```
options {

        # The directory statement defines the name server's working directory

        directory "/var/lib/named";

        # Write dump and statistics file to the log subdirectory.  The
        # pathenames are relative to the chroot jail.

        dump-file "/var/log/named_dump.db";
        statistics-file "/var/log/named.stats";

        # The forwarders record contains a list of servers to which queries
        # should be forwarded.  Enable this line and modify the IP address to
        # your provider's name server.  Up to three servers may be listed.

        #forwarders { 192.0.2.1; 192.0.2.2; };

        # Enable the next entry to prefer usage of the name server declared in
        # the forwarders section.

        #forward first;

        # The listen-on record contains a list of local network interfaces to
        # listen on.  Optionally the port can be specified.  Default is to
        # listen on all interfaces found on your system.  The default port is
        # 53.

        #listen-on port 53 { 127.0.0.1; };

        # The listen-on-v6 record enables or disables listening on IPv6
        # interfaces.  Allowed values are 'any' and 'none' or a list of
        # addresses.

        listen-on-v6 { any; };

        # The next three statements may be needed if a firewall stands between
        # the local server and the internet.

        #query-source address * port 53;
        #transfer-source * port 53;
        #notify-source * port 53;

        # The allow-query record contains a list of networks or IP addresses
        # to accept and deny queries from. The default is to allow queries
        # from all hosts.

        #allow-query { 127.0.0.1; };

        # If notify is set to yes (default), notify messages are sent to other
        # name servers when the the zone data is changed.  Instead of setting
        # a global 'notify' statement in the 'options' section, a separate
        # 'notify' can be added to each zone definition.

        notify no;
};

# To configure named's logging remove the leading '#' characters of the
# following examples.
#logging {
#        # Log queries to a file limited to a size of 100 MB.
#        channel query_logging {
#                file "/var/log/named_querylog"
#                        versions 3 size 100M;
#                print-time yes;                    // timestamp log entries
#        };
#        category queries {
#                query_logging;
```

```
#          };
#
#          # Or log this kind alternatively to syslog.
#          channel syslog_queries {
#                  syslog user;
#                  severity info;
#          };
#          category queries { syslog_queries; };
#
#          # Log general name server errors to syslog.
#          channel syslog_errors {
#                  syslog user;
#                  severity error;
#          };
#          category default { syslog_errors;  };
#
#          # Don't log lame server messages.
#          category lame-servers { null; };
#};

# The following zone definitions don't need any modification.  The first one
# is the definition of the root name servers.  The second one defines
# localhost while the third defines the reverse lookup for localhost.

zone "." in {
        type hint;
        file "root.hint";
};

zone "localhost" in {
        type master;
        file "localhost.zone";
};

zone "0.0.127.in-addr.arpa" in {
        type master;
        file "127.0.0.zone";
};

# Include the meta include file generated by SuSEconfig.named.  This includes
# all files as configured in NAMED_CONF_INCLUDE_FILES from
# /etc/sysconfig/named

include "/etc/named.conf.include";

# You can insert further zone records for your own domains below or create
# single files in /etc/named.d/ and add the file names to
# NAMED_CONF_INCLUDE_FILES.
# See /usr/share/doc/packages/bind/README.SuSE for more details.
```