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International Messaging Associates (IMA) Ltd.
2703 China Resources Building
26 Harbour Road
Wan Chai, Hong Kong
Tel: +852-2520-0300
Fax: +852-2648-5913

IMA Philippines Inc.
6/F, Hanston Building
Emerald Avenue, Ortigas Center
Pasig City, Philippines
Tel: +63 (2) 637-9090
Fax: +63 (2) 637-9898

US Toll Free No.: +1 (800) 549-2762
US Fax No.: +1 (888) 562-3561

E-mail: info@ima.com
Website: www.ima.com

Internet Exchange News

NEWS FLASH!!!

Internet Exchange Message Transfer Agent Facilitates Routing of Incoming and Outgoing Messages

Issues on electronic mail (e-mail) interest most of us since it is fast becoming a major part of person-to-person or business-to-business communication. Yet, only few understand how messages reach an Inbox via the Internet.

Messages coming from the Internet pass through a number of components within a messaging system before it reaches the recipient's Inbox. The component that facilitates the routing of messages upon receipt from the Internet until they are delivered to their intended recipients is called the MTA (Message Transfer Agent).

The **Internet Exchange Messaging Server 4.1** is equipped with an MTA, which is composed of the following components: Input/Output Channels, Preprocessor component and Shared Message Queue. Its key features include the Monitor Control Responder and the Dialup Scheduler.

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Input Channels

A channel is a path through which messages flow. It makes use of a specific protocol to format and transfer messages. Internet Exchange MTA makes use of a number of input channels in receiving messages from the Internet or other messaging systems, like cc:Mail and Notes Mail. These include:

- SMTPD - for messages received from the Internet via the standard SMTP
- BSMTPIN - for messages received via POP3 connection
- CCOUT - for messages received from the cc:Mail environment
- NOTESOUT - for messages received from the Lotus Notes environment

  Note: CCOUT or NOTESOUT export messages from the cc:Mail or Notes environment and input them into the Internet Exchange MTA.
- DL - for messages sent to a distribution list. When messages from the Internet are received by the input channels, they are temporarily stored in the input queue after which they shall be fetched by the Preprocessor for further processing
- WEB MAIL CLIENT - for messages coming from the Local Message Store using the Web Mail Client.

Output Channels

The Internet Exchange also makes use of a number of output channels in routing messages to the Internet or other messaging systems, like cc:Mail and Notes Mail. These include the following: SMTPC, BSMTPOUT, DL, LOCAL, CCIN and NOTESIN. These channel processors are responsible for fetching messages from the MTA Shared Message Queue and delivering them to their intended recipients.

Preprocessor

Once the Preprocessor receives messages, it will perform directory look up from the Directory Server to determine the proper channels/connectors defined to route the message to its intended recipients. After determining the routing information for each message, the Preprocessor will perform virus scanning, spam control and automatic dis-

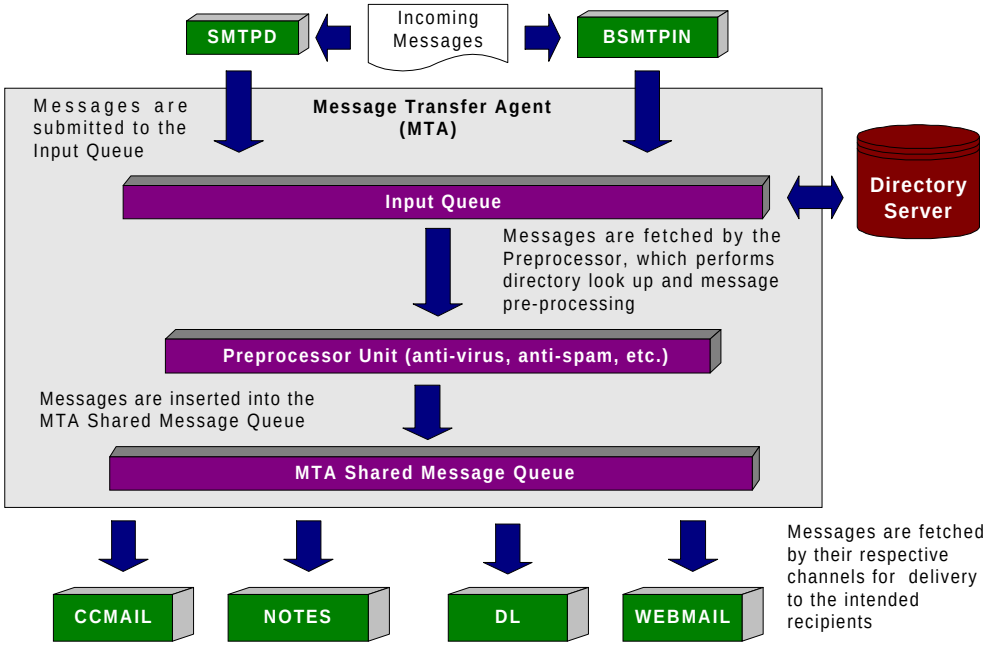

Figure 1: Message Flow for Incoming Messages

claimer insertion on the messages.

The Preprocessor engine consists of the following modules: AntiVirus, SpamArchive, SpamDelete, SpamBounce, Loop-Detection and AutoInsertion. Each module has its own Channel Action Matrix, which defines all the possible input/output channel combinations to perform a specific action (e.g. virus scanning) on messages that flow through the system.

MTA Shared Message Queue

After the Preprocessor processes the messages, the messages are temporarily stored in the MTA Shared Message Queue before they are delivered by the different input/output channels to their intended recipients.

KEY FEATURES

Monitor Control Responder

The enhanced Monitor Control (MC) Responder user interface allows the system administrator to monitor and control the status of various Internet Exchange components. It allows the system administrator to *Start* or *Stop* the Responder, which will thereby start or stop all of the installed modules all at the same time.

The administrator may also activate certain options, such as the *Auto Start, Auto Restart* and *Auto Stop* for a specific component. There is also a field where the user can define the *Wait Time*, which is the amount of time the MC Responder has to wait before running the component. Furthermore, this web interface also has a button for changing the status of the components from *Stop* to *Running* or vise-versa.

Dialup Scheduler

Having a dedicated Internet connection is ideal, however, in certain cases, it may be impossible or impractical to maintain a permanent Internet connection. In these cases, it is desirable to use a dial-up mechanism, which will establish a connection to an ISP (Internet Service Provider) at a particular time to download and upload messages to and from the Internet.

The Internet Exchange MTA utilizes the RAS (Remote Access Service) dial-up mechanism. RAS is the service by which the Windows Operating System allows the local system to dial and connect to another peer over the Internet. The MTA initiates RAS through the Dialup Scheduler that supports the following functions:

- Provides a user interface to enable the system administrator to configure dial-up schedules and other RAS connection-related information.
- Performs RAS dial up at the scheduled dial-up time.
- Performs RAS connection hang up at the scheduled hang-up time.

MESSAGE FLOW

How messages flow through the MTA can be described using two scenarios. First, when messages from the Internet are received by the Internet Exchange, and second, when messages from the Internet Exchange are sent to the Internet.

Internet to Internet Exchange

Internet Exchange receives messages coming from the Internet through either the SMTPD (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol Daemon) or BSMTP (Batch Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) input channels. (See **Figure 1**). These messages are then submitted to the MTA Input Queue. From the input queue, the

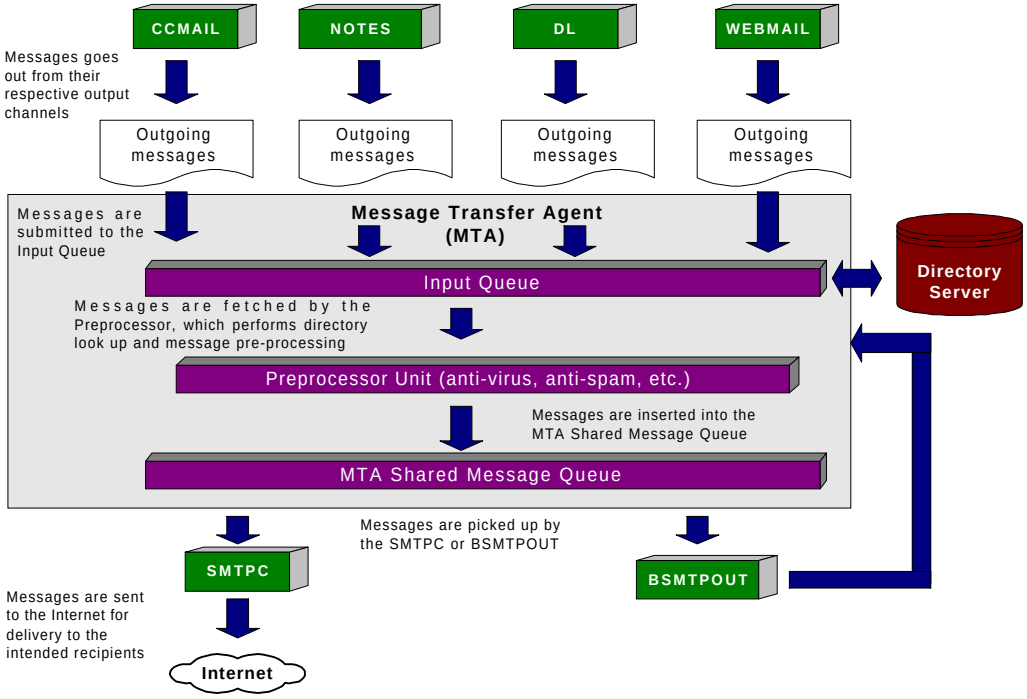

Figure 2: Message Flow for Outgoing Messages

messages are fetched by the Preprocessor, which performs directory look up from the Directory Server. If the domain name (e.g. @domain.com) of the recipient address is defined in the Directory Server, the Preprocessor will then perform further look up, this time to obtain the channels/connectors needed to route the message within the local Internet Exchange MTA. After this information is acquired, a new internal message envelope with proper routing information is created for the message. When the proper routing information for all the messages is determined, the messages will undergo Preprocessor operations, such as virus scanning, spam checks and disclaimer insertion depending on the configuration of the system administrator. After the pre-processing is complete, the processed messages are inserted into the MTA Shared Message Queue where they are later fetched by their respective channel processors for actual delivery to their intended recipients.

If the domain name of the recipient address is not defined within the Directory Server (e.g. @domain.com), the Preprocessor will pass the message to the SMTPC (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol Client), which will relay the message to another MTA in the Internet.

Internet Exchange to Internet

Messages created within the Internet Exchange domain, bound for the Internet (see **Figure 2**), are directly submitted by the MTA to the Preprocessor, which will then perform virus scanning, spam checks and disclaimer insertion on messages depending on the configuration of the system administrator. After the pre-processing is complete, the processed messages are inserted into the MTA Shared Message Queue to be picked up later by the SMTPC or BSMTP output channels (BSMTPOUT). SMTPC or BSMTPOUT then route the messages to the next MTA on the Internet for eventual delivery to its intended recipients.

SAMPLE ROUTING OF MESSAGES

Internet Exchange to cc:Mail Environment

Message received by the Internet Exchange destined for cc:Mail environment are fetched by the CCIN channel, which obtains proper routing information of the message within the cc:Mail environment. The CCIN channel processor determines the routing information of the message by first translating the recipient address, for example, “jdoe@domain.com” to its equivalent cc:Mail username, which is “John Doe”. After translating the recipient address, CCIN will perform directory look up to determine the receive permission of “John Doe”. After determing the receive permission, CCIN will convert “jdoe@domain.com” to “john doe” and use this username in performing an address book lookup to the cc:Mail Post Office. If CCIN finds that username “john doe” is included in the address book of the cc:Mail Post Office, CCIN will forward the message to the cc:Mail Post Office. Then, the cc:Mail Post Office will deliver the message to the user’s mailbox “john doe”.

cc:Mail Environment to Internet Exchange

A message coming from the cc:Mail environment destined for the Internet Exchange is processed by the CCOUT channel. CCOUT will fetch the message from the cc:Mail Internet Post-Office queue, which obtains proper routing information of the

message. For example, a registered cc:Mail user named "John Doe" sent a message to an Internet Exchange local user "sample@ima.com", the CCOUT channel processor translates the sender's cc:Mail username "John Doe" to its equivalent Internet address by performing a directory look up in the Directory Server. If the sender's address does not exist in the Directory Server, CCOUT will translate the sender's address by using the "Default Mapping" method. This method will translate the sender's address in either of the following format: Firstname_ Lastname@domain.com or Firstname.Lastname.domain.com.

After translating the sender's address, CCOUT will export the message from the Internet Post Office Queue to the Internet Exchange, which will then route the message to its intended recipient "sample@ima.com".

Internet Exchange to Notes Environment

If a message received by the Internet Exchange is destined for a Lotus Notes user "John Doe/Notes Domain" whose Internet address is "jdoe@domain.com", NOTESIN will connect to the Notes Server to perform Notes Public Address Book (PAB) lookup in the Notes Server. If "John Doe/Notes Domain" exists in the Notes Address Book , NOTESIN translates the recipient Internet address "jdoe@domain.com" to its equivalent Notes address "John Doe/Notes Domain". Then, NOTESIN will perform directory look up from the Directory server to determine the receive permission of "John Doe". After determining the receive permission, the message will be imported from Message Queue to the Notes Server, which will then deliver the message to "John Doe/Notes Domain" mailbox.

Notes Environment to Internet Exchange

A message coming from the Notes environment destined for the Internet Exchange is processed by the NOTESOUT channel. NOTESOUT will fetch the message from the Notes Server, which obtains proper routing information of the message. For example, a registered Notes user named "John Doe/ Notes Domain" sent a message to an Internet Exchange local user "sample@ima.com", NOTESOUT channel processor translates the sender's Notes username, which is "John Doe/ Notes Domain" to its equivalent Internet address by performing a directory look up in the Directory Server. If the sender's address does not exist in the Directory Server, NOTESOUT will translate the sender's address by using the "Default Mapping" method. This method will translate the sender's address in either of the following format: Firstname_Lastname@domain.com or Firstname.Lastname.domain.com.

After translating the sender's address, NOTESOUT will export the message from the Notes Server to the Internet Exchange, which will then route the message to its intended recipient "sample@ima.com".

Mail Destined to Internet Exchange Local Environment

If a message received from the Internet is destined to the Internet Exchange local channel, the Local Mail Delivery Agent (LMDA) will fetch the messages from the MTA Shared Message Queue. Before delivering the messages to the Mesage Store, LMDA will check the recipient's home directory for a Mailsort filter file for sorting incoming messages. Based on the filter rules defined in the filter file, the LMDA will automatically deliver the message to the recipient's preferred folder or forward the message to a new e-mail address on a per message basis.

Mail Destined to a Distribution List Local Channel

Messages destined to a distibution list local channel are received by the Internet Exchange via the SMTPD or BSMTPIN channel. The messages are then retrieved by the Preprocessor module, which performs directory look up from the Directory Server to determine whether they are messages destined for a mailing list (e.g. *jazz@ima.com*). Upon receiving the messages destined for a mailing list, the DL Manager performs a directory look up using also the Directory Server to identify the addresses of all the mailing list's members. It will also create an internal message envelope, with the original message to be sent to the "jazz@ima.com" mailing list members. Then, the messages will be forwarded to the Preprocessor, which will perform anti-virus scanning, anti-spam checks and disclaimer insertion. After the message pre-processing, the messages will be inserted to the MTA Shared Message Queue. LMDA will fetch the messages from the MTA Shared Mesage Queue and subsequently forward the messages to all "jazz@ima.com" mailing list members.

For more information about the MTA, please go to the following references:

- *http://www.ima.com/product/v4/mta/ie4mta.pdf* (Internet Exchange 4.0 Messaging Server Components: Message Transfer Agent)
- *http://www.ima.com/faq/msgsrv/routing.html* (Internet Exchange Message Routing FAQ)
- *http://www.ima.com/pdf/adminman2.pdf* (Messaging Server Administrator's Guide)
- *http://www.ima.com/faq/msgsrv/dialup.html* (Internet Exchange Messaging Server Dialup Scheduler FAQ)
- *http://www.ima.com/faq/msgsrv/responder.html* (Internet Exchange Messaging Server Monitor Control (Responder FAQ)

Highlight of the Month

Managing Your Folders Using Various IMAP Clients

Last month, we discussed how Internet Exchange works with the different IMAP-capable clients. We specifically enumerated the steps on how to create an IMAP account using the different e-mail clients, such as the Microsoft Outlook Express, Eudora Mail, Pegasus Mail and Netscape Messenger. Please go to *http://www.ima.com/pdf/ienews/vol3no7.pdf* for more details.

This month, we list down the steps on how you can efficiently manage your folders using any of the said mail clients.

Outlook Express (v.4.x / v.5.x)

Creating Folders

1. Click the *File* menu. Select *Folder* and click on *New*. The *Create Folder* dialog box will appear.

2. In the *Folder name* input text box, type the folder name (e.g. Sales). Select the user account (John Doe) where you wish to create a new folder. Then, click the *OK* button. The user account (John Doe) will now have a folder (i.e., *Sales*). See **Figure 1**.

   Note: You may also create a folder by simply right clicking the user account *John Doe*. A drop-down menu will appear. Select on *New Folder*. The *Create Folder* dialog box will appear. Repeat the procedure in *step 2*.

Creating Sub-folders

To create a sub-folder, follow the procedure in creating folders. However, in *step 2*, you must select the folder (e.g. Sales) where you wish to create a sub-folder (e.g. Marketing).

Creating Folders/Sub-folders in your Shared Account

You can also create a folder/sub-folder in your shared account. To do this, right click on the shared account and follow the same steps in creating a folder.

Renaming Folders/Sub-folders

1. Right click the folder name you wish to rename. A drop-down menu will appear.

2. Select *Rename*. The *Rename Folder* dialog box will appear.

3. Type the new folder name in the *Folder Name* input text box.

4. Click the *OK* button.

   Note: You cannot rename the *Inbox, Outbox, Sent Items, Deleted Items* or *Drafts* folders.

Deleting Folders/Sub-folders

You may delete a folder/sub-folder either using the *Edit* menu, the *drop-down* menu or the *Delete* command.

.

To delete a folder/sub-folder using the *Edit* menu, select the folder/sub-folder you wish to delete. Click the *Edit* menu then, select *Delete.*

To delete using the drop-down menu, right click on the folder/sub-folder you wish to delete. A drop-down menu will appear. Select *Delete.*

To delete a folder/sub-folder using the *Delete* command, select the folder/sub-folder you wish to delete. Then, press the *Delete* command on your keyboard.

Note: Deleting the main folder (e.g. *Sales*) will also delete its sub-folder (e.g. *Marketing*). You cannot delete the *Inbox, Outbox, Sent Items, Deleted Items* or *Drafts* folders.

Hiding/Showing Folders

To hide or show folders, you may either use the *Tools* menu or the *drop-down* menu.

To hide or show folders using the *Tools* menu, click the *Tools* menu. Select *IMAP Folders*. The *Show/Hide IMAP Folders* screen will appear. Select the folder you wish to hide or show, then click the *Hide* or *Show* button.

To hide or show folders using the drop-down menu, select the folder you wish to hide or show. The drop-down menu will appear. Select *Hide* or *Show.*

Folder Compaction

Folder compaction allows you to remove any wasted space on your disk.

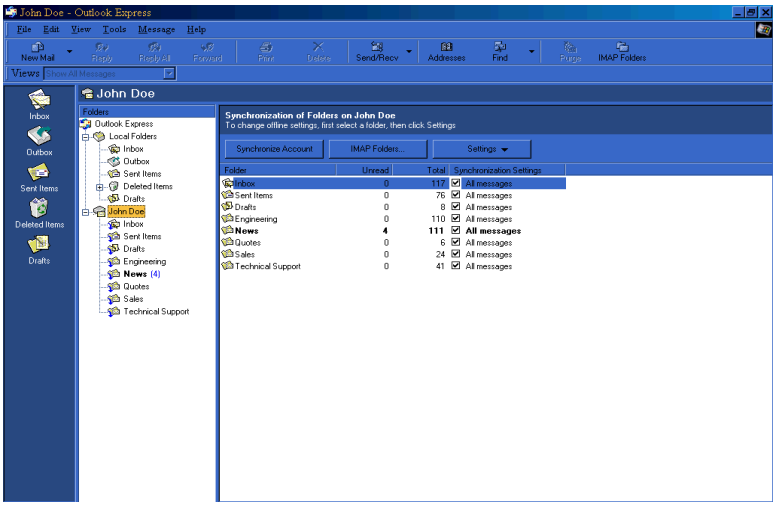

Figure 1: Outlook Express Mail Client

To compact your folder, click the *File* menu. Highlight *Folder* and click on *Compact* or *Compact All Folders*.

The *Compact* command will remove any wasted space on the particular folder that is selected, while the *Compact all Folders* will automatically compact all the folders and sub-folders in your account.

Eudora Mail (v.4.x)

Creating Mailboxes

In Eudora, mailboxes refer to the top-level folder in your Inbox.

To create a mailbox, follow the procedure below:

1. From the *Mailbox* menu, select the account name (e.g. Dominant). See **Figure 2**. Then, click on *New*. The *New Mailbox* dialog box will appear.

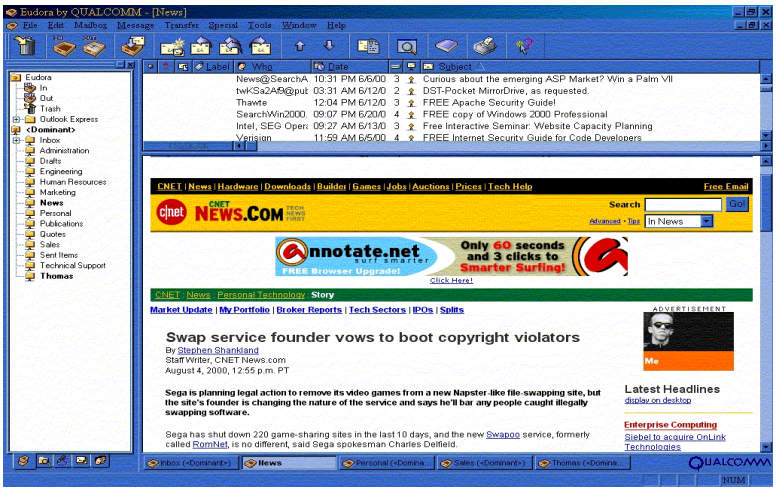

Figure 2: Eudora Mail Client

2. Type the new mailbox folder (e.g. *Sales*). Tick the *Make it a folder* check box. Then, click the *OK* button.

   Note: You may also create a mailbox by right clicking the account name (e.g. Dominant). A drop-down menu will appear. Click on *New*. The *New Mailbox* dialog box will appear. Then, repeat the procedure in *step 2*. This is also applicable in creating folders.

Creating Folders

Folders in Eudora refer to the sub-folders of the mailboxes.

To create a folder, follow the procedure below:

1. From the *Mailbox* menu, select the account name (e.g. *Dominant*). Then, select the mailbox folder (e.g. Inbox) where you wish to create a sub-folder (e.g. *Sales*). The *New Mailbox* dialog box will appear.

2. Follow *step 2* in creating mailboxes.

Creating Multiple Mailboxes and Folders in Your Shared Account

To create a mailbox or folder in your shared account, simply follow the same steps in creating mailboxes or folders.

Renaming Mailboxes or Folders

1. Right click on the mailbox or folder name. A drop-down menu will appear. Select *Rename*.

2. Type the new name of the mailbox or folder. Press *Enter* to implement the new settings or *ESC* to cancel it.

Deleting Mailboxes or Folders

1. Right click on the mailbox or folder name. A drop-down menu will appear.

2. Choose *Delete*.

   Note: You may also simply highlight the mailbox or folder name then, press the *Delete* key on your keyboard. If you choose to remove a mailbox where messages are still stored or a folder where other mailboxes or folders are stored, a confirmation message will appear. You may either click the *Remove it* button to remove all the items selected or the *Cancel* button to cancel the deletion. Messages within the selected mailbox or folder will also be deleted.

Hiding/Showing Mailboxes and Folders

To hide mailboxes and folders, right click on any mailbox or folder name. A drop-down menu will appear. Click on *Hide*. Clicking any of the mailbox or folder names will hide all the mailboxes/folders.

To *show* or open the mailboxes/folders, click the *Tools* menu and click on *Mailboxes*.

Pegasus Mail (v.3.x)

Creating Folders

1. Click the *File* menu and select *Mail folders* (see **Figure 3** on page 7) or click the *Folder* icon on the toolbar.

2. The *Folder Manager* window will appear.

3. Click the *New* button to create a new folder. Type the new name of the folder then, click the *OK* button.

Creating Sub-folders

1. Right click on the name of the folder where you wish to create a sub-folder. A new screen will appear.

2. Type the name of the sub-folder and click the *OK* button.

Renaming/Deleting Folders and Sub-folders

1. Click the *File* menu and select *Mail folders* or click the *Folder* icon on the toolbar. The *Folder Manager* window will appear.

2. Select the folder to be renamed or deleted. Click the *Rename or Delete* button.

Compacting Mailboxes and Folders
This function allows you to remove any wasted space on your disk.

To compact your mailboxes, click the *Special menu* and select *Compact Mailboxes*.

Netscape Messenger (v.4.x)
Creating Folders
1. Click the *File* menu and choose *New Folder.* The *New Folder* window will appear.

2. Type the folder name then, click the *OK* button.

Creating Sub-folders
1. Right click on the folder where you wish to create a sub-folder. A drop-down menu will appear.

2. Click on *New Sub-folder.* The *New Folder* window will appear.

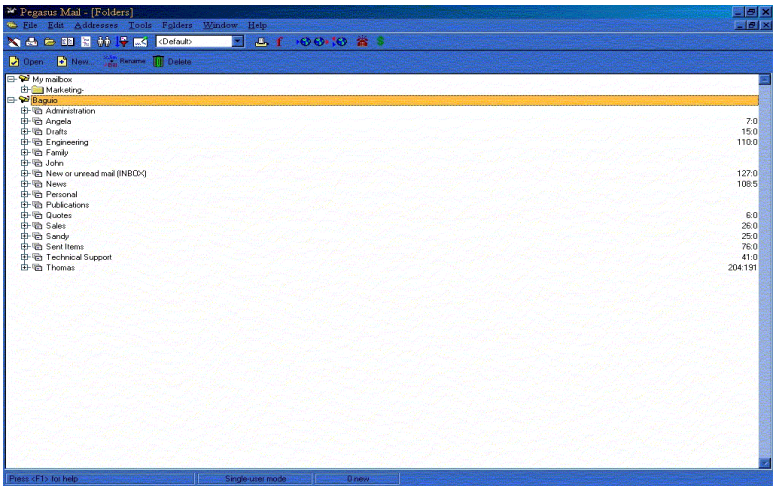

Figure 3: Pegasus Mail

3. Type the name of the new sub-folder then, click the *OK* button.

Creating Folders in Shared Accounts
1. Right click on the mail server name (e.g. *baguio.ima.com*). A drop down-menu will appear.

2. Choose *Mail Server Properties*. The Mail Server Properties window will appear.

3. Go to the *Advanced* tab and uncheck the *Show only subscribed folders* option. Then, click the *OK* button.

   Note: You can also create sub-folders within shared accounts/folders by right clicking on the folder name itself.

Deleting, Renaming and Compressing Folders/Sub-folders
You may delete, rename and compress folders by right clicking on the folder name and selecting the *Delete, Rename* or *Compress* commands.

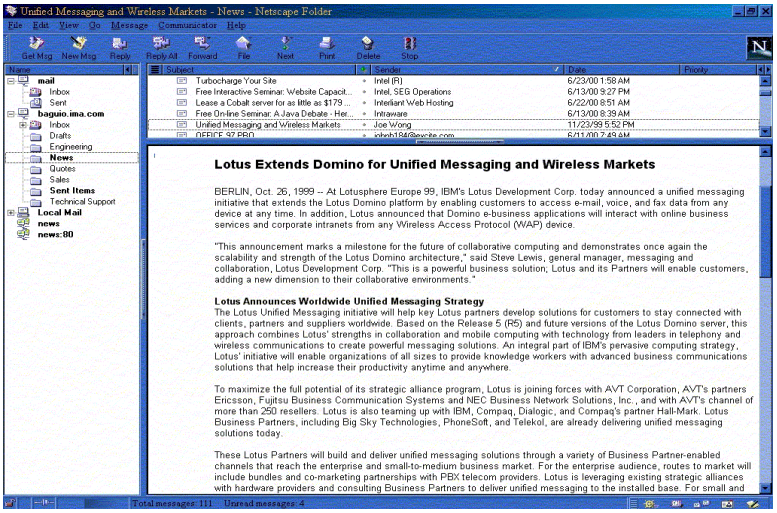

Figure 4: Netscape Mail

Questions & Answers

Q: I created an alias name "alias@domain.com" for my user account "username@domain.com" in the Internet Exchange 4.1 Directory Server to send and receive mail. I tried sending a message to "alias@domain.com" but, I did not receive any message in the "username@domain.com" account Inbox. Do you have any idea why?

A: You did not receive your mail using your alias name because the Internet Exchange Preprocessor cannot recognize the alias name that you created in the Internet Exchange Directory Server.

To enable the Preprocessor to recognize your alias name, you must re-build an alias table in the Internet Exchange Preprocessor interface. To do this, go to the Preprocessor web interface and click the *Build Alias Table* hyperlink. The Build Alias Table screen will appear where you should simply click the *Build Alias Table* button. This operation extracts all the mail aliases from the Directory Server and builds a separate database. This database is required by the Preprocessor to recognize recipients using their alias name.

Building an alias table in the Internet Exchange 4.1 Preprocessor interface will not immediately solve this problem, however, as the alias database is not recognized unless the Preprocessor is shut down and re-started. This incovenience has been rectified in Internet Exchange version 4.11, which will be released soon.

Q: I am using Internet Exchange 4.1. I have been receiving warning messages indicating that I have exceeded my user quota. Suddenly, I stopped receiving messages in my Inbox. Why did this happen and what should I do about this?

A: If configured by the system administrator, the Internet Exchange 4.1 Quota Agent sends warning messages to the individual Message Store users who exceeds their allocated disk space.

The warning messages that you received were sent to you by the Quota Agent to notify that you have exceeded your allocated disk space. Since you exceeded your allocated disk space, your account was disabled.

To be able to receive messages again, delete some of the messages in your mailbox especially those which contain large attachments. Then, ask your system administrator to re-activate your account.

Q: Our mail server consumes a lot of time processing an employee's personal outgoing mail, which are mostly hotmail accounts. We have a slow connection to the Internet and I want to be able to prioritize the delivery of business-related mail. Is it possible to schedule personal mail for later delivery in the Internet Exchange Messaging Server 4.1?

A: Yes, it is possible to schedule the delivery of your messages on a per domain basis via the Internet Exchange SMTPC Queue Management. For example, if you want all outgoing messages destined for hotmail to be queued for later delivery and have the system process it after an hour, you need to set the following in Internet Exchange:

Continued on page 9 -->

"The danger from computers is not that they will eventually get as smart as men, but we will meanwhile agree to meet them halfway."

-Bernard Avishai

This Month's Tip

Updating the Internet Exchange License from Version 4 to Version 4.1

To update the Internet Exchange license from version 4 to version 4.1, follow the procedure below:

1. Start the Apache Web Server. To do this, go to *Start\Programs\Internet Exchange 4* and select the Apache Web Server.

2. Open your web browser (e.g. Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator).

3. In your web browser's *Address* field, type the URL (e.g. machinename.domain.com\iev4\sysad\lupdate\index.htm) that will point to the Internet Exchange *License Update* page. After typing the URL, press the *Enter* key on your keyboard. The *License Update Control* page will appear.

4. Click the *License Manager* link on the left-hand side of the *License Control* page. The *IMA License Manager* screen will appear. The screen displays the initial directory path (C:\Cert) of the certificate file and the Internet Exchange modules you installed in your machine.

5. If your certificate file is located in another directory, type the directory path of the certificate file in the *Certificate Directory* field. Then, tick the corresponding check box of the modules to be licensed. Click the *Continue* button. The *License Information* page per module will appear.

7. Click the *Update* button. A screen stating that you have successfully updated your license for a particular module will appear.

Question and Answer...

Continued from page 8

1. Go to the SMTPC web Interface. Once here, click the *SMTPC Queue Management* link. The Queue Management screen will appear.

2. Click the *SMTP Domain Profile* button. The *Peer Domains* screen will appear.

3. Click the *New* button. The *Peer Domain* attribute screen will appear.

4. Type "hotmail.com" in the Domain Name input text box.

5. Tick the check box of the "Queue mail before attempting delivery" and change the "Queue run interval" to 60 minutes.

Q: We are currently using the Internet Exchange Messaging Server 4.1 as our main mail server. We just added two internal Notes server with its native SMTP server installed. These servers will host its own Internet domain and users. I want to use the Internet Exchange virus scanning capability to scan all incoming/outgoing messages from these Notes servers. I have already pointed the MX record of the two additional domains to the FQDN of the Internet Exchange machine.

What do I need to add or change in Internet Exchange so that all incoming/outgoing messages from these additional servers will be scanned for viruses?

A: To scan all incoming/outgoing messages from your two additional Notes servers, you must set the following in the Internet Exchange:

1. Go to the Preprocessor web interface. Once here, click the *Configuration* link under the Preprocessor Controls. The Configuration screen will appear.

2. Add the two additional domains (e.g. domain1.com and domain2.com) of the Notes server in the *Local Domains* input text box.

3. Click the *Domain Forwarding* link. The Domain Forwarding screen will appear.

4. Click the *New* button to create a Domain Forwarding entry for the two additional domains.

5. Type the domain name (e.g. domain1.com) in the Domain Name input text box. Select *SMTPC* from the *Queue Selection* drop-down list. Click the *Add* button.

6. Follow *steps 3 to 5* in creating *domain2.com*.

7. Add an entry for the two additional domains in the host table pointing to the actual IP address of the Notes server. To add an entry, open the host file "c:\windows\hosts.sam" (if you are using Windows 9x) or c:\winnt\system32\drivers\etc\hosts (if your are using Windows NT) in notepad or any text editor.

   For example:

   192.168.1.1 domain1.com
   192.168.1.2 domain2.com

   Note: The host table location may vary depending on the configuration set in the Host table filename found in the SMTPC Mail Routing Configuration page.

8. Go to the SMTPC web interface. Once here, click the Mail Routing. The SMTPC Mail Routing Configuration screen will appear. Select "Host table then DNS" from the Name Resolution drop-down list.

9. To configure the scanning capability of Internet Exchange, go to the main Preprocessor Configuration screen and click the *Anti-virus plug-in configuration* link. The Anti-virus plug-in configuration screen will appear. Create a new anti-virus profile by clicking the *New* button. The *New Profile* screen will appear. Click the *Help* button for a detailed instruction.

10. Set the Channel Action Matrix of the AntiVirus module by clicking the Module List link. On the Module List page, click the AntiVirus link. Select the SMTPD\SMTPC combination. Then, click the *Update* button.

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Staff

Editors..... Ana Cruz, Rio Peralta, Karen Madrid
Editorial Consultant..... Tim Kehres
Graphic Artists..... Ana Cruz, Rio Peralta
Contributors..... Ogie dela Cruz, James Dulzura

Please send your comments and suggestions to doc@ima.com