

Private DNS Operation Guide Product Documentation



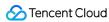


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Contents

Operation Guide

Setting DNS Record

A Record

CNAME Record

AAAA Record

MX Record

PTR Record

TXT Record

SRV Record

SPF Record

Modifying DNS Record

Deleting DNS Record

Importing DNS Records

Exporting DNS Records

Associating the VPCs of Another Account

Bulk Operation

Bulk Adding Private Domains

Bulk Adding DNS Records

Bulk Exporting DNS Records

Reverse DNS and PTR Record

Subdomain Recursive DNS Description

DNS Statistics Description

Round-Robin DNS Description

Recursive Resolution Description



Operation Guide Setting DNS Record A Record

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

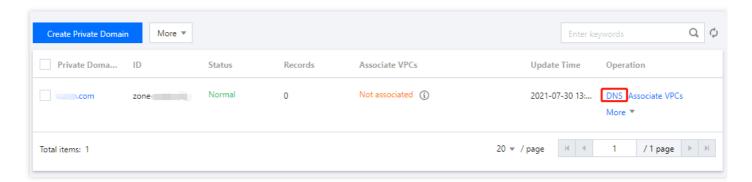
This document describes how to add an A record to point a domain name to an IP address.

Prerequisites

You have created the corresponding private domain.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, click the name of the private domain for which you need to create an A record or **DNS** as shown below:

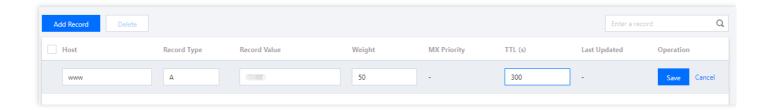


3. On the DNS Records tab, click Add Record and enter the following record value information as shown below:

Note:



You can add up to 10 round-robin DNS records of the same record type for the same host.



- Host: select a subdomain. For example, when adding a record for www.dnspod.cn , you can simply select www in the Host field. If you want to add a record for dnspod.cn , select @ in the Host field.
- Record Type: select A.
- **Record Value**: you can only enter an IPv4 address. For example, if the IPv4 address you want to access is 8.8.8.8, then enter 8.8.8.8.
- Weight: it refers to configuring multiple record values for the same host on the DNS server. In this way, when the
 server responds to DNS queries, all record values will return different DNS results according to the preset
 weights and distribute the resolved traffic to different servers, so as to implement load balancing. The weight
 value can be an integer between 1 and 100.
- MX Priority: leave it empty.
- TTL: it is the cache time and 300s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect. You can enter an integer between 1 and 86400.

4. Click Save.

Note:



CNAME Record

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

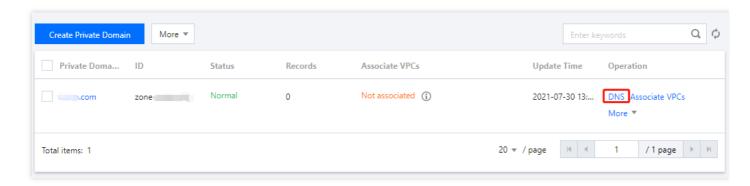
This document describes how to add a CNAME record. If you want to point a domain name to another one which provides an IP address, you need to add a CNAME record.

Prerequisites

You have created the corresponding private domain.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, click the name of the private domain for which you need to create a CNAME record or **DNS** as shown below:

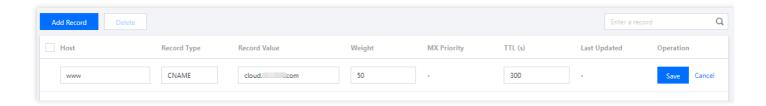


3. On the **DNS Records** tab, click **Add Record** and enter the following record value information as shown below:

Note:

You can add up to 5 round-robin DNS records of the same record type for the same host.





- Host: enter a subdomain. For example, when adding a record for www.dnspod.cn , you can simply select www in the Host field. If you want to add a record for dnspod.cn , select @ in the Host field.
- Record Type: select CNAME.
- **Record Value**: you can only enter a domain name to which the CNAME record points, such as https://cloud.tencent.com .
- Weight: it refers to configuring multiple record values for the same host on the DNS server. In this way, when the
 server responds to DNS queries, all record values will return different DNS results according to the preset
 weights and distribute the resolved traffic to different servers, so as to implement load balancing. The weight
 value can be an integer between 1 and 100.
- MX Priority: leave it empty.
- TTL: it is the cache time and 300s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect. You can enter an integer between 1 and 86400.

4. Click Save.

Note:

- You can add only one CNAME record for each host, and it cannot coexist with any other records.
- If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.



AAAA Record

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

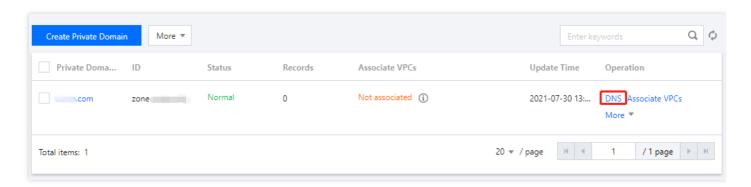
This document describes how to add an AAAA record to point a domain name to an IPv6 address.

Prerequisites

You have created the corresponding private domain.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, click the name of the private domain for which you need to create an AAAA record or **DNS** as shown below:

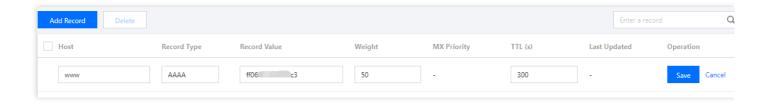


3. On the DNS Records tab, click Add Record and enter the following record value information as shown below:

Note:

You can add up to 10 round-robin DNS records of the same record type for the same host.





- Host: enter a subdomain. For example, when adding a record for www.dnspod.cn , you can simply select www in the Host field. If you want to add a record for dnspod.cn , select @ in the Host field.
- Record Type: select AAAA.
- Record Value: you can only enter an IPv6 address, such as ff06:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0.
- Weight: it refers to configuring multiple record values for the same host on the DNS server. In this way, when the
 server responds to DNS queries, all record values will return different DNS results according to the preset
 weights and distribute the resolved traffic to different servers, so as to implement load balancing. The weight
 value can be an integer between 1 and 100.
- MX Priority: leave it empty.
- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 300s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect. You can enter an integer between 1 and 86400.

4. Click Save.

Note:



MX Record

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

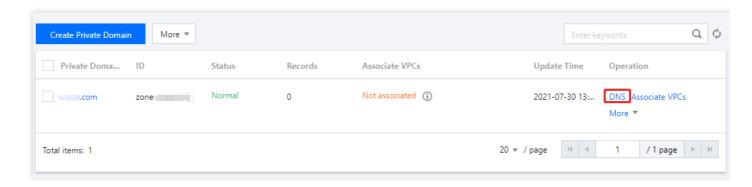
This document describes how to add an MX record. If you want to set up your mailbox so that it can receive emails, you need to add an MX record.

Prerequisites

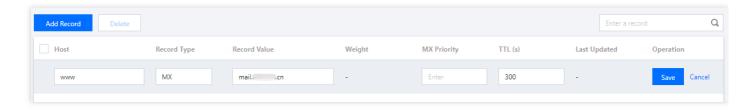
You have created the corresponding private domain.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, click the name of the private domain for which you need to create an MX record or **DNS** as shown below:



3. On the **DNS Records** tab, click **Add Record** and enter the following record value information as shown below:





- **Host**: enter a subdomain, which is usually "@" or "mail". For example, if **Host** is "@", then the email address will be xxx@qq.com; if **Host** is "mail", then the email address will be xxx@mail.qq.com.
- Record Type: select MX.
- Record Value: it can be either a domain name or an IP address.
 - If the value is a domain name, the domain name should have an A record, and after the record is generated, a period (.) will be automatically added after it.
 - For example, to set an MX record with the value mail.qq.com, you need to add an A record with the host "mail".
 - If the value is an IP address, directly enter the mail server IP, and after the record is generated, a period (.) will also be automatically added after it.
- Weight: leave it empty.
- MX Priority: the smaller the value, the higher the priority.

Note:

The value of MX priority can only be a positive multiple of 5 and less than or equal to 50.

- TTL: it is the cache time and 300s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect. You can enter an integer between 1 and 86400.
- 4. Click Save.

Note:



PTR Record

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

This document describes how to add a PTR record, through which you can reversely resolve a private IP address to the corresponding private network domain name.

Note:

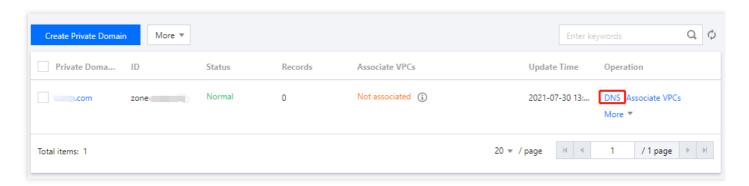
You need to configure reverse private domain DNS before adding PTR records. For detailed directions, please see Reverse DNS and PTR Record Description.

Prerequisites

- · You have created the corresponding private domain.
- You have configured reverse private domain DNS.

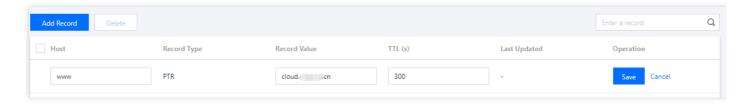
Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, click the name of the private domain for which you need to create a PTR record or **DNS** as shown below:





3. On the **DNS Records** tab, click **Add Record** and enter the following record value information as shown below:



- **Host**: the combination of the host and the created domain name (without <code>in-addr.arpa</code>) is in the fixed IPv4 format, and you can enter only an integer between 0 and 255 for each IP range.
- Record Type: only PTR is supported.
- Record Value: enter the private domain name corresponding to the private IP address.
- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 300s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect. You can enter an integer between 1 and 86400.
- 4. Click Save.

Note:



TXT Record

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

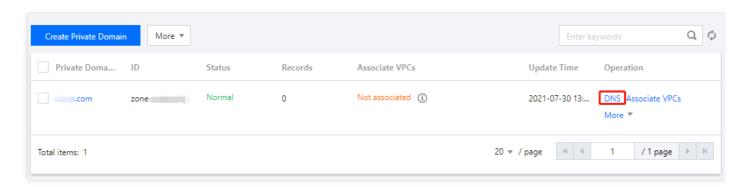
This document describes how to add a TXT record to identify and describe a domain name.

Prerequisites

You have created the corresponding private domain.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, click the name of the private domain for which you need to create a TXT record or **DNS** as shown below:

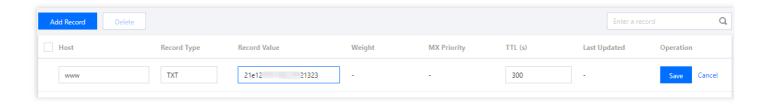


3. On the DNS Records tab, click Add Record and enter the following record value information as shown below:

Note:

You can add up to 20 round-robin DNS records of the same record type for the same host.





- Host: enter a subdomain. For example, when adding a TXT record for www.dnspod.cn , you can simply select www in the Host field. If you want to add a TXT record for dnspod.cn , select @ in the Host field.
- Record Type: select TXT.
- Record Value: there is no fixed format.
- MX Priority: leave it empty.
- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 300s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect. You can enter an integer between 1 and 86400.
- 4. Click Save.

Note:



SRV Record

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

This document describes how to add an SRV record to identify the service used by a server. It is often used for directory management in Microsoft systems.

Prerequisites

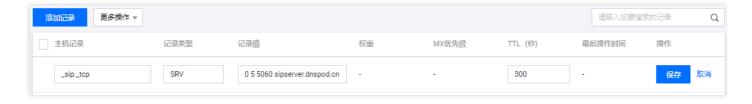
You have created the corresponding private domain. For details, see Creating Private Domain.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the Private Domain List, click the name of the private domain for which you need to create an SRV record or DNS as shown below:



3. On the **DNS Records** tab, click **Add Record** and enter the following record value information as shown below:



• Host: set it to a value in the format of "service name.protocol type", such as _sip._tcp .



- Record Type: select SRV.
- **Record Value**: set it to a value in the format of "priority weight port hostname". A "." will be automatically appended to the domain name when the record is generated.

An example value is 0 5 5060 sipserver.dnspod.cn.

- Weight: leave it empty.
- MX Priority: leave it empty.
- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 300s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect. You can enter an integer between 1 and 86400.

4. Click Save.

Note:



SPF Record

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

This document describes how to add an SPF record to specify the server for sending emails. This is an efficient antispam solution.

Prerequisites

You have created the corresponding private domain. For details, see Creating Private Domain.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, click the name of the private domain for which you need to create an SPF record or **DNS** as shown below:



3. On the **DNS Records** tab, click **Add Record** and enter the following record value information as shown below:





- **Host**: enter a subdomain. For example, when adding an SPF record for www.123.com, you can simply select **www** in the **Host** field. If you want to add an SPF record for 123.com, select @ in the **Host** field.
- Record Type: select SPF.
- **Record Value**: for example, v=spf1 include:spf.mail.qq.com ~all indicates that only the IP addresses in the A record and MX record of this domain have permission to send emails using this domain.
- Weight: leave it empty.
- MX Priority: leave it empty.
- TTL: it is the cache time and 300s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect. You can enter an integer between 1 and 86400.

4. Click Save.

Note:



Modifying DNS Record

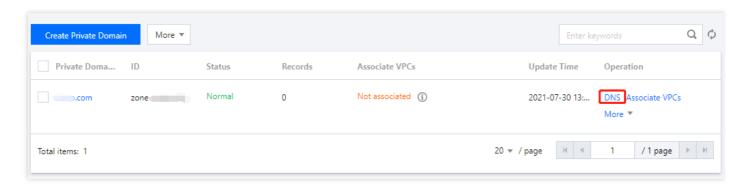
Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

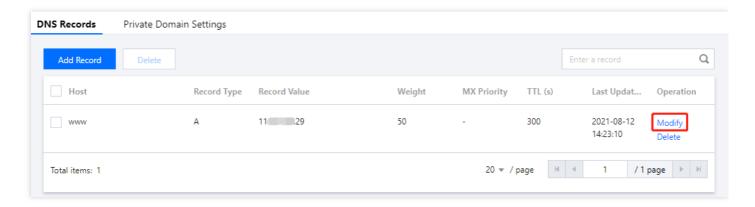
This document describes how to modify your record as needed.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the Private Domain List, select the domain for which you want to modify a record or click DNS in the Operation column to enter its DNS Records page as shown below:



3. Select the record you need to modify and click **Modify** in the **Operation** column as shown below:



4. Modify the record and click Save to complete the modification.



Deleting DNS Record

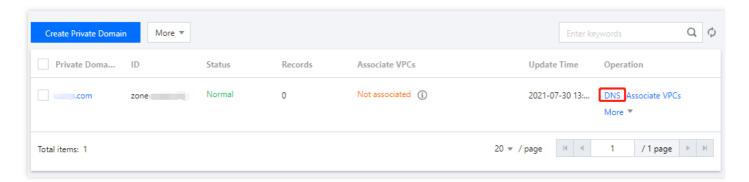
Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

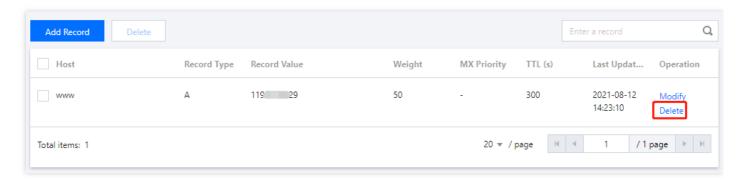
When you don't need a record any longer, you can delete it. Once deleted, the record will stop taking effect.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, select the domain for which you want to delete a record or click **DNS** in the **Operation** column to enter its **DNS Records** page as shown below:



3. Select the record you need to delete and click **Delete** in the **Operation** column to delete it as shown below:



Note:

For private domains that are associated with VPCs, the VPCs should be disassociated first before you can delete records for them.





Importing DNS Records

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

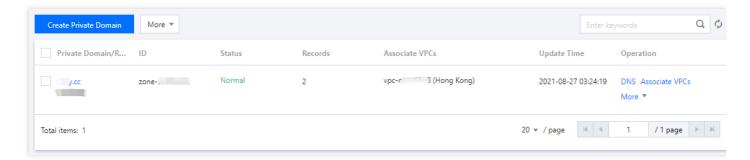
Overview

This document describes how to quickly import DNS records.

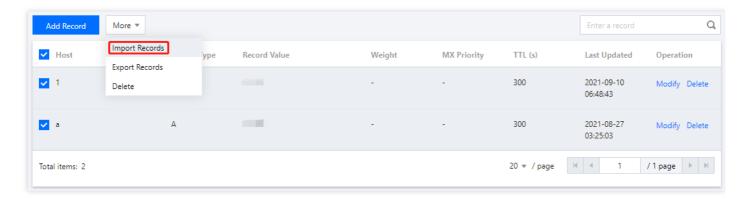
Directions

Note:

- Private DNS will scan your file against the preset template and import data.
- You can import up to 1,000 DNS records at a time. Extra ones will not be imported.
- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and go to the Private Domain List page.
- 2. In the private domain list, click the domain of which you want to import DNS records, as shown below:

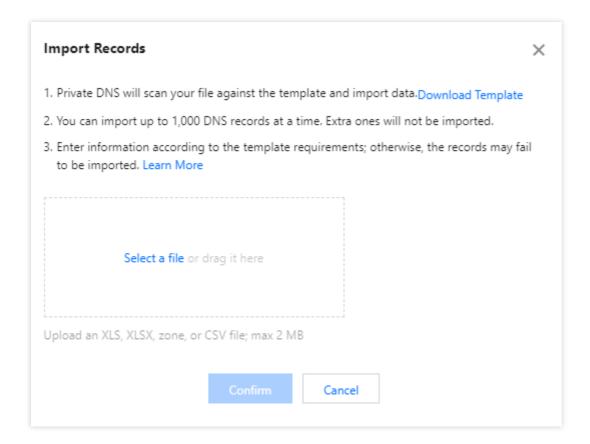


3. In the **DNS Records** page, click **More** > **Import Records**, as shown below:





4. In the **Import Records** dialog box, click **Select a file** or drag and drop a file to upload it, as shown below:



5. Click **Confirm** to import the DNS records.



Exporting DNS Records

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

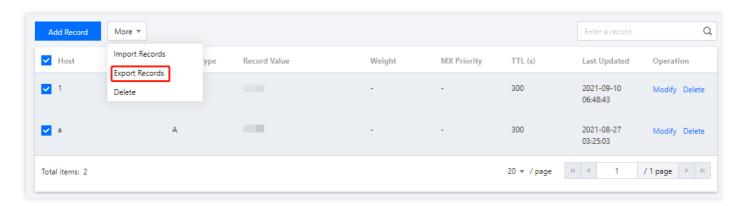
This document describes how to quickly export DNS records.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and go to the Private Domain List page.
- 2. In the private domain list, click the private domain of which you want to export the DNS records, as shown below:

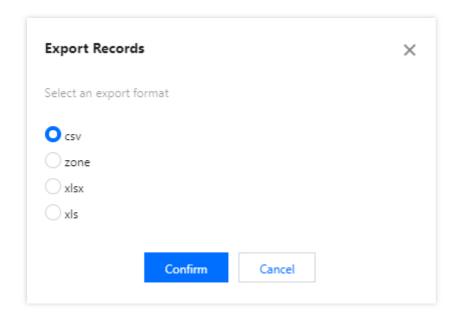


3. In the DNS Records page, click More > Export Records, as shown below:





4. In the **Export Records** dialog box, select an export format, as shown below:



5. Click **Confirm** to export the DNS records.



Associating the VPCs of Another Account

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

To associate a private domain of account A with a VPC of account B, you need to authorize account A first. This document describes how to associate VPCs of another account.

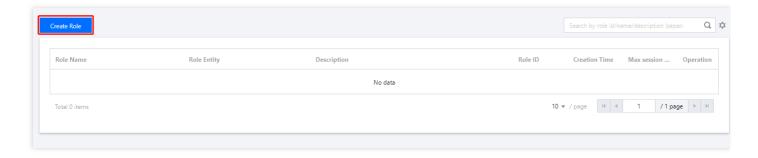
Prerequisites

You have already created a private domain. If you haven't, see Creating Private Domain to create one.

Directions

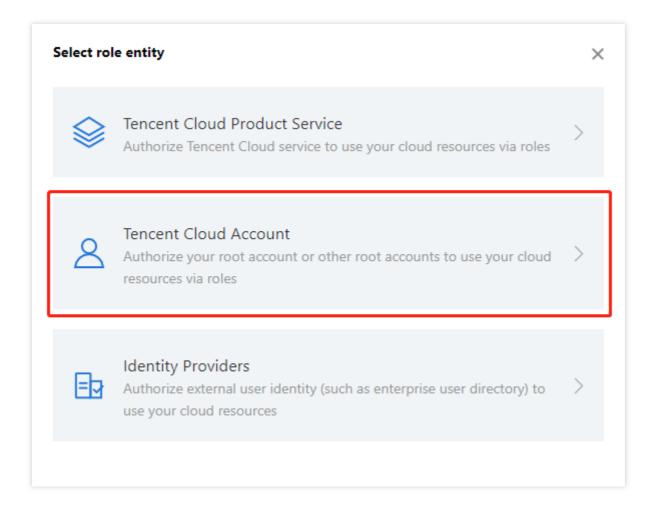
Step 1: use account B to authorize account A via a role.

1. Log in to the CAM console with account B, go to the Roles page, and click Create Role, as shown below:

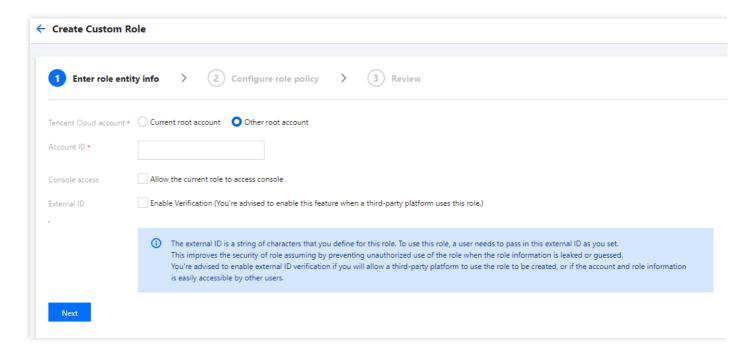




2. In the Select role entity dialog box, click Tencent Cloud Account, as shown below:



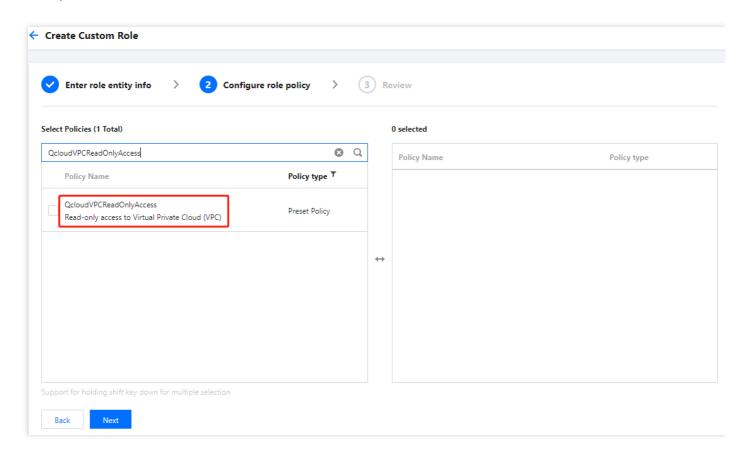
3. In the Create Custom Role page, enter relevant information and click Next, as shown below:



• Tencent Cloud account: select Other root account.

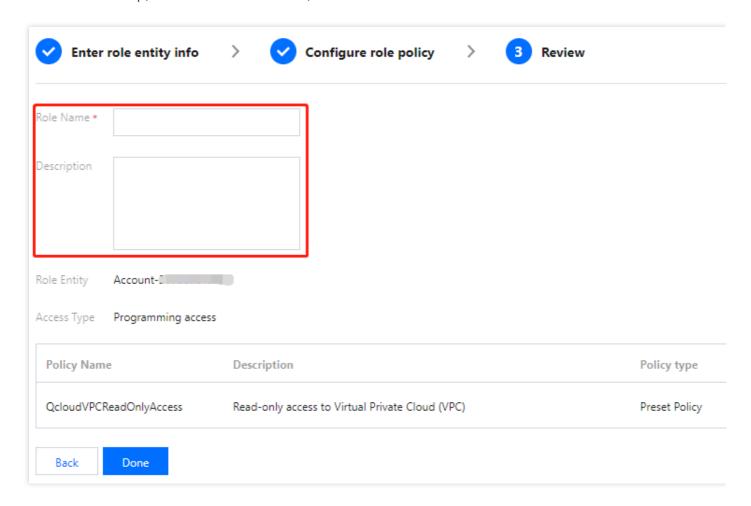


- Account ID: enter the account ID of account A.
- External ID: not checked by default.
- Console access: not checked by default.
- 4. In the Configure role policy step, search for and select the <code>QcloudVPCReadOnlyAccess</code> policy and click <code>Next</code>, as shown below:





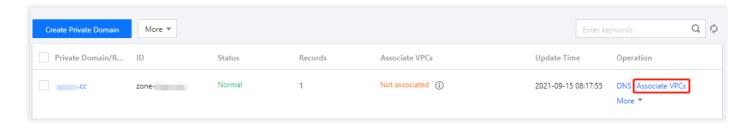
5. In the **Review** step, enter relevant information, as shown below:



- Role Name: enter PRIVATEDNS_ACCOUNT_<authorized uin=""> , e.g., PRIVATEDNS_ACCOUNT_888888888 .
- **Description**: enter the description.
- 6. Click **Done** to complete the authorization.

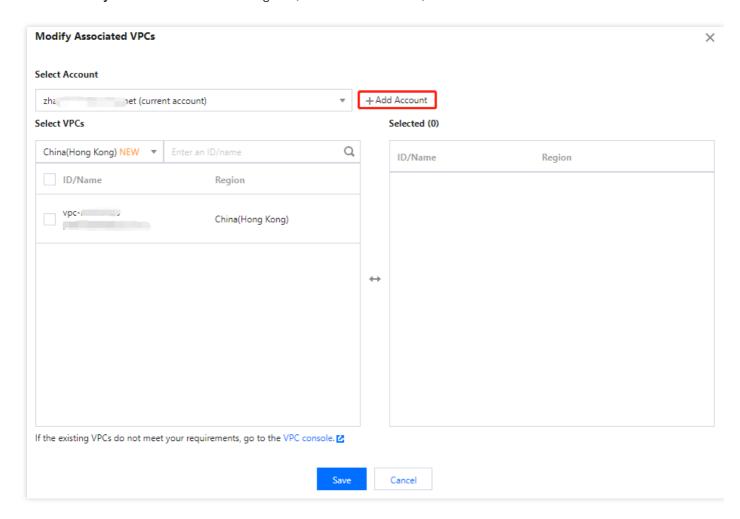
Step 2: use account A to add account B as an associated account.

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console with account A and go to the Private Domain List page.
- 2. In the private domain list, click **Associate VPCs** on the right of the private domain you want to authorize, as shown below:

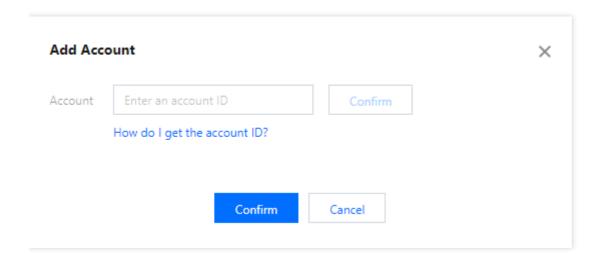




3. In the Modify Associated VPCs dialog box, click Add Account, as shown below:



4. In the Add Account dialog box, enter the account ID of account B and click Confirm, as shown below:



5. After adding account B successfully, you can associate or modify the VPCs of both account A and account B.



Bulk Operation Bulk Adding Private Domains

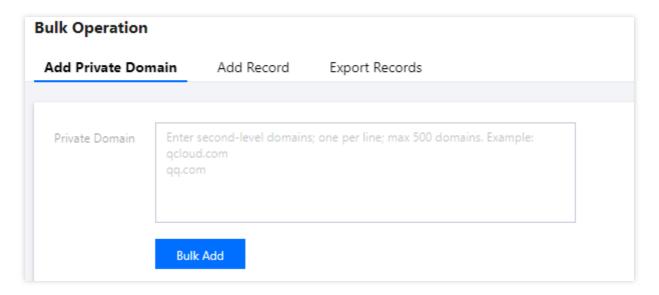
Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

This document describes how to bulk add private domains.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console.
- 2. On the left sidebar, click **Bulk Operation** to enter the bulk operation management page.
- 3. In the Add Private Domain tab, enter the private domains you need to add as shown below:



Note:

- You can add up to 500 second-level private domains at a time.
- You can only create standard TLD domains that comply with the IANA specifications.
- 4. Click Bulk Add.



Note:

After bulk adding private domains, you can add corresponding DNS records if needed as instructed in Bulk Adding DNS Records.



Bulk Adding DNS Records

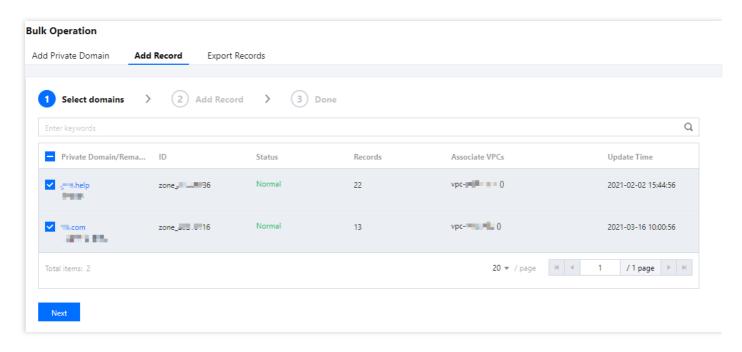
Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

This document describes how to add DNS records for multiple private domains with the bulk record adding feature provided by Tencent Cloud.

Directions

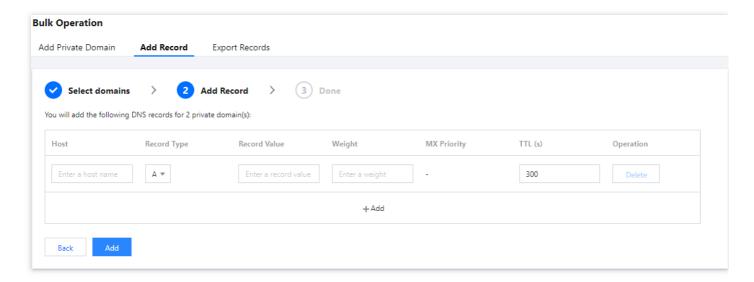
- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console.
- 2. On the left sidebar, click **Bulk Operation** to enter the bulk operation management page.
- 3. Click the Add Record tab and select the private domains for which to add DNS records as shown below:



4. Click **Next** to go to the **Add Record** step.



5. In the Add Record step, enter the DNS record information you need to bulk add as shown below:



Note:

- For more information on how to enter record values, see Setting DNS Record.
- To add multiple record values, simply click Add.

6. Click Add.



Bulk Exporting DNS Records

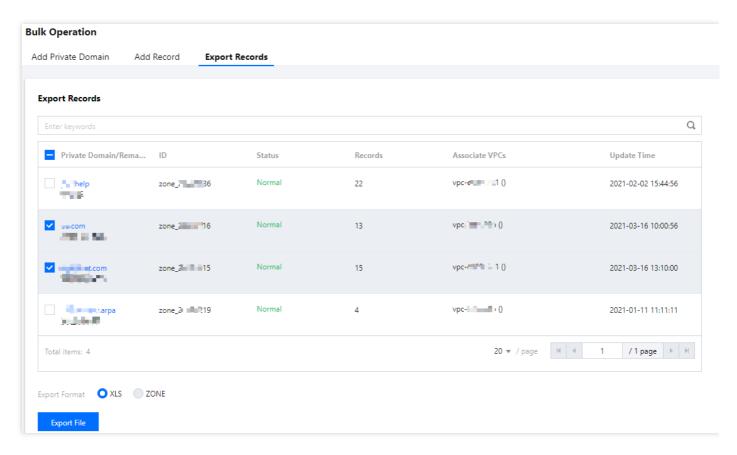
Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

This document describes how to export DNS records of multiple private domains with the bulk record export feature provided by Tencent Cloud.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console.
- 2. On the left sidebar, click **Bulk Operation** to enter the bulk operation management page.
- 3. Click the Export Records tab and select the private domains for which to export DNS records as shown below:



- 4. Select the export file format as needed.
- Click Export File to export the file to your local computer.



Note:

If you select multiple private domains, only the XLS export format is supported.



Reverse DNS and PTR Record

Last updated: 2022-10-25 15:11:56

Reverse DNS Overview

Reverse DNS resolves an IP address back to a domain, as opposed to forward DNS that maps a domain to an IP address.

Since an IP may be used by multiple domains, it is necessary to verify if this is the case before reverse DNS. It is impossible to start from the IP to traverse the entire DNS system for verification due to the heavy workload. Therefore, RFC 1035 defines a pointer (PTR) record to point an IP address to a domain.

Note:

Private DNS refers to the resolution of domains in a private network, while Public DNS is oriented to internet users. Reverse DNS can be carried out in a public or private network, and the definitions and features involved are consistent in both cases.

Adding a PTR Record

Before adding a PTR record, you must create the reverse private domain of the IP range first.

- 1. If your target IP range is 192.168.0.1, the corresponding reverse private domain should be 1.0.168.192.in-addr.arpa. In this case, we recommend creating the reverse private primary domain 0.168.192.in-addr.arpa, and adding a subdomain with the host as 0 to point the reverse private domain to the target domain.
- 2. When you add the private domain 0.168.192.in-addr.arpa in Private DNS and add the PTR record with the host as 1 pointing to www.dnspod.com , the reverse DNS of the IP address 192.168.0.1 is www.dnspod.com .

Note:

The prefix of the combination of the host and the private domain (the prefix of <code>in-addr.arpa</code>) must comply with the IPV4 format specification. For example, if the private domain created is <code>10.255.123.in-addr.arpa</code>, the host can only be an integer between 0 and 255.

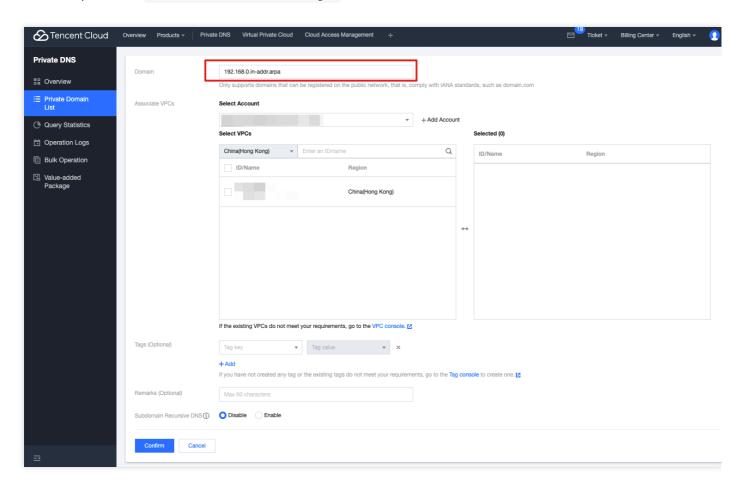
Adding Reverse Private Domain

The following steps take the reverse private domain 0.168.192.in-addr.arpa as an example.



- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console.
- 2. On the Private Domain List page, click Create Private Domain.
- 3. On the Create Private Domain page, enter the reverse DNS domain and select a VPC.

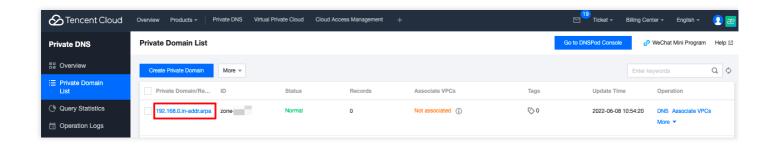
For example, enter 0.168.192.in-addr.arpa:



Note:

- For a better experience, we recommend creating a private domain and setting a DNS record for it first before associating a VPC.
- If no VPCs are displayed for the currently selected region, create one in the VPC console.
- If existing VPCs cannot meet your needs, modify them in the VPC console.
- 4. Click **Confirm** to add the reverse private domain. You can directly go to the DNS records page of the domain to add a PTR record:





Private IP Range

On the public network, reverse DNS cannot be provided by DNS service providers, because the management permissions of IP addresses are owned by ISPs. Therefore, it is necessary to apply to ISPs for adding reverse DNS records.

However, the case is different for a **VPC**, **where you can use any of the following as your VPC range**. VPC CIDR supports any of the following IP ranges. If you need to achieve communication between different VPCs, ensure the configurations of CIDR blocks at both ends do not overlap.

```
`10.0.0.0` - `10.255.255.255` (mask range: 12 to 28)
`172.16.0.0` - `172.31.255.255` (mask range: 12 to 28)
`192.168.0.0` - `192.168.255.255` (mask range: 16 to 28)
```

Correspondingly, you can also create reverse private domains within these three IP ranges.

Note:

- For more information about private IP ranges, see Network Planning.
- For more information about how to add PTR records in Private DNS, see PTR Record.



Subdomain Recursive DNS Description

Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

Private DNS supports subdomain recursive DNS. When a client initiates a DNS request, if the corresponding subdomain DNS record is not configured for the private domain, Private DNS will return the corresponding record according to whether this feature is enabled.

- If subdomain recursive DNS is not enabled, the SOA record will be returned.
- If subdomain recursive DNS is enabled, the public DNS record will be returned.

For example, the private domain <code>dnspod.cn</code> has the following three private records:

Host	Record Type	Record Value	TTL
01	A	1.1.1.1	600
02	Α	1.1.1.2	600
03	A	1.1.1.3	600

- When you initiate DNS requests for 01.dnspod.cn , 02.dnspod.cn , and 03.dnspod.cn , private records 1.1.1.1 , 1.1.1.2 , and 1.1.1.3 will be returned, respectively.
- When you initiate DNS requests for public domain names such as www.dnspod.cn , bbs.dnspod.cn , and rss.dnspod.cn , recursive queries will be performed, and public DNS results of the actual internet domain names will be used as the final DNS response results.

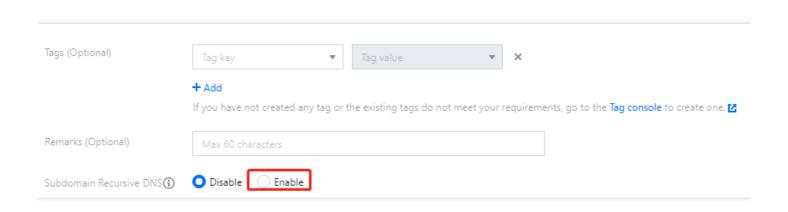
Directions

Enabling subdomain recursive DNS

Method 1

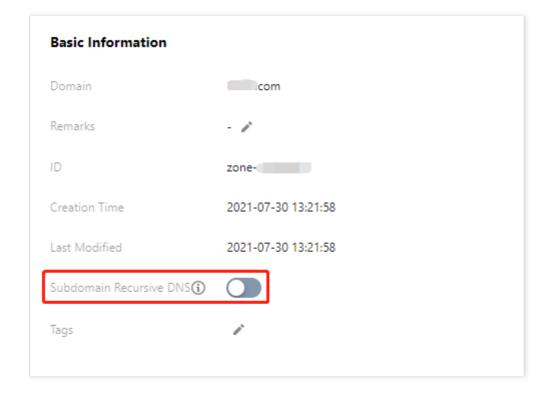
You can choose to enable subdomain recursive DNS when adding a private domain for the first time as shown below. For detailed directions, please see Creating Private Domain.





Method 2

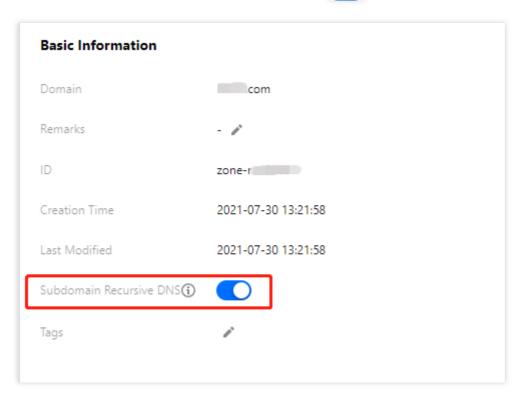
- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list.
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, select the private domain for which you want to enable subdomain recursive DNS and click **DNS** to enter its **DNS Records** page.
- 3. Select the **Private Domain Settings** tab and click , to enable this feature as shown below:



Disabling subdomain recursive DNS



- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click **Private Domain List** on the left sidebar to enter the private domain list
- 2. In the **Private Domain List**, select the private domain for which you want to disable subdomain recursive DNS and click **DNS** to enter its **DNS Records** page.
- 3. Select the **Private Domain Settings** tab and click to disable this feature as shown below:





DNS Statistics Description

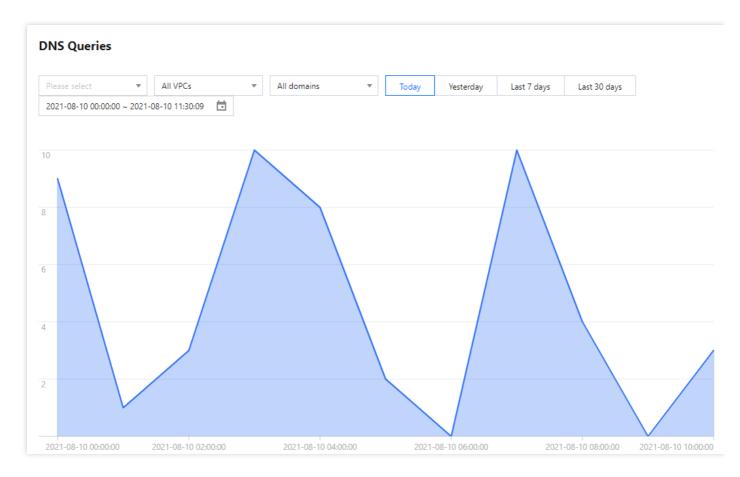
Last updated: 2022-01-28 12:11:13

Overview

This document describes how to view the request volume statistics.

Directions

- 1. Log in to the Private DNS console and click Request Volume Statistics on the left sidebar.
- 2. On the **Query Statistics** page, you can view the information of DNS requests as shown below:



- 3. On the **Query Statistics** page, you can perform the following operations:
 - Filter by region: you can filter and display data by the regions of VPCs associated with private domains.

Note:

You cannot view the request volume in all regions at once for the time being.



- Filter by VPC: you can filter and display data by the VPC instances associated with private domains.
- Filter by domain: you can filter and display data by the names of created private domains.
- Filter by time: you can select a period of time based on the filter to display data.

Note:

Data display supports multiple filters. The Guangzhou region is selected by default in case of filtering by region.



Round-Robin DNS Description

Last updated: 2023-04-25 14:59:32

Overview

The Private DNS-based round-robin DNS is implemented following the principle that different record values are set under the same host record and record type, with a record value returned based on the associated weights after random polling. If there are multiple record values under the same host record and record type, and you want to distribute the access traffic to each record value, this feature can help you implement it.

Note:

The record value returned by resolution is randomly polled but not assigned based on the server load and operating conditions.

Examples

A and CNAME records support round-robin DNS. The example settings for each record type are as shown below.

Example round-robin DNS settings for A records

Host Record	Туре	Value	Weight	TTL
www	A	1.1.1.1	50	300
www	A	2.2.2.2	50	300

Example round-robin DNS settings for CNAME records

Host Record	Record Type	Value	Weight	TTL
www	CNAME	www.dnspod.com	50	300
www	CNAME	www.dnspod.cn	50	300

Use Limits



Those DNS records out of the limit cannot be properly added. To set the number of round-robin DNS records, purchase Value-Added Service Packages first.

Record Type	Number of Round-Robin DNS Records	Remarks
А	10	-
AAAA	10	-
TXT	20	Weight setting is unavailable for TXT round-robin DNS.
CNAME	5	-
MX	50	-
PTR	PTR record does not support round-robin DNS.	-



Recursive Resolution Description

Last updated: 2024-07-04 15:29:28

Overview

The default DNS server addresses for Private DNS are 183.60.83.19 and 183.60.82.98. With the DNS server addresses, a default free recursive DNS resolution service is provided for endpoints such as Cloud Virtual Machine (CVM), Lighthouse, and cloud containers within the Tencent Cloud VPC environment. (The recursive resolution service of Private DNS involves interaction with external third-party DNS systems. Due to issues like external network problems and external third-party DNS system failures, external recursive resolution may be unavailable, and SLA is not guaranteed.)

Use limits

Restriction Item	Restriction Threshold	Note
Number of External Recursive Resolution Requests per Instance within VPC	100 times/second	The threshold for external recursive resolution requests per instance within the VPC is 100 times/sec. If the speed limit threshold is exceeded, a risk of speed limit will be there.
Total external recursive resolution requests for all instances within the VPC	1,000 times/sec	The overall external recursive request threshold within a single VPC is 1,000 times/sec. If the speed limit threshold is exceeded, a risk of speed limit will be there.