



Web Agility

Plugin Documentation

Overview

Triumph's Web Agility plugin adds significant features to help improve your websites SEO capabilities. Best of all it leverages the power of Rock to simplify administration. These tools include:

- **Request Redirection** – This allows you to establish rules that allow you to redirect traffic to new locations. This helps improve SEO by ensuring that your links don't break. It also allows you to do some pretty cool tricks.
- **Sitemap XML** – Having a sitemap for your external website is another SEO best-practice. This is more difficult than you might think with a dynamic website. This module allows you to crawl your website and auto-generate the map file for you.
- **Response Headers** – Finally, the response headers module allows you to add response headers to requests from your website. This allows you fine grain control over caching strategies as well as a host of other use-cases.

Each of these tools is discussed in detail below.

Redirector

The Redirector module allows you complete control over your in-coming client requests, allowing you to redirect or transform the requests with ease. You might be wondering why this would be necessary. While this plugin is a great utility for many use-cases the primary reason you should be interested in it is for search engine optimization (SEO).

When you move or change your website it's important that you don't break all your previous links. Remember, these links live on inside of search engines and more importantly as links from other websites. The Redirector plugin allows you to catch requests for old links and redirect them to their new home.

For instance, a link to blog post on your old site might have been:

<http://www.mysite.com/blogs/youth/{post-title}>

You can not easily redirect that to its new location at:

<https://www.mysite/youth/blog/{post-title}>

Or, say you your website responds to both <https://www.mysite.com> and <https://mysite.com>, but you only want one of those to be the primary (also known as canonical by the sophisticated crowd). The redirector plugin can redirect all www. traffic to the other address (or vice versa if you prefer).

That's just scratching the surface though of what's possible. Keep reading to see all the options of this powerful plugin.

Configuration

Once installed you'll find the plugin under 'Admin Tools > Installed Plugins > Web Agility > Redirector Rules'. Clicking on the link will take you to a list of configured redirection rules.

The screenshot shows the 'Redirector' configuration page. It has an orange header with a search bar and a user profile. A dark sidebar on the left contains navigation icons. The main content area is titled 'Redirector' with a breadcrumb 'Home > Installed Plugins > Redirector'. Below this, there are two sections: 'Redirector Configuration' and 'Redirector Rules'. The 'Redirector Configuration' section shows 'Exclusion Extensions' as 'gif, jpg, png, svg, css, js' with an 'Edit' button. The 'Redirector Rules' section has a 'Filter Options' dropdown and a table of rules.

Name	Source Pattern	Active
Pass Through - Ends With	passthrough	✓ ✗
Redirect Ends With	redirect	✓ ✗
Redirect Starts With	http://localhost:59822/startswith	✓ ✗
Redirect Contains	badurl	✓ ✗

In general, it's better to have as few rules as possible as each will need to be considered for every request coming into your server. That said, we have worked hard to make this plugin very performant (fast).

To improve speed, you can provide file extensions to ignore. For instance, you generally won't need to add redirection for images, CSS or JavaScript files.

Technical Details

For those interested here are some additional details of what's going on under the hood:

- The Redirector plugin works as an HTTP Module inside of IIS. This means that it will get the HTTP request before Rock even knows about it. This allows you to modify the actual URL before it gets to Rock.

- Because Redirector works outside of Rock it can't read its settings from the database directly. Instead, the settings are stored in a JSON file under the 'App_Data' directory (~/App_Data/RedirectorRules.json).
- While the rules are stored in the file, they are also cached in memory for speed. Updating a rule or configuration value will flush this cache.

Redirection Rules

Let's jump to the juicy part, the rules. Rules are broken down into two parts:

1. Match Criteria – What to look for in a web request to enable a specific rule.
2. Action – What action to perform if a match is found.

The screenshot shows the 'Redirector Rule Detail' configuration page. The page has an orange header with a search bar and a user profile. A dark sidebar on the left contains navigation icons. The main content area is titled 'Redirector Rule Detail' and includes a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Installed Plugins > Triumph Web Agility > Redirector Rules > Redirector Rule Detail'.

The configuration is divided into two main sections: 'Match Criteria' and 'Action'.

Match Criteria Section:

- Name:** A text input field containing 'Add WWW'.
- Is Active:** A checkbox that is checked.
- Source URL Pattern:** A text input field containing '(http|https):\\/.triumph.tech\\/(.*)'.
- Source Comparison Type:** A dropdown menu set to 'Regex'.
- Match Components:** A dropdown menu set to 'Url Only'.
- Case Sensitive Compare:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Show Advanced Settings:** A blue link.

Action Section:

- Action Type:** A dropdown menu set to 'Redirect'.
- Redirect HTTP Code:** Radio buttons for 'Moved Permanently 301' (selected), 'Found 302', 'Temporary Redirect 307', and 'Permanent Redirect 308'.
- Target URL Pattern:** A text input field containing 'https://www.triumph.tech/\$2'.
- Regex Tester:** A button.

At the bottom of the form are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. Below the form, it says 'Crafted by the Spark Development Network / License'.

Let's break each of these steps down and look at the configuration options available for each.

Match Criteria

The first step in the redirect process is to determine if the incoming request should be matched to a specific rule. If it is a match, then the action will be performed. The match logic is very customizable. Let's look at what's possible.

Source URL Pattern

The primary match logic will be "what are we looking for in the incoming URL". We provide that string here. Note that we are matching against the entire URL (e.g. <https://www.mysite.com/GroupViewer.aspx?Group=12>).

Source Comparison Type

Next, we decide how to match the pattern to the URL. The options are:

- **Starts With** – The URL must start with the string we provided.
- **Ends With** – The URL must end with the string we provided.
- **Contains** – The URL must contain the string we provided.
- **Regex** – A regular expression will be used to determine the match. This option also allows you to pull chunks of the URL for use in the action. This option is so powerful we've included a whole section of the manual to it below.

Match Components

We know what we're looking for in the URL. Now, we can provide some advanced criteria. The options include:

- **URL Only** – This is the default. In this case the match will only consider the URL.
- **URL and Login Status** – In this case we'll match the URL and the login status ('Is Logged In' or 'Is Not Logged In') of the individual. This is super powerful as we can redirect to different pages based on the fact if we know who the individual is.
- **URL and Referred** – This allows you to further filter by the value in the "Referrer" (intentionally misspelled https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP_referer) HTTP Header. This value is the address of the page that linked to the document. With this setting you can redirect based on where the page was linked from. The value you provided will be matched if the referrer contains the value.
- **URL and User Agent** – This setting allows you to further filter by the browser the person is using. This is helpful for dealing with situations where a person may be using a very old browser that your site

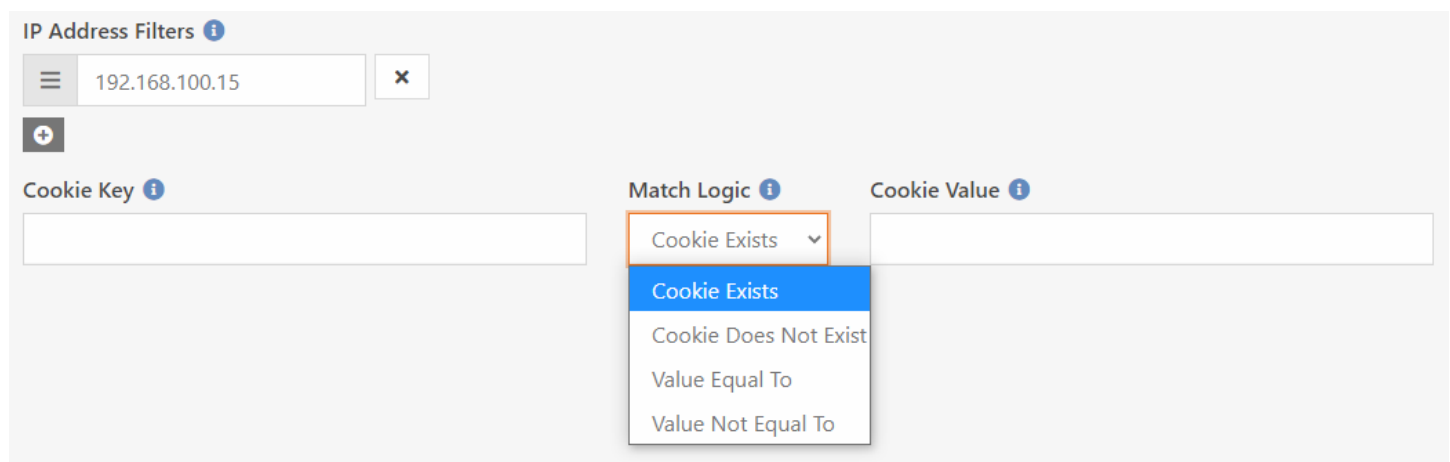
does not support. In this case you could redirect them to a page that notifies them that your site does not support the ancient browser.

Case Sensitive Compare

This option allows you to determine if the match should be case sensitive. Sometimes that might be just what the doctor ordered, other times (most of the time in fact) it won't be needed. Either way, you're covered.

Advanced Settings

You may have noticed the toggle to show and hide advanced settings. These settings allow you to take your rules to the next level.



The screenshot displays the 'IP Address Filters' configuration panel. At the top, there's a header 'IP Address Filters' with an information icon. Below it, a list of filters is shown, with one filter containing the IP address '192.168.100.15'. A plus icon is used to add new filters. The main configuration area is divided into three sections: 'Cookie Key', 'Match Logic', and 'Cookie Value'. The 'Match Logic' dropdown menu is open, showing four options: 'Cookie Exists' (highlighted in blue), 'Cookie Does Not Exist', 'Value Equal To', and 'Value Not Equal To'.

IP Address Filters

You can limit your rules to clients at specific IP address. Perhaps you'd like to have some special rules for individuals on your campuses or other known networks. You can provide several IP filters for each rule. These filters accept several different formats. Let's look at the most common:

- Single IP Address – 192.168.100.12
- IP Address Range – 192.168.100.1 – 192.168.100-255
- Shortcut Range – 192.168.100.23-45
- Subnet Mask – 192.168.100.1/255.255.255.0
- CIDR Expression – 192.168.100.1/24
- IPv6 - fe80::/10

Cookies

Sometimes you may want to filter the rule by the existence (or absence) of a cookie. This allows your code (Lava or C#) to help opt people into our out of rules.

Actions

Now that we have the match criteria figured out, let's see what's possible when rules are processed. The first thing we'll want to determine is if we should redirect, pass through the request or error out. Let's consider each.

Redirect

This will be the most common option. Based on the provided URL we'll redirect to the new URL. There's several type of redirect to choose from.

- **Moved Permanently 301** – This is the default. It tells the browser (or Google search crawler) that the page has moved and provides the new location. This is the SEO friendly option.
- **Found 302** – The 302 redirect tells the requestor that this redirect is temporary. Should only be used for GET methods (most requests are GETs)
- **Temporary Redirect 307** – This is a bit confusing as it seems very similar to the 302. That's because this redirect should only be used for POST requests.
- **Permanent Redirect 308** – Similar to the 301 but allows the HTTP method the change.

NOTE: When working with redirects it's important to note that Chrome caches a 301 redirect. This can make testing rules a bit of a challenge and lead to some unexpected results. See this blog post for information in how to clear Chrome's redirect cache (<https://salferrarello.com/chrome-clear-redirect-cache/>).

Passthrough

This option doesn't initiate a redirect at all. Instead it modifies the incoming URL and continues the processing of the request. As far as Rock knows the original request's URL never existed. It only sees the new, modified URL.

Error

This option allows you to provide an HTTP error if the rule is matched. Keep in mind this error is processed before it gets to Rock so the normal Rock 404 logic will not be run.

Target URL Pattern

If your action is a Redirect or Passthrough you'll need to provide the target URL pattern. This will be the new URL you want the individual to go to. Note if you used a regular expression match above you can dynamically create this address with pieces from the original. This is covered in the "Regular Expressions in Rules" section below.

Regular Expressions in Rules

Redirection rules become super powerful when you add regular expressions to the mix. Don't worry this doesn't need to get complex. We'll provide enough examples to help you get maximum power with minimal effort.

Regular Expression Syntax

Books have been written on regular expression syntax and many people have gone bald pulling their hair out over it. Don't worry though, we're going to give you a cheat sheet of the most common use cases.

First a few basics:

- `.` means any character
- `*` means any number of the previous character
- So, `.*` means any number of any character
- It's important to note that the character `/`, commonly used in URLs must be escaped (preceded by) a `\` character.

Use Case: Match URLs ending with groups OR smallgroups

Say you wanted to match either of the URLs below:

- <http://www.mysite.com/smallgroups>
- <http://www.mysite.com/groups>

This expression would do the trick:

```
.*\/(groups|smallgroups)$
```

The logic is:

- Start with anything (`.*`)
- Then contains a `/` followed by `()`

- Then contains 'groups' or 'smallgroups' (`(groups|smallgroups)`)
- And the `$` says this must be at the end

Use Case: Matching an optional trailing slash

Say you want to match either of the following URLs:

- `http://www.mysite.com/blog`
- `http://www.mysite.com/blog/`

The expression below would match either:

`.*\blog[/]?$`

The logic is:

1. Start with anything (`.*`)
2. Then has `/blog`
3. And could have an optional end slash (`[/]`)
4. And the `$` says this must be at the end

Use Case: Matching all blog posts with non-SSL

Assume you wanted to forward all traffic to your old blog that was not encrypted to a new page on your website. You could use the following expression:

`http:\.*\blog\.*`

The logic is:

- Starts with `http://` (`http:\`)
- Then has any number of characters (`.*`)
- Then has `/blog/` (`\blog\`)
- Then has any number of characters to the end (`.*`)

Extracting Source Information

While regular expressions are helpful in match conditions, in most cases the starts with, ends with and contains will get what you need. Where the expressions really shine though is when you want to extract pieces of the source URL to use in the new target URL. For example, if you were moving your blog site from:

<https://www.mysite.com/blogs/youth/parenting-tips-for-grade-school>

to:

<https://www.mysite.com/youth/blog/parenting-tips-for-grade-school>

You'd want to grab the post name to use in the new address. To do this we will create capture groups. These groups are defined in your regular expression statement by using parentheses. For example, to capture the blog post name we would use the following statement.

```
.*\blogs\youth\(.*)
```

This would match the first URL above and 'capture' the blog post title to be used in the redirect as the variable \$1. The target pattern URL would then be:

[https://www.mysite.com/youth/blog/\\$1](https://www.mysite.com/youth/blog/$1)

This allows any blog post title from the source URL to be appended in the target of the redirection.

You're not limited to just one capture group, you can in fact have as many as your want. Say for some reason you wanted your rule to work with either http or https and respect the protocol through the redirect (not a best practice in today's https only world, but say you did). You could use the following patterns:

Source URL Pattern

```
(http|https).*\blogs\youth\(.*)
```

Target Pattern

```
$1://www.mysite.com/youth/blog/$2
```

Remove www. from URLs

Let's say that you want to remove www. from all the URLs to your site. It's a good practice to have your website only respond to one (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/Choosing_between_www_and_non-www_URLs).

Source URL Pattern

```
(http|https):\\www\.mysite\.com(.*)
```

Target Pattern

[https://mysite.com\\$2](https://mysite.com$2)

Note how in this pattern we basically throw-away the first capture group as we want to always use https.

Sitemap XML

Sitemaps are an essential tool that allows search engines to better index your website. They're basically a list of every page on your site (think of them as a cheat sheet for search engines). This might sound like a simple file to create right... but... in the age of dynamic websites it's actually quite difficult. You see, one page in Rock can represent hundreds or thousands of pages to a visitor. For example, the Message Series page is one page in Rock, but it dynamically loads the series name and art for every series you've ever done.

The Web Agility plugin provides a job that allows you to crawl your site to generate a sitemap.xml file for a selected Rock site. Below is a screenshot of the job settings.

The screenshot shows the 'Scheduled Job Detail' page for a job named 'Create Site Map'. The page has an orange header with a search bar and a user profile. A dark sidebar on the left contains navigation icons. The main content area is titled 'Scheduled Job Detail' with a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > System Settings > Jobs Administration > Scheduled Job Detail'. Below the title is a tabbed interface with 'Edit Service Job' selected. The job configuration includes: Name (Create Site Map), Active status (checked), Description (This job crawls the provided site and creates a site map.), Notification Status (All), Notification Emails (empty), Job Type (Create Site Map (Plugin)), Site (External Website), Compress File (No), Login Id (empty), Password (empty), Cron Expression (0 0 12 1 1 ? *), Cron Description (At 12:00 PM, on day 1 of the month, only in January), Job History Count (500), and Last Status Message (Crawler indexed 223 pages.). At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons. A footer note states 'Crafted by the Spark Development Network / License'.

Scheduled Job Detail
Home > System Settings > Jobs Administration > Scheduled Job Detail

Edit Service Job

Name *
Create Site Map

Active
☒ Yes

Description
This job crawls the provided site and creates a site map.

Notification Status
All

Notification Emails

Job Type *
Create Site Map (Plugin)

Site *
External Website

Compress File
No

Login Id

Password

Cron Expression
0 0 12 1 1 ? *

Cron Description
At 12:00 PM, on day 1 of the month, only in January

Job History Count
500

Last Status Message
Crawler indexed 223 pages.

Save **Cancel**

Crafted by the Spark Development Network / License

Settings

Below is a listed for each setting for this job.

- **Site** – The website you'd like to create the sitemap for.
- **Compress File** – Determines if you want the job to compress the sitemap for you using gzip. This is a best practice to do this with larger sitemaps.
- **Login Id & Password** – These settings allow you to provide a username and password for the crawler to use as it finds the pages on your site. Typically, you won't use these settings as search engines won't be able to get to the pages it finds, but it's there if you need it.

Results

Once the job runs, you'll find the sitemap under "`~/Content/Sitemaps/site-3-sitemap.xml`". Note the '3' is the site id for the site you selected in the job. If you chose to compress the file it will have an additional '.gz' after the '.xml'.

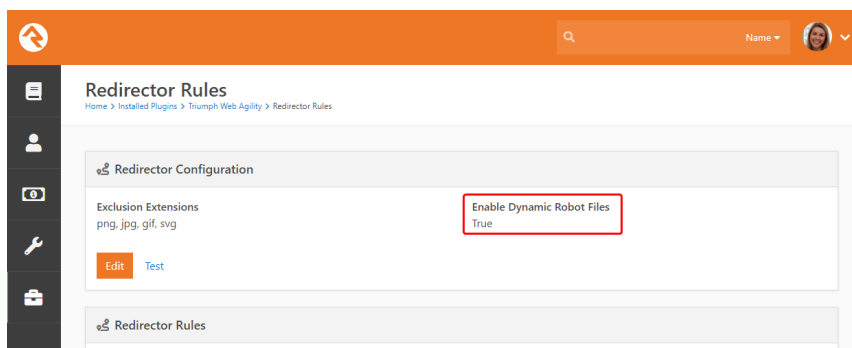
You can now submit the URL to this file to the search engines of your choice. See this article for more details: <https://yoast.com/help/submit-sitemap-search-engines/>

Sitemaps and Robot.txt Files

Another way to share your sitemap file is to include it into your robot.txt file in your web server's root folder. The problem is a web server can only have one of these files and a file can only represent one website (remember Rock can host server sites / micro-sites for you). Never fear, we've created a way to have your cake and eat it too... dynamic robot.txt files!

Dynamic robot files are created on demand. Here's how it works:

1. Enable Dynamic Robot Files in the Redirector plugin.



2. This will redirect all requests for `/robot.txt` to a custom REST API behind the scenes.

3. This REST API will look at the URL and match it to a site in Rock. It will then create a robot.txt file for that site by looking for a 'site-3-sitemap.xml(.gz)' file in the '~/Contents/' folder.

Some of the more astute webmasters out there might be thinking, "But there's more to a robot.txt file than just the sitemap, what about all of the other rules I might want to add to the file?" Well, we thought of that too... When the plugin was installed, we also added a 'Robot Rule' attribute to the site in Rock. Anything you add to the attribute will also be put into your dynamic robot.txt.


Hint: There's a few other tricks for sitemaps in the Response Header section below...



Response Header Module






The Response Header Module allows you to add headers to your HTTP response objects that are sent back to your visitor's web browsers. This might not sound very interesting, but it actually has useful applications. Response headers are what helps drive caching on the web. While Rock allows you to adjust these headers in many places there are a few areas that Rock can't provide the headers for. This module allows you to write powerful rules to add these cache headers. This is super helpful when you add a Content Delivery Network (CDN) to your website.

Configuration

Once installed you'll find the plugin under 'Admin Tools > Installed Plugins > Web Agility > Response Header Rules'. Clicking on the link will take you to a list of configured rules.







Name 












Response Header Rules

[Home](#) > [Installed Plugins](#) > [Triumph Web Agility](#) > [Response Header Rules](#)




Response Header Rules

Filter Options 

Name	Source Pattern	Header Name	Active
 Static Images	(https?:\V.*\.(?:png jpg))	Content-Type	 
 Blog Update Frequency	/blog/	x-update-frequency	 
 Blog Priority	/blog/	x-priority	 

505005,000

3 Response Header Rules




Crafted by the [Spark Development Network](#) / [License](#)

Clicking on a rule will take you to the specific rule detail.

Response Header Rule Details
Home > Installed Plugins > Triumph Web Agility > Response Header Rules > Response Header Rule Details

Response Header Rules

Name ^{*} Static Images  Is Active ☒

Match Criteria

Source URL Pattern ⁱ Source Comparison Type

Case Sensitive Compare ⁱ ☒

Header Configuration

Header Name ⁱ Header Value ⁱ

Overwrite Existing Value ⁱ ☒

Save **Cancel**

Crafted by the [Spark Development Network](#) / License

Let's analyze the settings for a header rule.

- **Name** – The friendly name for the rule.
- **Is Active** – Pretty obvious what this does right?
- **Match Criteria**
 - **Source URL Pattern** – This is the matching pattern to evaluate the URL to determine if the header should be added.
 - **Source Comparison Type** – This determines how the match should be evaluated. Options here include:
 - Starts With
 - Ends With

- Contains
- Regex
- **Case Sensitive Compare** – Determines if the match should consider the case of the URL.
- **Header Configuration**
 - **Header Name** – The name of the header.
 - **Header Value** – The value of the header.
 - **Overwrite Existing Value** – Often times the header might already exist by the time it gets to the module. This allows you to determine if you'd like to replace the value if it does exist.

Examples

One common example use case might be to add a cache header to requests for static images on your webserver. The regex pattern for that would be:

```
(https?:\/\/.*\.(?:png|jpg|gif|svg))
```

You'd then want to add the header "Cache-Control" with the value of something like "public max-age=3600".

Sitemap Headers

Bonus tip to make your sitemaps even more powerful... Sitemaps allow you to add additional information about a page. This includes a hint about how often a page is updated and how important that page is to your site. We've added the ability to add these properties to your sitemap by adding headers to the pages. Below are details about these Rock specific headers:

- **x-update-frequency** – The valid values for this header include:
 - Always
 - Hourly
 - Daily
 - Weekly
 - Monthly
 - Yearly
 - Never

- **x-priority** – This can be a decimal number between 0.0 and 1.0 with 1 being very important (default is 0.5).