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I do not see my domain(s) after logging in!

Domains missing in your Dashboard

If you are missing a domain name, this may be because of various reasons:

- you have ordered the domain just recently - it may take some minutes, before it shows up
- there was an issue with payment of the domain - please check your emails, if there are any messages from Joker.com
- the domain has already expired - please check the whois, if the domain is still registered, and do a "simple renewal" or contact our support
- you have not ordered this domain yourself, and you have not been assigned with the appropriate permissions ("grants") to list or modify this domain. In this case, you may contact the owner of the domain to ask him for such assignments.

In case you yourself are the owner of this domain (you purchased it), or you believe a domain is missing by error, please contact the Joker.com Support.

Keywords: grants, roles, domain missing, dashboard

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:10
1.1 Basics
How can I use the Joker.com system?

The Joker.com Registrar System

You have to register yourself at Joker.com to be able to use the system, and order or renew domain names.

Registration is an easy step - we only need a login name and a valid email address from you.

A password will be sent to this email address.

If you have forgotten your password, please use the link "send password" in the login/register menu.

A new password will be sent by email.

Please also consider the activation of our Two-factor-authentication, which provides a high level of security for your account.

Keywords: account, usage, lost password

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:11
1.2 Login Account
Why did I receive a Joker.com password?

Joker.com Password Handling

There are at least three possible scenarios:

- you did register yourself at our website Joker.com.
- someone else tried to register your email address by mistake. If that was not your intention, please simply ignore it. This person possibly just made a typo. You won't get harmed.
- your email address is assigned to a domain registered with us (Joker.com), and someone entered this domain name and pushed the button "send me my password that I forgot". Sometimes a customer selects the wrong contact to send the password to. You can safely ignore this. You won't get harmed.

You always will only receive your own password, you will never see someone else's password!

Please also consider the activation of our Two-factor-authentication, which provides a high level of security for your account.

Keywords: account, password

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:31
1.2 Login Account
How to change the password?

Change of Password

Please login to Joker.com, and visit "My Joker" => "My Profile" using your current login name and password.

There you will find the "Change Password" dialogue.

In case you have lost your username or password, please visit "Recover Password" in the "Login"-menu.

Keywords: login, account, change password

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:31
1.2 Login Account
How could I change my email address?

Change of Email address

If you are logged in, you can change your email address by visiting 'My Joker' => "My Profile".

There you will find the "change email" form.

This procedure will send a verification link to the new email address. The old address remains active until this verification link has been clicked.

Please also consider the activation of our Two-factor-authentication, which provides a high level of security for your account.

Keywords: login, account, email

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:32
1.2 Login Account

What domains can be ordered?

Domain Registration

Joker.com currently offers most of the generic top level domains (gTLDs) - including the new top level domains (ngTLDs), and a lot of ccTLDs (country domains). Please find the complete list here.

Most top level domains are available for one (1) up to ten (10) years.

At any time you may renew (prolong) your domain. Before your domain expires, you will be notified by email and asked to renew it. Please find details about this here: How to renew a domain? and ERRP - Expired Registration Recovery Policy.

Resellers also are able to make use of automatic renewals (Auto Renewal) of selected or all domains.

To order domains, please click here.

Keywords: order, registration

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:14
1.3 Domain Registration
What length is allowed for a domain name?

Length of a Domain Name

We support a maximum length of **67 characters** (including the endings). A **minimum of 2** (not including the endings) is required by most registries.

The domain name cannot start with a hyphen "-", and many domains cannot start with "bq-", or have hyphens "--" at the third and fourth position.

Keywords: registration, length, restrictions

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:14
1.3 Domain Registration
Which .de domain names are allowed?

Registration Policies for .de Domains

Valid characters for a .de domain name are:

- **numbers** (0-9)
- **hyphen** (-)
- **letters** (a-z)

With the introduction of IDN, registrations, 92 additional characters are allowed from character set Latin Extended-A and Latin-1 Supplement.

Important rules:

- **.de** domains are also allowed to consist of **numbers only**
- A domain name could be between **1 and 63 characters long**, independent whether it is IDN or not
- A domain name can not begin with a hyphen (-)
- Hyphens are not allowed on the 3rd and 4th position of a domain name

Please find more information under [DENIC-Domainrichtlinien](http://www.denic.de).

Keywords: allowed characters, restrictions, tld

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:33
1.3 Domain Registration

I have made a typo. How can I cancel my domain name registration?

Cancel a domain name registration

We are sorry but this is not possible. **Domains are registered in realtime.** So please check your domain name **carefully** to avoid any further problems.

In case you made a typo you will have to start again.

Of course, it is always possible to delete a domain name - but this will not result in a refund.

Keywords: mistake, cancel registration

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:34
1.3 Domain Registration
Who gets the receipt of a domain order?

Domain order receipt

We do send receipts by email only:

- to the email address of the login account
- to the email address of the Default Billing Address you set in "My Profile"
- to the email address of the billing role - only in case such a role has been created (granted)

The postal address of the receipt is the same as of the billing contact used.

We do not send invoices by regular mail.

Resellers do also get a monthly invoice for all sales of the month before, VAT-IDs are accepted.

Please check here to find out more about ‘roles’ resp. ‘billing role’.

Keywords: receipt, invoice, order

Last update: 2018-11-12 17:23
1.3 Domain Registration
I had a charge on my credit card, but I do not remember the domain.

Verify charges on your credit card

Please login into our Support/Contact section, using your login name and your password.

Then choose the topic "Billing" and send us

- the date of charge
- the first 4 and the last 4 digits of the credit card number
- your name

We will then investigate this, and contact you to resolve this problem.

Keywords: credit card, order, invoice, receipt

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:17
1.3 Domain Registration
What domains do I own? I need a list.

List of your Domains

Your domain name is associated with your Joker.com login account, i.e. the account you registered them with.

Please login to Joker.com, and visit "My Domains". There you also find an icon for creating a "print view".

In case you miss a domain in this list, please check I can't see my domain(s) after logging in!

Keywords: domain list, modify domain

Last update: 2018-11-12 17:35
1.3 Domain Registration
How could I check if my order was successful?

Verify your Domain Order

If you want to check if your domain has been registered successfully, you may simply wait for the email notification. You can also check the domain by querying our 'Search whois', just enter the domain name in question.

Remember: www.my-domain.com is not the domain name, it is always my-domain.com (leave out prefixes).

In case you do not get an acknowledgment of a successful registration, or you get an error instead, then please contact us.

You may chose topic "domain does not show up".

We will then investigate this issue, and contact you with the results.

Keywords: order, registration, whois

Last update: 2018-11-12 17:44
1.3 Domain Registration

My last order failed (due to a credit card problem). What should I do?

My Order failed / credit card problem

If your order has been cancelled for any reason, then this specific domain order request has FAILED. There is no option to 'reactivate' this order request, please start a new order.

The reason for this failure is always written in the email, which is sent after every domain order.

It then *may* happen that you will get an error "The domain is already registered" - then the domain had already been *temporarily reserved* by your first request.

In this case, please try again a few minutes later, to let the process settle at our side.

If this fails, please contact us and provide your order details.

Keywords: order failed, registration problem

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:18
1.3 Domain Registration

What is a Domain Order with 'Extended settings'?

Domain Order with 'Extended settings'

When you chose the option 'Extended settings' when ordering one or more domains, you will be able to provide more detailed data for the registration process:

- contact editor to provide different contacts
- directly entering contact handles
- nameserver settings

Of course, this always can be configured after the order as well in "My Domains".

Keywords: order, registration, extended settings

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:36
1.3 Domain Registration

What are 'contacts'?

Contacts

Associated with each domain, there is a so-called 'Whois record'. The information within this Whois record is published publicly, and has to be provided by you, the domain registrant.

This Whois record - the part which is provided by you - consists of the following contact information:

- owner contact: the official owner of the domain
- admin contact: role in charge of administrative tasks
- tech contact: role for technical tasks, like nameserver
- billing contact: role for questions regarding payments

A contact is a kind of 'template', consisting of an email, name and street address. If you populate a domain with Whois data, you create such a contact (or choose an existing one), and assign this contact to a domain.

You are free to assign individual contacts to each domain, or use a single contact for more than one domain. In this case, it is important to know that in case you change such a contact afterwards, those changes will apply to all domains which have been assigned this contact.

**Please note:** These contacts are for published Whois records only. They do not define the usage of your domain, or the persons able to access a domain. To actually grant access rights to other persons than the purchaser of a domain, explicit 'roles' may be granted using the Joker.com domain management in the service zone.

**Important:** You are obliged to enter only valid and true address and identity information for Whois data. This is a requirement of all domain registries.

As of May, 25th 2018, the european GDPR has been put into effect. As a result, for most domain types (TLDs), by default no Whois contacts are published any more.

Possible exceptions in regard to some TLDs are documented in the terms and conditions of these TLDs.
1.3 Domain Registration

Keywords: grant, roles, contacts, whois privacy

Last update: 2018-11-12 18:17
1.3 Domain Registration
How to grant roles (= grant permissions to others)?

Roles and Permissions

You always can invite additional individuals (beside you) to administrate your domain(s). For this, you can assign so-called "roles" to other people, which define what sort of access is granted.

Important: These "roles" solely allow to grant access to your domains within Joker.com, they do not have any impact on what is shown in Whois as published contacts.

To invite somebody to get access to your domains, a special link is sent to the email address you provide. If the invitee does not already have a Joker.com login, he will get a chance to register when he clicks the link in this email.

Enter a "Description" to name the individual grant, to be able to identify your grants later.

You always may issue grants or revoke existing grants in "My Domains".

In case you are a Joker.com Reseller, you may also use additional option 'Direct assignment' to assign roles. This means, that you can assign a permission to another Joker.com account, which then becomes effective instantly, and no invitation will be sent. This means that with "Internal Transfer" and "Direct assignment" you can move (transfer) domains between different - also your own - Joker.com logins.

Available roles:

- **Admin**: Modify domains e.g. Whois data, modify nameservers, modify nameserver records like IP addresses, URL- and mail forwarding; transfer away or deletion of a granted domain is not possible for this role, this only can be done by the legal owner (creator) of a domain
- **DNS Admin**: Modify nameservers, modify nameserver records like IP addresses, URL- and mail forwarding
- **Billing**: Renew domains, receive expiry notifications
- **[Resellers only] Internal Transfer/Assignment**: Complete assignment of a domain to another Joker.com user (Internal Transfer). This allows for transferring all claims and permissions on a domain to another Joker.com user

Resellers additionally may use:
1.3 Domain Registration

- option 'Direct assignment' to not use the invitation process, no invitation will be sent. You have to provide the receiving user's email address and his matching Joker.com User-ID for this. The Joker.com User-ID is always shown in the upper right after the login name.

Keywords: grant, roles, contacts, permissions, internal transfer

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:20
1.3 Domain Registration

DNSSEC Support

What is DNSSEC

DNSSEC is the abbreviation for 'Domain Name System Security Extensions'. It is a set of extensions to the domain name system (DNS), basically to allow clients to **verify the authenticity and integrity of DNS records**.

For a domain to make use of DNSSEC, the following is needed:

- the domain type (TLD) needs to support DNSSEC (i.e. the registry)
- the registrar of the domain needs to allow to 'activate' and configure DNSSEC for a domain
- the configured nameservers need to support DNSSEC
- the clients (e.g. browsers) need to make use of DNSSEC

You may have a look at [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNSSEC) or this short [tutorial](https://www.example.com/tutorial) as starters for reading more about this topics.

DNSSEC Support at Joker.com

Joker.com enables you to 'activate' and configure DNSSEC for nearly all of your domains - most domain types (TLDs) do support DNSSEC. The only execeptions at Joker.com currently are .ws and .cn.

**Please note:** Joker.com supports DNSSEC with standard Joker.com name servers as well as with domains that use external name servers.

1) for Joker.com nameservers: To enable DNSSEC, please go to "My Domains" and click on "DNS". There you will find the "Enable DNSSEC" button. If you then click on "Save changes", you are done!

2) for DNSSEC with own or external name servers: Please use our instructions [Step-By-Step: How To use DNSSEC with a Joker.com Domain and a DNS Hosting Provider](https://www.example.com/talk/dnssec)

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1.3 Domain Registration

To find out if your domain is working properly with DNSSEC, you may use the DNSSEC Analyzer.

Resellers will find similar commands to operate DNSSEC using DMAPi and RPanel.

Keywords: dnssec, domain-modify, nameserver, nameservice

Last update: 2019-11-19 11:25
1.3 Domain Registration
Whois Privacy Services

Secure your Domain Privacy

As of **May 25th 2018**, most european and all generic domain types (top level domains) have redacted their amount of Whois data which is published to the internet to comply to the european data privacy regulation (**GDPR**).

However, **the registrant data still has to be sent to the registries. And there are still top level domains which do require the full set of Whois data, and do publish this full set.**

This WHOIS service is available to everyone, and usually includes the name, and sometimes - depending on the policy of the responsible registry - also street address and email addresses of the registrant. The use of incorrect, incomplete or fake data is a violation of the registration agreement of the related registry and Joker.com, and may lead to the deletion of the related domain name (please also see 5.c/11.d of Joker.com T&C).

To **protect a registrant from abuse of his data**, proxy-privacy.com through IDPS (International Domain Privacy Services) GmbH - a subsidiary of CSL GmbH - provides privacy protection services, effectively shielding his information and keeping his data confidential. By using these services, the registrant is represented by alternate contact data provided by IDPS GmbH, while remaining **compliant** to the registration policies.

The registrant's own data will still be maintained and escrowed by Joker.com, to secure the registrant's ownership of the domain, and to ensure the compliance to ICANN's and registry's policies.

Privacy Services **are available for most gTLD domain names**. The availability of privacy
1.3 Domain Registration

services is indicated in price list and domain search (icon ).

Here is an example of what privacy service means to a domain name's public Whois output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registrant Name:</th>
<th>Registrant Organization:</th>
<th>Registrant Street:</th>
<th>Registrant City:</th>
<th>Registrant State/Province:</th>
<th>Registrant Postal Code:</th>
<th>Registrant Country:</th>
<th>Registrant Phone:</th>
<th>Registrant Fax:</th>
<th>Registrant Email:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max Musterman</td>
<td>ACME</td>
<td>Main Street 123</td>
<td>Foo City</td>
<td>ABC</td>
<td>54321</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>+99.110 12345678</td>
<td>+99.110 12345679</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yourprivatemail@email.com">yourprivatemail@email.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Privacy Basic</td>
<td></td>
<td>c/o IDPS International</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40549</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>+49 211 867 67 448</td>
<td>+49 211 867 67 6448</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fc4f@proxy-privacy.com">fc4f@proxy-privacy.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Privacy Pro</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domain Privacy Services GmbH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40549</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>+49 211 867 67 448</td>
<td>+49 211 867 67 6448</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fc4f@proxy-privacy.com">fc4f@proxy-privacy.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*) Without WHOIS privacy for non-GDPR-compliant TLDs

Please find all details, conditions and the Acceptable Use Policy here: proxy-privacy.com

And here you find all answers on How to enable Whois Privacy?

Prices are available here: Joker.com Pricelist
1.3 Domain Registration

Please note:

- when privacy services are selected, the registrant is still required to provide Joker.com with the correct and valid personal Whois data. This Whois data will be maintained and escrowed (including encryption) by Joker.com to preserve gTLD compliance. **Joker.com does use a german escrow provider for this** (DENIC).
- the registrant and the account holder are at all times enabled to turn on or off (disclose) Whois privacy services on their own.

- when privacy services are acquired together with a transfer to Joker.com, the added term of privacy service will always be one (1) year, plus the remaining term until the domain's day of creation, and it will be charged for one year.
- when privacy services are purchased for already existing domain names, either as an option during renewal of a domain, or as an additional option for an existing domain name, the term of the privacy service will automatically be synchronized with the term of the domain name. Terms of less than 6 months will be rounded down, above this will be rounded up and charged as an additional year.
- when privacy services are purchased without renewal for the term of an existing domain, the minimum charge will always be one (1) year of the chosen privacy service, even when the remaining term of the domain is less than one year. You should consider a renewal with included privacy option in this case, to avoid eventually shortened privacy terms.

Examples:

Transfer with privacy service

Let's say a .com domain of you has a remaining term of **5 months**, and you want to transfer it to Joker.com, and you chose **privacy basic** for the transfer.

This would result into

| mandatory 1 year renewal with transfer: | USD 13.70 |
| optional 1 year privacy basic service:  | USD 1.49 |
| **result - 1 year** additional domain term, and **17 months** of privacy | **USD 15.19** |

Renew with privacy service (I)

Let's say you want to renew a .com domain, which is due to expire in **3 months**. With the renew, you want to enable Whois **privacy pro**: 

...
1.3 Domain Registration

1 year renewal for .com domain: USD 13.70
1 year privacy pro service: USD 2.49
result - 1 year additional domain term, and 15 USD 16.19
months of privacy
the additional 3 months are "rounded down" - means, they are added, but not charged

Renew with privacy service (II)

Let's say you want to renew a .com domain, which is due to expire in 8 months. With the renew, you want to enable Whois privacy pro:

1 year renewal for .com domain: USD 13.70
2 years privacy pro service: USD 4.98
result - 1 year additional domain term, and 20 USD 18.68
months of privacy
the additional 8 months are "rounded up" - means, an additional year of privacy is charged

Acquire privacy service for an existing domain (I)

Let's say you own a .com domain, which is due to expire in 13 months. You want to add privacy pro:

1 year privacy pro service: USD 2.49
result - domain term is unchanged, and 13 USD 2.49
months of privacy
the additional 1 month is "rounded down" - means, they are added, but not charged

Acquire privacy service for an existing domain (II)

Let's say you own a .com domain, which is due to expire in 3 months. You want to add privacy pro; you will get a warning, because the privacy term cannot exceed the domain's term. You should consider using "Renewal" with privacy option in this case:

1 year privacy pro service: USD 2.49
result - domain term is unchanged, and 3 USD 2.49
months of privacy
you will only get 3 months of privacy service - you should consider 'renewal' instead
1.3 Domain Registration

Keywords: whois privacy, proxy, privacy, registration,

Last update: 2018-11-13 11:27
How to enable Whois Privacy Services

Whois Privacy Services are available for **most generic top level domains**. The availability is always indicated in Joker.com's **price list** and also the **domain search**.

Privacy Services are available for new domain registrations, transfers and renewals - and they can also be applied to existing domains.

Please find all details about the services, pricing and periods here at [Whois Privacy Services](#).

Enabling Privacy Services for existing Domains

To order Privacy Services for your existing domains, please either

- click on the **icon** for "modify your domain settings" on the **home page**, right to your domain
- enter the domain name into the field below 'Shortcut to your domains', click 'Modify Domain'
- enter the **Service zone**, chose 'Domain Settings', click on your domain
- or go directly to 'Domain Settings' [using this Link](#)

You will then find the **Privacy** status and options to add within 'Domain Information':

---

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1.3 Domain Registration

Register new Domains with Privacy Services

To register a new domain with Privacy Services, please add your domain to the cart as usual, and find the new privacy options directly in the cart - simply click on 'Add Privacy' to select:

Renew a Domain and add Privacy Services

When you renew your domains as usual using "Renew Domains" in Service zone, or using a direct link on the Joker.com home page, you will find a new renewal dialogue, which offers the...
1.3 Domain Registration

Privacy Services for all applicable domains as easy-to-use check boxes:

Transfer a Domain and add Privacy Services

We now also offer to apply Privacy Services to domains during a transfer. This is implemented in such a way, that in case a domain which already used privacy services with the former, losing registrar, the Whois data will not be disclosed at any time. To chose privacy options, please start a transfer as usual, and find your choice in section 'Additional Products' below the AUTH-ID:
1.3 Domain Registration

Transfer to Joker.com

To transfer a domain to Joker.com, you have to provide a so called AUTH-ID (also called Domain Password, AUTH-INFO, EPP-Code or AUTH-CODE).

This ID is the proof of authorisation regarding to this domain.

You have to request this ID from your current Registrar or provider!

In case it is not possible to determine the AUTH-ID for your domain, you may try to enter 'none' here. This will result into a manual investigation. Please note that this will most probably delay the transfer process, and the transfer will not be performed automatically.

For .eu Domains, the AUTH-ID can also be requested directly from the registry.

Without a valid AUTH-ID, a transfer will not succeed.

Auth-ID: 

Additional Options:

You can add additional options related to your domain.

Privacy of your contact data: Preview

- public Whois contact data
- Privacy basic (USD 1.06)
- Privacy pro (USD 1.77)

Keywords: whois privacy, proxy, privacy, whois, registration,

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:21
1.3 Domain Registration

Domain Trustee Service

For some domain types - usually country domains - there are regulations regarding the domicile of the domain holder. For example, the country of the registrant's contact for .EU domains must be a member of the EU (plus Norway and Liechtenstein).

In order to enable clients who do not fulfil these requirements to register such domains, so-called trustee services can be used. The trustee assumes the role of the official registrant. The relationship between trustee and customer is regulated in the respective trustee contract. This defines responsibilities and ensures the customer's ownership of the domain.

IDPS GmbH also offers trustee services for Joker.com in addition to its privacy services. Domains for which such a trustee service is available are marked accordingly in our price list.

When you order such a domain with available trustee service, you have the option to add this service bundled with the domain name.

Trustee agreements can be also added to existing domains under 'My Domains'. Example contracts can be found after logging in to Joker.com under "Support" -> "Downloads".

Keywords: whois privacy, proxy, privacy, registration,

Last update: 2019-05-20 17:47
1.3 Domain Registration
How do I modify the properties of a domain?

Properties of a Domain

The properties of a domain at Joker.com include these elements:

- Domain status - transfer protection (FAQ)
- Contact details (FAQ)
- Owner data (FAQ)
- Responsible name servers (FAQ)
- DNSSEC (FAQ)
- Whois Privacy (FAQ)
- Whois Opt-in/out
- Domain rights (for other Joker.com users) (FAQ)

Please visit 'My Domains' and click on 'Modify' for your desired domain. You will find further explanations at the respective function.

Keywords: modify domain, domain changes

Last update: 2019-12-03 12:10
1.4 Changes of a Domain
Who is able to make changes to a domain?

Who is able to make changes to a domain?

The Joker.com login account which has been used to register a domain is able to modify all aspects of this domain afterwards.

Additionally, permissions ('roles') may be granted to other Joker.com accounts as an option.

Please check here to find out more about those grants and 'roles'.

Also, the person who represents the "registrant contact name" in the Whois data of a domain is authorized to request changes to a domain.

Keywords: modify domain, grants, roles

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:22
1.4 Changes of a Domain
What can not be changed?

Restrictions on Changes

If you register a domain, you are able to control most aspects of this domain:

- domain attributes (locks, privacy)
- whois data
- nameservers
- nameserver records (in case you use Joker.com nameservice)

In case you have access to a domain because somebody else assigned you a role ('permissions') for this domain, you only are able to modify aspects limited by this role (=> How to grant roles (= grant permissions to others)?)

Important: You are obliged to enter only valid and true address and identity information for Whois data. This is a requirement of all domain registries.

Keywords: modify domain, grants, roles

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:37
1.4 Changes of a Domain
Changes requiring special Procedures

Changes requiring special Procedures

Some changes of aspects of a domain require special procedures, which are usually following a mandatory ICANN policy. The most common changes are listed here:

- changing the registrar (i.e. from elsewhere to Joker.com), please also see Transfer of a Domain.
- changing the owner of a domain (also UDRP-cases), please see Change of Owner.
- changing the email address of a registrant contact, please see Verification of Registrant's Email Address

Keywords: modify domain, domain changes, transfer

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:38
1.4 Changes of a Domain
What can be changed?

Changes of a Domain

If you order (register) a domain, you are able to control all aspects of this domain:

- Domain status - transfer protection (FAQ)
- Contact details (FAQ)
- Owner data (FAQ)
- Responsible name servers (FAQ)
- DNSSEC (FAQ)
- Whois Privacy (FAQ)
- Whois Opt-in/out
- Domain rights (for other Joker.com users) (FAQ)

- Nameserver records/ DNS (in case you use Joker.com nameservice)

In case you have access to a domain because somebody else assigned you a role ('permissions') for this domain, you only are able to modify aspects limited by this role.

Please check here to find out more about 'roles'.

Please also have a look at

- What is a contact?
- Nameservice

Important: You are obliged to enter only valid and true address and identity information for Whois data. This is a requirement of all domain registries.

Keywords: change domain, change nameserver, change contact

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:40
1.4 Changes of a Domain

How do I transfer a domain to my account if the domain is already at Joker.com, but on another account?

Please follow this link: How to add existing domains to my portfolio?

Keywords: transfer, grants, roles, internal transfer

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:24
1.4 Changes of a Domain
Let's Encrypt Support

Support for automating Let's Encrypt SSL Certificates

Joker.com is working on a new API to allow for all customers making changes to the DNS of their domains without having to use the web portal.

Until this new API is ready, we want to provide a simple tool to provide immediate support of automated usage of Let's Encrypt certificates.

Of course, we will support this solution also in the future, after the more generic new API will has become available.

Using this method, you will be able to request certificates from Let's Encrypt without having to expose the domain using HTTP running a web server, or to add special configurations to existing web services.

Instead, the Let's Encrypt method used is 'dns-01', where a special TXT record needs to be inserted into your domain. Please note that this domain must be using the free Joker.com nameservice (which is default).

Setting a TXT record is pretty straight forward:

1. please login at Joker.com, visit 'My Domains', find the domain you want to add a Let's Encrypt certificate for, and chose "DNS" in the menu
2. on the top right, you will find the setting for 'Dynamic DNS'. If not already active, please activate it. It will not affect any other already existing DNS records of this domain.
3. please take a note of the credentials which are now shown as 'Dynamic DNS Authentication', consisting of a 'username' and a 'password'.
4. this is all you have to do here - and only once per domain.

The following explains the technical details - you may skip this and simply use the attached files which you find below. They do work with the commonly used tool dehydrated. Where to place these files, and how to configure your domains or host names is documented in the file 'config.sh'.

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1.4 Changes of a Domain

To set a TXT record, you may now do this using a single cURL request:

```
curl -X POST https://svc.joker.com/nic/replace -d \n'userame=your-username&password=your-password&zone=your-domain.com
&label=_acme-challenge&type=TXT&value=the-TXT-content-to-insert'
```

This will create a TXT record for "_acme-challenge" in zone "your-domain.com".
It responds with 200 and "OK: n# inserted, n# deleted" if everything went OK, and appropriate
status and text if not.

Some additional notes regarding this:

- only POST method is supported
- only type=TXT is supported (and must be provided) for now
- "label" could be anything within zone (including "@" and "*")
- this request will replace all TXT records for the specified label by the provided content
- "value" must be printable ascii only, without double quotes
- if "value" is empty ("value="), all existing records for specified label are deleted

Keywords: SSL, Letsencrypt, DNS

Last update: 2019-01-28 12:36
1.4 Changes of a Domain

How do I transfer a domain to my account if the domain is already at Joker.com, but on another account?

Please follow this link: [How to add existing domains to my portfolio?](#)

Keywords: transfer, grants, roles, internal-transfer

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:25
Transfer Domains to Joker.com

According to ICANN regulations, the 'gaining' registrar (Joker.com) has to initiate the process of transferring domains between registrars. To start the procedure, Joker.com has to “Obtain express authorization from either the Registered Name Holder or the Administrative Contact.” Currently, The possession of the AUTH-ID fulfills this condition.

Please login to Joker.com, and choose 'Transfer a Domain to Joker.com' in menu 'Domains'.

Enter the domain name you want to transfer (without "www.") , and follow the order process - you will be guided through this.

To transfer a domain to Joker.com (except .uk domains), you have to provide a so-called AUTH-ID (also known as 'Domain Password'). This AUTH-ID will prove your authorization regarding to this domain.

You have to request this AUTH-ID from your current Registrar!

Please note: In general, the domain must be registered for at least 60 days, before a transfer is possible.

During the transfer, you have the choice of keeping the current domain information (whois, nameservers), or to assign new ones. This of course also can be done afterwards in 'My Domains'.

If you are currently using the name service of your current registrar, the best thing to do is to choose our equivalent to the free Joker.com name service. In this case, our system will attempt to automatically read and accept your current name server entries. You can, of course, add and confirm them before starting the transfer.

Course of action summarized in detail:

1) Transfer Preparations
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain

Please check at your current/old registrar:

- often you have to "unlock" your domain, or to 'apply' for a 'change of registrar'.
- request the AUTH-ID of the domain to be transferred

2) Starting the Transfer

Please visit the Joker.com transfer page on Joker.com:

- on the menu, chose 'Domains', and then 'Transfer a Domain to Joker.com'
- enter the domain you want to transfer
- enter the AUTH-ID
- enter the domain data for contacts like with a regular domain order:
  - according to the GDPR and for technical reasons, we can not automatically transfer your existing domain contact data
  - in case you do not have any contact with Joker.com yet, please click on 'create new contact'
- Our transfer process will attempt to automatically take over your current name servers, which will then be displayed for confirmation.
- if you are not using your own name service, but the current registrar's name service, you can select the free Joker.com name service here
  - You may also consider using our free DNSSEC option for secure name services
- If you have chosen the Joker.com name service, you will then have the opportunity to make your required name server entries at the same time as the transfer. Our system will try to read your current entries automatically and display them for confirmation. Please click on "edit DNS records" on the next page.
- then please enter the payment details

3) Processing the Transfer

After getting the AUTH-ID and your other information, we will charge for the transfer. If this attempt succeeds, we will forward the transfer request to the registry. The registry in turn will notify your current (old) registrar.

Depending on the procedures of your current (old) registrar, he will ask you, the owner and/or admin-contact for verification by email or otherwise. Be cautious with the emails of your old registrar, some of them are confusing, some may look like SPAM. You may have to answer this properly, or the transfer request might be denied.
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain

4) Finishing the Transfer

After a maximum of 5 days, we will get informed by the registry whether the transfers succeeded or failed. You will be informed immediately after we get this notification. If the transfer succeeded, you can immediately use the domain.

In case something goes wrong, please do not hesitate to contact us (please chose topic 'transfer - move domain to Joker.com') or write to transfer@joker.com.

Please note: Using "Transfer Domain to Joker.com" you may also perform a “Bulk Transfer”, where you can submit a list of domains together with their respective AUTH-IDs.

Also available is an 'internal transfer' from one Joker.com customer to another.

Keywords: transfer, account, gaining transfer, AUTH-ID

Last update: 2019-12-17 10:17
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain
How much does a transfer cost?

Cost of Transfers

When a domain is transferred from another registrar to Joker.com, an additional one (1) year term will be added to this domain. If the transfer is successful, we will only charge for this one year renewal, without charging any additional transfer costs. Please keep in mind that this further year of registration will be added to your current domain term, so you will not lose any partial terms from your current registration!

Example:

If your domain is about to expire in 7 months when you transfer your domain to us, a successful transfer will cause your domain to expire in 1 year + 7 months = 19 months.

The fee is not refundable if a transfer fails due a reason not caused by Joker.com.

Exception:

Transferring your .eu, .de, .nl and .at domains to Joker.com will automatically extend the registration period to 12 months from the date the transfer completes. When your transfer completes, your domain expiration is extended by one (1) year from the transfer completion date and not from the current expiration date.

This means - if you have 3 months left on your domain, after the transfer you will have 1 year left, not 1 year and 3 months.

In case something goes wrong, please do not hesitate to contact us (please chose topic 'transfer - move domain to joker.com').

A transfer away from Joker.com to another registrar is free of charge, of course.
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain

Keywords: transfer,

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:42
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain
How long does it take to transfer a domain to Joker.com?

Duration of a Transfer

The request to initiate the transfer is submitted instantly to the registry in the event that:

- Joker.com did receive a valid AUTH-ID, and
- a payment has been made

When the losing registrar has been notified about the transfer by the registry, it may take additional 3-5 days for the losing registrar to react and process the transfer. This is not under Joker.com's control.

Overall, after a maximum of up to 6 days after the submission of the transfer request to the registry, Joker.com closes the transaction with either status 'successfully transferred' or 'failure'.

You always may check the status of the domain by using the 'Whois query for domains' on Joker.com - please just enter the domain name in question.

In case you have problems or additional questions, please contact us to solve the problem.

Keywords: transfer

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:29
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain
How can I make sure that the current registrar will allow the transfer of my domain?

Assisting a Transfer

Please check the documentation or FAQ of your current registrar regarding “Lock/Unlock”, “Transfer”, “AUTH-ID” or “domain password”.

Some registrars send mails to their customers and ask for confirmation for the transfer to Joker.com. Unfortunately some of these emails may look like SPAM.

Make sure to read them completely and to answer according the rules of the registrar in charge. Other registrars allow outgoing transfer only if the customer has opened a “transfer time window” before the registrar receives a transfer request from the registry.

In any case, for each domain which is to be transferred the AUTH-ID is needed, and each domain must not have the status “transfer lock”. Additionally, the domain must exist for at least 60 days.

Please feel free to contact us if you need help!

Keywords: transfer

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:30
Why can't you take my current name server (DNS) entries?

Name Server Records from external

Unfortunately, retrieving external nameserver records is not always possible.

Many nameserver providers do not allow so called "zone transfers" from their nameservers, due to security considerations.

In these cases, we are not able to provide you with an automated transfer of records, sorry.

Keywords: DNS, nameserver

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:32
I got the following error message - 'The current status didn't allow this operation (transfer)'. What does it mean?

Reasons for Transfer Failures

When you get a message like *The current status of "<domain name>" didn't allow this operation (transfer)*, this means the attempt to transfer this domain to Joker.com did fail.

According to [ICANN policies](https://www.icann.org), a transfer request does fail if at least one of the following situations occurs:

- the domain is **younger than 60 days** after the initial registration
- a **domain dispute** is pending ([UDRP](https://www.icann.org/en/udrp), [WIPO](https://www.wipo.int)
- the **current** owner/holder rejected the transfer
- a problem with your payment did occur - please check your receipt you got from Joker.com
- you already received the **final domain renewal notice** from your current/old registrar, and you did not renew with them. You can avoid this trouble by transferring in time, as you do not lose any term of your registration period by transferring to Joker.com. If the domain expiration date is too close, a transfer may be rejected.

Additionally, it could happen that the domain at the **current registrar still is in status "locked"** - then the domain has to be unlocked at your current registrar.
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain
How to transfer a domain from Joker.com to another registrar?

Transfer from Joker.com

The protection of a domain name ("domain locking") provides an additional layer of security against unauthorized domain manipulation. It also prevents from fraudulent transfers.

This feature keeps you safe from the bad actors and domain hijackers.

If you decide to transfer a domain from Joker.com to another registrar, all you need to do is to unlock your domain.

To unlock your domain, please visit 'My Domains', choose "Modify" and click on 'remove domain protection'.

After having unlocked your domain, the transfer might be initiated at the other/new registrar. The procedure for this differs from registrar to registrar.

Usually, you also will need the so-called 'AUTH-ID' at the other registrar.

To get the AUTH-ID of a Joker.com domain, please visit 'My Domains', choose 'Modify' and click on 'Request AUTH-ID'.

Any incoming request for transfer will result in a confirmation email, notifying the transfer to the domain owner (the individual who registered the domain).

After not more than 5 days, the transfer is acknowledged, if you did not explicitly disagree to this transfer.

Disagreement can be expressed through a reply to the confirmation email above, or through clicking a link contained in this email. This email also includes the exact date, at which the transfer will be acknowledged.
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain

Please note:

If the domain is unprotected (unlocked), any incoming request for a transfer will be acknowledged, if there is no response from your side (to explicitly disagree).

Because of this, we strongly recommend to leave your domains protected.

Keywords: transfer, account, loosing transfer, AUTH-ID

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:33
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain

How do I transfer my UK domain to Joker.com?

Transfer of UK Domains

The transfer of a .UK domain works like most other domains, but no AUTH-ID is required:

- please place an order for a UK transfer on our regular transfer page
- you do not need to enter an AUTH-ID
- then please initiate your transfer request with your current registrar as well, and request to release the domainname to the new TAG of our registrar, which is JOKER.
- we will add the domain to your Joker.com account as soon as Nominet (the .UK registry) notifies us that the domain has been released by the current registrar.

If you have trouble at your current registrar transferring your domain, you can also do so directly with Nominet. Alternatively, we will be also happy to help.

Keywords: transfer, uk, tag holder

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:36
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain
How do I transfer my UK domain away from Joker.com to another registrar?

Transfer away a UK Domain

Please send an email to transfer@joker.com and provide us the TAG for your new UK Registrar.

You will have to request this information from your new UK Registrar.

Keywords: transfer, uk, tag holder

Last update: 2018-11-14 13:42
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain

If my domain expires during a domain transfer, will the transfer still be completed?

Domain expires during a Transfer

If your domain transfer was initiated before the expiration date, the transfer can still be completed. Most domain registrars will let the domain transfer continue if the domain has expired before the transfer has been completed.

There are a few registrars that will manually deny the transfer after the domain has expired. If this worries you, you should contact your previous domain registrar, and ask them if they will still let the domain transfer continue since the transfer was initiated before the domain expired.

When in doubt, you should renew a domain before the transfer. You are always welcome to ask our support or transfer@joker.com for assistance.

Please be aware that a domain transfer does not start right after you submit a domain transfer order to us. A domain transfer starts after the transfer has been authorized. You will receive a “Transfer Initiated” email from us when that happens.

Keywords: transfer, authorization,

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:37
1.5 Change of Registrar = Transfer of a Domain
How to Change the Owner of a Domain?

Change of Owner

If you register a domain with Joker.com, you are the 'owner' of this domain, in the sense that this domain will be added to your domain portfolio, and you always have full control over this domain.

Your role then represents that of the Joker.com "account holder". As of 2016-12-01, this role is also regarded as the "Designated Agent" of a domain (DA). This has been introduced in the ICANN Change of Registrant policy (COR).

The responsibilities of a DA are regulated within Joker.com's Terms & Conditions specifically by sections 5b),g),h) and 14b) and d). The definition of the concept of a DA is additionally defined in addendum 1) in the T&C.

There is also a contact named as 'registrant', which defines the official identity of the domain owner according to ICANN and/or Registry requirements.

As with all registrant data, you are enabled to maintain the registrant using the Joker.com domain management.

Please note:

- as of 2016-12-01, the change of a registrant (COR, owner change) of a generic top level domain requires an extended procedure introduced by ICANN:
  - in general, the prior registrant and the new registrant have to confirm the change
  - for this, emails will be sent to both, which contain coded links to acknowledge the transaction
  - the designated agent (DA) is also permitted to decide upon this (pls. see above)
  - before the process is started, the initiator also has the option to not apply a 60 day transfer lock after the change of registrant. Otherwise, this lock will be applied by default
  - for Resellers, we do provide some extended IRTP-C options and tools to handle COR and secure keys
  - the full policy can be found here

- You are obliged to enter valid and true address and identity information for Whois data. This is a requirement of all domain registries
1.6 Change of Owner

In case you want to assign a domain to another person (in the sense of moving a domain into another Joker.com user’s portfolio), please visit Joker.com and choose Domain - Change ownership or permissions.

You will also find more information about 'roles', 'permissions' and 'assignments' here.

In case you want to claim ownership of a domain for yourself, please also visit the section Domain - Change ownership or permissions.

Keywords: modify domain, owner change, whois change, COR, change of registrant, IRTP-C

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:37
1.6 Change of Owner
What is an 'UDRP' Procedure?

**UDRP Procedures**

UDRP means *Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy* and is a policy which is applied to all ICANN domains, and is also adopted by many other domain types (ccTLDs). You will find detailed explanations on [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org) as well.

When registering a domain, you have to accept this policy in order to purchase a domain. This is included in our Terms & Conditions, section 11).

The UDRP process deals with *domain ownership complaints*. In case the arbitrator decides that a domain is to be transferred to the *complainant*, this transfer must be *initiated by the complainant*, who became the *new owner*.

In case you as the complainant have been awarded the domain after a UDRP decision, please follow these steps to get access to the domain:

- please create a Joker.com account, if not already available; this is free of charge, and ensures the fastest handling
- please provide us with the *customer id* of this account (please send it to udrp@joker.com)
- we will then immediately transfer the domain into your Joker.com account

Please note:

The domain will be **blocked for changes** (status 'freeze') for the duration of the UDRP procedure. After the execution of the UDRP decision, the domain will be set to status *normal* again.
1.6 Change of Owner

Keywords: UDRP, ICANN, owner-change

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:39
1.6 Change of Owner
Verification of Registrant's Email Address

Email Address Verification

please find this topic here:  What about 'Whois Accuracy'?

Keywords: accuracy, email-verification, whois-validation

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:53
1.6 Change of Owner
How to delete a domain?

Deletion of a Domain

To delete a domain, please

- login at Joker.com
- visit 'My Domains', and choose 'Delete' from the 'hamburger menu' on the right, at the relevant domain

- a verification email will be sent to your email address - you have to acknowledge the deletion
- a deletion is free of charge

Please note: Most domain names are not immediately available after a deletion. They usually enter a kind of "cool down phase" determined by the domain's registry. Here you find more information regarding the Redemption Grace Period, and a domain name's life cycle.

Keywords: delete, account

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:54
1.7 Deletion of a Domain
How to renew a domain?

Renew a Domain

Renewing a domain means, adding years to the lifetime of a domain.

You can usually choose to add **from 1 to 10 years**, which depends on the type of domain (TLD).

The lifetime will be **added** to the expiration date, i.e. if you renew before the expiration date, you will not lose the remaining term.

Other options like "Domain Privacy" can also be maintained in the **renewal section** on Joker.com.

In order to renew a domain, please visit Joker.com 'Renew a Domain'.

Keywords: renewal, renew, simple renewal

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:55
1.8 Renewals
When Notifications are sent

Notifications sent as Renewal Reminders

The domain owner (the Joker.com account which was used to register the domain) will get notifications by email before a domain expires, and after a domain has expired.

- 8 weeks
- 4 weeks
- 10 days
- 2 days

This scheme follows the requirements set by ICANN's 'Expired Registration Recovery Policy (ERRP)'.

Additionally, if there is an 'Admin' or 'Billing' role assigned to this domain, those roles also get notifications

- 4 weeks
1.8 Renewals

- 2 weeks

before a domain expires.

You can find out more about 'roles' and 'permissions' [here](#).

Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP

Last update: 2018-11-16 11:15
1.8 Renewals
Who is able to renew a domain?

Authorization to Renew a Domain

Domains can be renewed by the owner of a domain (the individual who registered the domain), using the regular renewal procedure.

Before the expiration of a domain, several notifications are sent - here you find the information of where and when these renewal reminders are sent.

In case there are roles assigned to this domain, the 'Admin' and/or the 'Billing' role are also enabled to renew a domain.

Please find out more about 'roles' and 'permissions' here.

In an emergency, e.g. when no authorized person is available, we also provide a 'Simple Renewal' procedure.

This allows anyone to renew a domain, but without being able to change any other aspect of the domain, and without earning any additional rights or permissions for this domain.

Keywords: renewal, renew, simple renewal

Last update: 2018-11-16 13:20
Simple Renewal

In case you have difficulties to renew a domain - e.g. because you have issues with your login account, or your designated administrator missed to renew it for you - you are always able to renew a domain for one year by using Simple Renewal.

You not even need to be logged in, you just have to provide the domain name.

The domain will be extended for one year, no other data, permissions, claims or other aspects of this domain will be changed by this renewal.

Keywords: renewal, renew, simple renewal

Last update: 2018-11-16 13:58
1.8 Renewals
Auto Renewal

Automatic Domain Renewal

Note: This is currently available for Resellers only

If activated, all domains marked as "to be autorenewed" by you will be automatically renewed when due to expire.

You will still get the usual renewal reminders - which additionally contain the autorenew status.

Please find the complete schedule of renewal notices here.

Additionally, 2 special autorenew messages are sent 4 and 2 weeks before expiration.

The actual renewal will happen 7 (seven) days before expiration of the given domain. This can be configured in your Joker.com user profile.

You can add or remove domains from autorenewal at any time, and you are also able to set the default for new registrations for auto renewal within 'My Profile'.

Important: If not already done, you have to enable 'auto renewal' in 'My Profile' before the flagged domains actually will be autorenewed. Domains in status "expired" (grace period) can not be included in autorenewal, they have to be renewed manually.

Notifications will also be sent before and after an automatic renewal - so you are always up to date!

Autorenew can be configured at these places:

- General default and time of renewal
- 'My Domains'
- Renew Section
1.8 Renewals

Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP

Last update: 2018-11-16 14:17
1.8 Renewals
My domain expired! Can I still renew it?

Grace Periods for Expired Domains

Most domains can still be renewed within up to 30 days (maximum) after the expiration date. As a courtesy, we keep the domain for this grace period, but it will not be usable because of the "expired"-status.

However, this is depending on the type of domain, not all registries allow for post-expiration-renewal.

Please note: You can always use the "Simple Renewal" procedure to renew a domain, also in case the regular renewal is not possible at that moment for you!

After the mentioned grace period, the domain will be deleted automatically (most domains will then automatically enter the Redemption Grace Period (RGP)).

Once a domain has entered the RGP, a renewal still is possible, but then this is no longer a regular 'renewal', but a 'restore'. There are additional fees associated with this, you will find them in the price list.

To renew a domain, please visit 'Renew a Domain' in menu "Domains".

Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP, RGP

Last update: 2018-11-16 17:04
1.8 Renewals

Why does my domain not work anymore?

Domain stopped working

The most common reason for this is, that the domain did expire. According to the ERRP regulation by ICANN, as a last reminder, we do have to set the domain into status 'inactive' when it expired.

You still can renew this domain with regular renewal, and standard pricing.

In case you missed all the renewal reminders which we did send before expiration, please check the correctness of the email adresses of your Joker.com account, and in the domain data

Please check the domain status in 'My Domains', or by using the 'Whois Search' on Joker.com.

In case you see the nameserver 'not-renewed.joker.com' associated with your domain name, you should renew as soon as possible. For most domain types, Joker.com adds an additional grace period of up to 30 days to allow for renewal of the domain.

To renew a domain, please visit 'Renew a Domain' in menu 'Domains'.

If your domain already had expired, and you have requested a renewal afterwards, the domain will be restored automatically.

However, since the restore may take a few hours, you may also re-enter your name servers instantly in 'My Domains'

Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP, RGP
1.8 Renewals

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:56
1.8 Renewals

Why did I get a renewal notice/invoice from another registrar?

Fake Renewal Offers

Some other parties do send renewal announcements for domains which are not registered through them to domain holders, often with bogus and overpriced renewal rates, sometimes also with non-obvious transfer attempts.

You will find Examples and more details on how these scams are intended to work here:

- [ICANN on Domain Scams](#)
- [About fake "Renewal Reminders"](#)

Please disregard any such offer or notice which is not from Joker.com, or your responsible provider!

Unfortunately, there is not much we can do about this, since these parties usually are not within practical legislation.

But please report this to [ICANN](#).

If you get such a notice, please visit [Joker.com](#) to check your domain's status before following any other "renewal procedure".
1.8 Renewals
Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP, RGP, fake notice

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:58
1.8 Renewals

What is a 'Redemption Grace Period' (RGP)?

The Redemption Grace Period (RGP)

Most gTLD domains - this means domains under ICANN regulation - do know a special status: Redemption Grace Period, often referred to as "RGP".

What does this mean?
A domain usually will be deleted for two reasons:

- explicit request from the customer
- domain is not renewed and therefore has expired

A domain will not be deleted immediately from the database of the registry. Instead, for up to 30 days following the deletion, the domain can not be registered again, but the registrar responsible for the domain has the option to "reanimate" (restore) the domain again on behalf of the registrant.

This option is intended to salvage rather rare cases of renewal problems, before the final deletion of a domain.

Important: Please note that Joker.com does additionally add a grace period of up to 30 days for expired domains. This means, that for regular expired domains, the 30 days of the "Redemption Grace Period" will start after the 30 days of Joker.com's grace period.

This is also depends on the type of domain, and the registry operating the domain.

A domain name which is in Redemption still can be restored ("re-registered"), using either the Redemption Restore Procedure to restore your domain, or by browsing the pool of all available domains in RGP.

Since most registries define this to be a special procedure, this usually also has a different price tag.
1.8 Renewals

The pricing differs depending on the type of domain, please have a look into the price list.

Please also note: After a successful restore of a domain name from RGP, a transfer to another registrar is not possible for another 30 days.

After 30 days in RGP, the status of the domain will change to "pending delete" for 5 days. During these 5 days, a restore is not possible any more.

On the 6th day after the deletion, the domain is available to be registered again.

To provide fair conditions for all, the exact time for when a new registration is possible is randomly chosen.

Please find out more about a domain's life cycle.

However, please note that before Joker.com deletes a domain, the responsible contacts of this domain will be notified several times by email. Please find the exact scheme of notifications in ERRP - Expired Registration Recovery Policy.

Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP, RGP

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:59
1.8 Renewals
How do I use name service (DNS) or URL forwarding at Joker.com?

Joker.com Name Service

To add DNS records to your domain, or add email- and URL forwarding, please visit "My Domains", and choose "DNS" at the respective domain. There you will also find the Dynamic DNS (DynDNS) options, and the option to enable DNSSEC Support.

In case the "DNS" function is not accessible, the reason for this is one of these:

- your domain does not use the free "Joker.com Name Service". This is required to make use of the Joker.com DNS editor. Please check your domain in 'My Domains' -> 'Modify', what name service is chosen for your domain. You can change this there as well.

- your domain is in status "hold" - this means, it is currently not operational. Common reasons for this are "domain is expired", or "domain is under a dispute".

Switching to Joker.com Name Service is easy (and free): Visit "My Domains", and choose "Modify".

In section "Name servers", click on the edit icon , and choose 'switch to Joker.com name service'.

Please find some more detail here: How to create a name server(-record)?

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding
1.9 Nameservice

Last update: 2019-12-17 10:39
1.9 Nameservice
How to configure name servers?

DNS - Name Servers

Every domain needs at least two (2) nameservers associated.

You are free to choose whatever name service you want. Included in the Joker.com domain fee is the free Joker.com name service. This is set as default; so in case you did not change this explicitly during your order, you will have the Joker.com name servers configured.

If you have a look at your domain’s configuration in "Modify Domain", you will then find something like this in section "name servers":

- a.ns.joker.com
- b.ns.joker.com
- c.ns.joker.com

You can change this to your own name servers. If those do already exist, they simply have to be registered with your domain, using "Modify Domain".

If you want to create your own, new name servers, please have a look at "How to create a name server(-record)" in this FAQ.

If you want to add or edit name server records (URL-forwarding, Email-forwarding, MX-records etc.), please click on "DNS" "My Domains".

Please Note: The URL- and email forwarding functions will only work with Joker.com name servers, for technical reasons.
1.9 Nameservice
1.9 Nameservice

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:00
What is a name service (DNS)?

DNS - Domain Name System

The domain name service (DNS) provided by Joker.com, your internet provider or your webhosting company, which is essential if you want to actually use your domain. It is included in all Joker.com domains.

The name service makes your domain "work" in such a way, that your web site can be accessed, and emails to you are routed correctly into your inbox. The DNS is responsible to "translate" your domain name into an IP address, which is the resource used by the networks.

Please find more information in chapter 1.9 Nameservice or also at Wikipedia.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:02
1.9 Nameservice

What types of DNS records are supported by Joker.com?

List of DNS Records supported by the free Joker.com Nameservice

Overview of supported records and short explanations:

**URL Forwarding:**

Redirects your domain to an external web site (URL). Please also see [How to use the web/URL forwarding feature of Joker.com?](#)

**Email Forwarding:**

Creates email addresses for your domain. Emails are forwarded to your existing external mail account. Please also see [How to configure Email forwarding?](#)

**A Record:**

Binds your domain or hosts within the domain with an IP address. Allows to create e.g. 'www.your-domain.com" pointing to an external IP address

**DYNA Record:**

Part of the [Dynamic DNS Service](#) - binds 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. [Dynamic DNS (DynDNS)](#) must be enabled for your domain.

**MX Record:**

Defines which email server is responsible for accepting emails for your domain. Please also see here [MX records](#).
1.9 Nameservice

AAAA Record:
Binds your domain or host within the domain with an IPv6 address.

DYNAAAA Record:
Part of the Dynamic DNS Service - binds 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. Dynamic DNS (DynDNS) must be enabled for your domain.

CNAME Record:
Maps your domain- or host name another domain- or hostname. This is an easy way to define a single host with an A record (your-domain.com pointing to IP) and create aliases for 'www.your-domain.com' and 'blog.your-domain.com'. Please also see here CNAME records.

SPF Record:
Sender Policy Framework - used to detect email spoofing to prevent SPAM. There are several free online SPF record creators available, e.g. here.

TXT Record:
Creates a TXT record to handle the implementation of several specific tasks. This can also be used to request Let's Encrypt SSL certificates. Please also see here TXT records.

SRV Record:
Specifies the location of the server(s) for a specific protocol and domain. Please also see here SRV records.

NAPTR Record:
Specifies a regular expression-based rewrite rule that, when applied to an existing string, will produce a new domain label or URI. Please also see here NAPTR records.

NS Record:
1.9 Nameservice

Specifies a responsible nameserver for a domain or subdomain. Please also see here [NS records](#).

**CAA Record:**

Lets you specify which Certification Authority (CA) is allowed to issue SSL certificates for your domain or hostname. Please also see here [CAA records](#).

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-19 15:38
1.9 Nameservice
What is the difference between a 'ns resource record' and a 'ns record'?

Name Server Resource Record

The name server resource record (or glue record) describes the IP address of a name server associated with a (your) domain. This allows to "find" the name server first.

Use 'Create/Change Nameservers' at 'My Domains' to create such records.

The contents of the name server or the "name server records" describe the services you offer, and the corresponding names and ip addresses for these services (e.g. 'www.my-sample-domain.com' has the ip address '192.168.1.1').

In case you chose Joker.com as your free name service provider, please click on 'DNS' at 'My Domains' to find all usable types of records.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:03
1.9 Nameservice
How to create a name server (-record)?

Create Name Servers and Records

If you do not want to use the free Joker.com name service, but a **custom name server**, you first have to "register" it. For this, please

1. visit "My Domains", choose the domain to add a nameserver to
2. click on 'Modify', and then the edit icon on section "Nameservers"
3. click on "register NS"

To **add non-Joker.com name servers to a domain**, please

1. visit "My Domains", choose the domain to add a nameserver to
2. click on 'Modify', and then the edit icon on section "Nameservers"
3. click on "Use custom nameservers"

To **add IP addresses, URL- or EMail-forwardings** or other DNS records to your **non-Joker.com external name servers**, please

- check what tools the **provider of your external name server** does provide

To **add IP addresses or other DNS records to Joker.com name servers**, please

- visit "My Domains"
- click on "DNS" of the relevant domain
- find more about [types of DNS records at Joker.com](#) and [how to configure name servers](#)
1.9 Nameservice

*Please note:* Creating name servers (e.g. registering a hostname with an ip address to define a name server) does only work with Joker.com, if the domain used for these name servers also is a Joker.com domain.

**This is a technical/registry-based limitation.**

If a domain from another registrar should be used, only this other registrar is able to register the name servers with the registry.

Of course, just using external, **already existing** nameservers with any Joker.com domain is fine.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:03
1.9 Nameservice

Who can modify a name server resource record?

Name Server Records

Only the owner of the ns object (the Joker.com-account which created the name server) will be able to make modifications.

Additionally, you may assign the role 'DNS-Admin' to another user, to delegate name server maintenance.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-19 18:02
1.9 Nameservice

Who can modify name server records?

Name Server Records

If Joker.com is providing the nameservice, the owner of a domain (the Joker.com-account which registered the domain) is able to add nameserver records like IP addresses, URL- or email forwarding entries and similar.

Additionally, this owner may assign 'roles' to other Joker.com accounts - the roles 'Admin' and 'DNS-Admin' then also are enabled to enter or modify this sort of data. This can be used to delegate the DNS administration to another Joker.com-User.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-20 10:36
Name Server Resource Record

Only the IP address of the nameserver may be changed. If the IP address is already in use by another record, it will fail. You will be notified by email about this. In this case, you may just use the nameserver which has been already assigned the intended IP address.

To change the name, please create a new name server record. If the name or the IP number of this name server record is already in use by another NS, it will also fail; you will get an error message by mail.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:05
1.9 Nameservice
How do I change my name servers?

Change of Name Servers

To change the name servers associated with a domain, please

- log in at Joker.com and visit 'My Domains', selecting 'Modify' with the domain you want to change
- click on edit symbol 🖊 to add your own name servers, or to chose "Joker.com name service"

The change should be visible in Joker-DNS after at most 45 minutes. The old data may linger in some external DNS caches for up to 86400 seconds = 1 day.

If you have chosen "Joker.com nameservice", you now may add name server entries (records) to your domain, including URL forwarding rules, email addresses or hostname records by visiting 'DNS' in "My Domains".

To edit an existing name server or add a new one, visit My Joker -> My Nameservers and either click on 'create new name server' to create a new name server or click 'change' next to the nameserver you want to change. You will then be able to edit the DNS name and IP addresses of your nameserver.

If you have assigned your own external name servers, you have to use the tools provided by your DNS provider to add DNS records.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-20 10:47
1.9 Nameservice

How do I configure the Joker.com name servers (adding entries)?

Joker.com Name Service - adding Records

To add DNS records, URL- and Email forwards, you have to log into Joker.com and visit 'My Domains' in menu 'Domains'. Please click on "DNS" at the domain you want to add records to.

Please chose your desired type of record - click on "+ New", and select your type.

A detailed help is available within the form for each of the selected record type. Click on "?" for this.

Please do not forget to press "Save changes" after you have done all your edits.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:47
1.9 Nameservice

How to use the Web/URL forwarding feature of Joker.com?

Web- and URL Forwarding

Please visit: How do I configure the Joker.com nameservers?

Keywords: webforwarding nameservers

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:05
1.9 Nameservice

How to configure a nameserver for a .de domain?

.DE-Domains and Name Servers

In case you want to use your own/external name servers for your .DE-domains instead of the standard name servers from Joker.com, you have to make sure that these name servers are compliant with the requirements set by the DENIC.

Requests to register or update .de domains are handled by a robot doing the following checks on registry side:

- are all name servers given in the request reachable?
- are they authoritative?
- do their answers contain the "authoritative answer" (AA) bit and do they know about the other authoritative name servers?
- are all authoritative name servers given in the request?
- are values in the SOA records in the ranges required by the DENIC?
- are the SOA values identical for all name servers?
- do at least two of the three name servers differ in the first three bytes of the IP (v4) address?

Keywords: nameserver configuration .de domain

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:06
1.9 Nameservice
What are SOA records, and what are the requirements for .DE-domains?

Name Server: SOA Records

SOA stands for “Start of Authority”.

A SOA record is the part of a DNS zone containing the email of the responsible person of the zone, and various synchronization parameters used by the different name servers of the zone.

Requests to register or update .DE domains must contain SOA values in the following ranges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOA-Record</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>serial recommended format</td>
<td>YYYYMMDDnn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>[10000 ... 86400]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retry</td>
<td>[1800 ... 28800]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expire</td>
<td>[604800 ... 3600000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttl</td>
<td>[180 ... 345600]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keywords: SOA record DENIC requirements

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:07
1.9 Nameservice
What is Dynamic DNS (DynDNS)?

Dynamic DNS (DynDNS)

Dynamic DNS (DynDNS) is a system which allows the domain name data held in a nameserver to be updated in real time. The most common use for this is in allowing an Internet domain name to be assigned to a computer with a varying (dynamic) IP address. This makes it possible for other sites on the Internet to establish connections to the machine without needing to track the IP address themselves. A common use is for running server software on a computer that has a dynamic IP address, as is the case with many consumer Internet service providers.

To use Dynamic DNS records with Joker.com, you have to create at least one Dynamic DNS record. Additionally, the Dynamic DNS feature has to be activated.

This can be done by visiting 'DNS' in 'My Domains' in menu 'Domains'.

After this, you have to configure your (DSL-) router or your Dynamic DNS software on your computer.

Currently, there is a limit of 20 records per domain. The nameserver records have a TTL (time to live - defines the latency before changes become visible) of 60 seconds.

Please note: The "username" and "password" referred to in this section are not identical with your standard Joker.com credentials. Instead, you will be provided with special credentials when you create your DynDNS entry, which are only valid for those entries with the...
1.9 Nameservice

specific domain.

Examples

Hardware Devices / Routers

A hardware device like a DSL router often is able to handle Dynamic DNS itself. As an example, this is the corresponding section of a Fritz!Box DSL router:
In the menu (web ui), you have to chose "Preferences" => "Internet" => "Dynamic DNS".
You have to enable "Dynamic DNS" with the checkbox. Then please choose "**Custom** as Dynamic DNS Provider.
The input fields then have to be filled like this

Update-URL: https://svc.joker.com/nic/update?username=<username>&password=<pass>&myip=<ipaddr>&hostname=<domain>
Domain name: <enter your Joker.com Dynamic DNS record (Domain name) here>
Username: <enter the username you got at Joker.com's DNS management for this domain>
Password: <enter the password you got at Joker.com's DNS management for this domain>
Note: SSL is not supported by all devices, especially older ones need to use: http://svc.joker.com/nic/update?...

Please note: The parameter 'myip' is optional; if not provided, the originating IP address is used automatically.

Sample:

Update-URL:
Domain name: www.yourdomain.com
Username: 156ba6fa7f93bfd7
Password: 5bc123a7100ef6a2
1.9 Nameservice

Or using as direct URL:

**Update-URL:**  https://svc.joker.com/nic/update?username=156ba6fa7f93bfd7 &password=5bc123a7100ef6a2&hostname=www.yourdomain.com

To check your current IP address, please use this URL:

**https://svc.joker.com/nic/checkip**

Some Dynamic DNS software clients do need this URL.

**Software Clients**

**Windows**

A simple and popular free DynDNS updater for Windows is ddclient. The installation creates a section "ddclient" in the Windows start menu. After the installation - during which you **might enter any data** - please copy the following text as "ddclient.conf" into the directory where "ddclient" was installed. In the windows start menu you can also use the entry "Open ddclient.conf in notepad" by right-clicking on "Run as administrator".
Please replace the placeholders with your entries beforehand:

```
# ddclient.conf
#
```
1.9 Nameservice

daemon=5m
use=web
web=svc.joker.com/nic/checkip
server=svc.joker.com/nic/update?
protocol=dyndns2
login=USERNAME
password=PASSWORD
host=WWW.YOURDOMAIN.COM
ssl=yes

USERNAME = the DynDNS-"Username" in the DynDNS-section at Joker.com

PASSWORD = the DynDNS-"Password"

YOUR.DOMAIN.COM = Your desired hostname - which you should have previously created under "DynA" in the DynDNS section on Joker.com. When creating, there you may enter any IP like "192.168.0.1". You will later know whether your DynDNS client is working or not by checking if this IP changes to your dynamic one.
In this example above you would create the entry "www" under "DynA" for your domain "yourdomain.com".

After you have created the file ddclient.conf or copied it into the program directory, call the entry "start ddclient console" in the Windows start menu. A window will open and after a short time you should see messages indicating a successful IP change. Otherwise, please check whether your details (username, password, host or domain name) are correct, and also whether the URL for determining your own IP works for you in the browser (".../checkip/").

If this test was successful, you can close the window and then call "start ddclient service" in the start menu with administrator rights (right mouse button, "run as administrator").
This will run ddclient in the background.

Another common Windows client is the "DynDNS Updater" from Kana Solution. A suitable profile can be downloaded as an attachment below this article.

Linux
1.9 Nameservice

Free DynDNS-client für Linux:

- ddclient - ddclient.sf.net

Hints for ddclient

- please use the config file ddclient.conf for the windows version provided above, it works the same
- protocol is also "dyndns2"
- please check on the Linux commandline, that you have access to the DynDNS service:
  - wget https://svc.joker.com/nic/checkip

Apple MacOS

Free DynDNS-Client for MacOS

- ddclient (s. Windows & Linux) Installation preferably via HomeBrew:
  1. open Mac Terminal App
  2. ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)" < /dev/null 2> /dev/null
  3. If you are asked for a password, enter the password of your user account.
  4. brew install ddclient

A (paid) dynamic DNS client for MacOS with native Joker.com support is "IP Monitor" from Appquarter.com.

It is also available from the Mac Appstore.
1.9 Nameservice

Keywords: Dynamic DNS, DynDNS, Nameserver, Nameservice

Last update: 2019-10-02 11:35
1.9 Nameservice
Step-By-Step: How To use DNSSEC with a Joker.com Domain and a DNS Hosting Provider

Step-By-Step: How To use DNSSEC with a Joker.com Domain and a DNS Hosting Provider

This is about:

- you want to use DNSSEC with domains from Joker.com
- you are using an external name service, like from a service provider, or your own

(please note: Joker.com does also provide DNSSEC with the regular Joker.com name service, free of charge! Please find more details at DNSSEC Support)

To make this work, the domain has to be "linked" to the external name service:

1. Set up the DNS zone and records at the DNS hosting provider

Each DNS hosting provider has its own web interface and system for adding records.

Here you have to create the zone records you need, like A records to add IPv4 addresses to a host name.

2. Still at the DNS hosting provider,

sign the domain with DNSSEC. This of course requires, that your DNS provider does support DNSSEC.

The end result is that you have a signed domain with a DS record. You will need this information (DS record) later at Joker.com.

3. At Joker.com,
1.9 Nameservice

change the name server records for the domain to point to the name servers of the DNS hosting provider:

- visit Joker.com, "My domains"
- click on "Modify" for the domain you want to have DNSSEC
- click on 'EDIT' at section 'Nameservers' to edit these
- click on "Use custom name servers"

It should look like this now:

![Nameserver settings for the domain](image)

This change may take some time to propagate through the larger DNS infrastructure. Until the name server change has fully propagated, people may still see DNS records coming from the previous name servers.

At this point you have a domain signed with DNSSEC at the DNS hosting provider, and you have changed the records at Joker.com to point to the name servers of the DNS hosting provider.

Almost done!

If you now run your domain through the DNSSEC analyzer tool, you will still see a problem: "No DS records found"

This means, you still have to create a so called Delegation Signer (DS) record at Joker.com.
1.9 Nameservice

4. Create DS record at Joker.com

- again, visit Joker.com, "My domains"
- You will now find your name servers listed, and a DNSSEC section:

![Nameserver screenshot]

- click on ' ' at section DNSSEC
- it will then look like this - please check if the information corresponds with what you got in step 2) above:
Secure DNS (DNSSEC)

Change or create DNSSEC settings to be used for the domain. You can enter up to 6 DNSSEC record sets.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alg: 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>digest: AFE249392848D0458B3967BA1EE9BDEA6C3ECB43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digest type: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keytag: 38698</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(please find more information here: https://www.internetsociety.org/deploy360/dnssec/)

Record 1:

alg:

5

digest:

AFE249392848D0458B3967BA1EE9BDEA6C3ECB43

digest type:

1

keytag:

17352

more>

< back delete all save
Press "save", and you are done - DNSSEC is enabled on your domain.

5. Finally, verify that DNSSEC works

using a tool such as Verisign Labs' DNSSEC Analyzer. It should show nice green check marks now - but please keep in mind, that your changes will take some time until they become active.

Having followed these steps, you have DNSSEC working on a domain registered with Joker.com, using name servers from an external name service provider.

Meanwhile there is good news: You now also are able to use DNSSEC with the regular Joker.com name servers as well, free of charge! This of course is probably much simpler for you, since you do not have to maintain external name server records, and you can make use of DNSSEC fully integrated into Joker.com's web portal.

Keywords: dnssec, domain-modify, nameserver, nameservcie

Last update: 2019-11-19 10:59
1.9 Nameservice
What is 'Email Forwarding'?

Email Forwarding

This is a service provided by Joker.com, which allows you to **create email addresses for a domain**, and to forward incoming emails for those addresses to an **existing external mail account**.

This means: You could have

- info@yourdomain.com
- john@yourdomain.com
- *@yourdomain.com
- ...

being forwarded to your email account at your ISP or email provider like Gmail, Yahoo or others.

Please be aware that:

- email forwarding - like URL forwarding - presumes, that the domain in question uses free 'Joker.com nameservice' (which is the default; see also [How to configure nameservers?](#), [How do I change my nameservers?](#))
-Domains with foreign nameservice cannot use Joker.com email forwarding.Switching to 'Joker nameservice' can be easily done in 'My Domains' choosing 'Modify' with the domain you want to change.
- in 'My Domains', visit 'DNS' to add or modify email addresses for your domains
- activating 'email forwarding' will automatically delete current 'MX' records. This is due to technical reasons and cannot be avoided, so you could either let Joker.com handle your email, or a foreign mailservr.

- It is also possible to create 'catch all'-addresses: If you enter '*' instead of 'your_name' as 'Email Address', all emails **not matching any other address you created** will go to the '*' entry.
- Additionally, a special account 'postmaster' does exist, which can be modified, but not deleted.
- You also find an option to "block" certain addresses, which, when activated, will delete all incoming emails to this address.
1.10 Email Forwarding

For the amount of email addresses per domain, we do not police strict limits. Instead, we apply a fair-use-policy.

As long as we do not observe significant system impacts by either excessive amount of emails sent or addresses created, there will be no restrictions.

'Excessive' here means significantly above average, and “system impact” means significant interference of the general system and/or other users.

Current limits are:

- 25MB as max. size of a single mail
- 400 mails per day per address

Important: A newly created email address (or a changed target address) has to be activated by answering the 'activation email' being sent to the 'Target Email-Address' (click on the link within this email).

Keywords: email-forwarding, email addresses, DNS

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:09
1.10 Email Forwarding
How to configure Email forwarding?

Add or modify Email Forwarding

To add or modify email forwardings,

- please visit 'My Domains', and choose 'DNS' at the domain you want to add email addresses to
- click on "+ New", and select type "Email Address"
- you will find more instructions and examples there

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-21 16:35
SPAM Filtering for Email Forwards

All email forwards are automatically scanned for SPAM.

Emails classified as spam or malware will be blocked.

Keywords: SPAM mailforwarding configuration spam-filter

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:10
Changing Email forwards

please visit [Who can make changes to nameserver content?](#)

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-21 16:45
URL Forwarding

This is a service provided by Joker.com, which allows to direct all **HTTP (web) requests** for a domain (or subdomain) registered with Joker.com to the **webspace** of a different, externally hosted domain, e.g. the webspace which is usually included in Internet provider contracts.

This feature enables you to access e.g. 'http://www.[your-domain].com', with the real content residing at 'http://www.[your-internet-service-provider].com/[your Account]'.

The redirection is of type 'HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently'.

You can use a standard redirection, or a so-called "frame-based" redirection, which will keep the original domain name visible in your browser's location bar.

You are also able to provide your URL forwards with your own special title-, meta- or HTTP header tags.

To configure your URL forwarding, please visit the "DNS" menu in "My Domains" with the domain you want to add URL forwards to, click on "+ New" and select **URL-Forwarding** as Record-Type.

Please also consider [How to create a name server (-record)]?

**Keywords:** URL-Forwarding, forwarding, HTTP redirects, DNS

**Last update:** 2018-11-22 11:22
1.11 URL/Web Forward and -Redirect
How do I configure URL-Forwarding?

Add or modify URL-Forwarding

Please follow to What is URL Forwarding (Web Forwarding)?

Keywords: URL-Forwarding, forwarding, DNS, HTTP redirect

Last update: 2018-11-22 11:25
Changing URL Forwards

please see  Who can modify name server records?

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-22 11:21
1.11 URL/Web Forward and -Redirect

How to make my domain name visible in the browser's 'Location'-bar?

Frame-based URL Forwarding

Please visit the menu 'DNS' in 'My Domains' with the domain you want to add or modify an URL forward.

Now add a new record of type "URL-Forward", or click the "edit" symbol to change an existing one.

Click on "Options", and mark the checkbox 'keep the URL', if you want your original (sub-)domain ('www.your-domain.com') remaining visible in the browser's 'Location'-bar.

Please find more information in What is URL Forwarding (Web Forwarding)?

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:12
1.11 URL/Web Forward and -Redirect
What is a contact?

Domain Contact

please see [What are 'contacts'?](#)

Keywords: contact handle contact-handle email e-mail

Last update: 2018-11-22 11:58
**Whois Data Consistency**

The owner of a domain (the individual who registered the domain) is responsible for keeping the data of the whois contacts valid. The whois data is the information regarding a domain name which is published through the global "whois service" ("Search whois" on Joker.com).

The owner must make sure that the addresses (email and postal) are valid, and that notices sent to these addresses are read.

An invalid address in whois data can be a reason to cancel the domain. This is a policy of ICANN, most domain registries, and also part of Joker.com's Terms & Conditions.

In case we receive a complaint from an authoritative party (ICANN, Registry, local authorities) regarding a possible problem with the Whois data of a domain, we usually start a process to ask the owner of the domain to check, and if needed, correct the wrong Whois data accordingly.

In case the result of this process is a change of the registrant's Whois data, this change may be subject to a fee. Please check our price list for that.

Keywords: wrong contact owner-record

Last update: 2018-11-22 12:09
1.12 Domain Contacts
How to create or modify a contact?

Add or modify Domain Contacts

Please login to Joker.com using your login name and your password.

In menu 'My Joker', choose the item 'My Contacts'.

You will find all your contacts listed - please choose "Modify" to change any of them if needed.

To create a new contact, please use "Create new Contact" button on the top right.

Please note: A contact is a kind of 'template', consisting of an email, name and street address.

If you populate a domain with Whois data, you create such a contact (or choose an existing one), and assign this contact to a domain.

You are free to assign individual contacts to each domain, or use a single contact for more than one domain. In this case, it is important to know that in case you change such a contact afterwards, those changes will automatically apply to all domains which have been assigned to this contact.

A contact can be identified by its "contact-id", also known as 'handle'. Examples are "CCOM-12345" (.com domains) or "CODE-12345" (.de domains).

Please find out more in What are 'contacts'?

Keywords: grant, roles, contacts, permissions, Whois, privacy
1.12 Domain Contacts
Who can change my contacts?

Modify Domain Contacts

please see Who is able to make changes to a domain?

Keywords: grant, roles, contacts, permissions, Whois, privacy

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:13
1.12 Domain Contacts

How to change a contact (e.g. set a new email address)?

Modify Domain Contacts

Please see  How to create or modify a contact?

If it is the owner (registrant) of a domain, please see  How to Change the Owner of a Domain?

Keywords: grant, roles, contacts, permissions, Whois, privacy

Last update: 2018-11-22 12:36
Delete a Domain Contact

Contacts can only be deleted if they are not used with any other domain. Joker.com is automatically taking care of this, so it is safe to try to delete a 'supposed-to-be-unused' contact. If it is yet in use, it will not be deleted.

To delete a contact, please visit "My Contacts". You will get a list of all your contacts, searching is possible as well.

Please mark the items you want to delete using the checkbox, and click on "Delete all selected" below.

Please note, that modifying a contact which is linked to one of your domains is also possible by accessing 'Modify' in 'My Domains'.

Please also consider reading What are 'contacts'?

Keywords: grant, roles, contacts, permissions, Whois, privacy

Last update: 2018-11-22 12:39
1.12 Domain Contacts
Reseller related questions

Resellers

Please visit section Reseller Docs.

Keywords: reseller, registration, discount

Last update: 2018-11-22 11:57
1.13 Resellers
What means of payment does Joker.com offer?

Payments

Currently Joker.com does accept the following payment methods:

- Credit/debit cards
  - Mastercard/Eurocard
  - Visa
  - American Express
- PayPal
- ELV (Germany only, 'Lastschriftverfahren')
- Wire transfer (Reseller's account funding)

Keywords: payment, paypal, credit card, visa, master card, wire transfer, elv, sepa

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:14
1.14 Billing and Payment
What is 'Verified by Visa' or 'Mastercard Secure Code'?

Credit Card Security

Verified by Visa and Mastercard Secure Code are services introduced by the credit card industry, to protect credit card owners from unauthorized use of their cards. This works in such a way, that as a part of the payment procedure, an additional identification is requested, which usually is a password, oder a PIN No.

This is maintained by the bank, which issued the credit card, or the payment provider.

Joker.com does not have access to these credentials, and does not store such data in general.

Keywords: Credit Card, Validation, visa, master card

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:15
1.14 Billing and Payment
How to work with 'Verified by Visa' or 'Mastercard Secure'?

**Verified by Visa**

When you submit an order at Joker.com, your **credit card will be automatically checked** if it participates in the program [Verified by Visa](https://www.verifiedbyvisa.com) or [Mastercard Secure Code](https://www.mastercard.com/securescode). Please find information on how this works [here](https://www.verifiedbyvisa.com).

If your card is flagged for one of the security measures, a new window will show up.

If you have not yet activated your credit card, simply complete the authentication information requested by your card issuer and create a password. The authentication information could be your date of birth or social security number.

Then submit, and you're done.

**Please note:** This mechanism is provided by your card issuer (bank), we do not have any influence or insights on this.

**Disable 'Pop-Up Killers'**

Joker.com has implemented [Verified by Visa/Mastercard Secure Code](https://www.verifiedbyvisa.com) in such a way that your [Verified by Visa password/Mastercard Secure Code](https://www.mastercard.com/securescode) window will appear in a pop-up, or new browser window.

If you have software installed on your computer that automatically closes browser windows that are not generated by you, then this may also prevent your Verified by Visa password/Mastercard Secure Code window from appearing.
1.14 Billing and Payment

You will need to disable the pop-up killer software when you make purchases at participating online stores like Joker.com.

Sharing Credit Cards

Whether you and your family members share the same password, is determined by your Visa/Mastercard member bank.

Some member banks require everyone on your account to activate their individual card and to create a personal Verified by Visa password/Mastercard Secure ID. Other member banks activate the card for you, in this case, all account holders share the same password.

Please contact your issuing bank for details regarding this.

No Software installations needed

One of the advantages of Verified by Visa/Mastercard Secure Code is, that it can work with just about any PC with an Internet connection. There is no special software to install.

Once you activate your card, you simply shop as you usually do. Your credit card number is automatically recognized at checkout.

Be sure that Cookies and JavaScript are enabled, and that pop-up killers are disabled on your computer.
1.14 Billing and Payment
Problems with 'Verified by Visa' or 'Mastercard Secure'.

Problems with the Pop-up Window

The web site accessed in the popup window is not provided by Joker.com, but from your bank institution.

Sometimes there are temporary problems at the bank, and the user gets error messages or a blank window. In this case we can only advice you to contact your bank, explain the issue and try to re-order again later.

Joker.com does only charge once this popup application is terminated successfully, so there is no danger of double charging.

Other problems could be related to misfunctioning modules or non-standard configuration of your browser. In this case, please try to:

- disable popup blocking browser functionality (otherwise the popup window will not open)
- allow Javascript (otherwise the popup window will not open)
- allow cookies in your browser
- disable modules that probably change the behaviour of your browser (i.e. Firefox allows installation of extensions). Misfunctioning modules could lead to blank popup window or loading the Joker.com site inside the popup. You may also try to temporary disable your Antivirus software - they also may contain Popup blockers.

Keywords: Credit Card, Validation, visa, master card
Credits Card Limits

Only credit cards which are not participating in the Verified by Visa / Mastercard Secure security processes might be validated by Joker.com, in case certain limits are reached. Cards which take part in one of these security programs do not have to be validated, and do not have a special limit.

In case a validation is triggered, this will happen automatically. This has to be done only once, and after this, the limit is cleared.

Usually, the validation of non-VbV/MsC cards does not take more than 4 hours, if your credit card validation request has been submitted before 12.00 UTC.

Keywords: Credit Card, Validation, visa, master card

Last update: 2018-11-23 15:14
Common Problems

Frequent Payments

If you place a lot of separate orders on the same day, you may encounter problems, because the credit card company may assume double charges.

If you intend to order more than one domain, please try to order them at once, in as less separate payments as possible.

If you encounter such issues, please contact your bank resolve these.

Verified by Visa Problems

Please have a look at Problems with 'Verified by Visa' or 'Mastercard Secure'.

Keywords: payment, paypal, credit card, visa, master card, wire transfer, elv, sepa

Last update: 2018-11-23 14:20
1.14 Billing and Payment
I received an e-mail about "credit card validation"

Credits Card Limits

Please visit Credit Card limits

Keywords: Credit Card, Validation, visa, master card

Last update: 2018-11-23 14:05
Virtual Credit Cards

When you are asked to validate your credit card, we expect you to give us a proof of ownership. This is to prevent from fraud with unauthorized credit card numbers.

A copy of a document (contract, receipt etc.), showing that this is your own credit card (your name should be present as well as the credit card number) is acceptable.

You can either fax or upload that picture using the standard credit card confirmation process form.

**Please note:** This procedure has become largely superfluous by the general role-out of Verified by Visa and Mastercard Secure programs. Credit cards with one of these attributes are always automatically validated.

Keywords: Credit Card, Validation, visa, master card

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:17
1.14 Billing and Payment

What is a Domain Order with 'Extended settings'?

Domain Order with 'Extended settings'

When you chose the option 'Extended settings' when ordering one or more domains, you will be able to provide more detailed data for the registration process:

- contact editor to provide different contacts
- directly entering contact handles
- nameserver settings

Of course, this always can be configured after the order as well in "My Domains".

Keywords: order, registration, extended settings

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:36
1.15 What is...
What is a name service (DNS)?

DNS - Domain Name System

The domain name service (DNS) provided by Joker.com, your internet provider or your webhosting company, which is essential if you want to actually use your domain.

It is included in all Joker.com domains.

The name service makes your domain "work" in such a way, that your web site can be accessed, and emails to you are routed correctly into your inbox. The DNS is responsible to "translate" your domain name into an IP address, which is the resource used by the networks.

Please find more information in chapter 1.9 Nameservice or also at Wikipedia.

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, url-forwarding, email-forwarding

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:02
1.15 What is...

What is 'Email Forwarding'?

Email Forwarding

This is a service provided by Joker.com, which allows you to create email addresses for a domain, and to forward incoming emails for those addresses to an existing external mail account.

This means: You could have

- info@yourdomain.com
- john@yourdomain.com
- *@yourdomain.com
- ...

being forwarded to your email account at your ISP or email provider like Gmail, Yahoo or others.

Please be aware that:

- email forwarding - like URL forwarding - presumes, that the domain in question uses free 'Joker.com nameservice' (which is the default; see also How to configure nameservers?, How do I change my nameservers?)
  Domains with foreign nameservice cannot use Joker.com email forwarding. Switching to 'Joker nameservice' can be easily done in 'My Domains' choosing 'Modify' with the domain you want to change.
- in 'My Domains', visit 'DNS' to add or modify email addresses for your domains

- activating 'email forwarding' will automatically delete current 'MX' records. This is due to technical reasons and cannot be avoided, so you could either let Joker.com handle your email, or a foreign mails server.

- It is also possible to create 'catch all'-addresses: If you enter '*' instead of 'your_name’ as 'Email Address’, all emails not matching any other address you created will go to the '*' entry.
- Additionally, a special account 'postmaster' does exist, which can be modified, but not deleted.
- You also find an option to "block" certain addresses, which, when activated, will delete all incoming emails to this address.
1.15 What is...

For the amount of email addresses per domain, we do not police strict limits. Instead, we apply a fair-use-policy.

As long as we do not observe significant system impacts by either excessive amount of emails sent or addresses created, there will be no restrictions.

'Excessive' here means significantly above average, and "system impact" means significant interference of the general system and/or other users.

Current limits are:

- 25MB as max. size of a single mail
- 400 mails per day per address

Important: A newly created email address (or a changed target address) has to be activated by answering the 'activation email' being sent to the 'Target Email-Address' (click on the link within this email).

Keywords: email-forwarding, email addresses, DNS

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:09
What is URL Forwarding (Web Forwarding)?

**URL Forwarding**

This is a service provided by Joker.com, which allows to direct all **HTTP (web) requests** for a domain (or subdomain) registered with Joker.com to the **webspace** of a different, externally hosted domain, e.g. the webspace which is usually included in Internet provider contracts.

This feature enables you to access e.g. 'http://www.[your-domain].com', with the real content residing at 'http://www.[your-internet-service-provider].com/[your Account]'.

The redirection is of type 'HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently'.

You can use a standard redirection, or a so-called "frame-based" redirection, which will **keep the original domain name** visible in your browser's location bar.

You are also able to provide your URL forwards with your own special title-, meta- or HTTP header tags.

To configure your URL forwarding, please visit the "DNS" menu in "My Domains" with the domain you want to add URL forwards to, click on "+ New" and select **URL-Forwarding** as Record-Type.

Please also consider [How to create a name server (-record)](https://www.joker.com/dns/).

Keywords: URL-Forwarding, forwarding, HTTP redirects, DNS

Last update: 2018-11-22 11:22
1.15 What is...  
What is 'Verified by Visa' or 'Mastercard Secure Code'?

Credit Card Security

**Verified by Visa** and **Mastercard Secure Code** are services introduced by the credit card industry, to protect credit card owners from unauthorized use of their cards. This works in such a way, that as a part of the payment procedure, an additional identification is requested, which usually is a password, oder a PIN No.

This is maintained by the bank, which issued the credit card, or the payment provider.

**Joker.com does not have access to these credentials**, and does not store such data in general.

Keywords: Credit Card, Validation, visa, master card

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:15
A Domain's AUTH-ID

Most types of domains have an AUTH-ID code.

The AUTH-ID code usually is a 6 to 16 character code assigned by the Registrar at the time the name was created.

Its purpose is to aid identification of the domain owner, so proper authority can be established (it is the "password" of the domain).

The AUTH-ID is used and is necessary for doing transfers between registrars.

If you want to transfer a domain to Joker.com, you have to request this AUTH-ID for any domain to transfer from your current registrar or ISP.

If you want to transfer a domain from Joker.com to another registrar, you may request this AUTH-ID in 'My Domains'.

Please find more information here: How to transfer a domain to Joker.com?

Keywords: transfer, account, gaining transfer, AUTH-ID

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:18
1.15 What is...
What is UTC?

Coordinated Universal Time

UTC stands for 'Coordinated Universal Time', formerly known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
It is a time standard being used and synchronized globally, independent from time zones.

Please find more information here.

Click here for checking what UTC means for your local timezone.

Keywords: localtime, UTC, time zones

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:19
1.15 What is...
What are IDN domains?

IDN Domains

A few years ago, it was only possible to register domains that contained ASCII characters. This caused difficulties, because often domains could not exactly represent the desired string for registration, and the domain registrants had to find an alternative name.

To solve this issue with local language scripts, the so called IDN (Internationalized Domain Names) registrations have been introduced.

IDN allows you to reserve domain names of all known languages (scripts).

The technical process for enabling it could be briefly summarized as a conversion of all entered characters to ASCII characters, thus allowing the existing infrastructure to operate with IDN. The result of such conversion is called PUNYCODE. We show the PUNYCODE presentation in our registration procedure for your convenience.

Web sites where you can verify PUNYCODES are (IDN specific knowledge is required):

- Wikipedia
- http://josefsson.org/idn.php

Please note: Not all top level domains do provide IDN registrations. Please check our price list, where we show which types of domains do support IDN.

Keywords: order, registration, IDN, punycode,
1.15 What is...
What is a 'domain status'?

Domain Status

If you query the WHOIS (‘Whois query’) at Joker.com for a domain, you will get one of the following domain statuses:

- **lock**: The domain is secured against unauthorized transfer attempts. For being able to transfer a domain to another domain registrar, you have to unlock the domain in 'My Domains'. After doing this, the domain will be in status "production".

- **production**: The domain is unlocked, and joker.com will not refuse transfer requests to another registrar. To lock and secure a domain, you have to lock your domain through our "Servicezone".

- **hold**: The domain is or will be moved out of the root zone by the registry. This means, the domain will not be served by nameservers any longer, and thus cannot be used regulary. Newly registered domains also often have the status "hold", because Joker.com does register them immediately even before the billing is done. Sometimes the billing takes some time, e.g. because a credit card has to be validated. The "hold" status is changed a soon as the billing has been successful. Sometimes this status "hold" is accompanied by a substatus "invalid address". This indicates the reason for being set on "hold". Please find more information related to this [here](#).

- **expired**: The domain has not been renewed, and is past its term. However, it is not yet deleted, and still can be renewed, also by using "simple renewal".

- **transfer-prohibited-cor**: After a 'change of registrant' (COR) - also known as 'change of owner' - of a domain, for security reasons the domain cannot be transferred for a period of 60 days.

- **invalid-address**: The Whois data validation indicated wrong registrant's data, and a process to correct this has been started. Please visit 'Domains'/"Change Owner or Permissions" in case you got the according request to do so.

For security reasons, a domain at Joker.com normally has the status "lock". This is the recommended status of your domains, and means that the domain is secured against fraudulent transfer or modification attempts.

The domain status which will be shown in the WHOIS at Joker.com differs from the status shown by the WHOIS of the responsible registry. They usually show registry-specific status...
1.15 What is...

codes.

Keywords: invalid address, domain status, whois, lock, hold

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:21
1.15 What is...  
What is an "Invalid address" status?

Whois Data Problems

According to ICANN rules - especially WDPRS is relevant - every registrar has to ensure, that the whois data of all domains is correct and valid.

Each customer as registrant of a domain, has agreed to this by accepting our, and the according registries Terms and Conditions.

When a registrar - like Joker.com - receives a complaint, he has to start a procedure to either make the owner of a domain correct this whois data, or to prove its correctness.

This is policed by ICANN.

Joker.com is doing this in such a way, that the owner and the admin contact of a domain are provided with an email, asking to fax, email or upload a special form to confirm or correct the Whois data.

This form is attached to this email, and is also available for download at Joker.com (menu 'Support' -> 'Downloads').

If Joker.com does not receive this form within 14 days, the domain will be set on "hold", which means it is not usable any more.

In case you have any questions concerning this, please contact us or direct your inquiry to udrp@joker.com.

Keywords: invalid address, domain status, whois, lock, hold, ICANN, WDPRS

Last update: 2018-11-30 17:22
1.15 What is...

What is a 'Redemption Grace Period' (RGP)?

The Redemption Grace Period (RGP)

Most gTLD domains - this means domains under ICANN regulation - do know a special status: Redemption Grace Period, often referred to as "RGP".

What does this mean?
A domain usually will be deleted for two reasons:

- explicit request from the customer
- domain is not renewed and therefore has expired

A domain will not be deleted immediately from the database of the registry. Instead, for up to 30 days following the deletion, the domain can not be registered again, but the registrar responsible for the domain has the option to "reanimate" (restore) the domain again on behalf of the registrant.

This option is intended to salvage rather rare cases of renewal problems, before the final deletion of a domain.

Important: Please note that Joker.com does additionally add a grace period of up to 30 days for expired domains. This means, that for regular expired domains, the 30 days of the "Redemption Grace Period" will start after the 30 days of Joker.com's grace period.

This is also depends on the type of domain, and the registry operating the domain.

A domain name which is in Redemption still can be restored ("re-registered"), using either the Redemption Restore Procedure to restore your domain, or by browsing the pool of all available domains in RGP.

Since most registries define this to be a special procedure, this usually also has a different price tag.
1.15 What is...

The pricing differs depending on the type of domain, please have a look into the price list.

Please also note: After a successful restore of a domain name from RGP, a transfer to another registrar is not possible for another 30 days.

After 30 days in RGP, the status of the domain will change to "pending delete" for 5 days. During these 5 days, a restore is not possible any more.

On the 6th day after the deletion, the domain is available to be registered again.

To provide fair conditions for all, the exact time for when a new registration is possible is randomly chosen.

Please find out more about a domain's life cycle.

However, please note that before Joker.com deletes a domain, the responsible contacts of this domain will be notified several times by email. Please find the exact scheme of notifications in ERRP - Expired Registration Recovery Policy.

Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP, RGP

Last update: 2018-11-30 16:59
1.15 What is...
What is Dynamic DNS (DynDNS)?

Dynamic DNS

Please follow 'What is Dynamic DNS (DynDNS)?'

Keywords: nameserver, modify domain, DNS, dyndns

Last update: 2018-11-27 10:09
1.15 What is...
What is an "OT+E" System?

OT&E Systems

OT&E means "Operational Test & Evaluation".

This usually is the name for testing and evaluation systems, where activities never will affect "real" data or assets like registered domains or contacts.

Our OT&E system is a kind of "copy" of Joker.com, where special "fake" registries are connected. Domain orders and object manipulations can be performed without having to operate on real data.

This is to allow for resellers to try out their scripts and methods, using Joker.com API and tools.

Our OT&E system mainly consists of

- www.ote.joker.com (standard web frontend)
- ote.rpanel.io (rpanel reseller frontend and code example)
- dmapi.ote.joker.com (Joker.com API)
- whois.ote.joker.com (Whois)
- reseller@ote.joker.com (Mail-Gw)

In case you are interested in using these systems, please consider becoming a reseller of Joker.com.

Resellers do benefit from discounts of up to 40% on all prices.

Keywords: reseller, OT&E, testbed, discount
1.15 What is...
1.15 What is...  
What is a domain name's life cycle?

**Life Cycle of a Domain**

It is important to know: When you register a domain name, you do not actually buy it, in fact you are paying for the right of using the domain name for a particular period of time.

Once this period terminates, the registration expires. Before this happens, you will be notified - and have the right to renew the domain name for an additional period.

The life cycles of a domain name may differ, dependent on the type of domain, and how the relevant registry is handling it. Below is illustrated, how the life cycle of a typical generic top level domain looks like:

**Life Cycle of a Typical gTLD Domain Name**

(source of picture: ICANN.org)

**Registration (1-10 years)**

A domain name usually can be registered for a span of 1 year up to 10 years.

**Auto-Renew Grace Period (1-90 Days)**

This is the date when the registration period is over. Many individuals have a mis-conception that a domain would become available after that date, which definitely isn’t the fact. Once the domain reaches the expiration stage, there are few other stages before it can be re-registered.
1.15 What is...

Upon expiration, the domain name may become inactive, though the registrant can still renew it with regular renewal charges. The domain would still stay there in your domain control panel. This stage of the domain life cycle is termed as the **auto-renew grace period** which would usually be anywhere in between 1 to 45 days (*Please find below the Joker.com TLDs Life-Periods*). This period varies between registries and registrars.

**Redemption Grace Period (up to 90 days)**

Next comes the redemption stage ie. when a domain isn’t renewed by the owner during the grace period, it enters into *redemption*. Please find the detailed description here: [What is a Redemption Grace Period (RGP)?](#)

A typical generic top level domain resides in the Redemption for **30 days** before moving onto the next stage. Some country domains (ccTLDs) have longer periods.

**Pending Delete**

At this stage, there isn’t any possibility for you to renew it. The registrar sends a command to the Registry for deleting the domain, the domain now enters the last phase of the life cycle called **pending delete**. The domain stays in this stage usually for **5 days**.

**Released / Available to All**

As it suggests, the domain becomes available to all and there isn’t any control of anyone.

**These are the Joker.com TLDs Life-Cycle Periods:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TLD</th>
<th>Auto-Renew/Expired Grace Period (days)</th>
<th>Redemption Grace Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(c) 2020 Joker.com <webmaster@joker.com> | 2020-01-07 11:31
1.15 What is...

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH, LI</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all other</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keywords: life cycle, grace period, rgp, redemption, delete

Last update: 2018-11-27 10:25
1.15 What is...  
What is a 'Premium Domain'?

Premium Domains

Premium Domains usually are domains not available at the normal/fixed rate for this type of domain.

There are these major types of premium domains:

1. registered domains offered by global networks, run by companies, with individual prices; have to be purchased by transferring the domain
2. domains offered by the registries at special rates, to be purchased using domain registration
3. expired domains - domains which have not been renewed by their former owner, currently at the end of the RGP phase

Joker.com does offer all types of premium domains. Most of them are available using the regular order process. For the RGP expired domains, there is a special section to order these.

Domains of the first type have to be transferred during the order. This usually happens in real time, because those domains are already prepared for "fast transfers".

Prices do cover a wide range - if you need the right domain name for your new business, you probably will find it here.

Keywords: premium, afternic, RGP, expiring domains, registration

1.15 What is...  
What is an 'Expiring Domain'?

Expired Domains

**Expired Domains** are domains which are already registered with Joker.com, but which have not been renewed by the former owner. You may purchase them right before they are deleted - once they are deleted, they may be gone for ever.

Expiring domains are not 'weighted' by value, we offer them all for the same regular RGP price, which is determined by the registries.

As with the Restore Procedure, the price consists of the regular RGP fee, plus the price for a regular renewal for one year.

That's why you really may make a snatch here.

Please find out more about expired and premium domains.

Keywords: expiring domains, premium, Redemption Grace Period, RGP

Last update: 2018-11-27 12:27
**Expired Registration Recovery Policy**

According to the [ICANN policies](https://www.icann.org/en), all ICANN-accredited registrars like Joker.com are obliged to establish certain procedures regarding the communication with domain owners (the registrants) in the event of due renewals.

As of 9/01/2013, each registrar has to comply with certain minimum requirements regarding the notification of domain owners (registrants) about the expiration of his domain.

This is part of the [ERRP](https://www.icann.org/en), the "Expired Registration Recovery Policy", and this also includes the obligation of the registrar to send at least two notices to the registrant before, and one notice after the eventual expiration of a domain. Please find more details at [ICANN](https://www.icann.org/en).

Timing and number of notices to be sent are defined by ICANN.

Of course, ERRP mails will not be sent if a renewal already happened.

This is the complete schedule of all renewal notices issued by Joker.com for domains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renewal Notices</th>
<th>sent when</th>
<th>sent to whom (if different from the registrant)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 days before expiration</td>
<td>creator (who ordered a domain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 days before expiration</td>
<td>creator, admin, billing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26 days before expiration</strong></td>
<td>owner* (registrant in Whois), creator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 days (was: 2 weeks) before expiration</td>
<td>creator, admin, billing, owner*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 days before expiration</td>
<td>creator, admin, billing, owner*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2 days after expiration</strong></td>
<td>owner, creator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: new mailing, or new addressee
1.15 What is...

Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP, RGP

Last update: 2018-11-27 12:38
1.15 What is...

What is meant by 'Whois Data Accuracy'?

Whois Data Accuracy

Beginning with the new domain endings (new gTLDs), [ICANN set a new requirement](#) for the data of a registrant to register a domain. The official specification of these new requirements can be found [here](#).

Please note: Since the GDPR became into force, no personal data is published in Whois for gTLDs.

For all generic TLDs (gTLDs), a [Whois data validation](#) has to be performed by the registrar in the following cases:

- new registrations of gTLDs
- changes of the registrant information of a gTLD
- transfers of a gTLD

When a new domain is registered or transferred, or the Registrant is modified, we will immediately send an email to the Registrant email address specified for the domain.

This email contains a link - by clicking this link, the related email address is registered as verified.

The [email must be verified within 15 calendar days](#), otherwise the domain associated with this Registrant's email address might be suspended. In this case, the domain will point to a special landing page.

This landing page will make aware of the problem, and provides information to resolve the problem.

There will be at least three (3) additional notices by email, before the end of the 15-day-period.
1.15 What is...

The verification email will be sent from "Joker.com", and the subject is "Please verify your Email Address for your domain(s)".

This verification will only happen once per email address, unless technical problems (e.g. bounces) are recorded, or the Registrant's record is modified.

You will always find domains which are pending verification listed in your Joker.com's dashboard. You are also able to re-send the verification email again at any time.

In case your Registrant's email address contains errors, was mistyped or is otherwise not functional, please modify the related domain(s) and enter a new Registrant's email address, using 'My Domains'. A new verification link will be sent, and you also may trigger a re-send using your Joker.com's Dashboard.

Keywords: accuracy, email-verification, whois-validation

Last update: 2018-11-27 16:06
1.15 What is...
What is 'Email Verification'?

Whois Data Accuracy

please find this topic here: What does 'Whois Data Accuracy' mean?

Keywords: accuracy, email-verification, whois-validation

Last update: 2018-11-27 16:42
1.15 What is...  
What is 'Two-factor-authentication (2FA)'?

Two Factor Authentication (2FA)

Two-factor-authentication is an optional, but highly recommended security feature, which adds an extra layer of protection to your Joker.com account.

Once enabled, you will need a six-digit security code in addition to your password, whenever you log in to Joker.com.  
To generate these security codes, you will need a device for this. **Your smartphone will be fine.**

These two factors – the password, you know, and the smart phone, you have – add an additional layer of security against theft of credentials or dictionary attacks.

One of the most common and practical options for this purpose is using a **mobile app for your smartphone**. Those are usually free of charge, but any device or app which are capable of talking the TOTP protocol should work as well. Here is an incomplete list of some apps:

- Google Authenticator (Android, iOS, Blackberry)
- Microsoft Authenticator (Android, IOS)
- Amazon AWS Virtual MFA (Android)
- Authentikator (Chrome Browser – do not use on same machine!)

During the **short procedure to enable** two-factor-authentication, you will receive a special **16-digit recovery code**.  
It is very **important** that you **write this key down** and store it somewhere safe.

**If you ever lose your phone, or can't receive or generate a security code, you will need this recovery code for emergency access to Joker.com.**

Please log into your Joker.com account and choose to activate or deactivate two-factor authentication in your **Joker.com Profile**.
1.15 What is...

Keywords: OTP, 2FA, authentication, login, security

Last update: 2019-08-19 10:46
1.15 What is...  
What is 'AuthInfo2'? (.DE domains)

.DE Domains

If the *domain holder* cannot ask their current provider to obtain a regular *AuthInfo* from *DENIC* - e.g. because the provider does not exist anymore, or the domain holder cannot reach the provider - a so called *provider change password (AuthInfo2)* can also be requested from DENIC directly.

In this case, the *domain holder should contact* the provider who is going to administer the domain in the future (e.g. *transfer@joker.com*).

The provider initiates the generation of an AuthInfo directly at DENIC. DENIC then sends the AuthInfo it has generated to the domain holder by *registered letter*.

The letter will be addressed to the address recorded in the whois database. In case of domain holders that are not resident in Germany, the letter is addressed to the Admin-C in Germany in order to avoid long delivery times and to guarantee safe delivery.

In parallel to these actions, DENIC records the generated AuthInfo in its database in form of a *hash*.

The *domain holder now communicates the AuthInfo to the provider* who will administer the domain in the future, and the new provider starts the *provider change* by submitting the AuthInfo to DENIC.

Please send an email to *transfer@joker.com*, if you need to request an AuthInfo2.

Keywords: transfer, authinfo2, authinfo, AUTH-ID
1.15 What is...
1.15 What is...  
What is 'RDAP'?

**RDAP (Registration Data Access Protocol)**

There are many reasons for wanting to see the contact details of a domain holder:

- to secure domain transfers when changing registrars, data of the registrant is required
- to contact you in the event of technical difficulties in connection with a domain
- to get in contact with official and legal inquiries
- to the Kontaktuntaufnahme with purchase intentions of a Domain

Until now, the WHOIS protocol had been used for this purpose. Via a WHOIS query in various places, such as the registrar or the registry, the deposited data of the domain holder could be viewed. Since 2015, IETF and ICANN have made proposals for a possible successor model, the Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP).

**What is the Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP)?**

The Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP) is a network protocol standardized by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in 2015. It is intended to be the successor to the WHOIS protocol, which is used to research the domain name, IP address, and Autonomous System Number (ASN) of Internet resources.

RDAP offers the possibility to obtain further information on elementary Internet resources such as

- Domain names,
- IP addresses or
- Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs)

and related entries. With the help of RDAP, requests can be made to domain registrars to request the contact details of the domain holder, the name servers or other contacts such as the admin-C of the domain.
1.15 What is...

Why was RDAP developed?

When the WHOIS protocol was published by the IETF in 1982, the Internet did not yet exist. All domains of the then ARPANET were managed centrally and could be easily queried. It has been discussed for a long time that this protocol no longer meets the demands of today's Internet. For example, there were no standards for character encoding and many domain registries handle WHOIS data according to their own specifications. Also, the query does not take place via a secure connection, which is why anonymous users also have full access to all data.

After various other attempts to find a solution, the new RDAP standard was finally launched, which is intended to solve the problems of the WHOIS protocol to date. From 26 August 2019, registrars and operators of all address zones that are contractually bound to the ICANN domain administration will have to provide the Registration Data Access Protocol (RDAP).

What is the difference between RDAP and WHOIS?

RDAP is a kind of improved WHOIS; during its development, particular emphasis was placed on security, internationalization and structuring of the data. RDAP offers:

- a structured query and response semantics,
- secure access to requested contact data,
- extensibility,
- the bootstrapping mechanism,
- standardized forwarding of queries,
- web-based and REST-compliant,
- uncomplicated translations of output data,
- differentiated access to contact data

RDAP transfers the data via the HTTPS protocol in JSON format instead of in free text form, which makes it less easy to read, but makes it machine-readable and enables uniform interfaces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RDAP</th>
<th>Whois</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTTP-based</td>
<td>text-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standardized JSON-format</td>
<td>free text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine readable</td>
<td>difficult to process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automatic redirection to data origin</td>
<td>no redirection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>define access rights and -levels</td>
<td>no defined access rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion about access rights

A new feature in RDAP is the possibility to define different access rights. The registry can define who can view which data for different groups. Anonymous users could see less data than authenticated users. However, there is still a need for clarification here, for example with regard to criminal prosecution.

1) since entry into force of the GDPR in 2018 the Whois of gTLDs does not show personal data any more. RDAP as the successor will handle this the same for now.

Keywords: whois, registrant, rdap, RDDS

Last update: 2019-11-19 17:13
1.15 What is...  
What is 'DNSSEC’?

DNSSEC (Domain Name System Security Extensions)

Please see DNSSEC Support.

Keywords: dnssec, domain-modify, nameserver, namesercvice

Last update: 2019-10-24 16:26
1.15 What is...

.AT Renewal/Deletion Policy

.AT Domains

Where can I find an .AT domain’s service period?

It is shown in 'Whois' at Joker.com, and the information is called 'expiration date'.

What happens when an .AT domain is deleted by the end of the current service period?

The domain can be used until the end of the paid service period. Afterwards, it will be automatically locked, rendering it technically inoperative. The domain’s internet services (website, e-mail) also becomes inoperative as well as the domain’s sub-domains. After this technical lock (presumably 8 weeks) the domain becomes available for a redelegation (can be registered again).

What happens if an .AT domain is deleted explicitly?

The registry, NIC.AT, will immediately lock the domain, thus rendering it technically inoperative. The domain’s internet services (website, e-mail) also become inoperative as well as the domain’s sub-domains. After this technical lock (presumably 8 weeks) the domain becomes available for a redelegation.

How can an .AT domain be deleted?

If a .AT domain will be deleted because of non-renewal, the deletion happens one (1) day before the end of the regular term. The "withdraw" procedure will not be applied, no additional costs arise.

Explicit deletion becomes effective immediately.

Who can delete an .AT domain?

The domain can be cancelled (deleted) only by the domain holder – in writing and signed by the proper person or company. The holder thereby abandons all rights and liabilities regarding the domain. Subsequently, the domain can be registered anew.

Domains that are administered by a nic.at-registrar can also be cancelled directly with the registrar. Please contact your ISP in this case.
1.16 FAQ for specific Top Level Domains

Keywords: renew, renewal, notification, expiration, ERRP, .AT

Last update: 2018-11-27 17:09
1.16 FAQ for specific Top Level Domains

.XXX - How do I activate my .XXX domain?

.XXX Domains

If you are successful with your .XXX domain purchase, you will receive an email from the .XXX domain registry ICM. This email will contain a link which you must click on and complete the steps to the authentication process on the registry's ICM website.

The verification process ensures that .XXX registry ultimately holds verified details for the registrant of the .XXX domain(s).

For more information on .XXX domain applications and policies, please visit ICM registry.

Keywords: xxx, activate domain, create-domain, ICM

Last update: 2018-11-27 17:23
1.16 FAQ for specific Top Level Domains

Why would I register as a Reseller?

Why becoming a Reseller of Joker.com

If you register domains frequently you should consider register yourself at JOKER.COM as a reseller.

As a Joker.com reseller, you will not only benefit from discounts of up to 40% on all domain prices, but you also will be provided with a set of additional tools to register domains effectively, or to build your own sites for administration.

You will have access to an alternative web interface, an easy to use API and also an email gateway, using PGP-signed mails.

We also provide a WHMCS Registrar Module to easily integrate our registrar services into your business.

Benefit from Joker.com Reseller Tools:

- **WHMCS**: Provided module to easily integrate Joker.com into your WHMCS installation
- **rpanel.io**: Reseller portal for easy domain management
- **www.ote.joker.com, ote.rpanel.io**: Test- and tryout system with virtual domains and registries
- Email gateway: Register domains by sending commands by email
2.1 General information

For further information, please visit 'Resellers'.

Keywords: reseller, registration, benefits

Last update: 2017-07-25 10:30
2.1 General information
How to register as Joker.com Reseller?

Please click here for more information on how to register as a Joker.com reseller.

Keywords: registration, reseller

Last update: 2017-07-20 14:45
2.1 General information

Who could become a Reseller?

Any private person or any company is eligible to become a Joker.com reseller.

It is worth considering to become a reseller, if you have 5 domains or more.

Keywords: become reseller

Last update: 2012-09-24 12:00
2.1 General information

Is there a fee for becoming a Reseller?

No, becoming a Joker.com reseller is **free**.

However, resellers have to fund their account with Joker.com in advance (pre-payment).

You are free to decide to what extend to fund your account.

Every time you place an order, the amount for this order will be deducted from your account. This is especially useful to guarantee reliable auto-renewals, in case you chose to make use of this feature.

Keywords: reseller, registration, discount

Last update: 2017-07-20 14:24
2.1 General information
How to update my Reseller data?

Change Reseller Info

To modify your personal data, your standards for registration, whois templates and more, please login to Joker.com using your reseller credentials.

Then in the dashboard, click on "Settings" followed by 'Update Reseller Data', or use the menu 'My Joker', followed by 'Reseller Area'.

You will find more settings like 'language for system emails' or 'auto renewal' in 'Your Account', or also in the menu 'My Joker' followed by 'My Profile'.

Keywords: reseller, registration, information, templates

Last update: 2017-07-27 12:45
2.1 General information
How to add existing domains to my portfolio?

Transition to a reseller account

If you decide to let your Joker.com login account migrate to a Joker.com Reseller account, all your domains will be added automatically to this Reseller account.

Moving a domain from Joker.com User A to User B (cooperative)

If you own the existing domain, using another Joker.com account, please visit "My Domains" from the "Domains" menu.

Click on the "menu" icon ("hamburger" icon on the right) of the domain you want to move, and choose "Grants".

Choose "Assignement" (= "Internal transfer") as "Role", enter the email address of the account holder to whom the domain should be transferred to, add a comment/description if you which, and press "add".

You may then add more domains; please press "save" when you are done.

After this, a transfer-link is sent to the email address you entered. You will also find this as a "pending" record in the "Grants" dialogue mentioned above. The "transfer link" will be valid for 7 days.

The recipient of the transfer-link imports the domain simply by clicking on this link.

As an alternative, this email also contains an "internal transfer key", which can be used using "Domain Transfer" on Joker.com ("internal transfer").

Please also see How to grant roles (= grant permissions to others)?

Moving a domain from Joker.com User A to User B (claim)
2.1 General information

If you want to "move" or claim domains from one Joker.com account (regular or reseller) to another Joker.com account (e.g. your new reseller account), please choose "Change Ownership or Permissions of a Domain" from the "Domains" menu.

Enter your domain, and "proceed" - depending on the Whois data and current ownership of the domain, you might have to send in a document.

Procedure with Email Gateway

If you want to 'move' domains owned by other Joker.com login accounts, you can do this easily using the Roles & Grants system to perform an "Internal Transfer" to the account of choice.

Keywords: reseller, internal transfer, account

Last update: 2017-07-21 14:33
2.1 General information
What is the 'admin' email address for?

A Joker.com reseller usually has two registered email-addresses with Joker.com, one for the 'robot' emails, and another for administrative tasks. Reseller **news and monthly invoices** will be sent to the **administrative address**.

The 'robot' address corresponds to the standard address associated to the Joker.com login.

All **notifications resulting from domain orders, renewals and modifications** will be sent to this address.

This **address for notifications** can be changed easily in **My Profile**.

Keywords: registration, reseller, account, notifications

Last update: 2017-07-27 17:05
2.1 General information
What is the so called "Additional Whois Signature" for?

The "Additional Whois Signature" is part of the data asked during the registration as a Joker.com reseller.

Those input fields are optional, but if you provide them, they will be used to publish your strings in global whois for your domains.

This way your customers are able to identify you as their domain provider.

The strings you provide will be shown as "Sponsoring Reseller".

Please note: You can provide or modify this data at any time in the Reseller's Area.

Keywords: reseller, registration, information, templates, whois

Last update: 2017-07-27 17:08
2.1 General information

What is the Joker.com Public PGP/GPG-Key?

This is Joker.com’s public GPG/PGP key - you may use it to verify signed mails sent from Joker.com:

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
Version: GnuPG v1.0.7 (GNU/Linux)
mIsEPOorJQEEAJauWOovusxn9GFEPj2nQ3x/480faPwSN4cIF5ezpUT6FycZQa+q
eUnNlS+bj80ULXnyigmkUGwEtW/Qoyd55RM983pr4KtuHSMSU9gCN1syuH1DOA
7i6irfv5RaHbJXauMCAdUKn+dBNVZVyUTm9aW2pdcwY45apF2tieTZAAYptClq
b2t1ci5jb20gc21nbmVyIHNlcZpY2UgPluZm9Aam9rZXIuY29tPoiyBBMBAgAc
BQI8/NifAhsDBAsHAWIDFQIDAxYCAQIeAQIXgAAKCRAm3eE0EUTiIxE9RA/9HGD
rDcVM6PjZHR5jpT4svpv7xrjVRn2OIR+s80RuBAnLyAWOf1qJ9342SYD8C7BMAqYm4
wXvC3/yvbQEAqsmJ5Bbq2NV+KDepahTtL8SUQ6TkOSUd9NDOvLoQWVI6o1Dz/3MG
HLJfNtx6067Sq8p8PuYystCsPyZ7/uiUlyOrqg==
=0/7Q
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

Keywords: reseller, PGP, signature, verification

Last update: 2017-07-27 17:10
2.1 General information

If I want to leave Joker.com one day, do I have to expect problems transferring my domains?

Joker.com respects its customers and provides outgoing transfers as normal operations.

There are no additional of hidden fees associated with a outgoing transfer.

Keywords: transfer, account, loosing transfer, AUTH-ID

Last update: 2017-07-27 17:12
2.1 General information

What is the minimum amount I have to pay in advance to become a reseller?

Currently, there is no minimum amount for funding your account.

Your discount will be calculated based on the revenue you created during the past.

Please also see Joker.com Reseller Subscription.

Keywords: reseller, registration, discount, funding

Last update: 2017-07-27 17:13
2.1 General information
Do I have to pay VAT?

No VAT is charged for:

- all resellers and other business customers from EU countries apart from Germany having provided a valid VAT-ID
- Swiss customers
- customers from outside the EU

VAT is charged for:

- customers from the EU who don't have a valid VAT-ID
- resellers and business customers from Germany, independent from VAT-ID (German customers with VAT-ID usually are eligible for regular VAT/tax refund)

Swiss and Liechtenstein customers are free from paying VAT until December 31st 2017. Legislation will change there on Jan 1st 2018, which means we have to charge the VAT rate there as well - **unless you provide us with a UID**.

Keywords: VAT, reseller, VAT-ID

Last update: 2017-07-27 17:14
2.1 General information

What is the difference between a reseller and a retail customer?

As a reseller, you benefit from several additional options:

- better and competitive prices; the more revenue you generate, the higher the discount you get
- notification mails about renewals or inquiries are sent only to you
- ICANN WDPR mails are sent in your name (we are using your address as sender)
- you are managing all your customer's domains within your portfolio; however, if needed or if you want to, you may let your customers - or only some of them - manage their domains on their own
- several tools are available free of charge (WHMCS, HTTP API, rpanel.io, web frontend, email gateway, OT&E test platforms)

Keywords: reseller, discount, registration, API

Last update: 2017-07-27 17:18
PGP or GPG is only needed in case you want to make use of the email gateway to order, renew or manage domains. If you want to use the API, RPanel or the Website, **PGP is not needed**.

Keywords: PGP

Last update: 2012-09-24 14:40
2.1 General information

May I use several methods in parallel to access my domains?

Yes, this is possible. However, you should make sure that you don't issue the same orders on the same object twice, i.e. if you send a renewal request through the mail interface, and do the same using dmapi, the domain will be renewed twice.

Keywords: account dmapi rpanel email e-mail

Last update: 2012-09-24 14:43
2.1 General information

How to renew a domain without having funds in my account?

Please logoff from Joker.com, and then visit "Renew your Domains" from the "Domains" menu.

You will then see a "Smiple Renewal", where you can renew any domain with any payment method.

You may also use another Joker.com account, or create a new one for this. Only if you are logged using your regular reseller account, the system always uses the reseller funds for payments.

As an alternative, you also may put only some small funds into your reseller account, just to allow for regular renewal.

Using PayPal instantly adds funds to your account.

Keywords: reseller, renewal

Last update: 2017-07-26 17:58
2.1 General information

Security

Login & Security

All transactions are secured by SSL. The DMAPI server is using an official SSL certificate. Within the login procedure, the client is assigned an unique authorisation id ('Auth-Sid').

Username and Password

Every request (except login, of course) requires the presence of this Auth-Sid variable. An active session will expire after a period of inactivity (default: 1 hour).

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/query-domain-list?auth-sid=20ddb8c3b2ea758dcf9fa4c7f46c0784

In case you use a browser to access this interface, a session id will be set as a cookie, hence need not to be specified as Auth-Sid (unless cookies are not supported, or turned off). In any case, Auth-Sid has precedence if provided.

API Keys

Instead of using your user- and password credentials, you may also use so called 'API keys' for login. This way, you can create several DMAPI access facilities, which has several advantages:

- you do not need to expose username and password in your scripts
- API keys can be restricted to be "read only" (no modifications possible), or to allow 'modifications only' (can not produce costs)
- you may hand API keys to your staff to enable them to do specific things with Joker.com

Create your API keys in 'My Profile' in section 'Manage Joker.com API access keys'
Example usage:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/login?api-key=Key_created_in_your_Profile_at_Joker.com

The result is the same as for "login"-request, you have to use the provided auth-sid for the subsequent actions.

Keywords: security, login, session, authentication, API keys

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:26
Basics
Commonalities for all requests

**DMAPI-Server URL**

This is the service address which has to be used for all requests:

https://dmapi.joker.com

This is how a request looks like:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/<name-of-request>?<name-of-parameter-1>=<value-of-parameter-1>

&<name-of-parameter-2>=<value-of-parameter-2>&auth-sid=<your-session-id>

**Header fields which are returned by most requests**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unique</th>
<th>0 if no error occurred,</th>
<th>Human</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Result**

ACK or NACK (= "Ack"

**Error**

May be
**IMPORTANT:** Every request (except "login") requires the presence of the Auth-Sid variable ("Session ID"), which is returned by the "login" request ([login](#)). An active session will expire after some inactivity period (default: 1 hour).

In case you are using a browser to access this service, the session id will be set as a cookie, hence need not to be specified as Auth-Sid (unless cookies are not supported or turned off). In any case, Auth-Sid has precedence, if provided.

Requests consist of these parts:

- "Requires": Defines variables (sometimes referred to as 'fields') that **MUST** be present
- "Accepts": Defines variables that **MAY** be present (but not required)
- "Returns": Describes the request's output - header fields and extra data (if any). If "Returns" is omitted, then a standard reply should be expected (Status-Code, Status-Text, Proc-ID etc)

Keywords: dmapi, request, rpanel

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:27
Whois Privacy Services

Please find general details about Joker.com Whois Privacy Services here: Whois Privacy Services

Privacy services are available for most generic top level domain names. The availability of privacy services is indicated in Joker.com's price list and domain search.

For requests "domain-register" and "domain-transfer-in-reseller", there exists an additional parameter "privacy":

- **privacy=basic** (owner contact name and/or organisation left intact, address & emails are masked)
- **privacy=pro** (everything is masked)
- **privacy=none** (same as "no privacy parameter provided")

For "domain-renew", the additional parameter privacy works similar:

- **privacy=basic** (owner contact name and/or organisation left intact, address & emails are masked)
- **privacy=pro** (everything is masked)
- **privacy=none** (explicitly do a renew without privacy services, even if currently privacy is enabled)
- **privacy=keep** (renew with the same level of privacy service which is currently active for the domain) - this now is also default; for domains without an existing privacy service subscription, "keep" means "none", so there will be no privacy service ordered. If there is an existing privacy service subscription active, and this privacy service is not set to "off", "keep" will also renew this privacy service subscription, together with the domain.

To order privacy services for existing domains, the new request "domain-privacy-order" can be used:

```
domain=example.com
period=12 (in months, as usual)
expyear=2016 (privacy expiration year, similar to domain renewal request)
privacy=basic|pro
```
If neither period nor expyear is provided, then privacy is ordered for remaining domain lifetime, whatever it is.

Example:
https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-privacy-order?domain=example.com&privacy=basic&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

The request "domain-set-property" allows to manage privacy services for domains which already do have a valid privacy service subscription:

- privacy=basic (activate "basic" privacy service)
- privacy=pro (activate "pro" privacy service)
- privacy=off (deactivate privacy service - Whois data will be disclosed)

Samples:

Ordering domain with privacy:


Renew domain and order privacy:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-register?domain=example.com&period=12&privacy=basic&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Request incoming transfer and enable privacy:


Temporarily disable privacy (assuming that it is active):
https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-set-property?domain=example.com&privacy=off&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Fetch real contact data from privacy protected domain:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/query-whois?domain=example.com&internal=1&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: proxy, privacy, whois, registration, privacy pro, privacy basic, whois-privacy

Last update: 2017-06-12 10:45
Basics

Differences to Email Gateway

The main differences in handling between DMAPI and Email Gateway at Joker.com are:

- DMAPI only accepts pre-registered contact and name-server handles. This means that before you can register (or modify) domains, you **MUST** create all necessary contacts and name-servers.
- Universal requests - unlike with the email interface, there is no differentiation in requests for different domain/contact types.
- Some requests are asynchronous, meaning they are processes within a queue in the background. The acceptance of a request by DMAPI not necessarily means that it is already processed (or will be processed at all because of later errors). The immediate request reply states whether the request has been accepted by the system. The 'real' reply (results, acknowledgement or refusal) will be stored on the server and can be retrieved later. To list available replies, you should use the requests "result-list", "result-retrieve" and "result-delete" periodically.

**NOTE:** Not retrieved replies will be kept on the server for a period of 30 days, after this time, only the status of specific request will be available (success or failure).

**IMPORTANT:** Please also note that the registration/renewal period is in **MONTHS, NOT YEARS!** This is to allow future micro-registrations.

Keywords: email gateway, dmapi, API

Last update: 2016-04-04 13:43
Login with Username & Password

Requires (mandatory):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>Joker.com username (email address)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>Joker.com password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auth-SID</td>
<td>Authenticated Session ID, must be provided with any other request (parameter auth-sid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of TLDs</td>
<td>List of domain TLDs which are available to the reseller.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To be able to use the entire API, you must have a reseller account with Joker.com (and use this account to log in).

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/login?username=johndoe&password=mypass

Login with API Keys

Instead of using your user- and password credentials, you may also use so called 'API keys' for login. This way, you can create several DMAPI access facilities, which has several advantages:

- you do not need to expose username and password in your scripts
- API keys can be restricted to be "read only" (no modifications possible), or to allow 'modifications only' (can not produce costs)
- you may hand API keys to your staff to enable them to do specific things with Joker.com
Account and Handling
Create your API keys in 'My Profile' in section 'Manage Joker.com API access keys'

Example usage:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/login?api-key=Key_created_in_your_Profile_at_Joker.com

The result is the same as for "login"-request, you have to use the provided auth-sid for the subsequent actions.

Keywords: security, login, session, authentication, API keys

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:53
Returns:

nothing

Used to forcibly close (terminate) a session. The session identified by Auth-SID may not be used anymore to send requests. Normally not required as session will timeout anyway (default: 1 hour).

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/logout?auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: security, login, session, authentication

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:54
Account and Handling
result-list

Accepts:

pending
get results of requests still in progress

showall
get all results incl. deletes using result-delete
period
get results for specified period of days (default: 90)
date
get results received on (or before) specified date
  date is specified, parameter "period" will be applied
  date (instead of today) and defaults to 1
offset
start displaying results from specified position
limit
only get number of results specified by limit
status
get results having specified status (ack/nack)
  when set to 1, only count number of records
  single line in format "Records: N"
count-only

All following filters may use patterns ("**" and "?"

rtype
get results for requests of specified type
  (domain-register/etc)
objid
get results for specified object ids (domain names,
  contacts, hosts)
procid
get results for specified proc-id
svtrid
get results for specified SvTrId
cltrid
get results for specified ClTrId

Returns:

List of answers from joker.com (one per line):

TimeStamp SvTrId Proc-ID request-type status ClTrId

Where:

TimeStamp: The time when request was made, YYYYMMDDHHMMSS
SvTrId: Tracking-Id associated with this request.
Proc-ID: Proc-Id associated with this request.
request-type: The type of the request.
Account and Handling

request-object: The object name (host, domain or contact handle)
status: ack, nack or ?, where ack means that request was completed successfully.
ClTrId: User specified transaction ID, or "-" if nothing was provided by the user

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/result-list?auth-sid=20db8c3b2ea758dc9fa4c7f46c0784

Keywords: dmapi, api, request, result-list

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:56
Accepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proc-ID</th>
<th>One of these must be specified. If both are specified, SvTrId has precedence.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SvTrId</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns:

Answer (processing result) associated with specified Tracking/Processing ID.

If detailed information (content) is not available, only status will be returned.

Please note:

Since there is no requirement of uniqueness for user-specified transaction ids, it is not possible to use them to retrieve specific results.

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/result-retrieve?proc-id=8181810&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>
Account and Handling
result-delete

Accepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proc-ID</th>
<th>One of these must be specified. If both are specified, SvTrId has precedence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SvTrId</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns:

A descriptive message (confirmation) in case of success.

This request will delete the content (not the status) of a reply to an asynchronous request. Deleted results will not be listed anymore when using result-list.

Semantics of parameters are similar to result-retrieve.

Keywords: result-delete,result-retrieve

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:57
Account and Handling
query-profile

Returns:

Returns reseller profile data in format "key: value". May be used to query account balance

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/query-profile?auth-sid=20ddb8c3b2ea758
dcf9fa4c7f46c0784

Keywords: query-profile,balance,reseller profile

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:58
Account and Handling
query-domain-list

Accepts (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pattern</th>
<th>Pattern to match (globbing, like &quot;dom**&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>Start from this item in list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>End by this item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showstatus</td>
<td>Returns additional column, showing domain status; may be 0 or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showgrants</td>
<td>Returns additional column, showing domain grants; may be 0 or 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showprivacy</td>
<td>Returns additional columns, showing privacy status; may be 0 or 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following columns will be added:

- privacy-status - shows the currently active privacy status
- privacy-origin - shows the privacy status, which was bought
- privacy-expiration - shows the expiration date of privacy

Returns

List of registered domains and their expiration dates (one per line, separated by whitespace). If "showstatus" is present, the list will be with three columns, the last one showing domain status (like "lock,autorenew" etc - comma separated).

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/query-domain-list?pattern=a*&showstatus=1&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>
Domains

Keywords: query-domain-list, list of domains

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:10
Domains
domain-register

Requires (mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Domain name to register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period</td>
<td>Registration period in <strong>months</strong> (not in years!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>Set domain status (only &quot;production&quot; is accepted so far)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner-c</td>
<td>Owner contact handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billing-c</td>
<td>Billing contact handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admin-c</td>
<td>Administrative contact handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tech-c</td>
<td>Technical contact handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns-list</td>
<td>List of name servers, delimited by colon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accepts (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>autorenew</td>
<td>if set to &quot;1&quot;, domain will be autorenewed upon expiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>3 letter language code for IDN domains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registrar-tag</td>
<td>Registrar tag, also known as &quot;Membership token&quot;, currently only needed for .XXX domains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privacy</td>
<td>basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-price</td>
<td>maximum price user is willing to pay for a domain registration, renewal or transfer. If provided, it must be a number (fractions allowed) above 0. If not provided and domain has non-standard pricing, or if max-price is lower than actual domain price at the moment of registration, the request will fail. If max-price is higher than the actual domain price, then only the actual price will be deducted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This request allows to **register** a domain.

You must have **registered contacts** (handles) to be able to register a domain.(=> [contact-create](#), [query-contact-list](#))

**Important:** Please note that the registration period is in **months, not years**. In most cases, this number is a multiple of 12.
Example:


Keywords: domain-register, register domains, create domains

Last update: 2019-12-18 17:29
Domains

domain-renew

Requires (mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>domain name to renew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>period</td>
<td>renewal period in <strong>months</strong> (not in years!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expyear</td>
<td>the wanted expiration year (e.g., '2014')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accepts (optional)

privacy

- basic|pro|none|keep - adds whois privacy subscription to domain renewal
- none: explicitly do a renew without privacy, even if currently privacy is enabled
- keep: renew with the same level of privacy service which is currently active for the domain

max-price

- maximum price user is willing to pay for a domain registration, renewal or transfer. It must be a number above 0.
- If provided, it must be a number above 0.
- If not provided and domain has non-standard pricing or if max-price is lower than actual domain price at the moment of registration, the request will fail.
- If max-price is higher than the actual domain price, then only the actual price will be deducted.

With this request you can renew the domain. Please be aware that all renewals are not refundable.
"expyear" is a safety option which can be used instead of "period" to renew domain till specified year (not longer). If you use "period", and by mistake send the request more than once, domain will be renewed again, while with "expyear", it will not be renewed if it's expiration year is greater or equals to specified.

Only one of "period" or "expyear" may be used, but not both.

Please note:

- registration period is in **months, not years**! In most cases, this number is a **multiple of 12**.

- to prevent from unintended/erroneous multiple renewals, a specific domain name can only be renewed **once per 6 hours**. This means, if you want to renew a domain for 2 years, you should use a period of "24" - in case you want to renew using two requests with a period of "12", the 2nd request must not be sent before 6 hours after the 1st one.

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-renew?domain=example.com&period=12&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id

Keywords: domain-renew, renew domain, autorenew

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:10
## Domains

### domain-modify

#### Requires (mandatory)

| domain | domain name to modify |

#### Accepts (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>billing-c</td>
<td>domain contact data to modify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admin-c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tech-c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns-list</td>
<td>list of new nameservers delimited by colon &quot;:&quot; (it will replace existing nameservers!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registrar-tag</td>
<td>Registrar tag, also known as &quot;Membership token&quot;, currently used for .XXX domains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dnssec</td>
<td>If specified, allows setting or removal of DNSSEC keys for domain. If not specified, DNSSEC records will not be changed. Value of &quot;0&quot; will remove DNSSEC, value of &quot;1&quot; will add DNSSEC (and ds-N parameters must be provided)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds-1</td>
<td>list of DNSSEC parameter sets (min. 2, max. 6) for DNSSEC enabled domains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds-2</td>
<td>for com/net/org/tv/cc each entry has format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds-3</td>
<td>tag:alg:digest-type:digest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds-4</td>
<td>for de:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds-5</td>
<td>protocol:alg:flags:pubkey-base64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this request you can modify

- contact handles
- nameservers
- DNSSEC parameters (for DNSSEC capable nameservers and TLDs supporting DNSSEC)

Please only specify contact handles which you want to modify, all unspecified handles will be left as is.

For DNSSEC, you will find more information [here](#).
Example:


Example for adding a key (and enabling DNSSEC):

http://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-modify?domain=example.de&dnssec=1&ds-1=256:3:5:AwEAAAd4TaRzEn0zJfw9w2qkazHTqOX97XwNzoDHMKgClJbX/jr9YGdC YKpTfcKQbVmpI4EVBJOjNWawOJEgpVivw53yHbtEFLOCSYywHuXaEv0sESNAoPCXQur p4tbHSlnRpyxyzV3dsh9/qULkJEXxcEuFPaLG3bzlz0Ude6gMXr

http://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-modify?domain=example.com&dnssec=1&ds-1=38698:5:1:AFE249392848D0458B3967BA1EE9BDEA6C3ECB43

Example for removing DNSSEC information:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-modify?domain=example.com&dnssec=0

Keywords: domain-modify,dnssec, modify domain

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:11
Domains

domain-delete

Requires (mandatory)

| domain | domain name to delete |

Accepts (optional)

| force | if present and set to '1', 'Y' or 'Yes', the domain will be deleted even if older than 72 hours. |

With this request you can delete a domain.

If you delete a domain within the **first 72 hours** after the registration, the registration-fee will be refunded to your account.

To delete a domain which is registered for more than 72 hours, you must specify "force=1", otherwise the request will be rejected.

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-delete?domain=example.com&force=1&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: domain-delete, delete domain

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:13
## Domains

### domain-owner-change

**Requires**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>domain name to change the owner of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>(optional) full name (if empty, fname + lname will be used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fname</td>
<td>first name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lname</td>
<td>last name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>individual</td>
<td>(optional) Y, Yes, N, No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organization</td>
<td>(optional if individual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email</td>
<td>email address of the contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address-1</td>
<td>street address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address-2</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address-3</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postal-code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>ISO country code (2 letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extension</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fax</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock-opt-out</td>
<td>(optional) yes, no (new IRTP-C: do not apply a 60 days transfer lock to the domain)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this request you can change the visible **WHOIS owner** of a domain.

Either "name" or "lname" and "fname" must be provided. Fields **not** marked as optional are mandatory, and must not be empty.

For the revised ICANN IRTP-C (change of registrar) policy, please also visit our [documentation](https://www.joker.com).

### Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-owner-change?domain=example.com&fname=John&lname=Doe&email=johnd@someisp.com&address-1=Smartroad 1&city=Smalltown&postal-code=40122&country=US&phone=+1.422.8001&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>
Domains

Keywords: domain-owner-change, domain modify, whois, whois accuracy

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:15
Domains

domain-lock

Requires (mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>domain name to lock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

With this request you can **lock a domain** to **prevent from fraudulent transfer attempts**.

If a domain is locked, each transfer-request from a foreign registrar will be declined.

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-lock?domain=example.com&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: domain-lock, domain create, register domain, transfer

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:15
Requires (mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>domain name to unlock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

With this request you can **unlock a domain**.

If you want to transfer a domain to a foreign registrar, it has to be unlocked.

**Example:**

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-unlock?domain=example.com&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: unlock domain, transfer

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:15
Domains

domain-transfer-in-reseller

Requires (mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>full qualified domain name to transfer to Joker.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfer-auth-id</td>
<td>AUTH-ID required for all domains except .eu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner-c</td>
<td>new owner contact handle to be used for transferred domain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accepts (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admin-c</td>
<td>new admin contact handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tech-c</td>
<td>new tech contact handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billing-c</td>
<td>new billing contact handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>new domain status to be set after transfer (lock, production)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>period</td>
<td>renewal period in months, <strong>not</strong> in years! (not in use, please leave empty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autorenew</td>
<td>Autorenew flag for the domain (0 or 1); if not set explicitly, defaults to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns-list</td>
<td>list of colon-separated nameservers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privacy</td>
<td>basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-price</td>
<td>maximum price user is willing to pay for a domain registration, renewal or transfer. If provided, it must be a number (fractions allowed) above 0. If not provided and domain has non-standard pricing, or if max-price is lower than the actual domain price at the moment of registration, the request will fail. If max-price is higher than the actual domain price, then only the actual price will be deducted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this request you can initiate a transfer of the domain from another registrar to Joker.com.

You have to provide a valid **AUTH-ID** (you have to request this from the current provider of the domain).

**Please note:**

- please make sure, that there is no so-called 'registry lock' active for the domain to be transferred. Please verify, that the current registrar does not block the domain, resp. deactivates the blocking
- the domain to be transferred must have been active for at least 60 days at the current

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Domains

- registrar, otherwise the transfer may fail
- the domain to be transferred must not be object of an active ICANN UDRP dispute procedure
- the domain should have a remaining term of least 7 days, to ensure that the transfer succeeds within the time limits (a maximum of 5 days is granted to confirm or object a transfer). In case the domain has less than 7 days of remaining term, a successful transfer cannot be warranted.
- this procedure will trigger email notifications to the owner and the admin contact of the domain to be transferred (this is following mandatory ICANN transfer provisions)

Example:


Keywords: transfer, lock, unlock

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:16
Domains

domain-set-property

Requires (mandatory)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>domain name or pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pname</td>
<td>property name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvalue</td>
<td>property value (may be empty)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this request you can set a property (flag) for a domain or a set of domains, selected by wildcard pattern.

List of available properties and their effects:

- **autorenew** 0 or 1
  
  If set to 1, the domain will be automatically renewed on expiration (if you have enough funds in your account)

- **whois-opt-out** 0 or 1
  
  currently only used for .tel domains; if set to 1, owner information will not be shown in whois

- **privacy**
  
  off or basic or pro (if available)

  If an empty value is provided, then the property will be cleared, i.e. the default will be used.

**Example:**

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-set-property?domain=example.com&pname=autorenew&pvalue=1&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: property, auto-renew

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:18
Domains
domain-get-property

Requires

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>domain name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pname</td>
<td>property name (same as in <a href="#domain-set-property">domain-set-property</a>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this request you can query the value of a specific property set for a domain.

It returns a single line, which looks like:

```
autorenew: 0
```

Example:

```
https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-get-property?domain=example.com&pname=autorenew&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>
```

Keywords: property, auto-renew

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:18
Domains

domain-transfer-get-auth-id

Requires

| domain | domain name to get AUTH-ID for |

Retrieves domain's **Auth-ID**, which is required when transferring domains to another registrar.

This request is not real-time, i.e. you have to check detailed reply (use "result-retrieve") to get the Auth-ID.

Please note:

**Every request will generate a new Auth-ID**, thus rendering any previously requested Auth-ID invalid.

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-transfer-get-auth-id?domain=example.com&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: transfer, auth-id, change of registrar

Last update: 2019-12-18 15:19
Domains
domain-transfer-control

This request allows to retrieve status information for all pending transfers. Additionally, transfers can be cancelled, or the FOA email can be re-sent.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>action</th>
<th>One of: list, show, resend-foa, cancel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Domain name to control transfer of (ignored when action=list)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**action=list**

When action=list, this request returns a list (columns are separated by tabs) of all currently pending transfers:

```
<domain> <state> <owner-email> <admin-email>
```

where <state> is one of (listed in "natural" transition order):

- IN_DB
- PAYMENT_PREPARED
- PAYMENT_ACQUIRED
- PENDING_FOA_SENDING

Joker.com could not parse the recipient of the FOA. Manual action from Joker.com is required and happens during office hours, thus in worst case it may take few days (during weekend or holidays).
Domains

FOA_BEEN_SENT

FOA is sent and Joker.com is waiting for owner's reaction. Owner has 5 days to react, thus the state may last up to 5 days.

FOA_NACK

FOA is rejected

FOA_ACK

FOA is accepted

REGISTRY_REQUEST_SENT

REGISTRY_REQUEST_RECEIVED_NOW_WAITING

FOA had been accepted, transfer request is sent and the losing registrar has to release the domain. This state may take up to 5 days, we could do nothing to speed it up.

While in this state, transfer may be cancelled by using "action=cancel".

REGISTRY_CANCELLATION_PENDING

The user has requested cancel of domain transfer by using "action=cancel".

DOMAIN_WITH_JOKER_PENDING_COMPLETE

The domain is actually with Joker.com, but either we haven’t noticed yet (batch pending) or manual work is necessary. Please contact Joker.com if this state lasts longer than 1 hour.

PAYMENT_COMMITED

TRANSFER_PROCESSED_SUCCESSFULLY
action=show

When action=show, the status of a specified domain is returned like:

```
domain: example.com
status: FOA_BEEN_SENT
owner_email: owner@example.com
admin_email: admin@example.com
transfer-id: 123456
```

action=resend-foa

When action=resend-foa, FOA will be resent (only possible in state FOA_BEEN_SENT).

action=cancel

When action=cancel, the (pending) transfer will be cancelled.

Returns

Status code is 1000 for successful request, or >= 2000 otherwise.

Example

Example request:

```
https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-transfer-control?domain=example.com&action=resend-foa
```
Domains

Keywords: reseller, dmapi, API, transfer

Last update: 2018-01-29 14:28
Domains

domain-check

Requires (mandatory)

| domain | domain name to check |

Accepts (optional)

| check-price | If provided, specifically check the price for: create, renew, transfer, restore |
| period | If provided, price will be calculated based on specified period. Period may be specified in years (values from 1 to 10) or in traditional for DMAPI months (>= 12, must be a multiple of 12). |
| language | Relevant only for IDN domains, specifies language as 2 letter (ISO 639.1) or 3 letter (ISO 639.2) code: https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code_list.php |

With this request you can check if a domain is available for registration, and what type of domain pricing will be applied for different types of orders.

Returns one or more lines with key-value pairs as follows:

**domain-status**: <status>

<status> can be one of:

- available: regular domain (non-premium) available for registration
- premium: premium domain available for registration
- unavailable: domain is not available for registration

If <status> is "unavailable", then domain-register request will fail, though domain-transfer-* and domain-renew (if domain is with Joker.com) are possible, of course.

**domain-status-reason**: <status-reason>
Domains

Provides human-readable description why domain is unavailable for registration, like blocked, reserved, registered etc. May be absent if registry does not provide specific reason. Should not be parsed as value is registry dependent and could be virtually anything.

**domain-class:** <class>

Specifies price-class. Anything but "standard" is considered "premium", though some registries use "tier-1", "premium", "BBB" etc. Mostly a hint, values except "standard" should not be interpreted as they have no useful meaning and vary among registries.

**domain-price-<type>:** <price> <currency> <period>y

Reports domain price, where <type> will be value provided in check-price parameter, i.e. create, renew, transfer, restore.

- <price> is the final price, i.e. amount that will be deducted from the user's account, considering all discounts, promos etc.
- <currency> is a 3-letter currency code, serves only as information.
- <period> is reported in years and suffixed by "y", like "5y", and it may be different from "period" parameter value (depends on registry), for instance when requested period is not available, too low or too high.

The price reported is valid only for specified period, i.e. if price is 100 for 2 years it does not necessarily mean that price for 1 year is 50, thus it only makes sense to check price for the period which will be used verbatim in subsequent request of specified <type>.

**domain-price-promo:** <start> <end>

<start> and <end> are ISO timestamps in format like 2019-07-01T00:00:00.000Z

For domains that have promotional pricing, this provides start and end timestamps of promotional period. Usually its mere presence means that promo-pricing is in effect, but to be sure values have to be checked explicitly.

If "domain-status" returned "premium" or "domain-class" returned anything but "standard", then the parameter max-price must be present in register/transfer/renew requests.

Full response example (web.blog):

```
domain-status: unavailable
domain-status-reason: blocked
domain-class: standard
domain-price-create: 8.21 USD 1y
domain-price-promo: 2019-09-01T00:00:00.000Z 2019-12-31T23:59:59.000Z
```
Domains

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-check?domain=example.com&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: checkd, whois, domain check, reseller, API, domain availability

Last update: 2019-12-18 17:29
Domains
query-contact-list

Accepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pattern</th>
<th>pattern to match (against handle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>start from this item in list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>end by this item in list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tld</td>
<td>limits output to contact handles which may be used with toplevel domain (tld), like &quot;com&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extended-format</td>
<td>provides additional information for every contact listed organization. May be &quot;1&quot; or &quot;0&quot;, defaults to &quot;0&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns:

List of registered contacts (handles), one per line.

When "extended-format" is requested, output columns are separated by tabs ("\t"), and "Columns" header provides column names.

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/query-contact-list?pattern=coco-47*&tld=com&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: query contacts, contact-list

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:04
Requires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tld</td>
<td>target TLD where this contact is intended to be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>full name (if empty, fname + lname will be used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fname</td>
<td>first name (required for .FI contacts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lname</td>
<td>last name (required for .FI contacts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>individual</td>
<td>(optional) Y, Yes, N, No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organization</td>
<td>(optional if individual)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email</td>
<td>mail address of the contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address-1</td>
<td>street address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address-2</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postal-code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>ISO country code (2 letters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fax</td>
<td>(optional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>language to use for .EU contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>app-purpose</td>
<td>required for .US contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nexus-category</td>
<td>required for .US contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nexus-category-country</td>
<td>required for .US contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account-type</td>
<td>required for .UK contacts, if used as owner contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>company-number</td>
<td>required for .UK contacts with specific account types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orgid</td>
<td>required for .SE/.NU contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vatid</td>
<td>(optional) for .SE/.NU contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-ficora-type</td>
<td>required for .FI contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-ficora-is-finnish</td>
<td>(yes/no) required for .FI contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-ficora-registrynumber</td>
<td>required for .FI contacts, if ficora-type is company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-ficora-identity</td>
<td>required for .FI contacts, if type is person and finnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-ficora-birthdate</td>
<td>required for .FI contacts, if type is person and not finnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-ficora-legalemail</td>
<td>(optional) for .FI contacts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Either "name" or "lname" and "fname" must be provided.

Fields not marked '(optional)' are mandatory (and must not be empty).
Contacts

Parameters "lname" and "fname", if provided, will be converted to "name" (simple concatenation of "fname" and "lname"), because registries support only "name" format. In general, use of "fname" and "lname" is deprecated, and support for these fields will be removed in version 1.2.

"orgid" represents Swedish personal or organisational number and is required for .SE/.NU contacts.

It starts with ISO 3166 Alpha-2 country code in square brackets. If the country code for Sweden is given [SE] a valid Swedish personal or organisational number must be given (6 digits, dash, 4 digits), otherwise 1 to 123 characters can follow.

If organization is empty and the country code for Sweden [SE] is given, orgid must be a personal number, not an organisational number.

"vatid" is optional for .SE/.NU contacts. It starts with a two letter country code (uppercase), followed by an optional space, followed by a country specific string containing digits 0-9, and letters a-z and A-Z, maximum 64 Chars.

For .fi contacts:

"x-ficora-type" is required for .fi contacts. The following values are accepted: privateperson, company, corporation, institution, politicalparty, township, government, publiccommunity

"x-ficora-registernumber" is required if x-ficora-type is set to "company".

"x-ficora-is-finnish" is always required for .fi contacts: yes = finnish company or person, no = not a finnish person or company

"x-ficora-identity" is required for .fi contacts, if x-ficora-type is set to 'privateperson' and x-ficora-is-finnish is set to 'yes'
"x-ficora-birthdate" is required for .fi contacts, if x-ficora-type is set to 'privateperson' and x-ficora-is-finnish is set to 'no' in the following date format "YYYY-MM-DD".

Please note:

- Parameters listed here (except "tld") may be used (or are required) in other requests, this is indicated by referring to "Contact fields".
- "lang" must contain two-letter ISO country (language) code, and is only required when creating .EU contacts. The purpose is to specify language to be used in notifications emails, sent from EURid. Please note - this field cannot be modified later, and the default is 'EN' (English)!
- "app-purpose", "nexus-category" and "nexus-category-contry" are required only when creating .US contacts, and cannot be modified later.

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/contact-create?tld=com&name=JohnDoe&email=johnd@someisp.com&address-1=Smartroad&city=Smalltown&postal-code=40122&country=US&phone=+1.422.8001&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: contact-create, whois contacts, whois

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:06
Requires:

| handle | contact handle to modify. |

Accepts:

Field names exactly like in contact-create request, except that omitted fields won't be modified. That is, if you specify a field, it will be used as a new value, if you omit it, the old value will remain.

The field "tld" is not relevant for this request and will be ignored if present.

Keywords: modify contact, whois

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:06
Requires:

| handle         | contact handle to delete |

With this request you can delete previously registered contacts

Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/contact-delete?handle=coco-4711&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: contact-delete contact delete handle

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:06
Contacts
query-ns-list

Accepts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pattern</th>
<th>pattern to match (against host name, like &quot;ns.dom&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>include IPs if non-zero (0 or 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

ns.example.com 1.2.3.4 -
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>

Keywords: query-ns-list, nameserver,

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:22
Nameservers

ns-create

Requires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>Full qualified host name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>IPv4 address (must not be from IANA's reserved range)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6</td>
<td>IPv6 address (short notation like fec0::17 is accepted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Keywords: nameserver, nameservice, dns

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:22
Nameservers
host-create

This is an alias for ns-create.

Keywords: nameserver,dns

Last update: 2016-10-06 17:27
Nameservers
ns-modify

Requires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>host</th>
<th>full qualified host name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>IPv4 address (must not be from IANA's reserved range)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6</td>
<td>IPv6 address (short notation like ‘fec0::17’ is accepted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Keywords: ns-modify, host-modify, host IP

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:22
This is an alias for \texttt{ns-modify}.

Keywords: host-modify ns-modify

Last update: 2012-09-27 15:05
Nameservers
ns-delete

Requires:

| host | Full qualified host name |

With this request you can delete a registered nameserver.

Keywords: ns-delete, host-delete

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:23
This is an alias for ns-delete.

Keywords: ns-delete host-delete

Last update: 2012-09-27 15:07
Nameservers
dns-zone-list

Accepts:

| pattern | Pattern to match (globbing, like "dom") |

Returns:

List zones (domains) which are managed and served by Joker.com name servers. Zones are listed one per line.

Keywords: zone, dns, nameservice

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:21
Modify Zonedata
dns-zone-get

Requires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>Zone (domain) name to fetch data from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Returns:

Returns list of zone records.

The format of zone is as follows (one record per line):

```plaintext
<label> <type> <pri> <target> <ttl> <valid-from> <valid-to> <parameters>
```

Where:

| label | subdomain/redirection label, relative to current zone, or '@'
|-------| (which means current zone name) |
| type  | record type (A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, URL, MAILFW, TXT, NAPTR, DYNA, DYNAAAA, SRV) |
| pri   | numeric value, meaningful only for types MX, NAPTR and SRV, must be 0 for all other types |
| target| record target/value. Must be quoted if contains spaces |
| ttl   | record TTL (time to live) in seconds |
| valid-from | record is not valid before this time (UNIX timestamp) or 0 |
| valid-to | record is not valid after this time (UNIX timestamp) or 0 |
| parameters | record-specific parameter(s) |

All values from "name" to "ttl" are mandatory for every record.

<valid-to> and <valid-from> are not implemented yet, so usually are 0, and may be omitted if there are no other parameters required.
Modify Zonedata

<parameters(s)> are record dependent, used in NAPTR, MAILFW, FRAME and URL records.

<ttl> must be at least 60 for all records except NAPTR and SVC, where it can be 0 (meaning: no caching). For MAILFW/URL/FRAME <ttl> is irrelevant and assumed to be 60 seconds (i.e., any change will be in effect within 60 seconds from zone change).

<pri> preference value for MX records, priority/weight for SRV records and order/preference for NAPTR records. For any other record, the value must be 0.

Examples of zone records:

```
www A 0 127.0.0.1 86400
www AAAA 0 fec0::17 86400
@ MX 10 mail.example.com. 86400
redirect URL 0 http://joker.com 86400
```

Sets redirection from redirect.joker.com to http://joker.com (assuming that current zone is "joker.com").

```
frame FRAME 0 http://joker.com 86400 0 0 "Header: Frame-Forward" "head" "title" "body"
```

Sets frame-based redirection similar to URL redirection.

For FRAME record, extra parameters are as follows:

- Extra HTTP headers. (newlines may be escaped as \n)
- Extra text placed in <head></head> section of generated HTML.
- Title text (<title></title>) of generated HTML.
- Body text (used for <noframes> section)

```
username MAILFW 0 redirected@example.com 86400 0 0 1
```

This MAILFW records makes redirection of mail sent to username@example.com (assuming that current zone name is "joker.com") to redirected@example.com, extra parameter ("1") specifies that spam-filtering should be used.

```
naptr NAPTR 10/100 replacement 86400 0 0 "flags" "service" "regex"
```

This NAPTR record has order 10 and preference 100. Only one of "replacement" or "regex" may be specified, if "regex" is specified, "replacement" must be "." (without quotes), if "replacement" is specified, "regex" must be empty string. Quotes are mandatory for all extra parameters. For details please consult RFC 2915, or look here: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAPTR

```
_ldap._tcp SRV 10/100 ldap.example.com:389 60
```
Modify Zonedata

This SRV record has priority 10, weight 100, target "ldap.example.com" and port "389" with TTL 60 seconds. Please consult RFC 2782 for details.

```
txt TXT 0 "key=value" 86400
```

Quoting of values for TXT records is mandatory.

```
www CNAME 0 example.com. 86400
```

Two special record types, DYNA and DYNAAAA, are used in case if DynDNS is active. They have same meaning as corresponding "A" and "AAAA" records, except that their targets may be updated using Joker DynDNS service.

To enable/disable DynDNS service, and to define username/password used to access it, the record format is as follows:

```
$dyndns=yes:username:password
```

username/password may not contain spaces or colon (";") characters. If "no" is specified instead of "yes", DynDNS will be turned off (i.e. DYN* entries will have no effect).

In case if there are any errors, zone modification will not be accepted. All errors will be reported for every erroneous line, so if there are more than one, you will be able to see all detected errors.

Keywords: zone dns nameservice modify_zone modify-zone

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:21
Modify Zonedata
dns-zone-put

Requires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>Zone (domain) name to store data to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zone</td>
<td>URL encoded zone data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns:

Replace current zone for provided domain with specified value.

Field "zone" will be parsed as multiline text (so usual line terminators are expected).

Warning: This request will overwrite current zone, i.e. all current records will be replaced by new records.

The format of zone is as follows (one record per line):

<label> <type> <pri> <target> <ttl> <valid-from> <valid-to> <parameters(s)>

Please find a detailed description of format syntax at section dns-zone-get.

Keywords: zone, dns, nameservice, modify-zone

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:22
Modify Zonedata
grants-list

Requires:

| domain | Full qualified domain name |

Accepts:

| showkey | Show invitation access key |

Get a list of active and pending grants.

Returns lines in the following format (space-separated):

```
invitation <nr> <scope> <key>
domain <domain-name> <role> -- -- <invitee-email> <nick-name> grant <nr> <scope> domain <domain-name> <role> <inviter-username> <invitee-username> <invitee-userid> <invitee-email> <nick-name>
```

Where:

| <nr> | record number |
| <scope> | Grant/Invite id (used to uniquely identify record/revocation) |
| <key> | Invitation access key, present only when "showkey" is non-zero; it has meaning only for pending invitations, and always is "-" for grants |
| <domain-name> | domain name (identical to domain in request) |
| <role> | one of @admin/@billing/@tech/@creator |
| <inviter-username> | your username (owner of the domain) |
| <invitee-username> | Username of invited user |
| <invitee-userid> | [leave empty] User-ID of invited user |
| <nick-name> | name or comment you want to assign to this role |
Rights and Roles

grants-invite

Request parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>value</th>
<th>mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Full qualified domain name</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email</td>
<td>Email of user to be invited to accept a role for 'domain'</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>Role offered</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(@admin/@billing/@tech/@creator)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client-uid</td>
<td>receiving Joker.com user id as shown on Joker.com - also conforms to</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reseller-id</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nick-name</td>
<td>Name or comment for this role/grant for later identification (defaults to email)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With this request you can assign 'Roles' (permissions) of domains to other Joker.com users. The special role "creator" is an equivalent to an internal transfer of that domain to another Joker.com user. In this case, the domain is assigned to the receiving account's portfolio, including all rights and permissions on this domain.

There are two variants to use this functionality: If the client-uid (Joker.com user account id) is given, and the client-uid matches the associated user's email address in our system, the role is applied immediately - there will be no request for confirmation on the receiver's side. In case the client-uid is not given, but only the email address, the transaction has to be acknowledged by the receiving user. For this, he will get an email ('invitation'), containing a link and a key. Either the link has to be clicked, or the key has to be applied using Joker.com (= Transfer). This can also be used for users which do not yet have a Joker.com account.

Please see more details: How to grant roles (= grant permissions to others)?.

Returns status only (ok or not). Email is sent if request was succesfull.

Keywords: grants, roles, contacts, permissions, invitations, transfer

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:20
Rights and Roles

grants-revoke

Requires:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>full qualified domain name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>Role to be revoked from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>domain (@admin/@billing/@tech/@creator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scope</td>
<td>identifier from 'grants-list' request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>type of the record to revoke - &quot;grant&quot; or &quot;invitation&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deletes an issued grant (permission) of a domain, or a pending invitation for a grant.

Returns status only (ok or not). Email is sent if request was successful.

Keywords: grants, roles, contacts, permissions, invitations

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:20
Rights and Roles
query-object

Accepts:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain</td>
<td>Domain name</td>
<td>Exactly one of those must be specified. Only objects registered with Joker.com may be queried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contact</td>
<td>Contact handle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>Nameserver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns:

Information about specified object (similar to whois), in format "key: value".

This request is deprecated - please use 'query-whois' instead.

Keywords: query-object, contact, host

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:19
Other

query-whois

Accepts:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| domain | Domain name
| contact| Contact handle |
| host   | Nameserver |

Exactly one of those must be specified. Only objects registered with Joker.com may be queried.

Returns:

Information about specified object (similar to whois), in the format "key: value".

The difference to the query-object request is, that this request reflects actual (live) data in Joker.com database, while query-object may show data which not yet up-to-date.

Keywords: whois

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:19
Lists all domains and owner emails of domains from your portfolio which are pending whois (email) verification.

For Whois validation, the email address of the owner contact of a newly created, transferred or modified gTLD has to be verified. This verification is done by sending an email to the owner contact, which contains a unique key in a link. When this link is clicked, the related email address is set to "validated".

For full ICANN policy, please see Whois-Validation.

Requires:

- 

Returns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>email-address</th>
<th>domain-name</th>
<th>verification-expiration-date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>email-address</th>
<th>email address of the domain owner which is pending verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain-name</td>
<td>domain name where email is the owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verification-expiration-date</td>
<td>verification deadline, i.e. if by this date and time (specified in standard ISO format) email is not positively verified, the domain name listed may be deactivated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
Keywords: whois-accuracy, email-verification, whois-validation

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:24
Returns email verification status and the associated domain for provided verification key (whois verification, email validation). If there is more than one domain using the email address to be verified, output will have one line per domain.

For full ICANN policy, please see Whois-Validation.

Requires:

key Verification key sent to owner by verification email

Returns:

status<TAB>email<TAB>domain

Where:

status is 'verification', if 'key' is a valid verification key

e-mail email address 'key' has been sent to

domain related domain

Sample:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/wa-email-details?key=<key-to-query>&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>
Triggers a new email verification. In case the original verification email got lost or did not succeed otherwise, this request will send a new email. The original key will be automatically included.

This request returns special response header "Result", which will contain "ACK" if the validation request has been sent successfully, or "NACK" otherwise, e.g. if the email address is not in "verification pending" status, or already verified (whois verification, email validation).

For full ICANN policy, please see Whois-Validation.

Requires:

email Email address to send validation request to. This must be domain owner's email address.

Returns:

Result: ACK validation request has been sent
Result: NACK no validation request has been sent for this email

Sample:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/wa-email-validate?email=<email-of-owner>&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>
Set an email address to 'validated' by using the correct key, and voting with 'yes'.

This request returns a special response header "Result", which will contain "ACK" if the verification has been accepted or "NACK" otherwise, e.g. in case the key is not correct (whois verification, email validation).

This is useful e.g. in case you want to implement your own individual landing page for your customers. The URL for this landing page can be set in Joker.com's 'Reseller Settings'.

For full ICANN policy, please see Whois-Validation.

Requires:

key    Verification key sent to owner by verification email
answer Answer to verification request - "yes" or "no"

If the answer is "yes", the verification status is set to "verified" and email is confirmed as valid, if the answer is "no", then verification status is set to "invalid". If there is no answer before verification deadline (normally 15 days), the status is also set to "invalid".

Returns:

Result: ACK validation request has been successful
Result: NACK validation request has been rejected or failed

Sample:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/wa-email-verify?key=<key-to-use>&answer=[yes|no]&au
This request adds a subscription to Whois Privacy Services to an existing domain name.

A summary of all privacy related DMAPI commands is also available at DMAPI Whois Privacy Services.

**Requires (mandatory):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>domain name to order privacy service for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>privacy</td>
<td>basic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accepts (optional):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>period</th>
<th>renewal period in months (not in years!)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expyear</td>
<td>the wanted expiration year (e.g. '2016')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"expyear" is a safety option which can be used **instead of "period"** to order privacy until the specified year (not longer).

If you use "period", and by mistake send the request more than once, the order would be executed again, while with "expyear", it will not be renewed if it's expiration year is greater or equals to the specified one.

**Only one of "period" or "expyear" may be used, but not both.**

If neither period nor expyear is provided, then privacy is ordered for the remaining domain lifetime, whatever it is.

**Important:** Please note that registration period is in **months, not years**! In most cases, this number is a **multiple** of 12.
Example:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-privacy-order?domain=example.com&privacy=pro&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id

This would order privacy service "pro" for the same period as the current term of the domain "example.com".

Keywords: proxy, privacy, whois, whois privacy services, registration, privacy pro, privacy basic

Last update: 2019-12-18 16:25
Authorizes a 'Change of Registrant' (COR) according to the ICANN IRTP-C policy as of 2016-12-01.

Please find the full documentation of the process at Joker.com [here](#), the original ICANN policy is available [here](#).

This request can be used if you did not setup a verification 'push' URL with our provided module (see link above), or you want to use the standard email procedure.

This request returns special response header "Result", which will contain "ACK" if the authorization request has been sent successfully, or "NACK" otherwise, e.g. if the key sent does not match the transaction.

**Requires:**

- **key**        authorization key (provided in COR confirmation request)
- **answer** answer to confirm the COR – "yes" or "no"

If the answer is "yes", the change-of-registrant will be executed, if in case of "no", it will be rejected. Please also note the new flag 'lock-opt-out' in 'domain-owner-change' if you do **not** want to lock the domain after the COR for 60 days.

**Returns:**

- **Result: ACK**  authorization key has been accepted
- **Result: NACK** authorization key has not been accepted
Sample:

https://dmapi.joker.com/request/cor-verify?key=<authorization key sent by Joker.com>&answer=yes&auth-sid=<your-current-session-id>

Keywords: dmapi, API, owner change, cor, irtp-c

Last update: 2016-11-14 16:10
#!/usr/bin/perl
use LWP::UserAgent;
use Data::Dumper;

my $dmapiURL = "https://dapi.joker.com/request";
my $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new;

my $req = HTTP::Request->new(GET => $dmapiURL.'/login?username='.$shift().'&password='.$shift());
my $res = $ua->request($req);

unless ($res->is_success) {
  print "Failed: ", $res->status_line, "n";
  exit -1;
}
my $auth =$res->as_string;
my $output;

if ($auth =~ /Auth-Sid:s*(w+)/ms) {
  $req=HTTP::Request->new(GET => $dmapiURL.'/query-domain-list?auth-sid='.$.1);
  $res = $ua->request($req);
  if ($res->is_success) {
    $output=$res->content;
  }
  else{
  print "Failed: ", $res->status_line, "n";
  exit -2;
  }
}
else {
  print "Failed: Got no auth-id from DMAP!:n";
  print $res->content;
  exit -3;
}

my @lines=split ("n",$output);
my $month=now + ("2M");
my %list;

my $p=0;
for my $line(@lines) {
    # Skip first line
    next unless $p or $line =~ /^s*$/;
    unless ($p) { $p=1; next; }
    my ($fqdn,$exp)=split ('[ t]+', $line);
    $list{$fqdn}=$exp;
}

for (sort keys %list) {
    print "$_n"
}

Keywords: DMAPI, examples, code, perl

Last update: 2016-01-13 16:59
Perl

List domains to expire next month

Needs:
Class::Date and Date::Parse from CPAN!

#!/usr/bin/perl

use LWP::UserAgent;
use Data::Dumper;
use Class::Date qw(:errors date localtime gdate now -DateParse);

my $dmapiURL = "https://dmapi.joker.com/request";

my $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new;
my $req = HTTP::Request->new(GET => $dmapiURL. '/login?username='.shift().'&password='.shift());
my $res = $ua->request($req);

unless ($res->is_success) {
  print "Failed: ", $res->status_line, "n";
  exit -1;
}

my $auth=$res->as_string;
my $output;

if ($auth =~ /Auth-Sid:s*(w+)/ms) {
  $req=HTTP::Request->new(GET => $dmapiURL. '/query-domain-list?auth-sid='.1);
  $res = $ua->request($req);

  if ($res->is_success) {
    $output=$res->content;
  }
  else {
    print "Failed: ", $res->status_line, "n";
    exit -2;
  }
}
else {
  print "Failed: Got no auth-id from DMAPI:n";
  print $res->content;
  exit -3;
}
my @lines = split("n", $output);
my $month = now + ("2M");
my %list;

my $p = 0;
for my $line(@lines) {
    # Skip first line
    next unless $p or $line =~ /^s*/;
    unless ($p) { $p = 1; next; }
    my ($fqdn, $exp) = split ("[ t]+", $line);
    next unless localtime($exp) < $month;
    $list{$fqdn} = $exp;
}

for (map {$_->[0]} 
    sort {
        $a->[1] <=> $b->[1]
        ||
    }
    map {([$_, localtime $list{$_}],$_)}
    keys %list ) {
    print "$_.", $list{$_}."n";
}

Keywords: list domains expire

Last update: 2012-09-27 15:45
Perl

Replace admin-c in multiple domains

```perl
#!/usr/bin/perl
use LWP::UserAgent;
use Data::Dumper;
my $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new;
my $req = HTTP::Request->new(GET => 'https://dmapi.joker.com/request/login?username=' . shift() . '&password=' . shift());
my $res = $ua->request($req);

#--Admin-C :
my %ADMIN = ( de => 'CODE-12345', org => 'CORG-12345', com => 'CCOM-12345', 'eu' => 'c12345');
unless ($res->is_success) {
    print "Failed: ", $res->status_line, "\n";
    exit -1;
}
my $auth = $res->as_string;
my $output;
if ($auth =~ /Auth-Sid:\s*(\[a-z0-9\]+)/m ) {
    $auth = $1;
} else {
    print "Failed: Got no auth-id from DMAPI:\n";
    print $res->content;
    exit -3;
}

while ( <DATA> ) {
    chomp;
    my $fqdn = $_;
    ## for 3rd level domains this must be changed!
    my ( $sld, $tld ) = split ( \./\./, $fqdn );
    my $admin = $ADMIN{ $tld };
    $req = HTTP::Request->new(GET => 'https://dmapi.joker.com/request/domain-modify?domain=' . $fqdn . '&admin-c=' . $admin . '&auth-sid=' . $auth);
    $res = $ua->request($req);
    if ($res->is_success) {
        $output = $res->content;
        print $output;
    } else {
        print "Failed: ", $res->status_line, "\n";
        exit -2;
    }
}
```

}  __DATA__
domain1.de
domain2.eu
domain3.org
domain4.com
__END__

Keywords: DMAPI, examples, code, perl

Last update: 2016-01-13 16:59
Perl

Read first - important for PHP examples

Please note that there is full DMAPI based interface written in PHP available. It is free to download and modify, and could be downloaded from Sourceforge.

Please read more at section Reseller Control Panel.

The published examples in PHP are parts of this project and are stripped in terms of functionality and error handling. It is strongly recommended to use the complete code base from Sourceforge.

Keywords: DMAPI, examples, code, php

Last update: 2016-01-13 16:57
<?php

//sends HTTP request using CURL

function query_host($conn_server, $params = "", $get_header = false) {

    $ch = curl_init();
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_URL, $conn_server.$params);
    if (preg_match("/\^https:\/\%/i", $conn_server)) {
        curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYHOST, 0);
        curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_SSL_VERIFYPEER, 0);
    }
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);
    if ($get_header) {
        curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_HEADER, 1);
    } else {
        curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_HEADER, 0);
    }
    $result = curl_exec($ch);
    if (curl_errno($ch)) {
        print "curl error";
    } else {
        curl_close($ch);
    }
    return $result;
}

//builds query, sends request and gets the answer back

function execute_request($request, $params, &$sessid) {
    //build the query
    $http_query = " /request/" . $request . "?" . $params . "&auth-sid =" . $sessid . "&client-ip=\"$_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"]\";";
//send the request
$raw_res = query_host("https://dmapi.joker.com", $http_query, true);
$temp_arr = @explode("\r\n\r\n", $raw_res, 2);
//split the response for further processing
if (is_array($temp_arr) && 2 == count($temp_arr)) {
    return $temp_arr[1];
} else {
    return false;
}

//basic parsing of the DMAPI header

function parse_response_header($header)
{
    $raw_arr = explode("\n", trim($header));
    $result = array();
    if (is_array($raw_arr)) {
        foreach ($raw_arr as $key => $value) {
            $keyval = array();
            if (preg_match("/^[\[\s\]+]:\s+(.+):\s*$/", $value, $keyval)) {
                $arr[strtolower($keyval[1])] = $keyval[2];
            } else {
                print "Header line not parseable - pattern does not match\nRaw header: \n$value";
            }
        }
    } else {
        $arr = "";
        print "Unidentified error\nRaw header: \n$header";
    }
    return $arr;
}

//parses the reply from DMAPI into a header and body
function parse_response($res)
{
    $raw_arr = explode("\n\n", trim($res));
    $arr_elements = count($raw_arr);
}
if ($arr_elements > 0) {
    $temp["response_header"] = parse_response_header($raw_arr["0"]);
    $temp["response_body"] = $raw_arr["1"];
} else {
    print "Couldn't split the response into response header and response body\nRaw result:\n$res";
    $temp = "";
}
return $temp;

$response = "";
$authid = "none";
//first obtaining an Auth-ID
$username = "<your username here>";
$password = "<your password here>";
$fields = "username=".urlencode($username)."&password=".urlencode($password);
$result = execute_request("login", $fields, $authid);
$result = parse_response($result);
$authid = $result["response_header"]["auth-sid"]; if (!$authid) {
    print "no auth-id was obtained - probably due to wrong username or password";
    exit;
}

//now asking for the domain list
$pattern = "*";
$fields = "pattern=".urlencode($pattern);
$result = execute_request("query-domain-list", $fields, $authid);
$result = parse_response($result);
print_r($result["response_header"]);
print "<br />
print_r($result["response_body"]);
Python is easy to use with DMAPI. Our examples are tested with python 2.7 on Linux, but should work on all platforms.

Running the Python example will look like:

$ ./dmapi-example.py
Request-URL:  https://dmapi.ote.joker.com/request/login
Login: Status-Code: 0

Request-URL:  https://dmapi.ote.joker.com/request/query-domain-list
Domain List: Status-Code: 0

    expiration_date: 2018-06-30
    domain: another-privacy-test.com

    expiration_date: 2020-06-30
    domain: another-privacy-test.net

Request-URL:  https://dmapi.ote.joker.com/request/logout
Logout: Status-Code: 0

Keywords: DMAPI, examples, code, python

Last update: 2016-01-15 16:50
#!/usr/bin/env python
import requests

dmapiURL = 'https://dmapi.ote.joker.com'
dmapiUser = 'username'
dmapiPassword = 'password'

def main():
    loginResponse = login(dmapiUser,dmapiPassword)
    print "Login: Status-Code: ", loginResponse.header['Status-Code']
    if loginResponse.header['Status-Code'] !='0':
        print loginResponse.header['Status-Text']
    return

    sessionId = loginResponse.header['Auth-Sid'];
    print ""
    domainResponse = domainList(sessionId,1,5)
    print "Domain List: Status-Code: ", domainResponse.header['Status-Code']
    domains = domainResponse.resultListWithNames()
    for domain in domains:
        for key, value in domain.iteritems():
            print " %s: %s" % (key, value)
        print ""
    logoutResponse = logout(sessionId)
    print "Logout: Status-Code: ", logoutResponse.header['Status-Code']

    # implement dmapi commands as functions
    def login(username,password):
        parameters = { 'username': username, 'password': password }
        message = sendCommand('login', parameters)
        return message;

    def logout(sessionId):
        parameters = { 'auth-sid': sessionId }
        message = sendCommand('logout', parameters)
        return message;

    def domainList(sessionId, list_from=1, list_to=""):
        parameters = { 'auth-sid': sessionId , 'from': list_from, 'to': list_to }
        message = sendCommand('query-domain-list', parameters)
        return message;

    # general dmapi command call
def sendCommand(command, parameter={}):
    try:
        url = dmapiURL + '/request/' + command
        print "Request-URL: ", url
        response = requests.get(url, params=parameter)
        # print URL with parameters for debugging purposes
        # print "Request-URL: ", response.url
        if response.status_code != requests.codes.ok:
            raise CommandError("Command Failed! HTTP Status Code: %s" % response.status_code)
        return DmapiResponse(response.text)
    except requests.ConnectionError as e:
        raise CommandError("Connection Error: %s" % str(e))
    except requests.HTTPError as e:
        raise CommandError("Http Error: %s" % str(e))
    except CommandError as e:
        raise
    except Exception as e:
        raise CommandError("Unexpected Error: %s" % str(e))

class DmapiResponse():
    def __init__(self, responseBody):
        parts = responseBody.split("\n\n", 1)
        if len(parts) > 0:
            self.header = self.__parseKeyValueList(parts[0])
        if len(parts) > 1:
            self.body = parts[1]

    def __parseKeyValueList(self, text):
        lines = text.split("\n")
        keyValueList = {}
        for line in lines:
            keyValue = line.split(' ', 1)
            key = keyValue[0].rstrip(':')
            value = keyValue[1]
            keyValueList[key] = value
        return keyValueList

    def __getSeparator(self):
        if self.header.has_key('Separator') and self.header['Separator'] == 'TAB':
            return "\t"
        else:
            return " "

    def resultList(self):
        lines = self.body.split("\n")
        resultList = []
        separator = self.__getSeparator()
        return resultList
```python
for line in lines:
    values = line.split(separator)
    resultList.append(values)
return resultList

def resultListWithNames(self):
    columnNames = self.resultListColumns()
    resultList = []
    if len(columnNames) > 0:
        rawList = self.resultList()
        resultList = []
        for row in rawList:
            columns = {}
            for idx, column in enumerate(row):
                columns[columnNames[idx]] = column
            resultList.append(columns)
    return resultList

def resultListColumns(self):
    if self.header.has_key('Columns'):
        columnsText = self.header['Columns']
        columns = columnsText.split(',,')
        return columns
    else:
        return []

def resultValues(self):
    return self.__parseKeyValueList(self.body)

class CommandError(Exception):
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.value = value
    def __str__(self):
        return repr(self.value)

# call main function
try:
    main()
except CommandError as e:
    print "Error:", str(e).strip('"'"
```

Keywords: DMAPI, examples, code, python

Last update: 2017-10-20 11:39
Python
C# / .NET Demonstration /w Code

Applications for domain management with DMAPI are very easy to create using MS Visual Studio. This example code logs into the Joker.com system using DMAPI requests.

It provides a domain listing, whois lookup and "Email verification".

This has been tested using Visual Studio 2008 and 2010, but should work with any version, and also with free Visual Studio Express and .NET versions from 3.5 onwards. Please find the source code as an attachment below.

We also provide this as a windows binary to try without the need of building it before. In case you run Windows 10 with "Smartscreen", you have to click on "more information" to execute this, since this binray of course is not signed by a "manufacturer"...

This is how this will look like:
Keywords: DMAPI, examples, code, c#, .NET

Last update: 2016-01-20 16:15
WHMCS is a popular web hosting and automation solution, which includes billing and support options.

If you are using WHMCS for your hosting activities, you may interface Joker.com with WHMCS' domain functionality to easily order and manage domains from within WHMCS.

Joker.com maintains a registrar module for WHMCS, which offers a great load of features to interface Joker.com seamlessly from within WHMCS:

The following registrar core functionality is provided:

- register domains
- initiate transfers
- perform renewals
- allow viewing and changing of nameservers
- allow viewing and changing of WHOIS information of domains
Plugins & Interfaces

- usable with any TLD Joker.com offers

Additionally, also these features are provided:

- create/edit email forwards
- create/edit dns records for joker-ns
- fetch auth id ("EPP Code")
- sync of expiration date
- order whois privacy protection with domain registration, transfer and renewal
- switch easily between production and testing environment (OT&E)

New in version 1.0.4:

- use **API key** instead of user/password credentials
- maintain privacy settings for domains

New in version 1.1.0

- domain availability check
- own CRON job script, for registration status check

New in version 1.1.1

- fixed toggling of id protection

New in version 1.1.2

- fixed contact information change for WHMCS 7.x

New in version 1.1.3

- added account balance check for domain renewals

New in version 1.1.4

- added account balance check for domain transfers
- added a config option to enable automatic restore from redemption grace period if renew
Plugins & Interfaces

is not possible

New in version 1.1.5

- fix for .eu expiration date / redemption grace period problem

New in version 1.2.0

- added dnssec management

New in version 1.2.1

- fixed some issues with the domain availability check

New in version 1.2.2

- fixed an issue with .uk domain contacts

New in version 1.2.3

- fixed issue with puny code in the domain availability check

New in version 1.2.4

- fixed issue with domain synchronisation cron

New in version 1.2.5

- added support for premium domains

This version has been tested with WHMCS 6.x and WHMCS 7.8.3
Plugins & Interfaces

Installation:

Please extract the contents of the **below attached ZIP archive** into the folder

```
modules/registrars/joker/
```

of your WHMCS installation.
The configuration of the Joker.com registrar module is done by using the WHMCS admin section. For this, please login as "admin" into your WHMCS installation, and navigate to

**Setup -> Products/Services -> Domain Registrars**

Pick "Joker.com" from the list, "Activate" the plugin, and enter your Joker.com Reseller's credentials - **the same you are using for DMAPI**.

You also may choose to use the "TestMode" for dry run on our OT&E platform, or to configure the free Joker.com nameservers as a default for new domains.

Once activated, you may always change these settings by clicking on "Configure". Don't forget to "Save Changes" after doing so.

Usage:

You will find most options for domains in section "**Clients -> Domain registrations**" - **click on the domain name** to see all domain details.
A special command there is "**Sync**" at the 'Registrar Commands' - this will trigger a manual sync of a domain's status and expiration date with Joker.com, in case it was modified outside of WHMCS.

This is usually also done automatically by the 'WHMCS domainsync cron' - please make sure that you added this with your WHMCS installation.

Please send us your feedback: reseller-support@joker.com

Enjoy!
WHMCS is a popular web hosting and automation solution, which includes billing and support options.

If you are using WHMCS for your hosting activities, you may interface Joker.com with WHMCS’ domain functionality to easily order and manage domains from within WHMCS.

This is a very light weight and simple plugin, therefore very easy to install (you will find instructions in the readme of the zip archive below).

However, features are basic, and you have to configure a fixed set of contact handles for each TLD you want to use.

Any TLD of Joker.com should work.

This plugin is provided as an example to show, how easy it is to connect Joker.com to WHMCS using DMAPI. You may also use it as a starting point for your own experiments.

For a full integration of Joker.com into WHMCS, please use our official fully-featured Joker.com WHMCS Registrar Module.

Keywords: WHMCS, dmapi, API, plugin

Last update: 2016-04-11 14:06
Plugins & Interfaces
How does the PGP/GPG-Mailinterface work?

Using the Joker.com email interface, you may send 'commands' to a special address at Joker.com by email. Those commands may consist of registration orders, domain renewals or modifications.

The Joker.com mail interface address is disclosed once you signed up as a reseller.

The emails making up the commands follow a simple format, which is described here in section 'Requests'.

For security reasons, each request which is sent to the mail gateway has to be signed using PGP or GPG. This means, you need to have a pgp/gpg-installation on your machine. Some tools which can be used for this:

- Gnu GPG
- Enigmail for Thunderbird

Emails which are not signed correctly will not be processed. All requests to the gateway have to be sent as PGP/GPG signed mails to the Joker mail-robot (you will receive the exact address if you have registered yourself as a reseller).

Mails are expected to be sent in the "traditional" format (signature is part of the message body), not (for example) in MIME encapsulated format!

The actual request (the command to be performed) has to be put into the subject of the email. Further details (for example the full qualified domain name) have to be put in the message body.

Example:

**Subject:** modify domain

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----

Hash: SHA1

tld:org
Where are the replies of the mail-gateway sent?

The replies of the gateway are generally sent to the "reply-to"-address. In order to specify that address, you will have to fill in the reply-to-field within the e-mails you send to the mail-gateway.

Keywords: replies mail-gateway reply-to

Last update: 2007-03-27 15:15
Basics
How do I change my robot-email-address?

The Joker.com system identifies you using your pgp-signature and your email-address, so you have to provide a new pgp-key, if you want to change your robot-email-address. Without changing the pgp-key, our system cannot grant you access to the domains, you have registered at joker.com.

Please, follow the 3 steps below to **change your robot-email-address**.

1. Create a new contact with your new email-address using the mail-gateway.

2. Change the billing-c of **all** your domains using this new contact, which contains the new robot-email-address. Use the "list domains"-request for a listing of your domains.

3. Go to [https://joker.com/index.joker?mode=resellerpages&stage=step13b](https://joker.com/index.joker?mode=resellerpages&stage=step13b) and provide your new email-address and your new pgp-key and wait for our response mail.

Keywords: change robot-email-address robot e-mail address

Last update: 2007-03-27 15:23
Basics

What is the Joker.com public key?

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----
Version: GnuPG v1.0.7 (GNU/Linux)
mIsEPOorJQEEAJauWOOvusxn9GFEPj2nQ3x/48OfaPwSN4cIF5ezpUT6FycZQa+qeUnN1S+bj80ULXnyyigmkUGwEtW/Qoyd55RM983pr4KtuHSMU9gCN1syuH1DOAm71u6irfv5RaHbJXauMCAgUKn+dBNVZVyUTm9aW2pdcwY45apF2tieTZAYpCtq
b2tlci5jb20gc21nbnVyIHN1cnZpY2UgPGluZm9Aam9rZXIuY29tPoiyBBMBAgAc
BQI8/NifAhsDBAsHAwIDFQIDAxYCAQIEAQIXgAAKCRAm3eE0EUTiIx9RA/9HGDrd
cVM6PjZHR5jpT4svpv7xrjVRn2OIR+s80RuBAnLyAWOf1qJ9342SUY8C7BMAqYm4
wXvC3/yvbQEAgsmJ5Bbq2NV+KDepahTtl8SUQ6TkOSUd9NDOvLoQWVI6o1Dz/3MG
HLJfNtxh06y7s8pP8PuYyscPyZ7/iiUilyOrqq==
=O/7Q
-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

Keywords: public pgp/gpg-key key

Last update: 2007-03-30 15:48
Basics
Should I use PGP or GPG?

It does not matter if you use PGP or GPG, the version is not important as well. Just make sure that your program is able to put PGP signatures into your mail in the format described above.

Please have a look at the following web sites to get the newest versions and lots of explanation on the programs.

http://www.pgpi.org/

http://www.gnupg.org/

ATTENTION:

Users of GPG have to use the following flag:

gpg --clearsign --force-v3-sigs ...

Otherwise our system will reject your signed mails.

Keywords: PGP GPG signature

Last update: 2007-03-30 15:53
Basics

General Instructions

All requests do follow the same scheme:

- Each key:value pair is unique in application.
- Each key:value pair is one line finished with carriage return.
- Each key is delimited by a colon ":" from the value.

You have to send the request as signed email to the Joker.com mail gateway address. This address is disclosed once you signed up as a reseller of Joker.com.

Each email uses a simple, special format, which is described under the different request-types.

For security reasons you have to pgp-sign each mail you send to the mail-gateway, so you need a pgp-installation on your machine. Unsigned or invalid mails will be ignored.

Emails without a valid subject (request-type) will produce an error. In this case you will receive an error message as response.

Valid requests are normally processed in realtime. Under certain circumstances (Registry-Downtimes, System maintenance, etc.) it is possible, that requests have to wait for processing. It is highly recommended to ask our support before you repeat such requests.

The descriptions for the requests do all follow the same scheme:

Topic ‘introduction’ - a short introduction of the request, what is the request for.

Topic ‘request fields’

- Which fields are required or allowed for a request
- Which character are allowed for a request field (the valid character sets are described with PERL-REGULAR-EXPRESSIONS)
- One or more examples for a valid request
## Requests

### List of currently working requests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Request Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>create order</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>change owner</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>change address</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>transfer domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>renew domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>delete domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>modify domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>create contact</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>modify contact</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>create nameserver</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.com/.net support</td>
<td>modify nameserver</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.org support</td>
<td>list domains</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.org support</td>
<td>lock domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.org support</td>
<td>unlock domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All requests marked "not yet implemented" will be available during the next weeks.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>change org-owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change org-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfer org-domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renew org-domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete org-domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modify org-domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create org-contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modify org-contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create org-nameserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modify org-nameserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list domains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unlock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get auth-id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| .info support |
| create info-order | available |
| change info-owner | available |
| change info-address | available |
| transfer info-domain | available |
| renew info-domain | available |
| delete info-domain | available |
| modify info-domain | available |
| create info-contact | available |
| modify info-contact | available |
| create info-nameserver | available |

(c) 2020 Joker.com <webmaster@joker.com> | 2020-01-07 11:31
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>modify info-nameserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list domains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unlock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get auth-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.biz support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create biz-order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change biz-owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change biz-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transfer biz-domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renew biz-domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete biz-domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modify biz-domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create biz-contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modify biz-contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create biz-nameserver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unlock domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get auth-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.de support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create de-order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change de-owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change de-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create biz-contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modify biz-contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create biz-nameserver</td>
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Requests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create De-Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer De-Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renew De-Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete De-Domain</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify De-Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create De-Contact</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify De-Contact</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create De-Nameserver</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify De-Nameserver</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List Domains</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlock Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
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</table>

.eu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Create Eu-Order</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Eu-Owner</td>
<td>Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change Eu-Address</td>
<td>Available</td>
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<td>Transfer Eu-Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
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<td>Renew Eu-Domain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delete Eu-Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify Eu-Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Eu-Contact</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify Eu-Contact</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Eu-Nameserver</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify Eu-Nameserver</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List Domains</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlock Domain</td>
<td>Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Requests</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create us-domain</td>
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<td>modify us-domain</td>
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<td>create us-contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>unlock domain</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>get auth-id</td>
<td>available</td>
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<tr>
<td>.me support</td>
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<tr>
<td>unlock domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get auth-id</td>
<td>available</td>
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<td>unlock domain</td>
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<td>create mobi-nameserver</td>
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<td>lock domain</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>unlock domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get auth-id</td>
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<tr>
<td>.name support</td>
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<td>create name-order</td>
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<tr>
<td>change name-owner</td>
<td>available</td>
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<td>change name-address</td>
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<td>modify name-contact</td>
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<td>modify name-nameserver</td>
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<td>available</td>
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<tr>
<td>unlock domain</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get auth-id</td>
<td>available</td>
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<tr>
<td>nameservice/urlforwarding</td>
<td>create dns-config</td>
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<td>delete dns-config</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
Requests

Keywords: request requests, summary, email-gw, email-gateway

Last update: 2008-08-14 11:31
Requests
What is a macro?

A macro is used within the definition of a request.
A macro starts with an @.
Example: @cont or @email or @ns

Every time you find a macro, please check the definition of this macro for further information.

Keywords: macro definition

Last update: 2007-04-02 15:20
Macros

E-mail Address

Keywords: email address

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:34
New-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a higher-handled contact (disregarding the handle with 'same-as') will automatically be created.

ATTENTION:
The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the '..' at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".
If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the '..' at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".
If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the '..' at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".
If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the '..' at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request field</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if individual = Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if individual = Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if individual = N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-1</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-2</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-city</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-country</td>
<td>@country</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-email</td>
<td>@email</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-phone</td>
<td>[[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fax</td>
<td>[[\x20-\x7e]{0,50}</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An existing contact (@cont or @same-as) (.com/.net only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:
owner-contact-handle:foo@bar.com#0
admin-contact-handle:foo@bar.com
tech-contact-handle:foo@bar.com#15
billing-contact-handle:foo@bar.com#15

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact

The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for (.com/.net)-requests, contact handles for (.info)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like C00783-LRMS, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @cont @same-as admin tech billing
new-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format CCOM-<number>.

e.g. CCOM-176269.

ATTENTION:

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called **name** within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the **fname** and **lname**. You have to provide the request field **name**, if **fname** and **lname** are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field **person** is shown. If you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for **name**, regardless the content of the request fields **fname** and **lname**. If you do not provide the request field **name** but your are providing the request fields **fname** and **lname**, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called **address-3** within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro</td>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-organization</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(0,80)</td>
<td>yes, if individual = N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-1</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(1,80)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-2</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(0,80)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-3</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(0,80)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-postal-code</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(1,50)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-city</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(1,80)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-state</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(0,80)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-country</td>
<td>@country</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-email</td>
<td>@email</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-phone</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(1,50)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-fax</td>
<td>(x20-\x7e)(0,50)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**An existing contact (@comcont or @same-as) (.com only)**

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

**Examples:**

owner-contact-handle:CCOM-176269  
admin-contact-handle:CCOM-176229  
techn-contact-handle:CCOM-176269  
billing-contact-handle:CCOM-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact  
techn-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact  
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact

The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .com-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

**Keywords:** new-handle @comcont @same-as admin tech billing

**Last update:** 2015-11-09 17:47
Macros .net Contacts

new-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format CNET-<number>, e.g. CNET-176269.

ATTENTION:
The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fname lname. You have to provide the request field name, if fname and/or lname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field person is shown. If you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields fname and lname. If you do not provide the request field name but your are providing the request fields fname and lname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

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<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>&quot;.&quot;-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>yes, if individual = N</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-address-1</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][1,80]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-address-2</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-address-3</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;.&quot;-postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][1,50]</td>
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</table>
Macros

<table>
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<th>Macro</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Default</th>
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<tr>
<td>..-state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-country</td>
<td>@country</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>..-email</td>
<td>@email</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-phone</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fax</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,50}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An existing contact (@netcont or @same-as) (.net only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:CNET-176269
admin-contact-handle:CNET-176229
tech-contact-handle:CNET-176269
billing-contact-handle:CNET-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
techn-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact

The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .net-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @netcont @same-as admin tech billing

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:48
new-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format CORG-<number>, e.g. CORG-176269.

**ATTENTION:**

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called **name** within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the **fName** and **lName**. You have to provide the request field **name**, if **fName** and/or **lName** are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field **person** is shown. If you are using the request field **name**, the whois is showing the value for **name**, regardless the content of the request fields **fName** and **lName**. If you do not provide the request field **name** but your are providing the request fields **fName** and **lName**, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called **address-3** within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-fName</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-lName</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if fName and/or lName are not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if individual = N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-1</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-2</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-3</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Macros**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-city</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-country</td>
<td>@country</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-email</td>
<td>@email</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-phone</td>
<td>[[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-fax</td>
<td>[[\x20-\x7e]{0,50}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**An existing contact** (@orgcont or @same-as) (.org only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

**Examples:**

- owner-contact-handle:CORG-176269
- admin-contact-handle:CORG-176229
- tech-contact-handle:CORG-176269
- billing-contact-handle:CORG-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

- admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
- tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
- billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact

The **@same-as** makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makro-target. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .org-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

**Keywords:** new-handle @orgcont @same-as admin tech billing

**Last update:** 2015-11-09 17:49
new-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format C<number>-LRMS, e.g. C176269-LRMS.

ATTENTION:

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fnamename. You have to provide the request field name, if fname and lname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field person is shown. If you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields fname and lname. If you do not provide the request field name but your are providing the request fields fname and lname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if individual = N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-1</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-2</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-3</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-city</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Macros

| ..-country | @country | yes |
| ..-email   | @email   | yes |
| ..-phone   | [[:x20-:x7e][1.50] | yes |
| ..-fax     | [[:x20-:x7e][0.50] | no |

An existing contact (@infocont or @same-as) (.info only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:C176269-LRMS
admin-contact-handle:CAFI-007
tech-contact-handle:C176269-LRMS
billing-contact-handle:CAFI-008

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact

The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .info-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @infocont @same-as admin tech billing

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:49
new-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created.

ATTENTION

According to the rules of NEULEVEL, the fieldlength for most of the requestfields are limited to 30 characters. Please check very carefully the definitions of the request fields.

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the "." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fnamelname. You have to provide the request field name, if name and lname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field person is shown, if you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields fname and iname. If you do not provide the request field name but you are providing the request fields fname and iname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

Please, keep in mind, that if you are using the concatenation of fname and iname, you have to care that the sum of both fields should not be longer than 30 characters.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.
An existing contact (@bizcont or @same-as) (.biz only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle: CNEU-12345
admin-contact-handle: CNEU-12345
tech-contact-handle: CNEU-12345
billing-contact-handle: CNEU-12345

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact
Macros

The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .biz-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net/.org/.info)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Note that for .biz-requests the contact handles for (.info)-contacts are not allowed. If you referencing to a shortcut like C176269-LRMS, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @bizcont @same-as admin tech billing

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:51
new-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format COMO-<number>, e.g. COMO-176269.

ATTENTION:

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fnamelname. You have to provide the request field name, if fname and iname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field person is shown. If you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields fname and iname. If you do not provide the request field name but your are providing the request fields fname and iname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*.~individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if individual = N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-address-1</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-address-2</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-address-3</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-city</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
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<td>*.~-country</td>
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<td>*.~-email</td>
<td>@email</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-phone</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.~-fax</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,50}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An existing contact (@mobicont or @same-as) (.mobi only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:COMO-176269
admin-contact-handle:COMO-176229
tech-contact-handle:COMO-176269
billing-contact-handle:COMO-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact
The `@same-as` makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .mobi-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @mobicont @same-as admin tech billing owner

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:50
This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format CNAM-<number>, e.g. CNAM-176269.

ATTENTION:
The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fname and lname. You have to provide the request field name, if fname and/or lname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. If you do not provide the request field name, the whois is showing the value of the request fields fname and lname. If you do not provide the request field name but you are providing the request fields fname and lname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request Field</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..-individual</td>
<td>[YN] yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no, if name given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no, if name given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} yes, if individual = N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-3</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-city</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Macros

An existing contact (@namecont or @same-as) (name only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:
- owner-contact-handle: CNAM-176269
- admin-contact-handle: CNAM-176229
- tech-contact-handle: CNAM-176269
- billing-contact-handle: CNAM-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an error-mail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

- admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
- tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
- billing-contact-handle: same-as-tech-contact

The @same-as macro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .name-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @namecont @same-as admin tech billing owner

Last update: 2007-06-21 11:11
new-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format COUS-<number>, e.g. COUS-176269.

ATTENTION:

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fnamelname. You have to provide the request field name, if name and iname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field person is shown. If you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields fname and iname. If you do not provide the request field name but your are providing the request fields fname and iname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-lname</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,80} no, if name is given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fname</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,80} no, if name is given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-name</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,80} yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-title</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-organization</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,80} yes, if individual = N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-1</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{1,80} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-2</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-3</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-postal-code</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{1,50} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-city</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{1,80} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-state</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-country</td>
<td>@country  yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-email</td>
<td>@email  yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-phone</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{1,50} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fax</td>
<td>[x20-x7e]{0,50} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An existing contact (@uscont or @same-as) (.us only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:COUS-176269
admin-contact-handle:COUS-176229
tech-contact-handle:COUS-176269
billing-contact-handle:COUS-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .us-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @uscont @same-as admin tech billing owner

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:51
**new-handle** (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format CODE-<number>, e.g. CODE-176269.

**ATTENTION:**

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called **name** within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the **fnamelname**. You have to provide the request field **name**, if **fname** and **lname** are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field **person** is shown. If you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields **fname** and **lname**. If you do not provide the request field **name** but your are providing the request fields **fname** and **lname**, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called **address-3** within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e][0,80]</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Macros

| **..-**-name | [%x20-%x7e](0,80) | yes, if fname and/or lname are not given |
| **..-**-title | [%x20-%x7e](0,80) | no |
| **..-**-organization | [%x20-%x7e](0,80) | yes, if individual = N |
| **..-**-address-1 | [%x20-%x7e](1,80) | yes |
| **..-**-address-2 | [%x20-%x7e](0,80) | no |
| **..-**-address-3 | [%x20-%x7e](0,80) | no |
| **..-**-postal-code | [%x20-%x7e](1,50) | yes |
| **..-**-city | [%x20-%x7e](1,80) | yes |
| **..-**-state | [%x20-%x7e](0,80) | no |
| **..-**-country | @country | yes |
| **..-**-email | @email | yes |
| **..-**-phone | ([%x20-%x7e](1,50) | yes |
| **..-**-fax | ([%x20-%x7e](0,50) | yes, but for admin-c and tech-c only |

An existing contact (@decont or @same-as) (.de only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:CODE-176269
admin-contact-handle:CODE-176229
technical-contact-handle:CODE-176269
billing-contact-handle:CODE-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
technical-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact
The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makro target. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .de-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net/.org/.info/.biz/.cn)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @decont @same-as admin tech billing owner

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:50
This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format COCN-<number>, e.g. COCN-176269.

**ATTENTION:**

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called **name** within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the **name**. You have to provide the request field **name**, if **fname** and **iname** are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field **person** is shown. If you are using the request field **name**, the whois is showing the value for **name**, regardless the content of the request fields **fname** and **iname**. If you do not provide the request field **name** but you are providing the request fields **fname** and **iname**, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called **address-3** within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-lname</td>
<td>A name, if given</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fname</td>
<td>A name, if given</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-name</td>
<td>A name, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-title</td>
<td>A title, if given</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-organization</td>
<td>An organization, if individual = N</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-1</td>
<td>An address, if not given</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-2</td>
<td>An address, if not given</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-3</td>
<td>An address, if not given</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-postal-code</td>
<td>A postal code, if given</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-city</td>
<td>A city, if given</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-state</td>
<td>A state, if given</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-country</td>
<td>A country, if given</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-email</td>
<td>An email, if given</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-phone</td>
<td>A phone, if given</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fax</td>
<td>A fax, if given</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An existing contact (@cncont or @same-as) (.cn only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:COCN-176269
admin-contact-handle:COCN-176229
tech-contact-handle:COCN-176269
billing-contact-handle:COCN-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
The \texttt{@same-as} makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .cn-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net/.org/.info/.biz/.de)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @cncont @same-as admin tech billing owner

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:51
new-handle (implicit creation of a new contact)

This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format C<number>, e.g. C176269.

ATTENTION:

The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fnamelname. You have to provide the request field name, if fname and lname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field person is shown. If you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields fname and lname. If you do not provide the request field name but you are providing the request fields fname and lname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An existing contact (@uscont or @same-as) (.us only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:C176269
admin-contact-handle:C176229
tech-contact-handle:C176269
billing-contact-handle:C176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact

tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
The \texttt{@same-as} makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .eu-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net/.org/.info/.biz/.de/.us)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @eucont @same-as admin tech billing owner

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:52
Macros
Valid domain names

@dom - a valid domain name under .com/.net
@orgdom - a valid domain name under .org
@infodom - a valid domain name under .info
@dedom - a valid domain name under .de
@cndom - a valid domain name under .cn
@eudom - a valid domain name under .eu
@usdom - a valid domain name under .us
@fqdn - a valid domain name under .com/.net/.org/.info/.mobi/.name/.biz/.de/.cn/.eu/.us

Keywords: @dom @orgdom @infodom @dedom @cndom @eudom @usdom @fqdn

Last update: 2007-03-28 15:45
@ns - the definition of an existing nameserver

You have to provide a valid nameserver handle. Implicit nameserver creation is not allowed.

Examples:

ns1.foo.bar.net
ns2.foo.bar.net
ns3.foo.bar.net

Keywords: @ns nameserver

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:53
Macros
Zonefile entries

@a_record

[a hostprefix without the domainname]:[IP-Address]

- trailing dots at the hostprefix are deleted
- an "@" will be expanded to the domainname

Example 1:

a:www:194.233.101.99

Example 2:

a:@:194.233.101.99

@mx_record

[a hostprefix without the domainname]:[priority]:[a full qualified hostname]

- trailing dots at the hostprefix are deleted
- an "@" as the value of the hostprefix will be expanded to the domain name

Example 1:

mx:www:50:mail.hansnose.net

Example 2:

mx:www:90:mail.hansnose.net

Example 3:

mx:@:50:mail.hansnose.net

Example 4:

mx:@:90:mail.hansnose.net

@cname_record

[a hostprefix without the domainname]:[a full qualified hostname]

- trailing dots at the hostprefix are deleted
- an "@" for the hostprefix is not supported within a CNAME-Record
Example 1:

cname:www:mail.hansnose.net

Example 2:

cname:www2:mail.hansnose.net

@url_record

[a hostprefix without the domainname]::[a full qualified hostname]

- trailing dots at the hostprefix are deleted
- an "@" as the value of the hostprefix will be expanded to the domain name

Example 1:

url:www:http://some.redirector.com

Example 2:

url:www2:http://some.redirector.com:9002

Example 3:

url:www3:https://some.redirector.com

Example 4:

url:www4:https://some.redirector.com:9002

Keywords: @a_record @mx_record @cname_record @url_record

Last update: 2007-04-20 14:49
IP

A,

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Keywords: @ip

Last update: 2007-04-02 16:24
@renew

Here you have to provide the domain name and the renewal period or the desired expiration year on one line. You have to separate the domain name and renewal period/expire year with an ":" (ASCII 058). The maximum for the renewal period is 9 years.

Examples:

domain1:blafasel.com:2
domain2:hansnose.net:3
domain2:hansnose.info:2005
domain2:hansnose.biz:2

Attention:

If you are using the expire year and the current expire year of the domain is equal or greater than the provided value for that field, the request will not be processed.

Keywords: @renew

Last update: 2007-03-28 16:12
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country code</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</td>
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<tr>
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Keywords: country code @country
### Language code

@language - one of the following language codes

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</table>

Keywords: @language language code

Last update: 2015-11-09 17:46
This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format COME-<number>, e.g. COME-176269.

ATTENTION:
The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the .. at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the .. at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the .. at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the .. at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fname and/or lname. You have to provide the request field name, if fname and/or lname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field person is shown, if you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields fname and/or lname. If you do not provide the request field name but you are providing the request fields fname and lname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Request Field</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..-individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no, if name is given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>yes, if individual = N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-1</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-2</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-address-3</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-city</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-country</td>
<td>@country</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..-email</td>
<td>@email</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Macros

An existing contact (@mecont or @same-as) (.me only)

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:COME-176269
admin-contact-handle:COME-176229
tech-contact-handle:COME-176269
billing-contact-handle:COME-176269

In case you have entered a non-existing contact, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact

The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .me-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net/.org/.info/.biz/.de)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: new-handle @mecont @same-as admin tech billing owner

Last update: 2008-08-14 11:46
Create a dns-configuration

Introduction

With this request you can create or modify a zonefile at the joker-nameserver. You can add A-Records, CNAME-Records, MX-Records, a nameservice-based Url-forwarding and a frame-based Url-forwarding. Modifying the TTL is not possible.

The format of this request is a little bit different from the other requests. Please check the given examples for how to specify the different zonefile-records.

ATTENTION:

You have to change the nameservers for a domain to the nameservers of joker.com first!

- a.ns.joker.com
- b.ns.joker.com
- c.ns.joker.com

If you would like to use the joker-nameservice, you will have to use all joker-nameservers. It is not possible to use the joker-nameservice for primary nameservice only for secondary nameservice only.

All joker-nameservers are configured to deny all zone-fetching requests!

Do not query foreign nameservers!

Request Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition of this request</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>request-field</td>
<td>valid values</td>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domains0</td>
<td>@fqdn</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>@a_record</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNAME</td>
<td>@cname_record</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MX</td>
<td>@mx_record</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>@url_record</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAME</td>
<td>@url_record</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1:
create dns-config (without url-forwarding and without wildcard-matching)

subject: create dns-config [your reference id]
domains0:hansnose.net
A:www:194.33.110.19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>...</td>
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<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DNS/URL-Forwarding

Example 1:

A:mail:194.33.110.19
A:mail2:194.33.110.20
A:@:194.33.110.10
MX:www.hansnose.net:70:mail.nrw.net
MX:www.hansnose.net:80:mail2.nrw.net
MX:@:70:mail.hansnose.net
MX:@:80:mail2.hansnose.net
CNAME:www3:some.other.domain.com

Example 2:

create dns-config (with wildcard-matching)
subject: create dns-config [your reference id]
domains0:hansnose.net
A:www:194.33.110.19
A:@:194.33.110.19
A:*:194.33.110.20

Example 3:

create dns-config (with dns-based url-forwarding)
subject: create dns-config [your reference id]
domains0:hansnose.net
A:www:194.33.110.19
A:@:194.33.110.19
URL:www2:http://www.someotherdomain.com/index.html
(that means, the url within the browserbar is changing)
Example 4:
create dns-config (with frame-based url-forwarding)

Subject: create dns-config [your reference id]

Domains:
- hansnose.net

A: www: 194.33.110.19
A: @: 194.33.110.19

Frame:
- www2: http://www.sone.other.domain.com/index.html
  (that means, the url within the browser bar is not changing to the target address)

Keywords: nameserver, records, zone, forwarding

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:37
Introduction

With this request you can delete a zonefile at the joker-nameserver.

Request fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mailsubject: delete dns-config [your reference id]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition of this request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>request-field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domains0 @fqdn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1:

delete dns-config

subject: delete dns-config [your reference id]
domains0: hansnose.net

Keywords: nameserver, dns-config, records, forwarding

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:37
**Introduction**

With this request you can get a listing of a current zonefile.

**Request fields**

| mailsubject: list dns-config [your reference id] definition of this request |
| request-field |
| valid values |
| required |
| domains0 @fqdn |
| yes |

**Example 1:**

```
list dns-config
subject: list dns-config [your reference id]
domains0: hansnose.net
```

**Keywords:** nameserver,dns-config,records, forwarding

**Last update:** 2011-08-11 15:38
Introduction

create <tld>-order

Valid values for <tld>:

- com
- net
- org
- info
- biz
- mobi
- name
- us
- de
- cn
- eu
- xxx
- asia
- me

With this request you can register one or more domains.

You have to provide the following information within the request:

- domain name(s),
- owner-contact-handle,
- admin-contact-handle,
- tech-contact-handle,
- billing-contact-handle,
- nameserver information,
- additional services, if required.

You can register up to 501 domains with one request.

If you register more than one domain with a request, all domains registered with this request will have the same contact and nameserver structure.

There are two new request fields within this request:

- name
ATTENTION

Please, refer to the table for the corresponding contact handles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TLD</th>
<th>Contact handle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com</td>
<td>CCOM-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>CNET-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org</td>
<td>CORG-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>C&lt;number&gt;-LRMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biz</td>
<td>CNEU-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobi</td>
<td>COMO-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>CNAM-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>COUS-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>CODE-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cn</td>
<td>COCN-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>C&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>COME-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asia</td>
<td>COAS-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>CONX-&lt;number&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Request fields

mailsubject: create <tld>-order [your reference id]

Definition of this request
## Domains

| TLD | Pattern (a-z0-9-)[1,63]\.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mobi</td>
<td>^([1..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>^([2..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>^([2..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>^([1..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cn</td>
<td>^([1..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>^([1..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>^([1..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asia</td>
<td>^([1..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxx</td>
<td>^([1..9][1])$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required</th>
<th>com</th>
<th>net</th>
<th>org</th>
<th>info</th>
<th>biz</th>
<th>mobi</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>us</th>
<th>de</th>
<th>cn</th>
<th>eu</th>
<th>me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Domains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>asia</th>
<th>@asiacon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tld</th>
<th>ns1-handle</th>
<th>ns1-handle</th>
<th>ns1-handle</th>
<th>ns1-handle</th>
<th>ns1-handle</th>
<th>ns1-handle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;tld&gt;</td>
<td>@ns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>required</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### .COM order

**Example 1:** create com-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

subject: create com-order [your reference id]

domains0:xn--hans-mller-feb.com
language0:AFR
domains1:minus-10a.com
domains2:minus-10b.com
domains3:minus-10c.com
domains4:minus-10d.com
domains5:minus-10e.com
period:2
owner-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-fname:gonzo
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
technical-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:CCOM-123
ns1-handle:ns.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

**Example 2:** create com-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create com-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.com
domains1:minus-10a.com
domains2:minus-10b.com
domains3:minus-10c.com
domains4:minus-10d.com
domains5:minus-10e.com
Domains

Example 3: create com-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create com-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.com
domains1: minus-10a.com
domains2: minus-10b.com
domains3: minus-10c.com
domains4: minus-10d.com
domains5: minus-10e.com
period:2
owner-contact-email: hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-lname: nose
owner-contact-fname: hans
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-city: romsey
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual: Y
admin-contact-fname: gonzo
admin-contact-lname: nose
admin-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
admin-contact-city: romsey
admin-contact-postal-code: 4711
admin-contact-country: DE
admin-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
tech-contact-email: willi@nose.net
tech-contact-individual: Y
tech-contact-fname: willi
tech-contact-lname: nose
tech-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
tech-contact-city: romsey
tech-contact-postal-code: 4711
tech-contact-country: DE
tech-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
billing-contact-email: isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual: Y
billing-contact-fname: gonzo
billing-contact-lname: nose
billing-contact-address-1: Melrose Plase
billing-contact-postal-code: 4711
billing-contact-country: DE
billing-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
Domains

ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

.NET order

Example 1: create net-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

subject: create net-order [your reference id]

domains0:xn--hans-mller-feb.net
language0:AFR
domains1:minus-10a.net
domains2:minus-10b.net
domains3:minus-10c.net
domains4:minus-10d.net
domains5:minus-10e.net
period:2
owner-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-fname:gonzo
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:CCOM-123
ns1-handle:ns.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 2: create net-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create net-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.net
domains1:minus-10a.net
domains2:minus-10b.net
domains3:minus-10c.net
domains4:minus-10d.net
domains5:minus-10e.net
period:2
owner-contact-handle:CCOM-123
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:CCOM-13323
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2
Example 3: create net-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create net-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.net
domains1:minus-10a.net
domains2:minus-10b.net
domains3:minus-10c.net
domains4:minus-10d.net
domains5:minus-10e.net
period:2
owner-contact-email:hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-fname:hans
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual:Y
admin-contact-fname:gonzo
admin-contact-lname:nose
admin-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
admin-contact-city:romsey
admin-contact-postal-code:4711
admin-contact-country:DE
admin-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
tech-contact-email:willi@nose.net
tech-contact-individual:Y
tech-contact-fname:willi
tech-contact-lname:nose
tech-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
tech-contact-city:romsey
tech-contact-postal-code:4711
tech-contact-country:DE
tech-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
billing-contact-email:isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual:Y
billing-contact-fname:gonzo
billing-contact-lname:nose
billing-contact-address-1:Melrose Plase
billing-contact-postal-code:4711
billing-contact-city:romsey
billing-contact-country:DE
billing-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2
Domains

.ORG order

Example 1: create org-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

subject: create org-order [your reference id]

domains0: xn--hans-mller-feb.org
language0: AFR
domains1: minus-10a.org
domains2: minus-10b.org
domains3: minus-10c.org
domains4: minus-10d.org
domains5: minus-10e.org
period: 2
owner-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-fname: gonzo
owner-contact-lname: nose
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-city: romsey
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle: CORG-123
ns1-handle: ns.gonzo.net
ns2-handle: ns2.gonzo.net

Example 2: create org-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create org-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.org
domains1: minus-10a.org
domains2: minus-10b.org
domains3: minus-10c.org
domains4: minus-10d.org
domains5: minus-10e.org
period: 2
owner-contact-handle: CORG-123
admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle: CORG-13323
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address: 194.201.101.2

Example 3: create org-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create org-order [your reference id]
Domains

domains0: minus-109.org
domains1: minus-10a.org
domains2: minus-10b.org
domains3: minus-10c.org
domains4: minus-10d.org
domains5: minus-10e.org

period:2
owner-contact-email: hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-lname: nose
owner-contact-fname: hans
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-city: romsey
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040

admin-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual: Y
admin-contact-fname: gonzo
admin-contact-lname: nose
admin-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
admin-contact-city: romsey
admin-contact-postal-code: 4711
admin-contact-country: DE
admin-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040

tech-contact-email: willi@nose.net
tech-contact-individual: Y
tech-contact-fname: willi
tech-contact-lname: nose
tech-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
tech-contact-city: romsey
tech-contact-postal-code: 4711
tech-contact-country: DE
tech-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040

billing-contact-email: isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual: Y
billing-contact-fname: gonzo
billing-contact-lname: nose
billing-contact-address-1: Melrose Plase
billing-contact-postal-code: 4711
billing-contact-city: romsey
billing-contact-country: DE
billing-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040

ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1

ns2-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address: 194.201.101.2

.INFO order

Example 1: create info-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact
Domains

subject: create info-order [your reference id]

domains0: xn--hans-mller-feb.info
language0: AFR
domains1: minus-10a.info
domains2: minus-10b.info
domains3: minus-10c.info
domains4: minus-10d.info
domains5: minus-10e.info
period: 2
owner-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-fname: gonzo
owner-contact-lname: nose
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-city: romsey
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle: C282828-LRMS
ns1-handle: ns.gonzo.net
ns2-handle: ns2.gonzo.net

Example 2: create info-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create info-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.info
domains1: minus-10a.info
domains2: minus-10b.info
domains3: minus-10c.info
domains4: minus-10d.info
domains5: minus-10e.info
period: 2
owner-contact-handle: C176269-LRMS
admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle: C176219-LRMS
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address: 194.201.101.2

Example 3: create info-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create info-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.info
domains1: minus-10a.info
domains2: minus-10b.info
domains3: minus-10c.info
domains4: minus-10d.info
domains5: minus-10e.info
period: 2
owner-contact-email:hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-fname:hans
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual:Y
admin-contact-fname:gonzo
admin-contact-lname:nose
admin-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
admin-contact-city:romsey
admin-contact-postal-code:4711
admin-contact-country:DE
admin-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
tech-contact-email:willi@nose.net
tech-contact-individual:Y
tech-contact-fname:willi
tech-contact-lname:nose
tech-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
tech-contact-city:romsey
tech-contact-postal-code:4711
tech-contact-country:DE
tech-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
billing-contact-email:isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual:Y
billing-contact-fname:gonzo
billing-contact-lname:nose
billing-contact-address-1:Melrose Plase
billing-contact-postal-code:4711
billing-contact-city:romsey
billing-contact-country:DE
billing-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

.BIZ order

Example 1: create biz-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

domains0:xn--hans-mllier-feb.biz
language0:AFR
domains1:minus-10a.biz
domains2:minus-10b.biz
domains3:minus-10c.biz
domains4:minus-10d.biz
domains5:minus-10e.biz
period:2
owner-contact-email:hans@nose.net
**Domains**

owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-fname:hans
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual:Y
admin-contact-fname:gonzo
admin-contact-lname:nose
admin-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
admin-contact-city:romsey
admin-contact-postal-code:4711
admin-contact-country:DE
admin-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
tech-contact-email:willi@nose.net
tech-contact-individual:Y
tech-contact-fname:willi
tech-contact-lname:nose
tech-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
tech-contact-city:romsey
tech-contact-postal-code:4711
tech-contact-country:DE
tech-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
billing-contact-email:isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual:Y
billing-contact-fname:gonzo
billing-contact-lname:nose
billing-contact-address-1:Melrose Plase
billing-contact-city:romsey
billing-contact-postal-code:4711
billing-contact-country:DE
billing-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

**Example 2:** create biz-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create biz-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.biz
domains1:minus-10a.biz
domains2:minus-10b.biz
domains3:minus-10c.biz
domains4:minus-10d.biz
domains5:minus-10e.biz
period:2
owner-contact-handle:CNEU-123
admin-contact-handle:CNEU-124
tech-contact-handle:CNEU-125
billing-contact-handle:CNEU-126
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2
Example 3: create biz-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create biz-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.biz
domains1: minus-10a.biz
domains2: minus-10b.biz
domains3: minus-10c.biz
domains4: minus-10d.biz
domains5: minus-10e.biz
period: 2
owner-contact-email: hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-lname: nose
owner-contact-fname: hans
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-city: romsey
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual: Y
admin-contact-fname: gonzo
admin-contact-lname: nose
admin-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
admin-contact-city: romsey
admin-contact-postal-code: 4711
admin-contact-country: DE
admin-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
tech-contact-email: willi@nose.net
tech-contact-individual: Y
tech-contact-fname: willi
tech-contact-lname: nose
tech-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
tech-contact-city: romsey
tech-contact-postal-code: 4711
tech-contact-country: DE
tech-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
billing-contact-email: isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual: Y
billing-contact-fname: gonzo
billing-contact-lname: nose
billing-contact-address-1: Melrose Plase
billing-contact-postal-code: 4711
billing-contact-city: romsey
billing-contact-country: DE
billing-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address: 194.201.101.2
Example 1: create mobi-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

subject: create mobi-order [your reference id]

domains0:xn--hans-mller-feb.mobi
language0:AFR
domains1:minus-10a.mobi
domains2:minus-10b.mobi
domains3:minus-10c.mobi
domains4:minus-10d.mobi
domains5:minus-10e.mobi
period:2
owner-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-fname:gonzo
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:COMO-123
ns1-handle:ns.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 2: create mobi-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create mobi-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.mobi
domains1:minus-10a.mobi
domains2:minus-10b.mobi
domains3:minus-10c.mobi
domains4:minus-10d.mobi
domains5:minus-10e.mobi
period:2
owner-contact-handle:COMO-123
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:COMO-13323
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

Example 3: create mobi-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create mobi-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.mobi
domains1:minus-10a.mobi
domains2:minus-10b.mobi
domains3:minus-10c.mobi
Domains

domains4:minus-10d.mobi
domains5:minus-10e.mobi
period:2
owner-contact-email:hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-Lname:nose
owner-contact-Fname:hans
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual:Y
admin-contact-Fname:gonzo
admin-contact-Lname:nose
admin-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
admin-contact-city:romsey
admin-contact-postal-code:4711
admin-contact-country:DE
admin-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
technical-contact-email:willi@nose.net
technical-contact-individual:Y
technical-contact-Fname:willi
technical-contact-Lname:nose
technical-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
technical-contact-city:romsey
technical-contact-postal-code:4711
technical-contact-country:DE
technical-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
billing-contact-email:isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual:Y
billing-contact-Fname:gonzo
billing-contact-Lname:nose
billing-contact-address-1:Melrose Plase
billing-contact-postal-code:4711
billing-contact-city:romsey
billing-contact-country:DE
billing-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

.NAME ORDER

Example 1: create name-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

subject: create name-order [your reference id]
Domains

domains0:xn--hans-mller-feb.net
language0:AFR
domains1:minus-10a.name
domains2:minus-10b.name
domains3:minus-10c.name
domains4:minus-10d.name
domains5:minus-10e.name
period:2
owner-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-fname:gonzo
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:CNAM-123
ns1-handle:ns.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 2: create name-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create name-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.name
domains1:minus-10a.name
domains2:minus-10b.name
domains3:minus-10c.name
domains4:minus-10d.name
domains5:minus-10e.name
period:2
owner-contact-handle:CNAM-123
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:CNAM-13323
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

Example 3: create name-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create name-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.name
domains1:minus-10a.name
domains2:minus-10b.name
domains3:minus-10c.name
domains4:minus-10d.name
domains5:minus-10e.name
period:2
owner-contact-email:hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-lname:nose
Domains

owner-contact-fname:hans
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual:Y
admin-contact-fname:gonzo
admin-contact-lname:nose
admin-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
admin-contact-city:romsey
admin-contact-postal-code:4711
admin-contact-country:DE
admin-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
tech-contact-email:willi@nose.net
tech-contact-individual:Y
tech-contact-fname:willi
tech-contact-lname:nose
tech-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
tech-contact-city:romsey
tech-contact-postal-code:4711
tech-contact-country:DE
tech-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
billing-contact-email:isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual:Y
billing-contact-fname:gonzo
billing-contact-lname:nose
billing-contact-address-1:Melrose Plase
billing-contact-postal-code:4711
billing-contact-city:romsey
billing-contact-country:DE
billing-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

.US ORDER

Example 1: create us-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

subject: create us-order [your reference id]

domains0:xn--hans-mller-feb.us
language0:AFR
domains1:minus-10a.us
domains2:minus-10b.us
domains3:minus-10c.us
domains4:minus-10d.us
domains5:minus-10e.us
period:2
owner-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-fname:gonzo
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:COUS-123
ns1-handle:ns.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 2: create us-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create us-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.us
domains1:minus-10a.us
domains2:minus-10b.us
domains3:minus-10c.us
domains4:minus-10d.us
domains5:minus-10e.us
period:2
owner-contact-handle:COUS-123
admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:COUS-13323
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

Example 3: create us-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create us-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.us
domains1:minus-10a.us
domains2:minus-10b.us
domains3:minus-10c.us
domains4:minus-10d.us
domains5:minus-10e.us
period:2
owner-contact-email:hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-fname:hans
owner-contact-address-1:horsefair mews
owner-contact-city:romsey
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone:44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual:Y
admin-contact-fname:gonzo
Example 1: create de-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

subject: create de-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-10x.de
language0: GER
domains1: minus-10a.de
domains2: minus-10b.de
domains3: minus-10c.de
domains4: minus-10d.de
domains5: minus-10e.de
period: 2
owner-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-fname: gonzo
owner-contact-lname: nose
owner-contact-address-1: Musterstrasse 11
owner-contact-city: Musterhausen
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 49 13383794 504040
owner-contact-fax: 49 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
Domains

billing-contact-handle:CODE-1007
ns1-handle:ns.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

**Example 2:** create net-order with implicit nameserver-creation

subject: create de-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.de
domains1: minus-10a.de
domains2: minus-10b.de
domains3: minus-10c.de
domains4: minus-10d.de
domains5: minus-10e.de
period: 2
owner-contact-handle: CODE-1007
admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle: CODE-1007
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address: 194.201.101.2

**Example 3:** create net-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create de-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.de
domains1: minus-10a.de
domains2: minus-10b.de
domains3: minus-10c.de
domains4: minus-10d.de
domains5: minus-10e.de
period: 2
owner-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-fname: gonzo
owner-contact-lname: nase
owner-contact-address-1: Musterstrasse 11
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-city: Musterhausen
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 49 13383794 504040
owner-contact-fax: 49 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual: Y
admin-contact-fname: gonzo
admin-contact-lname: nase
admin-contact-address-1: Musterstrasse 11
admin-contact-postal-code: 4711
admin-contact-city: Musterhausen
admin-contact-country: DE
admin-contact-phone: 49 13383794 504040
admin-contact-fax: 49 13383794 504040
tech-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
tech-contact-individual: Y
.CN ORDER

Example 1: create cn-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of the owner-contact

subject: create cn-order [your reference id]

domains0: xn--hans-mller-feb.cn
domains1: minus-10a.cn
domains2: minus-10b.cn
domains3: minus-10c.cn
domains4: minus-10d.cn
domains5: minus-10e.cn
period:2
owner-contact-email:hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-fname:hans
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-city: romsey
owner-contact-postal-code:4711
owner-contact-country:DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email:gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual:Y
admin-contact-fname:gonzo
admin-contact-lname:nose
admin-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
admin-contact-city: romsey
admin-contact-postal-code:4711
admin-contact-country:DE
admin-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040

Example 2: create cn-order using existing cn-handles

subject: create cn-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.cn
domains1:minus-10a.cn
domains2:minus-10b.cn
domains3:minus-10c.cn
domains4:minus-10d.cn
domains5:minus-10e.cn
period:2
owner-contact-handle:COCN-123
admin-contact-handle:COCN-124
tech-contact-handle:COCN-125
billing-contact-handle:COCN-126
ns1-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address:194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

Example 3: create cn-order with backreferences using @same-as

subject: create cn-order [your reference id]

domains0:minus-109.cn
domains1:minus-10a.cn
domains2:minus-10b.cn
domains3:minus-10c.cn
domains4:minus-10d.cn
domains5:minus-10e.cn
period:2
owner-contact-email:hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual:Y
owner-contact-lname:nose
owner-contact-fname:hans
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-city: romsey
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle: same-as-tech-contact
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address: 194.201.101.2

Example 1: create eu-order with implicit contact-handle-creation of all contacts

subject: create eu-order [your reference id]

domains0: xn--hans-mller-feb.eu
domains1: minus-10a.eu
domains2: minus-10b.eu
domains3: minus-10c.eu
domains4: minus-10d.eu
domains5: minus-10e.eu
period: 2
owner-contact-email: hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-lname: nose
owner-contact-fname: hans
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-city: romsey
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-email: gonzo@nose.net
admin-contact-individual: Y
admin-contact-fname: gonzo
admin-contact-lname: nose
admin-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
admin-contact-city: romsey
admin-contact-postal-code: 4711
admin-contact-country: DE
admin-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
tech-contact-email: willi@nose.net
tech-contact-individual: Y
tech-contact-fname: willi
tech-contact-lname: nose
tech-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
tech-contact-city: romsey
tech-contact-postal-code: 4711
tech-contact-country: DE
tech-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
billing-contact-email: isp@greatone.net
billing-contact-individual: Y
Domains

billing-contact-fname: gonzo
billing-contact-lname: nose
billing-contact-address-1: Melrose Place
billing-contact-postal-code: 4711
billing-contact-city: Romsey
billing-contact-country: DE
billing-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address: 194.201.101.2

Example 2: create eu-order using existing .eu-handles

subject: create eu-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.eu
domains1: minus-10a.eu
domains2: minus-10b.eu
domains3: minus-10c.eu
domains4: minus-10d.eu
domains5: minus-10e.eu
period: 2
owner-contact-handle: C123123
admin-contact-handle: C123124
tech-contact-handle: C123125
billing-contact-handle: C123126
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1
ns2-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address: 194.201.101.2

Example 3: create eu-order with backreferences using @same-as

subject: create eu-order [your reference id]

domains0: minus-109.eu
domains1: minus-10a.eu
domains2: minus-10b.eu
domains3: minus-10c.eu
domains4: minus-10d.eu
domains5: minus-10e.eu
period: 2
owner-contact-email: hans@nose.net
owner-contact-individual: Y
owner-contact-lname: nose
owner-contact-fname: hans
owner-contact-address-1: horsefair mews
owner-contact-city: Romsey
owner-contact-postal-code: 4711
owner-contact-country: DE
owner-contact-phone: 44 13383794 504040
admin-contact-handle: same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle: same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle: same-as-tech-contact
ns1-domain-name: nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns1-ip-address: 194.201.101.1
Domains

ns2-domain-name:nsxx1.gonzo.net
ns2-ip-address:194.201.101.2

Keywords: create, order, registration

Last update: 2015-07-29 12:02
Introduction

modify <tld>-domain

Valid values for <tld>:

- com
- net
- org
- info
- biz
- mobi
- name
- us
- de
- cn
- eu
- xxx
- asia
- me

With this request you can modify existing domains. You have to provide the following information within the
Domains

request:

- the domainname,
- handle(s) you want to change. (handles from the info-system are not valid)

The system will ignore not specified handles, so you have to provide only the handles, you would like to change.

Changes within the owner-contact

In case of changing the owner-contact-handle, the system checks, if lname and/or fname and/or organization differ from the original owner-contact-handle. If there are differences these changes will be ignored.

Request fields

mailsubject: modify <tld>-domain [your reference id]

Definition of this request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tld</td>
<td>biz</td>
<td>eu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sld</td>
<td>[a-z0-9-]{1,63}</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Domains**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>owner-contact-handle</th>
<th>Please, refer to the table below for the valid values.</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admin-contact-handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tech-contact-handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billing-contact-handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns1-handle</td>
<td>@ns</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns2-handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns3-handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns4-handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns5-handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns6-handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tld</th>
<th>contact handle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com</td>
<td>@comcont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>@netcont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org</td>
<td>@orgcont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>@infocont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biz</td>
<td>@bizcont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobi</td>
<td>@mobicont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>@namecont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td>@uscont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>@decont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cn</td>
<td>@cncont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>@eucont</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1:** modify com-domain

subject: modify domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:com
admin-contact-handle:gonzo@nose.com#0
tech-contact-handle:hans@nose.com
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

**Example 2:** modify net-domain

subject: modify net-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:net
admin-contact-handle:CNET-1234
tech-contact-handle:CNET-1234
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
Example 3: modify org-domain

subject: modify net-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:org
admin-contact-handle:CORG-1234
tech-contact-handle:CORG-1234
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 4: modify info-domain

subject: modify info-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:info
admin-contact-handle:C112234-LRMS
tech-contact-handle:C112244-LRMS
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

OR

modify info-domain (new naming convention for info-handles)

subject: modify info-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:info
admin-contact-handle:C112244-LRMS
tech-contact-handle:CAFI-007
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 5: modify biz-domain

subject: modify biz-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:biz
admin-contact-handle:CNEU-112244
tech-contact-handle:CNEU-112244
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net
Example 6: modify mobi-domain

subject: modify mobi-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:mobi
admin-contact-handle:COMO-1234
techn-contact-handle:COMO-1234
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 7: modify name-domain

subject: modify name-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:name
admin-contact-handle:CNAM-1234
techn-contact-handle:CNAM-1234
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 8: modify us-domain

subject: modify us-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:us
admin-contact-handle:COUS-1234
techn-contact-handle:COUS-1234
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 9: modify de-domain

subject: modify de-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:de
admin-contact-handle:CODE-1234
techn-contact-handle:CODE-1234
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Example 10: modify cn-contact
subject: modify cn-contact [your reference id]

handle:COCN-1235
address-1:horsefair mews
postal-code:4711
city:romsey
country:DE
phone:44 13383794 504040

**Example 11:** modify eu-domain

subject: modify eu-domain [your reference id]

sld:gonzo
tld:eu
admin-contact-handle:C112244
tech-contact-handle:C112244
ns1-handle:ns1.gonzo.net
ns2-handle:ns2.gonzo.net

Keywords: modify-domain, nameserver, contacts

Last update: 2015-07-29 12:02
Domains
Renew a domain

Introduction
renew <tld>-domain

Valid values for <tld>:
com
net
org
info
biz
mobi
name
us
de
cn

With this request you can renew up to 500 domains at Joker.com.

You have to provide the following information within the request:

- the domainname(s),
- the renewal period or the desired expiration year

You can renew up to 500 domains with one request. Due to the fact that you can renew more than 1 domain with one request, the format is a little bit different from the other requests. Please check the given examples on how to specify the renewal period.

If the sum of the expire time and the renewal time is more than 10 years, we will reject your request.

This request is not working for domains, which are located on the old system. For these domains you have to check the documentation of the old system.

If you provide the expire year, this request will be rejected, if the current expire year is greater than the desired. This feature prevents an error in case a renew request is sent twice by mistake.

Request fields
mailsubject: renew <tld>-domain [your reference id]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Example 2</th>
<th>Example 3</th>
<th>Example 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.COM</td>
<td><strong>renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 5 domains for different years using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 1 domain using the field expirationyear</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.NET</td>
<td><strong>renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 5 domains for different years using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 1 domain using the field expirationyear</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.ORG</td>
<td><strong>renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 5 domains for different years using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 1 domain using the field expirationyear</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.INFO</td>
<td><strong>renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 5 domains for different years using the field period</strong></td>
<td><strong>renew 1 domain using the field expirationyear</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Domains

Example 4:
renew 1 domain using the field expirationyear
subject: renew info-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.info:2005

.BIZ Renewal
Example 1:
renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period
subject: renew biz-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.biz:1

Example 2:
renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period
subject: renew biz-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.biz:4
domains1:minus-119.biz:4
domains2:minus-129.biz:4
domains3:minus-139.biz:4
domains4:minus-149.biz:4

Example 3:
renew 5 domains for different years using the field period
subject: renew biz-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.biz:1
domains1:minus-119.biz:2
domains2:minus-129.biz:3
domains3:minus-139.biz:4
domains4:minus-149.biz:5

Example 4:
renew 1 domain using the field expirationyear
subject: renew biz-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.biz:2005

.NAME Renewal
Example 1:
renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period
subject: renew name-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.name:1

Example 2:
renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period
subject: renew name-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.name:4
domains1:minus-119.name:4
domains2:minus-129.name:4
domains3:minus-139.name:4
domains4:minus-149.name:4

Example 3:
renew 5 domains for different years using the field period
subject: renew name-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.name:1
domains1:minus-119.name:2
domains2:minus-129.name:3
domains3:minus-139.name:4
domains4:minus-149.name:5

Example 4:
renew 1 domain using the field expirationyear
subject: renew name-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.name:2005

.US Renewal
Example 1:
renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period
subject: renew us-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.us:1

Example 2:
renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period
subject: renew us-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.us:4
domains1:minus-119.us:4
domains2:minus-129.us:4
domains3:minus-139.us:4
domains4:minus-149.us:4

Example 3:
renew 5 domains for different years using the field period
subject: renew us-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.us:1
domains1:minus-119.us:2
domains2:minus-129.us:3
domains3:minus-139.us:4
domains4:minus-149.us:5

Example 4:
renew 1 domain using the field expire year
subject: renew us-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.net:2005

.DE Renewal
Example 1:
renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period
subject: renew de-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.de:1

Example 2:
renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period
subject: renew de-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.de:4
domains1:minus-119.de:4
domains2:minus-129.de:4
domains3:minus-139.de:4
domains4:minus-149.de:4

Example 3:
renew 5 domains for different years using the field period
subject: renew de-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.de:1
domains1:minus-119.de:2
domains2:minus-129.de:3
domains3:minus-139.de:4
domains4:minus-149.de:5

Example 4:
renew 1 domain using the field expirationyear
subject: renew de-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.de:2005

.CN Renewal
Example 1:
renew 1 domain for 1 year using the field period
subject: renew cn-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.cn:1

Example 2:
renew 5 domains for 4 years using the field period
subject: renew cn-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.cn:4
domains1:minus-119.cn:4
domains2:minus-129.cn:4
domains3:minus-139.cn:4
domains4:minus-149.cn:4

Example 3:
renew 5 domains for different years using the field period
subject: renew cn-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.cn:1
domains1:minus-119.cn:2
domains2:minus-129.cn:3
domains3:minus-139.cn:4
domains4:minus-149.cn:5

Example 4:
renew 1 domain using the field expire year
subject: renew cn-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.cn:2005

Keywords: renew, renewal
Domains
Transfer a domain

Introduction

Transfer a domain

Valid values for <tld>:
com
net
org
info
biz
mobi
name
us
de
cn

With this request you can transfer a domain from one registrar to Joker.com.
You have to provide the following information within the request:
the domain name,
the auth-id,
the billing-contact-handle,

You can transfer 1 com domain with one request.
If you transfer a domain to Joker.com the domain will be renewed for one year.
As you can see, we don't need information about the owner-contact. We will detect this information from the whois of the current registrar and we will create the contact-handle for the owner-contact automatically.
You need to provide us with a so-called auth-id. You have to ask the current registrar for this auth-id. If you provide an invalid auth-id, the transfer will be declined by the current registrar.

As you can see, we need the billing-contact-handle. We recommend using a billing-handle with the email-address of your "robot-email". If you have more than one person with access to the email, which is shown in the provided billing-handle will have access using the web-interface.

If you don't have a com-contact-handle with your "robot-email", you have to create a com-handle using the "create com-contact" request.
Domains

We do not need information about the nameservers. This information will be detected from the whois of the current registrar and we will create the nameservers if necessary. This procedure implies, that an owner change or change of nameservers during the transfer-process is not possible.

Request fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mailsubject</th>
<th>transfer &lt;tld&gt;-domain [your reference id]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Attention:**

You can transfer 1 domain with one request.

**Definition of this request**

- request-field
- valid values
- required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domains0</th>
<th>[a-z0-9-]{1,63}.&lt;tld&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auth-id</td>
<td>.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billing-contact-handle</td>
<td>Please, refer to the table below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tld</td>
<td>com @comcont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>net @netcont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>org @orgcont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>info @infocont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biz @bizcont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mobi @mobicont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>name @namecont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us @uscont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>de @decont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cn @cncont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eu @eucont</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1:**

**TRANSFER COM DOMAIN**

Example 1:

```
transfer com-domain
subject: transfer com-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.com
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:CCOM-1234
```

**TRANSFER NET DOMAIN**

Example 1:

```
transfer net-domain
subject: transfer net-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.net
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:CNET-1234
```

**TRANSFER ORG DOMAIN**

Example 1:

```
transfer org-domain
subject: transfer org-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.org
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:CORG-1234
```
Domains

Example 1:
transfer info-domain
subject: transfer info-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.info
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:C176269-LRMS

Example 1:
transfer biz-domain
subject: transfer biz-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.biz
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:CNEU-123

Example 1:
transfer name-domain
subject: transfer name-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.name
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:CNAM-1234

Example 1:
transfer us-domain
subject: transfer us-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.us
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:COUS-1234

Example 1:
transfer de-domain
subject: transfer de-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.de
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:CODE-1234

Example 1:
transfer cn-domain
subject: transfer cn-domain [your reference id]
domains0:minus-109.cn
auth-id:0293XaAdA
billing-contact-handle:COCN-1234

Keywords: transfer, auth-id

Last update: 2011-08-11 14:14
Domains
Delete a domain

Introduction

With this request you can delete a domain at Joker.com.

You have to provide the following information within the request:
- domain name(s),
- the special flag force

ATTENTION:
If you delete a domain within the first 72 hours after the registration, the registration-fee will be refunded to your account.
If Joker.com receives the delete-request more than 72 hours after the registration, you have to provide the flag force:1 in such a case, the registration-fee will not be refunded to your account.

Request fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mailsubject: delete domain [your reference id]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Definition of this request**

Please, do not forget to provide the domain name and the force-flag set to 1 if the domain is older 72h.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tld</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(com</td>
<td>net</td>
<td>org</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| sld                          | [a-z0-9-]{1,63} | yes |          |

| force                        | 1|0 | no |          |

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(c) 2020 Joker.com <webmaster@joker.com>  | 2020-01-07 11:31
DELETE COM DOMAIN

Example 1: delete a domain during the first 72 hours after registration
subject: delete domain [your reference id]

tld:com
sld:frezel

Example 2: delete a domain after the first 72 hours after registration
subject: delete domain [your reference id]

tld:com
sld:frezel
force:1

Example 3: delete a domain only for the case that a refund is possible!
subject: delete domain [your reference id]

tld:com
sld:frezel
force:0

Keywords: delete-domain

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:45
Domains
List domains

Introduction

With this request you can get a list (lexicographically sorted) of all the domains, you have currently registered at joker.com.

You have to provide the target-registry within the request:

- .com/.net
- .com
- .net
- .org
- .info
- .biz
- .mobi
- .name
- .de
- .cn
- .eu
- .us

LIMITATIONS:

Only 20,000 domains are listed. If you have more than 20,000 domains under 1 registry at joker.com, you have to track the domain names yourself.

In case you have more than 20,000 domains at joker.com under 1 registry, this request will not work for you. The listing would be incomplete and it will be missing random domains.

This request works only with the new joker.com system.

Request fields

mailsubject: list domains [your reference id]

Definition of this request:
request-field valid values required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.biz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.cn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.eu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIST DOMAINS

Example 1:
list domains for .com-domains
subject: list domains [your reference id]
target: .com

Example 2:
list domains for .net-domains
subject: list domains [your reference id]
target: .net

Example 3:
list domains for .org-domains
subject: list domains [your reference id]
target: .org

Example 4:
list domains for .info-domains
subject: list domains [your reference id]
target: .info

Example 5:
list domains for .biz-domains
subject: list domains [your reference id]
target: .biz

Example 6:
list domains for .de-domains
subject: list domains [your reference id]
target: .de
Keywords: list-domains

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:44
Domains
Lock a domain

Introduction

With this request you can lock a domain in order to prevent fraudulent transfer attempts. If a domain is locked, each transfer-request from a foreign registrar will be declined.

You have to provide the following information within the request:

- domain name

You can lock 1 domain with one request.

Request fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fqdn</td>
<td>@fqdn</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1:

lock a domain
subject: lock domain [your reference id]
fqdn:minus-109.com

Keywords: lock-domain, protection

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:46
Domains
Unlock a domain

Introduction

With this request you can unlock a domain. If you want to transfer a domain to a foreign registrar, the domain has to be unlocked.

You have to provide the following informations within the request:

- domain name

You can unlock 1 domain with one request.

Request fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mailsubject: unlock domain [your reference id]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Definitions of this request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fqdn</td>
<td>@fqdn</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1:

unlock a domain

subject: unlock domain [your reference id]

fqdn: minus-109.com

Keywords: unlock-domain, protection

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:46
Get Auth-id

Introduction

With this request you can retrieve the auth-id for a particular domain. That request is needed only for the TLD's .org/.info/.biz.

You have to provide the following information within the request:

- domain name

You can retrieve the auth-id for 1 domain with one request.

Request fields

mailsubject: get auth-id [your reference id]

Definition of this request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fqdn</td>
<td>@orgdom</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@infodom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@bizdom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@cndom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@eudom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@usdom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1:

retrieve the auth-id for a .org-domain

subject: get auth-id [your reference id]
fqdn: minus-109.org

Example 2:

retrieve the auth-id for a .biz-domain

subject: get auth-id [your reference id]
fqdn: minus-109.biz

Example 3:

retrieve the auth-id for a .eu-domain

subject: get auth-id [your reference id]
fqdn: minus-109.eu

Keywords: transfer, auth-id

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:46


**Domains**

**Grant Roles/Domain Permissions, Internal Transfer**

**Introduction**

With this request you can assign 'Roles' (permissions) of domains to other Joker.com users. The special role "creator" is an equivalent to an internal transfer of that domain to another Joker.com user. In this case, the domain is assigned to the receiving account, including all rights and permissions on this domain.

There are two variants to use this functionality: If the user id (Joker.com user account id) is given, and the account id... or the key has to be applied using Joker.com (=> Transfer). This can also be used for users which do not yet have a Joker.com account.

You have to provide the following parameters:

- **domain name (the domain you want to grant somebody else permissions on)**
- **destination client email (the email address of the user you want to receive permissions)**

The following parameters are optional:

- **destination client id (ID of Joker.com account - always shown in the upper right on Joker.com, also conforms to "reseller id" - must match the 'destination client email')**
- **desired role (type of permission you want to assign to "client email" resp. "client id" - one of "admin|tech|billing|creator"; "creator" means "all permissions" and is equivalent to an internal transfer or 'assignment' - also see 'roles')**

**Request fields**

| mailsubject: joker-internal-transfer [your reference id] |

**Definition of this request**

Valid values for <tld>:

- all Joker.com tlds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fqdn</td>
<td>[a-z0-9-]{1,63}.&lt;tld&gt;</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination-client-email</td>
<td>@email</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination-client-id</td>
<td>[0-9]+</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desired-role</td>
<td>admin</td>
<td>tech</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1:**

assign 'billing'-role to user 123456 (direct)
body:
fqdn:exampledomain.com
destination-client-email:example-user@gmail.com
destination-client-id:123456
desired-role:billing

Example 2:
  assign 'creator'-role to user 'example-user@gmail.com' (internal transfer with invitation)

fqdn:exampledomain.com
destination-client-email:example-user@gmail.com
desired-role:creator

Keywords: grants, roles, contacts, permissions, invitations

Last update: 2011-08-17 09:35
Create a contact

Introduction

create <tld>-order

Valid values for <tld>:
- com
- net
- org
- info
- biz
- mobi
- name
- us
- de
- cn
- eu

With this request you can create person contacts. You can create 1 contact with one request.

ATTENTION:

You will find the request-field "individual" within the request-definition. If you set it to "Y", you have to provide the request-field "fname" and "lname". If you set it to "N", you have to provide instead the request-field "name".

As the whois for .com shows a field called person, the rules for generating this field are the following:

- If you provide the field "name", the whois is showing always the values of this field, regardless of "fname" and "lname".
- If you only provide the field "fname" and the field "lname", we will generate the field "name" as the result of the concatenation of "fname" + " " + "lname".

The result of "create com-contact" is a reference which is following the format:

- CCOM-<number> e.g. CCOM-176269 for a .com domain.

- CNET-<number> e.g. CNET-176269 for a .net domain.

- CORG-<number> e.g. CORG-176269 for a .org domain.

- C<number>-LRMS e.g. C176269-LRMS for a .info domain.

- CNEU-<number> e.g. CNEU-176269 for a .biz domain.

- COMO-<number> e.g. COMO-176269 for a .mobi domain.

- CNAM-<number> e.g. CNAM-176269 for a .name domain.

- COUS-<number> e.g. COUS-176269 for a .us domain.

- CODE-<number> e.g. CODE-176269 for a .de domain.

- COCN-<number> e.g. COCN-176269 for a .cn domain.

- C<number> e.g. C176269 for a .eu domain.
According to the rules of DENIC, you have to provide a fax number for the admin-c and the tech-c of a .de domain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com</td>
<td>net</td>
<td>org</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>individual</th>
<th>[YN]</th>
<th>yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lname</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,30}</th>
<th>yes, if individual = Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fname</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,30}</th>
<th>yes, if individual = Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,30}</th>
<th>yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>title</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,30}</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>organization</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,30}</th>
<th>yes, if individual = N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>address-1</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{1,30}</th>
<th>yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>address-2</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,30}</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>address-3</th>
<th>Only for biz/cn/eu</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,30}</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>postal-code</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{1,10}</th>
<th>yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>city</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{1,30}</th>
<th>yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,30}</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>country</th>
<th>@country</th>
<th>yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>email</th>
<th>@email</th>
<th>yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phone</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{1,17}</th>
<th>yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fax</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,50}</th>
<th>[\x20-\x7e]{0,17}</th>
<th>yes (for admin-c and tech-c of .de only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

CREATE COM CONTACT

Example 1: create com-contact (name will be generated from fname and lname)

subject: create com-contact [your reference id]
email: gonzo@nose.net
individual: Y
fname: gonzo
lname: nose
address-1: horsefair mews
address-2: App. 1
postal-code: 4711
city: romsey
country: DE
phone: 44 13383794 504040

Example 2: create com-contact (fname and lname will be ignored)

subject: create com-contact [your reference id]
email: gonzo@nose.net
individual: Y
fname: gonzo
lname: nose
name: Mr. Gonzo Nose
address-1: horsefair mews
address-2: App. 1
postal-code: 4711
city: romsey
country: DE
phone: 44 13383794 504040

CREATE NET CONTACT

Example 1: create net-contact (name will be generated from fname and lname)

subject: create net-contact [your reference id]
email: gonzo@nose.net
individual: Y
fname: gonzo
lname: nose
address-1: horsefair mews
address-2: App. 1
postal-code: 4711
city: romsey
country: DE
phone: 44 13383794 504040

Example 2: create net-contact (fname and lname will be ignored)

subject: create net-contact [your reference id]
email: gonzo@nose.net
individual: Y
fname: gonzo
lname: nose
name: Mr. Gonzo Nose
address-1: horsefair mews
address-2: App. 1
postal-code: 4711
city: romsey
country: DE
phone: 44 13383794 504040

CREATE ORG CONTACT

Example 1: create org-contact (name will be generated from fname and lname)

subject: create org-contact [your reference id]
email: gonzo@nose.org
organization: example
individual: Y
fname: gonzo
lname: nose
name: Mr. Gonzo Nose
address-1: horsefair mews
address-2: App. 1
postal-code: 4711
city: romsey
country: DE
phone: 44 13383794 504040

Example 2: create org-contact (fname and lname will be ignored)

subject: create org-contact [your reference id]
email: gonzo@nose.org
organization: example
individual: Y
fname: gonzo
lname: nose
name: Mr. Gonzo Nose
address-1: horsefair mews
address-2: App. 1
postal-code: 4711
city: romsey
country: DE
phone: 44 13383794 504040
Contacts

Example 1:
CREATE EU CONTACT
phone:44 13383794 504040
country:DE
postal-code:4711
address-2:App. 1
address-1:horsefair mews
name:Mr. Gonzo Nose
lname:nose
fname:gonzo
individual:Y
email:gonzo@nose.net
subject: create eu-contact [your reference id]

Example 2:
phone:44 13383794 504040
country:DE
city:romsey
postal-code:4711
address-2:App. 1
address-1:horsefair mews
name:Mr. Gonzo Nose
lname:nose
fname:gonzo
individual:Y
email:gonzo@nose.net
subject: create cn-contact [your reference id]

Example 1:
CREATE CN CONTACT
phone:49 13383794 504040
country:DE
city:Musterstadt
postal-code:4711
address-2:App. 1
address-1:Musterstrasse 19
name:Mr. Gonzo Nose
lname:nose
fname:gonzo
individual:Y
email:gonzo@nose.net
subject: create net-contact [your reference id]

Example 2:
phone:49 13383794 504040
country:DE
city:Musterstadt
postal-code:4711
address-2:App. 1
address-1:Musterstrasse 19
name:Mr. Gonzo Nose
lname:nose
fname:gonzo
individual:Y
email:gonzo@nose.net
subject: create de-contact [your reference id]

Example 1:
CREATE DE CONTACT
phone:44 13383794 504040
country:DE
city:romsey
postal-code:4711
address-2:App. 1
address-1:horsefair mews
name:Mr. Gonzo Nose
lname:nose
fname:gonzo
individual:Y
email:gonzo@nose.net
subject: create us-contact [your reference id]

Example 2:
phone:44 13383794 504040
country:DE
city:romsey
postal-code:4711
address-2:App. 1
address-1:horsefair mews
name:Mr. Gonzo Nose
lname:nose
fname:gonzo
individual:Y
email:gonzo@nose.net
subject: create us-contact [your reference id]

Example 1:
CREATE US CONTACT
phone:44 13383794 504040
country:DE
city:romsey
postal-code:4711
address-2:App. 1
address-1:horsefair mews
name:Mr. Gonzo Nose
lname:nose
fname:gonzo
individual:Y
email:gonzo@nose.net
subject: create name-contact [your reference id]

Example 2:
phone:44 13383794 504040
country:DE
city:romsey
postal-code:4711
address-2:App. 1
address-1:horsefair mews
name:Mr. Gonzo Nose
lname:nose
fname:gonzo
individual:Y
email:gonzo@nose.net
subject: create biz-contact [your reference id]
## Contacts

### Modify a contact

**Introduction**

With this request you can modify person contacts. You can modify 1 contact with one request. Unspecified request-fields will be ignored.

**ATTENTION:**

After changing the content of the specified contact, the whois information is automatically updated. Keep in mind that you have to provide the numerical suffix of a handle.

If you want to make an address change within the owner-record of a domain, you have to send a "modify com-domain"-request after changing the content of the specified handle.

Only contact-handles, which are created by the reseller or where the e-mail within the contact is matching the reseller’s robot-email can be changed.

### Definition of this request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com</td>
<td>net</td>
<td>org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **individual**
  - [YN]
- **fname**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,30}
  - no, if name is given
- **lname**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,30}
  - no, if name is given
- **name**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,30}
  - yes, if fname and/or lname are not given
- **title**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,30}
  - no
- **organization**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,30}
  - yes, if individual = N
- **address-1**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,30}
  - yes
- **address-2**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,30}
  - no
- **address-3**
  - only for biz/cn/eu
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,30}
  - no
- **postal-code**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,50}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,10}
  - yes
- **city**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,30}
  - yes
- **state**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,80}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,30}
  - no
- **country**
  - @country
  - yes
- **email**
  - @email
  - yes
- **phone**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,50}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,17}
  - yes
- **fax**
  - [\x20-\x7e]{0,50}
  - [\x20-\x7e]{1,17}
  - no
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TLD Handle</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCOM-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNET-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORG-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;number&gt;-LRMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNEU-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMO-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNAM-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUS-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COCN-&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&lt;number&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1:**
```
modify com-contact
subject: modify com-contact [your reference id]
handle:CCOM-1235
address-1:horsefair mews
postal-code:4711
city:romsey
country:DE
phone:44 13383794 504040
```
Keywords: whois, contacts

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:39
Contacts
Change an address

Introduction
change <tld>-address

Valid values for <tld>:
com
net
org
info
biz
mobi
name
us
de
cn

With this request you can change the address of the domain owner.

ATTENTION:
It is not possible to change the following fields of the owner-record:
individual
lname
fname
title
organization
email

Request fields
mailsubject: change com-address [your reference id]

Definition of this request
request-field
valid values
required
domains0
[a-z0-9-]{1,63}<tld>
yes
address-1
[a-z0-9-]{1,80}[a-z0-9-]{0,30}
no
address-2
[a-z0-9-]{0,80}[a-z0-9-]{0,30}
no
address-3
[a-z0-9-]{0,80}[a-z0-9-]{0,30}
no
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords: whois, contacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last update: 2011-08-11 15:39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contacts
Change an owner

Introduction


Request fields

mailsubject: change owner [your reference id]

Definition of this request

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domains0</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>email</td>
<td>an email without the numerical suffix</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>individual</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address-1</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address-2</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,50}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>@country</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,50}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fax</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,50}</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock-opt-out</td>
<td>[YN]</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHANGE .COM OWNER

Example 1: change owner

subject: change owner [your reference id]

domains0:gonzo.com
fname:hans
lname:nose
address-1:horsefair mews
postal-code:4711
city:romsey
country:DE
phone:44 13383794 504040

CHANGE .NET OWNER

Example 1: change owner

subject: change owner [your reference id]

domains0:gonzo.net
fname:hans
lname:nose
address-1:horsefair mews
postal-code:4711
city:romsey
country:DE
phone:44 13383794 504040

CHANGE .ORG OWNER

Example 1: change owner

subject: change owner [your reference id]

domains0:gonzo.org
fname:hans
lname:nose
address-1:horsefair mews
postal-code:4711
city:romsey
country:DE
phone:44 13383794 504040

CHANGE .INFO OWNER

Example 1: change owner

subject: change owner [your reference id]

domains0:gonzo.info
fname:hans
lname:nose
address-1:horsefair mews
postal-code:4711
city:romsey
country:DE
phone:44 13383794 504040

CHANGE .BIZ OWNER

Example 1: change owner

subject: change owner [your reference id]

domains0:gonzo.biz
fname:hans
lname:nose
address-1: horsefair mews  
postal-code: 4711  
city: romsey  
country: DE  
phone: 44 13383794 504040

CHANGE .NAME OWNER

Example 1: change owner
subject: change owner [your reference id]

domains0: gonzo.name  
fname: hans  
lname: nose  
address-1: horsefair mews  
postal-code: 4711  
city: romsey  
country: DE  
phone: 44 13383794 504040

CHANGE .US OWNER

Example 1: change owner
subject: change owner [your reference id]

domains0: gonzo.us  
fname: hans  
lname: nose  
address-1: horsefair mews  
postal-code: 4711  
city: romsey  
country: DE  
phone: 44 13383794 504040

CHANGE .DE OWNER

Example 1: change owner
subject: change owner [your reference id]

domains0: gonzo.de  
fname: hans  
lname: nose  
address-1: horsefair mews  
postal-code: 4711  
city: romsey  
country: DE  
phone: 44 13383794 504040

CHANGE .CN OWNER

Example 1: change owner
subject: change owner [your reference id]
Contacts

domains0:gonzo.cn
fname:hans
lname:nose
address-1:horsefair mews
postal-code:4711
city:romsey
country:DE
phone:44 13383794 504040

Keywords: whois, contacts, transfer

Last update: 2016-11-21 15:06
This means the definition of a new contact. If a contact with the provided email address exists in the JOKER-DATABASE, a new contact will be created. The reference for the created handle is following the format COAS-<number>, e.g. COAS-176269.

ATTENTION:
The name of the request field depends on the context. If you want to create a contact for the owner-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "owner-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the admin-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "admin-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the tech-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "tech-contact".

If you want to create a contact for the billing-contact, you have to replace the ".." at the beginning of the fieldname with "billing-contact".

There is a new request field called name within the contact definition. This field is mandatory, if you do not provide the fname and/or lname. You have to provide the request field name, if fname and/or lname are not found. This is very important for the whois output. Everytime a field person is shown, if you are using the request field name, the whois is showing the value for name, regardless the content of the request fields fname and lname. If you do not provide the request field name but your are providing the request fields fname and lname, the whois is showing the concatenation of these fields.

There is also a new request field called address-3 within the contact definition. This field is not mandatory, it is simply the 3rd line of the address.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>request-field</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-individual</td>
<td>[YN] yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-lname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no, if name is given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-fname</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no, if name is given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-name</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} yes, if fname and/or lname are not given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-title</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-organization</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} yes, if individual = N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-1</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-2</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-address-3</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-postal-code</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,50} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-city</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{1,80} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-state</td>
<td>[\x20-\x7e]{0,80} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-country</td>
<td>@country yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-email</td>
<td>@email yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-phone</td>
<td>[@\x20-\x7e]{1,50} yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;..&quot;-fax</td>
<td>[@\x20-\x7e]{0,50} no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contacts

An existing contact

This means an existing contact handle in the JOKER-DATABASE.

Examples:

owner-contact-handle:COAS-176269
admin-contact-handle:COAA-176229
tech-contact-handle:COAS-176269
billing-contact-handle:COAS-176269

ASIA-domains require an additional type of contact, the CED contact. This contact has to have its residence in the Asian/Australian area.

The Joker.com Registry Gateways automatically will use your provided tech-contact for the CED contact.

This means that the request for you remains consistent with the usual requests, you only have to make sure that the country code is correct, otherwise the .asia registry will reject the order.

In case you have entered a non-existing contact handle, the system will send you an errormail.

It is also possible to set a reference to a contact definition, which has been made earlier within the current request. To do so, please use the following syntax:

admin-contact-handle:same-as-owner-contact
tech-contact-handle:same-as-admin-contact
billing-contact-handle:same-as-tech-contact

The @same-as makro always replaces the value for the specified contact handle with the email address of the makrotarget. If the referenced contact has to be created with this request, it takes the result handle.

Keep in mind that for .asia-requests the contact handles for (.com/.net/.org/.info/.biz/.de)-contacts are not allowed. If you are referencing to a shortcut like hans@nose.net#1, you will get an error.

Keywords: whois, contacts, asia

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:41
Create a nameserver

Introduction

create <tld>-ns

Valid values for <tld>:
com
net
org
info
biz
mobi
name
us
de
cn
eu

With this request you can create an entry for a nameserver in the Joker.com database. If a nameserver is created, you can reference this nameserver using the hostname during a "create order"-request.

ATTENTION:

Only nameservers, which Joker.com is responsible for, will be shown with the ip-address in the whois-output.

If you submit a "create-ns"-request for a nameserver under a domain, which is not registered with Joker.com or for a nameserver under a country-code-domain, the values for the ip-addresses are ignored.

Request fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>field</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>valid values</th>
<th>required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mailsubject</td>
<td>create &lt;tld&gt;-ns [your reference id]</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns-domain-name</td>
<td>([a-z0-9-]{1,63}.[a-z0-9-]</td>
<td>com</td>
<td>net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns-ip-address</td>
<td>@ip</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keywords: nameserver, modify domain
Nameservers
Modify a nameserver

Introduction

modify <tld>-ns

Valid values for <tld>:
com
net
org
info
biz
mobi
name
us
de
cn
eu

With this request you can change the ip-address of a nameserver in the Joker.com database.

ATTENTION:
Only nameservers, which Joker.com is responsible for, will be shown with the ip-address in the whois-output, so only these nameservers could be changed.
If you submit a "modify-ns"-request for a nameserver under a domain, which is not registered with Joker.com or for a nameserver under a country-code-domain, this request will be ignored.

Request fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mailsubject: modify &lt;tld&gt;-ns [your reference id]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>definition of this request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>request-field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns-handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@([a-z0-9-]{1,63}.)+(com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ns-ip-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MODIFY COM NAMESERVER

Example 1:
modify com-ns
subject: modify com-ns [your reference id]
ns-handle: ns1.dummy.com
ns-ip-address: 194.111.43.1

MODIFY NET NAMESERVER

Example 1:
modify net-ns
subject: modify com-ns [your reference id]
Keywords: nameserver, modify-domain

Last update: 2011-08-11 15:42
With this request you can send a question to the support team at Joker.com. Only questions, which are sent to the e-mail gateway are accepted.

Please make sure you use the keyset sent by you to Joker.com during your reseller registration. 

Example 1

subject: support [your reference id]

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA1
Enter your question here.
Dont forget the fqdn in question

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: GnuPG v1.0.2 (GNU/Linux)
Comment: For info see http://www.gnupg.org
iD7DBQE6ZtMfzWqd+drNYRURAuW4AJ4nRewOrNc+yLMmmCouVcMP3v5nWQCdHUlf
tJk/gOuFmDnIs3JS+7eRjnA=
=Fwmc
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

Keywords: support,PGP
please see section '2.5 Tools': Domain-Check

Keywords: checkd registration, whois, domain check

Last update: 2009-04-02 12:14
We offer all examples summarized in a textfile. The file is attached to this article. As it has a lot of examples, it is recommended to use the search function of your text editor to find information.

Keywords: mail-gw, examples

Last update: 2012-09-27 16:33
Please find the full featured WHMCS plugin here: [Joker.com WHMCS Registrar Module](#)

Keywords: reseller, WHMCS, dmapi, API, plugin

Last update: 2017-08-03 10:58
This is a simple plugin, also usable as an example to create your own plugin, or add own extensions: Simple WHMCS Plugin

Keywords: reseller, WHMCS, dmapi, API, plugin

Last update: 2017-08-03 11:02
RPanel Next is the next generation of our Reseller Control Panel. It has been created from scratch, focussed to provide you with the ultimate tool to handle all needs of a domain's business.

The application is pretty self-explanatory, but here is a short list of what's important to know about this tool. But you definitely should give it a try!

### Login

Click [this link](https://rpanel.io/) or type https://rpanel.io/ into the address bar of your browser. Use your known login credentials to login. (In case you aren't a reseller yet you can become one [here](https://rpanel.io/) in 3 easy steps).

Once logged in, you'll see an overview of your account, your current balance, your ID and information about the number of domains you have. Additionally, current news and promo activities are provided, and a history your activities from the last 30 days is available.

Filtering/searching is always possible using the header input fields on top of the table columns.
Click on "domains" in the top menu and select "overview". In this view you see all your domains in a table from which you can modify every aspect of the domains. With a click on "register" in the top right corner you are able to register new domains. All these actions can be done from this overview table but you can also select the respective menu item from the domains menu on the top.
2.5 Reseller Control Panel

Click on "contacts" in the top menu to get an overview of all existing contacts. If you click on the contact handle you see all details about this specific contact. Clicking "modify" or "delete" on the right side lets you modify contact info or delete a contact altogether. Deleting a contact has to be confirmed in the next step. The create button in the top right corner lets you create a new contact.

Nameservers

If you like to add new nameservers you can do this under the menu item "Nameservers". Create new ones or create a template for nameservers which you can use afterwards.
2.5 Reseller Control Panel

- **Language**

  Lets you switch between German and English. Those changes are not persistent. To change the default language, click on the user icon next to "language" and select "settings".

- **Settings**

  This is found under the profile icon. From this menu item you can edit your default language, your preferred date/time format, if and when you want to get notified when your balance runs low and if you want to activate or deactivate domain autorenew globally.

- **Execute Request**

  This is found under the profile icon. Here you can enter and execute DMAPI requests. Please check the DMAPI area in this FAQ for more information on that.

- **Feedback**

  This is found under the profile icon. Please provide us with feedback to further improve our new RPanel. Every kind of constructive feedback will be greatly appreciated.

- **Logout**

  This is found under the profile icon. You are logged out automatically after a certain time of inactivity. If you are working on a shared computer or want to switch accounts you can log out here.
2.5 Reseller Control Panel

- Cart

If you registered any domains you have to check out your cart. Here you can add whois privacy to your domains if possible, change the registration period, auto renew status and configure the domain(s) (add contact information or nameservers).

*) we are also providing the previous version of Rpanel (V1), now available as rcp.joker.com

Keywords: RPanel

Last update: 2015-12-11 15:42
2.5 Reseller Control Panel
The Joker PHP Client

Joker.com provides this tool as an fully working example of how to make use of the Joker.com API (DMAPI).

The **Joker PHP Client** is a lightweight web interface, demonstrating how to implement a full-featured domain handling.

The source code of this web interface is freely available for download on [Sourceforge](https://sourceforge.net), so that our resellers could run it on their own site! The API used in this tool is called 'DMAPI' and it is a Joker.com domain registration system offered as Web service (API).

The Joker PHP Client is of course also provided as a hosted service by Joker.com, and can be reached as [rcp.joker.com](http://rcp.joker.com).

Please try it out. Log in with your Joker.com reseller account, and operate carefully with it as it is completely functional. Your feedback as a reseller will be greatly appreciated and will help us to improve this application.

**Requirements:**
- Web server
- PHP 5.x
- Web browser

**Summary:**
Reseller Control Panel is destined to handle any domain operations which are offered by the domain registrar Joker.com. Currently it can:

- show WHOIS of a domain
- register domains
- modify domains
- transfer domains
- renew domains
- delete domains
- lock/unlock domains (transfer related)
- initiate redemption procedure
- create, modify and delete contacts
- create, modify and delete nameservers
- zone operations
2.5 Reseller Control Panel

- IDN support
- show reseller information
- show summary of actions executed through the interface

Download:
You can get the newest version at http://sourceforge.net/projects/joker-client/.

Installation:
Please see Installation of Joker PHP Client, and there is also an INSTALL file in the distribution package.

Support:
You can contact us through our support area.

Keywords: reseller, rpanel

Last update: 2015-12-11 15:37
To successfully install this client application, you need a basic knowledge of Web servers, PHP and file systems.

In principle the installation is only a copy and run. The first thing to do is to ensure, that your Web server runs PHP files, and if not to configure it appropriately.

Quick installation:

1. Untar or unzip the distribution (be sure to unzip the subdirectories):

   tar -xzvf package_name_x.x.x.tar.gz

   in your webserver's document root. If you don't have direct access to your document root, put the files in a directory on your local machine, and transfer the directory on your web server using, for example, ftp.

2. Ensure that all the scripts have the appropriate owner (if PHP is running in safe mode, having some scripts with an owner different from the owner of other scripts will be a problem). Be sure that the application can write log files, temp files and sessions. This means that the folders specified in config.php should be made writeable for the application.

3. This application needs cURL to communicate with DMAPi. You have to have the cURL PHP module enabled. If you run Windows it is provided with every instance of PHP and has to be uncommented in php.ini. Do not forget to restart your webserver after enabling the module. If you run Linux then this module has to be compiled and included. If you wonder how to do this, please read the PHP manual dealing with cURL (http://php.net/curl).

   Problems were reported when "zend.ze1_compatibility_mode" is set to "on" in PHP 5.2.5. In lower versions this setting caused no problems.

4. It is recommended that you protect the directory in which you installed the client (unless it's on a closed intranet), for example with HTTP-AUTH (in a .htaccess file).

5. Open the file <www.your-host.com>/<your-install-dir>/index.php in your browser. The Joker.com PHP client should now display a welcome screen with a login dialog.

   Have fun and don't forget to send feedback!
Some notes:

- The default **session duration** of DMAPI (the service behind this interface) is 1 hour. This means that after 1 hour of inactivity, you will be logged out of both DMAPI and Reseller Control Panel, and asked again for your username and password.
- For support issues, please send us your inquiry through our [support area](#).

Keywords: reseller, rpanel

Last update: 2015-12-10 17:18
General Information

This is an additional tool which makes it easy to **check if a domain is available for registration**. All you have to do is to connect to:

**Host:** whois.joker.com
**Port:** 4343

and issue the command

```
domain:[sld.tld] [lang=IDN-tag]
```

- We will only accept requests from predefined IP-Addresses. For this purpose there is a field in the **reseller data section**, which is called "Check-Domain-Daemon-Access". Please update your data, if you want to use that tool.
- Optional "lang" parameter must be used to check availability of **IDN**. If not provided, IDN tag "de" (Deutsch, German) will be used when IDN is queried (any name encoded in punycode). Which tags are available (and their names) is dependent on the registry. Some registries (like .ORG & .INFO) support only very limited set of languages, so it may not be always possible to register some domains, in this case the tool will return value "registered" (which is equivalent to "unavailable for registration").

Technical Issues

- All lines are terminated by CR-LF.
- All queries and replies prefixed by object type and colon sign.
- The server will ignore all but first line when waiting for query.
- The client will be disconnected when no valid query is received during 30 seconds.
- If the client is disconnected by the server, or when no valid reply is sent by the server, it should be processed like "unknown" reply (i.e., client should try query again later).

Examples

using telnet:
2.6 Tools

telnet whois.joker.com 4343
domain:joker.com

Possible replies are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>status of the domain</th>
<th>answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain is available:</td>
<td>domain:joker.com free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain is registered already:</td>
<td>domain:joker.com registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain status is unknown (registry down, etc):</td>
<td>domain:joker.com unknown [optional error text]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keywords: checkd, whois, domain check, reseller, API, domain availability

Last update: 2017-08-16 15:15
2.6 Tools
WHMCS Registrar Module for Joker.com

Please see WHMCS Registrar Module.

Keywords: WHMCS, dmapi, API, plugin

Last update: 2018-11-15 17:02
2.6 Tools