

解决curl: (7) Failed to connect to raw.githubusercontent.com port 443 after 1 ms: Couldn't connect to

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项目场景

在下载 WSL2 美化的 oh-my-zsh 美化包的时候

问题描述

在下载 github 资源上时遇到域名无法访问 443 的情况

```
[hawtim@hawtimdeMacBook-Pro ~ % curl -L https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pnpm/se]
lf-installer/master/install.js | node
  % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                                 Dload  Upload  Total  Spent  Left   Speed
  0     0     0     0     0     0      0     0  --:--:--  --:--:--  --:--:--     0
curl: (7) Failed to connect to raw.githubusercontent.com port 443: Connection re
fused
```

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原因分析

原因是 github 的一些域名的 DNS 解析被污染，导致 DNS 解析过程无法通过域名取得正确的 IP 地址。DNS 域名解析被污染指的是 DNS 解析过程中，返回了错误的 IP 地址，这通常是由于网络提供商或其他中间机构进行了 DNS 劫持或 DNS 污

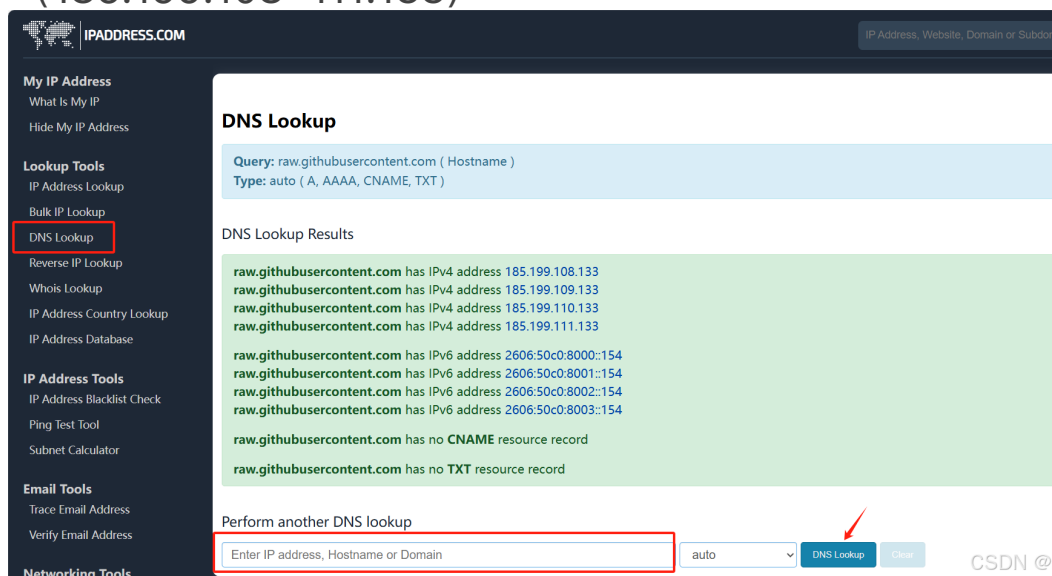
染。这会导致用户无法访问某些网站或下载资源，因为请求被引导到了错误的服务器。

可以通过修改 DNS 服务器、使用 VPN 或 `/etc/hosts` 文件可解决该问题。

解决方案

找到服务器IP地址

1. 打开 [IP归属地查询工具](#) 输入访问不了的域名，在输入框中输入域名（例如：`https://raw.githubusercontent.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-zsh/master/tools/install.sh`），最后通过解析得到对应域名的 IPv4 的服务器地址（185.199.108~111.133）



2. 使用以下命令来获取 GitHub 的 IP 地址：`nslookup`

raw.githubusercontent.com

```
C:\Users\MIKE>nslookup raw.githubusercontent.com
服务器: UnKnown
Address: 192.168.3.1

非权威应答:
名称: raw.githubusercontent.com
Addresses: 2606:50c0:8001::154
           2606:50c0:8000::154
           2606:50c0:8002::154
           2606:50c0:8003::154
           185.199.111.133
           185.199.110.133
           185.199.109.133
           185.199.108.133
```

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修改/etc/host文件

Windows

对于 Windows，在以下路径中用编辑器打开 host 文件：C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc，在文件的末尾处添加上 GitHub 域的 IPv4 地址并保存

```
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
```

```
#
```

```
# For example:
```

```
#
```

```
# 102.54.94.97 rhino.acme.com # source server
```

```
# 38.25.63.10 x.acme.com # x client host
```

```
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
```

```
# 127.0.0.1 localhost
```

```
# ::1 localhost
```

```
127.0.0.1 activate.navicat.com
```

```
127.0.0.1 xsetrwqaiolgf-software.radsystems.io
```

```
185.199.108.133 raw.githubusercontent.com
```

```
185.199.109.133 raw.githubusercontent.com
```

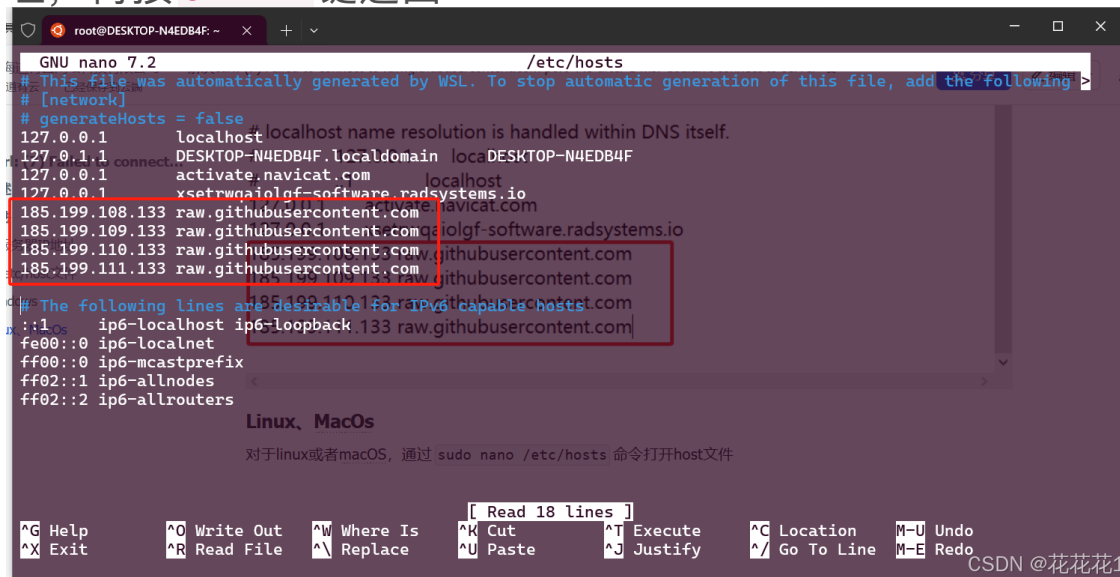
```
185.199.110.133 raw.githubusercontent.com
```

```
185.199.111.133 raw.githubusercontent.com
```

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Linux、MacOS

对于linux或者macOS，通过 `sudo nano /etc/hosts` 命令打开host文件，同样是在末尾处添加上 GitHub 域的 IPv4 地址，再按 `ctrl+x` 键退出



```
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/hosts
# This file was automatically generated by WSL. To stop automatic generation of this file, add the following
# [network]
# generateHosts = false
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 DESKTOP-N4EDB4F.localdomain localDESKTOP-N4EDB4F
127.0.0.1 activate.navicat.com localhost
127.0.0.1 xsetrwqaiolgf-software.radsystems.io localhost
185.199.108.133 raw.githubusercontent.com
185.199.109.133 raw.githubusercontent.com
185.199.110.133 raw.githubusercontent.com
185.199.111.133 raw.githubusercontent.com
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters

Linux, MacOS
对于linux或者macOS，通过 sudo nano /etc/hosts 命令打开host文件
```

最终结果

再次重新运行 `sh -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-zsh/`

```

root@DESKTOP-N4EDB4F:~# sh -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-zsh/master/to
ols/install.sh)"
Cloning Oh My Zsh...
remote: Enumerating objects: 1406, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (1406/1406), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (1352/1352), done.
remote: Total 1406 (delta 34), reused 1071 (delta 26), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (1406/1406), 3.21 MiB | 5.04 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (34/34), done.
From https://github.com/ohmyzsh/ohmyzsh
* [new branch]      master    -> origin/master
branch 'master' set up to track 'origin/master'.
Already on 'master'
/root/.host文件

Looking up an existing zsh config
Using the Oh My Zsh template file and adding it to /root/.zshrc.

Do you want to change your default shell to zsh? [Y/n] y
Changing your shell to /usr/bin/zsh...
Shell successfully changed to '/usr/bin/zsh'.

```

最终结果

```

root@DESKTOP-N4EDB4F:~# sh -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/robbyrussell/oh-my-
zsh/master/tools/install.sh)"
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```