Eudora Reference Guide

Eudora Reference Guide

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General Reference

The Right Mouse Button

The commands that are available from the right mouse button are generally the same as those on the main menu and toolbar; the right mouse button simply offers another access method.

To use the right mouse button commands, position the mouse pointer over a Eudora window and click the right mouse button (called a *right-click*), then select a command from the popup menu that is displayed. The contents of the popup menu vary depending on which window you are in and what tasks you might need to perform while in that window.

Right-click in an open incoming message and select View Source (if available) from the popup menu to view the formatting of the HTML text in a text file. Right-click in the message and select Send to Browser (if available) to view the HTML message in your Web browser.

If you want to turn the main toolbar or the status bar on or off in the main Eudora window, right-click on the gray area of the toolbar or status bar and select the item you want to show or hide: Toolbar or Status Bar.

If you have Eudora minimized as a button on the Windows 95/NT 4.0 Taskbar, you can check for new mail without maximizing the Taskbar button. To do so, place the mouse pointer over the Eudora Taskbar button, click the right mouse button, and select Check Mail.

Mail Storage

When you install Eudora, it creates a number of files and directories within the assigned directory. In addition, Eudora creates additional files and directories as needed for mail-boxes, signatures, stationery, nicknames (Address Books), and other functions. The major Eudora files and directories are described below.

Attach Directory

Incoming attachments are saved in the Attach directory until you specify another directory using the Attachment directory button in the Attachment Options (Tools:Options:Attach-ments). See the Eudora User Manual section “Receiving Attachments” for more details.

DirectoryServices Directory

Eudora uses the DirectoryServices directory to store the dll files for the Directory Services protocols that you use in the Directory Services window. See the Eudora User Manual section “Using Directory Services” for more details on these protocols.

Embedded Directory

Eudora uses the Embedded directory to store JPEG image files that you insert into the body of outgoing messages using the Insert Picture... command under the Edit menu. Eudora deletes these files from this directory when the messages containing the images are emptied from the Trash mailbox. See the Eudora User Manual section “Inserting Objects in Message Text” for more details.

Filters Directory

Filters are saved in the Filters directory. See the Eudora User Manual section “Filtering Messages” for more details on creating and using filters.

Imap Directory

Eudora uses the Imap directory to store your IMAP mailboxes and messages.

Nickname Directory (Address Books)

Address Book entries are saved in the Nickname directory, in the default Eudora Nicknames file. If you have created additional Address Book files, they are kept under their own name in the Nickname directory. See the Eudora User Manual section “Using the Address Book and Quick Recipient List” for more details on creating and using Address Book files and Address Book entries (nicknames).

Plugins Directory

The EMSAPI plug-ins are kept in the Plugins directory. See the section “Plug-ins (Extended Messaging Services)” in this Reference Manual for more information.

Sigs Directory

The Standard and additional signature files are kept in the Sigs directory. These files are stored with the .txt extension. See the Eudora User Manual sections “Using a Signature” and “Signature Window” for more details on creating and using signatures.

Stationery Directory

Your stationery files are kept in the Stationery directory. Stationery files are stored with the .sta extension. See the Eudora User Manual sections “Using Stationery” and “Stationery Window” for more details on how to create and use stationery files.

descmap.pce

Mappings between mailbox names and file names are stored in the descmap.pce file.

Eudora.cnt, Eudora.hlp

The Eudora.cnt and Eudora.hlp files contain, respectively, the table of contents information and the help text for Eudora’s online help topics, accessed when you select Topics from the Help menu. These two files must be kept in the same directory.

Eudora.exe

Eudora.exe is the Eudora application executable file. You may find it convenient to keep a shortcut of this file on your Windows desktop: double-click on the shortcut icon to open Eudora.

Eudora.ini

Your Options information is saved in the Eudora.ini file, along with other information. This file contains notes that describe each entry. For more information, see the “EUDORA.INI Settings File” topic in the Help Topics dialog of the online help (Contents tab), accessed by selecting Topics from the Help menu. Also see “The Options Dialog” in this Reference Manual for descriptions of many of Eudora’s options.

eudora.log, eudorlog.old

Eudora can keep records of all mail transfers. These records are kept in the eudora.log and eudorlog.old files. The eudorlog.old file is overwritten and a new eudora.log file is created when the eudora.log file reaches its approximately 100K maximum size. To enable logging, set the LogLevel entry in the [Debug] section of the Eudora.ini file. For more information, see the [Debug] section of the “EUDORA.INI Settings File” online help, accessed by selecting Topics from the Help menu.

filters.pce

Names and extensions for Eudora filters are saved in the filters.pce file.

finger.ini, LDAPInit.ini, ph.ini

The finger.ini, LDAPInit.ini, and ph.ini files are used to store settings information for the Finger, LDAP, and Ph protocols used in the Directory Services window.

in.mbx, out.mbx, trash.mbx

These files hold your mail. You’ll see files like these for every mailbox you create.

Note. These files are in UNIX mail format.

Note. Mail folders that you create are stored as directories with the .fol extension. Mail folders contain mailboxes and other mail folders.

in.toc, out.toc, trash.toc

These files are the tables of contents for your mailboxes. They make it much faster for Eudora to access your mail. You’ll see files like these for every mailbox you create.

lmos.dat

This file contains information about the messages on your mail server. (lmos = leave mail on server.)

nndbase.toc

This file is the table of contents for your nicknames. Extra nickname files are stored in the Nickname directory (see above).

nndbase.txt

Your nicknames are saved in the nndbase.txt file. Note that this file contains the nicknames only, while the files in the Nickname directory (see above) contain the full data for each Address Book entry—which includes the nickname and more.

Readme.txt

This file contains the Eudora Readme, a text file that contains important, release-current information and instructions that might not be included in the Eudora User Manual, the Eudora Reference Manual, the Eudora Quick Start Guide, or the Eudora Online Help.

***.tlx**

Dictionary information is stored in the .tlx files.

Plug-ins (Extended Messaging Services)

Plug-ins are special add-ons that can be installed to add features to Eudora. For example, you could use a language conversion plug-in to translate a message to another language, a security plug-in to automatically secure a message, or a text manipulation plug-in to change lowercase to uppercase. Plug-ins interface to Eudora using the Extended Messaging Services Application Programming Interface (EMSAPI).

To make plug-ins available to Eudora, put them in the **Plugins** directory in your Eudora directory, then restart Eudora. Depending on the plug-in type, it will be available in Eudora in the following ways:

- The Message Plug-ins submenu (under the Edit menu) typically includes plug-ins that are used to modify the text of a message. These are referred to as on-request plug-ins. Some samples of these types of plug-ins are available with Eudora: Sort, UpperLower, and Unwrap.
- Icons in the message window are typically for plug-ins that are used to manipulate messages as they are sent or when they are received. These are referred to as on-transmission and on-display plug-ins.
- The Tools menu typically includes plug-ins that are used to do tasks that are not directly related to Eudora functions. These are referred to as tools plug-ins.
- The Attach submenu (under the Message menu) typically includes plug-ins that are used to create and attach particular files to a message. These are referred to as attachment plug-ins. (Example: QUALCOMM's PureVoice™ voice-messaging plug-in, for recording and attaching voice messages to your outgoing messages.)
- Plug-ins that are automatically used when a message is received are not available through the user interface. These are referred to as on-arrival plug-ins.

To see all of your currently installed plug-ins, select Message Plug-ins Settings... from the Special menu. The Installed Message Plug-ins dialog is displayed. If an installed plug-in has any settings options, you can use the Settings... button to change them. For information about available plug-ins, send e-mail to <eudora-rep@eudora.com> or visit the World Wide Web site <http://www.eudora.com>.

The Messaging Application Program Interface (MAPI)

MAPI is an interface that lets you send e-mail messages from any MAPI-compatible application, such as your Web browser, word processor, spreadsheet, graphics application, etc. See the section "MAPI Technical Report" in this Reference Guide for technical details on the Eudora MAPI server.

MAPI-compatible applications have a Send or Send Mail option in the File menu. When you select the option, the Eudora MAPI server displays a new outgoing message with your current document attached. All you need to do is address the message, type any details you want to include in the body of the message, and click Send or Queue.

To run the Eudora MAPI server, set the options in the MAPI category of the Eudora Options dialog. To display the MAPI Options, select Options... from the Tools menu and click on the MAPI category (see “The Options Dialog” in this Reference Manual for more details).

You have several options in the MAPI Options dialog for loading the Eudora MAPI server. You can set it to always run or to run only when Eudora is running, or you can specify that it never run. These three options open or exit the server as soon as you select them.

Note. When you are running the Eudora MAPI server, Microsoft Exchange will not work. If you need to use Exchange, turn off the Eudora MAPI server.

You also have several options for saving or deleting MAPI attachments. When you use MAPI to attach a file and send a message, that file is immediately copied into the Attach directory (or a directory you have specified). You can use the MAPI options to save those copies (never delete them), or to delete them after sending their corresponding messages, or to delete them when their corresponding messages are emptied from the Trash.

Last, you have an option to send a single MAPI text file attachment (TXT and HTML files only) as an inline attachment — text in the body of the Eudora message — rather than as a “rider,” or normal attachment, to the message. So, for example, you can pass a Web page from your Web browser directly into the body of a Eudora message, for your recipients to read right in the message itself: they don’t have to open an attachment.

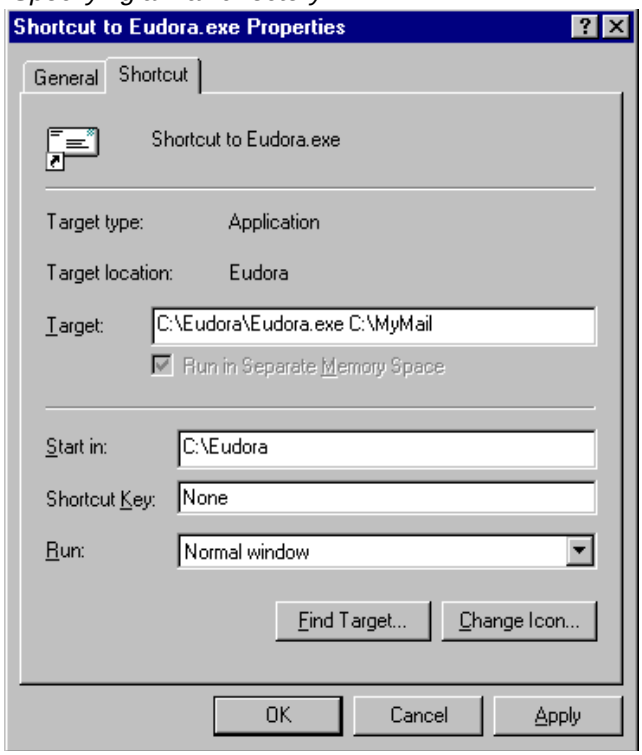
Putting Multiple Users on One PC

If you have a multiple-user license for Eudora, you can set things up so that more than one Eudora user can be on a single PC. This also works if you have multiple e-mail accounts (multiple personalities), but you don’t want your alternate personalities to use the same set of mailboxes. You will need to exit and reopen Eudora to switch users or accounts.

To have multiple users on one PC, do the following:

1. Make a separate mail directory for each user (the directories can be put anywhere you like, including on floppies or network drives).
2. Put a copy of the **Eudora.ini** file into each user’s directory.
3. For each user, create a shortcut to the Eudora executable file (**Eudora.exe**).
4. Right-click on the new shortcut and select **Properties**.
5. Click the **Shortcut** tab.
6. In the **Target** field, add the path to the user’s **Eudora.ini** file, as shown in the example below. To start Eudora, each user simply double-clicks on their shortcut.

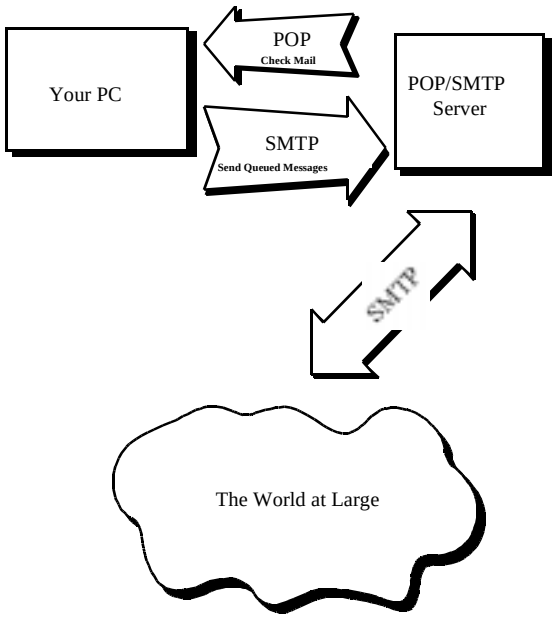
Specifying a mail directory



Mail Transport

Introduction

Eudora uses Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) to transfer your outgoing mail to your SMTP server machine, which in turn uses SMTP to send your mail to the world at large. Mail from the world at large arrives on your incoming Post Office Protocol (POP) or Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) mail server, where it waits for Eudora to pick it up with either POP version 3 or IMAP version 4. The mail Eudora sends and receives is constructed in accordance with RFC 822 and RFC 2045 (MIME).



Eudora mail transport overview, POP (similar for IMAP)

Outgoing Mail

When you send an e-mail message to someone, Eudora uses SMTP to send the mail to your local SMTP server computer. That computer then sends the mail to your add5.01ressee's computer, also (usually) by means of the SMTP protocol.

Why doesn't Eudora talk directly to your addressee's computer? For one thing, it would take a lot longer for your mail to leave your PC, because your PC would have to call up each addressee's computer and deliver your mail. For another, some computers are "hard to find"; it's much better to let another computer "hunt" for your addressee than to make your PC do it. Finally, sometimes your addressee's computers won't be available when you want to send mail. The SMTP server handles this by holding your mail until the other computer is ready to accept it, eliminating the inconvenience of having unsent messages hanging around on your PC.

Incoming Mail

When somebody sends you mail, other computers use the SMTP protocol to deliver the mail to your POP or IMAP server. Your POP or IMAP server puts mail in your “mail drop,” where it stays until the Eudora program picks it up. When you check your mail, Eudora uses POP version 3 or IMAP version 4 to pick up your mail and move it to your PC.

Why doesn’t Eudora use SMTP to receive your mail? SMTP works best when the computers it knows about are always ready for mail. Unless you wanted to run Eudora 24 hours per day, seven days a week, SMTP wouldn’t work very well for you. It also doesn’t work well in lab environments, where you might use any number of different PCs.

More Information

If you want to know more about the Internet in general, consult the book *Internetworking with TCP/IP,* by Douglas Comer, 1988, Prentice-Hall ISBN 0-13-470154-2 025.

If you want to know more about SMTP, RFC 822, POP version 3, and MIME, the official standards are:

RFC 821, “Simple Mail Transfer Protocol,” by Jonathan B. Postel

RFC 822, “Standard for the Format of Internet Text Messages,” by Dave Crocker

RFC 1939, “Post Office Protocol, Version 3,” by Marshall Rose

RFC 2045, “Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions,” by Ned Freed and Nathaniel Borenstein

You can find the RFCs by anonymous ftp to **ds.internic.net**, in the **rfc** directory. Or, in your Web browser, go to **<http://ds.internic.net/ds/dspg1intdoc.html>**. See *Internetworking with TCP/IP* for details.

MAPI Technical Report

Where to Get More Information on MAPI

For more information, supplementary to this technical report, visit our online MAPI FAQ at the web site **<http://www.eudora.com/developers>**.

What Does MAPI Do?

Eudora's MAPI support allows users to quickly attach documents to e-mail messages directly from the application that created the document. Without MAPI, users must first save the document, remember what folder the document is in, switch to Eudora, and then remember to manually attach the document to the outgoing message.

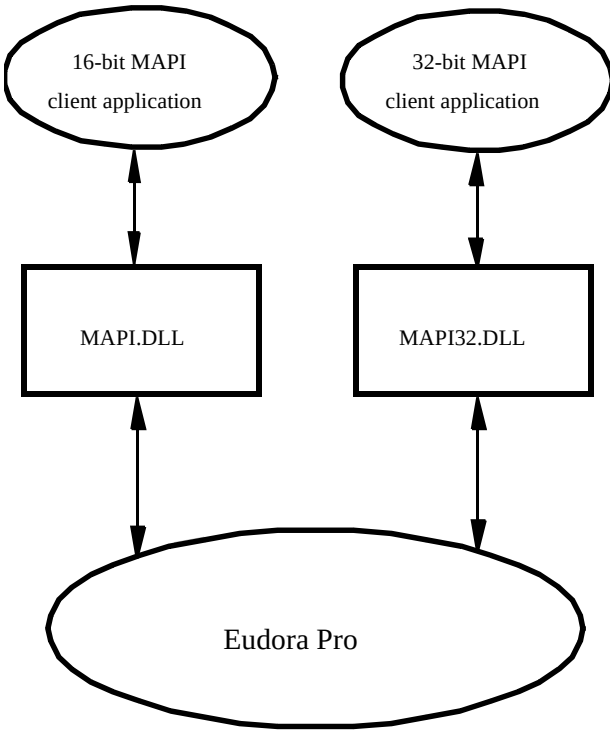
MAPI streamlines this process dramatically. To e-mail the current, open document from your word processor, select the Send command from your word processor's File menu. This automatically activates Eudora and attaches a snapshot of the open document to a new composition message.

The MAPI system standardizes how messages are handled by client applications so that each client application does not have to have custom code for each target messaging application. MAPI accomplishes this by providing a standard *application program interface* used by all MAPI-enabled client applications.

An additional MAPI feature supported by Microsoft Office applications is the ability to add a "routing slip" to a Word, Excel, or PowerPoint document. This routing slip contains a list of e-mail recipients obtained from the MAPI subsystem. Once a document has an embedded routing slip, then it can be semi-automatically routed as an attachment via e-mail to all recipients listed in the routing slip. Once the routing is complete, the annotated document is returned back to the original sender.

MAPI Overview

Let's start with a picture:



A MAPI *client application* is any 16-bit or 32-bit Windows application that knows how to access the standard MAPI messaging functions in a library known as a DLL (Dynamic Link Library). The functions in the MAPI DLL allow a MAPI client application to transparently and generically access a MAPI *service provider*. A MAPI service provider is the application that handles the receipt, transmission, and storage of messages. Examples of MAPI client applications ("front-ends") include Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel. Examples of MAPI service providers ("back-ends") include Microsoft Exchange and Microsoft Fax.

All 16-bit client applications use the 16-bit MAPI.DLL and all 32-bit client applications use the 32-bit MAPI32.DLL. The MAPI and MAPI32 DLLs are "twins" which contain the same list of MAPI functions—they are parallel implementations of the 16-bit and 32-bit MAPI functions. These DLLs are provided by Microsoft as standard components of Windows 95 and Windows NT. The MAPI DLLs are normally installed in the Windows 95 SYSTEM directory (SYSTEM32 for Windows NT).

As shown in the diagram on the previous page, when a MAPI client application wishes to send a document, it simply loads the appropriate MAPI library (DLL) and calls the defined MAPI functions. The MAPI DLL takes care of routing the messaging and authentication requests to the appropriate MAPI service provider application, displaying the address book user interface, and returning address book and messaging data to the MAPI client application. The MAPI DLL also provides an optional user interface for user authentication. For example, the user may need to supply a user name and password to the mail system in order to "log on" to the mail system. (The Eudora implementation of MAPI does not implement authentication since Eudora itself requires authentication to access the POP3 and IMAP4 servers.)

Eudora Implementation of MAPI

Eudora implements a subset of the full MAPI library by providing two “replacement DLLs” for the standard Microsoft MAPI DLLs. The Eudora EUMAPI.DLL is a replacement for the 16-bit Microsoft MAPI.DLL and the Eudora EUMAPI32.DLL is a replacement for the 32-bit Microsoft MAPI32.DLL. The Eudora MAPI DLLs must be located in the same directory as the Eudora program.

The Eudora MAPI DLLs implement the standard *Simple MAPI* functions detailed in the MAPI specification. The MAPI specification also defines *Extended MAPI* functions, however, the Eudora MAPI DLLs implement only the Simple MAPI subset.

Note. The Eudora MAPI implementation requires all MAPI client applications to use only the Simple MAPI functions supported by the Eudora MAPI DLLs.

MAPI client applications which use only the basic Simple MAPI calls will generally not be able to tell the difference between the Eudora MAPI DLL functions and the Microsoft MAPI DLL functions.

It is important to understand that MAPI client applications load the MAPI DLL libraries at runtime whenever they need to access the MAPI functions. Each client application expects to find either the 16-bit MAPI.DLL file or the 32-bit MAPI32.DLL file in a common, application-independent location (generally the Windows SYSTEM directory). Therefore, it is not sufficient to copy the EUMAPI.DLL and EUMAPI32.DLL Eudora DLL files into the Windows SYSTEM directory alongside the standard Microsoft MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL files. For client applications to find the Eudora MAPI DLLs, the DLL files *must* be named MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL. This creates a conflict since most Windows installations will have the MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL files preinstalled in the Windows SYSTEM directory to support Microsoft Exchange.

Note. Eudora is able to swap the Eudora EUMAPI and EUMAPI32 DLLs with the Microsoft MAPI and MAPI32 DLLs when the user launches Eudora, and is able to unswap the Eudora MAPI DLLs when the user exits Eudora.

This approach gives the user the most flexibility and preserves the user’s ability to use Microsoft Exchange and/or Microsoft Fax when Eudora is not running. If we “permanently” install the Eudora MAPI DLLs over the existing Microsoft MAPI DLLs, then applications (such as the Microsoft Fax service bundled with Microsoft Exchange) which rely on the Microsoft MAPI DLLs will no longer work. This is clearly unacceptable for users who need to use MAPI for both Microsoft Exchange and Eudora.

Eudora MAPI Startup Procedure

When launched, Eudora runs the following “swap” procedure when the user has selected either the “Always” or the “When Eudora is running” MAPI Server option in Eudora (see Tools / Options / MAPI):

1. Check to see whether or not the Eudora MAPI DLLs are already installed in the Windows SYSTEM directory. If so, then finish.
2. Check for existing Microsoft MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL files. If found, rename MAPI.DLL to MAPI.000 and rename MAPI32.DLL to MAPI32.000. (If a MAPI.000 file already exists, then Eudora uses MAPI.001, MAPI.002 etc.)

3 Copy the EUMAPI.DLL and EUMAPI32.DLL files from the Eudora program directory to the Windows SYSTEM directory as MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL, respectively.

Eudora MAPI Shutdown Procedure

When shutdown, Eudora runs the following “unswap” procedure when the user selects either the “When Eudora is running” or “Never” MAPI Server option in Eudora (see Tools / Options / MAPI):

1 Check to see whether or not the Eudora MAPI DLLs are already installed in the Windows SYSTEM directory. If not, then finish.

2 Delete the Eudora MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL files.

3 Rename the MAPI.000 and MAPI32.000 files, if any, to MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL, respectively. (If a MAPI.001, MAPI.002, etc. file exists, then Eudora renames the one with the highest number.)

Eudora DLL Swapping Restrictions

It is important to note that there are several restrictions with the above Eudora swap and unswap procedures: The Eudora swap and unswap procedures can only run successfully if the MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL are not currently “in use” by one or more MAPI client applications.

When a MAPI client application loads a MAPI or MAPI32 DLL file, Windows “locks” the DLL file while the library is loaded into memory to show that the file is “in use.” Eudora can normally detect that the MAPI.DLL and/or MAPI32.DLL files are “in use.” If Eudora detects that a MAPI or MAPI32 DLL is locked, it displays an error message and skips the swap or unswap procedure.

When Eudora is forced to skip the swap or unswap procedure, this means that the MAPI DLLs are in the wrong “state” with respect to Eudora — that is, 1) the Microsoft MAPI DLLs could be installed even after Eudora starts, or 2) the Eudora MAPI DLLs could be installed even after Eudora shuts down. To prevent this from happening, use the following procedure when using Eudora MAPI:

1 Start Windows.

2 Start Eudora.

3 Start any MAPI client applications.

4 Send attachments to Eudora via the installed Eudora MAPI interface.

5 Shutdown *all* MAPI client applications.

6 Shutdown Eudora.

7 Exit Windows.

Once Eudora’s MAPI DLLs get into the wrong “state” with respect to Eudora, you cannot correct the state mismatch until *all* MAPI client applications unload the MAPI DLLs and Windows is able to unlock the DLL file. Since the MAPI DLLs are shared by multiple MAPI

client applications, Windows does not unlock the MAPI DLL file until the last MAPI client application is shut down. Therefore, to force all MAPI client applications to unload the DLLs, you must shutdown all MAPI client applications.

Important. When running 16-bit MAPI client applications under Windows NT, then Eudora cannot detect the lock placed on the MAPI DLLs by Windows unless the SHARE program is running. This means that Eudora can inadvertently perform the DLL swap and/or unswap procedures while the MAPI DLL is loaded into memory. This almost always causes Windows to become unstable and can lead to crashes in MAPI client applications as well as in Windows itself.

Note. If you run 16-bit MAPI client applications under Windows NT, then you should always run the SHARE program.

The good news is that Windows 95 implements the SHARE functionality without requiring you to explicitly run the SHARE program. By default, Windows NT only implements the SHARE functionality for 32-bit applications. If you are running a 16-bit application under Windows NT, then you must run the SHARE program explicitly.

MIME and Mapping

What is MIME?

"MIME" stands for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions. MIME serves two major purposes — it allows mail applications to tell one another what sort of data is in mail, and it also provides standard ways for mail applications to encode data so that it can be sent through the Internet mail system.

MIME Encoding

The Internet uses the "SMTP" protocol to move mail around. SMTP is limited to the US-ASCII character set (see the "Mail Transport" section of this manual). This is a problem for people who speak languages other than American English and so need accented characters or non-American letters, or for people who want to use special symbols like the bullet.

MIME provides a way around this restriction. It offers two encodings, "quoted-printable" and "base64." These encodings use US-ASCII character codes to represent any sort of data you like, including special characters or even non-text data.

Quoted-printable is used for data that is mostly text, but has special characters or very long lines. Quoted-printable looks just like regular text, except when a special character is used. The special character is replaced with an "=" and two more characters that represent the character code of the special character. So, a bullet in quoted-printable looks like "=95."

However, there are some other things that quoted-printable does. For one, since it uses an "=" to mean something special, equals signs must themselves be encoded (as "=3D"). Second, no line in quoted-printable is allowed to be more than 76 characters long. If your mail has a line longer than 76 characters, the quoted-printable encoding will break your line in two, and put an "=" at the end of the first line, to signal to the mail reader at the other end that the two lines are really supposed to be one. Finally, a few mail systems either add or remove spaces from the ends of lines. So, in quoted-printable, any space at the end of a line gets encoded (as "=20") to protect it from such mail systems.

Let's try an example. Here's a passage of text that you might type on your PC:

```
«Il est démontré, disait-il, que les choses ne peuvent être autrement;
car tout étant fait pour une fin, tout est nécessairement pour la
meilleure fin.»
```

Without any encoding, this might show up on your recipient's screen as:

```
+Il est dimontri, disait-il, que les choses ne peuvent btre autrement;
car tout itant fait pour une fin, tout est nicessairement pour la
meilleure fin.;
```

This corruption happens because SMTP cannot handle the special characters. However, if you and your recipient both have MIME, quoted-printable encoding would be used, and your text would show up properly:

```
«Il est démontré, disait-il, que les choses ne peuvent être autrement;
car tout étant fait pour une fin, tout est nécessairement pour la
meilleure fin.»
```

While your mail was actually in transit, however, it would have looked like:

```
=ABIl est d=E9montr=E9, disait-il, que les choses ne
peuvent =EAtre =autrement; car tout =E9tant fait pour une fin, tout est
n=E9cessairement =
pour la meilleure fin.=BB
```

Base64 encoding is another way to protect binary data from the SMTP mail system. However, Base64 makes no attempt to be legible, and is most appropriate for non-text data.

MIME Labeling

The other important part of MIME is that it lets mailers communicate what kind of data is in a message (or part of a message). The primary mechanism used for this is the Content-Type header:

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

A content-type header is divided into three parts; the content type, the content subtype, and the parameters. In this case, the content type is “text,” meaning the message contains mostly legible text. The content subtype is “plain,” which means there aren’t any formatting commands or anything like that embedded in the text. Finally, “charset=iso-8859-1” is a parameter; in this case, it identifies the character set the message uses.

The major content types are:

textlegible text

imagepictures and graphics

audiosound

videomoving pictures

messagemessages or pieces of messages

multipartseveral different kinds of data in a single message

Practical Issues

There are really only two things you sometimes need to do with Eudora and MIME. One is that it may occasionally be necessary to turn off quoted-printable encoding. Another is that you may want to know how to define mappings between PC file extensions, MIME types, and Macintosh types.

Turning Off Quoted-Printable Encoding

Eudora automatically uses quoted-printable encoding if your mail contains special characters. Eudora also uses quoted-printable encoding for attached plain text files. If your recipients don't have MIME, quoted-printable may hurt more than it helps. If that's the case, just turn off the QP button in the message Toolbar when you are sending text files to those recipients.

Mapping Between File Extensions, MIME Types, and Macintosh Types

Since Eudora needs to have the appropriate extensions on attachment filenames in order to open them up from the message, Eudora has the ability to map between file extensions, MIME types and subtypes, and Macintosh creators and types. Messages received by Eudora can grab the MIME type/subtype and/or Macintosh creator/type from an attachment and map that into the correct file extension. Also, on outgoing messages, Eudora can make sure that attachments are encoded with the correct MIME type/subtype and/or Macintosh creator/type depending on the file extension of the attachment being sent.

Eudora knows about some MIME types. However, since new MIME types are being defined all the time, it may be necessary to add to Eudora's knowledge from time to time. Adding new mappings between the various types only requires editing the EUDORA.INI file with a text editor (like the one that comes with Eudora).

There is a section in the EUDORA.INI file labeled [Mappings], followed by some entries, one per line. Each entry is called a map. A map defines when the mapping should occur (which can be "in," "out," or "both"), followed by an equals sign and five parameters. These five parameters are (in order) the PC file extension, the Macintosh creator code, the Macintosh type, the MIME type, and the MIME subtype. Here are some sample entries:

```
[Mappings]
both=gif,,,image,gif
both=mpg,,,video,mpeg
both=doc,MSWD,,,
in=xls,XCEL,,,
out=xls,XCEL,XLS4,,
both=eps,,EPSF,application,postscript
```

A map marked "in" only tries to match the map to messages that you receive. A map marked "out" only tries to match the map to messages that you send. A map marked "both" tries to match the map to both incoming and outgoing messages.

The first map above says that any incoming MIME message that has a part type of "image" and subtype of "gif" will get saved to a file with the extension ".gif." It also specifies that outgoing messages that have an attachment with the file extension ".gif" will get the MIME type of "image" and subtype of "gif" if the encoding method of the message is MIME. The second map is similar to the first map in structure, but uses a different file extension and MIME type and subtype.

You can use map entries to move between PC file extensions and Macintosh creator and type as well. The third map says that if an incoming message has an attachment with the Macintosh creator "MSWD" (which is the Macintosh creator for Microsoft Word) then the file extension of the attachment when saved to disk should be ".doc" (the file extension that Word for Windows uses). Since the map is marked as "both," it will also give attachments with the extension ".doc" on outgoing messages the Macintosh creator of "MSWD" if the encoding method of the message is BinHex.

Note that the Macintosh type from this map is empty. This allows multiple types to be recognized with just one mapping. This is nice for “in” maps because it allows you to cover a range of creator/type pairs with one map. You must be careful in using this type of map with an “out” or “both” mapping, though, because an outgoing attachment that matched this map would have a Macintosh creator, but no Macintosh type. Some Macintosh applications cannot open files with a missing type. Microsoft Word for the Macintosh can open files without a type, so this map is fine being marked “both.”

Microsoft Excel for the Macintosh is an example of a program that can't open a file with an empty type. This is why there are two maps for Excel (the fourth and fifth maps above). The incoming map for Excel is like the one for Microsoft Word, but the outgoing map explicitly defines the Macintosh type.

The last map shows that you can have both Macintosh creator/type and MIME type/subtype in one entry. This map says that if an incoming message has an attachment that is encoded in MIME and has the “application/postscript” type/subtype, or has a BinHex attachment with the Macintosh type of “EPSF,” then the resulting file will have an extension of “.eps.” Similarly, if an outgoing message has an attachment with the extension “.eps” and if the MIME encoding is being used for the message, then the attachment will get the “application/postscript” MIME type/subtype. If the message was using the BinHex encoding, then the attachment would get the Macintosh type of “EPSF.”

But what happens if an attachment matches more than one map? Eudora will try and find the best match. For example, if you had the following [Mappings] section:

```
[Mappings]
in=xls,XCEL,,,
in=xlc,XCEL,XLC3,,
```

and you received a message with an attachment that had a Macintosh creator of “XCEL” and a Macintosh type of “XLC3” (a Microsoft Excel Chart), then the file would get an extension of “.xlc” since the first map only matched the Macintosh creator, but the second map matched both the Macintosh creator and type.

Eudora can receive attachments that have both a MIME type/subtype and a Macintosh creator/type. Eudora understands attachments with the MIME type/subtype “application/applefile,” which has Macintosh creator/type information embedded in it. With this type of attachment, Eudora will consider a match with the Macintosh creator/type as a “better” match than a match with the MIME type/subtype.

Finally, if an incoming attachment matches two different maps to the same degree (e.g., both maps have the same MIME type/subtype with different file extensions), then Eudora will use the file extension in the first matching map.

Sources

Anonymous ftp (ftp.eudora.com)

QUALCOMM's Eudora Division has an anonymous ftp server, **ftp.eudora.com**, that has information and software related to Eudora. These are located within the **eudora** directory. Included are POP3, Ph, and password changing servers, the srialpop program, current product information, dialup files, and more. Also look under the directory **eudora/eudorapro/windows/extras**.

Eudora Information

The information in this manual was correct at the time of printing. However, things happen very quickly in the electronic world, meaning that some of this information may already be out of date. For the very latest information about Eudora, send e-mail to **eudora-info@eudora.com**.

Obtaining an Internet E-mail Server

Post Office Protocol (POP) and Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) Servers are available for a variety of platforms. If you would like to run a POP or an IMAP server on your own system, we suggest the following servers:

- **Windows NT** – QUALCOMM's Eudora WorldMail™ Server. WorldMail supports POP3 and IMAP4 as well as LDAP and Ph directory services. Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 Server or Workstation is required.
- **Macintosh** – QUALCOMM's Eudora Internet Mail Server™ (EIMS). EIMS supports POP3 as well as Ph directory services. EIMS requires a Macintosh 68030 or higher (Mac IIx, IIcx, SE/30, or better) or a PowerPC.
- **UNIX** – QUALCOMM's QPopper. QPopper 2.4 is available via anyonymous ftp from **ftp.eudora.com**. QPopper versions are available for a number of UNIX systems.
- **VAX/VMS** – VAX/VMS systems may try either the Multinet package from TGV, or IUPOP3, available via anonymous ftp from **ftp.indiana.edu**.

For information on QUALCOMM's family of Internet E-mail Servers, send e-mail to **<eudora-rep@eudora.com>** or visit the World Wide Web site **<http://www.eudora.com>**.

Ph Server Source Code

A server for the Ph protocol is available via anonymous ftp from **ftp.eudora.com**.

Password Change Server

Three sample UNIX servers for Eudora's **Change Password...** command (on the **Special** menu) are available via anonymous ftp from **ftp.eudora.com**.

Windows Sockets Products

Demos of Windows Sockets 1.1 compliant stacks and applications are available via anonymous ftp from **papa.indstate.edu** in the directory **winsock-l**.

For those with World Wide Web (WWW) browsers, try the following sites:

The Consummate Winsock Applications list:http://www.stroud.com/
The Ultimate Collection of Winsock Software:http://www.tucows.com/
Stardust Technologies:http://www.stardust.com/wsd/
WinSite: http://www.winsite.com

Kerberos

You can get the necessary files and information for setting up Kerberos authentication in Eudora from **ftp.eudora.com** in the directory **eudora/eudorapro/windows/extras/kerberos**. Be sure to read the installation instructions to ensure that Kerberos is set up properly.

To learn more about the Kerberos authentication system, Go to:
http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/www

Spelling Dictionaries

There are additional spelling dictionaries that are compatible with Eudora's built-in spelling checker. They are available via anonymous ftp from **ftp.eudora.com** in the directory **eudora/eudorapro/windows/extras/dictionaries**. To configure Eudora to use these dictionaries, look at the Online Help (select **Topics** from the **Help** menu) under **EUDORA.INI Settings File**, [**Settings] MainLex** files.

Dialup Eudora

Introduction

As of version 4.0, Eudora no longer supports the built-in Serial Dialup (shell) connection method found in previous versions of Eudora. Eudora now requires that you use the Microsoft SLIP/PPP Dialup Networking connection method that is a standard feature of both Windows 95 and Windows NT 4.0.

The Microsoft SLIP/PPP Dialup Networking facility offers the following advantages over the retired Eudora Serial Dialup feature:

- TCP/IP running on top of SLIP/PPP is inherently more reliable than a Serial Dialup connection because reliable, end-to-end data transmission is an integral feature of TCP/IP.
- A SLIP/PPP dialup connection is application-independent and supports TCP/IP, IPX, and NetBEUI protocols. Eudora Serial Dialup was not generic and applied specifically to checking and sending mail with Eudora.
- A SLIP/PPP connection supports transmission of binary data, as required by the IMAP4 protocol.
- Microsoft Dialup Networking supports a wider range of modem hardware, and navigation scripts are generally modem-independent.

As with the old Serial Dialup function, Eudora can use Microsoft Dialup Networking to automatically dial your mail server, check and/or send mail, and then automatically hang up the connection.

General Steps

Following are the general steps necessary to set up Microsoft Windows to use Microsoft Dialup Networking. If you have already set up Microsoft Dialup Networking and can successfully connect to your Internet Service Provider, then skip to the section “Configuring Eudora to Auto-Dial the Phonebook Entry” below.

1. **Make sure you have a SLIP/PPP account** – You must arrange for SLIP/PPP account access through your Internet Service Provider. If you can choose between SLIP and PPP, we recommend PPP.
2. **Install your modem** – Configure Microsoft Windows so that it recognizes your modem hardware.
3. **Install networking components** – Configure your MS Windows networking software to include the TCP/IP protocol.
4. **Install Dialup Networking components** – Configure your MS Windows networking software to include the Microsoft Dialup Networking tool and the Remote Access Services.

5 **Define a Phonebook entry** – The Microsoft Dialup Networking tool lets you create multiple “phonebook” entries, one for each of your Internet Service Providers. Configure the Phonebook entry to automatically dial the modem, establish a SLIP/PPP session, and, if applicable, auto-configure your IP address and DNS server address(es).

6 **Configure Eudora to auto-dial** – Eudora can use a Dialup Networking Phonebook Entry to automatically dial your mail server, check and/or send mail, and hang up the connection when the mail transfer is complete.

Configuring Dialup Networking under Windows 95

Dialup Networking is an optional component of Windows 95. Before configuring Dialup Networking, you should install your modem and make sure the Windows 95 networking software includes support for the TCP/IP protocol. Consult your Microsoft documentation for details on installing your modem, configuring the TCP/IP protocol, and installing the Dialup Networking tools.

After you install Dialup Networking, follow these steps to define a new Phonebook entry:

1 Double-click on the **My Computer** icon to open an Explorer window. Then double-click on the **Dialup Networking** icon to open the Dialup Networking folder.

2 Double-click on the **Make New Connection** button to display the Make New Connection Wizard.

3 Enter the name you want to associate with your Internet Service Provider. Also, select your modem in the drop-down list. Then click **Next**.

4 In the edit box, enter the phone number for your Internet Service Provider. Then click **Next**.

5 Click **Finish** on the last page of the New Connection Wizard to complete the creation of the Phonebook entry.

6 In the Dialup Networking folder, right-click on the icon for the Phonebook entry you have just created, and select the **Properties** command.

7 While testing your new Phonebook entry, configure Dialup Networking to display a terminal window after your modem has connected to the remote computer. To do this, click the **Configure…** button to display the modem configuration properties. Select the **Options** tab, then check the **Bring up terminal window after dialing** option. Click **OK** to accept the change.

8 Back in the **Properties** dialog for your Phonebook entry, click the **Server Type…** button to display the **Server Types** dialog. In the **Type of Dial-Up Server** drop-down list, select either **SLIP** or **PPP** as appropriate. Also, uncheck the **NetBEUI** and **IPX** network protocols, but make sure that the **TCP/IP** protocol is checked. Finally, uncheck the **Log on to network** and **Enable software compression** options.

9 In the **Server Types** dialog, click the **TCP/IP Settings…** button to display the **TCP/IP Settings** dialog.

10 If your Internet Service Provider has assigned you a specific (static) IP address, select the **Specify an IP address** option, then enter that address in the field. Otherwise, if your provider assigns IP addresses dynamically via DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), then keep the default **Server assigned IP address** setting.

11 If your Internet Service Provider supports Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), then the name server addresses will automatically be configured by DHCP, and you should keep the default **Server assigned name server addresses** setting. Otherwise, select the **Specify name server addresses** option, then enter the server addresses assigned by your Internet Service Provider. Click **OK** to accept the **TCP/IP Settings** changes.

12 Back in the **Server Types** dialog, click **OK** to accept the changes.

13 Back in the **Phonebook Entry Properties** dialog, click **OK** to accept the changes.

14 You should now be back in your **Dialup Networking** folder. Double-click on your new Phonebook entry to dial your Internet Service Provider. Your modem should immediately dial the phone number defined in your Phonebook entry, and Windows 95 should prompt you for your username and password.

15 Once your modem negotiates the connection with the remote system, you typically then have to “log in” to that remote system by entering the username and password assigned to you by your Internet Service Provider. Some systems require that you first press **Enter** to display a login prompt, then enter the username and password. In any event, once you are “logged on” (authenticated), some providers automatically start your SLIP or PPP session, while others require that you take an extra step, such as typing **ppp**, to initiate a PPP session. Carefully note the exact steps you must take in order to manually log in and establish a SLIP/PPP session: you will need this information in order to automate the login process, as described below under “Defining a Login Script.”

Configuring Dialup Networking under Windows NT 4.0

Dialup Networking is an optional component of Windows NT 4.0. Before configuring Dialup Networking, you should make sure Windows NT recognizes your modem and also make sure your Windows NT networking software includes support for the TCP/IP protocol. Consult your Microsoft documentation for details on installing your modem, configuring the TCP/IP protocol, and installing the Dialup Networking tools. To properly configure TCP/IP, you may need some information from your Internet Service Provider regarding your IP address and your DNS server(s).

After you install Dialup Networking, follow these steps to define a new Phonebook entry:

1 Double-click on the **My Computer** icon to open an Explorer window. Then double-click on the **Dialup Networking** icon to launch the Dialup Networking tool.

2 Click the **New…** button to display the New Phonebook Entry Wizard.

3 Enter the name you want to associate with your Internet Service Provider, then click **Next** to display the Server page.

4 Most Internet Service Providers use a terminal server or a Unix server to support dialup users. Therefore, you should generally check all three boxes to indicate that (1) you are calling the Internet, (2) it is okay to send your plain text password, and (3) the

server expects login information. Ask your e-mail administrator or your Internet Service Provider if you are unsure about these settings. Click **Next** to display the Modem or Adapter page.

5 Select your modem from the list, then click **Next** to display the Phone Number page.

6 In the edit box, enter the primary phone number for your Internet Service Provider. If your provider has alternate phone numbers, click the **Alternates…** button and enter the alternate phone numbers. Click **Next** to display the Serial Line Protocol page.

7 Select **PPP** or **SLIP** as appropriate to your Internet Service Provider (most providers now support PPP), then click **Next** to display the Login Script page.

8 When initially testing dialup connections to your Internet Service Provider, we recommend that you select the **Display a terminal window** option. Once you can manually establish a dialup connection, you can then automate the dialup connection with a login script (see “Defining a Login Script” below for details). Click **Next** to display the IP Address page.

9 If your Internet Service Provider has assigned you a specific (static) IP address, then enter that address in the field. Otherwise, if your provider assigns IP addresses dynamically via DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), then keep the default **Server assigned IP address** setting. Click **Next** to display the Name Server Addresses page.

10 If your Internet Service Provider supports Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), then the name server addresses will automatically be configured by DHCP and you should leave the default addresses of **0.0.0.0**. Otherwise, enter the server addresses assigned by your Internet Service Provider. Click **Next** to display the final page of the Phonebook Wizard.

11 Click **Finish** to create your new Phonebook entry.

12 Back in the Dialup Networking tool, select your new Phonebook entry in the drop-down list, then click **Dial** to dial your Internet Service Provider. Your modem should immediately dial the phone number(s) defined in your Phonebook entry.

13 Once your modem negotiates the connection with the remote system, you typically then have to “log in” to that remote system by entering the username and password assigned to you by your Internet Service Provider. Some systems require that you first press **Enter** to display a login prompt, then enter the username and password. In any event, once you are “logged on” (authenticated), some providers automatically start your SLIP or PPP session, while others require that you take an extra step, such as typing **ppp**, to initiate a PPP session. Carefully note the exact steps you must take in order to manually log in and establish a SLIP/PPP session: you will need this information in order to automate the login process, as described below under “Defining a Login Script.”

Defining a Login Script

Here is a sample login script for an Annex terminal server:

```
proc main
   transmit "^M"
   waitfor "Annex username:" until 30
   if FALSE == $SUCCESS then
          goto Failure
```

```
    endif
    transmit $USERID + "^M"
    waitfor "Annex password:" until 30
    if FALSE == $SUCCESS then
          goto Failure
    endif
    transmit $PASSWORD + "^M"
    waitfor "Permission granted" until 30
    if FALSE == $SUCCESS then
          goto Failure
    endif
    transmit "ppp" + "^M"

Failure:
    set screen keyboard on
    halt

Done:

endproc
```

Based on your experience with manually connecting to your Internet Service Provider, you may need to change the **Annex username:** and **Annex password:** strings to match the prompts displayed by the machine to which you are connecting. You may or may not need to transmit the **ppp** command after the system accepts your username and password. The Dialup Networking tool automatically replaces the **$USERID** and **$PASSWORD** variables with your Dialup Networking username and password so that you don't expose your username and password in an unencrypted plain text file.

To use this login script, you must first save the file to a known location on your disk. By convention, Dialup Networking script files have an **SCP** file extension.

To use the script under Windows 95:

- Launch the Dial-up Scripting Tool found on the **Start:Programs:Accessories** menu.
- Select the Phonebook entry from the **Connections** list box and enter the script filename in the **File name** field.
- Click the **Apply** button to accept your changes.
- Click the **Properties** button to display the properties dialog for your Phonebook entry.
- Click the **Configure** button to display the modem properties dialog. Then select the **Options** tab.
- Uncheck the **Bring up terminal window after dialing** option. Now click **OK** to accept your changes.
- Back in the properties dialog for your Phonebook entry, click **OK** to accept your changes.

To use the script under Windows NT 4.0:

- Open the Dialup Networking tool, and from the dropdown list select the Phonebook entry you want to change.

- Click the **More** button, then select the **Edit entry and modem properties…** item from the button menu.
- In the Edit Phonebook Entry dialog, select the **Script** tab, click the **Run this script** option, and then enter the name of your saved login script.

This script is compatible with both Windows 95 and Windows NT 4.0 Dialup Networking tools. If the login sequence fails, then the script will halt, leaving you free to attempt a manual login via the popup Dialup Networking terminal window.

Creating a Desktop Phonebook Shortcut

You may find it convenient to create a desktop shortcut to your Phonebook entry, something we recommend.

To create a Phonebook shortcut under Windows 95:

1. Open the Dialup Networking folder, then drag a Phonebook icon to your Windows desktop.
2. To rename the shortcut label, select the shortcut icon and press **F2**, or just click on the shortcut label twice, slowly.

To create a Phonebook shortcut under Windows NT 4.0:

1. Open the Dialup Networking tool, click the **More** button, and select the **Create shortcut to entry…** item.
2. Choose a name for the shortcut in the **Save** dialog, then save the shortcut to your Desktop folder.

To test the Dialup Networking connection, double-click on the shortcut icon on your Desktop. Once your Phonebook entry successfully and automatically creates a TCP/IP connection to your Internet Service Provider, you are ready to configure Eudora to automatically dial the Phonebook entry.

Configuring Eudora to Auto-Dial the Phonebook Entry

If you connect to your Internet Service Provider with a modem, you can easily configure Eudora to automatically “dial on demand” using Microsoft Dialup Networking. Eudora only needs a connection to your provider when performing network operations such as checking or sending mail, or when performing a directory services lookup. When Eudora is configured to auto-dial, it automatically hangs up the connection when the network operation is complete.

Before you can configure Eudora to auto-dial, you must create and configure a Microsoft Dialup Networking Phonebook entry to automatically connect to your Internet Service Provider (see the procedures above).

To auto-dial a Dialup Networking Phonebook entry, start Eudora, select **Options...** from the **Tools** menu to display the Options dialog, then click on the **Advanced Network** category. Check the **Automatically dial & hangup this connection** option. In the **Entry** list, select the Phonebook entry you want to dial. In the **Username** edit box, enter the username, if any, that is required to log in to your Internet Service Provider (this is the value

that is substituted for the **$USERID** variable in your Dialup Networking script). Check the **Save password** option if you want Eudora to save your Dialup Networking password in the **Eudora.ini** file. If you leave the **Save password** option turned off, then Eudora will prompt you to enter your password each time it auto-dials the Phonebook entry.

To test the auto-dial capability, make sure your modem is *not* already connected, then select the **Check Mail** command from the **File** menu in Eudora. Eudora will automatically dial your Internet Service Provider, log in, establish a TCP/IP connection, transfer any new mail, and automatically hang up when the mail transfer is complete.

Eudora.ini File

EUDORA.INI Settings File

The EUDORA.INI file is where Eudora keeps most of the settings. It is a standard Windows INI file, and may be edited with any text editor.

Note. Note:Since Windows caches information from INI files in memory while the program is running, you should never change the EUDORA.INI file while Eudora is in use. If you need to make a change, first quit Eudora, then edit the file, and then restart Eudora.

The EUDORA.INI file is divided into a number of sections, the following of which appears by default:

- [Settings]
- [Mappings]
- [Window Position]
- [Tool Bar]
- [DirectoryServices]
- [Debug]

Optional Sections

The following sections will appear in the INI file only when the appropriate conditions are met or the appropriate items created:

- [Personalities] The [Personalities] section appears only when you have created alternate e-mail accounts (personalities).
- [Stationery] The [Stationery] section appears only when you have created stationery files.
- [Open Windows] The [Open Windows] section appears only when there are windows currently open in Eudora.
- [WazooBars] The [WazooBars] section appears only when normal Eudora windows are currently open or minimized on the desktop (and thus buttons appear on the Eudora taskbar, which is what this section controls).
- [Recent File List] The [Recent File List] section appears only when files have been opened since the most recent Eudora startup.

Note. We strongly urge that you do not change the values in these optional sections of the INI file, and rather make any changes from the interface. For example, personalities can be created and edited from the Personalities window, and stationery can be created and edited from the Stationery window. Both windows are available from the Tools menu.

The values of the settings in each of these optional sections reflect the current values of the objects or conditions; there are no "default" values per se.

Name and Location of the INI File

The default name is EUDORA.INI and the default location is in the mail directory. But the name and location can be changed.

To specify a different INI file from the EUDORA.INI that is not in the mail directory, add a second parameter to the command line in the Program Item for Eudora, for example:

Command Line: c:\apps\eudora.exe c:\mymail c:\inis\myeudora.ini

To use a different INI file that is in the mail directory:

Command Line: c:\apps\eudora.exe c:\mymail myeudora.ini
Command Line: c:\apps\eudora.exe c:\mymail\myeudora.ini

This is a way to have multiple settings for one set of mailboxes, nicknames, etc. For example, you may have multiple e-mail accounts in which you receive mail, but want to collect mail from all of the accounts in one place. You could set up separate Program Items for each account (each having a different INI file on the command line), and switching between accounts would be as simple as double-clicking on a Program Item.

And for an even more tricky specification, if the first parameter is an INI filename without a path, then the mail directory is searched through the normal process of checking the EUDORA environment variable and then using the executable directory.

Examples:

SET EUDORA=c:\mymail
Command Line: c:\apps\eudora.exe myeudora.ini

will use c:\mymail as the mail directory and c:\mymail\myeudora.ini as the INI file.

SET EUDORA=myeudora.ini
Command Line: c:\apps\eudora.exe

will use c:\apps as the mail directory and c:\apps\myeudora.ini as the INI file.

Default INI file

When an entry in the EUDORA.INI file is not found, Eudora will look in the DEUDORA.INI file located in the same directory as the EUDORA.EXE file. The [Mappings] section of the DEUDORA.INI file acts as though it was appended to the end of the [Mappings] section of the EUDORA.INI file.

Examples:

SET EUDORA=c:\mymail

Command Line: c:\apps\eudora.exe myeudora.ini

will use c:\mymail as the mail directory and c:\mymail\myeudora.ini as the INI file.

SET EUDORA=myeudora.ini

Command Line: c:\apps\eudora.exe

will use c:\apps as the mail directory and c:\apps\myeudora.ini as the INI file.

[SETTINGS]

Entry	Default Value	Description
AllowDefPlugins	1	Controls whether or not EMSAPI plug-ins can be automatically added to the toolbar.
AllowOverwriteMode	1	Controls whether or not toggling the Insert key puts the message editor in to overwrite mode. Helpful for people who use the Ctrl+Insert and Shift+Insert accelerators for Copy and Paste and have a tendency to linger on the Insert key after letting go of the Ctrl/Shift key.
AltClickMoveSummary	1	When you hold down the <Alt> key while clicking on an item in a mailbox, all messages in that mailbox with the same item are selected (e.g. <Alt> clicking on a subject will select all messages in that mailbox with the same subject). If this switch is on, then the selected messages will be grouped together as well. You can temporarily turn this off by holding down the <Shift> key while doing the <Alt> click.
BackgroundColor	0	Specifies an RGB triple (in hexadecimal) for the color to use for the "workspace" area of the main Eudora window. Can be used in conjunction with the BackgroundImage entry for choosing a color better suited for the image being displayed. Examples: white is "FFFFFF", black is "000000", and blue is "0000FF". This setting does *not* require QuickTime to be installed.
BackgroundImage	0	Specifies an image to be displayed in the "workspace" area of the main Eudora window (called "Application Background" in the Appearance tab of the Control Panel->Display options). It needs to be specified as a full path name. This setting requires QuickTime to be installed.
BadPasswordString	password	When the POP server returns an error on sending the PASS command, the password will only be erased when the error response includes this text.
BlackTocLines	0	If on, and displaying lines is mailboxes, draw lines as black instead of gray.
CenterUnreadStatus	1	When on (1), centers the bitmap in Mailbox menu items that indicate that the mailbox has unread messages. If the display of this bitmap is not correct, turn this switch off (0).
CheckOwnerFreq	0	How often (in seconds) Eudora should check the OWNER.LOK file to see if another instance of Eudora has been started on the same set of mailboxes.
CompactDisk%	5	What the amount of "wasted space" taken up by deleted messages in a mailbox as a percentage of total free disk space must be before the mailbox automatically gets compacted when closed.

Entry	Default Value	Description
CompactMailbox%	50	What the percentage of "wasted space" taken up by deleted messages in a mailbox must be before the mailbox automatically gets compacted when closed.
CompactOutgoingPlugins	0	Controls whether the outgoing EMSAPI plug-ins on the composition message window toolbar should be separate buttons or contained within one button that pops up a list of all outgoing plug-ins. By default, all outgoing plug-ins get their own toolbar button.
CompSummaryItalic	1	In mailboxes other than the **Out** mailbox, display the summaries of outgoing messages in italics.
DesDllName	des32.dll	The name of the DLL implementing the DES encryption routines for use with Kerberos version 4, e.g., des32.dll
EditAllHeaders	0	Controls whether or not the (by default, non-editable) From: and Attached: headers in the composition message window.
EnrichedSoftLine	72	Number of characters sent on a line before adding a soft newline when sending styled text.
EudoraPassPort	106	Default port number for the Eudora password-changing service (epass).
ExcerptBars	2	HTML style sheet parameter for excerpt bars. Can use this to change the width, color, and style of excerpt bars. (Only works when using the Microsoft viewer).
ExtraHeaders		Extra headers that are sent with each outgoing message. If multiple headers are to be sent, separate each with "\r\n". For example, "ExtraHeaders=X-Header1: foo\r\nX-Header2: bar".
ExtraNicknameDirs		List of directories to search for additional nickname files. Multiple directories can be entered, separated by semicolons (;).
FilterFromFolder		When doing a Make Filter, the name of the mailbox folder to place the default named mailbox that is created when filtering based on whom the message is from.
FilterRecipFolder		When doing a Make Filter, the name of the mailbox folder to place the default named mailbox that is created when filtering based on whom the message is to.
FilterSubjectFolder		When doing a Make Filter, the name of the mailbox folder to place the default named mailbox that is created when filtering based on the subject of the message.
FindMatchCase	0	"Match Case" checkbox in the Find dialog.
FindSummariesOnly	0	"Summaries Only" checkbox in the Find dialog.
FirstUnreadNormal	1	When checking mail on a POP server, download any mail that hasn't been retrieved at this machine.

Entry	Default Value	Description
FirstUnreadStatus	0	When checking mail on a POP server, download only messages that haven't been read on any machine.
FixCurlyQuotes	1	If on, then if a message contains 7-bit characters except for directional quotes, then those directional quotes are turned in to regular non-directional quotes so that the message may be sent out as 7-bit (no quoted-printable encoding needed).
GssDllName	gssapi32.dll	For a user to specify the GSS/K5 DLL name.
GuessParagraphs	0	"Guess Paragraphs" checkbox in the Save As... dialog.
IdleTime	60	The number of seconds that Eudora has to be idle before it will consider performing an automatic mail check.
IgnoreIdleOnManualCheck	0	Controls whether background tasks started manually (e.g. Ctrl+M to do a Check Mail) should be processed immediately after completing, or wait until a sufficient amount of user idle time (see TaskMgrWaitTime below).
IMAPLeafMenu	0	Controls whether IMAP mailboxes with no child mailboxes should be shown in the Mailbox/Transfer menus as an entire menu or just a menu item. Default is to just show it as a menu item.
IMAPPreviewPane	1	Controls whether or not IMAP mailboxes have a preview pane. On slower networks, it may be desirable to turn off the preview pane for IMAP mailboxes, but still have the preview pane for local mailboxes. You can do that by keeping the normal Preview Pane option turned on, but turning this setting off (setting to 0).
IMAPRemoveOnDelete	0	Controls whether or not a message in an IMAP mailbox that is deleted will be removed from the server mailbox immediately. If this setting is off (the default), then you can remove messages from the server mailbox that have been marked to be deleted by using the Message->Remove Deleted Messages menu item.
IncludeHeaders	0	"Include Headers" checkbox in the Save As... dialog.
InteractiveSpellCheck	1	When doing a spell check, controls whether you get prompted with a dialog for each misspelled word, or each misspelled word gets marked with a double red underline (which then you can right-click on to get suggestions and other options for the misspelled word). If you hold down the Shift key while doing a spell check, the other method of spell checking will be performed.
KerberosSetUserName	0	Uses KClient SetUserName() function to set user name in Kerberos system. Turning this switch on may cause Kerberos tickets to be invalidated.
Kerb2Dllname	kerberos32.dll	The name of the Kerberos version 4 DLL, e.g., kerberos32.dll
LastSettingsCategory	0	Last category that was displayed in the Options dialog.
LexPath		Directory in which the dictionary files for spell checking reside.

Entry	Default Value	Description
MainLexFiles		Main dictionary files. British dictionaries can be used by changing this to british.tlx,british.clx
MainWindowState	1	The state of the Main Window (normal = 1, minimized = 2, or maximized = 3). The state is set when Eudora closes, and the Main Window is set to this state the next time Eudora starts up.
MaxConcurrentTasks	10	The maximum number of background tasks that can be running at the same time. Note that if you are connected over a modem (dialup networking connection) only one network task at a time will be run, otherwise network performance would suffer greatly.
MDNSendAddress	0	Controls whether your return address should be used in the MAIL FROM command for return receipts. RFC 2298 says that it should be empty in order to prevent mail loops, but some SMTP servers reject that due to bad spam-prevention heuristics.
NetscapeURLDDE	1	If this setting is on, when clicking on a URL in a message and Netscape Navigator is running, then Eudora will send the URL to that open Navigator window. If this setting is off (i.e. set to zero), then clicking on a URL in a message will send the URL to the system, which will invoke the default browser. Some Navigator users may want to turn this setting off if they like the behavior of opening a new window (as opposed to reusing an existing browser window) when clicking on a URL in Eudora.
NetworkOpenTimeout	60	The number of seconds Eudora will wait for a response to opening a connection before it gives up.
NewMailUpdateFrequency	25	Number of inital messages that have to be spooled before message processing begins.
NoAutoSendPrecedence	list,bulk	When filtering incoming messages with precedence headers of **list** or **bulk**, do not automatically create new outgoing messages.
NoSplashScreen	0	If on, the opening splash screen will not be displayed.
OwnerLok	1	If this is non-zero, an OWNER.LOK file will be created on startup which helps to prevent possible corruption if multiple instances of Eudora are used on the same set of mailboxes.

Entry	Default Value	Description
PasswordOKWordLis	lock busy,own it, of memory, assign stream, ush of temp, being unlock, hangup,timeout, not owned,quota, drop name, recognition mode,accessible by others, accessible by others,regular file,flock,maillock, few minute,locked	A comma-separated list of words that if found in the response text from an error from the POP PASS command that will not cause the password to be erased (works in conjunction with the BadPasswordString entry above). POP servers sometimes fail after sending the PASS command for reasons other than your password was incorrect, and this entry allows greater control over when Eudora will decide to ask you again for your password.
PhReturn		A string that is appended to every Ph command before sending to the Ph server. For example, "PhReturn=return all" would return all fields of the records returned by the query, and "PhReturn=type=person" would return all matches to the query with the additional filter that the record is a person.
POPPort	110	Default port number for the POP service (pop3).
PreviewHeaders	To:,Subject:,Cc:	A comma-separated list of headers that should be shown in the preview pane. The matching is done on a prefix basis, so any header that begins with one of these values will be shown.
PreviewSplitterPos	0	If non-zero, then if a mailbox hasn't already specified a position for the splitter between the message list and the preview pane, then the splitter will be positioned this many pixels from the top of the mailbox window.
PreviewTableEnd	</table>\r\n	HTML markup for the end of the table that's used to display the headers in a preview pane.
PreviewTableRowEnd	</td></tr>\r\n	HTML markup for the end of the table row that's used to display the headers in a preview pane. Each header is displayed in a separate row of the table.
PreviewTableRowStart	<tr bgcolor=%s text=%s><td>\r\n	HTML markup for the start of the table row that's used to display the headers in a preview pane. Each header is displayed in a separate row of the table.
PreviewTableStart	<table cellspacing= 0 cellpadding=0 width=100%% bgcolor=%s text=%s>\r\n	HTML markup for the beginning of the table that's used to display the headers in a preview pane.
PrintHeaders	1	When on (1), printed messages get headers and footers.

Entry	Default Value	Description
ProgressIdle	3	Number of seconds a foreground tasks continues before the Progress window is shown. This prevents a distracting flash of the Progress window for a task that may take a long time, but in this instance only takes a short time.
QuoteEnd		The string that gets inserted after the original text of a forwarded message. A newline is added before the string.
QuotePrefix	>	The string that precedes all lines of the original message in a forwarded message
QuoteStart		The string that gets inserted before the original text of a forwarded message. A newline is added after the string.
RasUseExisting Connection	1	When switching from a task from one personality to a task of another personality and the two personalities have different dialup networking connection entries, whether or not the already connected dialup networking connection should be maintained or a new dialup networking connection made. It may be necessary to turn this setting off (set to zero) if you have personalities that check mail on servers that are behind firewalls, and require that you dial in directly in order to connect to the mail server.
ReadMessageStyleSheet	<STYLE TYPE=""text/css"">\r\n{font-family = ""%s""}\r\nTT {font-family = ""%s""}\r\nBLOCKQUOTE.CITE {border-left = solid %s}\r\nBLOCK-QUOTE.CITE {padding-left = 0.5em}\r\nBLOCKQUOTE.CITE {margin-left = 0}\r\nBLOCK-QUOTE.CITE {margin-top = 0.5em}\r\n	HTML style sheet used for displaying received messages.
ReadRecieptAsk	1	Ask user for read receipts.
ReadRecieptNo	0	Always deny read receipts without prompting.
ReadRecieptYes	0	Always return read receipts without prompting.
ReplyAllAttribution	At %1, %2 you wrote:	Attribution line when a Reply to All is done.
ReplyAttribution	At %1, you wrote:	Attribution line when a Reply is done.
ReplyEnd		The string that gets inserted after the original text of a replied message. A newline is added before the string.

Entry	Default Value	Description
ReplyPrefix	>	The string that precedes all lines of the original message in a replied message
ReplyStart		The string that gets inserted before the original text of a replied message. A newline is added after the string.
ReservedDosNames	aux,com1,com2,com3,com4,con,lpt1,lpt2,lpt3,lpt4,nul,prn	Reserved names of files that will not be used for filenames of attachments. These filenames are reserved for DOS, and can causes problems in actual files with these names are created.
ReturnAddressFormat	%1 < %2>	Format of the From: field in outgoing messages. %1 is the Real name, and %2 is the Return address.
SaveDialupPasswordText		Where your dialup password is saved (in an encrypted format) if you have the Save Password switch turned on.
SavePasswordText		Where your POP password is saved (in an encrypted format) if you have the Save Password switch turned on.
SearchAllmapAccounts	0	Controls whether all of your mailboxes in all IMAP accounts will be looked at when searching, or just the mailboxes in the IMAP account that you start the search in (applies to local mailboxes as well, i.e. a search starting in a local mailbox will only search your local mailboxes if this setting is off).
SendXAttachHeader	0	Controls whether or not the X-Attachment: header should be sent out with outgoing messages that contains attachments.
ShowAttachmentIcons	1	Controls whether or not icons representing attachments should be shown in the body of the message.
ShowMeTheErrors	0	Controls whether or not to show the error dialog immediately on send/receive errors. By default, errors are listed in the Task Errors window, and that window is brought to the foreground.
ShowProgress	1	Show/hide the Progress window.
ShowProgressInactive	0	If Eudora is not the foreground application, this controls whether the Progress window should be shown or not.
SMTPPort	25	Default port number for the SMTP service (smtp).
SMTPRecipientWrap	72	Column at which recipient headers (To: and Cc:) are wrapped when sending a message.
StatBarBlink	0	Controls whether or not the icon shown in the status bar for tasks that are waiting or have errors should blink.
StatBarErrorAnimationRate	250	Controls the speed of the animated icon in the status bar for tasks that are currently waiting (units in milliseconds between images).
StatBarGraphWidth	100	The width (in pixels) of the background task progress bar that shows up in the status bar. Set to zero to prevent the progress bar from being displayed.

Entry	Default Value	Description
StatBarErrorRunningAnimationRate	125	Controls the speed of the animated icon in the status bar for tasks that currently have errors (units in milliseconds between images).
StatBarWaitingAnimationRate	500	Controls the speed of the animated icon in the status bar for tasks that are currently waiting (units in milliseconds between images).
StationerySignatureRules	1	Signature precedence is as follows: User's selection; Stationery's signature; Personality's signature. Set this to **0** to put Personality's signature before Stationery's.
StripDuplicateAddresses	1	When replying to a message, controls whether or not duplicate copies of your e-mail address will be removed from the To: and Cc: headers. This helps to avoid build-up of your email address in email conversations. StripDuplicateAddresses has been shown by the ADA to be an effective decay preventive dentifrice that can be of significant value when used as directed in a conscientiously applied program of oral hygiene and regular professional care. Four out of five dentists prefer StripDuplicateAddresses over the leading products at preventing email address buildup.
SwitchPreviewWithTab	1	When on, pressing the <Tab> key in a mailbox will switch focus between the message list and the previewed message.
TabooHeaders	X-UID,Received, Status,X-UIDL, Message,In-Reply,X-Priority, Mime-Version,Content-X-Persona, Resent-Message, Referenes,Return,X400,X-400,Mail-System,Errors-To,X-List,Delivery, Disposition, X-Juno, Precedence, X-Attachments, X-MSMail, X-MimeOLE	A comma-separated list of headers (without colons) that should not be shown when the "Show all headers" switch (the "Blah Blah Blah" icon) is off for a message. The matching is done on a prefix basis, so any header that begins with one of these values will not be shown.
TabSpaces	0	If on, then when the Tab key is pressed while the cursor is in the body of the message, spaces are inserted instead of a tab character.
TabStop	8	How many spaces to insert for a <Tab> in the body of a composition message.
TaskErrorKeepAll	0	When set, Eudora will not automatically remove errors from the task error list.
TaskErrorLinesPerRow	3	Number of lines for each error in the Task Errors window.

Entry	Default Value	Description
TaskErrorRemoveFromList	1	Controls whether or not to remove errors from the Task Errors window after seeing the corresponding error dialog.
TaskMgrWaitTime	20	The number of seconds in which the user has to be idle in Eudora (which is defined as pressing any key or mouse button) before background tasks are processed (see IgnoreIdleOnManualCheck above for an exception case).
TaskStatusGraphBorderColor	0,0,0	RGB color of the border of the progress bar in the Task Status window.
TaskStatusGraphCompletedColor	18,106,254	RGB color of the completed portion of the progress bar in the Task Status window.
TaskStatusGraphRemainColor	129,207,254	RGB color of the remaining portion of the progress bar in the Task Status window.
TaskStatusRecvGraphCompletedColor	18,106,254	RGB color of the completed portion of the progress bar in the Task Status window for receiving mail.
TaskStatusRecvGraphRemainColor	129,207,254	RGB color of the remaining portion of the progress bar in the Task Status window for receiving mail.
TocDateLeeway	10	Number of seconds that the date on a mailbox .TOC file can be behind the .MBX file that Eudora will not flag as being out of date. Helpful for network file systems, especially Windows NT Server which seems to have problems correctly time/date stamping files.
UnreadExpires	5	The number of days after which a message is no longer used to determine if a mailbox has unread messages in it.
URLHelper		The full path of the application used to launch URLs.
URLHighlight	1	Display URLs in blue underline style.
UsePOPSend	0	If UsePOPSend is on, Eudora will send mail using the POP3 extended command XTND XMIT. Since this is an optional command for POP3, many POP3 servers do not support this command (Berkeley's popper, however, does). There are pros and cons to using POP3 to send your mail. It provides a level of security since it requires a username/password pair to send mail messages, unlike SMTP. It is faster than SMTP, especially when checking for new mail at the same time. It doesn't check for valid recipients until the entire message is sent, and some implementations (Berkeley's popper, for example) won't tell you which recipients are invalid and will send the message to the valid recipients anyway.
UserChangeLex	uchange.tlx	Filename of user-defined list of words to change when spell checking.
UserIgnoreLex	uignore.tlx	Filename of user-defined list of words to ignore when spell checking.
UserSuggestLex	usuggest.tlx	Filename of user-defined list of words to suggest when spell checking.

Entry	Default Value	Description
WordWrapColumn	76	When the "Word wrap" switch is on, this is the column in which lines in outgoing messages are wrapped.
WordWrapMax	80	When the "Word wrap" switch is on, this is the length at which a line in an outgoing message is considered too long and must be wrapped.
WordWrapOnScreen	0	If this is on (set to non-zero), then the composition window will automatically wrap text on the screen at the number of characters specified in WordWrapColumn, regardless of the width of the window.

[Mappings]

This is a sample [Mappings] section. It is *not* a default for Eudora if you have a missing or empty [Mappings] section. The [Mappings] section contains information for mapping between PC file extensions, Macintosh creator and type, and MIME type and subtype for attachment files (in that order). Entries marked "in" work on only incoming messages, and entries marked "out" work on only outgoing messages. Entries marked "both" work on both incoming and outgoing messages.

For a more detailed explanation, see the "MIME and Mappings" section of the *Eudora Reference Guide*.

out=txt,ttxt,TEXT,text,plain
both=doc,MSWD,,application,msword
in=xls,XCEL,,,
out=xls,XCEL,XLS4,,
both=xlc,XCEL,XLC3,,
both=xlm,XCEL,XLM3,,
both=ppt,PPT3,SLD3,,
both=wp,WPC2,.WP5,application,wordperfect5.1
both=zip,,,application,zip
both=rtf,,,application,rtf
both=ps,,,application,postscript
in=eps,,EPSF,,
out=eps,dPro,EPSF,application,postscript
both=mpg,,,video,mpeg
both=jpg,,,image,jpeg
both=gif,,,image,gif
both=tif,,,image,tiff
both=pct,,PICT,,
both=mac,MPNT,PNTG,,

[Window Position]

The [Window Position] section saves the positions of the standard windows (not your mailbox windows and message windows).

Entry	Default Value
CheckSpellingWindowPosition	0,0,0,0
FindWindowPosition	60,345,580,480
MainWindowPosition	0,0,640,480
ProgressWindowPosition	0,0,0,0
SignatureWindowPosition	10,60,630,240
TextFileWindowPosition	0,0,600,460

[Tool Bar]

This section reflects the current settings of the main Eudora toolbar. If you create additional Eudora toolbars, then additional [Tool Bar] sections will appear in the INI file.

Note. We strongly recommend that you do not change any of the settings in the [Tool Bar] section(s) of the INI file, and that you instead make any changes to any Eudora toolbar from the toolbar customization dialog (Customize dialog). This dialog is accessed by right-clicking anywhere on the toolbar and selecting **Customize...** from the pop-up menu. For more information, see "Customizing the Main Toolbar" in the *Eudora User Manual*.

[DirectoryServices]

The [DirectoryServices] section controls the use of the Directory Services window (accessed from Eudora's Tools menu) and its associated databases. For more information on Directory Services, see its dedicated section in the *Eudora User Manual*.

Note. Of the entries listed below, only those marked with an asterisk (*) are user-settable.

Entry	Default Value	Description
OldKeepOnTopConverted		What in pre-4.0 versions of Eudora used to be [Settings] AddressKeepForeground is now KeepOnTop in this section. KeepOnTop saves the check state of the "Keep On Top" check button in the Directory Services window. Eudora uses this entry (OldKeepOnTopConverted) to determine if the AddressKeepForeground entry from a pre-4.0 version of Eudora has been mapped to the current version. When Eudora 4.x is run for the first time, it sets the KeepOnTop entry (described below) equal to the value of AddressKeepForeground. In addition, it also sets this entry equal to 1 so that the next time Eudora is run, it reads the check state from KeepOnTop rather than from AddressKeepForeground.

PanesY*		This entry reflects the height of the Directory Services window when Eudora was last shut down.
LeftPaneX*		This entry reflects the width of the left pane of the Directory Services window when Eudora was last shut down.
RightPaneX*		This entry reflects the width of the right pane of the Directory Services window when Eudora was last shut down.
KeepOnTop*		This entry reflects the check state of the "Keep On Top" check button in the Directory Services window when Eudora was last shut down.
LDAP:ldap.bigfoot.com*		This entry reflects the check state of the LDAP database "ldap.bigfoot.com" when Eudora was last shut down. The check state of other LDAP databases is reflected in similar entries.
Ph:ph.bigfoot.com*		This entry reflects the check state of the Ph database "ph.bigfoot.com" when Eudora was last shut down. The check state of other Ph databases is reflected in similar entries.
Eudora Address Book:Eudora Nicknames*		This entry reflects the check state of the Eudora Address Book database "Eudora Nicknames" when Eudora was last shut down. The check state of other Eudora Address Book databases is reflected in similar entries.
Finger:hostname.domain.com*		This entry reflects the check state of the Finger database "hostname.domain.com" when Eudora was last shut down. The check state of other Finger databases (or daemons) is reflected in similar entries.
DIRSERV-Major		This entry reflects the major version of DirServ.dll that was last registered. Combined with the minor version of this DLL (see the next entry below), Eudora at run time determines whether the DLL is a newer version than the one last registered so that it can register the new COM objects, if any, in the newer DLL.
DIRSERV-Minor		This entry reflects the minor version of DirServ.dll that was last registered. See the description above for DIRSERV-Major.
ISOCK-Major		This entry reflects the major version of ISock.dll that was last registered. A similar description as the one in DIRSERV-Major above applies.
ISOCK-Minor		This entry reflects the minor version of ISock.dll that was last registered. A similar description as the one in DIRSERV-Major above applies.

EUDORABK-Major		This entry reflects the major version of EudoraBk.dll that was last registered. A similar description as the one in DIRSERV-Major above applies.
EUDORABK-Minor		This entry reflects the minor version of EudoraBk.dll that was last registered. A similar description as the one in DIRSERV-Major above applies.
LDAP-Major		This entry reflects the major version of Ldap.dll that was last registered. A similar description as the one in DIRSERV-Major above applies.
LDAP-Minor		This entry reflects the minor version of Ldap.dll that was last registered. A similar description as the one in DIRSERV-Major above applies.
PH-Major		This entry reflects the major version of Ph.dll that was last registered. A similar description as the one in DIRSERV-Major above applies.
PH-Minor		This entry reflects the minor version of Ph.dll that was last registered. A similar description as the one in DIRSERV-Major above applies.

[Debug]

The [Debug] section controls aspects of the Eudora log file. The Eudora log file is a handy tool for debugging network connections, especially when using the dialup connection method.

Entry	**Default Value**	**Description**
LogFileName	EUDORA.LOG	The name of the log file.
LogFileSize	100	The size (in KB) of the log file that, when reached, will cause the log file to be copied to the file EUDORLOG.OLD and a new log file to be started.

LogLevel	11 (which is bits 1, 2, and 4)	A bit-mapped value telling what type of information to log: Bit 1 (1): Sending of a message Bit 2 (2): Receipt of a message Bit 3 (4): Dialup script navigation commands Bit 4 (8): Alert messages Bit 5 (16): Progress messages Bit 6 (32): All bytes sent Bit 7 (64): All bytes received Bit 8 (128): Corrupt mailbox TOC file messages Bit 9 (256): Basic EMSAPI translator messages Bit 10 (512): Advanced EMSAPI translator messages