

Domain Name Service

API Reference

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Contents

1 Before You Start	1
2 API Overview	3
3 Calling APIs	9
3.1 Making an API Request	9
3.2 Authentication and Authorization	12
3.3 Response	13
4 APIs	15
4.1 Version Management	15
4.1.1 Querying All the DNS API Versions	15
4.1.2 Querying the Specific API Version for DNS	20
4.2 Public Zone Management	25
4.2.1 Querying Public Zones	25
4.2.2 Querying a Public Zone	33
4.2.3 Querying Name Servers in a Public Zone	39
4.2.4 Deleting a Public Zone	44
4.2.5 Modifying a Public Zone	49
4.2.6 Setting the Status of a Public Zone	56
4.2.7 Creating a Public Zone	59
4.3 Private Zone Management	66
4.3.1 Creating a Private Zone	66
4.3.2 Associating a VPC with a Private Zone	75
4.3.3 Disassociating a VPC from a Private Zone	80
4.3.4 Querying a Private Zone	85
4.3.5 Querying Private Zones	91
4.3.6 Querying the Name Server in a Private Zone	100
4.3.7 Deleting a Private Zone	105
4.3.8 Modifying a Private Zone	111
4.4 Record Set Management	117
4.4.1 Creating a Record Set	118
4.4.2 Querying Record Sets in a Zone	125
4.4.3 Querying a Record Set	132
4.4.4 Querying Record Sets	137

4.4.5 Deleting a Record Set.....	145
4.4.6 Modifying a Record Set.....	150
4.5 Multi-line Record Set Management.....	156
4.5.1 Creating a Record Set.....	156
4.5.2 Batch Deleting Record Sets in a Zone.....	164
4.5.3 Batch Modifying Record Sets.....	171
4.5.4 Querying a Record Set.....	180
4.5.5 Querying Record Sets.....	185
4.5.6 Batch Creating Record Sets for Lines.....	194
4.5.7 Querying Record Sets in a Zone.....	203
4.5.8 Deleting a Record Set.....	211
4.5.9 Modifying a Record Set.....	216
4.5.10 Setting Record Set Status.....	223
4.6 PTR Record Management.....	228
4.6.1 Creating a PTR Record for an EIP.....	228
4.6.2 Querying PTR Records for an EIP.....	235
4.6.3 Querying PTR Records of an EIP.....	239
4.6.4 Restoring the PTR Record of an EIP to the Default Value.....	246
4.6.5 Modifying a PTR Record for an EIP.....	249
4.7 Batch Operations.....	252
4.7.1 Batch Deleting Zones.....	253
4.7.2 Batch Deleting Record Sets.....	256
4.7.3 Batch Setting Zone Status.....	261
4.7.4 Batch Setting the Status of Record Sets.....	265
4.8 Tag Management.....	269
4.8.1 Adding a Tag to a Specific Resource.....	269
4.8.2 Deleting a Resource Tag.....	274
4.8.3 Batch Adding or Deleting Tags for a Specific Instance.....	277
4.8.4 Querying Tags of a Specific Instance.....	282
4.8.5 Querying All Tags of a Specific Resource.....	287
4.8.6 Querying Resources Using Tags.....	291
4.9 Line Group Management.....	301
4.9.1 Creating a Line Group.....	301
4.9.2 Querying Line Groups.....	307
4.9.3 Querying a Line Group.....	310
4.9.4 Updating a Line Group.....	315
4.9.5 Deleting a Line Group.....	320
4.10 Line Group Management.....	325
4.10.1 Creating a Custom Line.....	325
4.10.2 Querying a Custom Line.....	330
4.10.3 Deleting a Custom Line.....	334
4.10.4 Updating a Custom Line.....	338

4.11 Name Server Management.....	343
4.11.1 Querying Name Servers.....	343
4.12 Quota Management.....	348
4.12.1 Querying Resource Quotas.....	348
5 Examples.....	353
5.1 Example 1: Creating a Public Zone.....	353
5.2 Example 2: Creating a Private Zone.....	355
6 Permissions Policies and Supported Actions.....	358
6.1 Introduction.....	358
6.2 Zone Management.....	359
6.3 Record Set Management.....	361
6.4 PTR Record Management.....	364
6.5 Tag Management.....	365
6.6 Record Set Importing.....	366
6.7 Custom Line.....	368
6.8 Public Resource Management.....	368
7 Appendix.....	369
7.1 Status Code.....	369
7.2 Error Codes.....	370
7.3 Resolution Lines.....	393
7.4 Enumeration Values.....	414
7.5 Data Structure.....	415
7.6 Obtaining a Project ID.....	416

1 Before You Start

Welcome to *Domain Name Service API Reference*. Domain Name Service (DNS) is highly available and scalable authoritative domain resolution service that translates domain names like `www.example.com` into IP addresses like `192.1.2.3` required for network connection. The DNS service allows users to visit your websites or web applications with domain names.

This document describes how to use APIs to perform operations such as creating, deleting, querying, or modifying DNS resources. For details about all supported operations, see [API Overview](#).

Before you access DNS by calling APIs, get yourself familiar with DNS concepts. For details, see [Service Overview](#).

API Calling

DNS supports REST APIs that can be called over HTTPS. For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

Endpoints

An endpoint is the **request address** for calling an API. Endpoints vary depending on services and regions. For the endpoints of DNS, see [Regions and Endpoints](#).

Notes and Constraints

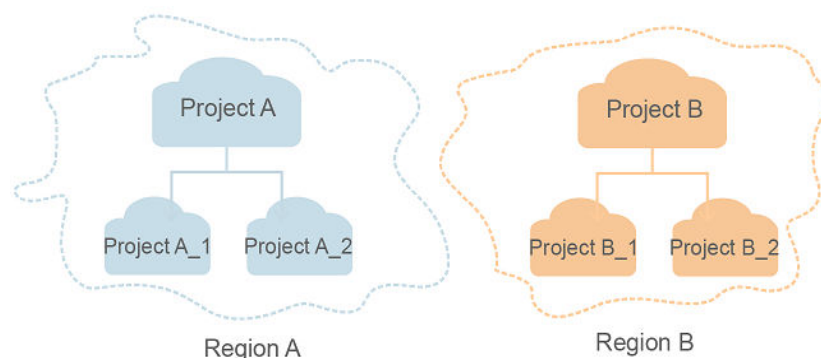
- The number of DNS resources you can create is determined by quota. To view or increase the quota, see [Quota Adjustment](#).
- For more constraints, see specific API description.

Concepts

- Domain
A domain is created upon successful registration with Huawei Cloud. The domain has full access permissions for all of its cloud services and resources. It can be used to reset user passwords and grant user permissions. The account is a payment entity, which should not be used directly to perform routine management. To ensure account security, create Identity and Access Management (IAM) users and grant them permissions for routine management.

- **User**
An IAM user is created using an account to use cloud services. Each IAM user has its own identity credentials (password and access keys).
The account name, IAM username, and password will be required for API authentication.
- **Region**
Regions are divided based on geographical location and network latency. Public services, such as Elastic Cloud Server (ECS), Elastic Volume Service (EVS), Object Storage Service (OBS), Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), Elastic IP (EIP), and Image Management Service (IMS), are shared within the same region. Regions are classified into universal regions and dedicated regions. A universal region provides universal cloud services for common tenants. A dedicated region provides specific services for specific tenants.
For details, see [Region and AZ](#).
- **AZ**
An AZ comprises of one or more physical data centers equipped with independent ventilation, fire, water, and electricity facilities. Computing, network, storage, and other resources in an AZ are logically divided into multiple clusters. AZs within a region are interconnected using high-speed optical fibers to allow you to build cross-AZ high-availability systems.
- **Project**
There is a default project automatically configured for each region. Default projects physically isolate resources (including compute, storage, and network resources) across regions. If you grant users permissions by project, the users can access all resources in the corresponding projects. If you need more refined access control, create subprojects under a default project and create resources in subprojects. Then you can assign users the permissions required to access only the resources in the specific subprojects.

Figure 1-1 Project isolating model



- **Enterprise Project**
Enterprise projects group and manage resources across regions. Resources in different enterprise projects are logically isolated. An enterprise project can contain resources of multiple projects, and resources can be added to or removed from enterprise projects.
For details about enterprise projects and about how to obtain enterprise project IDs, see *Enterprise Management User Guide*.

2 API Overview

The DNS service provides RESTful APIs.

By calling these APIs, you can use all DNS functions, including creating, querying, modifying, and deleting public zones, private zones, and record sets.

Table 2-1 provides an overview of the DNS APIs.

Table 2-1 API overview

Category	Description
Version Management	Query version information of all DNS APIs or a specified API.
Public Zone Management	Create, delete, modify, and query public zones.
Private Zone Management	Create, delete, modify, and query private zones.
Record Set Management	Create, delete, modify, and query record sets in public and private zones.
Multi-line Record Set Management	Create, delete, modify, and query record sets of different resolution lines in public zones.
PTR Record Management	Create, delete, modify, and query PTR records that map EIPs to domain names.
Batch Operations	Delete zones and record sets, and set zone status and record set status in batches.
Tag Management	Create, delete, modify, and query tags for specified DNS resources.
Line Group Management	Create, delete, modify, and query line groups. Create, delete, modify, and query line groups.
Custom Line Management	Create, delete, update, and delete custom lines.
Name Server Management	Query name servers.
Quota Management	Query DNS resource quotas.

Version Management

Query DNS API versions.

Table 2-2 Version management APIs

API	Description
Querying All the DNS API Versions	Query the versions of all DNS APIs.
Querying the Specific API Version for DNS	Queries the version of a specified DNS API.

Public Zone Management

Create, query, delete, and modify public zones.

Table 2-3 Public zone management APIs

API	Description
Creating a Public Zone	Create a public zone.
Querying a Public Zone	Query a public zone.
Querying Public Zones	Query public zones in list.
Querying Name Servers in a Public Zone	Query name servers in a public zone.
Deleting a Public Zone	Delete a public zone.
Modifying a Public Zone	Modify a public zone.
Setting the Status of a Public Zone	Set the status of a public zone.

Private Zone Management

Create, query, delete, and modify private zones.

Table 2-4 Private zone management APIs

API	Description
Creating a Private Zone	Create a private zone.
Associating a VPC with a Private Zone	Associate a private zone with a VPC.

API	Description
Disassociating a VPC from a Private Zone	Disassociate a VPC from a private zone.
Querying a Private Zone	Query a private zone.
Querying Private Zones	Query private zones.
Querying the Name Server in a Private Zone	Query name servers in a private zone.
Deleting a Private Zone	Delete a private zone.
Modifying a Private Zone	Modify a private zone.

Record Set Management

Create, query, delete, and modify record sets.

Table 2-5 Record set management APIs

API	Description
Creating a Record Set	Create a record set.
Querying a Record Set	Query a record set.
Querying Record Sets	Query record sets.
Querying Record Sets in a Zone	Query record sets in a specified zone.
Deleting a Record Set	Delete a record set.
Modifying a Record Set	Modify a record set.

Multi-line Record Set Management

Create, query, delete, and modify record sets with multiple resolution lines.

Table 2-6 Multi-line record set management APIs

API	Description
Creating a Record Set	Create a record set.
Batch Deleting Record Sets in a Zone	Batch delete record sets in a zone.
Batch Modifying Record Sets	Batch modify record sets.

API	Description
Querying a Record Set	Query a record set. This API applies only to public DNS servers.
Querying Record Sets	Query record sets in list.
Batch Creating Record Sets for Lines	Batch create record sets. This API applies only to public DNS servers.
Querying Record Sets in a Zone	Query all record sets in a specified zone.
Deleting a Record Set	Delete a record set.
Modifying a Record Set	Modify a record set.
Setting Record Set Status	Set the status of a record set.

PTR Record Management

Set, query, modify, and unset PTR records for EIPs.

Table 2-7 PTR record management APIs

API	Description
Creating a PTR Record for an EIP	Configure a PTR record for an EIP.
Querying PTR Records for an EIP	Query the PTR record of an EIP.
Querying PTR Records of an EIP	Query PTR records of EIPs.
Restoring the PTR Record of an EIP to the Default Value	Restore the PTR record of an EIP to the default value.
Modifying a PTR Record for an EIP	Modify the PTR record for an EIP.

Batch Operations

These APIs are used to manage zones, PTR record, and record sets in batches, including batch deleting zones, PTR records, and record sets, and batch setting zone status and record set status.

Table 2-8 APIs for batch operations

API	Description
Batch Deleting Zones	Batch delete zones.
Batch Deleting Record Sets	Delete record sets in batches.
Batch Setting Zone Status	Batch set zone status.
Batch Setting the Status of Record Sets	Batch set the status of record sets.

Tag Management

Add, delete, and query resource tags.

Table 2-9 Tag management APIs

API	Description
Adding a Tag to a Specific Resource	Add tags to a specified resource. You can add up to 10 tags to a resource.
Deleting a Resource Tag	Delete a resource tag.
Batch Adding or Deleting Tags for a Specific Instance	Add or delete tags for a specified resource in batches.
Querying Tags of a Specific Instance	Query tags of a specified resource.
Querying All Tags of a Specific Resource	Query all tags of a resource type.
Querying Resources Using Tags	Query DNS resources by tag. Resources are sorted by creation time in descending order.

Line Group Management

Table 2-10 Line group management APIs

API	Description
Creating a Line Group	Create a line group.
Querying Line Groups	Query line groups.
Querying a Line Group	Query a line group.

API	Description
Updating a Line Group	Update a line group.
Deleting a Line Group	Delete a line group.

Custom Line Management

Create, delete, update, and query custom lines.

Table 2-11 Custom line management APIs

API	Description
Creating a Custom Line	Create a custom line.
Querying a Custom Line	Query custom lines.
Deleting a Custom Line	Delete a custom line.
Updating a Custom Line	Update a custom line.

Name Server Management

Query name servers.

Table 2-12 Name server management API

API	Description
Querying Name Servers	List the name servers.

Quota Management

Query DNS resource quotas.

Table 2-13 Quota management API

API	Description
Querying Resource Quotas	Query DNS resource quotas.

3 Calling APIs

3.1 Making an API Request

This section describes the structure of a RESTful API request, and uses the IAM API for [creating an IAM user](#) as an example to describe how to call an API.

Request URI

A request URI is in the following format:

{URI-scheme} :// {Endpoint} / {resource-path} ? {query-string}

Although a request URI is included in the request header, most programming languages or frameworks require the request URI to be transmitted separately.

- **URI-scheme:** protocol used to send requests. All APIs use HTTPS.
- **Endpoint:** domain name or IP address of the server bearing the REST service. The endpoint varies between services in different regions. It can be obtained from [Regions and Endpoints](#). For example, the endpoint of IAM in CN-Hong Kong: "iam.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com".
- **resource-path:** API access path. Obtain the value from the URI of an API. For example, **resource-path** of the API used to create an IAM user as the administrator is **/v3.0/OS-USER/users**.
- **query-string:** query parameters, which are optional. Ensure that a question mark (?) is included in front of each query parameter that is in the format of *Parameter name=Parameter value*. For example, **limit=10** indicates that a maximum of 10 data records will be queried.

For example, if you want to create an IAM user, use the endpoint of any region (for example, the endpoint in CN-Hong Kong: "iam.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com") and the resource-path (/v3.0/OS-USER/users) in the URI of the [API used by the administrator to create an IAM user](#). The following is an example:

```
https://iam.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v3.0/OS-USER/users
```

Figure 3-1 Example URI**NOTE**

To simplify the URI display in this document, each API is provided only with a **resource-path** and a request method. The **URI-scheme** of all APIs is **HTTPS**, and the endpoints of all APIs in the same region are identical.

Request Methods

HTTP defines the following request methods that can be used to send a request to the server:

- **GET**: requests the server to return specified resources.
- **PUT**: requests the server to update specified resources.
- **POST**: requests the server to add resources or perform special operations.
- **DELETE**: requests the server to delete specified resources, for example, an object.
- **HEAD**: same as GET except that the server must return only the response header.
- **PATCH**: requests the server to update partial content of a specified resource. If the resource is not found, a new resource will be created.

For example, in the URI of the API for [creating an IAM user as an administrator](#), the request method is **POST**. The request is as follows:

```
POST https://iam.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v3.0/OS-USER/users
```

Request Headers

You can also add additional header fields to a request, such as the fields required by a specified URI or HTTP method, such as **Content-Type** (which defines data type) or authentication headers.

Common request header fields are as follows:

- **Content-Type**: request body type (format). This header is mandatory, and the default value is **application/json**. Other values of this header, if any, will be provided for specific APIs.
- **Authorization**: provides signature authentication information. This field is optional. When AK/SK authentication is enabled, this field is automatically specified for signing the request with SDK. For more information, see [AK/SK-based Authentication](#).
- **X-Sdk-Date**: specifies the time when a request is sent. This field is optional. When AK/SK authentication is enabled, this field is automatically specified when SDK is used to sign the request. For more information, see [AK/SK-based Authentication](#).

- **X-Auth-Token**: user token. This field is mandatory only when token-based API authentication is used. The user token is a response to the API for [obtaining a user token](#). This API is the only one that does not require authentication.
- **X-Project-ID**: specifies the subproject ID. This field is optional and can be used in multi-project scenarios. The **X-Project-ID** field is mandatory in the request header for accessing resources in a sub-project through AK/SK authentication.
- **X-Domain-ID**: specifies the account ID, which is optional. When you call APIs of global services using AK/SK-based authentication, **X-Domain-ID** needs to be configured in the request header.

For the API for [creating an IAM user as an administrator](#), if AK/SK-based authentication is enabled, the request with the header is as follows:

```
POST https://iam.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v3.0/OS-USER/users
Content-Type: application/json
X-Sdk-Date: 20240416T095341Z
Authorization: SDK-HMAC-SHA256 Access=*****, SignedHeaders=content-type;host;x-sdk-date,
Signature=*****
```

Request Body

A request body is generally sent in a structured format as specified in **Content-Type**. The request body transfers content except the request header. If the request body contains Chinese characters, set Content-type to utf-8, for example, **Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8**.

The request body varies between APIs. Some APIs do not require the request body, such as the APIs requested using the GET and DELETE methods.

The following shows an example request (a request body included) of the API for [creating an IAM user](#). You can learn about request parameters and related description from this example. The bold parameters need to be replaced for a real request.

- **accountid**: account ID of an IAM user
- **username**: name of an IAM user
- **email**: email of an IAM user
- *********: login password of an IAM user

```
POST https://iam.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v3.0/OS-USER/users
Content-Type: application/json
X-Sdk-Date: 20240416T095341Z
Authorization: SDK-HMAC-SHA256 Access=*****, SignedHeaders=content-type;host;x-sdk-date,
Signature=*****
```

```
{
  "user": {
    "domain_id": "accountid",
    "name": "username",
    "password": "*****",
    "email": "email",
    "description": "IAM User Description"
  }
}
```

If all data required for the API request is available, you can send the request to call the API through curl, Postman, or coding.

3.2 Authentication and Authorization

Requests for calling an API can be authenticated using either of the following methods:

- AK/SK-based authentication: Requests are encrypted using AK/SK pairs.
- Token authentication: Requests are authenticated using tokens.

AK/SK Authentication

NOTE

- AK/SK authentication supports API requests with a body not larger than 12 MB. For API requests with a larger body, token authentication is recommended.
- The AK/SK can be either a permanent access key or a temporary access key. If it is a temporary access key, the **X-Security-Token** field must be added to the request. The value is the **security_token** of the temporary access key.

In AK/SK authentication, AK/SK is used to sign requests and the signature is then added to the requests for authentication.

- AK: access key ID, which is a unique identifier used with a secret access key to sign requests cryptographically.
- SK: secret access key, which is used together with an AK to sign requests cryptographically. It identifies a request sender and prevents the request from being modified.

In AK/SK authentication, you can use an AK/SK to sign requests based on the signature algorithm or using the signing SDK. For details about how to sign requests and use the signing SDK, see [AK/SK Signing and Authentication Guide](#).

NOTICE

The signing SDK is only used for signing requests and is different from the SDKs provided by services.

Token Authentication

NOTE

- The validity period of a token is 24 hours. When using a token for authentication, cache it to prevent frequently calling the IAM API used to obtain a user token.
- To avoid token expiration during an API call, ensure that the time taken to complete a call is shorter than the time left before a token expires.

A token specifies temporary permissions in a computer system. During API authentication using a token, the token is added to requests to get permissions for calling the API.

When calling the API for [obtaining a user token](#), set **auth.scope** in the request body to **project**.

```
{  
  "auth": {
```

```
"identity": {
  "methods": [
    "password"
  ],
  "password": {
    "user": {
      "name": "username",
      "password": "*****",
      "domain": {
        "name": "domainname"
      }
    }
  }
},
"scope": {
  "project": {
    "name": "xxxxxxxx"
  }
}
}
```

After a token is obtained, the **X-Auth-Token** header field must be added to requests to specify the token when calling other APIs. For example, if the token is **ABCDEFGH....**, add **X-Auth-Token: ABCDEFGH....** to a request as follows:

```
POST https://iam.ap-southeast-1.myhuaweicloud.com/v3.0/OS-USER/users
Content-Type: application/json
X-Auth-Token: ABCDEFGH....
```

3.3 Response

After sending a request, you will receive a response, including a status code, response header, and response body.

Status Code

A status code is a group of digits, ranging from 1xx to 5xx. It indicates the status of a request. For more information, see [Status Code](#).

If status code 201 is returned for the API for [creating an IAM user as an administrator](#), the request is successful.

Response Header

A response header is similar to a request header (for example, **Content-Type**).

For the API for [creating an IAM user as an administrator](#), the message header shown in [Figure 3-2](#) is returned.

Figure 3-2 Response header fields for the API used to create an IAM user

```
"X-Frame-Options": "SAMEORIGIN",  
"X-IAM-ETag-id": "2562365939-d8f6f12921974cb097338ac11fceac8a",  
"Transfer-Encoding": "chunked",  
"Strict-Transport-Security": "max-age=31536000; includeSubdomains;",  
"Server": "api-gateway",  
"X-Request-Id": "af2953f2bcc67a42325a69a19e6c32a2",  
"X-Content-Type-Options": "nosniff",  
"Connection": "keep-alive",  
"X-Download-Options": "noopen",  
"X-XSS-Protection": "1; mode=block;",  
"X-IAM-Trace-Id": "token_██████████_null_af2953f2bcc67a42325a69a19e6c32a2",  
"Date": "Tue, 21 May 2024 09:03:40 GMT",  
"Content-Type": "application/json; charset=utf8"
```

Response Body

The body of a response is often returned in structured format as specified in the **Content-Type** header field. The response body transfers content except the response header.

For the API for [creating an IAM user as an administrator](#), the following message body is returned. The following is part of the response body:

```
{  
  "user": {  
    "id": "c131886aec...",  
    "name": "IAMUser",  
    "description": "IAM User Description",  
    "areacode": "",  
    "phone": "",  
    "email": "***@***.com",  
    "status": null,  
    "enabled": true,  
    "pwd_status": false,  
    "access_mode": "default",  
    "is_domain_owner": false,  
    "xuser_id": "",  
    "xuser_type": "",  
    "password_expires_at": null,  
    "create_time": "2024-05-21T09:03:41.000000",  
    "domain_id": "d78cbac1.....",  
    "xdomain_id": "30086000.....",  
    "xdomain_type": "",  
    "default_project_id": null  
  }  
}
```

If an error occurs during API calling, an error code and a message will be displayed. The following shows an error response body.

```
{  
  "error_msg": "Request body is invalid.",  
  "error_code": "IAM.0011"  
}
```

In the response body, **error_code** is an error code, and **error_msg** provides information about the error.

4 APIs

4.1 Version Management

4.1.1 Querying All the DNS API Versions

Function

This API is used to query all the DNS API versions.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /

Request Parameters

None

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-1 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
versions	valueItem object	API version list

Table 4-2 valuesItem

Parameter	Type	Description
values	Array of ListApiVersionsItem objects	List of all versions

Table 4-3 ListApiVersionsItem

Parameter	Type	Description
status	String	Version status.Value options:- CURRENT : widely used version- SUPPORTED : an old version that is still supported- DEPRECATED : a deprecated version, which may be deleted later
id	String	Version
links	Array of LinksItem objects	URL of the current version

Table 4-4 LinksItem

Parameter	Type	Description
href	String	Shortcut link
rel	String	Shortcut link marker name

Status code: 400

Table 4-5 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-6 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-7 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying all the DNS API versions.

```
{
  "versions": {
    "values": [ {
      "status": "CURRENT",
      "id": "v2",
      "links": [ {
        "href": "https://Endpoint/v2",
        "rel": "self"
      } ]
    } ]
  }
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;
```

```
public class ListApiVersionsSolution {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great  
        security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or  
        environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running  
        this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");  
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");  
  
        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()  
            .withAk(ak)  
            .withSk(sk);  
  
        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()  
            .withCredential(auth)  
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))  
            .build();  
        ListApiVersionsRequest request = new ListApiVersionsRequest();  
        try {  
            ListApiVersionsResponse response = client.listApiVersions(request);  
            System.out.println(response.toString());  
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
            System.out.println(e.getStatusCode());  
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());  
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());  
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8  
  
import os  
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials  
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion  
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions  
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")  
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")  
  
    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)  
  
    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \  
        .with_credentials(credentials) \  
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \  
        .build()  
  
    try:  
        request = ListApiVersionsRequest()  
        response = client.list_api_versions(request)  
        print(response)
```

```
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ListApiVersionsRequest{}
    response, err := client.ListApiVersions(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying all the DNS API versions.
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.1.2 Querying the Specific API Version for DNS

Function

This API is used to query a specific DNS API version.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /{version}

Table 4-8 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
version	Yes	String	Version to be queried, for example, v2

Request Parameters

None

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-9 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
version	VersionItem object	Version to be queried. The value starts with v , for example, v2 .

Table 4-10 VersionItem

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Version, for example, v2

Parameter	Type	Description
status	String	Version status. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CURRENT: widely used version • SUPPORTED: an old version that is still supported • DEPRECATED: a deprecated version, which may be deleted later
links	Array of LinkItem objects	API URL
updated	String	Time when the API version was released
version	String	Maximum micro-version number. If the APIs do not support micro-versions, the value is left blank.
min_version	String	Minimum microversion number. If the APIs do not support microversions, the value is left blank.

Table 4-11 LinkItem

Parameter	Type	Description
href	String	Shortcut link
rel	String	Shortcut link marker name

Status code: 400

Table 4-12 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-13 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-14 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

API object information

```
{
  "version" : {
    "status" : "CURRENT",
    "id" : "v2",
    "links" : [ {
      "href" : "https://Endpoint/v2/",
      "rel" : "self"
    } ],
    "min_version" : "",
    "updated" : "2018-09-18T00:00:00Z",
    "version" : ""
  }
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowApiInfoSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ShowApiInfoRequest request = new ShowApiInfoRequest();
        request.withVersion("{version}");
        try {
            ShowApiInfoResponse response = client.showApiInfo(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ShowApiInfoRequest()
```

```
request.version = "{version}"
response = client.show_api_info(request)
print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowApiInfoRequest{}
    request.Version = "{version}"
    response, err := client.ShowApiInfo(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	API object information
400	Error response

Status Code	Description
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.2 Public Zone Management

4.2.1 Querying Public Zones

Function

This API is used to query public zones.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/zones

Table 4-15 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
type	No	String	Zone type. The value is public . It is left blank by default.
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 . The default value is 500 .
marker	No	String	Start resource ID at the beginning for paging query. If the parameter is left blank, only resources on the first page are queried. This parameter is left empty by default.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
offset	No	Integer	<p>Start offset of the pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value.</p> <p>The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647, and the default value is 0.</p> <p>If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker.</p>
tags	No	String	<p>Resource tag.</p> <p>The format is as follows: key1,value1 key2,value2.</p> <p>Multiple tags are separated by vertical bar (). The key and value of each tag are separated by comma (,).</p> <p>The tags are in AND relationship.</p> <p>For details about resource tags, see Adding Resource Tags.</p> <p>Exact matching will work. If the value starts with an asterisk (*), Fuzzy search will work for the string following the asterisk.</p> <p>This parameter is left blank by default.</p>
name	No	String	<p>Zone name.</p> <p>A fuzzy search will be used by default.</p>
id	No	String	Zone ID.
status	No	String	Resource status
search_mode	No	String	<p>Search mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● like: fuzzy search ● equal: exact search

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
sort_key	No	String	Sorting mode of the query results. Value options: name : domain name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • created: creation time • updated_at: update time This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the query results are not sorted.
sort_dir	No	String	Sorting mode of the query results. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • desc: descending order • asc: ascending order This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the query results are not sorted.
enterprise_project_id	No	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the zone. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters. The default value is 0 .

Request Parameters

Table 4-16 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-17 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
zones	Array of PublicZoneResp objects	Response to the request for querying public zones
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-18 PublicZoneResp

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is public .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool ID of the zone, which is assigned by the system
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
tags	Array of tag objects	Resource tag
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
enterprise_project_id	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the zone. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.

Table 4-19 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-20 tag

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Table 4-21 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Status code: 400

Table 4-22 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-23 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-24 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying public zones

```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones?type=public&limit=10",
    "next" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones?
type=public&limit=10&marker=2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
  },
  "zones" : [ {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "description" : "This is an example zone.",
    "email" : "xx@example.com",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "serial" : 0,
  }
]
```

```
"masters" : [ ],
"status" : "ACTIVE",
"links" : {
  "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
},
"pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"zone_type" : "public",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
"updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:05.528",
"record_num" : 2
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001",
  "name" : "example.org.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.org",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "serial" : 0,
  "masters" : [ ],
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001"
  },
  "pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type" : "public",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:17.996",
  "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:18.528",
  "record_num" : 2
}],
"metadata" : {
  "total_count" : 2
}
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ListPublicZonesSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);
```

```
DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();
ListPublicZonesRequest request = new ListPublicZonesRequest();
try {
    ListPublicZonesResponse response = client.listPublicZones(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ListPublicZonesRequest()
        response = client.list_public_zones(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)
```

```
func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ListPublicZonesRequest{}
    response, err := client.ListPublicZones(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying public zones
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.2.2 Querying a Public Zone

Function

This API is used to query a public zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}

Table 4-25 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-26 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-27 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is public .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone

Parameter	Type	Description
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone, which is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource Status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool that hosts the zone. The pool is assigned by the system.
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated
enterprise_project_id	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the zone. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone

Table 4-28 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Status code: 400

Table 4-29 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-30 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-31 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.com",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "serial" : 0,
  "masters" : [ ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
  },
  "pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type" : "public",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
  "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:05.528",
  "record_num" : 2,
  "enterprise_project_id" : "0"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowPublicZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ShowPublicZoneRequest request = new ShowPublicZoneRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        try {
            ShowPublicZoneResponse response = client.showPublicZone(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
```

```
sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = ShowPublicZoneRequest()
    request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
    response = client.show_public_zone(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowPublicZoneRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowPublicZone(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.2.3 Querying Name Servers in a Public Zone

Function

This API is used to query the name servers in a public zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/nameservers

Table 4-32 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID. You can obtain the value by querying the public zone list.

Request Parameters

Table 4-33 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-34 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
nameservers	Array of Nameserver objects	Response to the request for querying the name servers in a public zone

Table 4-35 Nameserver

Parameter	Type	Description
hostname	String	Host name
priority	Integer	Priority

Status code: 400

Table 4-36 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-37 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500**Table 4-38** Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying the name servers in a public zone

```
{
  "nameservers" : [ {
    "hostname" : "ns1.example.com.",
    "priority" : 1
  }, {
    "hostname" : "ns2.example.com.",
    "priority" : 2
  } ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowPublicZoneNameServerSolution {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
    // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
    // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
    // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
    String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

    ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
        .withAk(ak)
        .withSk(sk);

    DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
        .withCredential(auth)
        .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
        .build();
    ShowPublicZoneNameServerRequest request = new ShowPublicZoneNameServerRequest();
    request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
    try {
        ShowPublicZoneNameServerResponse response = client.showPublicZoneNameServer(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
    } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ShowPublicZoneNameServerRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        response = client.show_public_zone_name_server(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
```

```
print(e.status_code)
print(e.request_id)
print(e.error_code)
print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowPublicZoneNameServerRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowPublicZoneNameServer(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying the name servers in a public zone
400	Error response
404	Error response

Status Code	Description
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.2.4 Deleting a Public Zone

Function

This API is used to delete a public zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2/zones/{zone_id}

Table 4-39 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone to be deleted

Request Parameters

Table 4-40 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-41 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is public.
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource Status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool that hosts the zone. The pool is assigned by the system.
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When the query needs to be displayed on multiple pages, a next link must be included to point to the next page.

Table 4-42 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Status code: 400

Table 4-43 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-44 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-45 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for deleting a public zone.

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.com",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "serial" : 1,
  "masters" : [ ],
  "status" : "PENDING_DELETE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
  },
  "pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
}
```

```
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"zone_type" : "public",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
"updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:05.057",
"record_num" : 0
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class DeletePublicZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        DeletePublicZoneRequest request = new DeletePublicZoneRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        try {
            DeletePublicZoneResponse response = client.deletePublicZone(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8
```

```
import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = DeletePublicZoneRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        response = client.delete_public_zone(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.DeletePublicZoneRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    response, err := client.DeletePublicZone(request)
    if err == nil {
```

```

    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
  } else {
    fmt.Println(err)
  }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for deleting a public zone.
400	Error response
404	The resource does not exist.
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.2.5 Modifying a Public Zone

Function

This API is used to modify a public zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PATCH /v2/zones/{zone_id}

Table 4-46 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone to be modified

Request Parameters

Table 4-47 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-48 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
description	No	String	Zone description. A maximum of 255 characters are allowed.
email	No	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone. If this parameter is left blank, the value will not be changed. It is left blank by default.
ttd	No	Integer	Caching duration of the SOA record set (in seconds)

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-49 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.

Parameter	Type	Description
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is public .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone, which is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes. This parameter is reserved.
status	String	Resource status.
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool that hosts the zone. The pool is assigned by the system.
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created. UTC time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated. UTC time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information. Currently, this parameter is not used.

Table 4-50 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Status code: 400

Table 4-51 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-52 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-53 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Modifying the email address and description of a public zone and setting the TTL to 300s

```
PATCH https://{endpoint}/v2/zones/{zone_id}
{
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.org",
  "ttl" : 300
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for modifying a public zone.

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.com",
  "ttl" : 300,
```

```
"serial" : 1,
"masters" : [ ],
"status" : "ACTIVE",
"links" : {
  "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
},
"pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"zone_type" : "public",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
"updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:05.749",
"record_num" : 2
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Modifying the email address and description of a public zone and setting the TTL to 300s

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class UpdatePublicZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        UpdatePublicZoneRequest request = new UpdatePublicZoneRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        UpdatePublicZoneInfo body = new UpdatePublicZoneInfo();
        body.withTtl(300);
        body.withEmail("xx@example.org");
        body.withDescription("This is an example zone.");
        request.withBody(body);
        try {
            UpdatePublicZoneResponse response = client.updatePublicZone(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
```

```
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
}
```

Python

Modifying the email address and description of a public zone and setting the TTL to 300s

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = UpdatePublicZoneRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        request.body = UpdatePublicZoneInfo(
            ttl=300,
            email="xx@example.org",
            description="This is an example zone."
        )
        response = client.update_public_zone(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Modifying the email address and description of a public zone and setting the TTL to 300s

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
```

```

"github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.UpdatePublicZoneRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    ttlUpdatePublicZoneInfo := int32(300)
    emailUpdatePublicZoneInfo := "xx@example.org"
    descriptionUpdatePublicZoneInfo := "This is an example zone."
    request.Body = &model.UpdatePublicZoneInfo{
        Ttl: &ttlUpdatePublicZoneInfo,
        Email: &emailUpdatePublicZoneInfo,
        Description: &descriptionUpdatePublicZoneInfo,
    }
    response, err := client.UpdatePublicZone(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for modifying a public zone.
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.2.6 Setting the Status of a Public Zone

Function

This API is used to set the status of a public zone. You can suspend or enable a zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2/zones/{zone_id}/statuses

Table 4-54 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone whose status is to be set

Request Parameters

Table 4-55 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-56 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
status	Yes	String	Record set status. The value can be ENABLE or DISABLE , and the default value is ENABLE . ENABLE means that the record set is enabled. DISABLE means that the record set is disabled.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-57 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is public .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool ID of the zone, which is assigned by the system
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information. Currently, this parameter is not used.

Table 4-58 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Status code: 400

Table 4-59 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-60 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Disabling a public zone

PUT https://{endpoint}/v2/zones/{zone_id}/statuses

```
{
  "status" : "DISABLE"
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for updating the status of a public zone.

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.com",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "serial" : 0,
  "masters" : [ ],
  "status" : "DISABLE",
  "links" : {
```

```

    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
  },
  "pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type" : "public",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
  "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:05.528",
  "record_num" : 2
}

```

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for updating the status of a public zone.
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.2.7 Creating a Public Zone

Function

This API is used to create a public zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2/zones

Request Parameters

Table 4-61 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-62 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	Zone name
description	No	String	Description
zone_type	No	String	Zone type. The value is public .
email	No	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
ttl	No	Integer	Caching duration of the SOA record set generated by default, in seconds
enterprise_project_id	No	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the domain name. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.
tags	No	Array of tag objects	Resource tag

Table 4-63 tag

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	No	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-64 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is public .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool ID of the zone, which is assigned by the system
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created. The UTC time format is YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ.
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated. The UTC time format is YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ.
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
enterprise_project_id	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the zone. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information. Currently, this parameter is not used.

Table 4-65 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Status code: 400

Table 4-66 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-67 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Creating a public zone with the TTL set to 300s

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/zones
{
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "zone_type" : "public",
  "email" : "xx@example.org",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "tags" : [ {
    "key" : "key1",
    "value" : "value1"
  } ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for creating a public zone

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
```

```
"name" : "example.com.",
"description" : "This is an example zone.",
"email" : "xx@example.com",
"ttl" : 300,
"serial" : 1,
"masters" : [ ],
"status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
"links" : {
  "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
},
"pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"zone_type" : "public",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
"updated_at" : null,
"record_num" : 0
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Creating a public zone with the TTL set to 300s

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class CreatePublicZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        CreatePublicZoneRequest request = new CreatePublicZoneRequest();
        CreatePublicZoneReq body = new CreatePublicZoneReq();
        List<Tag> listbodyTags = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyTags.add(
            new Tag()
                .withKey("key1")
                .withValue("value1")
        );
    }
}
```

```
body.withTags(listbodyTags);
body.withTtl(300);
body.withEmail("xx@example.org");
body.withZoneType("public");
body.withDescription("This is an example zone.");
body.withName("example.com.");
request.withBody(body);
try {
    CreatePublicZoneResponse response = client.createPublicZone(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Creating a public zone with the TTL set to 300s

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = CreatePublicZoneRequest()
        listTagsbody = [
            Tag(
                key="key1",
                value="value1"
            )
        ]
        request.body = CreatePublicZoneReq(
            tags=listTagsbody,
            ttl=300,
            email="xx@example.org",
            zone_type="public",
            description="This is an example zone.",
            name="example.com."
        )
        response = client.create_public_zone(request)
```

```
print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Creating a public zone with the TTL set to 300s

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.CreatePublicZoneRequest{}
    valueTags := "value1"
    var listTagsbody = []model.Tag{
        {
            Key: "key1",
            Value: &valueTags,
        },
    }
    ttlCreatePublicZoneReq := int32(300)
    emailCreatePublicZoneReq := "xx@example.org"
    zoneTypeCreatePublicZoneReq := "public"
    descriptionCreatePublicZoneReq := "This is an example zone."
    request.Body = &model.CreatePublicZoneReq{
        Tags: &listTagsbody,
        Ttl: &ttlCreatePublicZoneReq,
        Email: &emailCreatePublicZoneReq,
        ZoneType: &zoneTypeCreatePublicZoneReq,
        Description: &descriptionCreatePublicZoneReq,
        Name: "example.com.",
    }
    response, err := client.CreatePublicZone(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for creating a public zone
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.3 Private Zone Management

4.3.1 Creating a Private Zone

Function

This API is used to create a private zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2/zones

Request Parameters

Table 4-68 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-69 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	Zone to be created
description	No	String	Zone description
zone_type	Yes	String	Zone type. The value is private .
email	No	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
tll	No	Integer	Caching duration of the SOA record set (in seconds)
router	Yes	Router object	VPC to be associated.
proxy_pattern	No	String	Recursive resolution proxy mode for subdomain names of private zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUTHORITY: The recursive resolution proxy is disabled for the zone. • RECURSIVE: The recursive resolution proxy is enabled for the zone.
tags	No	Array of tag objects	Resource tag
enterprise_project_id	No	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the zone. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters. The default value is 0 .

Table 4-70 Router

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
router_id	Yes	String	ID of the associated VPC.
router_region	No	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.
status	No	String	Resource status

Table 4-71 tag

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	No	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-72 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is private .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes. This parameter is reserved.
status	String	Resource status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone

Parameter	Type	Description
proxy_pattern	String	Recursive resolution proxy mode for subdomain names of private zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUTHORITY: The recursive resolution proxy is disabled for the zone. • RECURSIVE: The recursive resolution proxy is enabled for the zone.
pool_id	String	Pool ID of the zone, which is assigned by the system
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created. UTC time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated. UTC time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
router	RouterWithStatus object	List of VPC associated with the zone

Table 4-73 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-74 RouterWithStatus

Parameter	Type	Description
status	String	Resource status
router_id	String	ID of the associated VPC.

Parameter	Type	Description
router_region	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.

Status code: 400

Table 4-75 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-76 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-77 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Creating a private zone and setting the recursive resolution proxy mode to **AUTHORITY** for subdomains

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/zones
{
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "zone_type" : "private",
  "email" : "xx@example.org",
  "router" : {
    "router_id" : "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
```

```
"router_region" : "xx"  
},  
"proxy_pattern" : "AUTHORITY",  
"tags" : [ {  
  "key" : "key1",  
  "value" : "value1"  
} ]  
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for creating a private zone

```
{  
  "id" : "ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3",  
  "name" : "example.com.",  
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",  
  "email" : "xx@example.com",  
  "ttl" : 300,  
  "serial" : 1,  
  "masters" : [ ],  
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",  
  "links" : {  
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3"  
  },  
  "pool_id" : "ff8080825ab738f4015ab7513298010e",  
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",  
  "zone_type" : "private",  
  "created_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:08.997",  
  "updated_at" : null,  
  "record_num" : 0,  
  "proxy_pattern" : "AUTHORITY",  
  "router" : {  
    "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",  
    "router_id" : "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",  
    "router_region" : "xx"  
  }  
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Creating a private zone and setting the recursive resolution proxy mode to **AUTHORITY** for subdomains

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;  
  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;  
  
import java.util.List;  
import java.util.ArrayList;  
  
public class CreatePrivateZoneSolution {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
    // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
    // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
    // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
    String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

    ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
        .withAk(ak)
        .withSk(sk);

    DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
        .withCredential(auth)
        .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
        .build();
    CreatePrivateZoneRequest request = new CreatePrivateZoneRequest();
    CreatePrivateZoneReq body = new CreatePrivateZoneReq();
    List<Tag> listbodyTags = new ArrayList<>();
    listbodyTags.add(
        new Tag()
            .withKey("key1")
            .withValue("value1")
    );
    Router routerbody = new Router();
    routerbody.withRouterId("19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558")
        .withRouterRegion("xx");
    body.withTags(listbodyTags);
    body.withProxyPattern("AUTHORITY");
    body.withRouter(routerbody);
    body.withEmail("xx@example.org");
    body.withZoneType("private");
    body.withDescription("This is an example zone.");
    body.withName("example.com.");
    request.withBody(body);
    try {
        CreatePrivateZoneResponse response = client.createPrivateZone(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
    } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
```

Python

Creating a private zone and setting the recursive resolution proxy mode to **AUTHORITY** for subdomains

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
```

```
variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
# In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = CreatePrivateZoneRequest()
    listTagsbody = [
        Tag(
            key="key1",
            value="value1"
        )
    ]
    routerbody = Router(
        router_id="19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
        router_region="xx"
    )
    request.body = CreatePrivateZoneReq(
        tags=listTagsbody,
        proxy_pattern="AUTHORITY",
        router=routerbody,
        email="xx@example.org",
        zone_type="private",
        description="This is an example zone.",
        name="example.com."
    )
    response = client.create_private_zone(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Creating a private zone and setting the recursive resolution proxy mode to **AUTHORITY** for subdomains

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
```

```

Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.CreatePrivateZoneRequest{
    valueTags:= "value1"
    var listTagsbody = []model.Tag{
        {
            Key: "key1",
            Value: &valueTags,
        },
    }
    routerRegionRouter:= "xx"
    routerbody := &model.Router{
        RouterId: "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
        RouterRegion: &routerRegionRouter,
    }
    proxyPatternCreatePrivateZoneReq:= "AUTHORITY"
    emailCreatePrivateZoneReq:= "xx@example.org"
    descriptionCreatePrivateZoneReq:= "This is an example zone."
    request.Body = &model.CreatePrivateZoneReq{
        Tags: &listTagsbody,
        ProxyPattern: &proxyPatternCreatePrivateZoneReq,
        Router: routerbody,
        Email: &emailCreatePrivateZoneReq,
        ZoneType: "private",
        Description: &descriptionCreatePrivateZoneReq,
        Name: "example.com.",
    }
    response, err := client.CreatePrivateZone(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for creating a private zone
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.3.2 Associating a VPC with a Private Zone

Function

This API is used to associate a VPC with a private zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2/zones/{zone_id}/associaterouter

Table 4-78 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone associated with the VPC

Request Parameters

Table 4-79 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-80 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
router	Yes	Router object	VPC associated with the endpoint rule

Table 4-81 Router

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
router_id	Yes	String	ID of the associated VPC.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
router_region	No	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.
status	No	String	Resource status

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-82 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
router_id	String	ID of the associated VPC.
router_region	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.
status	String	Resource status

Status code: 400

Table 4-83 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-84 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-85 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Associating a VPC with a private zone

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/zones/{zone_id}/associaterouter
{
  "router" : {
    "router_id" : "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
    "router_region" : "xx"
  }
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for associating a VPC with a private zone

```
{
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "router_id" : "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
  "router_region" : "xx"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Associating a VPC with a private zone

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class AssociateRouterSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    }
}
```

```
String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
    .withAk(ak)
    .withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();

AssociateRouterRequest request = new AssociateRouterRequest();
request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
AssociateRouterRequestBody body = new AssociateRouterRequestBody();
Router routerbody = new Router();
routerbody.withRouterId("f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b")
    .withRouterRegion("xx");
body.withRouter(routerbody);
request.withBody(body);
try {
    AssociateRouterResponse response = client.associateRouter(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Associating a VPC with a private zone

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudskdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudskdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = AssociateRouterRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        routerbody = Router(
            router_id="f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
```

```
        router_region="xx"
    )
    request.body = AssociateRouterRequestBody(
        router=routerbody
    )
    response = client.associate_router(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Associating a VPC with a private zone

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.AssociateRouterRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    routerRegionRouter := "xx"
    routerbody := &model.Router{
        RouterId: "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
        RouterRegion: &routerRegionRouter,
    }
    request.Body = &model.AssociateRouterRequestBody{
        Router: routerbody,
    }
    response, err := client.AssociateRouter(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for associating a VPC with a private zone
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.3.3 Disassociating a VPC from a Private Zone

Function

This API is used to disassociate a VPC with a private zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2/zones/{zone_id}/disassociaterouter

Table 4-86 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone to be disassociated

Request Parameters

Table 4-87 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-88 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
router	Yes	Router object	VPC to be disassociated

Table 4-89 Router

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
router_id	Yes	String	ID of the associated VPC.
router_region	No	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.
status	No	String	Resource status

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-90 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
router_id	String	ID of the associated VPC.
router_region	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.
status	String	Resource status

Status code: 400

Table 4-91 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-92 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-93 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Disassociating a VPC from a private zone

POST https://{endpoint}/v2/zones/{zone_id}/disassociaterouter

```
{
  "router" : {
    "router_id" : "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
    "router_region" : "xx"
  }
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response

```
{
  "status" : "PENDING_DELETE",
  "router_id" : "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
  "router_region" : "xx"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Disassociating a VPC from a private zone

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class DisassociateRouterSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        DisassociateRouterRequest request = new DisassociateRouterRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        DisassociaterouterRequestBody body = new DisassociaterouterRequestBody();
        Router routerbody = new Router();
        routerbody.withRouterId("f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b")
            .withRouterRegion("xx");
        body.withRouter(routerbody);
        request.withBody(body);
        try {
            DisassociateRouterResponse response = client.disassociateRouter(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

Disassociating a VPC from a private zone


```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudskdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudskdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = DisassociateRouterRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        routerbody = Router(
            router_id="f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
            router_region="xx"
        )
        request.body = DisassociaterouterRequestBody(
            router=routerbody
        )
        response = client.disassociate_router(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Disassociating a VPC from a private zone

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()
```

```

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.DisassociateRouterRequest{}
request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
routerRegionRouter:= "xx"
routerbody := &model.Router{
    RouterId: "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
    RouterRegion: &routerRegionRouter,
}
request.Body = &model.DisassociaterouterRequestBody{
    Router: routerbody,
}
response, err := client.DisassociateRouter(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}
    
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.3.4 Querying a Private Zone

Function

This API is used to query a private zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}

Table 4-94 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-95 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-96 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is private .
ttd	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone

Parameter	Type	Description
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool that hosts the zone. The pool is assigned by the system.
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
routers	Array of Router objects	VPCs associated with the zone
proxy_pattern	String	Recursive resolution proxy mode for subdomain names of private zones. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AUTHORITY: Recursive resolution is not performed for this zone. ● RECURSIVE: Enable the recursive resolution proxy.
enterprise_project_id	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the zone. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.

Table 4-97 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-98 Router

Parameter	Type	Description
router_id	String	ID of the associated VPC.
router_region	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.
status	String	Resource status

Status code: 400**Table 4-99** Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404**Table 4-100** Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500**Table 4-101** Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying a private zone

```
{
  "id" : "ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3",
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.com",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "serial" : 0,
  "masters" : [ ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3"
  },
  "pool_id" : "ff8080825ab738f4015ab7513298010e",
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type" : "private",
  "created_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:08.997",
  "updated_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:09.997",
  "record_num" : 2,
  "proxy_pattern" : "AUTHORITY",
  "enterprise_project_id" : "0",
  "routers" : [ {
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "router_id" : "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
    "router_region" : "xx"
  }, {
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "router_id" : "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
    "router_region" : "xx"
  } ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowPrivateZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
```

```
        .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
        .build();
ShowPrivateZoneRequest request = new ShowPrivateZoneRequest();
request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
try {
    ShowPrivateZoneResponse response = client.showPrivateZone(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ShowPrivateZoneRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        response = client.show_private_zone(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)
```

```

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowPrivateZoneRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowPrivateZone(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying a private zone
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.3.5 Querying Private Zones

Function

This API is used to query private zones.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/zones

Table 4-102 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
type	Yes	String	Zone type. The value is private .
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 , and the default value is 500 .
marker	No	String	Start resource ID at the beginning for paging query. If the parameter is left blank, only resources on the first page are queried. This parameter is left empty by default.
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of the pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker .
tags	No	String	Resource tag
name	No	String	Zone name. A fuzzy search will be used by default.
id	No	String	Zone ID.
status	No	String	Resource status
search_mode	No	String	Search mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • like: fuzzy search • equal: exact search

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
sort_key	No	String	Sorting mode of the query results. Value options: name : domain name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • created: creation time • updated_at: update time This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the query results are not sorted.
sort_dir	No	String	Sorting mode of the query results. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • desc: descending order • asc: ascending order This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the query results are not sorted.
enterprise_project_id	No	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the zone. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters. It is set to 0 by default.
router_id	No	String	ID of the associated VPC.

Request Parameters

Table 4-103 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-104 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition
zones	Array of PrivateZoneResp objects	Zone list

Table 4-105 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Table 4-106 PrivateZoneResp

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is private .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource status

Parameter	Type	Description
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
proxy_pattern	String	Recursive resolution proxy mode for subdomain names of private zones. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUTHORITY: The recursive resolution proxy is disabled for the zone. • RECURSIVE: The recursive resolution proxy is enabled for the zone.
pool_id	String	Pool ID of the zone, which is assigned by the system
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
tags	Array of tag objects	Resource tag
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
routers	Array of RouterWithStatus objects	List of VPCs associated with the zone
enterprise_project_id	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the zone. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.

Table 4-107 [pageLink](#)

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-108 tag

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Table 4-109 RouterWithStatus

Parameter	Type	Description
status	String	Resource status
router_id	String	ID of the associated VPC.
router_region	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.

Status code: 400

Table 4-110 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-111 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-112 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying private zones

```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones?type=private&limit=10",
    "next" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones?type=private&limit=10&marker=ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3"
  },
  "zones" : [ {
    "id" : "ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "description" : "This is an example zone.",
    "email" : "xx@example.com",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "serial" : 0,
    "masters" : [ ],
    "tags" : [ ],
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3"
    }
  },
  "pool_id" : "ff8080825ab738f4015ab7513298010e",
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type" : "private",
  "created_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:08.997",
  "updated_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:09.997",
  "record_num" : 2,
  "proxy_pattern" : "AUTHORITY",
  "routers" : [ {
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "router_id" : "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
    "router_region" : "xx"
  }, {
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "router_id" : "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
    "router_region" : "xx"
  } ],
  "enterprise_project_id" : 0
}, {
  "id" : "ff8080825b95142f015b951f87280029",
  "name" : "example.org.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.org",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "serial" : 0,
  "masters" : [ ],
  "tags" : [ ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
```

```
"self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/ff8080825b95142f015b951f87280029"
},
"pool_id" : "ff8080825ab738f4015ab7513298010e",
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"zone_type" : "private",
"created_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:08.997",
"updated_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:09.997",
"record_num" : 2,
"proxy_pattern" : "AUTHORITY",
"routers" : [ {
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "router_id" : "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
  "router_region" : "xx"
}, {
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "router_id" : "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
  "router_region" : "xx"
} ],
"enterprise_project_id" : 0
}],
"metadata" : {
  "total_count" : 2
}
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ListPrivateZonesSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ListPrivateZonesRequest request = new ListPrivateZonesRequest();
        try {
            ListPrivateZonesResponse response = client.listPrivateZones(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

```
    } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ListPrivateZonesRequest()
        response = client.list_private_zones(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
```



```

auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
    WithAk(ak).
    WithSk(sk).
    Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.ListPrivateZonesRequest{}
response, err := client.ListPrivateZones(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying private zones
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.3.6 Querying the Name Server in a Private Zone

Function

This API is used to query the name server in a private zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/nameservers

Table 4-113 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the private zone to be queried

Request Parameters

Table 4-114 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-115 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
nameservers	Array of PrivateNameServer objects	Name server list

Table 4-116 PrivateNameServer

Parameter	Type	Description
priority	Integer	Priority. If the value of priority is 1 , the DNS server is the first one to resolve domain names.
address	String	Address of the DNS server

Status code: 400

Table 4-117 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-118 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-119 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying the name server in a private zone

```
{
  "nameservers": [ {
    "priority": 1,
    "address": "100.125.0.81"
  }, {
    "priority": 2,
    "address": "100.125.0.82"
  } ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowPrivateZoneNameServerSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ShowPrivateZoneNameServerRequest request = new ShowPrivateZoneNameServerRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        try {
            ShowPrivateZoneNameServerResponse response = client.showPrivateZoneNameServer(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
```

```
sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = ShowPrivateZoneNameServerRequest()
    request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
    response = client.show_private_zone_name_server(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowPrivateZoneNameServerRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowPrivateZoneNameServer(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying the name server in a private zone
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.3.7 Deleting a Private Zone

Function

This API is used to delete a private zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2/zones/{zone_id}

Table 4-120 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone to be deleted

Request Parameters

Table 4-121 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-122 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is private .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool ID of the zone, which is assigned by the system
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
routers	Array of RouterWithStatus objects	List of the VPCs associated with the zone

Table 4-123 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-124 RouterWithStatus

Parameter	Type	Description
status	String	Resource status
router_id	String	ID of the associated VPC.
router_region	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.

Status code: 400

Table 4-125 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-126 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-127 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for deleting a private zone.

```
{
  "id": "ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3",
  "name": "example.com.",
  "description": "This is an example zone.",
  "email": "xx@example.com",
  "ttl": 300,
  "serial": 1,
  "masters": [ ],
  "status": "PENDING_DELETE",
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3"
  },
  "pool_id": "ff8080825ab738f4015ab7513298010e",
  "project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type": "private",
  "created_at": "2017-04-22T10:05:23.110",
  "updated_at": "2017-04-22T10:05:23.959",
  "record_num": 0,
  "routers": [ {
    "status": "ACTIVE",
    "router_id": "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
    "router_region": "xx"
  }, {
    "status": "ACTIVE",
    "router_id": "f0791650-db8c-4a20-8a44-a06c6e24b15b",
    "router_region": "xx"
  } ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class DeletePrivateZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    }
}
```

```
// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
    .withAk(ak)
    .withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();
DeletePrivateZoneRequest request = new DeletePrivateZoneRequest();
request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
try {
    DeletePrivateZoneResponse response = client.deletePrivateZone(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = DeletePrivateZoneRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        response = client.delete_private_zone(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.DeletePrivateZoneRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    response, err := client.DeletePrivateZone(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for deleting a private zone.
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.3.8 Modifying a Private Zone

Function

This API is used to modify a private zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PATCH /v2/zones/{zone_id}

Table 4-128 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone to be modified

Request Parameters

Table 4-129 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-130 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
description	No	String	Zone description. A maximum of 255 characters are allowed.
email	No	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
ttl	No	Integer	Caching duration of the SOA record set (in seconds)

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-131 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set of the zone.
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value is private .
ttl	Integer	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	Integer	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone, which is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
status	String	Resource status
record_num	Integer	Number of record sets in the zone
pool_id	String	Pool ID of the zone, which is assigned by the system
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Parameter	Type	Description
masters	Array of strings	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
routers	Array of RouterWithStatus objects	List of VPCs associated with the zone.

Table 4-132 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-133 RouterWithStatus

Parameter	Type	Description
status	String	Resource status
router_id	String	ID of the associated VPC.
router_region	String	Region where the associated VPC is located.

Status code: 400

Table 4-134 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 404

Table 4-135 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code

Parameter	Type	Description
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-136 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Modifying the email address and description of a private zone and setting the TTL to 300s

```
PATCH https://v2/zones/{zone_id}
{
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.org",
  "ttl" : 300
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for modifying a private zone

```
{
  "id" : "ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3",
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.com",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "serial" : 1,
  "masters" : [ ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3"
  },
  "pool_id" : "ff8080825ab738f4015ab7513298010e",
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type" : "private",
  "created_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:08.997",
  "updated_at" : "2017-04-22T08:17:10.849",
  "record_num" : 2,
  "routers" : [ {
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "router_id" : "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
    "router_region" : "xx"
  } ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Modifying the email address and description of a private zone and setting the TTL to 300s

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class UpdatePrivateZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        UpdatePrivateZoneRequest request = new UpdatePrivateZoneRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        UpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq body = new UpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq();
        body.withTtl(300);
        body.withEmail("xx@example.org");
        body.withDescription("This is an example zone.");
        request.withBody(body);
        try {
            UpdatePrivateZoneResponse response = client.updatePrivateZone(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```


Python

Modifying the email address and description of a private zone and setting the TTL to 300s

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = UpdatePrivateZoneRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        request.body = UpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq(
            ttl=300,
            email="xx@example.org",
            description="This is an example zone."
        )
        response = client.update_private_zone(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Modifying the email address and description of a private zone and setting the TTL to 300s

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
```

```

auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
    WithAk(ak).
    WithSk(sk).
    Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.UpdatePrivateZoneRequest{}
request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
ttlUpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq:= int32(300)
emailUpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq:= "xx@example.org"
descriptionUpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq:= "This is an example zone."
request.Body = &model.UpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq{
    Ttl: &ttlUpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq,
    Email: &emailUpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq,
    Description: &descriptionUpdatePrivateZoneInfoReq,
}
response, err := client.UpdatePrivateZone(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for modifying a private zone
400	Error response
404	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.4 Record Set Management

4.4.1 Creating a Record Set

Function

This API is used to create a record set.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

Table 4-137 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-138 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-139 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	Fully qualified domain name (FQDN) suffixed with a zone name, which is a complete host name ended with a period
description	No	String	(Optional) Description of the domain name. The description contains no more than 255 characters. It is left blank by default.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
type	Yes	String	Record set type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA. Private zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, or SRV.
status	No	String	Record set status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENABLE: The record set is enabled. DISABLE: The record set is disabled. The default value is ENABLE .
ttl	No	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect. If your service address changes frequently, set TTL to a smaller value.
records	Yes	Array of strings	Value of the record set. The value rules vary depending on the record set type.
tags	No	Array of tag objects	Specifies the resource tag.

Table 4-140 tag

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
value	No	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-141 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA. Private zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, or SRV.
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect. If your service address changes frequently, set TTL to a smaller value.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
create_at	String	Time when the record set was created. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS
update_at	String	Time when the record set was updated. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS
status	String	Resource status

Parameter	Type	Description
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Table 4-142 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Example Requests

Creating an A record set, with its TTL set to 3600s, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2

POST https://{endpoint}/v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

```
{
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 3600,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ],
  "tags" : [ {
    "key" : "key1",
    "value" : "value1"
  } ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response for creating a record set

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
}
```

```
"zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name" : "example.com.",
"create_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
"update_at" : null,
"default" : false,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Creating an A record set, with its TTL set to 3600s, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class CreateRecordSetSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        CreateRecordSetRequest request = new CreateRecordSetRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        CreateRecordSetRequestBody body = new CreateRecordSetRequestBody();
        List<Tag> listbodyTags = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyTags.add(
            new Tag()
                .withKey("key1")
                .withValue("value1")
        );
        List<String> listbodyRecords = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyRecords.add("192.168.10.1");
        listbodyRecords.add("192.168.10.2");
        body.withTags(listbodyTags);
        body.withRecords(listbodyRecords);
        body.withTtl(3600);
        body.withType("A");
        body.withDescription("This is an example record set.");
    }
}
```

```
body.withName("www.example.com.");
request.withBody(body);
try {
    CreateRecordSetResponse response = client.createRecordSet(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Creating an A record set, with its TTL set to 3600s, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = CreateRecordSetRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        listTagsbody = [
            Tag(
                key="key1",
                value="value1"
            )
        ]
        listRecordsbody = [
            "192.168.10.1",
            "192.168.10.2"
        ]
        request.body = CreateRecordSetRequestBody(
            tags=listTagsbody,
            records=listRecordsbody,
            ttl=3600,
            type="A",
            description="This is an example record set.",
            name="www.example.com."
        )
    }
```



```
response = client.create_record_set(request)
print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Creating an A record set, with its TTL set to 3600s, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.CreateRecordSetRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    valueTags := "value1"
    var listTagsbody = []model.Tag{
        {
            Key: "key1",
            Value: &valueTags,
        },
    }
    var listRecordsbody = []string{
        "192.168.10.1",
        "192.168.10.2",
    }
    ttlCreateRecordSetRequestBody := int32(3600)
    descriptionCreateRecordSetRequestBody := "This is an example record set."
    request.Body = &model.CreateRecordSetRequestBody{
        Tags: &listTagsbody,
        Records: listRecordsbody,
        Ttl: &ttlCreateRecordSetRequestBody,
        Type: "A",
        Description: &descriptionCreateRecordSetRequestBody,
        Name: "www.example.com.",
    }
    response, err := client.CreateRecordSet(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    }
}
```

```

    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response for creating a record set

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.4.2 Querying Record Sets in a Zone

Function

This API is used to query record sets in a zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

Table 4-143 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Table 4-144 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
search_mode	No	String	Search mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • like: fuzzy search • equal: exact search

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
marker	No	String	Start resource ID at the beginning for paging query. If the parameter is left blank, only resources on the first page are queried. This parameter is left empty by default.
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 . The default value is 500 .
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker .
tags	No	String	Resource tag. The format is as follows: key1,value1 key2,value2. Multiple tags are separated by vertical bar (). The key and value of each tag are separated by comma (,).
status	No	String	Status of the record set to be queried. The value can be ACTIVE , ERROR , DISABLE , FREEZE , PENDING_CREATE , PENDING_UPDATE , or PENDING_DELETE .
type	No	String	Record set type. - Public zones: The value can be A , AAAA , MX , CNAME , TXT , NS , SRV , or CAA . - Private zones: The value can be A , AAAA , MX , CNAME , TXT , or SRV .

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	No	String	Name of the record set to be queried. A fuzzy search will be used by default. It is left blank by default.
id	No	String	ID of the record set to be queried.
sort_key	No	String	Sorting field of the record sets in the list. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name: domain name • type: record set type This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the record sets are not sorted.
sort_dir	No	String	Sorting order of the record sets in the list. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • desc: descending order • asc: ascending order This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the record sets are not sorted.

Request Parameters

Table 4-145 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-146 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
recordsets	Array of ListRecordSets objects	Record set list
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-147 ListRecordSets

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
create_at	String	Time when the record set was created
update_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Table 4-148 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-149 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying record sets in a zone

```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/recordsets?
limit=10&marker=&name=&status=&zone_id=2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "next" : "https://Endpoint/v2/recordsets?
limit=10&marker=2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a&name=&status=&zone_id=2c9eb155587194ec0158
7224c9f90149"
  },
  "recordsets" : [ {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "type" : "SOA",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "records" : [ "ns1.hotrot.de. xx.example.com. (1 7200 900 1209600 300)" ],
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/
2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a"
    },
    "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "zone_name" : "example.com.",
    "create_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
    "update_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",
    "default" : true,
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
  }, {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "type" : "NS",
    "ttl" : 172800,
    "records" : [ "ns2.hotrot.de.", "ns1.hotrot.de." ],
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "links" : {
```

```
"self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c"
},
"zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name" : "example.com.",
"create_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
"update_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",
"default" : true,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}, {
"id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
"name" : "www.example.com.",
"description" : "This is an example record set.",
"type" : "A",
"ttl" : 300,
"records" : [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
"status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
"links" : {
"self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
},
"zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name" : "example.com.",
"create_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
"update_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",
"default" : false,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}],
"metadata" : {
"total_count" : 3
}
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ListRecordSetsByZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
```

```
        .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
        .build();
ListRecordSetsByZoneRequest request = new ListRecordSetsByZoneRequest();
request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
try {
    ListRecordSetsByZoneResponse response = client.listRecordSetsByZone(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ListRecordSetsByZoneRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        response = client.list_record_sets_by_zone(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)
```



```
func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ListRecordSetsByZoneRequest{
        request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    }
    response, err := client.ListRecordSetsByZone(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying record sets in a zone

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.4.3 Querying a Record Set

Function

This API is used to query a record set.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}

Table 4-150 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID
recordset_id	Yes	String	ID of the record set to be queried

Request Parameters

None

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-151 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
create_at	String	Time when the record set was created
update_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
bundle	String	Specification, which is the default specification. This field is reserved.

Table 4-152 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying a record set

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "create_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
  "update_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:18.827",
  "default" : false,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "bundle" : "free"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowRecordSetSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ShowRecordSetRequest request = new ShowRecordSetRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        request.withRecordsetId("{recordset_id}");
        try {
            ShowRecordSetResponse response = client.showRecordSet(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)
```

```
client = DnsClient.new_builder() \  
  .with_credentials(credentials) \  
  .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \  
  .build()  
  
try:  
  request = ShowRecordSetRequest()  
  request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"  
  request.recordset_id = "{recordset_id}"  
  response = client.show_record_set(request)  
  print(response)  
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:  
  print(e.status_code)  
  print(e.request_id)  
  print(e.error_code)  
  print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main  
  
import (  
  "fmt"  
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"  
  dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"  
  "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"  
  region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"  
)  
  
func main() {  
  // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
  // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
  // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
  // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
  // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
  ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")  
  sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")  
  
  auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().  
    WithAk(ak).  
    WithSk(sk).  
    Build()  
  
  client := dns.NewDnsClient(  
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().  
      WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).  
      WithCredential(auth).  
      Build())  
  
  request := &model.ShowRecordSetRequest{  
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"  
    request.RecordsetId = "{recordset_id}"  
  }  
  response, err := client.ShowRecordSet(request)  
  if err == nil {  
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)  
  } else {  
    fmt.Println(err)  
  }  
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying a record set

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.4.4 Querying Record Sets

Function

This API is used to query record sets.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/recordsets

Table 4-153 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_type	No	String	Zone type of the record set to be queried. The value can be public or private . <ul style="list-style-type: none">• public (default): Record sets of public zones are queried.• private: Record sets of private zones are queried. If the value is left blank, record sets of public zones are queried by default. Fuzzy search will work.
marker	No	String	Start resource ID of pagination query. If the parameter is left blank, only resources on the first page are queried. This parameter is left blank by default.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
search_mode	No	String	Search mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • like: fuzzy search • equal: exact search
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 . The default value is 500 .
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker .
tags	No	String	Resource tag. The format is as follows: key1,value1 key2,value2. Multiple tags are separated by vertical bar (). The key and value of each tag are separated by comma (,).
status	No	String	Status of the record sets to be queried. The value can be ACTIVE , ERROR , DISABLE , FREEZE , PENDING_CREATE , PENDING_UPDATE , or PENDING_DELETE .
type	No	String	Record set type. - Public zones: The value can be A , AAAA , MX , CNAME , TXT , NS , SRV , or CAA . - Private zones: The value can be A , AAAA , MX , CNAME , TXT , or SRV .
name	No	String	Name of the record set to be queried. A fuzzy search will be used by default. It is left blank by default.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
id	No	String	ID of the record set to be queried.
records	No	String	Records included in the values of record sets to be queried. Fuzzy search will work. It is left blank by default.
sort_key	No	String	Sorting field of the record sets in the list. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name: domain name • type: record set type This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the record sets are not sorted.
sort_dir	No	String	Sorting order of the record sets in the list. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • desc: descending order • asc: ascending order This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the record sets are not sorted.

Request Parameters

Table 4-154 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-155 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
recordsets	Array of ListRecordSetsWithTags objects	Record set list
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-156 ListRecordSetsWithTags

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
create_at	String	Time when the record set was created
update_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Parameter	Type	Description
tags	Array of tag objects	Resource tag

Table 4-157 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-158 tag

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Table 4-159 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying the record sets

```
{
  "links" : {
```

```

"self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/recordsets",
"next" : "https://Endpoint/v2/recordsets?id=&limit=10&marker=2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a"
},
"recordsets" : [ {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "type" : "SOA",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "ns1.hotrot.de. xx.example.com. (1 7200 900 1209600 300)" ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "create_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
  "update_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.827",
  "default" : true,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
  "name" : "example.com.",
  "type" : "NS",
  "ttl" : 172800,
  "records" : [ "ns2.hotrot.de.", "ns1.hotrot.de." ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "create_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
  "update_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.827",
  "default" : true,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996ca0002",
  "name" : "example.org.",
  "type" : "SOA",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "ns1.hotrot.de. xx.example.org. (1 7200 900 1209600 300)" ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722996ca0002"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001",
  "zone_name" : "example.org.",
  "create_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:17.996",
  "update_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",
  "default" : true,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996ca0004",
  "name" : "example.org.",
  "type" : "NS",
  "ttl" : 172800,
  "records" : [ "ns2.hotrot.de.", "ns1.hotrot.de." ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722996ca0004"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001",
  "zone_name" : "example.org.",
  "create_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:17.996",
  "update_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",

```

```
"default" : true,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "create_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
  "update_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",
  "default" : false,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}],
"metadata" : {
  "total_count" : 5
}
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ListRecordSetsSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ListRecordSetsRequest request = new ListRecordSetsRequest();
        try {
            ListRecordSetsResponse response = client.listRecordSets(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
```

```
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ListRecordSetsRequest()
        response = client.list_record_sets(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
```

```

auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
    WithAk(ak).
    WithSk(sk).
    Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.ListRecordSetsRequest{}
response, err := client.ListRecordSets(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying the record sets

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.4.5 Deleting a Record Set

Function

This API is used to delete a record set. To delete a record set that is used for intelligent resolution, you need to use the API in the multi-line record set management.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}

Table 4-160 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone to which the record set belongs
recordset_id	Yes	String	Record set ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-161 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-162 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
create_at	String	Time when the record set was created
update_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status

Parameter	Type	Description
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Table 4-163 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for deleting a record set.

```
{
  "id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name": "www.example.com.",
  "description": "This is an example record set.",
  "type": "A",
  "ttl": 300,
  "status": "PENDING_DELETE",
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "zone_id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name": "example.com.",
  "create_at": "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
  "update_at": "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",
  "default": false,
  "project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class DeleteRecordSetSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        DeleteRecordSetRequest request = new DeleteRecordSetRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        request.withRecordsetId("{recordset_id}");
        try {
            DeleteRecordSetResponse response = client.deleteRecordSet(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
```

```
ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = DeleteRecordSetRequest()
    request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
    request.recordset_id = "{recordset_id}"
    response = client.delete_record_set(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.DeleteRecordSetRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    request.RecordsetId = "{recordset_id}"
    response, err := client.DeleteRecordSet(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for deleting a record set.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.4.6 Modifying a Record Set

Function

This API is used to modify a record set.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}

Table 4-164 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID
recordset_id	Yes	String	ID of the record set to be modified

Request Parameters

Table 4-165 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-166 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	No	String	Fully qualified domain name (FQDN) suffixed with a zone name, which is a complete host name ended with a period
description	No	String	(Optional) Domain name description
type	No	String	Record set type
ttl	No	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	No	Array of strings	Value of the record set. The value rules vary depending on the record set type.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-167 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description

Parameter	Type	Description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA. Private zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, or SRV.
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
create_at	String	Time when the record set was created. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS
update_at	String	Time when the record set was updated. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Table 4-168 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Example Requests

Modifying a record set, with the type set to A, TTL to 3600 seconds and value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2

```
PUT https://{endpoint}/v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}

{
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 3600,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for modifying a record set

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 3600,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_UPDATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "create_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
  "update_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",
  "default" : false,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Modifying a record set, with the type set to A, TTL to 3600 seconds and value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class UpdateRecordSetSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
```

this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment

```
String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
    .withAk(ak)
    .withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();
UpdateRecordSetRequest request = new UpdateRecordSetRequest();
request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
request.withRecordsetId("{recordset_id}");
UpdateRecordSetReq body = new UpdateRecordSetReq();
List<String> listbodyRecords = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyRecords.add("192.168.10.1");
listbodyRecords.add("192.168.10.2");
body.withRecords(listbodyRecords);
body.withTtl(3600);
body.withType("A");
body.withDescription("This is an example record set.");
body.withName("www.example.com.");
request.withBody(body);
try {
    UpdateRecordSetResponse response = client.updateRecordSet(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Modifying a record set, with the type set to A, TTL to 3600 seconds and value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
```

```
.build()

try:
    request = UpdateRecordSetRequest()
    request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
    request.recordset_id = "{recordset_id}"
    listRecordsbody = [
        "192.168.10.1",
        "192.168.10.2"
    ]
    request.body = UpdateRecordSetReq(
        records=listRecordsbody,
        ttl=3600,
        type="A",
        description="This is an example record set.",
        name="www.example.com."
    )
    response = client.update_record_set(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Modifying a record set, with the type set to A, TTL to 3600 seconds and value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.UpdateRecordSetRequest{
        request.Zoneld = "{zone_id}"
        request.RecordsetId = "{recordset_id}"
        var listRecordsbody = []string{
            "192.168.10.1",
            "192.168.10.2",
        }
    }
    ttlUpdateRecordSetReq:= int32(3600)
    typeUpdateRecordSetReq:= "A"
```



```
descriptionUpdateRecordSetReq:= "This is an example record set."  
nameUpdateRecordSetReq:= "www.example.com."  
request.Body = &model.UpdateRecordSetReq{  
    Records: &listRecordsbody,  
    Ttl: &ttlUpdateRecordSetReq,  
    Type: &typeUpdateRecordSetReq,  
    Description: &descriptionUpdateRecordSetReq,  
    Name: &nameUpdateRecordSetReq,  
}  
response, err := client.UpdateRecordSet(request)  
if err == nil {  
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)  
} else {  
    fmt.Println(err)  
}  
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for modifying a record set

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5 Multi-line Record Set Management

4.5.1 Creating a Record Set

Function

This API is used to create a record set. This API applies only to public zones.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

Table 4-169 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-170 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-171 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	Fully qualified domain name (FQDN) suffixed with a zone name, which is a complete host name ended with a period
description	No	String	(Optional) Domain name description
type	Yes	String	Record set type
status	No	String	Record set status. The value can be ENABLE or DISABLE , and the default value is ENABLE . ENABLE means that the record set is enabled. DISABLE means that the record set is disabled.
ttl	No	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	No	Array of strings	Value of the record set. The value rules vary depending on the record set type.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
line	No	String	Resolution line ID
tags	No	Array of tag objects	Resource Tag
weight	No	Integer	Weight of the record set
alias_target	No	alias_target object	Domain name alias

Table 4-172 tag

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	No	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Table 4-173 alias_target

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
resource_type	No	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloudsite: CloudSite • waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	No	String	Domain name of the target service

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-174 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type. The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA.
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias

Table 4-175 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource

Parameter	Type	Description
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-176 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● cloudsite: CloudSite ● waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Example Requests

Creating an A record set, with the TTL set to 3600s, line type to default_view, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 1

POST https://{endpoint}/v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

```
{
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 3600,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ],
  "line" : "default_view",
  "weight" : 1,
  "tags" : [ {
    "key" : "key1",
    "value" : "value1"
  } ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for creating a record set.

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
}
```

```
"zone_name" : "example.com.",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
"updated_at" : null,
"default" : false,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line" : "default_view",
"weight" : 1,
"health_check_id" : null
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Creating an A record set, with the TTL set to 3600s, line type to default_view, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 1

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class CreateRecordSetWithLineSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        CreateRecordSetWithLineRequest request = new CreateRecordSetWithLineRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        CreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody body = new CreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody();
        List<Tag> listbodyTags = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyTags.add(
            new Tag()
                .withKey("key1")
                .withValue("value1")
        );
        List<String> listbodyRecords = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyRecords.add("192.168.10.1");
        listbodyRecords.add("192.168.10.2");
        body.withWeight(1);
        body.withTags(listbodyTags);
        body.withLine("default_view");
    }
}
```

```
body.withRecords(listbodyRecords);
body.withTtl(3600);
body.withType("A");
body.withDescription("This is an example record set.");
body.withName("www.example.com.");
request.withBody(body);
try {
    CreateRecordSetWithLineResponse response = client.createRecordSetWithLine(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Creating an A record set, with the TTL set to 3600s, line type to default_view, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 1

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = CreateRecordSetWithLineRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        listTagsbody = [
            Tag(
                key="key1",
                value="value1"
            )
        ]
        listRecordsbody = [
            "192.168.10.1",
            "192.168.10.2"
        ]
        request.body = CreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody(
            weight=1,
            tags=listTagsbody,
            line="default_view",
```

```
records=listRecordsbody,  
ttl=3600,  
type="A",  
description="This is an example record set.",  
name="www.example.com."  
)  
response = client.create_record_set_with_line(request)  
print(response)  
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:  
    print(e.status_code)  
    print(e.request_id)  
    print(e.error_code)  
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Creating an A record set, with the TTL set to 3600s, line type to default_view, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 1

```
package main  
  
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"  
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"  
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")  
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")  
  
    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().  
        WithAk(ak).  
        WithSk(sk).  
        Build()  
  
    client := dns.NewDnsClient(  
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().  
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).  
            WithCredential(auth).  
            Build())  
  
    request := &model.CreateRecordSetWithLineRequest{}  
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"  
    valueTags := "value1"  
    var listTagsbody = []model.Tag{  
        {  
            Key: "key1",  
            Value: &valueTags,  
        },  
    }  
    var listRecordsbody = []string{  
        "192.168.10.1",  
        "192.168.10.2",  
    }  
    weightCreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody := int32(1)  
    lineCreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody := "default_view"  
    ttlCreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody := int32(3600)  
    descriptionCreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody := "This is an example record set."  
    request.Body = &model.CreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody{  
        Weight: &weightCreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody,  
        Tags: &listTagsbody,  
    }  
}
```



```

Line: &lineCreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody,
Records: &listRecordsbody,
Ttl: &ttlCreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody,
Type: "A",
Description: &descriptionCreateRecordSetWithLineRequestBody,
Name: "www.example.com.",
}
response, err := client.CreateRecordSetWithLine(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for creating a record set.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.2 Batch Deleting Record Sets in a Zone

Function

This API is used to batch delete record sets in a zone. If the record sets to be deleted do not exist, the record sets are considered deleted by default. The response contains only record sets that are actually deleted.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

Table 4-177 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-178 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-179 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
recordset_ids	Yes	Array of strings	List of record set IDs You can specify a maximum of 100 IDs.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-180 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
recordsets	Array of QueryRecordSetWithLineResp objects	Record set list
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-181 QueryRecordSetWithLineResp

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description

Parameter	Type	Description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias
bundle	String	Specification, which is the default specification. This field is reserved.

Table 4-182 [pageLink](#)

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-183 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloudsite: CloudSite • waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Table 4-184 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Example Requests

Deleting record sets added to a zone in batches

```
DELETE https://{endpoint}/v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets
{
  "recordset_ids" : [ "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a", "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c" ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for batch deleting record sets in a zone.

```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets"
  },
  "recordsets" : [ {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "type" : "A",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "records" : [ "1.1.1.1" ],
    "status" : "PENDING_DELETE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a"
    }
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
  "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:06.439",
  "default" : false,
}
```

```
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line" : "default_view",
"weight" : null,
"set_id" : null
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
  "name" : "1.example.com.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 172800,
  "records" : [ "2.2.2." ],
  "status" : "PENDING_DELETE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
  "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:06.439",
  "default" : false,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "line" : "default_view",
  "weight" : null,
  "set_id" : null
}],
"metadata" : {
  "total_count" : 2
}
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Deleting record sets added to a zone in batches

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);
```

```
DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();
BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineRequest request = new BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineRequest();
request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineRequestBody body = new BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineRequestBody();
List<String> listbodyRecordsetIds = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyRecordsetIds.add("2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a");
listbodyRecordsetIds.add("2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c");
body.withRecordsetIds(listbodyRecordsetIds);
request.withBody(body);
try {
    BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineResponse response = client.batchDeleteRecordSetWithLine(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Deleting record sets added to a zone in batches

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        listRecordsetIdsbody = [
            "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
            "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c"
        ]
        request.body = BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineRequestBody(
            recordset_ids=listRecordsetIdsbody
        )
        response = client.batch_delete_record_set_with_line(request)
        print(response)
```

```
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Deleting record sets added to a zone in batches

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    var listRecordsetIdsbody = []string{
        "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
        "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
    }
    request.Body = &model.BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLineRequestBody{
        RecordsetIds: listRecordsetIdsbody,
    }
    response, err := client.BatchDeleteRecordSetWithLine(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for batch deleting record sets in a zone.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.3 Batch Modifying Record Sets

Function

This API is used to batch modify record sets. This operation is atomic. It either modifies all record sets or does not modify any record set. Only public zones are supported.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

Table 4-185 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-186 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-187 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
recordsets	Yes	Array of BatchUpdateRecordSet objects	Record set list.

Table 4-188 BatchUpdateRecordSet

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
id	Yes	String	Record set ID
description	No	String	Record set description
ttl	No	Integer	Caching duration of the record set, in seconds. The value ranges from 300 to 2147483647 . The default value is 300 .
weight	No	Integer	Weight of the record set. The default value is null . If weight is set to null , no weight is set for the record set. If weight is set to 0 , the record set is a secondary one. If weight is larger than 0, the record set is a primary one. The value ranges from 0 to 100 .For record sets with the same domain name, type, and line, the rules are as follows: Set weights for all record sets or do not set any weight. If no weight is set, only one record set can be created. When a weight is set, a maximum of 20 record sets can be created.
records	Yes	Array of strings	Value of the record set. The value rules vary depending on the record set type.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-189 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
recordsets	Array of QueryRecordSetWithLineResp objects	Record set list
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-190 QueryRecordSetWithLineResp

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Parameter	Type	Description
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias
bundle	String	Specification, which is the default specification. This field is reserved.

Table 4-191 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-192 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloudsite: CloudSite • waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Table 4-193 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Example Requests

Modifying record sets in batches, with the TTL of the record set (ID: 2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a) set to 3600s, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 10, and the TTL of another record set (ID:

2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c) to 300s, value to fe80:0:0:0:202:b3ff:fe1e:8329 and ff03:0db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:0370. 7334, and weight to 5

PUT https://{endpoint}/v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

```
{
  "recordsets": [ {
    "id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
    "description": "This is an type A record set.",
    "ttl": 3600,
    "weight": 10,
    "records": [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ]
  }, {
    "id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
    "description": "This is an type AAAA record set.",
    "ttl": 300,
    "weight": 5,
    "records": [ "fe80:0:0:0:202:b3ff:fe1e:8329", "ff03:0db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:0370:7334" ]
  } ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for batch modifying record sets.

```
{
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/batch/lines"
  },
  "recordsets": [ {
    "id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
    "name": "www.example.com.",
    "description": "This is an example record set.",
    "type": "A",
    "ttl": 300,
    "records": [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
    "status": "PENDING_CREATE",
    "links": {
      "self": "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
    },
    "zone_id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "zone_name": "example.com.",
    "created_at": "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
    "updated_at": null,
    "health_check_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c8e86353b664ae0e89f",
    "default": false,
    "project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
    "line": "default_view",
    "weight": 0
  }, {
    "id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30008",
    "name": "www.example.com.",
    "description": "This is an example record set.",
    "type": "A",
    "ttl": 300,
    "records": [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
    "status": "PENDING_CREATE",
    "links": {
      "self": "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30008"
    },
    "zone_id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "zone_name": "example.com.",
    "created_at": "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",

```

```
"updated_at" : null,  
"health_check_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c8e86353b664ae0e89c",  
"default" : false,  
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",  
"line" : "Abroad",  
"weight" : 0  
}],  
"metadata" : {  
  "total_count" : 2  
}  
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Modifying record sets in batches, with the TTL of the record set (ID: 2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a) set to 3600s, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 10, and the TTL of another record set (ID: 2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c) to 300s, value to fe80:0:0:0:202:b3ff:fe1e:8329 and ff03:0db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:0370. 7334, and weight to 5

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;  
  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;  
  
import java.util.List;  
import java.util.ArrayList;  
  
public class BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineSolution {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great  
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or  
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running  
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");  
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");  
  
        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()  
            .withAk(ak)  
            .withSk(sk);  
  
        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()  
            .withCredential(auth)  
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))  
            .build();  
        BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineRequest request = new BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineRequest();  
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");  
        BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineReq body = new BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineReq();  
        List<String> listRecordsetsRecords = new ArrayList<>();  
        listRecordsetsRecords.add("fe80:0:0:0:202:b3ff:fe1e:8329");  
        listRecordsetsRecords.add("ff03:0db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:0370:7334");  
        List<String> listRecordsetsRecords1 = new ArrayList<>();  
        listRecordsetsRecords1.add("192.168.10.1");
```

```
listRecordsetsRecords1.add("192.168.10.2");
List<BatchUpdateRecordSet> listbodyRecordsets = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyRecordsets.add(
    new BatchUpdateRecordSet()
        .withId("2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a")
        .withDescription("This is an type A record set.")
        .withTtl(3600)
        .withWeight(10)
        .withRecords(listRecordsetsRecords1)
);
listbodyRecordsets.add(
    new BatchUpdateRecordSet()
        .withId("2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c")
        .withDescription("This is an type AAAA record set.")
        .withTtl(300)
        .withWeight(5)
        .withRecords(listRecordsetsRecords)
);
body.withRecordsets(listbodyRecordsets);
request.withBody(body);
try {
    BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineResponse response = client.batchUpdateRecordSetWithLine(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Modifying record sets in batches, with the TTL of the record set (ID: 2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a) set to 3600s, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 10, and the TTL of another record set (ID: 2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c) to 300s, value to fe80:0:0:0:202:b3ff:fe1e:8329 and ff03:0db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:0370. 7334, and weight to 5

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
```

```
.with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
.build()

try:
    request = BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineRequest()
    request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
    listRecordsRecordsets = [
        "fe80:0:0:0:202:b3ff:fe1e:8329",
        "ff03:0db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:0370:7334"
    ]
    listRecordsRecordsets1 = [
        "192.168.10.1",
        "192.168.10.2"
    ]
    listRecordsetsbody = [
        BatchUpdateRecordSet(
            id="2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
            description="This is an type A record set.",
            ttl=3600,
            weight=10,
            records=listRecordsRecordsets1
        ),
        BatchUpdateRecordSet(
            id="2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
            description="This is an type AAAA record set.",
            ttl=300,
            weight=5,
            records=listRecordsRecordsets
        )
    ]
    request.body = BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineReq(
        recordsets=listRecordsetsbody
    )
    response = client.batch_update_record_set_with_line(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Modifying record sets in batches, with the TTL of the record set (ID: 2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a) set to 3600s, value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 10, and the TTL of another record set (ID: 2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c) to 300s, value to fe80:0:0:0:202:b3ff:fe1e:8329 and ff03:0db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:0370. 7334, and weight to 5

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
```

```
sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
    WithAk(ak).
    WithSk(sk).
    Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineRequest{}
request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
var listRecordsRecordsets = []string{
    "fe80:0:0:0:202:b3ff:fe1e:8329",
    "ff03:0db8:85a3:0:0:8a2e:0370:7334",
}
var listRecordsRecordsets1 = []string{
    "192.168.10.1",
    "192.168.10.2",
}
descriptionRecordsets:= "This is an type A record set."
ttlRecordsets:= int32(3600)
weightRecordsets:= int32(10)
descriptionRecordsets1:= "This is an type AAAA record set."
ttlRecordsets1:= int32(300)
weightRecordsets1:= int32(5)
var listRecordsetsbody = []model.BatchUpdateRecordSet{
    {
        Id: "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
        Description: &descriptionRecordsets,
        Ttl: &ttlRecordsets,
        Weight: &weightRecordsets,
        Records: listRecordsRecordsets1,
    },
    {
        Id: "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
        Description: &descriptionRecordsets1,
        Ttl: &ttlRecordsets1,
        Weight: &weightRecordsets1,
        Records: listRecordsRecordsets,
    },
}
request.Body = &model.BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLineReq{
    Recordsets: listRecordsetsbody,
}
response, err := client.BatchUpdateRecordSetWithLine(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for batch modifying record sets.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.4 Querying a Record Set

Function

This API is used to query a record set. This API applies only to public zones.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}

Table 4-194 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID
recordset_id	Yes	String	ID of the record set to be queried

Request Parameters

Table 4-195 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-196 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias
bundle	String	Specification, which is the default specification. This field is reserved.

Table 4-197 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-198 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloudsite: CloudSite • waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying a record set

```
{
  "id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name": "www.example.com.",
  "description": "This is an example record set.",
  "type": "A",
  "ttl": 300,
  "records": [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
  "status": "ACTIVE",
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "alias_target": null,
  "zone_id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name": "example.com.",
  "created_at": "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
  "updated_at": "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",
  "default": false,
  "project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "line": "default_view",
  "weight": 1,
  "health_check_id": null,
  "bundle": "free"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowRecordSetWithLineSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ShowRecordSetWithLineRequest request = new ShowRecordSetWithLineRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        request.withRecordsetId("{recordset_id}");
        try {
            ShowRecordSetWithLineResponse response = client.showRecordSetWithLine(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
# The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
# In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = ShowRecordSetWithLineRequest()
    request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
    request.recordset_id = "{recordset_id}"
    response = client.show_record_set_with_line(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowRecordSetWithLineRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    request.RecordsetId = "{recordset_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowRecordSetWithLine(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying a record set

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.5 Querying Record Sets

Function

This API is used to query record sets.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2.1/recordsets

Table 4-199 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_type	No	String	Zone type of the record set to be queried. The value is public (default). Fuzzy search will work.
marker	No	String	Start resource ID of pagination query. If the parameter is left blank, only resources on the first page are queried. It is left blank by default.
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 . The default value is 500 .

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker .
zone_id	No	String	Zone ID.
line_id	No	String	Resolution line ID
tags	No	String	Resource tag. The format is as follows: key1,value1 key2,value2. Multiple tags are separated by vertical bar (). The key and value of each tag are separated by comma (,).
status	No	String	Status of the record sets to be queried. The value can be ACTIVE, ERROR, DISABLE, FREEZE, PENDING_CREATE, PENDING_UPDATE, or PENDING_DELETE .
type	No	String	Record set type. The type can be A, CNAME, MX, AAAA, TXT, SRV, NS, or CAA.
name	No	String	Name of the record set to be queried. A fuzzy search will be used by default. It is left blank by default.
id	No	String	ID of the record set to be queried.
records	No	String	Records included in the values of record sets to be queried. Fuzzy search will work. It is left blank by default.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
sort_key	No	String	Sorting field of the record sets in the list. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name: domain name • type: record set type This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the record sets are not sorted.
sort_dir	No	String	Sorting order of the record sets in the list. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • desc: descending order • asc: ascending order This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the record sets are not sorted.
health_check_id	No	String	Health check ID. Fuzzy search will work. It is left blank by default.
search_mode	No	String	Search mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • like: fuzzy search • equal: exact search

Request Parameters

Table 4-200 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-201 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
recordsets	Array of QueryRecordSetWithLineAndTagsResp objects	Record set list
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-202 QueryRecordSetWithLineAndTagsResp

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Parameter	Type	Description
tags	Array of tag objects	Resource tag
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias

Table 4-203 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-204 tag

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Table 4-205 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloudsite: CloudSite • waf: Web Application Firewall

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Table 4-206 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Record set list

```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/recordsets",
    "next" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/recordsets?id=&limit=10&marker=2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a"
  },
  "recordsets" : [ {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "type" : "SOA",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "records" : [ "ns1.hotrot.de. xx.example.com. (1 7200 900 1209600 300)" ],
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a"
    },
    "alias_target" : null,
    "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "zone_name" : "example.com.",
    "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
    "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:06.439",
    "default" : true,
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
    "line" : "default_view",
    "weight" : 1,
    "health_check_id" : null
  }, {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "type" : "NS",
    "ttl" : 172800,
    "records" : [ "ns2.hotrot.de.", "ns1.hotrot.de." ],
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c"
    }
  }
]
```

```

    },
    "alias_target" : null,
    "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "zone_name" : "example.com.",
    "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
    "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:06.439",
    "default" : true,
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
    "line" : "default_view",
    "weight" : 1,
    "health_check_id" : null
  }, {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996ca0002",
    "name" : "example.org.",
    "type" : "SOA",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "records" : [ "ns1.hotrot.de. xx.example.org. (1 7200 900 1209600 300)" ],
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722996ca0002"
    }
  },
  "alias_target" : null,
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001",
  "zone_name" : "example.org.",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:17.996",
  "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:06.439",
  "default" : true,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "line" : "xxx",
  "weight" : 1,
  "health_check_id" : null
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996ca0004",
  "name" : "example.org.",
  "type" : "NS",
  "ttl" : 172800,
  "records" : [ "ns2.hotrot.de.", "ns1.hotrot.de." ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722996ca0004"
  }
},
"alias_target" : null,
"zone_id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001",
"zone_name" : "example.org.",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:17.996",
"updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:06.439",
"default" : false,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line" : "xxx",
"weight" : 1,
"health_check_id" : null
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "abc.bcd.com." ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  }
},
"alias_target" : {
  "resource_type" : "cloudsite",
  "resource_domain_name" : "2018122216193840mjysxoqn.cname.yujianzhan.cn."
},

```

```
"zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name" : "example.com.",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
"updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:06.439",
"default" : false,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line" : "default_view",
"weight" : 1,
"health_check_id" : null
}],
"metadata" : {
  "total_count" : 5
}
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ListRecordSetsWithLineSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ListRecordSetsWithLineRequest request = new ListRecordSetsWithLineRequest();
        try {
            ListRecordSetsWithLineResponse response = client.listRecordSetsWithLine(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8  
  
import os  
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials  
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion  
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions  
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]  
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]  
  
    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)  
  
    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \  
        .with_credentials(credentials) \  
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \  
        .build()  
  
    try:  
        request = ListRecordSetsWithLineRequest()  
        response = client.list_record_sets_with_line(request)  
        print(response)  
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:  
        print(e.status_code)  
        print(e.request_id)  
        print(e.error_code)  
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main  
  
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"  
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"  
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")  
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")  
  
    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().  
        WithAk(ak).  
        WithSk(sk).  
        Build()  
  
    client := dns.NewDnsClient(  
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().  
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).  
            WithCredential(auth).
```

```

Build()
    request := &model.ListRecordSetsWithLineRequest{}
    response, err := client.ListRecordSetsWithLine(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Record set list

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.6 Batch Creating Record Sets for Lines

Function

This API is used to batch create record sets for lines. This is an atomic operation. If a parameter fails to pass the verification, the creation fails. Only public zones are supported.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/batch/lines

Table 4-207 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-208 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-209 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	FQDN suffixed with a zone name, which is a complete host name ended with a period
description	No	String	(Optional) Domain name description. A maximum of 255 characters are allowed.
type	Yes	String	Record set type. The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA.
lines	Yes	Array of batchCreateRecordSetWithLine objects	Resolution line. You can create a maximum of 50 record sets.

Table 4-210 batchCreateRecordSetWithLine

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
line	Yes	String	Resolution line ID
ttd	No	Integer	Caching duration of the record set, in seconds. The value ranges from 300 to 2147483647 . The default value is 300 .

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
weight	No	Integer	Weight of the record set. The default value is 1 . If weight is set to null , no weight is set for the record set. If weight is set to 0 , the record set is a secondary one. If weight is larger than 0, the record set is a primary one. The value ranges from 0 to 100 .For record sets with the same domain name, type, and line, the rules are as follows: Set weights for all record sets or do not set any weight. If no weight is set, only one record set can be created. When a weight is set, a maximum of 20 record sets can be created.
records	Yes	Array of strings	Value of the record set. The value rules vary depending on the record set type.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-211 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
recordsets	Array of QueryRecordSet WithLineResp objects	Record set list
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-212 QueryRecordSetWithLineResp

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias
bundle	String	Specification, which is the default specification. This field is reserved.

Table 4-213 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource

Parameter	Type	Description
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-214 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloudsite: CloudSite • waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Table 4-215 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Example Requests

Creating an A record set for multiple lines, with the line type set to default_view, record set value to 3.3.3.3, TTL to 300s, and weight to 1

```
POST https://{endpoint}/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/batch/lines
```

```
{
  "name": "www.example.com.",
  "description": "This is an example record set.",
  "type": "A",
  "lines": [ {
    "line": "default_view",
    "records": [ "3.3.3.3" ],
    "ttl": 300,
    "weight": 1
  } ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for batch creating record sets with lines.

```
{
  "links": {
```

```
"self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/batch/lines"
},
"recordsets" : [ {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
  "updated_at" : null,
  "health_check_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c8e86353b664ae0e89f",
  "default" : false,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "line" : "default_view",
  "weight" : 0
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30008",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30008"
  },
  "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name" : "example.com.",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
  "updated_at" : null,
  "health_check_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c8e86353b664ae0e89c",
  "default" : false,
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "line" : "Abroad",
  "weight" : 0
}],
"metadata" : {
  "total_count" : 2
}
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Creating an A record set for multiple lines, with the line type set to default_view, record set value to 3.3.3.3, TTL to 300s, and weight to 1

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class CreateRecordSetWithBatchLinesSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        CreateRecordSetWithBatchLinesRequest request = new CreateRecordSetWithBatchLinesRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        CreateRecordSetWithBatchLinesReq body = new CreateRecordSetWithBatchLinesReq();
        List<String> listLinesRecords = new ArrayList<>();
        listLinesRecords.add("3.3.3.3");
        List<BatchCreateRecordSetWithLine> listbodyLines = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyLines.add(
            new BatchCreateRecordSetWithLine()
                .withLine("default_view")
                .withTtl(300)
                .withWeight(1)
                .withRecords(listLinesRecords)
        );
        body.withLines(listbodyLines);
        body.withType("A");
        body.withDescription("This is an example record set.");
        body.withName("www.example.com.");
        request.withBody(body);
        try {
            CreateRecordSetWithBatchLinesResponse response = client.createRecordSetWithBatchLines(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

Creating an A record set for multiple lines, with the line type set to default_view, record set value to 3.3.3.3, TTL to 300s, and weight to 1

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
```

```
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = CreateRecordSetWithBatchLinesRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        listRecordsLines = [
            "3.3.3.3"
        ]
        listLinesbody = [
            BatchCreateRecordSetWithLine(
                line="default_view",
                ttl=300,
                weight=1,
                records=listRecordsLines
            )
        ]
        request.body = CreateRSetBatchLinesReq(
            lines=listLinesbody,
            type="A",
            description="This is an example record set.",
            name="www.example.com."
        )
        response = client.create_record_set_with_batch_lines(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Creating an A record set for multiple lines, with the line type set to default_view, record set value to 3.3.3.3, TTL to 300s, and weight to 1

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
```

```

ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
    WithAk(ak).
    WithSk(sk).
    Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.CreateRecordSetWithBatchLinesRequest{}
request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
var listRecordsLines = []string{
    "3.3.3.3",
}
ttlLines:= int32(300)
weightLines:= int32(1)
var listLinesbody = []model.BatchCreateRecordSetWithLine{
    {
        Line: "default_view",
        Ttl: &ttlLines,
        Weight: &weightLines,
        Records: listRecordsLines,
    },
}
descriptionCreateRSetBatchLinesReq:= "This is an example record set."
request.Body = &model.CreateRSetBatchLinesReq{
    Lines: listLinesbody,
    Type: "A",
    Description: &descriptionCreateRSetBatchLinesReq,
    Name: "www.example.com.",
}
response, err := client.CreateRecordSetWithBatchLines(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for batch creating record sets with lines.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.7 Querying Record Sets in a Zone

Function

This API is used to query record sets in a zone.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets

Table 4-216 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID

Table 4-217 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
marker	No	String	Start resource ID of pagination query. If the parameter is left blank, only resources on the first page are queried. This parameter is left blank by default.
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 . The default value is 500 .
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker .
line_id	No	String	Resolution Line ID

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
tags	No	String	Resource tag. The format is as follows: key1,value1 key2,value2. Multiple tags are separated by vertical bar (). The key and value of each tag are separated by comma (,).
status	No	String	Status of the record sets to be queried. The value can be ACTIVE , ERROR , DISABLE , FREEZE , PENDING_CREATE , PENDING_UPDATE , or PENDING_DELETE .
type	No	String	Record set type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA. Private zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, or SRV.
name	No	String	Name of the record set to be queried. A fuzzy search will be used by default. It is left blank by default.
id	No	String	ID of the record set to be queried.
sort_key	No	String	Sorting field of the record sets in the list. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name: domain name type: record set type This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the record sets are not sorted.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
sort_dir	No	String	Sorting order of the record sets in the list. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • desc: descending order • asc: ascending order This parameter is left blank by default, indicating that the record sets are not sorted.
search_mode	No	String	Search mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • like: fuzzy search • equal: exact search

Request Parameters

Table 4-218 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-219 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
recordsets	Array of ShowRecordSetByZoneResp objects	Record set list
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-220 ShowRecordSetByZoneResp

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type. The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA.
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created.
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated.
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias

Table 4-221 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource

Parameter	Type	Description
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-222 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloudsite: CloudSite • waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Table 4-223 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

This API is used to query record sets in a zone.

```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/recordsets?
limit=10&marker=&name=&status=&zone_id=2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "next" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/recordsets?
limit=10&marker=2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a&name=&status=&zone_id=2c9eb155587194ec0158
7224c9f90149"
  },
  "recordsets" : [ {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "type" : "SOA",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "records" : [ "ns1.hotrot.de. xx.example.com. (1 7200 900 1209600 300)" ],
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/
```

```
2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a"
},
"alias_target": null,
"zone_id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name": "example.com.",
"created_at": "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
"updated_at": "2016-11-17T11:56:06.439",
"default": true,
"project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line": "default_view",
"weight": 1,
"health_check_id": null
}, {
"id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
"name": "example.com.",
"type": "NS",
"ttl": 172800,
"records": [ "ns2.hotrot.de.", "ns1.hotrot.de." ],
"status": "ACTIVE",
"links": {
"self": "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/
2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c"
},
"alias_target": null,
"zone_id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name": "example.com.",
"created_at": "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
"updated_at": "2016-11-17T11:56:06.439",
"default": true,
"project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line": "default_view",
"weight": 1,
"health_check_id": null
}, {
"id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
"name": "www.example.com.",
"description": "This is an example record set.",
"type": "A",
"ttl": 300,
"records": [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],
"status": "PENDING_CREATE",
"links": {
"self": "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/
2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
},
"alias_target": null,
"zone_id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name": "example.com.",
"created_at": "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
"updated_at": "2016-11-17T12:56:06.439",
"default": false,
"project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line": "default_view",
"weight": 1,
"health_check_id": null
} ],
"metadata": {
"total_count": 3
}
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowRecordSetByZoneSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ShowRecordSetByZoneRequest request = new ShowRecordSetByZoneRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        try {
            ShowRecordSetByZoneResponse response = client.showRecordSetByZone(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
```

```
sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = ShowRecordSetByZoneRequest()
    request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
    response = client.show_record_set_by_zone(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowRecordSetByZoneRequest{}
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowRecordSetByZone(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	This API is used to query record sets in a zone.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.8 Deleting a Record Set

Function

This API is used to delete a record set.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}

Table 4-224 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	ID of the zone to which the record set belongs
recordset_id	Yes	String	Record set ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-225 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-226 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias

Table 4-227 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-228 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloudsite: CloudSite • waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for deleting a record set.

```
{
  "id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name": "www.example.com.",
  "description": "This is an example record set.",
  "type": "A",
  "ttl": 300,
  "status": "PENDING_DELETE",
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "alias_target": null,
  "zone_id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "zone_name": "example.com.",
  "created_at": "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
  "updated_at": "2016-11-17T12:56:06.439",
  "default": false,
  "project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "line": "default_view",
  "weight": 1,
  "health_check_id": null
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class DeleteRecordSetsSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        DeleteRecordSetsRequest request = new DeleteRecordSetsRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        request.withRecordsetId("{recordset_id}");
        try {
            DeleteRecordSetsResponse response = client.deleteRecordSets(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
# The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
# In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = DeleteRecordSetsRequest()
    request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
    request.recordset_id = "{recordset_id}"
    response = client.delete_record_sets(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.DeleteRecordSetsRequest{}
    request.Zoneld = "{zone_id}"
    request.RecordsetId = "{recordset_id}"
    response, err := client.DeleteRecordSets(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for deleting a record set.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.9 Modifying a Record Set

Function

This API is used to modify a record set.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}

Table 4-229 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_id	Yes	String	Zone ID
recordset_id	Yes	String	ID of the record set to be queried

Request Parameters

Table 4-230 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-231 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	Fully qualified domain name (FQDN) suffixed with a zone name, which is a complete host name ended with a period
description	No	String	(Optional) Domain name description. A maximum of 255 characters are allowed. If this parameter is left blank, the original value is retained. It is left blank by default.
type	Yes	String	Record set type. The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA.
ttl	No	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	No	Array of strings	Value of the record set. The value rules vary depending on the record set type.
weight	No	Integer	Weight of the record set. If weight is not specified, no weight is set for the record set. If weight is set to 0 , the record set is a secondary one. If weight is larger than 0, the record set is a primary one. The value ranges from 0 to 100 and is left blank by default.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-232 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, NS, SRV, or CAA. Private zones: The type can be A, AAAA, MX, CNAME, TXT, or SRV.
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
line	String	Resolution line ID
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID

Parameter	Type	Description
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias

Table 4-233 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-234 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● cloudsite: CloudSite ● waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Example Requests

Modifying a record set, with the type set to A, TTL to 3600 seconds, and value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 1

PUT https://{endpoint}/v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}

```
{
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
  "type" : "A",
  "ttl" : 3600,
  "records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ],
  "weight" : 1
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for modifying a record set.

```
{
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "This is an example record set.",
}
```



```
"type" : "A",
"ttl" : 3600,
"records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ],
"status" : "PENDING_UPDATE",
"links" : {
  "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
},
"zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name" : "example.com.",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",
"updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:06.439",
"default" : false,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line" : "default_view",
"weight" : 1,
"health_check_id" : null
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Modifying a record set, with the type set to A, TTL to 3600 seconds, and value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 1

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class UpdateRecordSetsSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        UpdateRecordSetsRequest request = new UpdateRecordSetsRequest();
        request.withZoneId("{zone_id}");
        request.withRecordsetId("{recordset_id}");
        UpdateRecordSetsReq body = new UpdateRecordSetsReq();
        List<String> listbodyRecords = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyRecords.add("192.168.10.1");
```

```
listbodyRecords.add("192.168.10.2");
body.withWeight(1);
body.withRecords(listbodyRecords);
body.withTtl(3600);
body.withType("A");
body.withDescription("This is an example record set.");
body.withName("www.example.com.");
request.withBody(body);
try {
    UpdateRecordSetsResponse response = client.updateRecordSets(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Modifying a record set, with the type set to A, TTL to 3600 seconds, and value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 1

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = UpdateRecordSetsRequest()
        request.zone_id = "{zone_id}"
        request.recordset_id = "{recordset_id}"
        listRecordsbody = [
            "192.168.10.1",
            "192.168.10.2"
        ]
        request.body = UpdateRecordSetsReq(
            weight=1,
            records=listRecordsbody,
            ttl=3600,
            type="A",
            description="This is an example record set.",
            name="www.example.com."
        )
```

```
)  
response = client.update_record_sets(request)  
print(response)  
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:  
print(e.status_code)  
print(e.request_id)  
print(e.error_code)  
print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Modifying a record set, with the type set to A, TTL to 3600 seconds, and value to 192.168.10.1 and 192.168.10.2, and weight to 1

```
package main  
  
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"  
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"  
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")  
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")  
  
    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().  
        WithAk(ak).  
        WithSk(sk).  
        Build()  
  
    client := dns.NewDnsClient(  
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().  
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).  
            WithCredential(auth).  
            Build())  
  
    request := &model.UpdateRecordSetsRequest{}  
    request.ZoneId = "{zone_id}"  
    request.RecordsetId = "{recordset_id}"  
    var listRecordsbody = []string{  
        "192.168.10.1",  
        "192.168.10.2",  
    }  
    weightUpdateRecordSetsReq:= int32(1)  
    ttlUpdateRecordSetsReq:= int32(3600)  
    descriptionUpdateRecordSetsReq:= "This is an example record set."  
    request.Body = &model.UpdateRecordSetsReq{  
        Weight: &weightUpdateRecordSetsReq,  
        Records: &listRecordsbody,  
        Ttl: &ttlUpdateRecordSetsReq,  
        Type: "A",  
        Description: &descriptionUpdateRecordSetsReq,  
        Name: "www.example.com.",  
    }  
    response, err := client.UpdateRecordSets(request)  
    if err == nil {  
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)  
    } else {  
        fmt.Println(err)  
    }  
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for modifying a record set.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.5.10 Setting Record Set Status

Function

This API is used to set record set status.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2.1/recordsets/{recordset_id}/statuses/set

Table 4-235 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
recordset_id	Yes	String	ID of the record set to be configured

Request Parameters

Table 4-236 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-237 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
status	Yes	String	Record set status. The value can be ENABLE and DISABLE . ENABLE : The record set is enabled. DISABLE : The record set is disabled.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-238 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
status	String	Resource status
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
line	String	Resolution line ID

Parameter	Type	Description
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias
bundle	String	Specification, which is the default specification. This field is reserved.

Table 4-239 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-240 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● cloudsite: CloudSite ● waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Example Requests

Disabling a record set

```
PUT https://{endpoint}/v2.1/recordsets/{recordset_id}/statuses/set
{
  "status": "DISABLE"
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for setting the status of a record set.

```
{
  "id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name": "www.example.com.",
}
```

```
"description" : "This is an example record set.",
"type" : "A",
"ttl" : 3600,
"records" : [ "192.168.10.1", "192.168.10.2" ],
"status" : "DISABLE",
"links" : {
  "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
},
"zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
"zone_name" : "example.com.",
"created_at" : "2017-11-09T11:13:17.827",
"updated_at" : "2017-11-10T12:03:18.827",
"default" : false,
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"line" : "default_view",
"weight" : 1,
"health_check_id" : null
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Disabling a record set

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class SetRecordSetsStatusSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        SetRecordSetsStatusRequest request = new SetRecordSetsStatusRequest();
        request.withRecordsetId("{recordset_id}");
        SetRecordSetsStatusReq body = new SetRecordSetsStatusReq();
        body.withStatus("DISABLE");
        request.withBody(body);
        try {
            SetRecordSetsStatusResponse response = client.setRecordSetsStatus(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        }
    }
}
```

```
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Disabling a record set

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = SetRecordSetsStatusRequest()
        request.recordset_id = "{recordset_id}"
        request.body = SetRecordSetsStatusReq(
            status="DISABLE"
        )
        response = client.set_record_sets_status(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Disabling a record set

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
```



```

)
func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.SetRecordSetsStatusRequest{}
    request.RecordsetId = "{recordset_id}"
    request.Body = &model.SetRecordSetsStatusReq{
        Status: "DISABLE",
    }
    response, err := client.SetRecordSetsStatus(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for setting the status of a record set.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.6 PTR Record Management

4.6.1 Creating a PTR Record for an EIP

Function

This API is to create a PTR record for an EIP.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PATCH /v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}

Table 4-241 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
region	Yes	String	Region of the tenant
floatingip_id	Yes	String	EIP ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-242 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-243 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
ptrdname	Yes	String	Domain name of the PTR record
description	No	String	PTR record description
ttd	No	Integer	PTR record caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect. The value ranges from 1 to 2147483647 .
enterprise_project_id	No	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the PTR record. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.
tags	No	Array of tag objects	Resource tag

Table 4-244 tag

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	No	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-245 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	PTR record ID, which is in {region}: {floatingip_id} format
ptrdname	String	Domain name of the PTR record
description	String	PTR record description
ttl	Integer	PTR record caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
address	String	EIP address.
status	String	Resource status
action	String	Requested operation on the resource. The value can be CREATE , UPDATE , DELETE , or NONE . NONE indicates that no operation will be performed.

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
enterprise_project_id	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the PTR record. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.

Table 4-246 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Example Requests

Creating a PTR record for an EIP and setting its TTL to 300 seconds

```
PATCH https://{endpoint}/v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}

{
  "ptrdname": "www.example.com",
  "description": "Description for this PTR record",
  "ttl": 300,
  "tags": [ {
    "key": "key1",
    "value": "value1"
  } ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for creating a PTR record for an EIP.

```
{
  "id": "region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334",
  "ptrdname": "www.example.com.",
  "description": "Description for this PTR record",
  "address": "10.154.52.138",
  "action": "CREATE",
  "ttl": 300,
  "status": "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2/reverse/floatingips/region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334"
  },
  "enterprise_project_id": 0
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Creating a PTR record for an EIP and setting its TTL to 300 seconds

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class CreateEipRecordSetSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        CreateEipRecordSetRequest request = new CreateEipRecordSetRequest();
        request.withRegion("{region}");
        request.withFloatingipId("{floatingip_id}");
        CreatePtrReq body = new CreatePtrReq();
        List<Tag> listbodyTags = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyTags.add(
            new Tag()
                .withKey("key1")
                .withValue("value1")
        );
        body.withTags(listbodyTags);
        body.withTtl(300);
        body.withDescription("Description for this PTR record");
        body.withPtrdname("www.example.com");
        request.withBody(body);
        try {
            CreateEipRecordSetResponse response = client.createEipRecordSet(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        }
    }
}
```

```
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
}
```

Python

Creating a PTR record for an EIP and setting its TTL to 300 seconds

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = CreateEipRecordSetRequest()
        request.region = "{region}"
        request.floatingip_id = "{floatingip_id}"
        listTagsbody = [
            Tag(
                key="key1",
                value="value1"
            )
        ]
        request.body = CreatePtrReq(
            tags=listTagsbody,
            ttl=300,
            description="Description for this PTR record",
            ptrdname="www.example.com"
        )
        response = client.create_eip_record_set(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Creating a PTR record for an EIP and setting its TTL to 300 seconds

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
```

```
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.CreateEipRecordSetRequest{}
    request.Region = "{region}"
    request.FloatingipId = "{floatingip_id}"
    valueTags := "value1"
    var listTagsbody = []model.Tag{
        {
            Key: "key1",
            Value: &valueTags,
        },
    }
    ttlCreatePtrReq := int32(300)
    descriptionCreatePtrReq := "Description for this PTR record"
    request.Body = &model.CreatePtrReq{
        Tags: &listTagsbody,
        Ttl: &ttlCreatePtrReq,
        Description: &descriptionCreatePtrReq,
        Ptrdname: "www.example.com",
    }
    response, err := client.CreateEipRecordSet(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for creating a PTR record for an EIP.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.6.2 Querying PTR Records for an EIP

Function

This API is used to query the PTR records for an EIP.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}

Table 4-247 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
region	Yes	String	Region
floatingip_id	Yes	String	EIP ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-248 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-249 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	PTR record ID, which is in {region}:{floatingip_id} format

Parameter	Type	Description
ptrdname	String	Domain name of the PTR record
description	String	PTR record description
ttl	Integer	PTR record caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
address	String	EIP address.
status	String	Resource status
action	String	Requested operation on the resource. The value can be CREATE , UPDATE , DELETE , or NONE . NONE indicates that no operation will be performed.
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
enterprise_project_id	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the PTR record. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.

Table 4-250 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying the PTR record for an EIP.

```
{
  "id": "region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334",
  "ptrdname": "www.example.com.",
  "description": "Description for this PTR record",
  "address": "10.154.52.138",
  "action": "CREATE",
  "ttl": 300,
  "status": "ACTIVE",
```

```
"links" : {  
  "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/reverse/floatingips/region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334"  
}  
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;  
  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;  
  
public class ShowPtrRecordSetSolution {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great  
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or  
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running  
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");  
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");  
  
        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()  
            .withAk(ak)  
            .withSk(sk);  
  
        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()  
            .withCredential(auth)  
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))  
            .build();  
        ShowPtrRecordSetRequest request = new ShowPtrRecordSetRequest();  
        request.withRegion("{region}");  
        request.withFloatingipId("{floatingip_id}");  
        try {  
            ShowPtrRecordSetResponse response = client.showPtrRecordSet(request);  
            System.out.println(response.toString());  
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
            System.out.println(e.getStatusCode());  
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());  
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());  
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8  
  
import os
```

```
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ShowPtrRecordSetRequest()
        request.region = "{region}"
        request.floatingip_id = "{floatingip_id}"
        response = client.show_ptr_record_set(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowPtrRecordSetRequest{}
    request.Region = "{region}"
    request.FloatingipId = "{floatingip_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowPtrRecordSet(request)
```

```

if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying the PTR record for an EIP.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.6.3 Querying PTR Records of an EIP

Function

This API is used to query the PTR records for an EIP.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/reverse/floatingips

Table 4-251 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
marker	No	String	Start resource ID of pagination query. If the parameter is left blank, only resources on the first page are queried. This parameter is left blank by default.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 . The default value is 500 .
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker .
enterprise_project_id	No	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the PTR record. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters. The default value is 0 .
tags	No	String	Resource tag. The format is as follows: key1,value1 key2,value2. Multiple tags are separated by vertical bar (). The key and value of each tag are separated by comma (,).
status	No	String	Resource status

Request Parameters

Table 4-252 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-253 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition
floatingips	Array of ListPtrRecordsFloatingResp objects	List of PTR record IDs of the EIP.

Table 4-254 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Table 4-255 ListPtrRecordsFloatingResp

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	PTR record ID, which is in {region}: {floatingip_id} format
ptrdname	String	Domain name of the PTR record
description	String	PTR record description
ttl	Integer	PTR record caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
address	String	EIP address.
status	String	Resource status
action	String	Requested operation on the resource. The value can be CREATE , UPDATE , DELETE , or NONE . NONE indicates that no operation will be performed.

Parameter	Type	Description
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.
tags	Array of tag objects	Resource tag
enterprise_project_id	String	ID of the enterprise project associated with the PTR record. The value contains a maximum of 36 characters.

Table 4-256 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 4-257 tag

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Status code: 400

Table 4-258 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-259 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying the PTR record list

```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/reverse/floatingips",
    "next" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones?id=&limit=10&marker=region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334"
  },
  "metadata" : {
    "total_count" : 1
  },
  "floatingips" : [ {
    "id" : "region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334",
    "ptrdname" : "www.example.com.",
    "description" : "Description for this PTR record",
    "address" : "10.154.52.138",
    "action" : "NONE",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "status" : "ACTIVE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/reverse/floatingips/region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334"
    }
  } ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;
```



```
public class ListPtrRecordsSolution {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ListPtrRecordsRequest request = new ListPtrRecordsRequest();
        try {
            ListPtrRecordsResponse response = client.listPtrRecords(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ListPtrRecordsRequest()
        response = client.list_ptr_records(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
```

```
print(e.request_id)
print(e.error_code)
print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ListPtrRecordsRequest{}
    response, err := client.ListPtrRecords(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying the PTR record list
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.6.4 Restoring the PTR Record of an EIP to the Default Value

Function

This API is used to restore the PTR record of an EIP to the default value.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PATCH /v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}

Table 4-260 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
region	Yes	String	Region of the zone
floatingip_id	Yes	String	EIP ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-261 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-262 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
ptrdname	Yes	Object	Domain name of the PTR record. Set it to null in the request.

Response Parameters

None

Example Requests

Restoring the PTR record of an EIP to the default value

```
PATCH https://{endpoint}/v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}
{
  "ptrdname" : null
}
```

Example Responses

None

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Restoring the PTR record of an EIP to the default value

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class RestorePtrRecordSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        RestorePtrRecordRequest request = new RestorePtrRecordRequest();
        request.withRegion("{region}");
        request.withFloatingipId("{floatingip_id}");
        try {
            RestorePtrRecordResponse response = client.restorePtrRecord(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
```

```
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
}
```

Python

Restoring the PTR record of an EIP to the default value

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = RestorePtrRecordRequest()
        request.region = "{region}"
        request.floatingip_id = "{floatingip_id}"
        response = client.restore_ptr_record(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Restoring the PTR record of an EIP to the default value

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
```

```
// The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
    WithAk(ak).
    WithSk(sk).
    Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.RestorePtrRecordRequest{}
request.Region = "{region}"
request.FloatingipId = "{floatingip_id}"
response, err := client.RestorePtrRecord(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for restoring the PTR record of an EIP to the default value.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.6.5 Modifying a PTR Record for an EIP

Function

This API is used to modify a PTR record for an EIP.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PATCH /v2/reverse/floatingsips/{region}:{floatingip_id}

Table 4-263 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
region	Yes	String	Region of the zone
floatingip_id	Yes	String	EIP ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-264 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-265 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
ptrdname	Yes	String	Domain name of the PTR record
description	No	String	PTR record description
ttl	No	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
tags	No	Array of tag objects	Resource tag

Table 4-266 tag

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	No	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-267 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	PTR record ID, which is in {region}: {floatingip_id} format
ptrdname	String	Domain name of the PTR record
description	String	PTR record description
ttd	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
address	String	EIP address.
status	String	Resource status
action	String	Requested operation on the resource. The value can be CREATE , UPDATE , DELETE , or NONE . NONE indicates that no operation will be performed.
links	pageLink object	Link of the current resource or other related resources. When a response is broken into pages, a next link is provided to retrieve all results.

Table 4-268 pageLink

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Example Requests

Modifying the domain name and description of a PTR record and setting the TTL to 300s

```
PATCH https://{endpoint}/v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}
{
  "ptrdname" : "www.example.com",
  "description" : "Description for this PTR record",
  "ttl" : 300
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for modifying a PTR record for an EIP.

```
{
  "id" : "region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334",
  "ptrdname" : "www.example.com.",
  "description" : "Description for this PTR record",
  "address" : "10.154.52.138",
  "action" : "CREATE",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/reverse/floatingips/region_id:c5504932-bf23-4171-b655-b87a6bc59334"
  }
}
```

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for modifying a PTR record for an EIP.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.7 Batch Operations

4.7.1 Batch Deleting Zones

Function

This API is used to batch delete zones. This is an atomic operation. All zones are deleted or fail to be deleted. Both public and private zones are supported.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2.1/zones

Request Parameters

Table 4-269 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_type	Yes	String	Zone type. The value can be public or private .
zone_ids	Yes	Array of strings	ID list of zones to be deleted. You can specify a maximum of 50 IDs.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-270 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
zones	Array of ZoneData objects	Response to the request for deleting zones in batches
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition.

Table 4-271 ZoneData

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone

Parameter	Type	Description
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set for the zone.
ttl	String	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	String	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
masters	String	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
status	String	Resource status
pool_id	String	Pool that hosts the zone. The pool which is assigned by the system.
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value can be public or private .
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created. UTC time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated UTC time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
record_num	String	Number of record sets in the zone
links	Link object	Link to the current resource.

Table 4-272 Link

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource.

Table 4-273 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Status code: 400

Table 4-274 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-275 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Deleting zones in batches

```
DELETE https://{endpoint}/v2.1/zones
```

```
{
  "zone_type": "public",
  "zone_ids": [ "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149", "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90150" ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for batch deleting zones

```
{
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones"
  },
  "zones": [ {
    "id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "name": "example.com.",
    "description": "This is an example zone."
  }
]
```

```

"email" : "xx@example.com",
"ttl" : 300,
"serial" : 0,
"masters" : [ ],
"status" : "ACTIVE",
"links" : {
  "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
},
"pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
"project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
"zone_type" : "public",
"created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
"updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:05.528",
"record_num" : 2
}, {
  "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001",
  "name" : "example.org.",
  "description" : "This is an example zone.",
  "email" : "xx@example.org",
  "ttl" : 300,
  "serial" : 0,
  "masters" : [ ],
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001"
  },
  "pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
  "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type" : "public",
  "created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:17.996",
  "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:18.528",
  "record_num" : 2
}
}],
"metadata" : {
  "total_count" : 2
}
}

```

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for batch deleting zones
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.7.2 Batch Deleting Record Sets

Function

This API is used to batch delete record sets.

The response contains only the record sets that are deleted.

You can delete record sets in public and private zones in batches.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2.1/recordsets

Request Parameters

Table 4-276 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
zone_type	Yes	String	Zone type. The value can be public or private .
recordset_ids	Yes	Array of strings	ID list of record sets to be deleted. You can specify a maximum of 100 IDs.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-277 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
recordsets	Array of RecordsetData objects	Response to the request for deleting record sets in batches
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition.

Table 4-278 RecordsetData

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
type	String	Record set type

Parameter	Type	Description
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
status	String	Resource status
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
line	String	Resolution line ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	Link object	Link to the current resource.
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set

Table 4-279 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● cloudsite: CloudSite ● waf: Web Application Firewall
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Table 4-280 Link

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource.

Table 4-281 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Status code: 400

Table 4-282 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-283 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Deleting record sets added to a public zone in batches

```
DELETE https://{endpoint}/v2.1/recordsets
```

```
{
  "zone_type": "public",
  "recordset_ids": [ "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a", "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c" ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for batch deleting record sets


```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/recordsets"
  },
  "recordsets" : [ {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "type" : "A",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "records" : [ "1.1.1.1" ],
    "status" : "PENDING_DELETE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014a"
    },
    "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "zone_name" : "example.com.",
    "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
    "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:06.439",
    "default" : false,
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
    "line" : "default_view",
    "weight" : null,
    "set_id" : null
  }, {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c",
    "name" : "1.example.com.",
    "type" : "A",
    "ttl" : 172800,
    "records" : [ "2.2.2.2" ],
    "status" : "PENDING_DELETE",
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f9014c"
    },
    "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "zone_name" : "example.com.",
    "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
    "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:06.439",
    "default" : false,
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
    "line" : "default_view",
    "weight" : null,
    "set_id" : null
  } ],
  "metadata" : {
    "total_count" : 2
  }
}
```

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for batch deleting record sets
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.7.3 Batch Setting Zone Status

Function

This API is used to set the status of zones in batches. The response contains only the zones that are updated. Both public and private zones are supported.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2.1/zones/statuses

Request Parameters

Table 4-284 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
status	Yes	String	Zone status. The value can only be DISABLE or ENABLE .
zone_ids	Yes	Array of strings	ID list of zones to be set. You can specify a maximum of 50 IDs.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-285 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	Link object	Link to the current resource.
zones	Array of ZoneData objects	Response to the request for setting the status of zones in batches
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition.

Table 4-286 ZoneData

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Zone ID, which is a UUID used to identify the zone
name	String	Zone name
description	String	Zone description
email	String	Email address of the administrator who manages the zone. The email address is used to generate the SOA record set for the zone.
ttl	String	TTL value of the SOA record set in the zone
serial	String	Sequence number used to identify zone file changes in the SOA record set of the zone. The sequence number is used for synchronization between the master and slave nodes.
masters	String	Primary DNS servers, from which the secondary DNS servers get DNS information.
status	String	Resource status
pool_id	String	Pool that hosts the zone. The pool which is assigned by the system.
project_id	String	Project ID of the zone
zone_type	String	Zone type. The value can be public or private .
created_at	String	Time when the zone was created. UTC time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
updated_at	String	Time when the zone was updated UTC time format: YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SSZ
record_num	String	Number of record sets in the zone
links	Link object	Link to the current resource.

Table 4-287 Link

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource.

Table 4-288 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Status code: 400

Table 4-289 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-290 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Disabling zones in batches

PUT https://{endpoint}/v2.1/zones/statuses

```
{
  "status": "DISABLE",
  "zone_ids": [ "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149", "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90150" ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for batch setting zone status

```
{
  "links" : {
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/statuses"
  },
  "zones" : [ {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
    "name" : "example.com.",
    "description" : "This is an example zone.",
    "email" : "xx@example.com",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "serial" : 0,
    "masters" : [ ],
    "status" : "DISABLE",
    "pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
    "zone_type" : "public",
    "created_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
    "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T11:56:05.528",
    "record_num" : 2,
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
    }
  }, {
    "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001",
    "name" : "example.org.",
    "description" : "This is an example zone.",
    "email" : "xx@example.org",
    "ttl" : 300,
    "serial" : 0,
    "masters" : [ ],
    "status" : "DISABLE",
    "pool_id" : "00000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
    "zone_type" : "public",
    "created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:17.996",
    "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:01:18.528",
    "record_num" : 2,
    "links" : {
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587228570158722996c50001"
    }
  } ],
  "metadata" : {
    "total_count" : 2
  }
}
```

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for batch setting zone status
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.7.4 Batch Setting the Status of Record Sets

Function

This API is used to set the status of record sets in batches. The response contains only the record sets that are updated. Record sets of both public and private zones are supported.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2.1/recordsets/statuses

Request Parameters

Table 4-291 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
status	Yes	String	Record set status. The value can only be DISABLE or ENABLE .
recordset_ids	Yes	Array of strings	ID list of record sets to be set. You can specify a maximum of 50 IDs.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-292 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
links	Link object	Link to the current resource.
recordsets	Array of RecordsetData objects	Response to the request for setting the status of record sets in batches
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition.

Table 4-293 RecordsetData

Parameter	Type	Description
id	String	Record set ID
name	String	Record set name
description	String	Record set description
type	String	Record set type
ttl	Integer	Record set caching duration (in seconds) on a local DNS server. The longer the duration is, the slower the update takes effect.
records	Array of strings	Record set value
status	String	Resource status
zone_id	String	Zone ID of the record set
zone_name	String	Zone name of the record set
line	String	Resolution line ID
alias_target	alias_target object	Domain name alias
created_at	String	Time when the record set was created
updated_at	String	Time when the record set was updated
health_check_id	String	Health check ID
default	Boolean	Whether the record set is generated by the system. A system-generated record set cannot be deleted.
project_id	String	Project ID of the record set
links	Link object	Link to the current resource.
weight	Integer	Weight of the record set

Table 4-294 alias_target

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that supports domain name aliases. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● cloudsite: CloudSite ● waf: Web Application Firewall

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

Table 4-295 Link

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource.

Table 4-296 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Status code: 400

Table 4-297 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-298 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Disabling record sets

```
PUT https://{endpoint}/v2.1/recordsets/statuses
{
```



```
"status" : "DISABLE",  
"recordset_ids" : [ "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007", "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30008" ]  
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for batch setting record set status

```
{  
  "links" : {  
    "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/recordsets/statuses"  
  },  
  "recordsets" : [ {  
    "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",  
    "name" : "www.example.com.",  
    "description" : "This is an example record set.",  
    "type" : "A",  
    "ttl" : 300,  
    "records" : [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],  
    "status" : "DISABLE",  
    "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",  
    "zone_name" : "example.com.",  
    "line" : null,  
    "alias_target" : null,  
    "created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",  
    "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",  
    "health_check_id" : null,  
    "default" : false,  
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",  
    "links" : {  
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/  
2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"  
    },  
    "weight" : null  
  }, {  
    "id" : "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30008",  
    "name" : "www.example.com.",  
    "description" : "This is an example record set.",  
    "type" : "A",  
    "ttl" : 300,  
    "records" : [ "192.168.10.2", "192.168.10.1" ],  
    "status" : "DISABLE",  
    "zone_id" : "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",  
    "zone_name" : "example.com.",  
    "line" : null,  
    "alias_target" : null,  
    "created_at" : "2016-11-17T12:03:17.827",  
    "updated_at" : "2016-11-17T12:56:03.827",  
    "health_check_id" : null,  
    "default" : false,  
    "project_id" : "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",  
    "links" : {  
      "self" : "https://Endpoint/v2.1/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/  
2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30008"  
    },  
    "weight" : null  
  } ],  
  "metadata" : {  
    "total_count" : 2  
  }  
}
```

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for batch setting record set status
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.8 Tag Management

4.8.1 Adding a Tag to a Specific Resource

Function

This API is used to add a tag to a specific resource.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags

Table 4-299 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
project_id	Yes	String	Project ID
resource_type	Yes	String	Resource type. The value can be DNS-public_zone , DNS-private_zone , DNS-public_recordset , DNS-private_recordset , or DNS-ptr_record .
resource_id	Yes	String	Resource ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-300 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-301 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
tag	Yes	tag object	Resource tag

Table 4-302 tag

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	No	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Response Parameters

None

Example Requests

Adding a tag to a specified resource

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags
```

```
{
  "tag": {
    "key": "key1",
```

```
"value" : "value1"  
}  
}
```

Example Responses

None

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Adding a tag to a specified resource

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;  
  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;  
  
public class CreateTagSolution {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great  
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or  
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running  
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");  
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");  
        String projectId = "{project_id}";  
  
        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()  
            .withProjectId(projectId)  
            .withAk(ak)  
            .withSk(sk);  
  
        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()  
            .withCredential(auth)  
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))  
            .build();  
        CreateTagRequest request = new CreateTagRequest();  
        request.withResourceType("{resource_type}");  
        request.withResourceId("{resource_id}");  
        CreateTagReq body = new CreateTagReq();  
        Tag tagbody = new Tag();  
        tagbody.withKey("key1")  
            .withValue("value1");  
        body.withTag(tagbody);  
        request.withBody(body);  
        try {  
            CreateTagResponse response = client.createTag(request);  
            System.out.println(response.toString());  
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
```

```
e.printStackTrace();
System.out.println(e.getStatusCode());
System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
}
```

Python

Adding a tag to a specified resource

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]
    projectId = "{project_id}"

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk, projectId)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = CreateTagRequest()
        request.resource_type = "{resource_type}"
        request.resource_id = "{resource_id}"
        tagbody = Tag(
            key="key1",
            value="value1"
        )
        request.body = CreateTagReq(
            tag=tagbody
        )
        response = client.create_tag(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Adding a tag to a specified resource

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
```

```

    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
    projectId := "{project_id}"

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        WithProjectId(projectId).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.CreateTagRequest{}
    request.ResourceType = "{resource_type}"
    request.ResourceId = "{resource_id}"
    valueTag := "value1"
    tagbody := &model.Tag{
        Key: "key1",
        Value: &valueTag,
    }
    request.Body = &model.CreateTagReq{
        Tag: tagbody,
    }
    response, err := client.CreateTag(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
204	Response to the request for adding a tag to a resource

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.8.2 Deleting a Resource Tag

Function

This API is used to delete a resource tag.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags/{key}

Table 4-303 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
project_id	Yes	String	Project ID
resource_type	Yes	String	Resource type. The value can be DNS-public_zone , DNS-private_zone , DNS-public_recordset , DNS-private_recordset , or DNS-ptr_record .
resource_id	Yes	String	Resource ID
key	Yes	String	Tag key. The key cannot be left blank or be an empty string.

Request Parameters

Table 4-304 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

None

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

None

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class DeleteTagSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
        String projectId = "{project_id}";

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withProjectId(projectId)
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        DeleteTagRequest request = new DeleteTagRequest();
        request.withResourceType("{resource_type}");
        request.withResourceId("{resource_id}");
        request.withKey("{key}");
        try {
            DeleteTagResponse response = client.deleteTag(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```



```
}  
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8  
  
import os  
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials  
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion  
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions  
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]  
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]  
    projectId = "{project_id}"  
  
    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk, projectId)  
  
    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \  
        .with_credentials(credentials) \  
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \  
        .build()  
  
    try:  
        request = DeleteTagRequest()  
        request.resource_type = "{resource_type}"  
        request.resource_id = "{resource_id}"  
        request.key = "{key}"  
        response = client.delete_tag(request)  
        print(response)  
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:  
        print(e.status_code)  
        print(e.request_id)  
        print(e.error_code)  
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main  
  
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"  
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"  
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")  
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")  
    projectId := "{project_id}"  
  
    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().  
        WithAk(ak).  
        WithSk(sk).  
        WithProjectId(projectId).
```

```

Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.DeleteTagRequest{}
request.ResourceType = "{resource_type}"
request.ResourceId = "{resource_id}"
request.Key = "{key}"
response, err := client.DeleteTag(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}
    
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
204	Response to the request for deleting a resource tag

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.8.3 Batch Adding or Deleting Tags for a Specific Instance

Function

This API is used to batch add or delete tags for a specific instance.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags/action

Table 4-305 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
project_id	Yes	String	Project ID

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
resource_type	Yes	String	Resource type. The value can be DNS-public_zone , DNS-private_zone , DNS-public_recordset , DNS-private_recordset , or DNS-ptr_record .
resource_id	Yes	String	Resource ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-306 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-307 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
tags	Yes	Array of tag objects	Tag list. The tags structure cannot be missing during deletion.
action	Yes	String	Operation. The value can be create or delete (case sensitive).

Table 4-308 tag

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
value	No	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Response Parameters

None

Example Requests

Adding tags to a specified resource in batches

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags/action
{
  "action": "create",
  "tags": [ {
    "key": "key1",
    "value": "value1"
  }, {
    "key": "key2",
    "value": "value2"
  } ]
}
```

Example Responses

None

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Adding tags to a specified resource in batches

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class BatchCreateTagSolution {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
    // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
    // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
    // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
    String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
    String projectId = "{project_id}";

    ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
        .withProjectId(projectId)
        .withAk(ak)
        .withSk(sk);

    DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
        .withCredential(auth)
        .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
        .build();
    BatchCreateTagRequest request = new BatchCreateTagRequest();
    request.withResourceType("{resource_type}");
    request.withResourceId("{resource_id}");
    BatchHandTags body = new BatchHandTags();
    List<Tag> listbodyTags = new ArrayList<>();
    listbodyTags.add(
        new Tag()
            .withKey("key1")
            .withValue("value1")
    );
    listbodyTags.add(
        new Tag()
            .withKey("key2")
            .withValue("value2")
    );
    body.withAction("create");
    body.withTags(listbodyTags);
    request.withBody(body);
    try {
        BatchCreateTagResponse response = client.batchCreateTag(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
    } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
```

Python

Adding tags to a specified resource in batches

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudskdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudskdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
```

```
risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
# In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]
projectId = "{project_id}"

credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk, projectId)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = BatchCreateTagRequest()
    request.resource_type = "{resource_type}"
    request.resource_id = "{resource_id}"
    listTagsbody = [
        Tag(
            key="key1",
            value="value1"
        ),
        Tag(
            key="key2",
            value="value2"
        )
    ]
    request.body = BatchHandTags(
        action="create",
        tags=listTagsbody
    )
    response = client.batch_create_tag(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Adding tags to a specified resource in batches

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
    projectId := "{project_id}"

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        WithProjectId(projectId).
```

```

Build()

client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.BatchCreateTagRequest{}
request.ResourceType = "{resource_type}"
request.ResourceId = "{resource_id}"
valueTags:= "value1"
valueTags1:= "value2"
var listTagsbody = []model.Tag{
    {
        Key: "key1",
        Value: &valueTags,
    },
    {
        Key: "key2",
        Value: &valueTags1,
    },
}
request.Body = &model.BatchHandTags{
    Action: "create",
    Tags: listTagsbody,
}
response, err := client.BatchCreateTag(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}
    
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
204	Response to the request for batch adding or deleting tags for a specific resource

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.8.4 Querying Tags of a Specific Instance

Function

This API is used to query tags of a specific instance.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags

Table 4-309 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
project_id	Yes	String	Project ID
resource_type	Yes	String	Resource type. The value can be DNS-public_zone , DNS-private_zone , DNS-public_recordset , DNS-private_recordset , or DNS-ptr_record .
resource_id	Yes	String	Resource ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-310 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-311 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
tags	Array of tag objects	Tag list

Table 4-312 tag

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying resource tags

```
{
  "tags": [ {
    "key": "key1",
    "value": "value1"
  }, {
    "key": "key2",
    "value": "value2"
  } ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowResourceTagSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
```

```
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
String projectId = "{project_id}";

ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
    .withProjectId(projectId)
    .withAk(ak)
    .withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();

ShowResourceTagRequest request = new ShowResourceTagRequest();
request.withResourceType("{resource_type}");
request.withResourceId("{resource_id}");
try {
    ShowResourceTagResponse response = client.showResourceTag(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
    projectId = "{project_id}"

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk, projectId)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ShowResourceTagRequest()
        request.resource_type = "{resource_type}"
        request.resource_id = "{resource_id}"
        response = client.show_resource_tag(request)
        print(response)
```

```
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
    projectId := "{project_id}"

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        WithProjectId(projectId).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowResourceTagRequest{}
    request.ResourceType = "{resource_type}"
    request.ResourceId = "{resource_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowResourceTag(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying resource tags

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.8.5 Querying All Tags of a Specific Resource

Function

This API is used to query all tags of a specific resource.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/tags

Table 4-313 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
project_id	Yes	String	Project ID
resource_type	Yes	String	Resource type. The value can be DNS-public_zone , DNS-private_zone , DNS-public_recordset , DNS-private_recordset , or DNS-ptr_record .

Request Parameters

Table 4-314 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-315 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
tags	Array of tagValues objects	Tag list

Table 4-316 tagValues

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key. A key can contain a maximum of 36 Unicode characters. The tag key cannot be left blank. (This parameter is not verified in the search process.)
values	Array of strings	List of tag values. A value can contain up to 43 Unicode characters. An asterisk (*) is a reserved character. If the value starts with an asterisk, fuzzy matching will work for the string following the asterisk. If this parameter is not specified, any value is matched. The values are in OR relationship.

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Tag list

```
{
  "tags": [ {
    "key": "key1",
    "values": [ "value1", "value2" ]
  }, {
    "key": "key2",
    "values": [ "value1", "value2" ]
  } ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;
```

```
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ListTagsSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
        String projectId = "{project_id}";

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withProjectId(projectId)
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();

        ListTagsRequest request = new ListTagsRequest();
        request.withResourceType("{resource_type}");
        try {
            ListTagsResponse response = client.listTags(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
    projectId = "{project_id}"
```

```
credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk, projectId)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = ListTagsRequest()
    request.resource_type = "{resource_type}"
    response = client.list_tags(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
    projectId := "{project_id}"

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        WithProjectId(projectId).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ListTagsRequest{}
    request.ResourceType = "{resource_type}"
    response, err := client.ListTags(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Tag list

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.8.6 Querying Resources Using Tags

Function

This API is used to query resources using tags.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/resource_instances/action

Table 4-317 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
project_id	Yes	String	Project ID
resource_type	Yes	String	Resource type. The value can be DNS-public_zone , DNS-private_zone , DNS-public_recordset , DNS-private_recordset , or DNS-ptr_record .

Request Parameters

Table 4-318 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-319 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
tags	No	Array of tagValues objects	Tags that are included. The structure body is mandatory. A maximum of 10 tag keys are allowed in each query operation. The tag key cannot be left blank or set to the empty string. One tag key can have up to 10 tag values. Each tag key must be unique, and each tag value in a tag must be unique.
tags_any	No	Array of tagValues objects	Each tag contains a maximum of 10 keys, and each key contains a maximum of 10 values. The structure body cannot be missing, and the key cannot be left blank or set to an empty string. Each tag key must be unique, and each tag value in a tag must be unique.
not_tags	No	Array of tagValues objects	The structure body is mandatory. A maximum of 10 tag keys are allowed in each query operation. The tag key cannot be left blank or set to the empty string. One tag key can have up to 10 tag values. Each tag key must be unique, and each tag value in a tag must be unique.
not_tags_any	No	Array of tagValues objects	Each tag contains a maximum of 10 keys, and each key contains a maximum of 10 values. The structure body cannot be missing, and the key cannot be left blank or set to an empty string. Each tag key must be unique, and each tag value in a tag must be unique.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 1 to 1000 . If action is set to filter , the default value 1000 is used. If action is set to count , this parameter does not exist.
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . This parameter is not required when data on the first page is queried. When you query resources on subsequent pages, set the value of offset to the location returned in the response body for the previous query. If action is set to filter , the default value is 0 . The value must be a number and cannot be a negative number. If action is set to count , this parameter does not exist.
action	Yes	String	Operation to be performed. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • filter: Resources are queried in pages by filter condition. • count: The total number of resources is queried.
matches	No	Array of match objects	This parameter specifies the key-value pair to be matched in the query. If value is left blank, exact matching will work. Otherwise, fuzzy search will work.

Table 4-320 tagValues

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	No	String	Tag key. A key can contain a maximum of 36 Unicode characters. The tag key cannot be left blank. (This parameter is not verified in the search process.)
values	No	Array of strings	List of tag values. A value can contain up to 43 Unicode characters. An asterisk (*) is a reserved character. If the value starts with an asterisk, fuzzy matching will work for the string following the asterisk. If this parameter is not specified, any value is matched. The values are in OR relationship.

Table 4-321 match

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
key	Yes	String	Tag key. The current value is resource_name .
value	No	String	Tag value. Each value can contain a maximum of 255 Unicode characters. The value cannot contain underscores (_) or percent signs (%).

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-322 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
resources	Array of resourceItem objects	Resource tag list
total_count	Integer	List of tags added to a resource

Table 4-323 resourceItem

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_id	String	Resource ID
resource_detail	Object	Resource details. This field is reserved, and its value defaults to an empty string.
tags	Array of tag objects	Tag list. If there is no tag in the list, an empty array is returned.
resource_name	String	Resource name. If no resource name is matched, the value is left blank.

Table 4-324 tag

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key. A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. It cannot be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.
value	String	Tag value. A tag value contains a maximum of 43 Unicode characters and can be left blank. A tag value cannot contain special characters (=*<>, /) or start or end with spaces.

Example Requests

Querying resources by tag, with the start offset of pagination query set to 100, and the number of resources displayed on each page to 100

POST https://{endpoint}/v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/resource_instances/action

```
{
  "offset" : "100",
  "limit" : "100",
  "action" : "filter",
  "matches" : [ {
    "key" : "resource_name",
    "value" : "resource1"
  } ],
  "not_tags" : [ {
    "key" : "key1",
    "values" : [ "*"value1", "value2" ]
  } ],
  "tags" : [ {
    "key" : "key1",
    "values" : [ "*"value1", "value2" ]
  } ],
  "tags_any" : [ {
    "key" : "key1",
```

```
"values" : [ "value1", "value2" ]
}],
"not_tags_any" : [ {
  "key" : "key1",
  "values" : [ "value1", "value2" ]
}]
}]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying resources by tag

```
{
  "resources" : [ {
    "resource_detail" : null,
    "resource_id" : "cdfs_cefs_wesas_12_dsad",
    "resource_name" : "resouece1",
    "tags" : [ {
      "key" : "key1",
      "value" : "value1"
    }, {
      "key" : "key2",
      "value" : "value1"
    } ]
  } ],
  "total_count" : 1000
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Querying resources by tag, with the start offset of pagination query set to 100, and the number of resources displayed on each page to 100

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ListTagSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
        String projectId = "{project_id}";

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
```

```
.withProjectId(projectId)
.withAk(ak)
.withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();
ListTagRequest request = new ListTagRequest();
request.withResourceType("{resource_type}");
ListTagReq body = new ListTagReq();
List<Match> listbodyMatches = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyMatches.add(
    new Match()
        .withKey("resource_name")
        .withValue("resource1")
);
List<String> listNotTagsAnyValues = new ArrayList<>();
listNotTagsAnyValues.add("value1");
listNotTagsAnyValues.add("value2");
List<TagValues> listbodyNotTagsAny = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyNotTagsAny.add(
    new TagValues()
        .withKey("key1")
        .withValues(listNotTagsAnyValues)
);
List<String> listNotTagsValues = new ArrayList<>();
listNotTagsValues.add("*value1");
listNotTagsValues.add("value2");
List<TagValues> listbodyNotTags = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyNotTags.add(
    new TagValues()
        .withKey("key1")
        .withValues(listNotTagsValues)
);
List<String> listTagsAnyValues = new ArrayList<>();
listTagsAnyValues.add("value1");
listTagsAnyValues.add("value2");
List<TagValues> listbodyTagsAny = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyTagsAny.add(
    new TagValues()
        .withKey("key1")
        .withValues(listTagsAnyValues)
);
List<String> listTagsValues = new ArrayList<>();
listTagsValues.add("*value1");
listTagsValues.add("value2");
List<TagValues> listbodyTags = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyTags.add(
    new TagValues()
        .withKey("key1")
        .withValues(listTagsValues)
);
body.withMatches(listbodyMatches);
body.withAction("filter");
body.withOffset(100);
body.withLimit(100);
body.withNotTagsAny(listbodyNotTagsAny);
body.withNotTags(listbodyNotTags);
body.withTagsAny(listbodyTagsAny);
body.withTags(listbodyTags);
request.withBody(body);
try {
    ListTagResponse response = client.listTag(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

```
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());  
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());  
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());  
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());  
    }  
}  
}
```

Python

Querying resources by tag, with the start offset of pagination query set to 100, and the number of resources displayed on each page to 100

```
# coding: utf-8  
  
import os  
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials  
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion  
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions  
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security  
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment  
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this  
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]  
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]  
    projectId = "{project_id}"  
  
    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk, projectId)  
  
    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \  
        .with_credentials(credentials) \  
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \  
        .build()  
  
    try:  
        request = ListTagRequest()  
        request.resource_type = "{resource_type}"  
        listMatchesbody = [  
            Match(  
                key="resource_name",  
                value="resource1"  
            )  
        ]  
        listValuesNotTagsAny = [  
            "value1",  
            "value2"  
        ]  
        listNotTagsAnybody = [  
            TagValues(  
                key="key1",  
                values=listValuesNotTagsAny  
            )  
        ]  
        listValuesNotTags = [  
            "value1",  
            "value2"  
        ]  
        listNotTagsbody = [  
            TagValues(  
                key="key1",  
                values=listValuesNotTags  
            )  
        ]  
    }
```

```
listValuesTagsAny = [
    "value1",
    "value2"
]
listTagsAnybody = [
    TagValues(
        key="key1",
        values=listValuesTagsAny
    )
]
listValuesTags = [
    "value1",
    "value2"
]
listTagsbody = [
    TagValues(
        key="key1",
        values=listValuesTags
    )
]
request.body = ListTagReq(
    matches=listMatchesbody,
    action="filter",
    offset=100,
    limit=100,
    not_tags_any=listNotTagsAnybody,
    not_tags=listNotTagsbody,
    tags_any=listTagsAnybody,
    tags=listTagsbody
)
response = client.list_tag(request)
print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Querying resources by tag, with the start offset of pagination query set to 100, and the number of resources displayed on each page to 100

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
    projectId := "{project_id}"

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        WithProjectId(projectId).
        Build()
}
```



```
client := dns.NewDnsClient(
    dns.DnsClientBuilder().
        WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
        WithCredential(auth).
        Build())

request := &model.ListTagRequest{
    request.ResourceType = "{resource_type}"
    valueMatches:= "resource1"
    var listMatchesbody = []model.Match{
        {
            Key: "resource_name",
            Value: &valueMatches,
        },
    }
    var listValuesNotTagsAny = []string{
        "value1",
        "value2",
    }
    keyNotTagsAny:= "key1"
    var listNotTagsAnybody = []model.TagValues{
        {
            Key: &keyNotTagsAny,
            Values: &listValuesNotTagsAny,
        },
    }
    var listValuesNotTags = []string{
        "*value1",
        "value2",
    }
    keyNotTags:= "key1"
    var listNotTagsbody = []model.TagValues{
        {
            Key: &keyNotTags,
            Values: &listValuesNotTags,
        },
    }
    var listValuesTagsAny = []string{
        "value1",
        "value2",
    }
    keyTagsAny:= "key1"
    var listTagsAnybody = []model.TagValues{
        {
            Key: &keyTagsAny,
            Values: &listValuesTagsAny,
        },
    }
    var listValuesTags = []string{
        "*value1",
        "value2",
    }
    keyTags:= "key1"
    var listTagsbody = []model.TagValues{
        {
            Key: &keyTags,
            Values: &listValuesTags,
        },
    }
    offsetListTagReq:= int32(100)
    limitListTagReq:= int32(100)
    request.Body = &model.ListTagReq{
        Matches: &listMatchesbody,
        Action: "filter",
        Offset: &offsetListTagReq,
        Limit: &limitListTagReq,
        NotTagsAny: &listNotTagsAnybody,
        NotTags: &listNotTagsbody,
        TagsAny: &listTagsAnybody,
```

```
Tags: &listTagsbody,  
}  
response, err := client.ListTag(request)  
if err == nil {  
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)  
} else {  
    fmt.Println(err)  
}  
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying resources by tag

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.9 Line Group Management

4.9.1 Creating a Line Group

Function

This API is used to create a line group. This API is not available in some regions. To use this API, submit a service ticket.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2.1/linegroups

Request Parameters

Table 4-325 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-326 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	Line group name. The name cannot be the same as the custom line name or preconfigured line name. The value can contain 1 to 64 characters, including digits, letters, underscores (_), hyphens (-), and periods (.).
description	No	String	Line group description. A maximum of 255 characters are allowed. It is left blank by default.
lines	Yes	Array of strings	List of lines contained in a line group. At least two lines are required. Resolution line IDs are used here.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-327 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
name	String	Line group name
lines	Array of strings	List of lines contained in a line group (Resolution line IDs are used here.)

Parameter	Type	Description
status	String	Resource status. The value can be PENDING_CREATE , ACTIVE , PENDING_DELETE , PENDING_UPDATE , ERROR , FREEZE , or DISABLE .
description	String	Line group description
line_id	String	Line group ID
created_at	String	Time when the line group was created. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.
updated_at	String	Time when the line group was updated. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.

Status code: 400

Table 4-328 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-329 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Creating a line group that contains the lines ST and LA

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2.1/linegroups
```

```
{
  "name" : "linegroup",
  "description" : "123",
  "lines" : [ "ST", "LA" ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for creating a line group

```
{
  "name" : "linegroup",
  "lines" : [ "ST", "LA" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",
  "description" : "123",
  "line_id" : "lgroup_ff8080826c33046a016c3ce46a3322cf",
  "created_at" : "2019-07-29T08:41:38.096",
  "updated_at" : null
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Creating a line group that contains the lines ST and LA

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class CreateLineGroupSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        CreateLineGroupRequest request = new CreateLineGroupRequest();
        CreateLineGroupsReq body = new CreateLineGroupsReq();
        List<String> listbodyLines = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyLines.add("ST");
        listbodyLines.add("LA");
        body.withLines(listbodyLines);
        body.withDescription("123");
        body.withName("linegroup");
        request.withBody(body);
        try {
```

```
        CreateLineGroupResponse response = client.createLineGroup(request);
        System.out.println(response.toString());
    } catch (ConnectionException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
        System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
```

Python

Creating a line group that contains the lines ST and LA

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = CreateLineGroupRequest()
        listLinesbody = [
            "ST",
            "LA"
        ]
        request.body = CreateLineGroupsReq(
            lines=listLinesbody,
            description="123",
            name="linegroup"
        )
        response = client.create_line_group(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Creating a line group that contains the lines ST and LA

```
package main
```

```

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.CreateLineGroupRequest{}
    var listLinesbody = []string{
        "ST",
        "LA",
    }
    descriptionCreateLineGroupsReq:= "123"
    request.Body = &model.CreateLineGroupsReq{
        Lines: listLinesbody,
        Description: &descriptionCreateLineGroupsReq,
        Name: "linegroup",
    }
    response, err := client.CreateLineGroup(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for creating a line group
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.9.2 Querying Line Groups

Function

This API is used to query the line groups. This API is not available in some regions. To use this API, submit a service ticket.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2.1/linegroups

Table 4-330 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
line_id	No	String	Line group ID. Fuzzy search will work.
name	No	String	Line group name. Fuzzy search will work.
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 , and the default value is 500 .
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of the pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker .

Request Parameters

Table 4-331 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-332 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
linegroups	Array of CreateLineGroupsResp objects	List object
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-333 CreateLineGroupsResp

Parameter	Type	Description
name	String	Line group name
lines	Array of strings	List of lines contained in a line group (Resolution line IDs are used here.)
status	String	Resource status. The value can be PENDING_CREATE , ACTIVE , PENDING_DELETE , PENDING_UPDATE , ERROR , FREEZE , or DISABLE .
description	String	Line group description
line_id	String	Line group ID
created_at	String	Time when the line group was created. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.

Parameter	Type	Description
updated_at	String	Time when the line group was updated. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.

Table 4-334 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Status code: 400

Table 4-335 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-336 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying the line groups

```
{
  "linegroups" : [ {
    "name" : "linegroup",
    "lines" : [ "ST", "LA" ],
```

```

    "status": "ACTIVE",
    "description": "123",
    "line_id": "lggroup_ff8080826c33046a016c3ce46a3322cf",
    "created_at": "2019-07-29T08:41:38.096",
    "updated_at": "2019-07-29T08:41:38.610"
  }, {
    "name": "20190729034848812group",
    "lines": [ "Liantong", "Dianxin_Guangdong" ],
    "status": "ACTIVE",
    "description": "auto create",
    "line_id": "lggroup_4011afa26c33050b016c3cbeaf650f84",
    "created_at": "2019-07-29T08:00:25.443",
    "updated_at": "2019-07-29T08:00:26.040"
  } ],
  "metadata": {
    "total_count": 2
  }
}

```

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying the line groups
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.9.3 Querying a Line Group

Function

This API is used query a line group. This API is not available in some regions. To use this API, submit a service ticket.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2.1/linegroups/{linegroup_id}

Table 4-337 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
linegroup_id	Yes	String	Line group ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-338 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-339 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
name	String	Line group name
lines	Array of strings	List of lines contained in a line group (Resolution line IDs are used here.)
status	String	Resource status. The value can be PENDING_CREATE , ACTIVE , PENDING_DELETE , PENDING_UPDATE , ERROR , FREEZE , or DISABLE .
description	String	Line group description
line_id	String	Line group ID
created_at	String	Time when the line group was created. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.
updated_at	String	Time when the line group was updated. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.

Status code: 400

Table 4-340 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code

Parameter	Type	Description
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-341 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying a line group

```
{
  "name" : "linegroup",
  "lines" : [ "LA", "ST" ],
  "status" : "ACTIVE",
  "description" : "123",
  "line_id" : "lgroup_ff8080826c33046a016c3ce46a3322cf",
  "created_at" : "2019-07-29T08:41:38.096",
  "updated_at" : "2019-07-29T08:41:38.610"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowLineGroupSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
```

```
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
    .withAk(ak)
    .withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();
ShowLineGroupRequest request = new ShowLineGroupRequest();
request.withLinegroupId("{linegroup_id}");
try {
    ShowLineGroupResponse response = client.showLineGroup(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ShowLineGroupRequest()
        request.linegroup_id = "{linegroup_id}"
        response = client.show_line_group(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```

package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowLineGroupRequest{}
    request.LinegroupId = "{linegroup_id}"
    response, err := client.ShowLineGroup(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying a line group
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.9.4 Updating a Line Group

Function

This API is used to update a line group. This API is not available in some regions. To use this API, submit a service ticket.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2.1/linegroups/{linegroup_id}

Table 4-342 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
linegroup_id	Yes	String	Line group ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-343 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-344 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	Line group name. The name cannot be the same as that of any custom line or the preconfigured line name. It can contain 1 to 64 characters. Only letters, digits, underscores (_), hyphens (-), and periods (.) are allowed.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
description	No	String	Line group description. The value can contain a maximum of 255 characters and is left blank by default.
lines	Yes	Array of strings	Line list.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-345 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
name	String	Line group name
lines	Array of strings	List of lines contained in a line group (Resolution line IDs are used here.)
status	String	Resource status. The value can be PENDING_CREATE , ACTIVE , PENDING_DELETE , PENDING_UPDATE , ERROR , FREEZE , or DISABLE .
description	String	Line group description
line_id	String	Line group ID
created_at	String	Time when the line group was created. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.
updated_at	String	Time when the line group was updated. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.

Status code: 400

Table 4-346 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Status code: 500**Table 4-347** Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

Modifying the name and description of the line group that contains the lines ST and LA

```
PUT https://{endpoint}/v2.1/linegroups/{linegroup_id}
{
  "name" : "linegroup",
  "description" : "456",
  "lines" : [ "ST", "LA" ]
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for updating a line group

```
{
  "name" : "linegroup",
  "lines" : [ "ST", "LA" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_UPDATE",
  "description" : "456",
  "line_id" : "lgroup_ff8080826c33046a016c3ce46a3322cf",
  "created_at" : "2019-07-29T08:41:38.096",
  "updated_at" : "2019-07-29T09:19:40.364"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Modifying the name and description of the line group that contains the lines ST and LA

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class UpdateLineGroupsSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        UpdateLineGroupsRequest request = new UpdateLineGroupsRequest();
        request.withLinegroupId("{linegroup_id}");
        UpdateLineGroupsBody body = new UpdateLineGroupsBody();
        List<String> listbodyLines = new ArrayList<>();
        listbodyLines.add("ST");
        listbodyLines.add("LA");
        body.withLines(listbodyLines);
        body.withDescription("456");
        body.withName("linegroup");
        request.withBody(body);
        try {
            UpdateLineGroupsResponse response = client.updateLineGroups(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

Modifying the name and description of the line group that contains the lines ST and LA

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")
```

```
credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
    .with_credentials(credentials) \
    .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
    .build()

try:
    request = UpdateLineGroupsRequest()
    request.linegroup_id = "{linegroup_id}"
    listLinesbody = [
        "ST",
        "LA"
    ]
    request.body = UpdateLineGroupsBody(
        lines=listLinesbody,
        description="456",
        name="linegroup"
    )
    response = client.update_line_groups(request)
    print(response)
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
    print(e.status_code)
    print(e.request_id)
    print(e.error_code)
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Modifying the name and description of the line group that contains the lines ST and LA

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.UpdateLineGroupsRequest{}
    request.LinegroupId = "{linegroup_id}"
    var listLinesbody = []string{
        "ST",
        "LA",
    }
}
```

```
descriptionUpdateLineGroupsBody:= "456"
request.Body = &model.UpdateLineGroupsBody{
    Lines: listLinesbody,
    Description: &descriptionUpdateLineGroupsBody,
    Name: "linegroup",
}
response, err := client.UpdateLineGroups(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for updating a line group
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.9.5 Deleting a Line Group

Function

This API is used to delete a line group. This API is not available in some regions. To use this API, submit a service ticket.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2.1/linegroups/{linegroup_id}

Table 4-348 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
linegroup_id	Yes	String	Line group ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-349 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-350 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
name	String	Line group name
lines	Array of strings	List of lines contained in a line group (Resolution line IDs are used here.)
status	String	Resource status. The value can be PENDING_CREATE , ACTIVE , PENDING_DELETE , PENDING_UPDATE , ERROR , FREEZE , or DISABLE .
description	String	Line group description
line_id	String	Line group ID
created_at	String	Time when the line group was created. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.
updated_at	String	Time when the line group was updated. Format: yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS.

Status code: 400

Table 4-351 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code

Parameter	Type	Description
message	String	Description

Status code: 500

Table 4-352 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	Error code
message	String	Description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for deleting a line group

```
{
  "name" : "linegroup",
  "lines" : [ "LA", "ST" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_DELETE",
  "description" : "456",
  "line_id" : "lgroup_ff8080826c33046a016c3ce46a3322cf",
  "created_at" : "2019-07-29T08:41:38.096",
  "updated_at" : "2019-07-29T09:23:16.610"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class DeleteLineGroupSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
```

```
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
    .withAk(ak)
    .withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();
DeleteLineGroupRequest request = new DeleteLineGroupRequest();
request.withLinegroupId("{linegroup_id}");
try {
    DeleteLineGroupResponse response = client.deleteLineGroup(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = DeleteLineGroupRequest()
        request.linegroup_id = "{linegroup_id}"
        response = client.delete_line_group(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```


Go

```

package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.DeleteLineGroupRequest{}
    request.LinegroupId = "{linegroup_id}"
    response, err := client.DeleteLineGroup(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for deleting a line group
400	Error response
500	Error response

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.10 Line Group Management

4.10.1 Creating a Custom Line

Function

This API is used to create a custom line.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

POST /v2.1/customlines

Request Parameters

Table 4-353 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-354 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	Yes	String	Custom line name. The value contains 1 to 80 characters. Only letters, digits, hyphens (-), underscores (_), and periods (.) are allowed. The name of each resolution line must be unique in an account.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
ip_segments	Yes	Array of strings	IP address range. Use hyphens (-) to separate IP addresses. The smaller IP address is placed before the larger IP address. IP address ranges cannot overlap. If there is only one IP address, set this parameter to IP1-IP1 . Only IPv4 addresses are supported. You can specify a maximum of 50 different IP address ranges.
description	No	String	Custom line description. The value can contain a maximum of 255 characters and is left blank by default.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-355 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
line_id	String	Resolution line ID
name	String	Custom line name
ip_segments	Array of strings	IP address range
created_at	String	Time when the custom line was created
updated_at	String	Time when the custom line was updated
status	String	Resource status
description	String	Custom line description

Example Requests

Creating a custom line and setting the IP address range to 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3

```
POST https://{endpoint}/v2.1/customlines
{
  "name" : "customline",
  "ip_segments" : [ "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1", "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3" ],
```

```
"description" : "123"  
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for creating a custom line.

```
{  
  "line_id" : "custom_2ce45ef669fc87870169fcbada7a0007",  
  "name" : "customline",  
  "ip_segments" : [ "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1", "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3" ],  
  "status" : "PENDING_CREATE",  
  "created_at" : "2019-04-10T12:03:17.827",  
  "updated_at" : null,  
  "description" : "123"  
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Creating a custom line and setting the IP address range to 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;  
  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;  
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;  
  
import java.util.List;  
import java.util.ArrayList;  
  
public class CreateCustomLineSolution {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great  
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or  
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running  
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");  
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");  
  
        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()  
            .withAk(ak)  
            .withSk(sk);  
  
        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()  
            .withCredential(auth)  
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))  
            .build();  
        CreateCustomLineRequest request = new CreateCustomLineRequest();  
        CreateCustomLines body = new CreateCustomLines();  
        List<String> listbodyIpSegments = new ArrayList<>();  
        listbodyIpSegments.add("1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1");  
        listbodyIpSegments.add("1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3");  
    }  
}
```

```
body.withDescription("123");
body.withIpSegments(listbodyIpSegments);
body.withName("customline");
request.withBody(body);
try {
    CreateCustomLineResponse response = client.createCustomLine(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Creating a custom line and setting the IP address range to 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = CreateCustomLineRequest()
        listIpSegmentsbody = [
            "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1",
            "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3"
        ]
        request.body = CreateCustomLines(
            description="123",
            ip_segments=listIpSegmentsbody,
            name="customline"
        )
        response = client.create_custom_line(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Creating a custom line and setting the IP address range to 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.CreateCustomLineRequest{}
    var listIpSegmentsbody = []string{
        "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1",
        "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3",
    }
    descriptionCreateCustomLines := "123"
    request.Body = &model.CreateCustomLines{
        Description: &descriptionCreateCustomLines,
        IpSegments: listIpSegmentsbody,
        Name: "customline",
    }
    response, err := client.CreateCustomLine(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for creating a custom line.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.10.2 Querying a Custom Line

Function

This API is used to query a custom line.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2.1/customlines

Table 4-356 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
line_id	No	String	Resolution line ID
name	No	String	Resolution line name
limit	No	Integer	Number of resources on each page. The value ranges from 0 to 500 . Commonly used values are 10 , 20 , and 50 , and the default value is 500 .
offset	No	Integer	Start offset of the pagination query. The query will start from the next resource of the offset value. The value ranges from 0 to 2147483647 , and the default value is 0 . If marker is not left blank, the query starts from the resource specified by marker .
show_detail	No	Boolean	Whether to query detailed information. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • true (default): Detailed information is queried. • false: Detailed information is not queried.

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
status	No	String	Resource status.
ip	No	String	IP address range.

Request Parameters

Table 4-357 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-358 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
lines	Array of line objects	Line list
metadata	metadata object	Number of resources that meet the query condition

Table 4-359 line

Parameter	Type	Description
line_id	String	Resolution line ID
name	String	Custom line name
ip_segments	Array of strings	IP address range
created_at	String	Time when the line was created
updated_at	String	Time when the line was updated
status	String	Resource status
description	String	Custom line description

Table 4-360 metadata

Parameter	Type	Description
total_count	Integer	Number of resources that meet the filter criteria. The number is irrelevant to limit or offset .

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Querying a custom line

```
{
  "lines": [ {
    "line_id": "custom_2ce45ef669fc87870169fcbada7a0007",
    "name": "customline",
    "ip_segments": [ "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1", "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3" ],
    "status": "ACTIVE",
    "created_at": "2019-04-10T10:03:17.827",
    "updated_at": "2019-04-10T10:03:57.207",
    "description": "1234"
  } ],
  "metadata": {
    "total_count": 1
  }
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ListCustomLineSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");
    }
}
```

```
ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
    .withAk(ak)
    .withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();
ListCustomLineRequest request = new ListCustomLineRequest();
try {
    ListCustomLineResponse response = client.listCustomLine(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ListCustomLineRequest()
        response = client.list_custom_line(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
```

```

dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
"github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ListCustomLineRequest{}
    response, err := client.ListCustomLine(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
        fmt.Println(err)
    }
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Querying a custom line

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.10.3 Deleting a Custom Line

Function

This API is used to delete a custom line.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

DELETE /v2.1/customlines/{line_id}

Table 4-361 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
line_id	Yes	String	Custom line ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-362 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-363 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
line_id	String	Resolution line ID
name	String	Custom line name
ip_segments	Array of strings	IP address range
created_at	String	Time when the custom line was created
updated_at	String	Time when the custom line was updated
status	String	Resource status
description	String	Custom line description

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for deleting a custom line.

```
{
  "line_id": "custom_2ce45ef669fc87870169fcbada7a0007",
  "name": "customline",
  "ip_segments": [ "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1", "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3" ],
  "status": "PENDING_DELETE",
  "created_at": "2019-04-10T12:03:17.827",
  "updated_at": "2019-04-10T12:03:17.827",
  "description": "123"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class DeleteCustomLineSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        DeleteCustomLineRequest request = new DeleteCustomLineRequest();
        request.withLineId("{line_id}");
        try {
            DeleteCustomLineResponse response = client.deleteCustomLine(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
        }
    }
}
```

```
        System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
    }
}
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = DeleteCustomLineRequest()
        request.line_id = "{line_id}"
        response = client.delete_custom_line(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
```

```

dns.DnsClientBuilder().
    WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
    WithCredential(auth).
    Build())

request := &model.DeleteCustomLineRequest{}
request.LineId = "{line_id}"
response, err := client.DeleteCustomLine(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for deleting a custom line.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.10.4 Updating a Custom Line

Function

This API is used to update a custom line.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

PUT /v2.1/customlines/{line_id}

Table 4-364 Path Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
line_id	Yes	String	Custom line ID.

Request Parameters

Table 4-365 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Table 4-366 Request body parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
name	No	String	Custom line name.
ip_segments	No	Array of strings	IP address range. Use hyphens (-) to separate IP addresses. The smaller IP address is placed before the larger IP address. IP address ranges cannot overlap. If there is only one IP address, set this parameter to IP1-IP1 . Only IPv4 addresses are supported.
description	No	String	Custom line description. The value can contain a maximum of 255 characters.

Response Parameters

Status code: 202

Table 4-367 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
line_id	String	Resolution line ID
name	String	Custom line name
ip_segments	Array of strings	IP address range
created_at	String	Time when the custom line was created
updated_at	String	Time when the custom line was updated

Parameter	Type	Description
status	String	Resource status
description	String	Custom line

Example Requests

Modifying the name and description of a custom line and setting the IP address range to 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3

```
PUT https://{endpoint}/v2.1/customlines/{line_id}

{
  "name" : "customline",
  "ip_segments" : [ "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1", "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3" ],
  "description" : "1234"
}
```

Example Responses

Status code: 202

Response to the request for updating a custom line.

```
{
  "line_id" : "custom_2ce45ef669fc87870169fcbada7a0007",
  "name" : "customline",
  "ip_segments" : [ "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1", "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3" ],
  "status" : "PENDING_UPDATE",
  "created_at" : "2019-04-10T12:03:17.827",
  "updated_at" : "2019-04-10T12:03:17.827",
  "description" : "1234"
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

Modifying the name and description of a custom line and setting the IP address range to 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class UpdateCustomLineSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
// The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
// In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
    .withAk(ak)
    .withSk(sk);

DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
    .withCredential(auth)
    .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
    .build();

UpdateCustomLineRequest request = new UpdateCustomLineRequest();
request.withLineId("{line_id}");
UpdateCustomsLineReq body = new UpdateCustomsLineReq();
List<String> listbodyIpSegments = new ArrayList<>();
listbodyIpSegments.add("1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1");
listbodyIpSegments.add("1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3");
body.withDescription("1234");
body.withIpSegments(listbodyIpSegments);
body.withName("customline");
request.withBody(body);
try {
    UpdateCustomLineResponse response = client.updateCustomLine(request);
    System.out.println(response.toString());
} catch (ConnectionException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
    System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
    System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
    System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
}
}
```

Python

Modifying the name and description of a custom line and setting the IP address range to 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk = os.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
```

```
.with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \  
.build()  
  
try:  
    request = UpdateCustomLineRequest()  
    request.line_id = "{line_id}"  
    listIpSegmentsbody = [  
        "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1",  
        "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3"  
    ]  
    request.body = UpdateCustomsLineReq(  
        description="1234",  
        ip_segments=listIpSegmentsbody,  
        name="customline"  
    )  
    response = client.update_custom_line(request)  
    print(response)  
except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:  
    print(e.status_code)  
    print(e.request_id)  
    print(e.error_code)  
    print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

Modifying the name and description of a custom line and setting the IP address range to 1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3

```
package main  
  
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"  
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"  
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"  
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.  
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment  
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")  
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")  
  
    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().  
        WithAk(ak).  
        WithSk(sk).  
        Build()  
  
    client := dns.NewDnsClient(  
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().  
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).  
            WithCredential(auth).  
            Build())  
  
    request := &model.UpdateCustomLineRequest{}  
    request.LineId = "{line_id}"  
    var listIpSegmentsbody = []string{  
        "1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1",  
        "1.1.1.2-1.1.1.3",  
    }  
    descriptionUpdateCustomsLineReq := "1234"  
    nameUpdateCustomsLineReq := "customline"  
    request.Body = &model.UpdateCustomsLineReq{  
        Description: &descriptionUpdateCustomsLineReq,  
        IpSegments: &listIpSegmentsbody,  
    }
```

```
Name: &nameUpdateCustomsLineReq,  
}  
response, err := client.UpdateCustomLine(request)  
if err == nil {  
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)  
} else {  
    fmt.Println(err)  
}  
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
202	Response to the request for updating a custom line.

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.11 Name Server Management

4.11.1 Querying Name Servers

Function

This API is used to query name servers.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/nameservers

Table 4-368 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
type	No	String	Type of the name server. Value options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public indicates a public name server. • private indicates a private name server. Exact matching will work. It is left blank by default.
region	No	String	Region ID. When you query a public name server, leave this parameter blank. Exact matching will work. It is left blank by default.

Request Parameters

Table 4-369 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-370 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
nameservers	Array of NameServersResp objects	Name server list

Table 4-371 NameServersResp

Parameter	Type	Description
type	String	Type of the name server.Value options: - public indicates a public name server.- private indicates a private name server.
region	String	Region ID. When you query a public name server, leave this parameter blank.
ns_records	Array of ns_records objects	Name server list

Table 4-372 ns_records

Parameter	Type	Description
hostname	String	Host name. This parameter is left blank when a private name server is used.
address	String	Address of the name server. When the server is a public name server, this parameter is left blank.
priority	Integer	Priority. If the value of priority is 1 , the DNS server is the first one to resolve domain names.

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying the name server list

```
{
  "nameservers": [ {
    "region": null,
    "type": "public",
    "ns_records": [ {
      "hostname": "ns1.huawei.com.",
      "priority": 1
    }, {
      "hostname": "ns2.huawei.com.",
      "priority": 2
    } ]
  }, {
  } ]
}
```

```
"region" : "xxx",
"type" : "private",
"ns_records" : [ {
  "priority" : 1,
  "address" : "100.125.1.0"
}, {
  "priority" : 2,
  "address" : "100.125.1.1"
} ]
} ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ListNameServersSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ListNameServersRequest request = new ListNameServersRequest();
        try {
            ListNameServersResponse response = client.listNameServers(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8

import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    # risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    # variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    # example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ListNameServersRequest()
        response = client.list_name_servers(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    // risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    // variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    // example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ListNameServersRequest{}
```



```

response, err := client.ListNameServers(request)
if err == nil {
    fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
} else {
    fmt.Println(err)
}
}

```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying the name server list

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

4.12 Quota Management

4.12.1 Querying Resource Quotas

Function

Query the quotas of DNS resources, including public zones, private zones, record sets, PTR records, inbound endpoints, outbound endpoints, custom lines, and line groups.

Calling Method

For details, see [Calling APIs](#).

URI

GET /v2/quotamg/dns/quotas

Table 4-373 Query Parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
domain_id	Yes	String	Tenant ID

Request Parameters

Table 4-374 Request header parameters

Parameter	Mandatory	Type	Description
X-Auth-Token	Yes	String	User token. It can be obtained by calling an IAM API. The value of X-Subject-Token in the response header is the user token.

Response Parameters

Status code: 200

Table 4-375 Response body parameters

Parameter	Type	Description
quotas	Array of quotas objects	Quotas

Table 4-376 quotas

Parameter	Type	Description
quota_key	String	Resource type
quota_limit	Integer	Maximum resource quota
used	Integer	Used resource quota
unit	String	Quota measurement unit. The value is fixed at count .

Example Requests

None

Example Responses

Status code: 200

Response to the request for querying tenant quotas

```
{
  "quotas": [ {
    "quota_key": "zone",
    "quota_limit": 50,
    "used": 30,
```

```
"unit" : "count"
}, {
  "quota_key" : "record_set",
  "quota_limit" : 500,
  "used" : 300,
  "unit" : "count"
} ]
}
```

SDK Sample Code

The SDK sample code is as follows.

Java

```
package com.huaweicloud.sdk.test;

import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.ICredential;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.auth.BasicCredentials;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ConnectionException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.RequestTimeoutException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.core.exception.ServiceResponseException;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.region.DnsRegion;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.*;
import com.huaweicloud.sdk.dns.v2.model.*;

public class ShowDomainQuotaSolution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great
        // security risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or
        // environment variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
        // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running
        // this example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
        String ak = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK");
        String sk = System.getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK");

        ICredential auth = new BasicCredentials()
            .withAk(ak)
            .withSk(sk);

        DnsClient client = DnsClient.newBuilder()
            .withCredential(auth)
            .withRegion(DnsRegion.valueOf("<YOUR REGION>"))
            .build();
        ShowDomainQuotaRequest request = new ShowDomainQuotaRequest();
        try {
            ShowDomainQuotaResponse response = client.showDomainQuota(request);
            System.out.println(response.toString());
        } catch (ConnectionException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (RequestTimeoutException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (ServiceResponseException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.out.println(e.getHttpStatusCode());
            System.out.println(e.getRequestId());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorCode());
            System.out.println(e.getErrorMsg());
        }
    }
}
```

Python

```
# coding: utf-8
```

```
import os
from huaweicloudsdkcore.auth.credentials import BasicCredentials
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2.region.dns_region import DnsRegion
from huaweicloudsdkcore.exceptions import exceptions
from huaweicloudsdkdns.v2 import *

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    # In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_AK"]
    sk = os.environ["CLOUD_SDK_SK"]

    credentials = BasicCredentials(ak, sk)

    client = DnsClient.new_builder() \
        .with_credentials(credentials) \
        .with_region(DnsRegion.value_of("<YOUR REGION>")) \
        .build()

    try:
        request = ShowDomainQuotaRequest()
        response = client.show_domain_quota(request)
        print(response)
    except exceptions.ClientRequestException as e:
        print(e.status_code)
        print(e.request_id)
        print(e.error_code)
        print(e.error_msg)
```

Go

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/core/auth/basic"
    dns "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2"
    "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/model"
    region "github.com/huaweicloud/huaweicloud-sdk-go-v3/services/dns/v2/region"
)

func main() {
    // The AK and SK used for authentication are hard-coded or stored in plaintext, which has great security
    risks. It is recommended that the AK and SK be stored in ciphertext in configuration files or environment
    variables and decrypted during use to ensure security.
    // In this example, AK and SK are stored in environment variables for authentication. Before running this
    example, set environment variables CLOUD_SDK_AK and CLOUD_SDK_SK in the local environment
    ak := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_AK")
    sk := os.Getenv("CLOUD_SDK_SK")

    auth := basic.NewCredentialsBuilder().
        WithAk(ak).
        WithSk(sk).
        Build()

    client := dns.NewDnsClient(
        dns.DnsClientBuilder().
            WithRegion(region.ValueOf("<YOUR REGION>")).
            WithCredential(auth).
            Build())

    request := &model.ShowDomainQuotaRequest{}
    response, err := client.ShowDomainQuota(request)
    if err == nil {
        fmt.Printf("%+v\n", response)
    } else {
```

```
    fmt.Println(err)
  }
}
```

More

For SDK sample code of more programming languages, see the Sample Code tab in [API Explorer](#). SDK sample code can be automatically generated.

Status Codes

Status Code	Description
200	Response to the request for querying tenant quotas

Error Codes

See [Error Codes](#).

5 Examples

5.1 Example 1: Creating a Public Zone

Scenarios

After you register a domain name and set up a website, create a public zone and configure records to point the domain name to the IP address of the web server where the website is deployed so that visitors can use the domain name to access your website over the Internet.

This topic describes how to create a public zone by calling the API in [Creating a Public Zone](#) and create a record set by calling the API in [Creating a Record Set](#). For details about how to call APIs, see [Calling APIs](#).

NOTE

The token obtained from IAM is valid for only 24 hours. If you want to use one token for authentication, you can cache it to avoid frequently calling the IAM API.

Prerequisites

- You have registered domain name example.com with a third-party registrar.
- You have deployed a web server and obtained its IP address.

Involved APIs

You need to obtain a token and add **X-Auth-Token** to the request header of API calls.

- IAM API for obtaining a token
- DNS API for creating a public zone
- DNS API for creating a record set

Procedure

1. Obtain the token by referring to [Authentication and Authorization](#).

2. Add **Content-Type** and **X-Auth-Token** in the request header.
3. Specify the following parameters in the request body:

```
{
  "name": "example.com.", // Zone name (mandatory, string)
  "description": "This is an example zone.", // Description of the zone (optional, string)
  "zone_type": "public", // Zone type (optional)
  "email": "xx@example.org" // Email address of the domain name administrator (optional, string)
  "ttl": 300, // Default caching duration of the SOA record (optional, string)
}
```

4. Send a request **POST https://DNS endpoint/v2/zones**.
5. Check the response.

NOTE

- The request result may be successful or failed in the response.
- If the request fails, an error code and error information are returned. For details, see [Error Codes](#).
- For details about parameters in the response, see [Creating a Public Zone](#).
- For details about general return codes in the response, see [Status Code](#).

The following is an example response of a successful request:

```
STATUS CODE 202
{
  "id": "2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149",
  "name": "example.com.",
  "description": "This is an example zone.",
  "email": "xx@example.com",
  "ttl": 300,
  "serial": 1,
  "masters": [],
  "status": "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149"
  },
  "pool_id": "0000000570e54ee01570e9939b20019",
  "project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type": "public",
  "created_at": "2016-11-17T11:56:03.439",
  "updated_at": null,
  "record_num": 0
}
```

6. Add **Content-Type** and **X-Auth-Token** in the request header.
7. Specify the following parameters in the request body:

```
{
  "name": "example.com.", // Zone name (mandatory, string)
  "description": "This is an example record set.", // Description of the record set (optional, string)
  "type": "A", // Record set type (mandatory, string)
  "ttl": 3600, // Caching duration of the record set (optional, integer)
  "records": [
    "192.168.10.1",
    "192.168.10.2"
  ] // Values of the record set (mandatory, list<string>)
}
```

8. Send a request **POST https://DNS endpoint/v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets**, where **zone_id** is the ID of the zone to which the record set is to be added.
9. Check the response.

```
STATUS CODE 202
{
  "id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
  "name": "example.com.",
  "description": "This is an example record set.",
  "type": "A",
}
```

```
{
  "ttl": 300,
  "records": [
    "192.168.10.1",
    "192.168.10.2"
  ],
  "status": "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
  },
  "zone_id": "ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3",
  "zone_name": "example.com.",
  "create_at": "2017-04-22T08:17:08.997",
  "update_at": null,
  "default": false,
  "project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}
```

5.2 Example 2: Creating a Private Zone

Scenarios

If you want users to access your ECSs using private domain names so that the ECSs are not exposed to the Internet, you can create private zones in the DNS service and add A record sets for the zone.

This topic describes how to create a private zone by calling the API in [Creating a Private Zone](#) and create a record set by calling the API in [Creating a Record Set](#). For details about how to call APIs, see [Calling APIs](#).

NOTE

The token obtained from IAM is valid for only 24 hours. If you want to use one token for authentication, you can cache it to avoid frequently calling the IAM API.

Prerequisites

You have planned the region where you want to use private domain names and determined the endpoint for calling an API based on the region. For details, see [Endpoints](#).

Involved APIs

You need to obtain a token and add **X-Auth-Token** to the request header of API calls.

- IAM API for obtaining a token
- DNS API for creating a private zone
- DNS API for creating a record set

Procedure

1. Obtain the token by referring to [Authentication and Authorization](#).
2. Add **Content-Type** and **X-Auth-Token** in the request header.
3. Specify the following parameters in the request body:

```
{
  "name": "example.com.", // Zone name (mandatory, string)
```



```
"description": "This is an example zone.", // Description of the zone (optional, string)
"zone_type": "private", // Zone type (mandatory, string)
"email": "xx@example.com" // Email address of the domain name administrator (optional, string)
"router": {
  "router_id": "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558", // VPC ID (mandatory, string)
  "router_region": "xx" // Region of the VPC (optional, string)
}
}
```

4. Send a request **POST** <https://DNS endpoint/v2/zones>.
5. Check the response.

NOTE

- The request result may be successful or failed in the response.
- If the request fails, an error code and error information are returned. For details, see [Error Codes](#).
- For details about parameters in the response, see [Creating a Private Zone](#).
- For details about general return codes in the response, see [Status Code](#).

The following is an example response of a successful request:

```
STATUS CODE 202
{
  "id": "ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3",
  "name": "example.com.",
  "description": "This is an example zone.",
  "email": "xx@example.com",
  "ttl": 300,
  "serial": 1,
  "masters": [],
  "status": "PENDING_CREATE",
  "links": {
    "self": "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3"
  },
  "pool_id": "ff8080825ab738f4015ab7513298010e",
  "project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c",
  "zone_type": "private",
  "created_at": "2017-04-22T08:17:08.997",
  "updated_at": null,
  "record_num": 0,
  "router": {
    "status": "PENDING_CREATE",
    "router_id": "19664294-0bf6-4271-ad3a-94b8c79c6558",
    "router_region": "xx"
  }
}
```

6. Add **Content-Type** and **X-Auth-Token** in the request header.
7. Specify the following parameters in the request body:

```
{
  "name": "example.com.", // Record set name (mandatory, string)
  "description": "This is an example record set.", // Description of the record set (optional, string)
  "type": "A", // Record set type (mandatory, string)
  "ttl": 3600, // Caching duration of the record set (optional, integer)
  "records": [
    "192.168.10.1",
    "192.168.10.2"
  ] // Values of the record set (mandatory, list<string>)
}
```

8. Send a request **POST** https://DNS endpoint/v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets, where **zone_id** is the ID of the zone to which the record set is to be added.
9. Check the response.

```
STATUS CODE 202
{
  "id": "2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007",
```

```
"name": "example.com.",
"description": "This is an example record set.",
"type": "A",
"ttl": 300,
"records": [
  "192.168.10.1",
  "192.168.10.2"
],
"status": "PENDING_CREATE",
"links": {
  "self": "https://Endpoint/v2/zones/2c9eb155587194ec01587224c9f90149/recordsets/2c9eb155587228570158722b6ac30007"
},
"zone_id": "ff8080825b8fc86c015b94bc6f8712c3",
"zone_name": "example.com.",
"create_at": "2017-04-22T08:17:08.997",
"update_at": null,
"default": false,
"project_id": "e55c6f3dc4e34c9f86353b664ae0e70c"
}
```

6 Permissions Policies and Supported Actions

6.1 Introduction

This topic describes fine-grained permissions management for your DNS resources. Skip this topic if your Huawei Cloud account does not need individual IAM users.

By default, new IAM users do not have any permissions granted. You need to add a user to one or more groups, and assign policies or roles to these groups. The user then inherits permissions from the groups it is a member of. This process is called authorization. After authorization, the user can perform specified operations on cloud services based on the permissions.

You can grant users permissions by using **roles** and **policies**. Roles are a type of coarse-grained authorization mechanism that defines permissions related to user responsibilities. Policies define API-based permissions for operations on specific resources under certain conditions, allowing for more fine-grained, secure access control of cloud resources.

NOTE

Policy-based authorization is useful if you want to allow or deny the access to an API.

An account has permissions to call all APIs, but IAM users must have the required permissions specifically assigned. The permissions required for calling an API are determined by the actions supported by the API. Only users who have been granted permissions allowing the actions can call the API successfully. For example, if an IAM user queries the public zone list using an API, the user must have been granted permissions that allow the **dns:zone:list** action.

Supported Actions

DNS provides system-defined policies that can be directly used in IAM. You can also create custom policies and use them to supplement system-defined policies, implementing more refined access control. Actions supported by policies are specific to APIs. The following are common concepts related to policies:

- **Permission:** A statement in a policy that allows or denies certain operations.
- **APIs:** REST APIs that can be called in a custom policy.
- **Actions:** added to a custom policy to control permissions for specific operations.
- **Related actions:** Actions on which a specific action depends to take effect. When assigning permissions for the action to a user, you also need to assign permissions for the dependent actions.
- **IAM projects or enterprise projects:** Type of projects in which policies can be used to grant permissions. A policy can be applied to IAM projects, enterprise projects, or both. Policies that contain actions supporting both IAM projects and enterprise projects can be assigned to user groups and take effect in both IAM and Enterprise Management. Policies that only contain actions supporting IAM projects can be assigned to user groups and only take effect in IAM. Such policies will not take effect if they are assigned to user groups in Enterprise Management. For details about the differences between IAM and enterprise management, see [What Are the Differences Between IAM and Enterprise Management?](#)

 **NOTE**

The check mark (√) indicates that an action takes effect. The cross mark (x) indicates that an action does not take effect.

DNS supports the following actions that can be defined in custom policies:

- **Zone Management:** contains actions supported by all zone management APIs, such as the API for creating a zone.
- **Record Set Management:** contains actions supported by all record set management APIs, such as the API for creating a record set.
- **PTR Record Management:** contains actions supported by all PTR record management APIs, such as the API for creating a PTR record.
- **Tag Management:** contains actions supported by all tag management APIs, such as the API for adding a resource tag.
- **Record Set Importing:** contains actions supported by all record set importing management APIs, such as the API for creating a task for importing public zone record sets.
- **Custom Line:** contains actions supported by all custom line management APIs, such as the API for creating a custom line.
- **Public Resource Management:** contains actions supported by APIs for querying the DNS server list and DNS resource quotas.

6.2 Zone Management

Table 6-1 Actions for zone management

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Create a zone.	POST /v2/zones	dns:zone:create	vpc:*.get* vpc:*.list*	√	√

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Query a zone.	GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}	dns:zone:get	-	√	√
List the zones.	GET /v2/zones	dns:zone:list	-	√	The following filter criteria are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise project • Resource ID
Modify a zone.	PATCH /v2/zones/{zone_id}	dns:zone:update	-	√	√
Set the zone status.	PUT /v2/zones/{zone_id}/statuses	dns:zone:setStatus	-	√	√
Delete a zone.	DELETE /v2/zones/{zone_id}	dns:zone:delete	ces:remoteChecks:list ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:get ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:create ces:siteMonitorRule:delete ces:siteMonitorRule:put	√	√
Delete zones in batches.	DELETE /v2.1/zones	dns:zone:delete	ces:remoteChecks:list ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:get ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:create ces:siteMonitorRule:delete ces:siteMonitorRule:put	√	√

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Associate a private zone with a VPC.	POST /v2/zones/{zone_id}/associaterouter	dns:zone:associaterouter	vpc:*:get* vpc:*:list*	√	√ NOTE Shared private zones are not included.
Disassociate a VPC from a private zone.	POST /v2/zones/{zone_id}/disassociaterouter	dns:zone:disassociaterouter	vpc:*:get* vpc:*:list*	√	√ NOTE Shared private zones are not included.
Export a zone.	GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/export	dns:zone:getExport	-	√	√

6.3 Record Set Management

Table 6-2 Actions for record set management

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Create a record set.	POST /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets	dns:recordset:create	-	√	√
Create a record set.	POST /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets	dns:recordset:create	-	√	√
Query a record set.	GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}	dns:recordset:get	-	√	√
Query a record set.	GET /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}	dns:recordset:get	-	√	√

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Query record sets in a specified zone.	GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets	dns:recordset:list	-	√	√
Query all record sets.	GET /v2/recordsets	dns:recordset:list	-	√	This API is used to list record sets. Only the zone ID can be used as a filter criterion.
Query record sets.	GET /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets	dns:recordset:list	-	√	√
	GET /v2.1/recordsets	dns:recordset:list	-	√	This API is used to list record sets. Only the zone ID can be used as a filter criterion.
Modify a record set.	PUT /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}	dns:recordset:update	-	√	√
Modify a record set.	PUT /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}	dns:recordset:update	-	√	√

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Delete a record set.	DELETE /v2/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}	dns:recordset:delete	ces:remoteChecks:list ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:get ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:create ces:siteMonitorRule:delete ces:siteMonitorRule:put	√	√
Delete a record set.	DELETE /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets/{recordset_id}	dns:recordset:delete	ces:remoteChecks:list ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:get ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:create ces:siteMonitorRule:delete ces:siteMonitorRule:put	√	√
Delete record sets in batches.	DELETE /v2.1/zones/{zone_id}/recordsets	dns:recordset:delete	ces:remoteChecks:list ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:get ces:siteMonitorHealthCheck:create ces:siteMonitorRule:delete ces:siteMonitorRule:put	√	√
Set record set status.	PUT /v2.1/recordsets/{recordset_id}/statuses/set	dns:recordset:setStatus	-	√	√

6.4 PTR Record Management

Table 6-3 Actions for PTR record management

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Create a PTR record.	PATCH /v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}	dns:ptr:set	vpc*:get* vpc*:list*	√	√
Modify a PTR record.	PATCH /v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}	dns:ptr:set	vpc*:get* vpc*:list*	√	√
Unset a PTR record.	PATCH /v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}	dns:ptr:set	vpc*:get* vpc*:list*	√	√
Unset PTR records in batches.	DELETE /v2.1/reverse/floatingips	dns:ptr:set	vpc*:get* vpc*:list*	√	√
Query a PTR record.	GET /v2/reverse/floatingips/{region}:{floatingip_id}	dns:ptr:get	-	√	√

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Query PTR records.	GET /v2/reverse/floatingips	dns:ptr:list	-	√	<p>This API is used to list PTR records.</p> <p>The following filter criteria are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise project Resource ID in the <i>{region}: {floatingip_id}</i> format <p>Other cases are not supported.</p>

6.5 Tag Management

Table 6-4 Actions for tag management

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project (Project)	Enterprise Project
Add a resource tag.	POST /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags	dns:tag:set	-	√	√
Add or delete resource tags in batches.	POST /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags/action	dns:tag:set	-	√	√
Delete a resource tag.	DELETE /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags/{key}	dns:tag:set	-	√	√

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project (Project)	Enterprise Project
Query tags of a resource.	GET /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/{resource_id}/tags	dns:tag:get	-	√	√
Query project tags.	GET /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/tags	dns:tag:get	-	√	×
Query resources by tag.	POST /v2/{project_id}/{resource_type}/resource_instances/action	dns:tag:get	-	√	×

6.6 Record Set Importing

Table 6-5 Actions for record set importing

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Download the template for importing public zone record sets in batches.	GET /v2/templates/import/recordset	dns:recordset:getPublicRecordSetImportTemplate	-	√	×
Create a task to import public zone record sets.	POST /v2/zones/{zone_id}/import/recordsets	dns:publicRecordset:createImport	-	√	√
Query a task to import public zone record sets.	GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/import/recordsets	dns:publicRecordset:getImport	-	√	√

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project	Enterprise Project
Delete a task to import public zone record sets.	DELETE /v2/zones/{zone_id}/import/tasks/{task_id}	dns:publicRecordset:deleteImport	-	√	√
Download the template for importing private zone record sets in batches.	GET /v2/templates/import/private/recordset	dns:recordset:getPrivateRecordSetImportTemplate	-	√	x Only authentication is required.
Create a task to import private zone record sets.	POST /v2/zones/{zone_id}/import/private/recordsets	dns:privateRecordset:createImport	-	√	√
Query a task to import private zone record sets.	GET /v2/zones/{zone_id}/import/private/recordsets	dns:privateRecordset:getImport	-	√	√
Delete a task to import private zone record sets.	DELETE /v2/zones/{zone_id}/import/private/tasks/{task_id}	dns:privateRecordset:deleteImport	-	√	√

6.7 Custom Line

Table 6-6 Custom line management

Permission	API	Action	Dependent Permission	IAM Project (Project)	Enterprise project (Enterprise Project)
Create a custom line.	POST /v2.1/customlines	dns:customline:create	-	√	×
Query custom lines.	GET /v2.1/customlines	dns:customline:list	-	√	×
Delete a custom line.	DELETE /v2.1/customlines/{line_id}	dns:customline:delete	-	√	×
Modify a custom line.	PUT /v2.1/customlines/{line_id}	dns:customline:update	-	√	×

6.8 Public Resource Management

Table 6-7 Actions for public resource management

Permission	API	Action	Related Action	IAM Project (Project)	Enterprise Project
List DNS name servers.	GET /v2/nameservers	dns:nameserver:list	-	√	×
Query resource quotas.	GET /v2/{domain_id}/quotas	dns:quota:list	-	√	×

7 Appendix

7.1 Status Code

- Normal

Table 7-1 Return code for successful requests

Returned Value	Description
200	Request succeeded.
202	Request accepted.
204	No content.

- Abnormal

Table 7-2 Return code for failed requests

Returned Value	Description
400 Bad Request	The server fails to process the request.
401 Unauthorized	You must enter the username and password to access the requested page.
403 Forbidden	You are forbidden to access the requested page.
404 Not Found	The server cannot find the requested page.
405 Method Not Allowed	You are not allowed to use the method specified in the request.
406 Not Acceptable	The response generated by the server is not acceptable to the client.

Returned Value	Description
407 Proxy Authentication Required	You must use the proxy server for authentication.
408 Request Timeout	The request is timed out.
409 Conflict	The request cannot be processed due to a conflict.
413 Payload Too Large	The request is too large.
500 internal Server Error	The request fails because the server is abnormal.
501 Not Implemented	The request fails because the server does not support the requested function.
502 Bad Gateway	The request fails because the returned response is invalid.
503 Service Unavailable	The request fails because the system is abnormal.
504 Gateway Timeout	Gateway times out.

7.2 Error Codes

Introduction

When an API call encounters an error, an error structure is returned. The following table describes DNS error codes.

Error Code Structure Format

```
{  
  "code": "DNS.0001",  
  "message": "Internal error."  
}
```

Error Code Description

If an error code starting with **APIGW** is returned after you call an API, rectify the fault by referring to the instructions provided in [API Gateway Error Codes](#).

Table 7-3 Error codes

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
500	DNS.0000	The system is busy. Try again later.	Unknown error.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
500	DNS.0001	Internal error.	Internal error.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
400	DNS.0002	Invalid request.	Invalid request.	Check empty or invalid request parameters.
500	DNS.0003	The system is busy. Try again later.	DB exception.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
404	DNS.0004	No record sets found.	No record sets found.	Check whether the resource is available.
401	DNS.0005	Authentication required.	Authentication required.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When you call an API, check whether the token is valid. 2. Check whether you have operation permission on the requested resources.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0006	The limit parameter is invalid.	The limit parameter is invalid.	Check the value of limit in the request.
400	DNS.0007	The marker parameter is invalid.	The marker parameter is invalid.	Check the value of marker in the request.
400	DNS.0008	The zone of this type is not supported now.	The zone of this type is not supported now.	Check the zone type and try again.
400	DNS.0009	The startTime parameter is invalid.	The startTime parameter is invalid.	Check the value of startTime in the request.
400	DNS.0010	The endTime parameter is invalid.	The endTime parameter is invalid.	Check the value of endTime in the request.
400	DNS.0011	The Start parameter is invalid.	The start parameter is invalid.	Check the value of start in the request.
500	DNS.0012	An error occurred when the VPC service is called.	An error occurred when the VPC service is called.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
403	DNS.0013	You do not have the permission to perform this operation using the API.	You do not have the permission to perform this operation using the API.	The project of the requested resource may be frozen. Log in to the IAM console with the account and check whether the project status is normal.
403	DNS.0014	Request forbidden by flow control.	Request forbidden by flow control.	Try again later.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
500	DNS.0015	An error occurred when the IAM service is called.	An error occurred when the IAM service is called.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
400	DNS.0016	This record already exists or conflicts with another record.	This record set already exists.	Check the record set.
400	DNS.0017	The offset parameter is invalid.	The offset parameter is invalid.	Check the value of offset in the request.
409	DNS.0021	Could not acquire the lock, please try again later.	Failed to obtain the lock.	Failed to obtain the lock. Try again later.
400/500	DNS.0022	An error occurred when the Cloud Eye service is called.	An error occurred when Cloud Eye is called.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
500	DNS.0023	An error occurred when the Cloud Eye service is called. Cloud Eye service response: Read timed out.	An error occurred when the Cloud Eye service is called (Read timed out).	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
500	DNS.0024	An error occurred when the Cloud Eye service is called. Connect to Cloud Eye service failed: Connection refused.	An error occurred when the Cloud Eye service is called (Connection refused).	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
500	DNS.0025	An error occurred when the Cloud Eye service is called. Connect to Cloud Eye service failed: connect timed out.	An error occurred when the Cloud Eye service is called (Read timed out).	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
500	DNS.0026	Invalid CES endpoint configuration.	Invalid Cloud Eye endpoint configuration.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
413	DNS.0027	Warning: upload file too large.	The file to be uploaded is oversized.	The request body is too large.
400	DNS.0028	Invalid version.	Invalid version number.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
400	DNS.0029	Invalid record.	The record parameter is invalid.	Check the value of offset in the request.
403	DNS.0030	Operation not allowed for this resource.	This operation is not allowed for the requested resource.	Check whether you have operation permission on the requested resources.
403	DNS.0031	User not allowed.	You do not have permission to perform this operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When you call an API, check whether the token is valid. 2. Check whether you have operation permission on the requested resources.
400	DNS.0032	Invalid sort key.	The sort key parameter is invalid.	Check the value of sort key in the request.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0033	Invalid sort dir.	The sort dir parameter is invalid.	Check the value of sort dir in the request.
400/404/500	DNS.0034	An error occurred when the bss service is called.	The system fails to call the BSS service.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
400/404/500	DNS.0035	An error occurred when the Cloudsite service is called.	The system fails to call CloudSite.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
400	DNS.0036	An error occurred when the neutron service is called.	The system fails to call the Neutron service.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
403	DNS.0037	Feature not supported now.	This function is unavailable.	This function is unavailable.
400	DNS.0038	The show detail parameter is invalid.	The show detail parameter is invalid.	Check the value of show detail in the request.
400	DNS.0101	Invalid pool name.	Invalid pool name.	Check the pool name in the request.
400	DNS.0102	Invalid pool description.	Invalid pool description.	Check the pool description in the request.
400	DNS.0103	Invalid pool type.	Invalid pool type.	Check whether the pool type you specify is supported or valid.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0104	Invalid server configuration in the pool.	Invalid server configuration in the pool.	Check the host configuration in the pool.
400	DNS.0105	Invalid name server configuration in the pool.	Invalid name server configuration in the pool.	Check the name server configuration.
400	DNS.0106	Invalid pool region.	Invalid region for parameter pool .	Check the region configuration.
400	DNS.0107	Invalid pool ID.	Invalid pool ID.	Check the pool ID in the request.
404	DNS.0108	This pool does not exist.	This pool does not exist.	Check whether the pool is available.
400	DNS.0109	This pool is in use.	This pool is in use.	A pool in use cannot be deleted. Contact customer service.
400	DNS.0201	The email address of the zone is invalid.	The email address of the zone is invalid.	Check the email address in the request.
400	DNS.0202	Invalid zone name.	Invalid zone name.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the zone name format is correct. 2. Ensure that the zone name is a top-level or public second-level domain name.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0203	Invalid zone TTL value. The value ranges from %s to %s.	Invalid TTL value.	Check the TTL value in the request. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
400	DNS.0204	Invalid zone type.	Invalid zone type.	Check whether the zone type you specify is supported.
404/500	DNS.0205	No pools available.	No pools available.	Contact customer service.
400	DNS.0206	Invalid zone description. The description can contain a maximum of 255 characters.	Invalid zone description. The description can contain up to 255 characters.	Check the zone description in the request.
500	DNS.0207	No views available in the pool.	No views available.	Contact customer service.
400	DNS.0208	This zone already exists.	This zone already exists.	Check whether the requested zone already exists.
400/409/500	DNS.0209	The zone is not in the Normal state.	The zone is not in the normal state.	The zone status is not stable. Try again later.
400	DNS.0210	The zone name is used by the system.	The zone name is used by the system.	Check the zone name in the request.
400	DNS.0211	The zone name is used by another tenant.	The zone name is used by another tenant.	Check the zone name in the request.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400/409	DNS.0212	This VPC has already been associated with the zone.	This VPC has already been associated with the zone.	Check whether the VPC has been associated with the private zone.
400	DNS.0213	The zone is disabled.	The domain name has been suspended.	Check the zone status.
400	DNS.0301	Invalid zone ID.	Invalid zone ID.	Check the zone ID in the request.
400/404	DNS.0302	This zone does not exist.	This zone does not exist.	Check the zone of the requested record set.
400	DNS.0303	Invalid record set TTL value.	Invalid record set TTL value.	Check the TTL value in the request.
400	DNS.0304	Invalid record set name.	Invalid record set name.	Check whether the record set name is a valid domain name ended with the zone name.
400	DNS.0305	Invalid record set description. The description can contain a maximum of 255 characters.	Invalid record set description. The description can contain up to 255 characters.	Check the record set description in the request.
400	DNS.0307	Invalid record set type.	Invalid record set type.	Check whether the record set type you specify is supported.
400	DNS.0308	Invalid record set value.	Invalid record set value.	Check whether the record set value you specify is well-formatted.
400	DNS.0309	Invalid record set ID.	Invalid record set ID.	Check the record set ID in the request.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400/403	DNS.0310	Invalid tenant ID.	Invalid tenant ID.	Check whether the tenant ID is empty or in incorrect format.
400/403	DNS.0311	Invalid domain ID.	Invalid domain ID.	Check whether the domain ID is empty or in incorrect format.
400	DNS.0312	This record set name already exists.	This record set already exists.	Check whether the record set name already exists.
404	DNS.0313	This record set does not exist.	This record set does not exist.	Check the requested record set.
400/409	DNS.0314	The record set is not in a steady state.	The record set is not in a steady state.	Check the record set status. If it is not stable, you cannot perform operations.
400	DNS.0315	Invalid status.	Invalid status.	Check the status in the request.
400/409	DNS.0317	This record set is a default one and cannot be deleted.	This record set is a default one and cannot be deleted.	Check whether the record set to be deleted is created by default.
400/409	DNS.0318	This record set is a default one and cannot be updated.	This record set is a default one and cannot be updated.	Check whether the record set to be updated is created by default.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0319	The TTL parameter has been out of range.	The TTL value is out of range. The value ranges from {minTTL} to {maxTTL} .	Check the TTL value in the request. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
400	DNS.0320	The Zone name levels have been out of MAX count. The maximum is %s.	The domain name levels have reached the maximum allowed.	Check the domain name level in the request.
400	DNS.0321	The sub domain levels have been out of MAX count.	The subdomain levels have been out of MAX count. The maximum is {maxLevel} .	Check the subdomain in the request.
400	DNS.0322	The number of weighted record sets with the same name, type, and resolution line has reached the limit %s.	Too many record sets of the same name, type, and resolution line.	Too many record sets of the same name, type, and resolution line. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
400	DNS.0323	The weight must range from %s to %s.	The weight must range from 0 to 100.	Change the weight value.
400	DNS.0324	This record set is a default one and cannot be operated.	You cannot perform this operation on a default record set.	You cannot perform this operation on a default record set.
400	DNS.0325	The resolution line for record sets in this type of zones must be 'default_view'.	The resolution line for record sets in this type of zones must be default_view .	Change the resolution line in the request.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0326	The batch number has been out of MAX count. The maximum is %s.	The number of batch creation requests has reached the limit.	Modify the request parameter.
400	DNS.0327	The batch number has been out of MAX count. The maximum is %s.	The number of batch deletion requests has reached the limit.	Modify the request parameter.
400	DNS.0328	Cannot create this record set because the same one already exists but is not weighted. Specify a weight for the previous record set first.	There are record sets that have no weights configured.	There are record sets that have no weights configured.
400	DNS.0329	The batch number has been out of MAX count. The maximum is %s.	The number of requested resources has reached the limit.	Modify the request parameter.
400	DNS.0330	Invalid alias resource type.	The resource type of parameter alias is invalid.	Check the resource type of the alias.
400	DNS.0331	Invalid alias resource domain name.	The domain name of parameter alias is invalid.	Check the value of alias in the request.
400	DNS.0332	The alias must be a domain name of a cloud resource.	The alias domain name must be hosted on the DNS server.	Check the value of alias in the request.
400	DNS.0333	The alias is not supported now.	Alias records are not supported.	Contact customer service.
400	DNS.0401	Invalid quota type.	Invalid quota type.	Check the quota type in the request.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.040 2	Invalid quota value.	Invalid quota value.	Invalid quota value. Contact customer service.
403	DNS.040 3	Insufficient record set quota.	Insufficient record set quota.	Check whether the number of record sets has reached the limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
403	DNS.040 4	Insufficient zone quota.	Insufficient zone quota.	Check whether the number of zones has reached the limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
403	DNS.040 5	Insufficient PTR record quota.	Insufficient PTR record quota.	The number of PTR records has reached the limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
403	DNS.0406	Insufficient inbound endpoint quota.	Insufficient inbound endpoint quota.	Check whether the number of inbound endpoints has reached the limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
403	DNS.0407	Insufficient outbound endpoint quota.	Insufficient outbound endpoint quota.	The number of outbound endpoints has reached the upper limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
403	DNS.0408	Insufficient custom line quota.	Insufficient custom line quota.	The number of custom lines has reached the limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
403	DNS.0409	Insufficient line group quota.	Insufficient line group quota.	The number of line groups has reached the limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0501	Invalid PTR ID.	Invalid PTR record ID.	Check whether the PTR record ID is empty or in incorrect format.
404	DNS.0502	This EIP address does not exist.	The EIP does not exist.	Check whether the EIP is available.
409	DNS.0503	The PTR record is not in a steady state.	The PTR record is not in a steady state.	Check the PTR record status. If it is not stable, you cannot perform operations.
400/500	DNS.0504	Invalid EIP address ID.	Invalid EIP ID.	Check whether the EIP ID is empty or in incorrect format.
400	DNS.0505	Invalid domain name in the PTR record.	Invalid domain name in the PTR record.	Check the domain name in the PTR record.
400	DNS.0506	Invalid PTR TTL value. The value must range from %s to %s.	Invalid PTR record TTL value. The value ranges from 1 to 2147483647 .	Check whether the PTR record TTL value has reached the limit.
404	DNS.0507	This PTR record does not exist.	This PTR record does not exist.	Check the requested PTR record.
400	DNS.0508	Invalid PTR description. The description can contain a maximum of 255 characters.	Invalid PTR record description. The description can contain up to 255 characters.	Check whether the PTR record description in the request exceeds 255 characters.
400	DNS.0601	Invalid region.	Invalid region.	Check the value of region in the request.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0602	Invalid floating IP address.	Invalid floating IP address.	Check the floating IP address in the request.
400	DNS.0603	Invalid request.	Invalid input.	Check whether the request parameter is empty.
400	DNS.0604	The interval parameter is invalid.	The interval parameter is invalid.	Check the value of interval in the request.
400	DNS.0608	This resource is in use.	This resource is in use.	Check whether the resource is in use.
400	DNS.0701	Invalid VPC.	Invalid VPC.	Check the VPC ID and region in the request.
400	DNS.0704	The VPC is not in a steady state.	The zone is not associated with the VPC.	Check whether the zone and VPC are normally associated.
400	DNS.0705	No VPCs are associated with this zone.	No VPCs are associated with this zone.	Associate a VPC with the zone.
403	DNS.0706	You are not allowed to disassociate this VPC because this is the last VPC associated with this zone.	You are not allowed to disassociate this VPC because this is the last VPC associated with this zone.	Associate another VPC with the zone and then disassociate the previous one.
400	DNS.0707	The VPC is not associated with the zone.	The VPC is not associated with the zone.	Check whether the VPC is associated with the zone.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.0708	This VPC cannot be disassociated because it is being associated with the zone.	This VPC cannot be disassociated because it is being associated with the zone.	Check the association between the zone and VPC. Disassociate them when the status is stable.
403	DNS.0709	This VPC cannot be disassociated because this is the only normal VPC associated with this zone.	This VPC cannot be disassociated because this is the only normal VPC associated with this zone.	Check whether other VPCs are normally associated with the zone. If no, perform the following operations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disassociate VPCs in abnormal association state. 2. Associate another VPC. 3. Disassociate the required VPC.
500	DNS.0710	Invalid VPC URL configuration.	Invalid VPC endpoint configuration.	Check the region in the request. If the region is correct, contact customer service.
404	DNS.0711	This VPC could not be found.	This VPC could not be found.	Log in to the VPC console and check whether the VPC exists.
400	DNS.0712	This port parameter is invalid.	The port ID is invalid.	Check whether the port ID in the request is empty.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400/500	DNS.0805	Failed to check the VPC validity.	Failed to check the VPC validity.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
404	DNS.0901	The name server does not exist.	The name server does not exist.	Contact customer service.
400	DNS.1001	Insufficient tag quota.	Insufficient tag quota.	The number of tags has reached the limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.
400	DNS.1002	Invalid resource type.	Invalid resource type.	Check the resource type in the request.
400	DNS.1003	Invalid tag.	Invalid tag.	Check the tag in the request.
400	DNS.1101	Health check is currently not supported.	Health check is currently not supported.	Health check is currently not supported.
400	DNS.1102	Invalid health check ID.	Invalid health check ID.	Change the health check ID in the request.
400	DNS.1103	This health check is disabled.	This health check is disabled.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the health check is disabled. 2. Enable the health check.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.1104	This record set has already been associated with a health check.	This record set has already been associated with a health check.	One record set can be associated with only one health check.
404	DNS.1105	No health check is associated with this record set.	Check whether there is health check associated with this record set.	Check whether there is health check associated with this record set.
404	DNS.1106	Cannot find the health check.	The health check cannot be found.	Change the health check ID in the request.
400	DNS.1107	Insufficient health check quota. Contact customer service to increase quotas.	Insufficient health check quota.	Contact customer service.
400	DNS.1108	Cannot associate the health check with the record set because its network plane does not match the zone type of the record set.	The health check cannot be associated the record set because its network plane does not match the zone type of the record set.	Change the ID of the health check to be associated.
400	DNS.1109	This health check is in detecting status and not available currently.	This health check is in detecting status and not available currently.	This health check is in detecting status and not available currently. Try again later.
500	DNS.1110	Invalid CES health check region configuration.	Invalid health check region configuration.	Contact customer service.
400	DNS.1301	Failed to parse this upload file.	Failed to obtain data from the uploaded file.	Check the uploaded file.
400	DNS.1302	Empty upload file.	The uploaded file is empty.	Check the uploaded file.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.1303	Only .xlsx files are supported.	Only .xlsx files are supported.	Check the uploaded file.
400	DNS.1304	Invalid task ID.	Invalid task ID.	Check the task ID.
400	DNS.1305	Invalid record set type.	Invalid record set type.	Check the task ID.
400	DNS.1306	Stop export: too many row exceed max limit.	The number of exported record sets has reached the limit.	Contact customer service.
400	DNS.1401	Invalid package name.	Invalid package name.	Check the package name.
400	DNS.1402	Failed to purchase the DNS package.	Failed to purchase the package.	Check the package name.
404	DNS.1403	The package does not exist.	The package does not exist.	Check the package ID.
400	DNS.1501	Invalid endpoint name.	Invalid endpoint name.	Check the endpoint name.
400	DNS.1502	Invalid subnet id.	Invalid subnet ID.	Check the subnet ID.
400	DNS.1503	Invalid endpoint direction.	Invalid endpoint direction.	Check the endpoint direction.
400	DNS.1504	Endpoint name exists.	The endpoint name already exists.	Change the endpoint name.
400	DNS.1505	Ip is not in this subnet.	The IP address is not in the subnet.	Enter an IP address in the subnet.
400	DNS.1506	Ip is repeated.	The IP address already exists.	Change the IP address.
400	DNS.1507	Ip has been used.	The IP address is in use.	Change the IP address.
400	DNS.1508	Subnets are in the different vpc.	The subnets do not belong to the same VPC.	Check the subnet information.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
400	DNS.1509	Invalid endpoint id.	Invalid endpoint ID.	Enter a correct endpoint ID.
404	DNS.1510	Endpoint not exist.	The endpoint does not exist.	Check the endpoint ID.
404	DNS.1511	Ipaddress not exist.	The IP address does not exist.	Change the IP address.
400	DNS.1514	Invalid number of ipaddress.	Invalid IP address quantity.	Check whether the number of IP addresses is in the range of 2 to 6.
400	DNS.1515	Ip address is invalid.	Invalid IP address.	Check the IP address you entered.
400	DNS.1516	Ip address is broadcast ipaddress or network ipaddress.	The IP address is a network address or broadcast address.	Check whether the IP address you entered is a broadcast address or network address.
400	DNS.0806	This line is not be supported in this DNS version.	This line is not supported in the current version.	Check the resolution line name in the request.
409	DNS.0807	This line is a default one and cannot be operated.	This line is a default one and cannot be operated.	Check the resolution line name in the request.
400	DNS.1601	Invalid line ID.	Invalid resolution line ID.	Check the resolution line ID in the request.
400	DNS.1602	Invalid line name.	Invalid resolution line name.	Check the resolution line name in the request.
400	DNS.1603	The line name already exists.	The resolution line name has been used.	Change the resolution line name in the request.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
404	DNS.1604	The line does not exist.	The resolution line does not exist.	Check the resolution line in the request.
400	DNS.1605	Invalid IP address range.	Invalid IP address range.	Check the IP address range in the request.
400	DNS.1606	The IP address range overlaps with that in another line.	The IP address ranges overlap.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the IP address ranges in the request overlap each other. 2. Check whether the IP address ranges overlap those in other lines.
409	DNS.1607	This line is not in a steady state.	The resolution line is in the unstable state.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
400	DNS.1608	The IP segments has been out of MAX count.	The number of IP address ranges has reached the limit.	Check the number of IP address ranges in the request.
500	DNS.1801	An error occurred when the IAM PDP service is called.	The IAM PDP service cannot be properly called.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
403	DNS.1802	Policy doesn't allow {action} to be performed.	Insufficient permissions.	Check the permissions of the user group.
403	DNS.1900	Enterprise project is not supported.	Enterprise projects are not supported.	Contact customer service.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
500	DNS.1901	Invalid EPS endpoint configuration.	Invalid EPS endpoint configuration.	Contact customer service.
500	DNS.1902	An error occurred when the EPS service is called.	An error occurred when the EPS service is called.	Retry the operation. If the error persists, contact customer service.
400	DNS.1903	Cannot associate the enterprise project.	The selected enterprise project cannot be associated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the enterprise project is in normal status. 2. Check whether you have permission of the enterprise project.
400	DNS.1904	This enterprise project is disabled.	The enterprise project is disabled.	Check the enterprise project.
400	DNS.1905	Invalid enterprise project ID.	Invalid enterprise project ID.	Check the enterprise project ID.
404	DNS.1906	The enterprise project does not exist.	The enterprise project does not exist.	Check the enterprise project.
500	DNS.2000	Invalid Quota Manage service endpoint configuration.	Invalid endpoint configuration for the quota management service.	Contact customer service.
500	DNS.2001	An error occurred when the Quota Manage service is called.	An exception occurred when the quota management service is called.	Contact customer service.

Status Code	Error Code	Message	Description	Handling Measure
403	DNS.2002	Insufficient domain quota.	Insufficient tenant resource quota.	The number of resources has reached the limit. If the limit does not meet your requirements, contact customer service.

7.3 Resolution Lines

Basic Lines

Line ID	Description
default_view	Default
Dianxin	China Telecom
Liantong	China Unicom
Yidong	China Mobile
Jiaoyuwang	Jiaoyuwang
Tietong	Tietong
Pengboshi	Pengboshi
CN	Chinese mainland
Abroad	Global

ISP Lines

Carrier	Line ID	Description
China Telecom	Dianxin_Huabei	China Telecom_North China
	Dianxin_Dongbei	China Telecom_Northeast China
	Dianxin_Huadong	China Telecom_East China

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Dianxin_Huazhong	China Telecom_Central China
	Dianxin_Huanan	China Telecom_South China
	Dianxin_Xinan	China Telecom_Southwest China
	Dianxin_Xibei	China Telecom_Northwest China
	Dianxin_Beijing	China Telecom_Beijing
	Dianxin_Hebei	China Telecom_Hebei
	Dianxin_Tianjin	China Telecom_Tianjin
	Dianxin_Shanxi	China Telecom_Shanxi
	Dianxin_Neimenggu	China Telecom_Inner Mongolia
	Dianxin_Heilongjiang	China Telecom_Heilongjiang
	Dianxin_Jilin	China Telecom_Jilin
	Dianxin_Liaoning	China Telecom_Liaoning
	Dianxin_Jiangsu	China Telecom_Jiangsu
	Dianxin_Shanghai	China Telecom_Shanghai
	Dianxin_Zhejiang	China Telecom_Zhejiang
	Dianxin_Anhui	China Telecom_Anhui
	Dianxin_Fujian	China Telecom_Fujian
	Dianxin_Jiangxi	China Telecom_Jiangsu
	Dianxin_Shandong	China Telecom_Shandong
	Dianxin_Hubei	China Telecom_Hubei
	Dianxin_Hunan	China Telecom_Hunan
	Dianxin_Henan	China Telecom_Henan
	Dianxin_Guangdong	China Telecom_Guangdong
	Dianxin_Guangxi	China Telecom_Guangxi
	Dianxin_Hainan	China Telecom_Hainan
	Dianxin_Sichuan	China Telecom_Sichuan

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Dianxin_Xizang	China Telecom_Tibet
	Dianxin_Chongqing	China Telecom_Chongqing
	Dianxin_Yunnan	China Telecom_Yunnan
	Dianxin_Guizhou	China Telecom_Guizhou
	Dianxin_Gansu	China Telecom_Gansu
	Dianxin_Xinjiang	China Telecom_Xinjiang
	Dianxin_Shaanxi	China Telecom_Shaanxi
	Dianxin_Qinghai	China Telecom_Qinghai
	Dianxin_Ningxia	China Telecom_Ningxia
China Mobile	Yidong_Huabei	China Mobile_North China
	Yidong_Dongbei	China Mobile_Northeast China
	Yidong_Huadong	China Mobile_East China
	Yidong_Huazhong	China Mobile_Central China
	Yidong_Huanan	China Mobile_South China
	Yidong_Xinan	China Mobile_Southwest China
	Yidong_Xibei	China Mobile_Northwest China
	Yidong_Beijing	China Mobile_Beijing
	Yidong_Hebei	China Mobile_Hebei
	Yidong_Tianjin	China Mobile_Tianjin
	Yidong_Shanxi	China Mobile_Shanxi
	Yidong_Neimenggu	China Mobile_Inner Mongolia
	Yidong_Heilongjiang	China Mobile_Heilongjiang
	Yidong_Jilin	China Mobile_Jilin
	Yidong_Liaoning	China Mobile_Liaoning
	Yidong_Jiangsu	China Mobile_Jiangsu
Yidong_Shanghai	China Mobile_Shanghai	

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Yidong_Zhejiang	China Mobile_Zhejiang
	Yidong_Anhui	China Mobile_Anhui
	Yidong_Fujian	China Mobile_Fujian
	Yidong_Jiangxi	China Mobile_Jiangxi
	Yidong_Shandong	China Mobile_Shandong
	Yidong_Hubei	China Mobile_Hubei
	Yidong_Hunan	China Mobile_Hunan
	Yidong_Henan	China Mobile_Henan
	Yidong_Guangdong	China Mobile_Guangdong
	Yidong_Guangxi	China Mobile_Guangxi
	Yidong_Hainan	China Mobile_Hainan
	Yidong_Sichuan	China Mobile_Sichuan
	Yidong_Xizang	China Mobile_Tibet
	Yidong_Chongqing	China Mobile_Chongqing
	Yidong_Yunnan	China Mobile_Yunnan
	Yidong_Guizhou	China Mobile_Guizhou
	Yidong_Gansu	China Mobile_Gansu
	Yidong_Xinjiang	China Mobile_Xinjiang
	Yidong-Shaanxi	China Mobile-Shaanxi
	Yidong_Qinghai	China Mobile_Qinghai
	Yidong_Ningxia	China Mobile_Ningxia
China Unicom	Liantong_Huabei	China Unicom_North China
	Liantong_Dongbei	China Unicom_Northeast China
	Liantong_Huadong	China Unicom_East China
	Liantong_Huazhong	China Unicom_Central China
	Liantong_Huanan	China Unicom_South China
	Liantong_Xinan	China Unicom_Southwest China

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Liantong_Xibei	China Unicom_Northwest China
	Liantong_Beijing	China Unicom_Beijing
	Liantong_Hebei	China Unicom_Hebei
	Liantong_Tianjin	China Unicom_Tianjin
	Liantong_Shanxi	China Unicom_Shanxi
	Liantong_Neimenggu	China Unicom_Inner Mongolia
	Liantong_Heilongjiang	China Unicom_Heilongjiang
	Liantong_Jilin	China Unicom_Jilin
	Liantong_Liaoning	China Unicom_Liaoning
	Liantong_Jiangsu	China Unicom_Jiangsu
	Liantong_Shanghai	China Unicom_Shanghai
	Liantong_Zhejiang	China Unicom_Zhejiang
	Liantong_Anhui	China Unicom_Anhui
	Liantong_Fujian	China Unicom_Fujian
	Liantong_Jiangxi	China Unicom_Jiangxi
	Liantong_Shandong	China Unicom_Shandong
	Liantong_Hubei	China Unicom_Hebei
	Liantong_Hunan	China Unicom_Hunan
	Liantong_Henan	China Unicom_Henan
	Liantong_Guangdong	China Unicom_Guangdong
	Liantong_Guangxi	China Unicom_Guangxi
	Liantong_Hainan	China Unicom_Hainan
	Liantong_Sichuan	China Unicom_Sichuan
	Liantong_Xizang	China Unicom_Tibet
	Liantong_Chongqing	China Unicom_Chongqing
	Liantong_Yunnan	China Unicom_Yunnan
	Liantong_Guizhou	China Unicom_Guizhou
	Liantong_Gansu	China Unicom_Gansu

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Liantong_Xinjiang	China Unicom_Xinjiang
	Liantong_Shaanxi	China Unicom_Shaanxi
	Liantong_Qinghai	China Unicom_Qinghai
	Liantong_Ningxia	China Unicom_Ningxia
Jiaoyuwang	Jiaoyuwang	Jiaoyuwang (default)
	Jiaoyuwang_Huabei	Jiaoyuwang_North China
	Jiaoyuwang_Dongbei	Jiaoyuwang_Northeast China
	Jiaoyuwang_Huadong	Jiaoyuwang_East China
	Jiaoyuwang_Huazhong	Jiaoyuwang_Central China
	Jiaoyuwang_Huanan	Jiaoyuwang_South China
	Jiaoyuwang_Xinan	Jiaoyuwang_Southwest China
	Jiaoyuwang_Xibei	Jiaoyuwang_Northwest China
	Jiaoyuwang_Beijing	Jiaoyuwang_Beijing
	Jiaoyuwang_Hebei	Jiaoyuwang_Hebei
	Jiaoyuwang_Tianjin	Jiaoyuwang_Tianjin
	Jiaoyuwang_Shanxi	Jiaoyuwang_Shanxi
	Jiaoyuwang_Neimenggu	Jiaoyuwang_Inner Mongolia
	Jiaoyuwang_Heilongjiang	Jiaoyuwang_Heilongjiang
	Jiaoyuwang_Jilin	Jiaoyuwang_Jilin
	Jiaoyuwang_Liaoning	Jiaoyuwang_Liaoning
	Jiaoyuwang_Jiangsu	Jiaoyuwang_Jiangsu
	Jiaoyuwang_Shanghai	Jiaoyuwang_Shanghai
	Jiaoyuwang_Zhejiang	Jiaoyuwang_Zhejiang
	Jiaoyuwang_Anhui	Jiaoyuwang_Anhui
Jiaoyuwang_Fujian	Jiaoyuwang_Fujian	
Jiaoyuwang_Jiangxi	Jiaoyuwang_Jiangxi	
Jiaoyuwang_Shandong	Jiaoyuwang_Shandong	
Jiaoyuwang_Hubei	Jiaoyuwang_Hubei	

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Jiaoyuwang_Hunan	Jiaoyuwang_Hunan
	Jiaoyuwang_Henan	Jiaoyuwang_Henan
	Jiaoyuwang_Guangdong	Jiaoyuwang_Guangdong
	Jiaoyuwang_Guangxi	Jiaoyuwang_Guangxi
	Jiaoyuwang_Hainan	Jiaoyuwang_Hainan
	Jiaoyuwang_Sichuan	Jiaoyuwang_Sichuan
	Jiaoyuwang_Xizang	Jiaoyuwang_Tibet
	Jiaoyuwang_Chongqing	Jiaoyuwang_Chongqing
	Jiaoyuwang_Yunnan	Jiaoyuwang_Yunnan
	Jiaoyuwang_Guizhou	Jiaoyuwang_Guizhou
	Jiaoyuwang_Gansu	Jiaoyuwang_Gansu
	Jiaoyuwang_Xinjiang	Jiaoyuwang_Xinjiang
	Jiaoyuwang_Shaanxi	Jiaoyuwang_Shaanxi
	Jiaoyuwang_Qinghai	Jiaoyuwang_Qinghai
	Jiaoyuwang_Ningxia	Jiaoyuwang_Ningxia
Pengboshi	Pengboshi	Pengboshi (default)
	Pengboshi_Huabei	Pengboshi_North China
	Pengboshi_Dongbei	Pengboshi_Northeast China
	Pengboshi_Huadong	Pengboshi_East China
	Pengboshi_Huazhong	Pengboshi_Central China
	Pengboshi_Huanan	Pengboshi_South China
	Pengboshi_Xinan	Pengboshi_Southwest China
	Pengboshi_Xibei	Pengboshi_Northwest China
	Pengboshi_Beijing	Pengboshi_Beijing
	Pengboshi_Hebei	Pengboshi_Hebei
	Pengboshi_Tianjin	Pengboshi_Tianjin
	Pengboshi_Shanxi	Pengboshi_Shanxi
	Pengboshi_Neimenggu	Pengboshi_Inner Mongolia

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Pengboshi_Heilongjiang	Pengboshi_Heilongjiang
	Pengboshi_Jilin	Pengboshi_Jilin
	Pengboshi_Liaoning	Pengboshi_Liaoning
	Pengboshi_Jiangsu	Pengboshi_Jiangsu
	Pengboshi_Shanghai	Pengboshi_Shanghai
	Pengboshi_Zhejiang	Pengboshi_Zhejiang
	Pengboshi_Anhui	Pengboshi_Anhui
	Pengboshi_Fujian	Pengboshi_Fujian
	Pengboshi_Jiangxi	Pengboshi_Jiangxi
	Pengboshi_Shandong	Pengboshi_Shandong
	Pengboshi_Hubei	Pengboshi_Hubei
	Pengboshi_Hunan	Pengboshi_Hunan
	Pengboshi_Henan	Pengboshi_Henan
	Pengboshi_Guangdong	Pengboshi_Guangdong
	Pengboshi_Guangxi	Pengboshi_Guangxi
	Pengboshi_Hainan	Pengboshi_Hainan
	Pengboshi_Sichuan	Pengboshi_Sichuan
	Pengboshi_Xizang	Pengboshi_Tibet
	Pengboshi_Chongqing	Pengboshi_Chongqing
	Pengboshi_Yunnan	Pengboshi_Yunnan
	Pengboshi_Guizhou	Pengboshi_Guizhou
	Pengboshi_Gansu	Pengboshi_Gansu
	Pengboshi_Xinjiang	Pengboshi_Xinjiang
	Pengboshi_Shaanxi	Pengboshi_Shaanxi
	Pengboshi_Qinghai	Pengboshi_Qinghai
	Pengboshi_Ningxia	Pengboshi_Ningxia
Tietong	Tietong	Tietong (default)
	Tietong_Huabei	Tietong_North China
	Tietong_Dongbei	Tietong_Northeast China
	Tietong_Huadong	Tietong_East China

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Tietong_Huazhong	Tietong_Central China
	Tietong_Huanan	Tietong_South China
	Tietong_Xinan	Tietong_Southwest China
	Tietong_Xibei	Tietong_Northwest China
	Tietong_Beijing	Tietong_Beijing
	Tietong_Hebei	Tietong_Hebei
	Tietong_Tianjin	Tietong_Tianjin
	Tietong_Shanxi	Tietong_Shanxi
	Tietong_Neimenggu	Tietong_Inner Mongolia
	Tietong_Heilongjiang	Tietong_Heilongjiang
	Tietong_Jilin	Tietong_Jilin
	Tietong_Liaoning	Tietong_Liaoning
	Tietong_Jiangsu	Tietong_Jiangsu
	Tietong_Shanghai	Tietong_Shanghai
	Tietong_Zhejiang	Tietong_Zhejiang
	Tietong_Anhui	Tietong_Anhui
	Tietong_Fujian	Tietong_Fujian
	Tietong_Jiangxi	Tietong_Jiangxi
	Tietong_Shandong	Tietong_Shandong
	Tietong_Hubei	Tietong_Hubei
	Tietong_Hunan	Tietong_Hunan
	Tietong_Henan	Tietong_Henan
	Tietong_Guangdong	Tietong_Guangdong
	Tietong_Guangxi	Tietong_Guangxi
	Tietong_Hainan	Tietong_Hunan
	Tietong_Sichuan	Tietong_Sichuan
	Tietong_Xizang	Tietong_Tibet
	Tietong_Chongqing	Tietong_Chongqing
	Tietong_Yunnan	Tietong_Yunnan
	Tietong_Guizhou	Tietong_Guizhou

Carrier	Line ID	Description
	Tietong_Gansu	Tietong_Gansu
	Tietong_Xinjiang	Tietong_Xinjiang
	Tietong_Shaanxi	Tietong_Shaanxi
	Tietong_Qinghai	Tietong_Qinghai
	Tietong_Ningxia	Tietong_Ningxia

Region Lines (Global)

Area	Line ID	Description
Asia Pacific	AP	Asia Pacific
	AE	Asia Pacific_UAE
	AM	Asia Pacific_Armenia
	AZ	Asia Pacific_Azerbaijan
	BD	Asia Pacific_Bangladesh
	BH	Asia Pacific_Bahrain
	BN	Asia Pacific_Brunei
	BT	Asia Pacific_Bhutan
	CX	Asia Pacific_Christmas Island
	GE	Asia Pacific_Georgia
	HK	Asia Pacific_Hong Kong, China
	ID	Asia Pacific_Indonesia
	IN	Asia Pacific_India
	IQ	Asia Pacific_Iraq
	JO	Asia Pacific_Jordan
	KG	Asia Pacific_Kyrgyzstan
	KH	Asia Pacific_Cambodia
KW	Asia Pacific_Kuwait	
KZ	Asia Pacific_Kazakhstan	
LB	Asia Pacific_Lebanon	

Area	Line ID	Description
	LK	Asia Pacific_Sri Lanka
	MM	Asia Pacific_Myanmar
	MN	Asia Pacific_Mongolia
	MO	Asia Pacific_Macao, China
	MV	Asia Pacific_Maldives
	MY	Asia Pacific_Malaysia
	NP	Asia Pacific_Nepal
	OM	Asia Pacific_Oman
	PH	Asia Pacific_Philippines
	PK	Asia Pacific_Pakistan
	PS	Asia Pacific_Palestine
	QA	Asia Pacific_Nepal
	SA	Asia Pacific_Saudi Arabia
	SG	Asia Pacific_Singapore
	TH	Asia Pacific_Thailand
	TJ	Asia Pacific_Tajikistan
	TL	Asia Pacific_East Timor
	TM	Asia Pacific_Turkmenistan
	TW	Asia Pacific_Taiwan, China
	UZ	Asia Pacific_Uzbekistan
	VN	Asia Pacific_Vietnam
	YE	Asia Pacific_Yemen
	AS	Asia Pacific_American Samoa
	CK	Asia Pacific_Cook Islands
	FM	Asia Pacific_Micronesia
	GU	Asia Pacific_Guam

Area	Line ID	Description
	KI	Asia Pacific_Kiribati
	MH	Asia Pacific_Marshall Islands
	MP	Asia Pacific_North Mariana Islands
	NC	Asia Pacific_New Caledonia
	NF	Asia Pacific_Norfolk Island
	NR	Asia Pacific_Nauru
	PF	Asia Pacific_French Polynesia
	PG	Asia Pacific_Papua New Guinea
	PW	Asia Pacific_Palau
	SB	Asia Pacific_Solomon Islands
	TK	Asia Pacific_Tokelau Islands
	TO	Asia Pacific_Tonga
	TV	Asia Pacific_Tuvalu
	VU	Asia Pacific_Vanuatu
	WS	Asia Pacific_American Samoa
	CY	Asia Pacific_Cyprus
	IL	Asia Pacific_Israel
	JP	Asia Pacific_Japan
	KR	Asia Pacific_South Korea
	TR	Asia Pacific_Türkiye
	IR	Asia Pacific_Iran
	SY	Asia Pacific_Syria
	AFG	Asia Pacific_Afghanistan
	LAO	Asia Pacific_Laos
Oceania	OA	Oceania

Area	Line ID	Description
	AU	Oceania_Australia
	NZ	Oceania_New Zealand
	FJ	Oceania_Fiji Islands
	WF	Oceania_Wallis and Futuna
	NU	Oceania_Nue
Europe	EU	Europe
	IO	Europe_British Indian Ocean Territory
	BY	Europe_Belarus
	UA	Europe_Ukraine
	AD	Europe_Andorra
	AL	Europe_Albania
	AT	Europe_Austria
	AX	Europe_Oland Islands
	BE	Europe_Belgium
	BG	Europe_Bulgaria
	CH	Europe_Switzerland
	CZ	Europe_Czech
	DE	Europe_Germany
	DK	Europe_Denmark
	EE	Europe_Estonia
	ES	Europe_Spain
	FI	Europe_Finland
	FO	Europe_Faroe Islands
	FR	Europe_France
	GB	Europe_UK
GG	Europe_Guernsey	
GI	Europe_Gibrotar	
GR	Europe_Greece	
HR	Europe_Croatia	

Area	Line ID	Description
	HU	Europe_Hungary
	IE	Europe_Ireland
	IM	Europe_Isle of Man
	IS	Europe_Iceland
	IT	Europe_Italy
	JE	Europe_Jersey Island
	LI	Europe_Liechtenstein
	LT	Europe_Lithuania
	LU	Europe_Luxembourg
	LV	Europe_Latvia
	MC	Europe_Monaco
	MD	Europe_Moldova
	ME	Europe_Montenegro
	MK	Europe_North Macedonia
	MT	Europe_Malta
	NL	Europe_ Netherlands
	NO	Europe_Norway
	PL	Europe_Poland
	PT	Europe_Portugal
	RO	Europe_Romania
	RS	Europe_Serbia
	SE	Europe_Sweden
	SI	Europe_Slovenia
	SK	Europe_Slovakia
	SM	Europe_San Marino
	VA	Europe_Vatican
	XK	Europe_Kosovo
	BQ	Europe_ Netherlands Caribbean
North America	NA	North America

Area	Line ID	Description
	AG	North America_Antigua and Barbuda
	BB	North America_Barbados
	BS	North America_Bahamas
	BZ	North America_Belize
	CR	North America_Costa Rica
	DM	North America_Dominica
	DO	North America_Dominican Republic
	GD	North America_Grenada
	GT	North America_Guatemala
	HN	North America_Honduras
	HT	North America_Haiti
	JM	North America_Jamaica
	KN	North America_Saint Kitts and Nevis
	KY	North America_Cayman Islands
	LC	North America_Saint Lucia
	MX	North America_Mexico
	NI	North America_Nicaragua
	PA	North America_Panama
	PR	North America_Puerto Rico
	SV	North America_El Salvador
	TC	North America_Turks and Caicos Islands

Area	Line ID	Description
	TT	North America_Trinidad and Tobago
	VG	North America_British Virgin Islands
	VI	North America_American Virgin Islands
	CA	North America_Canada
	US	North America_United States
	VC	North America_Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	PM	North America_Saint Pierre and Miquelon
	AN	North America_Netherlands Antilles
	CU	North America_Cuba
	GL	North America_Greenland
	MQ	North America_Martinique
	MF	North America_Saint Martin
	SX	North America_Saint Martin (Dutch part)
South America	LA	South America
	AI	South America_Anguilla
	AW	South America_Aruba
	BL	South America_Saint Barthelemy
	BM	South America_Bermuda
	GP	South America_Guadeloup

Area	Line ID	Description
	MS	South America_Montserrat
	AR	South America_Argentina
	BO	South America_Bolivia
	BR	South America_Brazil
	CL	South America_Chile
	CO	South America_Colombia
	CW	South America_Curacao
	EC	South America_Ecuador
	GF	South America_French Guyana
	GY	South America_Guyana
	PE	South America_Peru
	PY	South America_Paraguay
	SR	South America_Suriname
	UY	South America_Uruguay
	VE	South America_Venezuela
Africa	AF	Africa
	AO	Africa_Angola
	BF	Africa_Burkina Faso
	BI	Africa_Burundi
	BJ	Africa_Benin
	BW	Africa_Botswana
	CD	Africa_Democratic Republic of the Congo
	CF	Africa_Central African Republic
	CG	Africa_Republic of Congo

Area	Line ID	Description
	CI	Africa_Côte d'Ivoire
	CM	Africa_Cameroon
	CV	Africa_Cape Verde
	DJ	Africa_Djibouti
	DZ	Africa_Algeria
	EG	Africa_Egypt
	EH	Africa_Western Sahara
	ER	Africa_Eritrea
	ET	Africa_Ethiopia
	GA	Africa_Gabon
	GH	Africa_Ghana
	GM	Africa_Gambia
	GN	Africa_Guinea
	GQ	Africa_Equatorial Guinea
	GW	Africa_Guinea-Bissau
	KE	Africa_Kenya
	KM	Africa_Comores
	LR	Africa_Liberia
	LS	Africa_Lesotho
	LY	Africa_Libya
	MA	Africa_Morocco
	MG	Africa_Madagascar
	ML	Africa_Mali
	MR	Africa_Mauritania
	MU	Africa_Mauritius
	MW	Africa_Malawi
	MZ	Africa_Mozambique
	NE	Africa_Niger
	NG	Africa_Nigeria

Area	Line ID	Description
	RE	Africa_Reunion
	RW	Africa_Rwanda
	SC	Africa_Seychelles
	SL	Africa_Sierra Leone
	SN	Africa_Senegal
	SO	Africa_Somali
	SS	Africa_South Sudan
	ST	Africa_Sao Tome and Principe
	SZ	Africa_Eswatini
	TD	Africa_Chad
	TG	Africa_Togo
	TN	Africa_Tunisia
	TZ	Africa_Tanzania
	UG	Africa_Uganda
	YT	Africa_Mayott
	ZA	Africa_South Africa
	ZM	Africa_Zambia
	ZW	Africa_Zimbabwe
	SD	Africa_Sudan
	NAM	Africa_Namibia

Region Lines (Chinese mainland)

Area	Line ID	Description
Chinese mainland	Beijing	Chinese mainland_Beijing
	Hebei	Chinese mainland_Hebei
	Tianjin	Chinese mainland_Tianjin

Area	Line ID	Description
	Shanxi	Chinese mainland_Shanxi
	Neimenggu	Chinese mainland_Inner Mongolia
	Heilongjiang	Chinese mainland_Heilongjiang
	Jilin	Chinese mainland_Jilin
	Liaoning	Chinese mainland_Liaoning
	Jiangsu	Chinese mainland_Jiangsu
	Shanghai	Chinese mainland_Shanghai
	Zhejiang	Chinese mainland_Zhejiang
	Anhui	Chinese mainland_Anhui
	Fujian	Chinese mainland_Fujian
	Jiangxi	Chinese mainland_Jiangxi
	Shandong	Chinese mainland_Shandong
	Hubei	Chinese mainland_Hubei
	Hunan	Chinese mainland_Hunan
	Henan	Chinese mainland_Henan
	Guangdong	Chinese mainland_Guangdong
	Guangxi	Chinese mainland_Guangxi
	Hainan	Chinese mainland_Hainan
	Sichuan	Chinese mainland_Sichuan

Area	Line ID	Description
	Xizang	Chinese mainland_Tibet
	Chongqing	Chinese mainland_Chongqing
	Yunnan	Chinese mainland_Yunnan
	Guizhou	Chinese mainland_Guizhou
	Gansu	Chinese mainland_Gansu
	Xinjiang	Chinese mainland_Xinjiang
	Shaanxi	Chinese mainland_Shaanxi
	Qinghai	Chinese mainland_Qinghai
	Ningxia	Chinese mainland_Ningxia
	Huabei	Chinese mainland_North China
	Dongbei	Chinese mainland_Northeast China
	Huadong	Chinese mainland_East China
	Huazhong	Chinese mainland_Central China
	Huanan	Chinese mainland_South China
	Xinan	Chinese mainland_Southwest China
	Xibei	Chinese mainland_Northwest China

7.4 Enumeration Values

Resource Status

Parameter	Description
ACTIVE	Normal
PENDING_CREATE	Creating
PENDING_DELETE	Deleting
PENDING_UPDATE	Updating
FREEZE	Frozen
PENDING_DISABLE	Disabling
DISABLE	Disabled
ERROR	Failed

Record Set Type

Type	Description
A	Map domains to IPv4 addresses.
CNAME	Map one domain to another. CNAME record sets are usually used to map multiple domain names to the same host.
MX	Map domains to email servers.
AAAA	Map domains to IPv6 addresses.
TXT	Specify text records.
SRV	Record servers providing specific services.
NS	Delegates subdomains to other name servers.
SOA	Specify the master authoritative DNS server for a domain name. The SOA record set is created by the system and cannot be manually added.

Type	Description
CAA	Grant certificate issuing permissions to CAs. CAA record sets can be used to prevent unauthorized HTTPS certificate issuing.
PTR	Map IP addresses to domains.

7.5 Data Structure

Table 7-4 Description of the **links** field

Parameter	Type	Description
self	String	Link to the current resource
next	String	Link to the next page

Table 7-5 Description of the **tag** field

Parameter	Type	Description
key	String	Tag key A key can contain up to 36 Unicode characters. key must be specified. Equal signs (=), asterisks (*), left angle brackets (<), right angle brackets (>), backslashes (\), commas (,), vertical bars (), and slashes (/) are not allowed. The first and last characters cannot be spaces.
value	String	Tag value Each value can contain up to 43 Unicode characters and can be an empty string. Equal signs (=), asterisks (*), left angle brackets (<), right angle brackets (>), backslashes (\), commas (,), vertical bars (), and slashes (/) are not allowed. The first and last characters cannot be spaces.

Table 7-6 Description of the **routers** field

Parameter	Type	Description
router_id	String	ID of the associated VPC You can obtain the VPC ID using the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the VPC console, obtain the VPC ID on the VPC details page. Call the API to query the VPC ID.
router_region	String	Region of the VPC If it is left blank, the region of the project in the token takes effect by default.

Table 7-7 Description of the **alias_target** field

Parameter	Type	Description
resource_type	String	Service that support domain name aliases The value can be cloudsite or waf (Web Application Firewall).
resource_domain_name	String	Domain name of the target service

7.6 Obtaining a Project ID

Scenarios

A project ID is required for some URLs when an API is called. Therefore, you need to obtain a project ID in advance. Two methods are available:

- [Obtain the Project ID by Calling an API](#)
- [Obtain the Project ID from the Console](#)

Obtain the Project ID by Calling an API

You can obtain a project ID by calling the API used to [query project information based on the specified criteria](#).

The API used to obtain a project ID is GET `https://{Endpoint}/v3/projects`. {Endpoint} is the IAM endpoint and can be obtained from [Regions and Endpoints](#). For details about API authentication, see [Authentication and Authorization](#).

The following is an example response. The value of **id** is the project ID.

```
{
  "projects": [
```

```

{
  "domain_id": "65ewtrgaggshhk1223245sghjlse684b",
  "is_domain": false,
  "parent_id": "65ewtrgaggshhk1223245sghjlse684b",
  "name": "project_name",
  "description": "",
  "links": {
    "next": null,
    "previous": null,
    "self": "https://www.example.com/v3/projects/a4adasfjljaaakla12334jklga9sasfg"
  },
  "id": "a4adasfjljaaakla12334jklga9sasfg",
  "enabled": true
},
"links": {
  "next": null,
  "previous": null,
  "self": "https://www.example.com/v3/projects"
}
}

```

Obtain a Project ID from the Console

To obtain a project ID from the console, perform the following operations:

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Click the username and select **My Credentials** from the drop-down list.

On the **API Credentials** page, view the project ID in the project list.

Figure 7-1 Viewing the project ID

