

Sub-commands in the nslookup Windows command (Part 1)

Nslookup command exit, finger nslookup, nslookup help, nslookup ls, nslookup lserver, nslookup root, commandlooklook server, nslookup set in Windows

Sub-commands in the nslookup Windows command (Part 1)

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The command nslookup exit

Exit **nslookup** .

Syntax

```
Nslookup / exit
```

Parameter command nslookup exit

Parameters

Describe

?)

Finger nslookup command

Connect to finger server on current computer.

Syntax nslookup command syntax

```
finger [] [{[>] | [>>]}]
```

The parameter nslookup finger command

Parameters

Describe

Specify the name of the user to search.

Specify the file name to save the output. You can use larger characters (>) and more than twice (>>) to redirect the output in the usual way.

?}

Nslookup help command

Show a brief summary of the sub-commands in nslookup.

Syntax command nslookup help

?}

Parameter command nslookup help

Parameters

Describe

?}

Nslookup command ls

(Applies to Windows Server (Semi-Annual Channel), Windows Server 2016, Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2012).

List Domain Name System Domain Name System (DNS) information.

Syntax command nslookup ls

```
ls [] [{[>] | [>>]}]
```

The nslookup command parameter ls

Parameters

Describe

The following list lists valid options.

-t: list all records of the specified type. For descriptions, see the setquerytype section in additional references.

-a: List aliases of computers in the DNS domain. This parameter is synonymous with **-t CNAME**

-d: list all records for the DNS domain. This parameter is synonymous with **-t ANY**

h: List CPU and operating system information for DNS domain. This parameter is synonymous with **-t HINFO**

-s: lists the famous services of the computer in the DNS domain. This parameter is synonymous with **-t WKS**.

Specify the DNS domain for which you want to provide information.

Specify the file name to save the output. You can use larger characters (>) and more than twice (>>) to redirect the output in the usual way.

?}

Show a brief summary of the sub-commands in **nslookup** .

Note nslookup command ls

The default output contains the computer name and their IP address. When the output is redirected to a file, hash marks are printed for every 50 records received from the server.

Nslookup command lserver

(Applies to Windows Server (Semi-Annual Channel), Windows Server 2016, Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2012).

Change the default server to the designated Domain Name System (DNS).

Syntax nslookup command lserver

```
lserver
```

The nslookup command lserver command

Parameters

Describe

Specify a new DNS domain for the default server.

?}

Show a brief summary of the sub-commands in **nslookup** .

Nslookup command lserver command

The **lserver** command uses the original server to look up information about the specified DNS domain. This is in contrast to the **nslookup server** command that uses the current default server to look up information.

Nslookup root command

(Applies to Windows Server (Semi-Annual Channel), Windows Server 2016, Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2012).

Change the default server to a server for the root of the Domain Name System (DNS) domain space.

Syntax l command nslookup root

Root

The nslookup root command parameter

Parameters

Describe

?)

Show a brief summary of the sub-commands in **nslookup** .

Nslookup command comment root

Currently, the naming server ns.nic.ddn.mil is being used. This command is synonymous with lserver ns.nic.ddn.mil. You can change the name of the root server using the **set root** command .

The nslookup server command

(Applies to Windows Server (Semi-Annual Channel), Windows Server 2016, Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2012).

Change the default server to the specified Domain Name System (DNS) domain.

Syntax nslookup server command

server

The nslookup server command parameter

Parameters

Describe

Specify a new DNS domain for the default server.

?)

Show a brief summary of the sub-commands in **nslookup** .

Note the nslookup server command

The **nslookup server** command uses the current default server to look up information about the designated DNS domain. This is in contrast to the **nslookup lserver** command, which uses the original server to look up information.

Nslookup command set

(Applies to Windows Server (Semi-Annual Channel), Windows Server 2016, Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2012).

Changing configuration settings affects search functionality.

Syntax of command nslookup set

```
set [=]
```

Parameters

Parameters

Describe

Determine which sub-commands are derived from the **nslookup set** command. For example, the **set** command **set d2** has the keyword **[no] d2**.

Specify the **nslookup** configuration setting value for each command.

```
?}
```

Show a brief summary of the sub-commands in **nslookup** .

Note nslookup command set

Use the **set all** command in the following section to view the current installation list.

See more:

1. Sub-commands in nslookup Windows command (Part 2)
2. Sub-commands in nslookup Windows command (Part 3)
3. The net print command in Windows
4. Netcfg command in Windows
5. Nbtstat command in Windows

You finished reading the article "**Sub-commands in the nslookup Windows command (Part 1)**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.