server's IPv4 address also automatically changes. This occurs because the standard zone template uses a CNAME record to point the mail server to the domain's A record.

To assign a different IPv4 address to the mail server, perform the following steps:

1. Change the MX record value to `mail.$domain.`, where `$domain.` represents the domain. For example, change `example.com.` to `mail.example.com.`

Important:

You **must** include the trailing period after `mail.example.com.`

2. Select *CNAME* from the *Record Type* menu.
3. Click *Save*.

To change the zone template so that all new domains create MX records that assign your mail server a different IP address, use WHM's [Edit Zone Templates](#) interface (*WHM >> Home >> DNS Functions >> Edit Zone Templates*).

Configure email routing

Warnings:

- Misconfigured *Email Routing* settings can disrupt your ability to receive mail. If you are unsure which option to choose, contact your system administrator or hosting provider.
- This interface only displays email routing information for domains that this server hosts. It will **not** display routing information for domains that other servers host, such as through a DNS Clustering configuration.

To configure how your server routes mail for the selected domain, perform the following steps:

1. Select one of the following options under *Configure Email Routing*:
 - *Automatically Detect Configuration* — The system uses the following criteria to configure the email routing settings:
 - *Local Mail Exchanger* — The lowest numbered mail exchanger points to an IP address on this server.
 - *Backup Mail Exchanger* — The lowest numbered mail exchanger points to an IP address **not** on this server.
 - *Remote Mail Exchanger* — No mail exchangers point to an IP address on this server.

Note:

If the configured Mail Exchange (MX) records do not resolve, automatic detection will **not** occur.

- *Local Mail Exchanger* — The server always accepts mail for this domain. The system will deliver mail to the local mailbox.

Note:

Choose this option if your server uses smart hosts or another gateway service to filter mail.

- *Backup Mail Exchanger* — The server functions as a backup mail exchanger. The system will hold mail for this domain until a lower number mail exchanger becomes available.

Note:

You **must** configure the primary MX record to point to the appropriate exchanger.

- *Remote Mail Exchanger* — The server will **not** accept mail for this domain. The system sends all mail for this domain to the lowest numbered mail exchanger.

Note:

You **must** configure the primary MX record to point to the appropriate exchanger.

2. Click *Change*.

Additional documentation

[Suggested documentation](#) [For cPanel users](#) [For WHM users](#) [For developers](#)

- [Edit DNS Zone](#)

- [Edit MX Entry](#)
- [Delete a DNS Zone](#)
- [The servicedomains Script](#)
- [Edit Zone Templates](#)

- [Zone Editor](#)
- [Email Routing](#)
- [Track DNS](#)

- [Edit DNS Zone](#)
- [Edit MX Entry](#)
- [How to Modify Your Hosts File](#)
- [Delete a DNS Zone](#)
- [How to Use MyDNS-NG](#)

- [WHM API 1 Functions - has_local_authority](#)
- [UAPI Functions - DNS::has_local_authority](#)
- [UAPI Functions - DCV::check_domains_via_http](#)
- [cPanel API 2 Modules - ZoneEdit](#)
- [WHM API 1 Sections - DNS](#)