

Redirects

(cPanel >> Home >> Domains >> Redirects)

Overview

The *Redirects* interface allows you to send all of the visitors of a domain or particular page to a different URL.

For example, if you create a page with a long URL, use the *Redirects* interface to add a redirect from a short URL to the long URL. Visitors can enter the short URL to access the content of the long URL.

Add a redirect

To add a redirect, perform the following actions:

1. Select a redirect type from the *Type* menu.
 - *Permanent (301)* — This option notifies the visitor's browser to update its records.
 - *Temporary (302)* — This option does **not** update the visitor's bookmarks.
2. Select a domain name from the menu, or select ****All Public Domains**** to redirect all of the domains that your cPanel account controls.
3. In the next text box, enter the rest of the URL from which you wish for the server to redirect visitors. For example, if you wish to redirect `http://example.com/directory.file.html` to another URL, enter `directory/file.html` in this text box.
4. In the *Redirects to* text box, enter the URL to which you wish to redirect users.

Important:

You **must** specify a protocol in this text box. For example, `http://`, `https://`, or `ftp://`.

5. Select one of the following options:
 - *Only redirect with www.* — This option only redirects visitors who enter the `www.` prefix before the domain name part of the URL.
 - *Redirect with or without www.* — This option redirects all users, regardless of whether the visitor enters the `www.` prefix before the domain name part of the URL.
 - *Do Not Redirect www.* — This option does **not** redirect users who enter the `www.` prefix before the the domain name part of the URL.

Note:

The interface disables the `www.` redirection option if you select ****All Public Domains****.

6. Select the *Wild Card Redirect* option if you wish to redirect all files within a directory to the same filename in the new directory.
 - For example, if you enable the *Wild Card Redirect* option and `example1.com` redirects to `example.com`, then a visitor who tries to access the `http://example1.com/pic.jpg` URL redirects to the `http://example.com/pic.jpg` URL.
7. Click *Add*.
 - To test the redirect, click the link under *Directory* in the *Current Redirects* table. If you properly configured the redirect, the system directs you to the original domain.

Important:

If you use a third-party application or content management system to add a redirect, such as WordPress®, the redirect may not function properly. When you add a redirect with cPanel interface, the system places redirect rules at the bottom of the `.htaccess` file. Some third-party applications ignore the rule that you add, because those applications only read rules and configurations that their section of the `.htaccess` file contains.

The following example displays the configuration that you **must** add to the **top** of the `.htaccess` file to add a redirect for the Drupal content management system.

In the following example:

In This Document

Related Documentation

- [Addon Domains](#)
- [Redirects](#)
- [Site Publisher](#)
- [Aliases](#)
- [Domains](#)

For Hosting Providers

- [What is Domain TLS](#)
- [How to Copy Addon Domains to a New Account](#)
- [How to Prevent cPanel Users from Creating Certain Domains](#)
- [Convert Addon Domain to Account](#)
- [Install an SSL Certificate on a Domain](#)

- drupal.user.example.com represents the URL to redirect.
- http://cpanel.net/ represents the URL to which to redirect.

```
<IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
RewriteEngine on
RewriteBase /
RewriteRule ^index\.php$ - [L]
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^drupal\.user\.example\.com$ [OR]
RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www\.drupal\.user\.example\.com$
RewriteRule ^cptest$ "http://\./cpanel\.net/" [R=301,L]
</IfModule>
```

Note:

You **cannot** edit a redirect. To modify a redirect, you **must** delete it, and then recreate it.

The *Current Redirects* table

The *Current Redirects* table lists the redirections that currently exist on your account.

To search for a redirection, enter the search criteria in the *Search* text box and click *Go*.

The table lists the following information about redirections:

Label	Description
<i>Domain</i>	The domain to redirect. <i>ALL</i> represents all of the account's publicly-available domains.
<i>Directory</i>	The directory to redirect. Click the link to test the redirection.
<i>Regular Expression</i>	The system will redirect any URL that matches the regular expression in this column.
<i>Redirect URL</i>	The URL to which you wish to redirect users.
<i>HTTP Status Code</i>	The numerical HTTP Status Code of the redirect.
<i>Type</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>permanent</i> — This option notifies the visitor's browser to update its records. • <i>temporary</i> — This option does not update the visitor's bookmarks.
<i>Match www.</i>	Only redirect visitors who enter the <i>www.</i> prefix before the domain name part of the URL.
<i>Wildcard</i>	<p>Redirect all files within a directory to the same filename in the new directory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, if you enable the <i>Wild Card Redirect</i> option and <i>example1.com</i> redirects to <i>example.com</i>, then a visitor who tries to access the <i>http://example1.com/pic.jpg</i> URL redirects to the <i>http://example.com/pic.jpg</i> URL.
<i>Actions</i>	<p>Available actions for the redirection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Delete</i> — To delete the redirection. Click <i>Yes</i> to confirm the deletion.