

Best DNS for Latency



whats the preferred dns i should use in my pc to avoid latency or any dns issues and why?



Choosing the best DNS server depends on your specific needs and geographical location. Here are some popular DNS options and their benefits:

1. Google Public DNS

- **IP Addresses:**
 - Primary: `8.8.8.8`
 - Secondary: `8.8.4.4`
- **Why Choose It?**
 - High reliability and speed globally.
 - Improved security features like protection against DNS spoofing.
 - Good choice if you're in a region with robust Google infrastructure.

2. Cloudflare DNS

- **IP Addresses:**
 - Primary: `1.1.1.1`
 - Secondary: `1.0.0.1`
- **Why Choose It?**
 - Focus on privacy: does not log identifiable user data.
 - Often among the fastest DNS resolvers globally.
 - Strong choice for gamers or users requiring low latency.

3. OpenDNS (Cisco)

- **IP Addresses:**
 - Primary: `208.67.222.222`
 - Secondary: `208.67.220.220`
- **Why Choose It?**
 - Enhanced security features, such as phishing protection.
 - Offers parental controls for content filtering.
 - Reliable with a strong reputation for uptime.

4. Quad9 DNS

- **IP Addresses:**
 - Primary: `9.9.9.9`
 - Secondary: `149.112.112.112`

- **Why Choose It?**
 - Focuses on blocking malicious domains using threat intelligence.
 - Privacy-focused with minimal data logging.
 - Excellent for users concerned with cybersecurity.

5. Your Internet Service Provider's (ISP) DNS

- **Why Choose It?**
 - Low latency because the server is geographically close.
 - Sometimes optimized for services provided by your ISP.

How to Choose the Best DNS for You

1. **Test Latency:** Use tools like `namebench` or `dnstest` to find the fastest DNS server for your location.
2. **Privacy Needs:** If privacy is your priority, consider Cloudflare DNS or Quad9.
3. **Security Concerns:** Opt for Quad9 or OpenDNS if you want built-in protection against threats.
4. **Reliability:** Google Public DNS and Cloudflare DNS are top-notch in terms of uptime and reliability.

Conclusion

If you're unsure, try **Cloudflare DNS (1.1.1.1)** for a balance of speed, privacy, and reliability. Run periodic latency tests to ensure you're using the optimal DNS for your location.



on my linux mint, where should i check my dns and update as well?



On Linux Mint, you can check and update your DNS settings either through the **GUI** or via the **command line**. Here's how:

Method 1: Using the GUI

1. **Open Network Settings:**
 - Click on the **Network Manager** icon in the system tray (usually near the clock).
 - Select **Network Settings**.
2. **Edit Connection:**
 - Choose the connection (Wi-Fi or Ethernet) you want to modify.
 - Click the gear icon or **Edit** button.
3. **Go to IPv4 Settings:**
 - Navigate to the **IPv4** tab.
 - Change the **Method** to **Manual** or keep it as **Automatic (DHCP)** if it allows custom DNS entries.
4. **Set DNS Servers:**

- In the **DNS Servers** field, enter your preferred DNS addresses (e.g., `1.1.1.1, 8.8.8.8`).

5. Save Changes:

- Click **Save** or **Apply**.
- Disconnect and reconnect your network for the changes to take effect.

Method 2: Via the Command Line

1. Check Current DNS Settings

```
bash

systemd-resolve --status
```

Look for the **DNS Servers** section under your active network interface.

2. Update DNS Settings Temporarily

- Edit the `/etc/resolv.conf` file (temporary changes):

```
bash

sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf
```

- Add the preferred DNS servers:

```
plaintext

nameserver 1.1.1.1
nameserver 8.8.8.8
```

- Save the file (`Ctrl + O`, `Enter`, `Ctrl + X`).

⚠ Note: Changes made to `/etc/resolv.conf` may be overwritten by the network manager after a reboot.

3. Update DNS Settings Persistently

- Edit your NetworkManager configuration:

```
bash

sudo nano /etc/NetworkManager/conf.d/dns.conf
```

- Add or modify the following lines:

```
plaintext
```

```
[main]
dns=default
```

- Specify the DNS servers for your connection in `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/``:

```
bash
```

```
sudo nano /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/<YourConnectionName>.nmconnection
```

- Add under `[ipv4]`:

```
plaintext
```

```
dns=1.1.1.1;8.8.8.8;
```

- Save and restart NetworkManager:

```
bash
```

```
sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager
```

Verification

After making changes, verify the active DNS servers:

```
bash
```

```
systemd-resolve --status
```

You should see the DNS servers you configured listed under your active connection.