

# Nameservers

## query-ns-list

### Accepts:

<i>pattern</i>	pattern to match (against host name, like "ns.dom*")
<i>full</i>	include IPs if non-zero (0 or 1)

### Returns:

List of registered name servers, one per line.

If "full" is non-zero, then the list will include IP addresses, IPv4 (2nd column) and IPv6 (3rd column).

Columns will be separated by tab ("`\t`") character. If specific IP is not present (say, there is only IPv4 or IPv6), it will be listed as "-".

Example of list with IPs:

1	ns.example.com 1.2.3.4 -
2	ns6.example.com - FE80:0000:0000:0000:0202:B3FF:FE1E:8329

### Example:

```
https://dmapi.joker.com/request/query-ns-list?pattern=*my-own-ns*&full=1&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>
```

## ns-create

### Requires:

<i>host</i>	Full qualified host name
<i>ip</i>	IPv4 address (must not be from IANA's reserved range)

<i>ipv6</i>	IPv6 address (short notation like fec0::17 is accepted)
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With this request a new nameserver can be registered with the registry. This is needed to use a nameserver with glue records.

Either an IPv4 or IPv6 address is required.

Multiple IPs could be specified using "," (comma) as a separator, like "ip=1.2.3.4,4.5.6.7"

# ns-modify or host-modify

**Requires:**

<i>host</i>	full qualified host name
<i>ip</i>	IPv4 address (must not be from IANA's reserved range)
<i>ipv6</i>	IPv6 address (short notation like 'fec0::17' is accepted)

With this request you can modify the IP address of a registered nameserver.

Multiple IPs could be specified using "," (comma) as a separator, like "ip=1.2.3.4,4.5.6.7"

# ns-delete or host-delete

**Requires:**

<i>host</i>	Full qualified host name
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With this request you can delete a registered nameserver.