

Windows BETA Version 3.0

User Manual

The information in this manual
is subject to change

The logo for Eudora Mail Pro. The word "EUDORA" is written in a large, bold, black, serif font. To the right of "EUDORA", the word "MAIL" is written vertically in a smaller, black, sans-serif font, and the word "PRO" is written horizontally in a smaller, black, sans-serif font below "MAIL".

EUDORA MAIL
PRO

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Thanks to all the users and testers of Eudora Pro, whose suggestions have made it a much better program than it would otherwise have been.

About the Name

Why the name “Eudora”?

When looking for a name for this new Post Office Protocol mail program, we thought immediately of the title of the short story “Why I Live at the P.O.,” and named the program after the author of the story, Eudora Welty.

“Why I Live at the P.O.” can be found in a collection titled *A Curtain of Green* (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich). Ms. Welty’s stories are funny, sad, and fascinating; she’s surely one of the great American writers.

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Getting Started

System Requirements

To use the Eudora Pro electronic mail (e-mail) application (hereafter referred to as Eudora), you must have the following:

- IBM PC or compatible.
- Microsoft Windows 3.1 for 16-bit version; Microsoft Windows 95 or Windows NT 3.5 for 32-bit version.
- Winsock 1.1 API compliant networking package (not needed for serial connection).
- A mail account with an Internet Service Provider or an Internet-style network.
- Access to your mail account via a modem (9600 bps or higher recommended) or Internet-style network connection.

Installing Eudora

Installing Eudora is simple, and requires very little input. However, if you want more control over the installation, see the following section “Advanced Installation.”

You can install this version of Eudora over an earlier version of Eudora Pro or any version of Eudora Light. Just follow the instructions below.

To install Eudora, do the following:

1. Exit any applications you are running.
2. Insert the Eudora Pro diskette 1 of 2 into drive A: of your PC.
3. In the Windows Explorer or File Manager, double-click on Setup.exe to start the Setup program.
4. Read the Welcome screen, then click Next.
5. Enter your User Code (from the inside cover of this manual or from your Eudora support coordinator), then click Next.
6. Specify a directory to install Eudora Pro, then click Next.

Note: If you are installing Eudora as an upgrade to your current Eudora Pro or Eudora Light, select your current Eudora directory. All your messages, mailboxes, folders, and options will be maintained. If you are installing Eudora for the first time, you can select any directory you want.

The Setup program determines what operating system you are running and installs the 16- or 32-bit version of Eudora Pro as appropriate.

Note: If the 32-bit version of Eudora Pro should be installed but you do not have 32-bit TCP/IP software, you will receive an error message. The 32-bit version will not work without 32-bit TCP/IP software, so you are given a choice to install the 16-bit version instead.

7. Verify that the displayed settings are correct, then click Next (or use the Back button if you need to go back and make changes).
8. When prompted, insert Diskette 2 of 2 into drive A: and click OK.
9. Eudora is installed in the destination directory, and you are prompted for whether or not you want to view the README file. Click Yes.

Uninstalling Eudora Pro

You can uninstall Eudora by using the tools provided with your Windows operating system. In Windows 95, open the control panel, double-click on **Add/Remove Programs**, select Eudora Pro, and click Remove. In Windows NT, open the Eudora Pro program group from within the Program Manager, then double-click on the **Uninstall Eudora** icon.

Advanced Installation

You can alter the functionality of the Setup program by modifying the SETUP.INI file on the Eudora Pro diskette 1 of 2.

[Version]

By default, the Setup program determines which version of Eudora to install, 16- or 32-bit. Setting **Version** to **16** or **32** forces the Setup program to install the requested version, regardless of the current operating system. For example,

```
[Version]
Version=16
```

[Options]

By default, the Setup program puts the mail files and an attachment directory in the user's target install directory. Setting **Options** to AskForOptionsDirs=1 adds a dialog to the setup process that prompts the user to enter new directories for their attachments and mail. The values for MailDir and AttachDir are used as defaults for this dialog. For example,

```
[Options]
AskForOptionalDirs=1
MailDir=c:\mymail
AttachDir=c:\mymail\attachments
```

Opening and Configuring Eudora

After you have installed Eudora, double-click on its icon to open it. If you are installing Eudora for the first time, the Getting Started Options are displayed.

To send and receive messages, you must have an account on a computer running a POP (Post Office Protocol) server, and access to a computer running an SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) server. Your incoming e-mail messages are delivered to your POP account, where you pick them up and transfer them to Eudora on your PC. Your outgoing messages are sent to the SMTP server to deliver to your recipients.

You have to provide basic information about your account, servers, and network connection before you can send and receive messages. To do this, use the **Getting Started** Options (if this is not open, select **Options...** from the **Tools** menu and click on the Getting Started category).

An example Getting Started Options

In the **POP account** field, type your login name for this account, an “@” sign, and the full name of the computer. For example, if your assigned login name is “justine,” and the name of the computer where you receive e-mail is “pop3.qualcomm.com” type “justine@pop3.qualcomm.com” in this field.

*Note: This may or may not be your e-mail address. If your e-mail address is different than your pop account, put it in the **Return Address** field of the Personal Information Options.*

In the **Real name** field, type your real name. It is included in the **From** field of your outgoing messages.

Specify a connection method. If you are using Eudora via TCP/IP software (e.g., a direct network connection, SLIP, or PPP), select **Winsock**. If you are using Eudora without TCP/IP software, select **Dialup**.

If your POP and SMTP servers are on the same computer, you do not need to specify an SMTP server. If they are not on the same computer, click on the **Hosts** category and enter in the **SMTP** field the full name of the computer running the SMTP server.

You are now ready to go. For a quick introduction to Eudora’s basic functions, see the “Tutorial” chapter; for detailed explanations of all the available functions, see the appropriate chapters.

Registering Your Copy of Eudora

Depending on the software license you have for Eudora, you may be eligible for technical support directly from the Eudora Technical Support group. To receive technical support, you must register your copy of Eudora Pro in accordance with the terms defined in your license Agreement. If you have a previous version of Eudora Pro, you need to register this new version.

Note: If you are part of a site license, you do not need to register. Contact your organization’s e-mail administrator for support.

If you are eligible for technical support, you are prompted to register after you send the first message with your new version of Eudora Pro. Complete the registration form and click **Register**. The registration is put in the queue in your Out mailbox and is sent the next time you send queued messages.

If you don't want to register at that time, you can choose **Not Now** to be prompted 7 days later, or **Never Register** to never be prompted again. At any time, you can choose **Register Eudora...** from the Help menu to display the registration form.

Quitting Eudora

To quit Eudora, select **Exit** from the **File** menu. If you have queued messages, or timed messages due to be sent in the next 12 hours, you are given the option to send them (see the section "Quitting with Queued Messages").

The Trash mailbox is emptied if the **Empty Trash on Quit** option is on in the Miscellaneous Options.

Online Help

There are several ways to get online Help with Eudora:

- To find out what something in the user interface does, use either **Context Sensitive Help** from the **Help** menu, or the **Help button** on the toolbar, and click on the item you want to know about. A brief description of the item is displayed.
- The **F1** key also displays context-sensitive Help. Click on the user interface item you want to know about, then press **F1**.
- For instructions on how to do certain tasks, select **Help Topics** from the **Help** menu. The Help Contents are displayed, and you either browse the contents or use the Find and Index options.

Technical Support

If, after reviewing all of the available materials, you are still in need of assistance, contact your e-mail administrator (your Internet service provider or your company's Eudora support coordinator) or the Eudora Technical Support group. If you are eligible for technical support, contact information is provided in the More Help! On-line Help topic, and on the inside cover of this manual.

You must register your copy of Eudora Pro to receive technical support. See the section "Registering Your Copy of Eudora" for details.

Tutorial

Introduction

This tutorial introduces Eudora's basic functions. There are a host of other operations that are not described here. For detailed explanations of all available Eudora functions, see the following chapters.

Creating an Outgoing Message

A good way to familiarize yourself with Eudora is to create an outgoing message. An outgoing message is one that you send to someone else.

From the **Message** menu, select **New Message**. A new *composition window* is displayed. Since it is easiest to experiment with Eudora by sending a message to yourself, type your own e-mail address in the **To** field.

The **From** field has been automatically filled in and can't be altered. This is your real name and return address (as entered in the **Real name** and **Return address** fields in the Personal Information Options).

Press the tab key or point and click the mouse to move the cursor down to the **Subject** field. Typically, you would enter some brief text indicating what the message is about. For this message, type the words **Test Message**.

Move the cursor past the remaining **Cc**, **Bcc**, and **Attachments** fields down into the large area below them. This area is reserved for the body of the message. Here you can type whatever text you want. When you finish your message (referred to in this tutorial as your *test message*), the composition window should look something like the example below.

Example test message

Saving the Message

To save any current outgoing message, such as your test message, select **Save** from the **File** menu. This saves the message in its current state in the Out mailbox, which holds all outgoing mail.

After you save your test message, select **Out** from the **Mailbox** menu to view the message summary. The bullet (•) in the Status column of the message summary indicates that the message has been saved, and can be sent or queued.

A message saved in the Out mailbox

Sending the Message

Notice the **Send** button in the upper right hand corner of the composition window. To send the message, simply click on this button.

Sending the message

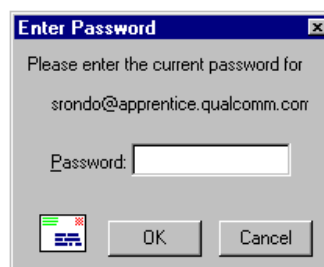
The composition window immediately closes, and the progress window is momentarily displayed at the top of the screen. The progress window shows you the progress of lengthy operations.

Checking for and Receiving the Message

There are two ways to check your POP server to see if you have any new incoming mail. One way is to set up Eudora to automatically check for mail every so often. The other way is to check for mail manually whenever you want to by selecting **Check Mail** from the **File** menu. Do this manual check now.

Your password is requested for the first mail check after Eudora is opened, whether it is an automatic or manual check.

Note: Your POP account password is provided by your e-mail administrator.



The Password dialog

Type in your password and click **OK**. If you make a mistake before clicking **OK**, simply backspace and re-enter the password correctly. If your password is rejected, select **Check Mail** from the **File** menu again and re-enter your password.

Note: Your Eudora password is case-sensitive, so the uppercase and lowercase letters must be typed in exactly. Be sure Caps lock is off.

After successfully entering your password, a progress window is momentarily displayed at the top of the screen indicating that an attempt to reach your POP account is being made. If there is a network problem between you and the POP server, an alert is displayed. Consult with your e-mail administrator to solve the problem.

If there is no mail waiting at your account on the POP server, the **You have no new mail** alert is displayed. This means that the message you sent to yourself in the previous exercise has not been delivered to your POP account yet. Click **OK**.

Keep selecting **Check Mail** from the **File** menu until your test message arrives. If the message doesn't arrive in a minute or two, notify your e-mail administrator.

When mail is found in your POP account, it is transferred to your PC and the progress window lets you monitor the transfer. This is followed by the **You have new mail** alert.

Click **OK**. The In mailbox window is displayed with your test message summary listed inside.

The test message listed in the In mailbox

The mailbox window shows a summary of each message in the mailbox. Incoming messages are stored indefinitely in the In mailbox until they are deleted or transferred to another mailbox (as described later in this tutorial).

To select (highlight) the message summary, click anywhere on the summary. To open the message, double-click on its summary. Do this for your test message to display it on your screen.

The incoming test message

The “Current Message”

Most Eudora commands can be applied either to an open message window or to highlighted message summaries in a mailbox window. This lets you apply commands (such as Transfer, Forward, and Reply) to messages without opening them first. Whenever the term *current message* is used in this manual, it refers to a message that is open and is in the topmost window or whose message summary is highlighted within a mailbox window.

Replying to the Message

You can easily reply to the sender of an incoming message without having to create a new message from scratch.

With the test message current, select **Reply** from the **Message** menu to initiate a reply to the message.

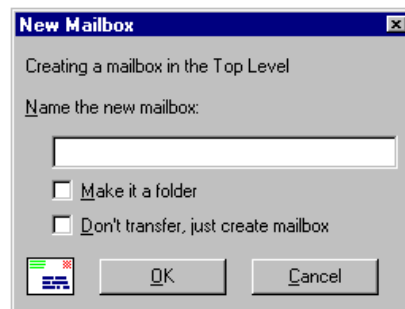
A new composition window is displayed, with the sender’s address (in this case, your own) automatically placed in the **To** field of the header. The original sender’s text is automatically included in the body of the message. You can edit this text as needed (or it can be deleted by pressing the Delete key). You can enter more text in the reply message just as in any outgoing message. In your test reply, move the insertion point to the area below the original message and type in some additional text. To send this message, click **Send**.

A reply to a message

Transferring the Message Between Mailboxes

You can organize your incoming mail by creating new mailboxes and easily transferring messages among them.

To create a new mailbox and transfer your test message into it, open the In mailbox, select your test message summary, and select **New...** from the **Transfer** menu. The New mailbox dialog is displayed. Any name can be typed in the new mailbox title field, but for this example, type **Testing**.



New mailbox dialog

Click **OK** to create the new mailbox. Because your test message was highlighted when you selected **New...** from the Transfer menu, it is automatically transferred into the Testing mailbox. To see this, select **Testing** from the **Mailbox** menu.

You can also transfer messages among existing mailboxes. To do this, select your original test message from the Testing mailbox and then select **In** from the **Transfer** menu.

Transferring the test message

Deleting the Message

Messages are stored indefinitely in any mailbox until they are deleted or transferred to another mailbox. Any current message can be deleted.

To delete your test message, open it or select it in the In mailbox. Then, select **Delete** from the **Message** menu. As a safeguard, the Delete command doesn't actually delete messages, but instead transfers them to the Trash mailbox. So, if you suddenly realize that you deleted a message you want to keep, you can transfer it out of the Trash into another mailbox.

All messages stored in the Trash mailbox are automatically deleted when you quit Eudora (although you can turn this option off). To manually delete messages in the Trash mailbox, select **Empty Trash** from the **Special** menu.

Creating Messages

Creating an Outgoing Message

An outgoing message is a message you send to someone else. The simplest way to create an outgoing message is to select **New Message** from the **Message** menu. A new message window is displayed, referred to as the *Composition Window*.

Using the Composition Window

The composition window consists of the title bar, the icon bar, the message header, and the message body.

The composition window

Title Bar

The Title bar provides information about the message, including the name of the addressee, the time and date the message was sent, and the message subject.

Icon Bar

The Icon bar consists of a series of buttons and popups that are displayed just under the title bar. It allows you to control the priority of your message, override some of your default options for the current message, send or queue the message, and apply text styles. Each button can be turned on or off for the current message by clicking on it (a button is on when it is depressed, and off when it is raised). You can set the defaults for the icon bar in the Sending Mail Options.

The popup menus and icons are described below.



Priority Popup

This lets you indicate that your message is of higher or lower priority than a normal message. For most messages, this is just an empty box (normal priority). For details, see the section “Setting the Message Priority.”

**Signature Popup**

This lets you automatically append one of your signatures to the end of a message. For details, see the section “Using a Signature in an Outgoing Message.”

**Attachment Type Popup**

This lets you select the encoding format for attachments. For details, see the section “Attaching a File to a Message.”

**Quoted-Printable Encoding**

If this is on, quoted-printable encoding is used when sending messages that contain long lines of text or special characters. It is used for all plain text attachments. It is recommended that this always be on.

**Text As Document**

If this is on, plain text files are attached to messages, not incorporated into the message as part of the message body.

**Word Wrap**

If this is on, a carriage return is not required at the end of each line. When the message is sent, the text is automatically “wrapped,” meaning that carriage returns are inserted at the end of each line of text, with roughly 76 characters per line.

**Tabs in Body**

If this button is on, pressing the tab key within the message body inserts enough spaces to move the insertion point to the next tab stop. If this button is off, pressing the tab key within the message body returns the cursor to the To: field of the message header.

**Keep Copy**

If this is on, a copy of each sent message is kept in the Out mailbox. These messages are saved there until they are deleted or transferred.

**Return Receipt**

If this is on, the message to your recipients includes a **Notify Sender** button that when clicked creates a message notifying you that the original message was viewed. This function does not work in all cases. For details, see the section “Requesting a Return Receipt.”

Send**Send or Queue**

These let you send a message immediately or put it in the queue to send later. If the **Immediate Send** option in the Sending Mail Options is on, the button is labeled Send. If the option is off, the button is labeled Queue. For details, see the section “Sending or Queueing a Message.”

Queue**Bold**

Make the text bold.

Italics

Make the text italic.

Underline

Make the text underlined.

Font

Make the text the selected font, size, and color.

Align Left

Make the paragraph aligned to the left of the indent.

Align Center

Make the paragraph aligned to the center of the indent.

Align Right

Make the paragraph aligned to the right of the indent.

Bullet List

Make the paragraphs a bullet list.

Smaller

Make the text one standard point size smaller.

Bigger

Make the text one standard point size bigger.

Indent In

Make the paragraph indented once to the left.

Indent Out

Remove one left indent for the paragraph.

Hang Indent In

Outdent the first line of the paragraph.

Hang Indent Out

Remove the outdent from the first line of the paragraph.

Message Header

Outgoing mail headers consist of the following fields: **To**, **From**, **Subject**, **Cc**, **Bcc**, and **Attachments**. Each field is described below. The **To**, **Subject**, **Cc**, and **Bcc** fields can be directly edited. To move the cursor from field to field, press the tab key or click in the desired field with the mouse.

To resize the Header region of the outgoing message window, drag the separator up or down.

To

The intended recipients' e-mail addresses, or nicknames you have defined (see the section "Creating and Using Nicknames"). Multiple addresses and nicknames must be separated by commas.

From

The sender's e-mail address. This is usually your POP account plus your real name. You can use a return address other than your POP account by entering the address in the **Return address** field of the Personal Information Options.

Subject

Some brief text indicating the contents of the message. This field can be left blank (though it is a breach of e-mail etiquette to do so).

Cc

The e-mail addresses or nicknames of people to whom a copy of the message is to be sent. These recipients are displayed in the message header for all recipients to see. Multiple addresses must be separated by commas. This field can be left blank.

Bcc

The e-mail addresses or nicknames of people to whom a copy of the message is to be sent. These recipients are not displayed in the message header, and the recipients in the **To** or **Cc** fields will not know that a copy went to these addresses. This is useful when you want to send a copy of a message to someone without everyone else knowing you did so. Multiple addresses must be separated by commas. This field can be left blank.

This field can also be used to put a copy of the message in one of your mailboxes. To do this, click right in the body of the message and select the mailbox from the **Fcc** menu. The name of the mailbox is inserted into the **Bcc** field preceded by an "f," and when the message is sent, a copy is put in that mailbox.

Attachments

A list of documents being attached to and sent along with the message. You must use one of the attachment options to add attachments (see the section “Attaching a File to a Message”). To delete an attachment from an outgoing message, select it and press the delete key. This field can be left blank.

Message Body

After filling in the header fields, move the insertion point to the space below the message header. Type the body of the message here. For information about formatting your message text, see the section “Formatting Text.”

Using an Alternate E-mail Account

You can set up alternate “personalities” in Eudora for each e-mail account you have. In the Personalities Options, you must specify the following options for each personality: personality name, real name, and POP account. You can also specify the default domain, return address, SMTP server, default stationery, default signature, and **Check mail** and **Leave mail on server** functions (for details, see the sections “Checking Mail” and “Managing Your Mail on the POP Server”).

All the other options categories cannot be changed for alternate personalities—they are effective for all. However, alternate personalities are automatically set to use a Winsock connection and password authentication.

If you want to change other options, or use a separate set of mailboxes for an account, see the section “Putting Multiple Users on One PC.”

To create an outgoing message as an alternate personality, hold down the shift key and select one of the message creation commands from the **Message** menu (New Message, New Message To, etc.). The **Message Options** dialog is displayed.

The Message Options dialog

Select the personality you want to use (and stationery if you want to), then click **OK**. The Composition Window is displayed, with the alternate personality as the sender (and any stationery text if applicable). The default signature for that personality is used, but you can change it with the signature popup in the composition window (for details, see the section “Using a Signature”).

Using Stationery

Stationery files are templates for outgoing messages. If you find yourself repeatedly sending the same message, save the message as a stationery file and send it whenever you need to using the **Message Options** dialog. This way you don't have to copy and paste text into a message, you can just open a pre-written message and edit it as necessary.

To create a stationery file, open a new message, put the text you want into the message body, fill in the headers as appropriate (subject, copies, etc.), and set the icon bar. Select **Save as...** from the **File** menu to display the **Save As** dialog.

Select the **Stationery** option (or Stat for 16-bit Eudora), then name the file (it should have a .sta extension), and click on **Save** to save the file. You can delete the original message.

Creating a stationery file with the Save As dialog

To use a stationery file for all of your outgoing messages, select a stationery in the Sending Mail Options. Any new message uses this file, unless you create the message using the **Redirect** or **Send Again** command.

To change a stationery file, open a new message with the stationery file, make your changes, then use the **Save As** option again to save your changes. To delete a stationery file, remove it from the Stationery directory.

To send a stationery message, hold down the shift key and select one of the message creation commands from the **Message** menu. The **Message Options** dialog is displayed.

Message Options dialog

Select the stationery you want to use, then click **OK** (you can also choose a personality, but that will set the stationery to the default for that personality). A Composition Window is displayed containing the header and body from the stationery file. If you are replying to a message, the stationery information is added to the reply. You can edit and send this new message just as you would any other message.

You can also set up a filter to reply with a stationery message. See the section "Filtering Messages" for more information.

Using a Signature

A signature is a few lines of text that are automatically added to the end of an outgoing message when it is sent. A signature can be whatever you want, but it is mostly used to give contact information (telephone, address, etc.). You can have as many signatures as you want.

Note: Your signature is not displayed in the Eudora message window, but is added to the end of the message when it is sent.

To create or modify your **Standard** signature, select **Signatures**→**Standard** from the **Tools** menu. The Signature window is displayed. Enter your signature text, and select **Save** from the **File** menu to save your changes.

Creating the Standard signature

To create or modify your **Alternate** signature, select **Signatures**→**Alternate** from the **Tools** menu. The Alternate signature window is displayed. Enter your signature text, and select **Save** from the **File** menu to save your changes.

To create additional signatures, select **Signatures**→**New** from the **Tools** menu. An alert is displayed, asking you what you want to call it. Enter a name and click on **OK** to display a signature window. Enter your signature, save the file, and close the window. Your new signature is now part of the list of signatures.

To modify an additional signature, select **Signatures**→**Name** from the **Tools** menu. The signature window is displayed for the signature you specified. Make any changes you want, save the file, and close the window. To remove a signature, drag the file from the Signatures directory into the Recycle Bin on your desktop.

To include a signature in an outgoing message, select the signature you want from the Signature popup on the icon bar.

Setting the signature for a particular message

To include your **Standard** signature in all of your outgoing messages, open the Sending Mail Options and check the **Use signature** option. You can change this for a particular message by selecting a different signature or **None** from the Signature popup.

Setting the Message Priority

You can assign a priority to incoming and outgoing messages. The priority is only for you and your recipients—it does not affect the way mail transport systems handle the messages.

There are five priority levels available, 1 being the highest, 5 being the lowest. Each is represented by a small symbol in the icon bar of a message window and the Priority column of a message summary. Priority 3 is used for messages that have no assigned priorities, and it is not displayed. The **high** and **highest** priority symbols are red.

New messages are created with a Normal priority. To change the priority of the current message, use the Priority popup.

Changing the priority of a message using the priority popup

*Note: To set up Eudora to always use the sender's priority on your replies, turn on the **Copy original's priority to reply** option in the Replying Options. You can always change the priority in the message window.*

Requesting a Return Receipt

You can request that your recipients notify you when they have seen your message. To do this, click on the **Return Receipt** icon in the message window.

When your recipients open the message then close it, a dialog is displayed asking them to create a notification message now, later, or never (if you sent yourself a copy, you will not get the notification request). If a recipient chooses to create a notification message, it is sent to you and tells you when the recipient displayed your message.

A request for notification

These Return Receipt options may or may not work as described, depending on your recipients' e-mail software.

Formatting Text

You can use standard text editing options to format the text of your outgoing messages or text files. The formatting is delivered to your recipients using the “text/enriched” MIME standard, which means that the formatting your recipient sees depends on how well their e-mail package supports this standard.

It is important to remember that you cannot completely control what happens on your recipient’s computer. Depending on the type of computer they are using, their installed fonts, their options or preferences, etc., they could end up viewing something different than what you intended. Also, the formatting changes you make are sent to your recipient, but your default text settings are not. Any text that you did not make changes to is displayed using your recipient’s default text.

To format text, select the text you want to affect and use the buttons on the **Icon bar** or the **Text** commands from the **Edit** menu. You can change the font, size, style, color, and the margins (see the section “The Icon Bar”).

Word Wrap

If you turn on the **Word Wrap** icon in the composition window, you do not need to use carriage returns in the body of your message. When you send the message, the text is automatically “wrapped,” meaning that carriage returns are inserted at the end of each line of text, with roughly 76 characters per line. This makes the message legible on the recipient’s computer.

To manually wrap text, select the text you want, then select **Wrap Selection** from the **Edit** menu. To unwrap text, select the text you want, then hold down the Ctrl key and select **Wrap Selection** from the **Edit** menu.

To copy wrapped text without taking the carriage returns, hold down the Shift key and select **Copy** from the **Edit** menu.

Attaching a File to a Message

Any file can be attached to and sent with a Eudora message. Most of the time, an attached document functions like a “rider” to the e-mail message, and does not appear within the message text. Instead, the name of the document and its icon are displayed automatically in the **Attachments** field of the message header.

To attach a file to a current outgoing message, select **Attach File** from the **Message** menu. A standard file dialog is displayed. Once the desired document is located, select it and click on the **Attach** button to attach the document to the message. You can add as many attachments as you want.

You can also drag one or more files from the Desktop onto the message window to attach them.

An outgoing message with an attached document

To detach a document before the message is sent, select the document in the **Attachments** field, then press the delete key or select **Clear** from the **Edit** menu.

When the message is sent, if the chosen document is not a plain text (ASCII) file, it is encoded in the selected attachment type. This allows you to send any kind of document through the mail, even applications. If the document is an ASCII file, you can put it in the mail message by turning on the **Text as Attachment** icon (to make this the default, turn on the **Put text attachments in body of message** option in the Attachments Options).

The attachment types include the following:



MIME

This is best for recipients with MIME-compliant e-mail readers, regardless of what operating system they are using. For more information on MIME, see Appendix G.



BinHex

This is best for recipients on a Macintosh with an e-mail reader that is not MIME-compliant.



Uuencode

This is best for recipients using PC or Unix systems that are not MIME compliant.

Sending Attachments to Non-Eudora Users

If you send an attachment to someone who doesn't use Eudora, the attached file may be included at the end of the message in the chosen attachment format (MIME, BinHex, or Uuencode). Your recipient should save the message as a file, then decode the file using an application appropriate for the encoding method you used when you sent the message.

Including a URL in a Message

To include a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) in a message, enclose it with *less than* and *greater than* signs to ensure that your recipient's application can identify

it as a URL. For example, <**http://www.eudora.com/**>. The URL is automatically highlighted as an active URL in your message window.

A URL in an outgoing message

Checking Your Spelling

Eudora includes a built-in spelling checker. It can be used to check for misspellings in the body of current message composition windows, text files, and signature files. It includes a built-in dictionary and also allows for the creation of a custom user dictionary. Additionally, it can be configured to ignore capitalized words, words with numbers, and mixed case words, to report mixed case and doubled (repeated) words, and to suggest alternative spellings.

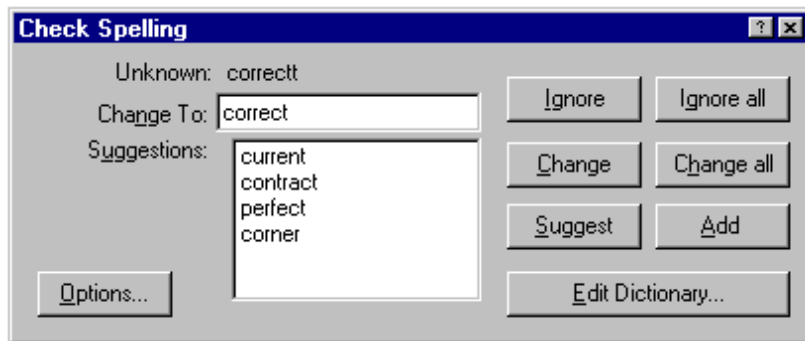
*Note: Changes to the spell checking options can be made in the Options dialog (Check Spelling) or by selecting **Options** from the **Check Spelling** dialog.*

See Appendix F for information on how to get dictionaries for languages other than English.

To check the spelling of a current composition window, text file, or signature file, click on the **Check Spelling** button in the main window toolbar or select **Check Spelling** from the **Edit** menu. If there are no misspellings, the No misspellings found alert is displayed.

Note: If text is selected, Eudora only checks the spelling of the selected text. Otherwise, it starts the spelling check from the beginning of the message body or text file and checks the entire text.

If a misspelled, unknown, or repeated word is found, the Check Spelling dialog is displayed with the word listed in the Unknown field.



The Check Spelling dialog

To correct the misspelled word, type the correct spelling of the word in the Change To field, select it from Suggestions list and click the **Change** button, or double-click it in the Suggestions list. The spelling checker then proceeds with the check.

Check Spelling Dialog

The Check Spelling dialog allows you to ignore an unknown word, change it, suggest the correct spelling, add the word to your user dictionary, edit your dictionary, or change the spell checking preferences via the Options button. Each of the fields and buttons is described below.

Unknown Field

An unknown word is one that is not found in Eudora's built-in dictionary or your own custom dictionary. You can act on an unknown word using the Ignore, Ignore all, Change, Change all, or Add buttons, as described below.

Change To Field

This field works in conjunction with the Change and Change all buttons. It allows you to modify the unknown word by typing its correct spelling in this field, or selecting a suggested alternative spelling from the Suggestions field, and then clicking the Change or Change all buttons, as described below.

Suggestions Field

This field lists Eudora's suggestions for the correct spelling of the unknown word. If the Always Suggest option is turned on, all suggestions are listed here by default. If this option is turned off, click the Suggest button to display Eudora's suggestions.

Ignore Button

This button causes the spelling checker to ignore this occurrence of the unknown word.

Ignore all Button

This button causes the spelling checker to ignore this occurrence and all subsequent occurrences of the unknown word.

Change Button

This button substitutes the contents of the Change To field for the unknown word.

Change all Button

This button substitutes the contents of the Change To field for the unknown word, and all subsequent occurrences of the unknown word.

Suggest Button

This button displays Eudora's suggestions for the correct spelling of the unknown word in the Suggestions field.

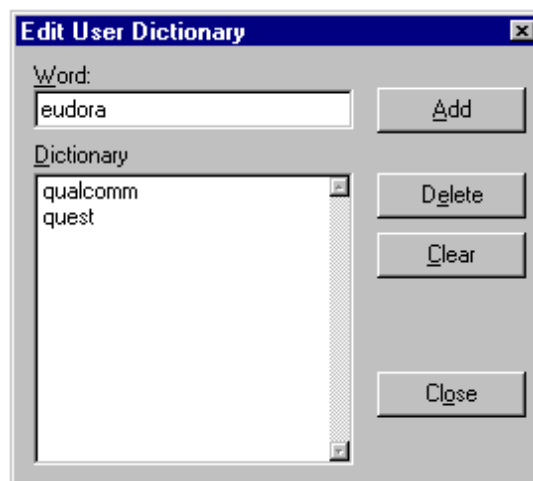
Note: If Eudora doesn't have suggestions in its dictionary, then none are listed.

Add Button

This button adds the unknown word to your custom user dictionary.

Edit Dictionary Button

This button displays the Edit User Dictionary dialog.



The Edit User Dictionary dialog

The Edit User Dictionary dialog lists all of the words in your user dictionary in the Dictionary field. It also allows you to add words to or delete words from your personal user dictionary, or even clear the entire dictionary.

Note: Words in the user dictionary are saved in all lower case.

To add a word to the dictionary using this dialog, type the correct spelling of the word in the Word field and click the **Add** button. The word is then added to the dictionary and displayed in the Dictionary field.

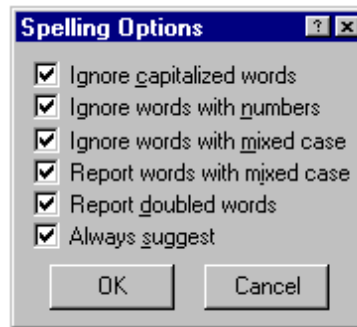
Note: The Add button in this dialog works the same as the Add button in the Check Spelling dialog.

To remove a word from the user dictionary, type it in the Word field or locate it in the Dictionary field and single-click on it to display it in the Word field. Then, click the **Delete** button.

To delete the entire user dictionary, click on the **Clear** button. You will then be prompted to confirm the deletions. If you click **Yes**, all of the words are deleted from the user dictionary.

Options Button

This button displays the spell checking Preferences dialog.



Spell checking Preferences dialog

The spell checking Preferences dialog lists the six spell checking options. A check mark in the box next to the option name indicates that it is turned on.

Note: The spell checking options can also be modified in the Options dialog (Spell Checking).

The available options are as follows:

Ignore capitalized words - ignores words that start with capital letters, such as proper nouns.

Ignore words with numbers - ignores words that contain numbers.

Ignore words with mixed case - ignores words that contain both upper and lower case characters.

Report words with mixed case - reports words that contain both upper and lower case characters and identifies them as Mixed case.

Report doubled words - reports words that appear twice in sequence in text and identifies them as Doubled words.

Always suggest - displays Eudora's suggestions for the correct spelling of an unknown word in the Suggestions field by default.

Note: If Eudora doesn't have suggestions in its dictionary, then none are listed.

Saving a Message for Later Changes

Sometimes it is convenient to save an outgoing message either as a safeguard when typing long messages, or so you can return to it later to make changes.

To save the current message, select **Save** from the **File** menu. Saved messages are put in the Out mailbox with a bullet (•) in the Status column. This indicates that the message has been saved and can be sent or queued.

A message saved in the Out mailbox

You can continue making changes or close the message. If you try to close an outgoing message window without saving that version of the message, an alert is displayed asking if the message should be saved or the changes discarded. If you select Discard and the message has never been saved, the message is deleted.

Sending Messages

Sending or Queueing a Message

After you compose a message, you can send it immediately or put it in a queue to be sent later.

Sending a Message Immediately

If you want to send your messages immediately instead of putting them in a queue to send later, then be sure the **Immediate send** option is on in the Sending Mail Options.

To send the current message, click on the **Send** button or select **Send Message Now** from the **Message** menu. A progress window is displayed to show the progress of the transmission.

If you have the **Immediate send** option on, but want to put the current message in the queue, hold down the Shift key and click on the **Send** button. The **Change Queueing** dialog is displayed and you can set detailed instructions. For more details, see the section “Queueing a Message to Send at a Certain Time.”

Queueing a Message to Send Later

If you want to put your messages in a queue (in the Out mailbox) to send all together at a later time, be sure the **Immediate send** option is off in the Sending Mail Options.

You can set up Eudora to warn you if you try to delete a queued message, or try to quit Eudora with queued messages. To do this, turn those options on in the Extra Warnings Options.

To put the current message in the queue, click on the **Queue** button or select **Queue Message** from the **Message** menu. The message window is closed (if it was open) and the message is saved in the Out mailbox marked **Q** (meaning it's ready to be delivered).

Queued messages in the Out mailbox

To send all of your queued messages, select **Send Queued Messages** from the **File** menu. A progress window is displayed momentarily at the top of the screen indicating the progress of the transmission.

If you have the **Immediate send** option off, but want to send a message immediately, hold down the Shift key and click on the **Queue** button. The **Change Queueing** dialog is displayed and you can select the **Send message Right Now** option.

Queueing a Message to Send at a Certain Time

You can specify that a message be sent at a certain time in the future. To do this for the current outgoing message, select **Change Queueing...** from the **Message** menu. The **Change Queueing** dialog is displayed.

The Change Queueing dialog

If you choose **Right Now**, the message is sent immediately when you click **OK**. If you choose **Next time queued messages are sent**, the message is sent the next time queued messages are sent.

If you choose **On or After**, you can use the **Time** and **Date** fields to fill in the time and date when the message should be sent. The message is saved in the Out mailbox with a **T** in the status column, and is sent when the specified time arrives.

Important: *For the message to be sent at the correct time, Eudora must be running at that time. If Eudora is not running, the message is sent the first time Eudora is run after the specified time has passed.*

If you choose **Don't Send** for a message that has never been queued, nothing happens. If the message has been queued already, the message status is changed from queued (Q) to saved (•). The message is held in the Out mailbox until it is either deleted or re-queued and sent.

Editing a Queued Message

To edit a queued message, open the Out mailbox and double-click on the message summary. Make the necessary edits and save them. The message is kept in the Out mailbox. If you close the changed message without saving it, an alert is displayed asking you to verify the changes.

Taking a Message Out of the Queue

A message that is queued but is not yet sent can be unqueued using the **Change Queueing** command. Open the Out mailbox and select the desired message summary. Then, select **Change Queueing...** from the **Message** menu and click on **Don't Send**. This changes the message status from queued (Q) to saved (•). The message is held in the Out mailbox until it is either deleted, re-queued, or sent.

Sending Queued Messages When Checking Mail

If the **Send on check** option in the Sending Mail Options is on, every time Eudora checks for mail (automatically or manually), all queued messages are automatically sent.

Sending Messages with Special Server Instructions

To send your queued messages with special instructions for the server, hold down the Shift key and select **Send Queued Messages ...** from the **File** menu. The **Mail Transfer Options** dialog is displayed. Set the options you want and click **OK**. All the actions you have requested are completed. For details, see the section “Managing Your Mail on the POP Server.”

Keeping Copies of Outgoing Messages

There are three ways to keep copies of your outgoing messages.

To put a copy of every outgoing message in the Out mailbox, turn on the **Keep copies of Outgoing Mail** option in the Sending Mail Options.

To put a copy of the current outgoing message in the Out mailbox, turn on the **Keep Copy** icon in the icon bar.

To put a copy of the current outgoing message in a particular mailbox, click right in the body of the message and select the mailbox from the **Fcc** menu.

In all these cases, when the messages are sent they are put in the specified mailbox with an **S** in the Status column, indicating that the message has been sent.

If none of these options are used, outgoing messages are put into the Trash mailbox.

Note: You can also set up a filter to save outgoing messages in particular mailboxes based on information contained in the message. See the section “Filtering Messages” for more information.

Receiving Messages

Checking For Incoming Mail

The POP server is where your mail is received and stored until it is transferred to Eudora on your PC. The POP account for your dominant “personality” is specified in the Getting Started Options, and the POP accounts (and other information) for alternate personalities are specified in the Personalities Options.

Note: To best understand the functioning of the POP server with respect to Eudora, see Appendix C.

There are two ways to check your POP server and transfer mail to your PC: automatically or manually. These are described in the sections below.

You can also control how your mail is transferred from the server, and what happens to it on the server. For details, see the section “Managing Your Mail on the POP Server.”

Checking for Mail Automatically

To set up Eudora to automatically check your dominant POP account and transfer new mail, select **Options...** from the **Tools** menu, and select the Checking Mail Options. Turn on the **Check for mail every ? minutes** option, and enter the number of minutes that you want between mail checks (Eudora must be running, but you can be using other applications on your PC). For example, if you type in 15, Eudora checks for mail every 15 minutes. In fact, 15 minutes is a good minimum interval, because checking mail more frequently puts an unnecessary load on your POP server.

To set up an alternate personality to automatically check mail, turn on the Check Mail option for that personality (in the Personalities Options). Those accounts are automatically checked at the same time as your dominant account (based on the information in the Checking Mail Options).

Note: If automatic checking is set, the Check Mail command under the File menu displays the next time that an automatic check is scheduled to occur.

Checking for Mail Manually

You can manually check for new mail at any time by selecting **Check Mail** from the **File** menu. Your dominant POP account is checked, along with any alternate personalities that have the **Check Mail** option turned on. If you haven't successfully entered your password since opening the Eudora program, you are prompted for it (for each account being checked). A progress window is momentarily displayed at the top of the screen indicating that an attempt to reach your POP account is being made.

Note: If automatic checking is on and you manually check for new mail, the next automatic mail check will happen at the specified number of minutes after the manual check.

Stopping a Mail Check

If you want to stop a mail check in the middle, click on the **Stop** button in the progress window or hold down the Ctrl key and type a period (.).

Using Your Password

Each time you open Eudora and check mail for the first time, you need to enter the password for your dominant personality. If you have alternate personalities set up to check mail automatically, you will also need to enter passwords for those.

In the Password dialog, type in your password and click **OK**. If you make a mistake before clicking OK, simply backspace and re-enter the password correctly.

Entering your password

Note: Your POP account password is case-sensitive, so the uppercase and lowercase characters must be typed in exactly.

If your password is rejected, an error message is displayed indicating that you have entered the wrong password.

Wrong password

Select **Check Mail** from the **File** menu to redisplay the password dialog.

As long as Eudora is running, it remembers all of your passwords. If you don't want it to remember (if, for example, you are away from your PC), select **Forget Password** from the **Special** menu. The next time you check mail for any account, you are prompted for your password again.

You can also make Eudora remember all of your passwords from one session to the next, which means you never have to enter passwords again, even if you quit and restart Eudora. You only want to do this if your PC is in a secure location, where there is no possible chance of someone else having access to it. To use this option, turn on **Save password** in the Checking Mail Options.

Changing Your Password

To change the password for one of your personalities, select it from the **Change Password** submenu from the **Special** menu. (This only works if the POP server is running a compatible password-change server. For information about these servers, see Appendix A.) You are prompted to enter your old password once, and your new password twice. Depending on the server you are using, the password can be up to 30 characters, but normally it is only 7 or 8.

When you choose a new password, try not to use real words, names, dates, familiar acronyms, etc. Some systems require at least one number or symbol in your password, and you may want to do that even if it is not required.

Receiving New Mail

When Eudora does a mail check, you can be notified of new mail in one or all of the following ways: an alert dialog, the opening of the mailboxes to which new mail is delivered, and a special "New Mail" sound. These options are turned on or off in the Getting Attention Options.

Note: For the sound alert to work, you may need a sound driver for the PC speaker (see "Appendix A" for a source for this driver).

When you receive notice that new mail has arrived, select Eudora from the applications menu. Mail usually arrives in the In mailbox (unless you are using filters to transfer messages). If the In mailbox is not already open, select **In** from the **Mailbox** menu. The messages are listed in the order they are received, with the most recent message listed last. Unread messages are designated by a bullet (•) in the Status column of the message summary.

Unread messages in the In mailbox

Double-click anywhere on a message summary to open the message. Incoming messages are saved indefinitely in the In mailbox (or the mailbox they are filtered into) until they are deleted or transferred to another mailbox.

The Incoming Message Window

To open an incoming message, double-click on its message summary in a mailbox window, or, if the message summary is current (highlighted), select **Open...** from the **File** menu or press the space, enter or return key.

An incoming message window

The incoming message window consists of the title bar, the icon bar, and the message body.

Title Bar

The Title bar provides information about the message, including the name of the sender, the time and date the message was delivered, and the message subject.

Icon Bar

The Icon bar consists of buttons and popups that are displayed just under the title bar. To turn an icon on, click on it to put a checkmark next to it.



Tow Truck

This can be used to drag any current message into a different mailbox. Just hold the mouse button down on the icon and drag it to an open mailbox, a mailbox in the Mailboxes windows, or a mailbox button on the toolbar.



BLAH, BLAH, BLAH

If this is on, all the message headers are displayed.



Trash

If this is on, the message is deleted from the server the next time you check mail. This icon is only displayed if the original message is still on the server. For details, see the section "Managing Your Mail on the POP Server."



Fetch

If this is on, the message is transferred in full the next time you check mail. This icon is only displayed if the message was originally transferred in part. For details, see the section "Managing Your Mail on the POP Server."

**Priority Popup**

This lets you indicate that the message is of higher or lower priority than a normal message. For most messages, this is just an empty box (normal priority). For details, see the section “Setting the Message Priority.”

**Pencil**

If this is on, you can edit the message.

Subject

This is the subject that was assigned by the sender, and is shown in the message summary. For instructions on changing this subject, see the section “Editing Incoming Messages.”

Message Body

The message body contains the message header and text information, as well as the name and icon of each attachment. Attachments can be opened from within the message window by double-clicking on the attachment icon (see the section “Automatically Opening Attachments”).

Receiving Attachments

Unless you have specified a particular folder for your incoming attachments (see the section “Specifying an Attachment Directory”), they are automatically decoded and saved in the **Attach** Directory in your Eudora Directory. If you receive multiple attachments with the same name, a number is added to the end of each duplicate name, in the order they are received.

Attachment names and icons are displayed at the bottom of incoming messages. To open an attachment from the message window, double-click on the attachment name or its icon. If you have the application that the attachment was created in, that application launches and the attachment opens.

Specifying an Attachment Directory

If you do not want to use the default Attach Directory to receive your attachments, select **Options...** from the **Tools** menu and select the Attachments Options. Then click on the large button beneath the Attachment Folder prompt. A standard file dialog is displayed.

Double-click on the name of the directory you want to use (its name should be displayed in the menu above the list), then click the **Use Directory** button. The dialog closes, leaving the Options dialog displayed. The name of the folder you just selected is now displayed in the **Attachment Directory** button.

An attachments folder is selected

Note: If at any time Eudora cannot find your selected folder, an alert is displayed at startup informing you that the Attachment Directory is unavailable. Eudora will use the Attachment Directory in the Eudora directory for attachments until you designate a new directory.

Editing Incoming Messages

You can edit the message body in an incoming message if you turn on the Pencil icon in the icon bar. You can also edit the Subject in the icon bar (this is the subject shown in the message summary).

To edit an incoming message, click on the Pencil icon to turn it on, then edit the message body. When you are done, save your changes and close the message.

To edit the subject of an incoming message, open it and edit the subject in the icon bar (not the subject in the message body). When you are done, click somewhere else in the message, or close it. The new subject is displayed in the message summary. The contents of the **Subject** field of the message header remain unchanged.

Note: If you reply to the message, the original subject is used for the reply, not your changed subject. This gives you the freedom to put information useful to you into the summary, without fear of your private notes being revealed to your correspondents.

Editing the subject of an incoming message

Using Active URLs

Any string of text that Eudora recognizes as a URL (Uniform Resource Locator: http, ftp, gopher, ph, finger, etc.) is active. Double-click on a URL to open a World Wide Web location, transfer a file, do a gopher search, use the finger tool, etc.

To specify what Internet application you want to use for a URL type, hold down the Ctrl key and double-click on the URL. A standard file dialog is displayed. Select the application you want, then click on **Open**. The application is opened

and goes to the selected URL. The next time you select a URL of that type, the same application is automatically used.

To setup Eudora to automatically open a new message when you use a mailto link within a Netscape Web browser, turn on the **Intercept Netscape mailto URLs** option in the Miscellaneous Options. (Be sure you are not running the Mailto Watcher application at the same time.)

Managing Your Mail on the POP Server

During a mail check, your incoming messages are normally transferred from your account on the POP server to your PC, and then deleted from the POP server. But this can be awkward if you want to read mail from two or more computers, and keep your mail organized at the same time.

There are several options that you can use to control your mail transfers and the storage on the server. Some of these options are available in the Checking Mail Options, and some are available in the Mail Transfer Options dialog.

Leaving Mail on the Server

To transfer all of your new messages from the POP server to the PC you are on, and also leave copies of those messages on the server, turn on the **Leave on server** option in the Checking Mail Options. You can set the number of days the copies should be kept, or leave the field blank to store the copies indefinitely.

*Note: The **Leave on server** option can also be set for each alternate personality you have. To do this, use the Personalities Options.*

At the next mail check from that PC, Eudora ignores the copies of those previously read messages and looks for new ones. However, if you check mail from another computer, those messages are treated as new and are transferred to that computer.

*Note: The **Leave on server** option should be used with care, since it can result in a buildup of messages on the POP server.*

Deleting a Message from the Server

To delete a message that has been left on the server (without retrieving it again), turn on the **Trash** icon in the message's icon bar or set the message summary's server action to **Delete**, then check mail again. Or, use the **Delete all messages that have been retrieved** option in the Mail Transfer Options dialog (described in the section "Checking for Mail with Special Server Instructions").

Skipping Messages Over a Certain Size

To stop Eudora from transferring incoming messages that are too large, turn on the **Skip messages over ? K** option in the Checking Mail Options, and specify a size. Only the first few lines of the messages that exceed that size are transferred, with a note at the bottom stating that the whole message has not been transferred.

If you decide you want to transfer the whole message, click on the **Fetch** icon in the incoming message window, or select the **Fetch** server action in the message summary, then check mail again. You can also use the **Trash** icon or the **Fetch & Delete** server action so that the message is deleted from the server after transferring it.

If you decide you don't want the message and want to delete it from the server, click on the **Trash** icon in the incoming message window, or select the **Delete** server action in the message summary, then check mail again.

Checking for Mail with Special Server Instructions

To check your mail and give special transfer and storage instructions to the server, hold down the Shift key and select **Check Mail** from the **File** menu. The **Mail Transfer Options** dialog is displayed. Set the options you want and click on the **OK** button to continue checking for mail.

The Mail Transfer Options dialog

The mail transfer options are described below.

Retrieve new mail

Transfer your new mail from the POP server to your PC.

Send queued messages

Send all the queued messages (marked "Q") in your Out mailbox.

Delete messages marked for deletion

Delete the messages on the server that are marked **Delete** in Eudora. This is for messages that were retrieved only in part, either with the **Leave on server** or **Skip messages over ? k** options (in the Checking Mail Options), or with the **Fetch all Message Headers** option (in the Mail Transfer Options dialog).

Retrieve messages marked for retrieval

Retrieve the messages on the server that are marked **Fetch** or **Fetch & Delete** in Eudora. This is for messages that were retrieved only in part, either with the **Leave on server** or **Skip messages over ? k** options (in the Checking Mail Options), or with the **Fetch all Message Headers** option (in the Mail Transfer Options dialog).

*Note: To mark a message **Fetch**, **Delete**, or **Fetch & Delete**, either click on the icons in the incoming message window, or select an option from the Server Action popup of the message summary.*

Delete all messages that have been retrieved

Delete all the messages on the server that have already been transferred to the PC you are on.

Delete all messages on server (be sure)

Delete all of your messages on the server. Be absolutely sure this is what you want to do because there is no way to undo it.

Fetch all message headers to In mailbox

Retrieve the header and the first few lines of every new message. If you select this option, the messages are filtered but **Copy** and **Transfer** actions are not done (the message won't leave the In mailbox). Set the **Server Action** in the message summaries to specify what you want to do with the messages the next time you check mail.

Important: *If you delete the message header, and you have the **Delete from server when emptied from trash** option on in the Checking Mail Options, the message is gone completely from Eudora and the server.*

Apply options to personalities

Specify the personalities that you want to use with this mail transfer (hold down the Shift key to select multiple personalities in sequence, or the Ctrl key to select them out of sequence).

Responding to Messages

Replying to a Message

To reply to the current message, select **Reply** from the **Message** menu. A new message window is displayed, with the original sender's address automatically placed in the **To** field of the header. All of the sender's original text is quoted in the message body. This text can be edited as needed. Additional text can be added to the reply just as to any outgoing message, and the reply can then be sent or saved for further changes.

If the sender's text did not include style information, each line is prefixed by a greater-than symbol (>).

```
>This is a test message. Could you please reply  
>So that I can be sure you received it?
```

Quoted text that does not include style information

If the sender's text did include style information (e.g., bold text), it is quoted with greater-than and less-than symbols above it and below it, and a left sidebar.

```
>>>>  
| This text includes style information, such as bold text,  
| and text that is very big.  
<<<<
```

Quoted text that includes style information

Messages that have been replied to are identified with an "R" in the Status column of their message summary.

Using the Reply Functions

There are several options that you can use when replying to messages.

To include everyone who received the original message, hold down the Ctrl key and select **Reply** from the **Message** menu. Or, turn on the **Reply to all By default** option in the Replying Options. In this case, you must hold down the Ctrl key to create a reply to only the original sender.

To include yourself as a recipient, turn on the **Include yourself** option in the Replying Options. This only works if you are using **Reply To All**.

*Note: To determine who you are, Eudora uses the “me” nickname. If there is no “me,” Eudora uses the contents of the **POP account** and **Return address** fields from the Personal Information Options. The “me” nickname is particularly useful if you have multiple addresses and don’t want replies to go to any of those addresses.*

To put the addresses of the other recipients of the original message in the **Cc** field (instead of the **To** field), turn on the **Put original To recipients in Cc field, not To field** option in the Replying Options. Only the original sender’s address is put in the **To** field. This only works if you are using **Reply To All**.

To copy the original message’s priority to your replies, turn on the **Copy original’s priority to reply** option in the Replying Options.

Replying with a Stationery File

To reply to a message with a stationery file, select a stationery file from the **Reply With** submenu from the **Message** menu. The Message Options dialog is displayed. Select the stationery you want to use (you can also choose a personality, but that will set the stationery to the default for that personality), and click **Open**. The stationery file is opened as a message and is addressed as appropriate (your Replying Options are used). For details about stationery, see the section “Using a Stationery File.”

Forwarding a Message

Any message can be forwarded to someone else. To forward the current message, select **Forward** from the **Message** menu. A new message window is displayed with your address in the **From** field, the original sender’s text quoted in the message body, and the original attachments in the **Attachments** field. For details on how text is quoted, see the section “Replying to Messages.” Make any changes you want, and enter the recipients’ address in the **To** field. The message can then be sent or saved for further changes.

Messages that have been forwarded are identified with an “F” in the Status column of their message summary.

Redirecting a Message

Incoming messages can be sent to a new recipient “by way of” you, maintaining the original sender’s address in the **From** field. This is called redirecting.

To redirect the current message, select **Redirect** from the **Message** menu. A new message window is displayed with the original sender's address in the **From** field with the statement "by way of *your address*", the original sender's text in the message body, and the original attachments in the **Attachments** field. Make any changes you want, and enter the recipient's address in the **To** field. The message can then be sent or saved for further changes.

Note: You may want to enclose any changes in brackets ([]) so that you don't confuse the recipient about who wrote what.

A Redirected message

Messages that have been redirected are identified with an "D" in the Status column of their message summary.

Turbo Redirecting

You can redirect one or more message to someone on your recipient list, queue the new message (without displaying it), and delete the original message, all with one command. To do this, turn on the **Turbo redirect by default** option in the Miscellaneous Options.

Redirect and Signatures

When you use Redirect, your signature is not added to the message when it is sent, unless you originally created the message. Eudora considers the message to be originally from you if the address in the **From** field exactly matches your return address, or your nickname called "me."

Sending Rejected Messages Again

If for some reason an e-mail message can't be delivered to a recipient, mail transport agents return the message to the original sender (you). A message is typically rejected because of an error in the recipient's address, although many other reasons are possible.

The return message usually includes cryptic information that may let you determine the reason the message was rejected. It also includes the text of the original message.

You can easily recover the original message, make any corrections, and resend it. To do this for the current message, select **Send Again** from the **Message** menu.

This eliminates the inserted extra text and reformats the message as it originally appeared. You can then make changes or additions and send the message again.

Working with Mailboxes

Opening a Mailbox

To open a mailbox, select it from the Mailbox menu, or double-click on it in the Mailboxes window.

Note: The unread message icon is displayed in the Mailbox menu whenever a mailbox or folder contains an unread message or messages that are less than five days old.

The Anatomy of a Mailbox

Mailbox windows are one of the most important elements of Eudora. They contain all of your incoming and outgoing message summaries. To open a mailbox, select it from the **Mailbox** menu, or double-click on it in the **Mailboxes** window.

A mailbox window

Message Summaries

Each line in a mailbox window represents a message and is called a *message summary*. To select one or more message summaries, use one of the following options:

- To select one summary, click on it.
- To select two summaries and all the summaries between them, select a summary, hold down the Shift key, and select another summary.
- To make “disjointed” selections, hold down the Ctrl key and select summaries.

Each message summary is divided into columns: Status, Priority, Attachments, Label, Sender/Recipient, Date, Size, Server Action, and Subject. You can show or hide these columns using the Mailbox Columns Options.

A message's Status, Priority, Label, and Server Action can be changed directly in the mailbox window. To do this, select the messages you want to change and click the right mouse button. Select an option from the popup menu to make your change.

The Status Column

This column displays the message status, which is one of the following:

- The message has not been read (all mailboxes except Out), or is queueable but has not been queued (Out mailbox only).
- <blank> The message has been read (all mailboxes except Out), or is not yet able to be queued because it has no recipients (Out mailbox only).
- R Reply has been chosen for the message.
- F Forward has been chosen for the message.
- D Redirect has been chosen for the message.
- S The message has been sent (outgoing messages only).
- Q The message is queued to be sent (outgoing messages only).
- T The message is queued to be sent at a specified time (outgoing messages only).
- The message was transferred from the Out mailbox before being sent.

The Priority Column

This column displays the message priority. You can use the popup to set a particular priority, or to raise or lower the priority.

- ⚡ Highest priority.
- ^ High priority.
- <blank> Normal priority.
- ▼ Low priority.
- ⚡ Lowest priority.

For more information on message priorities, see the section "Setting the Message Priority."

The Attachments Column

This column displays the attachment icon (📎) if a message has attached documents.

The Label Column

This column displays the message label. Labels are assigned to incoming messages by the recipient, either manually or automatically using filters (see the section “Filtering Messages”). When a message summary is assigned a label, the entire summary changes color to match the label color.

Note: Label colors and titles are assigned using the Labels Options.

The Sender/Recipient Column

This column shows the sender of the message (for incoming messages) or the intended recipients (for outgoing messages).

Note: Bugs in some POP servers/mail transport systems cause Eudora to display the sender of incoming messages as ???@???. This is because the required From: header is missing.

The Date Column

This column displays the date and time the message was composed, or, for timed messages, the date and time the message is scheduled to be sent.

The Size Column

This column displays the size of the message in K (K = 1024 bytes).

The Server Action Column

This column displays the action that is done to the corresponding message on the server. The next time you check mail, the server action you requested is automatically completed.

 Leave	Don't change the message on the server.
 Fetch	Download the whole message from the server.
 Delete	Delete the message from the server.
 Fetch & Delete	Download the whole message then delete it from the server.

*Note: To control the mail transfer, you can also use the **Mail Transfer Options** dialog. For details, see the section “Checking Mail with Special Server Instructions.”*

The Subject Column

This column displays the subject of the message. The sender originally typed this information into the message header, but you can modify it (see the section “Editing Message Subjects”).

Displaying and Resizing Columns

To specify which columns you want to be displayed in your mailboxes, select **Options...** from the **Tools** menu, click on **Mailbox Columns** and be sure the columns you want to see are on.

To resize a column in a mailbox window, move the mouse pointer until it is over the column heading divider to the right of the column you want to resize, drag the divider to the position you want. The column divider moves to the new location, and the mailbox is redrawn.

You can only shrink a column as far as its left divider. If you do that, a double divider line is displayed in place of the column, and its contents are hidden. To redisplay the column, drag the right divider line to the right.

Using the Mailbox Size Display

In the lower left corner of each mailbox window, three numbers show the size information for that mailbox. The first is the number of messages in the mailbox; the second is the total amount of space those messages require; the third is the amount of disk space that is wasted with the mailbox.

A mailbox with 5 messages that takes up 3K and wastes 4K of disk space

Wasted space is created when messages are deleted from a mailbox. This wasted space is automatically removed when the amount of wasted space in the mailbox is greater than the amount of space the messages in the mailbox use, or if the amount of space wasted in the mailbox is greater than 5% of the free space on the volume that contains it.

To manually clean up the wasted space in a mailbox, click on the mailbox's size display. Or, to clean up all your mailboxes, select **Compact Mailboxes** from the **Special** menu.

Creating Mailboxes and Folders

Eudora lets you create mailboxes to put messages in, and folders to put mailboxes (or more folders) in.

There are three ways to create mailboxes and folders:

- Using the **New** option from the **Mailbox** menu and folder submenus.

- Using the **Mailboxes** window (see the section “Using the Mailboxes Window”).
- Using the **New** option from the **Transfer** menu (see the section “Transferring Messages”).

Creating a Mailbox or Folder Using the Mailbox Menu

To create a new mailbox or mail folder, select **New...** from the **Mailbox** menu, or from a mail folder submenu (to put the mailbox in that folder). The New mailbox dialog is displayed.

New mailbox dialog

To create a mailbox, type in the new mailbox name and click **OK**. The mailbox is created and added to the Mailbox and Transfer menus.

To create a mail folder, type the name of the new mail folder and check the **Make it a Folder** option. Click **OK** to create the folder. The new mailbox dialog is displayed again. Type the name of a mailbox to create within the new folder, then click **OK**. The new folder and its mailbox are displayed in the Mailbox and Transfer menus.

Using the 16-bit Mailboxes Window

The 16-bit Mailboxes window lets you create new mailboxes and folders, remove and rename them, and move mailboxes among folders. To accomplish any of these tasks, select **Mailboxes** from the **Tools** menu. The Mailboxes window is displayed.

The Mailboxes window

The Mailboxes window has two identical lists of mailboxes and folders, each entitled **Eudora Folder** (or the name of the folder holding your mail). These lists show the names of the mailboxes and folders you have created (folders are identified by an arrow to the right of the name). Each list is similar to that displayed under the Mailbox and Transfer menus, except that the In, Out, and Trash mailboxes aren't included.

If the Mailbox window isn't big enough to display all of your created mailboxes and folders, use the scroll bar on the right side of either list to view the rest of the mailboxes and folders.

Note: Double-clicking on any of the mailboxes in a list opens that mailbox. Messages can be selected, opened, and otherwise manipulated from there.

To open a folder and display its contents in the list, double-click the folder. To change the folder being displayed in the list, select another folder from the title popup.

Creating a New Mailbox or Folder

To create a new mailbox or folder in the Mailbox window, be sure one of the lists is displaying the folder you want to put the new item in. Then click on the **New** button below that list. A dialog is displayed requesting the name of the new mailbox or folder.

Type in the new name, check the **Make it a Folder** option if you want to, and click **OK**. The new mailbox or folder is displayed in the lists, and added to the Mailbox and Transfer menus.

Renaming a Mailbox or Folder

To rename a mailbox or folder, select the one you want to rename (from either list) then click on the **Rename** button under that list. A dialog is displayed requesting the new name. Type in the new name and click **Rename** to rename the mailbox or folder.

Moving a Mailbox (or Folder) from one Folder to Another

To move a mailbox or folder from one folder to another, select the one you want to move (from either list). In the other list, open the destination folder so that its name is displayed above the list. Click on the appropriate **Move** button to move your selection to the other folder.

Removing a Mailbox or Folder

To remove a mailbox or folder, select the ones you want to remove (from either list) then click on the **Remove** button under that list. A dialog is displayed asking you to confirm the removal. Click on the **Remove It** button to remove the mailbox. If you selected more than one mailbox or folder, you are prompted for each one of them. Click on the **Remove All** button to remove all of them without further prompts.

If you choose to remove a mailbox in which messages are still stored, or a folder in which other mailboxes or folders are stored, all the messages, mailboxes, and folders contained within the selected mailbox are also removed.

Using the 32-bit Mailboxes Window

The 32-bit Mailboxes window lets you create new mailboxes and folders, remove and rename them, and move mailboxes among folders. It is automatically docked to the left side of the Eudora application window, and can also be docked to the right side of the Eudora window, or placed anywhere on your desktop. Mailboxes or folders that are bolded have unread messages. To open it, select **Mailboxes** from the **Tools** menu.

The Mailboxes window

To move the Mailboxes window, hold down the left mouse button on the rim of the window and drag it where you want it. If you drag it to the left or right edge of the Eudora window, it will dock in a vertical position in the Eudora window.

To open a mailbox or folder, double-click on it. You can move among the folders and mailboxes using the up and down arrow keys, or close or open folders using the left and right arrow keys. You can also start typing the name of the mailbox or folder you want, and it is highlighted when you have typed enough unique characters to identify it (the item must be displayed, so a mailbox that is in a closed folder cannot be selected).

Creating a New Mailbox or Folder

To create a new mailbox or folder in the Mailbox window, click right on a folder and click **New**. A dialog is displayed requesting the name of the new mailbox or folder.

Type in the new name, check the **Make it a Folder** option if you want to, and click **OK**. The new mailbox or folder is displayed in the lists, and added to the Mailbox and Transfer menus.

Renaming a Mailbox or Folder

To rename a mailbox or folder, click on it once, then click again to highlight just the name (or click right on it and select **Rename**). Type in the new name.

Moving a Mailbox (or Folder) from one Folder to Another

To move a mailbox or folder from one folder to another, select the one you want to move and drag it to where you want it.

Removing a Mailbox or Folder

To remove a mailbox or folder, select the ones you want to remove then click right on one of them and click **Delete**.

If you choose to remove a mailbox in which messages are still stored, or a folder in which other mailboxes or folders are stored, all the messages, mailboxes, and folders contained within the selected mailbox are also removed.

Organizing Your Messages

Deleting a Message

As a safeguard against inadvertent deletions, two steps are used to delete a message from your PC: first you put the message in the Trash, then you empty the Trash.

To put a message in the Trash, select the message then select **Delete** from the **Message** menu, or select **Trash** from the **Transfer** menu, or press the delete key. The message is transferred to the Trash mailbox.

To delete the messages in the Trash mailbox (removing them permanently from your PC), select **Empty Trash** from the **Special** menu.

To delete a message permanently without sending it to the Trash first, select the message, hold down the Shift and Ctrl keys, and select **Delete** from the **Message** menu (or use any of the deleting options).

You can set up Eudora to warn you if you try to delete unread, queued, or unsent messages. To do this, use the Extra Warnings Options to turn on those options.

Quitting Eudora empties the contents of the Trash mailbox when the **Empty Trash on Quit** option in the Miscellaneous Options is turned on. Finally, if you want to delete just a few messages from the Trash mailbox, select them, then select **Delete** from the **Message** menu or press delete. Deleting a message from the Trash removes it completely.

Automatically Deleting Attachments

When you delete messages, you can have their attachments automatically deleted. To do this, turn on the **Delete attachments when emptying Trash** option in the Attachments Options, and be sure the attachments are still in the **Attach Directory** (or the directory you have specified for attachments). If you have this option on, and want to delete a message but save its attachment, move the attachment into another folder before deleting the message.

Transferring Messages

You can transfer messages to any of your mailboxes. There are several ways to do this: use the **Transfer** menu, drag a message summary to an open mailbox or a mailbox in the Mailboxes window, or drag a message to a mailbox button on the toolbar.

To put a copy of a message in another mailbox (instead of transferring the message), hold down the Shift key and use one of the transfer options above. This is useful if you want to file a message in more than one mailbox.

If you try to transfer a message to the Out mailbox, an alert is displayed informing you that some header information may be removed from the message during transfer. Click **Yes** to transfer the message.

*Note: You can undo mailbox transfers using the **Undo** command under the **Edit** menu.*

Using the Transfer menu

The Transfer menu is one way to transfer messages among your mailboxes. With a current message open, or message summaries selected, select a mailbox from the **Transfer** menu. The messages are transferred from their previous mailbox to the mailbox you selected.

Dragging Messages

You can drag messages from one mailbox to another using the message summaries or the Tow Truck icon in an open window.

To drag a message summary to another mailbox, select the message summary (or summaries) and drag the summary into any open mailbox window, any mailbox in the 32-bit Mailboxes window, or any toolbar mailbox button you have created (see the section “Customizing the Toolbar”). When you release the mouse button, the message is transferred.

To drag an open message to another mailbox, hold down the mouse over the Tow Truck icon and drag the message into any open mailbox, any mailbox in the Mailboxes window, or any toolbar mailbox button you have created. When you release the mouse button, the message is transferred.

Creating a Mailbox or Folder During Transfer

To create a mailbox and transfer the current message into it at the same time, select **New...** from the **Transfer** menu instead of the name of a mailbox. The New Mailbox dialog is displayed.

You can create a new mailbox or mail folder (for details, see the section “Creating Mailboxes and Folders”). When you are done, the current message is transferred into the new mailbox.

To create the new mailbox without transferring the message into it, check the **Don’t transfer, just create mailbox** option.

Filtering Messages

Many of the e-mail management functions in Eudora Pro can be done automatically using filters. For example, you can automatically reply to a request for information, transfer all the messages from your children into a Personal mailbox, and label all the messages from your customers as “Hot.”

To open the Filters window, select **Filters** from the **Tools** menu. The Filters window is displayed, and any filters you have created are listed on the left.

The Filters window with an example filter

To create or modify a filter, first click on the **New** button or select an existing filter.

Second, select the options for how you want the filter to be used: as an automatic filter to be invoked on any **Incoming** and/or **Outgoing** mail, and as a **Manual** filter that can be invoked when you select **Filter Messages** from the **Special** menu. Any combination of these options works.

Third, define the criteria for the filter: use the header item popups and the text fields to specify which header items should include a particular string of text. You can define two related terms for the criteria so that your filter is as specific as possible (see the section “Filter Criteria”).

Fourth, Define the action to be taken on messages that fit the criteria (see the section “Filter Actions”) and save the filters.

When the filters are invoked (automatically or manually), each message is matched against each filter, and messages that meet a filter’s criteria are acted on as specified until a **Transfer To** or **Skip Rest** action is done. At that point, the next message is filtered.

*Note: Filters are automatically named based on the criteria for the filter. They are invoked in order from top to bottom, and you can re-order them using the **Up** and **Down** buttons above the list.*

To print your filters, open the Filters window and select **Print** from the **File** menu. The standard Print dialog is displayed so that you can make your print selections.

You can change the width of the filters list to create more or less space for your list. To do this, put the arrow over the bar to the right of the list and drag the line to the left or right.

Filter Criteria (the Match Area)

Each filter can use one or two “terms” as its criteria, connecting them as appropriate with the conjunction popup.

Use the **Header** field to specify which message header items you want the filter to search. You can select an option from the popup menu or enter one yourself. This is helpful if you want to use a header item that does not appear on the menu, such as X-Persona (for an alternate personality). The selections are as follows:

- To
- Cc
- From
- Subject
- Reply-To
- «Any Recipient»
- «Any Header»
- «Body»

The «Any Recipient» option searches all possible recipient items (To, Cc, Bcc), the «Any Header» option searches all message headers (including hidden headers that are shown with the **Blah Blah Blah** option), and the «Body» option searches the message body.

Use the **Match Type popup** to control how the header item is matched with the text string in the text field. The match options are:

contains or **does not contain**

If the specified header item contains or does not contain the text string, filter the message.

is or is not

If the specified header item is or is not a complete match of the text string, filter the message.

starts with or ends with

If the specified header item starts with or ends with the text string, filter the message. The **starts with** item refers to the first non-whitespace character after the colon, so any spaces after the colon are ignored.

appears or does not appear

If the header item appears or does not appear in the message, filter the message (the text field is ignored). This is useful for filtering messages based only on the types of fields they contain.

intersects nickname

If the text string is included in a nickname (whether it is a full address or a nickname within the nickname), filter the message.

Use the **Text** fields to specify the text strings that the filter is searching for.

Note: It is recommended that the contents of this field be kept as specific and brief as possible. The greater the complexity, the less the likelihood of a match.

Use the **Conjunction** popup to link the two terms. The conjunction options are:

ignore

Ignore the second term; if the message matches the first term, filter the message.

and

If the message matches both the first and second terms, filter it.

or

If the message matches either term, filter it.

unless

If the message matches both the first and second terms, do not filter it. (This lets you exclude certain variations of the first term.)

Filter Actions

All messages that match the filter criteria are acted on as specified with the **Actions** popups. Each filter can do up to five things to a message that matches the criteria. You can use the same action twice if it does not directly affect the original message (for example, **Copy To** can be used twice, but not **Transfer To**).

The Action options are as follows:

None

No action.

Make Status

Assigns the selected status to message summaries (does not affect the subject in the message itself).

Make Priority

Assigns the selected priority level to messages. If you select a set level, messages are set to that priority. If you select **Raise** or **Lower**, messages are raised or lowered one priority level based on their pre-filter level.

Make Label

Assigns the selected label to messages.

Make Subject

Assigns the new subject to messages. If you choose this option, the entire subject of the message is replaced with the new subject. Use the “&” symbol if you want to add the new subject to the old subject. For example, entering **New Subject:&** results in **New Subject:Old Subject**.

Play Sound

Plays the selected sound when messages are received.

Open

Opens the **Mailbox** and/or **Message** when a message is received. If you set a previous action to filter messages into a mailbox, then that mailbox is opened.

Print

Prints one copy of each message.

Notify User

Notifies you **As normal** and/or **In report** when messages are received. The **As normal** option notifies you based on the options you have selected in the Getting Attention Options. The **In report** option notifies you by displaying a filter report that details what filter actions have been done.

Notify Application

Notifies the selected application when messages are received, and provide information from the message. Specify the application to use and the part of the message to be included.

Use the Browse button to select an application, or enter the commandline yourself. The commandline should include the path to the executable, any options, and the following substitution variables, separated by blank spaces:

%1	Date
%2	To
%3	From
%4	Subject
%5	Cc
%6	Filename (will contain the entire message)

For example, the commandline to send the subject of a message to a pager might look like this:

```
C:\apps\pager.exe -c %4
```

Forward To

Forwards messages to the e-mail address given. Forwarded messages are placed in the queue in the Out mailbox, and sent the next time you send queued messages.

Redirect To

Redirects messages to the e-mail address given. Redirected messages are placed in the queue in the Out mailbox, and sent the next time you send queued messages.

Reply With

Replies to messages with the selected stationery message. Replies are placed in the queue in the Out mailbox and sent the next time you send queued messages.

Server Options

Sets the message's server action to **Fetch** and/or **Delete** (see the section "Managing Your Mail on the POP Server").

Copy To

Copies messages to the selected mailbox.

Transfer To

Transfers messages to the selected mailbox.

Skip Rest

Stops filtering for the message (the message is not matched to the rest of the filters in the list).

The **Last used** field displays the date the filter was last used on a message.

Sorting Messages Within Mailboxes

The message summaries in mailboxes are automatically sorted by date, in ascending order (the newest messages at the bottom of the mailbox). To change this, select the appropriate command from the **Sort** submenu from the **Edit** menu.

Or, click on any of the column headings to sort by that column. To sort in descending order, hold down the Shift key and select a sort option.



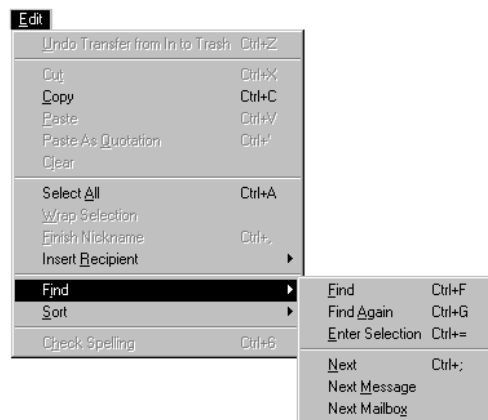
The Sort submenu

Mailboxes are sorted based on the previous state of the mailbox. For example, if a mailbox is sorted by date, and then you sort by sender, the messages are grouped by sender and each group is in order by date.

Note: Sometimes sorting by Date can be incorrect. This usually happens if the messages have incorrectly formatted date fields, or unknown or incorrect time zones.

Finding Text Within Messages

Eudora incorporates a Find function that searches for specific text within a single message, multiple messages, or even multiple mailboxes. To display the Find submenu of commands, select **Find** from the **Edit** menu.

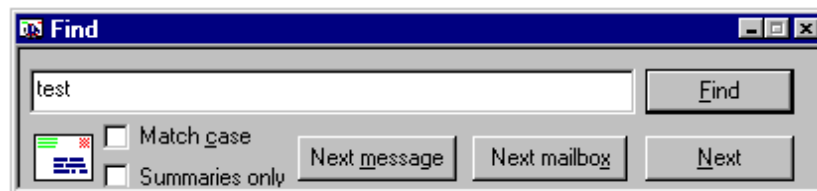


The Find submenu

Finding Text Within One Message

To search for text within a single message, open the message and make sure it is current. Then, select **Find** from the **Edit** menu and select the **Find** command from the submenu. The Find dialog is displayed, with the blinking insertion point located in the text field.

Type the text you want to find in the text field. When finished entering the desired text, click the **Find** button.



Finding text

Starting at the beginning of the open message, Eudora searches the current message for the specified text. If no match is found, the not found alert is displayed.

If the search is successful, the message is scrolled to the first point where the match is found and the matching text is highlighted.

To continue searching in the same message for the next occurrence of the text, click the **Find** button in the Find dialog, or select the **Find Again** command from

the **Find** submenu. These commands are equivalent and limit the search to the same message. Repeating these commands cycles through the matches in the open message only.

Finding Text Among Multiple Messages and Mailboxes

The Next, Next Message, and Next Mailbox commands are located in the Find submenu (under the Edit menu) or as buttons in the Find dialog.

Next

The Next button (or Next command) allows you to search for the next match of the specified text until it is found either in the same message or among all messages in the current mailbox.

Note: The Next command initiated in an open mailbox (even with message[s] selected) searches for the specified text among all messages contained in that mailbox. The search begins with the first message in the mailbox.

Next Message

The Next Message button (or Next Message command) begins the search at the message after the current message. Eudora continues to search until it finds a matching character string, even if it has to open more than one message or a new mailbox.

Next Mailbox

The Next Mailbox button (or Next Mailbox command) begins the search for the specified text in the mailbox following the current mailbox. The search is conducted among all messages in that mailbox and any subsequent mailboxes, including the In, Out, and Trash mailboxes.

Note: Mailboxes are searched in the order they are listed under the Mailbox menu until the current mailbox is reached.

When the character string is found in a message, the message is displayed. [Ctrl]+ double-click on the message title bar to open the mailbox that contains the message.

Match Case

Normally, Eudora ignores capitalization when searching. If you want Eudora to consider capitalization when searching, check the Match Case option in the Find dialog. When this option is checked, Eudora searches for exact matches of character strings, including any capitalization.

Summaries Only

If you know the text you are searching for is included in a message summary, check the Summaries Only option in the Find dialog. When you click the Find button, Eudora searches for the text only in the Sender and Subject fields of message summaries as they appear in mailbox windows. Eudora searches much faster when this option is checked.

Enter Selection Command

If you don't want to actually type the text in the Find dialog (for example, the text is very long or complex), highlight it in an existing message, and then select **Enter Selection** from the **Find** submenu. This automatically inserts the selected text at the insertion point in the Find dialog. Then, select the **Find** command from the **Find** submenu to start the search.

Stopping a Find

If you want to stop Eudora from continuing a search, click the Stop button on the progress window or press the Esc key.

Saving a Message to a File

You can save a message to a separate text file on your PC. To do this, open or select the messages you want to save to text. Then, select **Save As...** from the **File** menu. The Save As dialog is displayed allowing you to choose a name and location for the file.

The Save As dialog

Enter the name you want to give the text file, and select the appropriate options.

Guess Paragraphs removes extraneous carriage returns from the message, leaving returns only at the ends of paragraphs, and converts multiple spaces into tabs.

Include Headers retains the first message's header information in the saved document. If this is not checked, only the body of the messages is saved.

Stationery saves the message as a "stationery" file (if you are saving an incoming message, this option is not available). For details, see the section "Using Stationery Messages."

Once you've made all of your choices, click on the **Save** button in the dialog.

Note: If an unread (•) message is saved to a file, its status changes to read, regardless of whether the message was opened.

If you select multiple messages from a mailbox window and select **Save As...**, all of the messages are saved to a single file with only the header from the first listed message.

Using the Address Book and Quick Recipient List

Using the Address Book

The Address Book is where you keep information about individuals or groups that you correspond with. Each entry in the Address Book includes a nickname for a person or group, their full e-mail addresses, a real name, any contact information, and any notes. You can also use the Address Book to put nicknames on the Quick Recipient List, and to address a new message.

To open your Address Book, select **Address Book** from the **Tools** menu.

The 32-bit Address Book with example entries

All of the Address Book entries are kept in files. The example above shows files for Business, Family, and Friends (Eudora Nicknames is the default file). In the 32-bit Address Book, you can show or hide the entries in a file by double-clicking on the file. The icon shows an open or closed book, depending on whether the file is open or closed. In the 16-bit Address Book, files are flush to the left, and their entries are listed under them.

You can use the **View By** option to display the entries using any of the fields except the **Notes** field. For example, if you want to view the entries by nicknames, select **View By Nicknames**. If you view by a field that doesn't contain any data, the entry is displayed with «».

You can also start typing in the list of entries, and the appropriate entry will be selected when you enter enough unique characters to identify it.

To page up and down in the list of entries, use the arrow keys. To resize the list, drag the divider.

Creating New Entries

To create a new file of Address Book entries, click on **New**. A dialog is displayed asking what you want to call it.

Creating a new file or entry

Enter a name for the file and select **Make it a file**, then click **OK** to create it. The file is displayed in the list, and you can now add entries to the file.

To create a new entry to be included in an existing file, do one of the following: click on **New** in the Address Book, select an address from anywhere in Eudora and drag it to the Address Book, or drag a message summary to the Address Book.. A dialog is displayed. Enter a Nickname for the entry. A Nickname (sometimes called an alias) is an easily remembered, shorter substitute for the e-mail addresses in the entry. Nicknames can be used in place of proper e-mail addresses in the **To**, **Cc**, and **Bcc** fields of outgoing messages.

Specify which file this entry belongs in (if you have multiple files), and select the **Put it on the recipient list** option if you want the nickname on your list. You cannot create a file within a file, so do not use the **Make it a file** option. Click **OK** to create the entry. Then you can enter the information for that entry.

In the **Address(es)** tab, enter the complete e-mail addresses of the people (or person) to be included in the nickname, separating the addresses with commas or returns (this is the only place you can use a return to separate addresses). You can also use nicknames in this field, but be sure that any nicknames you use are defined in their own entry. You can use a mix of nicknames and complete e-mail addresses.

Note: Be sure there is no other information in this field except addresses or nicknames, or your messages will be addressed incorrectly.

In the **Name** field (in the Info tab), enter the real name of the person or group. If there is just one address for the entry, the real name and the address are included in the **To** field for your recipient to see. If there is more than one address for the entry, the real name is the only thing included in the **To** field for your recipients—they do not see the whole list of recipients. If there is nothing in the Name field, the recipients do see the whole list.

In the other fields provided in the **Info (Phone, Fax, and Postal Address)** and **Notes** tabs, you can enter contact information for the person or group, and any notes to yourself. This information is not included in outgoing messages.

It is recommended that you have at most 2,500 lines per file. If the files are too large, they may appear collapsed in the Address Book, but you can still use all the nicknames when addressing messages. If you have a large number of entries, you may want to consider using a Ph server (for information, see Appendix A).

To save your changes to the Address Book, select **Save** from the **File** menu.

Changing and Removing Entries

To make changes to an Address Book entry, select the entry from the list and edit the fields as appropriate.

Important: *If you change a nickname, be sure to correct any entries that reference that nickname.*

To move an entry from one file to another, select the entry and drag it to another file.

To remove an entry or an address file, select it from the list and click on the **Remove** button or the Delete key. You cannot remove the Eudora Nicknames file.

To save your changes, select **Save** from the **File** menu.

Including Nicknames on the Quick Recipient List

To include a nickname in the Quick Recipient List, select the appropriate Address Book entry from the list and click on the **Recipient List** option (next to the **Nickname** field). The nickname for the selected entry is included on the Quick Recipient List. If you change a nickname or remove an entry, the Quick Recipient List is updated as appropriate. For details about using the Quick Recipient List, see the section "Using the Quick Recipient List."

Note: *You can add or remove multiple nicknames to or from the Quick Recipient List by selecting multiple entries. Hold down the Shift key to select multiple entries in sequence, or the Ctrl key to make disjoint selections.*

To save your changes, select **Save** from the **File** menu.

Addressing a Message from the Address Book

You can open and address a new message from the Address Book using the **To**, **Cc**, and **Bcc** buttons, or by dragging one or more entries to an open message.

To create a new message from the Address Book, select the entry to which you want to address the mail (hold down the Shift key to select multiple entries in sequence, or the Ctrl key to make disjoint selections). Then click on **To**, **Cc**, or

Bcc. A new composition window is displayed with the selected nickname(s) inserted in the appropriate field.

Once the composition window is displayed, you can use the **To**, **Cc**, and **Bcc** buttons to insert additional nicknames into the corresponding fields. Or, you can drag the appropriate entries to those fields.

*Note: If you hold down the Shift key when using the **To**, **Cc**, and **Bcc** buttons, the full e-mail address is inserted instead of the nickname.*

The “Make Address Book Entry” Command

The **Make Address Book entry** command is used to create entries in your Address Book, and is especially helpful for making group entries. You can use this command from anywhere in Eudora, including the Address Book, mailboxes, open messages, and the Directory Services window.

From anywhere in Eudora you can highlight the addresses you want, then hold down the shift key and select **Make Address Book Entry...** from the **Special** menu. The New Nickname dialog is displayed prompting you for the nickname of the new entry. The new entry’s **Address(es)** field will include all of the addresses that you selected.

Note: If the new nickname has the same name as an existing nickname, a prompt is displayed asking if you want to add the selected names to the existing nickname or replace the existing nickname with the new selection.

In the Address Book, highlight several different entries (hold down the Shift key to select multiple entries in sequence, or the Ctrl key to make disjoint selections), then select **Make Address Book Entry...** from the **Special** menu. The New Nickname dialog is displayed prompting you for the nickname of the new entry. The **Address(es)** field of the new entry will include the nicknames for the entries you selected, not the real addresses.

Using the “Make Address Book Entry” command from the Address Book

In a mailbox, highlight the message(s) you want and select **Make Address Book Entry...** from the **Special** menu. The New Nickname dialog is displayed prompting you for the nickname of the new entry. Follow the instructions for creating a new entry. If the current message is an outgoing message, the new entry will include all of the addresses in the **To**, **Cc**, and **Bcc** fields. If the current message is an incoming message, the new entry will include the address in the

From field. If multiple messages are current (i.e., you have several message summaries selected in a mailbox window), addresses are taken from each message and are all put in the new entry.

Note: The Make Address Book Entry command uses the Reply Options. If the Reply to all option is turned on (or you hold down the Ctrl key), the new entry will include all of the recipients of the messages plus the sender. Or, if the Include yourself option is turned off, your address is not included in the new entry.

In the Directory Services window, finish a Ph query and select **Make Address Book Entry...** from the **Special** menu (or select part of the query results and drag the selection to the Address Book). The New Nickname dialog is displayed so that you can name the nickname. The real name and e-mail address are included in the new entry.

The “Finish Address Book Entry” Command

With the **Finish Address Book Entry** command, you can enter a unique portion of a nickname in the **To**, **Cc**, or **Bcc** fields of a message, then select **Finish Address Book Entry** from the **Edit** menu, and the nickname will be completed for you. You must enter the characters in the nickname that make it unique, or Eudora will not know which nickname to use. For example, if you have two nicknames, jon and john, you would have to enter “jon” or “joh” for Eudora to complete them.

To insert the real addresses for the entry, instead of the nickname, hold down the Shift key and select **Finish Address Book Entry** from the **Edit** menu. To set this to happen all the time, turn on the **Expand nicknames immediately** option in the Sending Mail Options.

Accessing a Nicknames File on a Server

You can configure Eudora to access Address Book files on a network server. To do this, add a **ExtraNicknameDirs** entry to the [Settings] section of the EUDORA.INI file. This entry should be followed by the list of directories that contain Address Book files, separated by semicolons (;). Any Address Book files located in those directories are added to the Address Book.

Using Nicknames that were Not Created by Eudora

To use a nickname file that was not created in Eudora, put the file in the Nicknames folder (in your Eudora Folder), and be sure the format is correct: One nickname on each line with the word “alias,” a space, the nickname, a space, and the real addresses separated by commas. For example,

alias joe joe@wow.com
alias group joe@wow.com,lisa@wow.com,bill@wow.com

You will need to exit and re-open Eudora to see your new entries in the Address Book.

Saving Your Entries to a File

To save your Address Book entries as a text clipping with tab-delimited entries, select the entries you want and hold down the option key while dragging them to the finder. To save them as a text clipping with the standard nickname format, use the same process but do not hold down the option key.

Using the Quick Recipient List

The Quick Recipient List is your list of often-used nicknames. If you have checked the **Recipient List** option in an Address Book entry, the entry's nickname is included in the list. To remove an entry from the list, uncheck the Recipient List option, or select the nickname from the **Remove Recipient** submenu from the **Special** menu.

The Recipient List option

To open a new message addressed to someone on your Quick Recipient List, select **New Message To**, **Forward To**, or **Redirect To** from the **Message** menu, and select the nickname from the displayed list.

To insert a nickname into a message that you have already opened, put the cursor where you want the nickname and select **Insert Recipient** from the **Edit** menu.

More than one nickname from the Quick Recipient List can be added to the **To**, **Cc**, and **Bcc** fields of any message. If you use the Insert Recipient command, commas are added where necessary.

To insert the real address(es), instead of the nickname, hold down the Shift key and select **Insert Recipient** from the **Edit** menu. To set this to happen all the time, turn on the **Expand nicknames immediately** option in the Sending Mail Options.

Using Directory Services

Opening Directory Services

Eudora can access two different directory services, **Ph** and **Finger**. To use these services, you must put the name of the host machines for the Ph and finger servers in the Hosts Options. The active Ph or finger server (defined in your Host Options) is displayed in the Server field, which includes a popup menu of the last 10 servers you have accessed.

To use the directory services, select **Directory Services** from the **Tools** menu.

Using Ph

To look someone up using Ph, enter the information (usually someone's name) into the command field and click on **Ph**. The command is sent to your Ph server, and the response is displayed in the lower section of the window.

A Ph command and its response

Note: You can type any Ph command in the command field, except login commands or commands requiring login. For information about the Ph server source code, see Appendix A.

*Note: To add the results of your Ph command to your Address Book, select **Make Address Book Entry** from the **Special** menu (for details on how to use this command, see the section "The Make Address Book Entry Command"). This may not work if your Ph server is not set up for it.*

Finding Ph Servers

Some Ph servers keep a list of other Ph servers that are available on the Internet. This is not always a comprehensive list of every Ph server out there, but it can be helpful.

To get the list of servers that the active server knows about, click on the Server button in the Directory Services window. A list of servers is displayed in the

results area. To go to one of those servers and do a query, double-click on the server's URL.

Using Finger

To use the **Finger** protocol, enter the command and click **Finger**. The command should be in the form "name@domain." If you omit the "@domain" segment, the host name displayed in the Server field is used. The finger command is sent to the finger server, and the response is displayed in the lower section of the window.

A Finger command and its response

Addressing a Message from the Directory Services Window

You can create and address a message with the command results in the Directory Services window.

To create a new message, be sure there are no outgoing messages already open, do the Ph or Finger command, and use the Tab key to select the right address (if there is more than one). Then click on the **To**, **Cc**, or **Bcc** button. A new message is created, and addressed appropriately with the query results.

To add an address to an existing message, make sure the message you want to address is active, open the Directory Services window, do the Ph or Finger command, and use the Tab key to select the right address. Then click on the **To**, **Cc**, or **Bcc** button. The address from the query result is added to the appropriate field of the current message.

To keep the Directory Services window on top so that you can easily continue using it, turn on the **Keep on Top** option at the bottom of the window.

You can also select an e-mail address and drag it into the appropriate field of the outgoing message, or drag it to the Address Book to create a new entry.

Reference

Customizing the Toolbar

The Toolbar is a group of buttons that gives you easy access to your frequently used Eudora commands. You can create buttons for most Eudora commands.

The Toolbar

The 32-bit toolbar can be moved to wherever you want it on the screen. Just hold down the left mouse button on the bar itself (not on a button) and drag it around until you find a place you like. You can dock it to the top or bottom of the Eudora window or put it anywhere on your desktop.

To add buttons to the 32-bit toolbar, click the right mouse button somewhere on the toolbar, and select **Customize**. The **Customize Toolbar** dialog is displayed.

The Customize Toolbar dialog

Select a Eudora menu from the list on the left, then drag buttons from the list on the right down to the toolbar.

To change the placement of a button on the toolbar, hold down the Alt key and drag the button to where you want it. To remove a button, drag it off of the toolbar.

To save your changes and close the window, click **Close**. To discard your changes, click **Reset**.

The 16-bit toolbar cannot be moved or changed.

Printing

You can print the current message or messages, a plain text window, selected text within a message or text window, the contents of the Directory Services window, and your filters, signatures, and Address Book entries. Eudora automatically prints headers and footers on each page, giving the window title, page number, and your return address.

To print the current message or item, select **Print...** from the **File** menu.

To print just the selected text, hold down the shift key and select **Print Selection** from the **File** menu.

To print one copy and bypass the standard Print dialog, select **Print One Copy**.

Extended Messaging Services

The Extended Messaging Services Application Programming Interface (EMSAPI) lets you plug other software applications into Eudora. For example, you could use a language conversion application to translate a message to another language, a security application to automatically secure a message, or a compression application to compress a message and its attachments.

To make an application available to Eudora, put the application in the Eudora directory, then restart Eudora. Some applications show up in the **Extended Services** submenu in the **Edit** menu, others show up as icons in message windows.

For information about available applications, send e-mail to <quest-rep@qualcomm.com> or visit the World Wide Web site <<http://www.eudora.com/>>.

The Messaging Application Program Interface (MAPI)

MAPI is an interface that lets you send e-mail messages from any MAPI-compatible application, such as your word processor, spreadsheet, graphics application, etc.

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

To run the Eudora MAPI server, use the MAPI Options dialog. To display the MAPI Options dialog, select **Options...** from the **Tools** menu and click on the MAPI category (see the “Options Dialog, MAPI” section).

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

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

See Appendix F for technical details on the Eudora MAPI server.

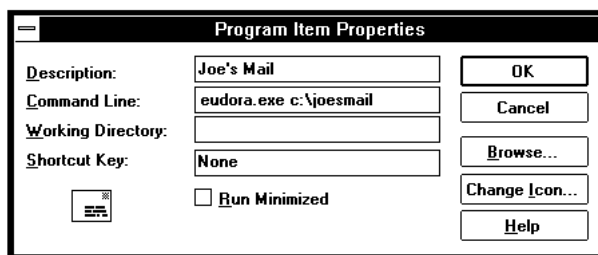
You also have several options for saving or deleting MAPI attachments. When you use MAPI to attach a file and send a message, that file is immediately copied into the Attach directory (or a directory you have specified). You can use the MAPI options to save those copies, delete them after sending their corresponding messages, or delete them after their messages are emptied from the trash.

Putting Multiple Users on One PC

If you have a multiple-user license for Eudora, you can set it up so that more than one user can be on a single PC. This also works if you have multiple e-mail accounts but you don't want to have alternate personalities set up and using the same set of mailboxes.

Multiple users with 16-bit Eudora

To have multiple users with 16-bit Eudora, make a separate mail directory and create a separate program item for each user. The directories can be named whatever you like, and put anywhere you like, including on floppies or network drives. To tell Eudora which directory to use, specify that directory as the first parameter on the Command Line of the Program Item Properties dialog.

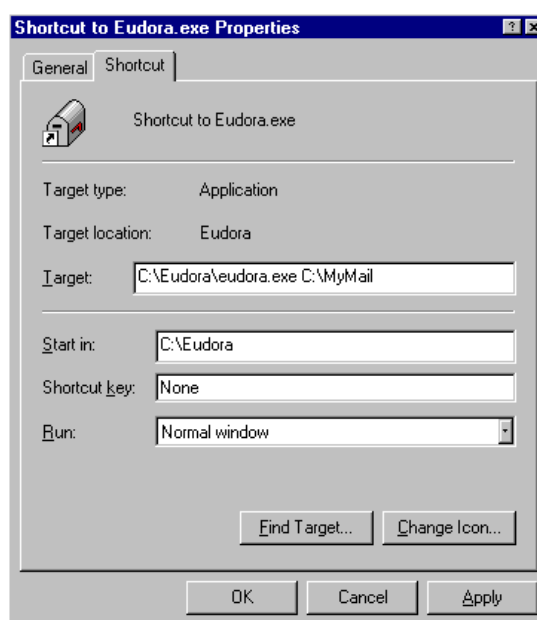


Specifying a mail directory

Multiple users with 32-bit Eudora

To have multiple users with 32-bit Eudora, make a separate mail directory and create shortcuts to the Eudora executable for each user. The mail directories can be named whatever you like, and put anywhere you like, including on floppies or

network drives. To tell Eudora which directory to use, specify that directory in the Target field of your shortcut.



Specifying a mail directory

Troubleshooting

Occasionally, you may encounter a problem or bug when using Eudora (as indicated by an error message or some other type of symptom). Make sure that you have the current maintenance release. If you do have the latest version of the Eudora software, check the current README file for potential known conflicts. The README may also contain suggestions on how to resolve some of these problems.

This following troubleshooting table provides the corrective action for some of the most common error messages or symptoms.

Symptom	Corrective Action
---------	-------------------

Eudora displays the following error when you try to check mail: “-ERR Maildrop lock busy”	This usually happens after your PC has “hung” during a mail check and you are now attempting to re-connect to the mail server. The best thing to do is to contact your Service Provider or your company’s Eudora Support Coordinator and tell them that you have a POP3 server process that needs to be disconnected. <i>Note: If you are a System Administrator, you might also want to try the QUALCOMM POP3 server. It has a timeout which will reset the mailbox if the connection closes abnormally. You can ftp it anonymously from ftp.qualcomm.com in the <code>quest/unix/servers/popper</code> directory.</i>
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Symptom	Corrective Action
Eudora displays the following error when you try to check mail: “There has been an error transferring your mail. I said: PASS and then the POP server said: -ERR Password supplied for “<username>” is incorrect.”	First, verify the correct spelling of your POP account in Options dialog (Getting Started). Make sure the account address is complete, paying particular attention to the part of the address before the ‘@’ symbol. Second, verify that you are entering your POP account password correctly, paying attention to upper and lower case letters (make sure the [Caps Lock] key is off). Contact your Service Provider or your company’s Eudora Support Coordinator if the problem persists.
Eudora displays the following alert: “Mailbox <mailboxname> has a damaged table of contents. Shall I build a new one for you?”	If a table of contents file for a particular mailbox should become corrupt for one reason or another, Eudora will not be able to open the mailbox until it is rebuilt. You will not lose any mail, though you will lose the status information for the messages. If this happens to you often, you may want to have your PC checked for possible problems.

Eudora displays the following error when you try to check or send mail: “Error writing to network. Cause: socket operation on non-socket (10038)”	This is a Winsock error being returned to Eudora by your Winsock stack. Any time you see a 5 digit error code it is a Winsock error. This could mean that the network kernel is not loaded. Check to see if other network services are available, and especially see if other Winsock applications are able to run. If not, make sure the network software is loaded correctly.
Eudora displays the following error when you try to send mail: “Could not connect to <server address>. Cause: destination address is required (10039)”	There is a problem with the domain name system on your network. Make sure the Domain Name Server is set up correctly in the TCP/IP software and that the DNS has the correct entries for all the servers. This is a problem that should be brought to the attention of your Service Provider or your company’s Eudora Support Coordinator.

Symptom	Corrective Action
Eudora displays the following error when you try to check or send mail: “Error getting a network socket. Cause: no buffer space available (10055)”	The buffers the error message is referring to are TCP buffers. TCP/IP stacks need buffers where they can store data that goes to/from the network. Since at a low level the data has to be sent to a hardware device, the buffers generally have to be in low memory (i.e., < 1MB). This is valuable space for most users, so most TCP/IP stacks have a way of controlling how many of these buffers the user wants allocated. If you’re using a lot of other network applications at the same time (especially X Windows, which uses a buffer for each window), then you might get this error. The other case that this error might occur is the TCP/IP stack not correctly marking buffers as being unused, so you have a buffer not being used that the stack thinks is being used.

Eudora displays the following error when you try to check or send mail: “Could not connect to <server name>. Cause: connection refused (10061)”	Your TCP/IP software tried to open a connection to a port on your server to get a service (SMTP or POP3) for Eudora and that service did not respond. Have your Service Provider or your company’s Eudora Support Coordinator check the server and make sure that the services are available.
Symptom	Corrective Action
Eudora displays the following error when you try to send mail: “TimeZone entry or TZ environment used to compute your timezone is missing or has the wrong format.”	Add a TimeZone entry to the [Settings] section of your EUDORA.INI file. This should contain the time zone in which you are located, in the following format: TimeZone=xxxnnnnyyy where xxx and yyy are time zone abbreviations like PST, PDT, CDT, and nnn is the offset in hours WEST of GMT (if you are east of GMT you should enter a negative number here). xxx is the time zone during Standard Time and yyy is the time zone during Daylight Savings Time. If you do not change your clocks during Daylight Savings Time, leave yyy blank. Following are two examples: TimeZone=PST8PDT TimeZone=MET-1
Correspondents are complaining that lines in the messages you send are not wrapping correctly (lines are broken in funny places).	The best solution is to turn on the Word Wrap option in the Options dialog (Sending Mail) and only press return when you want to start a new paragraph. Eudora will take care of breaking your paragraphs into lines.
You received a message containing columns and the columns are not lining up correctly.	Your screen font is probably a proportional font. Change your display font to a non-proportional font (such as Courier) in the Options dialog (Fonts & Display).
When printing from within Eudora you get an extra blank page.	Add the entry PrintHeaders=0 to the [Settings] section of your EUDORA.INI file. This also disables the printing of Eudora headers and footers.

The Options Dialog

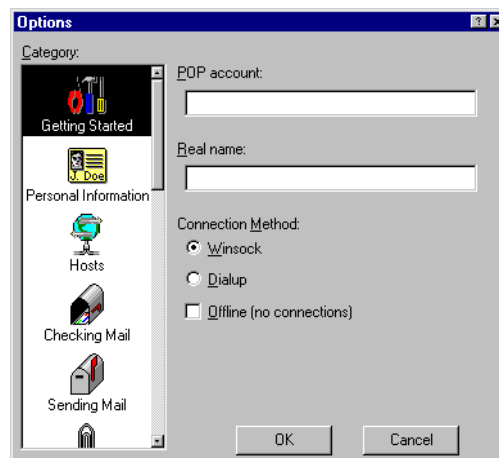
The Options dialog lets you specify how you want to use Eudora. To display the Options dialog, select **Options...** from the **Tools** menu.

The Options dialog contains many categories, which are described below. The default setting for each option is listed in brackets after the name of the option.

Note: For your convenience, some options appear in more than one category. For example, your real name appears in both the Getting Started and Personal Information Options. Changing a setting in one group changes the setting in all groups.

Getting Started

The Getting Started Options determine the minimum user information necessary to send and receive mail. The information entered here is for your “dominant” e-mail personality.



The Getting Started Options

POP account [none]

This is the address for your account on the POP server. Enter your login, an “@” sign, and the full domain name of the computer. For example, if your assigned login is “justine,” and the name of the computer where you receive e-mail is “pop3.qualcomm.com” type “justine@pop3.qualcomm.com” in this field.

*Note: In this example, Justine’s e-mail address might be “justine@qualcomm.com,” which would go into the **Return Address** field of the Personal Information Options.*

Note: If you use UUCP as your mail transport, see Appendix F.

Real name [none]

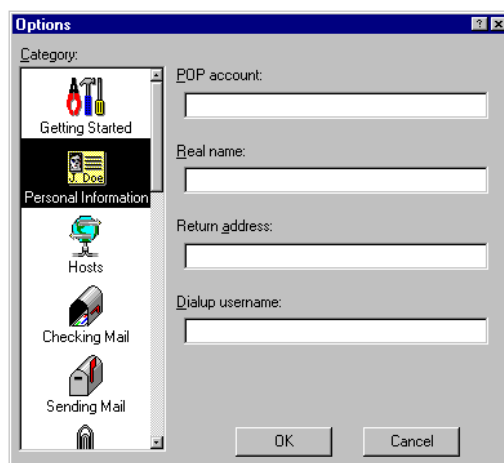
This is your real name. It is included in the **From** field of outgoing mail.

Connection method [Winsock]

This specifies how you are connecting to the network. If you are using Eudora via TCP/IP software (e.g., a direct network connection, SLIP, or PPP), select **Winsock**. If you are using Eudora without TCP/IP software, select **Dialup**. If you don’t want Eudora to attempt to make any connections, select **Offline**.

Personal Information

The Personal Information Options determine your personal information.



The Personal Information Options

POP account [none]

This is the address for your account on the POP server.

Real name [none]

This is your real name. It is included in the **From** field of outgoing mail.

Return address [none]

This is your e-mail address. It is included in the **From** field of outgoing messages, and when a recipient replies, this address is used. Your POP account is used if you do not enter an address here.

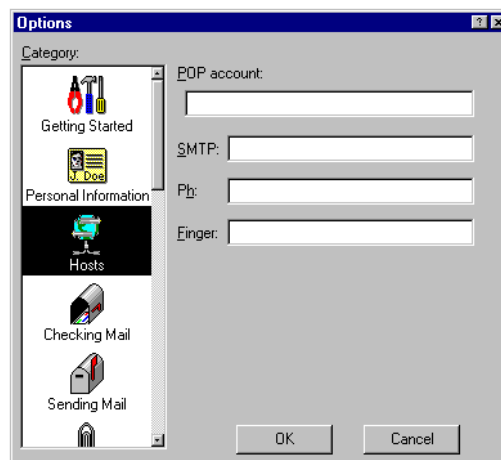
Note: If you do enter an address in this field, first test the address to be sure that mail sent to it is indeed delivered to you. If you use an invalid return address, no one will be able reply to your mail.

Dialup username [none]

This is your dialup username. If you use Eudora with the Communications Toolbox, and you have a secondary user name for use during the dialup process, enter it here (e.g., your login name on a terminal server). See Appendix E for details regarding how this field can be used.

Hosts

The Hosts Options determine what servers to use, and how to use them.



The Hosts Options

POP account [none]

This is the address for your account on the POP server.

SMTP [none]

This is the name of your SMTP server. If the computer that your POP account is on also runs an SMTP server, you can leave this field blank.

Note: If you use UUCP as your mail transport, see Appendix F.

Ph [none]

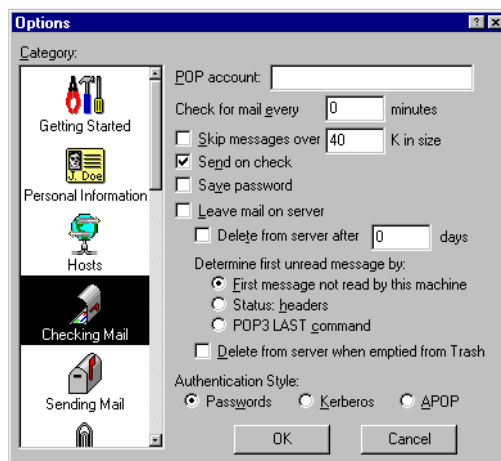
This is the name of your Ph server. It is necessary for doing Ph queries in the Directory Services window.

Finger [none]

This is the name of your finger server. If you leave this blank, Eudora uses your SMTP server as your finger server.

Checking Mail

The Checking Mail Options determine how Eudora checks for and receives your incoming mail messages.



The Checking Mail Options

POP account [none]

This is the address for your account on the POP server.

Check for mail every ? minutes [none]

If this is on and you enter a number, Eudora automatically checks your POP server for new mail at regular intervals and transfers any mail addressed to you to your PC. The number you enter specifies the number of minutes between checks. It's a good idea to set this at no less than 15 minutes. Checking mail more

frequently puts an unnecessary drain on your POP server. This option only works when Eudora is running. Leaving this field empty disables automatic checking (even if the box is checked).

Skip messages over ? K [off, 40]

If this is on, messages over the specified size are downloaded only in part. These messages include the first few lines, and a statement that says the message is not complete. This can be useful on slow connections. For details, see the section “Managing Your Mail on the POP Server.”

Send on check [on]

If this is on, any messages that are queued in the Out mailbox are sent when mail is checked (automatically or manually).

Save password [off]

If this is on, your password is remembered even if you quit and restart Eudora, so you’ll never be prompted to enter it. Only use this option if your PC is in a secure place.

Leave on server for ? days [off, none]

If this is on, Eudora copies incoming messages to your PC and leaves the message on the POP server for the specified number of days. If you leave it blank, you mail is left on the server indefinitely. For details, see the section “Managing Your Mail on the POP Server.”

Determine first unread message by [First message not read by this machine]

Eudora has the capability to track unread messages on your desktop, instead of relying solely on the POP server to mark the messages as unread. This option allows you to select what constitutes an unread message.

The choices are as follows:

First message not read by this machine - any message not previously read by this machine is considered unread.

Status: headers - any message not identified as read in the message Status: header is considered unread. Old versions of Eudora used this method exclusively.

POP3 LAST command - any message after the LAST downloaded message is considered unread. This method is more efficient than the Status: headers method when connecting to a POP server that supports the LAST command.

If you want to get all your messages on multiple PCs, on each PC select **First message not read by this machine**, and set the **Delete from server after ? days** to a number of days that will allow you to check for mail on each PC.

If you want to get all your messages on one PC but also want to be able to read new messages from other machines, on each PC select **First message not read by this machine**. On the PC that you use for all your messages, turn off **Leave mail on server**. On the PCs that you use to read new mail, turn on **Leave mail on server**.

Delete from server when emptied from trash [off]

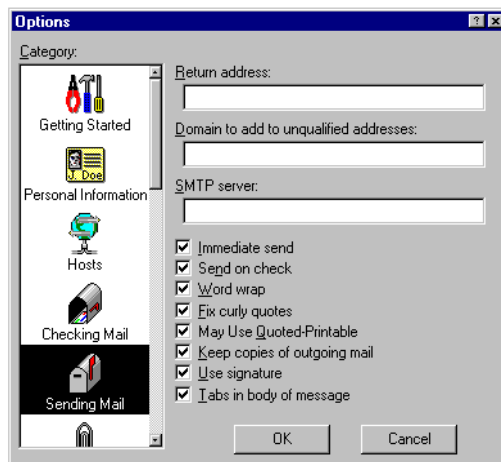
If this is on, any messages that are deleted from your Trash mailbox are also deleted from the POP server. For details, see the section “Managing Your Mail on the POP Server.”

Authentication [Passwords]

This specifies which authentication technology to use: Passwords, Kerberos, or APOP. Ask your e-mail administrator which one to use.

Sending Mail

The Sending Mail Options determine how Eudora sends your outgoing mail messages.



The Sending Mail Options

Return address [none]

This is your e-mail address.

Domain to add to unqualified names [none]

This is the domain name that Eudora automatically adds to an unqualified name. An unqualified name is a name that doesn't have an "@" sign followed by a

domain name. This can be used to save time when addressing large numbers of messages to users in the same domain.

SMTP server [none]

This is the name of your SMTP server. If the computer that your POP account is on also runs an SMTP server, you can leave this field blank.

Immediate send [on]

If this is on, the rightmost button in the icon bar of the message composition window is labeled Send. Clicking on this button immediately sends the message to the SMTP server. If this option is off, the button is labeled Queue and clicking on it places the message in the Out mailbox marked ready for delivery (Q).

Send on check [on]

If this is on, any messages that are queued in the Out mailbox are sent when mail is checked (automatically or manually).

Word wrap [on]

If this is on, a carriage return is not required at the end of each line of type in an outgoing message. Eudora automatically wraps text to the next line, with line breaks at roughly 76 characters per line. This makes your mail more legible to recipients using line-oriented mail systems. It is strongly recommended that you leave this option on.

Fix curly quotes [on]

If this is on, Eudora replaces all “curly” quotation marks in message text or attachments with “conventional” quotation marks prior to sending the message. It also replaces bullets (•) and en/em dashes (—/—). These marks are special characters, and this option allows messages to be sent without using quoted-printable encoding.

Note: If your recipients have MIME, there’s no reason to use this option. Only turn it on if most of the people you correspond with don’t use MIME.

May use Quoted-Printable [on]

If this is on, Eudora uses quoted-printable encoding when necessary, such as when messages that contain long lines of text or special characters are sent. If this option is off, quoted-printable encoding is never used. We recommend that you leave this option on.

Keep copies of outgoing mail [off]

If this is on, a copy of each message you send is kept in the Out mailbox. If this option is off, outgoing messages are put in the Trash mailbox after they are sent.

Use signature [on]

If this on, Eudora automatically attaches your Standard signature (if you have one) to the end of outgoing messages.

Automatically Fcc to original mailbox [off]

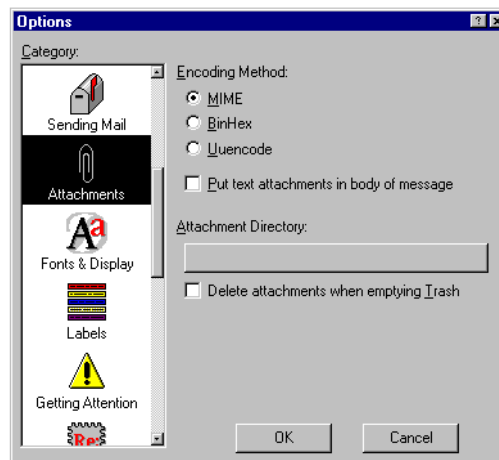
If this is on, replies are automatically copied to the same mailbox that contains the original message.

Expand nicknames immediately [off]

If this is on, nicknames in message headers are replaced with the real addresses when you switch fields.

Attachments

The Attachments Options determine how Eudora sends and receives attachments.



The Attachments Options

Encoding Method [MIME]

This specifies what Encoding Method to use for attached documents. To change the method for just the current message, use the Attachment Type popup in the outgoing message window. For details, see the section “Attaching a File to a Message”).

Put text attachments in body of message [off]

If this is on, Eudora puts any plain text attachment you send directly in the message body, as if it were typed in manually.

Attachment Directory [none]

This specifies what directory to put incoming attachments into. To specify a folder, single-click on the folder name button. A dialog is displayed prompting you to select a folder.

Delete attachments when emptying Trash [off]

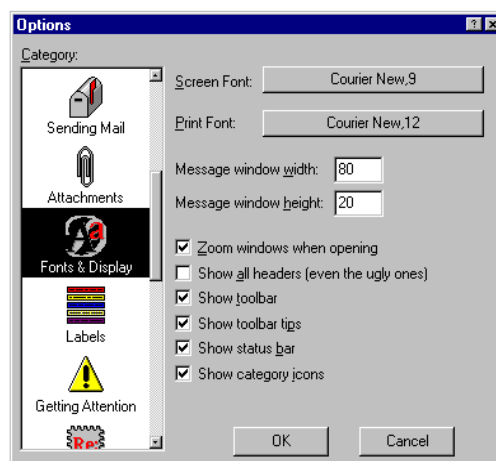
If this is on, Eudora automatically deletes an attachment received with a message when that message is deleted. The attachment must still be in the folder defined as the Attachments Folder. If you want to save an attachment but delete the message, move the attachment to another folder or turn this option off.

TEXT files belong to [TeachText]

This specifies what application is used to open text files. When you choose Save As... from the File menu, Eudora creates a document that is saved for the application named in this field. That way, when you double-click the saved file, this application is used to open it. You may want to set this option to your favorite word processing program. To change the application, single-click on the application name button (the default is TeachText). A dialog is displayed allowing you to select an application.

Fonts & Display

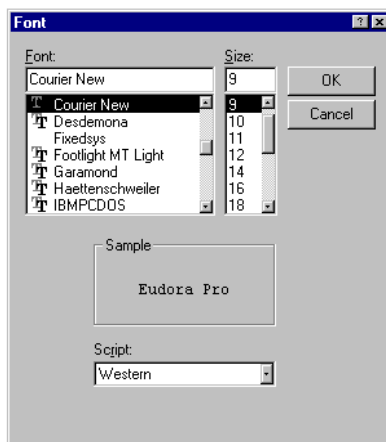
The Fonts & Display Options determine how Eudora displays windows and text.



The Fonts & Display Options

Screen Font: [Courier New,9]

This field lists the font to be used for displaying the text of your Eudora messages and mailbox windows. It also lists the point size of the font. To change the selection, click on this field. The Font dialog is then displayed, allowing you to select a new font and size.



The Font dialog

Print Font: [Courier New,12]

This field lists the font to be used when printing messages using the Print... command. It also lists the point size of the font. To change the selection, click on this field. The Font dialog is then displayed, allowing you to select a new font and size.

Message Window Width: [80]

This field specifies the width of new and received message windows (in characters). If you leave this field blank, the default value is 80. This setting has no effect on what your mail looks like when it is sent. When mail is sent, Eudora wraps at or before 76 columns.

Note: If you use a proportional font, Eudora sets the window width based on the average width of the characters in the font.

Message Window Height: [20]

This field specifies the height of new and received message windows (in lines). If you leave this field blank, the default value is 20.

Note: If the Zoom windows when opening option is turned on, received message window heights are automatically adjusted to the height of the message text.

Zoom windows when opening [on]

If this option is on, new message windows automatically open to their “zoomed” size. The zoomed size is computed on a window-by-window basis. For message windows, zoomed size is just long enough to display all of the message (but no longer than the main window), and as wide as the Message Window Width setting. Composition windows zoom to the height specified by the Message Window Height setting.

Show all headers (even the ugly ones) [off]

If this option is on, Eudora displays the complete message header of incoming messages, including the routing information.

Note: If you want to see all headers for an individual incoming message, click on the BLAH, BLAH, BLAH icon in the message icon bar.

Show toolbar [on]

If this option is on, the main window toolbar is displayed (see the “Main Window Toolbar” section).

Show toolbar tips [on]

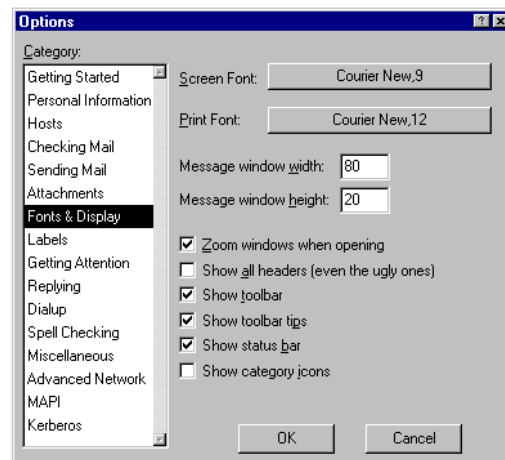
If this option is on, holding the mouse pointer over a button in the main window toolbar displays a very brief description of that button’s function.

Show status bar [on]

If this option is on, Eudora displays a status bar at the bottom of the main window. The status bar provides a brief description of menu items and toolbar buttons.

Show category icons [on]

This option allows you to turn the Category icons in the Options dialog on and off.



Options dialog with Category icons turned off

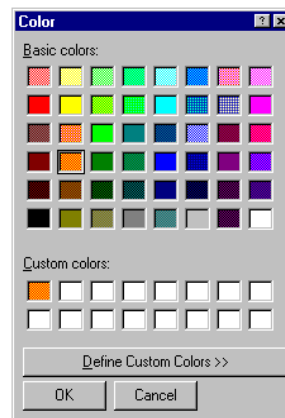
Labels

The Labels Options determine the title and color of the seven labels that can be used to categorize messages.



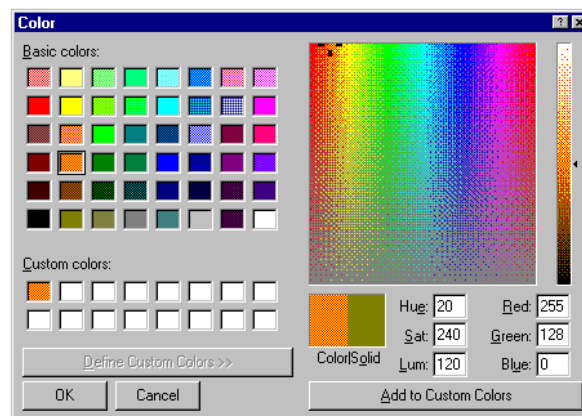
The Labels options

To change a label title, type the new title in the field to the right of the label number. To change a label color, single-click on the label number to display the Color dialog.



The Color dialog

You can select from one of the pre-defined Basic Colors or create your own Custom Colors. To assign a basic color to a label, select the color and click **OK**. To create a custom color, click the **Define Custom Colors** button to display the custom colors palette.



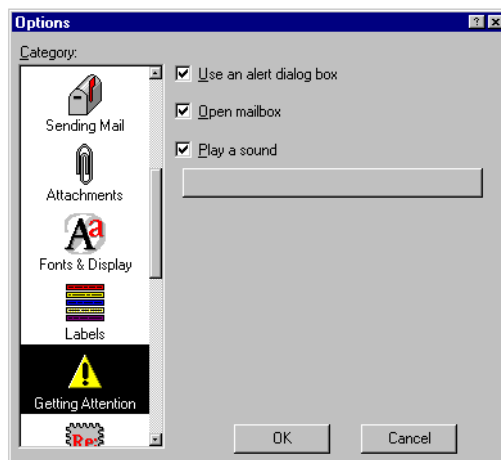
The custom color palette

To define a custom color, select one of the 16 custom color boxes. Using the mouse pointer, click anywhere on the color palette to select the color Hue and Saturation. Use the color control bar to the right of the color palette to adjust the color. When you are satisfied with the color, click the Add to Custom Colors

button. Once you have completed creating the custom colors, select the desired label color and click **OK**.

Getting Attention

The Getting Attention Options determine what Eudora does when it is running in the background and wants your attention, or when new mail arrives.



The Getting Attention Options

Use an alert [on]

If this is on, an alert dialog notifies you when new mail is received.

Open mailbox (new mail only) [on]

If this is on, mailboxes are automatically opened when new mail arrives in them, and the first unread message of the last unread batch of messages is selected.

Play a sound [on]

If this is on, a sound is played when Eudora needs attention. To select a sound (.wav) file, click on the button below the Play a sound option. The Select sound file dialog is then displayed, allowing you to select a sound.

Generate Filter Report [on]

If this is on, a filter report is generated when filters are used.

Extra Warnings

The Extra Warnings Settings determine if you are warned before making a possible mistake. Most of the warnings are displayed with an option to stop that warning from being displayed again. If you chose that option, you can turn the warning back on using the Extra Warnings Settings.

The Extra Warnings Settings

Try to delete unread mail [on]

If this is on, you are warned if you try to delete unread mail.

Try to delete queued mail [on]

If this is on, you are warned if you try to delete queued mail.

Try to delete any unsent messages [on]

If this is on, you are warned if you try to delete unsent messages.

Try to queue a message with no subject [on]

If this is on, you are warned if you try to queue a message with no subject.

Try to queue a message with styled text [on]

If this is on, you are warned if you try to queue a message with styled text. (You can also use the Styled Text Settings to set several options related to styled text.)

Try to quit with messages queued to be sent [on]

If this is on, you are warned if you try to quit Eudora and you have queued messages.

Try to send a message whose size is more than ? k [on, 500]

If this is on, you are warned if you try to send a message whose size is more than the specified number. This number must be between 0 and 1000000.

Set a changed message back to read-only [on]

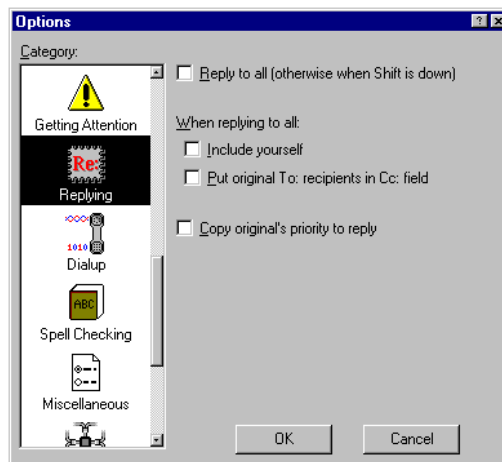
If this is on, you are warned if you try to make an edited incoming message uneditable.

Empty the Trash mailbox [on]

If this is on, you are warned if you try to empty the Trash mailbox. Once messages are deleted from the Trash, they are completely gone.

Replying

The Replying Options determine how replies are created.



The Replying Options

Reply to all [off]

If this is on, replies will include all the original recipients, not just the sender. You can hold down the Shift key to create a reply addressed to just the sender. If this is off, you can hold down the Shift key to create a reply addressed to all the recipients.

When replying to all [off]

This specifies how to address a reply. If **Include yourself** is on, when you Reply to all (as described above) your address is left in the address list of the new message and you receive a copy of your own reply. If this option is off, your address is removed from the reply message and you do not receive a copy of the reply. If **Put original To: recipients in Cc: field, not To: field** is on, the addresses of the original message recipients are moved from the **To** field to the **Cc** field of the reply to all message. Only the address of the original sender is placed in the **To** field.

Copy original's priority to reply [off]

If this is on, your replies use the same priority as the original message.

Mailbox Columns

The Mailbox Columns Options determine which columns are displayed in mailbox windows.

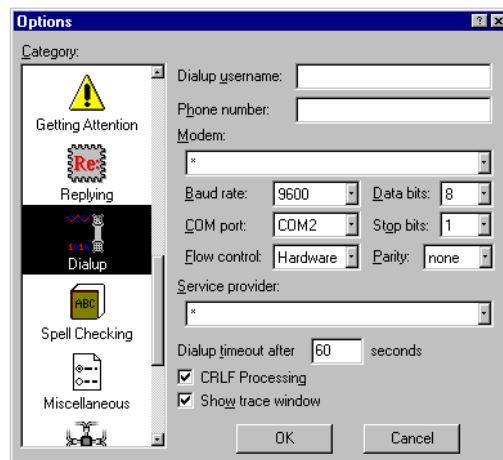
The Mailbox Columns Options

Show columns [Status, Priority, Attachments, Label, Who, Date, Size, Server]

If any of these options are on, that column is displayed in mailbox windows.

Dialup Options

These options set the dialup configuration when using Eudora to connect to your mail account via modem.



The Dialup options

Dialup username: [none]

Type your dialup user name in this field.

Note: Your dialup username may be the same as your POP account username. If so, you may leave this field blank.

Phone number: [none]

Type the dialin phone number for your terminal server here.

Note: When using Eudora from a location that requires a prefix (such as “8” or “9”) to be dialed to get an outside line, make sure to include the prefix in this field along with the phone number.

Modem: [*Default:Hayes (unreliable transfers)]

This popup allows you to select the modem type. If your modem is listed among those available, select it. If not, select ***Default:Hayes (unreliable transfers)**.

Note: While the default modem functions in many cases, you may experience data corruption when sending or receiving messages. To configure Eudora for a reliable connection using the default modem, you must modify the SERIAL.MOD dialup file, as described in Appendix E.

Baud rate: [9600]

This popup allows you to select the speed at which your modem communicates with the terminal server. Select the value that corresponds with your modem speed.

COM port: [COM2]

This popup allows you to select the COM port that your modem is connected to on your PC.

Flow Control: [Hardware]

This popup allows you to select the modem flow control. Flow control is the ability of the modem and PC to stop the data flow before the internal buffers fill up and overflow. The modem may use either hardware or software flow control (software flow control is typically the modem default setting), but hardware is preferred and strongly recommended at baud rates above 9600. If your modem does not support hardware flow control, then you must use software flow control. Software flow control, however, does not work well at speeds above 9600 baud.

Data bits: [8], Stop bits: [1], Parity: [none]

These popups allow you to select various terminal server settings. The default values are correct for almost all cases. Consult with your local Eudora support coordinator or service provider prior to changing any of these values.

Service provider: [*Default (must modify)]

This popup allows you to select the service provider whose terminal server Eudora is connecting to. If your service provider is listed among those available, select it. If not, select ***Default (must modify)**.

Note: The default service provider will not function until the SERIAL.NAV dialup file is modified to work with your service provider, as described in Appendix E.

Dialup timeout after ? seconds [60]

This options allows you to specify the number of seconds before a dialup connection will time out.

CRLF Processing [on]

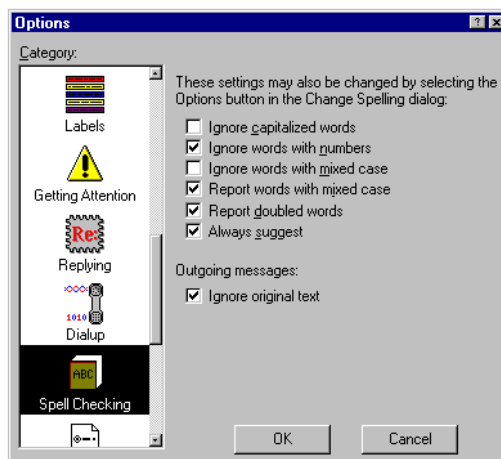
When establishing a dialup connection to your terminal server, you must pay close attention to how carriage returns are treated. Telnet programs routinely translate carriage returns into carriage return (cr)/ linefeed (lf) pairs. For this reason, Eudora processes cr/lf pairs to plain carriage returns by default. If your terminal server does not translate carriage returns to cr/lf pairs, or you are running srialpop to establish an echoless session (as described in Appendix E), Eudora's cr/lf processing must be disabled. This can be done by turning this option off.

Show trace window [on]

This option allows you to enable the Trace Window that Eudora displays when making dialup connections. When enabled, the Trace Window is opened automatically at the beginning of the dialup session. It follows what Eudora is sending, expecting, and the characters returned to Eudora. The Trace Window is a valuable troubleshooting tool because when there is an error during the dialup process, the window displays the source of the error.

Spell Checking Options

These options control Eudora's spell checking options.



The Spell Checking options

Ignore capitalized words [off]

Ignores words that start with capital letters, such as proper nouns.

Ignore words with numbers [on]

Ignores words that contain numbers.

Ignore words with mixed case [off]

Ignores words that contain both upper and lower case characters.

Report words with mixed case [on]

Reports words that contain both upper and lower case characters and identifies them as Mixed case.

Report doubled words [on]

Reports words that appear twice in sequence in text and identifies them as Doubled words.

Always suggest [on]

Displays Eudora's suggestions for the correct spelling of an unknown word in the Suggestions field by default.

Ignore original text [on]

Ignores any text that is preceded by a ">". Eudora assumes that this text was originally from another message, and therefore does not need to be checked.

Miscellaneous

The Miscellaneous Options determine miscellaneous Eudora functions.

*The Miscellaneous Options***Switch messages with:****Unmodified arrow keys [off]**

If this option is on and there is an incoming message window open on the screen, the keyboard arrow keys can be used to close the current message and open the next or previous message in the mailbox. The up or left arrow key opens the previous message; the down or right arrow key opens the next message. If this option is off, the arrow keys can be used to move the caret in messages.

Note: Even if Unmodified arrow keys is on, the arrow keys do not switch messages if there is a message composition window topmost on the screen.

Ctrl+arrow keys [off]

If this option is on, you can switch messages (as described in the “Unmodified arrow keys” section above) by holding down the [Ctrl] key and then pressing the arrow keys.

Note: The Ctrl+arrow keystrokes do not work when composition windows are open on the screen.

Alt+arrow keys [on]

If this option is on, you can switch messages (as described in the “Unmodified arrow keys” section above) by holding down the [Alt] key and then pressing the arrow keys.

Note: The Alt+arrow keystrokes do work when composition windows are open on the screen.

Require confirmation for deletes [on]

If this option is on, Eudora alerts you when you are deleting messages you haven’t read or transferring queued messages out of the Out mailbox.

Close messages with mailbox [off]

If this is on, closing any mailbox window (except Out) closes all the open messages from that mailbox.

Empty Trash when exiting [on]

If this is on, the Trash mailbox is emptied when you exit Eudora. If this is off, the Trash is only emptied when you select Empty Trash from the Special menu.

Say OK to alerts after ? seconds [on, 120]

Many network problems are temporary. When a problem occurs while Eudora is transferring or checking your mail, you are notified in the same way you would be if you were receiving new mail. If this option is on, these notifications automatically go away after the specified number of seconds. This allows Eudora to try the communication again. This setting is most useful if you have automatic mail checking enabled.

Turbo redirect by default [off]

If this is on and you select Turbo Redirect To, a redirected message is created with the specified recipient, the message is queued, and the original message is deleted. You can hold down the Ctrl key to do a regular Redirect.

Automatically open next message [off]

If this option is on, deleting or transferring the current message opens the next message in the mailbox, but only if it is unread.

Allow Drag and Drop Transfers [on]

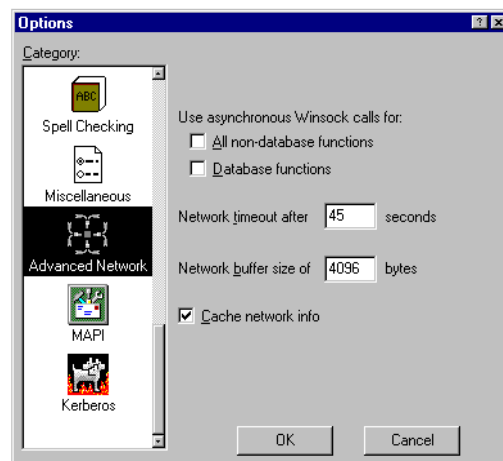
If this is on, you can only drag a message to another mailbox.

Intercept Netscape mailto URLs [off]

If this is on, Netscape mailto commands (clicking on an active e-mail address) opens a Eudora message.

Advanced Network Options

These options control some of Eudora's advanced network functions. They should not be modified without first consulting with your Eudora support coordinator or service provider.



The Advanced Network options

Use asynchronous Winsock calls for:

This option allows you to select asynchronous calls for **All non-database functions** or **Database functions** when using the Winsock connection method. There are two methods of making Winsock calls using TCP/IP stacks, blocking and asynchronous. Because of the ability to handle error conditions more gracefully, asynchronous is the preferred method when using Eudora. However, some TCP/IP stacks do not handle asynchronous calls correctly. If you're experiencing trouble with your Winsock connection, make sure both of these options are off.

Network Open timeout after ? seconds [60]

This option allows you to set the number of seconds before a network connection will time out.

Network timeout after ? seconds [60]

This option allows you to set the number of seconds before a network connection will time out.

Network buffer size of ? bytes [4096]

This option allows you to set the size of the buffer that Eudora uses to transfer information to and from the server.

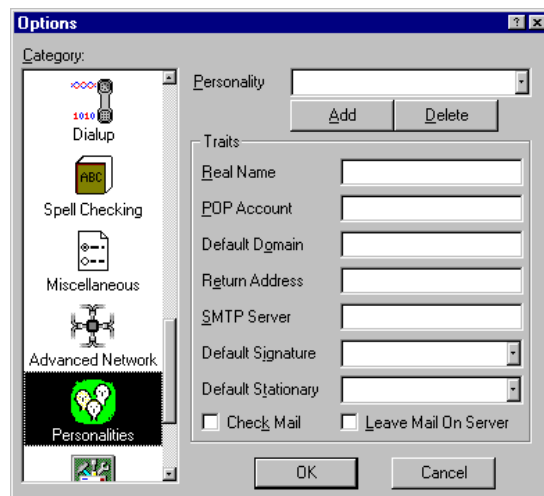
Note: If you are having trouble transferring large messages, the size of this buffer may be decreased.

Cache network info [on]

This option causes Eudora to remember the results of previous database functions when using the Winsock connection method. This speeds up database functions within a single Eudora session.

Personalities Options

The Personalities options determine your alternate e-mail accounts.



The Personalities options

Personality

A popup menu of your alternate e-mail accounts, or “personalities” (your dominant personality is determined with the Getting Started Options). The **Add** and **Delete** buttons let you add or delete personalities.

To set the following options for a personality, just be sure that personality is selected in the Personality field (select it from the popup).

Real Name

The real name. For details about this option, see the section “Getting Started Options.”

POP Account

The POP account. For details about this option, see the section “Getting Started Options.”

Default Domain

The default domain. For details about this option, see the section “Sending Mail Options.”

Return Address

The return address, if different than the POP account. For details about this option, see the section “Personal Information Options.”

SMTP Server

The SMTP server, if different than the POP server. For details about this option, see the section “Hosts Options.”

Default Signature

The default Signature (select one from the popup). For details about this option, see the section “Using a Signature.”

Default Stationery

The default stationery (select one from the popup). For details about this option, see the section “Using Stationery.”

Check Mail

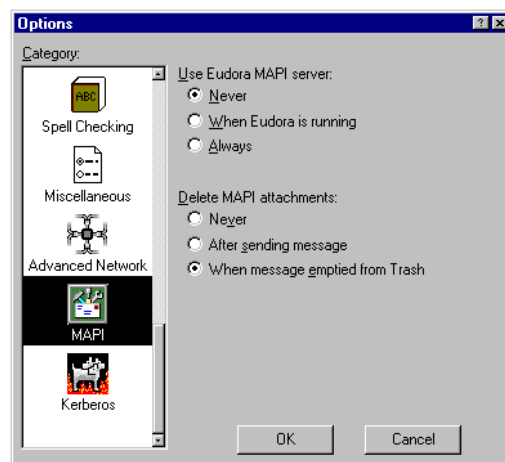
If this is on, mail is automatically checked for that personality, based on the number of minutes you have specified in the Checking Mail Options.

Leave Mail on Server

If this is on, mail for that personality is left on the POP server and a copy is transferred to your PC.

MAPI Options

These options control the Eudora MAPI Server.



The MAPI options

Use Eudora MAPI server:

Never [default]

If this option is on, the Eudora MAPI server is off and is never automatically loaded.

When Eudora is running

If this option is on, the Eudora MAPI server is on when Eudora is running.

Always

If this option is on, the Eudora MAPI server is on and is always loaded on startup.

Delete MAPI attachments:

Never

If this option is on, MAPI attachments are never deleted from the attachment directory.

After sending messages

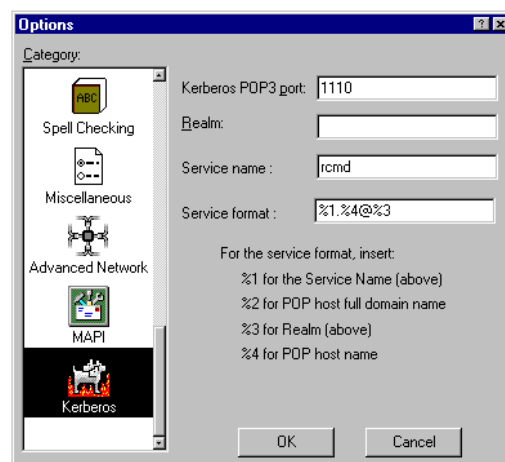
If this option is on, MAPI attachments are deleted from the attachment directory when their corresponding messages are sent.

When messages are emptied from trash [default]

If this option is on, MAPI attachments are deleted from the attachment directory when their corresponding messages are emptied from the trash.

Kerberos Options

These options control the Kerberos authentication system. If your network uses Kerberos for authentication, the appropriate options are provided by your Eudora support coordinator or service provider.



The Kerberos options

Kerberos POP3 port: [1110]

This is the port that the Kerberos POP server is listening on.

Realm: [none]

This is the network realm that the Kerberos server resides in.

Service name: [rcmd]

This is the type of service that you're requesting.

Service format: [%1.%4@%3]

This is the name of the ticket that Eudora requests from the Kerberos server.

Menu Commands

The following sections describe each of the Eudora Pro menu commands.

File

This menu provides basic file and mail functions.

New Text File

Create a new text file.

Open Text file...

Open a selected (highlighted) message summary, or text file.

Open Attachment

Open a selected (highlighted) message summary, an attachment, or a mailbox (from the Mailboxes window).

Close

Close the current window.

Save

Save the changes to the topmost window.

Save As...

Save the current messages to a text file or a Stationery file.

Send Queued Messages

Send all messages that have been queued for delivery.

Check Mail

Pick up new mail from the POP server.

Print...

Print the current message(s), or window.

Print Preview

Display the Print Preview window.

Print Setup ...

Display the Print Setup window.

.Exit

Exit the Eudora application.

Edit

This menu provides text editing tools.

Undo

Reverse the last action taken.

Cut

Delete the selected text and place it on clipboard.

Copy

Copy the selected text and place it on clipboard.

Paste

Paste the contents of the clipboard.

Paste as Quotation

Paste the contents of the clipboard as quoted text.

Clear

Delete the selected text.

Text

Apply text styles to the selected text or paragraph.

Select All

Select the entire contents of a message or a mailbox.

Wrap Selection

Insert carriage returns into the selection, as appropriate.

Finish Address Book Entry

Complete the partial text of a nickname.

Insert Recipient

Insert the chosen nickname.

Find submenu

Search for the designated character string within a message, messages, or mailboxes.

Sort submenu

Sort the message summaries in a mailbox in ascending order.

Extended Services submenu

Use Extended Messaging Services.

Check Spelling

Display the Check Spelling dialog.

Mailbox

This menu lets you open a mailbox, or bring an open mailbox to the front.

In

Open the mailbox where incoming messages are stored until deleted or transferred to another mailbox.

Out

Open the mailbox where messages you compose are stored, where queued messages are held until actually sent, and where copies of sent messages may be initially stored.

Trash

Open the mailbox where deleted messages are stored.

New...

Display the New Mailbox dialog to create a new mailbox.

[Your Mailboxes]

Open the selected mailbox that you have created.

Message

This menu lets you create, send, and delete messages.

New Message

Open a new message composition window.

Reply or **Reply To All** (Based on the Replying Options)

Reply to the sender of the current message.

Reply to all the original recipients.

Forward

Forward the current message to someone else.

Redirect

Forward the current message to someone else, but make the return address be the person who originally sent the message.

Send Again

Resend a message rejected by the mail system. Be sure to fix whatever caused the problem before you queue the message.

New Message To

Send a message to someone on the Quick Recipient list.

Forward To

Forward a message to someone on the Quick Recipient list.

Redirect To

Redirect the message to someone on the Quick Recipient List.

Attach File...

Attach a file to the current message.

Change

Change the queueing, status, priority, or label of a message.

Delete

Transfer the current message into the Trash mailbox.

Send Immediately or **Queue For Delivery**

Send the message immediately or queue the message in the Out mailbox.

Transfer

This menu lets you transfer current message(s) to another mailbox.

In

Transfer the current message(s) to the In mailbox.

Out

Transfer the current message(s) to the Out mailbox.

Trash

Transfer the current message(s) to the Trash mailbox.

New...

Display the New Mailbox dialog to create a new mailbox; current message(s) may be transferred into that mailbox.

[Your Mailboxes]

Transfer the current message(s) to the selected mailbox that you have created.

Special

This menu lets you use additional Eudora functions.

Filter Messages

Run the manual filters for the current message(s).

Make Address Book Entry...

Create an Address Book entry from the current message.

Forget Password

Make Eudora forget your password so mail can't be checked.

Change Password...

Change your password on the POP server.

Empty Trash

Delete all messages from the Trash mailbox.

Tools

All the Eudora Tools are listed in this menu. Select one to open it.

Filters

Display the Filters window.

Mailboxes

Display the Mailboxes window.

Address Book

Display the Address Book window.

Directory Services

Display the Directory Services window.

Select Signature

Display a Signature window.

Options...

Display the Options dialog.

Window

All standard Window options are listed in this menu, including what Eudora windows you have open.

Cascade

Cascade open windows.

Tile Horizontal

Tile open windows horizontally.

Tile Vertical

Tile open windows vertically.

Arrange Icons

Arrange all icons at the bottom of the main window.

Send to Back

Send the topmost window to the back of all displayed windows.

[Your Windows]

All Eudora windows that are open are displayed here.

Help

The Eudora Help menu and About Eudora screen are listed in this menu.

Topics

Display the on-line Help contents.

Eudora News...

Display the Mailing List dialog allowing you to subscribe to/unsubscribe from the Eudora News mailing list..

About Eudora...

Display the About Eudora screen.

Mail Storage

When you install Eudora, it creates a number of files within the assigned directory. In addition, Eudora creates additional files as needed for mailboxes, signatures, and other functions. The Eudora files are described below.

eudora.ini

Your Options information is saved in the eudora.ini file, along with other information. This file contains notes that describe each entry.

nndbase.txt

Your nicknames are saved in the nndbase.txt file.

nndbase.toc

This file is the table of contents for your nicknames.

in.mbx, out.mbx, trash.mbx

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

Note: These files are in UNIX mail format.

in.toc, out.toc, trash.toc

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

lmos.dat

This file contains information about the messages on your mail server.

eudora.log, eudorlog.old

Eudora can keep records of all mail transfers. These records are kept in the eudora.log and eudorlog.old files. The eudorlog.old file is overwritten and a new eudora.log file is created when the eudora.log file reaches its approximately 100K maximum size. To enable logging, set the LogLevel entry in the [Debug] section of the EUDORA.INI file (for more information, see the [Debug] section of the EUDORA.INI Settings File On-line Help).

filters.pce

Eudora filter names and extensions are saved in the filters.pce file.

signatur.pce, signatur.alt

The primary and alternate signatures are kept in the signatur.pce and signatur.alt files.

descmap.pce

Mappings between mailbox names and DOS 8.3 file names are stored in the descmap.pce file.

Appendix A – Sources

Anonymous ftp (ftp.qualcomm.com)

QUALCOMM has an anonymous ftp server (ftp.qualcomm.com) that has information and software related to Eudora. These are located within the “quest” directory. Included are POP3, Ph, and password changing servers, the srialpop program, current product information, dialup files, and more.

Eudora Information

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

Obtaining a POP Server

If you would like to run a POP server on your own UNIX system, we suggest you use “popper.” Popper is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.qualcomm.com. Popper versions are available for a number of UNIX systems.

VAX/VMS systems may try the “Multinet” package from TGV, or IUPOP3, available via anonymous ftp from ftp.indiana.edu.

For VM/CMS users, there is a port of “popper” available via anonymous ftp from vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (cd to the “POPD” directory).

Ph Server Source Code

A server for the “Ph” protocol is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.qualcomm.com.

Password Change Server

Three sample UNIX servers for Eudora’s “Change Password” command are available via anonymous ftp from ftp.qualcomm.com.

Windows Sockets Products

Demos of Windows Sockets 1.1 compliant stacks and applications are available via anonymous ftp from [papa.indstate.edu](ftp:papa.indstate.edu) in the directory `winsock-l`. They are also available on [ftp.cica.indiana.edu](ftp:cica.indiana.edu) in the directory `pub/pc/win3/winsock`.

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

The consummate Winsock apps list:

<http://cwsapps.texas.net>

The ultimate collection of Winsock software:

<http://www.tucows.com>

Stardust Technologies:

<http://www.stardust.com/wsd/wsd.html>

PC Speaker

If you want the new mail sound notification to work with the speaker that comes with your PC, you need to install the PC speaker driver. This driver is available via anonymous ftp from [ftp.qualcomm.com](ftp:qualcomm.com). It's the file `SPEAK.EXE` in the directory `quest/windows/eudora/utls`. This is a self-extracting archive, so just run it on your PC to produce the necessary files and instructions.

Note: The PC speaker driver does not work with Windows 95 or Windows NT.

Kerberos

You can get the necessary files and information for setting up Kerberos authentication in Eudora from [ftp.qualcomm.com](ftp:qualcomm.com) in the directory `quest/windows/kerberos`. Be sure to read the installation instructions to insure that Kerberos is set up properly.

To learn more about the Kerberos authentication system, anonymous ftp to <athena-dist.mit.edu> and begin in the `pub/kerberos` directory.

Spelling Dictionaries

There are additional spelling dictionaries that are compatible with Eudora's spell checker. They are available via anonymous ftp from [ftp.qualcomm.com](ftp:qualcomm.com) in `quest/windows/eudora/spelling`. To configure Eudora to use these dictionaries, look at the online help under Eudora.ini settings file, [Settings] MainLex files.

Appendix B – Modifiers and Shortcuts

Modifiers

Many operations in Eudora can be implemented by holding down one or more “modifier” keys. Eudora uses the **shift**, **option**, and **command** keys as modifiers.

If you use a modifier key while you pull down a Eudora menu, the menu shows the modified commands. For a description of each command and its modifications, see the section “Menu Commands.”

The following list shows modifiers that are not reflected in Eudora’s menus.

shift + Open Eudora	Open Eudora but do not check for mail, even if a mail checking interval is set.
shift + Delete/Transfer	Do not open the next message after deleting or transferring the current message.
shift + To /Cc /Bcc	From the Address Book, do not bring the composition window to the front after inserting the nickname.
Shift + To /Cc /Bcc	From the Address Book, insert the full address instead of the nickname (or don’t, if Expand nicknames immediately is on).
Shift + Directory Services	Open Directory Services with the selected text in the query field.
Shift + Queue/Send	Open the Change Queuing dialog.
option + double-click URL	Display a file dialog to select an application to use for that URL type.
Shift + Notify User	Remove the request but do not notify the sender.
Shift + Transfer	Put a copy of the current message in the selected mailbox and leave the original where it is.

Shortcuts

The shortcuts for Eudora functions are as follows:

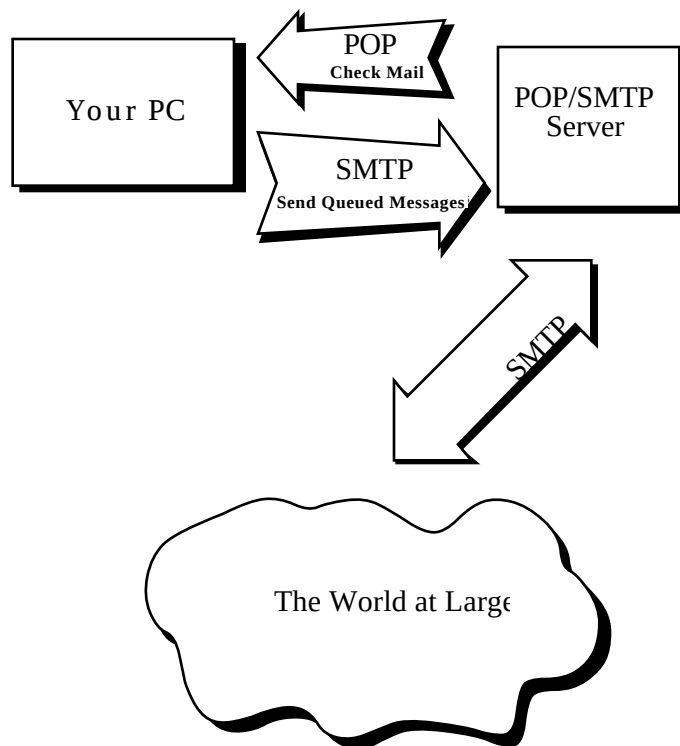
Ctrl + .	Stop the current action	Ctrl + J	Filter messages
Ctrl + 0	Open Out mailbox	Ctrl + K	Make nickname
Ctrl + 1	Open In mailbox	Ctrl + L	Open Address Book
Ctrl + 6	Check Spelling	Ctrl + M	Check mail
Ctrl + -	Send queued messages	Ctrl + N	New message
Ctrl + \	Move window to back	Ctrl + O	Open file
Ctrl + '	Paste as quotation	Ctrl + P	Print
Ctrl + ;	Find next	Ctrl + Q	Exit Eudora
Ctrl + A	Select all	Ctrl + R	Reply
Ctrl + B	Make text bold	Ctrl + S	Save current window
Ctrl + C	Copy	Ctrl + T	Make text plain
Ctrl + D	Delete	Ctrl + U	Make text underlined
Ctrl + E	Send or Queue	Ctrl + V	Paste
Ctrl + F	Find window	Ctrl + W	Close message
Ctrl + G	Find again	Ctrl + X	Cut
Ctrl + H	Attach document	Ctrl + Y	Directory Services
Ctrl + I	Make text italic	Ctrl + Z	Undo

arrows	Move from one message to another in a mailbox (depends on your Moving Around Options).
Ctrl + arrows	Move from one file to another in the Address Book.
enter	Select the outlined button in any dialog, alert, or window, or open the selected messages.
space	Open a selected message summary or close the current message and open the next message. For long messages, scroll the message down one page.
esc	Stop any operation currently in progress.
F1	Undo, or toolbar function.
F2	Cut, or toolbar function.
F3	Copy, or toolbar function.
F4	Paste, or toolbar function.
home	Scroll the window to the beginning.
end	Scroll the window to the end.
page up, page down	Scroll up or down through the window.

Appendix C – Mail Transport

Introduction

Eudora uses Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) to transfer your outgoing mail to your SMTP server machine, which in turn uses SMTP to send your mail to the world at large. Mail from the world at large arrives on your Post Office Protocol (POP) server, where it waits for Eudora to pick it up with POP version 3. The mail Eudora sends and receives is constructed in accordance with RFC 822 and RFC 1521 (MIME).



Eudora mail transport overview

Outgoing Mail

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

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

Incoming Mail

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

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

More Information

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

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

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

RFC 822, "Standard for the Format of Internet Text Messages," by Ned Freed and Nathaniel Borenstein

RFC 1225, "Post Office Protocol, Version 3," by Marshall Rose

RFC 1341, “Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions,” by Dave Crocker

You can find the RFCs by anonymous ftp to *nic.ddn.mil*; see Internetworking with TCP/IP for details.

Appendix D – MIME and Mapping

What is MIME?

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

MIME Encoding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MIME Labelling

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

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

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

The major content types are:

text legible text

image	pictures and graphics
audio	sound
video	moving pictures
message	messages or pieces of messages
multipart	several different kinds of data in a single message

Practical Issues

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

Turning Off Quoted-Printable Encoding

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

Mapping Between File Extensions, MIME Types, and Macintosh Types

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

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

There is a section in the EUDORA.INI file labelled [Mappings], followed by some entries, one per line. Each entry is called a map. A map defines when the mapping should occur (which can be "in," "out," or "both"), followed by an equal sign and five parameters. These five parameters are (in order) the PC file

extension, the Macintosh creator code, the Macintosh type, the MIME type, and the MIME subtype. Here are some sample entries:

```
[Mappings]

both=gif,,image,gif

both=mpg,,video,mpeg

both=doc,MSWD,,

in=xls,XCEL,,

out=xls,XCEL,XLS4,,

both=eps,,EPSF,application,postscript
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
[Mappings]
```

```
in=xls,XCEL,, ,
```

```
in=xlc,XCEL,XLC3,,
```

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

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

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

Appendix E – Dialup Eudora

Introduction

Eudora is capable of dialing into systems such as Cisco and Annex terminal servers and UNIX and VMS systems for the purposes of sending and receiving mail messages and making Ph and Finger inquiries. Dialup Eudora utilizes a serial connection that relies on error correcting modems and proper modem and serial port configurations to create a reliable link. This facility is not to be confused with dialup connections such as SLIP and PPP, which provide reliable network connections.

This appendix outlines the IBM PC/Modem and dialup connection requirements for establishing a serial dialup link between Eudora and your mail server. It includes descriptions of the dialup files Eudora runs when establishing this connection, along with instructions for creating your own dialup files by modifying the default files installed with the Eudora software. These instructions assume you are familiar with a text editor, your PC, your modem equipment, and your Internet service provider and/or POP/SMTP hosts.

Note: It is recommended that one person create the dialup files for Eudora and then redistribute the customized files to other users at your site.

IBM PC/Modem Requirements

To use Eudora over a dialup connection, you should have a modem which supports the Microcom Networking Protocol version 4 (MNP4) or the Link Access Protocol for Modems (V.42). If you are using an external modem you must have a straight through cable (with a minimum of 8 signals for TX, RX, RTS, CTS, DCD, DTR, DSR, and GND). A communications card with 16550 UARTS is also recommended for communication speeds over 9600 baud.

Dialup Connection Requirements

Eudora needs a “transparent” and “reliable” connection to your POP, SMTP, and other servers.

Transparent means primarily two things:

1. Characters Eudora sends should NOT be echoed back to Eudora. Most systems do echo characters, so something special may need to be done to achieve this (see the “Echo Canceling” section).
2. You must pay close attention to how carriage returns are treated. Telnet programs routinely translate carriage returns into carriage return (cr)/linefeed (lf) pairs. For this reason, Eudora processes cr/lf pairs to plain carriage returns by default. If your system does not translate carriage returns to cr/lf pairs, or you are running srialpop to establish an echoless session, Eudora’s cr/lf processing must be disabled. This can be done by entering the “set CRLFProcessing=0” command in the SERIAL.NAV file or by unchecking the CRLF Processing option in the Options dialog (Dialup).

Reliable means that the modem you are using supports flow control (hardware RTS/CTS is recommended) and either MNP4 or V.42 for a reliable modem to modem connection.

Dialup Files

Eudora uses a rudimentary command language stored in specific text files to tell it how to dial into and back out of the mail server. These text files are called “dialup” files. The dialup files are placed in a Scripts directory within your Eudora directory when you install Eudora. You select which modem and navigation (Service provider) file to use in the Options dialog (Dialup). However, if your modem and/or service provider are not supported, you should use the Default files. These files must then be modified to work with your modem/service provider, as described in the “Creating Your Own Dialup Files” section.

There are four dialup files associated with Eudora. The first file (SERIAL.MOD) contains the modem configuration commands; the second file (SERIAL.NAV) contains the dialing and navigation commands along with the appropriate telnet command (and the srialpop command, if necessary); the third file (SERIAL.MID) contains the prompt locating commands; and the fourth file (SERIAL.END) is used to hang up the modem. The first three dialup files must exist or an error dialog will appear. The SERIAL.END file is usually not necessary.

Eudora starts off the dialing process by interpreting the SERIAL.MOD file. The commands in this file configure the modem.

The SERIAL.NAV file then takes over to dial the phone number and run commands to reach the terminal server/system user prompt. After reaching the user prompt, the telnet command is run. The telnet command accesses the service being used and, in some cases, establishes the echoless session required by Eudora. In those cases where the telnet command does not disable echo, the serialpop command should be run.

Once the network service is no longer required, the SERIAL.MID file is executed to reacquire the user prompt. Eudora is then free to close down the connection or acquire another service.

In closing down the dialup connection, Eudora drops the Data Transfer Ready (DTR) signal, which resets a properly configured modem. Eudora also has the option of interpreting commands in the SERIAL.END file to place the modem on hook and/or any other action.

Note: The execution during the dialup connection may be terminated at any time by clicking the Stop button in the progress window or typing [Esc].

All the dialup files are checked for syntax and variable replacement before the dialup takes place. If a syntax error occurs a dialog appears to notify the user of the navigation file name and line number. The navigation file commands themselves are described in the “Dialup File Command Lines” section.

Creating Your Own Dialup Files

The appropriate dialup files may have been installed in the Scripts directory within your Eudora directory when you installed Eudora. However, if your modem and/or Internet service provider were not included in the installation, you were instructed to install the “default” files (if this happens, please let us know so that we can include your modem and service provider in a future revision). This section outlines the steps you should take to modify the default files to work with your modem/service provider.

To edit any of the four dialup files, simply use a text editor (one is provided within Eudora).

SERIAL.MOD File

This dialup file is responsible for configuring your modem. The default SERIAL.MOD file contains general modem configuration commands that all Hayes-compatible modems will respond to. It also contains comments describing

the dialup Eudora requirements that need to be met in order to guarantee a stable connection between your PC and modem, and your modem and server.

Note: If these dialup Eudora requirements are not met, Eudora may still work, but you may experience data corruption when sending or receiving messages.

There are five commands that need to be entered into the SERIAL.MOD file to meet the Eudora dialup requirements. The modem commands are defined in the commands section of your modem reference guide. Enter these five commands as follows:

Note: An explicit “\r” must be placed at the end of each send line if you wish to terminate the line.

1. Enter the command that configures your modem to respond to DTR. When DTR is dropped the modem should reset, drop carrier, and go into command mode. Typically, the modem defaults to ignore DTR. A Hayes-compatible modem uses the command “AT &D2” to configure it to respond to DTR.

EXAMPLE: send AT &D2\r

2. Enter the command that configures your modem for reliable operation (MNP4 or V.42). If you do not use a reliable mode you risk dropping/altering characters, thus corrupting incoming as well as outgoing messages. Typically, the appropriate command can be found in the \N section of the modem manual (e.g., \N2).

EXAMPLE: send AT \N2\r

Note: Some Internet service providers do not support both V.42 and MNP4. If this is the case with your service provider, find out which reliable mode is supported and then configure your modem accordingly. If you cannot match your modem to your service provider (e.g., your modem supports only V.42 and your service provider supports only MNP4), you may need to disable reliable mode and sacrifice your data integrity.

3. If your modem supports hardware flow control, enter the command that configures your modem for hardware flow control. Flow control is the ability of the modem and PC to stop the data flow before the internal buffers fill up and overflow. The modem may use either hardware or software flow control (software flow control is typically the modem

default setting), but hardware is preferred and is strongly recommended at baud rates above 9600. Typical hardware flow control commands are *FL, \Q, and &K.

EXAMPLE: send AT *FL\r

If your modem does not support hardware flow control, then you must use software flow control. Software flow control, however, does not work well at speeds above 9600 baud.

Note: Hardware flow control uses the RTS and CTS signals on the RS-232 cable. The PC and modem can react to these signals much faster than software flow control, which uses a character to stop and a character to start the transmission of characters.

4. If you have set your modem to support hardware flow control (as described in step 3), change the command that sets the Eudora FlowControl variable to Hardware (i.e., “set FlowControl=Hardware”). This command overrides the FlowControl value in the [Dialup] section of the EUDORA.INI file (this feature is only available in version 2.0.2 or later).

Note: The flow control options for the modem and Eudora must match or you will experience data corruption and/or communication failures. The “set FlowControl=Software” command was inserted into this file so that Eudora matches the default setting of the modem if you do not change it to hardware.

5. Enter the command that fixes the modem baud rate. Many modems adjust the speed to the line speed after the carrier is established. You do not want the modem to change the speed that the PC is expecting. Typical commands are \J0, B0, and \B0.

EXAMPLE: send AT \J0\r

Note: Sometimes just selecting hardware flow control will disable baud rate adjust.

SERIAL.NAV File

This dialup file is responsible for dialing the phone number (via the {DialNumber} variable) and navigating to the system prompt of your system/terminal server. In addition to the SERIAL.NAV files installed with

Eudora, some Internet service providers and system administrators have developed SERIAL.NAV files that work with Eudora. Contact your Internet service provider or system administrator and ask if they have a navigation script that works with Eudora. If not, it will be necessary to edit the default SERIAL.NAV file to match the login requirements of your particular Internet service provider.

Note: Prior to editing the default SERIAL.NAV file you will need to be familiar with all of the available commands and variables. These are defined in the “Dialup File Command Lines” section of this appendix.

The default SERIAL.NAV file contains a generic dialup script. Prior to editing this script, you will need to know the navigation sequence for getting to the host system prompt. You can accomplish this by dialing into the host system using a standard terminal program that saves your login session, such as the one that comes with Windows (“Terminal”). This will tell you what prompts to expect from the system and what commands to send it. Using the commands and variables at your disposal, edit the navigation sequence accordingly.

Note: An example dialup session and the resulting navigation sequence are provided in the default SERIAL.NAV file.

Telnet Command

Once you have edited the navigation sequence of this file, enter the appropriate telnet command or activate one of the three telnet commands that are provided in this file (to activate a command, simply remove the comment character at the beginning of the command line). The telnet command is required to access the network services once you have logged into your terminal server or system.

Prior to entering/activating the telnet command you will need to know the following:

- Are you logging into a terminal server or UNIX system?
- If logging into a terminal server, what type is it?
- Do you need to run srialpop on the host to establish an echoless connection?

Telnet commands are provided for Annex and Cisco terminal servers. These commands establish the echoless telnet session required by Eudora.

Note: The active telnet command in this dialup file will override the default Eudora telnet command or an existing telnet command in

the [Dialup] section of the EUDORA.INI file (this feature is only available in version 2.0.2 or later). See the “EUDORA.INI [Dialup] Settings” section for information on the default telnet command.

An additional telnet command is provided if you are dialing directly into a UNIX system (that is, you get a system prompt instead of a terminal server prompt). This command works in conjunction with the srialpop command to establish an echoless telnet session. Srialpop runs on the UNIX host computer. A source copy of this program (srialpop.sh) was placed in your Eudora directory as part of the installation process.

If you are using this telnet command (or any other telnet command that does not disable echo), activate the “set CRLFProcessing=0,” “send exec srialpop\r” and “waitfor %” commands by removing the comment character at the beginning of each command line. This will run srialpop on the host computer and provide for an echoless session.

If you are connecting to a terminal server that is not supported by one of the provided telnet commands, contact your service provider or system administrator to obtain a telnet command that provides an echoless session. If it does not disable echo, then enter it after the srialpop command lines and be sure to activate them.

Note: If you enter a different telnet command in this file, be sure to place a “\” character directly before the beginning “{” character in a variable field. For example, “set TelnetCommand=stty -echo\ntelnet -r \{System\} \{Port\}\n.”

SERIAL.MID

This dialup file simply waits for the terminal server/system prompt. The waitfor command in this file should match the waitfor command at the end of the navigation sequence in the SERIAL.NAV file.

EXAMPLE: waitfor %

SERIAL.END

This dialup file is normally not required (and may be deleted). It is responsible for resetting the modem if DTR will not. This file contains the standard modem hangup and reset commands for Hayes-compatible modems.

Dialup File Command Lines

The Eudora dialup files are simple text files that can be edited using any text editor (the one provided within Eudora, for example). The command lines themselves are made up of commands, character sequences, delimiters, text string variables, and special characters. These elements are defined below.

Note: Command lines beginning with a ‘#’ or ‘;’ character are comment lines which are not utilized as part of the file. These may contain comments or help text supplied by the script writer. Blank lines are also treated as comment lines.

The maximum string length of a command line is 255 characters. This is the same limit for the string used after variables and special characters are replaced with the appropriate values. Trailing spaces are stripped unless the last space is escaped (i.e., preceded by a ‘\’ character), at which point all trailing spaces up to that point are left in the translation string. All variables and commands are case-insensitive, so you may mix case as you see fit. Character sequences may be case-sensitive, however, depending on the system/terminal server you are connecting to.

Note: Command lines are not automatically terminated with a carriage return or new line, you must add a ‘\n’ and/or ‘\r’ character to the end of any command line you wish to end with [Enter] (see the “Special Characters” section).

Commands

The first word in each command line must be a command. The following commands are defined for use in the Eudora dialup files:

Note: In the examples below, the symbol <str> represents the character sequence (see the “Character Sequences” section), the symbol <c> represents the delimiter character (see the “Delimiters” section), the symbol <setting> represents any of the EUDORA.INI [Dialup] settings (see the “EUDORA.INI [Dialup] Settings” section), and the symbol <sec> represents a value in seconds (e.g., 60).

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| send <str> | Send the character sequence out the serial port. All input waiting in the serial receive buffer is purged. |
| waitfor <str> | Do not continue the file until the character sequence is matched. Multiple sequences may be searched if a delimiter is used; however, the delimiter must be used at the beginning of the first sequence and the end of the |

last sequence. For example, **waitfor** **<c><str><c><str1><c> <str2><c>** allows you to wait for one of three matches. Any non alpha-numeric character may be used as a delimiter (see the “Delimiters” section).

- cancelon <str>** If, while executing a **waitfor**, this character sequence is matched, the file is aborted with an error. Multiple matching may occur if a delimiter is used, as described in the waitfor command.
- set <setting>=<str>** This command can be used to override one of the [Dialup] settings in the EUDORA.INI file (an example of this is the “set FlowControl=Hardware” command in the SERIAL.MOD file).
- pause <sec>** Wait the specified number of seconds before interpreting the next command.
- sendbreak** Send a break signal to the modem.
- sendprompt <str>** Prompt the user for input required by the service provider/system that is not a fixed value (such as a timed password). You are then prompted to enter a string that will be sent out to the serial port (with an optional \r\n on the end).
- timeout <sec>** Set the **waitfor** timeout to be a specified number of seconds. Shorter timeouts are useful for modem commands, longer ones for waiting for carrier.

Character Sequences

Command line character sequences can be made up of any characters. However, special care must be taken with the characters ‘{’, ‘}’, and ‘\’, which are used to designate variables and special characters. When used in character strings, these characters must be preceded with a ‘\’ (i.e., ‘\{’, ‘\}’, ‘\\’).

Note: Character sequences may be case-sensitive, depending on the server being connected to.

Delimiters

Delimiters are used to separate character sequences in command lines where more than one character sequence is present. Any non alpha-numeric character may be used as a delimiter. The delimiter serves the ‘or’ function when placed between

character sequences. Additionally, a delimiter must be used at the beginning of the first sequence and the end of the last sequence. For example, in the command line **cancelon |NO DIALTONE|BUSY|NO CARRIER|**, the connection will be canceled if any of three matches are found.

Variables

Although not required, predefined variables can be used in the dialup files. They are enclosed in curly brackets, that is, '{' and '}', when appearing on command lines. The available variables are defined below.

The following variables are set in the Eudora Configuration dialog with the exception of the password variables, which are set in popup dialogs:

{DialNumber}	Phone number configuration line.
{DialLogin}	Commonly set with the terminal server user name.
{DialPass}	Password associated with the {DialLogin} variable.
{POPLogin}	User name in the POP account configuration line.
{POPPass}	Password associated with the {POPLogin} variable.
{POPHost}	Host portion of the POP account configuration line.
{SMTPHost}	SMTP host configuration line.

The following variables are derived from values in the Options dialog and can be used in the telnet command:

{System}	This is the system you are connecting to.
{Port}	This is the port number of the host where the network service is located.

Special Characters

Special characters can appear at any place in the command line. The available special characters are defined below.

Note: Characters preceded with a '\ ' character that are not in the following list are simply stripped of the '\ '.

\n	A linefeed (ASCII 10).
\r	A carriage return (ASCII 13).
\0 - \7	An octal constant, usually one to three characters.

\\ A single backslash character.

When Eudora is communicating with your POP or SMTP server, it is important that they agree on what constitutes a line. The specifications for these two protocols stipulate that a line ends with a carriage return (cr) followed by a linefeed (lf). Most UNIX systems translate carriage returns into cr/lf pairs. For this reason, Eudora processes cr/lf pairs to plain carriage returns by default. If your system does not translate carriage returns to cr/lf pairs, or you are running srialpop to establish an echoless session, Eudora's cr/lf processing must be disabled. This can be done by entering the "set CRLFProcessing=0" command in the SERIAL.NAV file or by editing the [Dialup] section of EUDORA.INI file (refer to these sections for more details).

Echo Canceling

Echo can cause Eudora to become confused, reduce throughput, and cause data to be lost if buffers fill up. Therefore, disabling echo when using Eudora is very important. If your PC has a serial line to a UNIX machine, or if there are modems on your PC and UNIX machine, you can disable echo using a number of methods, two which are described below.

Method 1 – The Telnet Command

Some terminal servers allow commands to be run that disable echo to be part of the telnet command. For example, when connecting to an Annex terminal server the SERIAL.NAV file uses the following command line:

```
set TelnetCommand=stty -echo\ntelnet -r \{\System} \{\Port}\n
```

The "stty -echo" command turns off terminal server echo.

Note: When using this method, the SERIAL.MID file should be configured to wait for the system prompt.

Method 2 – Serial pop

1. Install the srialpop program onto your UNIX system. Source to this is part of the Eudora distribution.
2. Activate/place the following command lines in the SERIAL.NAV file.

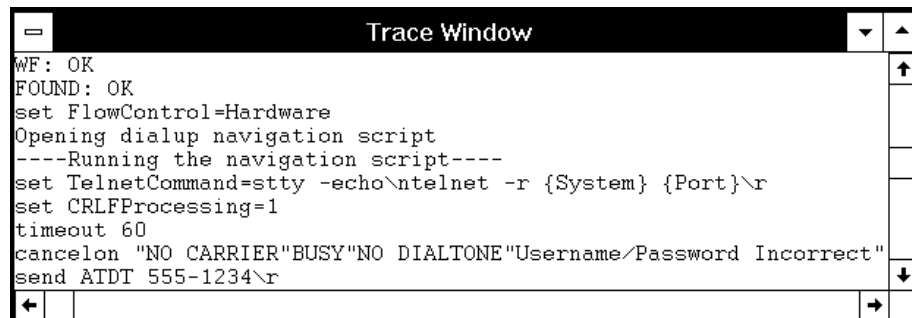
```
set CRLFProcessing=0  
send exec srialpop\r  
waitfor %
```

Note: When using this method, use a “waitfor %” command in the SERIAL.MID file.

Dialup File Troubleshooting

Eudora has a way to help users troubleshoot dialup files – the Trace Window. This window follows what Eudora is sending, expecting, and the characters returned to Eudora while it is waiting for a pattern match. This window is enabled in the Options dialog (Dialup).

When enabled, the Trace Window is opened automatically at the beginning of the dialup session. If there is an error during the dialup process, the window displays the source of the error. You can then explore the appropriate corrective action.



Example Trace Window

In addition to using the Trace Window when troubleshooting dialup Eudora, a few of the typical problems encountered when attempting to connect to your terminal server/system for the first time are described below (symptoms), along with the probable corrective action for each:

Symptom	Corrective Action
---------	-------------------

Eudora times out at the telnet command when sending or checking mail (it has never worked).	You may have a problem with carriage return (cr)/linefeed (lf) processing. By default, Eudora converts cr/lf character pairs into cr. This is because many telnet programs convert cr into a cr/lf pair. If your telnet program does not convert cr to cr/lf, then you need to disable the cr/lf processing done by Eudora. To do this, add the command “set CRLFProcessing=0” to the beginning of the navigation sequence in your SERIAL.NAV file.
Eudora has problems talking to your modem at speeds higher than 9600 baud, even with hardware flow control.	Standard serial ports that come with most PCs do not operate well above baud rates of 9600 baud. You may need a high speed serial card with 16550 UARTs.

Symptom	Corrective Action
Eudora can send small messages but not large messages.	Chances are you have not been successful in disabling echo on your telnet session. If echo is not disabled, Eudora will get very confused. Edit your SERIAL.NAV file and enable the commands that run srialpop (see the “Echo Canceling” section). This will establish the echoless connection that Eudora requires.
Eudora can receive mail but times out when sending mail, even small messages.	Chances are the flow control between your modem and your PC, or the flow control of your service providers modems and systems is not setup correctly. This problem is very difficult to diagnose and fix. If you have created your own SERIAL.MOD script, then recheck it and verify that the FlowControl command matches the modem configuration (hardware or software). Refer to steps 3 and 4 of the SERIAL.MOD section of this appendix for more details. If they match, it may be a problem at your service provider. Contact your Eudora technical support representative for assistance in troubleshooting this problem.

Mail can be retrieved via POP but cannot be sent via SMTP.	Your telnet command probably ends with a cr/lf combination (“\r\n”). Remove the line feed (“\n”) from the telnet command line.
Eudora times out after sending or receiving mail (it has never worked).	There is probably an error in your SERIAL.MID file and it may be waiting for the wrong system prompt. Verify that the system prompt symbol in the “waitfor (system prompt)” command matches your server system prompt. Also verify that it matches the last line of the navigation sequence in your SERIAL.NAV file.
When sending mail, SMTP complains that your HELO command is invalid and must be a fully qualified host.	Edit the EUDORA.INI file and add the line SMTPHELOString=(your fully qualified host name) in the [Dialup] section.

Sympton	Corrective Action
Eudora displays the following error when you try to check mail: “Serial Overrun on Rx”	Serial overruns are usually caused by running your modem at a speed greater than 9600 bps when you don't have a 16550 UART in your PC. The regular UART (8250) only has a one byte buffer. A serial overrun occurs when the buffer is filled up and more bytes come in. The 16550 UART has a 16 byte buffer and should never overrun. It is also strongly recommended to get a serial driver other than the one that comes with Windows. There are several drivers on the internet which work better at higher speeds. The Cybercom drivers on ftp.qualcomm.com in the <code>quest/windows/utls</code> directory work well. If you do have a 16550 UART then the problem could be your Windows com driver.
Eudora displays the following error when you try to check or send mail: “Serial Framing Error”	This error indicates that flow control is not set up correctly with your modem. Hardware flow control is recommended, and the initialization strings sent to the modem in the <code>serial.mod</code> file should set it up for hardware flow control. Also put the modem into reliable mode, using LAPM or MNP4 error correction. If you are going to use software flow control (Xon/Xoff), then it is only reliable up to 9600 bps. Also, for speeds over 9600, make sure the the modem/serial port has a 16550 UART.

Fine Tuning Dialup Eudora

Once you have successfully modified the default dialup files so that Eudora works with your system, there are a couple of adjustments that can be made to fine tune Eudora for the best possible dialup connection performance. These are as follows:

1. **Enable compression** – Many modems allow for data to be compressed while traveling over the phone line. Enabling data compression can dramatically increase the speed at which large messages are transmitted and received. Data compression is available in MNP5 or V.42 protocols. To enable data compression, enter the appropriate command in the SERIAL.MOD file. Typical Hayes commands which enable data compression are %C1, %C3, and *DC1. Check your modem reference manual for the command that applies to your modem.
2. **Delete the SERIAL.END file** – This file is required for systems that need help in shutting down a modem. If you have DTR configured correctly, then this file is not required. You will save approximately 5 seconds during shutdown if you delete this file.

EUDORA.INI [Dialup] Settings

The following settings can be entered into the [Dialup] section of the EUDORA.INI file (you will have to create this section if it does not exist). In general, the default parameters are what you want, with the exception of “BaudRate,” which you may want to increase to at least twice the expected line speed to get the best performance out of your modem.

Note: The EUDORA.INI [Dialup] settings can be modified in the dialup files by entering the set command followed by the setting value (e.g., “set CRLFProcessing=0”).

ATSendDelay	The delay between sending characters in a modem AT command (in milliseconds). The default is 100.
BaudRate	Values support in this field; 2400, 9600, 19200, 38400, 56000. The default is 9600.
BreakTime	Length of modem break command (in milliseconds). The default is 150.

BusyRetries	The number of times that the phone will be redialed after receiving a busy signal.
ComPortName	Sets port name “com1”, “com2”, ... The default is com2.
CRLFProcessing	Enabled by default, setting this to zero will inhibit the translation of \r\n to \r on output and \r\r to \r on input.
DataBits	4 to 8 data bits. 8 bits is the default.
DialupTimeout	The default dialup timeout is 60 seconds. You may change the default with this variable. You may change the timeout during a script run with the “timeout” command as well.
EndScript	The name of the script file that closes the modem connection.
FlowControl	Hardware or software. Hardware is the default.
MiddleScript	The name of the script file that closes the telnet connection.
ModemConfScript	The name of the script file that does the modem configuration
Parity	None, mark, even, odd. None is the default.
SMTPHELOString	String to send as the parameter of the SMTP HELO command. This should only be set if your SMTP server fails to recognize HELO.
StartupScript	The name of the file that does the dialup and navigation.
StopBits	1, 1.5, or 2. 1 is the default.
TelnetCommand	Telnet command used to contact network servers (SMTP, POP, etc.). Eudora’s default telnet command is: TelnetCommand = telnet {system} {port}\r\n

Appendix F – MAPI Technical Report

What Does MAPI Do?

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

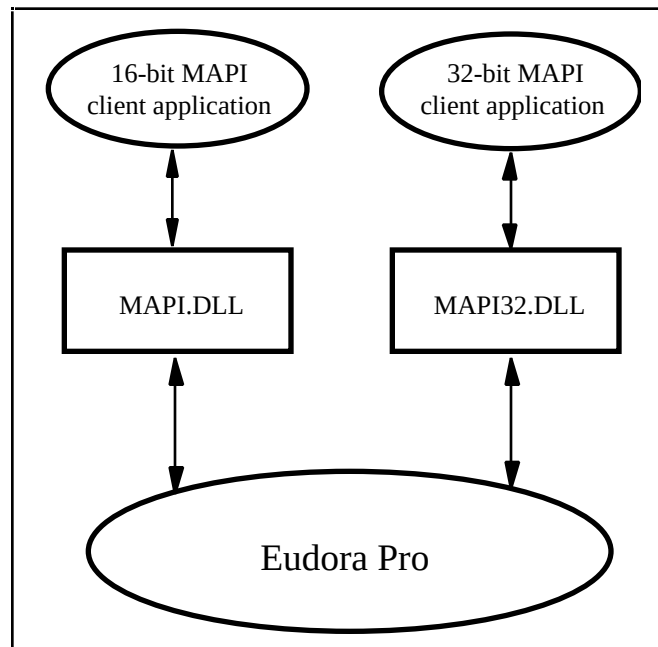
MAPI streamlines this process dramatically. To e-mail the current, open document from your word processor, select the Send command from your word processor's File menu. This automatically activates Eudora and attaches a snapshot of the open document to a new composition message.

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

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

MAPI Overview

Let's start with a picture:



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

All 16-bit client applications use the 16-bit MAPI.DLL and all 32-bit client applications use the 32-bit MAPI32.DLL. The MAPI and MAPI32 DLLs are “twins” which contain the same list of MAPI functions—they are parallel implementations of the 16-bit and 32-bit MAPI functions. These DLLs are provided by Microsoft as standard components of Windows for Workgroups, Windows 95, and Windows NT. For non-networked Windows 3.x, the MAPI.DLL is available in add-on development kits or is included with MAPI-enabled applications. The MAPI DLLs are normally installed in the Windows SYSTEM directory (or SYSTEM32 for Windows NT).

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

Eudora Pro Implementation of MAPI

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

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

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

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

It is important to understand that MAPI client applications load the MAPI DLL libraries at runtime whenever they need to access the MAPI functions. Each client application expects to find either the 16-bit MAPI.DLL file or the 32-bit MAPI32.DLL file in a common, application-independent location (generally the Windows SYSTEM directory). Therefore, it is not sufficient to copy the EUMAPI.DLL and EUMAPI32.DLL Eudora DLL files into the Windows SYSTEM directory alongside the standard Microsoft MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL files. For client applications to find the Eudora MAPI DLLs, the DLL files must be named MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL. This creates a conflict since most Windows installations will have the MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL files preinstalled in the Windows SYSTEM directory to support Microsoft Mail (Windows for Workgroups, Windows NT) or Microsoft Exchange (Windows 95). Therefore,

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

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

Eudora MAPI Startup Procedure

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

1. Check to see whether or not the Eudora MAPI DLLs are already installed in the Windows SYSTEM directory. If so, then finish.
2. Check for existing Microsoft MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL files. If found, rename MAPI.DLL to MAPI.000 and rename MAPI32.DLL to MAPI32.000. (If a MAPI.000 file already exists, then Eudora uses MAPI.001, MAPI.002 etc.)
3. Copy the EUMAPI.DLL and EUMAPI32.DLL files from the Eudora program directory to the Windows SYSTEM directory as MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL, respectively.

Eudora MAPI Shutdown Procedure

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

1. Check to see whether or not the Eudora MAPI DLLs are already installed in the Windows SYSTEM directory. If not, then finish.
2. Delete the Eudora MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL files.
3. Rename the MAPI.000 and MAPI32.000 files, if any, to MAPI.DLL and MAPI32.DLL, respectively. (If a MAPI.001, MAPI.002 etc file exists, then Eudora renames the one with the highest number.)

Eudora DLL Swapping Restrictions

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

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

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

1. Start Windows.
2. Start Eudora Pro.
3. Start any MAPI client applications.
4. Send attachments to Eudora via the installed Eudora MAPI interface.
5. Shutdown all MAPI client applications.
6. Shutdown Eudora Pro.
7. Exit Windows.

Once Eudora’s MAPI DLLs get into the wrong “state” with respect to Eudora, you cannot correct the state mismatch until all MAPI client applications unload the MAPI DLLs and Windows is able to unlock the DLL file. Since the MAPI DLLs are shared by multiple MAPI client applications, Windows does not unlock the MAPI DLL file until the last MAPI client application is shut down. Therefore, to force all MAPI client applications to unload the DLLs, you must shutdown all MAPI client applications.

Important: When running 16-bit MAPI client applications under Windows 3.1 or Windows NT, then Eudora cannot detect the lock placed on the MAPI DLLs by Windows unless the SHARE program is running,. This means that Eudora can inadvertently perform the DLL swap and/or unswap procedures while the MAPI DLL is loaded into memory. This almost always causes Windows to become unstable and can lead to GPFs in MAPI client applications as well as in Windows itself.

Note: If you run 16-bit MAPI client applications under Windows 3.1 or Windows NT, then you should always run the SHARE program.

The good news is that Windows for Workgroups and Windows 95 implement the SHARE functionality without requiring you to explicitly run the SHARE program. By default, Windows NT only implements the SHARE functionality for 32-bit applications. If you are running a 16-bit application under Windows NT, then you must run the SHARE program explicitly as you do under Windows 3.1.

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