How to flush the DNS Cache on a variety of platforms

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How to flush the DNS Cache

Clear Chrome DNS Cache

Chrome has internal DNS Cache, separate to the operating system

Browse to... chrome://net-internals/#dns and click 'Clear host cache'
Browse to... chrome://net-internals/#sockets and click 'Flush Socket Pools'

Clear Dnsmasq DNS Cache

sudo killall -SIGHUP dnsmasq

Clear Firefox DNS Cache

Browse to... about:config and set network.dnsCacheExpiration to 0 and then back to the default (usually 60)

Clear Windows DNS Cache

ipconfig /flushdns

Clear PowerDNS Recursor DNS Cache

A specific FQDN

rec_control wipe-cache <domain>

A specific FQDN and anything under it i.e. *.domain.com

rec_control wipe-cache <domain>$

All records

rec_control wipe-cache $

Clear BIND DNS Cache

rndc flush

Mac 10.4

Open Terminal.

- Type:lookupd -flushcache
- Hit the return key and the process is complete.
- The Terminal window can be closed.

We would then ask you to check your network connection settings on your machine, ensuring the DNS server addresses are manually set, as this specifies exactly where your machine looks to resolve site names:

For IC.UK customers, these are available here :

It may also be worth trying an alternative web browser like Firefox, to negate any possible issues with your current browser, eg. Internet Explorer.

If you are still having trouble browsing websites or one particular site, open up your internet browser and surf to a website which is NOT the one you need to access. Close down the other tabs if you are using tabbed browsing. Now clear your internet browser cache - inInternet Explorerthis is done throughTools->Internet Optionsthen choose "Delete browsing history". Remove everything you can from here. InFirefoxchooseTools->Clear Private Data.

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