

Schema Reference Manual

iPlanet Messaging Server

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

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CETTE DOCUMENTATION EST FOURNIE “EN L'ÉTAT”, ET TOUTES CONDITIONS EXPRESSES OU IMPLICITES, TOUTES REPRÉSENTATIONS ET TOUTES GARANTIES, Y COMPRIS TOUTE GARANTIE IMPLICITE D'APTITUDE À LA VENTE, OU À UN BUT PARTICULIER OU DE NON CONTREFAÇON SONT EXCLUES, EXCEPTÉ DANS LA MESURE OÙ DE TELLES EXCLUSIONS SERAIENT CONTRAIRES À LA LOI.

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About This Guide

This manual serves as a reference for schema information and explains how to provision the iPlanet Messaging Server with users, mailing lists, domains, and administrators using LDAP. This guide is expected to be used with the *iPlanet Provisioning Guide*.

Topics covered in this chapter include:

- Who Should Read This Guide
- What You Need to Know
- How This Guide is Organized
- Typographical Conventions
- Where to Find Related Information

Who Should Read This Guide

You should read this guide if you want to provision the iPlanet Messaging Server using LDAP. The audience for this guide consists of:

- Messaging system architects who want to develop customized provisioning tools that interface between Messaging Server entries in the iPlanet LDAP directory and their existing source of users, groups, and domains information such as a company database or billing system.
- Site Administrators who want to know how to create domain, user, group, or administrator entries using LDAP.

Readers are expected to have a basic understanding of LDAP, the Netscape Directory Server, and email concepts.

What You Need to Know

This guide assumes that you have a general understanding of the following:

- The Internet and the World Wide Web
- iPlanet Administration Server
- Netscape Directory Server and LDAP
- Email and email concepts
- Netscape Console

How This Guide is Organized

This guide contains the following chapters and appendix:

- About This Guide (this chapter)
- Chapter 1, “iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0 Object Classes
- Chapter 2, “iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0 Server Attributes

Typographical Conventions

Table 1 Typographical Conventions

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, code, directories, hostnames, distinguished names, on-screen computer output.	Edit your msg.conf file. Use ls -a to list all files. Error: illegal port #
AaBbCc123	User entered text.	% cd madonna
<AaBbCc123>	Command-line place holder or variable. Replace with a real name or value.	# <InstanceRoot>/start-msg
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new words or terms, or words to be emphasized.	<i>iPlanet Messaging Server Provisioning Guide</i>

Command Line Prompts

Command line prompts (for example, % for a C-Shell, or \$ for a Korn or Bourne shell) are not displayed in the examples. Depending on which operating system environment you are using, you will see a variety of different command line prompts. However, you should enter the command as it appears in the document unless specifically noted otherwise.

Where to Find Related Information

In addition to this guide, iPlanet Messaging Server comes with supplementary information for administrators as well as documentation for end users and developers. Use the following URL to see all the Messaging Server documentation:

<http://docs.iplanet.com/docs/manuals/messaging.html>

Listed below are the additional documents that are available:

- iPlanet Messaging Server Release Notes
- iPlanet Messaging Server Installation Guide
- iPlanet Messaging Server Administrator's Guide
- iPlanet Messaging Server Delegated Administrator for Messaging Installation and Administration Guide
- iPlanet Messaging Server Migration Guide
- iPlanet Messaging Server Messenger Express Customization Guide
- iPlanet Messaging Server Provisioning Guide
- iPlanet Messaging Server Reference Manual

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0 Object Classes

This chapter describes the following iPlanet Messaging Server object classes:

- `inetDomain`
- `inetDomainAlias`
- `inetDomainAuthInfo`
- `inetDomainOrg`
- `inetLocalMailRecipient`
- `inetMailAdministrator`
- `inetMailGroup`
- `inetMailGroupManagement`
- `inetMailUser`
- `inetManagedGroup`
- `inetSubscriber`
- `inetUser`
- `ipUser`
- `mailDomain`
- `msgVanityDomainUser`
- `pab`
- `pabGroup`
- `pabPerson`
- `userPresenceProfile`

Overview

The basic data model of the iPlanet Messaging Server object classes is to extend LDAP entry *types* (for example, user, group, domain) created by *core object classes* by overlaying them with *shared classes* (object classes can be shared by more than one service) and *service-specific object classes* (classes specific to a certain type of server). This relationship is depicted in the table below.

Table 1-1 Entry types and Corresponding Object Classes

Type	Class		
	Core Classes	Shared Classes	Messaging Server Classes
DC Tree Domain	domain, inetdomain		mailDomain, nsManagedDomain, icsCalendarDomain
Org. Tree Domain	organization		nsManagedDomain
Email User	person, inetUser, organizationalPerson, inetOrgPerson	ipUser, userPresenceProfile	inetMailUser, inetLocalMailRecipient, nsManagedPerson
Group	groupOfUniqueNames		inetMailGroup, inetLocalRecipient, inetMailGroupManagement, nsManagedMailList
Family Account	inetManagedGroup		nsManagedDept

Most Object classes and attributes mentioned in this document are further described within; however certain object classes, such as person and inetOrgPerson and certain attributes, such as UID, UserPassowrd, description, commonname, and co are described in RFC 2798 as well as within documents referenced by RFC 2798.

inetDomain

Supported by
iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Auxiliary class for Nortel and Sun / Netscape Alliance interoperability specification compliant services like mail, Radius, and calendar. Used to extend the base entry created by domain. It represents a hosted domain account and is used in conjunction with mailDomain and (optionally inetDomainAuthInfo) for creating a hosted domain node suitable for mail services for the hosted organization. This object class must be used for all hosted domain entries.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.129

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

inetDomainBaseDN, inetDomainStatus

inetDomainAlias

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Structural class for creating domain alias entries in the directory. Entries may be created in the domain component tree that point at other hosted domain objects. Such domain alias entries must use this object class. Attribute aliasedObjectName, inherited from the parent object class alias (see RFC2256), holds the DN of the LDAP entry for which the node is an alias.

Superior Class

alias

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.131

Required Attributes

dc

Allowed Attributes

None

inetDomainAuthInfo

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

This object class is used to extend the domain entry with search filter, domain cert map, and a canonical domain name if more than one hosted domain refers to the same organization subtree.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.133

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

inetDomainSearchFilter, inetDomainBaseDN, inetCanonicalDomainName, mailDomainWelcomeMessage

inetDomainOrg

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Auxiliary class for supporting a managed domain organization. This object class is used in conjunction with the structural class `organization` to define a domain organization. A domain organization is usually created as a way of introducing hierarchy beneath a customer subtree and assigning administrators for that domain organization. For example, `siroe.com` could have a customer subtree with the DN `o=Siroe Inc., o=ISP`. To create a sub-organization beneath the parent tree and designate a set of administrators for that sub-organization, you would create a Domain Organization node by using `organization` and `inetDomainOrg` object classes.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.132

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

`domOrgMaxUsers`, `domOrgNumUsers`

inetLocalMailRecipient

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Stores information that provides a way to designate an LDAP entry as one that represents a local (intra-organizational) email recipient, to specify the recipient's email address(es), and to provide routing information pertinent to the recipient. This is intended to support SMTP message transfer agents in routing RFC 822-based email within a private enterprise only, and is not to be used in the process of routing email across the public Internet.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113.730.3.2.147

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

mail, mailAlternateAddress, mailHost, mailRoutingAddress

inetMailAdministrator

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

LDAP group defined with groupOfUniqueNames can be overlaid with this object class. Members (listed in the attribute uniqueMember) of a group overlaid with this object class and where mailAdminRole is set to storeAdmin get IMAP proxyauth rights over all users in the same domain in which the group entry exists.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.148

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

mailAdminRole

inetMailGroup

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by `groupOfUniqueNames` to define a group of mail recipients. `inetMailGroup` is used to store attributes of a mailing list. It is used in conjunction with `inetLocalMailRecipient` and `inetMailGroupManagement` (for mailing lists managed by the Delegated Administrator).

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.42.2.27.2.2.2

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

`mgrpErrorsTo`, `mgrpAddHeader`, `mgrpRemoveHeader`, `mgrpModerator`,
`mgrpRequestTo`, `mgrpAuthPassword`, `mgrpAllowedDomain`,
`mgrpDisallowedDomain`, `mgrpAllowedBroadcaster`,
`mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster`, `inetMailGroupStatus`, `mailDeliveryFileURL`,
`mailDeliveryOption`, `mailProgramDeliveryInfo`, `mgrpRFC822MailMember`,
`mgrpDeliverTo`, `mgrpBroadcasterPolicy`, `mgrpMsgMaxSize`,
`mgrpMsgRejectAction`, `mgrpMsgRejectText`, `mgrpNoDuplicateChecks`,
`preferredLanguage`, `dataSource`

inetMailGroupManagement

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by groupOfUniqueNames.

inetMailGroupManagement is used to store attributes for managing a distribution list by using Delegated Administrator for Messaging. This object class is used in conjunction with inetMailGroup and inetLocalMailRecipient. The attributes in this object class have no operational impact on the messaging server's MTA or message access / message store.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.149

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

mgmanAllowSubscribe, mgmanDenySubscribe, mgmanHidden, mgmanJoinability, mgmanMemberVisibility, mgmanIntroText, mgmanGoodbyeText, multiLineDescription

inetMailUser

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by inetOrgPerson to define a messaging service user. It represents a mail account and is used in conjunction with inetUser and inetLocalMailRecipient. Optionally, inetSubscriber may also be used for general account management purposes.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.146

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

mailAutoReplyTimeOut, mailAutoReplySubject, mailAutoReplyText,
 mailAutoReplyTextInternal, mailAutoReplyMode, mailDeliveryOption,
 mailForwardingAddress, mailMessageStore, mailProgramDeliveryInfo,
 mailQuota, mailMsgQuota, mailSieveRuleSource, mailAllowedServiceAccess,
 nswmExtendedUserPrefs, dataSource, mailUserStatus,
 mailSMTPSubmitChannel, cn

inetManagedGroup

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to define a managed group. If a managed group is just a department or family group, then the structural class to use is top, but it can also be used to make a statically defined group (from groupOfUniqueNames) and make that a managed group.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.137

Required Attributes

commonname (cn is an alias for common name)

Allowed Attributes

mnggrpBillableUser, mnggrpDeletionPolicy, mnggrpAdditionPolicy, description, mnggrpStatus, mnggrpMaxUsers, mnggrpCurrentUsers, mnggrpMailQuota, owner, nsdaModifiableBy, mnggrpUserClassOfServices

inetSubscriber

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by inetOrgPerson to define a user. It represents a subscriber account and may be used in conjunction with inetUser, inetMailUser, and ipUser for creating a mail account.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.134

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

inetSubscriberAccountId, inetSubscriberChallenge, inetSubscriberResponse

inetUser

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to extend the base entry created by `inetOrgPerson`. It represents a user account and is used in conjunction with `inetMailUser` and `ipUser` for creating a mail account. This can be used with `icsUser` for creating a calendar account.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.130

Required Attributes

None.

Allowed Attributes

uid, inetUserStatus, userPassword, inetUserHttpURL, memberOf

ipUser

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Object class for services like mail and calendar. Used to extend the base entry created by `inetOrgPerson` and `inetUser`. This object class holds the reference to the personal address book container and the class of service specifier.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.135

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

pabURI,memberOfManagedGroup, maxPabEntries, inetCOS

mailDomain

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Auxiliary class used to extend the base entry created by domain and inetDomain for enabling messaging services for the hosted domain. It represents a hosted domain account with access to Messaging Service. This object class must be used for all hosted domain entries.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.151

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

mailRoutingHosts, mailRoutingSmartHost, preferredMailHost, preferredMailMessageStore, mailAccessProxyPreAuth, mailAccessProxyReplay, mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess, mailDomainWelcomeMessage, mailDomainDiskQuota, mailDomainMsgQuota, mailClientAttachmentQuota, mailQuota, mailDomainStatus, preferredLanguage

msgVanityDomainUser

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Auxiliary class for supporting the notion of a vanity domain for messaging. Used to extend the base mail user entry to assign a vanity domain to the user.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.150

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

msgVanityDomain

pab

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

The data model used is as follows:

pabPerson is a user entry in the personal address book.

pabGroup is the group entry and corresponds to a personal distribution list. For example, the pabGroup “pab-notes” may contain pabPersons micky and john.

pab is the address book that contains zero or more pabPerson and zero or more pabGroup entries. This is the top level logical container. pab may contain pabPerson and / or pabGroup. A pabPerson may belong in zero or more pabGroup and zero or more pab.

pabPerson may belong to zero or more pabGroup entries. This link is established by memberOfPABGroup, a multi-valued attribute holding the DN of the pabGroup in which the pabPerson belongs. A pabPerson may also belong to many personal address book's. This link is established by having the DN of the pab listed as a value of the attribute memberOfPAB.

All users and groups belong in the default personal address book called “All.”

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.140

Required Attributes

cn

Allowed Attributes

un, description

pabGroup

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

pabPerson is a user entry in the personal address book.

pabGroup is the group entry and corresponds to a personal distribution list. For example, the pabGroup “pab-notes” may contain pabPersons micky and john.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.139

Required Attributes

cn

Allowed Attributes

un, description, nickName, memberOfPABGroup

pabPerson

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

The basic entry in a personal address book is created using the pabPerson object class. This is a structural object class and inherits from inetOrgPerson.

Superior Class

inetOrgPerson

Object Class Type

structural

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.138

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

un, organizationName, organizationName, co, mailAlternateAddress, dateOfBirth, memberOfPAB, memberOfPABGroup, nickName, calCalURI, calFBURL

userPresenceProfile

Supported by

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Definition

Used to store the presence information for a user. Currently only two attributes are defined: vacationStartTime and vacationEndTime.

Superior Class

top

Object Class Type

auxiliary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.2.136

Required Attributes

None

Allowed Attributes

vacationStartDate, vacationEndDate

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0 Server Attributes

This chapter describes the following iPlanet Messaging Server attributes:

- `dataSource`
- `dateOfBirth`
- `dc`
- `inetCanonicalDomainName`
- `inetCOS`
- `inetDomainBaseDN`
- `inetDomainSearchFilter`
- `inetDomainStatus`
- `inetMailGroupStatus`
- `inetUserHttpURL`
- `inetUserStatus`
- `mail`
- `mailAccessProxyPreAuth`
- `mailAccessProxyReplay`
- `mailAdminRole`
- `mailAllowedServiceAccess`
- `mailAlternateAddress`
- `mailAutoReplyMode`

- mailAutoReplySubject
- mailAutoReplyText
- mailAutoReplyTextInternal
- mailAutoReplyTimeOut
- mailClientAttachmentQuota
- mailDeliveryFileURL
- mailDeliveryOption
- mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess
- mailDomainDiskQuota
- mailDomainMsgQuota
- mailDomainStatus
- mailDomainWelcomeMessage
- mailDomainWelcomeMessage
- mailForwardingAddress
- mailHost
- mailMessageStore
- mailMsgQuota
- mailProgramDeliveryInfo
- mailQuota
- mailRoutingAddress
- mailRoutingHosts
- mailRoutingSmartHost
- mailSieveRuleSource
- mailSMTPSubmitChannel
- mailUserStatus
- maxPabEntries
- memberOf

- memberOfManagedGroup
- memberOfPAB
- memberOfPABGroup
- mgmanAllowSubscribe
- mgmanDenySubscribe
- mgmanGoodbyeText
- mgmanHidden
- mgmanIntroText
- mgmanJoinability
- mgmanMemberVisibility
- mgrpAddHeader
- mgrpAllowedBroadcaster
- mgrpAllowedDomain
- mgrpAuthPassword
- mgrpBroadcasterPolicy
- mgrpDeliverTo
- mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster
- mgrpDisallowedDomain
- mgrpErrorsTo
- mgrpModerator
- mgrpMsgMaxSize
- mgrpMsgRejectAction
- mgrpMsgRejectText
- mgrpNoDuplicateChecks
- mgrpRemoveHeader
- mgrpRequestTo
- mgrpRFC822MailMember

- mnggrpAdditionPolicy
- mnggrpBillableUser
- mnggrpCurrentUsers
- mnggrpDeletionPolicy
- mnggrpMailQuota
- mnggrpMaxUsers
- mnggrpStatus
- mnggrpUserClassOfServices
- msgVanityDomain
- nickName
- nsdaModifiableBy
- nswmExtendedUserPrefs
- organizationName
- owner
- pabURI
- preferredLanguage
- preferredMailHost
- preferredMailMessageStore
- un
- vacationEndDate
- vacationStartDate

calCalURI

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson

Definition

Contains URI to user's entire default calendar. For details see RFC2739.

Example

Varies according to the version of iPlanet Calendar Server implemented. For details see RFC2739.

OID

1.2.840.113556.1.4.478

calFBURL

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson

Definition

URL to the user's default busy time data. For details see RFC2739.

Example

Varies according to the version of iPlanet Calendar Server implemented. For details see RFC2739.

OID

1.2.840.113556.1.4.479

dataSource

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser, inetMailGroup

Definition

Text field to store a tag or identifier. Value has no operational impact.

Example

dataSource: 1.0

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.779

dateOfBirth

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson

Definition

Date of birth of the pabPerson. Format is: YYYYMMDD.

Example

dateOfBirth: 19740406.
(date of birth on April 6, 1974.)

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.779

dc

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomainAlias

Definition

The domain component of the domain alias entry.

Example

If the domain alias entry DN is `dc=sesta, dc=fr, o=internet`, then the value of `dc` is `sesta`.

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.25

domainUIDSeparator

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomainAuthInfo

Definition

This attribute is used by the messaging server to override the default mailbox (MB) home. When present, this attribute specifies that compound user identifications (UIDs) are used in this domain and this attribute specifies the separator. For instance, if `+` is the separator, the mailbox names in this domain are obtained by replacing the rightmost occurrence of `+` in the uid with `@`. To map an internal mailbox name to the UID, the rightmost occurrence of `@` is replaced with a `+` in the mailbox name.

NOTE	Format of internal mailbox names is uid@domain, where “domain” is DNS domain mapping to the namespace. The only exception to this rule is mailbox names for users in default domain where only the uid is used to construct internal mailbox names. See inetCanonicalDomainName on how the default value of domain name used can be overridden in specific cases.
-------------	---

Example

domainUIDSeparator: #

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.702

domOrgMaxUsers

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomainOrg

Definition

Maximum number of user entries in a domain organization.

Example

domOrgMaxUser: 500

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.697

domOrgNumUsers

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomainOrg

Definition

Number of current user entries in a domain organization.

Example

domOrgNumUsers: 345

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.698

inetCanonicalDomainName

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomainAuthInfo

Definition

This attribute is a fully qualified domain name and is used if more than one DC node refers to the same Organization subtree. If this attribute is missing then the canonical domain name is the same as represented by the DC node. For example, a missing `inetCanonicalDomainName` on the `dc=france,dc=sesta,dc=com,o=internet` node entry implies that the canonical domain name is `france.sesta.com`. However, if there is more than one DC node pointing at the same organization node as the previous DC node (using the `inetDomainBaseDN` attribute), then `inetCanonicalDomainName` must be set and must have the same value.

Example

inetCanonicalDomainName: france.sesta.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.701

inetCOS

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

ipUser

Definition

(Organization tree domain) Specifies the name of the class of service (COS) template supplying values for attributes in the user entry. The RDN of the COS template is the value of this attribute. Attribute values provided by the template and any override rules are specified in the COS definition. COS definitions are created by using the object class `cosDefinition`. The value of attribute `cosSpecifier` in COS definition entry is set to `inetCOS`. Create COS definitions and templates in the container `ou=COS` in the subtree for that domain. See the *iPlanet Messaging Server Provisioning Guide* for more information.

Example

`inetCos: HallofFame`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.706

inetDomainBaseDN

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

dn, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomain

Definition

(DC tree) DN of the customer's Organization subtree where all user / group entries are stored. This attribute must be present and point to a valid Organization subtree DN. Messaging Server components MUST resolve this DN in order to search for user and group entries that correspond to the hosted organization.

Example

inetDomainBaseDN: o=sesta.com,o=siroe-isp.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.690

inetDomainCertMap

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomainAuthInfo

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.700

inetDomainSearchFilter

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomainAuthInfo

Definition

LDAP search filter to use when searching for users in the subtree specified in `inetDomainBaseDN`. Used during authentication to map login name in that domain to an LDAP entry. The following variables can be used in constructing the filter:

- `%U` - Name part of the login name (that is, everything before the login separator stored in the servers configuration).
- `%V` - Domain part of the login string .

Missing attribute is equivalent to `uid=%U`. Namespaces where users are provisioned with compound uids, such as `uid=john_siroe.com`, where `john` is the userID and `siroe.com` is the domain, would use a search filter of `uid=%U_%V`. This maps a login string of `john@siroe.com` (where `@` is the login separator for the service) into a search request by the service for an entry's namespace of `siroe.com` where `uid=john_siroe.com`. An alternative example of using this attribute would be for sites wanting to log people in based on their employee identification. Assuming the attribute `empID` in user entries stores employee identifications, the search filter would be `empID=%U`.

Example

`inetDomainSearchFilter: uid=%U`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.699

inetDomainStatus

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetDomain

Definition

Specifies the global status of a domain. The intent of this attribute is to enable the administrator to temporarily suspend and reenale access, or to permanently remove access, by the domain and all its users to all the services enabled for that domain. This attribute takes one of three values. Supported values are:

- **active** - Domain is active and users in the domain may use services enabled by the overlay of service-specific object classes and the service state as indicated by the particular status attribute for that service.
- **inactive** - Domain is inactive. The account may not use any services granted by service-specific object classes. This state overrides individual service status set using the service's status attributes.
- **deleted** - Domain is marked as deleted. The account may remain in this state within the directory for some time (pending purging of deleted users). Service requests for all users in a domain marked as deleted will return permanent failures.

Missing value implies status is active. An illegal value is treated as inactive.

Example

inetDomainStatus: active

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.691

inetMailGroupStatus

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Current status of the mail group: active, inactive, or deleted. Messages are delivered to the members of the mailing list if the status is active. A status of inactive results in a transient failure on messages sent to the mailing list. A status of deleted means that the mailing list can be purged from the directory. Messages sent to this group will return permanent failure messages. A missing value implies status is active. An illegal value is treated as inactive.

Example

inetMailGroupStatus: active

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.786

inetSubscriberAccountId

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetSubscriber

Definition

A unique account ID used for billing purposes.

Example

inetSubscriberAccountId: A3560B0

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.694

inetSubscriberChallenge

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetSubscriber

Definition

Attribute for storing the challenge phrase used to identify the subscriber. Used in conjunction with the `inetSubscriberResponse`.

Example

`inetSubscriberChallenge: Mother's Maiden Name`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.695

inetSubscriberResponse

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetSubscriber

Definition

Attribute for storing the response to the above challenge.

Example

`inetSubscriberResponse: Mamasita`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.696

inetUserHttpURL

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetUser

Definition

User's primary URL for publishing Web content. This is an informational attribute and may be used in phonebook-type applications. It is not intended to have any operational impact.

Example

inetUserHttpURL: <http://www.siroe.com/theotis>

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.693

inetUserStatus

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetUser

Definition

Specifies the status of a user's account with regard to global server access. This attribute enables the administrator to temporarily suspend, reenable, or permanently remove access to all services by a specified user account. This attribute takes one of three values:

- **active** - The user account is active and the user can use all services enabled by the overlay of service-specific object classes and the service state as indicated by the particular status attribute for that service. For example, a user can use the email system if both `mailUserStatus` and `inetDomainStatus` are set to **active**.

- **inactive** - The user account is inactive. The account cannot use any services granted by service-specific object classes. This state overrides individual service status set using the service’s status attributes.
- **deleted** - The account is marked as deleted. The account can remain in this state within the directory for some time (pending purging of deleted users). Service requests for a user marked as deleted must return permanent failures.

Missing value implies status is active. An illegal value is treated as inactive.

Table 2-1 inetDomainStatus / mailDomainStatus Matrix

mailDomainStatus	inetDomainStatus		
	active	inactive	deleted
active	active	inactive	deleted
inactive	inactive	inactive	deleted
deleted	deleted	inactive	deleted
hold	hold	inactive	deleted

Example

inetUserStatus: inactive

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.692

mail

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetLocalMailRecipient

Definition

Identifies a user's primary email address (the email address retrieved and displayed by white-pages lookup applications).

Example

mail: barney@sesta.com

OID

0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.3

mailAccessProxyPreAuth

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Attribute tells the MMP if the users in this domain have to be preauthenticated. Permitted values are yes or no.

Example

mailAccessProxyPreAuth: yes

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.769

mailAccessProxyReplay

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

This attribute tells the Messaging Multiplexor how to reconstruct the login string when replaying the login sequence with the backend mail server. A missing attribute implies that the message access proxies construct the replay string based on the login name used by the client, the domain of the client, and the login separator used for this service. The mailAccessProxyReplay attribute overrides this default behavior when the message access proxy is backended by a different server than iPlanet Messaging Server.

The syntax is that of a login string, with the following substitutions:

- %U: Login name. That is, the name part of the login string, if it is a {name, domain} compound.
- %V: Domain part of the login string.
- %[attr]: The value of the LDAP user attribute.

Examples

1. If the client logs in as hugo and the domain associated with the server IP address used is yoyo.com, and mailAccessProxyReplay=%U@%V, the replayed login string is hugo@yoyo.com.
2. If the client logs in as hugo, and the domain associated with the server IP address used is yoyo.com, and mailAccessProxyReplay=%[surname]@%V, the replayed login string is the value of the surname attribute of the client.
3. If the client logs in as hugo+yoyo.com, and the login separator for the service used is +, and mailAccessProxyReplay=%U@%V, the replayed login string is hugo@yoyo.com.
4. If the client logs in as hugo, and the domain associated with the server IP address used is yoyo.com, and mailAccessProxyReplay is not defined, and the login separator for the service used is +, the replayed login string is hugo+yoyo.com.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.763

mailAdminRole

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailAdministrator

Definition

Specifies the administrative role assigned to the members of the group. The only legal value for this attribute is `storeAdmin`. The object class that contains this attribute—`inetMailAdministrator`—is overlaid on a group entry to grant members of a group administrative privileges over part of the mail server. Currently the only privilege group members inherit are rights to perform proxy authentication for any user in the domain. These rights extend over users in the same domain as where the group is defined. To grant such privileges the attribute `mailAdminRole` must be set to the value `storeAdmin`.

Example

```
mailAdminRole: storeAdmin
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.780

mailAllowedServiceAccess

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Stores access filters. If no filters are specified, then user is allowed access to all services from all clients. Rules are separated by \$ and are evaluated in sequence, unless either an allow filter is encountered, in which case user is granted access to the requested service or a deny filter, in which case access to service is rejected. The form of the filter is:

```
"+|- "<daemon_list>": "<client_list>."
```

daemon_list is a comma separated list of services to which access is being granted or denied. Legal service names are: imap, imaps, pop, smtp, and http. For a detailed description of access filter syntax and example, refer to “Configuring Client Access to POP, IMAP, and HTTP Services.”

<http://docs.iplanet.com/docs/manuals/messaging/ims50/ag/security.htm#13295>

Example

```
mailAllowedServiceAccess: +imap, pop3, http:*
```

OID

```
2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.777
```

mailAlternateAddress

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson, inetLocalMailRecipient

Definition

Alternate RFC822 email address of this recipient. Local part of the address may be omitted to designate a user/group as the catchall address. A catch-all domain address is an address that will receive mail to a specified domain if the MTA does not find an exact user address match with that domain. Please see details on how a user's primary domain can be overridden by the use of msgVanityDomainUser to designate vanity domains (also known as “lightweight domains”) for any user.

Example

```
mailAlternateAddress: thief@florizel.com
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.13

mailAutoReplyMode

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Specifies auto-reply mode for user mail account. Valid values are:

- echo - Echo the original message with the added mailAutoReplyText or mailAutoReplyTextInternal to the original sender.
- reply - Send a fixed reply, contained in attributes mailAutoReplyText or mailAutoReplyTextInternal, to the original sender.

Example

mailAutoReplyMode: echo

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.14

mailAutoReplySubject

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Subject text of auto-reply response. \$SUBJECT can be used to insert the subject of the original message into the response.

Example

mailAutoreplySubject: I am on vacation

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.772

mailAutoReplyText

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Auto-reply text sent to all senders except users in the recipient's domain. If not specified, external users receive no auto response.

Example

mailAutoreplyText: Please contact me later.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.15

mailAutoReplyTextInternal

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Auto-reply text sent to senders from the recipients domain. If not specified, then internal uses get the mail auto-reply text message.

Example

mailAutoreplyTextInternal: Please contact me later.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.773

mailAutoReplyTimeOut

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Duration, in hours, for successive auto-reply responses to any given mail sender. Used only when mailAutoReplyMode=reply. If value is 0 then a response is sent back every time a message is received. Auto-reply response are sent out only if the recipient is listed in the “to” or “cc:” of the original message.

Example

mailAutoreplyTimeout: 48

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.771

mailClientAttachmentQuota

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

A positive integer value indicating the number of attachments the Messenger Express user can send per message in this domain. A value of -1 means no limit on attachments.

Example

mailClientAttachmentQuota: 12

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.768

mailDeliveryFileURL

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Fully qualified local path of file to which all messages sent to the mailing list are appended. Used in conjunction with mailDeliveryOption=file.

Example

mailDeliveryFileURL: /home/dreamteam/mail_archive

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.787

mailDeliveryOption

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup, inetMailUser

Definition

Specifies delivery options for the mail recipient. One or more values are permitted on a user / group entry, supporting multiple delivery paths for inbound messages. Values will apply differently depending on whether the attribute is used in `inetMailGroup` or `inetMailUser`. Valid values are:

`inetMailUser`:

- `mailbox` - deliver to the users IMAP/POP store
- `native` - deliver to users `/var/mail` store INBOX. Store is in Berkeley mailbox format.
- `autoreply` - specifies autoreply is turned on for the user. Messages on which the recipient is listed in the "To:" or "Cc:" header fields of the message are sent to the autoreply channel where an autoreply message is generated and sent to the original sender.
- `forward` - specifies that the message be forwarded. Forwarding address is specified in the attribute `mailForwardingAddress`.

`inetMailGroup`:

- `file` - Messages appended to file specified in the attribute `mailDeliveryFileURL`.
- `members` - Messages sent to members of the mailing list. If missing, `default=members` is assumed.

Both `inetMailUser` and `inetMailGroup`:

- `program` - messages are delivered to a program. These programs have to be an approved list of programs (specified in MTA's configuration). The name of the program is specified in the attribute `mailProgramdeliveryInfo`.

Example

mailDeliveryOption: mailbox

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.16

mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Stores access filters. If no filters are specified, then users within a domain are allowed access to all services from all clients. Rules are separated by \$ and are evaluated in sequence, unless either an allow filter is encountered, in which case users are granted access to the requested service, or a deny filter, in which case access to service is rejected. The form of the filter is:

"+|- "<daemon_list>": "<client_list>."

daemon_list is a comma separated list of services to which access is being granted or denied. Legal service names are: imap, pop, smtp, and http.

Example

mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess: +imap, pop3, http:*

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.764

mailDomainDiskQuota

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Disk quota, for all users in the domain, in bytes. This is used in quota reporting tools and not used for enforcing domain wide quota restrictions.

Example

mailDomainDiskQuota: 50000000000

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.766

mailDomainMsgQuota

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Quota of number of messages permitted for all users in this domain. This is used in quota reporting tools and not for enforcing domain wide quota restrictions.

Example

mailDomainMsgQuota: 20000000

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.767

mailDomainStatus

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Current status of the mail domain. Can be one of the following values: active, inactive, deleted, or hold. This attribute is the mail service domain status. Missing value implies status is active. An illegal value is treated as inactive.

- **active** - Mail service is marked as active for all users in this domain and all users in the domain that are marked active (see `inetUserStatus` and `mailUserStatus` for more information). However, any restrictions specified in `mailAllowedServiceAccess` and `mailDomainAllowedServiceAccess` still apply.
- **inactive** - Mail service for all users in the domain is marked inactive. All user login attempts are rejected and messages sent to them get transient failure messages.
- **deleted** - Mail domain is marked as deleted and will be removed during cleanup by the purge utility after the grace period is over. Mailboxes and user's mail service object classes are included in cleanup.
- **hold** - Messages sent to all users in the domain are redirected to the hold channel. This value is typically used when users in the domain are being moved from one server to another without having to bounce messages back to the sender during the move. In this state, mailboxes can be moved without fear of any lost messages as all incoming messages are sent to the hold channel. Once the move is complete and the state has been changed from hold to active the messages are drained from the hold channel and sent to the MTAs where the user mailboxes now reside.

Table 2-2 shows the possible combinations between `inetDomainStatus` and `mailDomainStatus`.

Table 2-2 inetDomainStatus / mailDomainStatus Matrix

mailDomainStatus	inetDomainStatus		
	active	inactive	deleted
active	active	inactive	deleted
inactive	inactive	inactive	deleted
deleted	deleted	inactive	deleted
hold	hold	inactive	deleted

Example

mailDomainStatus: active

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.770

mailDomainWelcomeMessage

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Welcome message sent to new users added to this domain. \$ is a carriage return.
BNF syntax of this attribute is:

value:: <subjectline>'\$' [<opt_headers>] '\$\$' <body>
subjectline:: 'Subject:' [<TEXT>]
opt_headers:: <header_line>'\$' [<opt_headers>]
header_line:: <header_name>': ' <TEXT>


```

header_name:: <TEXT>
body:: [<lines>]
lines:: <line>'$' [<lines>]
line:: <TEXT>

```

Example

mailDomainWelcomeMessage: Subject: Welcome!!\$X-Endorsement: We're good. \$\$Welcome to the mail system.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.765

mailForwardingAddress

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

This attribute stores one or more forwarding addresses for inbound messages. Addresses are specified in RFC-822 format. Messages are forwarded to the listed address when mailDeliveryOption=forward is set.

Example

mailForwardingAddress: kokomo@sesta.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.17

mailHost

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetLocalMailRecipient

Definition

Fully-qualified host name of the MTA that is the final destination of messages sent to this recipient.

Example

mailHost: mail.siroe.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.18

mailMessageStore

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Specifies the message store partition name for the user. The mapping between the partition name and the file system location of the store is kept in the message store configuration. If not specified, the default store partition specified in the server configuration is used.

Example

mailMessageStore: secondary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.19

mailMsgQuota

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Maximum number of messages permitted for a user is set with mailMsgQuota. This is a cumulative count for all folders in the store. Value of 0 (or not specified) means system default quota, -1 means no limit on number of messages. During server configuration, quota enforcement must be turned on for mailMsgQuota to take effect. Both soft and hard quotas can be set (See *iPlanet Message Server Administration Guide*).

Example

mailMsgQuota: 2000

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.774

mailProgramDeliveryInfo

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup, inetMailUser

Definition

Specifies one or more programs used for program delivery. These programs have to be on the approved list of programs that the messaging server is permitted to execute for a domain. The attribute value specifies a reference to a program. That reference is resolved from the approved list of programs. Resolved reference also

provides the program parameters and execution permissions. Used in conjunction with the mailDeliveryOption=program. Program approval process is described in:

<http://docs.iplanet.com/docs/manuals/messaging/ims50/ag/users.htm#13443>

Example

mailProgramDeliveryInfo: procmail

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.20

mailQuota

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser, mailDomain

Definition

Specifies disk space allowed for the user's mailbox in bytes. Value of 0 (or not specified) means system default quota, -1 means no limit on space usage. System default is specified in the server configuration parameter store.defaultmailboxquota. By setting a quota in this config parameter and setting store.quotaenforcement to 'on' the message store starts enforcing the quota.

Example

mailQuota: 5000000

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.21

mailRoutingAddress

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Class(es)

inetLocalMailRecipient

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.24

mailRoutingHosts

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Fully qualified host name of the MTA responsible for making routing decisions for user in this (and all contained) domain(s). Unspecified attribute implies all MTAs must route messages for the users / groups of this (and contained) domain(s).

Example

mailRoutingHosts: mail.siroe.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.759

mailRoutingSmartHost

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Fully qualified host name of a mail server responsible for handling mail for users not found in the local directory. Messages sent to users not found in the messaging server's directory are forwarded to the mail server specified in this attribute. This is useful when transitioning from one mail system to another and all users have not yet been moved over to the messaging server directory. An empty or missing attribute implies the local MTA is responsible for routing and delivering all messages for users in that domain.

Example

mailRoutingSmartHost: mail.siroe.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.760

mailSieveRuleSource

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

The iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging provides an interface for modifying this attribute. However, if you add a SIEVE rule without using iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging, subsequent use to create/modify SIEVE rules for that user may produce unstable SIEVE rules.

Stores multiple Sieve scripts per user, in LDAP. A script would have the form like:

```
require ["fileinto", "reject"];
# $Rule Info: Order=(1-infinity, or 0 for disabled)
Template=(template-name) Name=(rule name)
if header :is "Sender" "owner-ietf-mta-filters@imc.org"
{ fileinto "filter"; # move to "filter" folder }
if header :is "Subject" "SPAM!"
{ delete }
```

To enable the user interface to handle small rules, rather than one script containing all the user's rules, this attribute takes multiple values (that is, multiple rules). The server looks at every rule in mailSieveRuleSource.

To provide ordering and possible user interface editing information, there is an optional Sieve comment line in each rule. This line has the following format:

```
# $Rule Info: Order=(1-infinity, or 0 for disabled)
Template=(template-name) Name=(rule name)
```

Only the Order field is used by the messaging server. The other fields are added as markers for fields that might be useful for the user interface. All rules that have a Rule Info line will be processed first by the messaging server. If Order=0, then this rule is not used in the Sieve evaluation. Otherwise, the rules are processed in the order provided (1 having highest priority). To accommodate Sieve rules that might not have been entered using the Rule Info extension, any other rules found are run by the server, in order received from LDAP after all rules with corresponding order values have been processed.

Syntax of the SIEVE scripts is specified in the internet draft *Sieve: A Mail filtering Language* at <http://docs.iplanet.com/docs/sieve>.

Example

```
mailSieveRuleSource:
require ["fileinto", "reject", "redirect", "discard"]
if header :contains "Subject" "New Rules Suggestion"
{redirect "rules@sesta.com" # Forward message }
if header :contains "Sender" "porn.com"
{discard text:
Your message has been rejected. Please remove this address from your
mailing list.      # Reject message, send reply message.}
if size :over 1M
```

```
{ reject text:
Please do not send me large attachments.
Put your file on a server and send me the URL.
Thank you. # Discard message, send reply message.}
if header :contains "Sender" "barkley@sesta.com
{ fileinto complaints.refs # File message}
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.775

mailSMTPSubmitChannel

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Most commonly, this attribute is a factor involved in setting up guaranteed message delivery, or in setting up other special classes of service. When defined, this attribute tells the MTA that if SMTP is successful, consider the channel named by this attribute to be the effective submission channel.

Example

mailSMTPSubmitChannel: tcp_guaranteed

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.776

mailUserStatus

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

Stores one of the following mail user states (missing value implies status is inactive):

- **active** - Normal state. If inetUserStatus is also active, then mail is processed as per the values stored in other user attributes (such as mailDeliveryOption, mailSieveRuleSource, and so on). If not set to active, the status from inetUserStatus takes precedence. Other status attributes taken into consideration are inetDomainStatus and mailDomainStatus. If the combination of inetDomainStatus and mailDomainStatus permits mail delivery and access for the domain, the user state is determined from inetUserStatus and mailUserStatus.
- **inactive** - The user's mail account is inactive. A transient failure is returned to the sending MTA.
- **deleted** - User's mail account is marked deleted. A permanent failure is returned to the sending MTA and the user's mail account is a candidate for cleanup by the purge utility. User access to mailbox is blocked.
- **hold** - User's mail is sent to the hold queue and access to the mailbox over IMAP, POP, and HTTP is disallowed. MTA and Message Access Servers on the store server must comply with this requirement.

Missing value implies status is active. An illegal value is treated as inactive. Table 2-3 shows the possible combinations between inetUserStatus and mailUserStatus.

Table 2-3 inetDomainStatus / mailDomainStatus Matrix

mailDomainStatus	inetDomainStatus		
	active	inactive	deleted
active	active	inactive	deleted
inactive	inactive	inactive	deleted
deleted	deleted	inactive	deleted
hold	hold	inactive	deleted

Example

mailUserStatus: active

maxPabEntries

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.778

maxPabEntries

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

ipUser

Definition

Specifies the maximum number of personal address book entries users are permitted to have in their personal address book store. A value of -1 implies there is no limit. If this attribute is not present then the system default specified in the personal address book configuration is used.

Example

maxPabEntries: 1000

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.705

memberOf

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

DN, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetUser, inetAdmin

Definition

Specifies the DN of a mailing list to which a user belongs. Indicates group membership as a backpointer.

Example

memberOf: cn=Administrators,ou=groups o=sesta.com,o=siroe-isp.com

OID

1.2.840.113556.1.2.102

memberOfManagedGroup

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

DN, single-valued

Object Class(es)

ipUser

Definition

Specifies the DN of the family account of which this user is a member.

Example

memberOfManagedGroup: cn=Addams Family, ou=groups,o=sesta.com,o=isp

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.704

memberOfPAB

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson, pabGroup

Definition

The unique name (un) of the personal address book(s) in which this entry belongs.

Example

abab: addressbook122FA7

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.718

memberOfPABGroup

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson

Definition

Unique name of the personal group(s) in which this user belongs.

Example

memberOfPabGroup: testgroup15577F2D

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.719

mgmanAllowSubscribe

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroupManagement

Definition

Domain name(s) or email addresses of users allowed to subscribe to this mailing list.

Example

mgmanAllowSubscribe: sestdsa.com (every user at sestdsa.com would be able to subscribe to the list)

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.790

mgmanDenySubscribe

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroupManagement

Definition

Domain name(s) or email addresses of users not allowed to subscribe to this list. The mgmanDenySubscribe attribute takes precedence over mgmanAllowSubscribe.

Example

mgmanDenySubscribe: siroe.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.791

mgmanGoodbyeText

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroupManagement

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.797

mgmanHidden

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroupManagement

Definition

A boolean flag specifying whether or not the group should appear in lists that are requested by people other than the group owners. A value of yes corresponds with a hidden group, that is, the list is not visible. A value of no means that the list is visible. A missing value is the same as a value of no.

Example

mgmanHidden: yes

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.792

mgmanIntroText

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroupManagement

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.796

mgmanJoinability

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroupManagement

Definition

Specifies who can subscribe to the group. The allowed values are ANYONE, ALL, and NONE (If this attribute is not specified, the default is NONE):

- ANYONE - Enables anyone to subscribe.
- ALL - Enables anyone authenticated to the directory (or iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging) to subscribe.
- NONE - Only owner can add members to a closed distribution list.

Example

mgmanJoinability: All

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.793

mgmanMemberVisibility

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroupManagement

Definition

Defines who has rights to view the group membership list. Like the attribute mgmanJoinability, this attribute has the keyword values NONE, ALL and ANYONE. No matter what the setting of this attribute, group owners always retain the right to view (and modify) membership.

- ANYONE - Enables anyone to see the members in the mailing list. Also, the MTA returns the addresses of members when an EXPN is performed.
- ALL - Enables anyone authenticated to the directory (or iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging) to view.
- NONE - Members are not visible to anyone, except to group owners.

Example

mgmanMemberVisibility: All

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.795

mgrpAddHeader

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.781

mgrpAllowedBroadcaster

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Identifies mail users allowed to send messages to the mail group. The Messaging Server expects this attribute to contain either a distinguished name or an RFC822address using an LDAP URI or a mailto address (see example). If a distinguished name is used, it must represent a mailable entry or entries of type group or groupOfUniqueNames. If no instances of this attribute exist on the inetMailGroup entry, then there are no restrictions on who can send messages to the mail group unless the mgrpAllowedDomain and mgrpDisallowedDomain attributes are used

Example

Example 1: mgrpAllowedBroadcaster: ldap://uid=bjensen, o=siroe.com

Example 2: mgrpAllowedBroadcaster: mailto:sys50@siroe.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.22

mgrpAllowedDomain

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Identifies domains (including subdomains) from which users are allowed to send messages to the mail group. If no instances of this attribute exist on the inetMailGroup entry, then there are no restrictions on who can send messages to the mail group unless the mgrpAllowedBroadcaster, mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster, and mgrpDisallowedDomain attributes are used. For example, a value of siroe.com matches any user sending from *.siroe.com.

Example

mgrpAllowedDomain: siroe.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.23

mgrpAuthPassword

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.783

mgrpBroadcasterPolicy

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Policy for determining allowed broadcaster. The only choice at this time is AUTH_REQ. By default the system examines the value of From: header

- auth_req: Requires allowedBroadcasters to be SMTP authenticated.

Example

mgrpBroadcasterPolicy: AUTH_REQ

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.3

mgrpDeliverTo

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Used as an alternative method of specifying mail group membership. Messaging Server expects this attribute to contain an LDAP URL using the format described in RFC1959. Any entries returned by the resulting LDAP search are members of the mailing group. This is used to create a dynamic mailing list.

Example

```
mgrpDeliverTo: ldap:/// ou=Accounting,o=iPlanet,c=US??sub?(&
(objectClass=inetMailUser)(objectClass=inetOrgPerson))
```

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.25

mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Messaging Server expects this attribute to contain either a distinguished name or an RFC822address. If a distinguished name is used, it must represent a mailable entry or entries of type group or groupOfUniqueNames. The distinguished name must be represented in the form of an LDAP URL as described in RFC1959. Identifies mail users not allowed to send messages to the mail group. If no instances of this attribute exist on the inetMailGroup entry, then there are no restrictions on who can send messages to the mail group unless the mgrpAllowedDomain and mgrpDisallowedDomain attributes are used.

Example

Example 1: mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster: ldap://uid=bjensen,
o=sesta.com

Example 2: mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster: mailto:sys50@sesta.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.785

mgrpDisallowedDomain

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Identifies domains from which users are not allowed to send messages to the mail group. This attribute is a private extension used by Messaging Server to manage mailing lists. If this attribute exists, then messages from listed domains are rejected. If no instances of this attribute exist on the inetMailGroup entry, then there are no restrictions on who can send messages to the mail group unless the mgrpAllowedBroadcaster, mgrpDisallowedBroadcaster, and mgrpAllowedDomain attributes are used.

Example

mgrpDisallowedDomain: florizel.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.784

mgrpErrorsTo

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Recipient of error messages generated when messages are submitted to this list. Recipient's address can be specified using the `mailto` syntax, which includes an RFC822 e-mail address preceded by the keyword "`mailto:`" or simply an RFC822 email address. Also supports LDAP URL syntax

Examples:

Example 1: `mgrpErrorsTo: mailto:jordan@sioe.com`

Example 2: `mgrpErrorsTo:`

`ldap:///uid=ofanning,ou=people,o=sioe.com,o=isp`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.26

mgrpModerator

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

LDAP URI or `mailto` URL identifying the moderators allowed to submit messages to this list. Only those messages that are submitted by the moderator are sent to the members of this list. Messages submitted by others are forwarded to the moderators for approval and resubmission.

Example

`mgrpModerator: jordan@sesta.com`

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.33

mgrpMsgMaxSize

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Maximum message size in bytes that can be sent to the group. Messaging Server expects zero or one instance of this attribute to exist for every mailGroup entry. If no entry exists, then no size limit is imposed on mail to the group.

Example

mgrpMsgMaxSize: 2000

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.3

mgrpMsgRejectAction

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.28

mgrpMsgRejectText

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.29

mgrpNoDuplicateChecks

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Prevents Messaging Server from checking for duplicate delivery to members of the mail group. Prevents multiple deliveries if a user is on multiple lists. **No** means the system checks for duplicate delivery. **Yes** means the system does not check for duplicate delivery.

Example

mgrpNoDuplicateChecks: yes

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.789

mgrpRemoveHeader

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.801

mgrpRequestTo

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

ces, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

LDAP URL or mailto identifying the recipient(s) of request-to-be-added messages. A new alias is generated for distribution lists with this attribute. This alias is of the form: *distribution_list_name-request@domain* and the messages sent to this alias are forwarded to the recipients listed in mgrpRequestsTo.

Example

mgrpRequestsTo: jordan@sesta.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.782

mgrpRFC822MailMember

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroup

Definition

Identifies recipients of mail sent to mail group. Mail sent to both this attribute and uniqueMember attributes are not members of the mixed-in groupOfUniqueNames. This attribute represents mail recipients that cannot be expressed as distinguished names, or who are to be sent mail from this group but who do not have the full privileges of a unique group member. Messaging Server expects this attribute to contain RFC822 mail addresses. Generally used for group members who are not in the local directory.

Example

mgrpRFC822MailMember: bjensen@siroe.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.30

mnggrpAdditionPolicy

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.710

mnggrpBillableUser

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

DN, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

DN of the user who is responsible for paying the bills for this family account or group of users.

Example

mnggrpBillableUser:uid=John,ou=people,o=sesta.com,o=isp

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.711

mnggrpCurrentUsers

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

Current number of users allowed in the managed group. Intended for reporting purposes only. No operational impact.

Example

mnggrpCurrentUsers: 20

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.714

mnggrpDeletionPolicy

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.709

mnggrpMailQuota

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

Cumulative disk quota allowed for all users in the managed group. A value of -1 specifies that there is no limit on space used by users in the managed group. Intended for reporting purposes only. No operational impact.

Example

mnggrpMailQuota: -1

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.715

mnggrpMaxUsers

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

int, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

Maximum number of users allowed in the managed group.

Example

30

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.713

mnggrpStatus

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.712

mnggrpUserClassOfServices

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

Reserved.

Example

TBD.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.716

msgVanityDomain

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

msgVanityDomainUser

Definition

Vanity domain name associated with the user. Used only for routing purposes by the MTA. Users still have a primary domain associated with their account and they use that domain to log into the message access services. However, this attribute enables them to have email addresses in the namespace represented by the vanity domain name. Refer to the section on vanity domains in the *iPlanet Messaging Server Provisioning Guide* for details on how to create vanity domains (<http://docs.iplanet.com/docs/manuals/messaging/ims50/pg/domains.htm#28035>).

Example

If msgVanityDomain=foo.com, the user can have an address where the domain part is @foo.com.

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.799

multiLineDescription

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailGroupManagement

nickName

Definition

Detailed description of the distribution list. \$ creates a new line.

Example

multiLineDescription: People who like cats. \$And are ambivalent about people.

OID

1.3.6.1.4.1.250.1.2

nickName

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson, pabGroup

Definition

Identifies the short name used to locate a pabPerson or a pabGroup entry.

Example

nickname: Nick

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.720

nsdaModifiableBy

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

DN, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

DN of the administrator's group used with ACIs to grant rights to manage other groups.

Example

nsdaModifiableBy: cn=service administrators,ou=group,o=isp

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.565

nswmExtendedUserPrefs

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, multi-valued

Object Class(es)

inetMailUser

Definition

This attribute holds the pairs that define Messenger Express preferences such as sort order, Mail From address, and so on. Each instance of this attribute is the tuple *pref_name=pref_value*. This is a proprietary syntax and the example below is for illustrative purposes only.

Example

Example 1: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meColorSet=4

Example 2: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meSort=r

Example 3: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meAutoSign=True

Example 4: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meSignature=Otis
Fanning\$ofanning@sesta.com

Example 5: nswmExtendedUserPrefs: meDraftFolder=Drafts

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.520

organizationName

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson

Definition

Name of the user's company or organization.

Example

organizationName: Siroe Incorporated

OID

2.5.4.10

organizationUnitName

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson

Definition

Name of the organizational unit to which the user belongs. Used in a pabPerson entry.

Example

organizationUnitName: ou=docs

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.722

owner

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

DN, single-valued

Object Class(es)

inetManagedGroup

Definition

DN of the group / user that is permitted to manage resources in the family group.

Example

owner: uid=baylor,ou=People,o=sesta.com,o=isp

OID

2.5.4.32

pabURI

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

ipUser

Definition

LDAP URI specifying the container of the personal address book entries for this user. It takes the following form: `ldap://server:port/container_dn`, where:

- *server* - Host name of the personal address book LDAP server.
- *port* - Port of the personal address book LDAP server.
- *container_dn* - DN of the subtree where all PAB entries for the user are created.

preferredLanguage

Example

pabURI:

ldap://ldap.siroe.com:389/ou=ed,ou=people,o=sesta.com,o=isp,o=pab

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.703

preferredLanguage

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

RFC 2798, cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain, inetMailGroup

Definition

Preferred written or spoken language for a person.

Example

preferredLanguage: fr, en-gb;q=0.8, en;q=0.7

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.39

preferredMailHost

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Used by Delegated Administrator to set the mailHost attribute of newly created users and groups in this mail domain.

Example

preferredMailHost: mail.siroe.com

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.761

preferredMailMessageStore

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

mailDomain

Definition

Used by Delegated Administrator for Messaging to set the mailMessageStore attribute of newly created users. If missing, Delegate Administrator leaves the mailMessageStore attribute empty and the access server assumes that the user's mailbox is in the default partition of the server instance.

Example

primary

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.762

un

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

pabPerson, pabGroup, pab

Definition

Unique name assigned to PAB entry. This is also the naming attribute for entries created by this object class and is used to form the DN of all PAB entries, irrespective of the type (pab, pabPerson, or pabGroup).

Example

un: Nick

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.717

vacationEndDate

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

userPresenceProfile

Definition

Vacation end date and time. Date is in the following format: YYYYMMDDHHMMSSZ; where YYYY is the four digit year, MM is the two digit month, DD is the two digit day, HH is the two digit hour, and SS is the two digit second. Time is normalized to GMT. Z is the character Z.

Example

vacationEndDate: 20000220000000Z

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.708

vacationStartDate

Origin

iPlanet Messaging Server 5.0

Syntax

cis, single-valued

Object Class(es)

userPresenceProfile

Definition

Vacation start date and time. Date is in the following format: YYYYMMDDHHMMSSZ; where YYYY is the four digit year, MM is the two digit month, DD is the two digit day, HH is the two digit hour, and SS is the two digit second. Time is normalized to GMT. Z is the character Z.

Example

vacationStartDate: 20000215000000Z

OID

2.16.840.1.113730.3.1.707

`vacationStartDate`

Glossary

A record A type of DNS record containing a host name and its associated IP address. A records are used by messaging servers on the Internet to route email. *See also* **Domain Name System (DNS)** and **MX record**.

access control A method for controlling access to a server or to folders and files on a server.

access control information (ACI) A single item of information from an access control list.

access control list (ACL) A set of data associated with a directory that defines the permissions that users and/or groups have for accessing it.

access control rules Rules specifying user permissions for a given set of directory entries or attributes.

access domain Limits access to certain Messaging Server operations from within a specified domain. For example, an access domain can be used to limit where mail for an account can be collected.

account Information that defines a specific user or user group. This information includes the user or group name, valid email address or addresses, and how and where email is delivered.

address Information in an email message that determines where and how the message must be sent. Addresses are found both in message headers and in message envelopes. Envelope addresses determine how the message gets routed and delivered; header addresses are present merely for display purposes.

address handling The actions performed by the MTA to detect errors in addressing, to rewrite addresses if necessary, and to match addresses to recipients.

addressing protocol The addressing rules that make email possible. RFC 822 is the most widely used protocol on the Internet and the protocol supported by iPlanet Messaging Server. Other protocols include X.400 and UUCP (UNIX to UNIX Copy Protocol).

address token The address element of a rewrite rule pattern.

admin Administrator or administrative.

administration console See **Console**.

administration privileges The set of privileges that define a users administrative role.

administration server administrator User who has administrative privileges to start or stop a server even when there is no Directory Server connection. The administration server administrator has restricted server tasks (typically only Restart Server and Stop Server) for all servers in a local server group. When an administration server is installed, this administrator's entry is automatically created locally (this administrator is not a user in the user directory).

administrator A user with a defined set of administrative privileges. See also **configuration administrator**, **Directory Manager**, **administration server administrator**, **server administrator**, **message store administrator**, **top-level administrator**, **domain administrator**, **organization administrator**, **family group administrator**, **mailing list owner**.

alias An alternate name of an email address.

alias file A file used to set aliases not set in a directory, such as the postmaster alias.

Allow filter A Messaging Server access-control rule that identifies clients that are to be allowed access to one or more of the following services: POP, IMAP, or HTTP. Compare **Deny filter**.

alternate address A secondary address for an account, generally a variation on the primary address. In some cases it is convenient to have more than one address for a single account.

APOP Authenticated Post Office Protocol. Similar to the Post Office Protocol (POP), but instead of using a plaintext password for authentication, it uses an encoding of the password together with a challenge string.

AUTH An SMTP command enabling an SMTP client to specify an authentication method to the server, perform an authentication protocol exchange, and, if necessary, negotiate a security layer for subsequent protocol interactions.

authentication (1) The process of proving the identity of a client user to iPlanet Messaging Server. (2) The process of proving the identity of iPlanet Messaging Server to a client or another server.

authentication certificate A digital file sent from server to client or client to server to verify and authenticate the other party. The certificate ensures the authenticity of its holder (the client or server). Certificates are not transferable.

autoreply option file A file used for setting options for autoreply, such as vacation notices.

AutoReply utility A utility that automatically responds to messages sent to accounts with the AutoReply feature activated. Every account in iPlanet Messaging Server can be configured to automatically reply to incoming messages.

backbone The primary connectivity mechanism of a distributed system. All systems that have connectivity to an intermediate system on the backbone are connected to each other. This does not prevent you from setting up systems to bypass the backbone for reasons of cost, performance, or security.

backend server An email server whose only function is to store and retrieve email messages. Also called a message store server.

backup The process of backing up the contents of folders from the message store to a backup device. See also **restore**.

banner A text string displayed by a service such as IMAP when a client first connects to it.

base DN A distinguished name entry in the directory from which searches will occur. Also known as a search base. For example, ou=people, o=sirioe.com.

Berkeley DB A transactional database store intended for high-concurrency read-write workloads, and for applications that require transactions and recoverability. iPlanet Messaging Server uses Berkeley databases for numerous purposes.

bind DN A distinguished name used to authenticate to the Directory Server when performing an operation.

body One part of an email message. Although headers and envelopes must follow a standard format, the body of the message has a content determined by the sender—the body can contain text, graphics, or even multimedia. Structured bodies follow the MIME standard.

capability A string, provided to clients, that defines the functionality available in a given IMAP service.

CA Certificate Authority. An organization that issues digital certificates (digital identification) and makes its public key widely available to its intended audience.

Certificate Authority See **CA**.

certificate-based authentication Identification of a user from a digital certificate submitted by the client. Compare **password authentication**.

certificate database A file that contains a server's digital certificate(s). Also called a certificate file.

certificate name The name that identifies a certificate and its owner.

channel The fundamental MTA component that processes a message. A channel represents a connection with another computer system or group of systems. Each channel consists of one or more channel programs and an outgoing message queue for storing messages that are destined to be sent to one or more of the systems associated with the channel. See also **channel block**, **channel host table**, **channel program**.

channel block A single channel definition. See also channel host table.

channel host table The collective set of channel definitions.

channel program Part of a channel that performs the following functions: (1) transmits messages to remote systems and deletes messages from the queue after they are sent and (2) accepts messages from remote systems placing them in the appropriate channel queues. See also **master channel program**, **slave channel program**.

cipher An algorithm used in encryption.

ciphertext Text that has been encrypted. Opposite of **cleartext**.

CLI Command Line Interface.

client A software entity that requests services or information from a server.

CNAME record A type of DNS record that maps a domain name alias to a domain name.

cleartext Unencrypted text.

client-server model A computing model in which networked computers provide specific services to other client computers. Examples include the name-server / name-resolver paradigm of the DNS and file-server / file-client relationships such as NFS and diskless hosts.

cn LDAP alias for common name.

comment character A character that, when placed at the beginning of a line, turns the line into a nonexecutable comment.

config Configuration.

configuration administrator Person who has administrative privileges to manage servers and configuration directory data in the entire iPlanet topology. The configuration administrator has unrestricted access to all resources in the iPlanet topology. This is the only administrator who can assign server access to other administrators. The configuration administrator initially manages administrative configuration until the administrators group and its members are in place.

Configuration Directory Server A Directory Server that maintains configuration information for a server or set of servers.

configuration file A file that contains the configuration parameters for a specific component of the iPlanet Messaging system.

configutil A command-line utility for making changes to various configuration parameters stored in the directory server or in the local configuration file, configdb.

congestion thresholds A disk space limit that can be set by the system administrator that prevents the database from becoming overloaded by restricting new operations when system resources are insufficient.

Console A GUI (graphical user interface) that enables you to configure, monitor, maintain, and troubleshoot many iPlanet components.

cookie Text-only strings entered into the browser's memory automatically when you visit specific web sites. Cookies are programmed by the web page author. Users can either accept or deny cookies. Accepting the cookies allows the web page to load more quickly and is not a threat to the security of your machine.

counterutil A command-line utility for displaying all counters in a counter object.

cronjob UNIX only. A task that is executed automatically by the cron daemon at a configured time. See **crontab file**.

crontab file UNIX only. A list of commands, one per line, that executes automatically at a given time.

daemon A UNIX program that runs in the background, independent of a terminal, and performs a function whenever necessary. Common examples of daemon programs are mail handlers, license servers, and print daemons. On Windows NT machines, this type of program is called a service. See also **service**.

data store A store that contains directory information, typically for an entire directory information tree.

DC Tree Domain Component tree. A directory information tree that mirrors the DNS network syntax. An example of a distinguished name in a DC Tree would be cn=billbob,dc=bridge,dc=net,o=internet.

defragmentation The Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) feature that enables a large message that has been broken down into smaller messages or fragments to be reassembled. A Message Partial Content-Type header field that appears in each of the fragments contains information that helps reassemble the fragments into one message. See also **fragmentation**.

Delegated Administrator Console A web browser-based software console that allows domain administrators to add and modify users and groups to a hosted domain. Also allows end users to change their password, set message forwarding rules, set vacation rules, and list distribution list subscriptions.

Delegated Administrator for Messaging A set of interfaces (GUI and CLI) that allow domain administrators to add and modify users and groups to a hosted domain.

delegated administrator server A daemon program that handles access control to the directory by hosted domains.

delete message The act of marking a message for deletion. The deleted message is not removed from the message store until it is expunged or purged in a separate action by the user. See also **purge message**, **expunge message**.

deliver A command-line utility that delivers mail directly to the message store accessible by POP, IMAP, or HTTP mail clients.

delivery See **message delivery**.

delivery status notification A message giving status information about a message in route to a recipient. For example, a message indicating that delivery has been delayed because of network outages.

denial of service attack A situation where an individual intentionally or inadvertently overwhelms your mail server by flooding it with messages. Your server's throughput could be significantly impacted or the server itself could become overloaded and nonfunctional.

Deny filter A Messaging Server access-control rule that identifies clients that are to be denied access to one or more of the following services: POP, IMAP, or HTTP. Compare **Allow filter**.

dereferencing an alias Specifying, in a bind or search operation, that a directory service translate an alias distinguished name to the actual distinguished name of an entry.

directory context The point in the directory tree information at which a search begins for entries used to authenticate a user and password for message store access. See also **base DN**.

directory entry A set of directory attributes and their values identified by its distinguished name. Each entry contains an object class attribute that specifies the kind of object the entry describes and defines the set of attributes it contains.

directory information tree The tree-like hierarchical structure in which directory entries are organized. Also called a DIT. DITs can be organized along the DNS (DC Trees) or Open Systems Interconnect networks (OSI trees).

directory lookup The process of searching the directory for information on a given user or resource, based on that user or resource's name or other characteristic.

Directory Manager User who has administrative privileges to the directory server database. Access control does not apply this user (think of the directory manager as the directory's superuser).

directory schema The set of rules that defines the data that can be stored in the directory.

Directory Server The iPlanet directory service based on LDAP. See also **directory service**, **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol**, **Configuration Directory Server**, **User/Groups Directory Server**.

directory service A logically centralized repository of information about people and resources within an organization. See also **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol**.

directory synchronization The process of updating—that is, synchronizing—the MTA directory cache with the current directory information stored in the directory service. See also **MTA directory cache**.

disconnected state The mail client connects to the server, makes a cache copy of selected messages, then disconnects from the server.

Dispatcher The MTA component that handles connection requests for defined TCP ports. The Dispatcher is a multi-threaded connection dispatching agent that permits multiple multi-threaded servers to share responsibility for a given service. When using the Dispatcher, it is possible to have several multi-threaded SMTP server processes running concurrently.

distinguished name The comma-separated sequence of attributes and values that specify the unique location of an entry within the directory information tree. Often abbreviated as DN.

distribution list A list of email addresses (users) that can be sent a message by specifying one email address. Also called a mailing list or group. See also **expansion**, **member**, **moderator**, and **alias**.

distribution list owner An individual who is responsible for a distribution list. An owner can add or delete distribution list members. See also **distribution list**, **expansion**, **member**, and **moderator**.

DIT See **directory information tree**.

DN See distinguished name.

dn LDAP alias for distinguished name. See also **distinguished name**.

DNS See **Domain Name System**.

DNS alias A host name that the DNS server recognizes as pointing to a different host—specifically a DNS CNAME record. Machines always have one real name, but they can have one or more aliases. For example, `www.siroe.domain` might be an alias that points to a real machine called `realthing.siroe.domain` where the server currently exists.

DNS database A database of domain names (host names) and their corresponding IP addresses.

DNS spoofing A form of network attack in which a DNS server has been subverted to provide false information.

domain 1) A group of computers whose host names share a common suffix, the domain name. Syntactically, an Internet domain name consists of a sequence of names (labels) separated by periods (dots), for example, `corp.mktng.siroe.com`. 2) A region of administrative control.

domain administrator User who has administrative privileges to create, modify, and delete mail users, mailing lists, and family accounts in a hosted domain by using the Delegated Administrator for Messaging GUI or CLIs. By default, this user can act as a message store administrator for all messaging servers in the topology.

domain alias A domain entry that points to another domain. By using aliases, hosted domains can have several domain names.

domain hosting The ability to host one or more domains on a shared messaging server. For example, the domains `siroe.com` and `sesta.org` might both be hosted on the `siroe.net` mail server. Users send mail to and receive mail from the hosted domain—the name of the mail server does not appear in the email address.

domain name (1) A host name used in an email address. (2) A unique name that defines an administrative organization. Domains can contain other domains. Domain names are interpreted from right to left. For example, `siroe.com` is both the domain name of the Siroe Company and a subdomain of the top-level `com` domain. The `siroe.com` domain can be further divided into subdomains such as `corp.siroe.com`, and so on. See also **host name** and **fully-qualified domain name**.

Domain Name System (DNS) A distributed name resolution software that allows computers to locate other computers on a network or the Internet by domain name. The system associates standard IP addresses with host names (such as `www.siroe.com`). Machines normally get this information from a DNS server. DNS servers provide a distributed, replicated, data query service for translating hostnames into Internet addresses. See also **A record**, **MX record**, **CNAME record**.

domain organization A sub-domain below a hosted domain in the Organization Tree. Domain organizations are useful for companies that wish to organize their user and group entries along departmental lines.

domain part The part of an email address to the right of the `@` sign. For example, `siroe.com` is the domain part of the email address `dan@siroe.com`.

domain quota The amount of space, configured by the system administrator, allocated to a domain for email messages.

domain rewrite rules See **rewrite rules**.

domain template The part of a rewrite rule that defines how the host / domain portion of an address is rewritten. It can include either a full static host / domain address or a single field substitution string, or both.

DSN. See **Delivery Status Notification**.

dsservd A daemon that accesses the database files that hold the directory information, and communicates with directory clients using the LDAP protocol.

dssetup A Directory Server preparation tool that makes an existing Directory Server ready for use by an iPlanet Messaging Server.

dynamic group A mail group defined by an LDAP search URL. Users usually join the group by setting an LDAP attribute in their directory entry.

EHLO command An SMTP command that queries a server to find out if the server supports extended SMTP commands. Defined in RFC 1869.

encryption The process of disguising information so that it cannot be deciphered (decrypted) by anyone but the intended recipient who has the code key.

enterprise network A network that consists of collections of networks connected to each other over a geographically dispersed area. The enterprise network serves the needs of a widely distributed company and is used by the company's mission-critical applications.

envelope A container for transport information about the sender and the recipient of an email message. This information is not part of the message header. Envelopes are used by various email programs as messages are moved from place to place. Users see only the header and body of a message.

envelope field A named item of information, such as RCPT TO, in a message envelope.

error handler A program that handles errors. In Messaging Server, issues error messages and processes error action forms after the postmaster fills them out.

Error-Handler Action form A form sent to the postmaster account that accompanies a received message that Messaging Server cannot handle. The postmaster fills out the form to instruct the server how to process the message.

error message A message reporting an error or other situation. iPlanet Messaging Server generates messages in a number of situations, notably when it gets an email message that it can't handle. Others messages, called notification errors, are for informational purposes only.

ESMTP See **Extended Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**.

ESP Enterprise Service Provider.

ETRN An SMTP command enabling a client to request that the server start the processing of its mail queues for messages that are waiting at the server for the client machine. Defined in RFC 1985.

expander Part of an electronic mail delivery system that allows a message to be delivered to a list of addressees. Mail expanders are used to implement mailing lists. Users send messages to a single address (e.g., hacks@somehost.edu) and the mail expander takes care of delivery to the mailboxes in the list. Also called mail exploders. See also **EXPN**.

expansion This term applies to the MTA processing of distribution lists. The act of converting a message addressed to a distribution list into enough copies for each distribution list member.

EXPN An SMTP command for expanding a mailing list. Defined in RFC 821.

expunge message The act of marking a message for deletion and then permanently removing it from the INBOX. See also **delete message, purge message**.

Extended Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (ESMTP) An Internet message transport protocol. ESMTP adds optional commands to the SMTP command set for enhanced functionality, including the ability for ESMTP servers to discover which commands are implemented by the remote site.

extranet The part of a company intranet that customers and suppliers can access. See also **intranet**.

facility In a Messaging Server log-file entry, a designation of the software subsystem (such as Network or Account) that generated the log entry.

failover The automatic transfer of a computer service from one system to another to provide redundant backup.

family group administrator User who has administrative privileges to add and remove family members in a family group. This user can grant family group administrative access to other members of group.

firewall A network configuration, usually both hardware and software, that forms a barrier between networked computers within an organization and those outside the organization. A firewall is commonly used to protect information such as a network's email, discussion groups, and data files within a physical building or organization site.

folder A named collection of messages. Folders can contain other folders. Also called a mailbox. See also **personal folder, shared folder, INBOX**.

forwarding See **message forwarding**.

FQDN See **fully-qualified domain name**.

fragmentation The Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) feature that allows the breaking up of a large message into smaller messages. See also **defragmentation**.

fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) The unique name that identifies a specific Internet host. See also **domain name**.

gateway The terms gateway and application gateway refer to systems that do translation from one native format to another. Examples include X.400 to/from RFC 822 electronic mail gateways. A machine that connects two or more electronic mail systems (especially dissimilar mail systems on two different networks) and transfers messages between them. Sometimes the mapping and translation can be complex, and it generally requires a store-and-forward scheme whereby the message is received from one system completely before it is transmitted to the next system after suitable translations.

greeting form A message usually sent to users when an account is created for them. This form acts as confirmation of the new account and verification of its contents.

group A group of LDAP mail entries that are organized under a distinguished name. Usually used as a distribution list, but may also be used to grant certain administrative privileges to members of the group. See also **dynamic group**, **static group**.

group folders These contain folders for shared and group folders. See **shared folder**.

GUI Graphical User Interface

HA See **High Availability**.

hashdir A command-line utility for determining which directory contains the message store for a particular user.

header The portion of an email message that precedes the body of the message. The header is composed of field names followed by a colon and then values. Headers contain information useful to email programs and to users trying to make sense of the message. For example, headers include delivery information, summaries of contents, tracing, and MIME information; they tell whom the message is for, who sent it, when it was sent, and what it is about. Headers must be written according to RFC 822 so that email programs can read them.

header field A named item of information, such as From: or To:, in a message header. Often referred to as a “header line”.

High Availability Enables the detection of a service interruption and provides recovery mechanisms in the event of a system failure or process fault. In addition, it allows a backup system to take over the services in the event of a primary system failure.

hop A transmission between two computers.

host The machine on which one or more servers reside.

hosted domain An email domain that is outsourced by an ISP. That is, the ISP provides email domain hosting for an organization by operating and maintaining the email services for that organization. A hosted domain shares the same Messaging Server host with other hosted domains. In earlier LDAP-based email systems, a domain was supported by one or more email server hosts. With Messaging Server, many domains can be hosted on a single server. For each hosted domain, there is an LDAP entry that points to the user and group container for the domain. Hosted domains are also called virtual hosted domains or virtual domains.

host name The name of a particular machine within a domain. The host name is the IP host name, which might be either a “short-form” host name (for example, mail) or a fully qualified host name. The fully qualified host name consists of two parts: the host name and the domain name. For example, mail.siroe.com is the machine mail in the domain siroe.com. Host names must be unique within their domains. Your organization can have multiple machines named mail, as long as the machines reside in different subdomains; for example, mail.corp.siroe.com and mail.field.siroe.com. Host names always map to a specific IP address. See also **domain name**, **fully-qualified domain name**, and **IP address**.

host name hiding The practice of having domain-based email addresses that don’t contain the name of a particular internal host.

HTTP See **HyperText Transfer Protocol**.

hub A host that acts as the single point of contact for the system. When two networks are separated by a firewall, for example, the firewall computer often acts as a mail hub.

HyperText Transfer Protocol A standard protocol that allows the transfer of hypertext documents over the Web. iPlanet Messaging Server provides an HTTP service to support web-based email. See **Messenger Express**.

iDA iPlanet Delegated Administrator for Messaging.

IDENT See **Identification Protocol**.

Identification Protocol A protocol that provides a means to determine the identity of a remote process responsible for the remote end of a particular TCP connection. Defined in RFC 1413.

IMAP4 See **Internet Message Access Protocol Version 4**.

imsadmin A set of command line utilities for managing domain administrators, users, and groups.

imsasm A utility that handles the saving and recovering of user mailboxes. The **imsasm** utility invokes the **imsbackup** and **imsrestore** utilities to create and interpret a data stream.

imsbackup A command-line utility for backing up the message store.

imscripter A command-line utility that talks to an IMAP server. You can use this utility to execute a command or batch of commands on IMAP folders.

imsimta commands A set of command line utilities for performing various maintenance, testing, and management tasks for the Message Transfer Agent (MTA).

imsrestore A command-line utility for restoring the message store.

INBOX The name reserved for a user's default mailbox for mail delivery. INBOX is the only folder name that is case-insensitive. For example: INBOX, Inbox, and inbox are all valid names for a user's default mailbox.

installation directory The directory into which the binary (executable) files of a server are installed. For the Messaging Server, it is a subdirectory of the server root: *ServerRoot* / bin / msg / . Compare **instance directory**, **server root**.

instance A separately executable configuration of a server or other software entity on a given host. With a single installed set of binary files, it is possible to create multiple instances of iPlanet servers that can be run and accessed independently of each other.

instance directory The directory that contains the files that define a specific instance of a server. For the Messaging Server, it is a subdirectory of the server root: *ServerRoot* / msg-*InstanceName* / , where *InstanceName* is the name of the server as specified at installation. Compare **installation directory**, **server root**.

Internet The name given to the worldwide network of networks that uses TCP/IP protocols.

Internet Message Access Protocol Version 4 (IMAP4) A standard protocol that allows users to be disconnected from the main messaging system and still be able to process their mail. The IMAP specification allows for administrative control for these disconnected users and for the synchronization of the users' message store once they reconnect to the messaging system.

Internet Protocol (IP) The basic network-layer protocol on which the Internet and intranets are based.

internet protocol address See **IP address**.

intranet A network of TCP/IP networks within a company or organization. Intranets enable companies to employ the same types of servers and client software used for the World Wide Web for internal applications distributed over the corporate LAN. Sensitive information on an intranet that communicates with the Internet is usually protected by a firewall. See also **firewall** and **extranet**.

invalid user An error condition that occurs during message handling. When this occurs, the message store sends a communication to the MTA, the message store deletes its copy of the message. The MTA bounces the message back to the sender and deletes its copy of the message.

IP See **Internet Protocol**.

IP address A set of numbers, separated by dots, such as 198.93.93.10, that specifies the actual location of a machine on an intranet or the Internet. A 32-bit address assigned to hosts using TCP/IP.

iPlanet Setup The installation program for all iPlanet servers and for iPlanet Console.

ISP Internet Service Provider. A company that provides Internet services to its customers including email, electronic calendaring, access to the world wide web, and web hosting.

Job Controller The MTA component responsible for scheduling and executing tasks upon request by various other MTA components.

key database A file that contains the key pair(s) for a server's certificate(s). Also called a key file.

knowledge information Part of the directory service infrastructure information. The directory server uses knowledge information to pass requests for information to other servers.

LDAP See **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol**.

LDAP Data Interchange Format (LDIF) The format used to represent Directory Server entries in text form.

LDAP filter A way of specifying a set of entries, based on the presence of a particular attribute or attribute value.

LDAP referrals An LDAP entry that consists of a symbolic link (referral) to another LDAP entry. An LDAP referral consists of an LDAP host and a distinguished name. LDAP referrals are often used to reference existing LDAP data so that this data does not have to be replicated. They are also used to maintain compatibility for programs that depend on a particular entry that may have been moved.

LDAP search string A string with replaceable parameters that defines the attributes used for directory searches. For example, an LDAP search string of "uid=%s" means that searches are based on the user ID attribute.

LDAP Server A software server that maintains an LDAP directory and services queries to the directory. The iPlanet Directory Services are implementations of an LDAP Server.

LDAP server failover A backup feature for LDAP servers. If one LDAP server fails, the system can switch over to another LDAP server.

LDBM LDAP Data Base Manager.

LDIF See **LDAP Data Interchange Format**.

Legato Networker A third-party backup utility distributed by Legato.

level A designation of logging verbosity, meaning the relative number of types of events that are recorded in log files. At a level of Emergency, for example, very few events are logged; at a level of Informational, on the other hand, very many events are logged.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Directory service protocol designed to run over TCP/IP and across multiple platforms. A simplification of the X.500 Directory Access Protocol (DAP) that allows a single point of management for storage, retrieval, and distribution of information, including user profiles, distribution lists, and configuration data across iPlanet servers. The iPlanet Directory Server uses the LDAP protocol.

listen port The port that a server uses to communicate with clients and other servers.

local part The part of an email address that identifies the recipient. See also **domain part**.

log directory The directory in which all of a service's log files are kept.

log expiration Deletion of a log file from the log directory after it has reached its maximum permitted age.

log rotation Creation of a new log file to be the current log file. All subsequent logged events are to be written to the new current file. The log file that was the previous current file is no longer written to, but remains in the log directory.

lookup Same as a search, using the specified parameters for sorting data.

mailbox A place where messages are stored and viewed. See **folder**.

mail client The programs that help users send and receive email. This is the part of the various networks and mail programs that users have the most contact with. Mail clients create and submit messages for delivery, check for new incoming mail, and accept and organize incoming mail.

mail exchange record See **MX record**.

mailing list A list of email addresses to which a message can be sent by way of a mailing list address. Sometimes called a group.

mailing list owner A user who has administrative privileges to add members to and delete members from the mailing list.

mail relay A mail server that accepts mail from a MUA or MTA and relays it to the mail recipient's message store or another router.

mail router See **mail relay**.

managed object A collection of configurable attributes, for example, a collection of attributes for the directory service.

master channel program A channel program that typically initiates a transfer to a remote system. See also **slave channel program**.

master directory server The directory server that contains the data that will be replicated.

mbxutil A command-line utility for managing mail folders. This utility lists, creates, deletes, renames, or moves mailboxes (folders). It can also be used to report quota information.

MD5 A message digest algorithm by RSA Data Security. MD5 can be used to produce a short digest of data that is unique with high probability. It is mathematically extremely hard to produce a piece of data that produces the same message digest email.

member A user or group who receives a copy of an email addressed to a distribution list. See also **distribution list, expansion, moderator, owner**.

message The fundamental unit of email, a message consists of a header and a body and is often contained in an envelope while it is in transit from the sender to the recipient.

message access services The protocol servers, software drivers, and libraries that support client access to the Messaging Server message store.

message delivery The act that occurs when an MTA delivers a message to a local recipient (a mail folder or a program).

message forwarding The act that occurs when an MTA sends a message delivered to a particular account to one or more new destinations as specified by the account's attributes. Forwarding may be configurable by the user. See also **message delivery, message routing**.

Message Handling System (MHS) A group of connected MTAs, their user agents, and message stores.

message routing The act of transferring a message from one MTA to another when the first MTA determines that the recipient is not a local account, but might exist elsewhere. Routing is normally configurable only by a network administrator. See also **message forwarding**.

message queue The directory where messages accepted from clients and other mail servers are queued for delivery (immediate or deferred).

message quota A limit defining how much disk space a particular folder can consume.

message store The database of all locally delivered messages for a Messaging server instance. Messages can be stored on a single physical disk or stored across multiple physical disks.

message store administrator User who has administrative privileges to manage the message store for a Messaging Server installation. This user can view and monitor mailboxes, and specify access control to the store. Using proxy authorization rights, this user can run certain utilities for managing the store.

message store partition A message store or subset of a message store residing on a single physical file system partition.

message submission The client User Agent (UA) transfers a message to the mail server and requests delivery.

Message Transfer Agent (MTA) A specialized program for routing and delivering messages. MTAs work together to transfer messages and deliver them to the intended recipient. The MTA determines whether a message is delivered to the local message store or routed to another MTA for remote delivery.

Messaging Multiplexor A specialized iPlanet Messaging Server that acts as a single point of connection to multiple mail servers, facilitating the distribution of a large user base across multiple mailbox hosts.

Messaging Server administrator The administrator whose privileges include installation and administration of an iPlanet Messaging Server instance.

Messenger Express A mail client that enables users to access their mailboxes through a browser-based (HTTP) interface. Messages, folders, and other mailbox information are displayed in HTML in a browser window. See also **webmail**.

MHS See **Message Handling System**.

MIME See **Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension**.

mkbackupdir A utility that creates and synchronizes the backup directory with the information in the message store. It is used in conjunction with Legato Networker.

MMP See **Messaging Multiplexor**.

moderator A person who first receives all email addressed to a distribution list before (A) forwarding the message to the distribution list, (B) editing the message and then forwarding it to the distribution list, or (C) not forwarding the message to the distribution list. See also **distribution list**, **expansion**, and **member**.

MoveUser A command-line utility for moving messages in a user's mail folder from one Messaging Server to another.

MTA See **Message Transfer Agent**.

MTA configuration file The file (imta.cnf) that contains all channel definitions for the Messaging Server as well as the rewrite rules that determine how addresses are rewritten for routing. See also **channel** and **rewrite rules**.

MTA directory cache a snapshot of the directory service information about users and groups required by the MTA to process messages. See also **directory synchronization**.

MTA hop The act of routing a message from one MTA to another.

MUA See **user agent**.

Multiplexor See **Messaging Multiplexor**.

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME) A protocol you can use to include multimedia in email messages by appending the multimedia file in the message.

MX record Mail Exchange Record. A type of DNS record that maps one host name to another.

name resolution The process of mapping an IP address to the corresponding name. See also **DNS**.

namespace The tree structure of an LDAP directory. See **directory information tree**.

naming attribute The final attribute in a directory information tree distinguished name. See also **relative distinguished name**.

naming context A specific subtree of a directory information tree that is identified by its DN. In iPlanet Directory Server, specific types of directory information are stored in naming contexts. For example, a naming context which stores all entries for marketing employees in the Siroe Corporation at the Boston office might be called ou=mktg, ou=Boston, o=Siroe, c=US.

NDN See **nondelivery notification**.

next-hop list A list of adjacent systems a mail route uses to determine where to transfer a message. The order of the systems in the next-hop list determines the order in which the mail route transfers messages to those systems.

NIS A distributed network information service containing key information about the systems and the users on the network. The NIS database is stored on the master server and all the replica or slave servers.

NIS+ A distributed network information service containing hierarchical information about the systems and the users on the network. The NIS+ database is stored on the master server and all the replica servers.

NMS Netscape Messaging Server.

node A domain entry in the DIT.

nondelivery notification During message transmission, if the MTA does not find a match between the address pattern and a rewrite rule, the MTA sends a nondelivery report back to the sender with the original message.

notary messages Nondelivery notifications (NDNs) and delivery status notifications (DSNs) that conform to the NOTARY specifications RFC 1892.

notification message A type of message, sent to the postmaster account by the Messaging Server, that is for informational purposes and requires no action from the postmaster. Compare **error message**.

object class A template specifying the kind of object the entry describes and the set of attributes it contains. For example, iPlanet Directory Server specifies an emailPerson object class which has attributes such as commonname, mail (email address), mailHost, and mailQuota.

off-line state A state in which the mail client downloads messages from a server system to a client system where they can be viewed and answered. The messages might or might not be deleted from the server.

online state A state in which messages remain on the server and are remotely responded to by the mail client.

organization administrator User who has administrative privileges to create, modify, and delete mail users and mailing lists in an organization or sub-organization by using the Delegated Administrator for Messaging GUI or CLIs.

OSI tree A directory information tree that mirrors the Open Systems Interconnect network syntax. An example of a distinguished name in an OSI tree would be cn=billt,o=bridge,c=us.

partition See **message store partition**.

password authentication Identification of a user through user name and password. Compare **certificate-based authentication**.

pattern A string expression used for matching purposes, such as in Allow and Deny filters.

permanent failure An error condition that occurs during message handling. When this occurs, the message store deletes its copy of an email message. The MTA bounces the message back to the sender and deletes its copy of the message.

personal folder A folder that can be read only by the owner. See also **shared folder**.

plaintext Refers to a method for transmitting data. The definition depends on the context. For example, with SSL plaintext passwords are encrypted and are therefore not sent as cleartext. With SASL, plaintext passwords are hashed, and only a hash of the password is sent as text. See also **SSL** and **SASL**.

plaintext authentication See **password authentication**.

POP3 See **Post Office Protocol Version 3**.

port number A number that specifies an individual TCP/IP application on a host machine, providing a destination for transmitted data.

postmaster account An alias for the email group and email addresses who receive system-generated messages from the Messaging Server. The postmaster account must point to a valid mailbox or mailboxes.

Post Office Protocol Version 3 (POP3) A protocol that provides a standard delivery method and that does not require the message transfer agent to have access to the user's mail folders. Not requiring access is an advantage in a networked environment, where often the mail client and the message transfer agent are on different computers.

process A self-contained, fully functional execution environment set up by an operating system. Each instance of an application typically runs in a separate process. Compare **thread**.

protocol A formal description of messages to be exchanged and rules to be followed for two or more systems to exchange information.

provisioning The process of adding, modifying or deleting entries in the iPlanet Directory Server. These entries include users and groups and domain information.

proxy The mechanism whereby one system “fronts for” another system in responding to protocol requests. Proxy systems are used in network management to avoid having to implement full protocol stacks in simple devices, such as modems.

public key encryption A cryptographic method that uses a two-part key (code) that is made up of public and private components. To encrypt messages, the published public keys of the recipients are used. To decrypt the messages, the recipients use their unpublished private keys known only to them.

purge message The process of permanently removing messages that have been deleted and are no longer referenced in user and group folders and returning the space to the message store file system. See also **delete message**, **expunge message**.

queue See **message queue**.

RC2 A variable key-size block cipher by RSA Data Security.

RC4 A stream cipher by RSA Data Security. Faster than RC2.

RDN Relative distinguished name. The name of the actual entry itself, before the entry's ancestors have been appended to the string to form the full distinguished name.

readership A command-line utility for collecting readership information on shared mail folders.

reconstruct A command-line utility for reconstructing mail folders.

referral A process by which the directory server returns an information request to the client that submitted it, with information about the Directory Service Agent (DSA) that the client should contact with the request. See also **knowledge information**.

regular expression A text string that uses special characters to represent ranges or classes of characters for the purpose of pattern matching.

relative distinguished name The final attribute and its value in the attribute and value sequence of the distinguished name. See also **distinguished name**.

relaying The process of passing a message from one messaging server to another messaging server.

replica directory server The directory that will receive a copy of all or part of the data.

restore The process of restoring the contents of folders from a backup device to the message store. See also **backup**.

reverse DNS lookup The process of querying the DNS to resolve a numeric IP address into the equivalent fully qualified domain name.

rewrite rules Also known as domain rewrite rules. A tool that the MTA uses to route messages to the correct host for delivery. Rewrite rules perform the following functions: (1) extract the host/domain specification from an address of an incoming message, (2) match the host/domain specification with a rewrite rule pattern, (3) rewrite the host/domain specification based on the domain template, and (4) decide which channel queue the message should be placed in.

RFC Request For Comments. The document series, begun in 1969, describes the Internet suite of protocols and related experiments. Not all (in fact very few) RFCs describe Internet standards, but all Internet standards are published as RFCs. See <http://www.imc.org/rfcs.html>.

root entry The first entry of the directory information tree (DIT) hierarchy.

router A system responsible for determining which of several paths network traffic will follow. It uses a routing protocol to gain information about the network, and algorithms to choose the best route based on several criteria known as “routing matrix.” In OSI terminology, a router is a Network Layer intermediate system. See also **gateway**.

routing See **message routing**.

safe file system A file system performs logging such that if a system crashes it is possible to rollback the data to a pre-crash state and restore all data. An example of a safe file system is Veritas File System, VxFS.

SASL See **Simple Authentication and Security Layer**.

schema Definitions—including structure and syntax—of the types of information that can be stored as entries in iPlanet Directory Server. When information that does not match the schema is stored in the directory, clients attempting to access the directory might be unable to display the proper results.

SCM See **Service Control Manager**.

search base See **base DN**.

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) A software library establishing a secure connection between two parties (client and server).

security-module database A file that contains information describing hardware accelerators for SSL ciphers. Also called **secmod**.

sendmail A common MTA used on UNIX machines. In most applications, iPlanet Messaging Server can be used as a drop-in replacement for sendmail.

server administrator Person who performs server management tasks. The server administrator provides restricted access to tasks for a particular server, depending upon task ACIs. The configuration administrator must assign user access to a server. Once a user has server access permissions, that user is a server administrator who can provide server access permissions to users.

server instance The directories, programs, and utilities representing a specific server installation.

server root The directory into which all iPlanet servers associated with a given Administration Server on a given host are installed. Typically designated *ServerRoot*. Compare **installation directory**, **instance directory**.

server side rules (SSR) A set of rules for enabling server-side filtering of mail. Based on the Sieve mail filtering language.

service (1) A function provided by a server. For example, iPlanet Messaging Server provides SMTP, POP, IMAP, and HTTP services. (2) A background process on Windows NT that does not have a user interface. iPlanet servers on Windows NT platforms run as services. Equivalent to **daemon**.

Service Control Manager Windows NT administrative program for managing services.

session An instance of a client-server connection.

shared folder A folder that can be read by more than one person. Shared folders have an owner who can specify read access to the folder and who can delete messages from the shared folder. The shared folder can also have a moderator who can edit, block, or forward incoming messages. Only IMAP folders can be shared. Compare **personal folder**.

Sieve A proposed language for filtering mail.

Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) A means for controlling the mechanisms by which POP, IMAP or SMTP clients identify themselves to the server. iPlanet Messaging Server support for SMTP SASL use complies with RFC 2554 (ESMTP AUTH). SASL is defined in RFC 2222.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) The email protocol most commonly used by the Internet and the protocol supported by the iPlanet Messaging Server. Defined in RFC 821, with associated message format descriptions in RFC 822.

SIMS See **Sun Internet Mail Server**

single field substitution string In a rewrite rule, part of the domain template that dynamically rewrites the specified address token of the host/ domain address. See also **domain template**.

single sign-on. The ability for a user to authenticate once and gain access to multiple services (mail, directory, file services, and so on).

SIZE An SMTP extension enabling a client to declare the size of a particular message to a server. The server may indicate to the client that it is or is not willing to accept the message based on the declared message size; the server can declare the maximum message size it is willing to accept to a client. Defined in RFC 1870.

slave channel program A channel program that accepts transfers initiated by a remote system. See also **master channel program**.

smart host The mail server in a domain to which other mail servers forward messages if they do not recognize the recipients.

SMTP See **Simple Mail Transfer Protocol**.

SMTP AUTH See **AUTH**.

sn Aliased directory attribute for surname.

spoofing A form of network attack in which a client attempting to access or send a message to a server misrepresents its host name.

SSL See **Secure Sockets Layer**.

SSR See **Server Side Rules**.

static group A mail group defined statically by enumerating each group member. See also **dynamic group**.

stored A command-line utility that performs daily maintenance tasks on the message store. This utility expunges and erases messages stored on disk.

subdomain A portion of a domain. For example, in the domain name corp.siroe.com, corp is a subdomain of the domain siroe.com. See also **host name** and **fully-qualified domain name**.

subnet The portion of an IP address that identifies a block of host IDs.

subordinate reference The naming context that is a child of the naming context held by your directory server. See also **knowledge information**.

synchronization (1) The update of data by a master directory server to a replica directory server. (2) The update of the MTA directory cache.

TCP See **Transmission Control Protocol**.

TCP/IP See **Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol**.

thread A lightweight execution instance within a process.

TLS See **Transport Layer Security**.

top-level administrator User who has administrative privileges to create, modify, and delete mail users, mailing lists, family accounts, and domains in an entire Messaging Server namespace by using the Delegated Administrator for Messaging GUI or CLIs. By default, this user can act as a message store administrator for all messaging servers in the topology.

transient failure An error condition that occurs during message handling. The remote MTA is unable to handle the message when it's delivered, but may be able to later. The local MTA returns the message to the queue and schedules it for retransmission at a later time.

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) The basic transport protocol in the Internet protocol suite that provides reliable, connection-oriented stream service between two hosts.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) The name given to the collection of network protocols used by the Internet protocol suite. The name refers to the two primary network protocols of the suite: TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), the transport layer protocol, and IP (Internet Protocol), the network layer protocol.

Transport Layer Security (TLS). The standardized form of SSL. See also **Secure Sockets Layer**.

transport protocols Provides the means to transfer messages between MTAs, for example SMTP and X.400.

UA See **user agent**.

UBE See **Unsolicited Bulk Email**.

UID (1) User identification. A unique string identifying a user to a system. Also referred to as a userID. (2) Aliased directory attribute for userID (login name).

unified messaging The concept of using a single message store for email, voicemail, fax, and other forms of communication. iPlanet Messaging Server provides the basis for a complete unified messaging solution.

Unsolicited Bulk Email (UBE) Unrequested and unwanted email, sent from bulk distributors, usually for commercial purposes.

upper reference Indicates the directory server that holds the naming context above your directory server's naming context in the directory information tree (DIT).

user account An account for accessing a server, maintained as an entry on a directory server.

user agent (UA) The client component, such as Netscape Communicator, that allows users to create, send, and receive mail messages.

User/Groups Directory Server A Directory Server that maintains information about users and groups in an organization.

user entry or user profile Fields that describe information about each user, required and optional, examples are: distinguished name, full name, title, telephone number, pager number, login name, password, home directory, and so on.

user folders A user's email mailboxes.

user quota The amount of space, configured by the system administrator, allocated to a user for email messages.

UUCP UNIX to UNIX Copy Program. A protocol used for communication between consenting UNIX systems.

vanity domain A domain name associated with an individual user—not with a specific server or hosted domain. A vanity domain is specified by using the MailAlternateAddress attribute. The vanity domain does not have an LDAP entry for the domain name. Vanity domains are useful for individuals or small organizations desiring a customized domain name, without the administration overhead of supporting their own hosted domain. Also called custom domain.

/var/mail A name often used to refer to Berkeley-style inboxes in which new mail messages are stored sequentially in a single, flat text file.

Veritas Cluster Server High availability clustering software from Veritas Software with which iPlanet Messaging Server can integrate.

virtual domain (1) An ISP hosted domain. See also **hosted domain**. (2) A domain name added by the Messaging Multiplexor to a client's user ID for LDAP searching and for logging into a mailbox server.

VRFY An SMTP command for verifying a user name. Defined in RFC 821.

webmail A generic term for browser-based email services. A browser-based client—known as a “thin” client because more processing is done on the server—accesses mail that is always stored on a server. See also **Messenger Express**.

wildcard A special character in a search string that can represent one or more other characters or ranges of characters.

workgroup Local workgroup environment, where the server performs its own routing and delivery within a local office or workgroup. Interdepartmental mail is routed to a backbone server. See also **backbone**.

X.400 A message handling system standard.

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