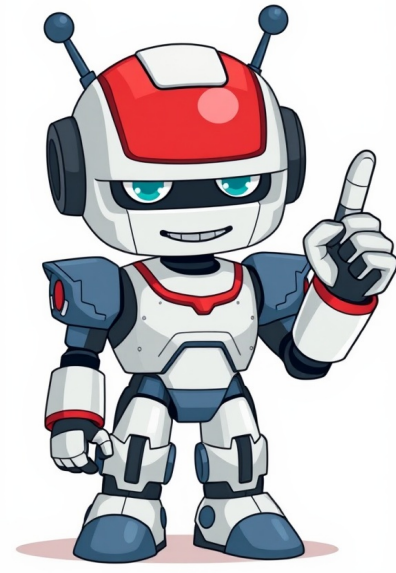


Click to verify



I'm a developer and I'm having trouble setting up some hosting, and I hope you guys can help me out. I've got a domain I'm setting up for a friend. URLs work fine when I use the short form, like . That is, the pages render properly and I get HTTP/200 responses. When I try , however, I get a HTTP/502 error. Pinging it gives me, Ping request could not find host www.example.com. Please check the name and try again. I'm stumped, because I don't know enough terminology to formulate a good keyword search. Can anyone give me some info on what I might need to do to set up some kind of alias so that the standard www. form will work? I don't know whether to talk to my registrar or my hosting company, what to ask them for, or where to look in the various control panels. Any help at all — even just naming the different pieces — would be helpful. I don't know my TLDs from my domain aliases from my CNAMEs. Yes, this could be an issue with your DNS setup. The habitual practise is set up the root domain as A type record, and the www as a CNAME type record pointing to @ or root domain. If you have set up 301 redirect, ensure they are configured from example.com to www.example.com (subdomain) if you want to use www as default domain. Also from the server side, check if you're using the .htaccess file to redirect requests from example.com to www.example.com in case to use Apache, a properly server block configuration for Nginx webserver. example.com has no MX record, so your SMTP server on the sending domain should bounce the message if configured as most SMTP servers are. EDIT: for clarity to those who find this answer in the future, here is an explanation of what an MX record is: (from retrieved November 21, 2011) A mail exchanger record (MX record) is a type of resource record in the Domain Name System that specifies a mail server responsible for accepting email messages on behalf of a recipient's domain and a preference value used to prioritize mail delivery if multiple mail servers are available. The set of MX records of a domain name specifies how email should be routed with the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. So, basically, example.com, example.net, and example.org have no server appointed to handle incoming mail, and therefore any mail sent to them should be returned to the sender as "undeliverable" (may vary based on SMTP server configuration, but returning to sender as "undeliverable" is a very common behaviour for this situation). EDIT 2: Someone brought up the RFC 5321 defined behaviour of falling back to using the A record in the case of a missing MX record. I searched this RFC () and found no such thing, but it's possible that some MTAs (Mail Transfer Agent, such as exim, postfix, sendmail, and Microsoft Exchange Server, among others) may try to deliver mail via SMTP to the address defined in the A record. For posterity, here is what happens when you attempt to establish an SMTP connection to the defined A record address for example.com (192.0.43.10 at time of writing): \$ telnet 192.0.43.10 25 Trying 192.0.43.10... telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection timed out EDIT 3: see replies below for clarifications on relevant RFCs and fallback behaviour. Generally, you set up your webserver so that one domain is canonical, and any aliases you want are redirected to it. If specify which webserver, someone will be along shortly to tell you how :) With Apache, you might do something like this: #our canonical name ServerName www.example.com #other domains we want to respond to ServerAlias example.com RewriteEngine on #if host is specified and not our canonical one, redirect RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^www\.example\.com [NC] RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} !^\$ RewriteRule ^/(.*) 1 [L,R=permanent] ... Note that you must still define A or CNAME records for all the aliased domains. Hey all, I'm creating a Narrative Statements repository website to help guide us when writing those "lovely" Awards packages, EPBs, or OPBs. Your contribution is vital in enriching and perfecting this platform. Feel free to share your Awards, EPBs, or OPBs for us to incorporate. Head over to the "Submit Narrative Statements" section at the bottom of each page to share your contributions. Please keep in mind a few ground rules: Ensure all submissions are anonymous without any personally identifiable information (PII). Refrain from sharing any sensitive CIU or Classified information. Every submission will be carefully reviewed and sanitized before being published. Here is an example of what the Narrative Statements will look like. Senior Airman XXXX has out-performed his peers at the MPF by assisting in vPC close-out actions by processing ### evaluation sites in # weeks with a ### EPR on-time rate, beating the Air Force standard by ###%. He also drove career development for ## Human Resource professionals across (Base Name) by providing over ## hours of training, resulting in ## airmen receiving their 5-level upgrades. He also received a coin from the ### RCS for expediting the correction of an officer's record prior to meeting a promotion board. Airmen XXXX was then selected to go to the ## RS CSS, and single-handedly corrected ### TDY-X codes, ensuring that all flyers received credit for their flights, deployments, and weather evacuations. He also performed a quality check on # UIFs, ensuring that proper administrative actions were taken on the members within ## hours. He also assisted the First Sergeant in quality checking the Family Care Plan roster for ## members, ensuring each member is compliant with the AFI. Outside of work, he also led a Blood Drive for the base, which had ### donors and ## pints of blood collected, saving ## lives. Here is the link: Please note, that this is still in Beta. I greatly appreciate any feedback you have and your active participation in this project. Let's collaborate and make this repository a valuable resource for all. I want to know: How to redirect from .. to be via .htaccess or CPanel? As the SSL only installed on the one without "www", and when I visit the "www" one, I get SSL error. The whole .htaccess file: # Use PHP 5.3 AddType application/x-httpd-php53.php ### @package Joomla! # @copyright Copyright (C) 2005 - 2012 Open Source Matters. All rights reserved. # @license GNU General Public License version 2 or later; see LICENSE.txt ### ## READ THIS COMPLETELY IF YOU CHOOSE TO USE THIS FILE! ## The line just below this section: 'Options +FollowSymLinks' may cause problems # with some server configurations. It is required for use of mod_rewrite, but may already # be set by your server administrator in a way that disallows changing it in # your .htaccess file. If using it causes your server to error out, comment it out (add # to # beginning of line), reload your site in your browser and test your sef url's. If they work, # it has been set by your server administrator and you do not need it set here. ## ## Can be commented out if causes errors, see notes above. Options +FollowSymLinks ## Mod_rewrite in use. RewriteEngine On ## Begin - Rewrite rules to block out some common exploits. # If you experience problems on your site block out the operations listed below # This attempts to block the most common type of exploit 'attempts' to Joomla! # # Block out any script trying to base64 encode data within the URL. RewriteCond %{QUERY_STRING} base64_encode\^(.*)\(.*) [OR] # Block out any script that includes a tag in URL. RewriteCond %{QUERY_STRING} (|%3E)[NC,OR] # Block out any script trying to set a PHP GLOBALS variable via URL. RewriteCond %{QUERY_STRING} GLOBALS(=|[\%]\{0-9A-Z\}\{0,2\}) [OR] # Block out any script trying to modify a REQUEST variable via URL. RewriteCond %{QUERY_STRING} REQUEST(=|[\%]\{0-9A-Z\}\{0,2\}) # Return 403 Forbidden header and show the content of the root homepage RewriteRule .* index.php [F] # ## End - Rewrite rules to block out some common exploits. ## Begin - Custom redirects # # If you need to redirect some pages, or set a canonical non-www to # www redirect (or vice versa), place that code here. Ensure those # redirects use the correct RewriteRule syntax and the [R=301,L] flags. # ## End - Custom redirects ## # Uncomment following line if your webserver's URL # is not directly related to physical file paths. # Update Your Joomla! Directory (just / for root). ## # RewriteBase / ## Begin - Joomla! core SEF Section. # RewriteRule .* - [E=HTTP_AUTHORIZATION:%{HTTP:Authorization}] # # If the requested path and file is not /index.php and the request # has not already been internally rewritten to the index.php script RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} !^/index.php # and the request is for something within the component folder, # or for the site root, or for an extensionless URL, or the # requested URL ends with one of the listed extensions RewriteCond %{REQUEST_URI} /component/[/]\.(.*)\. (p[hp]html?|feedpdf|v[er]f[raw])\$ [NC] # and the requested path and file doesn't directly match a physical file RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f # and the requested path and file doesn't directly match a physical folder RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d # internally rewrite the request to the index.php script RewriteRule .* index.php [L] # ## End - Joomla! core SEF Section. Header unset ETag #Header unset Last-Modified FileETag None # #Header unset Cache-control #Header set Expires "access plus 1 month" #Header unset Last-Modified Header unset Cache-control # Google Analytics Integration - Added by cPanel. AddOutputFilterByType SUBSTITUTE text/html Substitute "s!(0?)[i]" # END Google Analytics Integration RewriteEngine On RewriteCond %{HTTPS} OFF RewriteRule (.*?) https://%{HTTP_HOST}%{REQUEST_URI} RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^shop.iiravin.com\$ [OR] RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^www.shop.iiravin.com\$ RewriteRule ^/?\$ "https://iiravin.com/index.php?option=com_virtuemart" [R=301,L] Is it Possible on Nginx Ingress? Yes. In order to achieve it you can use rewrite-target. It will create a capture group and send it to the appropriate service. Here is an Ingress example: apiVersion: networking.k8s.io/v1beta1 kind: Ingress metadata: name: "rewrite" annotations: kubernetes.io/ingress.class: nginx nginx.ingress.kubernetes.io/rewrite-target: /\$2 spec: rules: - http: example.com paths: - path: /foo/(.*) backend: serviceName: echo-svc servicePort: 80 In this ingress definition, any characters captured by (.*?) will be assigned to the placeholder \$2, which is then used as a parameter in the rewrite-target annotation. This ingress will do the following: Requests to /foo will be delivered to echo1-svc as / Requests to /foo/bar will be delivered to echo1-svc as /bar Requests to /foo/file.css will be delivered to echo-svc as /file.css Nginx Ingress uses Path Priority: In NGINX, regular expressions follow a first match policy. In order to enable more accurate path matching, ingress-nginx first orders the paths by descending length before writing them to the NGINX template as location blocks. Example: \$ kubect1 apply -f echo-ingress.yaml ingress.networking.k8s.io/echo-ingress created \$ kubect1 get ingress NAME HOSTS ADDRESS PORTS AGE echo-ingress mydomain.com 35.188.7.149 80 48s \$ tail -n 1 /etc/hosts 35.188.7.149 mydomain.com \$ curl mydomain.com/foo/bar {"path": "/bar", ...suppressed output... "os": {"hostname": "echo-deploy-764d5df7cf-6m5nz" } } \$ curl mydomain.com/foo {"path": "/", "os": {"hostname": "echo-deploy-764d5df7cf-6m5nz" } } If you have any question let me know in the comments.

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