

# DNS

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical and decentralized naming system for computers, services, or other resources connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates various information with domain names assigned to each of the participating entities. Most prominently, it translates more readily memorized domain names to the numerical IP addresses needed for locating and identifying computer services and devices with the underlying network protocols. By providing a worldwide, distributed directory service, the Domain Name System has been an essential component of the functionality of the Internet since 1985.

- Setup servers own domain

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## Install DNSMasq

```
apt-get install dnsmasq
```

## Specify domains in `/etc/dnsmasq.conf`

```
address=/tothnet.hu/127.0.0.1address=/example.com/127.0.0.1
```

## Add DNSMasq to `/etc/resolv.conf`

*The local nameserver should be the first nameserver.*

```
# This file belongs to man:systemd-resolved(8). Do not edit.
#
# This is a static resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the# internal DNS stub
resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists no search
# domains.
#
# Run "systemd-resolve --status" to see details about the uplink DNS servers
# currently in use.
#
# Third party programs must not access this file directly, but only through the# symlink at
```

```
/etc/resolv.conf. To manage man:resolv.conf(5) in a different way, # replace this symlink by a
static file or a different symlink.
#
# See man:systemd-resolved.service(8) for details about the supported modes of # operation for
/etc/resolv.conf.
nameserver 127.0.0.1nameserver 127.0.0.53
```

# Restart DNSMasq

```
systemctl restart dnsmasq
```