

**help**

**COLLABORATORS**

	<i>TITLE :</i> help		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 4, 2022	

**REVISION HISTORY**

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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# Chapter 1

## help

### 1.1 News

RELEASE NOTES FOR THE PINE MESSAGE SYSTEM  
Version 3.91 (Friday 30-Jun-95 07:00:00)  
University of Washington  
October, 1994

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary of Recent Changes  
Configuration  
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### 1.2 Summary of Recent Changes

Changes since pine 3.90.

Pine 3.91 is primarily a bug-fix release, to correct many (but not all) of the problems reported with version 3.90.

IMPORTANT NOTE: if you are plagued by messages saying ^X or ^Q not defined, or printers losing parts of messages sent from Pine, then set the new feature:

```
preserve-start-stop-characters
. This is needed
```

whenever your printer, modem, or async communications program is configured to use software flow control. Note that setting this feature will result in Pine appearing to hang if you accidentally type a ^S.

---

The remedy for this situation is to type a ^Q.

Some of the more important bug fixes in 3.91:

- o Several address book bugs, including one that could destroy data.
- o Several problems in handling mailcap files.
- o Found bug that caused pine-debug files to grow forever.
- o Custom-header entries may now contain colons.
- o If read-msg-folder is set, Pine no longer crashes.
- o Several other bugs resulting in program crashes.
- o Environment variables may be used in Config entries.
- o Improvements in signal handling to prevent some loops.
- o Improvements in user-domain processing.

In addition to these and more than one hundred other bug fixes, there are four new features included:

- preserve-start-stop-characters  
-> Needed when modems or printers use software (XON/XOFF) flow control ←
- news-approximates-new-status  
-> Marks more-or-less-recent news messages as New
- compose-rejects-unqualified-addr  
-> Used to minimize address errors by rejecting unqualified addresses. ←
- quell-user-lookup-in-passwd-file  
-> Used to avoid incorrect Full Name address info in certain situations. ←

This last one supersedes a feature that was just introduced in 3.90:

user-lookup-even-if-domain-mismatch

which is now obsolete. These new features are all set via the

Setup/Config menu. For additional information, highlight the feature name in the Config screen and enter ? for Help. ←

Changes since Pine 3.89.

- o Finished all the Not implemented yet commands:
  - Bounce (Remail)
  - Flag (Set message status)
  - Pipe (Pipe msg to external cmd; Unix only)
  - Select,Apply,Zoom (Aggregate operations)
  - Setup/Config (Pinerc configuration screen)
- o News posting.
- o News subscription/unsubscription.
- o Multiple address books.
- o Postpone multiple messages.
- o Customizable headers for Composer.
- o Mailcap support.



- o Improved support for multiple incoming message folders.
- o
  - enable-alternate-editor-implicitly feature (except for editing headers).
- o All .pinerc features now settable from command line.
- o Way to control which options are user-configurable (Unix only).
- o Way to have Save not implicitly delete.
- o Way to use current-working-directory for Export, Read File, etc.
- o A preliminary version of PC-Pine for Windows/Winsock. (Alas, it doesn't work on OS/2 yet.)

Beginning with Pine 3.90 there will also be an additional file created for each address book the first time you use it. It has the same name as the address book but with the suffix `.lu` added. It helps speed up lookups while you are composing messages. Do not edit or remove any of these `.lu` files. If the `.lu` index file cannot be created in the directory containing the address book, Pine will attempt to create it in a temporary directory.

NOTE: Comments in your `.pinerc` file are now very much out of date. With the advent of the builtin SETUP CONFIGURATION screen, we hope you won't need to look at those comments any more, but we nevertheless encourage you to run the following command to update those comments: `pine -pinerc .pinerc`

Changes Since Pine 3.07.

For some of you, Pine 3.91 may be the first version of Pine you have used since Pine 3.07, which is now quite ancient. There have been literally hundreds of changes since then, but a few that may surprise you are listed below. These user-interface changes were needed to allow for new features:

- o Print is now Y instead of L
- o The Folder List is now uniformly accessible via L
- o Viewing/saving attachments is now done via V instead of A
- o SortIndex is now \$ instead of Z
- o `pinerc` features may now be set via the Setup/Config screen

## 1.3 Configuration

Configuration precedence.

There are several levels of Pine configuration. Configuration values at a given level over-ride corresponding values at lower levels. In order of increasing precedence:

- o built-in defaults.
- o system-wide `pine.conf` file.
- o personal `.pinerc` file (may be set via built-in Setup/Config menu.)
- o command-line options.
- o system-wide `pine.conf.fixed` file.

There is one exception to the rule that configuration values are replaced by the value of the same option in a higher-precedence file: the `feature-list` variable has values that are additive, but can be negated by prepending `no-` in front of an individual feature name.

---

File name defaults.

Notes:

```
<exe dir> = directory where pine.exe found.
<pinerc dir> = directory where pinerc found.
* = default file name is overridable in pinerc.
$HOME, if not explicitly set, defaults to root of the current drive.
$MAILCAPS, if set, is used in lieu of the default mailcap search paths.
+ between the mailcap paths implies that the two files are combined.
; between other default paths implies that the first one found is used.
```

Amiga Pine:

```
executable pine:pine
persnl cfg ~/.pinerc
global cfg pine:pine.conf
fixed cfg none
local help none

debug ~/.pine-debug[n]
signature* ~/.signature
addressbook* ~/.addressbook
addrbook lu ~/.addressbook.lu (appends .lu to actual addrbk name.)
sentmail* ~/mail/sent-mail
postponed* ~/mail/postponed-msgs
interrupted ~/.pine-interrupted-mail
newsrsc* ~/.newsrsc
mailcap ~/.mailcap + /etc/mailcap (Amiga ~/.mailcap + pine:mailcap
+ env:mosaic/mailcap)

lock files /tmp/.AmiTCP:mail/xxxx or INet:mail/xxxx
inbox AmiTCP:mail/xxxx or INet:mail/xxxx
password Amitcp:db/passwd or INet:db/passwd
```

Mailcap files.

Pine now honors the mailcap configuration system for specifying external programs for handling attachments. The mailcap file maps MIME attachment types to the external programs loaded on your system which can display and/or print the file. A sample mailcap file comes bundled with the Pine distribution. It includes comments which explain the syntax you need to use for mailcap. With the mailcap file, any program (mail readers, newsreaders, WWW clients) can use the same configuration for handling MIME-encoded data.

Environment variables.

Unix/Amiga Pine uses the following environment variables:

```
TERM (Tells Pine what kind of terminal is being used.)
DISPLAY (Determines if Pine will try to display IMAGE attachments.)
SHELL (If not set, default is /bin/sh )
MAILCAPS (A semicolon delimited list of path names to mailcap files)
```

## 1.4 Coming Attractions

NOT DONE, BUT WE WANT THEM AS MUCH AS YOU DO...

- o Additional MIME support, esp. controlling file TYPING
- o PEM and/or PGP support
- o External directory services access
- o Kerberos support
- o RFC 1522 header encoding for 8bit character sets
- o Location independence of support files
- o Offline support
- o Hierarchy support (awaits IMAP4)
- o Answered flag not set if Reply is postponed (awaits IMAP4)
- o Faster detection of folders with Recent messages (awaits IMAP4)
- o Faster fetching of headers (awaits IMAP4)
- o Determination of which flags are permanent (awaits IMAP4)

## 1.5 History

Pine was originally conceived in 1989 as a simple, easy-to-use mailer for administrative staff at the University of Washington in Seattle. This constituency had previously been using a very nice mail system derived from UCLA's Ben mailer for the MVS operating system, but when the cost of maintaining our MVS system became prohibitive, we needed to find a Unix-based mailer that preserved the user-interface strengths of Ben. Our goal was to provide a mailer that naive users could use without fear of making mistakes. We wanted to cater to users who were less interested in learning the mechanics of using electronic mail than in doing their jobs; users who perhaps had some computer anxiety. We felt the way to do this was to have a system that didn't do surprising things and provided immediate feedback on each operation; a mailer that had a limited set of carefully-selected functions.

At that time, we could not find any Unix mailer (commercial or freely available) that met our requirements. Consequently, we reluctantly concluded that we would need to develop our own. The Elm mailer seemed like a reasonable starting point since its source code was freely available, so we started modifying it. Today there is virtually no Elm code left, and Pine has evolved so that many power-user features may be (optionally) enabled. We have tried to remain true to our original simplicity and ease-of-use goals by providing optional features for sophisticated users. In fact, if none of Pine's options are enabled, the latest version has almost the same look-and-feel as the very first version.

One of the greatest problems with most mailers on Unix systems is the editor. One can normally choose between emacs and vi. We experimented with some versions of emacs and settled on a hacked version of micro emacs. Eventually it became heavily modified and tightly integrated with the rest of Pine. One of the main features of having a tightly coupled editor is that it can guide the user through editing the header of the message, and Pine takes great care to do this. A very simple and efficient interface to the Unix spell command was also added. The emacs-style key bindings were retained, though most of the other wild and

---

wonderful emacs functions were not. The Pine composition editor is also available as a very simple stand alone editor named pico.

Also working at the University of Washington is the original author of the Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP). IMAP is a functional superset of POP, and provides a way to manipulate mailboxes on remote servers as if they were local. Specific advantages of IMAP over POP include: support for inbox access from multiple computers, access to more than one remote folder, selective access to MIME message parts, and support for disconnected operation.

Not long after the Pine project began, The IMAP author had finished writing the c-client library as an interface to IMAP and as a switch between drivers for IMAP mailboxes, Berkeley mail files and Tenex mail files. In time, c-client became a full messaging API with support for RFC-822 parsing, MIME parsing and decoding, SMTP and NNTP drivers, and so forth. Great care was taken to make the code writing the mail files robust against disks filling up, and inter-process locking in order to guarantee mail file consistency. It was clear that Pine would benefit greatly from using the c-client to access mail storage so the original low-level Elm code was replaced by calls to c-client library routines. Consequently Pine can write and access a variety of different mail file formats and new ones can be added by creating a simple driver. In addition the c-client does a very careful job of doing all the RFC 822 header parsing and achieves the highest compliance with the RFC.

Most of the work done on Pine from 6/92 to 6/93 focused on changes needed to support a truly distributed electronic messaging environment (e.g. remote folder manipulation), and getting Pine to run on DOS (which was a lot of work). The first version of PC-Pine (3.84) was released in July 1993, and included first steps toward integrating news and email access in Pine. Doing the DOS port was very difficult for a variety of reasons, but especially because of DOS memory management (or lack thereof). However, simply porting Pine 3.07 to DOS was not sufficient. For a desktop mailer such as PC-Pine to be useful at UW, it was necessary to fully support access to existing remote saved-message folders, as well as local (desktop) folders -- and of course, the remote INBOX. Accomplishing this required extensions to IMAP, a new version of the IMAPd server code, and extensive work in Pine to support multiple collections of folders.

The principal reason for porting Unix Pine to DOS was to obviate the need for PC users to transfer files between their PC and the Unix system running Pine. Now it is possible to save messages directly to the PC's filesystem, and to directly include PC files in outgoing messages. And with Pine's MIME capability, binary files (e.g. word processing documents, spreadsheets, image files, executables) may be directly attached to your messages.

With Pine 3.90, significant new functionality has been added, notably aggregate operations for manipulating groups of messages at once, the first (alpha) release of PC-Pine for the Winsock network interface standard, and greatly improved Usenet (News) support. One of the early interpretations of the name Pine was "Pine Is No-longer Elm"; today a "Program for Internet News and Email" seems more apropos.

Chronology of (UNIX) Pine versions:

\* denotes a version with major new features

---

+ denotes a version that proved to be long-lived/stable

Pine	3.91	Oct 11, 1994	Amiga version June 4, 1995
* Pine	3.90	Aug 24, 1994	Major release: Winsock, News, AggrOps
+ Pine	3.89	Dec 7, 1993	Final bug-fix release of 3.8x series
Pine	3.88	Nov 22, 1993	
Pine	3.87	Oct 8, 1993	
Pine	3.86	Oct 5, 1993	
Pine	3.85	Sep 21, 1993	
Pine	3.84	Jul 12, 1993	
* Pine	3.83	Jun 17, 1993	Major release: includes DOS support
Pine	3.81	Oct 16, 1992	
Pine	3.80	Oct 4, 1992	Merge of changes in 3.05, 3.73, 3.52
Pine	3.73	Sep 17, 1992	Last BWC version, based on 3.5x
Pine	3.52	Sep 17, 1992	
Pine	3.51	Aug 31, 1992	
Pine	3.51-haifa	Aug 08, 1992	
Pine	3.50	Jul 23, 1992	BWC/Haifa branch, based on 3.03
+ Pine	3.07	Mar 30, 1993	Final bug-fix release of 3.0x series
Pine	3.06	Sep 30, 1992	
Pine	3.05	Sep 11, 1992	
Pine	3.04	Sep 8, 1992	
Pine	3.03	Jul 20, 1992	
Pine	3.02	Jul 15, 1992	
Pine	3.01	Jul 13, 1992	
* Pine	3.00	Jul 6, 1992	Second source release; MIME support
Pine	2.33	Jul 4, 1992	
Pine	2.32	Jul 2, 1992	
Pine	2.31	Jun 30, 1992	
Pine	2.30	Jun 29, 1992	
Pine	2.29	Jun 12, 1992	
Pine	2.28	Jun 2, 1992	
Pine	2.27	May 22, 1992	
Pine	2.26	May 15, 1992	
Pine	2.25	May 12, 1992	
Pine	2.24	May 1, 1992	
Pine	2.21	Mar 25, 1992	
Pine	2.20	Mar 25, 1992	First internal release with MIME
Pine	2.15	Mar 17, 1992	
Pine	2.10	Feb 25, 1992	
Pine	2.4	Feb 28, 1992	
Pine	2.3	Feb 18, 1992	
Pine	2.2	Jan 31, 1992	
Pine	2.1	Jan 21, 1992	
* Pine	2.0	Jan 15, 1992	First public source release; IMAP support
Pine	1.0.26	Jan 13, 1992	
Pine	1.0.25	Jan 10, 1992	
Pine	1.0.24.1	Jan 1992	
Pine	1.0.23.1	Dec 31, 1991	
Pine	1.0.22.1	Nov 20, 1991	
Pine	1.0.21.1	Nov 14, 1991	
Pine	1.0.20.1	Nov 12, 1991	
Pine	1.0.19.1	Oct 26, 1991	Experimental newsreading via IMAP

Pine	1.0.17.1	Sep 25, 1991	
Pine	1.0.16.100	Sep 23, 1991	
Pine	1.0.16.1	Sep 21, 1991	
Pine	1.0.15.150	Sep 20, 1991	
Pine	1.0.14.100	Sep 6, 1991	
Pine	1.0.3,	Apr 17, 1991	1.0 pre-release; has all 1.0 functions
Pine	0.9.650	Mar 17, 1991	
Pine	0.9.650	Feb 25, 1991	
Pine	0.9.600	Feb 13, 1991	
Pine	0.9.500	Sep 25, 1990	
Pine	0.9.439	Aug 27, 1990	
Pine	0.9.42x	Jul 30, 1990	
Pine	0.9.40x	Jun 25, 1990	
Pine	0.9.31x	May 30, 1990	Design evaluation version
Pine	0.6.273	Jan 05, 1990	

## 1.6 Credits

The University of Washington Pine development team (part of the UW Office of Computing & Communications) includes:

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 Documentation: Sheryl Erez, Kathryn Sharpe.  
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 PC-Pine for Windows: Tom Unger.  
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 Additional support: NorthWestNet.  
 Initial Pine code base: Elm, by Dave Taylor & USENET Community Trust.  
 Initial Pico code base: MicroEmacs 3.6, by Dave G. Conroy.  
 User Interface design: Inspired by UCLA's Ben mailer for MVS.

\* Emeritus (Laurence is now at Virginia Tech.)

We'd also like to acknowledge the following contributions and contributors:

Pine for VMS: Portia Shao and Yehavi Bourvine  
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Richard Fritz                 Pete Mellor   Bob Williams  
Marcelo A. Gallardo         Dave Miller   Steve Woodyatt  
Adam Garrett                 Robert Morris   Michael A. Crowley

And many others... Our thanks to all!

Pine files and documentation are available via FTP or WWW:

<ftp://ftp.cac.washington.edu/pine>  
<http://www.cac.washington.edu/pine>

In particular, the latest version of Pine source code is available via anonymous FTP from Internet host <ftp.cac.washington.edu> in the file `/pine/pine.tar.Z`.

Please send comments and correspondence to: [pine@cac.washington.edu](mailto:pine@cac.washington.edu)

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WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

## 1.8 Main Menu

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PINE MESSAGE SYSTEM  
Version 3.90 (Friday 30-Jun-95 07:00:00)  
University of Washington  
August, 1994

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Pine Help

Local Support Contacts

Giving Commands in Pine

Status Line

Main Menu Commands

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## 1.9 Introduction

PINE(tm) is the University of Washington's "Program for Internet News and Email". It is intended to be an easy-to-use program for sending, receiving, and filing Internet electronic mail messages and bulletin board (Netnews) messages. Pine supports the following Internet protocols and specifications:

SMTP - Simple Mail Transport Protocol  
NNTP - Network News Transport Protocol  
MIME - Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions  
IMAP - Internet Message Access Protocol

MIME allows you to attach any kind of file to your message, provided that your recipient also has MIME-capable mail software (which is readily available for most types of computers, although some proprietary mail systems do not yet support MIME). IMAP allows access to mailboxes on remote mailservers as if they were local.

Although originally designed for novice email users, Pine has evolved to support many advanced features. There are an ever-growing number of

---



configuration and personal-preference options, though which of them are available to you is determined by your local system managers.

## 1.10 Pine Help

Pine help is context-sensitive. In other words, each Pine screen  $\leftrightarrow$  you use will have its own help text, explaining the choices available for that screen. This particular Help section is unusual in that it will not only describe the specific commands available from the MAIN MENU, but also provide an overview of Pine operation.

In addition to this general help on Pine, Release Notes on the current Pine version are also available from the MAIN MENU. Press F9/R to browse the release notes. These include changes since the last release, notes for PC-Pine, the history of the Pine project, credits, and legal notices.

Pine files and documentation are available via FTP or WWW:  
<ftp://ftp.cac.washington.edu/pine>  
<http://www.cac.washington.edu/pine>

If you would like to print all of Pine's internal help text for a little light bedtime reading, then press F12 (Shift-F2) now. (This assumes that the copy of Pine you are using has been properly configured for printing at your site.)

## 1.11 Local Support Contacts

Jeff Shepherd <[jsshephe@undergrad.math.uwaterloo.ca](mailto:jsshephe@undergrad.math.uwaterloo.ca)>  
The latest version is usually located at  
<http://www.undergrad.math.uwaterloo.ca/~jsshephe/>  
Announcements will be made on [comp.sys.amiga.networking](mailto:comp.sys.amiga.networking) and/or [comp.sys.amiga.announce](mailto:comp.sys.amiga.announce)

## 1.12 Giving Commands in Pine

COMMANDS: The bottom two lines of the screen are always used to  $\leftrightarrow$  list the commands you can give. You press the keys that are highlighted to give the command. The commands for getting help and going back to the main menu are always present (except when viewing help as you are now).

OTHER COMMANDS: The Other Commands function changes the keys you see at the bottom of any screen. In some cases there are 3 different pages of keys which it toggles through. ALL COMMANDS ARE ACTIVE, even if they

are not currently showing at the bottom of your screen. In other words, you NEVER need to prefix a command key with the O key.

**CONTROL KEY:** When composing mail and in a few other places in Pine you have to use Control keys which means pressing the control key and the letter indicated at the same time. This is usually shown with a ^ in front of the letter. On some systems, certain control characters are intercepted before they get to Pine. As a work-around, you can press the ESCAPE key twice followed by the desired key. For example, if Control-O (^O) does not work on your system, try typing ESC ESC O

**PAGING UP/DOWN:** The + and - keys are used for moving to the next or previous page. The space bar is a synonym for +. You may also use Ctrl-V to page down and Ctrl-Y to page up as you do in the message composer.

**RETURN KEY:** The return key is usually a synonym for a frequently used command. When viewing a message, there is currently not a default command, so RETURN does nothing; when in the index, it is synonymous with view msg. In the key menu at the bottom of the screen, whatever is enclosed in square brackets [] is the same as the return key.

**CONTROL KEYS NOT USED BY PINE:** Most commands in Pine are single letters, with we hope some mnemonic value, but in places where Pine is expecting text input, e.g. in the composer or at prompts for file/folder names, control keys must be used for editing and navigation functions.

Pine has used nearly all the control keys available. There are, however, certain control keys that are reserved by other programs or for technical reasons. Pine does not use any of these keys:

- Ctrl-S Used by Unix as stop output
- Ctrl-Q Used by Unix as resume output
- Ctrl-] Often used by Telnet as escape key
- Ctrl-\ Often used by Unix as Abort
- ESC Conflicts with sequences used for arrow keys

Note: by default, Pine treats Ctrl-S or Ctrl-Q (sometimes known as XOFF and XON), as normal characters, even though Pine does not use them. However, the printer, modem, or communication software you are using may be configured for software flow control which means that XON/XOFF must be treated as special characters by the operating system. If you see messages such as ^X not defined for this screen, or if messages printed via the attached-to-ansi option are missing pieces, then your system is probably using software flow control. In this case you will need to set the

```
preserve-start-stop-characters
feature. If you do set this
```

feature, be advised that if you accidentally hit a Ctrl-S, Pine will mysteriously freeze up with no warning. In this case, try typing a Ctrl-Q and see if that puts things right.

**REPAINTING THE SCREEN:** Sometimes what is displayed on the screen will be incorrect due to noise on the phone line or other causes and you will want to repaint the whole screen to make it correct. You can use the Ctrl-L command to do this. It never hurts to do it when in doubt.

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## 1.13 Status Line

The top line of the screen is Pine's status line. It will always display the current version of Pine and will also convey information about the status of the program. This is where you look to find out what collection, folder and message number is active.

If the top line says READONLY it means that the open folder (typically your INBOX) is locked by another mail session -- most likely a more recent session of Pine has taken the INBOX lock.

If the top line says CLOSED it means that you are trying to access a folder on a remote mail server, and for some reason, communication with the mail server has either been lost, or never successfully established. This can be a result of trying to open a non-existent folder, or one stored on an invalid or non-operational server, or it can mean that Pine has been suspended for more than 30 minutes while accessing a remote mail server.

## 1.14 Main Menu Commands

Available Commands	MAIN MENU Screen Commands
? Show help text	O Show all Other available commands
C Compose a message	P Select Previous command up on menu
I FOLDER INDEX screen	N Select Next command down on menu
L FOLDER LIST screen	R Display Pine Release Notes
A ADDRESS BOOK screen	K Lock Keyboard
S SETUP functions	G Goto a specified folder
Q Quit Pine	

Function Keys (pine -k)

Available Commands	MAIN MENU Screen Commands
F1 Show this help text	F1 Show this help text
F2 Show all other available commands	F2 Show other commands
F3 Quit Pine	
F4 Execute current MAIN MENU command	F4 Compose a message
F5 Select previous command up on menu	F5 FOLDER LIST screen
F6 Select next command down on menu	F6 Goto a specified folder
F7 FOLDER INDEX screen	
F9 Display Pine release notes	F9 SETUP menus
F10 Lock keyboard	F10 ADDRESS BOOK screen

NOTE: The availability of certain commands (e.g. some of the options under SETUP) is determined by Pine configuration files and system capabilities. At some sites, certain commands may not be available due to security or support concerns.

The COMPOSE MESSAGE command (available on  
MAIN MENU  
,  
FOLDER LIST

, and  
 MESSAGE TEXT  
 screens) takes you into the Pine message composer and permits you to create and send a new message.

The  
 FOLDER INDEX  
 command (available on  
 MAIN MENU  
 ,  
 FOLDER LIST  
 , and  
 MESSAGE TEXT  
 screens) takes you to the FOLDER INDEX screen which displays a summary caption for each message in the currently-open folder. One message will be highlighted; this is the Current message. The message commands available from this screen (e.g. View, Reply, Forward, Delete, Print, Save, etc) apply to the current message.

The  
 FOLDER LIST  
 command (available on  
 MAIN MENU  
 ,  
 FOLDER INDEX  
 , and  
 MESSAGE TEXT screens) takes you to the FOLDER LIST screen which displays the names of all your message folders and allows you to view, rename, delete, and add folders. You can open (view) a different folder than the one currently open by highlighting the desired one (using the arrow keys or their control-key equivalents) and pressing RETURN. If you have multiple folder collections defined (See the Help text for the FOLDER LIST screen to learn more about Collections), you may need to press ← RETURN to expand the collection and display all of the folders in it.

The  
 ADDRESS BOOK  
 command (available only from the MAIN MENU) takes you to the ADDRESS BOOK management screen. From here, your personal address book(s) may be updated.

The  
 SETUP  
 command (available only from the MAIN MENU) prompts you for one of several configuration screens, including the SETUP CONFIGURATION screen, by which you may activate optional Pine features.

Also available from the Main Menu, but only displayed on the Key Menus at the bottom of the screen, are the following commands.

The Goto command (available on  
 MAIN MENU  
 ,

```
FOLDER LIST
,
FOLDER INDEX
,
```

and

```
MESSAGE TEXT
```

screens) lets you jump directly to a new folder without having to use the Folder List display. It will prompt you for the name of the desired folder, and if you have multiple folder collections defined, allow you to rotate thru them. However, if the folder is outside of your defined collections, you are going to have to enter the exact folder location using the correct syntax for a remote folder and/or fully-qualified path name.

The

```
Release Notes
```

command displays information about this version of Pine, as well as historical and legal notes.

The Keyboard Lock command allows your Pine session to be protected during a temporary absence from your terminal.

The Report Bug command does the obvious thing; please see

```
Reporting Problems
```

```
below. This command is also available from any help screen ( ←
including
```

this one.)

## 1.15 Command Line Options

Possible Starting Arguments for Pine program:

Argument	Meaning
----------	---------

<address>...	Go directly into composer with given address
-a	Special anonymous mode for UWIN*
-d n	Debug - set debug level to 'n'
-f <folder>	Folder - open <folder> in default collection
-F <file>	File - open and view text <file>
-h	Help - give this list of options
-i	Index - Go directly to index, bypassing main menu
-I <key_list>	Initial keystrokes to be executed
-k	Keys - Force use of function keys
-l	List - Expand List of folder collections by default
-n <number>	Entry in index to begin on
-nr	Special restricted mode for UWIN*
-o	ReadOnly - Open first folder read-only
-p <file>	Use <file> in place of .pinerc file
-P <file>	Use <file> in place of pine.conf file
-r	Restricted/demo mode
-z	Suspend - allow use of ^Z suspension
-sort <sort>	Sort - Specify sort order of Folder Index: (Subject, OrderedSubj, Arrival, Date, From, Size, /reverse)
-conf	Configuration - Output fresh global config to stdout
-create_lu <addrbk> <sort>	Create auxiliary look-up file and

```
sort <addrbk> by <sort>. For creating global addrbk.  
-pinerc <file> Configuration - Put fresh pinerc config in <file>  
-<option>=<value> Assign <value> to the pinerc option <option>  
e.g. -signature-file=sig1  
(Note: feature-list is additive)
```

\* UWIN = University of Washington Information Navigator

## 1.16 Pine Configuration

Unless it has been administratively disabled, the Setup command on  $\leftrightarrow$  the

### MAIN MENU

has a Config subcommand which will allow you to modify Pine's behavior by setting or unsetting various features, defining folder collections, etc. These settings are stored in your personal pinerc configuration file, but on shared systems these settings may be over-ridden by a system-wide control file (due to local site security or support policies). A global pine configuration file can also be used to set default values for all Pine users on a particular system.

## 1.17 Reading News

### BACKGROUND

Pine can read and post Internet news (NetNews or USENET) groups, using the same commands as for mail. If you do not already have a news state (newsrc) file, Pine will create one for you, and you can add newsgroups to it using the Add command in the FOLDER LIST screen. Pine can use the same newsrc as other Unix newsreaders, thus allowing you to switch between Pine and other newsreaders; however, Pine uses the information in the file in a slightly different way than other newsreaders.

### CONFIGURATION

Pine can access news folders in any one of three different ways:

**REMOTE NNTP:** Using the Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP) to access news on a remote news server. In this case the newsrc file is stored on the machine where Pine is running. Simply specify the name of the news server as your nntp-server:

```
nntp-server = news.nowhere.edu
```

If you do this (and do not explicitly set the news-collections variable), Pine will automatically use `*{news.nowhere.edu}[]` for the value of the news-collections variable.

**REMOTE IMAP:** Using the Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) to access news on a remote news server. In this case, your newsrc file is stored on the news server, in your home directory, so you must have an account on the news server, but you would be running Pine on a different machine. The news server must be running an IMAPd server process. Specify

a remote news-collection in the SETUP CONFIGURATION:

```
news-collections = News *{news.nowhere.edu}[]
```

LOCAL: Using local file access to the news database. In this case, your newsrc file is stored on the news server, in your home directory, so you must have an account on the news server, and you would be running Pine on the same machine. Specify a local news-collection in the SETUP CONFIGURATION:

```
news-collections = News *[]
```

strongly believe that Pine should offer as much consistency as possible between mail and news, so the mail paradigm --wherein a message does not magically disappear without explicit action by the user-- is used for news as well.

News folders are actually Read-Only, but the newsrc file allows Pine to keep track of which messages you have dismissed (marked as Deleted) just as in a regular mail folder. The difference is that, although messages marked as Deleted will show up in the Index (just as mail messages do until an eXpunge), you cannot expunge news messages. However, you can use the eXclude (X) command in order to suppress from the Folder Index messages that are so marked. Also, whenever you open a newsgroup folder, messages marked Deleted are already excluded from the Index by default. The unexclude (&) command will restore them to the Folder Index.

If you answer a message in a news folder, the index view will show the A flag as usual; but the newsrc file has no way of storing this flag, so it will not be preserved across sessions. The Deleted flag is the only one that is preserved between sessions. If you Reply to a newsgroup message and say you want to reply to all recipients, Pine will ask if you want to post the message to all the newsgroups listed in the original message.

If you would like Pine to mark more-or-less recent news messages as New, then set the

```
news-approximates-new-status  
feature. This will
```

cause messages since the last one you have marked as Deleted to appear with N status in the Folder Index, and therefore often makes it easier to distinguish later news articles from those you've previously seen, but not yet disposed of via the D key. Note that this is an approximation, not an exact record of which messages you have not seen.

A frequent operation in news-reading is catching up... that is, getting rid of all the messages in the news group so that you can start fresh. At the moment, the easiest way to do this in Pine is via the Select command. You would enter the following four keystrokes: ;aad  
Note that the

```
enable-aggregate-command-set  
feature must be enabled
```

before you can use the Select command.

## 1.18 Reporting Problems

---

There are now hundreds of thousands of Pine users in over 40 countries. The Pine development team has no funding to provide support to anyone outside of the University of Washington. However, we certainly want Pine to be the best tool it can be, so we do want to know about problems. We ask that you first read the relevant help screens, if any, and then seek assistance from your own support staff. Once you are sure that your difficulty is not a local configuration problem, use the F11 (Shift-F1) Report Bug command (available from any HELP screen) to let us know about it.

Please note: the VMS ports of Pine were not done at UW, so you will probably need to contact their authors directly for assistance.

We also welcome comments and suggestions for improving Pine. When reporting a bug, please include the type of computer and operating system you are using if at all possible.

Pine Development Team <pine@cac.washington.edu>  
Office of Computing & Communications  
University of Washington  
Seattle, WA 98195

## 1.19 Folder Index Commands

### FOLDER INDEX COMMANDS

Navigating the List of Messages	Operations on the Current Message
-----	
P Move to the previous message	V View            Y Print
N Move to the next message	R Reply to message    F Forward
- Show previous screen of messages	D Mark for deletion
Spc Show next screen of messages	U Undelete (remove deletion mark)
J Jump to a specific message	T Take Address into Address Book
W Whereis -- search for a	S Save into an email folder
specific message	E Export as a plain text file
Pipe to a Unix Command	B Bounce            * Flag

#### Miscellaneous Operations

```

G Goto a specified folder General Pine Commands
$ Sort order of index -----
H Full header mode    O Show all other available commands
X Expunge/Exclude    ? Show Help text        Q Quit Pine
Z Zoom            A Apply M MAIN MENU Screen    L FOLDER LIST screen
Tab Next-New        ; Select    C Compose a new message

```

#### Function Keys (pine -k)

Available Commands -- Group 1	Available Commands -- Group 2
-----	
F1 Show Help Text	F1 Show Help Text
F2 Toggle to see more commands	F2 Toggle to see more commands
F3 MAIN MENU Screen	F3 Quit Pine
F4 View current message	F4 Compose a message
F5 Move to previous message	F5 FOLDER LIST screen
F6 Move to next message	F6 Goto a specified folder



F7 Show previous screen of messages    F7 Zoom  
 F8 Show next screen of messages        F8 Whereis  
 F9 Mark message for deletion            F9 Print message  
 F10 Undelete (remove delete mark)       F10 Take address into address book  
 F11 Reply to message                    F11 Save message into an email folder  
 F12 Forward                              F12 Export message into a plain file

Available Commands -- Group 3

-----  
 F3 Expunge/Exclude    F7 Jump to message F10 Bounce (re-mail) msg  
 F4 Select            F5 Apply    F8 Next New    F11 Flag message as important  
 F6 Sort order of index    F9 Full Header Mode    F12 Pipe to a Unix command

NOTE: The presence or absence of the following commands is determined by

feature-list

options in your Pine configuration. Also, some of these commands may be administratively disabled by your system manager; if they don't work, please check with your local help desk before reporting a bug.

- o Header Mode (toggle between display of full or minimal headers)
- o Select (tag messages for aggregate operations)
- o Apply (apply a command to multiple previously-selected messages)
- o Flag (mark message as important or set other message status flags)
- o Zoom (show only pre-selected messages)
- o Bounce (re-mail message to correct recipient)
- o Pipe message to a Unix command

-----  
Description of the FOLDER INDEX Screen

The Folder Index displays the headers or summary information of each message in the current folder. This is useful if you want to quickly scan new messages, or find a particular message without having to go through the text of each message, or to quickly get rid of junk messages, etc. If the list is too long to fit on one screen, you can page up and down in the list with the (F7)-/(F8)SPACE commands. The current message is always highlighted, and its message number is shown in the status line. Each message line contains the following columns:

STATUS: The markings on the left side of the message tell you about its status. You may see one or more of the following codes on any given message:

- o D for Deleted. You have marked this message for deletion but not yet eXpunged the folder.
- o N for New. You have not looked at the text of the message yet.
- o A for Answered. Any time you reply to a message it is considered to be answered.
- o + for direct-to-you. The + indicates that a message was sent directly to your account, your copy is not part of a cc: or a mailing list.
- o X for selected. You have selected the message by using the select command. (Some systems may optionally allow selected messages to be denoted by the index line being displayed in bold type.)

- o \* for Important. You have previously used the Flag command to mark this message as important.

NUMBER: Messages in a folder are numbered, from one through the number of messages in the folder, to help you know where you are in the folder.

DATE SENT: The date the message was sent. By default, messages are ordered by arrival time, not by date sent. Most of the time arrival time and date sent (effectively departure time) are similar. Sometimes, however, the index will appear to be out of order because a message took a long time in delivery.

SENDER: The name or email address of the sender. If you are the sender, then the first recipient's name is shown here.

SIZE: The number in parentheses is the number of characters in the message.

SUBJECT: As much of the message's subject line as will fit on the screen.

-----  
Brief Command Explanations

#### REPLY AND FORWARD

Replying (F11/R) and Forwarding (F12/F) are your two alternatives for following up on the message you are reading. You would use reply if you want to get email back to the author of the message and/or the other people who have already seen it. You use forward if you want somebody new to see the message.

In the normal case, the only thing that you must supply when forwarding a message is the name/email address of the new recipient. Pine will include the text of the forwarded message. Pine will also include any attachments to the message if you have requested them. There is space above the forwarded text for you to include any comments.

When replying, you usually have to answer some questions. If the message is to multiple people and/or specified with a Reply-to: header, then you will have to decide who should get the reply. You also need to decide whether or not to include the previous message in your reply. Some of this is configurable. Specifically, see the

include-header-in-reply  
and

include-text-in-reply  
configuration features.

Both the Reply and Forward commands react to the full header mode toggle. If the full header mode is on, then all the header and delivery lines are included with the text of the message in your reply/forward.

#### SAVE AND EXPORT

Export (F12/E) and Save (F11/S) are the two alternatives Pine gives you to keep a copy of the message you are reading. If you want to keep the message within Pine's email world, use save; if you want to use the

message in another program, use `export`.

When you save a message, it is put into an existing folder or into a new folder in one of your existing folder collections. The message stays in email format and can be read by Pine again. Pine may use a special format for its mail folders -- never edit a Pine folder by hand or with any program other than Pine. The exact behavior of the save command can be configured with the `save-will-quote-leading-froms`, and

```
save-will-advance
feature list settings.
```

When you use `export`, the message is placed in a plain text file in your home directory or current working directory, depending on the `use-current-dir` configuration setting. In the normal case, only minimal headers are exported with the message; however, if the full header mode is toggled on, then complete headers are exported along with the message text.

#### TAKE ADDRESS

With the Take Address command, you can extract email addresses from an incoming message and save them in an address book. This is an easy way to add to your address book and avoid having to remember the email addresses of the people who write to you.

If the message is just to you individually, then you will only need to provide a nickname. If the message is more complicated (with more than one recipient or an email list involved), then you will see an address selection screen which lets you choose the address you want to save into your address book, or add several of them to a personal address list.

#### HEADER MODE

Every email message comes with some header lines that you normally don't see. These include anywhere from 3-20 lines added by Internet mail transport system to record the route your message took, for diagnostic purposes. These are normally of no import and simply add clutter, so Pine suppresses them from MESSAGE TEXT display. There is, however, a way to reveal them.

The Header Mode (F9/H) command is a toggle which controls Pine's handling of these header lines. Normally, full headers is off and you only see a few lines about who a message is to and who it is from. When you press (F9/H) to turn full headers on, Pine will show you the normal header lines as well as delivery headers, comment headers and MIME headers.

Several different Pine commands honor the header mode -- it affects how messages are displayed, how they appear in Forward and Reply email, how they are printed, they are saved, and how they are exported. In Unix Pine, the Pipe command is also affected.

The presence or absence of the Header Mode command is determined by the

```
enable-full-header-cmd
feature-list option in your Pine
```

---

configuration.

#### EXPUNGE/EXCLUDE

Expunge/Exclude is the command Pine uses to actually remove all messages marked for deletion. With regular email files, expunge literally deletes the text from the current folder. With newsgroups or shared mailboxes, you don't have permission to actually remove the message, so it is an exclude -- Pine removes the message from your view of the folder even though it is not technically gone.

#### GOTO

Goto is the command which lets you bypass Pine's folder selection screens and jump directly to a new folder. You can select any folder in the world: one in your current collection, one in a different collection or one in a collection you've never even used before.

Pine will help you as much as it can to narrow in on the folder you want. However, if the folder is outside of your defined collections, you are going to have to enter the exact folder location using the correct syntax for a remote folder and/or fully-qualified path name.

#### WHEREIS

The WhereIs command lets you search the FOLDER INDEX for a word. It scans through whatever you see, usually the name of the author and the subject line. WhereIs has special features to let you find the beginning of the index (Ctrl-Y -- first message) or the end of the index (Ctrl-V -- last message). WhereIs can also be used as a quick way to select messages, see below for more information on this.

#### JUMP

This is Pine's way of allowing you to go straight to a specific message. Just press (F7/J) and then enter the message number. Pine can also be configured such that typing in any number automatically jumps you to that message (

```
enable-jump-shortcut
in the SETUP CONFIGURATION).
```

#### SORT

In Pine's generic configuration, messages are presented in the order in which they arrive. This default can be changed in the SETUP CONFIGURATION. You can also re-sort the folder on demand with the sort (F6/\$) command. Your sorting options are: Subject, Arrival, From, Date, siZe, OrderedSubject and Reverse.

Some of the subtleties: sorting by subject will group all messages with the same subject together and then puts the groups in alphabetical order. Sorting by ordered subject does a grouping intended to simulate a threaded sort, and then presents each thread in order of the date of the first message in the group. Reverse simply reverses whatever the current sort order is.

Sorting a folder does not actually rearrange the way the folder is saved,

---

it just re-arranges how the messages are presented to you. This means that Pine has to do the work of sorting every time you change sort order. Sometimes, especially with PC-Pine or with large folders, this could take a while.

#### BOUNCE

The bounce (F10/B) command allows you to re-send, or remail, a message, as if you were never in the loop. It is analogous to crossing out your address on a postal letter, writing a different address on the envelope, and putting it into the mailbox. Bounce is used primarily to redirect email which was sent to you in error. Also, some owners of email lists need the bounce command to handle list traffic.

The presence or absence of the Bounce command is determined by the `enable-bounce-cmd` feature-list option in your Pine configuration. Note that Bounce may be administratively disabled by your system manager; if it doesn't work, please check with your local help desk before reporting a bug.

#### FLAG

Flag (F11/\*) is the command which allows users to manipulate the status flags which appear on the left side of the FOLDER INDEX screen. The most common use of this is to mark a message as important. This is something of a note to yourself to get back to that message. You can also use the flag command to set (or unset) the flags which indicate that a message is new, read or answered.

The availability of the flag command is determined by the

`enable-flag-cmd`

`feature-list` option in your Pine configuration. Also, Flag may be administratively disabled by your system manager; if it doesn't work, please check with your local help desk before reporting a bug.

#### NEXT NEW (TAB) COMMAND

When you press the TAB key, Pine advances to the next interesting message. When you are using Pine to read email, that message is the next message in the folder which you have not read before, or that you have previously flagged as Important. When reading news folders, the next interesting message is the next one that you have not yet deleted.

#### SELECTING: SELECT AND WHEREIS/SELECT

Aggregate operations give you the ability to process a group of messages at once. Acting on multiple messages requires two steps: (1) selecting a set of messages and then (2) applying a command to that set. The first part is handled by the select (F4/;) command. Select allows you to select messages based on their status (read, answered, etc.), contents (including fielded selections on header lines) or date. You also get certain quick options to select a specific message or range of messages, to select the current message or to select all messages.

After you have an initial selection, the select command changes. It gives

---

you selection alteration options: unselect all, unselect current, broaden (implements a logical OR), and narrow (implements a logical AND). You are allowed to use select as many times as you need to get the selected set right.

Also, the venerable WhereIs (F8/W) command has a new feature (Ctrl-X) to select all the messages which match the WhereIs search. WhereIs searches through just the text which appears on the FOLDER INDEX.

The availability of the aggregate operations commands is determined by the

```
enable-aggregate-command-set
feature-list option in your Pine
```

configuration. Note that aggregate commands may be administratively disabled by your system manager; if they don't work, please check with your local help desk before reporting a bug.

## APPLY

Apply (F5/A) is the second step of most aggregate operations. Apply becomes active any time there is a defined set of selected messages. The following commands can be applied to a selected message set: delete, undelete, reply, forward, print, take address, save, export, flag, and (on Unix Pine) pipe to Unix command.

The behavior of some of these commands in an aggregate sense is not easy to explain. Try them out to see what they do.

## ZOOM

Another action you might want to take on a set of selected messages is to zoom in on them. Like Apply, Zoom only becomes active when messages have been selected. Zoom (F7/Z) is a toggle command which allows you to zoom-in (and only to see the selected messages) and zoom-out (to see all messages in the folder). Neither apply nor zoom removes the markings which define the selected set; you need to use a select (;) command in order to do this.

## 1.20 Postponed

### POSTPONED MESSAGE SELECTION COMMANDS

Navigating the List of Messages	General Pine Commands
---------------------------------	-----------------------

P	Move to previous message	?	Show this help text
N	Move to next message		
-	Show previous screen of messages		
Spc	Show next screen of messages		

### Message Selection Commands

E	Exit the Message Select menu (canceling Send command)
S	Select the currently highlighted message

Function Key definitions (pine -k)

---

Navigating the List of Messages	General Pine Commands
---------------------------------	-----------------------

F5 Move to previous message	F1 Show this help text
F6 Move to next message	
F7 Show previous screen of messages	
F8 Show next screen of messages	

Message Selection Commands

F3 Exit the Message Select menu (canceling Send command)
F4 Select the currently highlighted message

| Description of the Select Postponed Message Screen |

This screen allows you to select one of several previously postponed messages in order to continue composition. Your options are very limited -- the screen is not meant to let you manipulate these messages in any way. Once you choose a message, Pine reads it in and puts you into the regular message composer.

You cannot delete messages from this list. If you wish to abandon a message, you have to select it and then cancel (Ctrl-C) the message. Similarly, messages do not stay in this postponed state automatically. If you select a message and then want to postpone it again, use the normal postpone (Ctrl-O) command in the composer.

If you exit this screen without selecting a message, the Compose command which got you here is canceled. No messages will be removed.

## 1.21 Message Text Commands

### MESSAGE TEXT COMMANDS

Navigating the List of Messages	Operations on the Current Message
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------

P	Display previous message	V	View attachment	Y	Print
N	Display next message	R	Reply to message	F	Forward
-	Show previous page of this msg	D	Mark for deletion		
Spc	Show next page of this msg	U	Undelete (remove deletion mark)		
J	Jump to a specific message	T	Take Address into Address Book		
	S	Save into an email folder			
	E	Export as a plain text file			
		Pipe to a Unix Command			

MESSAGE TEXT Screen Commands	B	Bounce	*	Flag
------------------------------	---	--------	---	------

G	Goto a specified folder	General Pine Commands	
H	Full Header Mode	-----	
Tab	Next New	O Show all other available commands	
W	Whereis -- search for a ?	Show Help text	Q Quit Pine
	specific word in message	M MAIN MENU Screen	L FOLDER LIST screen
	I FOLDER INDEX Screen	C Compose a message	

Function Key Definitions (pine -k)

## Available Commands -- Group 1

```

-----
F1 Show Help Text
F2 Toggle to see more commands
F3 MAIN MENU Screen
F4 View attachment
F5 Display previous message
F6 Display next message
F7 Previous screen of this message
F8 Next screen of this message
F9 Mark message for deletion
F10 Undelete (remove delete mark)
F11 Reply to message
F12 Forward

```

## Available Commands -- Group 2

```

-----
F1 Show Help Text
F2 Toggle to see more commands
F3 Quit Pine
F4 Compose a message
F5 FOLDER LIST screen
F6 Goto a specified folder
F7 FOLDER INDEX screen
F8 Whereis
F9 Print message
F10 Take address into address book
F11 Save message into an email folder
F12 Export message into a plain file

```

## Available Commands -- Group 3

```

-----
F7          Jump to message      F9 Full header mode      F11 Flag message
F8          Next New            F10 Bounce this message  F12 Pipe to a Unix command

```

NOTE: The presence or absence of the following commands is determined by

feature-list

options in your Pine configuration. Also, some of these commands may be administratively disabled by your system manager; if they don't work, please check with your local help desk before reporting a bug.

- o Header Mode (toggle between display of full or minimal headers)
- o Flag (mark message as important or set other message status flags)
- o Bounce (re-mail message)
- o Pipe message to a Unix command

```

-----
| Description of the MESSAGE TEXT Screen |
-----

```

The upper right corner of the view message screen displays status information about the currently open collection and folder and about the current message. It shows the name of the collection in angle brackets and then the name of the folder. The status line also displays the number of messages in the folder, the number of the current message and the percentage of the current message that has been displayed on the screen. If the message is marked for deletion DEL will appear in the upper right as well.

```

-----
| Brief Command Explanations |
-----

```

## REPLY AND FORWARD

Replying (F11/R) and Forwarding (F12/F) are your two alternatives for following up on the message you are reading. You would use reply if you want to get email back to the author of the message and/or the other people who have already seen it. You use forward if you want somebody new to see the message.



In the normal case, the only thing that you must supply when forwarding a message is the name/email address of the news recipient. Pine will include the text of the forwarded message. Pine will also include any attachments to the message if you have requested them. There is space above the forwarded text for you to include any comments.

When replying, you usually have to answer some questions. If the message is to multiple people and/or specified with a Reply-to: header, then you will have to decide who should get the reply. You also need to decide whether or not to include the previous message in your reply. Some of this is configurable. Specifically, see the

```
include-header-in-reply
and
```

```
include-text-in-reply
configuration features.
```

Both the Reply and Forward commands react to the full header mode toggle. If the full header mode is on, then all the header and delivery lines are included with the text of the message in your reply/forward.

#### SAVE AND EXPORT

Export (F12/E) and Save (F11/S) are the two alternatives Pine gives you to keep a copy of the message you are reading. If you want to keep the message within Pine's email world, use save; if you want to use the message in another program, use export.

When you save a message, it is put into an existing folder or into a new folder in one of your existing folder collections. The message stays in email format and can be read by Pine again. Pine may use a special format for its mail folders -- never edit a Pine folder by hand or with any program other than Pine. The exact behavior of the save command can be configured with the

```
save-quotes-leading-froms
'
save-will-not-delete
'
```

and

```
save-will-advance
feature list settings.
```

When you use export, the message is placed in a plain text file in your home directory or current working directory, depending on the

```
use-current-dir
```

configuration setting. In the normal case, only minimal headers are exported with the message; however, if the full header mode is toggled on, then complete headers are exported along with the message text.

#### VIEW ATTACH

The View/Save Attachment (F4/V) command allows you to handle MIME attachments on a message you have received. Pine shows you a list of the message attachments--you just choose the attachment you want. You may either view or save the selected attachment.

---

Because many attachments require external programs for display, there is some system configuration that has to happen before you can actually display attachments. Hopefully much of that will have been done already by your system administrator. MIME configuration is handled with the mailcap configuration file. (See the  
release notes  
for more information.)

#### WHEREIS

The WhereIs (F8/W) command does a find in current message operation. You type in a word and Pine will try and find it in the message you are reading. You can also use WhereIs to jump to the beginning (Ctrl-Y) or end (Ctrl-V) of the message.

#### NEXT NEW (TAB) COMMAND

When you press the TAB key, Pine advances to the next interesting message. When you are using Pine to read email, that message is the next message in the folder which you have not read before or which you have previously marked Important via the Flag command. When reading news folders, the next interesting message is the next one which you have not yet deleted.

#### TAKE ADDRESS

With the Take Address command, you can extract email addresses from an incoming message and save them in an address book. This is an easy way to add to your address book and avoid having to remember the email addresses of the people who write to you.

If the message is just to you individually, then you will only need to provide a nickname. If the message is more complicated (with more than one recipient or an email list involved), then you will see an address selection screen which lets you choose the address you want to save into your address book, or add several of them to a personal address list.

#### HEADER MODE

Every email message comes with some header lines that you normally don't see. These include anywhere from 3-20 lines added by Internet mail transport system to record the route your message took, for diagnostic purposes. These are normally of no import and simply add clutter, so Pine suppresses them from MESSAGE TEXT display. There is, however, a way to reveal them.

The Header Mode (F9/H) command is a toggle which controls Pine's handling of these header lines. Normally, full headers is off and you only see a few lines about who a message is to and who it is from. When you press F9/H to turn full headers on, Pine will show you the normal header lines as well as delivery headers, comment headers and MIME headers.

Several different Pine commands honor the header mode -- it affects how messages are displayed, how they appear in forward and reply email, how they are printed, they are saved, and how they are exported. In Unix

---

Pine, the Pipe command is also affected.

The presence or absence of the Header Mode command is determined by the

```
enable-full-header-cmd
feature-list option in your Pine
```

configuration.

## FLAG

Flag (F11/\*) is the command which allows users to manipulate the status flags which appear on the left side of the FOLDER INDEX screen. The most common use of this is to mark a message as important. This is something of a note to yourself to get back to that message. You can also use the flag command to set (or unset) the flags which indicate that a message is new, read or answered.

The availability of the flag command is determined by the

```
enable-flag-cmd
feature-list option in your Pine configuration. Also,
```

Flag may be administratively disabled by your system manager; if it doesn't work, please check with your local help desk before reporting a bug.

## ALTERNATE CHARACTER SETS

Pine attempts to stay out of the way so that it won't prevent you from viewing mail in any character set. It will simply send the message to your display device. If the device is capable of displaying the message as it was written it will do so. If not, the display may be partially or totally incorrect. If the message is marked as being in a character set other than US-ASCII and it is a character set that is different from the set you have indicated with the

```
character-set
variable in your
```

configuration, then a warning message will be printed to your screen at the beginning of the message display.

In all cases Pine requires that the display device can handle the character set. For example, most X-terminals will display the ISO-8859-1 character set if the right font is selected. VT220's and higher also display ISO-8859-1. Displays for other characters sets are less common.

## 1.22 Folder List Commands

### FOLDER LIST COMMANDS

Navigating the Folder Screen	Operations on the Selected Folder
------------------------------	-----------------------------------

P	Move to previous folder	V	View Index of selected folder
N	Move to next folder	D	Delete
-	Show previous page of listing	R	Rename
Spc	Show next page of listing		

FOLDER LIST Screen Commands	General Pine Commands
-----------------------------	-----------------------

```

-----
A  Add a folder          O  Show all other available commands
G  Specify a folder to go to    ?  Show Help text
I  Show FOLDER INDEX of current folder  M  MAIN MENU Screen
W  Whereis (search folder names)      Q  Quit Pine
Y  Print folder listing      C  Compose a message

```

Function Key definitions (pine -k)

Available Commands -- Group 1

Available Commands -- Group 2

```

-----
F1  Show Help Text          F1  Show Help Text
F2  Toggle to see more commands      F2  Toggle to see more commands
F3  MAIN MENU Screen        F3  Quit Pine
F4  Select folder and view it      F4  Compose a message
F5  Move to previous folder
F6  Move to next folder          F6  Specify a folder to go to
F7  Show previous screen of listing  F7  Show FOLDER INDEX of current folder
F8  Show next screen of listing      F8  Whereis (search folder names)
F8  Show next screen of listing      F8  Whereis (search folder names)
F9  Delete selected folder          F9  Print folder listing
F10 Add a new folder
F11 Rename selected folder

```

-----  
Description of the FOLDER LIST Screen

The purpose of the FOLDER LIST screen is to display your message folders and allow you to open or view a new one, or manage your folders using the Rename, Delete, and Add commands. The status bar shows information about the current folder.

The appearance of the Folder List depends upon your Pine configuration. The most basic configuration will show a single list of folders, beginning with the three distinguished folders INBOX, sent-mail, and saved-messages. All other folders will be listed in alphabetical order.

If you or your system administrator have defined additional collections, e.g. News, then you may see each of your collections listed with a Select Here to See Expanded List button. Alternatively, Pine can be configured to always immediately display the complete list of folders in each collection via the  
expanded-view-of-folders  
feature list option.

-----  
About Folders

What are Folders?

Folders are simply files where messages are kept. Every message has to be in a folder. Most every Pine user starts out with 3 folders: an INBOX, a folder for sent mail and a folder for saved messages.

You may create as many other folders as you wish. They must be given

---

names that can be filenames on the filesystem. On DOS that means they must be 8-characters or less; on Unix and Amigas you shouldn't use special characters such as /. The extension is suppressed from FOLDER LIST displays, and should not be entered when typing a folder name at a Save or Goto prompt.

You can move messages from one folder to another by opening the original folder and saving messages into the other folder just as you can save message from your INBOX to any other folder.

Folders are just files in the filesystem. However, the files which are folders have some special formatting in them (so that Pine knows where one message ends and another begins) and should not be edited outside of Pine. If you want copies of your messages in text files that you can edit or otherwise manipulate, use the export command to export them from Pine.

-----  
Folder Collections

Those of you with simple mail configurations will just see a list of all the folders you have. The special folders for INBOX, sent mail and saved messages will appear at the top of the list. All others are in alphabetical order.

That model wouldn't work for Pine users with multiple collections. If you or your system administrator have defined more than one collection or if you have a collection (news or otherwise) defined on your system, then you will see each of your collections listed with a Select Here to See Expanded List button. Pine can be configured to always show you all folders in all collections with the expanded-view-of-folders feature list option in your Pine configuration.

Why have Collections?

If a Pine user only got 5 messages a day and used the same computer all the time, then folders would be enough. For good or bad, that is not the case. People who use more than one computer account need to have different sets of folders on those different platforms. People who have hundreds or thousands of folders need a way to group folders together. That is where collections come in.

Types of Collections.

A collection of folders is just a group of folders in the same directory on the same machine. In general, all collections of folders are equal in Pine's eye. However, there are some special collections:

**INCOMING FOLDERS:** Pine's incoming-folders configuration is a special collection used to supplement your single INBOX. All the folders here are those that get incoming messages. You may have multiple folders like this because you use an external program to filter your email or because you have multiple accounts.

**NEWS:** You can also define a collection specifically for newsgroups. Pine does this for you implicitly when you define a NNTP

---

Server in your Pine configuration. The news collection is presented last and Pine knows not to save messages there.

DEFAULT COLLECTION FOR SAVES: Perhaps the most important special collection is the one which you specify as the first item of the configuration for

folder-collections

. This is the default collection

for your saved and sent messages folders.

There is no limit to the number of collections you can have. Everyone starts with just one collection and few people ever have more than a dozen or so.

Defining Collections.

In the absence of any folder-collection definitions, Pine will assume a single default folder collection, and if necessary, create the directory mail in your home directory to hold your folders. Otherwise, Pine will never create any directories. However, you may create as many mail directories as you would like using the Unix mkdir command or Amiga's makedir command, and then define folder-collection entries to correspond with each one. This is done via the Setup/Config command on the Main Menu.

-----  
Valid Folder Names

Once your folder collections are defined, you can usually refer to folders by their simple (unqualified) name, or pick from a

FOLDER LIST

display. However, understanding the complete syntax for folder ←  
 names,

both local and remote, is handy when using the Goto command and when you are adding new folder collections via the SETUP CONFIGURATION screen.

Local folders follow the local naming rules. For example, ~/mail/september-1994 might be a reasonable folder name on the Amiga

Pine users have the option of using folders which are stored on some other computer. Pine accesses remote folders via IMAP (the Internet Message Access Protocol), or in the case of news, via NNTP (the Network News Transport Protocol). To be able to access remote folders in Pine, the remote host must be running the appropriate server software (imapd or nntpd) and you must correctly specify the name of the folder to Pine, including the domain name of the remote machine. For example, {monet.art.nowhere.edu}INBOX is a remote folder specification, as is {monet.art.nowhere.edu}~/mail/september-1994. As you can tell, the name of the computer is in {} brackets followed immediately by the name of the folder. If, as in these examples, there is no remote access protocol specified, then IMAP is assumed.

There are certain markings which have special meanings in folder names:

- o A \* in front of the folder specification means that the folder is a bulletin board -- shared access and no write privileges. Examples: \*comp.mail.pine, \*{wharhol.art.nowhere.edu}job-board

- o A folder name beginning with #mh is an mh format folder. Examples: #mh/mail/sep-1994, {rembrandt.art.nowhere.edu}#mh/mail/sep-1994

There are certain flags within remote folder names:

- o An /anonymous flag means anonymous IMAP access. Example: {wharhol.art.nowhere.edu/anonymous}job-board
- o A /nntp flag means NNTP protocol access. It cannot be used with the /anonymous flag. Example: \*{news.nowhere.edu/nntp}comp.mail.pine

Note that INBOX has special meaning in both local and remote folder specifications. The name INBOX refers to your principal incoming message folder and will be mapped to the actual file name used for your INBOX on any given host. Therefore, a name like {xxx.art.nowhere.edu}INBOX refers to whatever file is used to store incoming mail for you on that particular host.

## 1.23 Commands used when folder is open

This screen is designed to allow you to quickly and easily survey your folders and select one to open. ←

Navigating the List of Folders	General Pine Commands
-----	-----
F5/P Move to previous folder	F1/? Show this help text
F6/N Move to next folder	
F7/- Show previous screen of folders	
F8/Spc Show next screen of folders	
F12/W WhereIs (search folder names)	

Folder Selection Commands

-----

F3/E Exit the Folder Select menu (without selecting a folder)  
 F4/S Select the currently highlighted folder

FOR MORE INFORMATION: From the Main Menu, select  
 L FOLDER LIST  
 and  
 press ? for Help... Look for the section About Folders.

## 1.24 Folder Save

This screen is designed to allow you to quickly and easily survey your folders and select one to use for saving the current message. ←

Navigating the List of Folders	General Pine Commands
-----	-----
F5/P Move to previous folder	F1/? Show this help text
F6/N Move to next folder	

---

F7/- Show previous screen of folders  
 F8/Spc Show next screen of folders  
 F12/W WhereIs (search folder names)

#### Folder Selection Commands

-----

F3/E Exit the Folder Select menu (without selecting a folder)  
 F4/S Select the currently highlighted folder

FOR MORE INFORMATION: From the Main Menu, select  
                   L FOLDER LIST  
                   and

press ? for Help... Look for the section About Folders.

## 1.25 Folder fcc

                  This screen is designed to allow you to quickly and easily survey ↵  
                   your  
 folders and select one to use as the file carbon copy (fcc) for the  
 current message.

Navigating the List of Folders           General Pine Commands  
 -----

F5/P Move to previous folder    F1/? Show this help text  
 F6/N Move to next folder  
 F7/- Show previous screen of folders  
 F8/Spc Show next screen of folders  
 F12/W WhereIs (search folder names)

#### Folder Selection Commands

-----

F3/E Exit the Folder Select menu (without selecting a folder)  
 F4/S Select the currently highlighted folder

FOR MORE INFORMATION: From the Main Menu, select  
                   L FOLDER LIST  
                   and

press ? for Help... Look for the section About Folders.

## 1.26 Address Book Commands

                  Address Book Navigation           General Pine Commands  
 -----

P Prev Address           ? Display this help text  
 N Next Address           O Show all other available commands  
 - Previous page of address book M MAIN MENU screen  
 Spc Next page of address book   Q Quit Pine  
  
 W WhereIs (search for word/  
   or name in address book)   C Compose a message to selected addr  
                                   L FOLDER LIST screen



G Specify a folder to go to      I FOLDER INDEX screen

#### Address Book Commands

```
-----
E Edit selected entry            D Delete selected entry
A Add a single entry            S Create an entry for a list
Z Add to a list entry           Y Print address book
```

Available Commands -- Group 1      Available Commands -- Group 2

```
-----
F1 Show Help Text            F1 Show Help Text
F2 Toggle to see more commands    F2 Toggle to see more commands
F3 MAIN MENU Screen        F3 Quit Pine
F4 Edit selected entry        F4 Compose a message to selected addr
F5 Move to previous entry      F5 FOLDER LIST screen
F6 Move to next entry        F6 Specify a folder to go to
F7 Previous page of address book    F7 FOLDER INDEX screen
F8 Next page of address book    F8 Whereis (search through address book)
F9 Delete selected entry       F9 Print address book
F10 Add a single entry        F10 Edit Fcc or Comment field of entry
F11 Create an entry for a list
F12 Add to a list entry
```

Description link addr\_description 0}

    Sorting the Address Book

    Distribution Lists

    Fcc and Comments

    Multiple and/or Site-Wide Address books

    Valid Email Addresses

## 1.27 Description of the Address Book Screen

-----  
Description of the Address Book Screen

This screen lets you edit any and all entries in your address book. It also acts as a short-cut for composing messages to people in the address book. When, from this screen, you press F4/C for Compose, the message starts pre-addressed to whatever address book entry is currently selected.

If you have more than one address book defined for yourself or if your system has a site-wide address book defined, you may see a list of address books and a Select Here to See Expanded List button for each of them. Alternatively, Pine can be configured to immediately display all the entries in each address book via the

expanded-view-of-addressbooks

---

feature list option in your Pine configuration.

Pine's address book helps you keep a list of addresses you send mail to so you do not have to remember addresses that are often complex. Each entry in the address book has three required fields and two optional fields. The required elements, which are visible on the ADDRESS BOOK display, are:

**NICKNAME:** A short easy-to-remember label to identify the entry. This is what you type in as you are addressing the message in the composer. If there is a matching entry in your address book(s), Pine will extract the corresponding FullName and Address fields to generate the actual address for your message.

**FULLNAME:** A longer field where you can put the full name of the person or organization. Usually the full names are put in last name first so they sort nicely in alphabetical order. Whatever you put as the name here will appear on the message when it is finally delivered.

**ADDRESS:** This is the actual email address itself. This must be a valid Internet address that conforms to the Internet message header standard, RFC-822. (There is more information on email addresses a little later in this section.)

The two optional fields are:

**FCC:** The name of the folder you would like a copy of any outgoing message to this address to be saved in. If this field is set, and this address is the first one in the message's To: header, then Pine will use this folder name for the FCC in lieu of the normal FCC folder name.

**COMMENTS:** This field contains arbitrary text for your convenience.

Due to screen width limitations, these last two fields do not show up in the normal ADDRESS BOOK display. You must select the Edit command to view or modify them.

## 1.28 Sorting the Address Book

```
-----  
| Sorting the Address book |  
-----
```

By default, address book entries are sorted alphabetically on the full name with distribution lists sorted to the end. Sorting can be changed by resetting the address book sort rule in the Pine SETUP CONFIGURATION screen --assuming you have write permission for the address book file.

Unlike the sorting of folders (which only changes presentation), sorting an address book actually changes the file as it is kept on the computer. For this reason you may not be able to sort a shared or system-wide address book.

---

## 1.29 Distribution Lists

-----  
Distribution Lists

Pine entries can be simple cases of aliases (a single nickname is linked to a single email address) or distribution lists (a single nickname pointing at more than one email address). Each distribution list has a nickname, a full name and a list of addresses. The addresses may be actual addresses or they may be other nicknames in your address book. They may even refer to other distribution lists. The command to create a distribution list is F4/S and the command to add entries to an existing list is F5/Z. Delete (F11/D) will delete a single address from the list if the cursor is placed on the address; it will delete the entire distribution list if the cursor is on the nickname/fullname line.

Address field entries in distribution lists may take any one of three forms: a nickname existing in any of the defined address books, a normal address of the form jsmith@art.nowhere.edu, or a complete fullname/address combination, e.g. John Smith <jsmith@art.nowhere.edu>. This last form is only valid in distribution list entries, since in the single-address entries the fullname and address components are stored in separate fields.

Distribution lists in Pine address books can only be used by the person or people who have access to that address book. They are not usually used to implement discussion groups, but can be used to facilitate small discussion groups if all the participants have access to the same shared address book.

## 1.30 FCC and Comments

-----  
FCC and Comments

As mentioned above, each entry in the address book also has two optional fields, fcc and comments. The command to look at or edit either of these is the same Edit command used for all of the fields (F4/E). The comments field is just for your own use. The fcc field overrides the default fcc if this address is the first one on the To line. The WhereIs command may be used to search for particular strings in the address book, including the comment and fcc fields.

## 1.31 Multiple and/or Site-Wide Address books

-----  
Multiple and/or Site-Wide Address books

---

You may have more than one personal address book. In addition, there may be one or more global addressbooks. This capability allows you to have multiple personal address books (some of which may be shared) and it also allows system administrators to implement site-wide address books that contain entries for users on multiple machines within the organization.

Searching. If you enter a nickname when composing a message, your personal address books will be searched through in order, and then the global address book(s) searched. If more than one address book has an entry for the nickname, Pine uses the first one that it finds, so an entry in your personal address book would override a global address book entry. If after searching all the address books there is still no match, (Unix/Amiga) Pine then searches the local host password file on the assumption that you have entered a local user name rather than an address book nickname.

Defining. You define multiple personal address books via the address-book option in the

SETUP CONFIGURATION

screen. You can add as

many as you like. System administrators may specify a site-wide address book by defining the

global-address-book

variable in the system-wide

Pine configuration file. You may over-ride this definition using the

global-address-book

option in the

SETUP CONFIGURATION

screen.

Creating and updating. Personal address books are normally created empty and populated by explicit additions from within Pine, e.g. via the TakeAddr command. Unlike personal address books, global address books may not be modified/updated from within Pine; that is, they are Read-Only. Thus, global address books are created, populated and updated outside of Pine. They might be hand-edited, generated by a program from another database, or by copying an existing address book. See the Pine Technical Notes document (included in the Pine distribution) for more information on this.

Accessing. Address books must be accessible via normal file access routines on the machine where Pine is running. That is, Pine does not yet have the ability to access address books on remote systems, except via low-level file access protocols such as NFS or SMB.

While global address books are explicitly intended to be shared, there is nothing to prevent you from sharing a personal address book with other Pine users. This might be useful in the case of a small workgroup. However, it is recommended that updates to shared personal address books be done when other Pine users are not accessing the address book. Pine does not do any file-locking to manage concurrent updates to the addressbook, but it does check to see if the file has been modified before making any changes. Consequently, inadvertent concurrent updates will only cause other Pine users to have to restart their address book operation, which will cause Pine to re-open the updated file.

## 1.32 Valid Email Addresses

```
-----
| Valid Email Addresses |
-----
```

When you enter an email address into the address field of your address book you are giving Pine an address that it must be able to actually reach. The address you enter here must be a valid address which is reachable from your site. If it is not, you will get an error message after sending the message.

A valid email address on the Internet has a user name, an @ sign and then a domain. For example, jsmith@art.nowhere.edu is the email address of a person with the username jsmith who has an account with art.nowhere.edu. The number of segments on the right of the @ sign can vary depending on how the address is structured for the particular host.

If you are sending to someone on the same system as you are, you can leave the @ and all the information to its right off of the address, and Pine will fill it in automatically. Sometimes you can also abbreviate the right part of the address if you are at the same domain. When sending messages across gateways to other networks, the addresses get more complicated. Ask your local consultants for the correct syntax from your site to the network you are trying to reach.

## 1.33 Select Address Commands

COMPOSER: SELECT ADDRESS

Navigating the List of Messages

General Pine Commands

```
-----
F5/P  Move to previous entry          F1/?  Show this help text
F6/N  Move to next entry
F7/-  Show previous screen of address book
F8/Spc Show next screen of address book
F12/W WhereIs (search through address book)
```

Address Selection Commands

```
-----
F3/E  Exit the Address Select screen (without selecting an address)
F4/S  Select the currently highlighted entry
```

This screen is designed to let you easily scan your address book(s) in order to select an entry for the message you are composing. You cannot edit your address book in any way at this time, for address book maintenance, select the address book command when not composing a message.

If you are composing a message and know the nickname of the person/list you want, you can bypass this screen by simply typing in the nickname on the appropriate header line (To:, Cc:, etc.) Exiting this screen without selecting an entry does not cancel your message.

FOR MORE INFORMATION on addresses and Pine's address book: From the Main Menu, select

A ADDRESS BOOK  
and press ? for Help...

## 1.34 Select NickName

TAKEADDR: SELECT NICKNAME

Navigating the List of Messages

General Pine Commands

```
-----
F5/P  Move to previous entry          F1/?  Show this help text
F6/N  Move to next entry
F7/-  Show previous screen of address book
F8/Spc Show next screen of address book
F12/W WhereIs (search through address book)
```

Message Selection Commands

```
-----
F3/E  Exit the Nickname Select screen (without selecting an address)
F4/S  Select the currently highlighted entry
```

This screen is designed to let you modify or add to an existing address book entry. You have already selected the name(s) and address(es) through Take Address. This screen simply lets you scan your address books and select the nickname to be changed/augmented. If you want to add a new entry, then you are in the wrong place-- press F3/E to exit.

FOR MORE INFORMATION on addresses and Pine's address book: From the Main Menu, select

A ADDRESS BOOK  
and press ? for Help...

## 1.35 Take Address Commands

TAKE ADDRESS COMMANDS

Navigating the List of Addresses

Address Selection Commands

```
-----
P  Move to previous entry          E  Exit without taking address
N  Move to next entry             T  Take address
-  Show previous page of address list
spc Show next page of address list  List Mode
```

```
-----
Single Mode          X  Set/Unset current address
-----              A  Set all addresses
L  Switch to list mode          U  Unset all addresses
S  Switch to single mode
```

Navigating the List of Addresses

Address Selection Commands

-----

-----

```

F5 Move to previous entry      F3 Exit without taking address
F6 Move to next entry         F4 Take current address(es)
F7 Show previous page of
  address list
F8 Show next page of address
  list - List Mode Only
  -----
Mode Toggle      F9 Set/Unset current address
-----
                  F10 Set all
F12 Toggle between List and F11 Unset all
  single mode

```

```

-----
| Description of the Take Address Screen |
-----

```

This screen is designed to let you select one or more address/name combinations from the current message into your address book. The cursor is initially placed on the line with the message author. Other lines include the names of people and/or mailing lists who also received the message. Other people involved in the message (e.g. the person named as Reply-To:) are also listed here.

The simple case is adding a new, single entry into your address book. To do this, simply highlight the correct line and press F4/T. To create a new list or add to an existing list, switch the screen display into List Mode by pressing F12/L. In List Mode, you select the group of addresses you wish to manipulate by marking them with an X. The Set/Unset (F9/X) command will turn the X on for the highlighted address if it was off or turn it off if it was previously on. The SetAll command will select all of the addresses, and the UnSetAll command will turn off all the selections. Once you've gotten the selection the way you want it, you may create a new list by pressing F4/T.

In both the simple and list cases, after choosing to take the address, you will be asked for the nickname of the entry. Typing in a new name creates the new entry/list. Entering an existing nickname will replace the entry (simple case) or add to the list (list case). Alternatively, you can press Ctrl-T at the nickname prompt and select an existing nickname from your address book.

You will normally start in Single Mode, unless you used the Apply command to startup the TakeAddr screen, in which case you will start in List Mode. You may switch between the two modes at any time. If you've already selected several addresses in List Mode, those will be remembered when you switch to Single Mode and then back to List Mode. The set of addresses that are pre-selected when you start in List Mode are the From addresses of all of the messages you are operating on. You may, of course, easily erase those selections with the UnSetAll command.

If you have more than one writable address book, you will be prompted for the name of the address book you wish to add the new entry to before anything else. You can use ^N and ^P to choose among the defined address books, or type in the address book name.

FOR MORE INFORMATION on addresses and Pine's address book: From the Main Menu, select

A ADDRESS BOOK  
and press ? for Help...

## 1.36 Attachment Screen

F1/? Show this help text  
F3/E Exit this screen without displaying or saving any attachments  
F4/V View the currently selected attachment  
F5/P Move to previous attachment  
F6/N Move to next attachment  
F7/- Previous page of the listed attachments  
F8/SpC Next page of the listed attachments  
F9/S Save the selected attachment to a file  
F10/| Pipe the selected attachment through a UNIX command (if enabled)  
F12/W Find the matching string in the attachment list

The Attachment Index displays a list of the current message's attachments, and provides for the viewing, saving, or piping (if enabled) of each attachment. The first attachment is usually the message text, but does not include the header portion of the message.

All attachments can be saved or piped into an Amiga command, but some may not be readily displayed by either pine or an external tool. In such cases, the reason why the message cannot be displayed is displayed on pine's message line.

## 1.37 View Attachment

This function allows you to view the contents of a text attachment. You can only view one attachment at a time.

F1/? Get Help Display this help text  
F3/E Exit Viewer Go back to mail viewing.  
F7/- Prev Page Show the previous page of the current attachment.  
F8/SpC Next Page Show the next page of the current attachment by pressing the space bar.  
F9/Y Print Print the current attachment on paper. You can select the printer or the print command via the Setup command on the Main menu.  
F11/S Save Copy the current attachment to a file. If you just enter a filename, the attachment will be saved with that name in your home/current directory. You may enter the full path and filename to save it in another directory.  
F12/W WhereIs Search the attachment for a string of letters. If it is found, move to it. The string can be one word or a phrase. If there are multiple occurrences, the cursor moves to the first occurrence beyond the current cursor position.



## 1.38 Composer Commands

### COMPOSER COMMANDS

CURSOR MOTION KEYS		EDITING KEYS	
^B (Left Arrow)	Back character	^D	Delete current character
^F (Right Arrow)	Forward character	^H (DEL)	Delete previous character
^P (Up Arrow)	Previous line	^^	Set a mark
^N (Down Arrow)	Next line	F9/^K	Cut marked text or
^A	Beginning of line		delete current line
^E	End of line	F10/^U	Paste text, undelete lines
F7/Y	Previous page		cut with ^K, or unjustify
F8/V	Next page		-----
^@ (Ctrl-SPACE)	Next word		SCREEN/COMPOSITION COMMANDS
-----		F6(^W)/^W	Whereis (search for string)
MESSAGE COMMANDS   GENERAL COMMANDS		F12/^T	Spell checker
F3/^C Cancel	F1/^G Get help	F4/^J	Justify paragraph
F11/^O Postpone	^Z Suspend	^L	Redraw Screen
F2/^X Send	F6/^_ Alt. editor	F5/^R	Read in a file
-----			

#### NOTE

Description of Composer

Brief Command Explanations

## 1.39 NOTE

NOTE: The presence or absence of the following commands is ←  
determined by

feature-list

options in your Pine configuration. Also, some of these commands may be administratively disabled by your system manager; if they don't work, please check with your local help desk before reporting a bug.

- o Suspend (suspends Pine and gives a system prompt)
- o Alternate editor (allows you to compose with your own editor)

Pine does not use the following keys: Ctrl-S, Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-], Ctrl-\, ESC

Note: by default, Pine treats Ctrl-S or Ctrl-Q (sometimes known as XOFF and XON), as normal characters, even though Pine does not use them. However, the printer, modem, or communication software you are using may be configured for software flow control which means that XON/XOFF must be treated as special characters by the operating system. If you see messages such as ^X not defined for this screen, or if messages printed via the attached-to-ansi option are missing pieces, then your system is probably using software flow control. In this case you will need to set the

preserve-start-stop-characters

feature. If you do set

this feature, be advised that if you accidentally hit a Ctrl-S, Pine will

mysteriously freeze up with no warning. In this case, try typing a Ctrl-Q and see if that puts things right.

## 1.40 Description of Composer

-----  
Description of Composer

Pine has a built-in editing program which allows you to compose messages without having to leave Pine. The editor is designed to be very simple to use so that you can get started writing email right away.

Messages are usually just text, about 80 columns wide. Using upper and lower case is encouraged. On some systems the size limit of the message is about 100,000 characters, which is about 2,000 lines. You can include punctuation and special characters found on most keyboards, but you can't include characters with diacritical marks and certain special symbols.

Text automatically wraps as you type past the end of a line so you do not have to hit return. Using the F4/Ctrl-J command, you can also reformat text explicitly, perhaps after you have deleted some text.

You can include other text files with the F5/Ctrl-R You will be prompted for the file name of the file.

## 1.41 Brief Command Explanations

-----  
Brief Command Explanations

Mark, Cut-and-Paste

Justify

Read File

Whereis

Postpone

Spell Check

Send

## 1.42 MARK CUT AND PASTE

---

You can define a block of text, which can subsequently be deleted or copied as a unit, by setting a mark at the start of the block (Ctrl-^) and then moving the cursor to the end of the desired text block. You can then cut the block out (F9/Ctrl-K), move the cursor, and paste it (F10/Ctrl-U) in the new location. You can paste more than once, allowing you to use this feature to copy a block of text also.

If you press F9/Ctrl-K without having marked anything, Pine will delete a single line. If you delete a group of lines together, Pine keeps them in the same buffer, so F10/Ctrl-U will restore them as a block. About terminology: Mark is shown as ^^ . The first ^ means you should hold down the Control key on your keyboard. The second ^ means type the character ^.

## 1.43 JUSTIFY

JUSTIFY (F4/Ctrl-J)

The justify command reformats the text in the paragraph the cursor is in. Paragraphs are separated by one blank line. This is useful when you have been editing a paragraph and the lines become uneven. The text is left aligned or justified and the right is ragged. If the text is already justified as typed with auto-wrap, no justification will be done.

## 1.44 READ FILE

READ FILE (F5/Ctrl-R)

This will allow you to copy in text from an existing file. You will be prompted for the name of a file to be inserted into the message. The file name is relative to your home directory or must be a full path name on your system. The file will be inserted where the cursor is located. The file to be read must be on the same system as Pine. If you use Pine on a Unix machine but have files on a PC or MAC or Amiga, the files must be transferred to the system Pine is running on before they can be read. Please ask your local consultants about the correct way to transfer a file to your Pine system as the method will vary from site to site.

## 1.45 WHEREIS

WHEREIS (F6/Ctrl-W)

WhereIs searches the message body part of your composition and moves the cursor to the first occurrence of the match string appearing after the location of the cursor. The search will wrap to the beginning of the message when it no longer finds matches in the remainder of the message.

To search for the same string a second time, press F12/^W to begin search and then just press RETURN to accept the previous search string shown in

---

square brackets rather than entering a new search string.

WhereIs can search for the first line or last line of a message -- this means that WhereIs is a jump-to-top and jump-to-bottom feature, too.

## 1.46 POSTPONE

POSTPONE (F11/Ctrl-O)

Temporarily stop working on the current message so you may read other messages or compose another message. When you want to resume a message later, start to compose and answer yes to the Continue postponed composition? question. You may postpone as many messages as you like.

## 1.47 SPELL CHECK

SPELL CHECK (F12/Ctrl-T)

Pine can call an external spell checking program to look over the message you are composing. By default, Pine uses the simple Unix spell checker. There are no suggested alternative spellings, but Pine will show you the incorrect word and let you fix it or move on. If a word is misspelled more than once, then you will be prompted to confirm the correction of each occurrence of it. Lines beginning with > (included messages) will not be checked.

## 1.48 SEND

SEND (F2/Ctrl-X)

Before sending a message, Pine will ask you to confirm that you want the message to go out. At that confirmation stage, Pine moves the composer back to the top so that you can verify that the right people are getting the message. After confirmation, the message is sent and copied to the FCC folder (if any).

## 1.49 Composer Browse Command

Use this to browse files, perhaps created by some other ↔ application. The

file name given can be a file in your home directory, an absolute file path name for your system, or a file path relative to your home directory. No wild card characters may be used. In Unix Pine, you may use ~ to refer to your home directory or ~user to refer to another's home directory. The file must reside on the system running Pine.

If the

use-current-dir  
feature is set, names are relative to your  
current directory at the time you started Pine, rather than to your  
home directory.

## 1.50 Read in File

Use this function to insert a text file into your message. The `↵`  
file name  
given can be a file in your home directory, an absolute file path name for  
your system, or a file path relative to your home directory. No wild card  
characters may be used. In Unix Pine, you may use `~` to refer to your  
home directory or `~user` to refer to another's home directory. The  
file must reside on the system running Pine.

If the

use-current-dir  
feature is set, names are relative to your  
current directory at the time you started Pine, rather than to your  
home directory.

## 1.51 Composer: Whereis

Search the message for a word or part of a word. When searching in the  
composer, only the message part of your mail is searched, and the cursor  
is put on the first occurrence appearing after the location of the cursor.  
The search will wrap to the beginning of the message when it no longer  
finds matches in the remainder of the message.

To search for the same string a second time, press `F12/Ctrl-W` to begin  
search and then just press `RETURN` to accept the previous search string  
shown in square brackets rather than entering a new search string.

## 1.52 Composer To: Field

Topics:

The To: field

Email Address Format

Message Header Commands

## 1.53 The To: Field

---

```
-----
| The To: field |
-----
```

The address you enter here must be a valid address which is reachable from your site. If it is not, you will get an error message after sending the message.

## 1.54 Email Address Format

```
-----
| Email Address Format |
-----
```

You may enter a full name and address, a local address that Pine will complete for you, the nickname of someone in an address book, or a local mail alias defined by your system administrator. When you move the cursor out of this field, the nicknames will be expanded to the addresses in your address book, and the local names will be expanded to include the actual user name. You may enter as many addresses as you wish, but they must be separated by commas. You can move around this and other header fields with the arrow keys and use many of the usual composer editing keys.

A valid email address on the Internet has a user name, an @ sign and then a domain. For example, jsmith@art.nowhere.edu is the email address of a person with the username jsmith who has an account with art.nowhere.edu. The number of segments on the right of the @ sign can vary depending on how the address is structured for the particular host.

If you are sending to someone on the same system as you are, you can leave the @ and all the information to its right off of the address, and Pine will fill it in automatically. Sometimes you can also abbreviate the right part of the address if you are at the same domain. When sending messages across gateways to other networks, the addresses get more complicated. Ask your local consultants for the correct syntax from your site to the network you are trying to reach.

## 1.55 Message Header Commands

### MESSAGE HEADER COMMANDS

CURSOR MOTION KEYS-----	EDITING KEYS-----
^B (Left Arrow)      Back character	^D            Delete current character
^F (Right Arrow)    Forward character	^H (DEL)     Delete previous character
^P (Up Arrow)        Previous line	
^N (Down Arrow)     Next line	F9/^K        Cut marked text or
^A            Beginning of line	delete current line
^E            End of line	F10/^U      Undelete line(s)
{F7:^Y}        Previous page	
{F8:^V}        Next page	-----

```

^@ (Ctrl-SPACE)      Next word                |SCREEN/COMPOSITION COMMANDS
-----|
MESSAGE COMMANDS    | GENERAL COMMANDS    | F12/^T      To Addressbook/Browser
F3/^C Cancel        | F1/^G} Get help     | F4/^J      Attach File
F11/^O Postpone     | ^Z          Suspend  | ^L         Redraw Screen
F2/^X Send          |             | F5/^R      Rich Headers
-----|

```

## 1.56 Composer Cc:

The Cc: field is just like the To: field, except it is used for ↵ addressees that you wish to send a carbon copy to. That is, the message is not directly addressed to these recipients, but you wanted them to see the message. The only difference the recipients see is that their name is in the Cc: field, rather than the To: field.

For information on email address format, check the Help for the To: header.

### MESSAGE HEADER COMMANDS

```

CURSOR MOTION KEYS-----|EDITING KEYS-----
^B (Left Arrow)   Back character      | ^D          Delete current character
^F (Right Arrow)  Forward character   | ^H (DEL)    Delete previous character
^P (Up Arrow)     Previous line       |
^N (Down Arrow)   Next line           | F9/^K      Cut marked text or
^A               Beginning of line |           delete current line
^E               End of line   | F10/^U     Undelete line(s)
F7/^Y           Previous page |
F8/^V           Next page    |-----|
^@ (Ctrl-SPACE) Next word                |SCREEN/COMPOSITION COMMANDS
-----|
MESSAGE COMMANDS    | GENERAL COMMANDS    | F12/^T      To Addressbook/Browser
F3/^C Cancel        | F1/:^G} Get help     | F4/^J      Attach File
F11/^O Postpone     | ^Z          Suspend  | ^L         Redraw Screen
F2/^X Send          |             | F5/^R      Rich Headers
-----|

```

## 1.57 Composer Bcc:

Bcc: is just the same as the To: and Cc: fields in the way the ↵ addresses are entered. The recipients listed here will receive a copy of the message, but --assuming your site's mail transport software is properly configured-- there will be nothing in the message header as delivered that indicates a Bcc: was sent. The To: and Cc: recipients will not know a copy was sent to the Bcc: recipients.

For information on email address format, check the Help for the To:

header.

#### MESSAGE HEADER COMMANDS

```

CURSOR MOTION KEYS-----|EDITING KEYS-----
^B (Left Arrow)   Back character   | ^D           Delete current character
^F (Right Arrow)  Forward character| ^H (DEL)     Delete previous character
^P (Up Arrow)     Previous line    |              |
^N (Down Arrow)   Next line       | F9/^K       Cut marked text or
^A               Beginning of line |             delete current line
^E               End of line     | F10/^U      Undelete line(s)
F7/^Y           Previous page   |
F8/^V           Next page       |-----
^@ (Ctrl-SPACE) Next word         |SCREEN/COMPOSITION COMMANDS
-----|-----
MESSAGE COMMANDS | GENERAL COMMANDS | F12/^T      To Addressbook/Browser
F3/^C Cancel     | F1/^G  Get help | F4/^J      Attach File
F11/^O Postpone  | ^Z      Suspend | ^L         Redraw Screen
F2/^X  Send      |         | F5/^R      Rich Headers
-----|-----

```

## 1.58 Composer From:

This header carries your return address. It is the address toward which replies (and often, future unrelated correspondence) will be directed, unless you have defined an optional Reply-To: header. Make sure this address is correct!

## 1.59 Composer Reply-To:

Most people should not need this header. The Reply-To: header is used in cases where you would like replies to your messages to be directed to an address other than your normal From: address. This is atypical, but can happen when you use multiple machines and do not have the same account name on each one, or when you wish to direct certain replies to accounts or folders designated for specific classes of correspondence.

## 1.60 Composer Custom Address

This is a customized header, i.e. not one that is part of Pine's normal set of Compose headers. ←

For information on email address format, check the Help for the To: header.

#### MESSAGE HEADER COMMANDS

```

CURSOR MOTION KEYS-----|EDITING KEYS-----

```



```

^B (Left Arrow)   Back character      | ^D           Delete current character
^F (Right Arrow)  Forward character   | ^H (DEL)     Delete previous character
^P (Up Arrow)     Previous line       |              |
^N (Down Arrow)   Next line          | F9/^K       Cut marked text or
^A               Beginning of line |             delete current line
^E               End of line       | F10/^U      Undelete line(s)
F7/^Y           Previous page     |
F8/^V           Next page         |-----|
^@ (Ctrl-SPACE) Next word         |SCREEN/COMPOSITION COMMANDS
-----|
MESSAGE COMMANDS | GENERAL COMMANDS | F12/^T      To Addressbook/Browser
F3/^C Cancel     | F1/^G Get help   | F4/^J       Attach File
F11/^O Postpone  | ^Z Suspend      | ^L          Redraw Screen
F2/^X Send       |                 | F5/^R       Rich Headers
-----|

```

## 1.61 Composer Custom Free Header

This is a customized header, i.e. not one that is part of Pine's normal set of Compose headers.

This field consists of arbitrary text.

### MESSAGE HEADER COMMANDS

```

CURSOR MOTION KEYS-----|EDITING KEYS-----|
^B (Left Arrow)   Back character      | ^D           Delete current character
^F (Right Arrow)  Forward character   | ^H (DEL)     Delete previous character
^P (Up Arrow)     Previous line       |              |
^N (Down Arrow)   Next line          | F9/^K       Cut marked text or
^A               Beginning of line |             delete current line
^E               End of line       | F10/^U      Undelete line(s)
F7/^Y           Previous page     |
F8/^V           Next page         |-----|
^@ (Ctrl-SPACE) Next word         |SCREEN/COMPOSITION COMMANDS
-----|
MESSAGE COMMANDS | GENERAL COMMANDS | F12/^T      To Addressbook/Browser
F3/^C Cancel     | F1/^G Get help   | F4/^J       Attach File
F11/^O Postpone  | ^Z Suspend      | ^L          Redraw Screen
F2/^X Send       |                 | F5/^R       Rich Headers
-----|

```

## 1.62 News Composer

Use the Newsgroups line to specify any and all USENET newsgroups to which your message should be posted. When composing a message from scratch, this line may be hidden. If so, just press the rich headers command (F5/Ctrl-R) to make it visible.

Be aware that when you post to a newsgroup thousands of people will be reading

your message. Also, you or your system manager must have defined a `nntp-server` in your Pine configuration in order for you to be able to post.

## 1.63 Composer Fcc

The FCC (File Carbon Copy) specifies the folder used to keep a copy of each outgoing message. The default value can be configured with the

```
default-fcc
and
fcc-name-rule
```

options. You can change or remove the file carbon copy on any message you send by editing the FCC header.

You may type `^T` to get a list of all your folders and select one to use as the FCC for this message.

## 1.64 Composer Subject Header

The subject header provides a place to enter a few words that summarize the topic of the message you are sending. You may leave this line blank, but it is considered a courtesy to use a meaningful subject.

## 1.65 Composer Attachment field

This field is where you specify what file or files you'd like attached to the message you are composing. Those files must reside on the machine running Pine. If your file is on a PC or Mac and you run Pine with an account on a Unix machine, you'll have to transfer it before attaching it. Contact local computer support people for assistance with transferring.

Pine uses MIME encoding for attachments, so binaries and files of any length can safely be delivered to any MIME capable mail reading program. If you send an attachment to someone who does not have a MIME-capable mail reading program yet, then the main message text will be readable, but attachments (even attachments which are just plain text) are not.

Typing the filename on the `Attchmts:` line achieves the same result as using the `F6/Ctrl-J` command.

If you Forward a message with attachments, you may delete them from your Forwarded message by editing the `Attchmnt` header line.

## 1.66 Message Header Commands

---

## MESSAGE HEADER COMMANDS

CURSOR MOTION KEYS		EDITING KEYS	
^B (Left Arrow)		Back character	^D Delete current character
^F (Right Arrow)		Forward character	^H (DEL) Delete previous character
^P (Up Arrow)		Previous line	
^N (Down Arrow)		Next line	F9/^K Cut marked text or
^A		Beginning of line	delete current line
^E		End of line	F10/^U Undelete line(s)
F7/^Y		Previous page	F12/^T To Addressbook/Browser
F8/^V		Next page	-----
^@ (Ctrl-SPACE)		Next word	SCREEN/COMPOSITION COMMANDS
			-----  MESSAGE COMMANDS   GENERAL COMMANDS
F3/^C		Cancel	F1/^G Get help   F4/^J Attach File
F11/^O		Postpone	^Z Suspend   ^L Redraw Screen
F2/^X		Send	F5/^R Rich Headers

-----

Message Headers

TO, CC, and BCC

Attachments

Subject

Fcc (File Carbon Copy)

Newsgroups

Valid Email Addresses

## 1.67 Message Headers

-----  
Message Headers

Message headers are the electronic equivalent of the envelope on postal email. They say who a message is to and who it is from; who should get copies and what the message is about.

Standard headers which you supply include To:, Cc:, Attchmts:, and Subject:. There are other headers which are called rich headers. They are present on every message, but are normally filled out automatically and hidden from you. Rich headers include Fcc:, Bcc:, and Newsgroups:. Pressing the F5/Ctrl-R key lets you see and modify any of the rich header lines.

Pine introduced a user-defined headers capabilities into version 3.90. You may specify which headers should be part of the default set and may also define any arbitrary headers you want added to your email. This is done with the default-composer-hdrs and customized-hdrs configuration

settings.

## 1.68 TO, CC, and BCC

These lines specify the various recipients of the message you are about to send. Anything specified on any of these lines must be a valid email address which your system can recognize (see below). You can also type in nicknames from the address book for any of these. The distinction between To and Cc is a remnant of the time when a memo would be carbon copied to other parties. With email, recipients on the To: and Cc: lines get the message in the same way, but the difference might give recipients clues about who is expected to act on the message.

Bcc stands for blind carbon copy. People listed on the Bcc line do get a copy of the message, but their names do not appear anywhere on the envelope. Blind carbon copies are used to allow some parties to read email without the other parties to the message knowing they got it. It can also be used when sending email to a large group of people.

## 1.69 Attachments

ATTACHMENTS

This field is where you specify what file or files should be attached to the current message. Those files must reside on the machine running Pine. If your file is on a PC or Mac and you run Pine with an account on a Unix machine, you'll have to transfer it before attaching it. Contact local computer support people for assistance with transferring.

Pine uses MIME encoding for attachments, so binaries and files of any length can safely be delivered to any MIME capable mail reading program. If you send an attachment to someone who doesn't have a MIME mail reading program, then the main text will be readable, but attachments (even attachments which are just plain text) are not.

Typing the filename on the Attchmts: line achieves the same result as using the F6/Ctrl-J command.

## 1.70 Subject

SUBJECT

The subject is your chance to give a few words which will give context to the message you are sending. You may leave this line blank, but it is considered a courtesy to use a meaningful subject.

---

## 1.71 FCC (File Carbon Copy)

Fcc specifies the folder which will keep a copy of this piece of outgoing email. The default value can be configured with the default-fcc and fcc-name-rule variables. You can change or remove the folder carbon copy on a message by message basis by editing the Fcc line.

## 1.72 Newsgroups

### NEWSGROUPS

Use the Newsgroups line to specify any and all USENET newsgroups to which your message should be posted. When composing a message from scratch, this line may be hidden. If so, just press the rich headers command (F5/Ctrl-R) to make it visible.

Be aware that when you post to a newsgroup thousands of people will be reading your message. Also, you or your system manager must have defined a nntp-server in your Pine configuration in order for you to be able to post.

## 1.73 Valid Email Addresses

```
-----  
| Valid Email Addresses |  
-----
```

When you enter an email address into the address field of your address book you are giving Pine an address that it must be able to actually reach. The address you enter here must be a valid address which is reachable from your site. If it is not, you will get an error message after sending the message.

A valid email address on the Internet has a user name, an @ sign and then a domain. For example, jsmith@art.nowhere.edu is the email address of a person with the username jsmith who has an account with art.nowhere.edu. The number of segments on the right of the @ sign can vary depending on how the address is structured for the particular host.

If you are sending to someone on the same system as you are, you can leave the @ and all the information to its right off of the address, and Pine will fill it in automatically. Sometimes you can also abbreviate the right part of the address if you are at the same domain. When sending messages across gateways to other networks, the addresses get more complicated. Ask your local consultants for the correct syntax from your site to the network you are trying to reach.

## 1.74 Configuration

-----  
Setup Configuration Commands

To change the current variable, press change (F4/C), add (F9/A) or delete (F10/D) as appropriate. To exit this configuration screen, press F3/E. Pine will save new configurations as you set them, there is no need to save these settings. Some changes will not take effect until your next Pine session.

Message Selection Commands  
 -----

F3/E Exit the Configuration Screen    F9/A Add Value  
 F4/C Change the current setting      F10/D Delete Value

Navigating the List of Settings  
 -----

F5/P Move to previous entry  
 F6/N Move to next entry  
 F7/- Show previous screen of configuration  
 F8/Spc Show next screen of configuration  
 F12/W WhereIs (search through configuration)

General Pine Commands  
 -----

F1/? Show this help text  
 F3/E Exit SETUP CONFIGURATION

In the first two examples, the hostname news.nowhere.edu should be replaced with the domain name of your local news server. For Unix Pine, these entries can be placed in either the system-wide or your personal configuration file.

READING NEWS

Once defined in the .pinerc (or the global pine.conf) file, the news folder collection can be accessed either via the

FOLDER LIST

screen, or

via the GOTO command.

Pine uses the same commands for manipulating news folders as for mail folders. This means, for example, that when you are done with a message, you would use D to mark it as Deleted (or Dismissed, if you prefer.) This mail like behavior differs from that of most newsreaders, wherein a message is implicitly dismissed after you have looked at it once. We

## 1.75 Feature List

-----  
Setup Configuration Commands

To change the current variable, press F4/X. To exit this Setup Configuration screen, press F3/E. Pine will save new options as you set them, there is no need to save these settings. However, some changes will not take effect until your next Pine session.

---

---

 Message Selection Commands
 

---

F3/E Exit the Setup Config Screen  
 F4/X Change (set or unset) the currently highlighted setting

---

 Navigating the List of Settings                      General Pine Commands
 

---

F5/P Move to previous entry                      F1/ ? Show this help text  
 F6/N Move to next entry                      F3/E Exit SETUP CONFIGURATION  
 F7/- Show previous screen of options  
 F8/Spc Show next screen of options  
 F12/W WhereIs (search through options)

## 1.76 Change the configuration

---

 | Setup Configuration Commands |
 

---

To change the current variable, press F4/S. To exit this Setup Configuration screen, press F3/E. Pine will save new options as you set them, there is no need to save these settings. However, some changes will not take effect until your next Pine session.

---

 Message Selection Commands
 

---

F3/E Exit the Setup Config Screen  
 F4/S Change to the currently highlighted setting

---

 Navigating the List of Settings                      General Pine Commands
 

---

F5/P Move to previous entry                      F1/? Show this help text  
 F6/N Move to next entry                      F3/E Exit SETUP CONFIGURATION  
 F7/- Show previous screen of options  
 F8/Spc Show next screen of options  
 F12/W WhereIs (search through options)

## 1.77 Personal Name

OPTION: Personal-Name

This value is used to determine the full name part of the From address on messages you send. If unset, Unix Pine will obtain your full name from the system password file.

## 1.78 Userid

OPTION: User-Identification

This value is used as part of the

---

From

address on messages you send.

It is also the default login name for remote IMAP server access. Set this to the username part you want to appear on outgoing email.

## 1.79 User Domain

OPTION: User-Domain

This value specifies the domain part (right-hand side) of your return address on outgoing email and is also used as the default domain for email composed to a local user. If unset, Unix Pine will obtain the domain from the system. Often this value will be set for your whole site by the system administrator.

If you set this, see also the

quell-user-lookup-in-passwd-file  
feature.

## 1.80 SMTP Server

OPTION: SMTP-Server

This value specifies the name of one or more SMTP servers for sending mail. SMTP servers are normally setup by a system administrator for use by all members of a given campus or department. Contact your local help desk to ask what SMTP servers you should use. Amiga Pine users do not have to use an SMTP server and can leave this blank. Smtppost is used if no SMTP server is supplied.

## 1.81 NNTP Server

OPTION: NNTP-Server

This value specifies the name of the NNTP (Network News Transfer Protocol) server for reading and posting USENET news. NNTP servers are normally setup by a system administrator for use by all members of a given campus or department. Contact your local help desk to ask what NNTP servers you should use. Often Unix Pine users will find that this variable has been set for the whole system (and you don't have to worry about it). When you define an NNTP server here, Pine implicitly defines a news collection for you, assuming that server as the news server and assuming that you will use the NNTP protocol and a local newsrc configuration file for reading news. For more about reading news with Pine, see the release notes.

---



## 1.82 Inbox Path

OPTION: Inbox-Path

This value over-rides the default value of your INBOX name/path/location. PC-Pine users must specify an inbox path and it must be a folder on an IMAP server. Unix and VMS Pine users will often find that this variable has been pre-configured by your system administrator. You may be able to specify an alternate INBOX which is either a local folder or a folder on an IMAP server.

A typical remote inbox-path entry would be: {monet.art.nowhere.edu}INBOX where monet.art.nowhere.edu is replaced by the name of your IMAP mail server.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: From the Main Menu, select  
L FOLDER LIST

and

press ? for Help... Look for the section Valid Folder Names.

## 1.83 Folder Collections

OPTION: Folder-Collections

Folder collections are places to store folders. They roughly correspond to a filesystem directory. Pine will normally provide you with one folder collection by default. Using this option, you may specify additional collections. These collections may be local or remote, but they must correspond to a pre-existing filesystem directory, i.e. Pine will not create any directory other than the original default.

The first folder collection listed here is the default collection for the Save command -- the place various folders are put unless you specify otherwise.

A valid local collection is just the specification of a directory on the local system followed by square brackets. For example, exhibit/[] may be valid on the Amiga.

Pine also allows you to access a collection on a remote computer (provided it supports IMAP and you have the right to store folders on it.) To specify a remote folder collection, you need to give the name of the IMAP mail server, the name of the collection on that server, and the square brackets. For instance, {wharhol.art.nowhere.edu}art-101/[] is a remote collection. As you can tell, the name of the computer is in {} brackets followed immediately by the name of the collection.

Collection syntax:

```
optional-label {optional-imap-hostname}optional-directory-path[]
```

Additional examples:

```
Saved-Email {klee.art.nowhere.edu}mail/[] <-- Remote collection
```

```
Widget-Project widget/[] <-- Local collection
```

Use the following SETUP CONFIGURATION commands to manipulate your folder collections list:

```
F9/A Add Value
F10/D Delete Value
F4/C Change the current setting
```

FOR MORE INFORMATION: From the Main Menu, select

```
L FOLDER LIST
and
```

press ? for Help... Look for the section on Folder Collections.

## 1.84 News Collections

OPTION: News-Collections

This value defines one or more collections of incoming newsgroup folders; however, most people will not need to use this option since setting the nntp-server option will implicitly define the most common news-collection configuration.

You can use this to set a specific news collection other than that defined implicitly by defining an NNTP server. News collections defined here can take several forms:

```
Partial newsfeeds: News *{news.nowhere.edu/nntp}[comp.*]
News on the local host: News *[]
Newsfeeds accessed via IMAP: News *{news.nowhere.edu}[]
```

FOR MORE INFORMATION on collections, check the help for the

```
Folder Collections
option above and the help for the
FOLDER LIST
screen.
```

## 1.85 File Carbon Copy

OPTION: Default-FCC (File Carbon Copy)

This value specifies where a copy of outgoing mail should be saved. If this is not a path name, it will be in the default collection for saves. Any valid folder specification, local or IMAP, is allowed. This default folder carbon copy only applies when the fcc-rule-name (see later in this configuration screen) is set to use the default folder. Amiga Pine default is normally sent-mail in the default folder collection.

To suppress saving of outgoing mail, set: default-fcc=""

FOR MORE INFORMATION: From the Main Menu, select

```
L FOLDER LIST
```

and  
press ? for Help... Look for the section Valid Folder Names.

## 1.86 Postponed folder

OPTION: Postponed-Folder

This value over-rides the default name for the folder where postponed messages are saved. If this is not a path name, it will be in the default collection for message Saves. Any valid folder specification, local or remote, is allowed. The Unix Pine default is normally postponed-mail in the default collection.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: From the Main Menu, select  
L FOLDER LIST  
and  
press ? for Help... Look for the section Valid Folder Names.

## 1.87 Read Message Folder

OPTION: Read-Message-Folder

By virtue of specifying a folder name here, Pine will be configured to save all messages which you have read during a session into the designated read messages folder. This allows you to more easily distinguish between your really new email (in your INBOX) and those which you have already read. Depending on how you define the

auto-move-read-messages  
setting in the  
feature-list

, you may or may not be asked when you quit Pine if you want read messages to be moved to this folder. In either case, moving the messages means they will be deleted from your INBOX.

If this is not a path name, it will be in the default collection for saves. Any valid folder specification, local or remote (via IMAP), is allowed. There is no default for the name of the read message folder.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: From the Main Menu, select  
L FOLDER LIST  
and  
press ? for Help... Look for the section Valid Folder Names.

## 1.88 newsrc path

OPTION: newsrc-path

This option over-rides the default name Pine uses for your newsrc news status and subscription file. If set, Pine will take this value as the full pathname for the desired newsrc file.

---

If this option is not set, Amiga Pine looks for the file `~/newsrsrc`

## 1.89 Signature file

OPTION: Signature-File

This is the name of a file which will be automatically inserted into outgoing messages. It typically contains information such as your name, email address and organizational affiliation. Pine adds the signature into the message as soon as you enter the composer so you can choose to remove it on a message by message basis. Signature file placement in message replies is controlled by the `signature-at-bottom` setting in the feature list.

The default file name on the Amiga is `.signature`. The signature file must be kept on the local system, not a remote IMAP server.

To create a signature file, use your favorite text editor, such as `pico`, `vi`, or `emacs`, and enter a few lines of text containing your identity and affiliation. Save this text to the file `.signature` unless you use this option to specify a different file name.

## 1.90 Address Book Configuration

OPTION: Address-Book

This value over-rides the default name of your personal address book file. You may also define additional personal address books, to which you may add selected addresses from within Pine.

The default is to have a single address book. On Unix and the Amiga the file is named `~/addressbook`.

At this time address books must be kept on the local system, not a remote IMAP server. If you override the default name for PC-Pine's addressbook, do not add a filename extension, since Pine will use your specified name and add a `.lu` extension when it generates its auxiliary index (look up) file.

You may optionally precede the file name with a label that will be used for identification in the ADDRESS BOOK display. For example:

```
PERSONAL addrbook
```

## 1.91 Global Address Book

OPTION: Global-Address-Book

This value specifies the name(s) of global (system-wide) address books.

---

Defining these will typically be done in the system-wide Pine configuration file by your system administrator. This option may be used to specify one for a shared workgroup addressbook, or to over-ride the system-wide default, if it exists.

You may optionally precede the file name with a label that will be used for identification in the ADDRESS BOOK display. For example:

```
WORKGROUP wgaddrbk
```

Global address books must be accessible via normal file access routines on the machine where Pine is running. Unlike personal address books, global address books may not be modified/updated from within Pine; that is, they are Read-Only.

There is no default value for this option.

## 1.92 Initial Keystroke List

OPTION: Initial-Keystroke-List

The initial keystroke --or command-- list option lets you start Pine at any place you like. Whatever keystrokes you specify here will be executed by Pine upon startup as a macro. The words SPACE, TAB, DOWN, UP, LEFT, and RIGHT indicate the pressing of those keys. CR indicates the pressing of the RETURN key. F1 through F12 represent the function keys. For example, to view message 1 on startup, you would specify `i,j,1,CR,v`.

Restriction: You cannot pre-type into the composer with the initial keystroke list.

## 1.93 Default Composer Headers

OPTION: Default-Composer-Headers

You can decide which headers you want visible when composing outgoing email using this option. You can specify any of the regular set, any rich header or any custom header which you have already defined. If you use this setting at all, you must specify all the headers you want to see, you can't just add to the regular header set. The default set is `To:`, `Cc:`, `Attchmnt:`, and `Subject:`.

Note that the `Newsgroups:` header will be abbreviated in the Composer display, but should be spelled-in-full here.

## 1.94 Customized Headers

OPTION: Customized-Headers

You may add your own custom headers to all outgoing messages. Each header

---

you specify here must include the header tag (Reply-to:, Approved:, etc.) and may optionally include a value for that header. If you want to see these custom headers each time you compose a message, you must add them to your default composer headers list (see above), otherwise they become part of the rich header set which you only see when you press the rich header (Ctrl-R) command.

## 1.95 Saved Message Name Rule

OPTION: Saved-Msg-Name-Rule

This option determines the default folder name for Saves... Choose either: default-folder, by-sender, by-from, by-recipient, last-folder-used. Normal default is default-folder, which on Unix and the Amiga means saved-messages.

## 1.96 Fcc Name Rule

OPTION: FCC-Name-Rule

This option determines the default name for folder carbon copy. Choose one: default-fcc, by-recipient, last-fcc-used. Normal default is default-fcc, the value of which is set in the default-fcc variable as specified earlier in this configuration. Note that whatever the fcc specified here, it will be overridden by any fcc entries you have in your address book.

## 1.97 Sort Order

OPTION: Sort-Key

This option determines the order in which messages will be displayed in the Folder Index screen. Choose from:

- o Date -- Sort folders according to the date and time they were sent. On a folder like INBOX, sorting by Date should be almost identical to sorting by Arrival.
  - o Arrival -- Sort messages into the order in which they arrived.
  - o From -- Sort messages by the name of the author of the message. Messages with the same author are grouped together. Groups of messages are then put into alphabetical order according to message author.
  - o Subject -- Sort messages by subject. Messages with the same subject are grouped together. Pine ignores leading Re: and re and trailing (fwd) when determining the likeness and alphabetical order of subject lines. Groups of messages are put into alphabetical order according to subject.
  - o OrderedSubj -- Grouping of all messages with the same subject
-

together is done in the same way as sort by subject. With OrderedSubj however, groups of messages are put into date order according to the oldest message on a given subject. This sorting provides pseudo threading of messages.

- o ReverseDate -- Like Date but the newest message is first.
- o ReverseArrival -- Like Arrival but the newest message is first.
- o ReverseFrom -- Like From but groups of messages are ordered in reverse alphabetical order (Z-A).
- o ReverseSubject -- Like Subject but groups of messages are ordered in reverse alphabetical order (Z-A).
- o ReverseOrderedSubj -- Like OrderedSubj but groups of messages are ordered with the newest groups first (according to the first message of each group)

Normal default is arrival.

## 1.98 Address Book Sort Order

OPTION: Address-Book-Sort-Rule

This option controls the order in which address book entries will be presented. Choose one of the following:

fullname	use fullname field, lists mixed in
fullname-with-lists-last	use fullname field, but put lists at end
nickname	use nickname field, lists mixed in
nickname-with-lists-last	use nickname field, but put lists at end
dont-sort	don't change order of file

The normal default is fullname-with-lists-last.

## 1.99 ="Character

OPTION: Character-Set

The character set is used primarily to mark outgoing email appropriately. Set it to whatever character set you might use to compose messages. Whenever you actually send a message, Pine checks it to see if it is, in fact, US-ASCII (a subset of the other sets allowable). If it is US-ASCII, the outgoing message will be marked as such no matter what you have set as your character set. Normal default is US-ASCII. Typical alternatives include ISO-8859-x, where x is a number between 1 and 9.

## 1.100 Alternate Editor

OPTION: Alternate-Editor

Editor specifies the program invoked by ^\_ in the Composer. This is normally an alternative to Pine's internal composer (Pico). You could use this setting to specify an alternate editor to use occasionally or if you

---

have a favorite editor and want to use it all the time (see the

```
enable-alternate-editor-implicitly
    setting). In either case, the
```

```
enable-alternate-editor
    feature must be turned on too.
```

## 1.101 Image Viewer

OPTION: Image-Viewer

This option specifies the program Pine should call to view MIME attachments of type IMAGE (e.g. GIF or TIFF). The Image Viewer setting is no longer needed, but remains for backward compatibility. The more general method for associating external printing and viewing programs with specific MIME data types is to use the system's (or your personal) mailcap configuration file.

## 1.102 Use Only Domain Name

OPTION: Use-Only-Domain-Name

This option is used only if the `user-domain` option is `*not*` set. If set to Yes (and `user-domain` is not used), then Pine strips the hostname from your return (From) address and when completing unqualified addresses that you enter into the composer.

If you set this, see also the `quell-user-lookup-in-passwd-file` feature.

## 1.103 Last Time Pruned

OPTION: Last-Time-Prune Question

This value records the last time you were asked about deleting old sent-mail. It is set automatically by Pine at the beginning of each month. If you wish to suppress the monthly sent-mail pruning feature, set this to a date in the future, e.g. 99.12

## 1.104 Enable full headers

---



FEATURE: enable-full-header-cmd

This feature enables the H Full Headers command which toggles between the display of all headers in the message and the normal edited view of headers. The Full Header command also controls which headers are included for Export, Pipe, Print, Forward, and Reply functions. (For Reply, the Full Header mode will respect the include-headers-in-reply feature setting.)

## 1.105 Unix(Amiga) Pipe Command

FEATURE: enable-unix-pipe-cmd

This feature enables the | Pipe command that sends the current message to the specified Unix/Amiga command for external processing.

## 1.106 Enable Tab Completion

FEATURE: enable-tab-completion

This feature enables the TAB key when at a prompt for a filename. In this case, TAB will cause the partial name already entered to be automatically completed, provided the partial name is unambiguous.

## 1.107 Quit Without Confirm

FEATURE: quit-without-confirm

This feature controls whether or not Pine will ask for confirmation when a Quit command is received.

## 1.108 Enable Jump ShortCut

FEATURE: enable-jump-shortcut

Setting this feature will allow you to enter a number (followed by RETURN) and jump to that message number, when in the FOLDER INDEX or MESSAGE TEXT screens. In other words, it obviates the need for typing the J for the Jump command.

---

## 1.109 Enable Alternate Editor

FEATURE: enable-alternate-editor-cmd

If this feature is set, and the editor variable is not set, entering the ^\_ (Control-underscore) key while composing a message will prompt you for the name of the editor you would like to use.

If the environment variable \$EDITOR is set, this value will be offered as a default. If editor variable is set, the ^\_ key will activate the specified editor without prompting, in which case it is not necessary to set the enable-alternate-editor feature.

## 1.110 Implicite Use of Alternate Editor

FEATURE: enable-alternate-editor-implicitly

If this feature and the editor variable are both set, Pine will automatically activate the specified editor when the cursor is moved from the header of the message being composed into the message text. For replies, the alternate editor will be activated immediately.

## 1.111 Bounce Messages

FEATURE: enable-bounce-cmd

Setting this feature enables the B Bounce command, which will prompt for an address and remail the message to the new recipient. This command is used to re-direct messages that you have received in error, or need to be redirected for some other reason (e.g. list moderation). The final recipient will see a header indicating that you have Resent the msg, but the message's From: header will show the original author of the message, and replies to it will go back to that author, and not to you.

## 1.112 Aggregate Command Set

FEATURE: enable-aggregate-command-set

Setting this feature enables the commands and subcommands that relate to performing operations on more than one message at a time. We call these aggregate operations. In particular, the ; Select, A Apply, and Z Zoom commands are enabled by this feature. Select is used to tag one or more messages meeting the specified criteria. Apply can then be used to apply any message command to all of the selected/tagged messages. Further, the Zoom command allows you to toggle the Folder Index view between just those Selected and all messages in the folder.

This feature also enables the ^X sub-command in the FOLDER INDEX WhereIs command which causes all messages matching the WhereIs argument to become selected.

---

### 1.113 Flag Messages

FEATURE: enable-flag-cmd

Setting this feature enables the \* Flag command which allows you to manipulate the status flags associated with a message. By default, Flag will set the Important flag, which results in an asterisk being displayed in column one of the FOLDER INDEX for such messages.

### 1.114 Suspend Pine

FEATURE: enable-suspend

Setting this feature will allow you to type ^Z (Control Z) and temporarily suspend Pine. Not available on PC-Pine or Amiga Pine.

### 1.115 Expanded View of Folders

FEATURE: expanded-view-of-folders

If multiple folder collections are defined, and you wish to have them all expanded implicitly upon entering the  
FOLDER LIST  
screen, then set this  
feature.

### 1.116 Expanded View of Addressbooks

FEATURE: expanded-view-of-addressbooks

If multiple address books (either personal or global) are defined, and you wish to have them all expanded implicitly upon entering the  
ADDRESS BOOK  
screen, then set this feature.

### 1.117 Set Newsgroup without Confirmation

FEATURE: compose-sets-newsgroup-without-confirm

This feature controls one aspect of Pine's Composer. If you enter the composer while reading a news group, you will normally be prompted to determine whether you intend the new message to be posted to the current newsgroup or not. If this feature is set, Pine will not prompt you in this situation, and will assume that you do indeed wish to post to the newsgroup you are reading.

---

## 1.118 Reject Unqualified Addresses

FEATURE: compose-rejects-unqualified-addr

This feature controls one aspect of the message composer; in particular, what happens when an unqualified name is entered into an address header. If set, unqualified names entered as addresses will be treated as errors unless they match an addressbook nickname. Pine will not attempt to turn them into complete addresses by adding your local domain.

A complete (fully qualified) address is one containing a username followed by an @ symbol, followed by a host or domain name (e.g. jsmith@nowhere.edu). An unqualified name is one without the @ symbol and host or domain name (e.g. jsmith),

When you enter a fully qualified address, Pine does not interpret or modify it, but simply passes it on to the mail-transport-agent (MTA) for your system. Pine conforms to the Internet standards governing message headers and will not send an unqualified name to the MTA. Therefore, when you enter an unqualified name, Pine will normally attempt to turn it into a fully qualified address, first by checking to see if you have entered a matching nickname in your addressbook, or failing that, by simply adding your own domain to the name entered. So if your address is jsmith@nowhere.edu and you enter fred, then (assuming fred is not a valid nickname), Pine will turn that into @[b]fred@nowhere.edu.

There are situations where it is not desirable for Pine to interpret such unqualified names as valid (local) addresses. For example, if fred turned out to be a typo (intended to be an addressbook nickname), but there actually was a fred in your local domain, the message might be mis-delivered without your realizing it. In order to reduce the likelihood of such accidents, setting this feature will cause Pine to treat such addresses as errors, and require that you explicitly enter the full local address (e.g. fred@nowhere.edu) or correct the name so that it matches an address book nickname.

Consider this a safety feature against mis-directed mail.

## 1.119 quell user lookup in password file

FEATURE: quell-user-lookup-in-passwd-file

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's Composer, and if needed, will usually be set by your system manager in Pine's system-wide configuration file. Specifically, if this feature is set, Pine will not attempt to look in the system password file to find a Full Name for the entered address.

Normally, names you enter into address fields (e.g. To: or Cc:) are checked against your address book(s) to see if they match an address book nickname. Failing that, (in Unix and Amiga Pine) the name is then checked against the Unix/Amiga password file. If the entered name matches a username in the system password file, Pine extracts the corresponding Full Name information for that individual, and adds that to the address being entered.

---

However, password file matching can have surprising (incorrect) results if other users of the system do not receive mail at the domain you are using. That is, if either the

```
user-domain
or
use-only-domain-name
option
```

is set such that the administrative domain of other users on the system isn't accurately reflected, Pine should be told that a passwd file match is coincidental, and Full Name info will be incorrect. For example, a personal name from the password file could get falsely paired with the entered name as it is turned into an address in the configured domain.

If you are seeing this behavior, enabling this feature will prevent Unix/Amiga Pine from looking up names in the password file to find the Full Name for incomplete addresses you enter.

## 1.120 Preserve Start-Stop Characters

FEATURE: preserve-start-stop-characters

This feature controls how special control key characters, typically Ctrl-S and Ctrl-Q, are interpreted when input to Pine. These characters are known as the start and stop characters and are sometimes used in communications paths to control data flow.

By default, Pine turns the system's handling of these special characters off. However, if you see Pine reporting input errors such as:

```
[ Command ^Q not defined for this screen. ]
```

and, at the same time, see your display become garbled, then it is likely setting this option will solve the problem. Be aware, though, that enabling this feature will also cause Pine to ostensibly \"hang\" whenever the Ctrl-S key combination is entered as the system is now interpreting such input as a stop output command. To start output again, simply type Ctrl-Q.

## 1.121 Enable Incoming Folders

FEATURE: enable-incoming-folders

If set, this feature defines a pseudo-folder collection called INCOMING MESSAGE FOLDERS. Initially, the only folder included in this collection will be your INBOX, which will no longer show up in your default saved-message folder collection.

You may add more folders to the Incoming Message Folders collection by using the F10/A Add command in the FOLDER LIST screen. You will be prompted for the host the folder is stored on (which defaults to the same host used for your INBOX), a nickname, and the actual folder name. Once a set of Incoming Message Folders are defined, the TAB key (in

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FOLDER INDEX or MESSAGE TEXT screens) may be used to scan the folders for those with Recent messages.

NOTE: Pine does not do delivery filtering; this is the province of other programs such as filter or procmail. Pine's Incoming Message Folders collection provides a convenient way to access multiple incoming folders, once they are created by other programs. It is also useful if you have accounts on multiple computers.

## 1.122 Include Attachments in Reply

FEATURE: include-attachments-in-reply

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's Reply command. If set, any MIME attachments that were part of the original message will automatically be included in the Reply.

## 1.123 Include Headers in Reply

FEATURE: include-header-in-reply

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's Reply command. If set, and the original message is being included in the reply, then headers from that message will also be part of the reply.

## 1.124 Signature at Bottom

FEATURE: signature-at-bottom

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's Reply command. If this feature is set, and the original message is being included in the reply, then the contents of your signature file (if any) will be inserted after the included message, and the cursor will also be positioned after the included text.

## 1.125 Use Function Keys

FEATURE: use-function-keys

This feature specifies that Pine will respond to function keys instead of the normal single-letter commands. In this mode, the key menus at the bottom of each screen will show function key designations instead of the normal mnemonic key.

## 1.126 Delete Skips Deleted

FEATURE: delete-skips-deleted

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's Delete command. If set, this feature will cause the Delete command to advance past other messages that are marked deleted. In other words, pressing D will both mark the current message deleted and advance to the next message that is not marked deleted.

## 1.127 Expunge Without Confirm

FEATURE: expunge-without-confirm

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's expunge command. If set, you will not be prompted to confirm your intent before the expunge takes place.

## 1.128 AutoMove Read Messages

FEATURE: auto-move-read-msgs

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's behavior upon quitting. If set, and the

read-message-folder

variable is also set, then Pine will

automatically transfer all read messages to the designated folder and mark them as deleted in the INBOX. Messages in the INBOX marked with an N (meaning New, or unseen) are not affected.

## 1.129 Read News in newsrc Order

FEATURE: news-read-in-newsrc-order

This feature controls the order that news groups will be presented. If set, they will be presented in the same order as they occur in your .newsrc file. If not set, the newsgroups will be presented in alphabetical order.

## 1.130 Post News with Newsgroup Validation

FEATURE: news-post-without-validation

This feature controls whether the NNTP server is queried as news groups are entered for posting. Validation over slow links (e.g. dialup using SLIP or PPP) can cause delays. Set this feature to eliminate such delays.

---

### 1.131 Select without Confirmation

FEATURE: `select-without-confirm`

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's Save, Export, and Goto commands. These commands all take text input to specify the name of the folder or file to be used, but allow you to press ^T for a list of possible names. If set, the selected name will be used immediately, without further opportunity to confirm or edit the name.

### 1.132 Use Current Directory

FEATURE: `use-current-dir`

This feature controls an aspect of several commands. If set, your current working directory will be used instead of your home directory for all of the following operations:

- o Export in the FOLDER INDEX and MESSAGE TEXT screens
- o Attachment Save in the MESSAGE TEXT and ATTACHMENT TEXT screens
- o Ctrl-R file inclusion in the COMPOSER
- o Ctrl-J file attachment in the COMPOSER

### 1.133 Save won't Delete Message

FEATURE: `save-will-not-delete`

This feature controls one aspect of the Save command. If set, Save will not mark the message deleted (its default behavior) after it has been copied to the designated folder.

### 1.134 Save will Advance Current Message

FEATURE: `save-will-advance`

This feature controls one aspect of the Save command. If set, Save will (in addition to copying the current message to the designated folder) also advance to the next message.

### 1.135 Assume Slow connection

FEATURE: `assume-slow-link`

This feature affects Pine's display routines. If set, the normal inverse-video cursor (used to highlight the current item in a list) will be replaced by an arrow cursor and other screen update optimizations for low-speed links (e.g. 2400 bps dialup connections) will be activated.

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## 1.136 Enable Mail Cue Check

FEATURE: enable-mail-check-cue

If set, this feature will cause an asterisk to appear in the upper left-hand corner of the screen whenever Pine checks for new mail, and two asterisks whenever Pine saves (checkpoints) the state of the current mailbox to disk.

## 1.137 AutoOpen Next Unread Newsgroup

FEATURE: auto-open-next-unread

This feature controls the behavior of the TAB key when traversing folders in the optional

incoming-folders  
collection or in optional

news-collections

. When the TAB (Next New) key is pressed, and there are no more unseen messages in the current (incoming message or news) folder, Pine will search the list of folders in the current collection for one containing New or Recent (new since the last time the folder was opened) messages. Normally, when such a folder is found, Pine will ask whether you wish to open the folder. If this feature is set, Pine will automatically open the folder without prompting.

## 1.138 include-text-in-reply

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's Reply command. Normally, Pine will ask whether you wish to include the original message in your reply. If this feature is set, the original message will be included in the reply automatically, without prompting.

## 1.139 Show Selected Message in Boldface

FEATURE: show-selected-in-boldface

This feature controls an aspect of Pine's aggregate operation commands; in particular, the Select and WhereIs commands. Select and WhereIs (with the ^X subcommand) will search the current folder for messages meeting a specified criteria, and tag the resulting messages with an X in the first column of the applicable lines in the FOLDER INDEX. If this feature is set, instead of using the X to denote a selected message, Pine will attempt to display those index lines in boldface. Whether this is preferable to the X will depend on personal taste and the type of terminal being used.

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## 1.140 Configuration Folder extension

Not valid for Amiga Pine.

## 1.141 Disable Configuration Screen

FEATURE: disable-config-screen

This feature is intended for use by system managers who wish to provide a specific Pine configuration to their users in order to reduce confusion about Pine's growing set of optional features. If set, the configuration screen (Main/Setup/Config) will not be available.

## 1.142 Disable Password Command

FEATURE: disable-password-cmd

This feature is intended for use by system managers who wish to globally disable Pine's password-changing command (Main/Setup/Password) at sites where it is inappropriate.

## 1.143 Disable Update Command

FEATURE: disable-update-cmd

This feature is intended for use by system managers who wish to globally disable Pine's update command (Main/Setup/Update). The Update command allows PC-Pine users to fetch new releases of the program. Tech notes and other information may also be available via the Update function.

## 1.144 Disable Keyboard Locking Command

FEATURE: disable-kblock-cmd

This feature is intended for use by system managers who wish to globally disable the keyboard lock command (Main/KBlock).

## 1.145 Save Quotes Leading Froms

FEATURE: save-quotes-leading-froms

This feature controls an aspect of the Save command (and also the way outgoing messages are saved to an FCC folder). If set, Pine will add a leading > character in front of message lines beginning with From

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when they are saved to another folder, including lines syntactically distinguishable from the type of message separator line commonly used on Unix systems.

The default behavior is that a > will be prepended only to lines beginning with From that might otherwise be confused with a message separator line on Unix/Amiga systems. If pine is the only mail program you use, this default is reasonable. If another program you use has trouble displaying a message with an unquoted From saved by Pine, you should enable this feature. This feature only applies to the common Unix/Amiga mailbox format that uses message separator lines beginning with From . If Pine has been configured to use a different mailbox format (possibly incompatible with other mail programs), then this issue does not arise, and the feature is irrelevant.

## 1.146 News Approximates New Status

FEATURE: news-approximates-new-status

This feature causes certain messages to be marked as New in the Folder Index of news groups.

When opening a news group, Pine will consult your newsrc file and determine the last message you have previously disposed of via the D key. If this feature is set, any subsequent messages will be shown in the Index with an N, and the first of these messages will be highlighted. Although this is only an approximation of true New or unseen status, it provides a useful cue to distinguish more-or-less recent messages from those you have seen previously, but are not yet ready to mark deleted.

Background: your newsrc file (used to store message status information for news groups) is only capable of storing a single flag, and Pine uses this to record whether or not you are done with a message, as indicated by marking the message as Deleted. Unfortunately, this means that Pine has no way to record exactly which messages you have previously seen, so it normally does not show the N status flag for any messages in a news group. This feature enables a starting approximation of seen/unseen status that may be useful.