Cloud DNS Resolution

Operation Guide

Product Documentation

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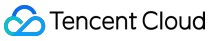

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Operation Guide
Settings of Various Record Types
Settings of Various Record Types

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:54

DNSPod supports adding the following types of records. You can click a link below to view detailed directions:

- A Record
- CNAME Record
- MX Record
- NS Record
- AAAA Record
- CAA Record
- SRV Record
- TXT Record
- Implicit and Explicit URL Records

A Record

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:54

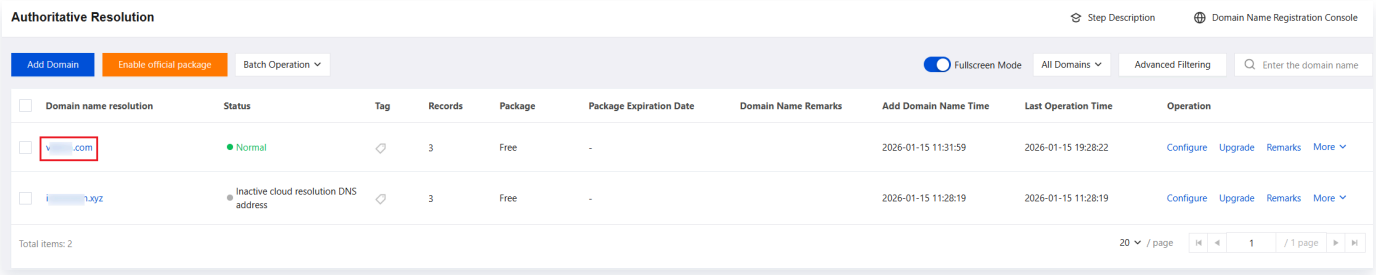
Overview

This document describes how to add an A record to point a domain name to a public IP address.

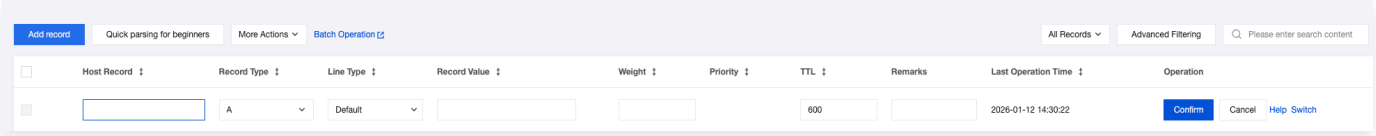
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to add an A record to enter its **Record Management** page, as shown below:



3. Click **Add Record** and enter the following record information as shown below:



   - **Host Record**: select a subdomain. For example, when adding a record for `www.dnspod.com`, you can simply select "www" in the "Host" field. If you want to add a record for `dnspod.com`, select "@" in the "**Host**" field.
   - **Record Type**: select "A".
   - **Line Type:** select "Default". If you only select individual split zones, the domain may not be resolvable for certain users.
   - **Record Value**: you can only enter an IPv4 address. For example, if the IPv4 address you want to access is `119.29.29.29`, then enter `119.29.29.29`.
   - **Weight**: enter an integer between 0 and 100. For a split zone with identical hosts, weights can be set for different record values, and the resolved content will be returned according to the set weight ratio during DNS resolution.

- **Priority:** leave it empty.
- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.

4. Click **Confirm**.

CNAME Record

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:54

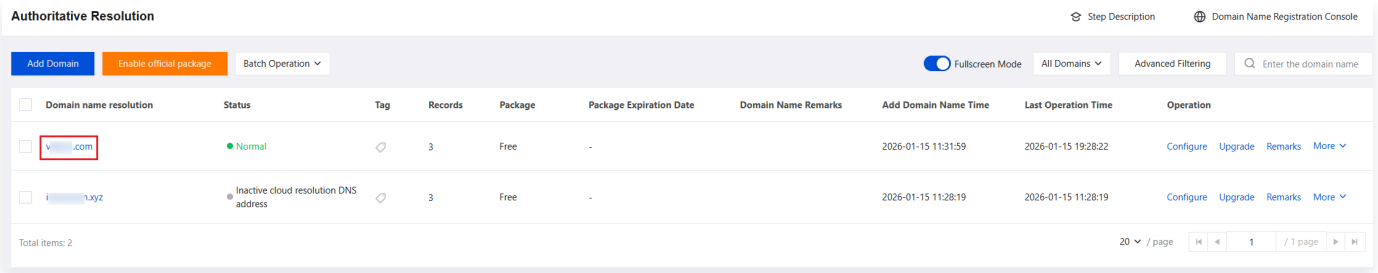
Overview

This document describes how to add a CNAME record. If you want to point a domain name to another one which provides an IP address, you need to add a CNAME record. Typical use cases of CNAME include CDN and enterprise email.

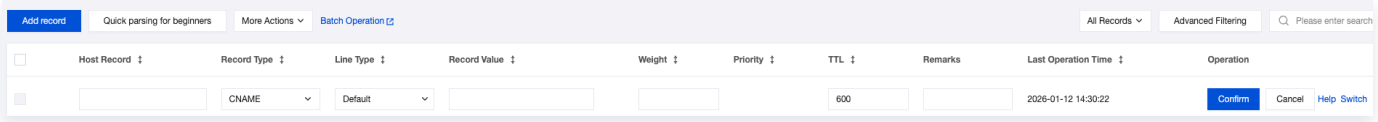
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to add a CNAME record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Click **Add Records** and enter the following record information as shown below:



- **Host Record**:: enter a subdomain. For example, when adding a record for `www.dnspod.com`, you can simply select "www" in the "Host" field. If you only want to add a record for `dnspod.com`, select "@" in the "Host" field. As an "@" CNAME record will affect the normal resolution of MX records, please add it with caution.
- **Record Type**: select "CNAME".
- **Line Type**: select "Default"; otherwise, the domain may not be resolvable for certain users.

  For example, if you want to point China Unicom users to `2.com` and all other users to `1.com`, then you can implement this by adding two CNAME records, one with the split zone "Default" and record value `1.com`, and the other with the split zone "China Unicom" and record value `2.com`.
- **Record Value**: you can only enter a domain name to which the CNAME record points.

- **Weight**: for a split zone with identical hosts, weights can be set for different record values, and the resolved content will be returned according to the set weight ratio during DNS resolution.Enter an integer between 0 and 100.
- **Priority**: leave it empty.
- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.

4. Click **Confirm**.

MX Record

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:54

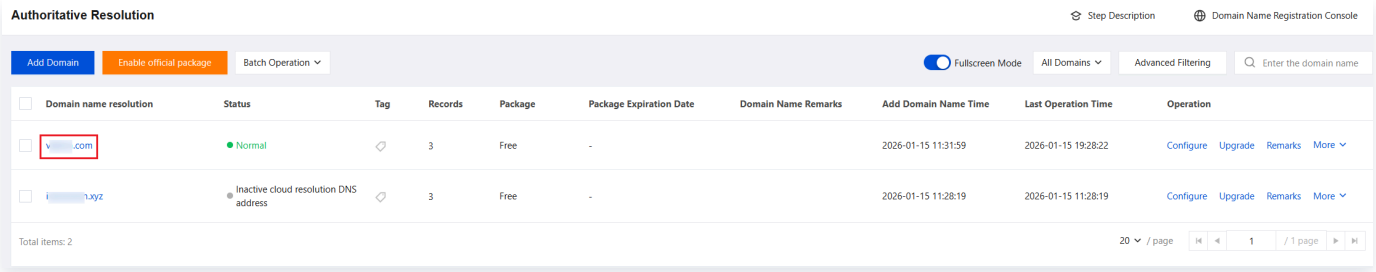
Overview

This document describes how to add an MX record. If you want to set up your mailbox so that it can receive emails, you need to add an MX record.

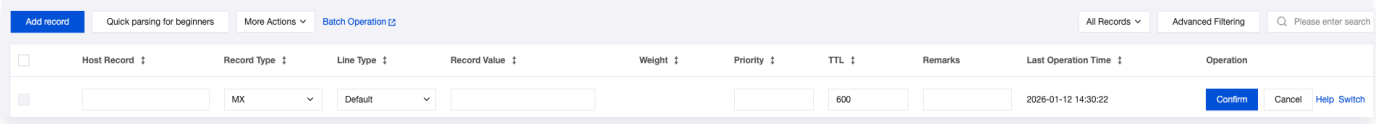
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to add an MX record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Click **Add Record** and enter the following record information as shown below:

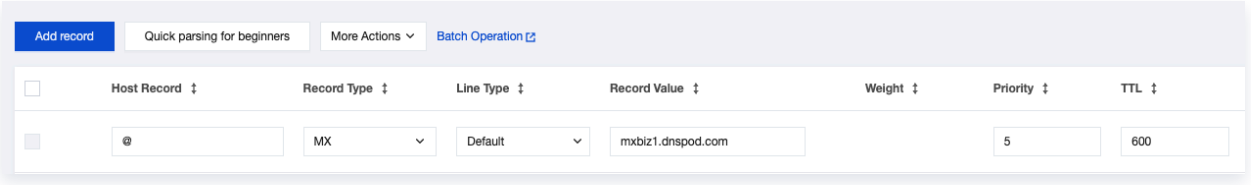


   - **Host Record**: enter a subdomain, which is usually "@" or "mail". For example, if "Host" is "@", then the email address will be `xxx@dnspod.com`; if "Host" is "mail", then the email address will be `xxx@mail.dnspod.com`.
   - **Record Type**: select "MX".
   - **Line Type**: select "Default"; otherwise, certain users may not be able to receive emails. MX generally doesn't require intelligent DNS, so the default value is sufficient.
   - **Record Value**: it can be either a domain or an IP address.
     - If the value is a domain, the domain should have an A record, and after the record is generated, a "." will be automatically added after it.

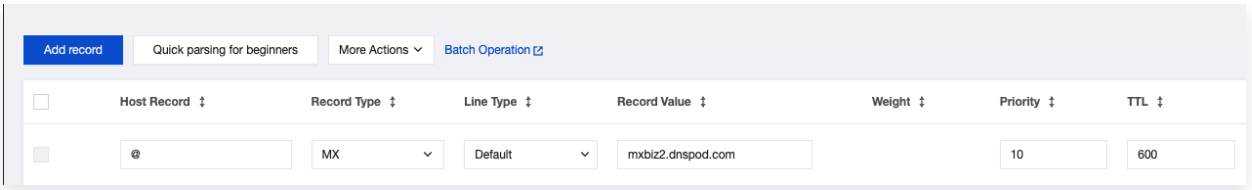
       For example, to set an MX record with the value `mail.dnspod.com`, you need to add an A record with the host "mail".

- If the value is an IP address, directly enter the mail server IP, and after the record is generated, a "." will also be automatically added after it.

- **Weight**: leave it empty.
- **Priority**: the lower the value, the higher the priority.
  - For example, an email will first be sent to `mxbiz1.dnspod.com` with MX priority of 5.



  - If the attempt fails, the email will then be sent to `mxbiz2.dnspod.com` with MX priority of 10.



- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.

4. Click **Confirm**.

NS Record

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:54

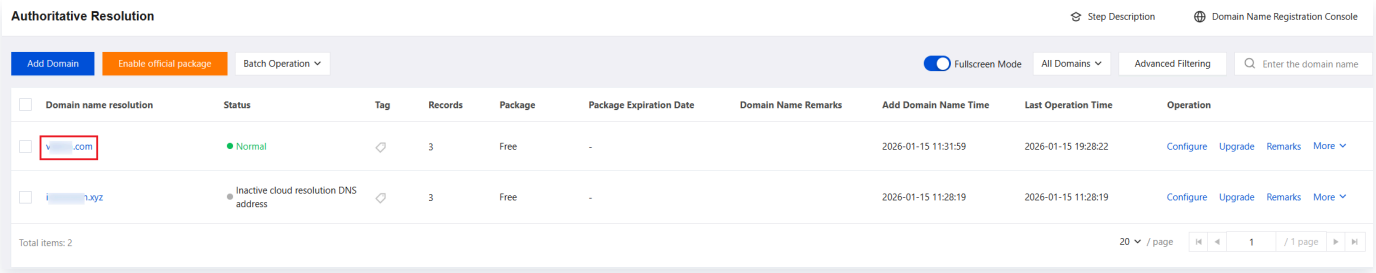
Overview

This document describes how to add an NS record. If you need to authorize a subdomain to another DNS service provider for DNS resolution, you need to add an NS record. We recommend you use the default NS record of DNSPod.

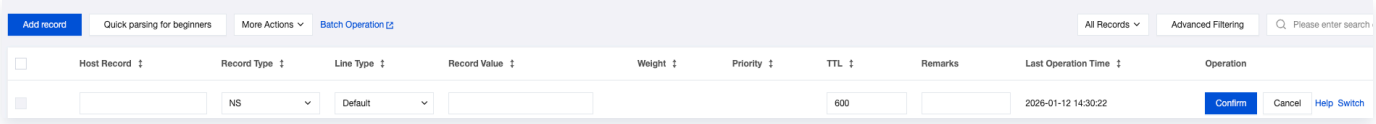
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to add an NS record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Click **Add Record** and enter the following record information as shown below:



   - **Host Record**: enter a subdomain. For example, if you need to authorize the DNS resolution of `www.dnspod.com` to another DNS server, you can select "www" in the "Host" field, and the authorization of the subdomain will not affect the normal resolution of other subdomains.
   - **Record Type**: select "NS".
   - **Line Type**: select "Default"; otherwise, the domain may not be resolvable for certain users.
   - **Record Value**: enter the DNS server domain to be authorized. After the record is generated, a "." will be automatically added after the domain.

     > **Note:**

> The DNS server domain to be authorized cannot be a private one, but must be an authoritative one of the DNS service provider, such as DNSPod's free DNS server address `f1g1ns1.dnspod.net`.

- **Weight**: leave it empty.
- **Priority**: leave it empty.
- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.

4. Click **Confirm**.

AAAA Record

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:55

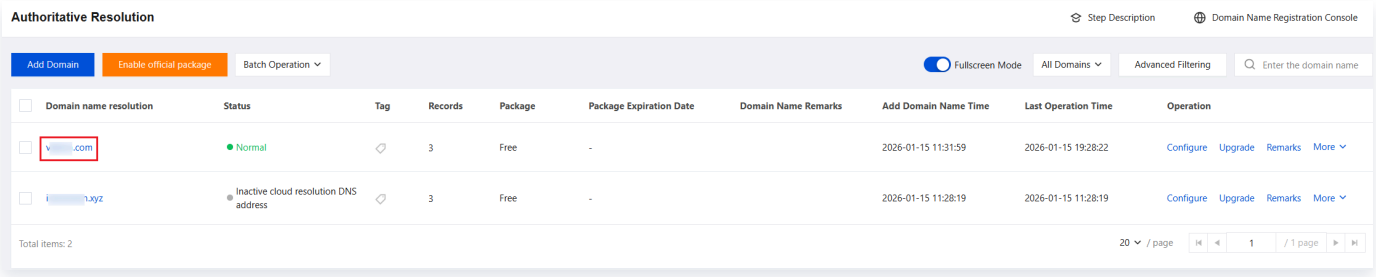
Overview

This document describes how to add an AAAA record to point a domain name to an IPv6 address.

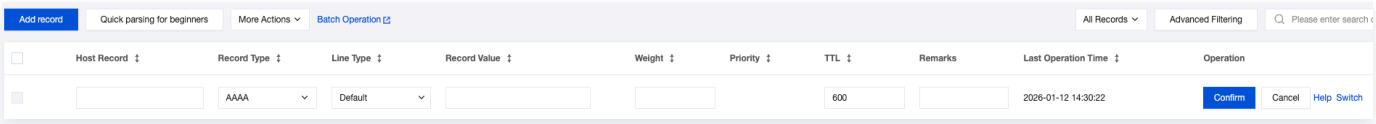
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to add an AAAA record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Click **Add Records** and enter the following record information as shown below:



   - **Host Record**: enter a subdomain. For example, when adding a record for `www.dnspod.com`, you can simply select "www" in the "Host" field. If you only want to add a record for `dnspod.com`, select "@" in the "Host" field.
   - **Record Type**: select "AAAA".
   - **Line Type**: select "Default"; otherwise, the domain may not be resolvable for certain users.

     Record Value: you can only enter an IPv6 address.
   - **Weight**: leave it empty.
   - **Priority**: leave it empty.
   - **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.
4. Click **Confirm**.

CAA Record

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:55

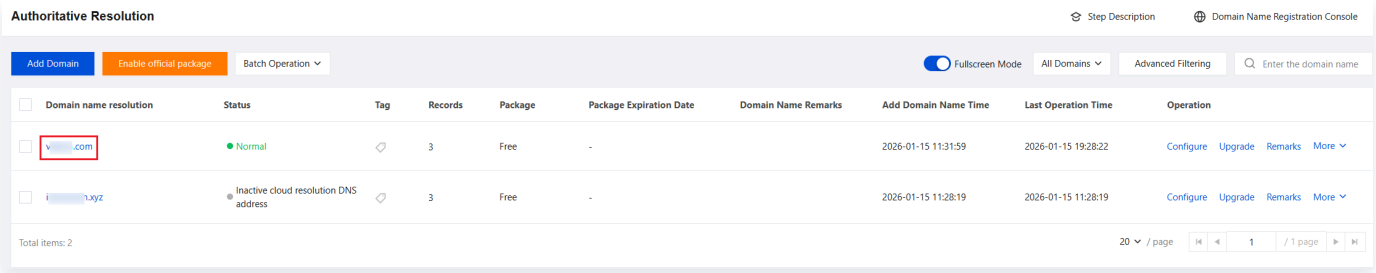
Overview

This document describes how to a CAA record. If you want to authorize a designated CA to issue an SSL certificate for your domain name so as to prevent mistaken SSL certificate issuance, you need to add a CAA record.

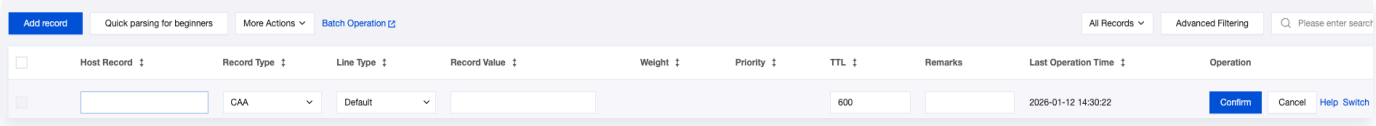
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to add a CAA record to enter its "Record Management" page as shown below:



3. Click **Add Records** and enter the following record information as shown below:



   - **Host Record**: enter a subdomain. For example, when adding a record for `www.dnspod.com`, you can simply enter "www" in the "Host" field. If you only want to add a record for `dnspod.com`, select "@" in the "Host" field.
   - **Record Type**: select "CAA".
   - **Line Type**: select "Default"; otherwise, certain CAs may not be able to conduct verification.
   - **Record Value**:

     The format of a CAA record is [flag] [tag] [value], which consists of a flag byte [flag] and a [tag] – [value] (tag–value) pair called an attribute. You can add multiple CAA fields to the DNS record of the domain.

Field	Subfield	Description
flag	–	An unsigned integer between 0 and 255, which is used to identify the CA. It is 0 by default, indicating that if the CA issuing the certificate cannot recognize this information, it will be ignored.
tag	issue	Authorizes a single CA to issue certificates of any type for the host name.
	issuewild	Authorizes a single CA to issue wildcard certificates for the host name.
	iodef	The CA can send the URLs of issuance records in violation to a certain email address.
value	–	CA's domain or email address used for notification of violations.

- **Weight**: leave it empty.
- **Priority**: leave it empty.
- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.

4. Click **Confirm**.

SRV Record

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:55

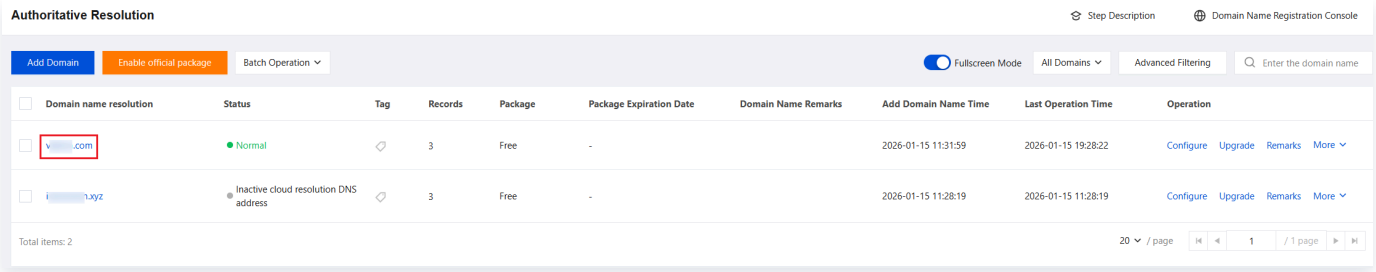
Overview

This document describes how to add an SRV record used to identify a server that uses a service and commonly seen in directory management in Microsoft systems.

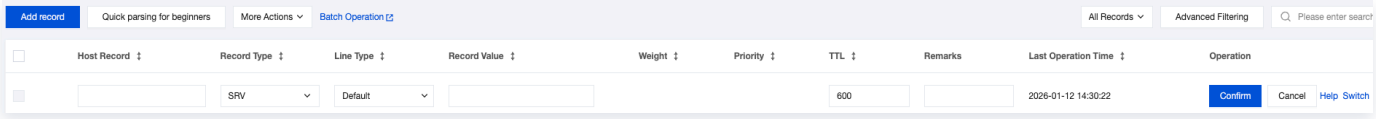
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page,click the domain for which to add an SRV record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Click **Add Records** and enter the following record information as shown below:



   - **Host** Record: enter **service name.protocol type**, such as `_sip._tcp`.
   - **Record Type**: select "SRV".
   - **Line Type**: select "Default"; otherwise, the domain may not be resolvable for certain users.
   - **Record Value**: enter **priority, weight, port, and host name** and separate them with space. After the record is generated, a "." will be automatically added after the domain. For example, set it to `0 5 5060 sipserver.dnspod.com`.
   - **Weight**: leave it empty.
   - **Priority**: leave it empty.
   - **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.

4. Click **Confirm**.

TXT Record

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:55

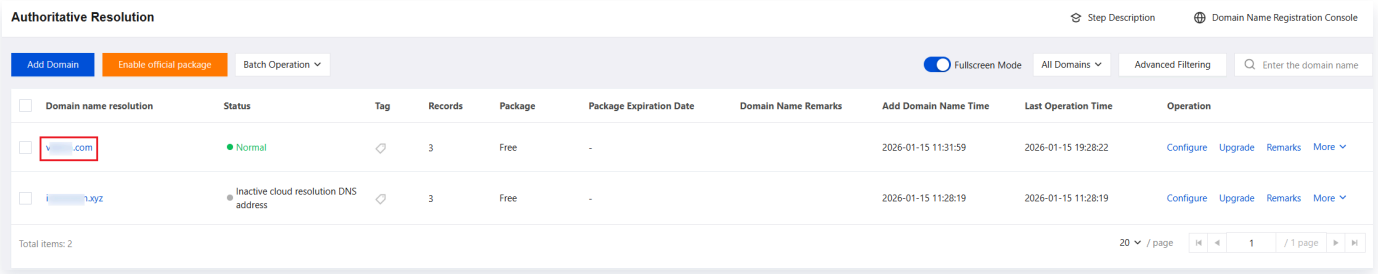
Overview

This document describes how to add a TXT record to identify and describe a domain name. Most TXT records are used as SPF records (for anti-spam).

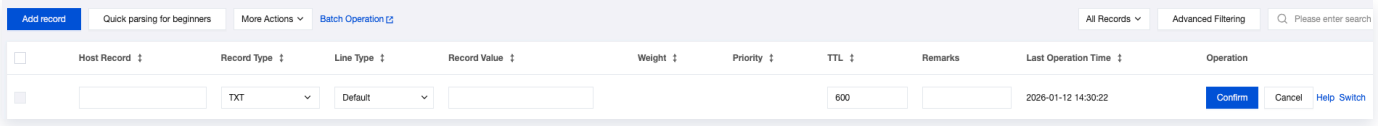
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to add a TXT record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Click **Add Records** and enter the following record information as shown below:



- **Host** Record: enter a subdomain. For example, when adding a TXT record for `www.dnspod.com`, you can simply select "www" in the "Host" field. If you only want to add a TXT record for `dnspod.com`, select "@" in the "Host" field.
- **Record Type**: select "TXT".
- **Line Type**: select "Default"; otherwise, the domain may not be resolvable for certain users.
- **Record Value**: there is no fixed format requirement. In most cases, TXT records are used as SPF records for anti-spam. The most typical example of a TXT record in SPF format is "v=spf1 a mx ~all", which means that only the IP addresses in the A and MX records of this domain have permission to use this domain to send emails.
- **Weight**: leave it empty.
- **Priority**: leave it empty.

- **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.

4. Click **Confirm**.

Implicit and Explicit URL Records

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:17:55

Overview

This document describes how to perform implicit/explicit URL forwarding. To point a domain name to another existing website, you need to add a URL record.

> **Note:**
> This document takes redirecting `http://www.dnspod.cn` to `http://cloud.tencent.com/` as an example.

- **Implicit forwarding** uses the iframe technology but not redirect technology. The effect is when `http://www.dnspod.cn` is entered in the address bar of the browser and Enter is pressed, the website content opened will be that of the destination address `http://cloud.tencent.com/`, but the address bar will show the current address `http://www.dnspod.cn`.

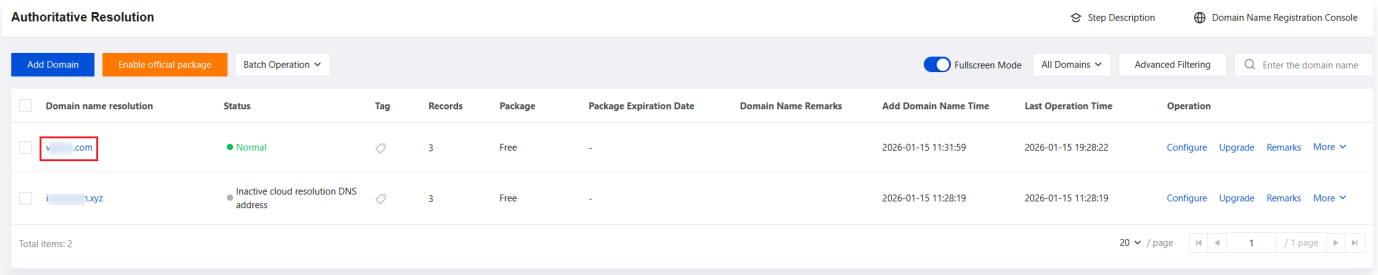
  > **Note:**
  > If the destination address doesn't allow to be nested, implicit forwarding cannot be used.

- **Explicit forwarding** uses the 301 redirect technology. The effect is when `http://www.dnspod.cn` is entered in the address bar of the browser and Enter is pressed, the website content opened will be that of the destination address `http://cloud.tencent.com/`, and the address bar will show the destination address `http://cloud.tencent.com/`.

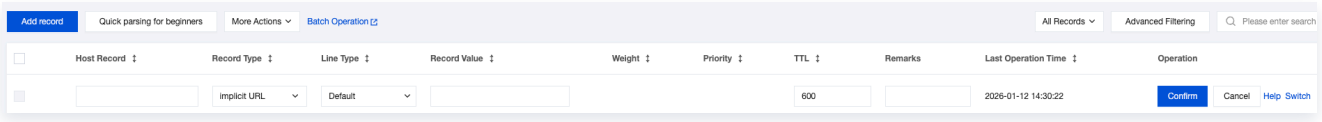
Directions

> **Note:**
> If anything goes wrong during this process, please contact us.

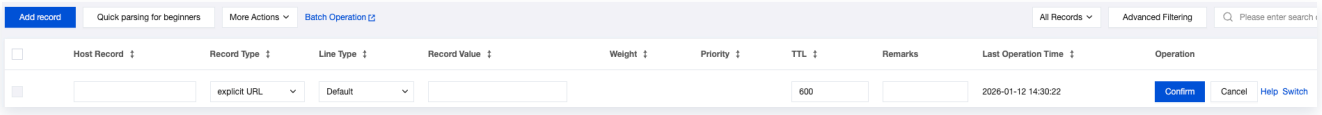
1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to configure implicit/explicit forwarding to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Click **Add Records** and enter the following record information as shown below:
   - Implicit forwarding:



   - Explicit forwarding:



     - **Host Record**: enter a subdomain prefix.
     - **Record Type**: select "Framed URL" or "URL".
     - **Line Type**: select "Default"; otherwise, the domain may not be resolvable for certain users.
     - **Record Value**: it must be a complete address, that is, it must contain the protocol and domain and can contain the port number and resource locater, such as `https://www.dnspod.com:80/`.
     - **Weight**: leave it empty.
     - **Priority**: leave it empty.
     - **TTL**: it is the cache time and 600s by default. The smaller the value, the faster the change to the record will take effect in various regions.
4. Click **Confirm**.

Manage DNS Records
Deleting Record

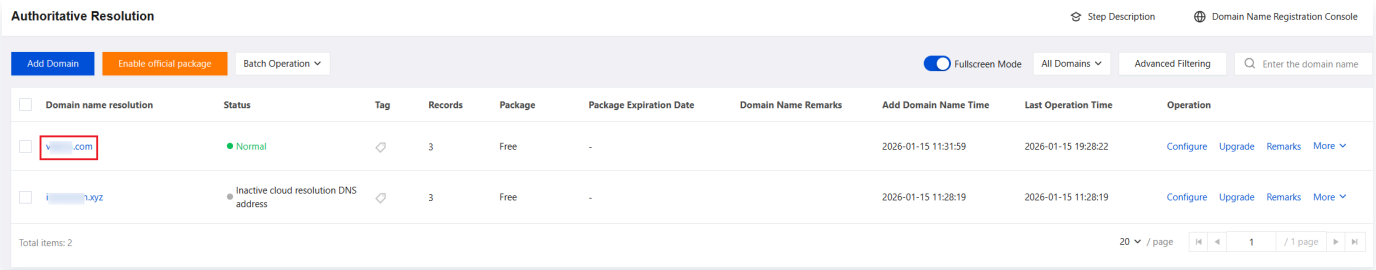
Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:13

Overview

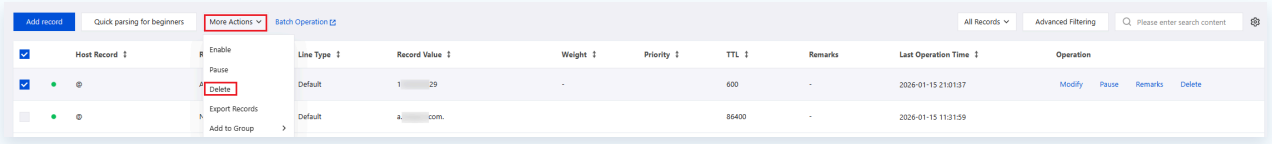
When you don't need a specific record any longer, you can delete it. **Once deleted, the record will stop taking effect; therefore, please do so with caution.**

Directions

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to delete the record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Select the record you need to delete and click Delete in the "Operation" column as shown below:

> **Note：**
> If you need to delete multiple records, please check them together and then click **More Actions > Delete**.
>
> 
>

Suspending or Enabling Record

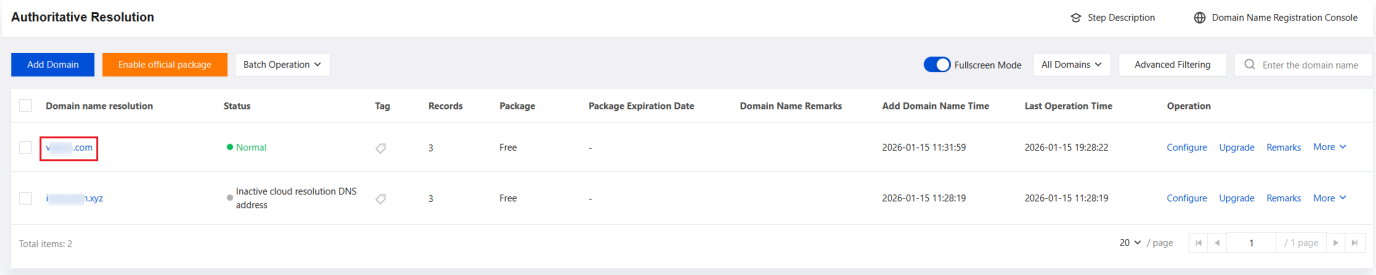
Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:13

Overview

- Suspend record: if you don't need a record temporarily when using the DNS service, you can suspend it. Once suspended, the record cannot be queried in the request process, and the record's effective time is the TTL time you set.
- Enable record: you can use a suspended record again by enabling it, and it will take effect once enabled.

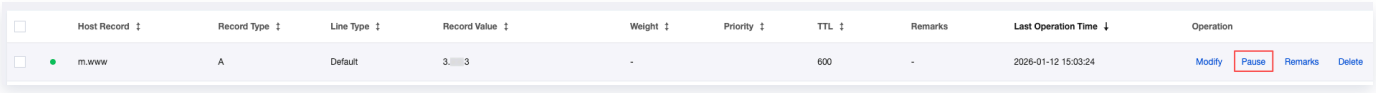
Directions

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to suspend the record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Select the record you need to suspend and click **Pause** in the Operation column as shown below:

> **Note:**
> If you need to suspend multiple records, please check them together and then click **More Actions > Pause**.



4. When you need to enable a suspended record, click **Enable** in the Operation column as shown below:

> **Note:**
> If you need to enable multiple suspended records, please check them first and then click **More Actions > Enable**.

Modifying Record

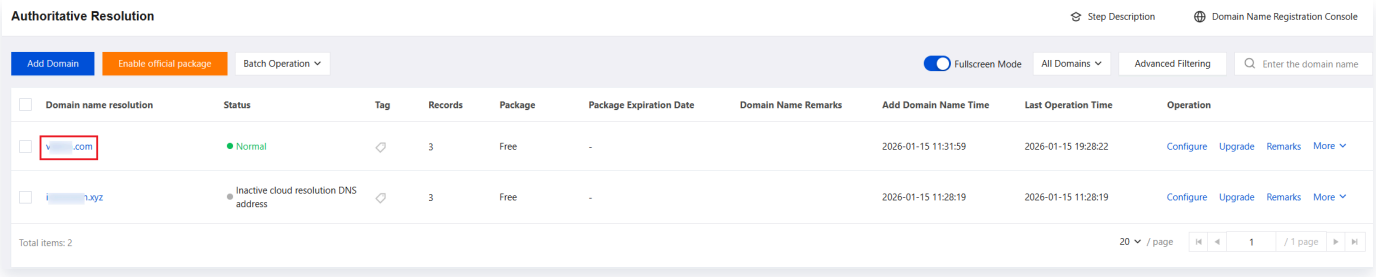
Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:13

Overview

Generally, if you need to modify your record, you can edit them directly. This document describes how to modify your record as needed.

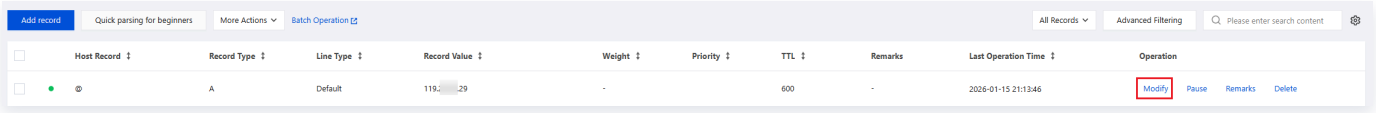
Directions

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to modify the record to enter its **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. Select the record you need to modify and click **Modify**, as shown below:

> **Note：**
> For information on the uses and settings of various record types, please see Settings of Various Record Types.



CAM Policy
Creating a Policy Based on Error Information

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:13

Overview

This document describes how to create a policy to resolve a fault according to the fault report. After the fault is resolved, the sub-account will be able to manage the resources of the root account within the scope of the newly configured permissions.

Example

When a sub-account associated with the `QcloudCVMReadOnlyAccess` policy attempts to reinstall a CVM instance, the following error is reported:

```
you are not authorized to perform operation (cvm:ResetInstance)
resource (qcs:id/1158313:cvm:ap-guangzhou:uin/2159973417:instance/ins-esuithv2) has n
 (9956aa75)
```

If you want to authorize the sub-account to proceed with this operation, you can create and associate a custom policy according to this error message.

Prerequisites

Use the root account or a sub-account with full read-write access to Access Management (QcloudCamFullAccess) to perform operations.

Directions

1. Log in to the CAM console, enter the Policies page, and click **Create Custom Policy**.
2. In the selection window that pops up, click **Create by Policy Generator** to enter the **Edit Policy** page.
3. On the **Edit Policy** page, set the following information:

- Effect (required): select whether the operation is allowed. In this example, select "Allow".
- Service (required): select the product based on the abbreviation to authorize. In this example, it is **CVM** corresponding to `cvm` in the `operation` field of the error message.
- Action (required): select the operation to authorize. In this example, select **ResetInstance** corresponding to the `operation` field of the error message.
- Resource (required): for products that don't support resource-level authorization, you can only select all resources as the authorization granularity. For products that support resource-level authorization, you can select a specific resource. To do so, click **Add a six-segment resource description** and enter the resource prefix and resource. In this example, the error message is for a specific resource, so you need to authorize it: select the specific resource, click **Add a six-segment resource description**, and then you can directly copy the prefix and resource in **qcs:id/1158313:cvm:ap-guangzhou:uin/2159973417:instance/instance/ins-esuithv2** and paste them.
- Condition (optional): set the conditions that must be met for the permission to take effect, such as a specified access IP. In this example, leave it empty.

4. Click **Next** to enter the **Associate Users/User Groups** page.
5. On the **Associate Users/User Groups** page, add the policy name (automatically generated by the console) and description.

> **Note:**
> - The policy name is `policygen` suffixed with the creation time by default, which is customizable.
> - The policy description corresponds to the service and operations selected in step. You can modify them as needed.

6. Click **Done** to complete the custom policy creation.
7. Authorize the sub-account as instructed in Authorization Management. After authorization, the sub-account will be granted the needed permission, and the fault will be resolved.

CAM Practices Use Cases

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:13

Overview

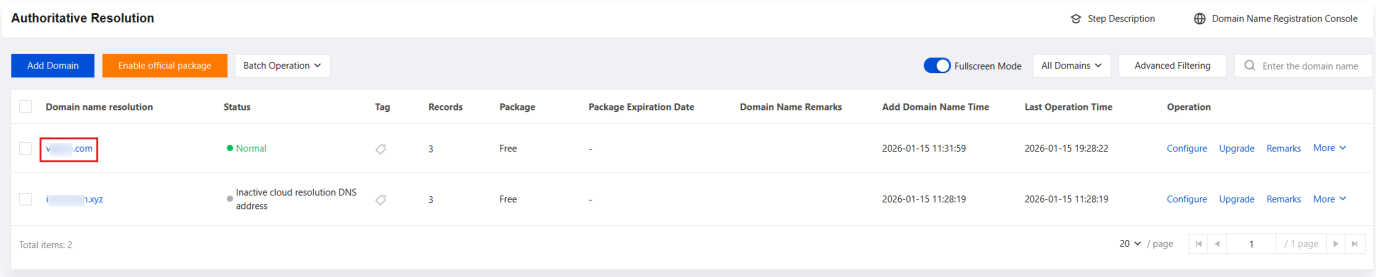
To use CAM permission management features, please operate with reference to the scenarios below based on your needs.

- Authorize a sub-user or collaborator to access (read and write) all DNS resources of a second-level domain (e.g., `dnspod.cn`).
- Authorize a sub-user or collaborator to access (read-only) all DNS resources of a second-level domain (e.g., `dnspod.cn`).

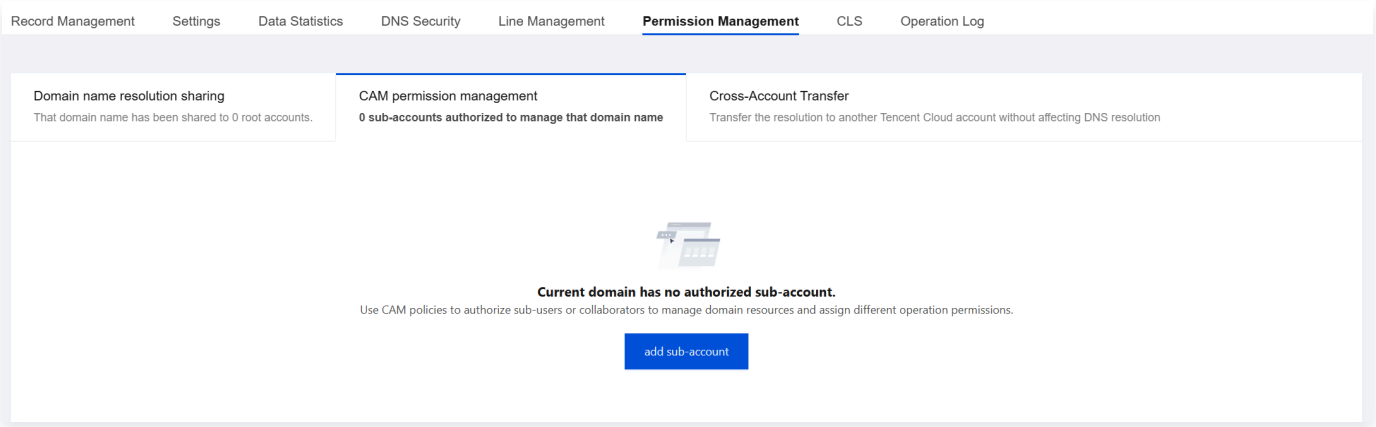
Directions

Step 1. Access the CAM (Cloud Access Management) permission management page.

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. Select the domain to set in **Authoritative Resolution** page, as shown below:



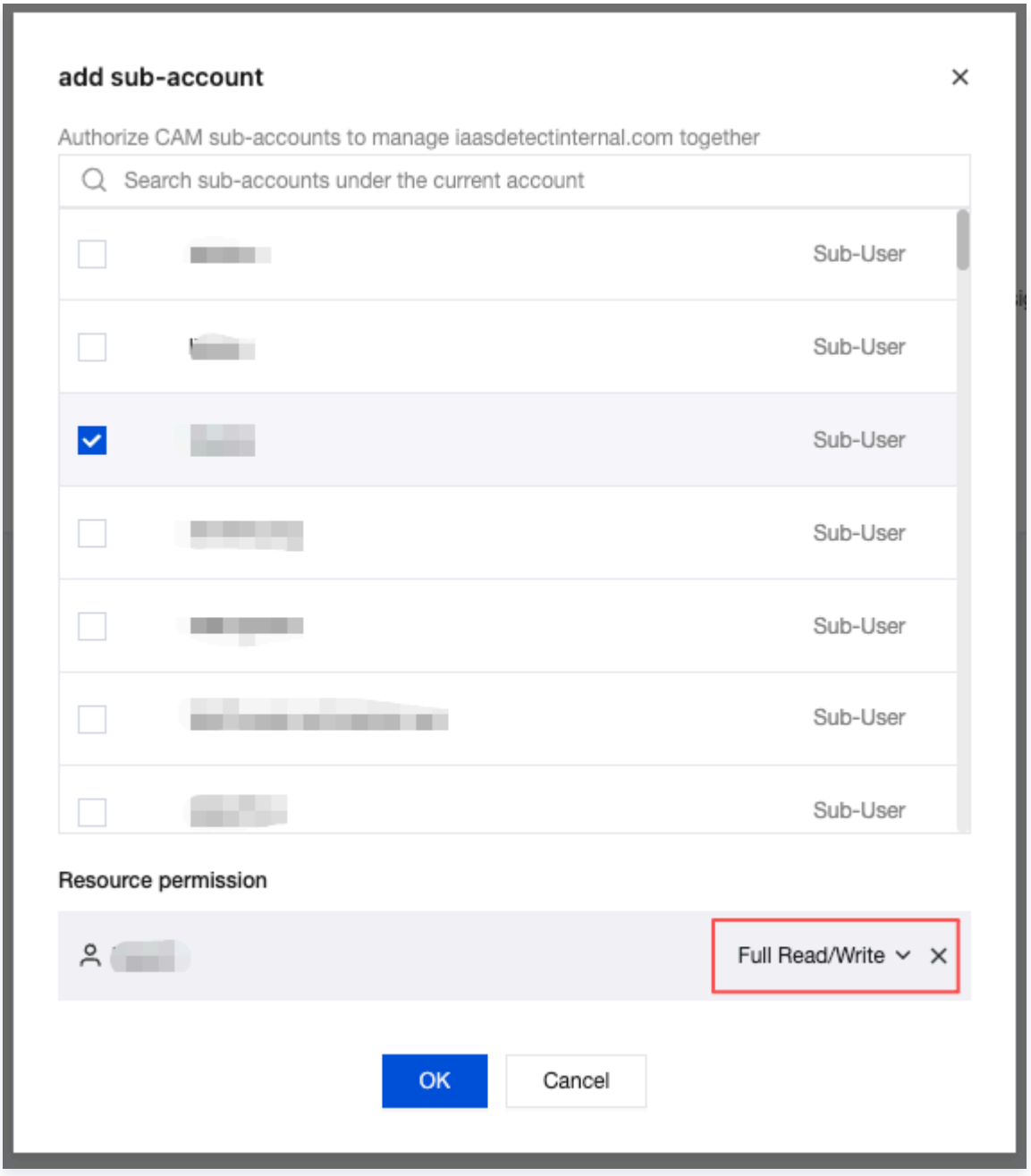
3. In **Permission Management** page, select **CAM permission management** click **add sub-account**.



Step 2. Set permissions

Authorizing a sub-user or collaborator to access (read and write) all DNS resources of a second-level domain (e.g., `dnspod.cn`).

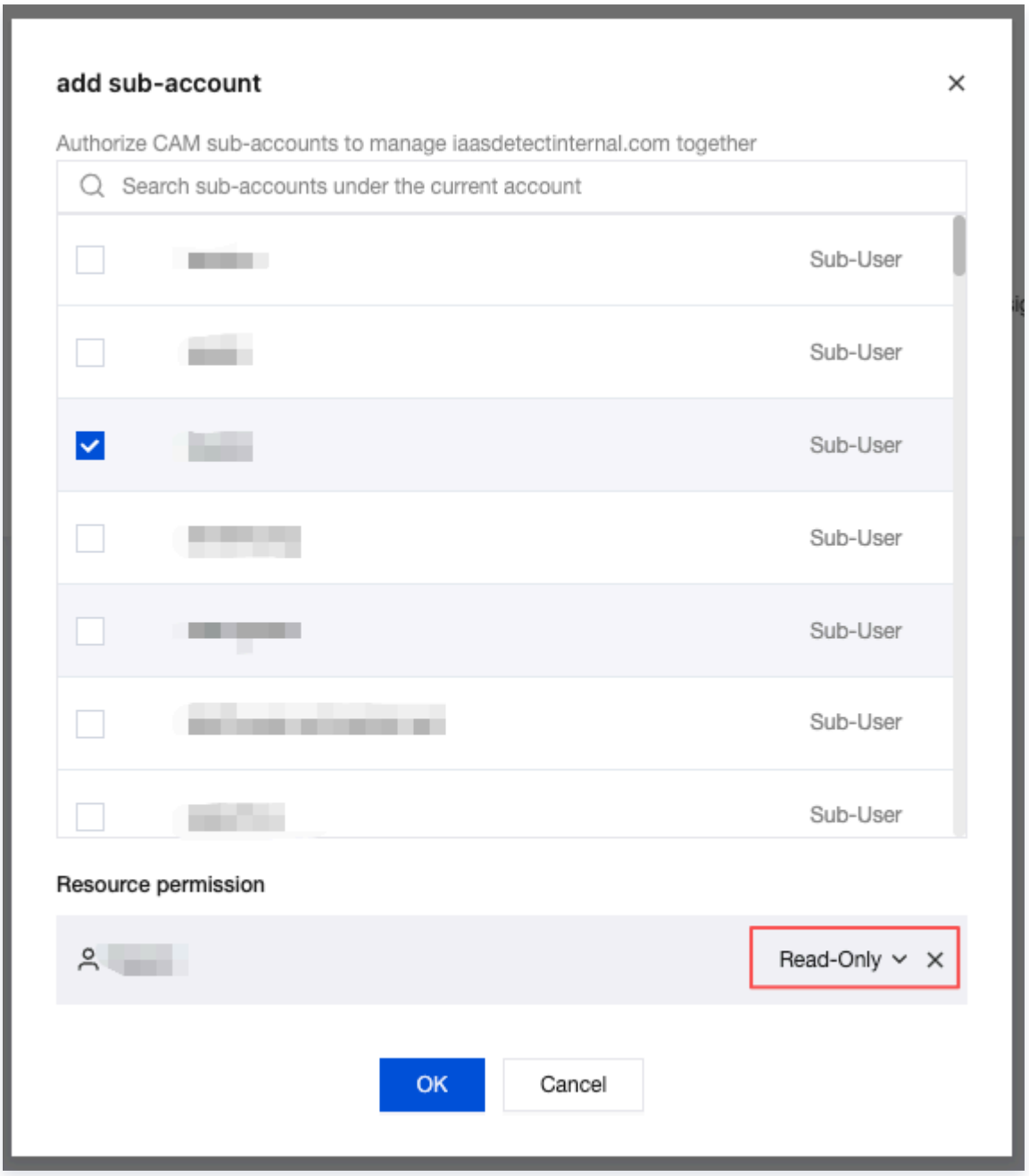
1. Enter the account ID or username of the sub-user or collaborator for sharing in the search box of the **Add a Sub-account** window and check the account, and set the resource permission as **Full Read/Write**, as shown below:



2. Click **OK** to complete the setting. After setting, the authorized sub-user or collaborator account will have full access to this domain.

Authorizing a sub-user or collaborator to access (read-only) all DNS resources of a second-level domain (e.g., `dnspod.cn`).

1. Enter the account ID or username of the sub-user or collaborator for sharing in the search box of the **Add a Sub-account** window and check the account, and set the resource permission as **Read-Only**, as shown below:



2. Click **OK** to complete the setting. After setting, the authorized Cloud DNS Resolution user will have read-only access to this domain.

CAM Permission Management Configuration Rules

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:13

The CAM permissions for domains authorized for DNS resolution are as follows:

Permission Type	Primary Account	Shared Collaborator or Sub-account	
		Read-only Permission	Full Read/Write Permission
Record Management	✓	View-only	✓
Paid Plans Management	✓	View-only	×
View Domain Information	✓	View-only	✓
Domain Management	✓	View-only	✓
Function Settings	✓	View-only	✓
Permission Management	✓	View-only	×
Domain Sharing	✓	View-only	×
DNS Analytics	✓	View-only	×
Split Zone Groups	✓	View-only	✓
Domain Parking	✓	View-only	×
Custom Split Zones	✓	View-only	✓
Operation logs	✓	View-only	✓

Using CAM Policy for DNSPod

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:13

The DNSPod console has fully integrated Tencent Cloud CAM. You can use a CAM policy to authorize a sub-user or collaborator to access (read-only or full) a specified domain.

About CAM

As a service offered by Tencent Cloud, Cloud Access Management (CAM) helps you manage resources and permissions of your account freely. With CAM, you can create and manage sub-user and collaborator accounts, and use policy management for granular access control of your resources, including resources of DNSPod, Domains, CVM, and other Tencent Cloud services.

How to Use CAM

- Associate a specified user with a preset policy as instructed in Authorization Management of CAM.
- Read-only access to DNSPod resources: QcloudDNSPodReadOnlyAccess
- Full read-write access to DNSPod resources: QcloudDNSPodFullAccess

Note:

- The above two preset policies cover all DNSPod resources under the account, such as DNS and paid plans.
- Read-only access to DNSPod resources means that a user is authorized to view but not edit or modify resources. For example, the user can view the DNS records of a domain, but not modify them.
- Full read-write access to DNSPod resources means that a user is authorized to view, modify, and manage resources. For example, the user can modify DNS records, delete domains, and perform other operations, but not set accounts or perform operations in the Billing Center.

Batch Operation
Batch Domain Adding

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

Overview

The bulk domain adding feature provided by DNSPod enables you to add multiple domains at a time.

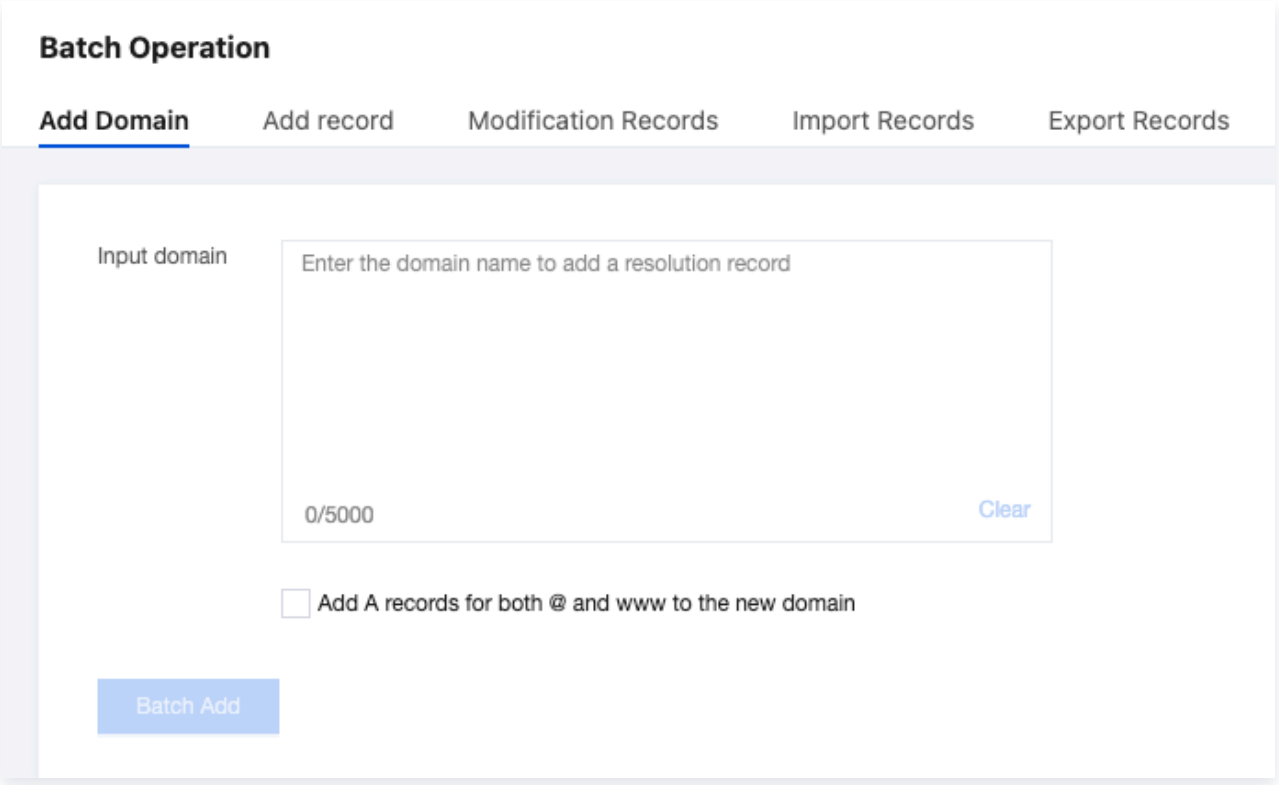
Prerequisites

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. On the left sidebar, select **Batch Operation** to enter the **Batch Operation** page.

Directions

Adding domains

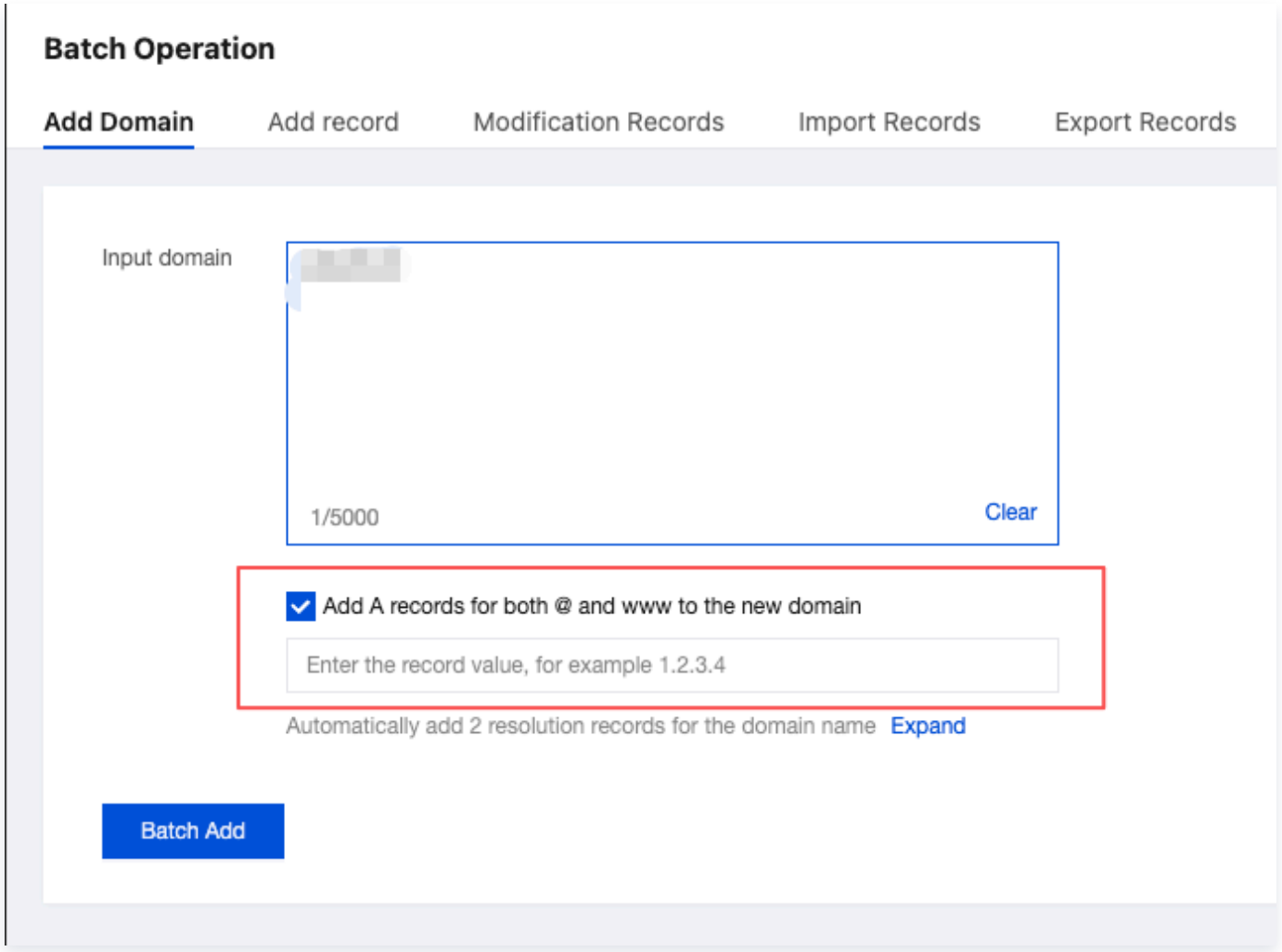
1. On the **Add Domain** page, select **Enter domain names** as shown below:



2. Enter or paste up to 500 domains that you want to register in the text box.

> **Note:**
> If you enter more than 500 domains, you will be unable to proceed.

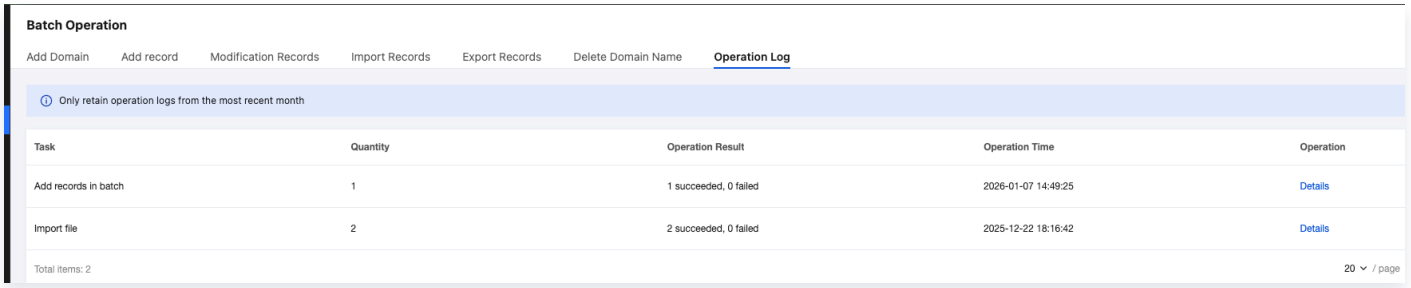
3. You can select **Add A records of @ and www for the new domain names at the same time.** and enter values in the input box as shown below:



4. Click **Batch Add**.

Viewing operation logs

On the **Batch Operation** page, select the **Operation Log** tab to view the operation result as shown below:



Batch Record Adding

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

Overview

The batch record adding feature provided by DNSPod enables you to add multiple records at a time.

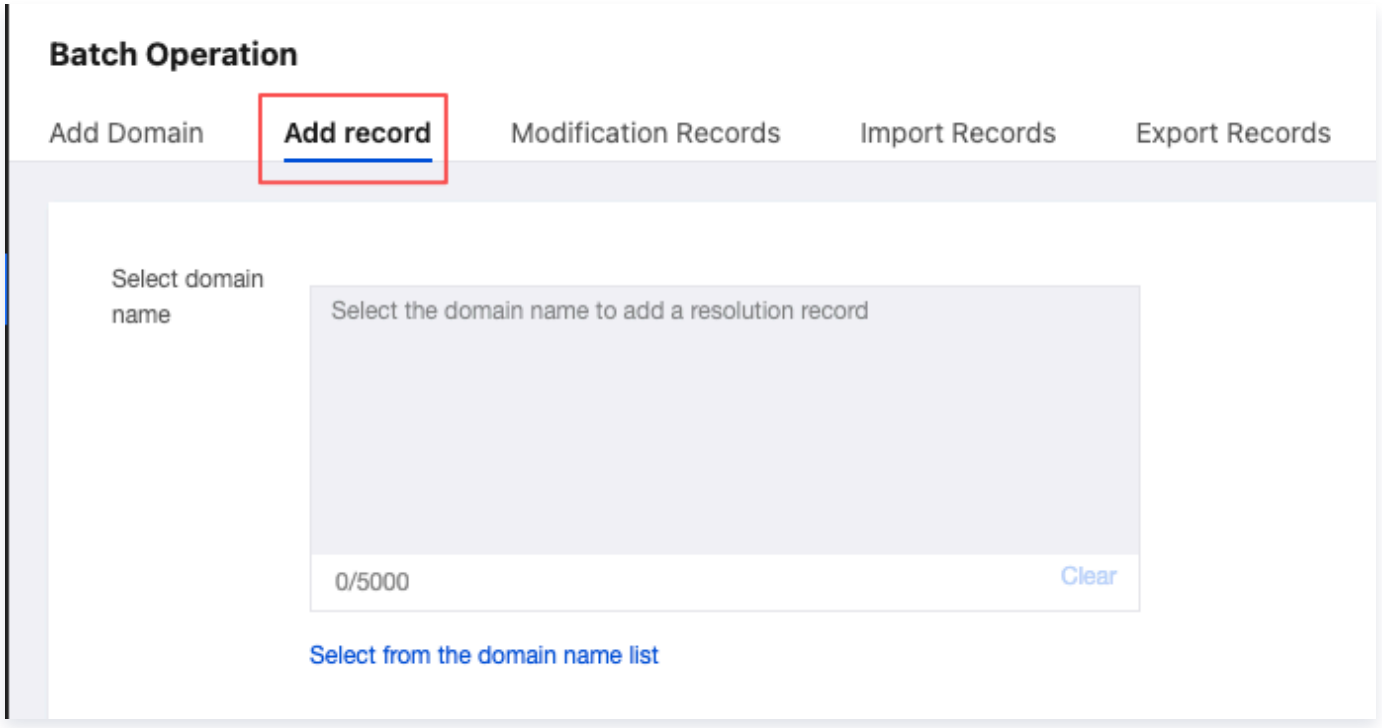
Prerequisites

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. On the left sidebar, select **Batch Operation** to enter the **Batch Operation** page.

Directions

Adding Record

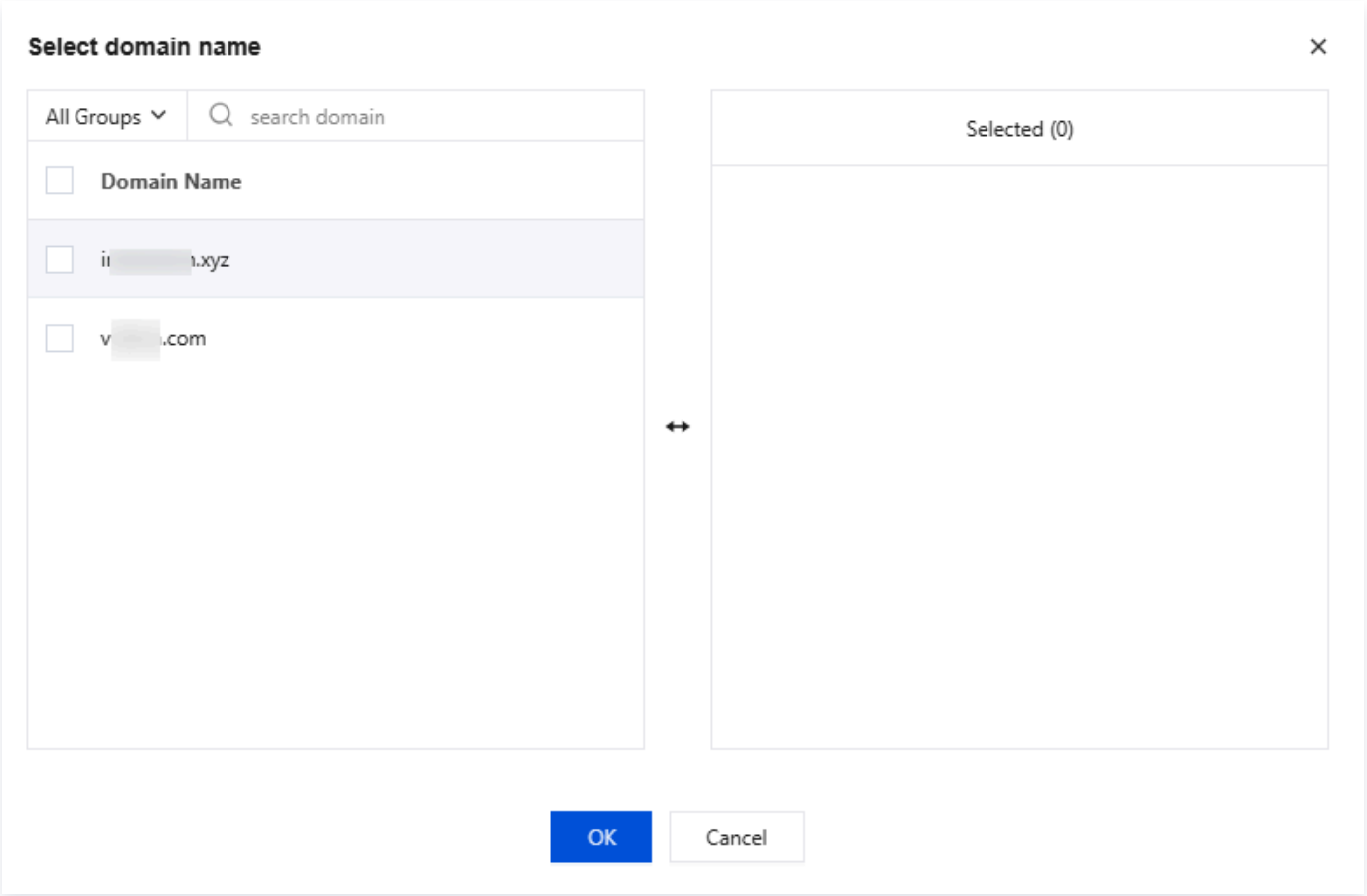
1. On the **Batch Operation** page, select the **Add record** tab as shown below:



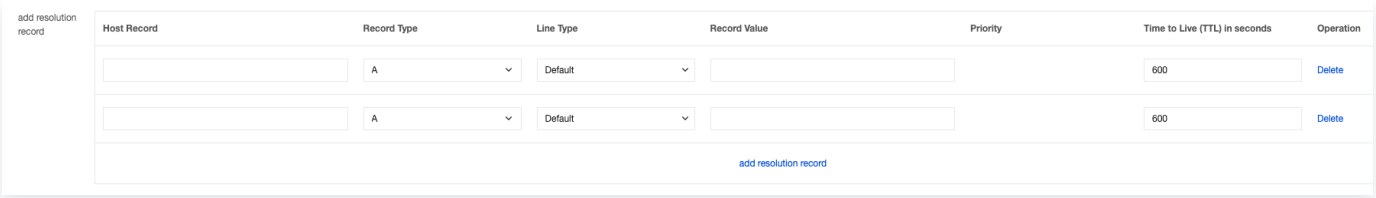
2. In the **Select domain name** module, click **Select from the domain name list** to enter the **Select domain name** page.
3. In the **Select domain name** page, After selecting the domain for which you need to batch add records, click **OK**.

> **Note:**

> Recently added domains may not be included in the search scope. If it is not found in the results, please retry later.



4. In the **add resolution record** module, fill in the record information, as shown below:

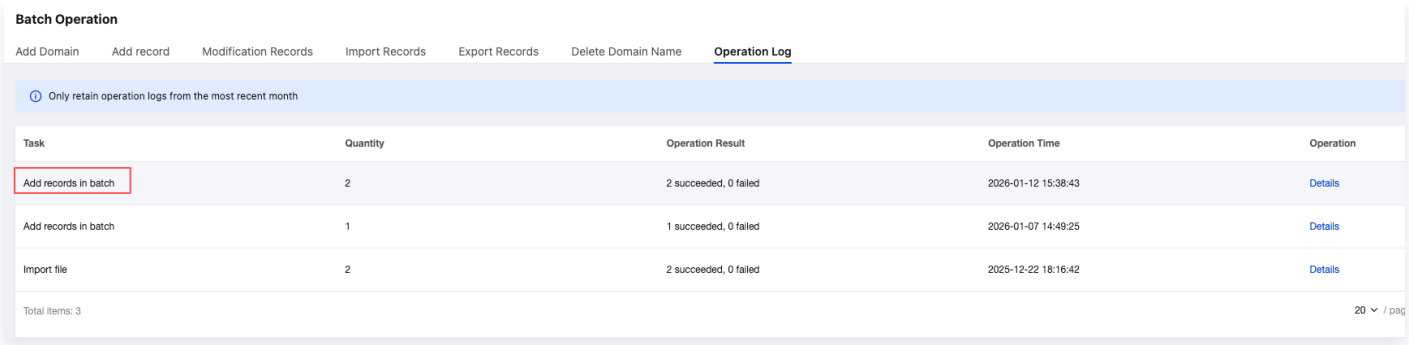


> **Note:**
> For more information on how to configure a record, please see Settings of Various Record Types.

5. Click **Batch Add**.

Viewing operation logs

On the **Batch Operation** page, select the **Operation Logs** tab to view the operation result as shown below:



Batch Record Import

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

Overview

The batch record importing feature provided by DNSPod enables you to import multiple records at a time.

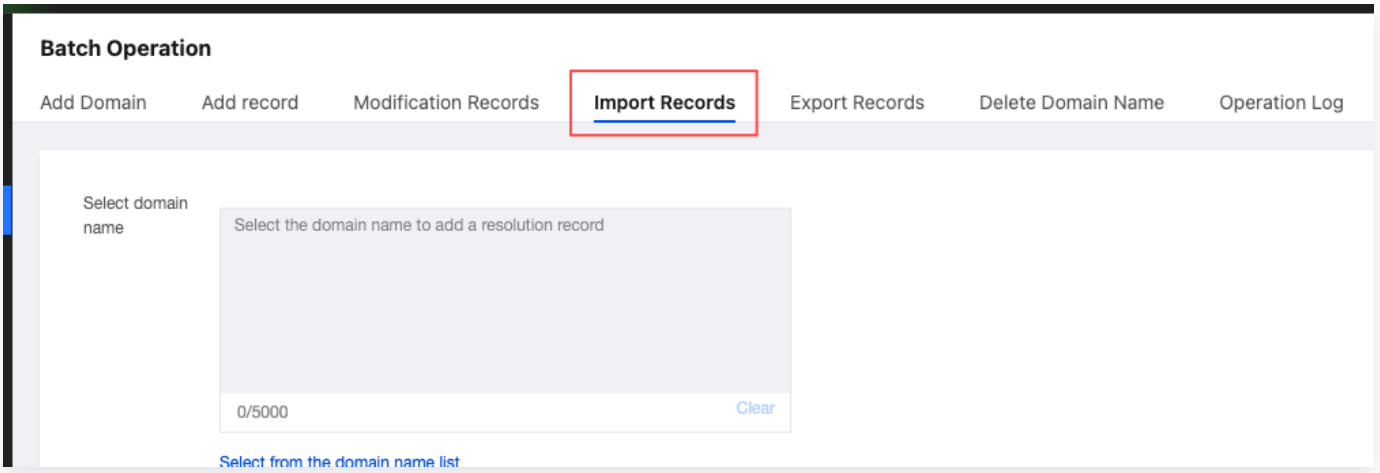
Prerequisites

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. On the left sidebar, select **Batch Operation** to enter the **Batch Operation** page.

Directions

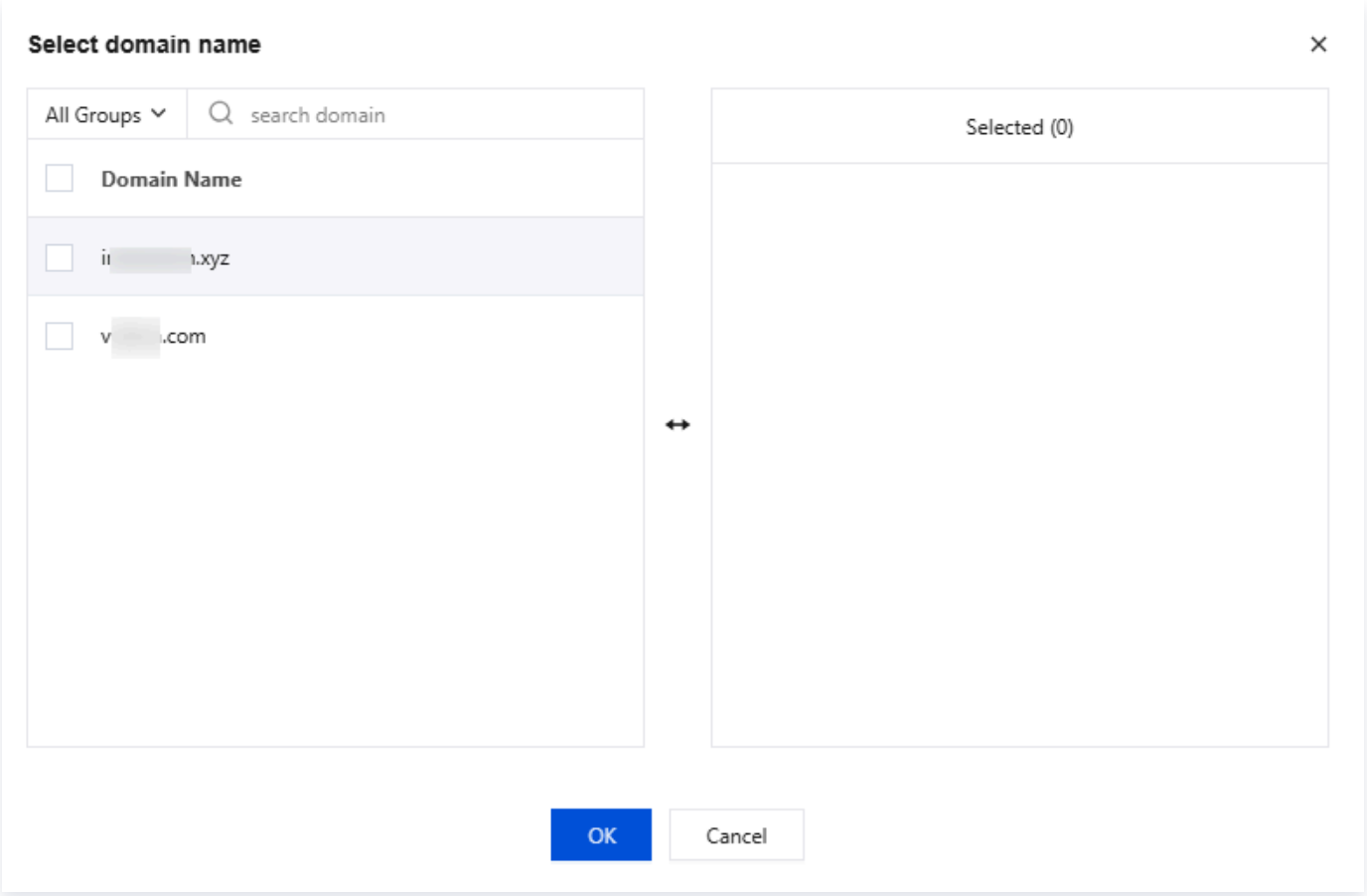
Importing Record

1. On the **Batch Operation** page, select the **Import Records** tab, as shown below:

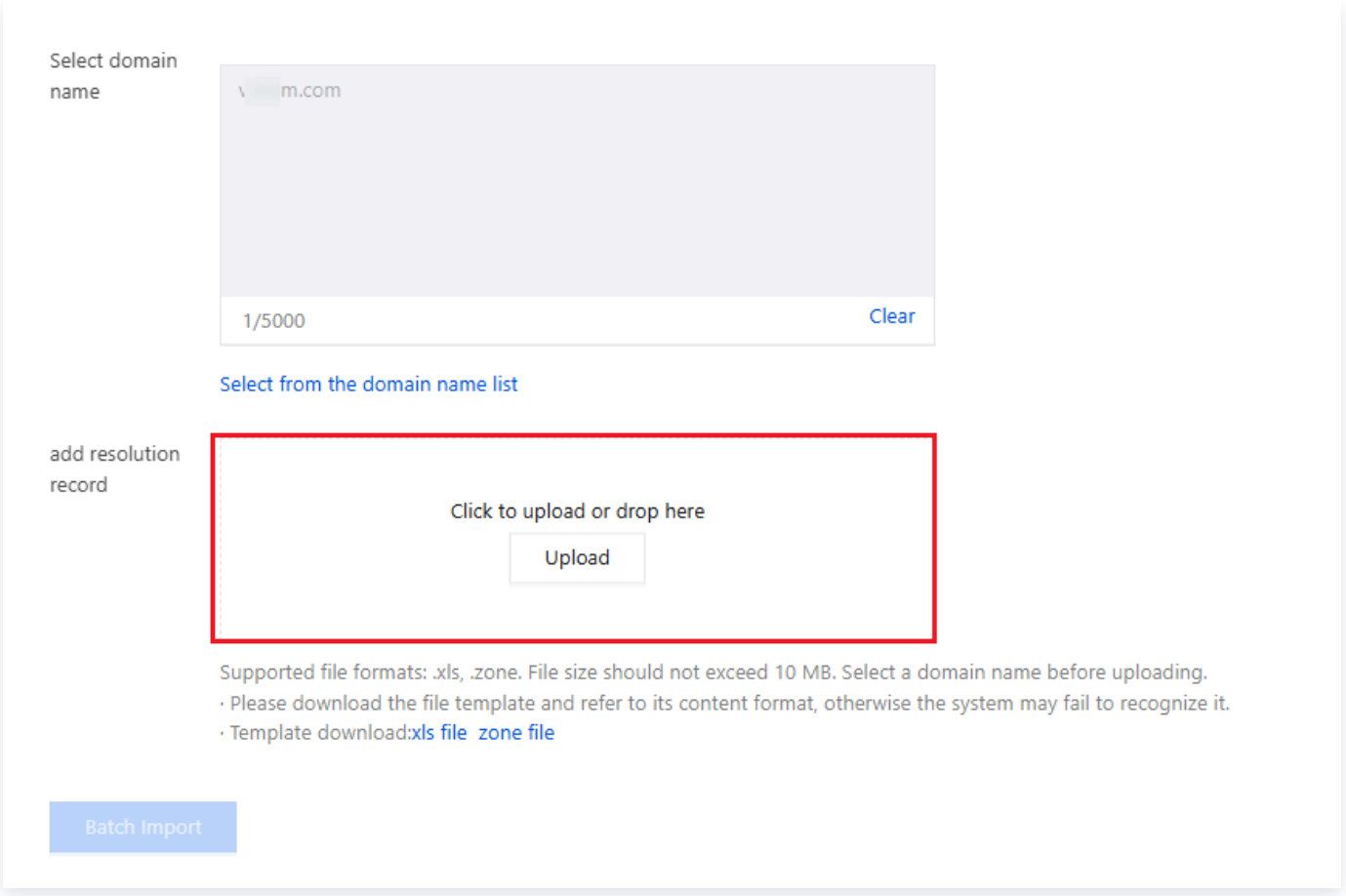


2. In the **Select domain name** module, click **Select from the domain name list** to enter the **Select domain name** page.
3. In the **Select domain name** page, After selecting the domain for which you need to batch record import records, click **OK**.

> **Note:**
> Recently added domains may not be included in the search scope. If it is not found in the results, please retry later.



4. In the file upload section of **add resolution record** module, click or drag the record file to manually upload the record, as shown below:



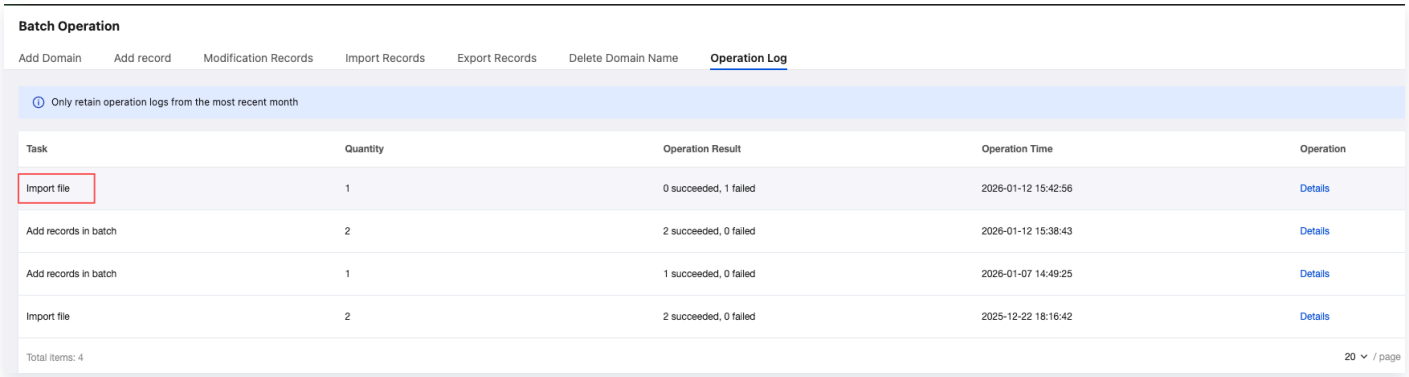
Note:

- XLS and zone files are supported. We recommend you refer to the templates first.
- A zone file is a configuration file stored on a DNS server. It needs to be compressed into a ZIP file before being uploaded. You can download a template.
- For an XLS file, you must select an existing domain, or it will be unable to upload the file. You can download a template.

5. Click **Batch Import**.
6. In the **Operation Confirmation** page, please verify whether the operation details are accurate. If any information is incorrect, click **Return to Modify** to make adjustments. If all details are correct, click **Import Records** to complete the batch import of domain name resolution records.

Viewing operation logs

On the **Batch Operation** page, select the **Operation Logs** tab and click the task name to view the operation result as shown below:



Domain Lock

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

Overview

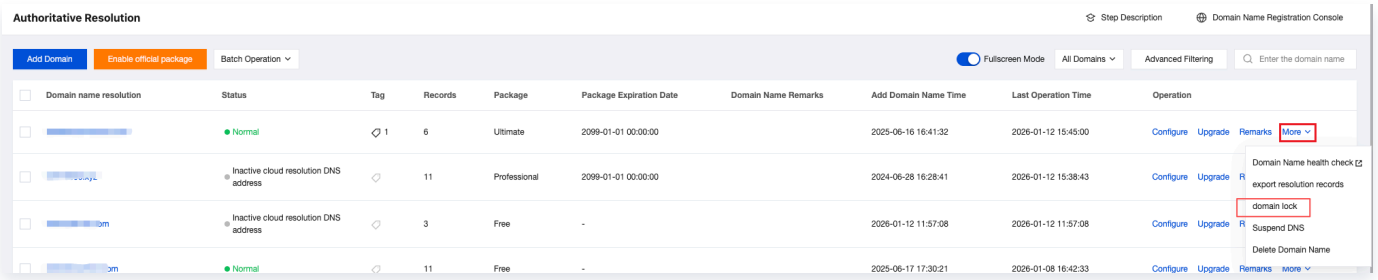
By locking your domain, you can prevent it and its records from being tampered with so as to enhance data security.

Directions

Locking domain

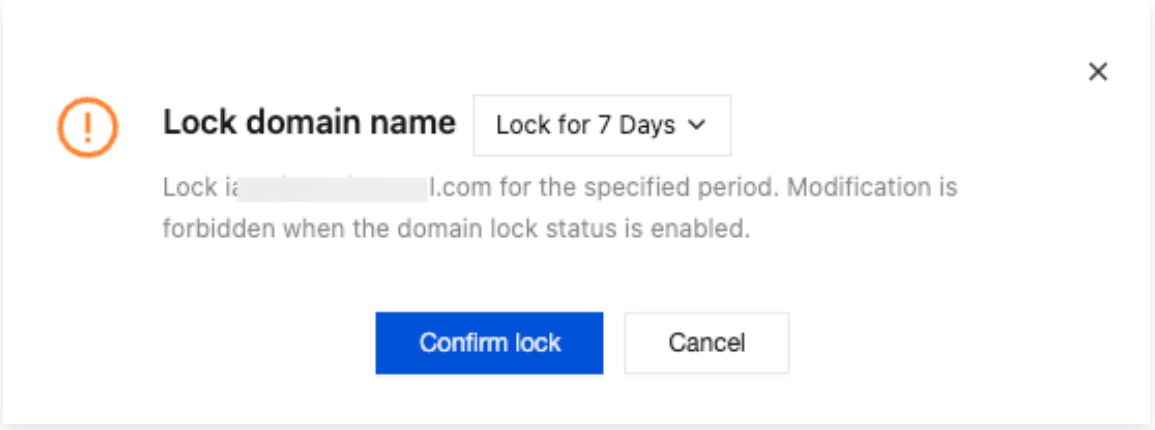
1. Log in to the DNSPod console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, select the domain to be locked, click **More > domain lock**, as shown below:

> **Note:**
> If you want to lock your domain, please first make sure that it has been resolved. For more information on how to add a record, please see Adding Record.



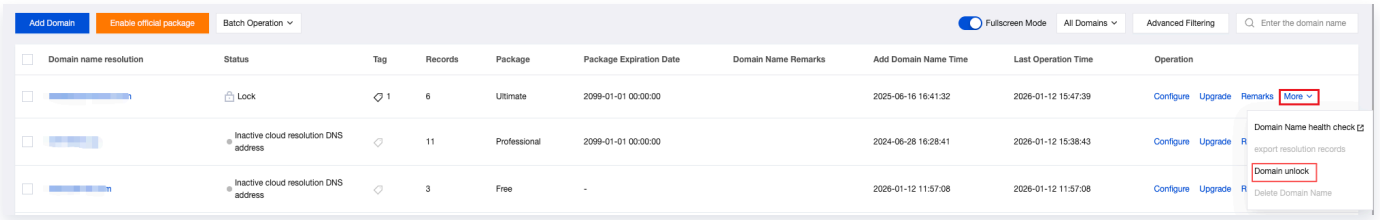
3. In the **Lock Domain** window that pops up, set the number of days for domain lock, and click **Confirm Lock**.

> **Note:**
> - No changes can be made to the DNS records of a locked domain, thus securing the DNS service for your domain.
> - After a domain is locked, its records will become locked, and the records page will display "Unable to modify record as the domain is locked".

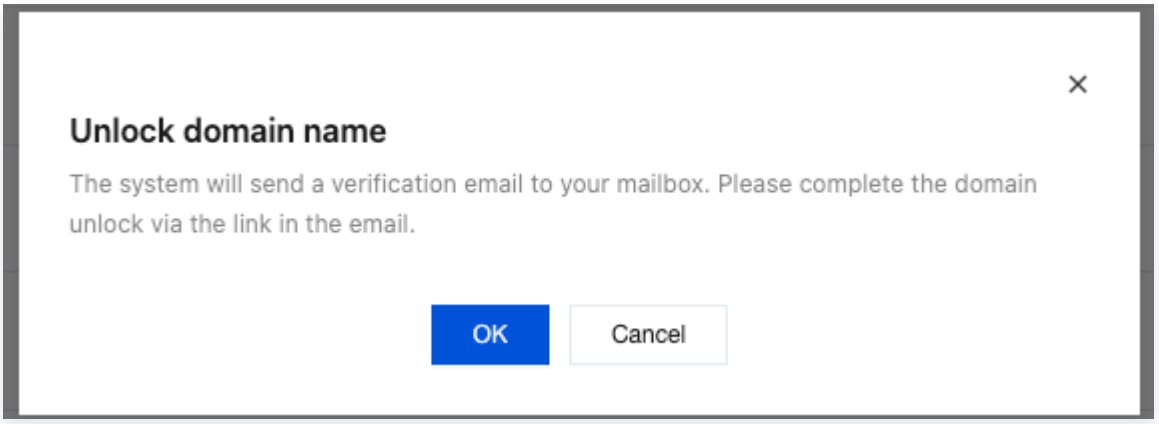


Unlocking domain

1. Log in to the DNSPod console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, select the domain to be unlocked, click **More > Domain unlock** as shown below:



3. In the **Unlock domain name** window that pops up, click **OK**. An email for confirming domain unlock will be sent to the email address of the root account as shown below:



4. Click the confirmation link in the email or **Click here to unlock** to enter the DNS record setting page, where you can add, delete, change, or query records.

> **Note:**
> If you are a collaborator, please ask the root account to confirm the email and unlock the domain.

Round-Robin DNS Record Weight Settings

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

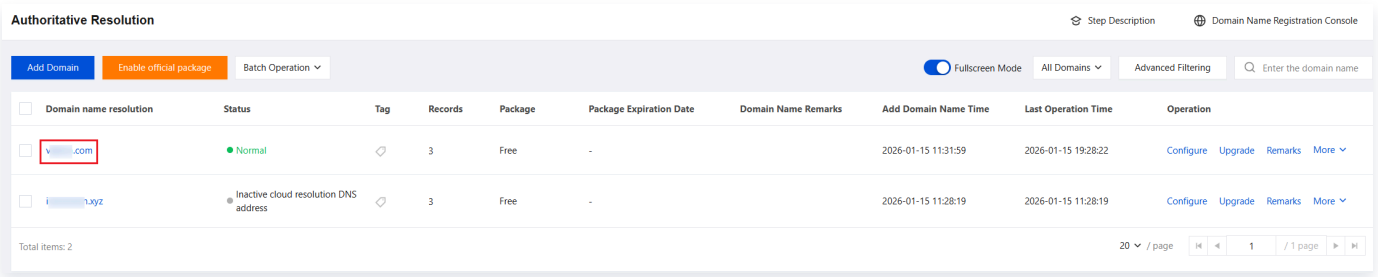
Overview

This document describes how to set the weights of round-robin DNS records in round-robin DNS management.

Directions

Viewing record

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain for which to set the weight to enter the **Record Management** page as shown below:



3. In **Record Management** page, you can view the records configured for the target domain. Refer to the following illustration:

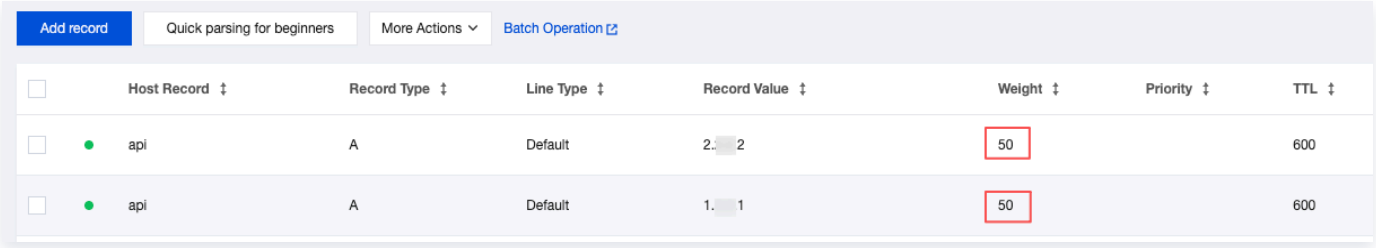
> **Note:**
> - Records of the same type with the same host in the same split zone can implement round-robin DNS service.
> - A and CNAME records can implement round-robin DNS service.
> - If you want to use round-robin DNS CNAME, please purchase the service first. For more information, please see here.

Setting weight

1. Select the target record type and click the **Weight** status bar as shown below:

> **Note:**
> A number between 0 to 100 can be assigned, and the authoritative server will return an IP node based on the weight.

2. Enter the target weight proportion between 0 and 100. For example, to make two A records have equal load, enter 50 for each. Then, click **Confirm** as shown below:



> **Note:**
> The round-robin DNS weight is equal load by default, that is, the authoritative server will return all record values in a random order, and the system will take the first IP address by default, so the probability of getting each record is roughly equal.

Alias Binding

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

Overview

What is alias binding?

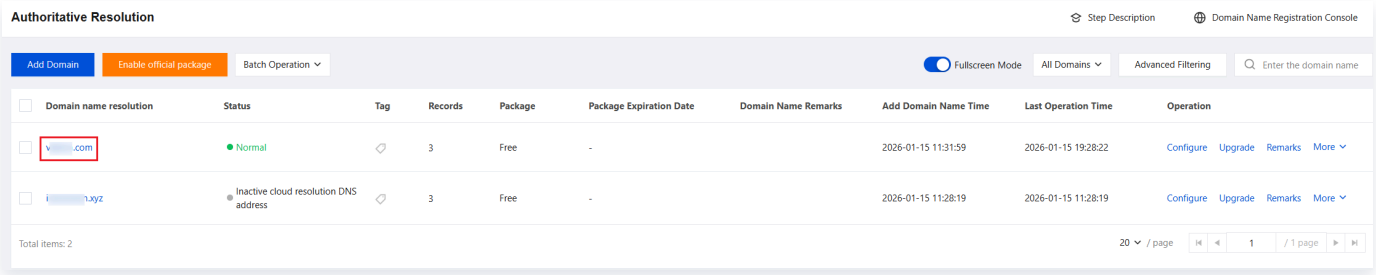
Alias binding enables you to manage multiple domain names with the same records in one domain name and eliminates your need to perform the same operation repeatedly on them.

When will alias binding be used?

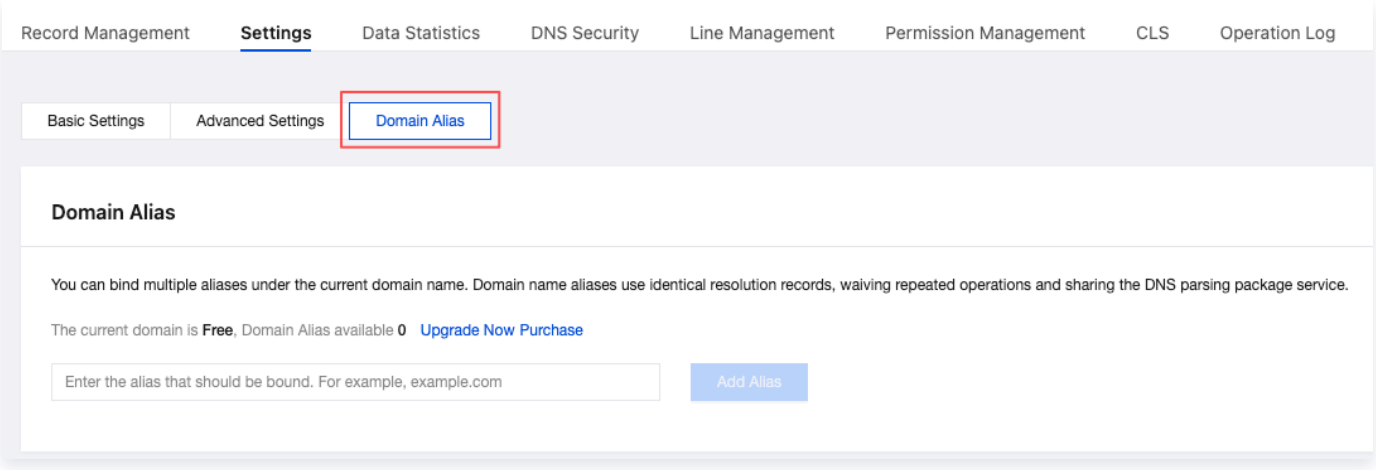
For example, `dnspod.com` and `dnspod.net` need the same records, and it would be troublesome to add and modify records in the two domain names separately.
In this case, you can use the alias binding feature to bind `dnspod.net` to `dnspod.com`, so that the two different domain names will have the same records. When you need to make a change, you only need to make the change in the independent domain name `dnspod.com` just once.

Directions

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. On **Authoritative Resolution** page, select the target domain and click the domain name to go to its **Record Management** page. As shown in the figure below:



3. On the **Settings** tab, click the **Domain Alias** tab.



4. In the **Domain Alias** window, enter the alias domain you want to bind. Then, click **Add Alias** to complete the alias binding setup.

> **Note:**
> - If "Alias already exists" is displayed, it means that the domain name you try to bind already exists. In this case, please delete it first and then bind it.
> - If "This domain has been added by another user, and you are not its legal owner. If you are sure that you own it, please reclaim it." is displayed, it means that this domain name has been added by another user. If you are its legal owner, please reclaim it, delete it after the reclaim, and then bind it.
> - The Free plan does not include a quota for domain aliases. Please upgrade your DNS plan before binding.

Domain Sharing

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

Overview

What is domain sharing?

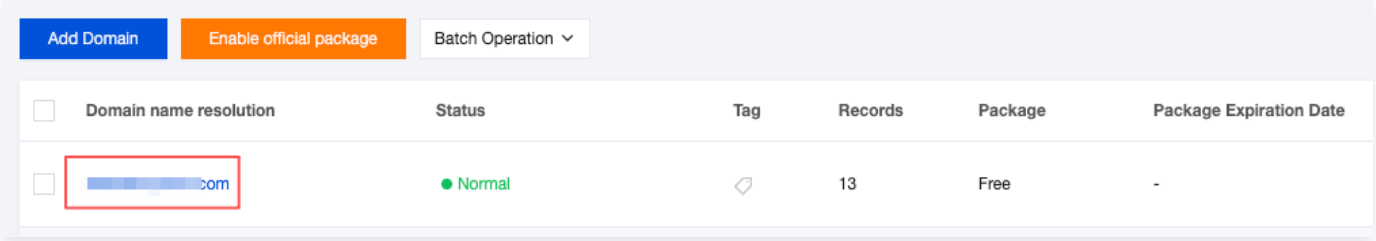
Domain sharing means that multiple DNSPod accounts jointly manage the same domain name.

When will domain sharing be used?

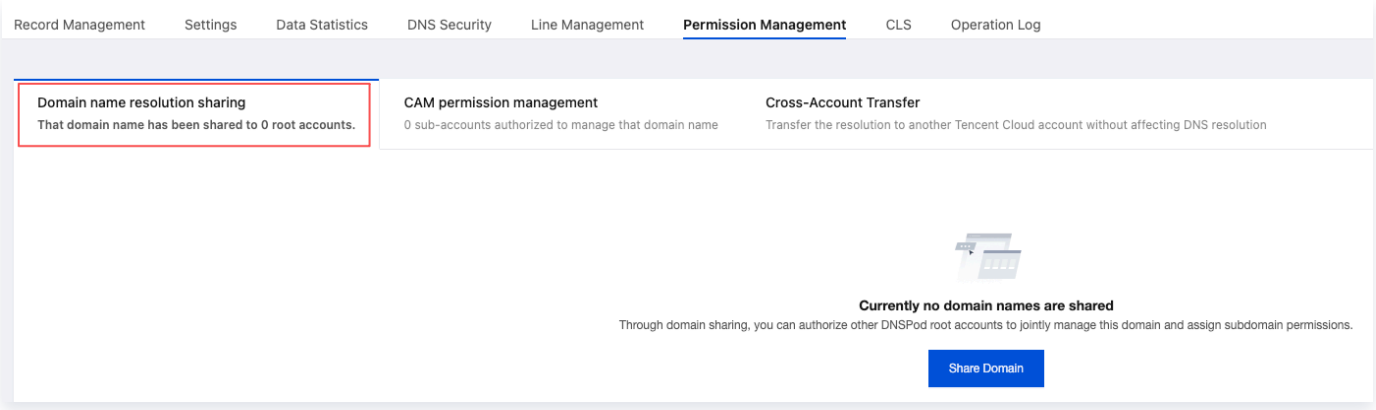
1. If a company has account A with domain names a, b, and c, and only a needs to be managed by multiple accounts, then the domain sharing feature can be used to share a with other accounts.
2. If a company has a VIP membership domain name a in organizational account A and domain names b and c in individual account B, for the convenience of management, a can be shared to account B for unified management.

Directions

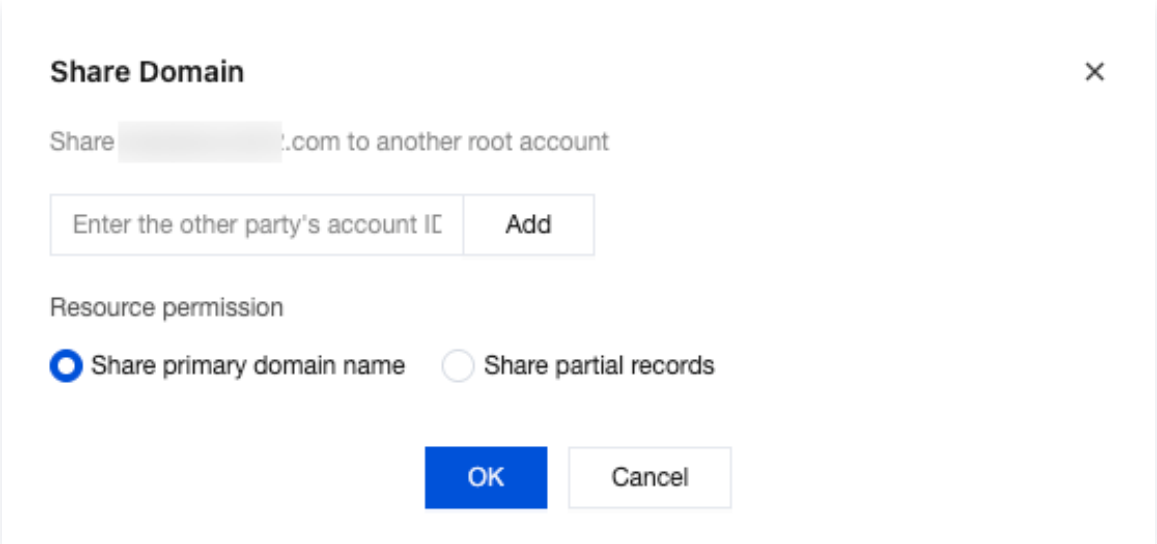
1. Log in to DNSPod console.
2. On **Authoritative Resolution** page, select the target domain and click the domain name to go to the Record Management page.



3. On the **Permission Management** tab, select **Domain name resolution sharing > Share Domain**. As shown in the figure below:



4. In the Share Domain pop-up window, enter the Account ID you want to share with and select the resource permissions as needed. As shown in the figure below:



- **Account ID**: enter the account ID of the other party (which can be viewed in Account Center).
- **Share primary domain**: this means granting full admin access to the domain name.
- **Share partial records**: this means that the other party will only have the access to manage the shared records.

> Note:
> Select the subdomains that need to be shared. The sharer can only add lower-level domains under the shared subdomains but cannot operate on other subdomains.

5. Click **OK**. Then, your domain name will appear in the user's account, and the user can manage it in their account.

> Note:
> The invitee must be a DNSPod user; otherwise, the invitee will receive an invitation email, and after successful account registration, the domain name will be automatically shared to the invitee's account.

CNAME Acceleration

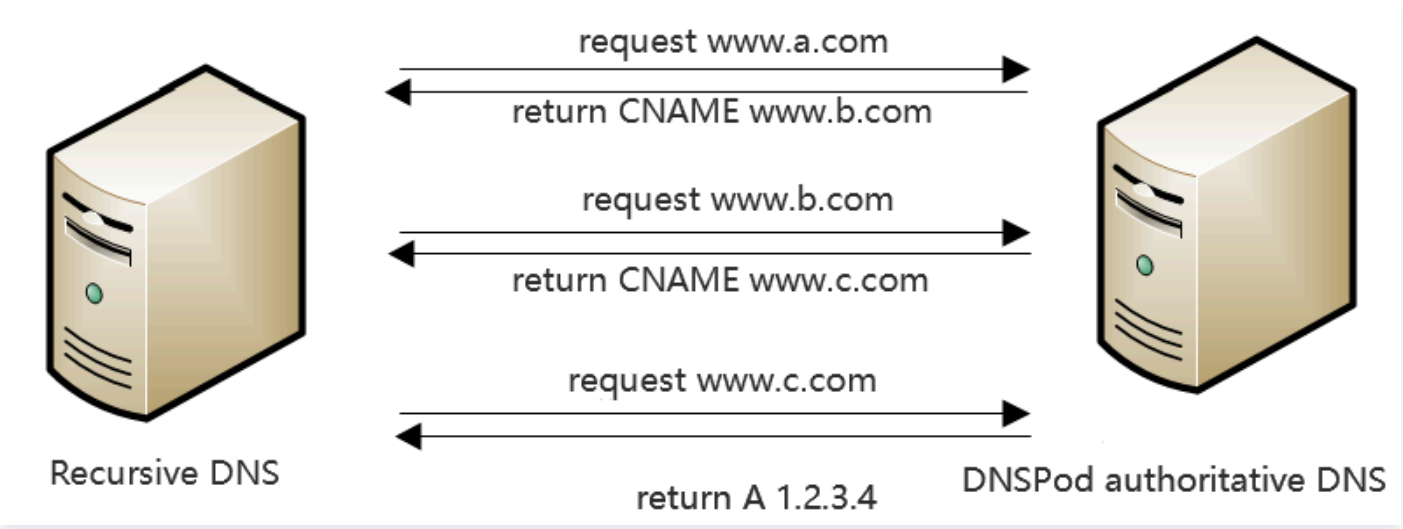
Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

Feature Overview

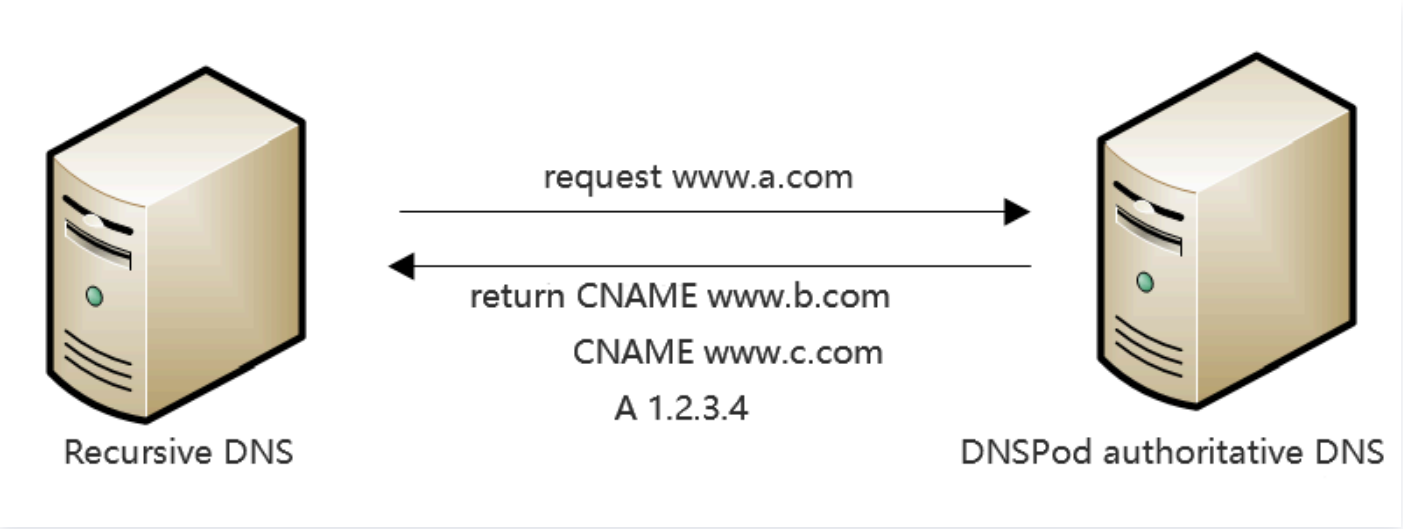
CNAME acceleration is a proprietary feature developed by DNSPod. It solves the issue where the resolving time is increased due to the fact that the recursive server needs to send multiple requests to the authoritative server when multiple CNAME records are configured.
Suppose `a.com`, `b.com`, and `c.com` are all domains resolved by DNSPod:

Domain Name	Record Type	Value
www.a.com	CNAME	www.b.com
www.b.com	CNAME	www.c.com
www.c.com	A	1.2.3.4

In general, the recursive server needs to send three requests to the authoritative server to get the IP address of `www.a.com` as shown below:



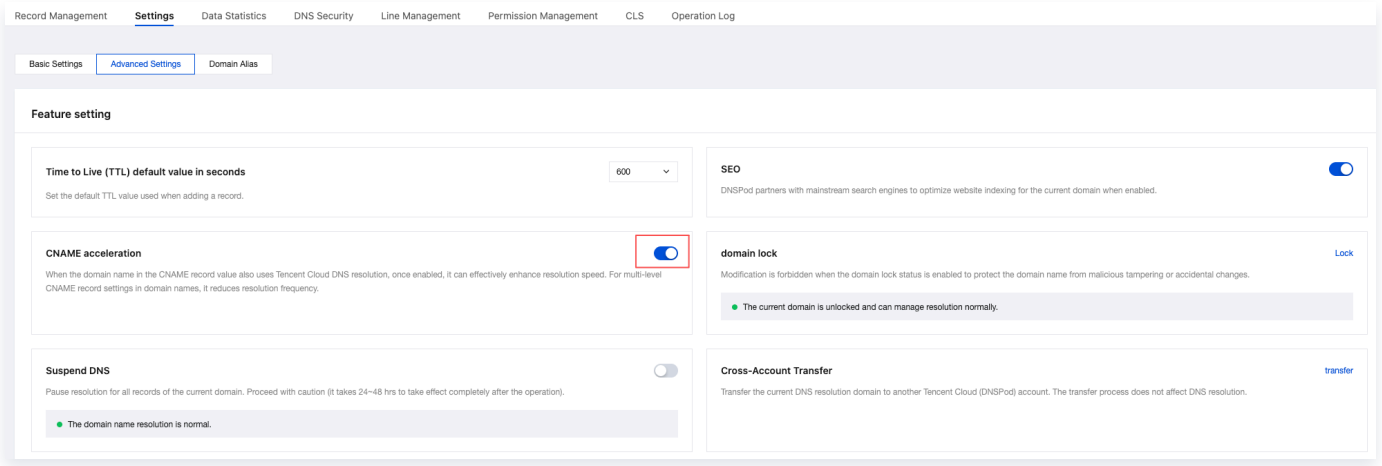
After CNAME acceleration is enabled, the authoritative server will return the CNAME record and the final A record together to the recursive server, so the recursive server only needs to send one request instead of three requests to the authoritative server as shown below:



This greatly reduces the time spent on network communication in requests and responses and makes resolution faster, particularly when multiple CNAME records are configured.

Feature Enablement

1. Log in to the DNSPod console.
2. In **Authoritative Resolution** page, Select the domain for which you need to enable CNAME acceleration to enter the **Record Management** page.
3. Click the **Settings** tab, select **Feature Settings** > **CNAME acceleration**, and click **Enable** as shown below:



Acceleration Effect

> **Note:**
> This test is performed after the cache is cleared, and the change will take effect after the TTL expires.

- Before CNAME acceleration is enabled, the query time is 1021 msec:

```
dig cnametest.lyzxdp.com

; <<>> DiG 9.9.3-P2 <<>> cnametest.lyzxdp.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 50413
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 4, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4000
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;cnametest.lyzxdp.com.          IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
cnametest.lyzxdp.com.    599     IN      CNAME   cnametest.shuohuan.com.cn.
cnametest.shuohuan.com.cn. 599   IN      CNAME   cnametest.sdht.com.cn.
cnametest.sdht.com.cn.   599     IN      CNAME   yizero.com.
yizero.com.              9       IN      A       199.180.253.192

;; Query time: 1021 msec
;; SERVER: 172.0.0.2#53(172.0.0.2)
;; WHEN: Fri Oct 17 16:50:06 CST 2014
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 154
```

- After CNAME acceleration is enabled, the query time is 410 msec:

```
~$ dig cnametest.lyzxdp.com

; <<>> DiG 9.9.3-P2 <<>> cnametest.lyzxdp.com
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 24244
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 4, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1

;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4000
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;cnametest.lyzxdp.com.          IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
cnametest.lyzxdp.com.    600     IN      CNAME   cnametest.shuohuan.com.cn.
cnametest.shuohuan.com.cn. 600   IN      CNAME   cnametest.sdht.com.cn.
cnametest.sdht.com.cn.   600     IN      CNAME   yizero.com.
yizero.com.              10      IN      A       199.180.253.192

;; Query time: 410 msec
;; SERVER: 172.0.0.2#53(172.0.0.2)
;; WHEN: Fri Oct 17 17:34:31 CST 2014
;; MSG SIZE  rcvd: 154
```

- The resolving time is reduced by 59.84%.

Note

- A domain for which to enable CNAME acceleration must use the DNS service of Tencent Cloud DNS or DNSPod; otherwise, the feature cannot be enabled, or the acceleration will fail, and even errors may

occur.

- For a domain for which CNAME facceleration is already enabled, when the system detects that it does not use DNSPod's DNS service (for example, the domain has expired or switched to another DNS provider), it will automatically disable CNAME acceleration, and when the system detects that the domain uses DNSPod again, it will automatically enable CNAME acceleration again.
- CNAME acceleration does not need to be enabled for different subdomains under the same domain, as the system will automatically accelerate the resolution for them.
- You should disable CNAME acceleration before transferring your domain. If it has been transferred but the system hasn't detected its current status, you can disable CNAME acceleration by yourself or by contacting technical support.

Modifying DNS Server

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

Overview

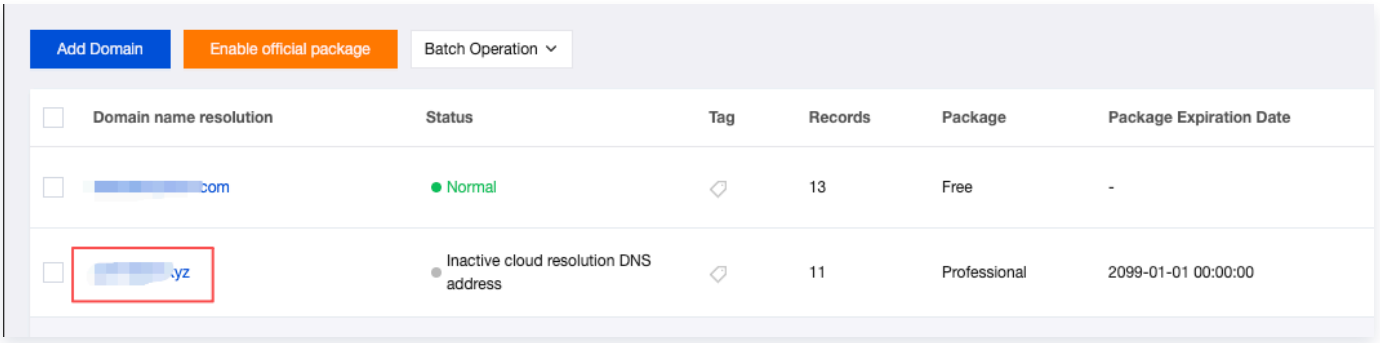
If your DNS server is incorrect, you need to change the domain's DNS address to the prompted address for records to take effect.

> **Note:**
> The DNS server address of a domain newly registered with Tencent Cloud is the one in the Free plan. If you don't need to upgrade your plan, you don't need to change the address.

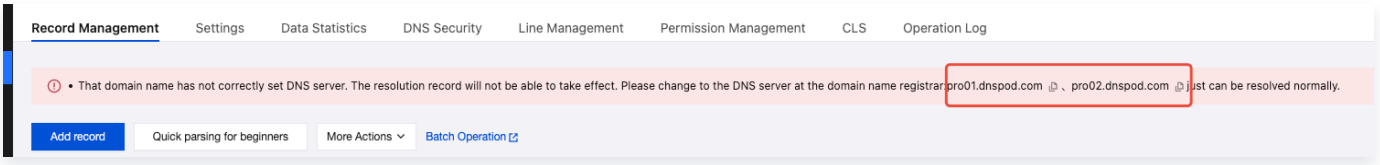
Directions

You can check whether the DNS server is correct in the following steps:

1. Log in to the DNSPod Console.
2. On the **Authoritative Resolution** page, select the target domain by clicking its name to enter the domain management page.



3. Navigate to the **Record Management** tab. If you get the following prompt, the DNS server is incorrect, and you can copy the correct DNS address to the domain management page as shown below:



4. After obtaining the correct DNS address, proceed to your domain registrar's website to update the DNS server settings accordingly.

> **Note：**
> - Different DNS plans correspond to different DNS addresses. For more information, please see DNS Node Distribution.

- For domains registered on Tencent Cloud: Follow the Modifying DNS Server instructions to complete the update.
- For domains not registered on Tencent Cloud: Consult your domain registrar's documentation for DNS server modification procedures, or contact their support team for assistance.

Cross-Account Transfer

Last updated：2026-03-24 14:32:14

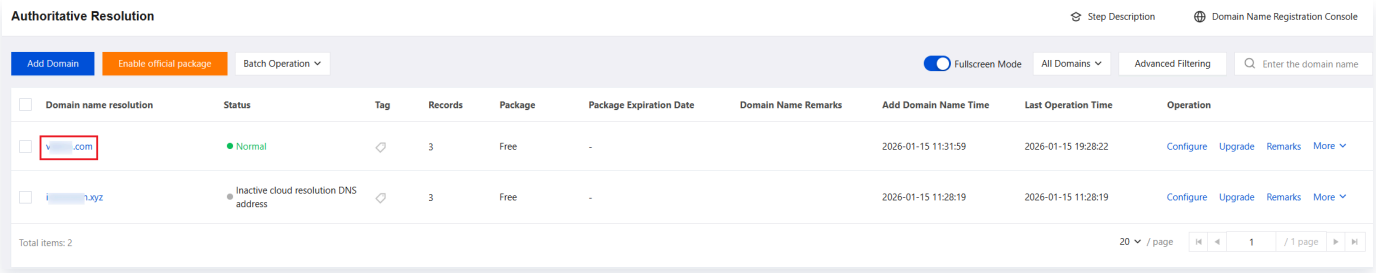
Overview

Cross-Account Transfer feature can transfer your currently added domains and resolution records under your current DNSPod account to another DNSPod account.

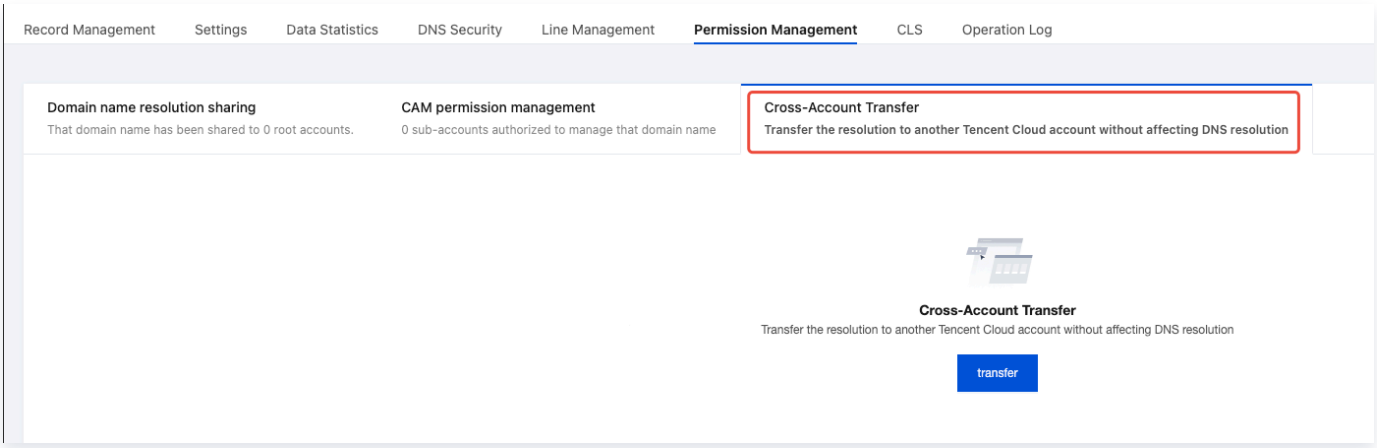
> **Description:**
> As the international site adopts the postpaid mode, cross-account transfer of paid domain names is not supported.

Operation Guide

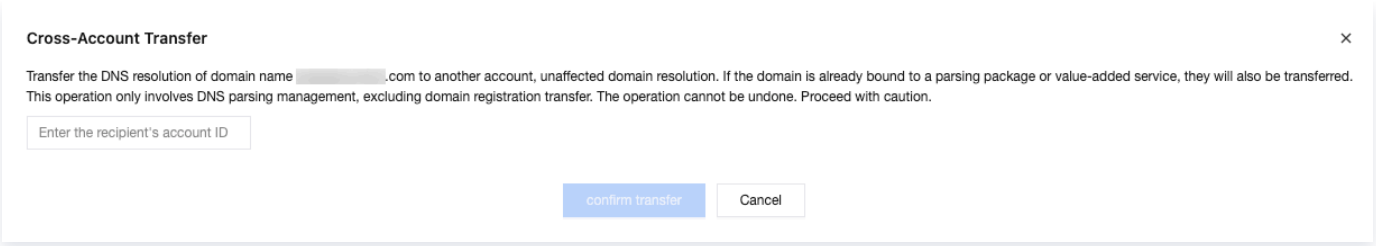
1. Log in to the DNSPod console.
2. On the **Authoritative Resolution** page, click the domain name that needs to be transferred. As shown below:



3. On the **Record Management** page, click the **Permission Management** tab, and then click **transfer**. As shown below:



4. In the pop-up Cross-Account Transfer window, enter the account ID you need to transfer. As shown below:



Note:

You can log in to the DNSPod console and then go to the Account Center to view the account ID.

5. Click **confirm transfer** to complete the transfer successfully.