

DQL Configuration Mode Commands

DQL configuration mode allows you to configure a domain qualifier list (DQL). A DQL is a collection of domain names which you can assign to a content rule, instead of creating a rule for each domain.

To access DQL configuration mode, use the **dql** command from any configuration mode except boot, group, header-field-group, RMON alarm, RMON event, and RMON history configuration modes. The prompt changes to (config-dql [*name*]). You can also use this command from DQL mode to access another DQL. For information about commands available in this mode, see the following commands.

In global configuration mode, use the **no** form of this command to remove an existing DQL.

```
dql dql_name

(config) no dql existing_dql_name
```

Syntax Description	<div>dql_name</div> <div>Name of a new DQL you want to create or of an existing list. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum length of 31 characters. To see a list of existing DQL names, enter:</div> <div>dql ?</div>
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Usage Guidelines	<div>When you have a requirement for a content rule to match on multiple domain names, you can associate a DQL to the rule. A DQL is a list of domain names that you configure and assign to a content rule, instead of creating a content rule for each domain. Assigning multiple domain names to a DQL enables you to have many domain names match on one content rule.</div> <div>You can use a DQL on a rule to specify that content requests for each domain in the list will match on the rule. You can determine the order that the domain names are listed in the DQL. You can arrange the names in a DQL by assigning an index number as you add the name to the list.</div>
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**Note**

You cannot use wildcards in DQL entries.

**Note**

The CSS supports a maximum of 512 DQLs, with a maximum of 2,500 DQL domain name entries. This means that a single DQL can have up to 2500 entries, or five DQLs can have up to 500 entries for each DQL.

DQLs exist independently of any range mapping. You can use them as a matching criteria to balance across servers that do not have VIP or port ranges. If you want to use range mapping when using range services, you need to consider the index of any domain name in the DQL. If you are not using service ranges with DQLs, you do not need to configure any index and the default index is 1.

Related Commands

show dql
(config-owner-content) url

(config-dql) description

To provide a description for the domain qualifier list (DQL), use the **description** command.

description *“text”*

Syntax Description

“text”

DQL description. Enter a quoted text string with a maximum length of 63 characters including spaces.

(config-dql) domain

To add a domain to the list of domains supported by this DQL, use the **domain** command. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a domain from this DQL.

domain *name* **index** *number* {“*description*”}

no domain *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	<p>Name of the domain. Enter an unquoted text string with a maximum length of 63 characters (for example, www.point.com).</p> <p>Normally, port 80 traffic does not use a port number in the domain name. To specify a port other than port 80, enter the domain name with the port number exactly. Separate the domain name and the port number with a colon. For example, enter:</p> <pre>(config-dql[pet_domains])# domain www.dogs.com:8080 index 4</pre>
<i>number</i>	<p>Index number for the domain. Enter a number from 1 to 10000. If a domain has more than one domain name, you can assign the same index number to its different names.</p>
“ <i>description</i> ”	<p>(Optional) Description for the domain. Enter a quoted text string with a maximum length of 63 characters.</p>

(config-dql) no

To negate a command or set it to its default, use the **no** command. For information on general **no** commands you can use in this mode, see the general **no** command. The following options are available in DQL mode.

Syntax	Description
no acl <i>index</i>	Deletes an ACL
no domain <i>name</i>	Removes the specified domain from the DQL
no keepalive <i>existing_keepalive_name</i>	Deletes an existing keepalive
no nql <i>existing_nql_name</i>	Deletes an existing Network Qualifier List
no owner <i>existing_owner_name</i>	Deletes an existing owner