

How to change DNS for Ubuntu, Linux

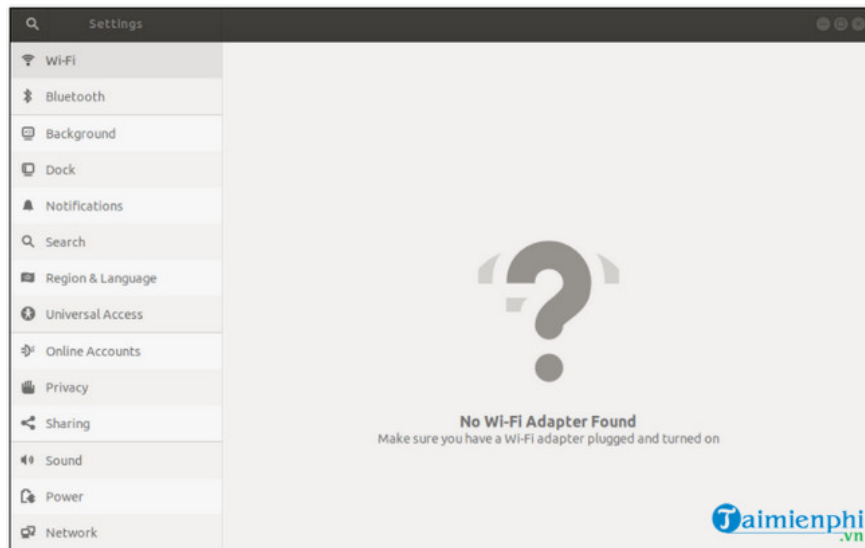
Suppose for some reason you need to change DNS for Ubuntu, such as to speed up the page loading process or access a website blocked by ISP, ..., but don't know how to do it. Refer to TipsMake's article below to learn more details.

There are 2 ways to change DNS for Ubuntu, either through the user interface or through Terminal. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages.

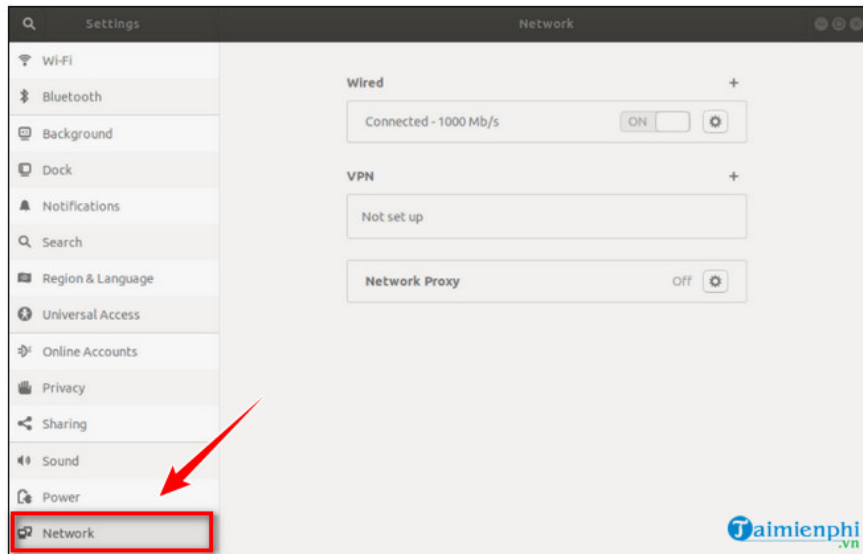
Method 1: Change DNS for Ubuntu from the user interface

Follow the steps below to change DNS for Ubuntu from the user interface:

Step 1: First open the **Ubuntu System Settings** window , then find and click **Network**.

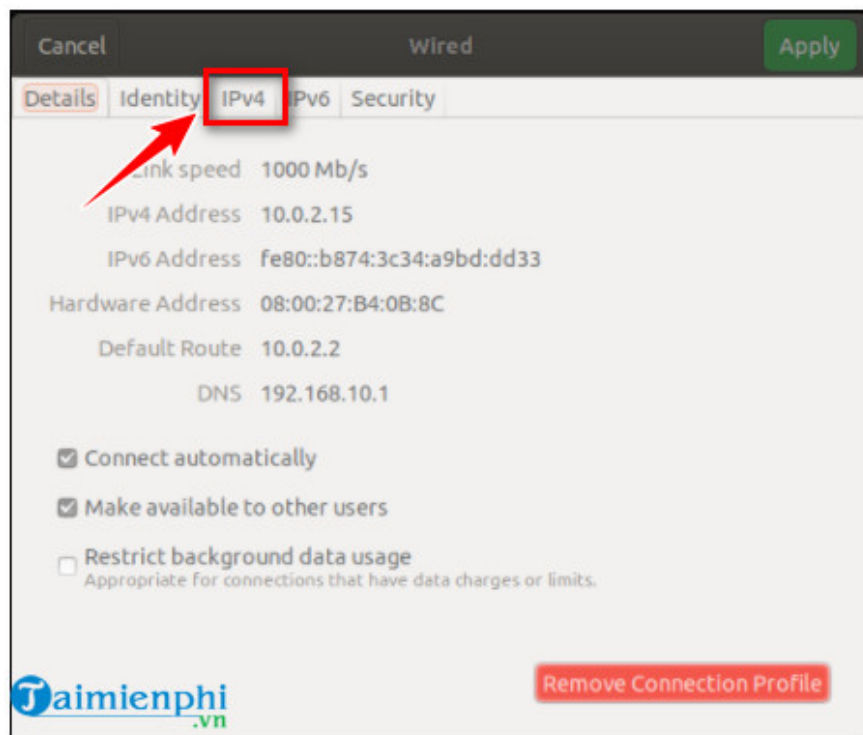


Step 2: The screen will now display a list of all network connections near you and the network connection you are using.

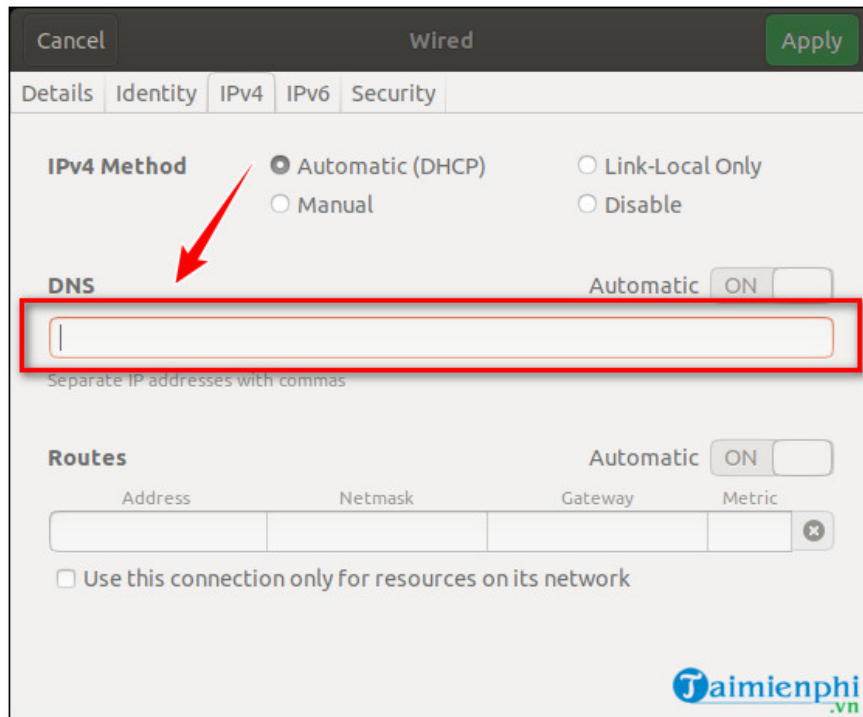


Step 3: Next find and click the settings icon, which is a cog icon, next to the network name you are connecting to.

Step 4: On the next window displayed on the screen, find and click **the IPv4 tab**.



Step 5: Here find and click on the **DNS** box , enter the DNS server address you want to use in the box.



Note: To use multiple DNS addresses, you must enter a comma between the addresses.

Step 6: Finally click **Apply** to apply the changes.

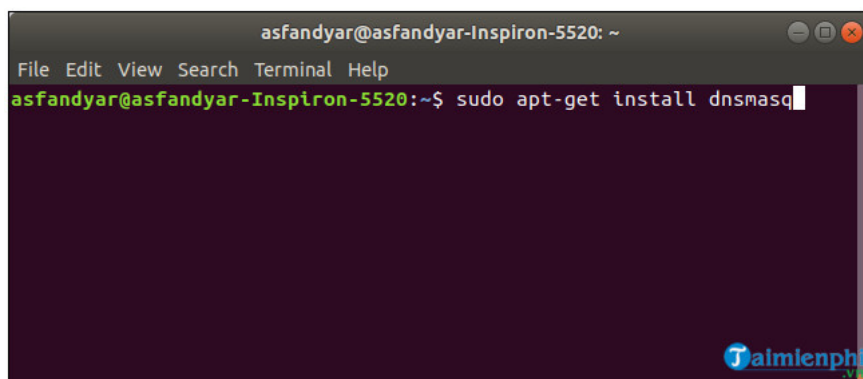
Method 2: Change DNS for Ubuntu through Terminal

Another way to change DNS on Ubuntu is through the Terminal command window. The advantage of this method is that it is easy to do and does not require digging into the settings like method 1 above.

The first step you need to do is add the nameserver to the **dnsmasq configuration file**. However, because dnsmasq is not installed on Ubuntu by default, we will have to take the additional step of installing dnsmasq. To do this thing:

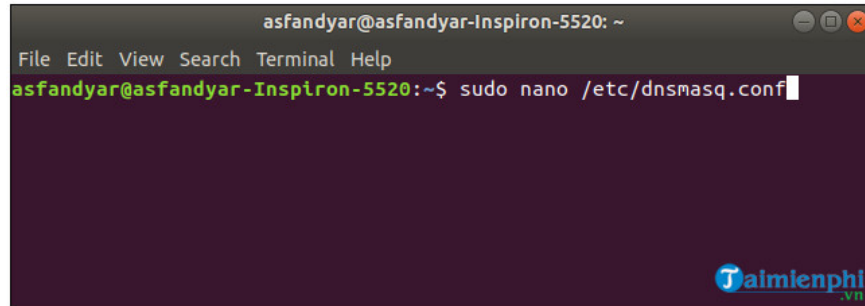
Open Terminal and enter the command below:

sudo apt-get install dnsmasq



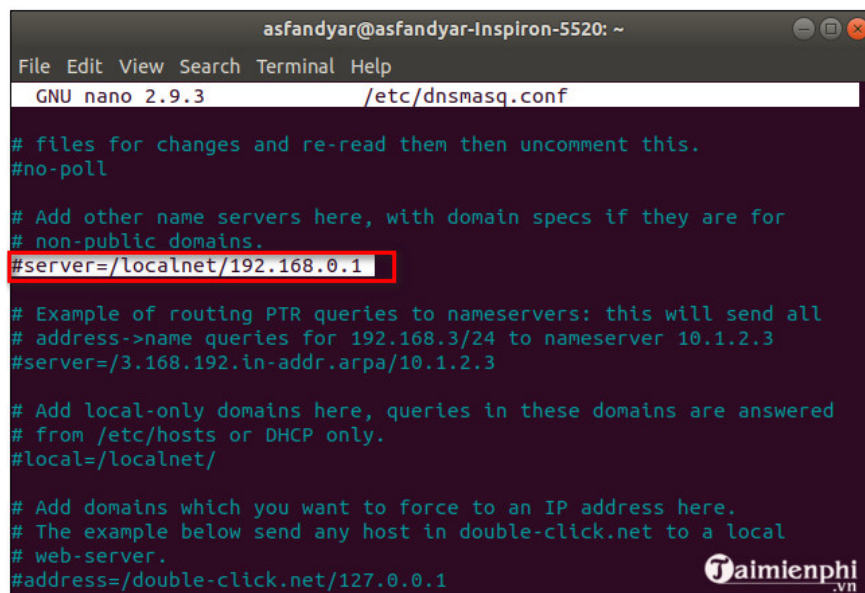
After installing dnsmasq, the next step is to run the command below to edit the DNS configuration file:

sudo nano /etc/dnsmasq.conf



```
asfandyar@asfandyar-Inspiron-5520: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
asfandyar@asfandyar-Inspiron-5520:~$ sudo nano /etc/dnsmasq.conf
```

On the window displayed on the screen, find the entry named " **Add other nameservers here** " and replace it with the DNS server address you want to use as shown below:



```
asfandyar@asfandyar-Inspiron-5520: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
GNU nano 2.9.3 /etc/dnsmasq.conf  
  
# files for changes and re-read them then uncomment this.  
#no-poll  
  
# Add other name servers here, with domain specs if they are for  
# non-public domains.  
#server=/localnet/192.168.0.1  
  
# Example of routing PTR queries to nameservers: this will send all  
# address->name queries for 192.168.3/24 to nameserver 10.1.2.3  
#server=/3.168.192.in-addr.arpa/10.1.2.3  
  
# Add local-only domains here, queries in these domains are answered  
# from /etc/hosts or DHCP only.  
#local=/localnet/  
  
# Add domains which you want to force to an IP address here.  
# The example below send any host in double-click.net to a local  
# web-server.  
#address=/double-click.net/127.0.0.1
```

So above, TipsMake has just shown you 2 ways to change DNS for Ubuntu.

Besides, if you use Windows 10, you can also change DNS in the simplest way through the steps below.

You finished reading the article "**How to change DNS for Ubuntu, Linux**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.