

How to change Google DNS on Linux

In the previous article, TipsMake.com showed you how to change Google DNS on a Mac. Today, let's find out how to change DNS on Linux and its distributions.

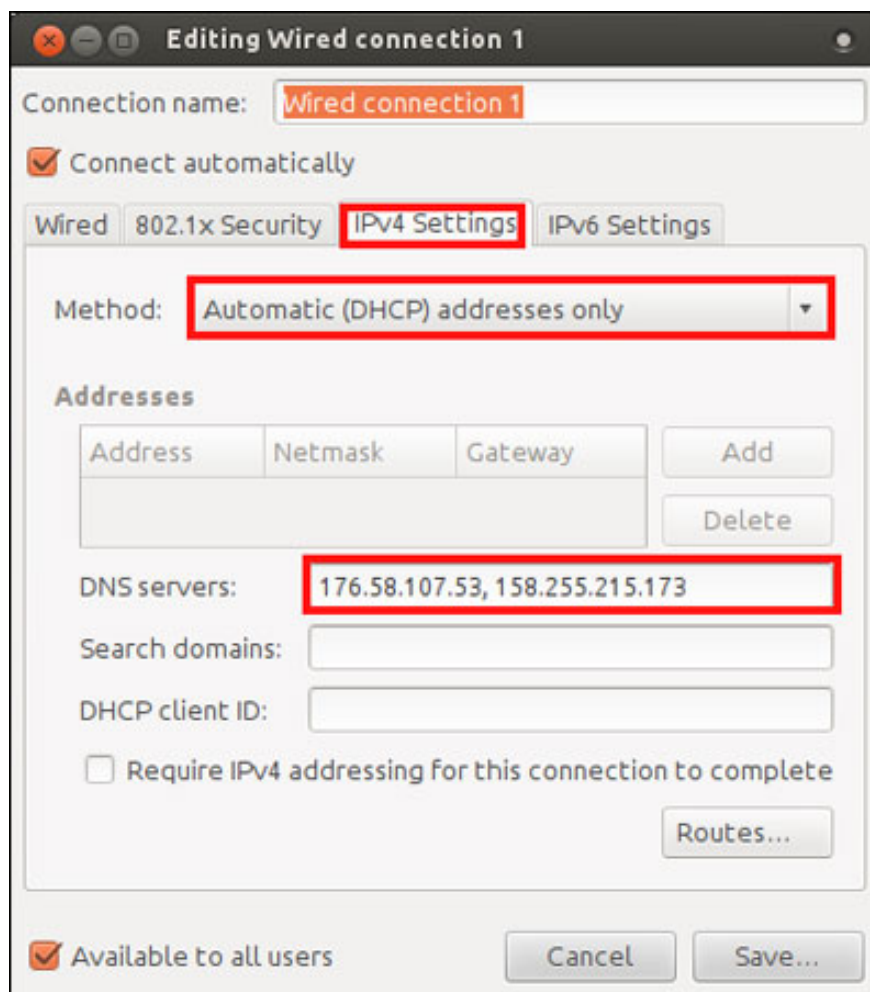
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In most modern Linux distributions, DNS settings are configured via Network Manager.

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Change server settings on Ubuntu.

1. First, you need to access **System> Preferences> Network Connections**.
2. Select the connection you want to configure Google Public DNS. For example:
 1. To change the settings for Ethernet connection, click the **Wired** tab , then select your network interface in the list (commonly called eth0).
 2. To change the settings for wireless connection, click the **Wireless** tab , then select the appropriate wireless network.
3. Next, click **Edit**, then select the **IPv4 Settings** or **IPv6 Settings tab** .
4. If the method is selected as **Automatic (DHCP)** , open the drop-down list and select **Automatic (DHCP) addresses only**. If the method is set to something else, don't change anything.



5. In the **DNS servers** field, enter Google Public DNS IP addresses, separated by commas:

1. For IPv4: 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4.
2. For IPv6: 2001: 4860: 4860 :: 8888 and 2001: 4860: 4860 :: 8844.
3. For IPv6-only: You can use Google Public DNS64 to replace the above IPv6 addresses.

6. Click **Apply** to save the changes. If you are prompted to confirm, enter your password.

7. To check if your settings are working properly, please refer to the article at the end of the article.

8. Repeat the procedure for additional network connections you want to change.

If your distribution does not use Network Manager, your DNS settings will be specified in */etc/resolv.conf*.

Change DNS server settings on Debian servers.

/Etc/resolv.conf edit :

```
sudo vi / etc / resolv . conf
```

If any of the nameserver lines appear, write down the IP addresses for reference if needed.

Replace the nameserver lines or add the following lines:

For IPv4:

```
nameserver 8.8.8.8  
nameserver 8.8.4.4
```

For IPv6:

```
nameserver 2001: 4860: 4860 :: 8888  
nameserver 2001: 4860: 4860 :: 8844
```

For IPv6-only, you can use Google Public DNS64 instead of the above IPv6 address.

Save and exit.

Restart the Internet clients you are using.

Check if your settings are working properly by using the link at the bottom of the article.

Also, if you are using the DHCP client software to override the settings in the `/etc/resolv.conf` file, you will need to install the client by editing the client's configuration file.

Configure DHCP client software on Debian servers.

Backup `/etc/resolv.conf`:

```
sudo cp / etc / resolv . conf / etc / resolv . conf . auto
```

Edit `/etc/dhcp3/dhclient.conf`:

```
sudo vi / etc / dhcp3 / dhclient . conf
```

If there is a line containing `domain-name-servers`, write the IP addresses for future reference.

Replace the line containing `domain-name-servers` with or add the following line:

For IPv4:

```
prepend domain - name - servers 8.8 . 8.8 , 8.8 . 4.4 ;
```

For IPv6:

```
prepend domain  
- name - servers 2001 : 4860 : 4860 :: 8888 , 2001 : 4860 : 4860 :: 8844 ;
```

For IPv6-only, you can use Google Public DNS64 instead of the above IPv6 address.

Save and exit.

Check that your settings are working properly by referring to the article below.

The link to check for new DNS settings is correct: Instructions for checking Google DNS settings after changes

Good luck.

You can refer to: The best and fastest DNS list of Google, VNPT, FPT, Viettel, Singapore

You finished reading the article "**How to change Google DNS on 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.
