November 2000
Volume 3, Issue 11

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Internet Exchange News

NEWS FLASH!!!

International Messaging Associates Announces the Release of Internet Exchange 4.11

To keep pace with emerging Internet technologies and the changing messaging needs of its clients, International Messaging Associates announces the release of **Internet Exchange Messaging Server 4.11**. This version includes new features, such as the TNEF (Transport Neutral Encapsulation Format) Expander, DL (Distribution List) Archive and other enhancements which aim to maximize the performance and reliability of the previous versions of Internet Exchange.

The TNEF expander is responsible for handling TNEF attachments while the DL Archive provides access to the mailing list archives via web interface.

The TNEF expander is intended for non-Microsoft mail client users of Internet Exchange who cannot recognize nor read TNEF attachments. TNEF is a format used by the Microsoft Exchange family (Microsoft Mail, Outlook97, Outlook98 and Outlook2000) when sending messages in RTF (Rich Text Format). TNEF attachments can effectively contain WORD documents, EXCEL spreadsheets, video clips, programs, among others. However, only Microsoft mail programs can read it.

The TNEF expander extracts TNEF attachments during the pre-processing phase and then submits the extracted contents in a separate message. This means that when the recipients receive messages with TNEF attachments, they will receive two messages. The first message contains the original message while the second contains the extracted TNEF attachments.

Though the DL Archive has already been incorporated in previous versions of Internet Exchange, only the system administrator has access to the mailing list archives. Besides this, the system administrator must also open several text files separately in order to view archived messages, since every message posted is saved as a single text file in the Distribution List's folder.

With the enhanced Internet Exchange 4.11 DL Archive, both the system administrator and end users may view messages via the DL Archive web interface. It allows both mailing list members and non-members to access open mailing list archives, but limits access of the closed mailing list archives to its members only. The DL Archive allows users to search for and sort the archived messages according to any of the following criteria: Date, Author and Thread (Subject).

Internet Exchange 4.11 also contains enhancements in the Preprocessor module and cc:Mail migration tool.

In previous versions of Internet Exchange, the system administrator, after creating an alias name for a user account and rebuilding the alias database, is required to shut down and re-start the Preprocessor component for the mail alias to take effect. With the enhanced version, there is no need to shut down and re-start the Preprocessor. The new mail alias name will take effect two minutes after the alias database is rebuilt.

A cross-checking mechanism was also added to the Preprocessor module to ensure proper synchronization of the Message Queue and the ccIn/NotesIn Queues. Once the cross-checking

mechanism detects a deletion of messages from the Message Queue, it automatically deletes the queue IDs of these messages from the ccIn/NotesIn Queues. In the previous version, the deletion was only reflected in the Message Queue.

cc:Mail users need to be migrated to the Internet Exchange environment to enjoy the full features of Internet Exchange. Internet Exchange has a cc:Mail migration tool that takes e-mail addresses from the cc:Mail address book and then converts these mail addresses one at a time into the format used by the Internet Exchange Directory Server. During e-mail address conversion, previous migration tools only run until it encounters an address book entry that contains any of the following special characters: colon (:), semi-colon (;), double quotation (" "), greater than (>) and less than (<) signs (e.g. cc:mail admin).

The Internet Exchange 4.11 cc:Mail migration tool has been refined to support these special characters, ensuring trouble-free migration from cc:Mail to Internet Exchange.

In earlier versions of Internet Exchange, although the vacation utility of a particular user account detects incoming messages and successfully sends a vacation message in response to these messages, the original message which triggered the vacation utility does not reach the user account.

In the updated version, the vacation utility successfully sends a vacation message in reply to a message sent without losing the original message received.

For more information on Internet Exchange 4.11 please go to the following web sites:

- *www.ima.com/product/v4/411relnote.pdf*
- *www.ima.com/pdf/dlarchivesup.pdf*

Question and Answer.....

Continued from page 5

Q: I enabled the Internet Exchange Messaging Server 4.11 Auto Insertion feature to insert disclaimers on all our incoming and outgoing messages. In the *Configure Auto Insertion* page, I added SMTPD as the source channel. Then, I defined the path of the disclaimer text file (e.g. C:\Disclaimer.txt). Afterwards, I ticked the check boxes of SMTPD, local input channels, and SMTPC output channel in the Channel Action Matrix web interface.

The auto insertion feature works with our Eudora users, but not with our Microsoft Outlook Express users who fail to see the inserted disclaimer text. I checked the system log file and found the following diagnostic messages:

Mon Oct 09 17:25:01 AutoInsert: [Diagnosis] Message 105 is a multipart/alternative MIME message

Mon Oct 09 17:25:01 AutoInsert: [Diagnosis] First part of multipart/alternative contained a text/plain body

Mon Oct 09 17:25:01 AutoInsert: [Diagnosis] Second part of multipart/alternative contained a text/html body

Mon Oct 09 17:25:01 AutoInsert: [Error] is missing, no AutoText will be inserted

Mon Oct 09 17:25:01 AutoInsert: [Diagnosis] Auto text was inserted to 69 (MIME message)

Mon Oct 09 17:25:01 Preprocessor: [Diagnosis] AntiX module AutoInsertion, Phase2 for QID=69, Path=smtpd:local

Did I miss anything? What else do I need to configure to support our Outlook Express users?

A: The Internet Exchange AutoText Insertion Engine allows the system administrator to insert disclaimer messages in plain text and/or HTML format. The AutoText Insertion Engine uses the HTML version of the disclaimer if it detects that the mail being processed has HTML content; otherwise, it uses the simple text file version.

According to the log file, the message being processed has HTML content. This means that, the Auto Text Insertion Engine will search for and insert the corresponding HTML version of the disclaimer. Since an HTML version of the disclaimer is unavailable, the Auto Text Insertion Engine generates an error that the HTML disclaimer is missing and therefore no AutoText disclaimer will be inserted.

Eudora's default sending format is in text file while Outlook Express is in HTML. This explains why the AutoText Insertion Engine only works with Eudora.

To solve this problem, make sure that you have an HTML and text file version of the disclaimer message for the SMTPD source channel. Using an HTML editor, compose the disclaimer message and save it as an HTML file (e.g. Disclaimer.htm or Disclaimer.html) then define its path in the Auto Insertion configuration page.

Internet Exchange News

A monthly publication of International Messaging Associates, Ltd.

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Using IIS4 as an Alternative Web Server for Internet Exchange

The Microsoft Internet Information Server 4 (IIS4) is an Internet file and application server included in the Microsoft Windows NT Server operating system. If you are running Internet Exchange in an NT machine, you have the option to use the IIS4 as an alternative to the Apache web server. Apache is the default web server of Internet Exchange.

To use IIS4 as an alternative web server for Internet Exchange, you must perform the five steps in configuring IIS4 for Internet Exchange. First, create a web site for Internet Exchange. After creating the web site, you need to create the *cgi-bin* virtual directory to be used by the System Administrator CGI (Common Gateway Interface) scripts, HTML and application libraries of Internet Exchange. Next, create the *scripts* virtual directory to be used by the End User CGI scripts, HTML and application libraries of Internet Exchange. After creating the *cgi-bin* and *scripts* virtual directories, you must set the properties for the default document of the Internet Exchange web interface. Finally, set the properties of the Access Permission to limit access to the Internet Exchange System Administration web interface.

Creating a new web site for Internet Exchange

1. Go to the *Start\Programs\Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack\ Microsoft Internet Information Server\Internet Service Manager* (see **Figure 1**). The *Microsoft Management Console* window will be displayed.

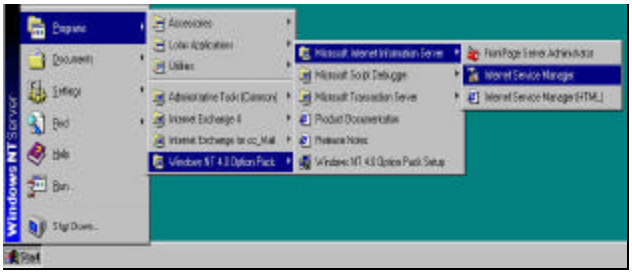

Figure 1: Opening the Microsoft Management Console window

2. Double click on the *Internet Information Server* folder.

3. Right click on the machine host (e.g. hostname) where Internet Exchange will be installed. A drop-down list will appear.

4. From the drop-down list, select *New* then, click on *New Web site*. The *New Web Site Wizard* will appear.

5. Specify a name for the site in the *Web Site Description* field (e.g. *IEMS4*). The *web site name* is a short description of your web site to identify it in the *Internet Service Manager* (see **Figure 2**). Click on *Next.*

6. Type the *port number* that Internet Exchange will listen to. By default, Internet Exchange listens to port *80*. Then, click on *Next.*

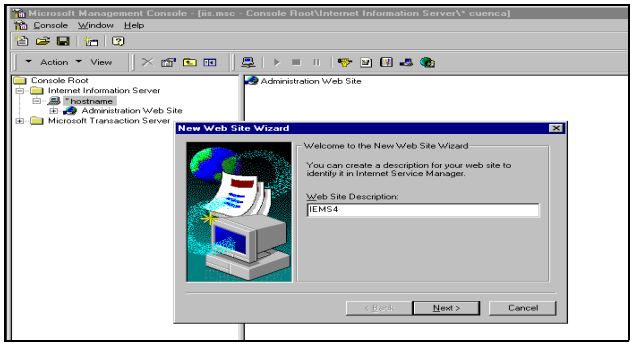

Figure 2: Creating a new website for Internet Exchange

Note: You must specify a different value if that port number is already being used.

7. Specify the path for the Internet Exchange main web interface (the default path is *C:\Program Files\IMA\ Internet Exchange4\Apache\HTDocs*). You may use the *Browse* button to locate the path. Then, click on *Next.*

8. Set the access permission to *Allow Read Access* and *Allow Script Access*. This determines the access permission to the different pages of the Internet Exchange web site.

9. Click the *Finish* button. The website name (i.e., *IEMS4*) and icon will appear on the right side of your screen.

Creating the "cgi-bin" virtual directory for the System Administrator web interface

1. Right click on the *IEV4* sub-folder and select *New.* Click on *Virtual Directory* (see **Figure 3**).

2. Set the virtual directory alias name to *"cgi-bin"*. The *"cgi-bin" virtual directory* stores the Internet Exchange System Administrator CGI scripts, HTML and application libraries. Then, click the *Next* button.

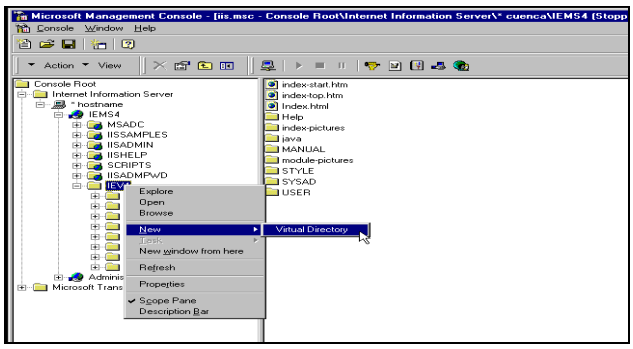

Figure 3: Creating a new Virtual Directory

3. Set the physical path for the *"cgi-bin" virtual directory* to *C:\Program Files\IMA\Internet Exchange 4\ Apache\HTDocs\IEV4\SYS AD\CGI-BIN*. You may use the *Browse* button to locate the path. Then, click the *Next* button.

4. Set the access permission for the *"cgi-bin" virtual directory* to *Allow Read Access, Allow Script Access* and *Allow Execute Access* (see **Figure 4**).

5. Click the *Finish* button. The *"cgi-bin"* folder will appear on the right side of your screen under the *IEV4* sub-folder.

Creating the "scripts" virtual directory for the End User, Web Mail Client and Distribution List Archive web interfaces

1. Right click on the *IEV4* sub-folder and select *New.* Click on *virtual directory* (see **Figure 3**). Click on *Next.*

2. Set the virtual directory alias name to *"scripts"*. The *"scripts" virtual directory* stores the End User, Web Mail Client and Distribution List Archive CGI scripts, HTML and application libraries.Then, click on *Next*.

3. Set the path for the *"scripts" virtual directory* to *C:\Program Files\ IMA\Internet Exchange4\ Apache\ HTDocs\IEV4\USER\CGI-BIN*. You may use the *Browse* button to locate the path. Then, click on *Next*.

4. Set the access permission for the *"scripts" virtual directory* to *Allow Read Access, Allow Script Access* and *Allow Execute Access* (see **Figure 4**).

5. Click the *Finish* button. The *"scripts"* folder will appear on the right side of your screen under the *IEV4* sub-folder.

Setting the properties for the default document of the Internet Exchange web interface

1. Right click on the *IEV4* sub-folder. Then, select *Properties*. The *IEV4 Properties* window will appear.

2. Go to the *Documents* tab then, click the *Add* button.

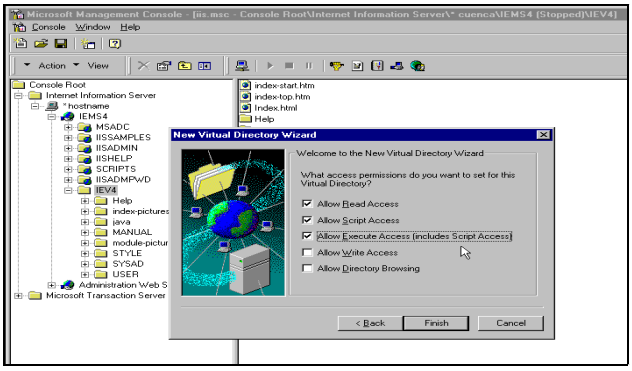

Figure 4: Setting the Access Permission for the Virtual Directory

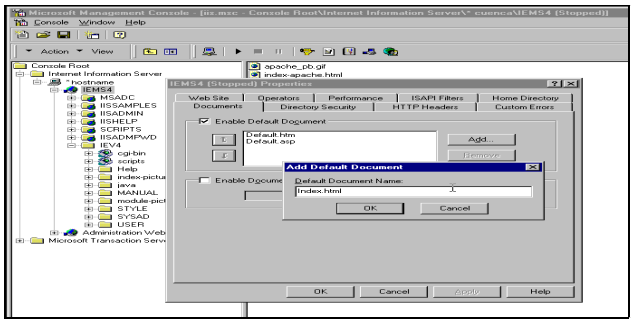

Figure 5: Setting the Default Document

3. Type *index.html* in the *Default Document Name* field (see **Figure 5**).

4. Click the *OK* button.

Setting the Directory Permission to limit access to the Internet Exchange System Administrator web interface

1. Right click on the *SYSAD* folder. Then, select *Properties*.

2. Go to the *Directory Security* tab and select *Permission*. The *Directory Permission* screen will be displayed.

3. IIS4 allows unlimited access using *everyone* as its default entry. Highlight *everyone* and click the *Remove* button to delete the entry.

4. Click the *Add* button. Then, select the designated administrator account for Internet Exchange (e.g. administrator). This will be the NT account used to access the *Internet Exchange System Administrator* page. Select *Full Control* from the *Type of Access* pull-down list.

5. Click the *OK* button.

After setting all the required IIS4 web server configurations for Internet Exchange, you may already start the IIS4 web service. To do this, right click on the *IEMS4* folder and click on *Start.*

To access the Internet Exchange web interface, point your web browser to the hostname of the machine (e.g. *http://hostname.domain.com*). If you used a different port number other than the standard port 80 used by the Internet Exchange website, you must specify the port number you used after the hostname separated by a colon ":" (e.g. *http://hostname. domain.com:81*).

Your system is now ready to work seamlessly with IIS4 while fully utilizing the different features of the Internet Exchange Messaging Server.

Questions & Answers

Q: I upgraded our Internet Exchange Messaging Server 4.1 to 4.11. During the update process, when I was asked to enter the port number for the Apache web server, I entered 8080 instead of the default port number 80. Please advise me on how I can reset the Apache web server port to the default value 80.

A: To reset the Apache web server's port, follow the procedure below:

1. Shut down all the Internet Exchange modules except for the Apache web server and Directory Server.

2. Go to *C:\Program Files\IMA\Internet Exhange\Apache\Conf* folder. Open the *httpd.conf* file using any text editor. Look for:

   #Port: The port to which the standalone server listens.

   Port 8080

3. Change the port value from *8080* to *80* then, save the file.

4. Re-start all of the Internet Exchange Messaging Server modules.

Q: We are currently using Internet Exchange Messaging Server 4.11 with the Notes connector. All Notes users have been successfully migrated into the LDAP directory and everything is working fine. Nevertheless, I need to find a way to redirect messages destined for a certain Notes user (e.g. jdoe@jade.net) to another Internet e-mail address (e.g. user@ima.com). The Notes user must be able to read his messages when logged on to either his Notes mailbox or to the other e-mail account. Is there a way that I can do this?

A: Yes. You can redirect messages destined for a certain user to another e-mail address. All you need to do is to add an SMTPC connector for that particular Notes user in the Directory Service. Do the following steps:

1. Go to the *System Administrator Directory Server* web interface.

2. Click on the *Find User* link to locate the Notes user that you want to add an SMTPC connector to (e.g. jdoe@jade.net).

3. Type the user's name, lastname or e-mail address. Then, click the *Find* button. The *User Listing* page will be displayed.

4. From the *User Listing* page, click on the user's link. The *User Details* page will be displayed.

5. On the *User Details* page of jdoe@jade.net, click the *View Connectors* button.

6. Click the *New* button. The *New Connector* configuration screen will appear.

7. Set the channel to SMTPC. Then, specify the identifier of the other e-mail account. (e.g. user@ima.com). Set the permission to *Send/Receive*. Then, click the *Create Connector* button to add the SMTPC connector.

Every time an e-mail message arrives for that Notes user, the message will be sent to the user's Notes mailbox (e.g. jdoe@jade.net) and to the other e-mail account (e.g. user@ima.com).

Continued on page 2-->

"The World Wide Web combines the impact of the printing press, the interactivity of the telephone and the reach of television."

-- PC World, June 1995

This Month's Tip

Activating the Internet Exchange MC Responder NT Service

The Internet Exchange MC (Monitor Control) Responder is a module used to automatically start or stop the Internet Exchange components. There are two options in activating the MC Responder: one is by clicking Start\Programs\ Internet Exchange 4\ Responder and the other is by running the MC Responder as an NT Service. The MC Responder NT Service is automatically added during the installation of Internet Exchange. However, before you can run the MC Responder as an NT Service, you need to activate the MC Responder NT Service. Activating the MC Responder NT Service enables the MC Responder module to run in the background even if you log off from your Windows NT machine. In case of power failure, the MC Responder will run automatically during startup when the NT machine is re-started.

To activate the MC Responder NT Service, do the following steps:

1. Go to Start\Settings\Windows NT Control Panel.
2. Double click on the *Services* folder. The Services window will appear.
3. Select *IMA MC Service*. The *IMA MC Service* configuration window will be displayed.
4. Click the *Startup* button. The *Startup Service* screen will appear.
5. Click the *Automatic* radio button. Uncheck the *Allow Service to Internet with Desktop* option. Then, click the *OK* button.
6. From the Services window, click the *Start* button. This will automatically run the MC Responder as an NT Service.