

Advanced Zone Editor

For cPanel & WHM version 64

(Home >> Domains >> Advanced Zone Editor)

Overview

Important:

We deprecated this interface in cPanel & WHM version 62. We **strongly** recommend that you use cPanel's *Zone Editor* interface (Home >> Domains >> Zone Editor).

DNS (Domain Name Service) is the component of the Internet that converts human-readable domain names (for example, `example.com`) into computer-readable IP addresses (for example, `192.0.32.10`). DNS uses zone files that reside on your server to map domain names to IP addresses.

There are several different types of records in a domain's zone file. This feature allows you to create, edit, and delete A, AAAA, CNAME (Canonical Name Record), SRV (Service Record), and TXT (Text Record) records.

Reset zone files

Warning:

This feature erases **any** modifications that you made to your zone records, either with this feature or with cPanel's *Simple Zone Editor* interface (Home >> Domains >> Simple Zone Editor). The system attempts to save the domain's TXT entries. We recommend that you write down any changes that you wish to save before you use this feature.

To reset your DNS zone files to the defaults that your hosting provider specifies, perform the following steps:

1. If this account owns more than one domain, select the domain that you wish to manage from the *Domain* menu.
2. Click *more*.
3. Select the *Are you sure that you wish to erase all of your entries and revert to the default state?* checkbox.
4. Click *Reset Zone File*.

Add a record

To add a record, perform the following steps:

1. If this account owns more than one domain, select the domain that you wish to manage from the *Domain* menu.
2. Select a record type:
 - **A** — This record maps hostnames to IP addresses. A records are essential because they allow DNS servers to identify and locate your website and its various services on the Internet. Without appropriate A records, your visitors cannot access your website, FTP site, or email accounts.

Remember:

cPanel configures your DNS records so that visitors can resolve your website and its services, such as FTP and email. **Only** add A records when you add a service that cPanel & WHM or your service provider does not provide.

- **AAAA** — This record maps hostnames to IPv6 addresses.
- **CNAME** — This record creates an alias for another domain name, which DNS looks up. This is useful, for example, if you point multiple CNAME records to a single A record in order to simplify DNS maintenance.

Note:

You **cannot** point a CNAME record at an IP address.

In This Document

Related Documentation

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

For Hosting Providers

- [Nameserver Record Report](#)
- [DNS FAQ](#)
- [The SPF and DKIM Global Settings Script](#)
- [Tweak Settings - System](#)
- [Set Zone Time to Live](#)

- **SRV** — This record provides information about available services on specific ports on your server.

Note:

The SRV record **must** point at a hostname with an A (or AAAA) record. You **cannot** point an SRV record at a CNAME record.

- **TXT** — This record contains text information for various services to read. For example, TXT records can specify data for the SPF (Sender Policy Framework) or DKIM (Domain Keys Mail Identifier) email authentication systems.

Note:

On servers that run CentOS 7, you may see a `named` warning about the absence of SPF resource records on DNS.

- This warning is **not** relevant on CentOS 7 servers, because [RFC 7208 deprecated SPF records](#). CentOS 7 servers use TXT records instead of SPF records.
- Red Hat 7.1 and CentOS 7.1 both contain `bind-9.9.4-23.el7`, which is an updated version of BIND that complies with RFC 7208. To resolve this issue, update your operating system to a version that contains the updated version of BIND. For more information, read the [the Red Hat Bugzilla case about SPF record errors](#).

3. Enter the appropriate information for the record type that you select.
4. Click *Add A Record*.

Notes:

- The *Advanced Zone Editor* interface does **not** display DKIM records.
- You can use cPanel's *Authentication* interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Email >> Authentication*) to manage SPF and DKIM records.

Edit a record

To edit a record, perform the following steps:

1. If this account owns more than one domain, select the domain that you wish to manage from the *Domain* menu.
2. Click *Edit* next to the record that you wish to edit.
3. Change the information in the text boxes as necessary.
4. Click *Edit Record* to save your changes, or click *cancel* to discard them.

Delete a record

To delete a record, perform the following steps:

1. If this account owns more than one domain, select the domain that you wish to manage from the *Domain* menu.
2. Click *Delete* next to the record that you wish to remove.
3. Click *Delete*.

DNSSEC

Important:

This feature **only** appears if your System Administrator installs PowerDNS in either of the following interfaces:

- WHM's *Initial Setup Wizard*.
- WHM's *Nameserver Selection* interface (*Home >> Service Configuration >> Nameserver Selection*).

DNS Security Extensions (DNSSEC) add a layer of security to your domains' DNS records. DNSSEC uses digital signatures and cryptographic keys to validate that DNS responses are authentic. These digital signatures protect clients from various forms of attack, such as Spoofing or a Man-in-the-Middle attack.

Important:

- DNSSEC keys remain on a server after you terminate an account. If you restore an account on the same server from

which you deleted it, the account's DNSSEC keys remain valid.

- If you transfer the account to another server, you **must** reconfigure DNSSEC for the domains and update the domain server records on the registrar. The system does not include DNSSEC keys in an account's backup file.

▼ [Click here for transfer instructions](#)

To transfer an account with DNSSEC enabled domains, perform the following steps for each domain:

1. Remove the Domain Server (DS) records from the registrar.
2. Wait for the changes to propagate (This may take up to 72 hours).
3. Disable DNSSEC on the domain (optional).
4. Transfer the account to the new server.
5. Enable DNSSEC on the new server.

If you do not remove the old DS records from the registrar, the domains may produce DNS resolution issues due to invalid DNSSEC responses.

Enable DNSSEC

To enable DNSSEC for a domain, perform the following steps:

1. If this account owns more than one domain, select the domain that you wish to manage from the *Domain* menu.
2. Click *Enable*. The system will generate a new DNSSEC key, and a new line will appear that contains the following information:

Column	Description
<i>Key Tag</i>	An integer value that identifies the domain's DNSSEC record.
<i>Algorithm</i>	The record's encrypted signature.
<i>Digest Type</i>	The algorithm type that constructs the digest. Select the Digest Type that your registrar supports.
<i>Digest</i>	An alpha-numeric string that the algorithm generates.

Important:

After you generate the domain's DNSSEC key, you **must** configure a Domain Server (DS) record with your domain registrar. Click the links below for DS record instructions with some of the most popular domain registrars.

▼ [GoDaddy](#)

To configure a DS record with GoDaddy, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Manage*.
2. In the upper-right corner of the interface, select the *list* view.
3. Select the domain for which to create a DS record.
4. In the *DS Records* section of the *Settings* interface, click *Manage*.
5. Click *Add DS Record*.
6. Enter the DNSSEC key's information in the text boxes and click *Next*. The system will validate the DS record information that you added.
7. Click *Next*, and then click *OK*.

▼ [Namecheap](#)

To configure a DS record with NameCheap, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Domain List* in the left menu.
2. Select the domain for which to configure a DS record and click *Manage*.
3. Click *Advanced DNS*.
4. Move the *DNSSEC* toggle button to *on*. The DS records menu will appear.
5. Click *ADD NEW DS*.
6. Enter the DNSSEC key's information in the text boxes.
7. Click *SAVE ALL CHANGES*.

▼ [OpenSRS](#)

To configure a DS record with OpenSRS, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Domains*.
2. Locate the domain for which to configure a DS record and click the domain's name.
3. Scroll down to the *DNSSEC* section and click *Edit*. The DS records menu will appear.
4. Enter the DNSSEC key's information in the text boxes.
5. Click *Save*.

Disable DNSSEC

To disable DNSSEC for a domain, perform the following steps:

1. If this account owns more than one domain, select the domain that you wish to manage from the *Domain* menu.
2. Click *Disable*.

Important:

After you generate the domain's DNSSEC key, you **must** delete the DS record with your domain registrar. Click the links below for DS record instructions with some of the most popular domain registrars.


GoDaddy

To delete a DS record with GoDaddy, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Manage*.
2. In the upper-right corner of the interface, select the *list* view.
3. Select the domain for which to delete a DS record.
4. In the *DS Records* section of the *Settings* interface, click *Manage*.
5. Locate the DS record that you wish to delete and click *Remove*. The system will validate the DS record information that you removed.
6. Click *Next*.
7. Click *OK*.


Namecheap

To delete a DS record with NameCheap, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Domain List* in the left menu.
2. Select the domain for which to delete a DS record and click *Manage*.
3. Click *Advanced DNS*.
4. Click the  in the DS record's row to delete the record.
5. Click *SAVE ALL CHANGES*.
6. Move the *DNSSEC* toggle button to *Off*.

OpenSRS

To delete a DS record with OpenSRS, perform the following steps:

1. Click *Domains*.
2. Locate the domain for which to delete a DS record and click the domain's name.
3. Scroll down to the *DNSSEC* section and click the  next to the *Key Tag* text box.
4. Click *Save*.