

resolvconf

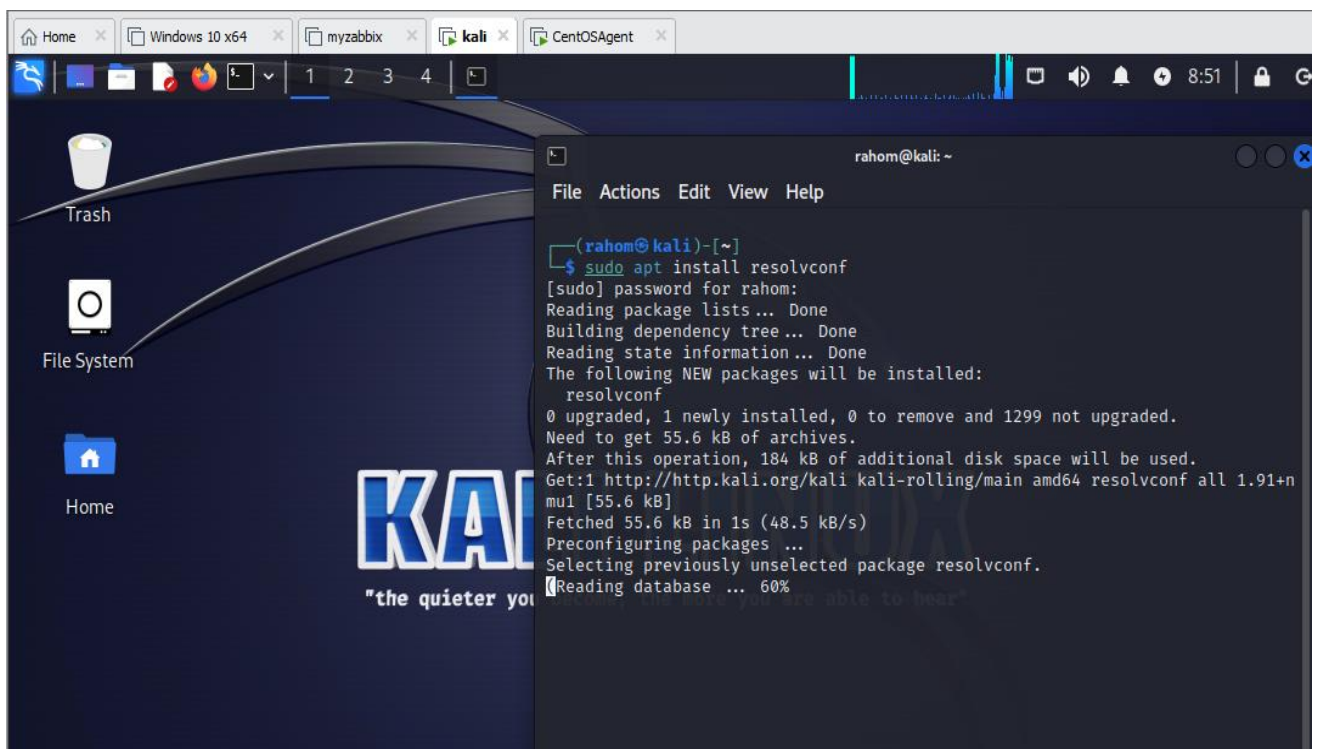
what is resolvconf ?

resolvconf is a Debian package that provides a framework for managing the DNS (Domain Name System) information on a Linux system. The purpose of resolvconf is to centralize the management of the DNS resolver configuration and make it easier to handle changes and updates.

How to install resolvconf ?

Step1: install resolvconf

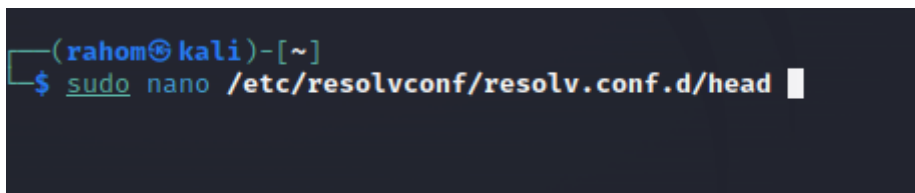
To install the service, use the following command: `sudo apt install resolvconf`.

A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment. The desktop background is dark blue with the Kali logo and the text "the quieter you become, the more you are able to hear". There are icons for Trash, File System, and Home. A terminal window is open in the foreground, showing the command `sudo apt install resolvconf` being executed. The terminal output shows the package being installed successfully.

```
(rahom@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt install resolvconf
[sudo] password for rahom:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  resolvconf
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 1299 not upgraded.
Need to get 55.6 kB of archives.
After this operation, 184 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 resolvconf all 1.91+nmu1 [55.6 kB]
Fetched 55.6 kB in 1s (48.5 kB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package resolvconf.
Reading database ... 60%
```

Step2: add you dnsname on resolvconf file configuration.

Use a text editor to open the configuration file like vi, vim or nano. In our case we use nano

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the command `sudo nano /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head` being entered.

```
(rahom@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nano /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head
```

In this file add you nameserver and click on CTR+x then on Y to save and quit the editor

```

GNU nano 7.2 /etc/resolvconf/resolv.conf.d/head *
# Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8)
#     DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
# 127.0.0.53 is the systemd-resolved stub resolver.
# run "resolvectl status" to see details about the actual nameservers.
nameserver 8.8.8.8
nameserver 8.8.4.4

```

Step3: update DNS information

The command `sudo resolvconf -u` is used to update the system's DNS information after making changes to the configuration. The `-u` option triggers the update process, ensuring that the changes take effect.

```

(rahom@kali)-[~]
$ sudo resolvconf -u

```

After this configuration we can see the dnsname added with the resolvconf in `/etc/resolv.conf`

```

(rahom@kali)-[~]
$ cat /etc/resolv.conf
# Dynamic resolv.conf(5) file for glibc resolver(3) generated by resolvconf(8)
#     DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE BY HAND -- YOUR CHANGES WILL BE OVERWRITTEN
# 127.0.0.53 is the systemd-resolved stub resolver.
# run "resolvectl status" to see details about the actual nameservers.
nameserver 8.8.8.8
nameserver 8.8.4.4
nameserver 192.168.204.2
search localdomain

```

