Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'tsig-keygen.8' command

$ man tsig-keygen.8

DDNS-CONFGEN(8)   BIND 9   DDNS-CONFGEN(8)

NAME

    ddns-confgen - ddns key generation tool

SYNOPSIS

    tsig-keygen [-a algorithm] [-h] [-r randomfile] [name]

    ddns-confgen [-a algorithm] [-h] [-k keyname] [-q] [-r randomfile] [-s

    name] [-z zone]

DESCRIPTION

    tsig-keygen and ddns-confgen are invocation methods for a utility that

    generates keys for use in TSIG signing. The resulting keys can be used,

    for example, to secure dynamic DNS updates to a zone or for the rndc

    command channel.

    When run as tsig-keygen, a domain name can be specified on the command

    line to be used as the name of the generated key. If no name is speci?

    fied, the default is tsig-key.

    When run as ddns-confgen, the generated key is accompanied by configu?

    ration text and instructions that can be used with nsupdate and named

    when setting up dynamic DNS, including an example update-policy state?

    ment. (This usage is similar to the rndc-confgen command for setting up

    command-channel security.)

    Note that named itself can configure a local DDNS key for use with

    nsupdate -l; it does this when a zone is configured with update-policy

    local;. ddns-confgen is only needed when a more elaborate configuration

is required: for instance, if nsupdate is to be used from a remote sys?
tem.

OPTIONS

-a algorithm

This option specifies the algorithm to use for the TSIG key.
Available choices are: hmac-md5, hmac-sha1, hmac-sha224,
hmac-sha256, hmac-sha384, and hmac-sha512. The default is
hmac-sha256. Options are case-insensitive, and the "hmac-" pre?
fix may be omitted.

-h   This option prints a short summary of options and arguments.

-k keyname

This option specifies the key name of the DDNS authentication
key. The default is ddns-key when neither the -s nor -z option
is specified; otherwise, the default is ddns-key as a separate
label followed by the argument of the option, e.g., ddns-key.ex?
ample.com. The key name must have the format of a valid domain
name, consisting of letters, digits, hyphens, and periods.

-q (ddns-confgen only)

This option enables quiet mode, which prints only the key, with
no explanatory text or usage examples. This is essentially iden?
tical to tsig-keygen.

-s name (ddns-confgen only)

This option generates a configuration example to allow dynamic
updates of a single hostname. The example named.conf text shows
how to set an update policy for the specified name using the
"name" nametype. The default key name is ddns-key.name. Note
that the "self" nametype cannot be used, since the name to be
updated may differ from the key name. This option cannot be used
with the -z option.

-z zone (ddns-confgen only)

This option generates a configuration example to allow dynamic
updates of a zone. The example named.conf text shows how to set
an update policy for the specified zone using the "zonesub"

nametype, allowing updates to all subdomain names within that
zone. This option cannot be used with the -s option.

SEE ALSO

nsupdate(1), named.conf(5), named(8), BIND 9 Administrator Reference
Manual.

AUTHOR

Internet Systems Consortium

COPYRIGHT

2021, Internet Systems Consortium