

SMTP Service Properties

The SMTP Service property page lets you control how users can connect to the service.

Connection Timeout Sets the amount of time before an inactive connection is closed.

Maximum Incoming Connections Sets the maximum number of simultaneous incoming connections.

Maximum Outgoing Connections Sets the maximum number of simultaneous outgoing connections.

Badmail Directory Provides a space to enter a directory to store all undeliverable mail files. Type the directory path or click the Browse button to select a directory.

Enable Reverse DNS Lookup Indicates whether to use reverse domain lookup on incoming connections. Reverse DNS lookup is the procedure that the SMTP server uses to verify that received mail is actually from the person on the From line. The SMTP server performs a DNS lookup on the domain in the From line, and compares the returned IP address with the IP address of the originating site. If they match, the mail message is sent on without modification. If they do not match, the mail is still processed, but the SMTP server inserts an Apparently-From header informing clients that the origination of the message could not be verified. By default, the Enable Reverse DNS Lookup check box is not selected.

Comment Provides a space to type a comment about the service. All comments appear next to the service in the Internet Service Manager window.

Current Sessions Click this to display the SMTP User Sessions dialog box. The SMTP User Sessions dialog box displays the SMTP users that are currently connected.

SMTP User Sessions Dialog Box

The SMTP User Sessions dialog box shows which user is connected to the SMTP server, the user's IP address, and how long each user has been connected. If necessary, administrators can use the controls in this dialog box to disconnect users from the SMTP service.

User Displays the name of the SMTP user that is connected.

From Displays the IP address of the SMTP user.

Time Displays the time the user was initially connected.

Close Closes the SMTP User Sessions dialog box.

Refresh Click this to update the list of current users. If any new users have logged on since you opened the dialog box, their names are displayed under User.

Disconnect Click this to disconnect a selected user from the SMTP server.

Disconnect All Click this to disconnect all users from the SMTP server.

SMTP Messages Properties

The Messages property page contains information about messages and message processing for the SMTP service. You can use the controls on this sheet to define a postmaster address and configure information about messages.

Postmaster Display Name Provides a space to type the display name to be used for the postmaster of this service.

Postmaster Mail Alias Provides a space to type the user alias for the postmaster of this service.

Limit Message Size Identifies whether the SMTP server restricts the size of a message. There are two sizes.

Maximum Message Size Identifies the maximum size of a message in megabytes. The default is two megabytes.

Maximum Session Size Identifies the maximum size of a message in megabytes before the SMTP service terminates the socket connection. This number should always be larger than the maximum message size. The default is 10 megabytes.

Maximum Message Recipients Identifies the maximum number of recipients allowed on a single message. The default is 100.

Maximum Retries Identifies the maximum number of retries for sending messages before the message is logged as a failure. The default is 48.

Time Between Retries Identifies the amount of time to elapse before retrying to send a message. The default is 60 minutes.

Smart Host Provides a space to type the name of the smart host server. The SMTP server will send mail to this smart host server if the SMTP server is unable to perform local delivery of a message to the local network (for example, the SMTP server is on a single computer that is connected to the Internet and is on a private LAN). The smart host feature is enabled when the Smart Host box contains text. When the Smart Host box contains text, the Attempt Direct Delivery Before Sending To Smart Host check box is available.

Attempt Delivery Before Sending To Smart Host Directs the SMTP server to deliver mail directly before forwarding the mail to the smart host server. By default, the Attempt Direct Delivery Before Sending To Smart Host check box is not selected.

Send NDRs To Postmaster Sends NDRs (non-delivery reports, which are sent to the address on the From line of the original message if the mail is not deliverable) to the postmaster mail alias. By default, the Send NDRs To Postmaster check box is selected.

Send Badmail To Postmaster Sends undeliverable messages to the postmaster mail alias. By default, the Send Badmail To Postmaster check box is selected. If the postmaster's user alias has not been added, then all bad mail will be stored in the \Badmail directory.

SMTP Directories Properties

The Directories property page contains directory configuration information. The default entry in the Directory box is the home directory of \Mailroot. If no other directories are listed, it is assumed that all mail is contained under this directory. The user can change the properties associated with the home directory. Adding directories may require changes in comparable SMTP and POP3 servers, if necessary.

Directory list Displays all directories that are used by the SMTP service to store user messages. Also lists the alias path used by SMTP service users and displays any system errors. Each directory can be placed on a separate drive by editing the physical location of the virtual root. There should be at least one virtual root to store user messages.

Add Click this to add a new directory. Note that this includes support for virtual servers (that is, virtual roots with different domain names and IP addresses).

Remove Click this to remove a selected directory.

Edit Properties Click this to edit properties for a selected directory.

Routing Table Click this to display the Routing Table dialog box, where you configure information about where address information is stored.

SMTP Aliases Properties

You use the Aliases property page to create mail aliases.

Alias Name Provides a space to type the name, or partial name, of the alias that you want to find. To begin the search, click Find.

Alias Domain Provides a space to type the name of the domain where the alias is stored.

Find Click this to search for the alias name or alias domain that you typed in the Alias Name box or the Alias Domain box. An alias includes both users and distribution lists. Distribution lists appear with bold face names.

Matching Aliases Displays the list of aliases that match the criteria you typed in the Alias Name or Alias Domain boxes. To edit an item in the list, click the item, and then click Edit Properties.

New User Click this to display the User Properties dialog box and add a new user.

New Distribution List Click this to display the New Distribution List dialog box and add a user to the distribution list.

Edit Properties Click this to display the Distribution List Properties dialog box and edit the properties of a selected user or distribution list.

Remove Click this to remove a selected user or distribution list.

User Properties Dialog Box

You use the User Properties dialog box to create a new user alias or to edit the properties of a selected user alias.

User Name Provides a space to type the name of the user alias.

Local Address Indicates that the user's address is local.

Address Domain Designates the domain where the address is located.

Mailbox Virtual Root Designates the virtual directory for the local mailbox.

Maximum Mailbox Size Indicates the maximum size of the user mailbox in megabytes. When the mailbox reaches its maximum size, new messages are returned with a non-delivery report that has a mailbox-full error code.

Unlimited Indicates that there is no limit on the size of the mailbox.

___ Megabytes Defines the maximum number of megabytes that can be stored in a user's mailbox. The default is 10 megabytes.

Remote Address Indicates that the user's address is remote.

Address Domain Provides a space for you to enter the domain where the address is located.

Auto Forward Forwards all user mail to a specified address.

Forward Name Provides a space to enter the address where you want all mail forwarded.

Forward Domain Provides a space to enter the domain where you want all mail forwarded.

Distribution List Properties Dialog Box

Use the Distribution List Properties dialog box to create a distribution list or to edit the properties of a selected distribution list.

Distribution List Name Provides a space to type the name of the distribution list.

Distribution List Domain Designates the domain where the distribution list is stored.

Site Distribution List Indicates that this distribution list is a site-wide distribution list. Selecting this option disables the controls under Selected Users Only. All aliases with a local inbox at this site are automatically members of this distribution list.

Selected Users Only Provides controls to let you search for a specific alias that you want to add or remove from the distribution list. Selecting this option enables all of the controls under the option. In the Name box, type the name that you want to add or remove. The results of your search are displayed. An alias includes both users and distribution lists. Distribution lists appear with bold face names.

Name Provides a space to type the alias that you want to find.

Domain Provides a space to type the domain where the alias is stored.

Find Click this to finds the name or domain that you entered into the Name box or the Domain box.

Show Member Aliases Displays only the alias names of members.

Show All Aliases Displays all alias names.

Add Click this to add the currently selected aliases to the distribution list.

Remove Click this to remove the currently selected aliases from the distribution list.

Directory Properties Dialog Box

Use the Directory Properties dialog box to edit an entry in the Directory list on the Directories property page.

Directory Provides a space to enter the name of the directory that contains SMTP data, either by typing it or by clicking the Browse button and selecting it. This is a required field and cannot be the same as, or a subdirectory of, any of the directories listed in the Directory/Alias list on the Directories property page.

Home Directory Other IIS services use this directory. It should not be used with SMTP.

Virtual Directory Indicates that the directory is a virtual directory.

Alias Defines an alias name for the virtual directory.

Account Information The combination of user name and password.

User Name A domain user with access to the remote drive.

Password Provides a space to type a valid password for the above user.

Access These options do not affect mail processing.

Routing Table List Dialog Box

Use this dialog box to configure access to the address database for both SMTP and POP3.

Server Name Displays the name of the machine running SQL Server.

Database Name Displays the name of the SQL Server database hosting the address data.

Database Type Identifies whether the database is a publisher database or a subscriber database. A publisher database is a master database that replicates data to the subscriber databases. At least one Routing Table server must be a publisher. A subscriber database receives its data from the publisher database and services SMTP/POP3 requests. There may be multiple subscribers. If no subscriber database is defined, the publisher will act as a default subscriber.

Add Click this to add a routing table.

Edit Click this to edit the properties of a selected routing table.

Remove Click this to remove a selected routing table.

Routing Table Properties Dialog Box

Server Name Provides a space to type the name of the server running SQL.

Database Name Provides a space to type the name of the SQL database hosting the address data.

User Name Provides a space to type a valid user name needed to access the server where the SQL database is stored.

Password Provides a space to type a valid password needed to access the server where the SQL database is stored.

Default Timeout Identifies the number of seconds before an inactive connection is closed.

Database Type Identifies whether the database is a publisher database or a subscriber database.

Publisher Identifies the database as a publisher database. A publisher database is a master database that replicates data to the subscriber databases. At least one Routing Table server must be a publisher.

Subscriber Identifies the database as a subscriber database. A subscriber database receives its data from the publisher database and services SMTP/POP3 requests. There may be multiple subscribers. If no subscriber database is defined, the publisher will act as a default subscriber.

SMTP Logging Properties

Logging provides valuable information about how a server is used. You can send log data to files or to an Open Data Base Connectivity (ODBC)–supported database. If you have multiple servers or services on a network, you can log all of their activities to a single file or database on any network computer.

If you want to log to a file, you can specify how often to create new logs and which directory to put the log files in. The Convlog.exe DOS command converts log files to either European Microsoft Windows NT Academic Center (EMWAC) log files or the common log file format.

If you log on to an ODBC data source, you must specify the ODBC Data Source Name (DSN), the table name, and the valid user name and password to the database.

Enable Logging Starts or stops information logging for the selected information service.

Log To File Logs information to a text file for the selected information service.

Log Format Designates a format for your log file.

Automatically Open New Log Generates a new log at specified intervals. If this box is not selected, the same log file is used indefinitely.

Log File Directory Defines the directory containing all log files. To change directories, click Browse and select a different directory.

Log File Name Names the log file. Lowercase letters "yy" are replaced with the year; the letters "mm" are replaced with the month; and the letters "dd" are replaced with the day.

Log to SQL/ODBC Database Logs information to a specified ODBC data source. You must also use the ODBC applet in Control Panel to create a system data source.

ODBC Data Source Name (DSN) Provides a space to type the name of the data source previously set up with the ODBC applet in Control Panel.

Table Provides a space to type the name of the data table.

User Name Provides a space to type a user name needed to gain access to the computer that contains the data source.

Password Provides a space to type a password needed to gain access to the computer that contains the data source.

SMTP Advanced Properties

Use the Advanced property page to allow access by specific IP addresses and to prevent individuals or groups from gaining access to your server. To control the maximum amount of traffic on your server, you can also set the maximum network bandwidth for outbound traffic.

You can control access to each Internet service by specifying the IP addresses of the computers to be granted or denied access.

If you choose to grant access to all users by default, you can specify the computers to be denied access. For example, if there is a user or Internet site that is sending a huge amount of unsolicited mail messages ("spamming") to your users or through your SMTP server, you can deny its connection to your server. You can also choose to deny access to all users by default, and then specify computers that are allowed access.

Granted Access Grants access to all computers except those listed in the Except Those Listed Below box.

Denied Access Denies access to all computers except those listed in the Except Those Listed Below box.

Except Those Listed Below Lists all computers that have been granted or denied access to the service.

Add Click this to add groups of computers you want to grant or deny access to. Depending on which option is selected above, you can either list computers you want to deny access or computers you want to grant access.

Edit Click this to edit properties for computers that are listed in the Except Those Listed Below box.

Remove Click this to remove a computer from the list of exceptions.

Limit Network Use By All Internet Services On This Computer Controls your Internet services by limiting the network bandwidth allowed for all of the Internet services on the server.

Maximum Network Use Sets the maximum kilobytes of outbound traffic permitted on this computer.

Grant/Deny Access On Dialog Box

Single Computer Grants or denies access to a single computer identified in the IP Address box.

Group of Computers Grants or denies access to a group of computers identified in the Subnet Mask.

IP Address Provides a space to enter a specific IP address you want to grant or deny access. Click the button next to the IP Address box to specify the DNS name of a computer to find its IP address.

Subnet Mask Provides a space to type a subnet mask you want to grant or deny access.

SMTP Domains Properties

Changes made to these settings on the Domains property page affect all the SMTP and POP3 servers sharing the same routing table database. Any changes to the default domain should be accompanied by reconfiguring all POP3 servers using the same routing table database, if necessary. SMTP accepts mail for both local and remote domains.

Local Domains Lists the local domains defined for the SMTP service. Mail sent to a local domain will be delivered locally. That is, if one sends mail to a user at a local domain, and the user does not exist in the routing table, then the mail will be returned to the sender with a non-delivery report (NDR).

Type Displays whether the domain is a local domain or the default domain.

Add Click this to add a new local domain. A local domain is a domain for which the SMTP server will accept mail.

Edit Click this to edit properties for a selected domain.

Remove Click this to remove a selected domain.

Set As Default Click this to make the selected domain the default. The default domain is a local domain that is treated specially by the SMTP service. SMTP uses the default domain to stamp message headers that lack a domain specification.

