

First step: Open your terminal.

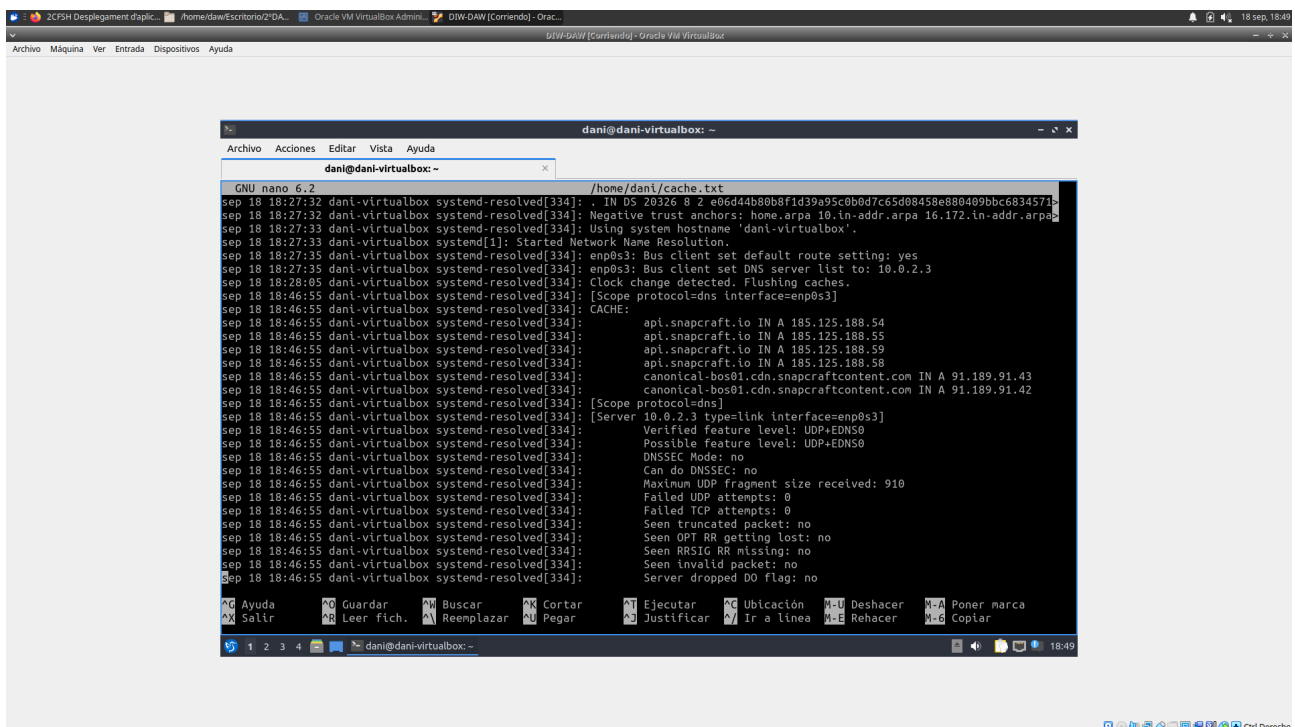
NOTE: You will need sudo access to do this.

Second step: Write “sudo killall -USR1 systemd-resolved” then press enter.

Third step: Write “sudo journalctl -u systemd-resolved > ~/cache.txt” then press enter.

Fourth step: write “nano ~/cache.txt” then press enter.

Then, you should be seeing the same thing as in the attached screenshot. And that's it, that is your DNS cache.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'dani@dani-virtualbox: ~' with a nano editor open at the file path '/home/dani/cache.txt'. The terminal displays a series of log entries from 'systemd-resolved[334]' starting with a timestamp of 'sep 18 18:27:32'. The logs show the process using system hostname 'dani-virtualbox', starting network name resolution, setting default route and DNS server list to 10.0.2.3, and flushing caches. It then lists several DNS records, including 'api.snapcraft.io' with IP addresses 185.125.188.54, 185.125.188.55, 185.125.188.59, and 185.125.188.58, and 'canonical-bos01.cdn.snapcraftcontent.com' with IP addresses 91.189.91.43 and 91.189.91.42. The logs also show the scope protocol as dns, interface as enp0s3, and server as 10.0.2.3 type=link. The terminal window has a menu bar with 'Archivo', 'Acciones', 'Editar', 'Vista', and 'Ayuda'. At the bottom, there is a status bar showing '1 2 3 4' and 'dani@dani-virtualbox: ~'.