This command allows the system administrator to control the operation of a name server. If no is given, will prompt for commands until it reads EOF. Options are: Specifies the rendezvous point for the control channel. The default is (a UNIX domain socket which is also the server's default control channel). If the desired control channel is a TCP/IP socket, then the format of the argument is (for example, would be TCP port 54 on the local host.) This option will the client side of the control channel to a specific address. Servers can be configured to reject connections which do not come from specific addresses. The format is the same as for (see above). For backward compatibility with older name servers, is able to use UNIX signals for control communications. This capability is optional in modern name servers and will disappear altogether at some future time. Note that the available set is narrower when the signal interface is used. A likely argument would be something like Turns on debugging output, which is of interest mainly to developers. Suppresses prompts and result text. Suppresses nonfatal error announcements. Turns on protocol and system tracing, useful in installation debugging. Several commands are built into but the full set of commands supported by the name server is dynamic and should be discovered using the command (see below). Builtin commands are: Provides help for builtin commands. Exit from command interpreter. Toggle tracing (see description above). Toggle debugging (see description above). Toggle quietude (see description above). Toggle silence (see description above). If running in mode, any arguments to and commands are passed to the new on its command line. If running in mode, there is no command and the command just tells the name server to itself. Paul Vixie (Internet Software Consortium)