SET DNS

Each SET DNS command specifies the IP address of the Domain Name Server that is used to resolve a host name to an IP address or an IP address to a host name.

Syntax: `SET DNSn=ip4addr`

Arguments: *n*   - Numeric value, 1 through 4

The DNS entry to set. Up to four Domain Name Servers can be used.

Ip4addr - Specifies the IP address of the Domain Name Server (DNS) to be used. If omitted, no DNS lookup is made.

Example:

```
IPN237I SET DNS1=65.24.7.3
IPN254I DNS 1 address is 65.24.7.3, Timeout is 1200
```

Notes:
- When you need to convert a symbolic name to an IP address, *TCP/IP for VSE* first consults the local names table (created by DEFINE NAME). If this search fails, then a call is made to the DNS specified in SET DNS. If the search fails again and a default domain string is available (SET DEFAULT_DOMAIN), then the symbolic name is appended with a period and the default domain string. This composite name is passed to the DNS one last time for resolution.
- *TCP/IP for VSE* supports both GetHostByName and GetHostByAddr calls to the DNS.
- If more than one DNS is specified, *TCP/IP for VSE* tries each DNS in turn beginning with DNS1 until a response is received or all servers have been polled. The first server to respond determines whether the request is successful, meaning that if DNS1 responds negatively, DNS2 is not queried.
- See the SET DNST command set for information about determining whether Domain Name Servers have responded.

Related Commands:

DEFINE NAME	-	Associate a TCP/IP name with an IP address or a script file.
QUERY NAMES	-	Displays TCP/IP names and the values associated with them.
QUERY OPTIONS	-	Displays the current values of modifiable parameters.
SET DEFAULT_DOMAIN	-	Establishes a domain name to be automatically appended to unqualified names.
SET DNST	-	Controls time-out values to be used with a particular DNS.