

# **YAM**

Marcel Beck

<b>COLLABORATORS</b>
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	<i>TITLE :</i> YAM		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
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<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
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NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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# Chapter 1

## YAM

### 1.1 YAM - English documentation

```
=====
Y A M      (Yet Another Mailer)   VERSION 2.
=====
```

Prerelease 3

© 1998 by Marcel Beck

Introduction	- About YAM
Requirements	- System requirements and software needed
Copyright	- Legal stuff
Installation	- Installing YAM on a hard disk
Quickstart	- Getting YAM started in 5 minutes
Main Window	- How to receive and send mail, copy it, etc.
Configuration	- Configuring YAM to suit your own needs
Address book	- Saving useful addresses
Write	- Writing e-mail messages
Editor	- About the internal editor
Read	- Reading e-mail messages
Mail transfers	- Downloading and sending messages
Search	- Finding a particular message
Users	- Defining multiple users
Errors	- Trouble shooting
Starting options	- Tooltypes and shell options
ARexx Interface	- Controlling YAM from within other programs
Tips & tricks	- Some useful hints
Technical stuff	- About YAM's way of archiving messages
What is e-mail?	- Introduction to electronic mail
Headers	- About the structure of a mail header
Mail protocols	- Some information about SMTP and POP3
What is MIME?	- About MIME
PGP	- Encrypting e-mail using public keys
Netiquette	- How to behave to be liked by your fellow users

```
#{" New functions      " link "Changes/MAIN" 0} - What's new in YAM 2.0
The future            - Planned improvements
Author                - How to contact the Author
Thanks to             - Those who supported development of YAM 2.0
```

## 1.2 Introduction

### INTRODUCTION

YAM (Yet Another Mailer) lets you send and receive electronic mail over the Internet and maintain archives of messages in your computer.

The idea for YAM came to me in 1995, when I first tried using E-mail. The programmes available then were either powerful but complicated to configure, or else used a graphical interface but with few functions. The goal therefore was to program a cross between AdMail and AirMail, with a few ideas from Pegasus Mail. The unexpectedly enthusiastic response to Version 1.2 led to a steady development of YAM culminating in this Version 2.0, which is much more than just an upgrade for the popular Version 1.3.5.

#### Features of YAM

Straightforward installation and configuration, taking only a few minutes.

Easy operation using buttons, menus or keyboard.

Context-sensitive online Help using help bubbles and AmigaGuide.

Provision for up to 16 different Users, who can each have their own folders and define their own preferences.

Up to 48 user-defined folders, which can be compressed or have passwords set.

Hierarchical Address book with groups and distribution lists as well as comprehensive descriptions for each entry.

Freely customisable interface, thanks to MUI.

Inbuilt POP3 Client, which can check up to 16 different post servers in one connection and also allows prior selection of the messages to be downloaded.

Messages can be written or answered offline and then sent to the post server using the inbuilt SMTP client.

Powerful text editor for writing E-mails providing several type styles, glossary and spellchecking.

Comprehensive search capabilities, for example a full text search through all articles using a single query.

Automatic sorting of the post with up to 48 filters. Archiving or diversion of specified articles, automatic replies or the deletion of advertising are just a few of the possible applications of the filters.

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Support for PGP encryption and signing of messages as well as read and receive authentication.

Inbuilt support for UUencode and MIME for sending and receiving binary data and automatic recognition of over 20 datatypes.

Event-sensitive starting of macros and comprehensive Arexx support.

Localised for many languages.

## 1.3 Requirements

### REQUIREMENTS

#### Hardware

- Amiga Computer
- at least 2 MB RAM
- 68020 CPU or higher

#### Software

- Kickstart 3.0 or higher
- Workbench 3.0 or higher
- MUI~3.8 or higher
- AmiTCP-compatible Stack (AmiTCP, Miami or TermiteTCP)
- optional: XPK-module for compression of articles
- optional: PGP 2.6 for encryption and signing messages
- optional: Archiver for compressing folders, e.g. LhA
- optional: Program for spell-checking, e.g. AlphaSpell

## 1.4 Legal issues

### LEGAL STUFF

#### Copyright notice

The copyright for this software belongs to Marcel Beck. This archive may be distributed only if complete and unchanged. In particular the documentation and this copyright notice must not be removed.

#### Distribution

This software is freely distributable, on the following conditions:

- Each distribution must include all data contained in this archive.
  - Distribution via BBSs, internet, software libraries such as the Fred Fish
-



disk collection or the Aminet CD-ROMs and similar electronic media is allowed.

- Disk magazines and any other retailers who charge an extra fee for data transmission or copying are not allowed to distribute this software without the author's explicit permission.

#### Disclaimer

By using this program the user accepts full liability for any damage that could possibly be caused by its usage or misuse. The author of this software cannot be held responsible for any damage.

## 1.5 MUI

This application uses

MUI - MagicUserInterface

(c) Copyright 1993-96 by Stefan Stuntz

MUI is a system to generate and maintain graphical user interfaces. With the aid of a preferences program, the user of an application has the ability to customize the installation according to personal taste.

MUI is distributed as shareware. To obtain a complete package containing lots of examples and more information about registration please look for a file called "muiXXusr.lha" (XX shows the latest version number) on your local bulletin boards or on public domain disks.

If you want to register directly, feel free to send

DM 30.- or US\$ 20.-

to

Stefan Stuntz  
Eduard-Spranger-Straße 7  
80935 München  
GERMANY

Support and online registration is available at

<http://www.sasg.com/>

## 1.6 Installation

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## INSTALLATION

Installation by using the installer

Open the 'Install' folder, double-click the icon 'English' and follow the instructions given by the installer. If you have already installed an older version of YAM please restart your Amiga after the installation of YAM 2.0.

Manual installation

If you don't have the Amiga installer or for some reason you are unable or unwilling to use it, proceed as follows:

- Create a directory for YAM on your hard disk.
- Copy the files 'YAM', 'YAM\_english.guide' and '.taglines' as well as the directories 'Icons' and 'Rexx' to this new directory. Rename the guide file to 'YAM.guide'
- Copy the English catalog file 'YAM.catalog' to the directory 'LOCALE:Catalogs/English'
- Copy all MUI-libraries (mcc/mcp) from the directory 'MUI' to 'MUI:libs/MUI'
- Create an entry in your 's:user-startup' assigning 'YAM:' to the directory you have created for YAM 2.0, for example 'Assign YAM: Work:Internet/Yam'
- Reboot your Amiga

## 1.7 Quickstart

### QUICKSTART

This chapter is meant to be a step-by-step guide to the way YAM 2.0 works. It is assumed that you already have installed YAM 2.0 on your system and that you're using Miami as your TCP/IP software.

1. Get the following information from your internet provider:

- your e-mail address
- the internet address of the mail-server (so called POP- or SMTP-server)
- your password, required to log in on the mail server

As an example here's the setup for a fictitious user named 'John Doe' living in Britain. His e-mail address is 'jdoe@provider.uk' and the address of his mail-server is 'mail.provider.uk'. His password is 'nguz56'.

2. Start YAM by double-clicking its icon. After the copyright window has closed, the main window should open with two listings (folder list & message list) and a row of buttons.

3. The program must be configured before you can do anything else. Choose 'Configuration' from the 'Settings' menu or simply click the button with the

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question mark to open the configuration window. The sheet which then appears is called 'First Steps' and this is where you must enter the information needed for data transfer. Following our example this is:

```
Real Name:      John Doe
Email address:  jdoe@provider.uk
POP3 server:   mail.provider.uk
Password:      nguz56
Time zone:     GMT
```

For security reasons the password textfield only shows stars, one for each character you type. If daylight saving time applies to you at the time of installation switch on the adjustment for it (right beneath the time zone).

4. YAM allows you to define a text passage which will be appended to all of your e-mail as a complimentary closing phrase. To define it you have to click on 'Write' in the list on the left hand side of the configuration window. On the page appearing now select the text field 'Greetings phrase', delete the original text by hitting RAMiga-X and insert something such as:

```
Kind regards,\n Joe
```

The control string `\n` forces a new line after the word 'regards'.

5. Save the settings now by clicking on [Save]. YAM now has sufficient data to allow you to write your first message.

6. After saving the settings you're back in the main window. Click the button 'Write' (sixth button from the left) or choose 'New' from the 'Message' menu. The editor window will open. Insert the e-mail address of the recipient into the 'To' textfield (like 'jdoe@provider.uk'). Normally of course you would put someone else's address, but right now you want to test the system, so put your own address in instead. Insert two or three words to indicate the subject into the 'Subject' textfield. ('Test' will do nicely for this one!) Now click in the large blank area and type the actual message.

7. Assuming you are not currently online (Miami is not running), click on [Send later]. This sends the message to the 'Outgoing' folder as opposed to transmitting the message right away [Send now].

8. Now start Miami and connect to the internet. Open the 'Outgoing' folder by clicking on 'Outgoing' in the folder list contained in the main window. Send the message by clicking the 'Send' button (fifth button from the right hand side). The transfer status window will appear and report progress as YAM logs in on the mail-server and sends the message.

9. As you've probably noticed the mail has vanished from the 'Outgoing' folder. Don't panic! It has been moved to the 'Sent' folder. The letter symbol in the list has a little stamp on it now, which means that the message has been sent successfully.

10. When you double-click the message the read window will open. You should be able to recognize the text written by you. The lines in the upper part of the message have been inserted by YAM and contain data needed for mail transfer (the so-called "headers").

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11. Since you've written the mail to yourself you should start looking for new mail now. Click the read window to the background or close it, then click on the 'Get' button (sixth button from the right hand side).

12. The transfer status window you saw before opens again and you can watch how YAM downloads your mail from the mail-server. Provided that everything runs as it should a requester will open up with the message that you have received new mail. You can read the mail in the 'Incoming' folder.

If you've made it this far without major problems you now know the essential functions of YAM. For further explanations and more detailed information on single topics please read the following chapters.

## 1.8 Main window

### MAIN WINDOW

YAM's main window is laid out as shown:

Menu bar:

Project Folder Message Settings Scripts

Toolbar	
Folder list	Message list
	This shows the contents
	of the selected folder

^ You can click and drag this divider

## 1.9 Main window - folder list

### Main window - FOLDER LIST

The following four standard 'mailbox' folders are always present:

**Incoming:** This mailbox holds new messages addressed to you. Whenever you download new mail, this is where the new messages will go initially. You can however redistribute incoming messages to other folders, as desired, by the use of filters.

**Outgoing:** This mailbox holds the messages which you have written and which you intend to transmit when you are next online.

**Sent:** Here you can see the messages which you have already sent. Messages are moved to this box (from 'Outgoing') when they are actually transmitted.

Again you can use filters to transfer sent messages to other folders.

**Deleted:** This box contains messages marked for deletion. Normally messages are not actually deleted from the hard disk until you quit YAM. This allows you to recover messages deleted earlier in the session.

In the Configuration you can create up to 48 more folders to hold messages which you have received or sent, so you can arrange the mails in whatever way you like.

The folder list can have up to five columns: Name of the folder, number of messages (in total, new or unread) as well as the size of the folder in bytes. Which of these columns is actually shown depends on how you set up Lists in the configuration. The column widths specified there can also be adjusted by using the mouse to drag the thin lines separating the column headings in the folder list itself. If the name of the folder is shown in white, this means that the box contains new or unread mail. When the numerical indication is missing, this shows that the folder has not been scanned (which saves storage space). When the folder name is shown centred between two thick bars, it is not an actual folder but rather is acting as a divider to show the grouping of your user-defined folders. To see the contents of any particular folder click on that row in the folder list. The message list appears at the right, maybe after a slight pause.

## 1.10 Main window - message list

Main window - MESSAGE LIST

The message list can have up to eight columns, the contents and widths being set in the Lists configuration.

**Message status:** An icon showing the status of the message (new, unread, read, etc.)

**Sender/Recipient:** E-mail address or, in this case, the name of the sender or recipient of the message, depending on the type of mailbox. When the message was sent to several people at the same time a little icon appears in front of the name, showing three tiny heads.

**Subject:** Subject of the message. When the messages are sorted according to the subject, the prefixes Re: and AW: are ignored.

**Date:** The date of posting of the message, calculated according to the local time (for you). For this to work, both you and the sender must have set your correct timezone.

**Filename:** Name of the file attached to the message.

**Reply address:** Contents of the Reply-To: header in the message. If this is missing, then the sender's address is given (the From: header).

**Size:** Size of the message in Bytes.

The column widths specified in the Lists configuration settings can also be adjusted by using the mouse to drag the thin lines separating the column

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headings in the folder list itself. A little arrow in the one of the column headings shows how the messages are sorted. One click on a column heading causes the messages to be sorted according to this property. A second click on the same heading reverses the order of sorting (Z->A instead of A->Z). These changes are only temporary; if you want to make them permanent you must use the configuration settings.

A double click on an entry in the list opens a Read window and displays the corresponding message. You can use the mouse to move messages to another folder. Click on an entry and drag down (holding the left mouse button) to mark a block of messages. Then click and drag the marked block to the left, into the folder list, and drop it onto the chosen folder.

## 1.11 Status Icons

### STATUS ICONS

Message status	Icon
New messages New, unread message downloaded the last time mail was collected.	back of envelope with an 'N'
Unread messages Messages which have not yet been read.	back of sealed envelope
Read messages Messages which have already been read.	opened envelope
Answered messages Messages which have already been answered	opened envelope with an 'R'
Forwarded messages Messages which have been forwarded to a third party.	opened envelope with an 'F'
Unsent messages Messages in 'Outgoing', ready to send	front of envelope
Held messages Messages in 'Outgoing' which need further work before sending.	envelope (front) with an 'H'
Sent messages Messages which have already been sent.	stamped envelope
Failed messages Messages which failed, due to an error encountered in transmission.	torn envelope
Messages with attachment(s) Messages with one or more files attached.	paper clip
Locked messages Messages which have been encrypted with PGP	Key
Status report Automatic reply from the mail server or the recipient's mail program	little sign with the letter 'i'

Important message                      exclamation mark  
 Message marked as important by the sender

## 1.12 Main window - toolbar

Main window - TOOLBAR

The toolbar gives you easy access the most frequently used functions.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

The table shows the equivalences between buttons (position and label), keyboard shortcuts and menu commands. You can choose whether to show icons, labels or both on the buttons: see Settings/MUI.

Button	Label	Shortcut	Menu command
1	[Read]	<enter>	Message/Read
2	[Edit]	E	Message/Edit
3	[Move]	V	Message/Move
4	[Delete]	D, <del>	Message/Delete
5	[GetAdd]	T	Message/Save Address
6	[Write]	W	Message/Write
7	[Reply]	R	Message/Reply
8	[Forward]	O	Message/Forward
9	[Get]	G	Folder/Get new mail
10	[Send]	S	Folder/Send queued mail
11	[Filter]	I	Folder/Filter
12	[Find]	F	Folder/Find
13	[Addr]	A	Settings/Address book
14	[Config]	C	Settings/Configuration

## 1.13 Main window - Project Menu

Main window \_ PROJECT MENU

Project/About  
 Shows Copyright Information for this program.

Project/About MUI  
 Shows copyright and version information for MUI.

Project/Check Version  
 Fetches information about the newest version of YAM from the YAM homepage. Make sure that you are online before calling this function. YAM then tells you whether there is an update for your version. The button [To Homepage] will then start an ARexx script which

connects your browser to the YAM homepage.

#### Project/Restart

Forces a "warm start" of YAM. In this way when there are several defined users you can re-enter with another username.

#### Project/Hide

This switches the program to iconified mode. The icon shows the status of the incoming mailbox (empty, old mail, new mail). The periodic mail check and any ARexx scripts remain active.

The appearance of the mailbox icons can be changed, if you want. All you have to do is to put new files new.info, old.info and empty.info into YAM's Icons directory.

#### Project/Quit

Exit from YAM.

## 1.14 Main window - Folder Menu

### Main window \_ FOLDER MENU

#### Folder/Select » All|None|Toggle

Selects all messages in the current folder, clears any selections or toggles them (i.e. exchanges selected and unselected items).

#### Folder/Search...

Opens the Search window, which enables you to find any particular message.

#### Folder/Filter

Applies the user-defined Filter to all messages in the current folder. Filters are of the form 'On query, take action', the options being defined in the configuration settings.

#### Folder/Empty trash

Really deletes the messages in the 'Deleted' folder.

#### Folder/Update Index

Scans the directory for the current folder and builds a new index file. Normally YAM updates the index file automatically, as needed. However it can be useful to update the index after a crash or in the event of a problem.

#### Folder/Import

Allows the import of a mail file created by a different application. The file must be in standard UUCP mailbox format, such as is generated by external mail-server client programs like AmiPOP or IMAP clients. Such a file may contain several messages which are identified by their 'From: ADDRESS DATE' headers.

#### Folder/Export

Saves all the messages in the current folder to a single file, so that they can be read by a different Mailer program. (See also under Import.)

#### Folder/Send queued mail

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Transmits all messages in the Outgoing mailbox (except for those which are on 'Hold').

#### Folder/Exchange mail

First fetches new mail from your mail-server and then sends the messages in the outgoing mailbox. This simply combines the actions of 'Get new mail' and 'Send queued mail'.

#### Folder/Get new mail

Attempts to connect to the mail-server, checks whether there is new mail waiting and if so downloads it to the 'Incoming' mailbox. If you have specified more than one POP3 server, they will each be tested in turn.

#### Folder/Check single account

If you have set up several POP3 servers, you can use this function to check any one single server.

## 1.15 Main window - Message Menu

### Main window \_ MESSAGE MENU

#### Message/Read

Loads the selected Message into the Read window.

#### Message/Edit

Allows you to edit a message you have composed earlier.

#### Message/Move

Moves one or more Messages into another folder. You can also do this by dragging the message(s) from the message list into the folder list and dropping them onto the desired destination.

#### Message/Copy

Copies one or more messages to another folder; the copies are identical to the original apart from their names.

#### Message/Delete

Moves one or more messages to the 'Deleted' folder (from which they can be recovered if needed). If you want messages actually to be deleted immediately then check "Remove messages immediately" in the Miscellaneous configuration settings. The <Del> key works as a shortcut for Menu/Delete, while <Shift-Del> forces immediate deletion from the hard disk, regardless of configuration settings.

#### Message/Print

Sends the readable part (text and headers) of the message(s) to the printer.

#### Message/Save

Saves the text (and headers) of one or more messages, creating a separate file for each message. Should you want to save the messages in their original (UUCP) format, use Folder/Export.

#### Message/Attachments » Save

Saves the attached files from one or more messages in a directory you

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select.

Message/Attachments » Crop

Deletes, without further warning, the MIME attachments from one or more messages, in order to save storage space. A notice about the deleted data is written into any message cropped in this way.

Message/Write

Opens the Write window, in which you can compose a new message.

Message/Reply

Use this to reply to a message which someone has sent to you. Subject and recipient headers are filled in automatically and the original text is quoted. It is also possible to select several messages which will all be quoted in the same reply and sent back to the original senders ("Multi-reply").

Message/Forward

This lets you send on the contents of an e-mail to another recipient. The subject and the body text are copied across whereas a new message header is created. At the beginning and the end of the quoted text YAM inserts the phrases for forwarding, which you can define in the Reply settings in the configuration. You can also select multiple messages, in which case these are combined into a single forwarded message ("Multi-forward").

Message/Bounce

This lets you send on a message to another recipient, with no changes at all. Only the To: field of the header is changed and a couple of Resent: fields are added. The phrases defined for forwarded messages are not used here.

Message/Save address

The address of the sender of the selected message (or the recipient, depending on which mailbox is in use) is added to your address book. If multiple messages are selected or if a message has several recipients, then you get the option of creating a new distribution list.

Message/Set status » unread|read|hold|queued

This changes the status of one or more messages. Thus you can release held messages in the Outgoing mailbox or mark unread messages as read.

Message/Change subject

This alters the subject of one or more messages, so you can amend irrelevant Subject: fields in messages you have received. To preserve the capability of tracing a thread back, the original subject is saved in the message header as X-Original-Subject.

Message/Send

Makes a connection to the mail server and transmits the selected messages. If you want to send all the messages in the Outgoing folder, then it is better to choose Folder/Send queued mail.

## 1.16 Main window - Settings Menu

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Main window \_ SETTINGS MENU

Settings/Address book...

Permits you to edit the entries in the Address book.

Settings/Configuration...

Opens the Configuration window, in which you can change YAM's settings.

Settings/Users...

Starts the User window, where you can add new program users ("Multi-User").

Settings/MUI...

Starts the settings window for MUI where you can specify virtually all of the visual features of YAM, including fonts, palette, screen mode, background, borders, gadgets, keyboard shortcuts and so on. Please see the MUI documentation for more information. YAM utilises several MUI classes which were not in the original release of MUI. For this reason, some settings are not made in YAM's configuration window but rather in that for MUI. These MUI modules are:

NListviews: some of the lists in YAM, e.g. folders, messages.

Options: colours, fonts, miscellaneous, scrollbars.

Toolbar: icon buttons in the YAM window.

Options: labels, spacing, fonts.

TextEditor: internal editor as well as message display in the read window.

Options: fonts, colours, cursor, separator, keybindings, spell checker.

Listtree: structured lists in the Address book.

Options: appearance of lines and group icons.

BetterString: general one-line text input field.

Options: font, palette, cursor.

## 1.17 Main window - Scripts Menu

Main window \_ SCRIPTS MENU

Scripts/Execute script...

Lets you select an ARexx-Script and run it.

## 1.18 Configuration

### CONFIGURATION

YAM has numerous options which can be set up in the configuration window. The program options are divided into 14 sheets which can be selected by clicking on the corresponding word in the left part of the configuration window.

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~First Steps~	- Essential information for YAM to work: your e-mail address, mail server & time-zone
~TCP/IP~~~~~	- SMTP and POP3 settings for mail transfer
~New-Mail~~~~ ~	- Controlling the way mail is downloaded
~Folders ~~~~~	- How messages are saved and archived
~Filters~~~~~	- Automated sorting and filing of messages
~Read ~~~~~~	- Layout options and MIME viewers
~Write ~~~~~	- Headers, stock phrases and editor settings
~Reply ~~~~~	- Options for quoting messages
~Signature~~~~	- Signatures... and taglines!
~Lists ~~~~~~	- Column layout in folder, message & address lists
~Security~~~~	- Encrypting with PGP and use of remailers
~Start/End~~~~	- Options for action at start up and termination
~ARexx~~~~~	- Setting up your macros
~Miscellaneous~	- Paths, AppIcon, save/delete, tracking & packing
~Hidden~Options~	- You can't see them :-)

The same two buttons appear on each sheet:

[Save]

Use this to save all changes to the hard disk, so they will survive a reboot of the computer.

[Use]

With this the changes are temporary and apply only until YAM is closed.

The Menu provides some extra possibilities.

## 1.19 Configuration - First steps

Configuration - FIRST STEPS (Essential information needed for YAM to work)

-----Minimal configuration-----

Full Name

Your real name and surname. Please take care that this field is filled in correctly. Please don't use quotation marks in your name.

Example: John Doe

E-mail address

This is your e-mail address, consisting of your <username>@<domain name>.

Example: jdoe@provider.uk

POP3-server

The internet address of your system's mail server. This server which normally is a computer of your ISP (internet service provider) must be capable of working with the POP3 protocol. If you don't fill in this entry YAM will use the address of the SMTP-server.

Example: mail@provider.uk

Password

The password which is asked from you by your mail server. This password is possibly but not necessarily identical with the password you use for logging on to your ISP (e.g. using PPP).

Example: nguz56

-----Time zone-----

#### Timezone

The time and date displayed by YAM in the message list is always converted to your local time. This guarantees correct sorting of messages from all over the world sent out from different time zones. The time zone is part of the message's date and specifies the difference between local time and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Should the time zone have a special value (e.g. a difference of half an hour) it can be defined in the environment variable `YAM_TZ`.

Examples: GMT+1 (for Germany)

GMT (for the U.K.)

GMT-5 (for U.S. EST e.g. New York City)

[ ] Add adjustment for daylight saving time

This option is to be activated during daylight saving time. By doing so one hour will be added to the time zone value.

## 1.20 Configuration - TCP/IP

Configuration - TCP/IP (Information needed for internet mail-transfer)

-----Send mail (SMTP)-----

#### Server

The internet Address of the system you're sending your mail to. This server which usually is a computer of your ISP (Internet Service Provider) must be capable of processing the SMTP-protocol. The port number of the SMTP-service is 25 in most cases. If it's different from that it has to be appended to your mailserver's address, separated by a colon.

Example: mail@provider.de:27

#### Domain

When sending mails your Amiga has to identify itself to the SMTP-server by giving its address (HELO-command). The SMTP-server decides whether you are allowed to use it by checking this address. Normally YAM identifies itself by sending the domain part of your e-mail address, which functions perfectly well in most cases. However, if you encounter trouble and get an error message from your SMTP-server when trying to send mail, you'll have to edit your domain setting, e.g. by inserting a name for your computer.

Example: myamiga.provider.uk

[ ] SMTP-Server allows 8bit

Originally only the US-ASCII character set was allowed for use in e-mail, which meant that the users were forced to do without modified vowels. Instead of 'ä' they had to write 'ae'. The reason for that was that many servers only processed the first 7 bits and simply cut off the 8th bit crippling the e-mail by doing so. This problem was solved by introducing the MIME quoted-printable standard, which converts all 'unauthorized' characters to 7 bit before transfer and reconverts them to the original characters on delivery. Modern mail servers don't have problems with non-US-ASCII characters any more, so messages do not necessarily have to be converted. If you are absolutely sure that your server supports 8 bit transfers, you

can switch on this option and save a few bits when transferring. The best way to find out if your mail server supports this is to write a message to yourself containing modified vowels and see what happens.

-----Receive mail (POP3)-----

#### POP3-Access

Apart from the primary POP3-server already defined in First steps you can specify access data for 15 more accounts here; the names appear in the list on the left and clicking on a name brings up the relevant details on the right. Note that the account can be for the same user on a different server, or a different user on the same server. Either way, you can check for new mail with a single mouse-click. Click on [New] to insert the data required for a new e-mail account. With [Delete] you can (obviously) delete accounts.

#### Server

The internet address of the system you wish to fetch mail from. This server, which will be a computer of your ISP (Internet Service Provider) in most cases, must be capable of processing the POP3-protocol. The port number of a POP3-server usually is 110. If your server uses a different port you have to add it to the server address, separated by a colon.

Example: pop.provider.de:109

#### User-ID

Insert the user-id for the POP3-server here. In most cases this will be identical with the username in your e-mail address. However there are exceptions, so check the instructions from your ISP. (YAM then constructs the full account name in the form <user-ID>@<server>.)

Example: jdoe

#### Password

The password which has to be sent to the mailserver for logging on. You can leave this field empty for security reasons. If you do, the password will be asked from you whenever YAM checks for new mail.

Example: nguz56

#### ☐ Active

Switch on this option to have the selected POP3-server checked for new mail. If you don't want this e-mail account to be checked automatically, switch off this option and use the menu function 'Folder/Check single account' from the main window instead.

#### ☐ Login using APOP

Normally the user-id and the password are transmitted as normal text when connecting to a POP3-server. Under certain circumstances this could be a security risk. For this reason modern POP3-servers support the APOP-authentication which transmits the data encrypted with a key which is delivered by the server. If your POP3-server does not support APOP you'll receive an error message when checking for new mail. In that case switch this option off.

#### ☐ Delete mail on server

When this option is activated new mail will be deleted after downloading it from the mail server. The messages will be deleted only after they have been successfully saved to your computer. If the POP3-account is used by several people, or if you'd like to access your account again later from

another computer, this option can be deactivated.

## 1.21 Configuration - New mail

Configuration - NEW MAIL (Set-up for downloading mail)

-----Download-----

### Pre-selection

After establishing a link with the POP3-server a preselection window may open showing a list of all new mail in the POP3 mailbox. This allows you to decide whether to download, delete or leave a message on the server, according to its size, topic or sender. For pre-selection to work properly the server must support the TOP command (which most of them do).

never:	pre-selection is deactivated
large messages:	only messages bigger than a size defined by you will be displayed in pre-selection
always:	every message will be displayed in pre-selection
always, only sizes:	all messages will be displayed but only their sizes will be shown. The advantage of this method is that it is pretty fast.

### Size limit

If pre-selection is activated messages which exceed the value given here in size will be highlighted. This way you avoid downloading messages with gigantic attachments. The size is given in kilobytes. If you don't want any limitation just insert '0'. In everyday use the settings 'pre-selection=large messages' and 'size limit=100 kb' have proved to be advantageous. With this setting the pre-selection window will only appear if at least one of the new messages exceeds 100 kilobytes in size.

### [ ] Visible transfer window

Switch off this option to avoid the opening of the transfer window during receiving or sending mail.

### [ ] Avoid duplicates

If you choose not to have YAM delete the mail on the server after downloading it will be downloaded again next time YAM gets your mail, so every message will appear twice in your mail folder. To prevent this, switch on the 'Avoid duplicates' option. As long as this option is activated YAM keeps track of all your downloaded messages in the '.uidl' file and uses special commands of the POP3-server to avoid downloading the same message twice. If the POP3-server supports these UIDL-commands this check will be done rather quickly. If the server doesn't support these commands YAM will try to read the message-id using the TOP-command instead of the UIDL-commands. In case the mail-server doesn't support any of these commands this option must be deactivated.

### [ ] Update message status

If this option is activated all messages in the 'incoming' folder are marked from 'new' to 'unread'. This way you can instantly recognize the new mail that was downloaded the last time you've fetched mail.

-----Automatic operation-----

Check for new mail every [xx] minutes

Here you can specify a time interval after which YAM will automatically recheck your mail server for new mail. To deactivate this option simply enter zero.

Example: 15 minutes

[ ] Download large messages

Whenever new mail is downloaded automatically (every x minutes or using Arexx) the selection window won't pop up since the user is likely to be working with another program at the time or not in front of the computer at all. Mails exceeding the size limit won't be downloaded and will remain on the server if this option is not activated.

-----Notification-----

Type

Here you can choose how YAM will notify you when it has downloaded new mail. The default setting is 'requester'; this requester will display statistics about the number of new and deleted messages. If you wish you can have an acoustic signal in addition to or instead of the requester or you can opt for YAM to execute a program of your choice.

Sound

Specify here the soundfile which should be played. The datatypes library is used for playing so the soundfile can be of any format (like AIFF or WAVE) as long as you have installed the appropriate datatypes.

Example: Data:Audio/Newmail.snd

Command

This is the program to be executed when new mail arrives. Insert the command as you would in a command shell. If it is an Arexx script you have to put the 'rx' command in front of the name of the script.

Example: rx YAM:rexx/Newmail.yam

## 1.22 Configuration - Folders

Configuration - FOLDERS (folder settings)

Apart from the four mailbox folders 'Incoming', 'Outgoing', 'Sent' and 'Deleted' you can create up to 48 more. User-defined folders are useful e.g. for archiving received or sent mail or for administrating mailing lists. With [New] you can create a new custom folder, with [Delete] you can delete it again. Be aware that all mail contained in a folder is lost if the folder is deleted. You can change the order of the folders order (as listed in the lower listing) by using drag and drop.

Name

The name of the folder will appear in the folder listing in the main window.

Example: YAM mailing list

Path

This is the path in which the messages, the .config file and the .index file of the actual folder will be saved. Usually this is a subdirectory of the actual basic folder directory, but you can specify any other place, like



another hard disk partition for example. You should define the path immediately after creating a new folder and it should not be changed at a later time.

Example: `yam_ml`

#### Max. age

If you like you can make YAM delete messages exceeding a certain age automatically. To do so insert a value different from zero in this field (which stands for the maximum age of the mail in DAYS). Then switch to the 'Start/Quit' menu and activate the option 'Delete old mail'. N.B.: messages with the status 'new' or 'unread' will not be deleted automatically.

#### Type

Here you choose whether the folder is for incoming or sent mail, or whether it is simply going to act as a divider (i.e. title for a group of folders).

#### Mode

Folders can be protected with a password and/or be compressed if necessary. There are the following modes available:

normal	no password protection, no compression + fast - no protection of your e-mail from third persons with access to your computer
simple protection	simple password protection, no compression + fast - your e-mails are protected within YAM only
compressed	XPB-compression without password protection + saves hard disk space - slow, no protection of your e-mail
compressed with password	XPB-compression with password protection + saves hard disk space, good protection - slow

The XPB software package is needed for compressing. It is not contained in the YAM archive but can be downloaded e.g. from Aminet for free. The settings for the compression library can be found at Miscellaneous.

#### Sort by

Here the primary order of the messages in the chosen folder is specified. You can have the mail sorted by message date, date received, sender, recipient, subject, size or status. Concerning the message status the messages will be sorted in the following order: new > unread > read > replied > forwarded > error sending > protected > in queue > sent

With the option 'Rev' the order will be reversed (e.g. Z-A instead of A-Z)

#### Then by

Here the secondary order of the messages in the chosen folder is specified. If for instance mails are sorted by subject primarily messages with the same subject can be sorted by date or author using this second key.

#### Mailing list support

---

Since not all mailing list servers set the reply-to field to the correct address (which would be the mailing-list's address) YAM can do some corrections here. When you reply to a mail contained in this folder YAM checks if the data in the to-field of the original message is the same as the content of the 'To pattern' field. If they match the address contained in the 'To address' field will be inserted as the recipient instead of the recipient's address contained in the original message.

## 1.23 Configuration - Filters

Configuration - FILTERS (user defined mail filters)

The purpose of a mail filter is to process mail according to criteria defined by the user. Whenever a mail matches a specified pattern it can activate certain actions. Applications for the use of filters are, for example:

- automatically moving mail from a mailing list to a specified folder
- automatic processing of incoming inquiries by sending pre-defined answers
- automatic deletion of unwanted spam (advertising by e-mail, a real pest nowadays)
- automatic re-directing of mails to another recipient.

You can define up to 64 such filters. The list on the left shows the names of all the filters defined so far. Click on a name to bring up its details on the right, spread across three sheets - Options, Comparison and Action. Click on [New] to create a new filter or use [Delete] to delete one.

-----Options sheet-----

Name

The filter's name is merely for recognition and not of any other use.

☐ Remote-Filter

With a remote filter new e-mail can be checked on the POP3-server without being downloaded completely. The POP3-server must support the TOP-command to be able to process this kind of filter. In contrast to 'normal' filters only the contents of the e-mail headers can be searched for certain patterns. For obvious reasons functions like forwarding or moving e-mails will not work with remote filters. If remote filters are activated they might slow down downloading e-mail but they are handy as a protection against spam or 'mailbombs'.

☐ Apply to new mail

Activate this option to have all new mail processed by this filter. Processing will be initiated automatically after receiving new mail.

☐ Apply to sent mail

Activate this option to have all sent mail processed by this filter. Processing will be initiated automatically after sending mail.

☐ Apply on request

When this option is activated the filtering process will be started by clicking on the filter button in the main window or by choosing 'Filter' from the 'Folder' menu. This way you can also process old messages which

do not necessarily have to be in the incoming folder.

-----Comparison sheet-----

#### Search in

Here you can define what part of the e-mail should be scanned for the search pattern. If you want a field of the message header to be searched you can choose one from the list which appears when clicking on the cycle gadget or select 'Other field' and insert the name of the header field into the text field on the right side of the cycle gadget. If 'Message body' is selected the whole message except for the header will be searched. Please note that this type of full text search may take quite a long time when big mails are processed (YAM will have to decode mails in MIME format).

Example: Other field: X-Mailer

#### Comparison

The instruction comprises the comparison operator and the search pattern.

YAM supports the following comparison operators:

- = the text which is compared must match the search pattern
- > the text must be less than the search pattern
- > the text must be greater than the search pattern
- <> the text must be different from the search pattern
- IN the text must match a pattern contained in the file which is specified in the text field to the right side of the comparison cycle gadget. Instead of a search pattern itself the name of a file is to be inserted here, containing one or several lines of search patterns. In this way it is possible to create a so-called 'Killfile' containing a list of e-mail addresses.

Note that the comparison operators < and > work differently according to the type of field. YAM knows that a message size or date is numeric and sorts these in numerical order but for fields such as 'Subject' alphanumeric order is used, as in a telephone directory, so James < Jim and 12 < 2.

The search pattern may contain Amiga-DOS wildcards such as ?, #?, (a|b) or [abc]. Please note that the search pattern [YAM]#? will filter all messages beginning with Y, A or M. For filtering mails out of a mailing list (for example a mailing list related to YAM) you would do better to use the search pattern #?YAM#? or have the filter compare the 'To' field with the address of the mailing list.

Example: = YAM 1.3.#?

#### Address/Name

If you make the filter search a header field containing an e-mail address you can specify here whether the search pattern should be processed on the address (e.g. jdoe@provider.uk) or the author's name (e.g. 'John Doe').

#### [ ] Case sensitive

Activate this option if you want the filtering process to distinguish between normal and capital letters.

#### [ ] Substring search

If the search pattern consists of only a part of the header field which is to be searched through you must activate this option. YAM will then complete the search pattern with #? internally.

---

It is possible to combine two search criteria. The cycle gadget lets you select how this is to be done:

none	don't use a second criterion
and	both criteria must be satisfied
or	at least one of the two criteria must be met
exclusive or	either one or the other of the two criteria must apply, but not both

-----Action sheet-----

☐ Bounce

Activate this option to have mail matching the search criteria bounced to another person. The new recipient's e-mail address must be inserted into the text field next to the option.

Example: jdoe@athome.de

☐ Forward

Activate this option when you want e-mail matching the search criteria to be forwarded to another person. The new recipient's e-mail address must be inserted into the text field next to the option.

☐ Reply

When this option is activated YAM will send an automatic reply to the e-mail matching the search pattern. Insert the file containing the auto-answer text into the text field next to this option.

Example: YAM:Auto-Texts/Answer1.txt

☐ Execute

When this option is activated an external program will be executed whenever an e-mail matches the search criteria. YAM will send the path of the e-mail to the external program as a starting parameter. Insert the command line into the text field next to this option. Please note that if you want an Arexx script to be executed you will have to put in the 'RX' command first.

Example: rx YAM:Rexx/Subscribe.rexx

☐ Play sound

Activate this option to have a sound played whenever a message matches the search pattern. The sound file is to be inserted into the text field next to this option. YAM uses the Datatypes library for playing the sound.

Example: Data:Audio/Ihatespam.wav

☐ Move

If you activate this option YAM will move e-mail matching the search pattern to another folder. You can select the folder with the pop-up button.

☐ Delete

When this option is activated all messages matching the search pattern will be deleted. (You probably guessed that... ;) )

☐ Don't download

When this option is activated e-mail matching the search pattern will not be downloaded from the mail server. You can use a remote filter together with this option if several persons share the same POP3-account.

---

## 1.24 Configuration - Read

Configuration - READ (Settings for reading e-mail)

-----Layout-----

### Header

If 'full' is selected the full header will be displayed. Select 'none' if you don't want to see any of the header. When you switch to 'selected' you can specify yourself which header fields should be visible in the read window. For specifying the fields you can use any AmigaDOS pattern. The fields FROM, TO, DATE and SUBJECT are predefined as default settings. The header layout can also be changed (temporarily) in the read window itself. Example: (From|Subject|Date|X-Mailer)

### Sender info

If a mail's sender is found in YAM's address book, YAM can display additional information in the header part of the read window. If 'data only' is selected YAM will list information like name, date, snail-mail address, description, etc. contained in the address book entry. Select 'data and image' to make YAM display a picture of the sender (of course there's got to be one in the address book ;) ) in addition to the other data.

### Separate sig.

It has become a custom to separate the signature from the text of an e-mail using two dashes and a space. If you don't like this way of separation you can define another here. Apart from the setting 'two dashes' you can select between 'separator bar', 'blank line' or even 'no signature' to have no sig. at all.

### Colored text

Text passages embedded in # characters will be highlighted by YAM in a special colour (in the internal editor and in the read window). Here you can define the colour used for that purpose.

### [ ] Display all texts

If this option is activated and the message contains attachments not only the actual message text will be displayed but also the attachments themselves, as long as they are of the 'text' type.

### [ ] Use fixed font

It often makes more sense to use a non-proportional font for reading messages since the layout of any tables will be distorted using proportional fonts. Don't forget to specify the font of your choice in the 'TextEditor' module of YAM's MUI settings under 'Fonts/fixed'.

### [ ] Multiple windows

With this option selected, each message which you choose to read will open its own read window. Up to four such windows can be open at the same time.

### Charset translation

When reading messages this character-set converter is used. In some countries not all letters can be written with the standard ISO-Latin-1 charset of the Amiga. In Poland for example the AmigaPL charset is very

popular since it contains the missing characters. YAM supports such charsets for reading and writing messages. In the charset directory there are some examples. A conversion table is set up as follows:

```
1st line:      YCT1 - YAM Charset Translation
2nd line:      Description of the converter
3rd line:      Resulting charset, e.g. iso-5589-1
further lines: Old character=New character
```

Characters are defined in hex-code with a \$ in front or as actual characters. So a character definition can look like this: \$E5=\$61 or like this: å=a

-----MIME viewers-----

The program selected by default for displaying attachments is MultiView. Messages in MIME-Format contain a field called 'ContentType' in which the type of the encoded file is specified. You can define a different program for processing every single type of file. That is important for users who do not want to use MultiView for processing images and sound files or for processing file types that are not yet supported by datatypes. Click on [New] to configure a displaying program or use [Delete] to delete an entry.

#### Attachment type

This is the type of the actual entry and corresponds with the ContentType field contained in the message. You can select one from the pop-up list or use AmigaDOS wildcards, e.g. 'image/#?' to use the programme for a whole class of file types.

Example: image/jpeg

#### Viewer

Choose a program you'd like to use for displaying the attachment. Do not forget to insert a "%s" into the command line which will be replaced by the filename when processing. The quotation marks in "%s" make it possible to use spaces in the filename.

Example: TOOLS:Gfx/ViewJPG "%s"

## 1.25 Configuration - Write

Configuration - WRITE (Settings for writing new messages)

-----Message Header-----

#### Reply to

Normally this field should remain empty. The default reply-to address is your e-mail address. If want to use a different address (AND ONLY THEN!!) you can insert that different address here.

Example: jdoe@home.uk

#### Organization

If you want the name of your organization, school, club or whatever to appear in the header of your message, insert it here.

Example:Doe Donut Production Ltd.

#### Extra headers

If you need to add one or more special extra lines to the header of your

mail for any reason, you can insert these header lines here. If you would like to insert several lines separate them by inserting '\n'. PLEASE DON'T make use of this feature unless you have the appropriate knowledge of the structure of internet e-mail.

Example: Content-Language: uk\nKeywords: Pattern, YAM, Internet

-----Message body-----

Welcome phrase

YAM will insert this text at the beginning of every new message you write (except for answers and forwarded messages). You can define a line break by inserting '\n'.

Example: Hello,\n

Closing phrase

This text is inserted at the end of every new message you write, just before the signature separator. You can insert a line break with '\n'.

Example: Kind regards\n\nJohn Doe

Charset translation

This character-set translator is used when writing messages. You can find further information on that in the chapter READ.

Example: YAM:charsets/Latin1toUSASCII

(deletes mutated vowels, etc.)

-----Editor-----

Word wrap

When you save a newly written message it will be formatted to make sure that no line has more characters than the value specified here. You can deactivate this option by inserting a zero.

Example: 76

[ ] Autom. line breaks

Activate this option if you would like the internal editor to insert linebreak codes while you're typing the message. This way you avoid unwanted surprises when the text is formatted later on saving the message. But be aware of the fact that the subsequent insertion or deletion of text might be a little less comfortable.

External editor

If you do not like the internal editor and wish to use another one (thereby forgoing automatic spell checking, text styles and glossary) you can insert it here. Remember to insert the full path for the editor and a possible qualifier such as '-sticky' or '-keepio'

Example: C:Ed or C:CED -keepio

[ ] Launch immediately

Activate this option, if you would like the external editor to be launched automatically as soon as you start creating a new message. By doing so you won't have to click on the [Editor] button in the write window.

## 1.26 Configuration - Reply

## Configuration - REPLYING (Replying and forwarding messages)

### -----Forwarding-----

#### Initial phrase

This text will be added at the beginning of the original text of any message you forward. Click on the pop-up button to select from a list of variables which can be inserted (for example %r stands for the name of the recipient, %s stands for the subject, etc.). When the text is inserted into the message, YAM replaces the variables by their values which it reads from the forwarded message.

Example: \*\*\* Forwarded message, originally by %n on %d: \*\*\*\n

#### Terminating phrase

This text will be inserted at the end of a forwarded message (but before the greetings phrase). Click on the pop-up button to select a variable from the list (for subject, date, sender, etc.).

Example: \*\*\* End of forwarded message \*\*\*\n

### -----Replying-----

#### Default reply phrase

When you reply to a message this phrase will be inserted as an introduction to the new message. Click on the pop-up button to select a variable from the list (for subject, date, sender, etc.). Please note that the welcoming phrase for new messages will not be used here automatically.

Example: Hello %f,\n\nOn %d, you wrote:\n

#### Alternative reply phrase

Communicating via internet often means writing in another language. For that reason YAM is capable of using an alternative reply phrase which will be activated automatically whenever the recipient's address corresponds to a user-defined pattern. This way you can for instance use a German version of the reply phrase for addresses in Germany, Austria and Switzerland while using the English version for all other countries.

Example: Hallo %f,\n\nAm %d schriebst Du:\n

#### Use with these domains

Whenever the recipient's address corresponds with this AmigaDOS pattern the alternative reply phrase will be used.

Example: #?.(de|ch|at)

(Addresses of countries with German mother tongue)

#### ☐ Quote message using

Activate this option to make YAM quote the message you're replying to. The character specified in the editing field to the right plus a space will be put in front of each line of the original message. Click on the pop-up button to select a variable for the sender's initials.

Example: %i>

#### ☐ Quote empty lines

Normally the quotation character is inserted at the beginning of empty lines contained in the quoted message. If you don't like that, for any reason, you should deactivate this option.

#### ☐ Verify recipient address



If this option is activated YAM will check if the sender and the recipient have the same address. If the From field of the message header happens to be different from the ReplyTo field of the message header the user (that's you) can choose whom to reply to. That way it's fairly easy to reply privately to a message from a mailing list.

[ ] Strip signature

Activate this option to avoid quoting the signature (since you'll delete the signature anyway in most cases). This option will work only when the signature in the quoted message is separated from the actual message by the standard separator '-- '.

[ ] Use smart Re:

If you'd like to keep trace of a certain conversation and how many messages are written on one topic you can switch on the 'smart Re:':

When switched off: blabla -> Re: blabla -> Re: blabla -> Re: blabla

When switched on: blabla -> Re: blabla -> Re[2]: blabla -> Re[3]: blabla

Yam is smart enough to even answer a complicated subject such as 'Re: AW(5): Blablabla' correctly with 'Re[6]: Blablabla'.

## 1.27 Configuration - Signature

Configuration - SIGNATURE (Definition of the signature and taglines)

You can define and use one standard and up to two alternative signatures within YAM (e.g. one signature for private mail and another one for business). Clicking on the cycle button in the upper left corner of the window you can display and edit the signatures in the small text editor window.

[ ] use signature

When this option is activated a signature will be inserted at the end of each message you write.

[Edit in external editor]

Click on this button to open the external editor you have defined in 'Configuration/Write/External editor' for editing the actual signature.

[Insert random tagline]

Click on this button to insert the variable '%t' at the actual cursor position in the editor. YAM will replace this variable with a random tagline from the tagline file when processing a new message.

[Insert ENV:Signature]

Click on this button to insert the variable '%e' at the actual position in the editor. YAM will replace this variable with the content of the environment variable 'SIGNATURE' when creating a new message. That way it is possible to have random values inserted into the actual signature automatically, like the date, or the actual temperature or time or your weight or whatever...

Tagline file

The tagline database contains tags, little poems or other very important and witty pieces of wisdom which can be selected randomly and be inserted

into the signature. There are collections of thousands of these taglines on Aminet.

Example: YAM:.taglines

Tagline separator

Since a tagline can consist of several actual lines the single entries in the tagline file have to be separated from each other. Insert the string that is used for separating one tagline from another in your tagline file into this text field.

Example: %%

## 1.28 Configuration - Lists

Configuration - LISTS (Column layout in different lists)

Here you can define the kind, width and order of the columns contained in the folder list, the message list and the address book. Every line has the name of a specific list. Use drag & drop to change the order of the columns.

☐ Enable

Enabling a column results in having the column displayed in the corresponding list. Enabled columns are marked with a little arrow in front of the name of the column.

Width

You can select the width of each column with the slider bar. Choosing 'Widest entry' makes the column just wide enough to display the entry with the greatest number of characters. Doing so it might become necessary to scroll the list horizontally to be able to read the columns to the right. If a list contains many entries the width of the column should be set to a fixed value to speed up the display.

[Default]

Click on this button to set the column width to YAM's default value.

☐ Use fixed font

It often makes more sense to use a non-proportional font since the display might become messed up with proportional fonts. Don't forget to specify the font of your choice in the 'TextEditor' module of YAM's MUI settings under 'Fonts/fixed'.

## 1.29 Configuration - Security

Configuration - SECURITY (Encryption, anonymous mail, protocols)

-----PGP-----

PGP executable

The famous (some people and authorities might even say notorious) programme PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) by Philip Zimmermann is used for encrypting, decrypting and digitally 'signing' messages. Please install PGP as described in PGP's manual and insert the full path of the PGP executable

here.

Example: Work:Programs/PGP/bin/PGP

Your PGP keys ID

If you want to sign messages with PGP YAM needs the shortcut of your secret PGP key. Click on the pop-up button and select your key. If you cannot find your PGP key it could have two reasons: either PGP is not installed correctly on your system or you've specified the wrong path for the PGP executable.

Example: 0x70804A7B

[ ] Encrypt to self

Encrypting messages for a certain recipient has one disadvantage: you cannot read or edit the message any more after encryption. Activate this option to be able to read the message after encryption. YAM will enable you to do so by simply encrypting the mail using the recipient's key as well as your own.

-----Anonymous mail-----

Re-Mailer

E-mail address of the re-mailing service you'd like to use. If sending e-mail anonymously by using a so called 're-mailer' this re-mailer will erase all information from the message header that could be used for identifying the original sender and then forward the message to the actual recipient. You can find addresses of re-mailing services by having a (www-) search engine examine the internet for 'remailer'.

Example: Remailer <remailer@huge.cajones.com>

Header field

The address of the actual recipient of the message is transmitted to the re-mailing service by being contained in a header field or in the first line of the message. In the latter case simply create a blank line at the beginning of the re-mailer header line by inserting '/n'. The variable '%s' will be replaced by the recipient's address. Please refer to the documentation of the re-mailing service for information on the exact format of the header line.

Example: \n::\nAnon-to: %s

-----Logfiles-----

Logfile path

YAM will save the logfiles in the path specified here. The logfiles are formatted as follows:

Date/time/[code]/description of the event. The code, which consists of a two-digit number, is handy when running a computer-supported analysis of the logfile data since it is not related to the selected language (whereas the description of the event is).

[ ] Split logfile

Switch on this option if you want YAM to create a new logfile each month. To distinguish the different files that will be created YAM includes the date in the logfile name, e.g. YAM-Jan98.log. If you'd like one big single logfile just leave this option deactivated.

Mode

If you are not interested in having logfiles at all select 'none'. Select

---

'normal' to have the important events like receiving/sending mail recorded. In 'verbose' mode YAM will protocol every transferred e-mail in detail.

[ ] Log all events

Deactivate this option if you're only interested in logging events to do with the mail transfer (sending/receiving).

## 1.30 Configuration - Start/Quit

Configuration - START/QUIT (Actions to be executed at startup and exit)

-----On program startup-----

[ ] Load all folders

If you have many voluminous archive folders you can increase YAM's starting speed by deactivating this option. Furthermore deactivating this option will save memory, because only the index files of the system folders will be loaded on program startup. The index files of the user-defined folders will then be loaded only when needed.

[ ] Mark new mail as unread

Switch on this option to mark all messages with the status 'new' as 'unread' on startup.

[ ] Send mail in outgoing queue

If this option is activated YAM will search the outgoing folder for messages to send on startup and ask you if you'd like to send them. Please note that this will work only if a TCP/IP stack has been loaded previously. You can temporarily stop YAM from doing so by starting YAM from a shell with the qualifier NOCHECK.

[ ] Download new mail

If this option is activated (and there's already a TCP/IP stack running on your system) YAM will check the mail server for new messages. You can temporarily stop YAM from doing so by starting YAM from a shell with the qualifier NOCHECK.

[ ] Check birthdates

Switch on this option to make YAM search the address book on startup for persons whose birthday is today. This way you can send your congratulations at once, in case it's the birthday of one of your pals (or maybe even business partners).

-----On program termination-----

[ ] Send mail in outgoing queue

Activate this option to make YAM look for ready to send messages in the outgoing folder before actually ending the program. If it's activated YAM will ask you if you'd like to send those messages before quitting. (Of course it will do so only if there actually are any messages in the outgoing folder.)

[ ] Delete old mail

In the case that you have defined a maximum age for specific folders YAM will delete all messages exceeding this age before actually quitting if this option is activated.

[] Remove deleted mail  
Switch this on to make YAM empty the 'Deleted' folder when closing down.

## 1.31 Configuration - ARexx

Configuration - AREXX (ARexx- und AmigaDOS-Scripts)

As well as the ARexx menu in the main window, which can hold up to ten scripts, ARexx scripts can also be started by specified events. Thus it is possible with two simple scripts to start up Miami in order to go online and fetch new mail and then close Miami again once the mail has been downloaded.

Name

The title of the script as it appears in the ARexx menu, e.g. Browser start.

Script

File name of the ARexx script, with any parameters (in usual ARexx fashion but without a call to 'RX').

Example: YAM:rexx/StartBrowser.rexx

[] Open Console window

The script opens a window for input and output, while it is running. Switch this option off if it is not required.

[] Wait for termination

Switch this option off if you want the script to run in the background, which means you don't want to wait for it to finish.

## 1.32 Configuration - Miscellaneous

Configuration - MISCELLANEOUS

-----Paths-----

Directory for temp files

YAM requires this directory for saving some files needed while processing. If you are short on memory (2 MB or less) you better choose a path on your hard disk to avoid possible problems with large messages.

Example: RAM:t

Decode files to

This is the pre-selected directory to decode attachments into.

Example: Work:Data/In

Attach files from

Whenever you want to attach a file to a new message YAM will look for it at this position first.

Example: Work:Data/Out

-----Mailbox status AppIcon-----

Position X    Y

Enter the desired position on your workbench for YAM's AppIcon here. In case there should already be another icon at this position the workbench will choose a 'safe' position for the AppIcon on its own (so you don't have to worry about 'deleting' another icon).

Example: X 550   Y 144

[ ] Closegadget iconifies program

Normally the closegadget (or ESC-key) will terminate the program. Activate this option to iconify YAM instead.

-----Save/delete messages-----

[ ] Confirm deletion of {x} or more messages

If this option is activated a security requester will appear before deleting a certain number of messages. This especially makes sense when a number of two or more is selected.

[ ] Remove messages immediately

If this option is switched on messages won't be moved into the 'Deleted' folder on deletion but will be erased from hard disk immediately. Doing so saves a little time and memory but on the other hand you won't be able to reconstruct any message deleted by mistake.

[ ] Save sent messages

Activate this option to make YAM save sent messages into the 'Sent' folder. You can select this as well specifically for each mail when processing it.

-----Message tracking-----

Here you can define how YAM should react if a message's sender has requested a condition report (MDN) when writing the message by choosing 'Message tracking'.

- Ignore    - The request will be ignored completely and there won't be any report.
- Autodeny - The sender will be informed that you don't wish to send a condition report for the message.
- Accept    - The sender will be informed about the message's condition as requested.
- Ask user - You can decide in each case if you want to ignore, deny or accept the request.

In addition YAM's reaction can be related to the event activating the condition report:

- Display    - The message will be read or answered
- Process    - The message will be bounced or forwarded without reading
- Delete    - The message will be deleted without asking
- Filter    - The message will be automatically processed or deleted by a filter

[ ] Send at once

The condition report will be sent immediately if there's a TCP/IP-stack running. If not it will be saved to the 'Outgoing' folder.

-----XPK/Lha-----

---

#### XPk/LhA settings - Packer

Here you can choose the XPk library you wish to use for compressing folders by clicking on the pop-up button. Before doing so an XPk package must be installed on your computer system. This package is not contained in the YAM archive. You can obtain such a package from Aminet. You can select the packer's efficiency using the slider bar on the right-hand side of the pop-up button. The higher the value is the more effective and the slower is the compression.

Example: NUKE 100%

#### Pack/protect

Click on the pop-up button to select the XPk library you wish to use for compression and password protection of folders. You can only select XPk libraries offering password protection. Specify the packer's efficiency with the slider bar on the right-hand side of the pop-up button.

Example: HUFF 50%

#### Archiver

YAM is capable of crunching one or more files before attaching them to an e-mail. Suitable for that use are archive packers such as LHA, LZX or ZIP. Enter the full command line for your favourite packer. You can insert variables for the resulting archive and the source files (or a list containing the source files) by clicking on the pop-up button on the righthand side of the text field.

Example: LhA -a -m -i%l a %a

Example: BIN:LZX -a -m a %a %f

## 1.33 Configuration - Hidden Options

### Configuration - HIDDEN OPTIONS

YAM recognises a couple of parameters which cannot be set through the configuration window. You have to load the file YAM:.config into an editor and alter the parameters in the [Advanced] section by hand.

#### LetterPart

Usually the first part of a multipart letter contains the actual message while the subsequent parts are the attachments. A few mail servers, like GeoCities, use the first part for their advertisements which then get quoted in a reply instead of the actual message. With the option LetterPart you can correct this.

Example: LetterPart = 2

#### WriteIndexes

If the contents of a folder are altered, YAM must rebuild the index. This index is in the memory and is saved back to the hard disk on a normal exit. In the event that the computer has to be rebooted (because of a crash, perhaps), YAM has to rebuild the indices on startup. Therefore YAM will save alterations to the index file at intervals of 120 seconds. This time interval can be altered using the WriteIndexes option.

Example: WriteIndexes = 30

#### SupportSite

This is the address of the YAM homepage, which is used for access to the

---

user picture gallery and the version check.  
 Example: SupportSite = http://www.yam.ch/

## 1.34 Configuration - Menus

Configuration - MENUS

Project/Open

Loads a config file thus enabling you to use several different configuration setups.

Project/Save as

Saves the actual configuration with another name.

Edit/Reset To Defaults

Resets all parameters to their default values internally contained in YAM.

Edit/Last Saved

Replaces the present configuration with the one most recently saved.

Edit/Restore

Discards any changes of the settings made since the last time they've been [Save]d or [Use]d.

## 1.35 Address Book

ADDRESS BOOK			
menu bar			
toolbar			
Alias	Name	Description	Address
-----	-----	-----	-----
js	John Smith	mate	jsmith@isp.co.uk

By default the list displays four columns as above, but you can (of course) change the List configuration, to include phone numbers for example. You can click and drag the column dividers to reposition them temporarily.

Double click on an entry to see or edit the information in the edit address window. In addition to the fields mentioned, you can enter the postal address, PGP key, homepage URL, date of birth and a picture.

An entry must contain at the least the real name and the e-mail address. The point of the Alias is to save typing; you can put a short nickname, or initials, into the To field of an e-mail message and let YAM fill in the details. For this to work, the alias obviously has to be unique to the



entry.

In addition to personal entries, the address book can also contain Lists of individual recipients which can be invoked with a single alias. Lists are used for circular e-mails and are marked with the list symbol (three little heads).

Both individual entries and lists can be put into Groups, which are like subdirectories, used to keep the address book clearly arranged. Group names are displayed in bold. You can open a group to display the names in it by clicking on the [+] and close it again by clicking on [-]. Use drag & drop to move an entry from one group into another. (New entries always appear on the highest hierarchical level of the address book.)

## 1.36 Address book - Toolbar

### Address book - TOOLBAR

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| [Save]   | Saves the address book to your hard disk.  |
| [Find]   | Searches the address book for a specific text string. All variables contained in the database will be searched with full support of AmigaDOS patterns. If the result of the search is positive the alias and the name of the found entry will be displayed. You can then search for other hits or edit the found entry.<br>Example: Anna#? (finds all Annas contained in the address book) |
| [Person] | All three buttons open the Edit address window to add a new  |
| [List]   | entry to the address book. However the appearance of the   |
| [Group]  | window depends on the type of entry, since the information stored is different.  |
| [Edit]   | This also opens the edit address window, to see or edit the information stored. Again, the layout depends on the type of entry.  |
| [Delete] | Deletes the selected entry from the address book.  |
| [Print]  | Prints the selected entry.   |
| [Unfold] | Unfolds all groups (subdirectories) of the address book so all entries will be visible.  |
| [Fold]   | Folds all groups (subdirectories) of the address book so only the entries on the highest hierarchical level will be visible.   |
| [To:]    | Uses the selected entry as the primary recipient of a new e-mail. If the address book window has been opened from the main window, a new 'write' window will appear.   |
| [CC:]    | Uses the selected entry as secondary recipient of a new e-mail. If the address book window has been opened from the main window, a new 'write' window will appear.   |
-

[BCC:] Uses the selected entry as recipient of a hidden copy of a new e-mail. If the address book window has been opened from the main window, a new 'write' window will appear.

## 1.37 Address book - Menus

### Address book - MENUS

#### Address book/New

Starts a new address book; all existing entries of the address book presently resident in RAM will be deleted. CAUTION: Save your old address book with another name before selecting this option!!

#### Address book/Open

Opens an existing address book from your hard disk. The address book presently resident in RAM will be replaced.

#### Address book/Append

Loads another address book from your hard disk and appends its contents to the address book presently resident in RAM.

#### Address book/Saves

Saves the address book to your hard disk.

#### Address book/Save as

Saves the address book with a name of your choice so you can keep several different address book files.

#### Address book/Find

Searches the address book for a certain character string. For more details see BUTTONS/Search.

#### Address book/Print

Prints the whole address book. Select 'Short format' to print a single line for each entry. Select 'Long format' to print the entry with details, which needs several lines for each entry.

#### Entry/New person

#### Entry/New distribution list

#### Entry/New group

Opens the Edit address window to add a new entry to the address book. The appearance of the window depends on the type of entry.

#### Entry/Edit

The selected entry can be modified in the Edit address window.

#### Entry/Duplicate

Duplicates the selected entry. The alias will be adjusted automatically.

#### Entry/Delete

Deletes the selected entry from the address book.

#### Entry/Print

Prints the selected entry. (Who would have guessed it? ;) ).

---

Sort/by...

Sorts the address book by alias, last name, first name, description or e-mail address. Please note that 'First name' is related to the first word in the 'Full name' textfield while 'Last name' is related to the last word in this textfield.

## 1.38 Entering addresses

Address book - ENTERING ADDRESSES

In this window a single address book entry can be edited. According to the kind of entry (person, list or group) you will see a different set of editing fields. Click on [Okay] to accept the changes, click on [Cancel] to discard the changes.

=====person=====

-----Electronic mail-----

Alias (applies to person, list or group)

An 'Alias' is a convenient short name that identifies the address book entry unambiguously. Its function is to save typing - you can put the alias into the to field of a message and YAM fills in the details when sending the message. If you leave this field blank, YAM will create an alias for the entry.

Example:JohnD

Real Name

The person's first name and surname.

Example:John Doe

Email address

The internet address to use to send e-mail to this person.

Example: jdoe@athome.uk

PGP key ID

The hexadecimal code of this person's PGP public key. It is needed to send the recipient a PGP encrypted message. Click on the pop-up button to select the key from your public key folder (for that, PGP must be installed on your system and the key you're looking for must be in the keyring folder).

Home page

The URL for the person's homepage in the world wide web. YAM can connect to this address via your browser, provided that the appropriate script is specified in the scripts configuration for 'when double clicking a URL'. All you have to do is to click on the button to the right of the textfield.

Example: 0x709B40C3

-----Snail mail-----

Street

Street and house number of the postal address.

Example: 43 High street

## City / ZIP

City and (ZIP) postcode (who would have guessed that...)

Example:Shrewsbury SY1 3PE

## State / Country

Example:Shropshire, England

## Phone number(s)

One or more phone numbers (voice, FAX, cellular phone, whatever...)

Example: 08154711

## -----Miscellaneous-----

## Description (applies to person, list or group)

Any comment you'd like to enter to describe the current entry.

Example:My beloved one ;-)

## Date of birth

The person's date of birth. Enter it in the format DD-MMM-YYYY.

Example: 12-Dec-1967

## -----Portrait-----

## Select

Here you can select a picture (preferably a portrait) of the person. By using the datatypes library you may use any kind of picture format as long as you've installed the datatypes needed for displaying it. If you want this picture will show up whenever you display a message written by this person. (See 'sender info' in the Read configuration)

## Download

You can find a steadily growing number of portraits of other users of YAM on the YAM homepage. YAM can access this data bank automatically; all you need to do is to input the name and/or the e-mail address, connect to the internet and click the [download] button. YAM starts by getting a list of available photos and searching it for the named person. If found, any information missing from the address book entry (Name, e-mail address and home page) is made good and the picture downloaded and saved in the gallery. If you want to add your picture to the collection, please follow the instructions on YAM's home page at <http://www.yam.ch/gallery.html>.

## =====list=====

Alias as described above.

## Return address

If you'd like to maintain a small mailing list using a YAM distribution list you will have to correct the reply-to addresses of the original messages. Otherwise the answer to an e-mail would be returned to the message's author and not to the mailing list. Enter the return address you'd like to use.

Example: discussion@provider.uk

---

#### Mailing list name

When maintaining a mailing list by using a YAM distribution list enter the mailing list's name here. This name will appear in the 'To' header field to help the recipient sorting the mail correctly by using filters.

Example: discussion-ML

#### Members

A list of all current members of the distribution list. You may enter aliases, names or complete e-mail addresses. Click on [New] to add a new list member, [Delete] to delete the highlighted entry or [Sort] to have all entries sorted alphabetically.

=====group=====

Only the Alias and Description fields apply in this case.

## 1.39 Finding messages

### FINDING MESSAGES

If you have many messages and folders, it is easy to lose track of them all. You know you have saved a message on a particular topic, but where? YAM's search function solves this problem.

In the upper half of the window you define the query. On the left you can select one or more folders in which to search. On the right you define the Search criterion. In the lower half of the window you will get a list of messages which match the query.

#### Functions of the buttons

##### [Use filter settings]

Replaces the search criterion with a Filter.

##### [Make new filter]

Sets up a new Filter based on the current search criterion.

##### [Start search]

Begins the search. Matching messages are shown in the results list. The search can be stopped by clicking on [Abort].

##### [Select found messages]

Selects all the messages listed as a result of the search, highlighting them in the message list of the main window.

##### [Read messages]

Displays the contents of a selected message in the result list. Double-clicking on the name in the result list has the same effect.

## 1.40 Finding messages - Search criteria

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## SEARCH CRITERIA

### Search in

Here you select what part of the message is to be searched with the search pattern. If you want to search in a header line you can either pick it out of the list or else choose 'Other line' and type in the name of the field in the text gadget on the right. 'Message body' causes the whole message to be searched, apart from the headers. Note that a full text search can take a long time. (YAM has to decode messages in MIME format before it can search them.)

Example: Other line X-Mailer

### Comparison

The instruction has two components, the comparison operator and the search pattern.

YAM supports the following comparison operators:

- = the text which is compared must match the search pattern
- < the text must be less than the search string
- > the text must be greater than the search string
- <> the text must be different from the search string
- IN the text must match a pattern contained in the file which is specified in the text field to the right side of the comparison cycle gadget. Instead of a search pattern itself the name of a file is to be inserted here, containing one or several lines of search patterns. In this way it is possible to create a so-called 'Killfile' containing a list of e-mail addresses.

The comparison operators < and > work using alphanumeric ordering, as used for names in a telephone directory, so James < Jim and 12 < 2.

The search pattern may contain Amiga-DOS wildcards such as ?, #?, (a|b) or [abc]. Please note that the search pattern [YAM]#? will filter all messages beginning with Y, A or M. For filtering mails out of a mailing list (for example a mailing list related to YAM) you need to use the search pattern ?YAM#? or have the filter compare the 'To' field with the address of the mailing list.

Example: = YAM 1.3.#?

### Address/Name

If you want to search a header field containing an e-mail address you can specify here whether the search pattern should be processed on the address (e.g. jdoe@provider.uk) or the author's name (e.g. 'John Doe').

### Case sensitive

Activate this option if you want the search to distinguish between normal and capital letters.

### Substring search

If the search pattern consists of only a part of the header field which is to be searched through you must activate this option. YAM will then complete the search pattern with #? internally.

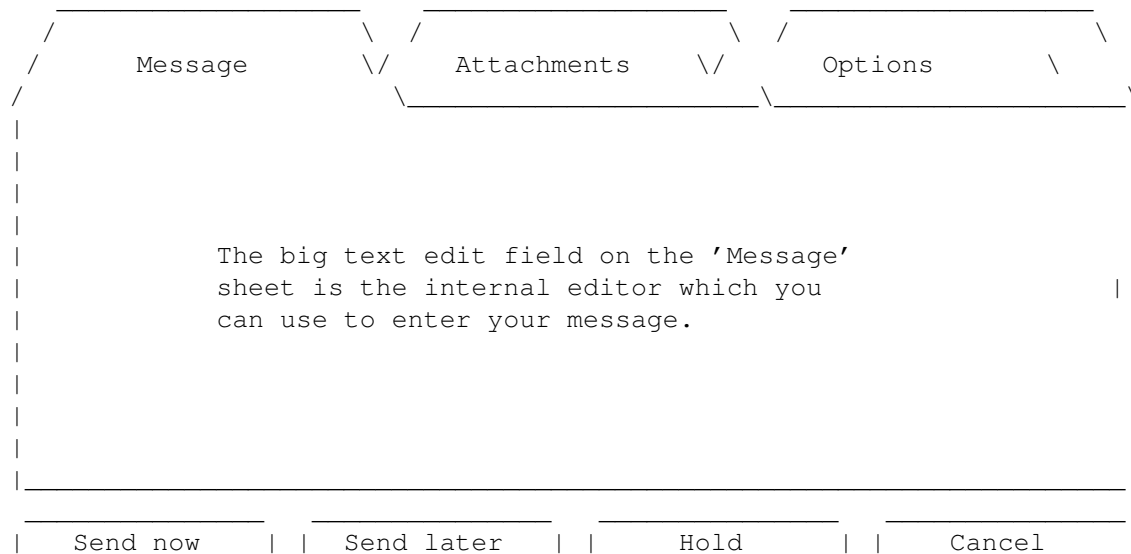
---

### 1.41 Write window

## WRITING MESSAGES

This window will appear when you choose to write a new message or answer or forward an existing message. You can open TWO write windows at a time. The write window consists of three sheets, laid out as shown:

The Menu bar is the same for each sheet:  
Text Edit Attachments Options



These four buttons appear at the bottom of each sheet:

Send now

Prepares the message for sending, copies it to the outgoing folder and tries to send the mail at once. For this option to work correctly there must be a TCP/IP stack running already.

Send later

Prepares the message for sending and copies it to the outgoing folder.  
Use this button when working off line.

Hold

The message will be prepared as described in [Send later] and copied to the outgoing folder, but will be held back and \*NOT\* sent. Use this button for unfinished messages (e.g. if you'd like to make some additions to the e-mail at a later time).

Cancel

Push this in case you've changed your mind. BEWARE: All entries made in this window will be lost. But don't worry too much, the security requester will pop up before YAM really discards any modifications you have made. (It won't show if you haven't made any modifications at all, though).

### 1.42 Write window - message

## Write window - MESSAGE SHEET

Above the large text editor field there are two header fields and a toolbar

### To

Insert the main recipient here, you wish to send the actual message to. You may use names or aliases from the address book or even full e-mail addresses in case the recipient does not exist in the address book. If you wish to enter several recipients you have to separate them by inserting commas. To insert an address book entry just click on the pop-up button to the right thereby opening the address book. Now double-click on the selected entry or simply drag it over to the text field holding the left mouse button. Then click on [To:]. If YAM cannot find a name or alias you've inserted manually into the text field in the address book the screen will flash, as soon as you press the RETURN key. You can change an alias to an e-mail address manually by clicking on the [<] button to the right.

Example: jdoe, boss@work.whyme.com

### Subject

What the mail is all about. When a mail is answered there will be a 'Re:' inserted in front of the original subject, when forwarded a '(fwd)' will be added to the subject.

### Toolbar

[Editor]            equivalent to menu item Text/Launch editor.

[Insert]           equivalent to menu item Text/Insert as/plain.

[Cut]              equivalent to menu item Edit/Cut.

[Copy]            equivalent to menu item Edit/Copy.

[Paste]            equivalent to menu item Edit/Paste.

[Undo]            equivalent to menu item Edit/Undo.

### [Bold]

Toggles bold type on or off for a marked block or for text entered subsequently. In a transmitted message text in bold type is delimited by asterisks, thus bold -> \*bold\*

### [Italic]

Toggles italic type on or off for a marked block or for text entered subsequently. In a transmitted message text in italics is delimited by slashes, thus italic -> /italic/

### [Ulined]

Toggles underlining on or off for a marked block or for text entered subsequently. In a transmitted message text in bold type is delimited by underline characters, thus underline -> \_underline\_

### [Colored]

Toggles coloured type on or off for a marked block or for text entered



subsequently. The colour is defined in the Read configuration. In a transmitted message the coloured text is delimited by hash signs, thus:  
colour -> #colour#

## 1.43 Write window - Attachments

Write window - ATTACHMENTS SHEET

You can add one or more files to your message. This way you can send binary files such as archives, pictures, etc. via e-mail. You can choose the method of encoding (MIME or UUencoded) and write a comment for each file. Files can be archived automatically to reduce the size of the message.

The attachment list contains five columns:

File name, Size (in bytes), Contents, Encryption and Description.  
You can re-order the files using Drag & Drop.

Buttons and Gadgets

Add file(s)

You can select on or more files which will be added as a new attachment to the list. YAM recognizes over 20 filetypes automatically and will fill in the field 'MIME type' accordingly.

Pack & add

By adding files this way they will be archived (LHA, LZX or ZIP) before being attached to the message. Enter an archive name first, then select the files you would like to be added to the archive. You can define the archiver in the configuration window under Miscellaneous.

Delete

Removes the selected entries from the list.

Display

Displays the selected entry using one of the programs contained in the MIME-viewer list. The default program is MultiView.

Encoding

For normal use you should encode your files using MIME (base64/qp). YAM uses quoted-printable for text files and base64 for binary files. If the recipient isn't able to decode messages in MIME format (because his e-mailer does not support this) you can also UUencode the files. Messages containing UUencoded files are still in MIME multipart/mixed format but can be stripped from the message using a UUdecoder such as UUxt. A message generated by YAM may contain UUencoded attachments as well as attachments in base64 format.

MIME type

As long as YAM recognizes the filetype of the attachment the correct MIME type will be inserted automatically. Otherwise the default setting (application/octet-stream) will be used. Before defining a new MIME type please check if it's not already part of the pop-up list.

Example: image/gif

Description

You may enter a comment on the actual attachment here. When more

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attachments are added the description - if there is one - will be copied.  
 Example: Picture from our summer holidays (GIF format)

## 1.44 Write window - Options

Write window - OPTIONS SHEET

The OPTIONS MENU items correspond to the buttons on this sheet.

The layout of this sheet is:

Copies to		< ^
Hidden copies to		< ^
From		< ^
Reply to		< ^
Additional header		

Send options	signature	security
--------------	-----------	----------

Header fields

Copies to

The recipients listed here will receive a copy of the actual message. See also information about the 'To' header given for the Message sheet.

Hidden copies to

The recipients listed here will receive a copy of the actual message. Unlike the recipients listed in 'Copies to' they won't be listed in the message header. This is useful if you want to send someone a copy of a message without the other recipient(s) knowing.

From

Pretty obvious, really! YAM will fill this in with your address, but you can change the way your real name appears (the string in double quotes).

Reply to

This setting is valid only for the actual message and will be inserted instead of the normal reply-to address as specified in the program settings. Leave this blank unless it is different from the e-mail address in the From header.

Additional header

If for any reason it should become necessary to add one or more special header lines to a message you can enter these here. Several lines must be separated by inserting '/n'.

Send options

Delete after sending

Activate this option if you want the message to be deleted right after transfer instead of being copied to the 'Sent' folder.

#### Return receipt

By activating this option you ask the recipient's mail server to inform you of the successful mail transfer. Normally you'll only be notified if problems have occurred. Please note that not all mail servers support this function. The command to notify you is sent in the 'Return-Receipt-To' header field.

#### Track message

Activate this option to ask the recipient's e-mail program to inform you about the condition of your message, stating if the message has been read by the recipient or if the recipient has deleted or forwarded it. Please note there are only few e-mail programs which support this function as well as the fact that the recipient is able to forbid the sending of status reports on e-mails. So not getting any information even with this option in force does not necessarily mean the message has not been read. The command to send a status report is contained in the 'Disposition-Notification-To' header field. At the time of writing the internet standard for Message Disposition Notifications (MDN) was still being formulated.

#### Importance

Specify here how important the message is for the recipient. Messages with a high grade of importance will be displayed with an exclamation mark in the status line and will be put into first place by automatic mail sorting. The importance will be stated in the 'Importance' header field.

#### Signature

Here you can replace the standard signature by one of the alternative signatures or switch it off completely.

#### Security

Select here which security measures you want to take for this message.

none: Normal mail transfer.

sign: The message will be signed with the recipient's PGP key and saved in multipart/signed format. The text of the message will be readable without PGP.

encrypt: The message will be encrypted using the recipient's PGP key and saved in multipart/signed format.

sign and encrypt: This is a combination of the two previous options allowing the recipient to check the sender's identity.

send anonymously: The mail will be sent using an ANON service so the sender will stay anonymous.

Please note that encrypted or signed messages must not have binary files attached. You can find further information in the chapter PGP and in CONFIGURATION/Security.

## 1.45 Write window - Text menu

### Write window - TEXT MENU

#### New

Clears any text to start a new message.

#### Open...

---

Opens an existing file.

Text/Insert as » plain

Inserts a text file at the current cursor position.

Text/Insert as » quoted

Inserts a text file at the current cursor position, prefacing each line with the citation character (usually '>').

Text/Insert as » ROT-13 encrypted

Inserts a text file at the current cursor position and replaces each letter with the one 13 characters on, cycling back from Z to A (so A->M, B->N, M->A). This very simple code is used for example for indecent humour.

Text/Launch editor

This lets you compose your message with your favourite editor (as installed in the Write configuration). Note that a few functions such as text styles and the Glossary are only supported correctly in the internal editor. Whenever you save in the external editor, the text in the internal editor is updated. (This is due to the way the operating system interprets the FileSystem-Notification when you save the temporary file.)

## 1.46 Write window - Edit menu

Write window - EDIT MENU

Edit/Cut

Cuts the marked text and saves it to the Clipboard.

Edit/Copy

Places a copy of the marked text on the Clipboard.

Edit/Paste

Inserts the text on the Clipboard at the current cursor position.

Edit/PasteAs » quoted

Inserts the text on the Clipboard at the current cursor position, prefacing each line with the citation mark.

Edit/PasteAs » ROT-13 encoded

Inserts a text file at the current cursor position, applying ROT-13 encoding. (See also under Text/Input as).

Edit/Undo

Undoes the last change made in the editor

Edit/Redo

Restores the change just undone with 'Edit/Undo'

Edit/Glossary

Opens the Glossary window.

Edit/Separators » thin or thick

Inserts a separator at the current cursor position. It does this by inserting an extra line containing either <sb> or <tsb>. YAM and other

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(MUI-)Mail programs interpret this character sequence as a separator.

Edit/Emoticons » happy | indifferent | sad/angry | ironic

Inserts a 'smiley' at the current cursor position. Smilies express your feelings about the topic and compensate for the loss of intonation when expressing yourself in writing rather than speech. (See also under E-Mail~Netiquette).

Edit/Type and Spell

Switches automatic spell-checking on or off. The spell-check is a function of the Text-editor class and must be configured in Settings/MUI. It must use an external program like AlphaSpell.

If you type in a word which is not in the dictionary, the screen flashes (and you will get an audible signal too if you have set this up in your Workbench Sound-Preferences). Hit the <Help> key to get a list of suggestions for the correct spelling.

## 1.47 Write window - Attachments menu

Write window - ATTACHMENTS MENU

Attachments/Add file

Equivalent to the button [Add file] in the Attachments sheet.

Attachments/Add clipboard

Adds the contents of the clipboard as an attachment to your message, so you can easily include documents from other applications.

Attachments/Add PGP key

Use this to attach your public PGP key to your message. The recipient can add this to his "keyring" and will then be able in future to send you PGP-encoded messages.

## 1.48 Editor features

### THE INTERNAL EDITOR

YAM uses the efficient MUI-Class TextEditor.mcc for both input and display of messages. Many aspects of the editor such as key bindings, spell checking or fonts can be changed in the 'TextEditor' sheet of the MUI-configuration. Although you can modify the key bindings, here is a list of the important default settings:

<Control-Up>	go to the start of the text
<Control-Down>	go to the end of the text
<Control-Left>	go to the start of the line
<Control-Right>	go to the end of the line
<Alt-Up>	previous page
<Alt-Down>	next page
<Alt-Left>	previous word
<Alt-Right>	next word

---

<RAmiga-x>	cut
<RAmiga-c>	copy
<RAmiga-v>	paste
<RAmiga-z>	undo
<RAmiga-RShift-z>	redo
<Help>	suggest a word
<Del>	delete the character
<Shift-Backspace>	delete to start of line
<Shift-Del>	delete to end of line
<Alt-Backspace>	delete to start of word
<Alt-Del>	delete to end of word
<Alt-Tab>	quit editor

## 1.49 The Glossary

### THE GLOSSARY

YAM's Glossary acts as a place to collect blocks of text which you use more or less frequently, such as templates for letters, greeting phrases or frequently asked questions. The text can be as long as desired and can extend over several lines. Using the menu item 'Edit/glossary' or the key combination <RAmiga-D> you can jump straight from the internal editor into the glossary. Each entry has a name (e.g. "ys" for "Yours sincerely") which you can see in the left-hand part of the window. Click on the name and you can edit the entry in the right-hand side of the window. A double click on the name pastes the text block at the current cursor position and closes the window.

Functions of the buttons:

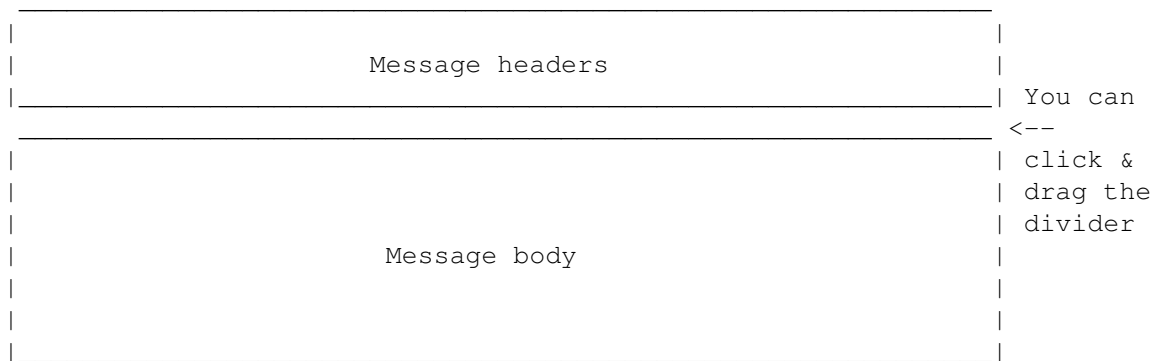
[New]	Starts a new entry in the glossary.
[Add selection]	Creates a new entry in the glossary based on the marked text in the text editor.
[Delete]	Deletes the selected entry in the glossary.
[Paste]	Pastes the highlighted entry into the text editor at the current cursor position.

## 1.50 Read window

### READING MESSAGES

This window opens when you choose to read a message. If you have enabled multiple windows in the Read configuration, then you can have up to four open simultaneously. The window is laid out as shown:

Menu bar	
Message   Navigation   PGP   Settings	
<hr/>	
	status
<hr/>	



#### Message status

At the top right corner there is a small field in which small icons appear to display the status of the message (new, read etc.).

#### Headers

The amount of information displayed in the list of headers for the selected message is set in the List configuration but can be changed (temporarily) with the Settings menu. If you want to copy some of the lines to the clipboard, use the mouse to highlight the lines and then hit <RAMiga-C>.

#### Message body

The largest field displays the message body. Only text can be shown; for graphics or sounds you must use an external program. Navigation within the message uses the same keyboard shortcuts as the internal editor. In addition you can hit the spacebar to go forwards one page and <backspace> to go back to the previous page. To copy part of the part of the message to the clipboard, click and drag with the mouse to highlight the text. In this case the copy action is automatic and the highlighting disappears. If you doubleclick on an e-mail address, a new 'write' window opens and the address is pasted into the 'To' header. A doubleclick on a URL, either http:// or ftp://, starts the macro defined in the Scripts configuration with the URL as parameter. In this way you can without fuss copy WWW-addresses to your web browser.

## 1.51 Read window - Buttons

#### Read window - TOOLBAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

	Button	Shortcut key	Equivalent to Menu item...
1.	[Prev]	<-	Navigation/next message
2.	[Next]	->	Navigation/previous message
3.	[PrevThr]	E	Navigation/previous message in thread
4.	[NextThr]	N	Navigation/next message in thread
5.	[Display]	A	Message/Attachments/Display
6.	[Save]	S	Message/Save
7.	[Print]	P	Message/Print

- |     |          |   |                |
|-----|----------|---|----------------|
| 8.  | [Delete] | D | Message/Delete |
| 9.  | [Move]   | V | Message/Move   |
| 10. | [Reply]  | R | Message/Reply  |

## 1.52 Read window - Message Menu

Read window - MESSAGE MENU

Message/Edit

Sends the current message to the message editor.

Message/Move

Moves the current message to a different folder.

Message/Copy

Creates a copy of the current message in another folder. With the exception of the filename the copy is identical with the original.

Message/Delete

Deletes the current message and loads the next one into the read window. Unless the option 'remove messages immediately' is enabled (Miscellaneous configuration settings), the message is actually moved into the "Deleted" folder, from which it can be recovered if need be. The <Del> key works as a keyboard shortcut, while <Shift-Del> forces immediate (irreversible) deletion, regardless of the configuration settings.

Message/Print

Sends the actual message, or a part of it, to the printer. A requester opens to let you choose whether to print the original message without decoding (raw format), or to print the decoded text as displayed, or to print an attached text file. Note that you cannot print binary data such as graphics; for that you must use the print option of the appropriate (MIME viewer).

Message/Save

Saves the current message or a part of it to your hard disk, floppy, etc. Again a requester appears to let you choose whether to save the message in raw format, the decoded message (the same as it appears in the read window), or to save one of the attached files.

Message/Attachments » Display

This displays the current message, or part of it, using the MIME viewer specified in the Read configuration. You can choose whether to display the message in raw format (to check for errors) or to view one of the attached files. If nothing happens, check the settings for MIME viewers in the configuration.

Message/Attachments » Save all

Saves all the files attached to the current message to a directory you select.

Message/Attachments » Crop

Deletes all the attached files for the current message in order to save disk space. Note - these files are not sent to the deleted folder, so be

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sure that you don't want to keep one! This function only applies to messages in MIME format. A notice is added to the end of the message about the removed files.

#### Message/New

Opens the Write window so you can compose a new message.

#### Message/Reply

Use this to reply to the current message. Subject and recipient fields are filled in automatically and the original message is quoted.

#### Message/Forward

Use this to forward the contents of the message to another recipient. The subject and the message body are automatically copied and a new message header is created. The text for forwarding defined in the Reply configuration is inserted at the start of the message.

#### Message/Bounce

Use this to send the original unaltered message to another recipient. The only changes made are to enter a new To header while YAM adds a couple of Resent headers (based on the original To header). The text for forwarded messages (as defined in the configuration) is not used.

#### Message/Save address

The address of the sender (or the recipient, depending on the type of folder) of the current message is put into your address book. If the message has multiple recipients, you have the option of creating a distribution list.

#### Message/Change subject

This lets you change the subject of the current message, so you can amend uninformative subject headers subsequent to receiving the message. The original subject is saved in an X-Original-Subject header, to facilitate following a thread back.

## 1.53 Read window - Navigation menu

### Read window - NAVIGATION MENU

#### Navigation/next message

This displays the next message i.e. the one below the current message in the main window.

Shortcut: <cursor right>

#### Navigation/previous message

This displays the previous message i.e. the one above the current message in the main window.

Shortcut: <cursor left>

#### Navigation/next unread message

This displays the next unread message i.e. below the current message in the main window.

Shortcut: <Shift-cursor right>

#### Navigation/previous unread message

This displays the previous unread message i.e. above the current message in the main window.

Shortcut: <Shift-cursor left>

Navigation/next message in thread

This displays the message which replies to the current message. This allows you to follow a dialogue between yourself and another person, regardless of what other messages are present in the folders. But note that to find the reply in a different folder, YAM must load the index files for all the folders, which can take a while. YAM compares the message-ID header of the current message with the In-Reply-To header of the other message. Should the answer not be found, the screen flashes briefly.

Navigation/previous message in thread

Loads the message to which the current message is a reply (see item above!).

## 1.54 Read window - PGP menu

Read window - PGP MENU

PGP/extract public key

If the sender of the current message has attached his public PGP key you can transfer this to your "key ring". You can then use this key if the sender then sends you an encrypted message.

PGP/check PGP signature

Verifies the signature of the current message. This works only with PGP signed messages and serves to ensure that the message has not been tampered with and is really from the named sender.

PGP/save decrypted message

On the grounds of security a PGP-encrypted message is saved to the hard disk as it stands. To open it you have to use the key each time. You can use this menu item to save the decrypted message to the hard disk, overwriting the PGP-encrypted version

## 1.55 Read window - Settings menu

Read window - SETTINGS MENU

Settings/no headers

Settings/short headers

Settings/full headers

Use these to select how much of the information in the headers you want to see in the read window. This choice only applies to the current session; on opening a new read window the Read configuration settings are used.

Settings/no sender info

Settings/data fields only

---

#### Settings/data and image

This selects how much of the information saved in your address book about the sender is to be displayed. This choice only applies to the current session; on opening a new read window the Read configuration settings are used.

#### Settings/wrap headers

Choose whether to show a long header on one line or to break it across two or more. In the first case you will need to use the horizontal scrollbar in order to see all of the information.

#### Settings/text styles

YAM uses the characters `_` / `*` and `#` to indicate underlined, italic, bold and coloured text. For certain special documents (like Quelltext) this can make things difficult because some characters are suppressed. So you have the option of switching the rendering of text styles on or off.

## 1.56 Mail Transfers

### MAIL TRANSFERS

When fetching, sending, importing or exporting mail YAM opens a transfer window which allows you some control over the process.

If pre-selection is enabled YAM displays a list of the messages on offer for importing or downloading. Messages which exceed the pre-set maximum size are highlighted with white letters. Two explanatory status symbols may show at the side of the message. A little trashcan means that the message will be deleted from the server. The floppy disk icon indicates that the message will be downloaded. There are therefore the following possibilities:

Trashcan	Diskette	Action
yes	yes	The message will be downloaded and then deleted from the server
yes	no	The message is deleted immediately! The preferred action for unsolicited commercial e-mail.
no	no	The message remains on the server but is not downloaded.
no	yes	The message is downloaded but not deleted.

Meanings of the buttons:

**All** Selects all messages in the list for a subsequent change of status. This button has no effect on the action to be taken.

**None** Clears the current selection. This button has no effect on the action to be taken

**Download** Sets the diskette icon for all selected messages, marking them for downloading.

**Skip** Clears the diskette icon for all selected messages, so they will not be downloaded.

**Delete** Sets the trashcan symbol for all selected messages, marking

them for deletion from the server.

**Keep**                      Clears the trashcan symbol for all selected messages, so that they will stay on the server.

**Stop/proceed**          So long as the pre-selection list is displayed, YAM loads details of the separate messages - the headers are called from the server. The [Stop] button halts this process.

**Start**                    The selection stage is ended and the mail transfer starts.

**Abort**                    The mail transfer is terminated immediately.

In the panel 'Status' you can see how many kbytes and how many messages have been transferred so far, at what rate, and how long the transfer will take. The rate is measured in characters per second. Do not be disappointed if the transmission seems not to measure up to the speed of the modem. The transfer of a short message requires a relatively large time for negotiation between YAM and the server, which is not allowed for in the calculated rate. Try it yourself and send yourself a message with a large attachment (e.g. 100kb).

The [Abort] button forces a premature end to the transfer. It only works if YAM has control of the transfer. If YAM freezes because the server is not doing anything, either wait for the time-out or else break the connection by means of the TCP/IP program.

## 1.57 Users

### USER ADMINISTRATION

YAM will satisfy the needs of a large family, being able to handle up to 16 users, who can each have their own folders and configuration settings. On starting YAM you can say who you are and immediately get back to your own personal set-up. Thus programs like MultiYAM become redundant. Selecting the menu item Settings/Users brings you to the Users window.

#### User name

This is the name of the user. It appears in the Welcome dialogue on starting up the program, so long as only a single user is defined.

Example: Bill Brown

#### Mail directory

This is the home directory for all user-specific files, such as folders and configuration settings. This directory obviously must be different from that of any other user.

Example: YAM:bill

#### Use global address book

Check this option if the user will not use a personal address book. The address book is then shared with the other users; the file is kept in the program base directory and not in the user's home directory.

---

#### Use global glossary

Enable this option if the user will not maintain a separate glossary but rather share one with the other users. The file is kept in the program base directory and not in the users home directory.

#### Copy configuration from current user

If you are adding a new user, you can select this option and copy the current settings to the new user directory, so saving the new user some tedious work setting up a configuration from scratch.

[Add user]	Adds the new user to the list
[Delete user]	Deletes the selected user from the list.

## 1.58 Bug reports

## 1.59 Start-up options

Sorry, but the startup options are not yet fully implemented, so there is no information about them in this version.

## 1.60 ARexx Interface

Sorry, but the ARexx interface is not yet fully implemented, so there is no information about it in this version.

## 1.61 Tips & Tricks

### TIPS & TRICKS

#### Snapshot window position and size

Start the MUI settings interface by selecting 'Settings/MUI'. Select the 'Windows' section and make sure the third of the little system gadget buttons is activated. After saving the settings every window will have an additional system gadget in the upper right corner. one click on this gadget will snapshot the actual size and position of the window for future sessions.

## 1.62 Technical

### TECHNICAL

#### File structure

In the program directory for YAM (generally YAM:) the following files and directories will be found:

YAM	The program itself
YAM.info	The program icon

YAM.guide	This documentation in AmigaGuide format
Icons/*.info	Icons which show the status of the incoming mailbox when the program is iconified: empty.info        the mailbox is empty old.info         the mailbox only holds "old" mail new.info         the mailbox has at least one new message
Icons/status	status icons in IFF/ILBM format
Icons/toolbar	button borders in IFF/ILBM format
Rexx/	ARexx programs for YAM
Gallery/	Pictures of people mentioned in the address book
.config	the configuration file
.addressbook	the address book
.glossary	the glossary
.users	a list of the YAM-users
.signature	your personal signature
.altsignature1	first alternative signature
.altsignature2	second alternative signature
YAM.log	protocol file (if Use protocol has been set).
incoming/	the incoming mailbox directory
outgoing/	the outgoing mailbox directory
sent/	the directory for sent mail
deleted/	the directory for mail marked for deletion
archiveX/	the user-defined archive folders (X is a number)

Each message is saved as a separate file of which the filename constructed by conjoining (with a dot) the number of days since 1.1.1978 and a running number for that day. The mail status is saved in an comments file. In each mailbox directory there is an index file called .index which contains the headers of every message in the directory. There is also a configuration file called .fconfig which holds the settings for that particular folder.

## 1.63 Basics - what is e-mail?

### WHAT IS ELECTRONIC MAIL?

E-mail was the first service to be implemented on the Internet and is still the most popular method of communication over the Internet. A substantial proportion of the people on the internet use only this service. It is predicted that in the next few years e-mail will replace the traditional forms of communication like letters and fax for many purposes. At the present time one can in a matter of minutes reach several million people world-wide by e-mail. Users of other networks, such as Compuserve and T-Online are connected to the internet through "gateways".

#### Related topics:

- Make up of a message header
- Mail protocols (POP3 and SMTP)
- What is MIME?
- Encrypting with PGP
- Golden rules (Netiquette)

## 1.64 Make up of a message header

### MAKE UP OF A MESSAGE HEADER

Every e-mail starts with a header which is separated from the actual message body by a blank line. YAM constructs this header automatically following the settings specified in the Configuration.

The header of an e-mail is divided into fields which each start on a new line and have the general form 'Fieldname: contents'. Fields which are too long for a single line can be split to run over several lines. The majority of the header lines can be omitted but are added to provide the recipient's mail program with additional information about the message or to give data needed to check for errors caused by transmission problems. A few of the important fields are explained by means of the following example.

```
Return-Path: <just@zfn.uni-bremen.de>
```

This field is added by the recipient's mailserver and contains the e-mail address of the sender to allow the recipient's computer to send a reply by e-mail

```
Received: from ina.zfn.uni-bremen.de by atlantica.access.ch
(8.8.5/INA-1.05pri) id XAA29100;
Tue, 23 Dec 1997 23:40:45 +0100 (MET)
Received: from moritz37.zfn.uni-bremen.de by ina.zfn.uni-bremen.de
(AIX 3.2/UCB 5.64/ZFNserver) id AA26355;
Tue, 23 Dec 1997 23:40:13 +0100
```

Each computer which sends the message on the next stage of its journey, and also the recipient's own system, adds on a Received field to the header to say when the message arrived and where it came from. This allows one to reconstruct transmission problems which may have affected the message along its route.

```
From: Christian Just <just@zfn.uni-bremen.de>
```

E-mail address and real name of the sender.

```
Reply-To: just@zfn.uni-bremen.de
```

The address to which any reply to this message should be sent. This is used if the message is despatched from a computer which the sender cannot use to read mail, for whatever reason. Then he can use this field to say where a reply should be sent. In the absence of a Reply-To field, replies go the address given in the From field.

```
To: "Marcel Beck (Yet another Mailer-autor)" <mbeck@access.ch>
```

The address of the recipient; additional names can be given, separated by commas. This field may contain simply the address in the form name@domain or else it may be prefaced by an additional comment, such as the sender's name. In this case the address must be enclosed in pointed brackets.

```
Date: Tue, 23 Dec 1997 23:28:30 +0200
```

---

Date and time of despatch of the message. The figure after the time represents the time zone, expressed as the difference from Greenwich Mean Time. In this, the first two digits show the hours and the next two the minutes.

Message-Id: <yam7296.1549.122414920@zfn.uni-bremen.de>

A unique identifier, created automatically on despatch. Using this it is possible unequivocally to cancel any particular message.

In-Reply-To: <yam7296.263.121102896@mail.access.ch>

A precise reference to the message being replied to, such as its message-ID

X-Mailer: YAM 2.0beta4 - Amiga Mailer by Marcel Beck - <http://www.yam.ch>

Name and Version of the sender's mail program.

Subject: Re: YAM2beta5

This field should state concisely the topic of the message. Giving a clear and informative Subject is a mark of good style ("Netiquette").

Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

These fields indicate that the message is set out in MIME format. In this example, it contains plain text in the ISO-Latin-1 character set and characters which cannot be represented using 7 bits are coded as quoted-printable.

## 1.65 Basics - Encrypting with PGP

### ENCRYPTING WITH PGP

In order to ensure that the e-mail cannot be read by anyone other than the recipient, it is necessary to encrypt the transmission. Is this important? Sometimes very much so! It is not possible to say in advance what route electronic mail will take through the Net and along the way it is possible or someone to read your mail unauthorised, admittedly with more trouble than one would normally bother to take. In particular, encrypting e-mail is a wise precaution if you want to send passwords, credit card numbers or suchlike over the Net. Such encrypted data is then often transmitted more safely than if sent by normal letter post. A simple, effective and widely used tool for this sort of encryption is PGP, short for Pretty Good Privacy.

It was developed by Phil Zimmerman and employs the public key method. Using this PGP program one can be sure that the message is the one actually written by the sender and that only the intended recipient can read it. So-called public keys offer the highest possible level of security.

There are two kinds of key:

- One is a private key, used on your computer and never revealed elsewhere.
- The other sort is the public key. You can make as many copies of this as you like and send the copies to other users so that they can read the



encrypted mail you send them.

You need both types of key, public and private, because they are inherently connected together. You can distribute your public key as often as needed but it will only work when matched up with its exact counterpart. Hence both public and private keys are involved in locking and (generally) unlocking information. PGP keys are used in two distinct ways:

1. Another person can encrypt information using your public key and send the encrypted file to you, to decipher with your private key.
2. You can encrypt information with your private key and send it safely over the Net. Anyone in possession of your public key can read your communication. The recipient can be sure that the communication is genuinely from you (your digital signature proves its authenticity) and that it has not been altered.

PGP is obtainable as freeware and the International PGP Home Page is easy to find on the Internet: '<http://www.ifi.uio.no/pgp/>'.

## 1.66 Basics - Mail Protocols

### MAIL PROTOCOLS

YAM uses the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) in order to send your mail to the SMTP server, which also uses SMTP to transmit your mail across the whole world. Incoming mail arrives at your Post Office Protocol (POP) server, where it waits until YAM downloads it to your computer, using the POP3 (version 3) protocols. The messages which YAM sends and receives conform to the conventions set out in RFC 822 and RFC 1521 (MIME).

#### Outgoing mail

If you want to send an e-mail message to anyone, YAM transfers the message by SMTP to your local SMTP server. This computer forwards the message to the recipient's computer, generally also by SMTP.

Why does YAM not deal directly with the recipient's server? Firstly, it would take quite a long time for your Amiga to get a connection to one particular computer and then transmit the message. Secondly, many computers are hard to find; it is much better to let the mail server look for the address, instead of burdening your Amiga. Thirdly, quite frequently the recipient's server will not be available at the time you want to send the mail. The SMTP server solves these problems, holding back the message until the other computer is ready to receive it.

#### Incoming mail

If someone sends you mail, the other computer transfers it using the SMTP protocol as far as your POP server. This stores the message in a sort of mailbox, where it remains until YAM collects it. When you look for new mail, YAM downloads the message to your Amiga using POP3.

Why doesn't YAM use SMTP for incoming mail? SMTP works best if the intercommunicating computers both are on standby to receive messages. Unless you run YAM and your Amiga 24 hours a day and seven days a week,

SMTP would not be particularly suitable for you.

## 1.67 MIME

### WHAT IS MIME?

MIME stands for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions. MIME serves two major purposes: it allows one mail application to tell another what sort of data is contained in a message and it also provides standardised rules by which mail applications can encode data, so that it can be sent through the Internet mail system.

#### MIME Encoding

The Internet uses the SMTP protocol to move mail around. SMTP is limited to the US-ASCII character set. This is a problem for people who speak languages other than American English and so need accented characters or non-American letters, or for people who want to use special symbols like the bullet. Even more difficult is the transmission of binary files (as attached files). MIME provides a way around this restriction. It offers two encodings, "quoted-printable" and "base64". These encodings use US-ASCII character codes to represent any sort of data you like, including special characters or even non-text data. Quoted-printable is used for data that is mostly text, but has special characters for very long lines. Quoted-printable looks just like regular text, except when a special character is used. The special character is replaced with an = and two more characters that represent the (hexadecimal) character code of the special character. So, a bullet in quoted-printable looks like =95DA. No line in quoted-printable is allowed to be more than 76 characters long. If your mail has a line longer than 76 characters, the quoted-printable encoding will break your line in two, and put an = at the end of the first line, to signal to the mail reader at the other end that the two lines are really supposed to be one.

Base64 encoding is another way to protect binary data from the SMTP mail system. However, Base64 makes no attempt to be legible, and is, most appropriate for non-text data. It is equivalent to the older UUencode but more reliable in use.

#### Content type

The other important function of MIME is to allow mail programs to exchange information about what kind of data is in a message (or part of a message). The primary mechanism used for this is the Content-Type header. The major content types are:

text	readable text
image	pictures and graphics
audio	sound
video	animations
message	messages or parts of messages
multipart	several different kinds of data in a single message

The subtype gives additional information about the type of data:

text/plain	plain text
text/html	text in HTML format
image/gif	image in GIF format

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etc.

By using the Content type a mail program is able to select the correct utility to display the attached file.

## 1.68 AmigaDOS Patterns and wildcards

### AMIGADOS PATTERN MATCHING

The use of wildcards in patterns allows you to set up very powerful searches. The special wildcard characters are listed below.

- ? Matches any single character  
so Y?M matches YAM, YUM, Y@M etc.
- # Matches zero or more occurrences of the following item  
so Y#AM matches YM, YAM, YAAM, YAAAM etc.
- #? matches anything at all (including nothing!)  
so #?YAM#? matches any string containing "YAM"
- % matches an empty string. Not terribly useful by itself, but you could use it to find messages with blank Subject headers.
- () Round brackets are used to group characters and expressions and show how to evaluate the expression. Use them freely!  
Thus #(Re:)YAM matches YAM, Re:YAM, Re:Re:YAM ...
- [] Square brackets are used to indicate a list of alternatives  
so [YAM] matches any of the single letters Y, A or M but not YAM
- indicates a range, so [0-9] matches any single digit  
and #[0-9] matches any integral number.
- ~ means NOT, referring to the whole expression following,  
so ~Re: matches any string that does not start with "Re:"
- | means OR, referring to the expressions either side. You have to enclose the whole expression in round brackets:  
e.g. (#?YAM#?|#?MUI#?) finds strings including either "YAM" or "MUI".

WARNING! It's not as easy as it looks! For example, let's construct a filter that will find references to YAM or YAM2 but discard YAM1. Try this one: #?YAM(~1)

What does this say to do? Reading a new string from the left, look for the sequence YAM. If you find it, look at the following part: is it equal to "1"? If not, you've got a match. The trouble is, "1.3.5" isn't equal to "1" (it's too long) so YAM1.3.5 is included when we don't want it. The solution is to make it clear that the string following "YAM" mustn't start with a "1". So try: #?YAM(~1#?)

This gets rid of 1.3.5 alright, but there's still a problem. Sometimes people insert a space between YAM and the version number and sometimes not.

So references to YAM 1 are still included. So we must say that any number of spaces may be present, like this: #?YAM# (~1#?)

Another case - suppose we want to find all the strings that include YAM but do not start with "Re:". So we try: `(~Re:)YAM#?`

This says to begin by comparing the start of the string to "Re:". If we get a match, that string is discarded. If not, we look in the rest of the string to find "YAM". So what happens if the string starts with "YAM"? The first letter isn't R, so the NOT condition is satisfied. But we've done the Y now, so we don't find the string YAM! To sort this out, we have to explain that the string in front of "YAM" may be the null string (so that's what it's for!) Like this: `(~Re:|%)YAM#?`

Question for computer buffs: what does `~((~#?YAM#?)|(~#?MUI#?))` mean?

## 1.69 Email Netiquette

### EMAIL NETIQUETTE

Keep messages short and to the point

Give the message a concise and meaningful Subject header, so that it can easily be found again.

Put a signature at the end of the message. This should contain your name and e-mail address and should not be longer than five lines. Signatures often also give the postal address, telephone number, web-site and instructions about sending PGP messages.

Only write in block capitals if you want to give particular emphasis to a point. \*Stars\* are also used for emphasis (YAM interprets this by using bold type).

Block capitals are generally taken as equivalent to SHOUTING.

Set up YAM to use a line length of less than 80 characters and don't use any control characters.

Don't use non-ASCII characters unless you are sure that the recipient's software interprets them correctly.

It is regarded as extremely impolite to forward a private message to a mailing list without the permission of the original sender.

Abbreviations and TLA's (Three Letter Acronyms) can be useful provided they don't make the message unintelligible. The following are often used:

IMHO	(in my humble opinion)
BTW	(by the way)
FYI	(for your information)
AFAIK	(as far as I know)
ASAP	(as soon as possible)
CU	(see you)

Use the `;-)` smiley (winky?) to denote a touch of irony which could otherwise easily be misinterpreted.

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Be tolerant of other people's failings, e.g. in spelling, grammar, expression or familiarity with e-mail.

If you join a mailing list, read the messages for a while to get a feel for the general style, what questions are asked and what is not suitable.

Study the FAQ's (lists of Frequently Asked Questions). It is annoying for the members of a group if the same questions are being asked repeatedly.

If someone posts a message which is "off-topic", i.e. does not belong in the mailing list, reply privately and not in the list.

If you quote another message, then cut all the bits which are not relevant to your answer. No-one wants to read the same message three or four times, especially when all that is added is "Yes, me too".

Resist the temptation to flame in the mailing list. ("Flame" = write abusively, generally when provoked by idiocy.) Remember that the list is public and meant for constructive discussion. Do as you would be done by!

If you reply to a message in a mailing list, think whether to send it direct to the sender or to the list and check that the To address is correct. It can be very irritating when a letter addressed to a particular person appears on the list, unintentionally.

## 1.70 Future Plans

### FUTURE PLANS

A few functions which I may perhaps put into the next version of YAM:

- Support for messages in HTML-Format
- Inline-Display of attached files (graphics)
- Support for the IMAP-4 Protocol
- Hierarchical folders

## 1.71 Further Information about YAM

### FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT YAM

In order to provide all users with up-to-date information about YAM, I have set up a home page in the world wide web:

<http://www.yam.ch>

If you want to discuss YAM-related issues with other users, you can join the YAM mailing list. Just send an e-mail to [listserv@tu-clausthal.de](mailto:listserv@tu-clausthal.de) with the text 'subscribe yam' as the first line. (Subsequent lines are ignored.)

You can send me suggestions, questions, criticism, bug reports etc. at:

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Internet: mbeck@access.ch                      http://come.to/mars  
Fidonet:        2:301/707.14

or failing that, by conventional mail at:

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## 1.72 Credits

### CREDITS

At this point I would like to thank the following people who contributed substantially to the development of YAM:

#### Beta-testers:

Phil Beazley, Benjamin Busche, Mario Cattaneo, Patrick Ernst, Giuseppe Ghibo, Christian Just, Laurent Kempe, Peter Kromarek, Markus Lamers, Jens Langner, Richard Marti, Marco Musso, Benny Kjær Nielsen, Marcin Orlowski, Allan Odgaard, Roman Patzner, Lars Pisanec, Georgia Pisto, Christoph Rickers, Markus Roth, Thmoas Schraitle, Ulf Seltier, Stefan Sommerfeld, Martin Sprenger, Peter Thiessen, Danny Thinnies, Walter Watzl, Piotr Wojciechowski, Michael Zaruba

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