

Add DNS Server

Jan 2017

Normally we just add the IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway to the `ifcfg-eth0` file, as that is all we need. But if it is required that we need to update the OS, or add a piece of software (http for example) then we may need to add the DNS settings.

While this was written with CentOS 6/7 in mind, it may work for other Linux distributions.

There are two ways this can be done.

Method 1

Use “`PEERDNS=no`”. This option will prevent `/etc/resolv.conf` from being modified by a DHCP server. So instead of using DHCP-provided DNS, you can specify any arbitrary DNS servers you want to use in `/etc/resolv.conf`.

The configuration file for your network interface (e.g., `eth0`) looks like the following.

`sudo vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0`

```
DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
ONBOOT=yes
PEERDNS=no
```

Then, add static DNS to `/etc/resolv.conf`

`sudo vi /etc/resolv.conf`

```
nameserver 8.8.8.8
nameserver 8.8.4.4
```

Method 2

Alternatively, you can specify DNS servers directly in the interface configuration file, instead of modifying `/etc/resolv.conf` yourself. That is:

`sudo vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0`

```
DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
ONBOOT=yes
DNS1=8.8.8.8
DNS2=8.8.4.4
```

The DNS servers specified with “`DNS1/DNS2`” directives will then automatically be added to **`/etc/resolv.conf`** when the interface is activated. So there is no need to modify **`/etc/resolv.conf`** yourself.

From:

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Last update: **2023/03/09 22:35**

