

checkmail(C)

checkmail

check for mail which has been submitted but not delivered

Syntax

checkmail [**-a**] [**-f**] [**-m**]

Description

checkmail checks the mail queue on the local machine for messages which have been sent by the invoker. If invoked without any arguments, the "Subject:" of each message found is given along with a list of addressees who have not yet received the message. Usually, messages are still in the queue because the addressee's host machine is down.

The **-a** (all addresses) option causes all addresses to be shown (both delivered and undelivered). Some delivered addresses may not appear since some sites remove already delivered addresses from the address list files for efficiency. The **-f** (fast) option suppresses the printing of the "Subject" line. The **-m** (all messages) option causes **checkmail** to check all messages in the mail queue, not just those of the invoker. This is only useful for mail system maintainers who wish to find obstinate hosts.

See also

send(ADM), **deliver**(ADM), **mmdf**(ADM)

Credit

MMDF was developed at the University of Delaware and is used with permission.

rcvalert

mail-receipt notification

Syntax

`/usr/bin/rcvalert [size]`

Description

The **rcvalert** command displays a line of mail header information on your screen when a letter is received. MMDf invokes **rcvalert** for you rather than you running it yourself. This command is run when you insert a pipe entry to **rcvalert** in your *.maildelivery* file in your home directory. The **rcvalert** command checks to see if you are logged on and if your terminal may be written to. If so, **rcvalert** prints a scan listing of the message on your terminal.

The scan line rings the terminal's bell and then prints the number of characters in the message and the contents of the "From:" and "Subject:" components, if present. If the "Subject:" component is not present or is very short, some of the initial text from the body of the message is included.

The *size* argument to **rcvalert** specifies the size of the message.

Example

The following entry in the *.maildelivery* file invokes **rcvalert**:

```
* - pipe R ``rcvalert ${size}''
```

Specify the full pathname of the **rcvalert** program, if the */usr/bin* directory is not in your search path.

Files

/etc/utmp is used to see who is logged in.

\$HOME/.maildelivery is your delivery specification file.

See also

rcvtrip(C), **maildelivery**(F)

Credit

This utility was written by David H. Crocker.

MMDf was developed at the University of Delaware and is used with permission.

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rcvfile(C)

rcvfile

put message into named file

Syntax

/usr/bin/rcvfile directory [-llogfile] [-m]

Description

This program is intended to be invoked from your **\$HOME/.maildelivery** file. This command examines the "Subject:" field of a mail message and stores the message in a file if the "Subject:" line contains the "rcvfile" keyword as the first word in the line. The **rcvfile** command can be invoked manually if desired, and a mail message piped into the command.

To have mail filed by **rcvfile**, format the "Subject:" line as follows:

Subject: rcvfile *output-filename*

The destination file name is created by concatenation of the *directory* value, a slash "/", and the filename given in the subject field after the "rcvfile" keyword. The filename from the subject field is not allowed to contain any ".." directory components. If any are found, **rcvfile** quits. When a message is stored, the message headers are removed and only the text is stored in the specified file.

The *directory* argument is required. The **-l** option sets the logfile where a record of **rcvfile** activity is made. The file must already exist and be writable to the recipient. The **-m** option enables the creation of missing directories in the pathname of a file to be created. The created directories are given permission modes of 0755.

The owner of the created file is notified by mail when a file is delivered, with information about who sent it and other relevant facts. It is possible that the owner may not be the recipient if the referenced file existed, was owned by another user, and was writable. If the file delivery fails for any reason, the message is delivered as normal mail.

Example

A typical entry in your *.maildelivery* can be:

```
subject    rcvfile      pipe    A    rcvfile
or
Addr       user=file    pipe    A    rcvfile
```

Specify the full pathname of **rcvfile** if */usr/bin* is not in your search path.

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File

`$HOME/.maildelivery`

See also

`maildelivery(F)`

Credit

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rcvprint(C)

rcvprint

print message automatically

Syntax

`/usr/bin/rcvprint`

Description

This command is intended to be run from your `$HOME/.maildelivery` file. The purpose of **rcvprint** is to pipe the body of the message into a program that prints the message on a line printer. The **rcvprint** program tries a variety of different programs until it finds one that will execute. It then waits to see how the program coped and reports back to the local channel.

Example

A typical entry in your `$HOME/.maildelivery` file is:

```
subject    printer    pipe    A    rcvprint
```

Specify the full pathname of **rcvprint** if the `/usr/bin` directory is not in your search path.

Files

`$HOME/.maildelivery`

See also

maildelivery(F)

Credit

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rcvtrip

notify mail sender that recipient is away

Syntax

```
/usr/bin/rcvtrip [-d] [address]
```

Description

The **rcvtrip** command makes it possible for you to notify the sender of a message that you are away on a trip and you won't be answering your mail for some time. MMDf runs **rcvtrip** on your behalf rather than you running it directly.

To enable use of **rcvtrip**, put the following line in your *.maildelivery* file:

```
* - pipe R rcvtrip $(sender)
```

Make sure that your *.maildelivery* file is not writable by anyone but you. You may also place a "custom" reply message in a file named *tripnote*. Finally, you should create an empty *triplog* file.

When **rcvtrip** processes a message, it performs the following steps:

1. Decide if this type of message should receive a reply.
2. Decide to whom the reply should be sent.
3. Decide whether this sender has already received a reply.

The **rcvtrip** command decides whether this is the type of message that should get a reply by looking at the contents of the "Resent-To:", "Resent-Cc:", "To:" and "Cc:" header fields. If the recipient has an *.alter_egos* file (described next), then one of the addresses in that file must appear in one of these header fields for a reply to be sent. If the recipient does not have an *.alter_egos* file, then the recipient's name or a first-order alias of the recipient's name (for example, dlong-->long) must appear in one of these header fields for a reply to be sent. This procedure ensures that **rcvtrip** will not reply to messages sent to mailing lists, unless the recipient's name (or some variant of the recipient's name) is explicitly mentioned in a header field.

If **rcvtrip** decides it should send a reply to the message, it looks at several other address fields to determine to whom the reply should be sent. It uses, in order of precedence:

1. addresses in 'Resent-Reply-To:'
2. addresses in 'Resent-From:' and, if present, 'Resent-Sender:'
3. addresses in 'Reply-To:'
4. addresses in 'From:' and either 'Sender:', if present, or the *address* argument from the command line.

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The **rcvtrip** command notifies any originator of mail who has not previously been notified unless you pre-load their address into the *triplog* file (refer to the “Files” section). The reply begins with some standard text (supplied by **rcvtrip**) followed by whatever text the user has placed in the *tripnote* file, or the following message if the *tripnote* file is missing:

```
Your mail has been received by the Mail System.  
The person you are trying to contact is not here right now.  
The Mail System does not know where to forward your message,  
so it will be stored here until the recipient returns to read it.  
This may take some time.
```

The originators’ names are recorded in *triplog*, along with the date and time the message came in, an indication of whether it was answered (‘+’ = yes), and the first few characters of the subject. This appears as:

```
+ jpo@nott.ac.uk    Wed Oct 8 16:08 >> about your last message
```

Files

\$HOME/*tripnote* contains a reply message to be sent to those sending you mail.

\$HOME/*triplog* contains a list of who sent a message, what was its subject, when it arrived, and if a response was sent. It can also be initialized by hand to contain the addresses, one per line, which are not to receive replies.

\$HOME/*logfile*, if it exists, becomes an output file for logging diagnostic information. If the **-d** option is specified, then extensive output is generated for debugging purposes. It is not a good idea to leave **-d** enabled if this file is left lying around, as the output can be quite voluminous.

\$HOME/*alter_egos*, an optional file composed of ‘user@domain’ lines for all addresses to be considered ‘you’. This is needed if you have multiple hosts forwarding their mail to you. If this file is present, then the standard comparisons against your username and first-level aliases of your username do not occur.

\$HOME/*maildelivery* is your mail delivery specification file. The previous example shows the line that should be added to *.maildelivery* to enable use of **rcvtrip**. In this line, the \$(sender) argument is optional (but recommended). You may need to give the full pathname of **rcvtrip** if it is not in your search path.

See also

maildelivery(F)

rcvtrip(C)

Credit

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