



AutoDNS

Quick Guide

Redirects

QuickGuide Redirects Version 1.0 July 2013

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Introduction

The redirect function allows you to redirect a domain to another domain/URI (type = domain) or one and/or several email addresses to another email address (type = email). In order to use the redirect function, please contact our sales department at sales@internetx.com to order this product since it is associated with costs and needs to be activated for your account first. You can create and manage your redirects using the web interface or XML-API.

This QuickGuide describes both methods of administration.

Creating and managing Redirects using the User Interface

Redirect Management

The **Redirect Management** area is your control area for working with domain and email redirects. A redirect allows you to redirect domains and subdomains to existing URLs and email addresses to existing email addresses.

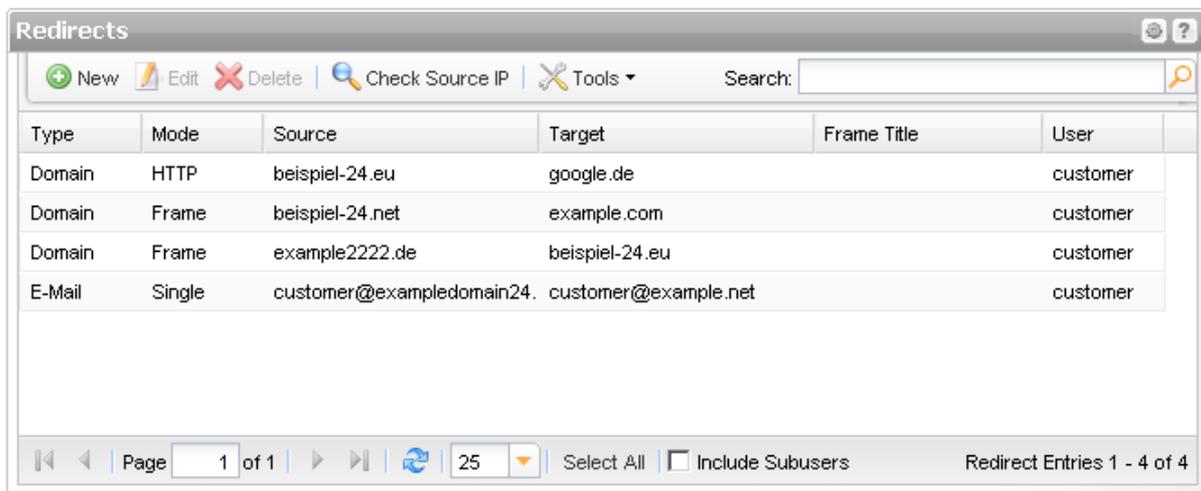
All your redirects are displayed in the **Redirect Management** overview.

NOTE

Redirects are managed by a dedicated server (**IP address 62.116.130.8**). In addition to the entry in the redirector, you have to change the domain and the subdomain entries to point to this IP address. If you operate your own nameservers, you have to enter the IP address manually on your nameserver.

Click the **Check Source IP** to check whether the IP of the source is set correctly. You can select one or several domains or run the check - without selection - for all redirects in the overview.

1. Click **Redirect Management** in the menu group **Zones & Redirects**.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Redirects" with a toolbar containing "New", "Edit", "Delete", "Check Source IP", and "Tools". Below the toolbar is a table with the following data:

Type	Mode	Source	Target	Frame Title	User
Domain	HTTP	beispiel-24.eu	google.de		customer
Domain	Frame	beispiel-24.net	example.com		customer
Domain	Frame	example2222.de	beispiel-24.eu		customer
E-Mail	Single	customer@example24.de	customer@example.com		customer

At the bottom of the window, there is a pagination bar showing "Page 1 of 1", a refresh button, a dropdown menu set to "25", "Select All", an "Include Subusers" checkbox, and "Redirect Entries 1 - 4 of 4".

The following details are displayed:

- Type: the redirect type (domain or email redirect)
- Mode: the mode of the redirect (domain redirect: frame or http; email redirect: single or catchall)
- Source: the originating email address or domain to be redirected to the target
- Source IP Status: is displayed when you run a source IP check
- Target: the domain or email address to which the source is directed to
- Frame Title: the browser title to be used for domain redirects of the type "frame"
- User: the user the redirect object belongs to

You can create, edit and delete redirects in the toolbar. Use the **Check Source IP** button to check whether the Source IP is correct for the A record.

The following tasks can be started in the Tools menu:

- Create .CSV lists

Searching entries:

1. Enter the term you want to look up into the **Search** field.
Or: enter an arbitrary detail of the term and use "*" as a wildcard.
2. Click to have the corresponding entries displayed.
3. Click to have all entries displayed again.

TIP

You can define the overview presettings in the area **User Configuration/User Interface** of the **User Management** menu item.

In the form section **Overview Settings** you can select:

- **Don't display Data automatically:** the overview is loaded without data. This reduces the loading time. Use this function if you use the search function of the overview often.

- **Always display Subuser Data:** the subuser data is loaded automatically in the overview. Note, that this is not recommended if you have a lot of subusers, because this significantly increases the loading time.

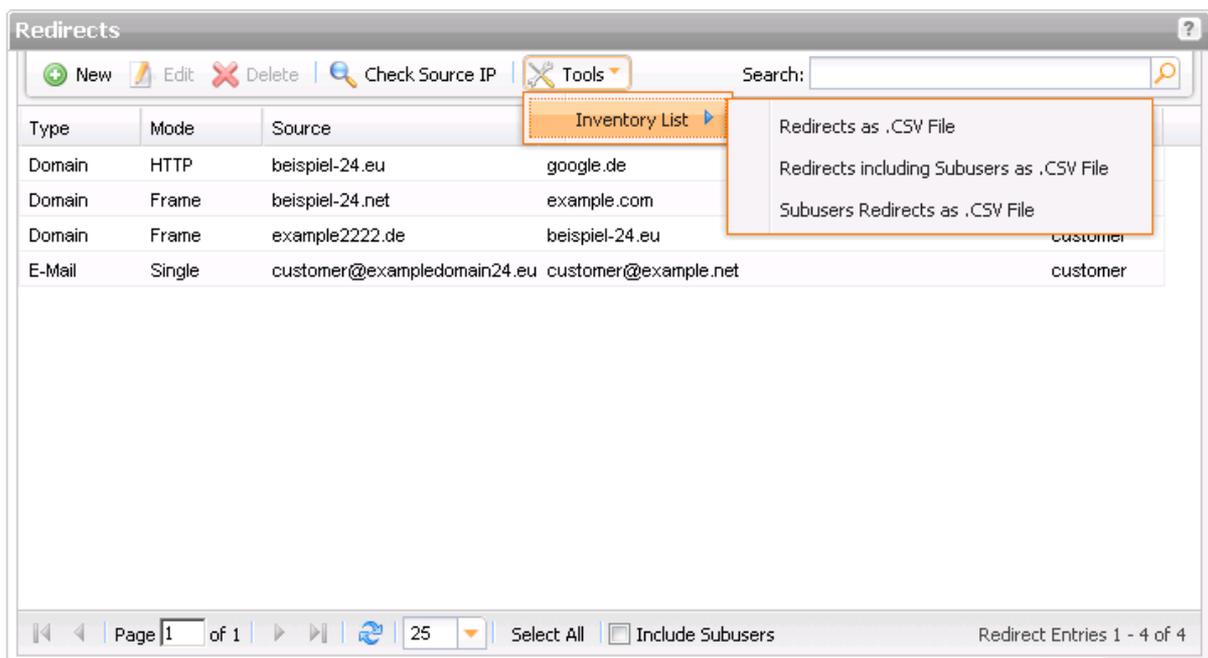
You can configure the caching of the overview data in the form section **Global Settings**. The cache is used to speed up the display of data in the overviews. It stores the results and displays them for the next requests until the cache is refreshed.

To refresh the data manually click  at the bottom of the overview.

Creating a .CSV List of your Redirects

You can create inventory lists of your redirects in .CSV file format here.

1. Click **Redirects** in the menu group **Zones & Redirects**.
2. Click **Tools** in the toolbar and select the **Inventory List** entry in the menu.
3. Specify whether you want to include or exclude subusers in the list or if you only want to include the redirects of the subusers.



The screenshot shows the 'Redirects' window with a toolbar containing 'New', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Check Source IP', and 'Tools'. The 'Tools' menu is open, showing 'Inventory List' selected. A sub-menu is displayed with three options: 'Redirects as .CSV File', 'Redirects including Subusers as .CSV File', and 'Subusers Redirects as .CSV File'. Below the menu is a table of redirect entries.

Type	Mode	Source	Target	Subuser
Domain	HTTP	beispiel-24.eu	google.de	
Domain	Frame	beispiel-24.net	example.com	
Domain	Frame	example2222.de	beispiel-24.eu	customer
E-Mail	Single	customer@example24.eu	customer@example.net	customer

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with navigation controls, a page indicator (Page 1 of 1), a refresh button, a dropdown menu set to '25', a 'Select All' button, an 'Include Subusers' checkbox, and a count of 'Redirect Entries 1 - 4 of 4'.

The list will be created and opened in the application assigned to the format .CSV. This is normally a spreadsheet program such as Excel.

Creating and editing Domain Redirects

Creating Domain Redirects

1. Click **Redirect Management** in the menu group **Zones & Redirects**.
2. Click **New** in the toolbar.

The form **Create Redirect Entry** opens.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Create Redirect Entry". It contains two main sections:

- Redirect Type:** This section has two radio buttons: "Domain Redirect" (which is selected) and "E-Mail Redirect".
- Domain Redirect:** This section is active and contains:
 - A "Source:" text box.
 - A "Target:" text box.
 - A "Mode:" dropdown menu currently set to "HTTP Redirect".

3. Select **Domain Redirect** in the section Redirect Type. The form section **Domain Redirect** will be displayed.

NOTE

Redirects are managed by a dedicated server (IP address 62.116.130.8). In addition to the entry in the redirector, you have to change the domain and the subdomain entries to point to this IP address.

Form section details:

Domain Redirect

The detailed screenshot shows the "Domain Redirect" section with the following values:

- Source:** example.com
- Target:** example.org
- Mode:** Frame Redirect
- Frame Title:** MyTitle
- Backup Targets:** example.info, example.net

You can enter the source and target of domain redirects here.

NOTE

Source and target of the redirect may not be the same.

Tip:

We recommend selecting HTTP/HTTPS for search engine friendly redirects!
 The reason: A "301 Moved Permanently" is implemented for HTTP and HTTPS redirects. Search engines therefore follow this link and update the relevant pages in their databases, so the search engine ranking is maintained.
 For frame redirects, a "302 Moved Temporarily" is implemented. These links are not followed by search engines.

Entry details:

Source	Enter the domain to be redirected (source) with and without "www." Example: "www.test.com" and "test.com". For bulk processing, enter several domains. Use Enter as separator.
Target	Enter the URL of the target domain. Enter the domain without "http://".
Mode	Select the mode frame if the URL of the source domain is to be displayed in the browser address bar. Select the mode HTTP if the URL of the target domain should be displayed in the browser address bar Select the mode HTTPS if the URL of the target domain should be displayed in the browser address bar and you want to use a HTTPS connection.
Frame Title	If you have selected frame mode, the target website is displayed in a frame. Enter the title to be shown in the title bar of the browser here. This form field is displayed for frame redirect only.
Backup Targets	Enter one or several backup targets here. If the first target is not accessible, the domain will automatically be redirected to the backup target. This form field is displayed for frame redirect only.

Editing Domain Redirects

1. Click **Redirect Management** in the menu group **Zones & Redirect**.
2. Select the domain redirect you want to edit in the **Redirects** overview. Press **Ctrl** for multi select.
3. Click **Edit** in the toolbar of the **Redirects** overview.

The form **Edit Redirect Entry** opens.

Form section details:

Domain Redirect

You can enter the source and target of domain redirects here.

NOTE

Source and target of the redirect may not be the same.

Entry details:

Source	Enter the domain to be redirected (source) with and without "www." Example: "www.test.com" and "test.com". For bulk processing, enter several domains. Use Enter as separator.
Target	Enter the URL of the target domain. Enter the domain without "http://".

Redirect Options

Redirect Options

Mode:

Frame Title:

Backup Targets:
  

Entry details:

Mode	<p>Select the mode frame if the URL of the source domain is to be displayed in the browser address bar. Select the mode HTTP if the URL of the target domain should be displayed in the browser address bar Select the mode HTTPS if the URL of the target domain should be displayed in the browser address bar and you want to use a HTTPS connection.</p> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 5px;"> <p>Tip: We recommend selecting HTTP/HTTPS for search engine friendly redirects! The reason: A "301 Moved Permanently" is implemented for HTTP and HTTPS redirects. Search engines therefore follow this link and update the relevant pages in their databases, so the search engine ranking is maintained. For frame redirects, a "302 Moved Temporarily" is implemented. These links are not followed by search engines.</p> </div>
Frame Title	<p>If you have selected frame mode, the target website is displayed in a frame. Enter the title to be shown in the title bar of the browser here. This form field is displayed for frame redirect only.</p>
Backup Targets	<p>Enter one or several backup targets here. If the first target is not accessible, the domain will automatically be redirected to the backup target. This form field is displayed for frame redirect only.</p>

Creating and editing Email Redirects

Creating Email Redirects

NOTE

Redirects are managed by a dedicated server (IP address 62.116.130.8). In addition to the entry in the redirector, you have to change the domain and the subdomain entries to point to this IP address. If you run your own nameservers, you have to enter the IP address manually on your nameserver. If you want to set up an email redirect without a domain redirect, you have to change the MX for the source. It has to point to the IP address 62.116.130.8. Please change the IP addresses for the domain or subdomain which is used as MX.

1. Click **Redirect Management** in the menu group **DNS & Redirect**.
2. Click **New** in the toolbar.

The **Create Redirect Entry** form opens.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Create Redirect Entry". It has two main sections. The first section, "Redirect Type", contains two radio buttons: "Domain Redirect" (unselected) and "Email Redirect" (selected). The second section, "Email Redirect", contains two text input fields. The "Source" field contains "customer@example.com" and the "Target" field contains "customer@example.info". There are small icons to the right of the input fields, likely for copy and paste.

3. Select **Email Redirect** in the section **Redirect Type**. The **Email Redirect** section will be displayed in the form.

Form section details:

Email Redirect

This is a close-up of the "Email Redirect" section from the previous screenshot. It shows the "Source" input field with "customer@example.com" and the "Target" input field with "customer@example.info".

Enter the source and target of the email redirects here.

Entry details:

Source	Enter the email addresses to be redirected (= mode single). To redirect all emails from the source to the target enter the source like this: @example-source.com (= mode catchall).
Target	Enter the target URL to which the email addresses should be redirected to.

Editing Email Redirects

1. Click **Redirect Management** in the menu group **Zones & Redirects**.
2. Select the email redirect you want to edit in the **Redirects** overview. Press **Ctrl** for multi select. (For Mac users **cmd**)
3. Click **Edit** in the toolbar of the **Redirects** overview.

The **Edit Redirect** form opens.

Form section details:

Email Redirect

Enter the source and target of the email redirects here.

Entry details:

Source	Enter the email addresses to be redirected (= mode single). To redirect all emails from the source to the target enter the source like this: @example-source.com (= mode catchall).
Target	Enter the target URL to which the email addresses should be redirected to.

Deleting Domain and Email Redirects

1. Click **Redirect Management** in the menu group **Zones & Redirects**.
2. Select the redirect you want to delete in the **Redirects** overview. Press **Ctrl** for multi select. (For Mac users **cmd**)
3. Click **Delete** in the toolbar of the **Redirects** overview list.
4. Click **Delete** to delete the redirects.
5. Confirm the request.

Creating and managing Redirects using the XML API

Description of the XML Keys

With the redirect task you can redirect a domain to another domain/ URI (type = domain). This task also redirects one or more email addresses to another email address (type = email).

IMPORTANT NOTE

Redirects are managed by a dedicated server (IP address 62.116.130.8). In addition to the entry in the redirector, you have to change the domain and the subdomain entries to point to this IP address. If you run your own nameservers, you have to enter the IP address manually on your nameserver. If you want to setup an email redirect without web redirect, you have to change the MX of the source. It has to refer to the IP Address 62.116.130.8. Please change the IP address of the subdomain which is used as MX.

Examples

Redirecting a domain:

- `example.com => example.de`
- `example.com => example.de/subfolder/index.html`

Redirecting email addresses

- `jane_smith@example.com => jane@example.de (mode=single)`
- `@example.com=> jane@example.de (mode=catchall)`

Domains are treated case-sensitive. Email addresses are automatically converted to lower case by the system.

Key	Occurs	Format	Description
code	1	task	RedirectCreate Code 0501
redirect			
redirect / type	1	enum	Redirect type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ domain ▪ email
redirect / mode	1	enum	Redirect mode Domain redirect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ frame = the URL of the source domain will be displayed in the browsers address bar ▪ http = the URL of the target domain will be displayed in the browsers address bar (HTTP 301 Redirect). ▪ https =the URL of the target domain will be displayed in the browsers address bar. The https protocol is used (HTTP 301 Redirect). Email redirect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ single = emails of the specified email account will be redirected ▪ catchall = emails of all email accounts of the source domain will be redirected. For "catchall" enter the address without local part, e.g. "@example.com".
redirect / source	1	string	The domain to be redirected. Enter the domain with or without "www".
redirect / target	1	string	The URL of the target domain. Enter the domain without "http://"
redirect / title	0 - 1	string	For frame mode only. The title to be shown in the title bar of the browser.
redirect / backup	0 - 3	string	Enter the backup targets here. If the first target is not accessible, the domain or email address will be redirected to the backup target automatically. For frame mode only.

Redirect Tasks and XML Examples

Redirect Create (0501)

With this task you can create a new domain or email redirect.

Example Request (HTTP)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0501</code>
    <redirect>
      <type>domain</type>
      <mode>http</mode>
      <source>www.source-example.com</source>
      <target>www.target-example.com</target>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (HTTP)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <status>
      <code>S0501</code>
      <text>Redirect has been registered successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```

Example Request (Frame)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0501</code>
    <redirect>
      <type>domain</type>
      <mode>frame</mode>
      <title>Redirection-Title</title>
      <source>www.source-example.com source>
      <target>www.target-example.com</target>
      <backup>www.backup-target-1.de</backup>
      <backup>www.backup-target-2.de</backup>
      <backup>www.backup-target-3.de</backup>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (Frame)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <status>
      <code>S0501</code>
      <text>Redirect has been registered successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```

Example Request (Email/Single)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0501</code>
    <redirect>
      <type>email</type>
      <mode>single</mode>
      <source>source@email-address.com</source>
      <target>target@email-address.com</target>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (Email/Single)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <status>
      <code>S0501</code>
      <text>Redirect has been registered successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```

Example Request (Email/Catchall)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0501</code>
    <redirect>
      <type>email</type>
      <mode>catchall</mode>
      <source>@email-address.com</source>
      <target>target@email-address.com</target>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (Email/Catchall)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <status>
      <code>S0501</code>
      <text>Redirect has been registered successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```

Redirect Update (0502)

With this task you can actualize an existing domain or email redirect. You can change the target (target), the mode (mode) or add backup-targets (backup).

NOTE :

The structure of redirect updates and redirect creates are similar. Every value, except "source" and "type" can be changed; "type" must not be changed, because URLs normally are not valid email addresses and email addresses normally are not valid URLs.

Example Request (Domain)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0502</code>
    <redirect>
      <type>domain</type>
      <mode>frame</mode>
      <title>New title</title>
      <source>www.source-example.com</source>
      <target>www.target-example.com/somewhere</target>
      <backup>www.target-example-backup.com
        /somewhere/else</backup>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (Domain)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <status>
      <code>S0502</code>
      <text>Redirect has been updated successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```

Example Request (Email)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0502</code>
    <redirect>
      <type>email</type>
      <mode>single</mode>
      <source>source@email-address.de</source>
      <target>new_target@email-address.net
    </target>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (Email)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <status>
      <code>S0502</code>
      <text>Redirect has been updated successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```

Redirect Inquire (0504)

This task allows you to inquire the data of your current redirects. With the single inquire the details of a single redirect are shown.

With the list inquire a list of redirect are shown. Following data can be inquired additionally by a list inquire using the `key` key:

owner, source, target, type, mode, updated, created, title.

Example Request (Single)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0504</code>
    <redirect>
      <source>www.source-example.de</source>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (Single)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <data>
      <redirect>
        <owner>
          <user>customer</user>
          <context>4</context>
        </owner>
        <type>domain</type>
        <mode>frame</mode>
        <title>titel</title>
        <source>www.source-example.de</source>
        <target>www.target-example.com</target>
        <backup>www1.target-example.com</backup>
        <backup>www2.target-example.com</backup>
        <backup>www3.target-example.com</backup>
        <created>yyyy-dd-mm HH:MM:SS</created>
      </redirect>
    </data>
    <status>
      <text>Redirect data were inquired successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
      <code>S0504</code>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```

Example Request (List)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0504</code>
    <view>
      <offset>0</offset>
      <limit>30</limit>
      <children></children>
    </view>
    <key>updated</key>
    <key>created</key>
    <key>title</key>
    <where>
      <and>
        <key>...</key>
        <operator>...</operator>
        <value>..</value>
      </and>
      <and>
        <or>
          <key>...</key>
          <operator>...</operator>
          <value>...</value>
        </or>
      </and>
    </where>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (List)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <data>
      <summary>2</summary>
      <redirect>
        <owner>
          <user>customer</user>
          <context>4</context>
        </owner>
        <type>email</type>
        <mode>single</mode>
        <source>source@email-address.com
        </source>
        <target>target@email-address.net
        </target>
        <updated>yyyy-dd-mm HH:MM:SS</updated>
        <created>yyyy-dd-mm HH:MM:SS</created>
      </redirect>
      <redirect>
```

```
<owner>
  <user>customer</user>
  <context>4</context>
</owner>
<type>domain</type>
<mode>frame</mode>
<title>title of redirect</title>
<source>www.source-example.de</source>
<target>www.target-example.com</target>
<updated>yyyy-dd-mm HH:MM:SS</updated>
<created>yyyy-dd-mm HH:MM:SS</created>
</redirect>
</data>
<status>
  <text>Redirect data were inquired successfully.</text>
  <type>success</type>
  <code>S0504</code>
</status>
</result>
</response>
```

Redirect Delete (0503)

With this task you can delete an existing domain or email redirect.

NOTE :

The following examples have a type tag which is optional. If there is no such tag, the type will be determined automatically. For domain redirects pay attention to the upper and lower cases. Email addresses however will be converted to lower cases.

Example Request (Domain)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0503</code>
    <redirect>
      <type>domain</type>
      <source>www.source-example</source>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (Domain)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <status>
      <code>S0503</code>
      <text>Redirect request has been processed successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```

Example Request (Email)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<request>
  <auth>
    <user>customer</user>
    <password>password</password>
    <context>4</context>
  </auth>
  <task>
    <code>0503</code>
    <redirect>
      <type>email</type>
      <source>source@email-address.com</source>
    </redirect>
  </task>
</request>
```

Example Response (Email)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<response>
  <result>
    <status>
      <code>S0503</code>
      <text>Redirect request has been processed successfully.</text>
      <type>success</type>
    </status>
  </result>
</response>
```