DNS Records Supported by Joker.com Nameservice

Overview of supported records and brief explanations. You can enter these records for your domain by accessing the "DNS" menu item in the domain list on Joker.com.

Supported Records	
URL Forwarding	Redirects your domain to an external website (URL). For more information, refer to this article on how to use the web/URL forwarding feature of Joker.com
Email Forwarding	Creates email addresses for your domain, forwarding emails to your existing external mail account. Learn how to configure email forwarding in the provided guide
A	Binds your domain or hosts within the domain to an **IPv4** address. Allows you to create entries like 'www.your-domain.com' that point to an external IP address.
DYNA	Part of the Dynamic DNS Service - associates your domain or host with your provider's temporary IP address. The IP can be automatically updated using your router device or a client program. Make sure Dynamic DNS (DynDNS) is enabled for your domain.
MX	Specifies the email server responsible for accepting emails for your domain. Additional details about MX records can be found here.

AAAA	Associates your domain or host within the domain with an **IPv6** address.
DYNAAAA	Part of the Dynamic DNS Service - associates your domain or host with your provider's temporary IPv6 address. The IP can be automatically updated using your router device or a client program. Ensure that Dynamic DNS (DynDNS) is enabled for your domain.
CNAME	Maps your domain or hostname to another domain or hostname. This is useful for creating aliases such as '*www.your-domain.com*' and '*blog.your-domain.com*', alongside an A record for *your-domain.com*. More information about CNAME records can be found here.
ALIAS	Somehow similar to CNAME, it allows to ALIAS can also be applied to the domain itself. Note that ALIAS records are not compatible with DNSSEC. More information can be found here.
DNAME	Similar to CNAME, but DNAME applies to all subordinate hosts (subdomains) of an entry. Additional details about DNAME records can be found here.
SPF	Sender Policy Framework - used to detect email spoofing and prevent spam. There are various free online SPF record creators available, such as the one found here. Please see below, how to define an SPF record.
TXT	Creates a TXT record for handling specific tasks, including requesting ***Let's Encrypt SSL*** certificates. See here for more information about TXT records.
SRV	Specifies the location of server(s) for a specific protocol and domain. More details about SRV records can be found here.
NAPTR	Specifies a regular expression-based rewrite rule that generates a new domain label or URI when applied to an existing string. Refer to this resource for additional information on NAPTR records.

NS	Specifies the responsible nameserver for a subdomain and is not allowed at top-level. More details about NS records can be found here.
CAA	Allows you to specify which Certification Authority (CA) is permitted to issue SSL certificates for your domain or hostname. See here for more information about CAA records.
TLSA	Validates certificates used for DNS-based Authentication of Named Entities (DANE). Additional details about TLSA records can be found here.
SSHFP	Specifies SSH fingerprints served by DNS. Refer to this resource for more information on SSHFP records.
SMIMEA	Secures SMIME (Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) with certificates. More information about SMIMEA records can be found here.
SVCB	Create a link to any service. Further details can be found here: SVCB DNS record.
HTTPS	Create a link to a HTTP service. Further details can be found here: HTTPS DNS Record.

How to Define a SPF Record

SPF means "Sender Policy Framework", and can be used to avoid forging of sender's addresses in emails. It is not a record type of its own, but uses **TXT** records for this.

There should always be only one SPF policy record for a domain, while the SPF definition may contain several different rules, and can be split over multiple TXT records with different names, if needed.

There are many tools online available to help with creating a SPF record for a specific domain, e.g. this one.

For instance, your Joker.com-domain is "example.com", and you want to allow emails from Gmail, you have to create a DNS record of type "TXT" for your domain "example.com", and enter this line:

```
v=spf1 include:_spf.google.com ~all
```

In case you want to make use of a SPF record for a Joker.com domain, and want to make sure that emails from Joker.com will reach email addresses using your Joker.com domain, you need to add (include) this additional rule to your SPF policy:

```
include:_spf.joker.com
```

resulting in this SPF policy:

```
v=spf1 include:_spf.google.com include:_spf.joker.com ~all
```

You can create more than one TXT record to split the SPF policy rules, then the records should all start with `v=spf1` to define one SPF policy and every record must have a different name, or in other words - for every unique name (including domain itself) only one record starting with `v=spf1` is allowed:

Correct:

example.com	TXT "v=spf1 include:_spf.google.com ~all"
spf1.example.com	TXT "v=spf1 include:_spf.joker.com ~all"

Incorrect:

example.com	TXT "v=spf1 include:_spf.google.com ~all"
example.com	TXT "v=spf1 include:_spf.joker.com ~all"

DNS PTR Records

A DNS pointer record (PTR for short) provides the domain name associated with an IP address.

A DNS PTR record is **exactly the opposite** of the A-record, which provides the IP address associated with a domain name.

DNS PTR records are used in reverse DNS lookups. When a user attempts to reach a domain name in their browser, a DNS lookup occurs, matching the domain name to the IP address.

A reverse DNS lookup is the opposite of this - **it searches for a domain name with the given IP address**.

This also means that **PTR records can not be defined using the name servers of the domain, but have to be requested at the provider of the IP address**, in case the provider supports this.

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