



Configuring the Domain Name Service

This chapter provides information to configure the Domain Name Service (DNS), the facility that translates host names such as `myhost.mydomain.com` to IP addresses such as `192.168.11.1`. This chapter contains the following major sections:

- [Specifying a Primary DNS Server](#)
- [Using DNS Resolve](#)
- [Specifying a Secondary DNS Server](#)
- [Specifying a DNS Suffix](#)
- [Specifying UDP Traffic on the DNS Server Port](#)

Use the **show running-config global** command to display DNS configurations (refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Administration Guide*).

Specifying a Primary DNS Server

To specify the primary DNS server, use the **dns primary** command. Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation (for example, `192.168.11.1`) of the DNS server you want to specify as the primary DNS server.

For example:

```
(config)# dns primary 192.168.11.1
```

To remove the primary DNS server, enter:

```
(config)# no dns primary
```

Using DNS Resolve

To resolve a host name by querying the DNS server, use the **dns resolve** command. Enter the host name you want to resolve in mnemonic host-name format (for example, myhost.mydomain.com).

For example:

```
(config)# dns resolve fred.arrowpoint.com
```

Specifying a Secondary DNS Server

When a primary DNS server fails, the CSS uses the secondary DNS server to resolve host names to IP addresses. Use the **dns secondary** command to specify a secondary DNS server. Enter the IP address of the secondary DNS server in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 192.168.11.1).

```
(config)# dns secondary 192.168.3.6
```

You can specify a maximum of two secondary servers. To specify each additional server, repeat the **dns secondary** command. The order in which you enter the IP addresses is the order in which they are used when the primary DNS server fails.

To remove a secondary DNS server, specify the **no** version of the command followed by the IP address of the DNS server you wish to remove. For example:

```
(config)# no dns secondary 192.168.3.6
```

Specifying a DNS Suffix

To specify the default suffix to use when querying the DNS facility, use the **dns suffix** command. Enter the default suffix as an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum of 64 characters.

For example:

```
(config)# dns suffix arrowpoint.com
```

To remove the default DNS suffix, enter:

```
(config)# no dns suffix
```

Specifying UDP Traffic on the DNS Server Port

By default, the CSS sets up flows using FCBs for DNS requests and responses. For DNS UDP traffic on port 53, use the **dnsflow** command to determine whether the CSS uses flow control blocks (FCBs) for DNS requests and responses. This command provides the following options:

- **enable** (default) - This command has been removed from the CLI. Use the **flow-state** command instead. For details about the **flow-state** command, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Content Load-Balancing Configuration Guide*.
- **disable** - This command has been deprecated (obsoleted). This option maps to the **flow-state 53 udp flow-disable nat-enable** command. For details about the **flow-state** command, refer to the *Cisco Content Services Switch Content Load-Balancing Configuration Guide*.

Where to Go Next

[Chapter 4, Configuring Sticky Cookies](#), provides information to configure CSS sticky using cookies.

■ Where to Go Next