Mailgate Ltd.

MailGate
Quick Start

King & Associates (www.edking.com) wrote this manual and the help files for Mailgate Ltd.

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Quick Start

What You Need to Start

The following instructions go though the basic setup of MailGate, and are specifically structured as a step-by-step guide.

You will need to have the following:

1) TCP/IP set up on each computer on your network using MailGate.

   If you're unfamiliar with TCP/IP, read the section TCP/IP Network Introduction on page 9 for the basic concepts. Refer to your Windows documentation or the MailGate Help file to set up TCP/IP.

2) An IP address for each computer on your network using MailGate

3) A modem or a direct connection to the Internet, on the machine where MailGate is installed

You will need to know the following:

1) The account name and password with your Internet Service Provider (ISP) and the name of the dial-up networking configuration

2) The IP address/name of the machine running MailGate

3) The name and password for the POP account(s) that you wish to collect from your ISP

4) The POP and SMTP server addresses used by your ISP

5) The news server address used by your ISP (if you are using this facility)

E-mail Setup

The first three steps setup MailGate to connect to your ISP, collect your POP account and know which mail to send internally

In MailGate, click on the Gateway menu and select Setup

1. On the DIAL-UP TAB, select your Internet Service Provider (ISP) connection from the "Dialup entry" drop down list.
2. Enter your ISP account name and password in the boxes provided.

Click on the POP TAB

1) Click on the Add button, for the POP collection screen.
2) Make sure the "Enabled" box is checked
3) Enter the POP account name of your ISP account
4) Enter the password for the account
5) Enter the name of your ISP's POP server to collect from.
6) Click OK.

If you have more than one account to collect, then add the other accounts also.

Click on the DOMAINS tab

If you wish to send e-mail between the computers on your LAN, enter your domain name(s) into the box. Your domain name is the part of your e-mail address after the @ sign, e.g. yourdomain.co.uk.

Specifying the domain names routes any e-mail ending with that domain from being sent via your ISP. Instead, MailGate sends the mail itself via your network. Any mail sent this way is sent immediately.

Set the Unknown local addressing handling

If you receive mail that isn't addressed to anybody for whom you have created mailboxes (for example misaddressed mail, junk mail, etc.) MailGate gives you two options:

1) Return to sender
2) Deliver to a mailbox you specify.
   The general default is postmaster, but you can specify any mailbox that you setup. Mailboxes are created in the next step.

Select the option you want and then Click OK to get back to the main screen.

The next step is to setup local mailboxes within MailGate to hold the mail collected.

Now you will need to set up your mailboxes.

1) Click on the EDIT menu and select NEW. Select MAILBOX from the list. The Mailbox Settings screen appears.
2) The mailbox name entered here should be the first part of your e-mail address before the @ sign, the password can be anything you like (as long as you can remember it!)
3) You will need to re-type your password in the "Confirmation" box.
4) Remember that you can click on Help for info about any extra settings available.
5) Click OK, and create another mailbox (using the same procedure) for whomever else needs one.

♦ Tip

If you specified postmaster as the mailbox in the previous step, remember to create the mailbox here.

The next step is to setup MailGate to collect your mail automatically.

Create Schedules

Click on the EDIT menu and select NEW. Select SCHEDULE from the list and the scheduling dialog appears.

1) Setup automatic e-mail transfer
   Select "E-mail transfer" in the drop-down list and set the date and times to your requirements.
2) Set the days and times the schedule is to run
3) Check Schedule Enabled at the bottom of the dialog box

♦ Optional

Enable outgoing e-mails to be sent immediately if they are set as high priority in your e-mail client (e.g. Outlook, Internet Mail, Eudora, etc.).

1) Create a second schedule for the Priority e-mail trigger
   Select "Priority e-mail trigger enabled" in the drop-down list.
2) Set the days and times the schedule is to run
3) Check Schedule Enabled at the bottom of the dialog box

The next steps enable the MailGate POP Server and it's defaults

Enable MailGate POP Server

Click on the Gateway menu and select Setup and click on the EMAIL TAB

1) Check “Enable MailGate POP Server”.

Set system address and system reports

The system address is used as the FROM field in mail messages created by MailGate.

System reports, such as problems accessing your ISP or POP account, are sent to the address specified.

The default for both of these options is generally postmaster, but you can change it to any mailbox.

Enable the MailGate SMTP Server

1. Check the “Enable MailGate SMTP server” box

   If you want to keep copies of all outgoing mail then select the mailbox where you want the copies sent to.

2. Enter the name of your ISP's SMTP server.

Optionally, you can check “Send mail immediately if connection open” to send mail if there is a connection with your ISP, e.g. if someone is using the Web proxy).

If your ISP uses SMTP to SEND mail to you instead of POP3, read this section carefully and follow the instructions.

♦ If your ISP uses SMTP to send your e-mail to you:

If your ISP uses SMTP to *send* you your mail, you still need "POP collection enabled" in the E-mail tab because the email clients use POP collection to retrieve the contents of their mailboxes on MailGate.

▸ Setup Domains Tab

You also need to make sure that your domain name(s) is/are in the Domains tab as specified on page 2.

If your incoming mail is SMTP MailGate picks it up and assumes that it is from a MailGate client sending out, it then sends the mail back out to your ISP again – causing a infinitive loop. If you enter your domain(s) into the Domains tab then it will get routed directly to the client's mailboxes as if it were internal mail.

▸ ISP Uses both SMTP and POP

If your ISP uses SMTP to send your mail to you and also allows you to use POP, then MailGate collects the mail twice if you make a POP collection, once from SMTP and again from POP.

If this is the case then you need to enter the IP address of the LAN card on the MailGate machine:

1) Click on the GATEWAY menu and select ADVANCED SETUP.
2) Then click on the BINDINGS tab and type the IP number into the "SMTP server" box).
3) Doing this will block out the SMTP sent from your ISP and only allow SMTP in from your LAN clients.

The next step is to go to all the computers in your network and have their mail programs point to MailGate

On Client Computers Point to MailGate

On the client computers you will need to point their e-mail clients to MailGate.

Enter your name and e-mail address; set the incoming mail server (POP3) and outgoing mail server (SMTP) to point at the IP number/name of the computer running MailGate.

Enter the logon account name and password as the specific MailGate mailbox name and password. Set the connection to LAN, not manual or modem dial.

For more detailed instructions on setting up your e-mail client, visit:

http:\\www.mailgate.com

Instructions are also available for setting up your Web browser and other facilities.

News Setup

Setup MailGate

1) In MailGate, under the branch on the main screen titled "User defined proxies" you will see "NNTP proxy" grayed out. This is a pre-defined proxy for use with news servers.
2) Click on this to highlight it, then right click on it and choose Edit from the menu.
3) Check the "Proxy enabled" box in the top-right hand corner
4) In the "Valid requests are passed to:" box, enter your ISP's news server address.
5) Set the other NNTP proxy settings to your requirements. Click OK

Setup Client Computers

1) On the client computers you will need to point their news clients to MailGate.
2) Enter your name and e-mail address; set the news server (NNTP) to point at the IP number/name of the computer running MailGate.
3) Set the connection to LAN, not manual or modem dial.

Web Setup

Setup MailGate

In MailGate, click on Gateway | Setup, and select the WEB TAB.

1) "Enable HTTP proxy" should be checked
2) If you use your ISP's proxy server then enter the address into the "Use ISP proxy server" box, otherwise it can be left blank.
3) "Run HTTP proxy on port:" normally is 80.
4) If you use FTP, click on the FTP TAB and make sure that "Enable FTP proxy" is checked.
5) "Run FTP proxy on port:" normally 21.

Setup Client Computers

1) Your Web browser should be set to use a LAN connection, and the address for the proxy to use on all protocols (e.g. HTTP, FTP, etc.) should be the IP address of the machine running MailGate.
2) The proxy server port for HTTP should be set to 80; FTP should be set to 21.

♦ Note

If port 80 is already in use then set the HTTP proxy to 8080 in MailGate and set the proxy server port to 8080 in your Web browser. Likewise, if port 21 is already in use, set the FTP proxy to 2121 in MailGate and the proxy server port to 2121 in your Web browser.

TCP/IP Network Introduction

Parts of a Network

A computer network has several pieces that all work together:

- The Network Interface Card (NIC) inside each computer. The network cable is attached to this card.

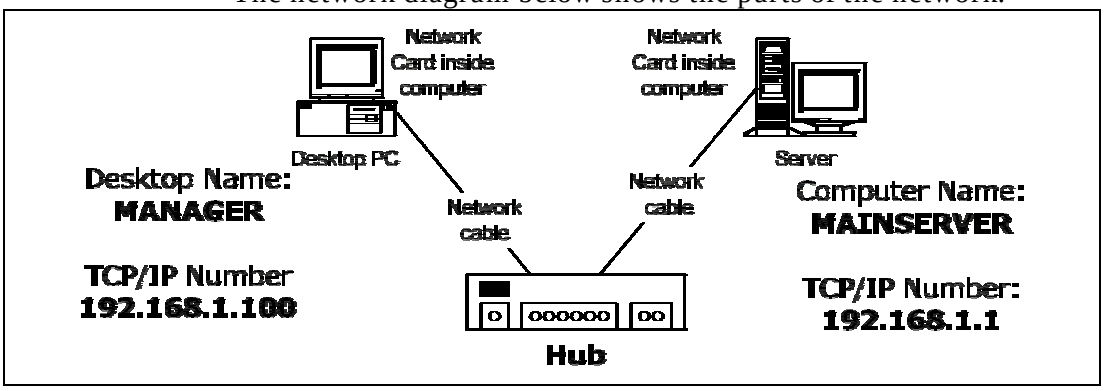
  There are several options for how the machines can be cabled together. One of the common methods is a hub.

  A HUB connects machines together. The network cable from each machine is connected to the Hub and the Hub internally lets each machine talk to the other machines.

- Protocol - this is the language the computers use to talk to each other. TCP/IP is the protocol (language) that MailGate uses.

  Your network may use more than one protocol, such as IPX for Novell Networks or NetBEUI for some MS networks.

The network diagram below shows the parts of the network.



Simple Network

Computer Names, Workgroups and NT Domains

When Windows 95/98 or Windows NT is installed, each computer is given a name and either a workgroup or domain name. See the network diagram above.

Computer Name

The Computer Name is the name you see in Network Neighborhood or Windows Explorer.

In Figure 1 above, the computer names are:

MANAGER
MAINSERVER

In this case, the names reflect the use of the computer, but you can name computers anything as long as each computer has it's own unique name. You can chose famous people, landmarks, fruits, flowers or whatever scheme you want.

The Computer Name is set in the Networks applet in the Control Panel.

The Computer Name can be used with MailGate, but requires a little extra setup as described below.

Workgroup Name

A workgroup name is used to tie a group of computers together, for example a different name for a local and remote office.

MailGate does not use Workgroup names.

NT Domain Name

Domain Names are established when you have an NT server and are another way of grouping computers. The details of NT Domains are beyond this document.

MailGate does not use the NT Domain Name.

Network Addresses

Computers need someway to find each computer on a network. In the same way that your postal address allows letters to be delivered to your home or office, the network "address" allows computers to find each other.

The specific address is determined by the Protocol (language) you are using on the network.

UNC (Universal Naming Convention) is one way of addressing machines that is used when you map drives. For example:

\\MANAGER\Myfiles

This says look at the MANAGER machine (\\MANAGER) For a share on that computer named Myfiles

If TCP/IP is already setup on your network, talk to your system administrator about the specific numbers for your installation.

TCP/IP uses numbers - in fact it uses four numbers with a period in between each number, such as 192.168.0.13

There are several options for setting up the TCP/IP numbers, but we'll cover the simplest and most common here.

The four numbers in a TCP/IP addresses are divided into two parts:

- The network number - this is common to all machines in the network
- The machine number - this is different for each computer.

In our simple setup, the first three numbers are the network numbers and the last number is the machine number.

A common network number for machines is 192.168.1.

Then each computer would be given a number at the end. You can have any number between 1 and 254.

Subnet Mask

This is a simple setup for small computer systems. Large networks may have a different setup. Please check with your system administrator.

Ok, how does a computer (or a person) know which part is the network number and which part is the machine name?

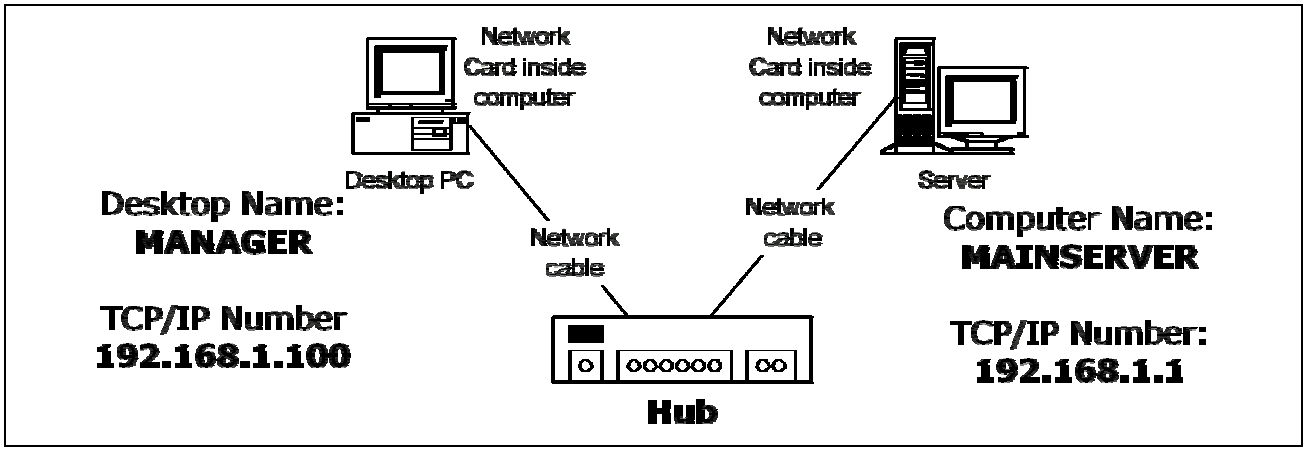
The Subnet Mask is what tells TCP/IP which part of the number is which.

When you want the first three numbers as the network number and the last number as the machine number, all you have to enter is 255.255.255.0 as the subnet mask.

P.S. If you're the system administrator of a small network and not sure what to do, follow this scheme.

You can think of the 255 part as indicating the network numbers and the 0 as holding a place for the computer numbers.

Let's look at our simple network again:



Simple Network

The PC with the computer name MANAGER has a TCP/IP number of 192.168.1.100

The Server with the computer name MAINSERVER is 192.168.1.1

MailGate uses the TCP/IP Network Address numbers and you use the same number in your client programs such as Internet Explorer, Netscape or Eudora for the programs to find the MailGate machine.

If you can't remember the numbers or get confused between the computer names and numbers, you'll find the next section helpful!

Connecting Names and Numbers

Although the computer uses Network Addresses without problems, it can be hard to remember exactly which computer has which number. The larger a network becomes the more the problem of remembering each number grows.

DNS (domain name resolution) is the process used by computers to convert names (which are people friendly) to the numbers the computers actually use. For example, when you browse a web page such as www.mailgate.com, DNS looks in its tables for the IP number of the site and goes there. On the Web it's a complicated processes with a strict setup for handling addresses worldwide.

Fortunately it's much simpler on a small network. You can create a file that will tie the Network Address numbers and the computer name together. Then you can use either the Network number or the computer name in programs such as Internet Explorer or Netscape.

The HOSTS file

The HOSTS file is used to list the IP Network Addresses in your network and the name for the computer.

The format of the file is simply:

ipnumber <tab> computername

For example:

```
192.168.012     leven
192.168.013     etive
193.168.015     linnhe  mailgate
192.168.019     lomond
192.168.020     rannoch unix
192.168.021     culzean
127.0.0.1       localhost
```

♦ Tip

The HOSTS file can have more than one computer name for a single IP address. You can use this to name a computer "mailgate" in addition to its regular name as shown above.

Then in programs such as your mail programs or browsers, you can specify "mailgate" as the server.

If you move MailGate to another machine, you simply need to change the HOSTS file to indicate which machine is now mailgate and distribute that file to all the machines in the network.

The line "127.0.0.1 localhost" must be included in the HOSTS file.

Where to Put the HOSTS file

The HOSTS file location depends on whether you have a Windows 95/98 or Windows NT installation.

Windows 95/98

Place the HOSTS file in the same directory where Windows is installed.

Windows NT

Locate where you installed Windows NT.

Then to go SYSTEM32/DRIVERS/ETC and place the HOSTS file there.

♦ **Note**

It is important that the HOSTS file be placed on every machine in the network.

Little Things

LMHOSTS file

The LMHOSTS file is used by some networking protocols. It is in the same format as HOSTS, except that a computer can only have one name.

If you setup a HOSTS file, it's a good idea to also create and maintain the LMHOSTS file with the same names.

Static vs. Dynamic IP Addressing

If you setup all your IP addresses using a HOSTS file, it is called "static addressing" since the numbers never change.

This works well with small networks or networks that don't add or remove computers frequently.

Large networks (and most ISPs) use a scheme to allocate IP numbers as needed - dynamically. For example, when you dial-in to your ISP, an IP number is assigned to your. The next time you logon, you will probably get a different IP number.

♦ **Note**

The machine running MailGate should always be setup with a static IP number.