

OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0

Technical Guide



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About this Guide

This guide describes the installation, configuration, and customization of the OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0.

Audience and Scope

The guide is intended for persons installing, configuring, or customizing the OpenMail Web Client for use in a corporate environment. A knowledge of HyperText Markup Language (HTML) and the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) mechanism is assumed.

This guide is also relevant if your organization is:

- Upgrading to the OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0
- Using the OpenMail Web Client software

This guide does not discuss the choice and use of a particular web browser, nor does it rely upon the functionality of a specific browser when describing areas that can be customized. Where there are specific differences between browser implementations that affect the interface to OpenMail, these are indicated within the text.

Prerequisite Knowledge

This guide assumes you are familiar with:

- HTML (to the HTML 3.2 standard)
- HTTP protocol
- the features of the chosen web browser(s)
- OpenMail

Where specialist knowledge is required to complete a particular series of operations, this knowledge is listed at the beginning of the appropriate chapter.

Structure of this Guide

This guide is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, “Introduction” provides an overview of the OpenMail Web Client and the Common Gateway Interface (CGI).
- Chapter 2, “Installing the OpenMail Web Client” explains how to install the OpenMail Web Client, how to test that the installation has been successful, and how to link users to the Web Client.

- Chapter 3, “Web Client Version 6.0 Integration with VirtualVault” describes the VirtualVault interface between the external internet and a private intranet. It also explains how to install and configure VirtualVault with Web Client Version 6.0.
- Chapter 4, “Configuring OpenMail User Sessions” explains how to configure the OpenMail Web Client for your organization using tag settings in the profile, config, and diratt.search files.
- Chapter 5, “Customizing the OpenMail Web Client” explains how you can customize the OpenMail Web Client to suit the requirements of your organization. For example, you can use an alternative custom-built HTML page or graphic image in your interface instead of the one supplied.
- Chapter 6, “Monitoring a Mailbox” explains how to monitor the status of a mailbox from outside the OpenMail Web Client and represent the status as a graphic icon.
- Appendix A, “Profile Directory Structure” lists the structure of a profile directory.
- Appendix B, “OpenMail Web Client Page Tokens” lists the page tokens that can be used when customizing OpenMail Web Client pages.

OpenMail Documentation

The OpenMail documentation set covers OpenMail server, clients, and integration products. In addition to this guide, you may also wish to refer to some of the other documentation in this set, including:

- *OpenMail Overview*
Provides an introduction to the key features and components of the OpenMail server on Unix systems; explains how to use OpenMail features to perform administration activities; and introduces the terms used throughout the OpenMail documentation.
- *OpenMail Installation Instructions for Unix Systems*
Describes how to install OpenMail on single or multiple Unix systems as well as how to update from previous versions of OpenMail. It also lists the major functional components of the OpenMail server and lists and explains the Error or Warning messages that may be encountered during installation.

- *OpenMail Licensing Guide*
Describes OpenMail licensing, including node-locked and virtual licenses. It also describes how to consolidate node-locked licenses on a number of OpenMail systems onto one system, which then acts as a license repository. It also describes how to resolve problems related to licensing and where to obtain license forms.
- *OpenMail Technical Reference Guide*
Provides detailed operating and configuration information on the major features and functionality of the OpenMail server.
- *OpenMail Online Help*
Provides context-sensitive information on certain features in OpenMail.
- *OpenMail Release Documents*
Provide information on the OpenMail product release, including new features and enhancements as well as information that becomes available after the documentation is printed.

You should look at these documents on the product media each time you install or update OpenMail.
- *OpenMail Online Manual Entries*
Provide information on the syntax and use of OpenMail commands. You can access these Unix man pages whenever you need information on the command you are using.

Related Information

In addition to the OpenMail documentation set, the following sources of information also are available about OpenMail and related topics:

- OpenMail Web site
Includes information about the OpenMail server, its clients, localization, customization and consultancy services, and third party products. To reach the Web site on the WWW, point your Web browser at the URL
`http://www.hp.com/go/openmail`.
- `omsolve` command
Provides problem solving information.
- OpenMail API developer documentation
Provides information on developing client applications and gateways.

- OpenMail Technical Training

OpenMail training courses are available on a variety of subjects. Ask your supplier for details.

- X.400 Message Transfer Agent and OSI services documentation

Provide information you need if you are sending mail through an X.400 network.

- Sendmail documentation

Provides information you need if you are using the Sendmail transport for OpenMail-to-OpenMail communication.

- LAN or serial communications documentation

Provide information you need if you are connecting UAL clients to OpenMail.

Conventions

The following table defines conventions used in this document.

Convention	Meaning
Text in courier type	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• filenames (including paths). For example, <code>/var/opt/openmail</code>• an executable program or an entry to execute a command. For example, <code>/usr/sbin/swinstall</code>.• an OpenMail command. For example, <code>omaddu</code>.• an option to a command. For example, <code>-a</code>.• simulated output from the computer. For example: <code>WARNING: Multiple OpenMail systems exist on this machine</code>
Text in italic type	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an important point to be emphasized in text. For example, <i>before</i>.• a variable in a command to be supplied by a user. For example, <i>printer_name</i>.• a cross-reference to another document. For example, <i>OpenMail Licensing Guide</i>.
Text in bold type	Newly introduced terms which are defined in the Glossary (in the <i>OpenMail Overview</i>). For example, address pattern .
Initial capitalization of technical terms	Technical terms with initial capital letters denote OpenMail usage of familiar terms. For example, Directory refers to OpenMail look-up Directories rather than general file system directories.

The following notation is used to describe the format of command lines.

- Words printed in *italics* are generic terms representing names to be devised by you.
- Words printed in non-italic characters are the actual words you must enter.
- Square brackets [] mean the material inside them is optional.
- Braces { } mean you must choose from the options inside them. If there is only one option in the braces, the braces mean the option can be repeated.
- If a command line does not fit across the page, a backward slash (\) appears at the end of the line, and the command is continued on the next line.

This Guide describes how to install, configure, and customize the OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0.

The OpenMail Web Client allows access to OpenMail from a client interface operating within a commercially available Internet browser such as Netscape Navigator V3.0 and above, or Microsoft Internet Explorer V3.0 and above.

The OpenMail Web Client comprises executable software making use of the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) and a client interface composed of multiple HyperText Markup Language (HTML) pages accessed through Uniform Resource Locators (URLs).

The remainder of this chapter describes:

- “The OpenMail Web Client”
- “The OpenMail Web Client and the Common Gateway Interface”

The OpenMail Web Client

The OpenMail Web Client is specifically designed to provide access to all areas of the OpenMail Message Store rather than just the Inbox area, which can typically be accessed by Web-based e-mail applications such as that provided by Netscape. For details of the Message Store, see the *OpenMail Technical Reference Guide*. The OpenMail Web Client interface is developed in HTML using the CGI mechanism to provide the maximum degree of portability and flexibility between client systems.

The OpenMail Web Client uses two system files called `profile` and `config`. These files contain tag settings which you can alter to configure the OpenMail Web Client for your organization. The `diratt.search` file allows you to specify the Directory attributes which can be used as search criteria when your users search for addresses using the Addresses page.

You can use the system personality file to customize the interface to suit the requirements of your organization and individual users. Further customization can be achieved by modifying page template files, but this requires programming skills.

The OpenMail Web Client and the Common Gateway Interface

The OpenMail Web Client uses the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) to build and interpret dynamic HTML documents populated with data from the OpenMail Message Store. The data to be displayed within a particular page is defined in a series of page templates constituting the HTML client interface.

URL requests from the HTML client containing references to the CGI are automatically diverted by the Web server for interpretation by the CGI. The OpenMail Web Client CGI program (`ice.cgi`) requests the OpenMail Web Client user program (`ice.user`) to provide the requested data based upon the arguments it receives within the URL.

`ice.user` interfaces directly to the OpenMail UAL interface and hence to the OpenMail server. The requested data is extracted from the OpenMail Message Store and passed back to the user program. Formatting and data identification is carried out to present the data in a coherent form, and the data is then passed back to the HTML interface within the Web browser for display to the user.

This chapter explains how to install the OpenMail Web Client. Please read all of this chapter before beginning the installation.

The installation process for the OpenMail Web Client consists of the following steps:

1. “Checking System Suitability”
2. “Installing the OpenMail Web Client Software”
3. “Configuring the OpenMail Web Server”
4. “Specifying the Profile Directory”
5. “Testing the OpenMail Web Client Installation”
6. “Linking OpenMail Web Client to Your Web Home Page”

Prerequisite Knowledge

To complete the operations described in this chapter, you should:

- Be experienced in the use, management, and installation of the OpenMail server and at least one OpenMail client.
- Have access to the OpenMail server at a privileged level; root is recommended.
- Have experience of installing software onto an HP-UX, AIX, or Sun Solaris platform.
- Have knowledge of the installation and configuration of the appropriate Web server software.

Checking System Suitability

The OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0 requires the following hardware and software components to be available at installation time:

- HP 9000 series 700 or 800.
- HP-UX (10.20 or later), AIX (4.2.1; 4.3), or Sun Solaris (2.5.1; 2.6).
- OpenMail B.06.00 installed and operational.
- Web server and Web browser software installed and operational. The choice of Web server and browser belongs to the customer. The only stipulation is that both the server and the browser recognize HTML to the 3.2 standard.

Installing the OpenMail Web Client Software

The software providing World Wide Web (WWW) access to OpenMail is installed as part of the OpenMail server software. Please refer to the *OpenMail Installation Instructions* for further information on installing all or part of the OpenMail software.

The installation of further software is unnecessary, apart from the installation of suitable Web server and Web browser applications through which the OpenMail Web Client interface can be accessed.

The installed software contains a number of *profile directories*; one for each language supported. For example, there are profile directories for English and Japanese.

Note: *If you reinstall the OpenMail Web Client at any time, this overwrites any changes you have made to files.*

If you have modified any files that you want to keep, move the files outside the `/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename` path before you reinstall, and copy them back to their original locations once installation is complete.

If you intend to modify any files, it is recommended that you:

1. Create a new profile directory with a unique name.
2. Copy all files from the profile (on which you wish to base your modifications) into the new profile directory.
3. Make the modifications to the files in the new profile directory.

The new files will then be unaffected by any reinstallation of the software.

Configuring the OpenMail Web Server

Before you can use the OpenMail Web Client, the Web server supporting the OpenMail Web Client must be configured to recognize the locations from which resource files and components can be accessed. This configuration has two stages:

- “Configure the Document Root Directory Location”
- “Configure the Location of the CGI Directory”

The method of achieving the necessary configuration changes varies depending upon the platform supporting the Web server. The information in this section should be used in conjunction with the Web server documentation.

Configure the Document Root Directory Location

You must identify the source for the client interface pages to the Web server.

The easiest way to do this is:

1. Go to the document root directory of your Web server.
2. Create a symbolic link with the name `omhtml` to the directory:
`/var/opt/openmail/omhtml`

If your system does not support symbolic links, take one of the following actions:

- Copy the subdirectories under `/var/opt/openmail/omhtml` to relative positions under the Web server document root directory. When making customizations to the interface ensure that you work within these directories.

or

- Reconfigure your Web server to access `/var/opt/openmail/omhtml` directly. Refer to your Web server documentation for details of how to do this.

Configure the Location of the CGI Directory

You must also identify the CGI components of the OpenMail Web Client to the Web server, so that they can be executed in response to appropriate URLs.

The easiest way to do this is:

1. Go to the Web server CGI directory.
2. Create a symbolic link with the name `ice.cgi` to `/opt/openmail/bin/ice.cgi`.

If your system does not support symbolic links, take one of the following actions:

- Copy `/opt/openmail/bin/ice.cgi` to the CGI directory.
or
- Reconfigure your Web server to access `/opt/openmail/bin/ice.cgi` directly. Refer to your Web server documentation for details of how to do this.

Specifying the Profile Directory

A profile directory is provided for languages supported by OpenMail. A profile directory is sometimes referred to simply as “the profile”. Each directory contains the files relevant to a particular language version of OpenMail.

Profile directories are stored under `/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/`.

The English version of OpenMail Web Client is located in the directory named `ICE-ENGLISH`. The Japanese version is located in the directory named `ICE.NIPPON`.

You need to include the appropriate profile directory for the language to be used in your organization in the URL leading to the OpenMail Web Client. For example:

```
http://www.this.org/cgi-pathname/ice.cgi/PROF=ICE-ENGLISH
```

where:

`www.this.org` is the name of the Web server,

`cgi-pathname` is the relative path to the directory holding the CGI commands, as recognized by URLs. Usually this is `cgi-bin`.

If you do not specify the profile directory in the URL, the profile specified in the `DEFAULT-PROFILE` tag in the `config` file will be used instead. See “Other Settings in the config File” in Chapter 4 for more information.

Appendix A “Profile Directory Structure” shows the structure of a profile directory.

The ICE-CLIENT Tag

The `ICE-CLIENT` tag is included in each OpenMail Web Client `profile` file (see “The config File” in Chapter 4). The purpose of the `ICE-CLIENT` tag is to enable the OpenMail Web Client functionality. If you remove the `ICE-CLIENT` tag, OpenMail Web Client functionality is disabled, and the OpenMail Web Client will not operate correctly.

If necessary, you can put the `ICE-CLIENT` tag in the `config` file (see “The config File” in Chapter 4), and this has the same effect as putting the tag in every `profile` file.

Testing the OpenMail Web Client Installation

To test that you have installed the OpenMail Web Client successfully, follow these steps:

1. Start your Web browser.
2. Access the OpenMail Web Client logon screen through a URL similar to:

`http://www.this.org/cgi-pathname/ice.cgi/PROF=profilename`

where:

`www.this.org` is the name of the Web server.

`cgi-pathname` is the relative path to the directory holding the CGI commands, as recognized by URLs. Usually this is `cgi-bin`.

`profilename` is the name of the profile directory to be used, for example, `ICE-ENGLISH`.

If the installation has been successful, the default OpenMail Web Client logon page will be displayed.

If any part of the page is missing or corrupt, the installation has not been performed correctly and you should check the locations configured for the document root and the OpenMail Web Client CGI components.

Note: *If all configured locations and paths appear to be correct and connection to the OpenMail Web Client is still unsuccessful, ensure that the Web server is configured to interpret CGI commands.*

Linking OpenMail Web Client to Your Web Home Page

You need to create a hypertext URL link to the OpenMail Web Client from your organization's Web home or corporate page. This will enable users to open the OpenMail Web Client.

The URL you create should also include the name of the profile directory to be used. See "Specifying the Profile Directory" for further information.

3

Web Client Version 6.0 Integration with VirtualVault

VirtualVault is an operating system from Hewlett-Packard offering enhanced security features. OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0 has been integrated into VirtualVault.

VirtualVault acts as an interface between the external internet and a private intranet. OpenMail services are available within the internal intranet and the OpenMail Web client programs run on the VirtualVault machine. This provides secure Web access to your OpenMail message store from the public internet. OpenMail services are available within the intranet while the Web Client Version 6.0 runs on the VirtualVault machine.

The Web server running in the VirtualVault server will be Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) enabled, allowing you access to the OpenMail message store.

OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0 requires the installation of the full OpenMail package with VirtualVault. However, the VirtualVault machine will not be used as the OpenMail server. OpenMail with VirtualVault will be configured to provide Web users with access to existing OpenMail servers on the internal intranet, effectively acting as a "bridge" between Web users and internal OpenMail servers.

Note: *The user must add the Unix user OpenMail and Group hpoffice. In the VirtualVault environment (VVOS), the Unix user and group MUST be added prior to installation.*

Please refer to the *OpenMail Installation Guide* for instructions on installing OpenMail version B.06.00.

Installation Requirements

Minimum hardware requirements for running VirtualVault versions 3.1 or 3.5 are based on the needs of the host operating system VVOS 10.24. Additional hardware requirements imposed by the VirtualVault configuration are:

- Two Ethernet network interface controllers.
- A CD-ROM drive for software installation.
- Minimum system memory of 128 MB.
- Root disk capacity of approximately 1 GB. The VirtualVault software occupies 600 MB. Additional capacity would be used by the application.
- **Disk capacity of approximately 47 MB under the `/opt` directory; 84 MB under the `/var` directory, plus 9 MB for each language supported.**

Warning: In the VirtualVault environment, OpenMail-related files are copied to different directories during the post-installation phase. For this reason, `swinstall` will not check for the total disk space required. Before installing, therefore, you should manually check the disk space.

VirtualVault Installation

Installation of OpenMail creates a new OpenMail directory under `/var/opt/vaults/inside/app`. If a directory with this name exists, back it up to avoid it being overwritten.

To install VirtualVault perform the following steps:

1. Verify you have root privileges.
2. Type **swinstall**
3. Double click on the product number (B4786A) to see the OpenMail product.
4. Double click on OpenMail to see the sub-products.
5. Double click on the OpenMail sub-product; the following filesets will appear:

```
OM-AMERICAN  
OM-BRAZILIAN  
OM-CHINESE  
OM-ENGLISH  
OM-FINNISH  
OM-FRENCH  
OM-GERMAN  
OM-ITALIAN  
OM-KOREAN  
OM-NIPPON  
OM-SPANISH  
OM-SWEDISH  
OPENMAIL
```

6. Double click OPENMAIL.
7. Select language(s) and OM-CORE, OM-RC and OM-MAN filesets and mark them for installation.
8. Select Install Analysis from the Actions menu to perform the installation analysis.
9. Click OK to proceed with the installation.

Configuring Web Client 6.0 and VirtualVault integration

After installing OpenMail, you must configure some parameters relating to the Web Client and VirtualVault.

To ensure the post-installation script for VirtualVault has been executed, proceed with the following steps:

1. Check for the presence of the omhtml directory in the external web server directory, `/var/opt/vaultS/outside/app/html`.

The omhtml directory contains a directory for each profile with the image directory inside.

2. Ensure that the files `vvice.fcdb` and `vvom.fcdb` are in `/etc/auth/system/files.fcdb/90.apps/`
3. Edit the `tgad` configuration file which is in `/tcb/files/tgad.conf`. It will have an entry for the OpenMail environment similar to:

```
openmail:gw_type=environment:gw_uid#IWWW:gw_gid# \  
WWW:gw_root=/:
```

4. Replace IWWW and WWW with the uid and gid for the user `openmail` and `hpooffice` respectively.
5. Kill the `tgad` processes after editing the uid and gid and ensure a new process has started.
6. Edit the configuration file:
`/var/opt/vaultS/inside/app/openmail/var/opt \
openmail/omhtml/config`.

7. Add the lines:

```
DEFAULT-OMSERVER=<OpenMail server name>  
  
ROOT-URL=https://<outside web server name>/
```

The configuration profile must also contain an entry to set the `OMSERVER`. As OpenMail running in the VirtualVault machine is not live, the Web Client connects to the OpenMail server using the `OMSERVER` tag in its profile file. For further information refer to the section “Selecting the OpenMail Server” in Chapter 4.

3 Web Client Version 6.0 Integration with VirtualVault **Configuring Web Client 6.0 and VirtualVault integration**

If you wish to use a different server for different profiles, add the server name to the profile files. For further information on “Selecting the OpenMail Server” refer to Chapter 4.

As the Web Client Version 6.0 is change rooted (chrooted) to `/var/opt/vaults/inside/app/openmail`, any customization of profile and configuration files detailed in Chapter 4 should be performed on files under the change rooted directory.

For instance, if you want to customize the file `/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/ICE-ENGLISH/profile`, carry out the changes to the following file:

```
/var/opt/vaults/inside/app/openmail/var/opt/openmail \  
/omhtml/ICE-ENGLISH/profile.
```

The server name can be the IP address or the name of the server.

Note: *If there are multiple OpenMail servers, there must be a separate profile for each server.*

Additional Security using chrooting

Using change rooting (`chroot`) as a security function for OpenMail with VirtualVault means the application thinks that a particular subdirectory is the actual root directory of the Virtual Vault server. All the files and directories used by the Web Client are copied to the chrooted directory

This chapter describes how you can configure the operational characteristics of OpenMail user sessions.

- “Assigning Values to Tags”
- “The config File”
- “The profile File”
- “The diratt.search File”
- “Specifying Directory Attributes”
- “Selecting the OpenMail Server”
- “Specifying the Language and Character Sets”
- “Specifying the Signoff Page”
- “Specifying the Sort Order for Lists”
- “Specifying Text Editing Requirements”
- “Specifying the System Date and Time Format”
- “Specifying the User Date Format”
- “Setting Timeout Periods”
- “Setting Name Formats”
- “Other Settings in the config File”
- “Other Settings in the profile File”

Configuration Process for User Sessions

The characteristics of an OpenMail session are determined by the values assigned to a number of tags in the following system files:

- `config` file
- `profile` file

You can change the values assigned to tags to suit the needs of your organization. For example, you may want to specify which Directory attributes are displayed to your users when they display the Addresses page to search for another user's address.

The `diratt.search` file allows you to specify which Directory attributes users can use to search for an address.

These files and the tags you can change are described in this chapter.

Assigning Values to Tags

You assign values to tags using a statement in the following form:

TAG=value

Each tag assignment should be on a separate line in the relevant file. Most tags are optional, and are supplied with a default value.

Tag values can be enclosed in either double quotation marks (“”) or single quotation marks (‘), if trailing or leading spaces are required.

The hash character (#) can be used to mark a comment line in a file.

Tag values can be set while the system is active, but will only take effect the next time each user signs on.

The config File

The `config` file is used to configure the basic operating environment of the OpenMail session and to provide default settings for tags not provided in the `profile` file.

The tag settings in this file determine the basic and default operation of all OpenMail sessions performed through the OpenMail Web Client.

The `config` file is stored under the following directory:

```
/var/opt/openmail/omhtml
```

All tags within this file are optional.

The `config` file contains the following tags:

- `DEFAULT-ATTACH-FILE-TYPES`, see “Other Settings in the config File”
- `DEFAULT-LONG-TIME-OUT`, see “Setting Timeout Periods”
- `DEFAULT-MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT`, see “Setting Timeout Periods”
- `DEFAULT-OMSERVER`, see “Selecting the OpenMail Server”
- `DEFAULT-PROFILE`, see “Other Settings in the config File”
- `DEFAULT-SIGNOFF-URL`, see “Specifying the Signoff Page”
- `DEFAULT-TIME-OUT`, see “Setting Timeout Periods”
- `ICE-CLIENT`, see “The ICE-CLIENT Tag” in Chapter 2
- `EXEC-URL`, see “Other Settings in the config File”
- `ROOT-URL`, see “Other Settings in the config File”
- `SET-USER-ID`, see “Other Settings in the profile File”

The profile File

The `profile` file contains a number of tags which allow you to specify the detailed appearance and operation of user sessions. For example, in the `profile` file you can set a particular language, define the character sets to be used to support that language, specify how mailboxes should be sorted, and the length of time-out periods.

Some of these tags have no effect in the OpenMail Web Client. For more information on which tags have no effect, see “Tags Not Used in the OpenMail Web Client”.

The `profile` file is stored under the following directory:

`/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename`

The `profile` file contains the following tags:

- `ATTACH-FILE-TYPES`, see “Other Settings in the profile File”
- `BB-SORT`, see “Specifying the Sort Order for Lists”
- `CHARSET`, see “Specifying the Language and Character Sets”
- `DATE-FORMAT1`, see “Specifying the System Date and Time Format”
- `DATE-FORMAT2`, see “Specifying the System Date and Time Format”
- `DL-ALT-NAME-SORT`, see “Specifying the Sort Order for Lists”
- `FOLDER-SORT`, see “Specifying the Sort Order for Lists”
- `HTML-BODY-OPTIONS`, see “Other Settings in the profile File”
- `HTML-CHARSET`, see “Specifying the Language and Character Sets”
- `ICE-CLIENT`, see “The ICE-CLIENT Tag” in Chapter 2
- `INPUT-DATE-FORMAT`, see “Specifying the User Date Format”
- `LANGUAGE`, see “Specifying the Language and Character Sets”
- `LONG-TIME-OUT`, see “Setting Timeout Periods”
- `MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT`, see “Setting Timeout Periods”
- `MAX-MSG-READ-SIZE`, see “Other Settings in the profile File”

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The profile File

- NO-CACHE, see “Specifying No Cache”
- OMSERVER, see “Selecting the OpenMail Server”
- REPLY-INSERT, see “Specifying Text Editing Requirements”
- SIGNOFF-URL, see “Specifying the Signoff Page”
- T61-USER, see “Other Settings in the profile File”
- TIME-OUT, see “Setting Timeout Periods”
- TRAY-SORT, see “Specifying the Sort Order for Lists”
- TTX-NAME-FORMAT, see “Setting Name Formats”
- TTX-NAME-SUBSTITUTION, see “Setting Name Formats”
- UAL-DEBUG, see “Other Settings in the profile File”
- WASTE-SORT, see “Specifying the Sort Order for Lists”
- WRAP-WIDTH, see “Specifying Text Editing Requirements”

Tags Not Used in the OpenMail Web Client

The following tags from the `profile` file are not used in the OpenMail Web Client:

- BB-SORT
- FOLDER-SORT
- TRAY-SORT
- WASTE-SORT

The diratt.search File

This file determines the Directory attributes that appear in the Addresses page of the OpenMail Web Client interface. A user can then use these Directory attributes to specify the search criteria when searching for another user's address.

The `diratt.search` file is stored under the profile directory:

```
/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename
```

The attributes in the `diratt.search` file map onto a subset of the Directory attributes in the OpenMail system `diratt.loc` file (see the *OpenMail Technical Reference Guide*), but in many instances the attribute names have been shortened for convenience.

You will need to use this file to specify which Directory attributes you want to be displayed to your users, or modify the attributes that have been supplied. For more information see “Specifying Directory Attributes”.

4 Configuring OpenMail User Sessions

The `diratt.search` File

The contents of the `diratt.search` file have the following format:

internal_attribute_tag tag_short_label attribute_label attribute_type

where:

internal_attribute_tag is the attribute identifier in the `diratt.loc` file and must match the number used in the OpenMail Directory. For example, 14 is the internal number of the User ID attribute.

tag_short_label is a short description of the attribute as included in the `diratt.loc` file; for example, S for Surname or I for Initials.

attribute_label is the full description of the attribute as displayed on the OpenMail Web Client Addresses page.

attribute_type is a code which represents the way in which the Directory attribute is displayed. The possible codes are:

- 0 (zero) means the attribute is displayed as text (default).
- 1 means the attribute is displayed as an image, for example, a photograph of the user.
- 2 means the attribute is displayed as a hyperlink which the user can click to go to another page, for example, a Home Page URL.

An extract from an example `diratt.search` file is shown below:

```
1      S      Surname      0
2      G      Given Name   0
3      I      Initials     0
4      Q      Qualifier    0
5      OU1    OU1          0
320    320    Photo          1
122    122    Home page URL  2
```

The order in which the attributes are listed in the `diratt.search` file is also the order in which the attributes will appear in the drop-down lists of the columns in the Addresses page of the user interface. Consequently, you should include the more widely used attributes at the top of the list.

Comment lines start with a hash character (`#`), and blank lines are ignored.

Specifying Directory Attributes

You need to specify which Directory attributes are available to users when they search for an address using the Addresses page. You do this by modifying the contents of “The `diratt.search` File”.

To make the list of attributes included in the `diratt.search` file applicable to your organization, you may need to:

- Expand the list of attributes supplied, so that all the attributes in your organization’s corporate Directory can be entered by a user and used as search criteria.
- Delete or comment out the attributes which do not exist in your organization’s corporate Directory.
- Modify the names of the attributes supplied to reflect the attribute names used by your organization.

Selecting the OpenMail Server

You need to specify which OpenMail server is to be used for a client session. If there are multiple OpenMail servers, there must be a separate profile for each server.

To do this, use the following tags:

`OMSERVER`

Use this tag in the `profile` file to specify the name of the server to be used for a client session. If you do not specify a server, the server specified for the `DEFAULT-OMSERVER` tag in the `config` file will be used.

`DEFAULT-OMSERVER`

Use this tag in the `config` file to specify the name of the server to be used if the `OMSERVER` tag in the `profile` file has not been specified.

Specifying the Language and Character Sets

OpenMail supports many languages and the special character sets each language needs.

You need to specify which language and character set the user sessions will use. To do this you use the following tags:

LANGUAGE

Use this tag in the `profile` file to define the name of the language to be used for the session. You can enter any language that is known by the OpenMail server and UAL. For example, `LANGUAGE=ENGLISH`.

To ensure correct operation, you must specify a value for the `LANGUAGE` tag. If you do not specify a value, the OpenMail default language for the current system is used.

CHARSET

Use this tag in the `profile` file to define the name of the character set to be used by the OpenMail server for the language you have specified. When you specify a character set, it must be recognized by the OpenMail installation to which the client will connect. If you do not specify a character set, the ISO-8859-1 character set is used.

HTML-CHARSET

Use this tag in the `profile` file to tell the HTML browser which character set to use. When you specify a character set, it must be recognized by the OpenMail installation to which the client will connect. If you do not specify an HTML character set, the ISO-8859-1 character set is used.

You can enter the same character set for `CHARSET` and `HTML-CHARSET` tags, if appropriate.

Specifying the Signoff Page

When users exit and signoff from OpenMail, the OpenMail Web Client displays a particular HTML page. In normal circumstances, this is usually the Web server's home page, but you can specify it to be any page on any server accessible by the Web browser. This is useful if you want to display security notices or reminders for important events to your users.

To do this you use the following tags:

SIGNOFF-URL

Use this tag in the `profile` file to specify the URL to be accessed immediately after the user signs off the OpenMail Web Client session. If you do not specify a signoff page URL, the page specified in the `DEFAULT-SIGNOFF-URL` tag of the `config` file is used by default.

DEFAULT-SIGNOFF-URL

Use this tag in the `config` file to specify the default URL to be accessed immediately after the user signs off. If you do not specify a value for this tag, "/" (the root file on the Web server) is used by default. If a value has not been specified for the `SIGNOFF-URL` tag in the `profile` file, the value for `DEFAULT-SIGNOFF-URL` is used instead.

Specifying No Cache

You can specify that no page files are cached by putting `NO-CACHE` in the profile file. This is the recommended setting. Even if you specify no cache, however, the OpenMail Web Client still caches images.

Specifying the Sort Order for Lists

OpenMail allows you to specify the way items within a user's mailbox are sorted for the OpenMailWeb Client.

***Note:** Specifying sort order using the tags described in this section can only be used with the OpenMail Web Client Version 5.10. The OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0 uses a dynamic sort mechanism that is controlled by users.*

You can enter values for the following tags in the `profile` file for the OpenMailWeb Client Version 5.10 only:

TRAY-SORT

Use this tag to specify how the items in the Inbox and Outbox should be sorted. The default is 0 (zero) to list items according to the order in which items were attached to the box. For example, the items in the Inbox are displayed according to the order in which they were received. Enter 1 to reverse this order.

FOLDER-SORT

Use this tag to specify how the items within the selected folder should be sorted. The default is 0 (zero) to display items according to the order in which items were attached to the folder. If you enter `FOLDER-SORT=1` the default sort order is reversed.

BB-SORT

Use this tag to specify how the items in the Bulletin Board should be sorted. The default is 0 (zero) to display items according to the order in which the items were attached to the Bulletin Board. Enter 1 to reverse this order.

WASTE-SORT

Use this tag to specify how the items in the Wastebasket should be sorted. The default is 0 (zero) to display items according to the order in which they were deleted. Enter 1 to reverse this order.

`DL-ALT-NAME-SORT`

Use this tag to specify how the list of alternative names displayed when a user checks an address should be sorted. The values you enter should comprise a list of the internal attribute tags of the Directory attributes on which the list should be sorted. By default, the value of this tag is:

`1/2/5`

where:

- 1 is Surname
- 2 is Given Name
- 5 is OU1 for Organizational Unit number 1

For further information on internal attribute tags, refer to the `diratt.loc` file in the *OpenMail Technical Reference Guide*.

Specifying Text Editing Requirements

You can control the appearance and operation of the OpenMail text editor when users create messages, replies, and items. You can do this by assigning values to the following tags in the `profile` file:

REPLY-INSERT Use this tag to specify the character or characters to be inserted before each line of the original mail message when that message is included in the content of a reply. For example, `REPLY-INSERT=*`. If you do not specify any characters, the character `>` is used.

As with other textual tags, if you want to include leading and trailing spaces, enclose the required characters in quotation marks to retain the spaces. For example, `REPLY-INSERT="*"`.

WRAP-WIDTH Use this tag to specify the number of characters after which text is automatically wrapped within an entry field. For example, `WRAP-WIDTH=20`. If you do not specify the number of characters, text will not be wrapped.

Note: *Advanced Web browsers may ignore the value you enter and apply their own auto-wrapping.*

Specifying the System Date and Time Format

You can specify the format in which dates and times are displayed to the user. You can do this by assigning values to the following tags in the profile file:

DATE-FORMAT1
DATE-FORMAT2

Use these tags to determine when, and the format in which, dates and times are displayed. It is usual to specify the format of dates as the value for DATE-FORMAT1, and the format of times as the value for DATE-FORMAT2.

For example:

```
DATE-FORMAT1 = "%y.%m.%d"  
DATE-FORMAT2 = "%H:%M:%S"
```

where:

<i>%d</i>	is the day in the month.
<i>%m</i>	is the number of the month.
<i>%y</i>	is a two-digit year.
<i>%Y</i>	is a four-digit year.
<i>%H</i>	is the hour (24 hour clock).
<i>%M</i>	is minutes.
<i>%S</i>	is seconds.

Other characters appear unchanged.

These tags are then used in the following way:

- If you do not specify a value for DATE-FORMAT1, the date format specified for OpenMail is used.
- If you specify a value for DATE-FORMAT1, but do not specify DATE-FORMAT2, then DATE-FORMAT1 is used.
- If you specify DATE-FORMAT1 and DATE-FORMAT2, and the current date is today, then the current time is displayed instead of today's date in the format specified for DATE-FORMAT2.

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Specifying the System Date and Time Format

- If you specify a value for `DATE-FORMAT1` and the date required is not today's date, then the date is displayed in the format specified for `DATE-FORMAT1`.

To summarize, `DATE-FORMAT2` is used instead of `DATE-FORMAT1` when the date is today and therefore a precise time is required instead.

For further information on OpenMail date and time symbolization, see the *OpenMail Technical Reference Guide*.

Specifying the User Date Format

You can specify the format in which users should enter dates. You do this by adding the `INPUT-DATE-FORMAT` tag to the `profile` file.

If you want users to enter the dates in the format: 1997.10.22, for example, you would specify:

```
INPUT-DATE-FORMAT=%Y.%m.%d
```

If you want users to enter the dates in the format: 10.22.1997, you would specify:

```
INPUT-DATE-FORMAT=%m.%d.%Y
```

Note: *You can specify any order for the `INPUT-DATE-FORMAT` tag, but it must be consistent with the format specified for the `DATE-FORMAT1` tag.*

Setting Timeout Periods

You can specify that a session should be terminated after it has been inactive for a specific period of time. By terminating an inactive session, you free server processes for more important work.

You can specify three time-out settings and three default time-out settings by assigning values to the following tags in either the `profile` or `config` files:

DEFAULT-TIME-OUT

Use this tag in the `config` file to specify the number of minutes of inactivity that must elapse before a session is automatically disconnected. For example, `DEFAULT-TIME-OUT=90` for 90 minutes.

This value will be used if you do not specify a value for the `TIME-OUT` tag in the `profile` file.

If you do not specify a value for `DEFAULT-TIME-OUT`, sessions will be disconnected after 60 minutes.

TIME-OUT

Use this tag in the `profile` file to specify the number of minutes of inactivity that must elapse before a session is automatically disconnected.

If you do not specify a value, the value for the `DEFAULT-TIME-OUT` tag in the `config` file is used.

DEFAULT-LONG-TIME-OUT

Use this tag in the `config` file to specify the extended period of inactivity for actions that may require extra time (such as editing text and sending messages) before a session is automatically disconnected.

This value will be used if you do not specify a value for the `LONG-TIME-OUT` tag in the `profile` file.

If you do not specify a value for `DEFAULT-LONG-TIME-OUT`, sessions will be disconnected after 240 minutes.

LONG-TIME-OUT

Use this tag in the `profile` file to specify an extended period of inactivity for actions that may require extra time (such as editing text and sending messages) before a session is automatically disconnected. For example,
`LONG-TIME-OUT=300`.

If you do not specify a value for this tag, the value for the `DEFAULT-LONG-TIME-OUT` tag in the `config` file is used.

DEFAULT-MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT

Use this tag in the `config` file to specify the default period of time a session will be monitored to identify newmail when a page of the client interface is not being displayed within the Web browser. The value of the counter making use of this threshold is reset each time a call is made to OpenMail. Thus, under the correct configuration, the monitoring icon can remain active indefinitely once initial login has taken place. This value will be used if you do not specify a value for the `MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT` tag in the `profile` file.

Even though the `TIME-OUT` and `LONG-TIME-OUT` periods may have expired, the session will still respond to `MAILICON` commands (see “Using the `MAILICON` Command” in Chapter 6 until the `DEFAULT-MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT` period expires.

MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT

Use this tag in the `profile` file to specify the number of minutes a session will be monitored to identify new mail when a page of the client interface is not being displayed within the Web browser. For example, `MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT=120`. The value of the counter making use of this threshold is reset each time a call is made to OpenMail. Thus, under the correct configuration, the monitoring icon can remain active indefinitely once initial login has taken place. If you do not specify a value for this tag, the value assigned to the `DEFAULT-MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT` tag in the `config` file is used.

Even though the `TIME-OUT` and `LONG-TIME-OUT` periods may have expired, the session will still respond to `MAILICON` commands (see “Using the `MAILICON` Command” in Chapter 6), until the `MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT` period expires.

Setting Name Formats

You can specify the format in which user names and addresses are displayed and entered.

This is especially important for names and addresses which contain characters and symbols which cannot be represented using the standard ASCII character set. For example, Japanese names or names which contain accented characters, such as umlauts. If non-ASCII characters are included in OpenMail user names or addresses, they are held as “Teletex variants” of the user name or address field. You can then use the `TTX-NAME-SUBSTITUTION` tag to specify whether the Teletex variants are used in preference to the basic ASCII versions.

To set the format for names and addresses, use the following tags in the `profile` file:

`TTX-NAME-SUBSTITUTION`

Use this tag to specify whether the Teletex variants (non-ASCII) or basic ASCII versions of user names and addresses should be used to display the following OpenMail fields:

- Personal Name fields, that is, Surname, Given Name, Initials, and Qualifier
- Organizational Unit and Organizational Address fields

You can enter the following values:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 0 (zero) | indicates that Teletex variant (non-ASCII) substitution will not occur. This is the default value. |
| 1 | indicates that Teletex variant (non-ASCII) substitution will occur, but when a Teletex variant is not available for a field, the basic ASCII version will be used. |
| 2 | indicates that if a substitution has occurred for the Surname field, then only the Teletex variants will be used for the other Personal Name fields. |

Example: Setting Name Formats

For example, if a user has the following name and address fields:

S=Mueller/G =Andre/Q=Jnr/OUI=Sales/S-TX=Müller/G-TX=André

TTX-NAME-SUBSTITUTION=0
would produce:
Andre Mueller Jnr./Sales/S-TX=Müller/G-TX=André

TTX-NAME-SUBSTITUTION=1
would produce:
André Müller Jnr./Sales

TTX-NAME-SUBSTITUTION=2
would produce:
André Müller /Sales

TTX-NAME-FORMAT

Use this tag to control the entry and display format of the Personal Name fields (Surname, Given Name, Initials, and Qualifier), when Teletex variants of these names are being used and the TTX-NAME-SUBSTITUTION tag is set to a value of 1 or 2.

The value you enter defines the position of the Personal Name fields for input and display. The four Personal Name fields are represented in this string by the following characters:

- S for Surname
- G for Given Name
- I for Initials
- Q for Qualifier

The format string must be a mixture of some or all of the characters and spaces.

The default format string for American/Western European

4 Configuring OpenMail User Sessions

Setting Name Formats

display is:

G I S Q

It is anticipated that you will only need to use this tag when your users are not American or Western European. For example, to display native Japanese names in their natural form, you would set these tags as follows:

```
TTX-NAME-SUBSTITUTION=2
```

```
TTX-NAME-FORMAT=S G
```

Other Settings in the config File

You can use a number of tags in the `config` file to control the action of the OpenMail Web Client and the browser within which the interface runs.

These tags are listed below.

DEFAULT-ATTACH-FILE-TYPES

Use this tag to list the internal codes that identify the file types for automatic translation upon selection which may be included within messages. The file type codes you specify are translated by the `APPFILETYPES` markup token.

Separate each file code with a comma. By default text and binary formats are recognized.

This tag is used when a value has not been entered for the `ATTACH-FILE-TYPES` tag in the `profile` file.

Details of the available file types and their associated file codes can be derived from the operating environment on the machine supporting the Web browser.

DEFAULT-PROFILE

Use this tag to specify the profile directory to be used when a profile directory is not specified in the URL leading to the OpenMail Web Client, for example,

```
DEFAULT-PROFILE=ICE-C.
```

If you do not specify a profile name, the profile named `C` is used.

ROOT-URL

Use this tag to specify the base part of the URL that identifies the current machine. For example, If you do not specify this, it will be constructed by the client using information passed from the HTTP daemon. The value of this tag is normally implied through the execution of the OpenMail Web Client software, so you should not have to set it explicitly.

It may be necessary to include this tag in the `config` file if the full name of the machine is not in the Domain Name Service (DNS), or the OpenMail Web Client is being used by clients that do not have access to the DNS.

4 Configuring OpenMail User Sessions

Other Settings in the config File

EXEC-URL

Use this tag to specify the local machine part of the URL for the `ice.cgi` executable. This should begin with a forward slash (/). If you do not specify this, it will be constructed by the client using information passed from the HTTP daemon.

The value of this attribute is normally implied through the execution of the Web client software, so you should not have to set it explicitly.

SET-USER-ID

Use this tag to specify the Unix user ID used by all daemon `ice.user` programs. This should be a Unix user ID that is not used by any other users or services; otherwise, it may use up all the user's process slots. If you do not specify a value, `root` is used by default.

Other Settings in the profile File

You can use tags in the `profile` file to configure a number of other settings which define the environment in which the session operates.

UAL-DEBUG

Use this tag to specify the level of UAL tracing instigated during the Client session. This defaults to 0 (zero), but can be set for diagnostic purposes. For information on diagnostic codes, see the *OpenMail Technical Reference Guide*. This tag should normally only be used to diagnose problems in the operation of OpenMail or the interaction of the OpenMail Web Client with the OpenMail server. Using this tag unnecessarily may adversely affect the performance of your system.

MAX-MSG-READ-SIZE

Use this tag to specify the maximum size of part 2 of a message, for which the content will be automatically displayed when the message is read. If the second part is larger than this size, it will be shown as an attachment. The default value is 100000 bytes (that is, 100 Kbytes).

By using this tag you make the display of large messages more efficient, which reduces the load on the system.

ATTACH-FILE-TYPES

Use this tag to list the internal codes that identify the file types for automatic translation upon selection which may be included within messages. The file type codes you specify are translated by the `APPFILETYPES` markup token.

Separate each file code with a comma. By default text and binary formats are recognized. If you do not specify a value for this tag, then the value for the `DEFAULT-ATTACH-FILE-TYPES` tag in the `config` file is used.

Details of the available file types and their associated file codes can be derived from the operating environment on the machine supporting the Web browser.

HTML-BODY-OPTIONS

Use this tag to specify the appearance of pages within the interface, such as color or background pattern. The value you

4 Configuring OpenMail User Sessions

Other Settings in the profile File

assign is automatically added to the HTML BODY statement on each page if you have a marker in the BODY tag in the HTML page template files, for example, <BODY %%BODYOPTS%%>.

You can specify any value that is suitable for the HTML BODY tag, for example, BGCOLOR:

```
HTML-BODY-OPTIONS = BGCOLOR=yellow
```

You can enter values in any of the following formats:

```
HTML-BODY-OPTIONS = "BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" "
```

```
HTML-BODY-OPTIONS = 'BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" '
```

```
HTML-BODY-OPTIONS = BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" "
```

If you do not specify a value, the default settings of the Web browser are used.

T61-USER

Use this tag to specify whether the T.61 character set should be used when it is specified as an alternative character set in a page template file. For example, there may be instances where unique language characters need to be displayed to the user and these characters are only found within the T.61 character set, such as the title of an autoaction. Enter 1 if the T.61 character set is to be used whenever necessary, or 0 (zero) if it should not be used.

5 Customizing the OpenMail Web Client

This chapter describes how you can customize the OpenMail Web Client to suit the requirements of your organization. For example, you may need to use alternative HTML pages to those provided with the OpenMail Web Client to match your organization's existing Web pages.

You can do this using personality files.

The following sections describe aspects of customizing the OpenMail Web Client.

- “Personality Files”
- “Specifying Alternative HTML Pages”
- “Specifying Alternative Graphic Images”
- “Specifying User Preferences”
- “Displaying a Message of the Day”

Personality Files

Personality files specify the detailed appearance of an OpenMail Web Client session.

There are two types of personality files:

- The system personality file
- Individual user personality files

System Personality File

The system personality file specifies the appearance of the user interface for all user sessions and is stored under the following directory:

```
/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename/pers
```

The system personality file contains preset values and file mappings, but if necessary you can modify these to suit the requirements of your organization.

For example, you can specify alternative:

- Preferences

These are user interface preferences, such as the font used in messages, and polling rates to the OpenMail server.

You can set the default page size on a system-wide basis. By setting the options in the system personality file, the pagination can be turned off in selected areas and the page size set when pagination is turned on.

You can set an option in the system personality file for users to remove their own name when replying to a message.

If users want to print preview a new message, an option can be set in the system personality file for name checking to be turned off.

- Page files

These are the names of HTML page files called up and displayed when users make selections. These HTML pages then call up image, format, and map files as specified below.

- Image files

These are the names of the graphic image files called up and displayed in HTML pages.

- Format files

These files define the layout and format of lists on HTML pages.

- Map files

These files define the significance of an area of an image, so that OpenMail knows what to do when users click their mouses in specific locations on an image. These files are used only with the Web Client Version 5.10.

For details of how to use alternative HTML pages, see “Specifying Alternative HTML Pages”. For details of how to use alternative graphic images, see “Specifying Alternative Graphic Images”.

Individual User Personality Files

Individual user personality files contain the OpenMail preferences defined by each user for their own OpenMail sessions. The preferences the user can define include interface and server features. A user specifies these personal preferences using the Customize page in the user interface.

Individual user personality files are stored on the OpenMail server for each user.

Users can define their own individual preferences, but if necessary you can specify the initial user interface preferences for all your users in the preferences section of the system personality file. See “Specifying Alternative HTML Pages”.

Setting Default Attributes for New Messages

You can set default attributes for new messages. For newly created users the default message settings are taken from the following file:

```
/var/opt/openmail/sys/userconf
```

This file contains comments on the various things that can be defaulted for a user, and this file is used as the template for new users.

Specifying Alternative HTML Pages

You can customize your OpenMail Web Client to use HTML pages you have created especially for your organization, or HTML pages you would prefer to be displayed in certain circumstances.

Most pages are referred to directly in other pages, or in format files, either in URLs (`/cmd=pagename`) or in button names (`NAME="cmd_pagename"`).

However, there are some pages for which you will not find an HTML page file name. Instead, the names of these pages are hard-coded into the compiled software.

If you want to assign new HTML page files to these pages, you can map the new HTML page file names onto the appropriate internal page name in the `!PREF` section of the system personality file.

The internal page names onto which you can map new HTML page file names are:

```
create
create_%d
create_%dw
dirinfo
dirsearch
dlfix
dlfixalt
edit
edit_%d
editb_%d
error
help
help_%d
help_%dw
helpb_%d
list
list_%d
logon
logon_expired
logon_pwexp
mail
mainmenu
msgheld
msheld_%d
msgread
```

```
msgread_%d  
read  
read_%d  
read_file  
replyopt  
rules-frlist.html  
syserror  
ualerror
```

where:

%d represents the OpenMail type number of an item being displayed, for example, `list_10` is the Inbox.

w indicates a wastebasket folder.

For example, if you have created an HTML page called `newmainmenu` and you want this page to be displayed instead of the supplied main menu page, you can map `newmainmenu` onto the internal page name `mainmenu` in the `!PREF` section of the system personality file.

Specifying Alternative Graphic Images

You can customize the OpenMail Web Client to use graphic images you have created especially for your organization, or images you would prefer to be displayed in certain circumstances.

You can do this by customizing any of the image files included in the Image directory of the appropriate profile.

Most images are referred to directly from page files or format files in `` tags or `<INPUT TYPE=image>` tags.

However, there are some images for which you will not find a file name. Instead, the names of these pages are hard-coded into the compiled software. If you want to assign new image files to these pages, you can map the new image file names onto the appropriate internal image name in the `IMAGE!` section of the system personality file.

The internal image names onto which you can map new image file names are:

`mailunk.gif` (Mail state unknown icon)
`mailurg.gif` (You have urgent new mail icon)
`mailnew.gif` (You have new mail icon)
`mailnone.gif` (You have no new mail icon)

Using Symbolic Links

You can use symbolic links for image URLs to reduce their sizes in HTML. An example of how to do this follows. The example uses the name `omi` for “OpenMail images.”

1. Set up a symbolic link from your Web server’s documents directory to the directory where your images reside using the name `omi`:

```
ln -s ~openmail/omhtml/prof/image/PINSTRIPE \  
/users/httpd/htdocs/omi
```

2. Set up a symbolic link from OpenMail’s home directory to your Web server’s documents directory. This enables the user program to find the image files. The program needs access to the image files to support the `MAILICON` command.

```
ln -s /users/httpd/htdocs ~openmail/htdocs
```

Note that the name of the symbolic link must be `htdocs`, even if this is not the name of the documents directory.

3. Replace the image mapping commands in the personality file with the following line:

```
!BASE IMAGE /omi
```

Now the image URLs appear as follows:

```
/omi/image-file-name
```

instead of the following:

```
/omhtml/prof/image/PINSTRIPE/image-file-name
```

Specifying User Preferences

Each user can define preferences for the way their OpenMail Web Client sessions behave. They can do this using the Customize pages in the user interface. User preferences are stored in the user's user personality file held on the OpenMail server. See "Personality Files" for more information.

However, you can set initial values for preferences relating to interface features using the following tags in the !PREF section of the system personality file. Any preferences set by the user overrides the preferences you set in the system personality file.

The preference tags for which you can define values are described below.

Mailed Messages tags

MMACKMASK

Use this tag to hide the message progress icons on the Mailed Messages page. Enter a value of 1 to hide or 0 (zero) to display the message progress icons.

MMTRKMASK

Use this tag to hide the tracking message group (if empty) on the Mailed Messages page. Enter a value of 1 to hide or 0 (zero) to display.

TOACKONLY

Use this tag to request an acknowledgment for messages sent to recipients listed in the To field only. Enter a value of 1 to request an acknowledgment or 0 (zero) for no acknowledgment.

Browse Message tag

BROWSE-LIMIT-*n*

Use this tag to specify a default size in Kilobytes for items that can be expanded as text when they appear within a message. You enter the tag in the following format:

BROWSE-LIMIT-*n=x*

where:

n is the file type reference number.

x is the size in kilobytes to which the file type is to be expanded.

For example, BROWSE-LIMIT-1566=2

would convert the first 2K of file type
cc:Mail RTF to text.

Note: When you specify the distribution list file type (1166), then *x* is the number of distribution list names that are displayed. For example, to display the first 10 names in a distribution list, enter
BROWSE-LIMIT-1166=10.

Addresses tags

DSRCHNCOLS

Use this tag to specify the number of search columns displayed on the Addresses page. For example, DSRCHNCOLS=5 specifies that five columns will be displayed on the Addresses page. The users can specify their search criteria in these columns.

DSRCHDETAILATTRIBUTES

Use this tag to specify the address detail rows to be displayed in the Addresses page. These are the rows in the lower frame on the page in which the results of a search are displayed.

Enter the tag in the following format:

DSRCHDETAILATTRIBUTES=*x x x* ...

where:

x is the internal attribute tag of the Directory attribute as listed in the `diratt.search` file (see “The `diratt.search` File” in Chapter 4). Each Directory attribute you specify must be separated by a space character. The order in which you specify the attributes is the order in which they will be displayed on the Addresses page.

For example, DSRCHDETAILATTRIBUTES=1 2 3 5 320 would display the Surname, Given Name, Initials, OU1 and Photo when a search is completed successfully.

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Specifying User Preferences

Check Mail tags

POLLRATE

Use this tag to set the interval in minutes at which the OpenMail server should be checked for new messages. For example, POLLRATE=2 to check for new messages every two minutes. The default is six minutes.

POLLDIALOG

Use this tag to specify whether a dialog box should be displayed when new mail is received. Enter 1 for a dialog box or 0 (zero) for no dialog box.

New Message tag

DEFAULTDIR

Use this tag to specify the name of the default directory to be used for checking names.

Signatures tags

SIGDATA n

Use this tag to record a signature number and the text within the signature, where n is the signature number. For example, signature number 1 containing a user's name and telephone extension would be:

SIGDATA1=name and telephone number

SIGCOUNT

Use this tag to specify the number of signatures you have defined. For example, if you have defined two signatures you would specify SIGCOUNT=2.

General Customization tags

FONTFACE

Use this tag to specify the default font to be used for messages. For example, FONTFACE=COURIER.

EXITURL

Use this tag to specify the URL to be displayed when this user exits OpenMail. If a URL is not specified here, then the URL specified in the SIGNOFF-URL tag in the profile file is used.

Note: You need to include `http://` at the beginning of the URL.

The following tags can be used as flags to enable or disable pagination for the indicated areas.

Pagination tags

IBBATCHFLAG

Inbox

UMBATCHFLAG

Unfinished messages

FSBATCHFLAG

Folders area

FCBATCHFLAG

Folder contents (an individual folder)

BBBATCHFLAG

Bulletin board area

BCBATCHFLAG

BB contents (an individual BB)

WBBATCHFLAG

Wastebasket

The following tags can be defined by the users only (using the Customize page in the user interface) to specify the server feature preferences. You cannot define these tags in the system `personality` file.

Mailed Message tags

PENDMAIL

Defines the length of time in days that sent mail is stored in the Mailed Messages area.

PENDSAT

Defines the length of time in days that satisfied acknowledgments are stored in the Mailed Messages area.

PENDUNSAT

Defines the length of time in days that unsatisfied acknowledgments are stored in the Mailed Messages area.

Wastebasket tag

WBCLEAR

Specifies the number of days that messages are held in the Wastebasket before being cleared.

New Message tags

DELIVERYACK

Requests a delivery acknowledgment when a message is successfully delivered to its destination. This tag applies to all messages sent by the user. A value of 1 requests a delivery

5 Customizing the OpenMail Web Client

Specifying User Preferences

acknowledgment, 0 (zero) means that no delivery acknowledgment will be sent.

REPLYACK

Requests a reply acknowledgment when the recipient replies to a message. This tag applies to all messages sent by the user. A value of 1 requests a reply acknowledgment, 0 (zero) means that no reply acknowledgment will be sent.

READACK

Requests a read acknowledgment when a message is read by the recipient. This tag applies to all messages sent by the user. A value of 1 requests a read acknowledgment, 0 (zero) means that no read acknowledgment will be sent.

Customizing Screen Sizes

You can adjust screen sizes for the following types of pages:

- Home
- Login
- Public Addresses

Adjusting the screen size re proportions some OpenMail Web Client pages so you can see the information most important to you. For example, you can configure the Addresses page to display more of your search results in the top part of the page rather than address details in the bottom part. To adjust screen size, set either of the following options in the `personality` file:

`SCREENTYPE`

Set this to VGA if you wish. If you only specify this tag, the default ratio for the top frame to the bottom frame becomes 80% to 20%.

`PUBADDR-RATIO`

Set this to, for example, 70% and 30%. If you only specify this tag, it sets the ratio of top to bottom frames for the page displaying public addresses.

If you do not specify either of these tags, the OpenMail Web Client defaults to an equal split of 50% each. It is recommended to set `SCREENTYPE` first.

Displaying a Message of the Day

The OpenMail Web Client allows you to display a message to your users. This message text is called the Message of the Day.

You can use this feature when you need to inform your users of a particular event of the day. For example, you may need to warn your users to log off by a certain time, and you can do this in the Message of the Day text.

The mark-up token `%%MOTD%%` is used in page templates to indicate where the Message of the Day is to be displayed. This is typically used on the main menu page. The mark-up token is replaced by the contents of the Message of the Day file. The Message of the Day file can be called either `motd.html` or `motd`. If both files exist, `motd.html` is used.

The Message of the Day file resides in the following directory:

```
/var/opt/openmail/nls/language/char_set
```

where:

language

is the language defined in the `LANGUAGE` tag in the `profile` file. See “Specifying the Language and Character Sets” in Chapter 4 for further details.

char_set

is the character set defined in the `CHARSET` tag in the `profile` file. See “Specifying the Language and Character Sets” in Chapter 4 for further details.

If the file `motd.html` exists, its contents are included in the page unchanged. If you have knowledge of HTML, this allows you to use constructs such as ``, `<A HREF . . .>`, and so on.

If only the file `motd` exists, it is taken to be a plain text file. The contents are included in the page between HTML `<PRE>` and `</PRE>` tags, preserving the layout of the file contents.

6

Monitoring a Mailbox

This chapter describes how you can monitor a mailbox from outside the OpenMail Web Client interface and represent its current status using a graphic icon.

The following sections describe aspects of monitoring a mailbox:

- “Monitoring a Mailbox Using MAILICON”
- “Using the MAILICON Command”

Monitoring a Mailbox Using MAILICON

Once you have established an OpenMail Web Client session, you can monitor the status of a mailbox from a page outside the OpenMail Web Client interface. You can also select which graphic icon you want to be displayed to represent the status of the mailbox. For example, you may want to display different icons when a new message or urgent message is received.

You can do this using the MAILICON command.

Using the MAILICON Command

To monitor a mailbox, you add `CMD=MAILICON` to an `IMG` statement in the HTML page or pages from which you want to monitor the mailbox. For example, outside the OpenMail Web Client interface in your Web home page, or within the OpenMail Web Client interface perhaps on the `mainmenu` page (“desktop” page). If you want to monitor a mailbox from outside the OpenMail Web Client, you need to specifically qualify the location of `ice.cgi` using:

```
<IMG SRC="http://www.this.org/cgi-bin/ice.cgi/xsess=1/  
profilename/CMD=MAILICON" BORDER=0>
```

You can use the `MAILICON` command parameters to specify the graphic image files you want to display in response to specific conditions in the mailbox.

Specifying the Images for Mailbox

You can express the mailbox `condition:graphic` image pairings in the following format:

```
IMAGE=condition:graphic_image_filename
```

where:

condition is a numerical code representing a condition as described in the table below.

1	Inbox
2	Unfinished and Mailed Messages boxes
4	Folders area
5	List Folder
6	Bulletin Board
11	New mail in the Inbox
12	Urgent mail in the Inbox
13	Urgent new mail in the Inbox
21	Unfinished Messages box
22	Mailed Messages box
61	Total items in the Bulletin Board

6 Monitoring a Mailbox

Using the MAILICON Command

62 Total new items in the Bulletin Board

In addition, the following codes may be used to represent special conditions:

- Information on the status cannot be gathered. This normally occurs when a session has expired, or the connection to OpenMail has been lost, or the user has restarted the Web browser.
- @ The user has logged off from the client, but session information is still available because the period specified by MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT or DEFAULT-MAILICON-EXTRA-TIME-OUT (see “Setting Timeout Periods” in Chapter 4) has not expired.
- + The user is still logged on with an active OpenMail session.

*graphic_image_file
name*

is the name of the graphic icon file you want to be displayed. This file must be in GIF or JPEG format.

Conditions for testing are based upon the codes recognized by OpenMail for items within the Message Store trays. The same codes are used by the TRAYSIZE tag in returning the number of items in a particular area. If at least one item satisfying the criteria can be found, MAILICON displays the associated graphic image.

The order in which codes are analyzed is also important. You need to list the most restrictive condition first, with subsequent conditions less restrictive until a default condition is reached where no condition is defined.

Parameters to the MAILICON command are interpreted sequentially, so when a condition is satisfied, analysis is stopped and the appropriate image displayed.

Example MAILICON Statement

```
CMD=MAILICON/XSESS=1/IMAGE=13:urgent.gif/IMAGE=11:new.gif/IMAGE=-:unknown.gif/IMAGE=none.gif
```

When this MAILICON command is included within an IMG tag in the HTML page or pages from which the mailbox is to be monitored, the following graphic image files will be displayed on that page:

urgent.gif when there is urgent new mail in the Inbox.

`new.gif` when there is new mail, but none of it is urgent.
`unknown.gif` when the status of the mailbox cannot be discovered.
`none.gif` when no conditions are met.

Note: *The graphic icon will only be updated to show the current status of the mailbox if you refresh the page from which you are monitoring the mailbox at regular intervals. To do this, insert a command similar to the following in the HTML page:*

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="REFRESH" CONTENT="60">
```

This command example would refresh the page every 60 seconds.

MAILICON Defaults

If you do not specify condition:graphic image pairs in the monitoring MAILICON command, or if none of the specified conditions are satisfied, the following graphic image files are used:

`mailunk.gif` If no session is active.
`mailurg.gif` If there is urgent new mail.
`mailnew.gif` If there is non-urgent new mail.
`mailnone.gif` Used for any other condition

A

Profile Directory Structure

This appendix provides details of the structure of the OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0 and OpenMail Web Client Version 5.10 profile directories.

OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0 Profile Directory Structure

This shows an OpenMail Web Client Version 6.0 profile with a single personality called PINSTRIPE. If another personality were to be added, its files would reside in new subdirectories alongside the PINSTRIPE subdirectories in the page, format, and image directories.

```

/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename
| - page
| |
| |
| | + PINSTRIPE
| | |
| | | + page template files
| | |
| | | . . .
| - format
| |
| | + PINSTRIPE
| | |
| | | - format files
| | |
| | | . . .
| - image
| |
| | + PINSTRIPE
| | |
| | | + image files
| | |
| | | . . .
| - pers
| |
| | + system personality files
| |
| | . . .

```

OpenMail Web Client Version 5.10 Profile Directory Structure

```
/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename
|
| - page
|   (page template files)
|
|
|
| - format
|   (format files)
|
|
|
| - image
|   (image files)
|
|
|
| - map
|   (map files)
|
|
|
|
```

B

OpenMail Web Client Page Tokens

Note: The information in this Appendix is supplied principally for use when modifying OpenMail Web Client Version 5.10 profiles.

Overview

The data that can be displayed within a template page is variable. However, the format in which the data should be presented to the user is not variable. The files in the OpenMail Web Client format directory are used to structure the data to be presented on a particular page by defining a table in which tokens are used to represent the required data.

Each file in the format directory defines a separate type of display. Certain files define a whole table to display details of a single item. Other files define only the header and the first row of a table. The definition of the first row is repeated by the OpenMail Web Client to generate a summary list of all the items in an area of the Message Store.

All table definitions are written in standard HTML, with the tokens used to represent attributes of the item required in a particular cell.

Tokens

Tokens

Cells within tables are populated with data by reference to variable tokens. This allows simple table row definition to be used in multiple instances to display the contents of a tray or area.

The tokens currently defined are:

%% %%

Results in %% %% being output.

%%BBLISTED%%

For details of this Bulletin Board item count token, see the UAL_NEWBB command in the OpenMail UAL documentation.

%%BBNEW%%

For details of this Bulletin Board item count token, see the UAL_NEWBB command in the OpenMail UAL documentation.

%%BBTOTAL%%

For details of this Bulletin Board item count token, see the UAL_NEWBB command in the OpenMail UAL documentation.

%%BBUNLISTED%%

For details of this Bulletin Board item count token, see the UAL_NEWBB command in the OpenMail UAL documentation.

%%BBPROCESSED%%

For details of this Bulletin Board item count token, see the UAL_NEWBB command in the OpenMail UAL documentation.

%%DUMP%%

Results in diagnostic information being dumped in the page. Useful in identifying problems when looking at a particular page.

%%ERRNUM%%

Displays the current Error Number. This token should only be used for pages reporting errors, such as `error_nnn`, `ualerror_nnn` and `syserror_nnn`. For further details of Error Numbers and Error Texts see the OpenMail UAL documentation.

%%ERRTEXT%%

Displays the text for the current error. This text is derived, where applicable, from the current error number, as available through ERRNUM. For further details of Error Numbers and Error Texts see the OpenMail UAL documentation. This token is only suitable for error pages.

%%OMURL%%

Generates the full URL for current item. The value returned includes all parts of the generated URL including tokens and parameters. This token should be used in all constructed URLs to OpenMail.

%%BASEURL%%

As OMURL but without contextual data.

%%USERNAME%%

Displays the full OpenMail user name of user logged on to the current session.

%%MAP *name*%%

Generates a client-side image map in the HTML page. The *name* is the name of the client-side image map. It is also the filename of the map definition file in the `/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename/map` directory.

%%IMAGE *file*%%

Generates the full URL for the specified profile image. *file* should be the name of the file in the `/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename/image` directory.

%%LIST *format*%%

Displays the contents for the current item. *format* is the name of the format file in the `/var/opt/openmail/omhtml/profilename/format`

B OpenMail Web Client Page Tokens

Tokens

directory to be used to populate and format the display.

%%LISTX *format*%%

Similar to %%LIST *format*%% token except that OpenMail batches the listing of contents at the UAL level. This is faster than LIST format, but cannot be used where the list format contains information not available in the list itself (for example, %%CONTENTX%% as used by msgread).

%%LISTSIZE%%

The number of items in the current list.

%%CONTENT%%

The browsed "text" of the item. Usually used for editing text. If this token is used in a template page, the data provided refers to the current item only. If the token is used in a format file, then the data provided applies to all items within the relevant area.

%%CONTENTX%%

The browsed text of the item similar to %%CONTENT%% except that URLs recognized within the text are turned into hyperlinks. Usually used for reading text.

%%FROM%%

The names in the "FROM" part of the distribution list (one per line). If this token is used in a template page, the data provided refers to the current item only. If the token is used in a format file, the data provided applies to all items within the relevant area.

%%TO%%

The names in the "TO" part of the distribution list (one per line). If this token is used in a template page, the data provided refers to the current item only. If the token is used in a format file, the data provided applies to all items within the relevant area.

%%CC%%

The names in the "CC" part of the distribution list (one per line). If this token is used in a template page, the data provided refers to the current item only. If the token is used in a format file, the data provided applies to all items within the relevant area.

%%BCC%%

The names in the "BCC" part of the distribution list (one per line). If this token is used in a template page, the data provided

refers to the current item only. If the token is used in a format file, the data provided applies to all items within the relevant area.

%%ITEM%%

The direct item reference for the current item. If this token is used in a template page, the data provided refers to the current item only. If the token is used in a format file, the data provided applies to all items within the relevant area.

%%SUBJECT *default*%%

The subject of the current item. If the item does not have a subject, the text specified by default (where specified) is displayed. If this token is used in a template page, the data provided refers to the current item only. If the token is used in a format file, the data provided applies to all items within the relevant area.

%%CREATOR *default*%%

The creator of the current item. If the item does not have a creator, the text specified by default (where specified) will be returned.

%%TYPENAME%%

The type (as a string) of the current item.

%%SIZE%%

The size of the item. If the item is a container, then this is the number of parts. If the item is a basic item, then this is the size in bytes.

%%KSIZE%%

The total size of the item (including its contents) in KBytes.

%%MSGID%%

The OpenMail message ID of the current item. This can be used to refer to an item or message.

%%ACKID%%

The ID assigned to the current item to correctly identify acknowledgments made in respect of the item.

%%CREATEDATE%%

The date of creation of the current item. By default, if the current date and the CREATEDATE are the same, CREATEDATE

B OpenMail Web Client Page Tokens

Tokens

displays the time at which the item was created. This behavior can be modified. See “Specifying the System Date and Time Format” in Chapter 4 for further information.

%%ATTACHDATE%%

The date at which the current item was attached to the message.

%%EXPIRYDATE%%

The expiry date of the current item.

%%RECEIVEDATE%%

The date at which the current item was received

%%MODIFYDATE%%

The date of last modification of the current item.

%%REPLYBYDATE%%

The reply by date of the current item.

%%URGENCY%%

The urgency of the current item, as a string.

%%IMPORTANCE%%

The importance of the current item, as a string.

%%SENSITIVITY%%

The sensitivity of the current item, as a string.

%%ACKLEVEL%%

The requested level of acknowledgment for the current item, as a string.

%%SELECTIF *condition*%%

Provides a mechanism for conditional selection within a combo box. Specifically used within the example client interface to determine the status settings of a message. SELECTIF can be used to test against message attributes using the following mnemonics:

- A tests Acknowledgement level
- I tests Importance status
- S tests Sensitivity status
- U tests Urgency

A test is made in the form *mnemonic=n*, where *n* is the status code to test against. Valid codes are:

- Acknowledgement level (A)
 - 0 None
 - 3 Non-delivery
 - 5 Successful delivery
 - 7 Read
 - 9 Reply
- Importance (I)
 - 0 Normal
 - 1 Low
 - 2 High
- Sensitivity (S)
 - 0 Normal
 - 1 Personal
 - 2 Private
 - 3 Company Confidential
- Urgency (U)
 - 0 Normal
 - 1 Non-urgent
 - 2 Urgent

When a test is proved True, the appropriate combo box item is marked as "SELECTED" in the generated URL. If the condition is False, then an empty string is returned.

`%%TRAYSIZE nnn%%`

Returns details of the size of a specified area. *nnn* is a numeric used to indicate that number. Valid values are:

- 1 In Box
- 2 Out Box
- 4 Folders area
- 5 List Folder
- 6 Bulletins area

B OpenMail Web Client Page Tokens

Tokens

- 11 New mail in the InBox
- 12 Urgent mail in the In Box
- 13 Urgent new mail in the In Box
- 21 Held messages in the Out Box
- 22 Sent messages in the Out Box
- 61 Total items in BB area
- 62 Total New items in BB area

%%TRAYREF *nnn*%%

Direct reference of a specific tray or folder. The option *nnn* indicates the area. Valid values are:

- IN
Inbox
- OUT
Out Box
- PEND
Pending tray
- FILE
Filing cabinet (Folders)
- DL
Distribution lists area (private addresses)
- BB
Bulletins area
- WASTE
Wastebasket

- SEARCH

Search folder

- TEMPLATE

Templates folder

%%INCLUDE%%

Includes another page file.

%%DATEFORMAT%%

Value of the INPUT-DATE-FORMAT from the profile file.

%%TIMEOUT%%

Value of TIME-OUT from the profile file.

%%CONVERTIBLES%%

List of OpenMail item types that can be converted to text.

%%LISTREF%%

Value of list=token in the URL.

%%MAINREF%%

Value of the main item=token in the URL.

%%FIRSTREF%%

Value of the first item=token in URL.

%%WINDEPTH%%

Value of WINDEPTH token in URL. This controls the closing of spawned windows.

%%MARKCMD%%

Value of MARKCMD token in URL.

%%TYPEICON%%

URL of an appropriate image for a given item type.

%%PARTICON%%

URL of an appropriate image for a given item type in a browsed message.

%%SERIALNO%%

A unique number for the current page. This is used to force unique URLs to prevent unwanted caching in the browser.

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%%FLAGS1%%

The value of a specific flag in the UAL FLAGS1 field masked by the option.

%%FLAGS2%%

The value of a specific flag in the UAL FLAGS2 field masked by the option.

%%MSGFLAGS%%

The value of a specific flag in the UAL MSGFLAGS field masked by the option.

%%ITEMUNREAD%%

Value of the UNREAD flag in UAL FLAGS1.

%%ITEMCHANGED%%

Value of the CHANGED flag in UAL FLAGS1.

%%ITEMSUBFOLDER%%

Value of the SUBFOLDER flag in UAL FLAGS2.

%%ITEMERROR%%

Value of the ERROR flag in UAL FLAGS1.

%%FLAGS%%

All UAL signon flags as a hex number.

%%EXSESS%%

Value of the EX_SESS UAL signon flag.

%%EXFULL%%

Value of the EX_FULLL UAL signon flag.

%%ISDESIG%%

Value of the IS_DESIG UAL signon flag.

%%DESLIC%%

Value of the DES_LIC UAL signon flag.

%%BBLIC%%

Value of the BB_LIC UAL signon flag.

%%ADMIN%%

Value of the ADMIN UAL signon flag.

%%BBADMIN%%

Value of the BB_ADMIN UAL signon flag.

%%HASPRIN%%

Value of the HAS_PRIN UAL signon flag.

%%RONLYPWD%%

Value of the R_ONLY_PWD UAL signon flag.

%%MSRCHTF%%

The search specification file (used with a format file).

%%MSRCHRES%%

The search results file (used with a format file) used with the following tokens:

- MSRCHNBHITS

Number of hits.

- MSRCHDREF

Direct reference of the search specification transaction file message store search results.

- MSRCH_RESRECORDINDEX

The index number of the result file entry (counting hits and parental entries).

- MSRCH_RESBITINDEX

The index number of the result file entry (counting hits only).

- MSRCH_RESTYPE

The type of the result file entry, either Hit, Parent, or Un-searched.

- MSRCH_RESDREF

The direct reference of the result file entry.

- MSRCH_RESPARENTDREF

The direct reference of the result file entry's parent.

B OpenMail Web Client Page Tokens

Tokens

- MSRCH_RESDEPTH
The hierarchical depth of the result file entry.
 - MSRCH_RESITEMTYPE
The OpenMail item type of the result file entry.
- %%DSRCHRESULT%%
A result attribute indexed by record and column number.
- %%DSRCHDETAIL%%
An attribute of the current result indexed by column number.
- %%DSRCHSIZE%%
A count of the results.
- %%DSRCHLINENO%%
The index number of the current result record.
- %%DSRCHSTATUS%%
The status of the current search.
- %%DSRCHSINGLESTATUS%%
The status of the current single-name search.
- %%DSRCHDIR%%
The name of the directory being searched.
- %%DSRCHORN%%
The OR name searched for in a single-name search.
- %%DSRCHFULLRESULT%%
The string form of the current complete result record indexed by record number.
- %%DSRCHFULLDETAIL%%
The string form of the current complete result record.
- %%DSRCHDETAILORN%%
The OR name of the current result record.
- %%DSRCHNDIRS%%
The number of directories available to be searched.

%%DSRCHDIRNAME%%

The name of a directory available to be searched indexed by option.

%%DSRCHDIRTYPE%%

The type of a directory available to be searched indexed by option.

%%DSRCHDIRFLAGS%%

The flags associated with a directory available to be searched indexed by option.

%%CHKNAMDL%%

The checked distribution list, used with a format file using the following tokens:

- CHKNAMTYPE

The UAL_CHKNAM_R_ENTRY_TYPE field of a checked DL entry.

- CHKNAMNAME

The UAL_CHKNAM_R_NAME field of a checked DL entry.

- CHKNAMCADN

The UAL_CHKNAM_R_CA_DN field of a checked DL entry.

- CHKNAMNUMALTS

The UAL_CHKNAM_R_NUMALTS field of a checked DL entry.

- CHKNAMNUMPDLNS

The UAL_CHKNAM_R_NUMPDLNS field of a checked DL entry.

%%CHARSET%%

Value of CHARSET from the profile file.

%%HTMLCHARSET%%

Value of HTML-CHARSET from the profile file.

B OpenMail Web Client Page Tokens

Tokens

%%T61-USER%%

Value of T61-USER from the `profile` file.

%%INPDATEFMT%%

Value of INPDATEFMT from the `profile` file. This is a synonym for DATEFORMAT.

%%CONF%%

Any otherwise inaccessible value set in the `config` and `profile` files.

%%DYNAMIC%%

The value of a dynamic TCL (Tool Command Language) variable. These variables are used to recall user actions such as selecting a criterion for directory search or the sort order of a list type.

%%TCL%%

TCL (Tool Command Language) enables page authors to embed TCL scripts in the pages. This token can span multiple lines.

%%MOTDURL%%

A URL to be used for the Message of the Day.

%%MOTD%%

The text of the Message of the Day from the OpenMail server.

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