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Redirects

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Overview

The *Redirects* interface allows you to send all of the visitors of a domain or particular page to a different URL. For example, if you create a page with a long URL, use the *Redirects* interface to add a redirect from a short URL to the long URL. Visitors can enter the short URL to access the content of the long URL.

Note:

- You **cannot** edit a redirect. To modify a redirect, you **must** delete it, and then recreate it.
- If you wish to redirect a domain's visitors from the insecure version of the website to the secure version, use the *Force HTTPS Redirect* option on cPanel's [Domains](#) interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Domains >> Domains*).

Add a redirect

To add a redirect, perform the following actions:

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

Important:

You **must** specify a protocol in this text box. For example, [http://](#), [https://](#), or [ftp://](#).

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

Note:

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

- Select the *Wild Card Redirect* setting if you wish to redirect all files within a directory to the same filename in the new directory. For example, if you enable the *Wild Card Redirect* setting and [example1.com](#) redirects to

[example.com](#), then a visitor who tries to access the <http://example1.com/pic.jpg> URL redirects to the <http://example.com/pic.jpg> URL.

- 7. Click *Add*.
- 8. To test the redirect, click the link under *Directory* in the *Current Redirects* table. If you properly configured the redirect, the system directs you to the original domain.

Note:
To add a redirect where the original domain appears in the browser’s address bar, create an addon domain and redirect it to your chosen domain. You can do this in cPanel’s [Addon Domains](#) interface (*cPanel >> Home >> Domains >> Addon Domains*).

Redirects via third-party applications

When you add a redirect with cPanel interface, the system places redirect rules at the bottom of the [.htaccess](#) file. Some third-party applications will ignore your rule because those applications only read rules and configurations that their section of the [.htaccess](#) file contains.

Important:
If you use a third-party application or content management system to add a redirect, such as WordPress®, the redirect may not function properly.

The following example displays the configuration that you must add to the top of the [.htaccess](#) file to add a redirect for the [Drupal](#) content management system. In this example:

- [drupal.user.example.com](#) represents the URL to redirect.
- <http://cpanel.net/> represents the URL to which to redirect.

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

The Current Redirects table

The *Current Redirects* table lists the redirections that currently exist on your account. To search for a redirection, enter the search criteria in the *Search* text box and click *Go*.

The table lists the following information about redirects:

Label	Description
<i>Domain</i>	The domain to redirect. <i>ALL</i> represents all of the account’s publicly-available domains.
<i>Directory</i>	The directory to redirect. Click the link to test the redirection.
<i>Regular Expression</i>	The system will redirect any URL that matches the regular expression in this column.
<i>Redirect URL</i>	The URL to which you wish to redirect users.
<i>HTTP Status Code</i>	The numerical HTTP Status Code of the redirect.

Label	Description
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>permanent</i> — This setting notifies the visitor’s browser to update its records.<i>temporary</i> — This setting does not update the visitor’s bookmarks.
Match <i>www.</i>	Only redirect visitors who enter the www. prefix before the domain name part of the URL.
Wildcard	Redirect all files within a directory to the same filename in the new directory. For example, if you enable the <i>Wild Card Redirect</i> setting and example1.com redirects to example.com , then a visitor who tries to access the http://example1.com/pic.jpg URL redirects to the http://example.com/pic.jpg URL.
Actions	<div>Available actions for the redirection:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Delete</i> — Delete the redirection. Click Yes to confirm the deletion.</div> <div>Important: Most web browsers add redirections to a cache. Visitors may need to clear their web browser cache to remove the redirection from their web browsers</div>

Examples

Permanent redirects

The following is a permanent redirect of an entire site from its original location to example.com:

1	Redirect 301 / http://example.com/
---	------------------------------------

The following is a permanent redirect of a page on example.com to a different page on example.com:

1	Redirect 301 /original.html http://www.example.com/new.html
---	---

The following is a permanent redirect of an entire directory on example.com to a different directory on example.com:

1	Redirect 301 /old-directory http://www.example.com/new-directory
---	--

Temporary redirects

The following is a temporary redirect of an entire site from its original location to example.com:

1	Redirect 302 / http://example.com/
---	------------------------------------

The following is a temporary redirect of a page on example.com to a different page on example.com:

1	Redirect 302 /original.html http://www.example.com/new.html
---	---

The following is a temporary redirect of an entire directory on example.com to a different directory on example.com:

1	Redirect 302 /old-directory http://www.example.com/new-directory
---	--

Additional Documentation

[Addon Domains](#)
[Domains](#)

[Dynamic DNS](#)
[Site Publisher](#)
[Subdomains](#)
[The cPanel Glossary](#)



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