



Domino URL cheat sheet

Level: Intermediate
Works with: Domino R5 and 6
Updated: 01-Oct-2002

Editor's note: This article has been updated for Domino 6 with information that also appears in Domino Designer 6 Help. Many of these commands and arguments are supported by the latest maintenance release of Domino 5, except where indicated.

Domino uses URLs to access servers, databases, and other components of a Web site. Knowing the URL commands lets you design links or enter commands directly into a browser to navigate a site or reach components quickly. You can use the URL commands to:

- Open databases and views
- Open framesets
- Open forms, navigators, and agents
- Open, edit, create, save, and delete documents
- Open documents by key name from a view
- Open pages
- Open resources
- Open attachments, image files, and OLE objects
- Open Web preferences
- Create search queries
- Require authentication
- Process SSL certificates
- Specify a character encoding

A quick review of URL syntax for Domino

Domino URL commands have the following syntax:

`http://Host/DominoObject?Action&Arguments`

Where:

- *Host* is the DNS entry or IP address.
- *DominoObject* is a Domino construct (such as a database, view, document, form, navigator, agent, and so on).

URL commands for accessing DominoObjects use the following syntax:

`http://Host/Database/DominoObject?Action&Arguments`

Where:

- *Database* is the database in which the DominoObject resides.
- *Action* is the action you want on the specified DominoObject (for example, ?OpenDocument).

- *Arguments* are the qualifiers for the action (for example, Count=10 combined with ?OpenView limits the number of rows displayed in a view to 10).

For additional information on URL syntax, see the [Syntax guidelines](#) sidebar.

Note: The URL examples in this article are not intended to point to actual Domino-based Web sites, unless specifically stated.

Opening databases and views

The following commands access databases, views, About and Using documents, and database icons.

Redirect

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database.nsf?Redirect&Name=Notesserver&Id=To=Encodedurl`

Where:

- `http://Host` refers to the Web server that is generating the URL.
- `Name=Notesserver` specifies a Domino server name in its common or abbreviated form. This is optional when the "By Database" setting on the server is on.
- `Id=` indicates the replica ID of the database to be located. This is an optional argument.
- `To=Encodedurl` specifies the rest of the URL.

Example:

`http://www.acme.com/database.nsf?Redirect&Name=Mail&Id=0525666D0060ABBF&To=%FAView%3FOpenView`

OpenDatabase

Syntax:

`http://Host/DatabaseFileName?OpenDatabase`

`http://Host/_DatabaseReplicaID?OpenDatabase`

Examples:

`http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf?OpenDatabase`

`http://www.acme.com/sales/discussion.nsf?OpenDatabase`

`http://www.acme.com/_852562F3007ABFD6?OpenDatabase`

OpenView

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/ViewName?OpenView`

`http://Host/Database/ViewUniversalID?OpenView`

`http://Host/Database/$defaultview?OpenView`

Examples:

`http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Salesperson?Open/View`

`http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/DDC087A8ACE170F8852562F300702264?OpenView`

`http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/$defaultview?OpenView`

Optional arguments for OpenView

Append these optional arguments to refine the OpenView URL. Combine any of the following arguments for the desired result.

Start=*n*

Where *n* is the row number to start with when displaying the view. The row number in a hierarchical view can include sub indexes (for example, Start=3.5.1 means the view will start at the third main topic, subtopic 5, document 1).

Count=*n*

Where *n* is the number of rows to display.

ExpandView displays the view in expanded format.

CollapseView displays the view in collapsed format.

Expand=*n*

Where *n* is the row number to display in expanded format in a hierarchical view. Do not combine this argument with the ExpandView or CollapseView arguments.

Collapse=*n*

Where *n* is the row number to display in collapsed format in a hierarchical view. Do not combine this argument with the ExpandView or CollapseView arguments.

RestrictToCategory=*category*

Sets the category for "Show Single Category" object, where *category* is the category to be displayed in the view.

StartKey=*string*

Where *string* is a key to a document in the view. The view displays at that document.

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?OpenView&CollapseView>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?OpenView&ExpandView>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?OpenView&RestrictToCategory=pricing>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?OpenView&Start=3&Count=15>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?OpenView&StartKey=F>

OpenAbout

Use the \$about?OpenAbout command to access the About This Database document.

Syntax:

[http://Host/Database/\\$about?OpenAbout](http://Host/Database/$about?OpenAbout)

Example:

[http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/\\$about?OpenAbout](http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/$about?OpenAbout)

OpenHelp

Use the \$help?OpenHelp command to access the Using This Database document.

Syntax:

[http://Host/Database/\\$help?OpenHelp](http://Host/Database/$help?OpenHelp)

Example:

[http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/\\$help?Open/Help](http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/$help?Open/Help)

OpenIcon

Use the \$icon?OpenIcon command to access the database icon.

Syntax:

[http://Host/Database/\\$icon?OpenIcon](http://Host/Database/$icon?OpenIcon)

Example:

[http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/\\$icon?OpenIcon](http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/$icon?OpenIcon)

ReadViewEntries

Use this command to access view data in XML form without appearance attributes such as fonts, list separators, date formats, HTML settings, view templates and frame redirections.

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/ViewName?ReadViewEntries>

<http://Host/Database/ViewUniversalID?ReadViewEntries>

[http://Host/Database/\\$defaultview?ReadViewEntries](http://Host/Database/$defaultview?ReadViewEntries)

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Salesperson?ReadViewEntries>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/DDC087A8ACE170F8852562F300702264?ReadViewEntries>

[http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/\\$defaultview?ReadViewEntries](http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/$defaultview?ReadViewEntries)

Optional arguments for ReadViewEntries

Append optional arguments to refine the URL. Combine any of the following arguments for the desired result.

Collapse=*n*

Where *n* is the row number to display in collapsed format in a hierarchical view. Do not combine this argument with the ExpandView or CollapseView arguments.

CollapseView displays the view in collapsed format

Count=*n*

Where *n* is the number of rows to display

Expand=*n*

Where *n* is the row number to display in expanded format in a hierarchical view. Do not combine this argument with the ExpandView or CollapseView arguments.

ExpandView displays the view in expanded format

KeyType= *text* or *time*

Specifies the StartKey type of either text or time. If no argument is specified, the default is text. When you specify &KeyType=time, you can specify a time value, like ISO date time value, for both the &StartKey and &UntilKey arguments.

PreFormat causes all data types to be converted to text on the server. Text lists, numbers, dates and lists of numbers are converted to text before being sent. The server's locale is used for all formatting. Without this argument, the XML output stream contains information in structured, locale-neutral formats.

ResortAscending=column number

ResortDescending=column number

Where column number is a 0-based number of a column in a view that you want to resort either ascending or descending in alphanumeric order.

RestrictToCategory=category

Sets the category for the "Show Single Category" object, where *category* is the category to be displayed in the view

Start=*n*

Where *n* is the row number to start with when displaying the view. The row number in a hierarchical view can include sub indexes (for example, Start=3.5.1 means the view will start at the third main topic, sub-topic 5, document 1).

StartKey=string

Where *string* is a key to a document in the view. The view displays at that document.

UntilKey=string

Displays a range of view entries that begin with the document specified by the StartKey and end with the document specified by the UntilKey. The &UntilKey argument is only valid with the &StartKey argument. You can use the &Count argument to limit the number of entries returned by the range.

Example:

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&ExpandView>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&KeyType=time&StartKey=20020715&UntilKey=20020714>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&KeyType=text&StartKey=Aa&UntilKey=Ab>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&PreFormat>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&ResortAscending=3>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&ResortDescending=3>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&RestrictToCategory=pricing>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&Start=3&Count=15>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Category?ReadViewEntries&StartKey=F>

Opening framesets

This command opens framesets.

OpenFrameset

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/FramesetName?OpenFrameset>

<http://Host/Database/FramesetUNID?OpenFrameset>

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/discussion.nsf/main?OpenFrameset>

<http://www.acme.com/discussion.nsf/35AE8FBFA573336A852563D100741784?OpenFrameset>

Opening forms, navigators, and agents

The following commands open forms, navigators, and agents in a database.

OpenForm

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/FormName?OpenForm>

<http://Host/Database/FormUniversalID?OpenForm>

[http://Host/Database/\\$defaultform?OpenForm](http://Host/Database/$defaultform?OpenForm)

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/Product?Openform>

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/625E6111C597A11B852563DD00724CC2?OpenForm>

[http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/\\$defaultform?OpenForm](http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/$defaultform?OpenForm)

Optional arguments for OpenForm

ParentUNID = *UniqueIDNumber*

Where UniqueIDNumber is the document ID of the parent document, which is used in response forms or when the form property "Formulas inherit values from selected document" is selected.

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/FormUniversalID?OpenForm&ParentUNID=UniqueIDNumber>

Example:

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/40aa91d55cle4c8285256363004dc9e0?OpenForm&ParentUNID=6bc72a92613fd6bf852563de001f1a25>

OpenNavigator

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/NavigatorName?OpenNavigator>

<http://Host/Database/NavigatorUniversalID?OpenNavigator>

[http://Host/Database/\\$defaultNav?OpenNavigator](http://Host/Database/$defaultNav?OpenNavigator)

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/Main+Navigator?OpenNavigator>

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/7B5BC17C7DC9EB7E85256207005F8862?OpenNavigator>

[http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/\\$defaultnav?OpenNavigator](http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/$defaultnav?OpenNavigator)

Note: \$defaultnav opens the folders pane in a database.

OpenAgent

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/AgentName?OpenAgent>

Example:

<http://www.acme.com/sales/leads.nsf/Process+New+Leads?OpenAgent>

Note: Agents may only be referred to by name. The use of UNID is not supported when referring to an agent.

ReadForm

Use the ReadForm command to display a form without showing its editable fields. ReadForm is useful for displaying a form as a simple Web page.

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/FormName?ReadForm>

<http://Host/Database/FormUniversalID?ReadForm>

[http://Host/Database/\\$defaultform?ReadForm](http://Host/Database/$defaultform?ReadForm)

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/home.nsf/Welcome?ReadForm>

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/625E6111C597A11B852563DD00724CC2?ReadForm>

[http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/\\$defaultform?ReadForm](http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/$defaultform?ReadForm)

Creating, opening, editing, saving, and deleting documents

The following commands manipulate documents in a database. Hidden design elements are hidden from the server; you can't use Domino URL commands to access documents in hidden views.

CreateDocument

The CreateDocument command is used as the POST action of an HTML form. When the user submits a form, Domino obtains the data entered in the form and creates a document.

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/Form?CreateDocument>

<http://Host/Database/FormID?CreateDocument>

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/basketballs?CreateDocument>

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/b9815a87b36a85d9852563df004a9533?CreateDocument>

OpenDocument

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/View/DocumentKey?OpenDocument>

<http://Host/Database/View/DocumentUniversalID?OpenDocument>

[http://Host/Database/View/\\$First?OpenDocument](http://Host/Database/View/$First?OpenDocument)

Note: DocumentKey is the contents of the first sorted column in the specified view.

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/By+Part+Number/PC156?OpenDocument>

<http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/By+Rep/35AE8FBFA573336A852563D100741784?OpenDocument>

[http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/\\$First?OpenDocument](http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/$First?OpenDocument)

Optional arguments for OpenDocument

See the [Optional outline arguments sidebar](#) for outline arguments that apply to both OpenDocument and OpenPage.

EditDocument

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/View/Document/?EditDocument>

Example:

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/By+Part+Number/PC156?EditDocument>

Note: Rich text fields containing hidden text will be visible to Web users with editor access to documents.

SaveDocument

The SaveDocument command is used as the POST action of a document being edited. Domino updates the document with the new data entered in the form.

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/View/Document?SaveDocument>

Example:

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/a0cefa69d38ad9ed8525631b006582d0/4c95c7c6700160e2852563df0078cfef?SaveDocument>

DeleteDocument

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/View/Document?DeleteDocument>

Example:

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/By+Part+Number/PC156?DeleteDocument>

Opening documents by key

The following commands allow you to open a document by key, or to generate a URL to link to a document by key.

Using Domino URLs to access a document

To open a document by key, create a sorted view with the sort on the first key column. Then you can use a URL to open the document:

Syntax:

<http://Host/DatabaseName/View/DocumentName?OpenDocument>

Where *View* is the name of the view, and *DocumentName* is the string, or key, that appears in the first sorted or categorized column of the view. Use this syntax to open, edit, or delete documents, and to open attached files. Domino returns the first document in the view whose column key exactly matches the DocumentName.

There may be more than one matching document; Domino always returns the first match. The key must match completely for Domino to return the document. However, the match is not case-sensitive or accent-sensitive.

Note that *View* can be a view UNID or view name. In addition, the implicit form of any of these commands will work when appropriate. (EditDocument and DeleteDocument must be explicit commands.)

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/register.nsf/Registered+Users/Jay+Street?OpenDocument>

LDD Today uses a document key view called Lookup. For example, the URL for this article is:

http://www.lotus.com/ldd/today.nsf/lookup/Domino_URL_cheat_sheet?OpenDocument

To get a closer look at the Lookup view, you can download the [LDD Today design template](#) from the Sandbox here on LDD.

Using Domino URLs to access attachments

To access a file attachment using a Domino URL, you must know the view name, the document name, and the file attachment name. Domino generates an URL for file attachments when it saves the documents to which the files are attached. These URLs end with the file name of the attachment.

Syntax:

`http://Host/DatabaseName/View/DocumentName/$File/fileattachmentname`

Where *View* is either the view name or the view ID, and *DocumentName* is the document name or ID. *\$File* is a special identifier that indicates an attachment on a document. *Fileattachmentname* is the file name of the attachment.

Examples:

`http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/Documents/$File/Spec_sheet.pdf`

Opening pages

The following command will open a page element using its name, UNID, or Note ID.

OpenPage

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/PageName?OpenPage`

`http://Host/Database/PageUNID?OpenPage`

Examples:

`http://www.acme.com/discussion.nsf/products?OpenPage`

`http://www.acme.com/discussion.nsf/35AE8FBFA573336A852563D100741784?OpenPage`

Optional arguments for OpenPage

See the [Optional outline arguments sidebar](#) for outline arguments that apply to both OpenDocument and OpenPage.

Opening resources

The following commands open image and file resources stored in a database.

OpenImageResource

Opens graphics stored as image resources in a database.

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/ImageResourceName?OpenImageResource`

Where *ImageResourceName* is the file name of the image resource that you want to open.

Example:

`http://www.acme.com/discussion.nsf/banner.gif?OpenImageResource`

OpenFileResource

Opens a file resource stored in a database.

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/FileResourceName?OpenFileResource`

Where *FileResourceName* is the name of the file that you want to open.

Example:

`http://www.acme.com/discussion.ndf/index.js?OpenFileResources`

Opening attachments, image files, and OLE objects

The ?OpenElement command opens attachments, image files, and OLE objects within a document.

Using ?OpenElement with file attachments

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/View/Document/$File/Filename?OpenElement`

Example:

`http://www.acme.com/lproducts.nsf/By+Part+Number/SN156/$File/spec.txt?OpenElement`

Note that if more than one attached file has the same name, the URL includes both the "internal" file name as well as the external name. Since the internal file name is not easily determined, make sure all attached files have unique names.

Domino treats all file attachment OpenElement commands as implicit commands, because some browsers require that the URL end with the attached file name. For example:

`http://Host/Database/View?Document/$File/FileName`

Using ?OpenElement with image files

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/View/Document/FieldName/FieldOffset?OpenElement&FieldElemFormat=ImageFormat`

FieldOffset is the field number and the byte offset into the field. ImageFormat is either GIF or JPG. If the FieldElemFormat is not entered, Domino assumes the image file format is GIF.

Example:

`http://www.acme.com/leads.nsf/bbe63a6b9d895dc6852567d600658601/
fe5138bef254cf3a852569fc00724b69/Body/0.18AA?OpenElement&FieldElemFormat=jpg`

Using Open Element with OLE Objects

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/View/Document/FieldName/FieldOffset/$OLEOBJINFO/FieldOffset/obj.ods?OpenElement`

Note that the current URL syntax for referencing images and objects in Notes documents—specifically the FieldOffset—makes it impractical to create these URLs manually. As an alternative, you may paste the actual bitmap or object in place of the reference, create URL references to files stored in the file system, or attach the files to the documents.

Opening user Web preferences

The following command opens Web preferences, a Domino 6 feature that lets users set time zone and regional preferences. For more information about Web preferences, see the *LDD Today* article "[Making Web browsers look smarter with Domino 6](#)." This URL command is not supported by Domino 5 servers.

OpenPreferences

Syntax:

`http://Host/$Preferences.nsf?OpenPreferences&Argument`

Where:

- *Host* indicates a server or a domain
- *\$Preferences.nsf* is a virtual database that "resides" on the Domino 6 server
- *?OpenPreferences* displays the default frameset of the virtual database
- *&Argument* is an optional argument that you can specify to open a page instead of the frameset

The \$Preferences.nsf database resides at the root of each server.

Example:

`http://www.acme.com/$Preferences?OpenPreferences`

See the LDD [Web preferences demo](#) to set your Web preferences for the Lotus.com domain.

Optional argument for OpenPreferences

You can append the following optional arguments to the ?OpenPreferences command to open a specified page

rather than the Web preferences default frameset.

PreferenceType=*value*

Where *value* can be one of the following values described in the table:

Value	Description
Menu	Displays the Menu page which provides links to the Time Zone and Regional preferences page.
TimeZone	Displays the Time Zone preferences page.
Regional	Displays the Regional preferences page.

Examples:

[http://www.acme.com/\\$Preferences?OpenPreferences&PreferenceType=Menu](http://www.acme.com/$Preferences?OpenPreferences&PreferenceType=Menu)

[http://www.acme.com/\\$Preferences?OpenPreferences&PreferenceType=TimeZone](http://www.acme.com/$Preferences?OpenPreferences&PreferenceType=TimeZone)

[http://www.acme.com/\\$Preferences?OpenPreferences&PreferenceType=Regional](http://www.acme.com/$Preferences?OpenPreferences&PreferenceType=Regional)

Creating search queries

Search-related URLs are available for performing view, multiple-database, and domain searches. Typically you define a URL that displays an input form—either a customized search form or the default search form—to let users define their own searches, but you may also define a URL that performs text searches without user input. Both input and results forms may be customized.

SearchDomain

Use SearchDomain URLs for text searches across a domain. The search input form is opened with the OpenForm command by name or universal ID. For search results, the results template is specified as part of the URL. If no template is found, then the default template form, \$\$SearchDomainTemplate, is substituted. If \$\$SearchDomainTemplate is not found, an error will be returned. If no results are returned, the value of the \$\$ViewBody field remains the same.

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/TemplateForm?SearchDomain&ArgumentList>

Where:

- *TemplateForm* is an optional argument that calls the search results form.
- *ArgumentList* is a list of optional arguments.

Example:

<http://www.acme.com/domainsearch.nsf/SearchForm?SearchDomain>

SearchSite

Use SearchSite URLs for text searches in multiple databases. Because the URL requires the name of a search site database, be sure to create one before using a SearchSite URL.

Syntax:

[http://Host/Database/\\$SearchForm?SearchSite&ArgumentList](http://Host/Database/$SearchForm?SearchSite&ArgumentList)

Where *\$SearchForm* and *ArgumentList* are optional arguments.

Example:

[http://www.acme.com/searchsite.nsf/\\$SearchForm?SearchSite](http://www.acme.com/searchsite.nsf/$SearchForm?SearchSite)

SearchView

Use SearchView URLs to limit a search to documents displayed in one database view. This URL is useful for views that display all documents (so you can have a full-database search) or for views in which you can predict what users need to see, such as all documents whose status is "Completed."

Syntax:

[http://Host/Database/View/\\$SearchForm?SearchView&ArgumentList](http://Host/Database/View/$SearchForm?SearchView&ArgumentList)

Where *\$SearchForm* and *ArgumentList* are optional arguments. The special identifier *\$SearchForm* indicates that Domino will present a search view form for search input. If this identifier is provided, the *ArgumentList* is ignored. If this identifier is absent, a default form will be generated on the fly based on the contents of the *search.htm* file located on the server. The default form generated by the server does not support paged results.

Example:

[http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/By+Product+Number/\\$SearchForm?SearchView](http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/By+Product+Number/$SearchForm?SearchView)

Optional arguments for SearchSite, SearchView, and SearchDomain

\$SearchForm

\$SearchForm is a special identifier indicating a custom search form that Domino displays. When this argument is specified, Domino ignores all arguments that follow it. If this argument is not specified, Domino displays a default search form based on the *search.htm* file on the server.

Query=string

Where *string* is the search string.

Count=n

Where *n* is the number of results to display on each page until the *SearchMax* has been reached. For example *Count=10* will display 10 results per page.

Scope={0,1,2}

Where 1=Notes databases only, 2=file system only, 0=both. The default value is 0. This argument should only be used with the *SearchDomain* command.

SearchEntry=formName

Where *formName* is the name of the form to use for the results of a domain search. The default argument is "ResultEntry," which supports all of the pre-defined results fields specified in the *ArgumentList*. This argument is valid for *SearchDomain* only and should not be used for *SearchSite* or *SearchView*.

SearchFuzzy={TRUE,FALSE}

Indicate TRUE for fuzzy search. The default is FALSE.

SearchOrder={1,2,3,4}

Indicate 1 to "Sort by relevance", 2 to "Sort by date ascending", 3 to "Sort by date descending." The default is 1. *SearchView* also supports a *SearchOrder* value of 4 to "Keep current order", which sorts the resulting set of documents in the order in which they appear in the view.

SearchMax=n

Where *n* is the maximum number of entries returned. The default value is determined by the server.

SearchWV={TRUE, FALSE}

Where TRUE = include word variants in the search. The default value is FALSE.

Start=n

Where *n* is the number corresponding to the document that appears first in your list of results. For example, *Start=10* begins your list of results with the 10th document found in the search. *Start=0* means that paged results will not be returned.

You can use the *Start* and *Count* arguments with the *SearchView* or *SearchSite* URLs as well as with the search results page to display search results page-by-page. The *Start* argument specifies which result appears first in the search results list. The *Count* argument determines the number of results displayed on the screen. For instance, if you specify *Start=1* and *Count=10*, the search results begin with the first result and displays the next ten results on the screen. If results extend beyond ten, you can use buttons or hotspots to navigate the search results pages.

For more information about creating buttons or hotspots for the *Start* and *Count* arguments, see the [Domino Designer 6 Help](#).

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/welcome.nsf/?SearchSite&Query=product+info+requests&SearchOrder=2&SearchMax=30&SearchWV=TRUE&SearchEntry='myResultsForm'>

<http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/By+Product+Number/?SearchView&Query=PC156&SearchOrder=3&SearchMax=1&SearchFuzzy=TRUE&SearchWV=FALSE>

Requiring authentication

Append the following command to any Domino URL to force user authentication regardless of the database access control list. This ensures that anonymous Web users who weren't initially prompted for a name and password when they entered the site are required to supply a name and password to complete tasks that require user identity.

Login

Syntax:

<http://Host/Directory/Database?OpenDatabase&Login>

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/sales/leads.nsf?OpenDatabase&Login>

Process SSL certificates

The following commands automate the request and receipt of Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificates stored in a database.

OpenForm with SpecialAction argument

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/FormName?OpenForm&SpecialAction=specialActionField>

Where *specialActionField* is the name of an editable text field on the form whose value contains a predefined command. To use the field with SSL certificates, use one of the following certificate request commands:

- "SubmitCert"
- "ServerRequest"
- "ServerPickup"

Examples:

<http://www.acme.com/certs.nsf/UserCertificateRequest?OpenForm&SpecialAction=SubmitCert>

<http://www.acme.com/certs.nsf/ServerCertificateRequest?OpenForm&SpecialAction=ServerRequest>

<http://www.acme.com/certs.nsf/Certificate?OpenForm&SpecialAction=ServerPickup>

SubmitCert

The SubmitCert command creates a User Certificate document in the specified database, using the form specified in the TranslateForm argument.

Syntax:

<http://Host/Database/ResultForm?RequestCert&Command=SubmitCert&TranslateForm=TranslationFormName>

Where:

- *ResultForm* is a form in the specified database that displays information about the processed request.
- *TranslationFormName* represents a form in the database that contains fields to hold certificate information.

Example:

<http://www.acme.com/certs.nsf/CertificateProcessed?RequestCert&Command=SubmitCert&TranslateForm=Certificate>

Optional and required fields

The SubmitCert command requires a translation form with a field named Certificate. Domino saves information about the certificate subject and issuer in the document if the form contains fields with these names:

- CommonName
- Org
- OrgUnit
- Locality
- State
- Country

- IssuerCommonName
- IssuerOrg
- IssuerOrgUnit
- IssuerLocality
- IssuerState
- IssuerCountry

ServerRequest

The ServerRequest command creates a Server Certificate Request document in the specified database, using the form specified in the TranslateForm argument.

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/MessageForm?RequestCert&Command=ServerRequest
&TranslateForm=TranslationFormName`

Where:

- *ResultForm* is a form in the specified database that displays information about the processed request in the user's browser after a successful submission.
- *TranslationFormName* represents a form in the database that contains fields to hold certificate information.

Example:

`http://www.acme.com/certs.nsf/CertificateProcessed?RequestCert&Command=ServerRequest
&TranslateForm=Certificate`

Optional and required fields

The ServerRequest command requires a translation form with a field named Certificate. Domino saves information about the server request in the document if the form contains fields with these names:

- CommonName
- Org
- OrgUnit
- Locality
- State
- Country

Specify a character encoding

To specify a character encoding for a design element, append the *charset=MIME charset* argument to the end of any URL command. You can use this argument with any design element or Notes object, including agents, folders, views, databases, and so on. This argument returns a form or page in the specified language or character set overriding the Web browser's preferred language setting as well as the *\$\$HTMLContentLang* field of a form. To use the *charset=MIME charset* argument, you must include it in your application. The Domino server does not generate this argument automatically.

Syntax:

`http://Host/Form?OpenForm&charset=MIME charset`

Where *Form* is either the form name or ID to open and *MIME charset* indicates the character encoding applied to the form.

Domino recognizes a limited number of character set names. If Domino does not recognize a specified character set, it defaults to the character set specified in the Server document.

Example:

`http://www.acme.com/products.nsf/Product?OpenForm&charset=ISO-2022-JP`

The previous example opens the Product form with a Japanese character encoding.



Syntax guidelines

The following are additional guidelines concerning URL syntax:

The server name is not used in Domino URLs; in the syntax examples, *Host* identifies the server.

In Domino 6, you can specify the maximum size of the URL command in the Server record under the Internet Protocols - HTTP tab. In previous Domino versions, the maximum size of a URL command 1024 bytes.

The following is a list of Domino special identifiers:

- \$defaultView
- \$defaultForm
- \$SearchForm
- \$File
- \$Icon
- \$Help
- \$About
- \$First

DominoObject can be any of the following: for a database, the database name or replica ID; for other objects, the DominoObject's name, universal ID, or special identifier. For example, to specify a view in a URL, you can use any of the following: the view name, view universal ID, or \$defaultView.

A DominoObject's name and universal ID are identical in all replicas of a database, so it's best to use the DominoObject's name or universal ID in URLs. One name or alias can refer to two objects—for example, two forms with the same name when one is hidden from Notes users and one is hidden from Web users.

You can specify a Notes database by the file name or by placing a double underscore before the replica ID and adding an NSF suffix to the end, for example, __852562F3007ABFD6.nsf.

Action can be explicit or implicit. Examples of explicit actions include ?OpenDatabase, ?OpenView, ?OpenDocument, ?OpenForm, and ?EditDocument. Examples of implicit actions include ?Open, ?Edit, and ?Delete. If you do not specify an action, Domino defaults to the ?Open action. Note that an action can also be preceded by an exclamation point (!). For example, ?OpenDocument can also be written as !OpenDocument.

Append the &Login argument to any Domino URL command to require users to authenticate.

Because URLs cannot contain spaces, use either the plus sign (+) or the hex value %20 as a separator. For example, <http://www.acme.com/discussion.nsf/By+Author>.

Separate arguments with ampersands (&). For example, <http://www.mercury.com/leads.nsf/By+Salesperson?OpenView&ExpandView>.

Separate hierarchical names with slashes (/). For example, to open a view named Docs\By Author in a database named Discussion, enter <http://www.acme.com/discussion.nsf/Docs/By+Author>.

Where a name or argument contains a symbol that is not part of the URL syntax and that would conflict with URL syntax—such as plus signs (+), slashes (\ or /), or ampersands (&)—use %xx (where xx is the hex ASCII value) as a separator. For example, <http://www.ac%+me.com/leads.nsf/By+Salesperson?OpenView&ExpandView>.

When generating your own URLs for any part of an application, use simple aliases whenever possible to avoid URLs with unsupported characters. Domino will convert URLs containing unsupported non-ASCII characters to base32 encoding.

URL commands may also refer to databases with NSF4 or BOX suffixes. They may also refer to template files (NTF), but these may only be opened in preview mode.

Selecting "Web access: Use JavaScript when generating pages" in Database properties will let you compute URLs attached to buttons and hotspots on the Click event. If this option is not selected, URLs attached to buttons and hotspots will be computed when the page is generated. This can be useful if you're using editable fields on a form.

The following guidelines apply to Domino 5 servers, but not to Domino 6 servers:

- When Domino is running as an extension to Microsoft Internet Information Server, a database is required in the URL syntax for server commands such as ?OpenServer, ?Login, ?Logout, and ?Redirect. You may use the name of a database that does not exist to supply the correct syntax without opening a database. For example, `http://www.acme.com/dummy.nsf?Login`.
- You can use the ?OpenServer command to access a Domino 5 server.
- You can specify the NoteID of a form, view, page, navigator, or document instead of the UNID or the name in a URL; however, the NoteID may change in database replicas, so it's best to use either the UNID or the name, which remain the same in each replica.

For more information about the ?OpenServer command and URL examples using the NoteID, see the [Domino 5 Designer Help](#).



Optional outline arguments for OpenPage and OpenDocument

The following arguments will manipulate outline controls on pages and documents. The arguments for OpenPage and OpenDocument commands use the same syntax regardless of the command.

CollapseOutline=*n*

Where *n* is the triangle at the top level of the outline. It is possible to expand or collapse triangles in hierarchical order. For example, &CollapseOutline=2.1.3 will collapse the second triangle at the top level of the outline, the first triangle at the second level, and the third triangle at the third level.

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/PageName?OpenPage&CollapseOutline=n`
`http://Host/Database/PageUNID?OpenPage&CollapseOutline=n`

Examples:

`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/products?OpenPage&CollapseOutline=1`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/products?OpenDocument&CollapseOutline=1`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/products?OpenPage&CollapseOutline=1.2.3`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/products?OpenDocument&CollapseOutline=1.2.3`

ExpandOutline=*n*

Where *n* = the triangle at the first level of the outline.

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/PageName?OpenPage&ExpandOutline=n`
`http://Host/Database/PageUNID?OpenPage&ExpandOutline=n`

`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/products?OpenPage&ExpandOutline=5`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/products?OpenDocument&ExpandOutline=5`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/35AE8FBFA573336A852563D100741784?OpenPage&ExpandOutline=5.1.2`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/35AE8FBFA573336A852563D100741784?OpenDocument&ExpandOutline=5.1.2`

StartOutline=*n*

Where *n* is the triangle at the top level of the outline.

Syntax:

`http://Host/Database/PageName?OpenPage&StartOutline=n`
`http://Host/Database/PageUNID?OpenPage&StartOutline=n`

Examples:

`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/products?OpenPage&StartOutline=1`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/products?OpenDocument&StartOutline=1`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/35AE8FBFA573336A852563D100741784?OpenPage&StartOutline=5.1.2`
`http://www.acme.com/sales.nsf/35AE8FBFA573336A852563D100741784?OpenDocument&StartOutline=5.1.2`