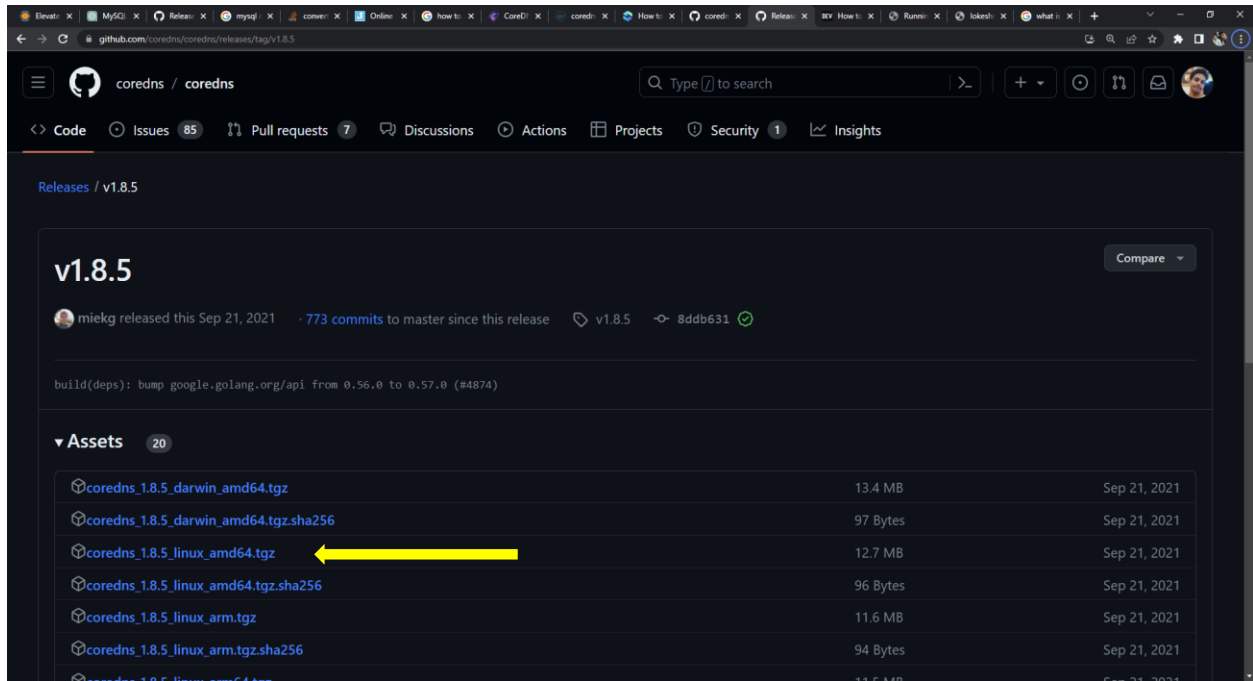


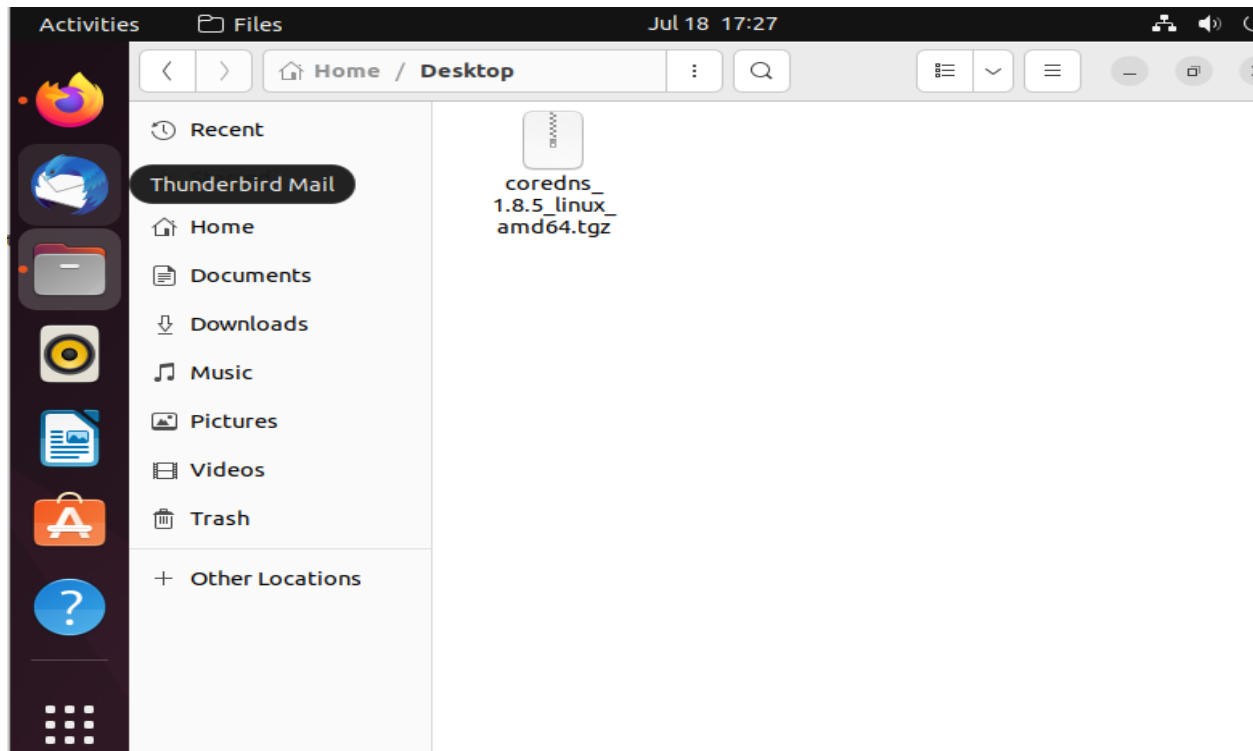
Coredns Setup

Step 1: go to this url <https://github.com/coredns/coredns/releases/tag/v1.8.5>



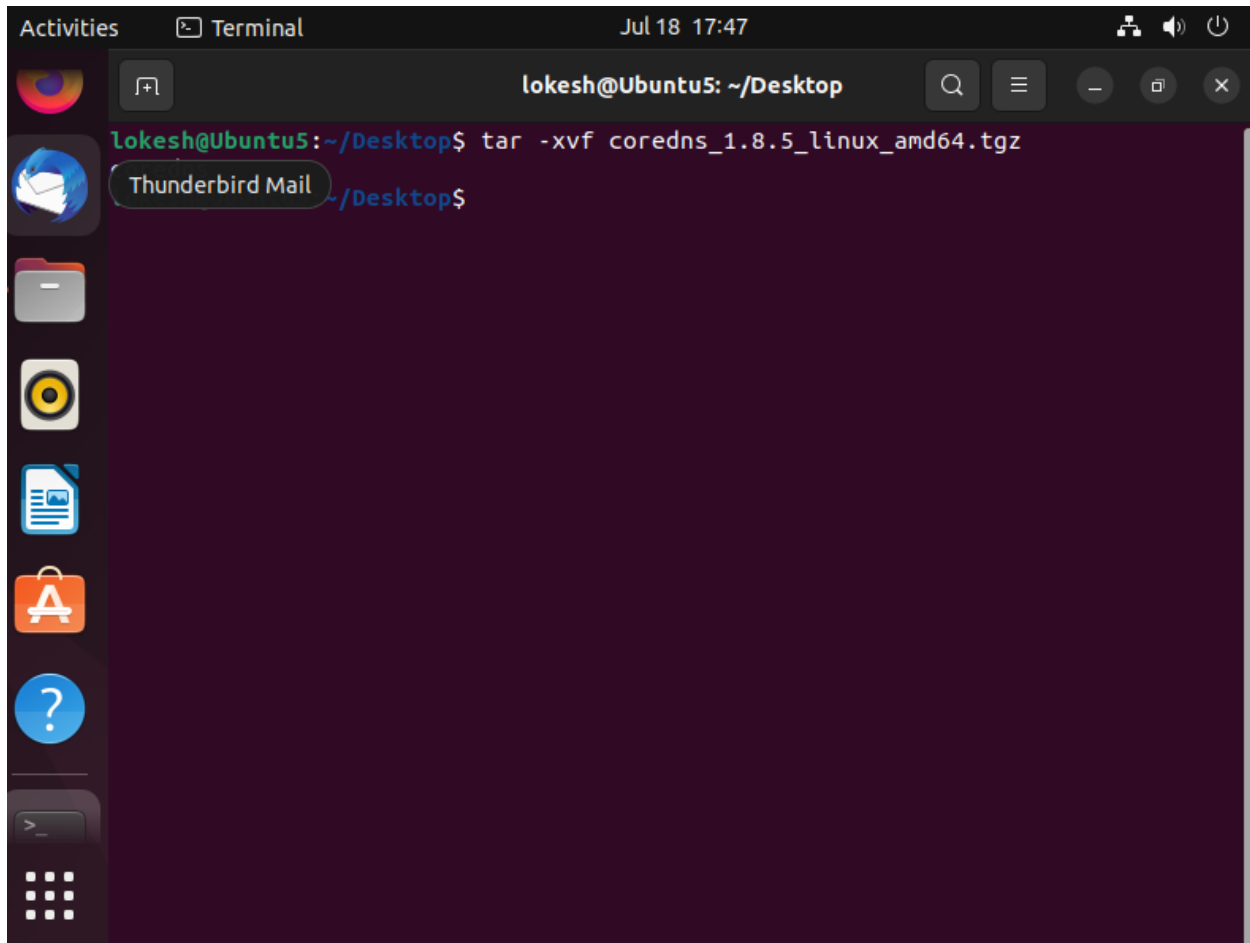
download the file named as coredns_1.8.5_linux_amd64.tgz

Step 2: Move the file to the desktop folder



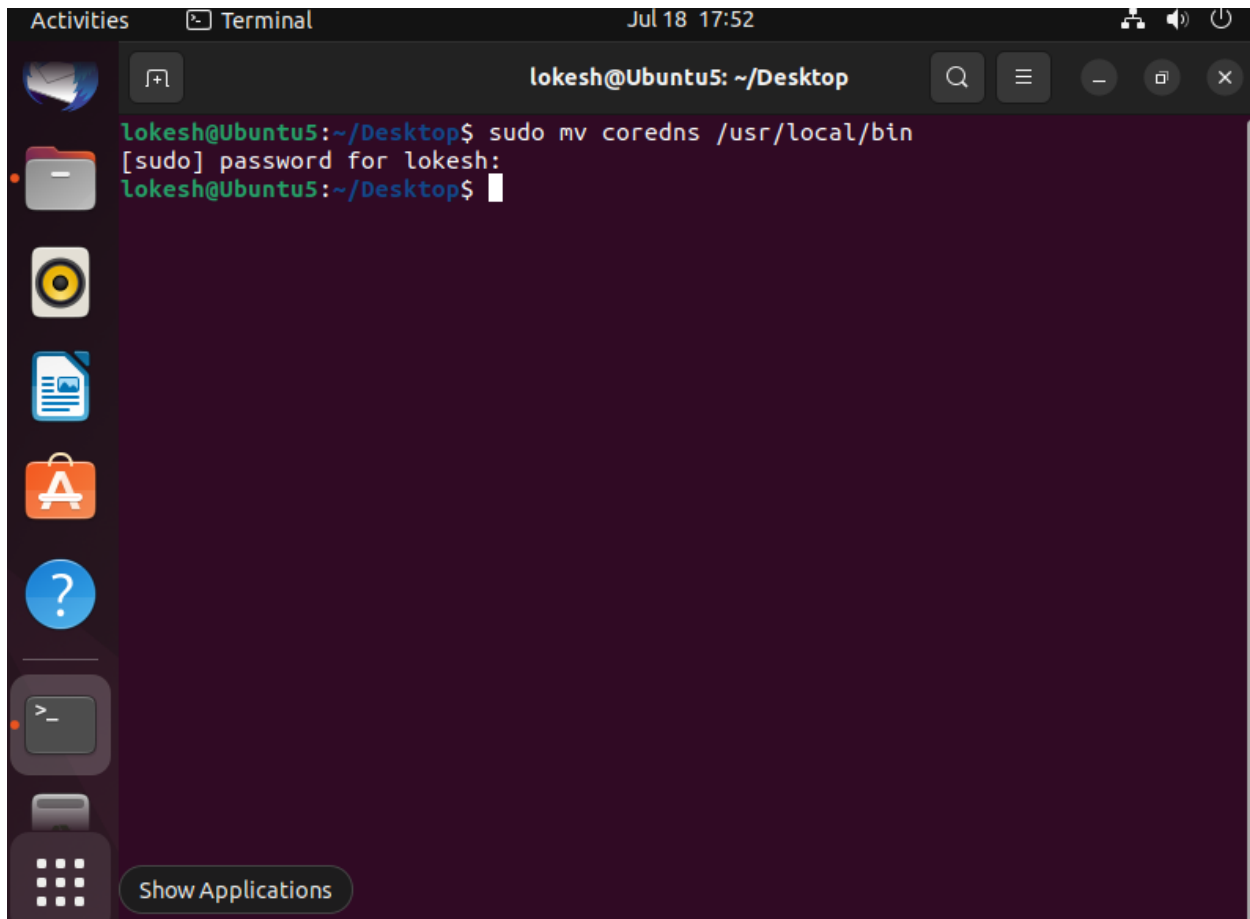
Step 3: Open Terminal in the desktop folder and extract the file.

Extract the file using the command → `tar -xvf coredns_1.8.5_linux_amd64.tgz`



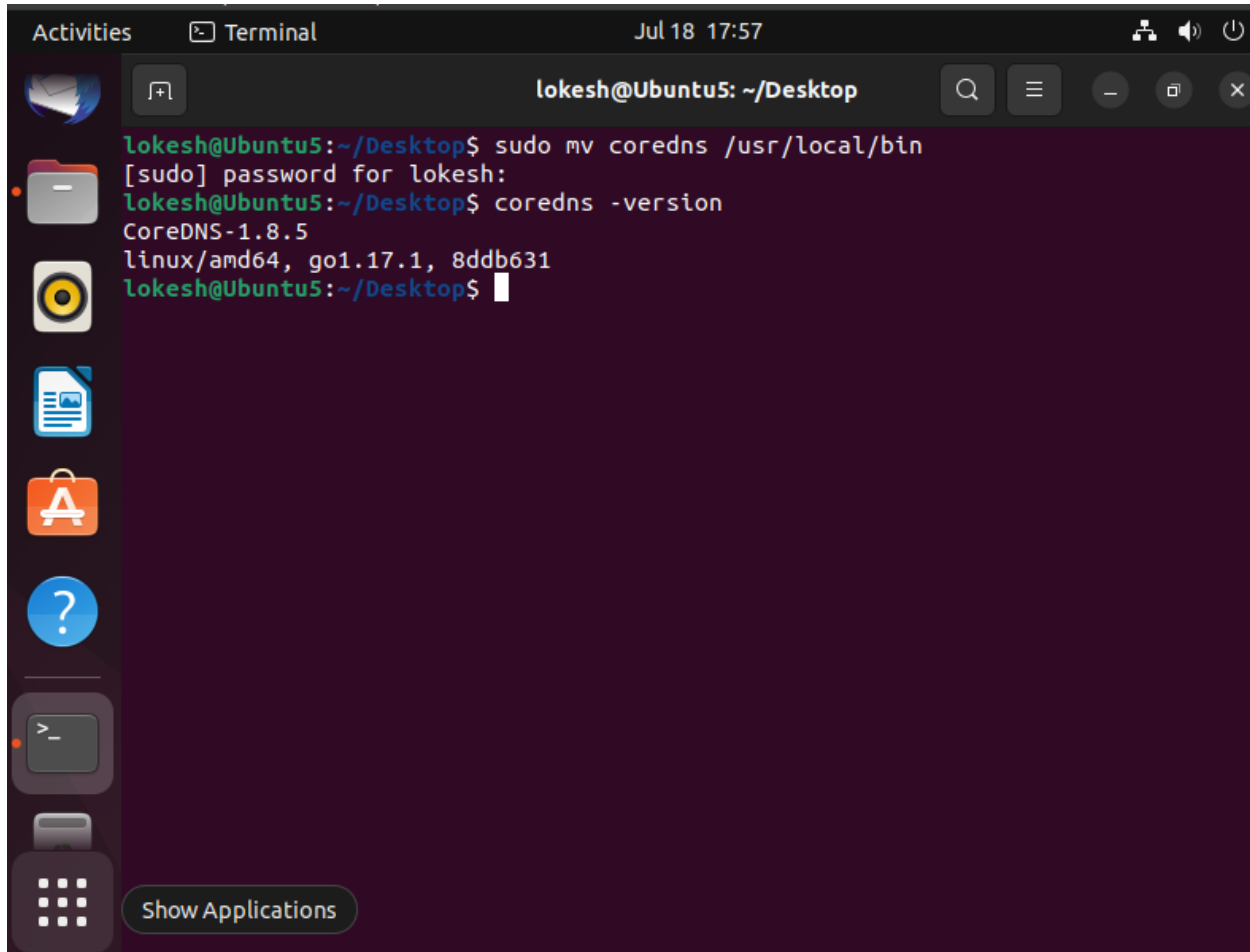
Step 4: Move the extracted coredns binary to a location in your system path, such as /usr/local/bin/:

`sudo mv coredns /usr/local/bin/`



Step 5: Confirm that CoreDNS is installed by running the following command:

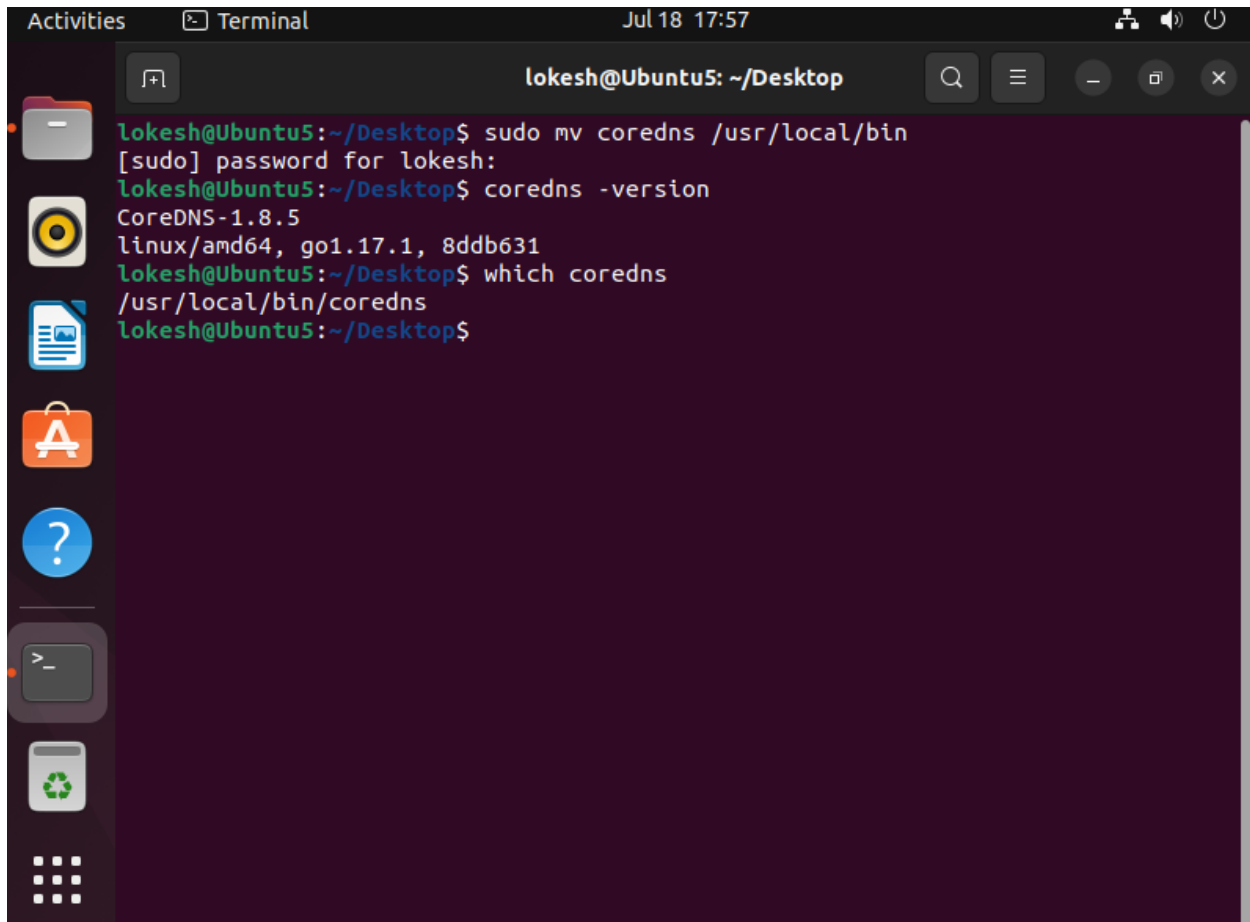
`coredns --version`

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window titled 'Terminal' with a timestamp of 'Jul 18 17:57'. The window shows a user named 'lokesh' at 'lokesh@Ubuntu5: ~/Desktop'. The user has executed the command 'sudo mv coredns /usr/local/bin' and entered their password. They then run 'coredns -version', which outputs 'CoreDNS-1.8.5' and 'linux/amd64, go1.17.1, 8ddb631'. The terminal interface includes a sidebar with application icons and a 'Show Applications' button at the bottom.

```
lokesh@Ubuntu5:~/Desktop$ sudo mv coredns /usr/local/bin
[sudo] password for lokesh:
lokesh@Ubuntu5:~/Desktop$ coredns -version
CoreDNS-1.8.5
linux/amd64, go1.17.1, 8ddb631
lokesh@Ubuntu5:~/Desktop$
```

Step 6: Locate the CoreDNS binary: Use the `which` command to find the location of the CoreDNS binary. Run the following command:

`which coredns`

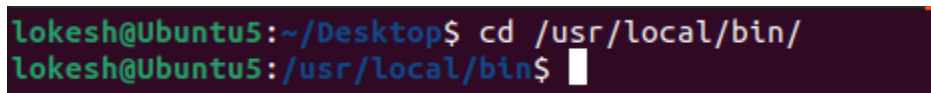
A terminal window titled 'lokesht@Ubuntu5: ~/Desktop' showing the following commands and output:

```
lokesht@Ubuntu5:~/Desktop$ sudo mv coredns /usr/local/bin
[sudo] password for lokesht:
lokesht@Ubuntu5:~/Desktop$ coredns -version
CoreDNS-1.8.5
linux/amd64, go1.17.1, 8ddb631
lokesht@Ubuntu5:~/Desktop$ which coredns
/usr/local/bin/coredns
lokesht@Ubuntu5:~/Desktop$
```

Step 7: Check for CoreDNS configuration file in the binary's directory: Navigate to the directory where the CoreDNS binary is located. Use the path obtained in the previous step.

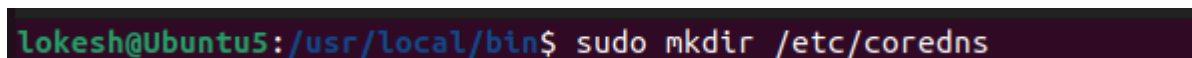
For example:

`cd /path/to/coredns/binary/directory`

A terminal window showing the command to change the directory to the CoreDNS binary location:

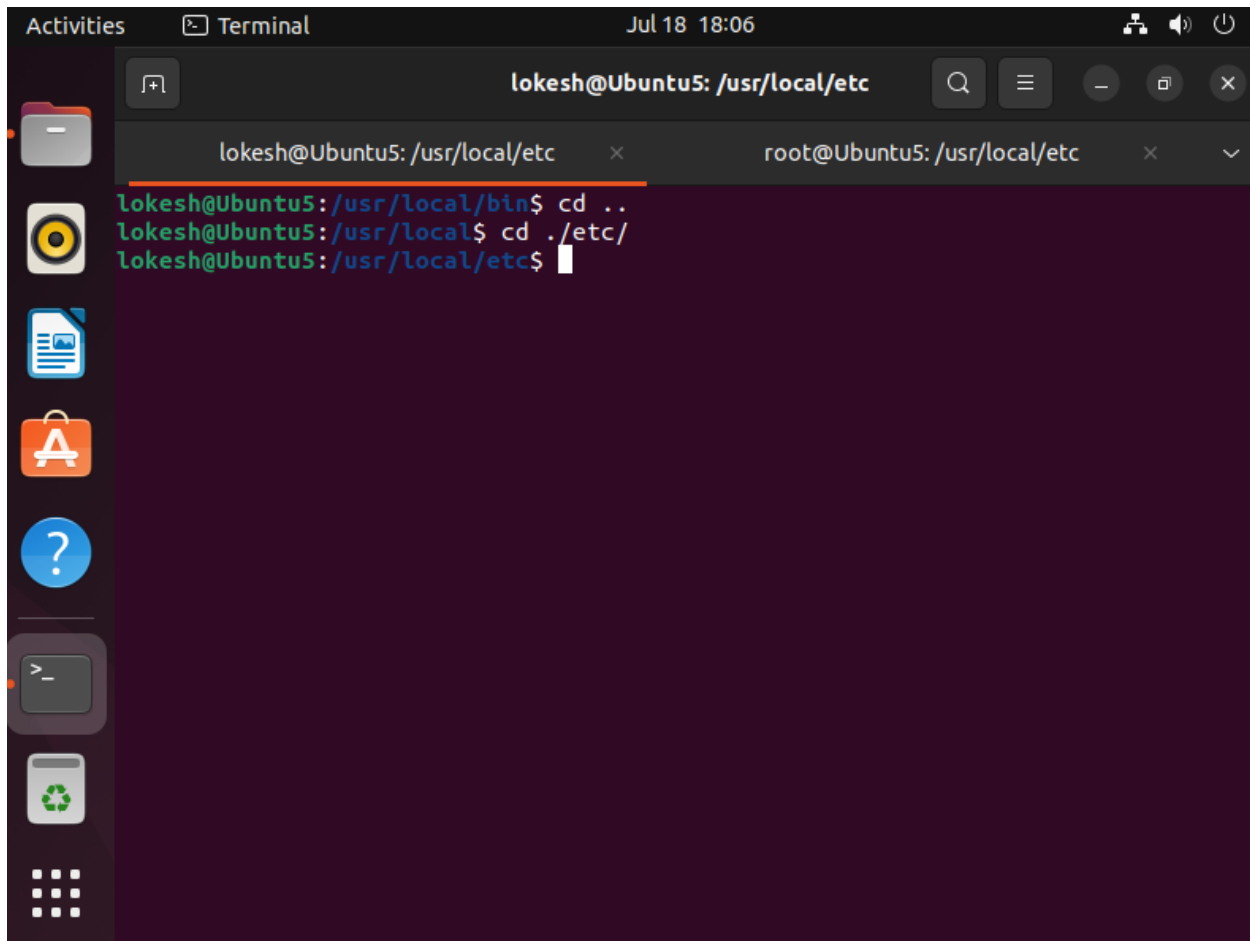
```
lokesht@Ubuntu5:~/Desktop$ cd /usr/local/bin/
lokesht@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin$
```

Step 8: Create a directory as mentioned in the below

A terminal window showing the command to create the configuration directory:

```
lokesht@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin$ sudo mkdir /etc/coredns
```

Step 9: navigate to the directory /usr/local/etc

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The title bar shows 'Activities', 'Terminal', and the date 'Jul 18 18:06'. The terminal has two tabs: 'lokesht@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/etc' (active) and 'root@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/etc'. The active tab shows the following commands and output:

```
lokesht@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin$ cd ..
lokesht@Ubuntu5:/usr/local$ cd ./etc/
lokesht@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/etc$
```

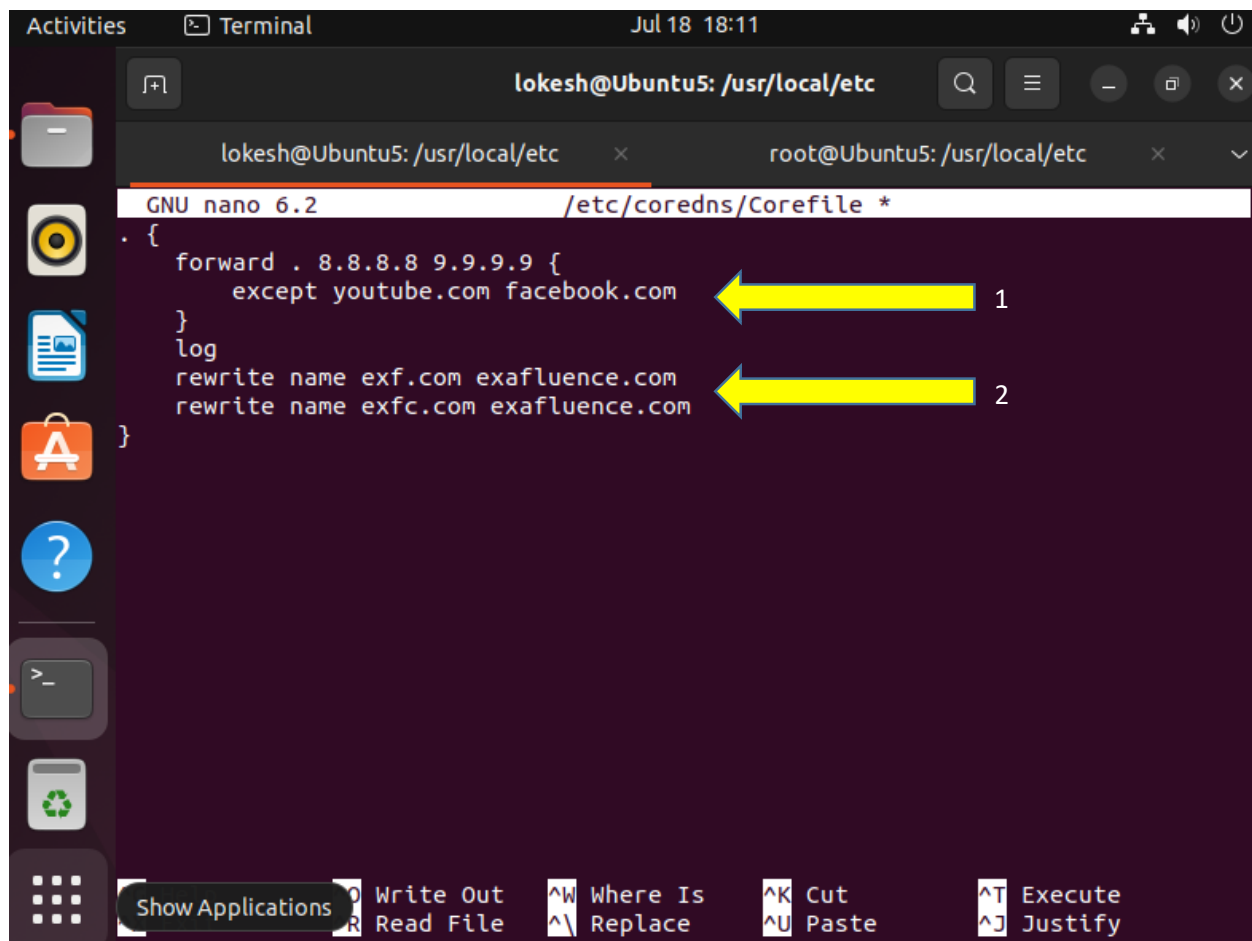
The terminal background is dark purple. On the left side of the terminal window, there is a vertical sidebar with various application icons: a folder, a CD/DVD, a document, an application store, a question mark, a terminal icon (highlighted), a trash can, and a grid of dots.

Step 10: Create the Corefile inside the /etc/coredns directory:

```
sudo nano /etc/coredns/Corefile
```

and enter the below text

```
. {
    forward . 8.8.8.8 9.9.9.9 {
        except youtube.com facebook.com
    }
    log
    rewrite name exf.com exafluence.com
    rewrite name exfc.com exafluence.com
}
```



```
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/coredns/Corefile *
. {
    forward . 8.8.8.8 9.9.9.9 {
        except youtube.com facebook.com
    }
    log
    rewrite name exf.com exafluence.com
    rewrite name exfc.com exafluence.com
}
```

1

2

Show Applications Write Out Read File Where Is Replace Cut Paste Execute Justify

Save the file

Note:

log → if you want to see the logs after starting the coredns keep as it is. else remove the word log

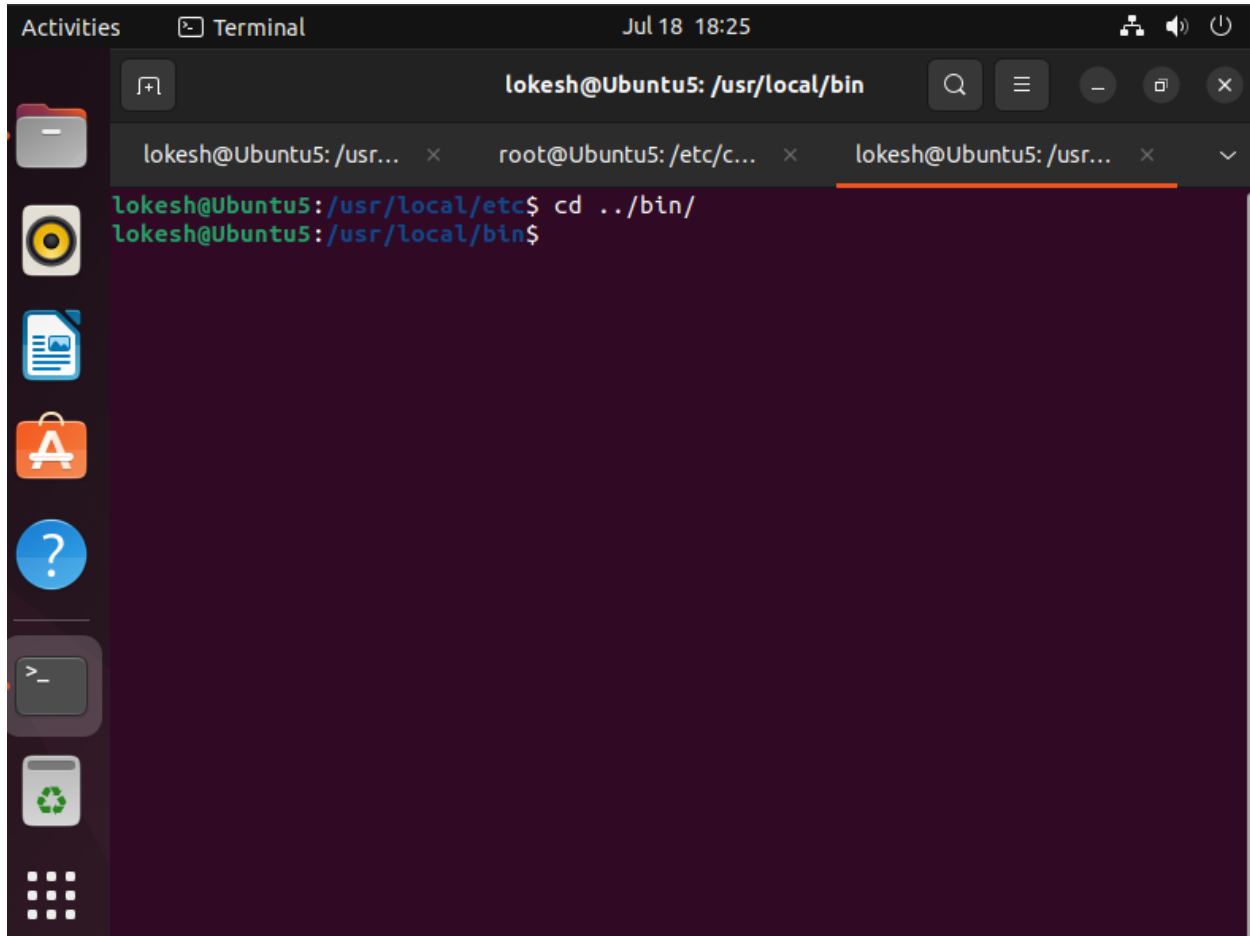
1 refers to the domain which i want to block. (you have to give the ip which you want to block separated with a space)

2 refers to the domains which i want redirect. (when I hit exf.com it will redirect to exafluence.com)

Step 11: To start CoreDNS manually, follow these steps:

Change to the directory where the CoreDNS binary is located:

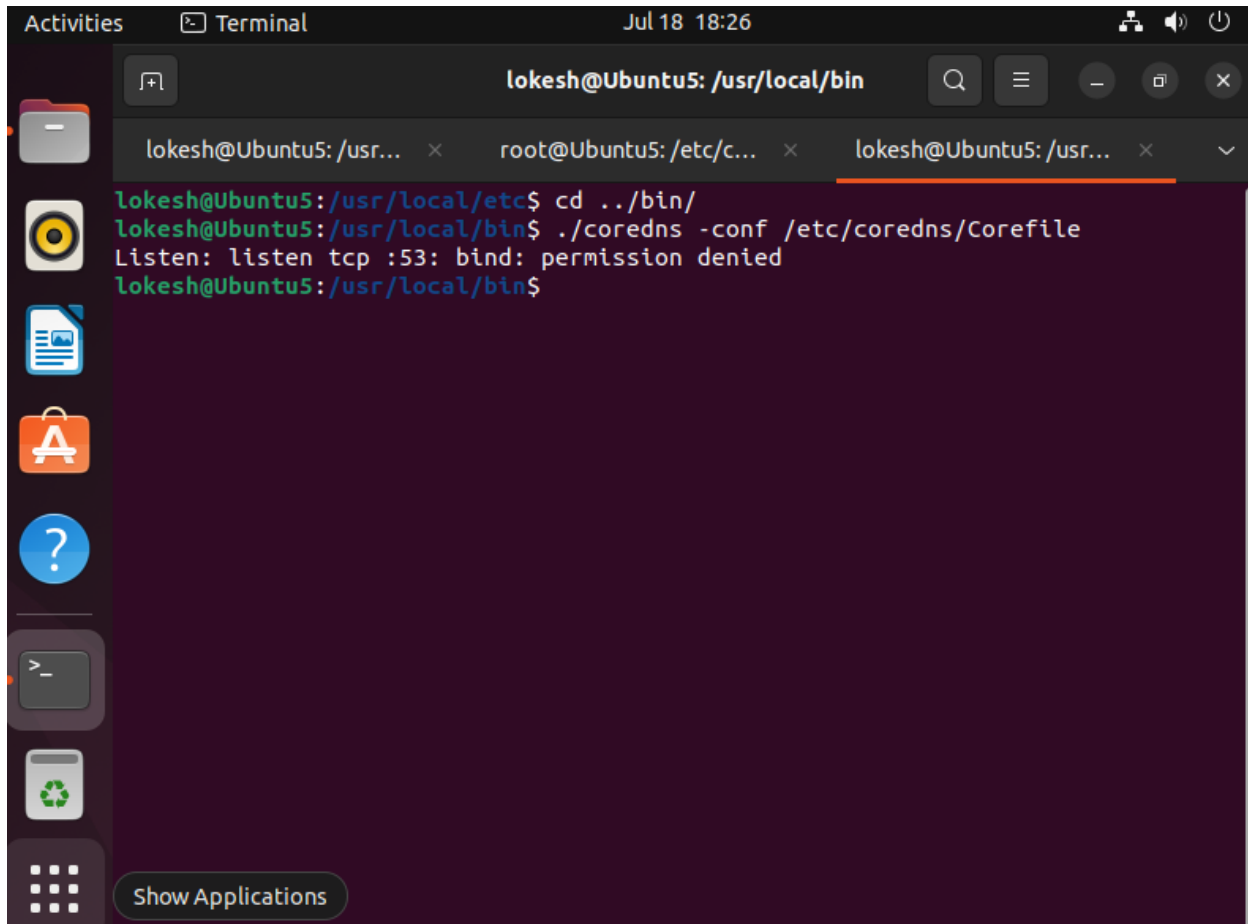
```
cd /usr/local/bin
```

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The window title is "Terminal" and the date/time is "Jul 18 18:25". The terminal shows the user "lokes" at "lokes@Ubuntu5" in the directory "/usr/local/bin". The prompt is "lokes@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin\$". The user has entered the command "cd ../bin/" and the prompt has changed to "lokes@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin\$". The terminal window has a dark background and a light-colored text. The window is part of a desktop environment with a sidebar on the left containing icons for a file manager, a terminal, a web browser, and other applications. The top of the window shows a status bar with the date and time, and some system icons.

```
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin
lokes@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/etc$ cd ../bin/
lokes@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin$
```

Step 12: Start CoreDNS by executing the binary with the Corefile as a parameter:

`sudo ./coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile`

A terminal window titled 'Terminal' with the date and time 'Jul 18 18:26'. The window shows the user 'lokesht@Ubuntu5' in the directory '/usr/local/bin'. The user has navigated to the directory and executed the command './coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile'. The output of the command is 'Listen: listen tcp :53: bind: permission denied'. The terminal window has a sidebar on the left with various application icons and a 'Show Applications' button at the bottom.

```
lokesht@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin
lokesht@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/etc$ cd ../bin/
lokesht@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ ./coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile
Listen: listen tcp :53: bind: permission denied
lokesht@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$
```

Note: if shows error like this **Listen: listen tcp :53: bind: address already in use**

Do the below steps

`sudo systemctl disable systemd-resolved`

`sudo systemctl stop systemd-resolved`

Activities Terminal Jul 18 18:28

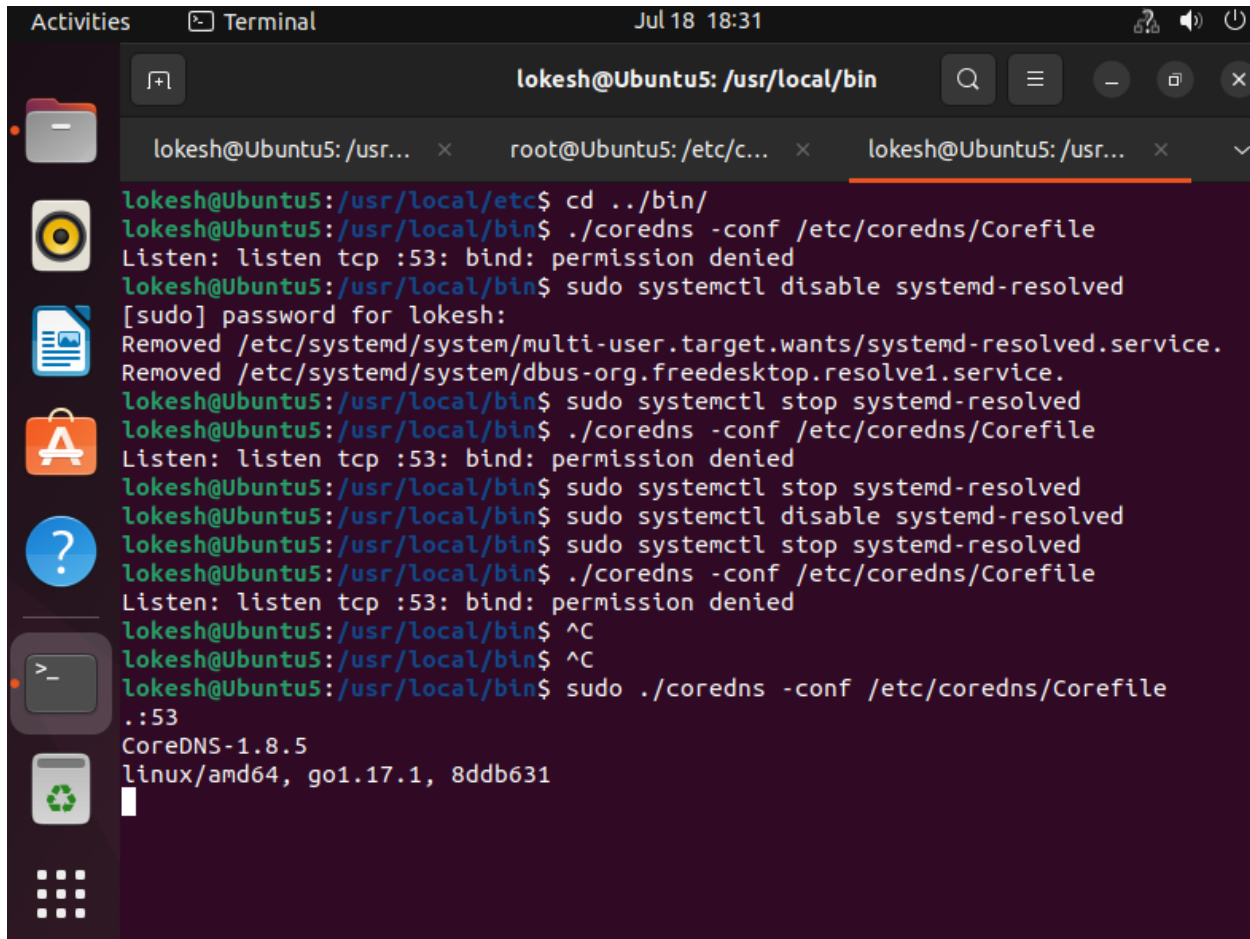
lokesh@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin

lokesh@Ubuntu5: /usr... x root@Ubuntu5: /etc/c... x lokesh@Ubuntu5: /usr... x

```
lokesh@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/etc$ cd ../bin/
lokesh@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin$ ./coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile
Listen: listen tcp :53: bind: permission denied
lokesh@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin$ sudo systemctl disable systemd-resolved
[sudo] password for lokesh:
Removed /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/systemd-resolved.service.
Removed /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.freedesktop.resolve1.service.
lokesh@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin$ sudo systemctl stop systemd-resolved
lokesh@Ubuntu5:/usr/local/bin$
```

Step 13: Start CoreDNS again:

`sudo ./coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile`



```
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ cd ../bin/
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ ./coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile
Listen: listen tcp :53: bind: permission denied
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ sudo systemctl disable systemd-resolved
[sudo] password for lokes:
Removed /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/systemd-resolved.service.
Removed /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.freedesktop.resolve1.service.
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ sudo systemctl stop systemd-resolved
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ ./coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile
Listen: listen tcp :53: bind: permission denied
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ sudo systemctl stop systemd-resolved
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ sudo systemctl disable systemd-resolved
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ sudo systemctl stop systemd-resolved
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ ./coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile
Listen: listen tcp :53: bind: permission denied
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ ^C
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ ^C
lokes@Ubuntu5: /usr/local/bin$ sudo ./coredns -conf /etc/coredns/Corefile
.:53
CoreDNS-1.8.5
linux/amd64, go1.17.1, 8ddb631
```

Now you can test by hitting youtube.com and facebook.com in the browser

