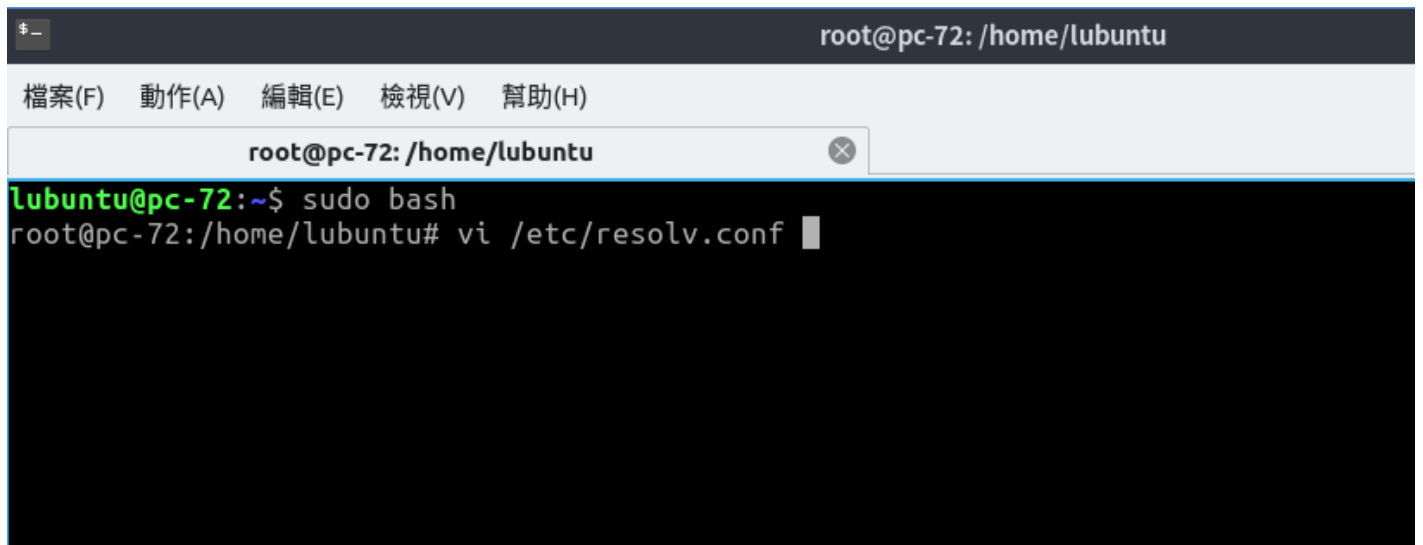


## 2. DNS

sudo bash

vi /etc/resolv.conf    nameserver    IP



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, a title bar reads "root@pc-72: /home/lubuntu". Below the title bar is a menu bar with options: 檔案(F), 動作(A), 編輯(E), 檢視(V), 幫助(H). A tab labeled "root@pc-72: /home/lubuntu" is visible. The terminal content shows a user prompt "lubuntu@pc-72:~\$" followed by the command "sudo bash". This results in a root prompt "root@pc-72:/home/lubuntu#". The root user then enters the command "vi /etc/resolv.conf", and the terminal cursor is positioned at the end of this command.

```
root@pc-72: /home/lubuntu
檔案(F) 動作(A) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 幫助(H)
root@pc-72: /home/lubuntu
lubuntu@pc-72:~$ sudo bash
root@pc-72:/home/lubuntu# vi /etc/resolv.conf
```

```
root@pc-72: /home/lubuntu
檔案(F) 動作(A) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 幫助(H)
root@pc-72: /home/lubuntu
# This file is managed by man:systemd-resolved(8). Do not edit.
#
# This is a dynamic resolv.conf file for connecting local clients to the
# internal DNS stub resolver of systemd-resolved. This file lists all
# configured search domains.
#
# Run "resolvectl 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 192.168.31.110
options edns0 trust-ad
~
~
~
~
~
~
~
-- 插入 --
```

Revision #9

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