

What is DNS2Go?



What is DNS2Go? - DNS2Go is an exciting new service offered by Deerfield.com that will make your computer accessible anytime, anywhere, by associating a domain name of your choice to your currently assigned IP address.

Who should use DNS2Go? - DNS2Go is the perfect product for people who are hosting applications using a dial-up or switched Internet connection. The DNS2Go service simplifies the connection process for hosting Web servers, FTP servers, Email servers, Internet Games, and/or many other applications.

How will DNS2Go benefit you? - The DNS2Go service gives you the credibility of having your name appearing in a domain name, but without having to invest money in an actual registered domain name.

- Allows the convenience of a domain name without investing in an expensive 24/7 connection.
- HTTP Port Relay allows DNS2Go users the ability to redirect HTTP requests to a port other than the standard, port 80. Some providers of broadband services often block port 80, preventing you from hosting a Web Server
- Time synchronization allows you to synchronize your computer's clock to that of an Internet timeserver.
- The scheduling feature provides you with the ability to be on-line only when needed. This feature will save you money on phone charges and Internet accounts.
- Best of all, DNS2Go is easy to use.

Where can I learn more about DNS2Go? - To learn more about DNS2Go, visit the DNS2Go website at <http://www.dns2go.com>.

Where can I go for Help? - Visit the [DNS2Go Help Desk](#). From the Help desk you can, [report a defect](#), [request a lost key](#), or provide feedback by completing the [survey](#).

Status Tab

The Status tab displays useful information regarding your connection to the DNS2Go service and the Internet.

DNS2Go Service Connection - Displays the current connection status to the DNS2Go service or the last error encountered.

Connect/Disconnect - Connects/Disconnects the DNS2Go client from the DNS2Go service. To automatically connect to the DNS2Go service, enable the appropriate option under the [Options tab](#).

Internet Connection - Displays the current status of your Internet connection.

Details - Displays useful information regarding the current status of your domain.

- **Domain Name** - Your DNS2Go domain name. This domain name is all that is required to access your computer from anywhere in the world. You may change your DNS2Go domain name from the [Registration](#) tab.
- **Domain Status** - Specifies how the DNS2Go service will handle requests made to your domain. The [Connection](#) tab allows you to specify how requests are handled when you are connected to or disconnected from the DNS2Go service.
- **Heartbeats** - The number of heartbeats sent to the DNS2Go service. A heartbeat is a lightweight packet sent from the DNS2Go client that allows the DNS2Go service to properly handle requests to your domain.

Heartbeats are used to determine if your computer is still connected to the Internet. In addition, heartbeats allow the DNS2Go service to obtain the correct IP address for your computer (the address which the heartbeat was sent from). This is essential for computers with multiple IP address or that are behind NAT routers.

- **Time On-line** - The time at which your computer connected to the Internet.

Connection Tab

The Connection tab allows you to specify how we will handle your domain when you are connected to or disconnected from the DNS2Go service.

When I connect:

- **Point my domain to my current IP address (recommended)** - While you are connected to the DNS2Go service, your DNS2Go domain name will point to your current IP address. This option is recommended as it allows any user on the Internet to access your computer via your DNS2Go domain name.

Microsoft Internet Explorer maintains its own DNS cache. If your IP address changes, you may need to restart your browser for the change to take effect.

- **Set my IP address to** - While you are connected to the DNS2Go service, your DNS2Go domain name will point to a specific IP address.
- **Redirect web requests (with a www prefix) to this port** - HTTP Port Relay allows DNS2Go users the ability to redirect HTTP requests to a port other than the standard, port 80. Some providers of broadband services often block port 80, preventing you from hosting a Web Server.

When enabled, requests to your DNS2Go domain name, prefixed with "www" (e.g. www.mydomain.dns2g.com), are automatically redirected to the port you specify. This is just another way that DNS2Go makes running your own site easier than ever.



It is important that the URL for your web site is prefixed by "www". This allows DNS2Go to route the request to the appropriate port.

When I disconnect:

- **Send the visitor a web page that tells them I'm off-line** - If you are not connected to the DNS2Go service your DNS2Go domain name will point to a web page stating that you are currently off-line.



This option makes use of the HTTP protocol redirect feature. It only applies if users attempt to access your site via a web browser using the HTTP protocol (e.g. <http://mydomain.dns2go.com>).

- **Point my domain to this URL** - If you are not connected to the DNS2Go service your DNS2Go domain name will point to the specified URL.



This option makes use of the HTTP protocol redirect feature. It only applies if a user attempts to access your site via a web browser using the HTTP protocol (e.g. <http://mydomain.dns2go.com>). As a result only WWW (HTTP://) URLs are allowed.

- **Set my IP address to** - If you are not connected to the DNS2Go service your DNS2Go domain name will point to the specified IP address. To prevent any access to your domain while you are off-line enter 0.0.0.0.

Options Tab

The Options tab allows you to fine-tune DNS2Go to best suit your needs. In addition it allows you to view the event log, which contains valuable troubleshooting information.

Use Proxy Server - Enable this option if you connect to the Internet through a proxy server, such as [WinGate](#). If you use a NAT or LSP proxy, (this includes WinGate with the WinGate Internet Client), do not enable this option.



Before you enable this option you must create a TCP mapping on your proxy server directed to [discovery.dns2go.com](#) port 1227.

A TCP mapping allows all information sent to a given port on your proxy server to be "mapped" to the DNS2Go service. If you are using a WinGate proxy server, [Click here](#) for instructions on how to create a TCP mapping. If you are using another proxy server, please refer to that server's documentation.

- **Proxy Address** - Enter the IP address of your proxy server, (e.g. 192.168.0.1). If you do not know the proxy server's IP address, contact your network administrator.
- **Port** - Enter the port that you configured on your proxy server for DNS2Go connections.

Gateway Extensions - Displays the Gateway Extensions Options dialog, containing the following options.

- **Check Gateway Status before attempting DNS2Go Connection** - Enables the use of the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions. The DNS2Go Gateway Extensions allow DNS2Go to obtain the status of the proxy server's Internet connection.

This enables the "Auto Connect to and Disconnect from the DNS2Go service" to function properly behind a proxy server. DNS2Go will not cause the proxy server to dial, and will automatically connect to the DNS2Go service when the proxy server connects to the Internet.

You MUST have the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions installed and running on the proxy server to use this feature.

- **If the gateway can't be queried, assume connection is:**

Off-line - DNS2Go will not try to connect to the DNS2Go service if the Gateway Extensions are unreachable. Off-line is recommended in most scenarios.

On-line - DNS2Go will try to connect to the DNS2Go service even if the Gateway Extensions are unreachable.

- **Gateway IP Address** - Enter the internal IP address of your gateway computer, (e.g. 192.168.0.1). This computer must have the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions installed and running.
- **Port** - Enter the port number, which the Gateway Extensions are listening on. Do not change this value from the default unless it has been changed in the Gateway Extensions because of a port conflict.
- **Defaults** - Changes all values on this dialog back to their default settings.

Run DNS2Go as a service - When enabled, DNS2Go will run as a system service. A system service is started

when Windows boots and does not exit when a user logs off.

Enable Event Logging - When enabled DNS2Go will write events to the event log. Click the View Log button to see the event log.

Auto connect to and disconnect from the DNS2Go service - When enabled DNS2Go will automatically connect to the DNS2Go service upon connection to the Internet. Upon disconnection from the Internet, DNS2Go will automatically disconnect from the DNS2Go service.

If you connect to the Internet via a proxy server, DNS2Go must be configured to use the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions in order to use this function. Please refer to the DNS2Go Help file for additional information.

Re-attempt connection failures X times - When enabled DNS2Go will attempt to (re)connect to the DNS2Go service the number of times specified.

For example, if a problem exists on the Internet and DNS2Go cannot connect the DNS2Go Service; DNS2Go will re-attempt to connect the number of times specified. In addition if DNS2Go becomes disconnected from the DNS2Go service, it will attempt to reconnect the number of times specified.

Note: If you would like for DNS2Go to automatically reconnect to the DNS2Go service after being disconnected from the Internet, you must enable the "Auto connect to and disconnect from the DNS2Go service" option.

Show splash screen on startup - When enabled DNS2Go will briefly display splash screen when started. Disable this option if you do not wish to display the splash screen.

Transfer Email - This button will be enabled if your account has the [SMTP Postmaster Store & Forward service](#). While your domain is off-line, your mail is stored on a DNS2Go mail server. When your domain comes back on-line, your mail needs to be transferred to your local mail server.



If you are using a mail server that supports transfer (dequeue) requests, such as [MDaemon](#), you may configure your mail server to handle this. For instructions on how to configure MDaemon to transfer your mail, [click here](#).

As an alternative, you may configure the DNS2Go client to transfer your Email. Upon clicking the Transfer Email button you will be presented with the following options:

- **DNS2Go Mail Server** - Enter the name of the DNS2Go mail server, which stores mail for your domain. This information can be found in your welcome Email for the [SMTP Postmaster Store & Forward service](#).

If DNS2Go is configured to access the Internet through a proxy server, you must first complete the following steps. If you are using a WinGate proxy server, [click here](#) for detailed instructions.

1. Create a TCP mapping on your proxy server directed to the DNS2Go mail server (which stores mail for your domain) on port 25.
 2. In the DNS2Go client for the mail server, enter the IP address of your proxy server and the port number on which is TCP mapping is listening.
 3. If your mail server is not running on your proxy server, you will need to create a TCP mapping listening on port 25 and directed to the internal computer on which your mail server is running.
- **Transfer mail automatically when I connect to the Internet** - This option is recommended if you have not configured your mail server to transfer your mail. The DNS2Go client will automatically transfer your mail upon detecting a connection to the Internet. In order to receive your Email, you must have a properly configured mail server running on this computer.

- **Defaults** - Sets all values to their default settings.
- **Transfer Now** - This option will immediately issue a transfer (dequeue) request. Any mail for your domain will immediately be sent to this computer. In order to receive your Email, you must have a properly configured mail server running on this computer.

Tools - Click this button to access a menu of support and configuration utilities.

- **View Log** - Opens the event log for your review.
- **Configuration Reporter** - Creates a detailed report of containing DNS2Go's configuration and other system information. This report may be required by technical support. You will have the chance to preview the information contained in the report
- **DNS Lookup** - Allows for DNS address resolution and troubleshooting. You can use the DNS Lookup utility to verify that your DNS2Go domain name points to the correct IP address.

Advanced - Allows you to control how often keep-alive packets (heartbeats) are sent to the DNS2Go service. The DNS2Go service relies upon heartbeats to update your IP address and timeout your connection to the service.



Please note that longer heartbeat intervals result in a delay in the off-line settings taking effect if your Internet connection is terminated unexpectedly

- **Allow DNS2Go Service to control the heartbeat rate** - This is the recommended setting. The DNS2Go service will automatically configure an appropriate heartbeat interval.
- **Use the heartbeat rate I specify below** - Allows you to specify the heartbeat interval. The DNS2Go client will send a keep-alive packet (heartbeat) to the DNS2Go server every X minutes. If your Internet Connection is set to disconnect after a given period of inactivity, specify a value slightly larger than your connection's inactivity timeout.

Configuring MDAemon to Dequeue (Transfer) Email

Please substitute your DNS2go domain name for "yourdomain.dns2go.com"

1. Make sure your MDAemon domain name (Setup | Primary Domain | Domain/ISP) is set to yourdomain.dns2go.com.
2. Under Setup | Primary Domain | Dequeue, enable "Signal ISP to Dequeue Waiting Mail".
3. For Send Signal to this Host, enter the name of the DNS2Go mail server, which stores mail for your domain. This information can be found in your welcome Email for the SMTP Postmaster Store & Forward service.
4. Leave the TCP Port default at 25.
5. Under Send this String to Host, enter
ETRN yourdomain.dns2go.com
6. Verify that the "Send ESMTP 'EHLO' before transmitting string to host" is enabled.
7. Click APPLY and OK, and you are now configured to dequeue your DNS2Go Email.

Transfer Email

These options are for use with the [SMTP Postmaster Store & Forward service](#). While your DNS2Go domain is off-line, your mail is stored on a DNS2Go mail server. When your domain comes back on-line, your mail needs to be transferred to your local mail server

If you are using a mail server that supports transfer (dequeue) requests, such as [MDaemon](#), you may configure your mail server to handle this. For instructions on how to configure MDaemon to transfer your mail, [click here](#).

As an alternative you may configure the DNS2Go client to transfer your mail.

- **DNS2Go Mail Server** - Enter the name of the DNS2Go mail server, which stores mail for your domain. This information can be found in your welcome Email for the [SMTP Postmaster Store & Forward service](#)

If DNS2Go is configured to access the Internet through a proxy server, you must first complete the following steps. If you are using a WinGate proxy server, [click here](#) for detailed instructions.

- Create a TCP mapping on your proxy server directed to the DNS2Go mail server (which stores mail for your domain) on port 25.
 - In the DNS2Go client for the mail server, enter the IP address of your proxy server and the port number on which is TCP mapping is listening.
 - If your mail server is not running on your proxy server, you will need to create a TCP mapping listening on port 25 and directed to the internal computer on which your mail server is running.
- **Transfer automatically when I connect to the Internet** - This option is recommended if you have not configured your mail server to transfer (dequeue) your mail. The DNS2Go client will automatically transfer your mail upon detecting a connection to the Internet. In order to receive your Email, you must have a properly configured mail server running on this computer.
 - **Defaults** - Sets all values to their default settings.
 - **Transfer Now** - This option will immediately issue a transfer (dequeue) command. Any mail for your domain will immediately be sent to this computer. In order to receive your Email, you must have a properly configured mail server running on this computer.

Transferring your Email behind WinGate

If you are using the SMTP Postmaster Store and Forward service with your DNS2Go client, you need to transfer your Email from our Email servers. This can be done within the DNS2Go Client.

If "Use Proxy Server" is enabled on the Options tab of the DNS2Go client you will need to complete these additional steps to transfer your Email.

On the WinGate server, configure a TCP mapping to route the transfer (dequeue) request to the DNS2Go Mail Server.

1. Open GateKeeper, and go to the Services tab.
2. Right click any existing service and select "New Service". Select TCP Mapping from the menu.
3. For Name and Description, enter DNS2Go Email Transfer Mapping.
4. Under Service Port, enter 1025 (You can use a different port, just make sure it matches on the client machine).
5. For Default Mapping, enter "mail.dns2go.com" for server and "25" for port.
6. Click OK.
7. Save your changes by going to File | Save Changes.

On the WinGate server, configure a mapping to route your E-Mail from the DNS2Go Mail server to your local mail server. If your mail server is running on the same computer as WinGate, you may skip this step.

1. Right click any existing service and select "New service". Select TCP Mapping from the menu.
2. For name and description, enter DNS2Go SMTP Mapping.
3. Under Service Port, enter 25.
4. On the bindings tab, select "Allow connections coming in on any interface". There will be a warning message, click OK.
5. Click OK once more.
6. Save your changes by going to File | Save Changes.

Configure the DNS2Go to transfer your mail through WinGate.

1. Open the DNS2Go client by double clicking the icon in the system tray.
2. Navigate to the Options tab, and click the "Transfer Email" button.
3. For the mail server, enter the internal IP address of your WinGate machine. This is typically 192.168.0.1.
4. For the port, enter 1025, or whatever port you used in step 4 above.
5. Enable the "Transfer mail automatically when I connect to the Internet" check box.

Congratulations, you should now be able to transfer your Email from the DNS2GO mail server.

DNS2Go Event Log Viewer

The event log viewer displays the DNS2Go system log.

Clear All - Deletes all log file entries

Save to File - Will save the event log in plain text to a location you specify. This comma-delimited file can be imported into spreadsheet programs for easy review.

Refresh - Refreshes the log pane to display events that have occurred since opening the event log.

Show - Error, Info, Warning – Select which events you would like to display on the event viewer screen.

Max Entries - How many events will be logged before the event viewer is cleared out.

Scheduled Dialing Tab

The Scheduled Dialing Tab allows you to configure scheduled dialing. Scheduled dialing allows DNS2Go to automatically connect to, and disconnect from, the Internet on a predetermined schedule.

Enable Scheduled Dialing - When enabled DNS2Go will automatically connect to, and disconnect from, the Internet based on the defined, scheduled, dial-up events.

Use Dial-Up Account - From the drop-down list, select which dial-up account to use when connecting to the Internet. To use an account that is not listed, first create a Windows Dial-Up Networking (DUN) profile for it.

Once you have selected the appropriate account, click the Settings button to configure the login information that DNS2Go will use for the account.

Settings - Click here to configure the login information for the specified dial-up account.

These Days - Specify which day(s) of the week the dial-up event will occur.

Connect Time - Specify the time for DNS2Go to connect to the Internet. This time must be before the disconnect time.

Disconnect Time - Specify the time for DNS2Go to disconnect from the Internet. This time must be after the connect time.

Add - After verifying that all information is correct, click here to add your dial-up event to DNS2Go.

Remove - Removes the selected dial-up from the list on the left.

Clear All - Removes ALL dial-up events. Use this option with extreme caution, as this action cannot be undone.

Time Synchronization Tab

DNS2Go can automatically synchronize your computer's system clock with an Internet Time Server! This handy feature is especially useful if you are running a server, which utilizes time stamping (e.g. Mail, FTP).

DNS2Go comes standard with over 30 configured Internet Time Servers. If the first server cannot be reached, DNS2Go will simply work its way through the list until it is successful.

Automatically Adjust my System Clock - When enabled, DNS2Go will synchronize your computer's system clock with an Internet Time Server. This will occur every 24 hours.

To change the query order - DNS2Go queries servers in order down the list. To move an entry up or down, highlight it in the list and click on the Move Down or Move Up buttons.

Enabling/Disabling a server - To enable/disable time synchronization with a particular server, use the check box next to the server name in the list.

Adding a server - To add an entry, enter the information in the Host Name or IP Address and Description fields and click the Add button.

Removing a server - To remove an entry, select the appropriate entry and click the Delete button.

Registration Tab

The Registration tab assists you in signing up for the DNS2Go service and entering your registration details.

Domain Name - Enter your full DNS2Go domain name here, (e.g. someone.DNS2Go.com or user.27south.com). If you haven't signed up for your FREE DNS2Go domain, click the Get FREE Key button.

Registration Key - Enter your DNS2Go registration key, which will also be available in the registration Email. If you haven't signed up for your FREE DNS2Go domain, click the Get FREE Key button.

Change - Click this button to edit your registration details. Only use this option after receiving your new registration information via Email.

Tell a Friend - Opens a [new browser window](#) and allows you to send a friend a message about the DNS2Go service. Who wouldn't want a FREE DNS2Go domain name?

Get Free Key - Connects to the [DNS2Go website](#), where you can register for a FREE DNS2Go domain. After registration you will receive an Email containing your DNS2Go registration key. The DNS2Go registration key safely guards your domain, ensuring that it can only be used by you. The DNS2Go client requires a registration key before it will operate.

Ground Control - Connects to the DNS2Go Ground control. The Ground Control section of the DNS2Go website allows you to manage every aspect of your account.

WinGate DNS2Go TCP Mapping

To create a DNS2Go mapping service in WinGate Standard or Pro 3.0 and above:

1. Log into Gatekeeper.
2. Click on the Services tab.
3. Right click on one of your existing services (it doesn't matter which one).
4. Click New service.
5. Select TCP Mapping service.
6. Configure the Service Port to 1227.
7. Configure the Default Mapping to:
 Server: discovery.dns2go.com
 Port: 1227
8. Click the Bindings tab.
9. Select "Specify interfaces connections will be accepted on" make sure that your internal network interface is selected, usually 192.168.0.1.
10. Click OK.
11. Click the Save Changes icon.

Saves all changes and minimizes DNS2Go to the system tray.

Disregards all changes made since the last save (Ok or Apply). Minimizes DNS2Go to the system tray.

Saves all changes without minimizing DNS2Go to the system tray.

Provides additional information about the current dialog.

Displays the current connection status to the DNS2Go service or the last error encountered.

Displays the current connection status to the DNS2Go service.

Connects/Disconnects DNS2Go from the DNS2Go service. To automatically connect to the DNS2Go service, enable the appropriate option under the options tab.

Displays the current status of your Internet connection.

While you are connected to the DNS2Go service, your DNS2Go domain name will point to your current IP address. This option is recommended as it allows any user on the Internet to access your computer via your DNS2Go domain name.

Displays useful information regarding the current status of your domain.

Domain Name - Your DNS2Go domain name.

Domain Status - Specifies how the DNS2Go service will handle requests made to your domain.

Heartbeats - The number of heartbeats sent to the DNS2Go service. A heartbeat is a lightweight packet sent from the DNS2Go client that allows the DNS2Go service to properly handle requests to your domain.

Time On-line - The time at which your computer connected to the Internet.

While you are connected to the DNS2Go service, your DNS2Go domain name will point to a specific IP address.

While you are connected to the DNS2Go service, your DNS2Go domain name will point to a specific IP address.

HTTP Port Relay allows DNS2Go users the ability to redirect HTTP requests to a port other than the standard, port 80. Some providers of broadband services often block port 80, preventing you from hosting a Web Server.

When enabled, requests to your DNS2Go domain name, prefixed with "www" (e.g. www.mydomain.dns2g.com), are automatically redirected to the port you specify.

Requests to your DNS2Go domain name, prefixed with "www" (e.g. www.mydomain.dns2g.com), are automatically redirected to the port specified.

If you are not connected to the DNS2Go service your DNS2Go domain name will point to a web page stating that you are currently off-line.

This option makes use of the HTTP protocol redirect feature. It only applies if a user attempts to access your site via a web browser using the HTTP protocol.

If you are not connected to the DNS2Go service your DNS2Go domain name will point to the specified URL.

This option makes use of the HTTP protocol redirect feature. It only applies if a user attempts to access your site via a web browser using the HTTP protocol. As a result only WWW (HTTP://) URLs are allowed.

If you are not connected to the DNS2Go service your DNS2Go domain name will point to the specified URL.

This option makes use of the HTTP protocol redirect feature. It only applies if a user attempts to access your site via a web browser using the HTTP protocol. As a result only WWW (HTTP://) URLs are allowed.

If you are not connected to the DNS2Go service your DNS2Go domain name will point to the specified IP address. To prevent any access to your domain while you are off-line enter 0.0.0.0.

If you are not connected to the DNS2Go service your DNS2Go domain name will point to the specified IP address. To prevent any access to your domain while you are off-line enter 0.0.0.0.

Enable this option if you connect to the Internet through a proxy server, such as WinGate. Please refer to the DNS2Go Help file for important instructions on how to configure your proxy server for DNS2Go.

If you use a NAT or LSP proxy, this includes WinGate with the WinGate Internet Client; you do not need to enable this option.

Enter the IP address of your proxy server, e.g. 192.168.0.1. If you do not know the proxy server's IP address, contact your network administrator.

Specifies the port number used to connect to the proxy server. Enter the port number of the DNS2Go TCP mapping created on the proxy server. Contact your network administrator for additional information.

[Click here](#) to use the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions. The DNS2Go Gateway Extensions allow DNS2Go to obtain the status of the proxy server's Internet connection.

This enables the "Auto Connect to and Disconnect from the DNS2Go service" to function properly behind a proxy server. DNS2Go will not cause the proxy server to dial, and will automatically connect to the DNS2Go service when the proxy server connects to the Internet.

You **MUST** have the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions installed and running on the proxy server to use this feature.

When enabled DNS2Go will run as a system service. A system service is started when Windows boots and does not exit when a user logs off.

When enabled DNS2Go will automatically connect to the DNS2Go service upon connection to the Internet. Upon disconnection to the Internet DNS2Go will automatically disconnect from the DNS2Go service.

If you connect to the Internet via a proxy server, DNS2Go must be configured to use the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions for this feature to function properly. Please refer to the to the DNS2Go Help file for additional information.

When enabled DNS2Go will write events to the event log. Click the View Log button to view the event log.

When enabled DNS2Go will briefly display splash screen when started. Disable this option if you do not wish to display the splash screen.

When enabled DNS2Go will attempt to (re)connect to the DNS2Go service the number of times specified.

For example, if a problem exists on the Internet and DNS2Go cannot connect the DNS2Go Service; DNS2Go will re-attempt to connect the number of times specified. In addition if DNS2Go becomes disconnected from the DNS2Go service, it will attempt to reconnect the number of times specified.

Note: If you wish for DNS2Go to automatically reconnect to the DNS2Go service if your machine is disconnected from the Internet, you must enable the "Auto connect to and disconnect from the DNS2Go service" option.

Select the number of times DNS2Go will attempt to (re)connect to the DNS2Go service.

This option will be enabled if your account has SMTP Postmaster Store & Forward service. While your domain is off-line, your mail is stored on a DNS2Go mail server. When your domain comes back on-line, your mail needs to be transferred to your local mail server.

If you are using a mail server that supports transfer (dequeue) requests, such as MDAemon, you may configure your mail server to handle this. For instructions on how to configure MDAemon to transfer your mail, refer to the DNS2Go Help file.

As an alternative you may configure the DNS2Go client to transfer your mail. Upon clicking the Transfer Email button you will be presented with the following options:

- **DNS2Go Mail Server** - Enter the name of the DNS2Go mail server, which stores mail for your domain. This information can be found in your welcome Email for the SMTP Postmaster Store & Forward service. Please refer to the DNS2Go Help file for important information if you connect to the Internet through a proxy server.
- **Transfer mail automatically when I connect to the Internet** - This option is recommended if you have not configured your mail server to transfer your Email. The DNS2Go client will automatically transfer your Email upon detecting a connection to the Internet. In order to receive your Email, you must have a properly configured mail server running on this computer.
- **Transfer Now** - This option will immediately issue a transfer (dequeue) request. Any Email for your domain will immediately be sent to this computer. In order to receive your Email, you must have a properly configured mail server running on this computer.

Accesses a menu of support and configuration utilities.

- **View Log** - Opens the event log for your review.
- **Configuration Reporter** - Creates a detailed report of containing DNS2Go's configuration and other system information. This report may be required by technical support. You will have the chance to preview the information contained in the report
- **DNS Lookup** - Allows for DNS resolution testing and troubleshooting. You can use the DNS Lookup utility to verify that your DNS2Go domain name points to the correct IP address.

Displays the DNS2Go event log. When event logging is enabled; connect, disconnect, and error activity will be logged.

Enables Scheduled Dialing. Scheduled dialing allows DNS2Go to automatically connect to and disconnect from the Internet on a predetermined schedule.

From the drop-down list, select which dial-up account to use when connecting to the Internet.

To use an account that is not listed, first create a Windows Dial-Up Networking (DUN) profile for it.

Once you have selected the appropriate account, click the **Settings** button to configure the login information that DNS2Go will use for the account.

[Click here](#) to configure the login information for the specified dial-up account.

Specify which day(s) of the week the dial-up event will occur.

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Specify which day(s) of the week the dial-up event will occur.

Specify the time you wish for DNS2Go to connect to the Internet. This time must be before the disconnect time.

Specify the time you wish for DNS2Go to disconnect from the Internet. This time must be after the connect time.

Displays and shows the status of all dial-up events.

Right click on any event for additional options.

After verifying that all information is correct, click [here](#) to add your dial-up event to DNS2Go.

Removes the selected dial-up from the list on the left.

Removes ALL dial-up events. Use this option with extreme caution, as this action cannot be undone.

When enabled, DNS2Go will synchronize your computer's system clock with an Internet Time Server.

This will occur every 24 hours.

Displays the hostname or IP address of the currently selected Internet Time Server. Use this field to specify the hostname or IP address when adding a user defined Internet Time Server.

Displays the description of the currently selected Internet Time Server. Use this field to specify an optional description when adding a user defined Internet Time Server.

Displays a list of configured Internet Time Servers.

To enable/disable a server for time synchronization, use the check box beside the server's name.

If DNS2Go cannot reach the first server, it will simply work its way down the list, trying each enabled server until it is successful.

To add an Internet Time server, specify its host name and description in the fields above, and then [click here](#).

To remove an Internet Time Server, select it from the list, and then [click here](#).

To move an Internet Time Server down on the list (lower priority), select it from the list, and then click [here](#).

To move an Internet Time Server up on the list (raise priority), select it from the list, and then click [here](#).

[Click here](#), to start the time synchronization process immediately.

Enter your DNS2Go domain name here. If you haven't signed up for your FREE DNS2Go domain, click the Get FREE Key button below.

Enter your DNS2Go registration key here. If you do not have a registration key, click the [Get FREE Key](#) button below.

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Enter your DNS2Go registration key here. If you do not have a registration key, click the [Get FREE Key](#) button below.

Tell a friend about DNS2Go!!! Who wouldn't want a DNS2Go domain name?

[Click here to change your account information.](#)

[Click here to sign up for your FREE DNS2Go domain.](#)

[Click here](#) if have registered for a free key, however have misplaced it.

[Click here to access DNS2Go Ground control.](#) The Ground Control section of the DNS2Go website allows you to manage every aspect of your account.

[Click here](#) to use the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions. The DNS2Go Gateway Extensions allow DNS2Go to obtain the status of the proxy server's Internet connection.

This allows the "Auto Connect to and Disconnect from the DNS2Go service" option to function properly behind a proxy server. DNS2Go will not cause the proxy server to dial, and will automatically connect to the DNS2Go service when the proxy server connects to the Internet.

You **MUST** have the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions installed and running on the proxy server to use this feature.

Changes all values on this dialog back to their default settings.

If **Off-line** is selected then DNS2Go will not try to connect to the DNS2Go service if the Gateway Extensions are unreachable. Off-line is recommended in most scenarios.

If **On-line** is selected, then DNS2Go will try to connect to the DNS2Go service even if the Gateway Extensions are unreachable.

Enter the internal IP address of your proxy server, e.g. 192.168.0.1. The proxy server must have the DNS2Go Gateway Extensions installed and running.

Enter the port number, which the Gateway Extensions are listening on. Do not change this value from the default unless it has been changed in the Gateway Extensions because of a port conflict.

