



## ***Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'avahi-daemon.8' command***

### ***\$ man avahi-daemon.8***

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#### **NAME**

avahi-daemon - The Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD daemon

#### **SYNOPSIS**

avahi-daemon [options]

avahi-daemon --kill

avahi-daemon --reload

avahi-daemon --check

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD daemon implements Apple's Zeroconf architecture (also known as "Rendezvous" or "Bonjour"). The daemon registers local IP addresses and static services using mDNS/DNS-SD and provides two IPC APIs for local programs to make use of the mDNS record cache the avahi-daemon maintains. First there is the so called "simple protocol" which is used exclusively by avahi-dnssconfd (a daemon which configures uni?cast DNS servers using server info published via mDNS) and nss-mdns (a libc NSS plugin, providing name resolution via mDNS). Finally there is the D-Bus interface which provides a rich object oriented interface to D-Bus enabled applications.

Upon startup avahi-daemon interprets its configuration file /etc/avahi/avahi-daemon.conf and reads XML fragments from /etc/avahi/services/\*.service which may define static DNS-SD services.

If you enable publish-resolv-conf-dns-servers in avahi-daemon.conf the

file /etc/resolv.conf will be read, too.

## OPTIONS

**-f | --file= FILE**

Specify the configuration file to read. (default:  
/etc/avahi/avahi-daemon.conf)

**-D | --daemonize**

Daemonize after startup. Implies --syslog.

**-s | --syslog**

Log to syslog instead of STDERR. Implied by --daemonize.

**--debug**

Increase verbosity to debug level.

**--no-rlimits**

Don't enforce resource limits as specified in the configuration  
file. (See `setrlimit(2)` for more information)

**--no-drop-root**

Don't drop root privileges after startup and don't require dae-  
mon to be started as root. We recommend not to use this option.

**--no-chroot**

Don't `chroot(2)` the daemon. This option is only available when  
compiled with `chroot()` support.

**--no-proc-title**

Don't change the process name while running. Unless this option  
is specified avahi-daemon will reflect its current state and the  
selected host name in the process title.

**-k | --kill**

Kill an already running avahi-daemon. (equivalent to sending a  
SIGTERM)

**-r | --reload**

Tell an already running avahi-daemon to reread /etc/resolv.conf  
(in case you enabled `publish-resolv-conf-dns-servers` in `avahi-  
daemon.conf`) the files from /etc/avahi/services/. Please note  
that this will not reload the /etc/avahi/avahi-daemon.conf.  
(equivalent to sending a SIGHUP)

-c | --check

Return 0 as return code when avahi-daemon is already running.

-h | --help

Show help

-v | --version

Show version information

## FILES

/etc/avahi/avahi-daemon.conf: the default configuration file for avahi-daemon, avahi-daemon.conf(5) for more information.

/etc/avahi/hosts: additional static hostname mappings to publish in mDNS, see avahi.hosts(5) for more information.

/etc/avahi/services/\*.service: static service definitions, see avahi.service(5) for more information.

## SIGNALS

SIGINT, SIGTERM: avahi-daemon will shutdown. (Same as --kill).

SIGHUP: avahi-daemon will reload unicast DNS server data from /etc/resolv.conf and static service definitions from /etc/avahi/services/.

(Same as --reload)

SIGUSR1: avahi-daemon will dump local and remote cached resource record data to syslog.

## AUTHORS

The Avahi Developers <avahi (at) lists (dot) freedesktop (dot) org>;

Avahi is available from <http://avahi.org/>

## SEE ALSO

avahi-daemon.conf(5), avahi.hosts(5), avahi.service(5), avahi-dnssconfd(8), avahi-set-host-name(1)

<http://avahi.org/wiki/AvahiAndUnicastDotLocal> documents the problems when using Avahi in a unicast DNS zone .local.

## COMMENTS

This man page was written using xml2man(1) by Oliver Kurth.

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