



Cisco IronPort AsyncOS 7.6 CLI Reference Guide

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Cisco IronPort AsyncOS 7.6 CLI Reference Guide

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Preface

The *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS 7.6 CLI Reference Guide* provides detail listings and examples for use of the AsyncOS command line interface on the IronPort Email Security appliance. These instructions are designed for an experienced system administrator with knowledge of networking and email administration.

Before you Read this Book

This guide assumes that you have already installed and configured your IronPort appliance. You should also be familiar with the *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Configuration Guide*, *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Advanced Configuration Guide*, and *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Daily Management Guide*.



Note

If you have already cabled your appliance to your network, ensure that the default IP address for the IronPort appliance does not conflict with other IP addresses on your network. The IP address assigned to the Management port by the factory is 192.168.42.42. See to Chapter 3, “Setup and Installation,” in the *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Configuration Guide* for more information about assigning IP addresses to the IronPort appliance.

Documentation Set

The documentation for the Cisco IronPort Email Security appliance includes the following books:

- *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS for Email Daily Management Guide*. This guide provides instructions for performing common, everyday tasks that system administrators use to manage and monitor the IronPort appliance, such as viewing email traffic using the Email Security Monitor, tracking email messages, managing system quarantines, and troubleshooting the appliance. It also provides reference information for features that system administrators interact with on a regular basis, including Email Security Monitor pages, AsyncOS logs, CLI support commands, and quarantines.
- *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS for Email Configuration Guide*. This guide is recommended for system administrators who are setting up a new IronPort appliance and want to learn about its email delivery features. It provides instructions on installing the appliance into an existing network infrastructure and setting it up as an email gateway appliance. It also includes reference information and configuration instructions for email delivery features such as the Email Pipeline, Outbreak Filters, content filters, email encryption, anti-virus scanning, and anti-spam scanning.
- *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS for Email Advanced Configuration Guide*. This guide provides instructions configuring the advanced features of the IronPort appliance. Topics include configuring the appliance to work with LDAP, creating message filters to enforce email policies, organizing multiple appliances into clusters, and customizing the listeners on the appliance. In addition to configuration, this guide provides reference material for advanced features such as message filter rules and actions, regular expressions used in content dictionaries and message filter rules, and LDAP query syntax and attributes.
- *IronPort AsyncOS CLI Reference Guide*. This guide provides a detailed list of the commands in the AsyncOS command line interface (CLI), as well as examples of the commands in use. System administrators can use this guide for reference when using the CLI on the IronPort appliance.

How This Book Is Organized

[Chapter 1, “AsyncOS CLI Quick Reference Guide”](#) provides a quick reference for most commands in the CLI.

[Chapter 2, “Command Line Interface: The Basics”](#) covers the basics of using the CLI: how to access the CLI, general CLI use, batch commands, and more.

Chapter 3, “The Commands: Reference Examples” provides sample CLI sessions for each command.

Typographic Conventions

Typeface or Symbol	Meaning	Examples
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output.	Please choose an IP interface for this Listener. The sethostname command sets the name of the IronPort appliance.
AaBbCc123	What you type, when contrasted with on-screen computer output.	mail3.example.com> commit Please enter some comments describing your changes: []> Changed the system hostname
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new words or terms, words to be emphasized. Command line variable; replace with a real name or value.	Read the <i>IronPort QuickStart Guide</i> . The IronPort appliance <i>must</i> be able to uniquely select an interface to send an outgoing packet. Before you begin, please reset your password to a new value. Old password: ironport New password: <i>your_new_password</i> Retype new password: <i>your_new_password</i>

Cisco Support Community

Cisco Support Community is an online forum for Cisco customers, partners, and employees. It provides a place to discuss general email and web security issues, as well as technical information about specific Cisco products. You can post topics to the forum to ask questions and share information with other Cisco and Cisco IronPort users.

You access the Cisco Support Community at the following URL:

<https://supportforums.cisco.com>

Cisco IronPort Technical Training

Cisco IronPort Systems Technical Training Services can help you acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to successfully evaluate, integrate, deploy, maintain, and support IronPort security products and solutions.

Use one of the following methods to contact Cisco IronPort Technical Training Services:

Training. For question relating to registration and general training:

- <http://training.ironport.com>
- training@ironport.com

Certifications. For questions relating to certificates and certification exams:

- <http://training.ironport.com/certification.html>
- certification@ironport.com

Knowledge Base

You can access the IronPort Knowledge Base on the Cisco IronPort Customer Support page at the following URL:

<http://cisco.com/web/ironport/index.html>



Note

You need a Cisco support account to access the site. If you do not already have an account, click the Register link on the Support page. Generally, only Cisco customers, partners, and employees can access the Support page.

The Knowledge Base contains a wealth of information on topics related to IronPort products.

Articles generally fall into one of the following categories:

- **How-To.** These articles explain how to do something with an IronPort product. For example, a how-to article might explain the procedures for backing up and restoring a database for an appliance.

- **Problem-and-Solution.** A problem-and-solution article addresses a particular error or issue that you might encounter when using an IronPort product. For example, a problem-and-solution article might explain what to do if a specific error message is displayed when you upgrade to a new version of the product.
- **Reference.** Reference articles typically provide lists of information, such as the error codes associated with a particular piece of hardware.
- **Troubleshooting.** Troubleshooting articles explain how to analyze and resolve common issues related to IronPort products. For example, a troubleshooting article might provide steps to follow if you are having problems with DNS.

Each article in the Knowledge Base has a unique answer ID number.

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You can request Cisco IronPort product support by phone, email, or online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

During Customer Support hours — 24 hours a day, Monday through Friday, excluding U.S. holidays — an engineer will contact you within an hour of your request.

To report a critical issue that requires urgent assistance outside of Customer Support hours, contact IronPort using one of the following methods:

U.S. Toll-free: 1 (877) 641-4766

International: <http://cisco.com/web/ironport/contacts.html>

Support Page: <http://cisco.com/web/ironport/index.html>

If you purchased support through a reseller or another supplier, please contact that supplier directly with your product support issues.

Third Party Contributors

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The full text of these agreements can be found here:

https://support.ironport.com/3rdparty/AsyncOS_User_Guide-1-1.html.

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CHAPTER 1

AsyncOS CLI Quick Reference Guide

Use the table to locate the appropriate CLI command, a brief description and its availability on the C-, X-, and M-series platforms.

Table 1-1 **CLI Commands (No *commit* required)**

CLI Command	Description	Platform Availability
<code>antispamstatus</code>	Display Anti-Spam status	C- and X- Series
<code>antispamupdate</code>	Manually update spam definitions	C- and X- Series
<code>antivirusstatus</code>	Display anti-virus status	C- and X- Series
<code>antivirusupdate</code>	Manually update virus definitions	C- and X- Series
<code>archivemessage</code>	Archives older messages in your queue.	C- and X- Series
<code>bouncerecipients</code>	Bounce messages from the queue	C-, X-, and M-Series
<code>clearchanges or clear</code>	Clear changes	C-, X-, and M-Series
<code>commit</code>	Commit changes	C-, X-, and M-Series
<code>commitdetail</code>	Display detailed information about the last commit	C- and X- Series
<code>deleterecipients</code>	Delete messages from the queue	C-, X-, and M-Series
<code>delivernow</code>	Reschedule messages for immediate delivery	C-, X-, and M-Series
<code>diagnostic</code>	Check RAID disks, network caches, and SMTP connections. Clear network caches.	C-, X-, and M-Series

Table 1-1 CLI Commands (No *commit* required) (Continued)

dig	Look up a record on a DNS server	C- and X- Series
dnsflush	Clear all entries from the DNS cache	C-, X-, and M-Series
dnslistflush	Flush the current DNS List cache	C- and X- Series
dnslisttest	Test a DNS lookup for a DNS-based list service	C- and X- Series
dnsstatus	Display DNS statistics	C-, X-, and M-Series
encryptionstatus	Shows the version of the PXE Engine and Domain Mappings file	C- and X-Series
encryptionupdate	Requests an update to the PXE Engine	C- and X-Series
featurekey	Administer system feature keys	C-, X-, and M-Series
grep	Search for text in a log file	C-, X-, and M-Series
help or h or ?	Help	C-, X-, and M-Series
hostrate	Monitor activity for a particular host	C-, X-, and M-Series
hoststatus	Get the status of the given hostname	C-, X-, and M-Series
last	Display who has recently logged into the system	C-, X-, and M-Series
ldapflush	Flush any cached LDAP results	C- and X- Series
ldaptest	Perform a single LDAP query test	C- and X- Series
mailconfig	Mail the current configuration to an email address	C-, X-, and M-Series
nslookup	Query a name server	C-, X-, and M-Series
netstat	Display network connections, routing tables, and network interface statistics.	C-, X-, and M-Series
outbreakflush	Clear the cached Outbreak Rules	C- and X- Series
outbreakstatus	Display current Outbreak Rules	C- and X- Series
outbreakupdate	Update Outbreak Filters rules	C- and X- Series
oldmessage	displays a list of old messages in the queue.	C- and X- Series

Table 1-1 CLI Commands (No `commit` required) (Continued)

packetcapture	Intercept and display packets being transmitted or received over the network	C-, X-, and M-Series
ping	Ping a network host	C-, X-, and M-Series
quit or q or exit	Quit	C-, X-, and M-Series
rate	Monitor message throughput	C-, X-, and M-Series
reboot	Restart the system	C-, X-, and M-Series
removemessage	Removes old, undelivered messages from your queue.	C- and X- Series
redirectrecipients	Redirect all messages to another relay host	C- and X- Series
resetconfig	Restore the factory configuration defaults	C-, X-, and M-Series
resetcounters	Reset all of the counters in the system	C-, X-, and M-Series
resume	Resume receiving and deliveries	C-, X-, and M-Series
resumedel	Resume deliveries	C-, X-, and M-Series
resumelistener	Resume receiving	C-, X-, and M-Series
rollovernow	Roll over a log file	C-, X-, and M-Series
saveconfig	Saves the configuration to disk	C-, X-, and M-Series
sbstatus	Display status of SenderBase queries	C- and X- Series
settime	Manually set the system clock	C-, X-, and M-Series
showmessage	Displays old undelivered messages in your queue.	C- and X- Series
showconfig	Display all configuration values	C-, X-, and M-Series
showrecipients	Show messages from the queue by recipient host, Envelope From address, or all messages	C- and X- Series
shutdown	Shut down the system to power off	C-, X-, and M-Series
status	System status	C-, X-, and M-Series

Table 1-1 CLI Commands (No `commit` required) (Continued)

supportrequest	Send a message to IronPort Customer Care	C-, X-, and M-Series
suspend	Suspend receiving and deliveries	C-, X-, and M-Series
suspenddel	Suspend deliveries	C-, X-, and M-Series
suspendlistener	Suspend receiving	C-, X-, and M-Series
systemsetup	First time system setup	C- and X- Series
tail	Continuously display the end of a log file.	C-, X-, and M-Series
techsupport	Allow IronPort customer service to access your system	C-, X-, and M-Series
telnet	Connect to a remote host	C-, X-, and M-Series
tlsverify	Establish an outbound TLS connection to a remote host and debug any TLS connection issues	C- and X- Series
tophosts	Display the top hosts by queue size	C-, X-, and M-Series
topin	Display the top hosts by number of incoming connections	C-, X-, and M-Series
trace	Trace the flow of a message through the system	C-, X-, and M-Series
traceroute	Display the network route to a remote host	C-, X-, and M-Series
tzupdate	Update timezone rules	C-, X-, and M-Series
updatenow	Update all components	C-, X-, and M-Series
upgrade	Install an upgrade	C-, X-, and M-Series
version	View system version information	C-, X-, and M-Series
who	List who is logged in	C-, X-, and M-Series
whoami	Display your current user id	C-, X-, and M-Series
workqueue	Display and/or alter work queue pause status	C- and X- Series

The commands in Table 1-2 require you to issue the `commit` command in order to take effect

Table 1-2 CLI Commands (*commit* required)

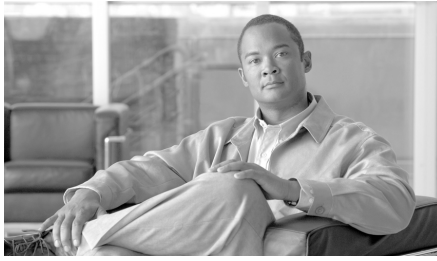
CLI Command	Description	Platform Availability
<code>addressconfig</code>	Configure From: addresses for system generated mail	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>addresslistconfig</code>	Configure address lists	C- and X- Series
<code>adminaccessconfig</code>	Configure network access list and banner login	C- and X- Series
<code>alertconfig</code>	Configure email alerts	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>aliasconfig</code>	Configure email aliases	C- and X- Series
<code>altsrchost</code>	Configure Virtual Gateway™ mappings	C- and X- Series
<code>antispamconfig</code>	Configure Anti-Spam policy	C- and X- Series
<code>antivirusconfig</code>	Configure anti-virus policy	C- and X- Series
<code>bounceconfig</code>	Configure the behavior of bounces	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>bvconfig</code>	Configure key settings for outgoing mail, and configure how to handle invalid bounces.	C- and X- Series
<code>certconfig</code>	Configure security certificates and keys	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>clusterconfig</code>	Configure cluster related settings	C- and X- Series
<code>deliveryconfig</code>	Configure mail delivery	C- and X- Series
<code>destconfig</code>	Configure options for the Destination Controls Table.	C- and X- Series
<code>dictionaryconfig</code>	Configure content dictionaries	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>dnsconfig</code>	Configure DNS setup	C- and X- Series
<code>dnslistconfig</code>	Configure DNS List services support	C- and X- Series
<code>domainkeysconfig</code>	Configure DomainKeys support	C- and X- Series
<code>emconfig</code>	Configure the RSA Enterprise Manager interoperability settings	C- and X- Series

Table 1-2 CLI Commands (*commit* required) (Continued)

<code>encryptionconfig</code>	Configure email encryption	C- and X- Series
<code>etherconfig</code>	Configure Ethernet settings	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>exceptionconfig</code>	Configure domain exception table	C- and X- Series
<code>featurekeyconfig</code>	Automatically check and update feature keys	C-, X-, and M-Series
<code>filters</code>	Configure message processing options	C- and X- Series
<code>incomingrelayconfig</code>	Configure Incoming Relays	C- and X- Series
<code>interfaceconfig</code>	Configure Ethernet IP addresses	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>listenerconfig</code>	Configure mail listeners	C- and X- Series
<code>ldapconfig</code>	Configure LDAP servers	C- and X- Series
<code>loadconfig</code>	Load a configuration file	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>localeconfig</code>	Configure multi-lingual settings	C- and X- Series
<code>logconfig</code>	Configure access to log files	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>ntpconfig</code>	Configure NTP time server	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>outbreakconfig</code>	Configure Outbreak Filters	C- and X- Series
<code>password or passwd</code>	Change your password	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>policyconfig</code>	Configure per recipient or sender based policies	C- and X- Series
<code>quarantineconfig</code>	Configure system quarantines	C- and X- Series
<code>reportingconfig</code>	Configure reporting settings	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>routeconfig</code>	Configure IP routing table	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>scanconfig</code>	Configure attachment scanning policy	C- and X- Series
<code>senderbaseconfig</code>	Configure SenderBase connection settings	C- and X- Series
<code>setgateway</code>	Set the default gateway (router)	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>sethostname</code>	Set the name of the machine	C-, X-, and M- Series
<code>settz</code>	Set the local time zone	C-, X-, and M- Series

Table 1-2 **CLI Commands (*commit* required) (Continued)**

sievechar	Configure characters for Sieve Email Filtering, as described in RFC 3598	C- and X- Series
smtpauthconfig	Configure SMTP Auto profiles	C- and X- Series
smtproutes	Set up permanent domain redirections	C-, X-, and M- Series
snmpconfig	Configure SNMP	C-, X-, and M- Series
sshconfig	Configure SSH keys	C-, X-, and M- Series
sslconfig	Configure SSL settings	C-, X-, and M- Series
stripheaders	Set message headers to remove	C- and X- Series
textconfig	Configure text resources	C- and X- Series
unsubscribe	Update the global unsubscribe list	C-, X-, and M- Series
updateconfig	Configure system update parameters	C- and X- Series
userconfig	Manage user accounts and connections to external authentication sources.	C-, X-, and M- Series
last	Add, edit, and remove users	C-, X-, and M- Series



CHAPTER 2

Command Line Interface: The Basics

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Command Line Interface \(CLI\), page 2-1](#)
- [Batch Commands, page 2-9](#)

Command Line Interface (CLI)

The IronPort AsyncOS Command Line Interface is an interactive interface designed to allow you to configure and monitor the IronPort appliance. The commands are invoked by entering the command name, or in the case of batch format commands the command name with arguments (or parameters). If you enter the command without arguments, the command prompts you for the required information.

The Command Line Interface is accessible via SSH or Telnet on IP interfaces that have been configured with these services enabled, or via terminal emulation software on the serial port. By factory default, SSH and Telnet are configured on the Management port. Use the `interfaceconfig` command described in “Other Tasks in the GUI” in the *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Daily Management Guide* to disable these services.

Accessing the Command Line Interface (CLI)

Access to the CLI varies depending on the management connection method chosen while setting up the appliance. The factory default username and password are listed next. Initially, only the admin user account has access to the CLI. You can add other users with differing levels of permission after you have accessed the command line interface for the first time via the admin account. The system setup wizard asks you to change the password for the admin account. The password for the admin account can also be reset directly at any time using the `password` command.

To connect via Ethernet: Start an SSH or Telnet session with the factory default IP address 192.168.42.42. SSH is configured to use port 22. Telnet is configured to use port 23. Enter the username and password below.

To connect via a Serial connection: Start a terminal session with the communication port on your personal computer that the serial cable is connected to. See the “Setup and Installation” chapter in the *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Configuration Guide* for more information. Enter the username and password below.

Log in to the appliance by entering the username and password below.

Factory Default Username and Password

- Username: `admin`
- Password: `ironport`

For example:

```
login: admin
```

```
password: ironport
```

Command Line Interface Conventions

This section describes the rules and conventions of the AsyncOS CLI.

Command Prompt

The top-level command prompt consists of the fully qualified hostname, followed by the greater than (>) symbol, followed by a space. For example:

```
mail3.example.com>
```

If the appliance has been configured as part of a cluster with the Centralized Management feature, the prompt in the CLI changes to indicate the current mode. For example:

```
(Cluster Americas) >
```

or

```
(Machine los_angeles.example.com) >
```

See “Centralized Management” in the *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Advanced Configuration Guide* for more information.

When running commands, the CLI requires input from you. When the CLI is expecting input from you, the command prompt shows the default input enclosed in square brackets ([]) followed by the greater than (>) symbol. When there is no default input, the command prompt brackets are empty.

For example:

```
Please create a fully-qualified hostname for this Gateway  
(Ex: "mail3.example.com"):  
[ ]> mail3.example.com
```

When there is a default setting, the setting is displayed within the command prompt brackets. For example:

```
Ethernet interface:  
1. Data 1  
2. Data 2  
3. Management  
[1]> 1
```

When a default setting is shown, typing Return is equivalent to typing the default:

```
Ethernet interface:  
1. Data 1  
2. Data 2  
3. Management  
[1]> (type Return)
```

Command Syntax

When operating in the interactive mode, the CLI command syntax consists of single commands with no white spaces and no arguments or parameters. For example:

```
mail3.example.com> systemsetup
```

Select Lists

When you are presented with multiple choices for input, some commands use numbered lists. Enter the number of the selection at the prompt.

For example:

```
Log level:  
1. Error  
2. Warning  
3. Information  
4. Debug  
5. Trace  
[3]> 3
```

Yes/No Queries

When given a yes or no option, the question is posed with a default in brackets. You may answer **Y**, **N**, **Yes**, or **No**. Case is not significant.

For example:

```
Do you want to enable FTP on this interface? [Y]> n
```

Subcommands

Some commands give you the opportunity to use subcommands. Subcommands include directives such as `NEW`, `EDIT`, and `DELETE`. For the `EDIT` and `DELETE` functions, these commands provide a list of the records previously configured in the system.

For example:

```
mail3.example.com> interfaceconfig
```

Currently configured interfaces:

```
1. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new interface.
 - EDIT - Modify an interface.
 - GROUPS - Define interface groups.
 - DELETE - Remove an interface.
- ```
[]>
```

Within subcommands, typing Enter or Return at an empty prompt returns you to the main command.

## Escape

You can use the Control-C keyboard shortcut at any time within a subcommand to immediately exit return to the top level of the CLI.

## History

The CLI keeps a history of all commands you type during a session. Use the Up and Down arrow keys on your keyboard, or the Control-P and Control-N key combinations, to scroll through a running list of the recently-used commands.

```
mail3.example.com> (type the Up arrow key)
```

```
mail3.example.com> interfaceconfig (type the Up arrow key)
```

```
mail3.example.com> topin (type the Down arrow key)
```

## Command Completion

The IronPort AsyncOS CLI supports command completion. You can type the first few letters of some commands followed by the Tab key, and the CLI completes the string for unique commands. If the letters you entered are not unique among commands, the CLI “narrows” the set. For example:

```
mail3.example.com> set (type the Tab key)
setgateway, sethostname, settime, settz
mail3.example.com> seth (typing the Tab again completes the entry with
sethostname)
```

For both the history and file completion features of the CLI, you must type Enter or Return to invoke the command.

## Configuration Changes

You can make configuration changes to IronPort AsyncOS while email operations proceed normally.

Configuration changes will not take effect until you complete the following steps:

- 
- |               |                                                                       |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Step 1</b> | Issue the <code>commit</code> command at the command prompt.          |
| <b>Step 2</b> | Give the <code>commit</code> command the input required.              |
| <b>Step 3</b> | Receive confirmation of the <code>commit</code> procedure at the CLI. |
- 

Changes to configuration that have not been committed will be recorded but not put into effect until the `commit` command is run.

**Note**

Not all commands in AsyncOS require the `commit` command to be run. See [Chapter 1, “AsyncOS CLI Quick Reference Guide”](#) for a summary of commands that require `commit` to be run before their changes take effect.

Exiting the CLI session, system shutdown, reboot, failure, or issuing the `clear` command clears changes that have not yet been committed.

## General Purpose CLI Commands

This section describes the commands used to commit or clear changes, to get help, and to quit the command-line interface.

### Committing Configuration Changes

The `commit` command is critical to saving configuration changes to the IronPort appliance. Many configuration changes are not effective until you enter the `commit` command. (A few commands do not require you to use the `commit` command for changes to take effect. The `commit` command applies configuration changes made to IronPort AsyncOS since the last `commit` command or the last `clear` command was issued. You may include comments up to 255 characters. Changes are not verified as committed until you receive confirmation along with a timestamp.

Entering comments after the `commit` command is optional.

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

```
Please enter some comments describing your changes:
```

```
[> Changed "psinet" IP Interface to a different IP address
Changes committed: Wed Jan 01 12:00:01 2003
```



#### Note

To successfully commit changes, you must be at the top-level command prompt. Type Return at an empty prompt to move up one level in the command line hierarchy.

## Clearing Configuration Changes

The `clear` command clears any changes made to the IronPort AsyncOS configuration since the last `commit` or `clear` command was issued.

```
mail3.example.com> clear
```

```
Are you sure you want to clear all changes since the last commit? [Y]> Y
```

```
Changes cleared: Mon Jan 01 12:00:01 2003
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## Quitting the Command Line Interface Session

The `quit` command logs you out of the CLI application. Configuration changes that have not been committed are cleared. The `quit` command has no effect on email operations. Logout is logged into the log files. (Typing `exit` is the same as typing `quit`.)

```
mail3.example.com> quit
```

```
Configuration changes entered but not committed. Exiting will lose changes.
```

```
Type 'commit' at the command prompt to commit changes.
```

```
Are you sure you wish to exit? [N]> Y
```

## Seeking Help on the Command Line Interface

The `help` command lists all available CLI commands and gives a brief description of each command. The `help` command can be invoked by typing either `help` or a single question mark (?) at the command prompt.

```
mail3.example.com> help
```

# Batch Commands

AsyncOS includes support for batch command formats that allow you to execute certain CLI commands using a new, single-line CLI format. This format reduces the number of user inputs required to complete tasks and provides a mechanism allowing users to easily automate common configuration tasks. Batch commands also allow users to issue commands remotely using an SSH client. This enables users to easily script CLI commands and execute them on multiple appliances at one time.

Please note that these commands do not provide new functionality to your IronPort appliance; rather, they provide you with an additional method of execution for your appliance.

For the current release of AsyncOS these CLI commands have associated batch commands:

- `adminaccessconfig`
- `aliasconfig`
- `delivernow`
- `destconfig`
- `dig`
- `domainkeysconfig`
- `emconfig`
- `interfaceconfig`
- `listenerconfig -> hostaccess (HAT)`
- `listenerconfig -> rcptaccess (RAT)`
- `redirectrecipients`
- `showrecipients`
- `scanconfig`
- `smtproutes`
- `tlsverify`
- `tzupdate`
- `updatenow`

Batch command syntax is dependent on the specific command being used. Please see the appropriate CLI example contained in [Chapter 3, “The Commands: Reference Examples”](#) for more information about syntax specific to that command.

## Batch Command Example

In the following example, the sendergroup REDLIST is created. It is then associated with the policy THROTTLED, and then the sender 'possible\_spammer.com' is added to the sender group.

To execute this action using the CLI:

```
example.com> listenerconfig
```

Currently configured listeners:

1. IncomingMail (on Management, 192.168.42.42/24) SMTP TCP Port 25 Public
2. OutgoingMail (on Data 2, 192.168.40.42/24) SMTP TCP Port 25 Private

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new listener.
- EDIT - Modify a listener.
- DELETE - Remove a listener.
- SETUP - Change global settings.

```
[> edit
```

Enter the name or number of the listener you wish to edit.

```
[> IncomingMail
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change the name of the listener.
- INTERFACE - Change the interface.
- LIMITS - Change the injection limits.

- SETUP - Configure general options.
- HOSTACCESS - Modify the Host Access Table.
- RCPTACCESS - Modify the Recipient Access Table.
- BOUNCECONFIG - Choose the bounce profile to use for messages injected on this listener.
- MASQUERADE - Configure the Domain Masquerading Table.
- DOMAINMAP - Configure domain mappings.

[> **HOSTACCESS**

There are currently 4 policies defined.

There are currently 5 sender groups.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- MOVE - Move an entry.
- DEFAULT - Set the defaults.
- PRINT - Display the table.
- IMPORT - Import a table from a file.
- EXPORT - Export the table to a file.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

```
[> NEW
```

1. New Sender Group

2. New Policy

```
[1]> 1
```

Enter a name for this sender group. (optional)

```
[> REDLIST
```

Enter the hosts to add. CIDR addresses such as 10.1.1.0/24 are allowed.

IP address ranges such as 10.1.1.10-20 are allowed. IP subnets such as 10.2.3. are allowed.

Hostnames such as crm.example.com are allowed.

Partial hostnames such as .example.com are allowed.

Ranges of SenderBase Reputation scores such as SBRs[7.5:10.0] are allowed.

SenderBase Network Owner IDs such as SBO:12345 are allowed.

Remote blacklist queries such as dnslist[query.blacklist.example] are allowed.

Separate multiple hosts with commas

```
[> possible_spammer.com
```

Select a behavior for this entry.

1. Accept

2. Relay

```
3. Reject
4. TCP Refuse
5. Continue
6. Policy: ACCEPTED
7. Policy: BLOCKED
8. Policy: THROTTLED
9. Policy: TRUSTED

[1]> 8
```

Enter a comment for this sender group.

```
[]>
```

There are currently 4 policies defined.

There are currently 6 sender groups.

To perform the same action using a CLI batch command:

```
example.com> listenerconfig edit IncomingMail hostaccess new sendergroup
REDLIST possible_spammer.com Policy: "THROTTLED"

example.com> commit
```





## CHAPTER 3

# The Commands: Reference Examples

---

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Anti-Spam, page 3-2](#)
- [Anti-Virus, page 3-15](#)
- [Command Line Management, page 3-21](#)
- [Configuration File Management, page 3-26](#)
- [Cluster Management, page 3-34](#)
- [Domain Keys, page 3-38](#)
- [DNS, page 3-62](#)
- [General Management/Administration/Troubleshooting, page 3-81](#)
- [LDAP, page 3-171](#)
- [Mail Delivery Configuration/Monitoring, page 3-190](#)
- [Networking Configuration / Network Tools, page 3-278](#)
- [Outbreak Filters, page 3-328](#)
- [Policy Enforcement, page 3-335](#)
- [Logging and Alerts, page 3-436](#)
- [Reporting, page 3-475](#)
- [Senderbase, page 3-486](#)
- [SMTP Services Configuration, page 3-489](#)
- [System Setup, page 3-536](#)

- [User Management, page 3-549](#)

## How to Read the Listing

For each command, there is a description and at least one example of the command being used. The Usage section specifies the following command attributes:

- 
- |               |                                                                                            |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Step 1</b> | Does the command require a <code>commit</code> command to be implemented on the appliance? |
| <b>Step 2</b> | Is the command restricted to a particular mode (cluster, group, or machine).?              |
| <b>Step 3</b> | Does the command permit a batch format?                                                    |

For more information about Centralized Management, please see the *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Advanced Configuration Guide*.

For more information about batch formats, please see “Command Line Interface: The Basics” on page 1.

## Anti-Spam

This section contains the following commands:

- [antispamconfig](#)
- [antispamstatus](#)
- [antispamupdate](#)
- [incomingrelayconfig](#)

## antispamconfig

### Description

Configure anti-spam policy.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

The following examples demonstrates the configuration for Ironport Anti-Spam.

**Table 3-1** *antisпамconfig - IronPort Anti-Spam Configuration*

```
mail3.example.com> antisпамconfig
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- IRONPORT - Configure IronPort Anti-Spam.
- MULTISCAN - Configure IronPort Intelligent Multi-Scan.

```
[> ironport
```

```
IronPort Anti-Spam scanning: Disabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- SETUP - Edit IronPort Anti-Spam settings.

```
[> setup
```

```
IronPort Anti-Spam scanning: Disabled
```

**Table 3-1      *antis spamconfig - IronPort Anti-Spam Configuration***

Would you like to use IronPort Anti-Spam scanning? [Y]> **Y**

*The IronPort Anti-Spam License Agreement is displayed (if you have not already accepted it).*

Do you accept the above IronPort Anti-Spam license agreement? []> **Y**

What is the largest size message that IronPort Anti-Spam scanning should scan?

[131072]>

Please specify the IronPort Anti-Spam scanning timeout (in seconds)

[60]>

Would you like to enable regional scanning? [N]>

IronPort Anti-Spam scanning is now enabled on the system. Please note: you must issue the 'policyconfig' command (CLI) or Mail Policies (GUI) to configure IronPort scanning behavior for default and custom Incoming and Outgoing Mail Policies. This is recommended for your DEFAULT policy.

IronPort Anti-Spam scanning: Enabled

**Table 3-1**      *antispamconfig - IronPort Anti-Spam Configuration*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Edit IronPort Anti-Spam settings.

[ ]>

## antispamstatus

### Description

Display anti-spam status.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

# Example

**Table 3-2** *antispamstatus - IronPort Anti-Spam*

mail3.example.com> **antispamstatus**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- IRONPORT - Display IronPort Anti-Spam version and rule information.
- MULTISCAN - Display Intelligent Multi-Scan version and rule information.

[> **ironport**

| Component            | Last Update   | Version                         |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| CASE Core Files      | Base Version  | 2.7.1-101                       |
| Structural Rules     | Base Version  | 2.7.1-101-20091008_021703       |
| CASE Utilities       | Base Version  | 2.7.1-101                       |
| Web Reputation DB    | Never updated | 20050725_000000                 |
| Web Reputation Rules | Never updated | 20050725_000000-20050725_000000 |

Last download attempt made on: Never

# antispamupdate

## Description

Manually request an immediate update of IronPort Anti-Spam rules and related CASE components. This also includes the IronPort Anti-Spam rules and CASE components used by IronPort Intelligent Multi-Scan (IMS), but not for the third-party anti-spam engines used by IMS.

## Usage

This command does not require a 'commit'.

This command is restricted to machine mode.

This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-3** *antisпамupdate*

```
mail3.example.com> antisпамupdate
```

```
Requesting check for new CASE definitions
```

## incomingrelayconfig

### Description

Use the `incomingrelayconfig` command to enable and configure the Incoming Relays feature. In the following examples, the Incoming Relays feature is first enabled, and then two relays are added, one is modified, and one is deleted.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example: Enabling Incoming RelaysConfiguring an Incoming Relay

**Table 3-4** *incomingrelayconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> incomingrelayconfig
```

```
Incoming relays: Disabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- SETUP - Edit update configuration.
- RELAYLIST - Configure incoming relays.

```
[> setup
```

This command helps your IronPort appliance determine the sender's originating IP address.

You should ONLY enable this command if your IronPort appliance is NOT directly connected to the Internet as the "first hop" in your email infrastructure.

You should configure this feature if other MTAs or servers are configured at your network's perimeter to relay mail to your IronPort appliance.

```
Do you want to enable and define incoming relays? [N]> y
```

**Table 3-4** *incomingrelayconfig*

Incoming relays: Enabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Edit update configuration.
- RELAYLIST - Configure incoming relays.

```
[> relaylist
```

There are no relays defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry

```
[> new
```

Enter a name for this incoming relay (Ex: "first-hop")

```
[> first-hop
```

Enter the IP address of the incoming relay. CIDR addresses such as

10.1.1.0/24 are allowed. IP address ranges such as 10.1.1.10-20 are allowed.

IP subnets such as 10.2.3. are allowed. Hostnames such as crm.example.com are allowed.

Partial hostnames such as .example.com are allowed.

**Table 3-4** *incomingrelayconfig*

```
[> 192.168.1.1
```

Do you want to use the "Received:" header or a custom header to determine the originating IP address?

1. Use "Received:" header
2. Use a custom header

```
[1]> 1
```

Within the "Received:" header, enter the special character or string after which to begin parsing for the originating IP address:

```
[from]> [
```

Within the headers, enter the position of the "Received:" header that contains the originating IP address:

```
[1]> 1
```

There is 1 relay defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry
- EDIT - Modify an entry

**Table 3-4** *incomingrelayconfig*

- DELETE - Remove an entry
- PRINT - Display the table

```
[> print
```

| Incoming    |             | Header    | Match  | Received  |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| relay name: | IP address: | to parse: | after: | position: |
| -----       | -----       | -----     | -----  | -----     |
| first-hop   | 192.168.1.1 | Received  | [      | 1         |

There is 1 relay defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry
- EDIT - Modify an entry
- DELETE - Remove an entry
- PRINT - Display the table

```
[> new
```

Enter a name for this incoming relay (Ex: "first-hop")

```
[> second-hop
```

**Table 3-4** *incomingrelayconfig*

Enter the IP address of the incoming relay. CIDR addresses such as

10.1.1.0/24 are allowed. IP address ranges such as 10.1.1.10-20 are allowed.

IP subnets such as 10.2.3. are allowed. Hostnames such as crm.example.com are allowed.

Partial hostnames such as .example.com are allowed.

```
[> 192.168.1.2
```

Do you want to use the "Received:" header or a custom header to determine the originating IP address?

1. Use "Received:" header

2. Use a custom header

```
[1]> 2
```

Enter the custom header name that contains the originating IP address:

```
[> X-Connecting-IP
```

There are 2 relays defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry

- EDIT - Modify an entry

**Table 3-4** *incomingrelayconfig*

- DELETE - Remove an entry
- PRINT - Display the table

```
[> print
```

| Incoming    |             | Header          | Match  | Received  |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| relay name: | IP address: | to parse:       | after: | position: |
| -----       | -----       | -----           | -----  | -----     |
| first-hop   | 192.168.1.1 | Received        | [      | 1         |
| second-hop  | 192.168.1.2 | X-Connecting-IP | n/a    | n/a       |

There are 2 relays defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry
- EDIT - Modify an entry
- DELETE - Remove an entry
- PRINT - Display the table

```
[> delete
```

```
1. first-hop: 192.168.1.1
2. second_hop: 192.168.1.2
```

**Table 3-4** *incomingrelayconfig*

Enter the number of the entry you wish to delete:

```
[1]> 1
```

Incoming relay "first-hop" deleted.

There is 1 relay defined.

## Anti-Virus

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [antivirusconfig](#)
- [antivirusstatus](#)
- [antivirusupdate](#)

### antivirusconfig

#### Description

Configure anti-virus policy.

#### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

In the following example, the `antivirusconfig` command is used to enable Sophos virus scanning on the system and set the time-out value to 60 seconds. To configure the update server, update interval, and optional proxy server, see “updateconfig” on page 163.



### Note

The first time you invoke the `antivirusconfig` command, you may be presented with a license agreement, if you did not accept the license during the `systemsetup` command. If you do not accept the license agreement, the Sophos virus scanning engine will not be enabled on the appliance.

**Table 3-5** `antivirusconfig`

```
mail3.example.com> antivirusconfig
```

```
Sophos Anti-Virus: Disabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Configure Sophos Anti-Virus.
```

```
[> setup
```

```
Sophos Anti-Virus scanning: Disabled
```

```
Would you like to use Sophos Anti-Virus scanning? [Y]> y
```

```
(First time users see the license agreement displayed here.)
```

```
Please specify the Anti-Virus scanning timeout (in seconds)
```

**Table 3-5      *antivirusconfig (Continued)***

```
[60]> 60
```

Sophos Anti-Virus scanning is now enabled on the system.

Please note: you must issue the 'policyconfig' command (CLI) or Mail

Policies (GUI) to configure Sophos Anti-Virus scanning behavior for default and custom Incoming and Outgoing Mail Policies.

This is recommended for your DEFAULT policy.

Sophos Anti-Virus: Enabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Configure Sophos Anti-Virus.

```
[>
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## Viewing Anti-Virus IDE Details

AsyncOS provides detailed status on the specific anti-virus signature files (IDE files) that have been downloaded by the appliance. You can access these details using the `antivirusconfig -> detail` subcommand. For example:

**Table 3-6** *antivirusconfig - Viewing IDE Details*

```
mail3.example.com> antivirusconfig
```

```
Sophos Anti-Virus: Enabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- SETUP - Configure Sophos Anti-Virus.
- STATUS - View Sophos Anti-Virus status.
- DETAIL - View Sophos Anti-Virus detail.

```
[> detail
```

```
Sophos Anti-Virus:
```

```
Product - 3.87
```

```
Engine - 2.25.0
```

```
Product Date - 01 Nov 2004
```

```
Sophos IDEs currently on the system:
```

**Table 3-6      *antivirusconfig - Viewing IDE Details (Continued)***

|                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 'Mkar-E.Ide'   | Virus Sig. - 23 Dec 2004 01:24:02 |
| 'Rbot-Sd.Ide'  | Virus Sig. - 22 Dec 2004 19:10:06 |
| 'Santy-A.Ide'  | Virus Sig. - 22 Dec 2004 06:16:32 |
| 'Bacbanan.Ide' | Virus Sig. - 21 Dec 2004 18:33:58 |
| 'Rbot-Sb.Ide'  | Virus Sig. - 21 Dec 2004 14:50:46 |
| 'Rbotry.Ide'   | Virus Sig. - 21 Dec 2004 06:13:40 |
| 'Sdbot-Si.Ide' | Virus Sig. - 20 Dec 2004 20:52:04 |
| 'Oddbob-A.Ide' | Virus Sig. - 19 Dec 2004 23:34:06 |
| 'Rbot-Rw.Ide'  | Virus Sig. - 19 Dec 2004 00:50:34 |
| 'World.Ide'    | Virus Sig. - 18 Dec 2004 07:02:44 |
| 'Delf-Jb.Ide'  | Virus Sig. - 17 Dec 2004 22:32:08 |

*[...command continues...]*

## antivirusstatus

### Description

Display Anti-Virus status.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-7** *antivirusstatus*

```
mail3.example.com> antivirusstatus
```

```

SAV Engine Version 3.85

IDE Serial 2004101801

Engine Update Mon Sep 27 14:21:25 2004

Last IDE Update Mon Oct 18 02:56:48 2004

Last Update Attempt Mon Oct 18 11:11:44 2004

Last Update Success Mon Oct 18 02:56:47 2004

mail3.example.com>
```

## antivirusupdate

### Description

Manually update virus definitions.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-8** *antivirusupdate*

```
mail3.example.com> antivirusupdate
```

```
Requesting update of virus definitions
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## Command Line Management

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [commit](#)
- [commitdetail](#)
- [clearchanges](#) or [clear](#)
- [help](#) or [h](#) or [?](#)
- [quit](#) or [q](#) or [exit](#)

## commit

### Description

Commit changes. Entering comments after the commit command is optional.

### Usage

**Commit:** N/A

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example.

**Table 3-9** `commit`

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

```
Please enter some comments describing your changes:
```

```
[]> Changed "psinet" IP Interface to a different IP ad dress
```

```
Changes committed: Wed Apr 13 12:00:01 2005
```

## commitdetail

### Description

Display detailed information about the last commit.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-10** *commitdetail*

```
mail3.example.com> commitdetail
```

```
Commit at Mon Apr 18 13:46:28 2005 PDT with comments: "Enabled loopback".
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## clearchanges or clear

### Description

The `clear` command clears any changes made to the IronPort AsyncOS configuration since the last `commit` or `clear` command was issued.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-11** *clear*

```
mail3.example.com> clear
```

```
Are you sure you want to clear all changes since the last commit? [Y]> y
```

```
Changes cleared: Mon Jan 01 12:00:01 2003
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## help or h or ?

### Description

The `help` command lists all available CLI commands and gives a brief description of each command. The `help` command can be invoked by typing either `help` or a single question mark (?) at the command prompt.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-12**      *help*

```
mail3.example.com> help
```

## quit or q or exit

### Description

The `quit` command logs you out of the CLI application. Configuration changes that have not been committed are cleared. The `quit` command has no effect on email operations. Logout is logged into the log files. (Typing `exit` is the same as typing `quit`.)

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-13** *quit*

```
mail3.example.com> quit
```

Configuration changes entered but not committed. Exiting will lose changes.

Type 'commit' at the command prompt to commit changes.

Are you sure you wish to exit? [N]> **y**

# Configuration File Management

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [loadconfig](#)
- [mailconfig](#)
- [resetconfig](#)
- [saveconfig](#)
- [showconfig](#)

## loadconfig

### Description

Load a configuration file.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

In this example, a new configuration file is imported from a local location.

**Table 3-14**      *loadconfig* -

```
mail3.example.com> loadconfig
```

1. Paste via CLI
2. Load from file

```
[1]> 2
```

Enter the name of the file to import:

```
[> changed.config.xml
```

Values have been loaded.

Be sure to run "commit" to make these settings active.

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[> loaded new configuration file
```

In this example, a new configuration file is pasted directly at the command line. (Remember to type Control-D on a blank line to end the paste command.) Then, the system setup wizard is used to change the default hostname, IP address, and default gateway information. Finally, the changes are committed.

**Table 3-15**      *loadconfig - Example 2*

```
mail3.example.com> loadconfig
```

```
1. Paste via CLI
```

```
2. Load from file
```

```
[1]> 1
```

Paste the configuration file now.

Press CTRL-D on a blank line when done.

*[The configuration file is pasted until the end tag </config>. Control-D is entered on a separate line.]*

Values have been loaded.

Be sure to run "commit" to make these settings active.

```
mail3.example.com> systemsetup
```

*[The system setup wizard is run.]*

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

**Table 3-15**      *loadconfig - Example 2*

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[> pasted new configuration file and changed default settings via
systemsetup
```

## mailconfig

### Description

To test the IronPort AsyncOS configuration, you can use the `mailconfig` command immediately to send a test email containing the system configuration data you just created with the `systemsetup` command.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-16** *mailconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> mailconfig
```

```
Please enter the email address to which you want to send
the configuration file. Separate multiple addresses with commas.

[> user@example.com
```

```
The configuration file has been sent to user@example.com.
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

Send the configuration to a mailbox to which you have access to confirm that the system is able to send email on your network.

## resetconfig

### Description

When physically transferring the appliance, you may want to start with factory defaults. The `resetconfig` command resets *all* IronPort AsyncOS configuration values to factory defaults. This command is extremely destructive, and it should only be used when you are transferring the unit or as a last resort to solving configuration issues. It is recommended you run the `systemsetup` command after reconnecting to the CLI after you have run the `resetconfig` command.



#### Note

The `resetconfig` command only works when the appliance is in the offline state. When the `resetconfig` command completes, the appliance is automatically returned to the online state, even before you run the `systemsetup` command again.

If mail delivery was suspended before you issued the `resetconfig` command, the mail will attempt to be delivered again when the `resetconfig` command completes.

---

**Warning**

---

**The `resetconfig` command will return all network settings to factory defaults, potentially disconnecting you from the CLI, disabling services that you used to connect to the appliance (FTP, Telnet, SSH, HTTP, HTTPS), and even removing additional user accounts you created with the `userconfig` command. Do not use this command if you are not able to reconnect to the CLI using the Serial interface or the default settings on the Management port through the default Admin user account.**

---

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-17**      *resetconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> offline
```

Delay (seconds, minimum 30):

```
[30]> 45
```

Waiting for listeners to exit...

Receiving suspended.

Waiting for outgoing deliveries to finish...

Mail delivery suspended.

```
mail3.example.com> resetconfig
```

Are you sure you want to reset all configuration values? [N]> **Y**

All settings have been restored to the factory default.

## saveconfig

### Description

The `saveconfig` command saves the configuration file with a unique filename to the configuration directory.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-18** *saveconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> saveconfig
```

```
Do you want to include passwords? Please be aware that a configuration
without passwords will fail when reloaded with loadconfig. [N]> y
```

```
The file C60-00065B8FCEAB-31PM121-20030630T130433.xml has been saved in
the configuration directory.
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## showconfig

### Description

The `showconfig` command prints the current configuration to the screen.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-19**      *showconfig*

```
ail3.example.com> showconfig
```

Do you want to include passwords? Please be aware that a configuration without passwords will fail when reloaded with loadconfig.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE config SYSTEM "config.dtd">
```

```
<!--
```

```
Product: IronPort model number Messaging Gateway Appliance(tm)
```

```
Model Number: model number
```

```
Version: version of AsyncOS installed
```

```
Serial Number: serial number
```

```
Current Time: current time and date
```

*[The remainder of the configuration file is printed to the screen.]*

## Cluster Management

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [clusterconfig](#)
- [clustercheck](#)

# clusterconfig

## Description

The `clusterconfig` command is used to configure cluster-related settings. If this machine is not part of a cluster, running `clusterconfig` will give you the option of joining a cluster or creating a new cluster.

The `clusterconfig` command provides additional subcommands:

### Non-Cluster Commands

The following commands are available when you are not in a cluster.

- `clusterconfig new <name>` – This will create a new cluster with the given name. This machine will be a member of this cluster and a member of a default cluster group called "Main Group".  
     <name> - The name of the new cluster.
- `clusterconfig join [--port=xx] <ip_of_remote_cluster> [ <admin_password> ] <groupname>` – This will add this machine to a cluster.  
     <ip\_of\_remote\_cluster> - The IP address of another machine in the cluster.  
     <admin\_password> - The admin password of the cluster. This should not be  
         specified if joining over CCS.  
     <groupname> - The name of the group to join.  
     <port> - The port of the remote machine to connect to (defaults to 22).
- `clusterconfig prepjoin print`  
     This will display the information needed to prepare the joining of this machine to a cluster over a CCS port.

### Cluster Commands

The following commands are available when you are in a cluster.

- `clusterconfig addgroup <groupname>` – Creates a new cluster group. The group starts off with no members.

- `clusterconfig renamegroup <old_groupname> <new_groupname>` – Change the name of a cluster group.
- `clusterconfig deletegroup <groupname> [new_groupname]` – Remove a cluster group.
  - `<groupname>` - Name of the cluster group to remove.
  - `<new_groupname>` - The cluster group to put machines of the old group into.
- `clusterconfig setgroup <machinename> <groupname>` – Sets (or changes) which group a machine is a member of.
  - `<machinename>` - The name of the machine to set.
  - `<groupname>` - The group to set the machine to.
- `clusterconfig removemachine <machinename>` – Remove a machine from the cluster.
- `clusterconfig setname <name>` – Changes the name of the cluster to the given name.
- `clusterconfig list` – Display all the machines currently in the cluster.
- `clusterconfig connstatus` – Display all the machines currently in the cluster and add routing details for disconnected machines.
- `clusterconfig disconnect <machinename>` – This will temporarily detach a machine from the cluster.
  - `<machinename>` - The name of the machine to disconnect.
- `clusterconfig reconnect <machinename>` – This will restore connections with machines that were detached with the “disconnect” command.
- `clusterconfig prepjoin new <serial_number> <hostname> <user_key>` – This will add a new host that is to join the cluster over the CCSport.
  - `<serial_number>` - The serial number of the machine being added.
  - `<hostname>` - The host name of the machine being added.
  - `<user_key>` - The SSH user key from the "prepjoin print" command from the joining machine.

- `clusterconfig prepjoin delete <serial_number|hostname>` – This will remove a host that was previously indicated to be added from the "prepjoin new" command. This is only necessary to be used if you later decide not to add the host. When a host is successfully added to the cluster, its prepjoin information is automatically removed.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to cluster mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not supports a batch format.

## Example

For an explanation of the `clusterconfig` command and its uses, please see the *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Advanced Configuration Guide*.

# clustercheck

## Description

The `clustercheck` command checks that all configuration databases in the cluster are synchronized.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

For an explanation of the `clustercheck` command and its uses, please see the *Cisco IronPort AsyncOS Advanced Configuration Guide*.

# Domain Keys

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [domainkeysconfig](#)

## domainkeysconfig

### Description

Configure DomainKeys/DKIM support.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

### Batch Format - Signing Profiles

The batch format of the `domainkeysconfig` can be used to create, edit, or delete signing profiles

- Adding a DomainKeys/DKIM signing profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing new <name> <type> <domain>
<selector> <user-list> [options]
```

**Table 3-20**      *domainkeysconfig New Signing Profile Arguments*

| Argument                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>&lt;name&gt;</b>      | Name of domain profile.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>&lt;type&gt;</b>      | Type of domain. Can be <code>dk</code> or <code>dkim</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>&lt;domain&gt;</b>    | Domain field of domain profile. This forms the <code>d</code> tag of the Domain-Keys signature.                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>&lt;selector&gt;</b>  | Selector field of domain profile. This forms the <code>s</code> tag of the Domain-Keys signature.                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>&lt;user-list&gt;</b> | Comma separated list of domain profile users. Users are used to match against email addresses to determine if a specific domain profile should be used to sign an email. Use the special keyword <code>all</code> to match all domain users. |
| <b>[options]</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>--key_name</b>        | The name of the private key that will be used for signing.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>--canon</b>           | The canonicalization algorithm to use when signing by DK. Currently supported algorithms are <code>simple</code> and <code>nofws</code> . Default is <code>nofws</code> .                                                                    |
| <b>--body_canon</b>      | The body canonicalization algorithm of to use when signing by DKIM. Currently supported algorithms are <code>simple</code> and <code>relaxed</code> . Default is <code>simple</code> .                                                       |
| <b>--header_canon</b>    | The headers canonicalization algorithm of to use when signing by DKIM. Currently supported algorithms are <code>simple</code> and <code>relaxed</code> . Default is <code>simple</code> .                                                    |
| <b>--body_length</b>     | Number of bytes of canonicalized body that are used to calculate the signature. Is used only in DKIM profiles. If used this value becomes <code>l</code> tag of the signature. By default it is not used.                                    |

**Table 3-20**      *domainkeysconfig New Signing Profile Arguments*

| Argument                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>--headers_select</b> | Determines how to select headers for signing. Is used only in DKIM profiles. Can be one of <code>all</code> , <code>standard</code> , <code>standard_and_custom</code> . <code>all</code> means to sign all non-repetitive headers. "standard" means to sign predefined set of well known headers such as Subject, From, To, Sender, MIME headers etc. <code>standard_and_custom</code> means to sign well known headers and user-defined set of headers. Default is <code>standard</code> . |
| <b>--custom_headers</b> | User-defined set of headers to sign. Is used only in DKIM profiles if <code>headers_select</code> is <code>standard_and_custom</code> . Default is empty set.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>--i_tag</b>          | Determines whether to include the <code>i</code> tag into the signature. Possible values are <code>yes</code> or <code>no</code> . Default is <code>yes</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>--agent_identity</b> | The identity of the user or agent on behalf of which this message is signed. The syntax is a standard email address where the local-part may be omitted. Domain part of this address should be a sub-domain of or equal to the <code>&lt;domain&gt;</code> . This option is only applicable if <code>--i_tag</code> value is set to <code>yes</code> . Default is an empty local-part followed by an <code>@</code> and by the <code>&lt;domain&gt;</code> .                                 |
| <b>--q_tag</b>          | Determines whether to include the <code>q</code> tag into the signature. Possible values are <code>yes</code> or <code>no</code> . Default is <code>yes</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>--t_tag</b>          | Determines whether to include the <code>t</code> tag into the signature. Possible values are <code>yes</code> or <code>no</code> . Default is <code>yes</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>--x_tag</b>          | Determines whether to include the <code>x</code> tag into the signature. Possible values are <code>yes</code> or <code>no</code> . Default is <code>yes</code> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

**Table 3-20**      *domainkeysconfig New Signing Profile Arguments*

| Argument                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>--expiration_time</b> | Number of seconds before signature is expired. Is used only in DKIM profiles. This value becomes a difference of <code>x</code> and <code>t</code> tags of the signature. This option is only applicable if <code>--x_tag</code> value is set to <code>yes</code> . Default is 31536000 seconds (one year). |
| <b>--z_tag</b>           | Determines whether to include the <code>z</code> tag into the signature. Possible values are <code>yes</code> or <code>no</code> . Default is <code>no</code> .                                                                                                                                             |

- Editing a signing profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing edit <name>
[signing-profile-options]
```

Signing profile options:

- rename <name>
- domain <domain>
- selector <selector>
- canonicalization <canon>
- canonicalization <header\_canon> <body\_canon>
- key <key\_name>
- bodylength <body\_length>
- headersselect <header\_select>
- customheaders <custom\_headers>
- itag <i\_tag> [<agent\_identity>]
- qtag <q\_tag>
- ttag <t\_tag>
- xtag <x\_tag> [<expiration\_time>]
- ztag <z\_tag>

- new <user-list>
- delete <user-list>
- print
- clear

- Delete a signing profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing delete <name>
```

- Show a list of signing profiles:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing list
```

- Print the details of a signing profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing print <name>
```

- Test a signing profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing test <name>
```

- Import a local copy of your signing profiles:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing import <filename>
```

- Export a copy of your signing profile from the IronPort appliance:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing export <filename>
```

- Delete all the signing profiles from the IronPort appliance:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles signing clear
```

## Batch Format - Verification Profiles

- Create a new DKIM verification profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles verification new <name>
<verification-profile-options>
```

**Table 3-21**      *domainkeysconfig Verification Profile Options*

| Argument                           | Description                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>--name</b>                      | The name of DKIM verification profile.                                                                                                         |
| <b>--min_key_size</b>              | The smallest key to be accepted. Possible key-length values (in bits) are 512, 768, 1024, 1536 and 2048. Default is 512.                       |
| <b>--max_key_size</b>              | The largest key to be accepted. Possible key-length values (in bits) are 512, 768, 1024, 1536 and 2048. Default is 2048.                       |
| <b>--max_signatures_num</b>        | A maximum number of signatures in the message to verify. Possible value is any positive number. Default is 5.                                  |
| <b>--key_query_timeout</b>         | A number of seconds before the key query is timed out. Possible value is any positive number. Default is 10.                                   |
| <b>--max_systemtime_divergence</b> | A number of seconds to tolerate wall clock asynchronization between sender and verifier. Possible value is any positive number. Default is 60. |
| <b>--use_body_length</b>           | Whether to use a body length parameter. Possible values are <i>yes</i> or <i>no</i> . Default is <i>yes</i> .                                  |
| <b>--tempfail_action</b>           | The SMTP action should be taken in case of temporary failure. Possible values are <i>accept</i> or <i>reject</i> . Default is <i>accept</i> .  |
| <b>--tempfail_response_code</b>    | The SMTP response code for rejected message in case of temporary failure. Possible value is number in 4xx format. Default is 451.              |

**Table 3-21**      *domainkeysconfig Verification Profile Options*

| Argument                        | Description                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>--tempfail_response_text</b> | The SMTP response text for rejected message in case of temporary failure. Default is #4.7.5 Unable to verify signature - key server unavailable. |
| <b>--permfail_action</b>        | The SMTP action should be taken in case of permanent failure. Possible values are accept or reject. Default is accept.                           |
| <b>--permfail_response_code</b> | The SMTP response code for rejected message in case of permanent failure. Possible value is number in 5xx format. Default is 550.                |
| <b>--permfail_response_text</b> | The SMTP response text for rejected message in case of permanent failure. Default is #5.7.5 DKIM unauthenticated mail is prohibited.             |

- Edit a verification profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles verification edit <name>
<verification-profile-options>
```

- Delete a verification profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles verification delete <name>
```

- Print details of an existing verification profile:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles verification print <name>
```

- Display a list of existing verification profiles:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles verification list
```

- Import a file of verification profiles from a local machine:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles verification import <filename>
```

- Export the verification profiles from the IronPort appliance:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles verification export <filename>
```

- Delete all existing verification profiles from the IronPort appliance:

```
domainkeysconfig profiles verification clear
```

## Batch Format - Signing Keys

- Create a new signing key:

```
domainkeysconfig keys new <key_name> <key-options>
```

**Table 3-22**      *domainkeysconfig Signing Keys Options*

| Argument              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>--generate_key</b> | Generate a private key. Possible key-length values (in bits) are 512, 768, 1024, 1536, and 2048.                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>--use_key</b>      | Use supplied private key.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>--public_key</b>   | Flag to derive and print to the screen a matching public key for the specified private key. If <code>--generate_key</code> is specified first, a new private key is generated first, followed by the display of a matching public key. |

- Edit a signing key:

```
domainkeysconfig keys edit <key_name> key <key-options>
```

- Rename an existing signing key:

```
domainkeysconfig keys edit <key_name> rename <key_name>
```

- To specify a public key:

```
domainkeysconfig keys publickey <key_name>
```

- Delete a key:

```
domainkeysconfig keys delete <key_name>
```

- Display a list of all signing keys:

```
domainkeysconfig keys list
```

- Display all information about a specify signing key:

```
domainkeysconfig keys print <key_name>
```

- Import signing keys from a local machine:

```
domainkeysconfig keys import <filename>
```

- Export signing keys from the IronPort appliance:

```
domainkeysconfig keys export <filename>
```

- Delete all signing keys on the IronPort appliance:

```
domainkeysconfig keys clear
```

## Batch Format - Search for a Key or Profile

- Search for a profile signing key:

```
domainkeysconfig search <search_text>
```

## Batch Format - Global Settings

- Modify global settings for Domain Keys/DKIM on your IronPort appliance:

```
domainkeysconfig setup <setup_options>
```

The option available is:

- `--sign_generated_msgs` - Specify whether to sign system-generated messages. Possible values are `yes` or `no`.

## Example: Configuring Domain Keys via the CLI

Use the `domainkeysconfig` command in the CLI to configure Domain Keys on your IronPort appliance.

The `domainkeysconfig` command has all of the features of the Mail Policies -> Domain Keys page. It also provides the ability to generate a sample Domain Keys DNS TXT record. For more information about generating sample Domain Keys DNS TXT records, see [Creating a Sample Domain Keys DNS TXT Record, page 3-58](#).

In this example, a key is generated, and a domain profile is created:

**Table 3-23**      ***domainkeysconfig Example 1***

```
mail3.example.com> domainkeysconfig
```

Number of DK/DKIM Signing Profiles: 0

Number of Signing Keys: 0

Number of DKIM Verification Profiles: 1

Sign System-Generated Messages: Yes

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- PROFILES - Manage domain profiles.
- KEYS - Manage signing keys.
- SETUP - Change global settings.
- SEARCH - Search for domain profile or key.

[> **keys**

No signing keys are defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new signing key.
- IMPORT - Import signing keys from a file.

[> **new**

Enter a name for this signing key:

[> **NewKey**

1. Generate a private key
2. Enter an existing key

[1]>

Enter the size (in bits) of this signing key:

1. 512
2. 768
3. 1024
4. 1536
5. 2048

[3]>

New key "NewKey" created.

There are currently 1 signing keys defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new signing key.
- EDIT - Modify a signing key.

- PUBLICKEY - Create a publickey from a signing key.
- DELETE - Delete a signing key.
- PRINT - Display signing keys.
- LIST - List signing keys.
- IMPORT - Import signing keys from a file.
- EXPORT - Export signing keys to a file.
- CLEAR - Clear all signing keys.

[>

Number of DK/DKIM Signing Profiles: 0

Number of Signing Keys: 1

Number of DKIM Verification Profiles: 1

Sign System-Generated Messages: Yes

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- PROFILES - Manage domain profiles.
- KEYS - Manage signing keys.
- SETUP - Change global settings.
- SEARCH - Search for domain profile or key.

[> **profiles**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SIGNING - Manage signing profiles.
- VERIFICATION - Manage verification profiles.

[> **signing**

No domain profiles are defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new domain profile.
- IMPORT - Import domain profiles from a file.

[> **new**

Enter a name for this domain profile:

[> **Example**

Enter type of domain profile:

1. dk

2. dkim

[2]>

The domain field forms the basis of the public-key query. The value in this field **MUST** match the domain of the sending email address or **MUST** be one of the parent domains of the sending email address. This value becomes the "d" tag of the Domain-Keys signature.

Enter the domain name of the signing domain:

[ ]> **example.com**

Selectors are arbitrary names below the "\_domainkey." namespace. A selector value and length **MUST** be legal in the DNS namespace and in email headers with the additional provision that they cannot contain a semicolon. This value becomes the "s" tag of the DomainKeys Signature.

Enter selector:

[ ]> **test**

The private key which is to be used to sign messages must be entered.

A corresponding public key must be published in the DNS following the form described in the DomainKeys documentation. If a key is not immediately available, a key can be entered at a later time.

Select the key-association method:

1. Create new key
2. Paste in key
3. Enter key at later time
4. Select existing key

[1]> **4**

Enter the name or number of a signing key.

1. NewKey

[1]>

The canonicalization algorithm is the method by which the headers and

content are prepared for presentation to the signing algorithm.

Possible choices are "simple" and "relaxed".

Select canonicalization algorithm for headers:

1. simple

2. relaxed

[1]>

Select canonicalization algorithm for body:

1. simple

2. relaxed

[1]>

How would you like to sign headers:

1. Sign all existing, non-repeatable headers (except Return-Path header).

2. Sign "well-known" headers (Date, Subject, From, To, Cc, Reply-To, Message-ID, Sender, MIME headers).

3. Sign "well-known" headers plus a custom list of headers.

[2]>

Body length is a number of bytes of the message body to sign.

This value becomes the "l" tag of the signature.

Which body length option would you like to use?

1. Whole body implied. No further message modification is possible.
2. Whole body auto-determined. Appending content is possible.
3. Specify a body length.

[1]>

Would you like to fine-tune which tags should be used in the

DKIM Signature? (yes/no) [N]>

Finish by entering profile users. The following types of entries are allowed:

- Email address entries such as "joe@example.com".
- Domain entries such as "example.com".
- Partial domain entries such as ".example.com". For example, a partial domain of ".example.com" will match "sales.example.com". This sort of entry will not match the root domain ("example.com").
- Leave blank to match all domain users.

Enter user for this signing profile:

[ ]> **sales.example.com**

Do you want to add another user? [N]>

There are currently 1 domain profiles defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new domain profile.
- EDIT - Modify a domain profile.
- DELETE - Delete a domain profile.
- PRINT - Display domain profiles.
- LIST - List domain profiles.
- TEST - Test if a domain profile is ready to sign.
- DNSTXT - Generate a matching DNS TXT record.
- IMPORT - Import domain profiles from a file.
- EXPORT - Export domain profiles to a file.
- CLEAR - Clear all domain profiles.

[ ]>

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SIGNING - Manage signing profiles.
- VERIFICATION - Manage verification profiles.

[ ]>

Number of DK/DKIM Signing Profiles: 1

Number of Signing Keys: 1

Number of DKIM Verification Profiles: 1

Sign System-Generated Messages: Yes

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- PROFILES - Manage domain profiles.
- KEYS - Manage signing keys.
- SETUP - Change global settings.
- SEARCH - Search for domain profile or key.

[ ]>

mail3.example.com> **commit**

## Creating a Sample Domain Keys DNS TXT Record

```
mail3.example.com> domainkeysconfig
```

```
Number of DK/DKIM Signing Profiles: 1
```

```
Number of Signing Keys: 1
```

```
Number of DKIM Verification Profiles: 1
```

```
Sign System-Generated Messages: Yes
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- PROFILES - Manage domain profiles.
- KEYS - Manage signing keys.
- SETUP - Change global settings.
- SEARCH - Search for domain profile or key.

```
[> profiles
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- SIGNING - Manage signing profiles.
- VERIFICATION - Manage verification profiles.

```
[> signing
```

There are currently 1 domain profiles defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new domain profile.
- EDIT - Modify a domain profile.
- DELETE - Delete a domain profile.
- PRINT - Display domain profiles.
- LIST - List domain profiles.
- TEST - Test if a domain profile is ready to sign.
- DNSTXT - Generate a matching DNS TXT record.
- IMPORT - Import domain profiles from a file.
- EXPORT - Export domain profiles to a file.
- CLEAR - Clear all domain profiles.

[> **dnstxt**

Enter the name or number of a domain profile.

1. Example

[1]>

The answers to the following questions will be used to construct DKIM text

record for DNS. It can be used to publish information about this profile.

Do you wish to constrain the local part of the signing identities ("i=" tag of "DKIM-Signature" header field) associated with this domain profile? [N]>

Do you wish to include notes that may be of interest to a human (no interpretation is made by any program)? [N]>

The "testing mode" can be set to specify that this domain is testing DKIM and that unverified email must not be treated differently from verified email. Do you want to indicate the "testing mode"? [N]>

Do you wish to disable signing by subdomains of this domain? [N]>

The DKIM DNS TXT record is:

```
test._domainkey.example.com. IN TXT "v=DKIM1;
p=MIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQDXARuM74DwfO+qAr3o9GHlx3yUOLk
XzXBnhfgkdRBXdY7gghx4mbI6NNc5y09nGdGYbh3rR67LnyL/K5cgplyCxi4RtOSJiPKZ
cXQjziPKSqxApmTbypm4yT93mu4FfLkNzXJ4Om71/F5UEwQL4ZUwWp36fV7y+uM+Y96n3
b1R9wIDAQAB; "
```

There are currently 1 domain profiles defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new domain profile.
- EDIT - Modify a domain profile.
- DELETE - Delete a domain profile.
- PRINT - Display domain profiles.
- LIST - List domain profiles.
- TEST - Test if a domain profile is ready to sign.
- DNSTXT - Generate a matching DNS TXT record.
- IMPORT - Import domain profiles from a file.
- EXPORT - Export domain profiles to a file.
- CLEAR - Clear all domain profiles.

[>

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SIGNING - Manage signing profiles.
- VERIFICATION - Manage verification profiles.

[>

```
Number of DK/DKIM Signing Profiles: 1

Number of Signing Keys: 1

Number of DKIM Verification Profiles: 1

Sign System-Generated Messages: Yes

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- PROFILES - Manage domain profiles.

- KEYS - Manage signing keys.

- SETUP - Change global settings.

- SEARCH - Search for domain profile or key.

[]>

mail3.example.com> commit
```

## DNS

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [dig](#)
- [dnsconfig](#)
- [dnsflush](#)
- [dnslistconfig](#)
- [dnslistflush](#)
- [dnslisttest](#)
- [dnsstatus](#)

# dig

## Description

Look up a record on a DNS server

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `dig` command can be used to perform all the fuctions of the traditional CLI command.

- Look up a record on a DNS server

```
dig [options] [@<dns_ip>] [qtype] <hostname>
```

- Do a reverse lookup for given IP address on a DNS server

```
dig -x <reverse_ip> [options] [@<dns_ip>]
```

These are the options available for the `dig` command's batch format

`-s <source_ip>` Specify the source IP address.

`-t` Make query over TCP.

`-u` Make query over UDP (default).

dns\_ip - Query the DNS server at this IP address.

qtype - Query type: A, PTR, CNAME, MX, SOA, NS, TXT.

hostname - Record that user want to look up.

reverse\_ip - Reverse lookup IP address.

dns\_ip - Query the DNS server at this IP address.

## Example

The following example explicitly specifies a DNS server for the lookup.

```
mail.com> dig @111.111.111.111 example.com MX
```

```
; <<>> DiG 9.4.3-P2 <<>> @111.111.111.111 example.com MX
; (1 server found)

;; global options: printcmd

;; Got answer:

;; -->HEADER<-- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 18540

;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL:
3

;; QUESTION SECTION:

;example.com. IN MX
```

```
;; ANSWER SECTION:
```

```
mexample.com. 10800 IN MX 10 mexample.com.
```

```
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
```

```
example.com. 10800 IN NS
test.example.com.
```

```
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
```

```
example.com. 10800 IN A 111.111.111.111
example.com. 10800 IN AAAA 2620:101:2004:4201::bd
example.com. 300 IN A 111.111.111.111
```

```
;; Query time: 6 msec
```

```
;; SERVER: 10.92.144.4#53(10.92.144.4)
```

```
;; WHEN: Fri Dec 9 23:37:42 2011
```

```
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 143
```

**Note**

The `dig` command filters out the information in the Authority and Additional sections if you do not explicitly specify the DNS server when using the command.

# dnsconfig

## Description

Configure DNS setup

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `dnsconfig` command can be used to perform all the functions of the traditional CLI command.

- Configuring DNS to use a local nameserver cache:

```
dnsconfig parent new <ns_ip> <priority>
```

Command arguments:

- `<ns_ip>` - The IP address of the nameserver. Separate multiple IP addresses with commas.
- `<priority>` - The priority for this entry.
- Deleting the local nameserver cache:

```
dnsconfig parent delete <ns_ip>
```

- Configuring alternate DNS caches to use for specific domains:

```
dnsconfig alt new <domains> <ns_ip>
```

**Note**

---

Cannot be used when using Internet root nameservers.

---

Command arguments:

- `<ns_ip>` - The IP address of the nameserver. Separate multiple IP addresses with commas.
- `<domains>` - A comma separated list of domains.
- Deleting the alternate DNS cache for a specific domain:

```
dnsconfig alt delete <domain>
```

- Configuring DNS to use the Internet root nameservers:

```
dnsconfig roots new <ns_domain> <ns_name> <ns_ip>
```

Nameserver arguments:

- `<ns_domain>` - The domain to override.
- `<ns_name>` - The name of the nameserver.
- `<ns_ip>` - The IP address of the nameserver.

**Note**

---

You can override certain domains by specifying an alternate name server for that domain.

---

- Deleting nameservers:

```
dnsconfig roots delete <ns_domain> [ns_name]
```

**Note**

---

When deleting, if you do not specify an `ns_name`, then all nameservers for that domain will be removed.

---

- Clearing all DNS settings and automatically configuring the system to use the Internet root servers:

```
dnsconfig roots
```

Displaying the current DNS settings.

```
dnsconfig print
```

## Example

Each user-specified DNS server requires the following information:

- Hostname
- IP address
- Domain authoritative for (alternate servers only)

Four subcommands are available within the `dnsconfig` command:

**Table 3-24**      **Subcommands for `dnsconfig` Command**

| Syntax              | Description                                                                     |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>new</code>    | Add a new alternate DNS server to use for specific domains or local DNS server. |
| <code>delete</code> | Remove an alternate server or local DNS server.                                 |
| <code>edit</code>   | Modify an alternate server or local DNS server.                                 |
| <code>setup</code>  | Switch between Internet root DNS servers or local DNS servers.                  |

**Table 3-25**      **`dnsconfig`**

```
mail3.example.com> dnsconfig
```

```
Currently using the Internet root DNS servers.
```

Alternate authoritative DNS servers:

1. com: dns.example.com (10.1.10.9)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new server.
- EDIT - Edit a server.
- DELETE - Remove a server.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.

[>] **setup**

Do you want the Gateway to use the Internet's root DNS servers or would you like

it to use your own DNS servers?

1. Use Internet root DNS servers
2. Use own DNS cache servers

[1]> **1**

Choose the IP interface for DNS traffic.

1. Auto
2. Management (10.92.149.70/24: mail3.example.com)

[1]>

Enter the number of seconds to wait before timing out reverse DNS lookups.

[20]>

Enter the minimum TTL in seconds for DNS cache.

[1800]>

Currently using the Internet root DNS servers.

Alternate authoritative DNS servers:

1. com: dns.example.com (10.1.10.9)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new server.
- EDIT - Edit a server.
- DELETE - Remove a server.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.

[ ]>

## Adding an Alternate DNS Server for Specific Domains

You can configure the appliance to use the Internet root servers for all DNS queries except specific local domains.

**Table 3-26** *dnsconfig -Adding Alternate DNS Servers*

```
mail3.example.com> dnsconfig
```

```
Currently using the Internet root DNS servers.
```

```
No alternate authoritative servers configured.
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Add a new server.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.

```
[> new
```

```
Please enter the domain this server is authoritative for. (Ex: "com").
```

```
[> example.com
```

```
Please enter the fully qualified hostname of the DNS server for the
domain "example.com".
```

```
(Ex: "dns.example.com").
```

```
[> dns.example.com
```

**Table 3-26** *dnsconfig -Adding Alternate DNS Servers (Continued)*

Please enter the IP address of dns.example.com.

```
[> 10.1.10.9
```

Currently using the Internet root DNS servers.

Alternate authoritative DNS servers:

```
1. com: dns.example.com (10.1.10.9)
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new server.
- EDIT - Edit a server.
- DELETE - Remove a server.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.

```
[>
```

## Using Your Own DNS Cache Servers

You can configure the appliance to use your own DNS cache server.

**Table 3-27** *dnsconfig - Using your own DNS cache servers*

```
mail3.example.com> dnsconfig
```

**Table 3-27      *dnsconfig - Using your own DNS cache servers (Continued)***

Currently using the Internet root DNS servers.

Alternate authoritative DNS servers:

1. com: dns.example.com (10.1.10.9)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new server.
- EDIT - Edit a server.
- DELETE - Remove a server.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.

[> **setup**

Do you want the Gateway to use the Internet's root DNS servers or would you like

it to use your own DNS servers?

1. Use Internet root DNS servers
2. Use own DNS cache servers

[1]> 2

Please enter the IP address of your DNS server.

Separate multiple IPs with commas.

**Table 3-27**      *dnsconfig - Using your own DNS cache servers (Continued)*

```
[> 10.10.200.03
```

Please enter the priority for 10.10.200.3.

A value of 0 has the highest priority.

The IP will be chosen at random if they have the same priority.

```
[0]> 1
```

Choose the IP interface for DNS traffic.

1. Auto
2. Management (192.168.42.42/24)
3. PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)
4. PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24: mail3.example.com)

```
[1]> 1
```

Enter the number of seconds to wait before timing out reverse DNS lookups.

```
[20]>
```

Enter the minimum TTL in seconds for DNS cache.

```
[1800]>
```

**Table 3-27**      *dnsconfig - Using your own DNS cache servers (Continued)*

Currently using the local DNS cache servers:

```
1. Priority: 1 10.10.200.3
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new server.
- EDIT - Edit a server.
- DELETE - Remove a server.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.

```
[>
```

## dnsflush

### Description

Clear all entries from the DNS cache.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-28**      *dnsflush*

```
mail3.example.com> dnsflush
```

```
Are you sure you want to clear out the DNS cache? [N]> Y
```

## dnslistconfig

### Description

Configure DNS List services support

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-29** *dnslistconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> dnslistconfig
```

```
Current DNS List Settings:
```

```
Negative Response TTL: 1800 seconds
```

```
DNS List Query Timeout: 3 seconds
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Configure general settings.
```

```
[> setup
```

```
Enter the cache TTL for negative responses in seconds:
```

```
[1800]> 1200
```

```
Enter the query timeout in seconds:
```

```
[3]>
```

```
Settings updated.
```

```
Current DNS List Settings:
```

```
Negative Response TTL: 1200 seconds
```

**Table 3-29** *dnslistconfig (Continued)*

```
DNS List Query Timeout: 3 seconds
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Configure general settings.
```

```
[]>
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## dnslistflush

### Description

Flush the current DNS List cache.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-30** *dnslistflush*

```
mail3.example.com> dnslistflush
```

```
Are you sure you want to clear out the DNS List cache? [N]> y
```

```
DNS List cache has been cleared.
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## dnslisttest

### Description

Test a DNS lookup for a DNS-based list service.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-31** *dnslisttest*

```
mail3.example.com> dnslisttest
```

```
Enter the query server name:
```

```
[> mail4.example.com
```

```
Enter the test IP address to query for:
```

```
[127.0.0.2]> 10.10.1.11
```

```
Querying: 10.10.1.11.mail4.example.com
```

```
Result: MATCHED
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## dnsstatus

### Description

Display DNS statistics.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-32** *dnsstatus*

```
mail3.example.com> dnsstatus
```

```
Status as of: Mon Apr 18 10:58:07 2005 PDT
```

| Counters:        | Reset | Uptime | Lifetime |
|------------------|-------|--------|----------|
| DNS Requests     | 1,115 | 1,115  | 1,115    |
| Network Requests | 186   | 186    | 186      |
| Cache Hits       | 1,300 | 1,300  | 1,300    |
| Cache Misses     | 1     | 1      | 1        |
| Cache Exceptions | 0     | 0      | 0        |
| Cache Expired    | 185   | 185    | 185      |

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## General Management/Administration/Troubleshooting

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [addressconfig](#)
- [adminaccessconfig](#)
- [certconfig](#)
- [diagnostic](#)

- [encryptionconfig](#)
- [encryptionstatus](#)
- [encryptionupdate](#)
- [featurekey](#)
- [featurekeyconfig](#)
- [ntpconfig](#)
- [reboot](#)
- [resume](#)
- [resumedel](#)
- [resumelistener](#)
- [settime](#)
- [settz](#)
- [shutdown](#)
- [sshconfig](#)
- [status](#)
- [supportrequest](#)
- [suspend](#)
- [suspenddel](#)
- [suspendlistener](#)
- [techsupport](#)
- [tlsverify](#)
- [trace](#)
- [updateconfig](#)
- [updatenow](#)
- [version](#)
- [upgrade](#)

# addressconfig

## Description

The `addressconfig` command is used to configure the From: Address header. You can specify the display, user, and domain names of the From: address. You can also choose to use the Virtual Gateway domain for the domain name. Use the `addressconfig` command for mail generated by AsyncOS for the following circumstances:

- Anti-virus notifications
- Bounces
- Notifications (`notify()` and `notify-copy()` filter actions)
- time notifications (`duplicate()` filter action)

In the following example, the From: Address for notifications is changed from:

Mail Delivery System [MAILER-DAEMON@domain] (the default) to

Notifications [Notification@example.com]

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-33** *addressconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> addressconfig
```

```
Current anti-virus from: "Mail Delivery System" <MAILER-DAEMON@domain>
```

```
Current bounce from: "Mail Delivery System" <MAILER-DAEMON@domain>
```

```
Current notify from: "Mail Delivery System" <MAILER-DAEMON@domain>
```

```
Current quarantine from: "Mail Delivery System" <MAILER-DAEMON@domain>
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- AVFROM - Edit the anti-virus from address.
- BOUNCEFROM - Edit the bounce from address.
- NOTIFYFROM - Edit the notify from address.
- QUARANTINEFROM - Edit the quarantine bcc from address.
- OTHERFROM - Edit the all other messages from address.

```
[> notifyfrom
```

```
Please enter the display name portion of the "notify from" address
```

```
["Mail Delivery System"]> Notifications
```

```
Please enter the user name portion of the "notify from" address
```

```
[MAILER-DAEMON]> Notification
```

**Table 3-33** *addressconfig (Continued)*

```
Do you want the virtual gateway domain used for the domain? [Y]> n

Please enter the domain name portion of the "notify from" address

[None]> example.com

Current anti-virus from: "Mail Delivery System" <MAILER-DAEMON@domain>
Current bounce from: "Mail Delivery System" <MAILER-DAEMON@domain>
Current notify from: Notifications <Notification@example.com>
Current quarantine from: "Mail Delivery System" <MAILER-DAEMON@domain>

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- AVFROM - Edit the anti-virus from address.
- BOUNCEFROM - Edit the bounce from address.
- NOTIFYFROM - Edit the notify from address.
- QUARANTINEFROM - Edit the quarantine bcc from address.

[]>
```

## adminaccessconfig

### Description

Configure network access list and banner login.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `adminaccessconfig` command can be used to perform all the functions of the traditional CLI command.

- Select whether to allow access for all IP addresses or limit access to specific IP address/subnet/range

```
adminaccessconfig ipaccess <all/restrict>
```

- Adding a new IP address/subnet/range

```
adminaccessconfig ipaccess new <address>
```

- Editing an existing IP address/subnet/range

```
adminaccessconfig ipaccess edit <oldaddress> <newaddress>
```

- Deleting an existing IP address/subnet/range

```
adminaccessconfig ipaccess delete <address>
```

- Printing a list of the IP addresses/subnets/ranges

```
adminaccessconfig ipaccess print
```

- Deleting all existing IP addresses/subnets/ranges

```
adminaccessconfig ipaccess clear
```

- Printing the login banner

```
adminaccessconfig banner print
```

- Importing a login banner from a file on the appliance

```
adminaccessconfig banner import <filename>
```

- Deleting an existing login banner

```
adminaccessconfig banner clear
```

## Example - Configuring Network Access List

You can control from which IP addresses users access the Email Security appliance. Users can access the appliance from any machine with an IP address from the access list you define. When creating the network access list, you can specify IP addresses, subnets, or CIDR addresses.

AsyncOS displays a warning if you do not include the IP address of your current machine in the network access list. If your current machine's IP address is not in the list, it will not be able to access the appliance after you commit your changes.

In the following example, network access to the appliance is restricted to three sets of IP addresses:

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

```
mail3.example.com> adminaccessconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

- BANNER - Configure login message(banner) for appliance administrator login.
- IPACCESS - Configure IP-based access for appliance administrative interface.

[> **ipaccess**

Current mode: Allow All.

Please select the mode:

- ALL - All IP addresses will be allowed to access the administrative interface.
- RESTRICT - Specify IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges to be allowed access.

[> **restrict**

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.

[> **new**

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

[> **192.168.1.2-100**

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

- BANNER - Configure login message(banner) for appliance administrator login.
- IPACCESS - Configure IP-based access for appliance administrative interface.

```
[> ipaccess
```

Current mode: Allow All.

Please select the mode:

- ALL - All IP addresses will be allowed to access the administrative interface.
- RESTRICT - Specify IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges to be allowed access.

```
[> restrict
```

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.

```
[> new
```

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

```
[> 192.168.1.2-100
```

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

- BANNER - Configure login message(banner) for appliance administrator login.
- IPACCESS - Configure IP-based access for appliance administrative interface.

```
[> ipaccess
```

Current mode: Allow All.

Please select the mode:

- ALL - All IP addresses will be allowed to access the administrative interface.
- RESTRICT - Specify IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges to be allowed access.

```
[> restrict
```

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.

```
[> new
```

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

```
[> 192.168.1.2-100
```

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

- BANNER - Configure login message(banner) for appliance administrator login.
- IPACCESS - Configure IP-based access for appliance administrative interface.

```
[> ipaccess
```

Current mode: Allow All.

Please select the mode:

- ALL - All IP addresses will be allowed to access the administrative interface.
- RESTRICT - Specify IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges to be allowed access.

```
[> restrict
```

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.

```
[> new
```

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

```
[> 192.168.1.2-100
```

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

1. 192.168.1.2-100

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.
- EDIT - Modify an existing entry.
- DELETE - Remove an existing entry.
- CLEAR - Remove all the entries.

[> new

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

[> **192.168.255.12**

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

1. 192.168.1.2-100

2. 192.168.255.12

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.
- EDIT - Modify an existing entry.
- DELETE - Remove an existing entry.
- CLEAR - Remove all the entries.

```
[> new
```

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

```
[> 192.168.2.2
```

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

1. 192.168.1.2-100
2. 192.168.255.12
3. 192.168.2.2

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.
- EDIT - Modify an existing entry.

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

- BANNER - Configure login message(banner) for appliance administrator login.
- IPACCESS - Configure IP-based access for appliance administrative interface.

```
[> ipaccess
```

Current mode: Allow All.

Please select the mode:

- ALL - All IP addresses will be allowed to access the administrative interface.
- RESTRICT - Specify IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges to be allowed access.

```
[> restrict
```

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.

```
[> new
```

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

```
[> 192.168.1.2-100
```

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

1. 192.168.1.2-100

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.
- EDIT - Modify an existing entry.
- DELETE - Remove an existing entry.
- CLEAR - Remove all the entries.

[> new

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

[> **192.168.255.12**

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

1. 192.168.1.2-100

2. 192.168.255.12

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.
- EDIT - Modify an existing entry.
- DELETE - Remove an existing entry.
- CLEAR - Remove all the entries.

[> new

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

[> **192.168.2.2**

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

1. 192.168.1.2-100
2. 192.168.255.12
3. 192.168.2.2

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.
- EDIT - Modify an existing entry.

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

- DELETE - Remove an existing entry.

- CLEAR - Remove all the entries.

[>

Warning: The host you are currently using [192.168.8.126] is not included in the User Access list. Excluding it will prevent your host from connecting to the administrative interface. Are you sure you want to continue? [N]> **n**

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

1. 192.168.1.2-100

2. 192.168.255.12

3. 192.168.2.2

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.

- EDIT - Modify an existing entry.

- DELETE - Remove an existing entry.

- CLEAR - Remove all the entries.

[> new

Please enter IP address, subnet or range.

**Table 3-34**      *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

```
[> 192.168.8.126
```

List of allowed IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges:

1. 192.168.1.2-100
2. 192.168.255.12
3. 192.168.2.2
4. 192.168.8.126

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new IP address/subnet/range.
- EDIT - Modify an existing entry.
- DELETE - Remove an existing entry.
- CLEAR - Remove all the entries.

```
[>
```

Current mode: Restrict.

Please select the mode:

- ALL - All IP addresses will be allowed to access the administrative interface.

**Table 3-34** *adminaccessconfig - Network Access List*

- RESTRICT - Specify IP addresses/Subnets/Ranges to be allowed access.

[ ]>

### Example - Configuring Network Access List

You can configure the Email Security appliance to display a message called a “login banner” when a user attempts to log into the appliance through SSH, Telnet, FTP, or Web UI. The login banner is customizable text that appears above the login prompt in the CLI and to the right of the login prompt in the GUI. You can use the login banner to display internal security information or best practice instructions for the appliance. For example, you can create a simple note that saying that unauthorized use of the appliance is prohibited or a detailed warning concerning the organization’s right to review changes made by the user to the appliance.

The maximum length of the login banner is 2000 characters to fit 80x25 consoles. A login banner can be imported from a file in the `/data/pub/configuration` directory on the appliance. After creating the banner, commit your changes.

In the following example, the login banner “Use of this system in an unauthorized manner is prohibited” is added to the appliance:

**Table 3-35** *adminaccessconfig - Banner List*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- BANNER - Configure login message(banner) for appliance administrator login.

- IPACCESS - Configure IP-based access for appliance administrative interface.

[ ]> **banner**

A banner has not been defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

**Table 3-35** *adminaccessconfig - Banner List*

- NEW - Create a banner to display at login.

- IMPORT - Import banner text from a file.

```
[> new
```

Enter or paste the banner text here. Enter CTRL-D on a blank line to end.

**Use of this system in an unauthorized manner is prohibited.**

```
^D
```

Banner: Use of this system in an unauthorized manner is prohibited.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a banner to display at login.

- IMPORT - Import banner text from a file.

- DELETE - Remove the banner.

```
[>
```

## certconfig

### Description

Configure security certificates and keys.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example - Pasting in a certificate

In the following example, a certificate is installed by pasting in the certificate and private key.

**Table 3-36** *certconfig - Pasting in a certificate*

```
mail3.example.com> certconfig
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- CERTIFICATE - Import, Create a request, Edit or Remove Certificate Profiles
- CERTAUTHORITY - Manage System and Customized Authorities

```
[> certificate
```

```
List of Certificates
```

| Name  | Common Name          | Issued By            | Status | Remainin |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|
| ----- | -----                | -----                | -----  | -----    |
| Demo  | Cisco Appliance Demo | Cisco Appliance Demo | Active | 3467 day |

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- IMPORT - Import a certificate from a local PKCS#12 file

**Table 3-36**      *certconfig - Pasting in a certificate*

- PASTE - Paste a certificate into the CLI
- NEW - Create a self-signed certificate and CSR
- PRINT - View certificates assigned to services

```
[> paste
```

```
Enter a name for this certificate profile:
```

```
> partner.com
```

```
Paste public certificate in PEM format (end with '.'):

```

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

```

```
MIICLDCCAdYCAQAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEEBQAwgAaAxCzAJBgNVBAYTA1BURMRwEQYD
VQQIEwpRdWV1bnNsYW5kMQ8wDQYDVQQHEwZMaXN1b2ExFzAVBgNVBAoTDk5ldXJv
bmlvLCBMZGZuMRgwFgYDVQQLEw9EZXN1bnZvbHJpZWVudG8xGzAZBgNVBAMTEmJy
dXR1cy5uZXVyb25pby5wdDEbMBkGCsGSIb3DQEJARYMc2FtcG9AaWtpLmZpMB4X
DTk2MDkwNTAzNDI0M1oXDk2MTAwNTAzNDI0M1owgAaAxCzAJBgNVBAYTA1BURMRw
EQYDVQQIEwpRdWV1bnNsYW5kMQ8wDQYDVQQHEwZMaXN1b2ExFzAVBgNVBAoTDk5l
dXJvbmlvLCBMZGZuMRgwFgYDVQQLEw9EZXN1bnZvbHJpZWVudG8xGzAZBgNVBAMT
EmJydXR1cy5uZXVyb25pby5wdDEbMBkGCsGSIb3DQEJARYMc2FtcG9AaWtpLmZp
MFwwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEEBQADSwAwSAJBAL7+aty3S1iBA/+yxjxv4q1MUTd1kjNw
L4lYKbpzz1mC5beaQXeq2RmGMTXU+mDvuqItjvHOK3DvPK71TcSGftUCAwEAATAN
BgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAANBAFqPEKFjk6T6CKTHvaQeEAsX0/8YHPHqH/9AnhSjrwuX
```

**Table 3-36**      *certconfig - Pasting in a certificate*

```
9EBc0n6bVGhN7XaXd6sJ7dym9sbsWxb+pJdurnkrjx4=
```

```
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

```
.
```

```
C=PT,ST=Queensland,L=Lisboa,O=Neuronio,
```

```
Lda.,OU=Desenvolvimento,CN=brutus.partner.com,emailAddress=admin@example.com
```

```
Paste private key in PEM format (end with '.')
```

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
MIIBPAIBAAJBAL7+aty3S1iBA/+yxjxv4q1MUTd1kjNwL4lYKbpzzlmC5beaQXeQ
```

```
2RmGMTXU+mDvuqItjVHOK3DvPK7lTcSGftUCAwEAAQJBALjkK+jc2+iihI98riEF
```

```
oudmkNziSRTYjnwjx8mCoAjPWviB3c742eO3FG4/soi1jD9A5aliheOXfUzloenr
```

```
8IECIQD3B5+0l+68BA/6d76iUNqAAV8djGTzvxnCxycnxPQydQIhAMXt4trUI3nc
```

```
a+U8YL2HPFA3gmhBsSICbq2OptOCnM7hAiEA6Xi3JIQECob8YwkJ29DU3/4WYD7
```

```
WLPgsQpwo1GuSpECICGsnWH5oaeD9t9jbFoSfhJvv0IZmxdclpRcpslpewBBAiEA
```

```
6/5B8J0GHdJq89FHwEG/H2eVVUYu5y/aD6sgcm+0Avg=
```

```
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
.
```

```
Do you want to add an intermediate certificate? [N]> n
```

**Table 3-36** *certconfig - Pasting in a certificate*

List of Certificates

| Name      | Common Name          | Issued By            | Status | Remainin |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|
| -----     | -----                | -----                | -----  | -----    |
| partner.c | brutus.partner.com   | brutus.partner       | Active | 30 days  |
| Demo      | Cisco Appliance Demo | Cisco Appliance Demo | Active | 3467 day |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- IMPORT - Import a certificate from a local PKCS#12 file
- PASTE - Paste a certificate into the CLI
- NEW - Create a self-signed certificate and CSR
- EDIT - Update certificate or view the signing request
- EXPORT - Export a certificate
- DELETE - Remove a certificate
- PRINT - View certificates assigned to services

[>

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- CERTIFICATE - Import, Create a request, Edit or Remove Certificate Profiles
- CERTAUTHORITY - Manage System and Customized Authorities

[>

**Table 3-36** *certconfig - Pasting in a certificate*

```
esx16-esa01.qa> commit
```

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[> Installed certificate and key for receiving, delivery, and https
```

### Example - Creating a self-signed certificate

In the following example, a self-signed certificate is created.

**Table 3-37** *certconfig - Creating a self-signed certificate*

```
mail3.example.com> certconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- CERTIFICATE - Import, Create a request, Edit or Remove Certificate Profiles
- CERTAUTHORITY - Manage System and Customized Authorities

```
[> certificate
```

List of Certificates

| Name      | Common Name        | Issued By          | Status  | Remainin |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|----------|
| -----     | -----              | -----              | -----   | -----    |
| partner.c | brutus.neuronio.pt | brutus.neuronio.pt | Expired | -4930    |
|           |                    |                    |         | days     |

**Table 3-37**      *certconfig - Creating a self-signed certificate*

Demo                      Cisco Appliance Demo    Cisco Appliance Demo    Active

3467 day

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- IMPORT - Import a certificate from a local PKCS#12 file
- PASTE - Paste a certificate into the CLI
- NEW - Create a self-signed certificate and CSR
- EDIT - Update certificate or view the signing request
- EXPORT - Export a certificate
- DELETE - Remove a certificate
- PRINT - View certificates assigned to services

[> **new**

Enter a name for this certificate profile:

> **example.com**

Enter Common Name:

> **example.com**

Enter Organization:

> **Example**

**Table 3-37**      *certconfig - Creating a self-signed certificate*

Enter Organizational Unit:

> **Org**

Enter Locality or City:

> **San Francisoc**

Enter State or Province:

> **CA**

Enter Country (2 letter code):

> **US**

Duration before expiration (in days):

[3650]>

1. 1024

2. 2048

Enter size of private key:

[2]>

Do you want to view the CSR? [Y]> **y**

Table 3-37 certconfig - Creating a self-signed certificate

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIICrTCCAZUCAQAwADELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxFDASBgNVBAMTC2V4YW1wbGUuY29t
MRYwFAYDVQQHEW1TYW4gRnJhbmNpc29jMRAwDgYDVQQKEWdleGFtcGx1MQswCQYD
VQQIEwJDQTEMMAAoGA1UECxMDb3JnMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIB
CgKCAQEANwamZyX7VgTZka/x1I5HHrN9V2MPKXoLq7FjzUtiIDwznElrKIuJovw
Svonle6GvFlUHfjv8B3WobOzk5Ny6btKjwPrBfaY+qr7rzM41AQKHM+P6l+lZnPU
P05N9RCkLP4XsUuyY6Ca1WLTiPIgaq2fr8Y0JX/kesZcGOqlde66pN+XJIHHYadD
oopOgqi6SLNfAzJu/HEu/fnSujG4nhF0ZGlOpVUx4fg33NwZ4wV10XBk3GrOjbbA
ih9ozAwfNzxb57amtxEJk+pW+co3uEHLJIOPdih9SHzn/UVU4hiu8rSQR19sDApp
kfdWcfadLF9tnQJPWSYoCh0USgCc8QIDAQABoAAwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADggEB
AGiVhyMAZuHsv9yA08kJCmrgO89yRlnDUXDDo6IrODVKx4hHTiOanOPulnsThSvH
7xV4xR35T/QV0U3yPrL6bJbbwMySOLIRTjsUcwZNjOE1xMM5EkBM2BOI5rs4l59g
FhHVejhG1LyyUDL0U82wsSLMqLFH1IT63tzwVmRiIXmAu/lHYci3+vctb+sopnN1
lY1OIuj+EggWNrRBNnKXLTDxkzhELOd8vZEqSAfBWYjZ2mECzc7SG3evqkw/OGLk
AilNXHayiGjeY+UfWzF/HBSekSJtQu6hIv6JpBSY/MnYU4tllExqD+GX3lruxc4
zDas2rS/Pbpn73Lf503nmsw=
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

List of Certificates

|      |             |           |        |          |
|------|-------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Name | Common Name | Issued By | Status | Remainin |
|------|-------------|-----------|--------|----------|

**Table 3-37** *certconfig - Creating a self-signed certificate*

|           |                      |                      |        |          |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|
| example.c | example.com          | example.com          | Valid  | 3649 day |
| partner.c | brutus.partner.com   | brutus.partner.com   | Valid  | 30 days  |
| Demo      | Cisco Appliance Demo | Cisco Appliance Demo | Active | 3467 day |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- IMPORT - Import a certificate from a local PKCS#12 file
- PASTE - Paste a certificate into the CLI
- NEW - Create a self-signed certificate and CSR
- EDIT - Update certificate or view the signing request
- EXPORT - Export a certificate
- DELETE - Remove a certificate
- PRINT - View certificates assigned to services

[>

## diagnostic

### Description

The diagnostic command is used to check RAID disks, view and clear cache information, and to test connectivity to other mail servers.

## Using the diagnostic Command

The following commands are available within the `diagnostic` submenu:

**Table 3-38** *diagnostic Subcommands*

| Option  | Sub commands                   | Availability                   |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RAID    | 1. Run disk verify             | Available on C30 and C60 only. |
|         | 2. Monitor tasks in progress   |                                |
|         | 3. Display disk verify verdict |                                |
| NETWORK | FLUSH                          | C-, X-, and M-Series           |
|         | ARPSHOW                        |                                |
|         | SMTTPING                       |                                |
|         | TCPDUMP                        |                                |

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the diagnostic command can be used to check RAID status, clear caches and show the contents of the ARP cache. To invoke as a batch command, use the following formats:

- Check the RAID status

```
diagnostic raid
```

- Clear the LDAP, DNS and ARP caches

```
diagnostic network flush
```

- Display the ARP cache:

```
diagnostic network arpshow
```

## Example: Displaying and Clearing Caches

The following example shows the diagnostic command used to display the contents of the ARP cache and to flush all network related caches.

**Table 3-39** *diagnostic*

```
mail3.example.com> diagnostic
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RAID - Disk Verify Utility.
- NETWORK - Network Utilities.

```
[> network
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FLUSH - Flush all network related caches.
- ARPSHOW - Show system ARP cache.
- SMTPPING - Test a remote SMTP server.

```
[> arpshow
```

**Table 3-39**      *diagnostic*

System ARP cache contents:

(163.17.0.1) at 00:02:b1:cf:10:11 on fxp0 [ethernet]

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FLUSH - Flush all network related caches.
- ARPSHOW - Show system ARP cache.
- SMTPPING - Test a remote SMTP server.

[> **flush**

Flushing LDAP cache.

Flushing DNS cache.

Flushing DNS List cache.

Flushing system ARP cache.

163.17.0.1 (163.17.0.1) deleted

Network reset complete.

## Example: Verify Connectivity to Another Mail Server

The following example shows diagnostics used to check connectivity to another mail server. You can test the mail server by sending a message or pinging the server.

**Table 3-40** *diagnostic: SMTPPING*

```
mail3.example.com> diagnostic
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RAID - Disk Verify Utility.
- NETWORK - Network Utilities.

```
[> network
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FLUSH - Flush all network related caches.
- ARPSHOW - Show system ARP cache.
- SMTPPING - Test a remote SMTP server.

```
[> smtping
```

Enter the hostname or IP address of the SMTP server:

```
[mail3.example.com]> mail.com
```

The domain you entered has MX records.

Would you like to select an MX host to test instead? [Y]>**y**

Select an MX host to test.

```
1. dl.mail.com
```

**Table 3-40**      *diagnostic: SMTPPING*

2. d2.mail.com

3. mail.com

[1]> 3

Select a network interface to use for the test.

1. Data 1

2. Data 2

3. Management

4. auto

[4]> 3

Using interface 'Management' with source IP 168.18.0.220.

Do you want to type in a test message to send? If not, the connection will be tested but no email will be sent. [N]>n

Starting SMTP test of host mail.com.

Resolved 'mail.com' to 166.11.0.6.

Connection to 166.11.0.6 succeeded.

Command EHLO succeeded

Command MAIL FROM succeeded.

Test complete. Total time elapsed 0.01 seconds

## encryptionconfig

Configure email encryption.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

### Example

The following example shows modifications to an encryption profile:

**Table 3-41**      *encryptionconfig*

```
example.com> encryptionconfig
```

```
IronPort Email Encryption: Enabled
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Enable/Disable IronPort Email Encryption
- PROFILES - Configure email encryption profiles
- PROVISION - Provision with the Cisco Registered Envelope Service

```
[>] setup
```

```
PXE Email Encryption: Enabled
```

```
Would you like to use PXE Email Encryption? [Y]> y
```

**Table 3-41      *encryptionconfig***

IronPort Email Encryption: Enabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Enable/Disable IronPort Email Encryption
- PROFILES - Configure email encryption profiles
- PROVISION - Provision with the Cisco Registered Envelope Service

[> profiles

Proxy: Not Configured

| Profile Name | Key Service    | Proxied | Provision Status |
|--------------|----------------|---------|------------------|
| -----        | -----          | -----   | -----            |
| HIPAA        | Hosted Service | No      | Not Provisioned  |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new encryption profile
- EDIT - Edit an existing encryption profile
- DELETE - Delete an encryption profile
- PRINT - Print all configuration profiles

**Table 3-41      *encryptionconfig***

- CLEAR - Clear all configuration profiles

- PROXY - Configure a key server proxy

```
[> edit
```

```
1. HIPAA
```

Select the profile you wish to edit:

```
[1]> 1
```

Profile name: HIPAA

External URL: <https://res.cisco.com>

Encryption algorithm: ARC4

Return receipts enabled: Yes

Envelope sensitivity: High

Secure Forward enabled: No

Secure Reply All enabled: No

Suppress Applet: No

URL associated with logo image: <undefined>

Text notification template: System Generated

HTML notification template: System Generated

Encryption queue timeout: 14400

Failure notification subject: [ENCRYPTION FAILURE]

**Table 3-41      *encryptionconfig***

Failure notification template: System Generated

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change profile name
- EXTERNAL - Change external URL
- ALGORITHM - Change encryption algorithm
- RECEIPT - Change return receipt handling
- SENSITIVITY - Change envelope sensitivity
- FORWARD - Change "Secure Forward" setting
- REPLYALL - Change "Secure Reply All" setting
- APPLETT - Change applet suppression setting
- URL - Change URL associated with logo image
- TIMEOUT - Change maximum time message waits in encryption queue
- BOUNCE\_SUBJECT - Change failure notification subject

[> **sensitivity**

1. Medium (password required to open envelopes, but credentials may be cached)
2. High (password required and passphrase enabled, and credentials may not be cached)
3. No Password Required (The recipient does not need a password to open the encrypted message.)

Please enter the envelope sensitivity level:

**Table 3-41      *encryptionconfig***

[2]> 1

Profile name: HIPAA

External URL: https://res.cisco.com

Encryption algorithm: ARC4

Return receipts enabled: Yes

Envelope sensitivity: High

Secure Forward enabled: No

Secure Reply All enabled: No

Suppress Applet: No

URL associated with logo image: <undefined>

Text notification template: System Generated

HTML notification template: System Generated

Encryption queue timeout: 14400

Failure notification subject: [ENCRYPTION FAILURE]

Failure notification template: System Generated

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change profile name
- EXTERNAL - Change external URL
- ALGORITHM - Change encryption algorithm

**Table 3-41      *encryptionconfig***

- RECEIPT - Change return receipt handling
- SENSITIVITY - Change envelope sensitivity
- FORWARD - Change "Secure Forward" setting
- REPLYALL - Change "Secure Reply All" setting
- APPLETT - Change applet suppression setting
- URL - Change URL associated with logo image
- TIMEOUT - Change maximum time message waits in encryption queue
- BOUNCE\_SUBJECT - Change failure notification subject

[> **forward**

Would you like to enable "Secure Forward"? [N]> y

Profile name: HIPAA

External URL: https://res.cisco.com

Encryption algorithm: ARC4

Return receipts enabled: Yes

Envelope sensitivity: High

Secure Forward enabled: Yes

Secure Reply All enabled: No

Suppress Applet: No

URL associated with logo image: <undefined>

**Table 3-41      *encryptionconfig***

Text notification template: System Generated

HTML notification template: System Generated

Encryption queue timeout: 14400

Failure notification subject: [ENCRYPTION FAILURE]

Failure notification template: System Generated

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change profile name
- EXTERNAL - Change external URL
- ALGORITHM - Change encryption algorithm
- RECEIPT - Change return receipt handling
- SENSITIVITY - Change envelope sensitivity
- FORWARD - Change "Secure Forward" setting
- REPLYALL - Change "Secure Reply All" setting
- APPLETT - Change applet suppression setting
- URL - Change URL associated with logo image
- TIMEOUT - Change maximum time message waits in encryption queue
- BOUNCE\_SUBJECT - Change failure notification subject

[>

Proxy: Not Configured

**Table 3-41**      *encryptionconfig*

| Profile Name | Key Service    | Proxied | Provision Status |
|--------------|----------------|---------|------------------|
| -----        | -----          | -----   | -----            |
| HIPAA        | Hosted Service | No      | Not Provisioned  |

# encryptionstatus

## Description

The `encryptionstatus` command shows the version of the PXE Engine and Domain Mappings file on the IronPort Email Security appliance, as well as the date and time the components were last updated.

## Usage

- Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.
- Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.
- Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-42**      *encryptionstatus*

```
mail3.example.com> encryptionstatus
```

| Component            | Version | Last Updated            |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| PXE Engine           | 6.7.1   | 17 Nov 2009 00:09 (GMT) |
| Domain Mappings File | 1.0.0   | Never updated           |

## encryptionupdate

### Description

The `encryptionupdate` command requests an update to the PXE Engine on the IronPort Email Security appliance.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-43** *encryptionupdate*

```
mail3.example.com> encryptionupdate
```

```
Requesting update of PXE Engine.
```

## featurekey

### Description

The `featurekey` command lists all functionality enabled by keys on the system and information related to the keys. It also allows you to activate features using a key or check for new feature keys.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

In this example, the `featurekey` command is used to check for new feature keys.

**Table 3-44**

```
mail3.example.com> featurekey
```

| Module              | Quantity | Remaining | Expiration Date          |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Bounce Verification | 1        | 30 days   | Fri Jun 30 18:57:26 2006 |
| IronPort Anti-Spam  | 1        | 28 days   | Thu Jun 29 15:20:23 2006 |

**Table 3-44**

|                        |   |         |                          |
|------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------|
| Incoming Mail Handling | 1 | 28 days | Thu Jun 29 15:20:31 2006 |
| Virus Outbreak Filters | 1 | 28 days | Thu Jun 29 15:20:24 2006 |
| Sophos Anti-Virus      | 1 | 28 days | Thu Jun 29 15:20:23 2006 |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- ACTIVATE - Activate a (pending) key.
- CHECKNOW - Check now for new feature keys.

```
[> checknow
```

```
No new feature keys are available.
```

## featurekeyconfig

### Description

The `featurekeyconfig` command allows you to configure the machine to automatically download available keys and update the keys on the machine.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

In this example, the `featurekeyconfig` command is used to enable the `autoactivate` and `autocheck` features.

**Table 3-45**      *featurekeyconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> featurekeyconfig

Automatic activation of downloaded keys: Disabled

Automatic periodic checking for new feature keys: Disabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Edit feature key configuration.

[> setup

Automatic activation of downloaded keys: Disabled

Automatic periodic checking for new feature keys: Disabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- AUTOACTIVATE - Toggle automatic activation of downloaded keys.
- AUTOCHECK - Toggle automatic checking for new feature keys.

[> autoactivate

Do you want to automatically apply downloaded feature keys? [N]> y

Automatic activation of downloaded keys: Enabled

Automatic periodic checking for new feature keys: Disabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

**Table 3-45**      *featurekeyconfig*

- AUTOACTIVATE - Toggle automatic activation of downloaded keys.

- AUTOCHECK - Toggle automatic checking for new feature keys.

```
[> autocheck
```

```
Do you want to periodically query for new feature keys? [N]> y
```

```
Automatic activation of downloaded keys: Enabled
```

```
Automatic periodic checking for new feature keys: Enabled
```

## ntpconfig

### Description

The `ntpconfig` command configures IronPort AsyncOS to use Network Time Protocol (NTP) to synchronize the system clock with other computers. NTP can be turned off using the `settime` command.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-46**      *ntpconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> ntpconfig
```

Currently configured NTP servers:

1. time.ironport.com

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a server.

- DELETE - Remove a server.

- SOURCEINT - Set the interface from whose IP address NTP queries should originate.

```
[> new
```

Please enter the fully qualified hostname or IP address of your NTP server.

```
[> ntp.example.com
```

Currently configured NTP servers:

1. time.ironport.com

2. bitsy.mit.edi

**Table 3-46      *ntpconfig (Continued)***

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a server.
- DELETE - Remove a server.
- SOURCEINT - Set the interface from whose IP address NTP queries should originate.

```
[> sourceint
```

When initiating a connection to an NTP server, the outbound IP address used is chosen automatically.

If you want to choose a specific outbound IP address, please select its interface name now.

1. Auto
2. Management (172.19.0.11/24: elroy.run)
3. PrivateNet (172.19.1.11/24: elroy.run)
4. PublicNet (172.19.2.11/24: elroy.run)

```
[1]> 1
```

Currently configured NTP servers:

1. time.ironport.com
2. bitsy.mit.edu

Choose the operation you want to perform:

**Table 3-46** *ntpconfig (Continued)*

- NEW - Add a server.
- DELETE - Remove a server.
- SOURCEINT - Set the interface from whose IP address NTP queries should originate.

```
[>
```

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

```
Please enter some comments describing your changes:
```

```
[> Added new NTP server
```

```
Changes committed: Thu Mar 27 15:01:27 2003
```

## reboot

### Description

Restart the appliance.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-47** *reboot*

```
mail3.example.com> reboot
```

Enter the number of seconds to wait before abruptly closing connections.

```
[30]>
```

Waiting for listeners to exit...

Receiving suspended.

Waiting for outgoing deliveries to finish...

Mail delivery suspended.

## resume

### Description

Resume receiving and deliveries

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-48** *resume*

```
mail3.example.com> resume
```

```
Receiving resumed.
```

```
Mail delivery resumed.
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## resumedel

### Description

Resume deliveries.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-49** *resumedel*

```
mail3.example.com> resumedel
```

```
Mail delivery resumed.
```

## resumelister

### Description

Resume receiving on a listener.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-50** *resumelistener*

```
mail3.example.com> resumelistener
```

Choose the listener(s) you wish to resume.

Separate multiple entries with commas.

1. All
2. InboundMail
3. OutboundMail

```
[1]> 1
```

Receiving resumed.

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## settime

### Description

The `settime` command allows you to manually set the time if you are not using an NTP server. The command asks you if you want to stop NTP and manually set the system clock. Enter the time is using this format: **MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS**.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-51**      *settime*

```
mail3.example.com> settime
```

```
WARNING: Changes to system time will take place immediately
and do not require the user to run the commit command.
```

```
Current time 09/23/2001 21:03:53.
```

```
This machine is currently running NTP.
```

```
In order to manually set the time, NTP must be disabled.
```

```
Do you want to stop NTP and manually set the time? [N]> Y
```

```
Please enter the time in MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS format.
```

```
[> 09/23/2001 21:03:53
```

```
Time set to 09/23/2001 21:03:53.
```

## settz

### Description

Set the local time zone.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-52**      **settz**

```
mail3.example.com> settz
```

```
Current time zone: Etc/GMT
Current time zone version: 2010.02.0
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Set the local time zone.
```

```
[> setup
```

```
Please choose your continent:
```

```
1. Africa
```

```
2. America
```

```
[...]
```

```
11. GMT Offset
```

```
[2]> 2
```

```
Please choose your country:
```

```
1. Anguilla
```

```
[...]
```

```
45. United States
```

**Table 3-52      *settz (Continued)***

46. Uruguay

47. Venezuela

48. Virgin Islands (British)

49. Virgin Islands (U.S.)

[45]> **45**

Please choose your timezone:

1. Alaska Time (Anchorage)

2. Alaska Time - Alaska panhandle (Juneau)

[ ... ]

21. Pacific Time (Los\_Angeles)

[21]> **21**

Current time zone: America/Los\_Angeles

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Set the local time zone.

[ ]>

# shutdown

## Description

Shut down the system to power off

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-53**      *shutdown*

```
mail3.example.com> shutdown
```

Enter the number of seconds to wait before abruptly closing connections.

```
[30]>
```

System shutting down. Please wait while the queue is being closed.

Closing CLI connection.

Use the power button (in 30 seconds) to turn off the machine.

## sshconfig

### Description

Configure SSH keys.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to cluster mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

In the following example, a new public key is installed for the admin account:

**Table 3-54** *sshconfig - Install a New Public Key for the 'Admin' Account*

```
mail3.example.com> sshconfig
```

```
Currently installed keys for admin:
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Add a new key.
- USER - Switch to a different user to edit.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.

```
[> new
```

```
Please enter the public SSH key for authorization.
```

```
Press enter on a blank line to finish.
```

```
[cut and paste public key for user authentication here]
```

```
Currently installed keys for admin:
```

```
1. ssh-dss AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAA...CapRrgxcY= (admin@example.com)
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

**Table 3-54** *sshconfig - Install a New Public Key for the 'Admin' Account*

```

- NEW - Add a new key.

- EDIT - Modify a key.

- DELETE - Remove a key.

- PRINT - Display a key.

[]>

```

## Disabling SSH1

To disable (or enable) SSH1, use the `setup` subcommand of the `sshconfig` command:

**Table 3-55** *sshconfig - Enabling/Disabling SSH1*

```
mail13.example.com> sshconfig
```

Currently installed keys for admin:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

```

- NEW - Add a new key.

- USER - Switch to a different user to edit.

- SETUP - Configure general settings.

[]> setup

```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

```
- DISABLE - Disable SSH v1
```

**Table 3-55**      *sshconfig - Enabling/Disabling SSH1 (Continued)*

```
[> disable
```

Currently installed keys for admin:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new key.
- USER - Switch to a different user to edit.
- SETUP - Configure general settings

```
[>
```

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

## status

## Description

Show system status.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-56 status

```
mail3.example.com> status

Status as of: Thu Oct 21 14:33:27 2004 PDT
Up since: Wed Oct 20 15:47:58 2004 PDT (22h 45m 29s)
Last counter reset: Never
System status: Online
Oldest Message: 4 weeks 46 mins 53 secs

Counters: Reset Uptime Lifetime
Receiving
 Messages Received 62,049,822 290,920 62,049,822
 Recipients Received 62,049,823 290,920 62,049,823
Rejection
 Rejected Recipients 3,949,663 11,921 3,949,663
 Dropped Messages 11,606,037 219 11,606,037
Queue
 Soft Bounced Events 2,334,552 13,598 2,334,552
Completion
 Completed Recipients 50,441,741 332,625 50,441,741
Current IDs
```

**Table 3-56**      *status (Continued)*

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Message ID (MID)          | 99524480 |
| Injection Conn. ID (ICID) | 51180368 |
| Delivery Conn. ID (DCID)  | 17550674 |

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| Gauges: | Current |
|---------|---------|

## Connections

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| Current Inbound Conn.  | 0  |
| Current Outbound Conn. | 14 |

## Queue

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Active Recipients       | 7,166      |
| Messages In Work Queue  | 0          |
| Messages In Quarantine  | 16,248     |
| Kilobytes Used          | 387,143    |
| Kilobytes In Quarantine | 338,206    |
| Kilobytes Free          | 39,458,745 |

```
mail3.example.com>
```

# supportrequest

## Description

Send a message to IronPort Customer Care. This command requires that the appliance is able to send mail to the Internet. A trouble ticket is automatically created, or you can associate the support request with an existing trouble ticket.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

The following example shows a support request that is not related to an existing support ticket.

**Table 3-57**      *supportrequest*

```
mail3.example.com> supportrequest
```

```
Do you want to send the support request to supportrequest@ironport.com?
[Y]> y
```

```
Do you want to send the support request to additional recipient(s)? [N]>
y
```

```
Please enter the email address(es) to which you want to send the support
request. Include anyone in your organization that should be
```

**Table 3-57      supportrequest**

included on future correspondence for this issue. Separate multiple addresses with commas.

```
[> administrator@example.com, postmaster@example.com
```

```
Is this support request associated with an existing support ticket? [N]>
n
```

Please enter some comments describing your issue, providing as much detail as possible to aid in diagnosing any issues:

```
[> Having DNS resolution issues with some domains
```

For future correspondence on this issue, please enter your email address:

```
[> mail13@example.com
```

Please enter any additional contact information (e.g. phone number(s)):

```
[> (650)555-1212 (office), (650)555-1212 (cell)
```

Generating configuration information; this will take about 10 seconds...

The support request information has been sent to  
supportrequest@ironport.com, administrator@example.com,  
postmaster@example.com.

**Table 3-57**      *supportrequest*

Do you want to print the support request to the screen? [N]> **n**

## suspend

### Description

Suspend receiving and deliveries.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-58** *suspend*

```
mail3.example.com> suspend
```

Enter the number of seconds to wait before abruptly closing connections.

```
[30]> 45
```

Waiting for listeners to exit...

Receiving suspended.

Waiting for outgoing deliveries to finish...

Mail delivery suspended.

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## suspenddel

### Description

Suspend deliveries

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-59** *suspenddel*

```
mail3.example.com> suspenddel
```

Enter the number of seconds to wait before abruptly closing connections.

```
[30]>
```

Waiting for outgoing deliveries to finish...

Mail delivery suspended.

## suspendlistener

### Description

Suspend receiving.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-60** *suspendlistener*

```
mail3.example.com> suspendlistener
```

Choose the listener(s) you wish to suspend.

Separate multiple entries with commas.

1. All
2. InboundMail
3. OutboundMail

```
[1]> 1
```

Enter the number of seconds to wait before abruptly closing connections.

```
[30]>
```

Waiting for listeners to exit...

Receiving suspended.

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## techsupport

### Description

Allow IronPort customer service to access your system.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-61**      *techsupport*

```
mail3.example.com> techsupport
```

```
S/N XXXXXXXXXXXX-XXXXXX
```

```
Service Access currently disabled.
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- ENABLE - Allow an IronPort customer service representative to remotely
access your system to assist you in solving your technical issues.
```

```
- STATUS - Display the current techsupport status.
```

```
[> enable
```

```
Enter a temporary password for customer care to use. This password may
not be the same as your admin password. This password will not be able
to be used to directly access your system.
```

```
[> *****
```

```
Are you sure you want to enable service access? [N]> y
```

```
Service access has been ENABLED. Please provide your temporary password
to your IronPort Customer Care representative.
```

```
S/N 00065BF3BA6D-9WFWC21
```

```
Service Access currently ENABLED (0 current service logins).
```

**Table 3-61**      *techsupport (Continued)*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- DISABLE - Prevent IronPort customer service representatives from remotely accessing your system.

- STATUS - Display the current techsupport status.

[ ]>

## tlsverify

### Description

Establish an outbound TLS connection on demand and debug any TLS connection issues concerning a destination domain. To create the connection, specify the domain to verify against and the destination host. AsyncOS checks the TLS connection based on the Required (Verify) TLS setting

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

### Batch Format

The batch format of the `tlsverify` command can be used to perform all the functions of the traditional CLI command to check the TLS connection to the given hostname.

```
tlsverify <domain> <hostname>[:<port>]
```

## Example

**Table 3-62** *tlsverify*

```
mail3.example.com> tlsverify
```

Enter the TLS domain to verify against:

```
[> example.com
```

Enter the destination host to connect to. Append the port (example.com:26) if you are not connecting on port 25:

```
[example.com]> mxe.example.com:25
```

Connecting to 1.1.1.1 on port 25.

Connected to 1.1.1.1 from interface 10.10.10.10.

Checking TLS connection.

TLS connection established: protocol TLSv1, cipher RC4-SHA.

Verifying peer certificate.

Verifying certificate common name mxe.example.com.

TLS certificate match mxe.example.com

TLS certificate verified.

TLS connection to 1.1.1.1 succeeded.

**Table 3-62** *tlsverify*

TLS successfully connected to mx.example.com.

TLS verification completed.

## trace

### Description

Trace the flow of a message through the system

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-63** *trace*

```
mail3.example.com> trace
```

Enter the source IP

```
[> 192.168.1.1
```

Enter the fully qualified domain name of the source IP

```
[> example.com
```

Select the listener to trace behavior on:

1. InboundMail

2. OutboundMail

```
[1]> 1
```

Fetching default SenderBase values...

Enter the SenderBase Org ID of the source IP. The actual ID is N/A.

```
[N/A]>
```

Enter the SenderBase Reputation Score of the source IP. The actual score is N/A.

```
[N/A]>
```

**Table 3-63** *trace (Continued)*

Enter the Envelope Sender address:

```
[> pretend.sender@example.net
```

Enter the Envelope Recipient addresses. Separate multiple addresses by commas.

```
[> admin@example.com
```

Load message from disk? [Y]> n

Enter or paste the message body here. Enter '.' on a blank line to end.

**Subject: Hello**  
**This is a test message.**

.

HAT matched on unnamed sender group, host ALL

- Applying \$ACCEPTED policy (ACCEPT behavior).
- Maximum Message Size: 100M (Default)
- Maximum Number Of Connections From A Single IP: 1000 (Default)
- Maximum Number Of Messages Per Connection: 1,000 (Default)
- Maximum Number Of Recipients Per Message: 1,000 (Default)
- Maximum Recipients Per Hour: 100 (Default)
- Use SenderBase For Flow Control: Yes (Default)

**Table 3-63**      *trace (Continued)*

- Spam Detection Enabled: Yes (Default)
- Virus Detection Enabled: Yes (Default)
- Allow TLS Connections: No (Default)

Processing MAIL FROM:

- Default Domain Processing: No Change

Processing Recipient List:

Processing admin@ironport.com

- Default Domain Processing: No Change
- Domain Map: No Change
- RAT matched on admin@ironport.com, behavior = ACCEPT
- Alias expansion: No Change

Message Processing:

- No Virtual Gateway(tm) Assigned
- No Bounce Profile Assigned

Domain Masquerading/LDAP Processing:

- No Changes.

**Table 3-63** *trace (Continued)*

Processing filter 'always\_deliver':

Evaluating Rule: rcpt-to == "@mail.qa"

Result = False

Evaluating Rule: rcpt-to == "ironport.com"

Result = True

Evaluating Rule: OR

Result = True

Executing Action: deliver()

Footer Stamping:

- Not Performed

Inbound Recipient Policy Processing: (matched on Management Upgrade policy)

Message going to: admin@ironport.com

AntiSpam Evaluation:

- Not Spam

AntiVirus Evaluation:

- Message Clean.

**Table 3-63** *trace (Continued)*

- Elapsed Time = '0.000 sec'

VOF Evaluation:

- No threat detected

Message Enqueued for Delivery

Would you like to see the resulting message? [Y]> **y**

Final text for messages matched on policy Management Upgrade

Final Envelope Sender: pretend.sender@example.doma

Final Recipients:

- admin@ironport.com

Final Message Content:

Received: from remotehost.example.com (HELO TEST) (1.2.3.4)

by stacy.qa with TEST; 19 Oct 2004 00:54:48 -0700

Message-Id: <3i93q9\$@Management>

X-IronPort-AV: i="3.86,81,1096873200";

**Table 3-63** *trace (Continued)*

```

d="scan'208"; a="0:sNHT0"

Subject: hello

This is a test message.

Run through another debug session? [N]>

```

**Note**


---

When using `trace`, you must include both the header and the body of the message pasted into the CLI.

---

## tzupdate

### Description

Update timezone rules

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine level.

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `tzupdate` command forces an update off all time zone rules even if no changes are detected.

```
tzupdate [force]
```

## Example

```
esx16-esa01.qa> tzupdate
```

```
Requesting update of Timezone Rules
```

# updateconfig

## Description

Configure system update parameters.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

# Example

In the following example, the `updateconfig` commad is used to configure the appliance to download update images from IronPort servers and download the list of available AsyncOS upgrades from a local server.

**Table 3-64**      *updateconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> updateconfig

Service (images): Update URL:

Sophos Anti-Virus definitions http://downloads.ironport.com/av
IronPort Anti-Spam rules http://downloads.ironport.com/as
Intelligent Multi-Scan rules http://downloads.ironport.com/as
Virus Outbreak Filters rules http://downloads.ironport.com/as
Feature Key updates http://downloads.ironport.com/asyncos
McAfee Anti-Virus definitions IronPort Servers
PXE Engine Updates IronPort Servers
IronPort AsyncOS upgrades IronPort Servers
IMS Secondary Service rules IronPort Servers

Service (list): Update URL:

```

**Table 3-64**      *updateconfig*

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| McAfee Anti-Virus definitions | IronPort Servers |
| PXE Engine Updates            | IronPort Servers |
| IronPort AsyncOS upgrades     | IronPort Servers |

Update intervals: 5m, 5m

Proxy server: not enabled

HTTPS Proxy server: not enabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Edit update configuration.

[> **setup**

For the following services, please select where the system will download updates from:

Service (images):                      Update URL:

---

|                               |                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sophos Anti-Virus definitions | <a href="http://downloads.ironport.com/av">http://downloads.ironport.com/av</a> |
| IronPort Anti-Spam rules      | <a href="http://downloads.ironport.com/as">http://downloads.ironport.com/as</a> |
| Intelligent Multi-Scan rules  | <a href="http://downloads.ironport.com/as">http://downloads.ironport.com/as</a> |
| Virus Outbreak Filters rules  | <a href="http://downloads.ironport.com/as">http://downloads.ironport.com/as</a> |

**Table 3-64**      *updateconfig*

Feature Key updates <http://downloads.ironport.com/asynco>

1. Use IronPort update servers (<http://downloads.ironport.com>)
2. Use own server

$[1] > \mathbf{1}$

For the following services, please select where the system will download updates from (images):

Service (images): Update URL:

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| McAfee Anti-Virus definitions | IronPort Servers |
| PXE Engine Updates            | IronPort Servers |
| IronPort AsyncOS upgrades     | IronPort Servers |

1. Use IronPort update servers
2. Use own server

$$[1] > \mathbf{1}$$

For the following services, please select where the system will download updates from:

**Table 3-64**      **updateconfig**

Service (images): Update URL:

IMS Secondary Service rules                      IronPort Servers

1. Use IronPort update servers
2. Use own server

$$[1] > \mathbf{1}$$

For the following services, please select where the system will download the list of available updates from:

```
Service (list): Update URL:
```

McAfee Anti-Virus definitions      IronPort Servers

PXE Engine Updates IronPort Servers

IronPort AsyncOS upgrades IronPort Servers

1. Use IronPort update servers
2. Use own update list

$[1] > 2$

**Table 3-64**      **updateconfig**

Enter the full HTTP URL of the update list using the format  
(http://optionalname:password@local.server:port/directory/manifest.xml). The  
default HTTP port is 80; you do not need to specify the port unless you wish  
to use a non-standard port. The optional username/password will be presented  
using HTTP BASIC\_AUTH. Leave the entry blank to use the default server.

[> *enter the full path to the update list*

## updatenow

### Description

Requests an update to all system service components.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does support a batch format.

### Batch Format

The batch format of the `updatenow` command can be used to update all components on the appliance even if no changes are detected.

```
updatenow [force]
```

## Example

```
mail3.example.com> updatenow
```

```
Success - All component updates requested
```

## version

### Description

View system version information

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-65**      **version**

```
mail3.example.com> version

Current Version
=====

Model: C60

Version: 4.5.0-316

Build Date: 2005-04-13

Install Date: 2005-04-14 13:32:20

Serial #: XXXXXXXXXXXX-XXXXXXX

BIOS: A15I

RAID: 2.7-1 3170

RAID Status: Okay

RAID Type: 10

mail3.example.com>
```

## upgrade

### Description

The upgrade CLI command displays a list of available upgrades and upgrades the AsyncOS system to the version specified by the user.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

**Table 3-66      *upgrade***

```
mail3.example.com> upgrade
```

```
Upgrades available:
```

```
1. AsyncOS (**DON'T TOUCH!**) 4.0.8 upgrade, 2005-05-09 Build 900
2. AsyncOS 4.0.8 upgrade, 2005-08-12 Build 030
.....
45. SenderBase Network Participation Patch

[45]>
```

Performing an upgrade will require a reboot of the system after the upgrade is applied.

```
Do you wish to proceed with the upgrade? [Y]> Y
```

## LDAP

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [ldapconfig](#)
- [ldapflush](#)

- [ldaptest](#)
- [sievechar](#)

## ldapconfig

### Description

Configure LDAP servers

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

### Example - Creating a New LDAP Server Profile

In the following example, the `ldapconfig` command is used to define an LDAP server for the appliance to bind to, and queries for recipient acceptance (`ldapaccept` subcommand), routing (`ldaprouting` subcommand), masquerading (`masquerade` subcommand), end-user authentication for the IronPort Spam Quarantine (`isqauth` subcommand), and alias consolidation for spam notifications (`isqalias` subcommand) are configured.

First, the nickname of "PublicLDAP" is given for the `mldapserver.example.com` LDAP server. Queries are directed to port 3268 (the default). The search base of `example.com` is defined (`dc=example,dc=com`), and queries for recipient acceptance, mail re-routing, and masquerading are defined. The queries in this example are similar to an OpenLDAP directory configuration which uses the `inetLocalMailRecipient` auxiliary object class defined in the expired Internet Draft *draft-lachman-laser-ldap-mail-routing-xx.txt*, also sometimes known as "the Laser spec." (A version of this draft is included with the OpenLDAP source distribution.) Note that in this example, the alternate mailhost to use for queried

recipients in the mail re-routing query is `mailForwardingAddress`. Remember that query names are case-sensitive and must match exactly in order to return the proper results.

**Table 3-67** *ldapconfig - New Server Profile*

```
mail3.example.com> ldapconfig
```

No LDAP server configurations.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new server configuration.
- SETUP - Configure LDAP options.

```
[> new
```

Please create a name for this server configuration (Ex: "PublicLDAP"):

```
[> PublicLDAP
```

Please enter fully qualified hostname or IP, separate multiple entries with a comma:

```
[> myldapserver.example.com
```

Use SSL to connect to the LDAP server? [N]> **n**

Select the authentication method to use for this server configuration:

1. Anonymous

**Table 3-67** *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)*

2. Password based

[1]> **2**

Please enter the bind username:

[cn=Anonymous]>

Please enter the bind password:

>

Please enter the new password again.

>

Connect to LDAP server to validate setting? [Y]

Connecting to the LDAP server, please wait...

Select the server type to use for this server configuration:

1. Active Directory

2. OpenLDAP

3. Unknown or Other

[3]> **1**

Please enter the port number:

**Table 3-67**      *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)*

```
[3268]> 3268
```

Please enter the base:

```
[dc=example,dc=com]> dc=example,dc=com
```

Name: PublicLDAP

Hostname: myldapserver.example.com Port 3268

Server Type: Active Directory

Authentication Type: password

Base: dc=example,dc=com

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SERVER - Change the server for the query.
- TEST - Test the server configuration.
- LDAPACCEPT - Configure whether a recipient address should be accepted or bounced/dropped.
- LDAPROUTING - Configure message routing.
- MASQUERADE - Configure domain masquerading.
- LDAPGROUP - Configure whether a sender or recipient is in a specified group.
- SMTPAUTH - Configure SMTP authentication.
- EXTERNALAUTH - Configure external authentication queries.

**Table 3-67** *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)*

- ISQAUTH - Configure Spam Quarantine End-User Authentication Query.
- ISQALIAS - Configure Spam Quarantine Alias Consolidation Query.
- LDAPUSERDN - Configure DLP User DN Query.

```
[> ldapaccept
```

Please create a name for this query:

```
[PublicLDAP.ldapaccept]> PublicLDAP.ldapaccept
```

Enter the LDAP query string:

```
[(proxyAddresses=smtp:{a})]> (proxyAddresses=smtp:{a})
```

Do you want to test this query? [Y]> **n**

Name: PublicLDAP

Hostname: myldapserver.example.com Port 3268

Server Type: Active Directory

Authentication Type: password

Base: dc=example,dc=com

LDAPACCEPT: PublicLDAP.ldapaccept

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SERVER - Change the server for the query.

**Table 3-67      ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)**

- LDAPACCEPT - Configure whether a recipient address should be accepted or bounced/dropped.
- LDAPROUTING - Configure message routing.
- MASQUERADE - Configure domain masquerading.
- LDAPGROUP - Configure whether a sender or recipient is in a specified group.
- SMTPAUTH - Configure SMTP authentication.
- EXTERNALAUTH - Configure external authentication queries.
- ISQAUTH - Configure Spam Quarantine End-User Authentication Query.
- ISQALIAS - Configure Spam Quarantine Alias Consolidation Query.
- LDAPUSERDN - Configure DLP User DN Query.

[> **ldaprouting**

Please create a name for this query:

[PublicLDAP.routing]> **PublicLDAP.routing**

Enter the LDAP query string:

[(mailLocalAddress={a})]> **(mailLocalAddress={a})**

Do you want to rewrite the Envelope Header? [N]> **y**

Enter the attribute which contains the full rfc822 email address for the recipients.

**Table 3-67**      *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)*

```
[> mailRoutingAddress
```

Do you want to send the messages to an alternate mail host? [N]> **y**

Enter the attribute which contains the alternate mailhost for the recipients.

```
[> mailForwardingAddress
```

Do you want to test this query? [Y]> **n**

Name: PublicLDAP

Hostname: myldapserver.example.com Port 3268

Server Type: Active Directory

Authentication Type: password

Base: dc=example,dc=com

LDAPACCEPT: PublicLDAP.ldapaccept

LDAPROUTING: PublicLDAP.routing

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SERVER - Change the server for the query.

- LDAPACCEPT - Configure whether a recipient address should be accepted or bounced/dropped.

**Table 3-67      *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)***

- LDAPROUTING - Configure message routing.
- MASQUERADE - Configure domain masquerading.
- LDAPGROUP - Configure whether a sender or recipient is in a specified group.
- SMTPAUTH - Configure SMTP authentication.
- EXTERNALAUTH - Configure external authentication queries.
- ISQAUTH - Configure Spam Quarantine End-User Authentication Query.
- ISQALIAS - Configure Spam Quarantine Alias Consolidation Query.
- LDAPUSERDN - Configure DLP User DN Query.

```
[> masquerade
```

Please create a name for this query:

```
[PublicLDAP.masquerade]> PublicLDAP.masquerade
```

Enter the LDAP query string:

```
((mailRoutingAddress={a}))> (mailRoutingAddress={a})
```

Enter the attribute which contains the externally visible full rfc822 email address.

```
[> mailLocalAddress
```

Do you want the results of the returned attribute to replace the entire friendly portion of the original recipient? [N]> n

**Table 3-67      *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)***

Do you want to test this query? [Y]> **n**

Name: PublicLDAP

Hostname: myldapserver.example.com Port 3268

Server Type: Active Directory

Authentication Type: password

Base: dc=example,dc=com

LDAPACCEPT: PublicLDAP.ldapaccept

LDAPROUTING: PublicLDAP.routing

MASQUERADE: PublicLDAP.masquerade

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SERVER - Change the server for the query.
- LDAPACCEPT - Configure whether a recipient address should be accepted or bounced/dropped.
- LDAPROUTING - Configure message routing.
- MASQUERADE - Configure domain masquerading.
- LDAPGROUP - Configure whether a sender or recipient is in a specified group.
- SMTPAUTH - Configure SMTP authentication.
- EXTERNALAUTH - Configure external authentication queries.

**Table 3-67**      *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)*

- ISQAUTH - Configure Spam Quarantine End-User Authentication Query.
- ISQALIAS - Configure Spam Quarantine Alias Consolidation Query.
- LDAPUSERDN - Configure DLP User DN Query.

```
[> isqauth
```

Please create a name for this query:

```
[PublicLDAP.isqauth]> PublicLDAP.isqauth
```

Enter the LDAP query string:

```
[({sAMAccountName={u}})]> (sAMAccountName={u})
```

Enter the list of email attributes.

```
[> mail,proxyAddresses
```

Do you want to activate this query? [Y]> **y**

Do you want to test this query? [Y]> **y**

User identity to use in query:

```
[> admin@example.com
```

**Table 3-67**      *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)*

Password to use in query:

```
[> password
```

LDAP query test results:

LDAP Server: **myldapserver.example.com**

Query: PublicLDAP.isqauth

User: admin@example.com

Action: match positive

LDAP query test finished.

Name: PublicLDAP

Hostname: myldapserver.example.com Port 3268

Server Type: Active Directory

Authentication Type: password

Base: dc=example,dc=com

LDAPACCEPT: PublicLDAP.ldapaccept

LDAPROUTING: PublicLDAP.routing

MASQUERADE: PublicLDAP.masquerade

ISQAUTH: PublicLDAP.isqauth [active]

**Table 3-67      *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)***

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SERVER - Change the server for the query.
  - LDAPACCEPT - Configure whether a recipient address should be accepted or bounced/dropped.
  - LDAPROUTING - Configure message routing.
  - MASQUERADE - Configure domain masquerading.
  - LDAPGROUP - Configure whether a sender or recipient is in a specified group.
  - SMTPAUTH - Configure SMTP authentication.
  - EXTERNALAUTH - Configure external authentication queries.
  - ISQAUTH - Configure Spam Quarantine End-User Authentication Query.
  - ISQALIAS - Configure Spam Quarantine Alias Consolidation Query.
  - LDAPUSERDN - Configure DLP User DN Query.
- [ ]>

Current LDAP server configurations:

1. PublicLDAP: (myldapserver.example.com:3268)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new server configuration.
- SETUP - Configure LDAP options.
- EDIT - Modify a server configuration.

**Table 3-67** *ldapconfig - New Server Profile (Continued)*

- DELETE - Remove a server configuration.

[>

## Example - Configuring Global Settings

In the following example, the LDAP global settings are configured, including the certificate for TLS connections.

**Table 3-68** *ldapconfig - Configuring Global Settings*

```
mail3.example.com> ldapconfig
```

No LDAP server configurations.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new server configuration.

- SETUP - Configure LDAP options.

[> **setup**

Choose the IP interface for LDAP traffic.

1. Auto

2. Management (10.92.145.175/24: esx16-esa01.qa)

[1]> **1**

**Table 3-68**      *ldapconfig - Configuring Global Settings*

LDAP will determine the interface automatically.

Should group queries that fail to complete be silently treated as having negative results? [Y]>

The "Demo" certificate is currently configured. You may use "Demo", but this will not be secure.

1. partner.com

2. Demo

Please choose the certificate to apply:

[1]> **1**

No LDAP server configurations.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new server configuration.

- SETUP - Configure LDAP options.

[ ]>

# Idapflush

## Description

Flush any cached LDAP results.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-69** *ldapflush*

```
mail3.example.com> ldapflush
```

```
Are you sure you want to flush any cached LDAP results? [N]> y
```

```
Flushing cache
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

# Idaptest

## Description

Perform a single LDAP query test

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

In this example, the `ldaptest` command is used to test the only recipient acceptance query for the configured LDAP server configuration. The recipient address “admin@example.com” passes the test, while the recipient address “bogus@example.com” fails.

**Table 3-70**      *ldaptest*

```
mail3.example.com> ldaptest
```

Select which LDAP query to test:

```
1. PublicLDAP.ldapaccep
```

```
[1]> 1
```

Address to use in query:

```
[> admin@example.com
```

LDAP query test results:

```
Query: PublicLDAP.ldapaccept
```

```
Argument: admin@example.com
```

```
Action: pass
```

**Table 3-70**      **ldaptest (Continued)**

```
LDAP query test finished.

mail3.example.com> ldaptest

Select which LDAP query to test:

1. PublicLDAP.ldapaccep

[1]> 1

Address to use in query:

[]> bogus@example.com

LDAP query test results:

Query: PublicLDAP.ldapaccept
Argument: bogus@example.com
Action: drop or bounce (depending on listener settings)
Reason: no matching LDAP record was found

LDAP query test finished.

mail3.example.com>
```

# sievechar

## Description

Sets or disables the character used for Sieve Email Filtering, as described in RFC 3598. Note that the Sieve Character is ONLY recognized in LDAP Accept and LDAP Reroute queries. Other parts of the system will operate on the complete email address.

Allowable characters are: -\_=/^#

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

In this example, the `sievechar` command is used to define + as the sieve character recognized in Accept and LDAP Reroute queries.

```
mail3.example.com> sievechar
```

Sieve Email Filtering is currently disabled.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Set the separator character.

```
[> setup
```

Enter the Sieve Filter Character, or a space to disable Sieve Filtering.

[ ]> +

Sieve Email Filter is enabled, using the '+' character as separator.

This applies only to LDAP Accept and LDAP Reroute Queries.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Set the separator character.

[ ]>

## Mail Delivery Configuration/Monitoring

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [addresslistconfig](#)
- [aliasconfig](#)
- [archivemessage](#)
- [altsrchoost](#)
- [bounceconfig](#)
- [bouncerecipients](#)
- [bvconfig](#)
- [deleterecipients](#)
- [deliveryconfig](#)
- [delivernow](#)

- [destconfig](#)
- [hostrate](#)
- [hoststatus](#)
- [oldmessage](#)
- [rate](#)
- [redirectrecipients](#)
- [resetcounters](#)
- [removemessage](#)
- [showmessage](#)
- [showrecipients](#)
- [status](#)
- [tophosts](#)
- [topin](#)
- [unsubscribe](#)
- [workqueue](#)

## addresslistconfig

### Description

Configure address lists.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format for the `addresslistconfig` command can be used to create a new address list, edit an existing address list, print a list of address lists, delete an address list, or find conflicting addresses within an address list.

- Adding a new address list”

```
addresslistconfig new <name> --descr=<description>
--addresses=<address1,address2,...>
```

- Editing an existing address list:

```
addresslistconfig edit <name> --name=<new-name> --descr=<description>
--addresses=<address1,address2,...>
```

- Deleting an address list:

```
addresslistconfig delete <name>
```

- Printing a list of address lists:

```
addresslistconfig print <name>
```

- Finding conflicting addresses within an address list:

```
addresslistconfig conflicts <name>
```

## Example

```
mail3.example.com> addresslistconfig
```

```
No address lists configured.
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- NEW - Create a new address list.
```

```
[> new
```

```
Enter a name for the address list:
```

```
> testlist
```

```
Enter a description for the address list:
```

```
> A list for testing email addresses
```

```
Enter a comma separated list of addresses:
```

```
(e.g.: user@example.com, user@, @example.com, @.example.com,
@[1.2.3.4])
```

```
> @sales.example.com, bob@example.com, joe@example.com
```

```
Address list "testlist" added.
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new address list.
  - EDIT - Modify an address list.
  - DELETE - Remove an address list.
  - PRINT - Display the contents of an address list.
  - CONFLICTS - Find conflicting entries within an address list.
- [ ]>

## aliasconfig

### Description

Configure email aliases.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

### Batch Format

The batch format of the aliasconfig command can be used to add a new alias table, edit an existing table, print a list of email aliases, and import/export alias table. To invoke as a batch command, use the following format of the aliasconfig command with the variables listed below:

- Adding a new email alias:

```
aliasconfig new <domain> <alias> [email_address1] [email_address2] ...
```

**Note**

Using the 'aliasconfig new' command with a non-existent domain causes the domain to be created.

- Editing an existing email alias

```
aliasconfig edit <domain> <alias> <email_address1> [email_address2] ...
```

- Displaying an email alias:

```
aliasconfig print
```

- Importing a local alias listing:

```
aliasconfig import <filename>
```

- Exporting an alias listing on the IronPort appliance:

```
aliasconfig export <filename>
```

## Example

**Table 3-71** *aliasconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> aliasconfig
```

No aliases in table.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- IMPORT - Import aliases from a file.

```
[> new
```

How do you want your aliases to apply?

1. Globally
2. Add a new domain context

```
[1]> 2
```

Enter new domain context.

Separate multiple domains with commas.

Partial domains such as .example.com are allowed.

```
[> example.com
```

**Table 3-71      *aliasconfig (Continued)***

Enter the alias(es) to match on.

Separate multiple aliases with commas.

Allowed aliases:

- "user" - This user in this domain context.
- "user@domain" - This email address.

```
[> customercare
```

Enter address(es) for "customercare".

Separate multiple addresses with commas.

```
[> bob@example.com, frank@example.com, sally@example.com
```

Adding alias customercare:

```
bob@example.com,frank@example.com,sally@example.com
```

Do you want to add another alias? [N]> **n**

There are currently 1 mappings defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.

**Table 3-71      *aliasconfig* (Continued)**

- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- PRINT - Display the table.
- IMPORT - Import aliases from a file.
- EXPORT - Export table to a file.
- CLEAR - Clear the table.

[> **new**

How do you want your aliases to apply?

1. Globally
2. Add a new domain context
3. example.com

[1]> **1**

Enter the alias(es) to match on.

Separate multiple aliases with commas.

Allowed aliases:

- "user@domain" - This email address.
- "user" - This user for any domain
- "@domain" - All users in this domain.

**Table 3-71      *aliasconfig (Continued)***

- "@.partialdomain" - All users in this domain, or any of its sub domains.

```
[> admin
```

Enter address(es) for "admin".

Separate multiple addresses with commas.

```
[> administrator@example.com
```

Adding alias admin: administrator@example.com

Do you want to add another alias? [N]> **n**

There are currently 2 mappings defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- PRINT - Display the table.
- IMPORT - Import aliases from a file.
- EXPORT - Export table to a file.

**Table 3-71** *aliasconfig (Continued)*

- CLEAR - Clear the table.

[> **print**

admin: administrator@example.com

[ example.com ]

customer: bob@example.com, frank@example.com, sally@example.com

There are currently 2 mappings defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.

- EDIT - Modify an entry.

- DELETE - Remove an entry.

- PRINT - Display the table.

- IMPORT - Import aliases from a file.

- EXPORT - Export table to a file.

- CLEAR - Clear the table.

[>

**Table 3-72**      **Arguments for Configuring Aliases**

| Argument                     | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>&lt;domain&gt;</b>        | <b>The domain context in which an alias is applied. 'Global' specifies the Global Domain Context.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                              | <p>The name of the alias to configure</p> <p>Aliases permitted at the Global Comain Context:</p> <p>'user@domain' — This email address.</p> <p>'user' — This user for any domain.</p> <p>'@domain' — All users in this domain.</p> <p>'@.partialdomain' — All users in this domain or any of its sub-domains.</p> <p>Aliases permitted for specific domain contexts:</p> <p>'user' — This user in this domain context</p> |
| <b>&lt;alias&gt;</b>         | 'user@domain' — This email address                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>&lt;email_address&gt;</b> | The email address that an alias mapps to. A single alias can map to multiple email addresses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>&lt;filename&gt;</b>      | The filename to use with importing/exporting the alias table.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## archivemessage

### Description

Archive older messages in your queue.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a commit.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode..

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

In the following example, an older message is archived:

**Table 3-73** *archivemessage*

```
mail3.example.com> archivemessage
```

```
Enter the MID to archive.
```

```
[0]> 47
```

```
MID 47 has been saved in file oldmessage_47.mbox in the configuration
```

## altsrchost

### Description

Configure Virtual Gateway(tm) mappings.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

In the following example, the `altsrchost` table is printed to show that there are no existing mappings. Two entries are then created:

- Mail from the groupware server host named `@exchange.example.com` is mapped to the PublicNet interface.
- Mail from the sender IP address of 192.168.35.35 (for example, the marketing campaign messaging system) is mapped to the AnotherPublicNet interface.

Finally, the `altsrchost` mappings are printed to confirm and the changes are committed.

**Table 3-74** `altsrchost`

```
mail3.example.com> altsrchost
```

There are currently no mappings configured.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new mapping.
- IMPORT - Load new mappings from a file.

```
[> new
```

Enter the Envelope From address or client IP address for which you want to set up a Virtual Gateway mapping. Partial addresses such as "`@example.com`" or "`user@`" are allowed.

```
[> @exchange.example.com
```

Which interface do you want to send messages for `@exchange.example.com` from?

1. AnotherPublicNet (192.168.2.2/24: mail4.example.com)
2. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)

**Table 3-74      *altsrchost* (Continued)**

3. PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)

4. PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24: mail4.example.com)

[1]> **4**

Mapping for @exchange.example.com on interface PublicNet created.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new mapping.
- EDIT - Modify a mapping.
- DELETE - Remove a mapping.
- IMPORT - Load new mappings from a file.
- EXPORT - Export all mappings to a file.
- PRINT - Display all mappings.
- CLEAR - Remove all mappings.

[> **new**

Enter the Envelope From address or client IP address for which you want to set up a Virtual Gateway mapping. Partial addresses such as "@example.com" or "user@" are allowed.

[> **192.168.35.35**

Which interface do you want to send messages for 192.168.35.35 from?

**Table 3-74      *altsrcho*st (Continued)**

1. AnotherPublicNet (192.168.2.2/24: mail4.example.com)
2. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)
3. PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)
4. PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24: mail4.example.com)

[1]> **1**

Mapping for 192.168.35.35 on interface AnotherPublicNet created.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new mapping.
- EDIT - Modify a mapping.
- DELETE - Remove a mapping.
- IMPORT - Load new mappings from a file.
- EXPORT - Export all mappings to a file.
- PRINT - Display all mappings.
- CLEAR - Remove all mappings.

[> **print**

1. 192.168.35.35 -> AnotherPublicNet
2. @exchange.example.com -> PublicNet

**Table 3-74      *altsrchoost* (Continued)**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new mapping.
- EDIT - Modify a mapping.
- DELETE - Remove a mapping.
- IMPORT - Load new mappings from a file.
- EXPORT - Export all mappings to a file.
- PRINT - Display all mappings.
- CLEAR - Remove all mappings.

[>

mail3.example.com> **commit**

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

[> **Added 2 altsrchoost mappings**

Changes committed: Thu Mar 27 14:57:56 2003

## bounceconfig

### Description

Configure the behavior of bounces.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

In the following example, a bounce profile named `bounceprofile` is created using the `bounceconfig` command. In this profile, all hard bounced messages are sent to the alternate address `bounce-mailbox@example.com`. Delay warnings messages are enabled. One warning message will be sent per recipient, and the default value of 4 hours (14400 seconds) between warning messages is accepted

**Table 3-75** *bounceconfig- Creating a Bounce Profile*

```
mail3.example.com> bounceconfig
```

```
Current bounce profiles:
```

```
1. Default
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new profile.
- EDIT - Modify a profile.

```
[> new
```

```
Please create a name for the profile:
```

```
[> bounceprofile
```

```
Please enter the maximum number of retries.
```

**Table 3-75**      *bounceconfig- Creating a Bounce Profile*

```
[100]> 100
```

Please enter the maximum number of seconds a message may stay in the queue before being hard bounced.

```
[259200]> 259200
```

Please enter the initial number of seconds to wait before retrying a message.

```
[60]> 60
```

Please enter the maximum number of seconds to wait before retrying a message.

```
[3600]> 3600
```

Do you want a message sent for each hard bounce? (Yes/No/Default) [Y]> **y**

Do you want bounce messages to use the DSN message format?  
(Yes/No/Default) [Y]> **y**

If a message is undeliverable after some interval, do you want to send a delay warning message? (Yes/No/Default) [N]> **y**

**Table 3-75**      *bounceconfig- Creating a Bounce Profile*

Please enter the minimum interval in seconds between delay warning messages.

```
[14400]> 14400
```

Please enter the maximum number of delay warning messages to send per recipient.

```
[1]> 1
```

Do you want hard bounce and delay warning messages sent to an alternate address, instead of the sender? [N]> **y**

Please enter the email address to send hard bounce and delay warning.

```
[]> bounce-mailbox@example.com
```

Current bounce profiles:

1. Default
2. bounceprofile

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new profile.
- EDIT - Modify a profile.
- DELETE - Remove a profile.

**Table 3-75** *bounceconfig- Creating a Bounce Profile*

```
[>
mail3.example.com>
```

## Editing the Default Bounce Profile

You can also edit the default bounce profile. In this example, the default profile is edited to increase the maximum number of seconds to wait before retrying unreachable hosts from 3600 (one hour) to 10800 (three hours):

**Table 3-76** *bounceconfig- Editing a Bounce Profile*

```
mail3.example.com> bounceconfig

Current bounce profiles:

1. Default
2. bounceprofile

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new profile.
- EDIT - Modify a profile.
- DELETE - Remove a profile.

[> edit

Please enter the number of the profile to edit:

[> 2
```

**Table 3-76**      *bounceconfig- Editing a Bounce Profile*

Please enter the maximum number of retries.

[100]>

Please enter the maximum number of seconds a message may stay in the queue before being hard bounced.

[259200]>

Please enter the initial number of seconds to wait before retrying a message.

[60]>

Please enter the maximum number of seconds to wait before retrying a message.

[3600]> **10800**

Do you want a message sent for each hard bounce? (Yes/No/Default) [Y]>

Do you want bounce messages to use the DSN message format?  
(Yes/No/Default) [N]>

If a message is undeliverable after some interval, do you want to send a delay warning message? (Yes/No/Default) [N]>

**Table 3-76** *bounceconfig- Editing a Bounce Profile*

Do you want hard bounce messages sent to an alternate address, instead of the sender? [Y]>

Please enter the email address to send hard bounce.

[bounce-mailbox@example.com]>

Current bounce profiles:

1. Default
2. bounceprofile

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new profile.
- EDIT - Modify a profile.
- DELETE - Remove a profile.

## Applying a Bounce Profile to a Listener

After a bounce profile has been configured, you can apply the profile for each listener using the `listenerconfig -> bounceconfig` command and then committing the changes.

**Note**

Bounce profiles can be applied based upon the listener that a message was received on. However, this listener has nothing to do with how the message is ultimately delivered.

In this example, the OutboundMail private listener is edited and the bounce profile named **bouncepr1** is applied to it.

**Table 3-77** *listenerconfig and bounceconfig - Applying a Bounce Profile to a Listener*

```
mail3.example.com> listenerconfig
```

Currently configured listeners:

1. InboundMail (on PublicNet, 192.168.2.1) SMTP Port 25 Public
2. OutboundMail (on PrivateNet, 192.168.1.1) SMTP Port 25 Private

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new listener.
- EDIT - Modify a listener.
- DELETE - Remove a listener.
- SETUP - Change global settings.

```
[> edit
```

Enter the name or number of the listener you wish to edit.

```
[> 2
```

Name: OutboundMail

Type: Private

Interface: PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24) TCP Port 25

**Table 3-77** *listenerconfig and bounceconfig - Applying a Bounce Profile to a Listener (Continued)*

Protocol: SMTP

Default Domain:

Max Concurrency: 600 (TCP Queue: 50)

Domain Map: Disabled

TLS: No

SMTP Authentication: Disabled

Bounce Profile: Default

Footer: None

LDAP: Off

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change the name of the listener.
- INTERFACE - Change the interface.
- LIMITS - Change the injection limits.
- SETUP - Configure general options.
- HOSTACCESS - Modify the Host Access Table.
- BOUNCECONFIG - Choose the bounce profile to use for messages injected on this listener.
- MASQUERADE - Configure the Domain Masquerading Table.
- DOMAINMAP - Configure domain mappings.

[> bounceconfig

**Table 3-77** *listenerconfig and bounceconfig - Applying a Bounce Profile to a Listener (Continued)*

Please choose a bounce profile to apply:

1. Default
2. bouncepr1
3. New Profile

[1]> 2

Name: OutboundMail

Type: Private

Interface: PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24) TCP Port 25

Protocol: SMTP

Default Domain:

Max Concurrency: 600 (TCP Queue: 50)

Domain Map: Disabled

TLS: No

SMTP Authentication: Disabled

Bounce Profile: bouncepr1

Footer: None

LDAP: Off

**Table 3-77** *listenerconfig and bounceconfig - Applying a Bounce Profile to a Listener (Continued)*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change the name of the listener.
- INTERFACE - Change the interface.
- LIMITS - Change the injection limits.
- SETUP - Configure general options.
- HOSTACCESS - Modify the Host Access Table.
- BOUNCECONFIG - Choose the bounce profile to use for messages injected on this listener.
- MASQUERADE - Configure the Domain Masquerading Table.
- DOMAINMAP - Configure domain mappings.

[ ]>

Currently configured listeners:

1. InboundMail (on PublicNet, 192.168.2.1) SMTP Port 25 Public
2. OutboundMail (on PrivateNet, 192.168.1.1) SMTP Port 25 Private

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new listener.
- EDIT - Modify a listener.
- DELETE - Remove a listener.
- SETUP - Change global settings.

**Table 3-77** *listenerconfig and bounceconfig - Applying a Bounce Profile to a Listener (Continued)*

```
[]>

mail3.example.com> commit

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

[]> Enabled the bouncepr1 profile to the Outbound mail listener

Changes committed: Thu Mar 27 14:57:56 2003
```

## bouncerecipients

### Description

Bounce messages from the queue.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

### Example

Recipients to be bounced are identified by either the destination recipient host or the message sender identified by the specific address given in the Envelope From line of the message envelope. Alternately, all messages in the delivery queue can be bounced at once.

## Bounce by Recipient Host

**Table 3-78** *bouncerecipients - Bouncing Recipients by Host*

```
mail3.example.com> bouncerecipients
```

```
Please select how you would like to bounce messages:
```

1. By recipient host.
2. By Envelope From address.
3. All.

```
[1]> 1
```

```
Please enter the hostname for the messages you wish to bounce.
```

```
[> example.com
```

```
Are you sure you want to bounce all messages being delivered to
"example.com"? [N]> Y
```

```
Bouncing messages, please wait.
```

```
100 messages bounced.
```

## Bounce by Envelope From Address

**Table 3-79** *bouncerecipients - Bouncing Recipients by Address*

```
mail3.example.com> bouncerecipients
```

**Table 3-79**      *boundcerecipients - Bouncing Recipients by Address*

Please select how you would like to bounce messages:

1. By recipient host.
2. By Envelope From address.
3. All.

[1]> 2

Please enter the Envelope From address for the messages you wish to bounce.

[> mailadmin@example.com

Are you sure you want to bounce all messages with the Envelope From address of "mailadmin@example.com"? [N]> **Y**

Bouncing messages, please wait.

100 messages bounced.

## Bounce All

**Table 3-80** *bouncerecipients - bouncing All Recipients*

```
mail3.example.com> bouncerecipients
```

```
Please select how you would like to bounce messages:
```

1. By recipient host.
2. By Envelope From address.
3. All.

```
[1]>
```

```
Are you sure you want to bounce all messages in the queue? [N]> Y
```

```
Bouncing messages, please wait.
```

```
1000 messages bounced.
```

## bvconfig

### Description

Configure settings for Bounce Verification. Use this command to configure keys and invalid bounced emails.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

The following example shows key configuration and settings configured for invalid bounced emails.

**Table 3-81** *bvconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> bvconfig
```

```
Behavior on invalid bounces: reject
```

```
Key for tagging outgoing mail: key
```

```
Previously-used keys for verifying incoming mail:
```

1. key (current outgoing key)
2. goodneighbor (last in use Wed May 31 23:21:01 2006 GMT)

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- KEY - Assign a new key for tagging outgoing mail.
- PURGE - Purge keys no longer needed for verifying incoming mail.
- CLEAR - Clear all keys including current key.
- SETUP - Set how invalid bounces will be handled.

**Table 3-81**      *bvconfig*

```
[> key
```

Enter the key to tag outgoing mail with (when tagging is enabled in the Good

Neighbor Table)

```
[> basic_key
```

Behavior on invalid bounces: reject

Key for tagging outgoing mail: basic\_key

Previously-used keys for verifying incoming mail:

1. basic\_key (current outgoing key)
2. key (last in use Wed May 31 23:22:49 2006 GMT)
3. goodneighbor (last in use Wed May 31 23:21:01 2006 GMT)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- KEY - Assign a new key for tagging outgoing mail.
- PURGE - Purge keys no longer needed for verifying incoming mail.
- CLEAR - Clear all keys including current key.

**Table 3-81**      *bvconfig*

- SETUP - Set how invalid bounces will be handled.

```
[> setup
```

How do you want bounce messages which are not addressed to a valid tagged recipient to be handled?

1. Reject.
2. Add a custom header and deliver.

```
[1]> 1
```

Behavior on invalid bounces: reject

Key for tagging outgoing mail: basic\_key

Previously-used keys for verifying incoming mail:

1. basic\_key (current outgoing key)
2. key (last in use Wed May 31 23:22:49 2006 GMT)
3. goodneighbor (last in use Wed May 31 23:21:01 2006 GMT)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- KEY - Assign a new key for tagging outgoing mail.

**Table 3-81** *bvconfig*

- PURGE - Purge keys no longer needed for verifying incoming mail.
- CLEAR - Clear all keys including current key.
- SETUP - Set how invalid bounces will be handled.

[]>

mail3.example.com> **commit**

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

[]> Configuring a new key and setting reject for invalid email bounces

Changes committed: Wed May 31 23:24:09 2006 GMT

## deleterecipients

### Description

Delete messages from the queue

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

The IronPort appliance gives you various options to delete recipients depending upon the need. The following example show deleting recipients by recipient host, deleting by Envelope From Address, and deleting all recipients in the queue.

## Delete by Recipient Domain

**Table 3-82** *deleterecipients - Delete Messages by Recipient Domain*

```
mail3.example.com> deleterecipients
```

Please select how you would like to delete messages:

1. By recipient host.
2. By Envelope From address.
3. All.

```
[1]> 1
```

Please enter the hostname for the messages you wish to delete.

```
[> example.com
```

Are you sure you want to delete all messages being delivered to "example.com"? [N]> **Y**

Deleting messages, please wait.

100 messages deleted.

## Delete by Envelope From Address

**Table 3-83** *deleterecipients -Delete Messages by Envelope From Address*

```
mail3.example.com> deleterecipients
```

**Table 3-83** *deleterecipients -Delete Messages by Envelope From Address (Continued)*

Please select how you would like to delete messages:

1. By recipient host.
2. By Envelope From address.
3. All.

[1]> **2**

Please enter the Envelope From address for the messages you wish to delete.

[> **mailadmin@example.com**

Are you sure you want to delete all messages with the Envelope From address of "mailadmin@example.com"? [N]> **Y**

Deleting messages, please wait.

100 messages deleted.

## Delete All

**Table 3-84** *deleterecipients - Delete all Message from a Queue*

```
mail3.example.com> deleterecipients

Please select how you would like to delete messages:

1. By recipient host.

2. By Envelope From address.

3. All.

[1]> 1

Are you sure you want to delete all messages in the queue? [N]> Y

Deleting messages, please wait.

1000 messages deleted.
```

## deliveryconfig

### Description

Configure mail delivery

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

In the following example, the `deliveryconfig` command is used to set the default interface to “Auto” with “Possible Delivery” enabled. The system-wide maximum outbound message delivery is set to 9000 connections.

**Table 3-85** *deliveryconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> deliveryconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Configure mail delivery.

```
[> setup
```

Choose the default interface to deliver mail.

1. Auto
2. AnotherPublicNet (192.168.3.1/24: mail4.example.com)
3. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)
4. PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)
5. PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24: mail3.example.com)

```
[1]> 1
```

Enable "Possible Delivery" (recommended)? [Y]> **y**

Please enter the default system wide maximum outbound message delivery  
concurrency

**Table 3-85** *deliveryconfig (Continued)*

```
[10000]> 9000
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## delivernow

### Description

Reschedule messages for immediate delivery. Users have the option of selecting a single recipient host, or all messages currently scheduled for delivery.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

**Table 3-86** *delivernow*

```
mail3.example.com> delivernow
```

```
Please choose an option for scheduling immediate delivery.
```

```
1. By recipient host
```

```
2. All messages
```

```
[1]> 1
```

```
Please enter the domain to schedule for immediate delivery.
```

**Table 3-86** *delivernow (Continued)*

```
[]>foo.com
```

Rescheduling all messages to foo.com for immediate delivery.

## destconfig

Formerly the `setgoodtable` command. The table is now called the Destination Control Table. Use this table to configure delivery limits for a specified domain.

### Using the destconfig Command

The following commands are available within the `destconfig` submenu:

**Table 3-87** *destconfig Subcommands*

| Syntax  | Description                                                                    |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SETUP   | Change global settings.                                                        |
| NEW     | Add new limits for a domain.                                                   |
| EDIT    | Modify the limits for a domain.                                                |
| DELETE  | Remove the limits for a domain.                                                |
| DEFAULT | Change the default limits for non-specified domains.                           |
| LIST    | Display the list of domains and their limits.                                  |
| DETAIL  | Display the details for one destination or all entries.                        |
| CLEAR   | Remove all entries from the table.                                             |
| IMPORT  | Imports a table of destination control entries from a .INI configuration file. |
| EXPORT  | Exports a table of destination control entries to a .INI configuration file.   |

The `destconfig` command requires the following information for each row in the Destination Controls table.

- Domain (recipient host)
- Maximum simultaneous connections to the domain
- Messages-per-connection limit
- Recipient limit
- System-wide or Virtual Gateway switch
- Enforce limits per MX or domain
- Time period for recipient limit (in minutes)
- Bounce Verification
- Bounce profile to use for the domain

## Sample Destination Control Table

The following table shows entries in a destination control table.

**Table 3-88**      *Example Destination Control Table Entries*

| Domain                                                                               | Conn. Limit | Rcpt. Limit | Min. Prd. | Enforce MX/DOM |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| (default)                                                                            | 500         | None        | 1         | Domain         |
| Unlisted domains get their own set of 500 connections with unlimited rcpts/hr        |             |             |           |                |
| (default)                                                                            | 500         | None        | 1         | MXIP           |
| Mail gateways at unlisted domains get up to 500 connections, with unlimited rcpts/hr |             |             |           |                |
| partner.com                                                                          | 10          | 500         | 60        | Domain         |
| All gateways at partner.com will share 10 connections, with 500 rcpts/minute maximum |             |             |           |                |
| 101.202.101.2                                                                        | 500         | None        | 0         | MXIP           |
| Specifying an IP address                                                             |             |             |           |                |

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `destconfig` command can be used to perform all the fuctions of the traditional CLI command.

- Creating a new destination control table

```
destconfig new <profile> [options]
```

- Editing an existing destination control table

```
destconfig edit <default|profile> [options]
```

- Deleting an existing destination control table

```
destconfig delete <profile>
```

- Displaying a summary of all destination control entries

```
destconfig list
```

- Displaying details for one destination or all entries

```
destconfig detail <default|profile|all>
```

- Deleting all existing destination control table entries

```
destconfig clear
```

- Import table from a file

```
destconfig import <filename>
```

- Export table to a file

```
destconfig export <filename>
```

For the `edit` and `new` batch commands, any or all of the following options may be provided by identifying the value with the variable name and an equals sign. Options not specified will not be modified (if using `edit`) or will be set to default values (if using `new`).

`concurrency_limit=<int>` - The maximum concurrency for a specific host.

`concurrency_limit_type=<host|MXIP>` - Maximum concurrency is per host or per MX IP.

`concurrency_limit_apply=<system|VG>` - Apply maximum concurrency is system wide or by Virtual Gateway(tm).

`max_messages_per_connection=<int>` - The maximum number of messages that will be sent per connection.

`recipient_limit_minutes=<int>` - The time frame to check for recipient limits in minutes.

`recipient_limit=<int>` - The number of recipients to limit per unit of time.

`use_tls=<off|on|require|on_verify|require_verify>` - Whether TLS should be on, off, or required for a given host.

`bounce_profile=<default|profile>` - The bounce profile name to use.

`bounce_verification=<off|on>` - Bounce Verification option.

## Example: Creating a new destconfig Entry

In the following example, the current `destconfig` entries are printed to the screen. Then, a new entry for the domain `partner.com` is created. The concurrency limit of 100 simultaneous connections and recipient limit of 50 recipients for a 60-minute time period is set for that domain. So, the system will never open more

than 100 connections or deliver to more than more than 50 recipients in a given hour to the domain `partner.com`. No bounce profile is assigned for this specific domain, and no specific TLS setting is configured. Finally, the changes are printed to confirm and then committed

**Table 3-89**      *destconfig example: Configuring the Destination Configuration Table*

```
mail3.example.com> destconfig
```

There are currently 2 entries configured.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Change global settings.
- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- DEFAULT - Change the default.
- LIST - Display a summary list of all entries.
- DETAIL - Display details for one destination or all entries.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- IMPORT - Import tables from a file.
- EXPORT - Export tables to a file.

```
[> list
```

1

**Table 3-89**      *destconfig example: Configuring the Destination Configuration Table*

|           | Rate     |       | Bounce       | Bounce    |
|-----------|----------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| Domain    | Limiting | TLS   | Verification | Profile   |
| =====     | =====    | ===== | =====        | =====     |
| (Default) | On       | Off   | Off          | (Default) |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Change global settings.
- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- DEFAULT - Change the default.
- LIST - Display a summary list of all entries.
- DETAIL - Display details for one destination or all entries.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- IMPORT - Import tables from a file.
- EXPORT - Export tables to a file.

[> **new**

Enter the domain you wish to configure.

**Table 3-89**      *destconfig example: Configuring the Destination Configuration Table*

```
[> partner.com
```

```
Do you wish to configure a concurrency limit for partner.com? [Y]> y
```

```
Enter the max concurrency limit for "partner.com".
```

```
[500]> 100
```

```
Do you wish to apply a messages-per-connection limit to this domain? [N]> n
```

```
Do you wish to apply a recipient limit to this domain? [N]> y
```

```
Enter the number of minutes used to measure the recipient limit.
```

```
[60]> 60
```

```
Enter the max number of recipients per 60 minutes for "partner.com".
```

```
[> 50
```

```
Select how you want to apply the limits for partner.com:
```

```
1. One limit applies to the entire domain for partner.com
```

**Table 3-89** *destconfig example: Configuring the Destination Configuration Table*

2. Separate limit for each mail exchanger IP address

[1]> **1**

Select how the limits will be enforced:

1. System Wide

2. Per Virtual Gateway(tm)

[1]> **1**

Do you wish to apply a specific TLS setting for this domain? [N]> **n**

Do you wish to apply a specific bounce verification address tagging setting for

this domain? [N]> **n**

Do you wish to apply a specific bounce profile to this domain? [N]> **n**

There are currently 3 entries configured.

mail3.example.com> **commit**

**Table 3-89** *destconfig example: Configuring the Destination Configuration Table*

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[]> Throttled delivery to partner.com in the destconfig table
```

Changes committed: Wed May 31 21:30:47 2006 GMT

## Example: Bounce Profile and TLS Settings

In this example, a new `destconfig` entry is configured for the domain `newpartner.com`. TLS connections are required. The example also shows the bounce profile named `bouncepr1` (see “Editing the Default Bounce Profile” on page 210) configured to be used for all email delivery to the domain `newpartner.com`.

**Table 3-90** *destconfig example: Configuring Bounce Profile and TLS Settings*

```
mail3.example.com> destconfig
```

There is currently 1 entry configured.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Change global settings.
- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- DEFAULT - Change the default.

**Table 3-90**      *destconfig example: Configuring Bounce Profile and TLS Settings*

- LIST - Display a summary list of all entries.
- DETAIL - Display details for one destination or all entries.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- IMPORT - Import tables from a file.
- EXPORT - Export tables to a file.

```
[> new
```

Enter the domain you wish to configure.

```
[> newpartner.com
```

Do you wish to configure a concurrency limit for newpartner.com? [Y]> **n**

Do you wish to apply a messages-per-connection limit to this domain? [N]> **n**

Do you wish to apply a recipient limit to this domain? [N]> **n**

Do you wish to apply a specific TLS setting for this domain? [N]> **y**

Do you want to use TLS support?

1. No

**Table 3-90** *destconfig example: Configuring Bounce Profile and TLS Settings*

2. Preferred

3. Required

4. Preferred(Verify)

5. Required(Verify)

[1]> **3**

You have chosen to enable TLS. Please use the 'certconfig' command to ensure that there is a valid certificate configured.

Do you wish to apply a specific bounce verification address tagging setting for this domain? [N]> **y**

Perform bounce verification address tagging? [N]> **y**

Do you wish to apply a specific bounce profile to this domain? [N]> **y**

Please choose a bounce profile to apply:

1. Default

2. New Profile

[1]> **1**

There are currently 2 entries configured.

**Table 3-90**      *destconfig example: Configuring Bounce Profile and TLS Settings*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Change global settings.
- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- DEFAULT - Change the default.
- LIST - Display a summary list of all entries.
- DETAIL - Display details for one destination or all entries.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- IMPORT - Import tables from a file.
- EXPORT - Export tables to a file.

[> **detail**

|                | Rate     |       | Bounce       | Bounce    |
|----------------|----------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| Domain         | Limiting | TLS   | Verification | Profile   |
| =====          | =====    | ===== | =====        | =====     |
| newpartner.com | Default  | Req   | On           | Default   |
| (Default)      | On       | Off   | Off          | (Default) |

**Table 3-90**      *destconfig example: Configuring Bounce Profile and TLS Settings*

Enter the domain name to view, or enter DEFAULT to view details for the default, or enter ALL to view details for all:

```
[> all
```

```
newpartner.com
```

```
Maximum messages per connection: Default
```

```
Rate Limiting: Default
```

```
TLS: Required
```

```
Bounce Verification Tagging: On
```

```
Bounce Profile: Default
```

```
Default
```

```
Rate Limiting:
```

```
500 concurrent connections
```

```
No recipient limit
```

```
Limits applied to entire domain, across all virtual gateways
```

```
TLS: Off
```

```
Bounce Verification Tagging: Off
```

There are currently 2 entries configured.

**Table 3-90** *destconfig example: Configuring Bounce Profile and TLS Settings*

```
[]>
```

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[]> enabled TLS for delivery to newpartner.com using demo certificate
```

Changes committed: Wed May 31 22:05:57 2006 GMT

## Example: Inbound “Shock Absorber”

In this example, another `destconfig` entry is created to throttle mail to the internal groupware server `exchange.example.com`. This “shock absorber” entry for your internal server throttles inbound delivery to your internal groupware servers during periods of especially high volume traffic. In this example, the IronPort appliance will never open more than ten simultaneous connections or deliver to more than 1000 recipients to the internal groupware server `exchange.example.com` in any given *minute*. No bounce profile or TLS setting is configured:

**Table 3-91** *destconfig example: Inbound “Shock Absorber”*

```
mail3.example.com> destconfig
```

There are currently 2 entries configured.

**Table 3-91      *destconfig example: Inbound "Shock Absorber"***

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Change global settings.
- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- DEFAULT - Change the default.
- LIST - Display a summary list of all entries.
- DETAIL - Display details for one destination or all entries.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- IMPORT - Import tables from a file.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

```
[> new
```

Enter the domain you wish to configure.

```
[> exchange.example.com
```

Do you wish to configure a concurrency limit for exchange.example.com?

```
[Y]> y
```

Enter the max concurrency limit for "exchange.example.com".

```
[500]> 10
```

**Table 3-91**      *destconfig example: Inbound "Shock Absorber"*

Do you wish to apply a recipient limit to this domain? [N]> **y**

Enter the number of minutes used to measure the recipient limit.

[60]> **1**

Enter the max number of recipients per 1 minutes for  
"exchange.example.com".

[> **1000**

Select how you want to apply the limits for exchange.example.com:

1. One limit applies to the entire domain for exchange.example.com
2. Separate limit for each mail exchanger IP address

[1]> **1**

Select how the limits will be enforced:

1. System Wide
2. Per Virtual Gateway(tm)

[1]> **1**

Do you wish to apply a specific TLS setting for this domain? [N]> **n**

**Table 3-91**      *destconfig example: Inbound “Shock Absorber”*

Do you wish to apply a specific bounce verification address tagging setting for this domain? [N]> **n**

Do you wish to apply a specific bounce profile to this domain? [N]> **n**

There are currently 3 entries configured.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Change global settings.
- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- DEFAULT - Change the default.
- LIST - Display a summary list of all entries.
- DETAIL - Display details for one destination or all entries.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- IMPORT - Import tables from a file.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

[ ]>

mail3.example.com> **commit**

**Table 3-91** *destconfig example: Inbound “Shock Absorber”*

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[> set up shock absorber for inbound mail
```

Changes committed: Wed May 31 22:25:28 2006 GMT

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## Example: Global Settings

In this example, the TLS alert and certificate for TLS connections are configured.

**Table 3-92** *destconfig - Global Settings*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Change global settings.
- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- DEFAULT - Change the default.
- LIST - Display a summary list of all entries.
- DETAIL - Display details for one destination or all entries.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- IMPORT - Import tables from a file.

**Table 3-92**      *destconfig - Global Settings*

- EXPORT - Export tables to a file.

```
[> setup
```

The "Demo" certificate is currently configured. You may use "Demo", but this will not be secure.

```
1. partner.com
```

```
2. Demo
```

Please choose the certificate to apply:

```
[1]> 1
```

```
Do you want to send an alert when a required TLS connection fails? [N]> n
```

## hostrate

### Description

Monitor activity for a particular host

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

# Example

**Table 3-93** *hostrate*

mail3.example.com> **hostrate**

Recipient host:

[> **aol.com**

Enter the number of seconds between displays.

[10]> **1**

| Time     | Host   | CrtCncOut | ActvRcp | ActvRcp | DlvRcp | HrdBncRcp | SftBncEvt |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|
|          | Status |           |         | Delta   | Delta  | Delta     | Delta     |
| 23:38:23 | up     | 1         | 0       | 0       | 4      | 0         | 0         |
| 23:38:24 | up     | 1         | 0       | 0       | 4      | 0         | 0         |
| 23:38:25 | up     | 1         | 0       | 0       | 12     | 0         | 0         |
| ^C       |        |           |         |         |        |           |           |

Use Control-C to stop the *hostrate* command.

## hoststatus

### Description

Get the status of the given hostname.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-94**      *hoststatus*

```
mail3.example.com> hoststatus
```

Recipient host:

```
[]> aol.com
```

Host mail status for: 'aol.com'

Status as of: Fri Aug 8 11:12:00 2003

```
Host up/down: up
```

Counters:

Queue

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Soft Bounced Events | 0 |
|---------------------|---|

## Completion

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Completed Recipients | 1 |
|----------------------|---|

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Hard Bounced Recipients | 1 |
|-------------------------|---|

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| DNS Hard Bounces | 0 |
|------------------|---|

5XX Hard Bounces 1

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Filter Hard Bounces | 0 |
|---------------------|---|

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Expired Hard Bounces | 0 |
|----------------------|---|

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Other Hard Bounces | 0 |
|--------------------|---|

**Table 3-94** *hoststatus (Continued)*

|                                                             |                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Delivered Recipients                                        | 0                                          |
| Deleted Recipients                                          | 0                                          |
| Gauges:                                                     |                                            |
| Queue                                                       |                                            |
| Active Recipients                                           | 0                                          |
| Unattempted Recipients                                      | 0                                          |
| Attempted Recipients                                        | 0                                          |
| Connections                                                 |                                            |
| Current Outbound Connections                                | 0                                          |
| Pending Outbound Connections                                | 0                                          |
| Oldest Message                                              | No Messages                                |
| Last Activity                                               | Fri Aug 8 11:04:24 2003                    |
| Ordered IP addresses: (expiring at Fri Aug 8 11:34:24 2003) |                                            |
| Preference                                                  | IPs                                        |
| 15                                                          | 64.12.137.121 64.12.138.89 64.12.138.120   |
| 15                                                          | 64.12.137.89 64.12.138.152 152.163.224.122 |
| 15                                                          | 64.12.137.184 64.12.137.89 64.12.136.57    |
| 15                                                          | 64.12.138.57 64.12.136.153 205.188.156.122 |
| 15                                                          | 64.12.138.57 64.12.137.152 64.12.136.89    |

**Table 3-94** *hoststatus (Continued)*

|    |               |                 |               |
|----|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 15 | 64.12.138.89  | 205.188.156.154 | 64.12.138.152 |
| 15 | 64.12.136.121 | 152.163.224.26  | 64.12.137.184 |
| 15 | 64.12.138.120 | 64.12.137.152   | 64.12.137.121 |

MX Records:

| Preference | TTL    | Hostname             |
|------------|--------|----------------------|
| 15         | 52m24s | mailin-01.mx.aol.com |
| 15         | 52m24s | mailin-02.mx.aol.com |
| 15         | 52m24s | mailin-03.mx.aol.com |
| 15         | 52m24s | mailin-04.mx.aol.com |

Last 5XX Error:

-----

550 REQUESTED ACTION NOT TAKEN: DNS FAILURE

(at Fri Aug 8 11:04:25 2003)

-----

Virtual gateway information:

=====

example.com (PublicNet\_017):

Host up/down:up

Last ActivityWed Nov 13 13:47:02 2003

**Table 3-94** *hoststatus (Continued)*

```

Recipients0
=====
example.com (PublicNet_023):

Host up/down:up

Last ActivityWed Nov 13 13:45:01 2003

Recipients

```

## oldmessage

### Description

Displays the mid and headers of the oldest non-quarantine message on the system.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a commit.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode..

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

### Example

In the following example, an older messages are displayed:

**Table 3-95** *oldmessage*

```

mail3.example.com> oldmessage

MID 9: 1 hour 5 mins 35 secs old

```

**Table 3-95**      ***oldmessage (Continued)***

```
Received: from test02.com ([172.19.0.109])
by test02.com with SMTP; 14 Feb 2007 22:11:37 -0800

From: user123@test02.com

To: 4031@example.com

Subject: Testing

Message-Id: <20070215061136.68297.16346@test02.com>
```

## rate

### Description

Monitor message throughput

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-96** *rate*

```
mail3.example.com> rate
```

Enter the number of seconds between displays.

```
[10]> 1
```

Hit Ctrl-C to return to the main prompt.

| Time     | Connections |     | Recipients |       | Recipients |       | Queue  |
|----------|-------------|-----|------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|
|          | In          | Out | Received   | Delta | Completed  | Delta | K-Used |
| 23:37:13 | 10          | 2   | 41708833   | 0     | 40842686   | 0     | 64     |
| 23:37:14 | 8           | 2   | 41708841   | 8     | 40842692   | 6     | 105    |
| 23:37:15 | 9           | 2   | 41708848   | 7     | 40842700   | 8     | 76     |
| 23:37:16 | 7           | 3   | 41708852   | 4     | 40842705   | 5     | 64     |
| 23:37:17 | 5           | 3   | 41708858   | 6     | 40842711   | 6     | 64     |
| 23:37:18 | 9           | 3   | 41708871   | 13    | 40842722   | 11    | 67     |
| 23:37:19 | 7           | 3   | 41708881   | 10    | 40842734   | 12    | 64     |
| 23:37:21 | 11          | 3   | 41708893   | 12    | 40842744   | 10    | 79     |

^C

## redirectrecipients

## Description

Redirect all messages to another relay host.



### Warning

---

**Redirecting messages to a receiving domain that has /dev/null as its destination results in the loss of messages. The CLI does not display a warning if you redirect mail to such a domain. Check the SMTP route for the receiving domain before redirecting messages.**

---



### Warning

---

**Redirecting recipients to a host or IP address that is not prepared to accept large volumes of SMTP mail from this host will cause messages to bounce and possibly result in the loss of mail.**

---

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `redirectrecipients` command can be used to perform all the functions of the traditional CLI command.

- Redirects all mail to another host name or IP address

```
redirectrecipients host <hostname>
```

## Example

The following example redirects all mail to the example2.com host.

```
mail3.example.com> redirectrecipients
```

Please enter the hostname or IP address of the machine you want to send all mail to.

```
[> example2.com
```

WARNING: redirecting recipients to a host or IP address that is not prepared to accept large volumes of SMTP mail from this host will cause messages to bounce and possibly result in the loss of mail.

Are you sure you want to redirect all mail in the queue to "example2.com"? [N]> **y**

Redirecting messages, please wait.

246 recipients redirected.

## resetcounters

### Description

Reset all of the counters in the system

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-97** *resetcounters*

```
mail3.example.com> resetcounters
```

```
Counters reset: Mon Jan 01 12:00:01 2003
```

## removemessage

### Description

Attempts to safely remove a message for a given message ID.

The `removemessage` command can only remove messages that are in the work queue, retry queue, or a destination queue. Note that depending on the state of the system, valid and active messages may not be in any of those queues.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-98**      *removemessage*

```
example.com> removemessage 1

MID 1: 19 secs old

Received: from example2.com ([172.16.0.102])
 by test02.com with SMTP; 01 Mar 2007 19:50:41 -0800
From: user123@test02.com
To: 9526@example.com
Subject: Testing
Message-Id: <20070302035041.67424.53212@test02.com>

Remove this message? [N]> y
```

## showmessage

### Description

Shows the message and message body for a specified message ID.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-99**      *showmessage*

```
example.com> showmessage
```

```
MID 9: 1 hour 5 mins 35 secs old
```

```
Received: from example2.com([172.19.0.109])
```

```
by test02.com with SMTP; 14 Feb 2007 22:11:37 -0800
```

```
From: user123@test02.com
```

```
To: 4031@example.com
```

```
Subject: Testing
```

```
Message-Id: <20070215061136.68297.16346@test02.com>
```

```
This is the message body.
```

## showrecipients

### Description

Show messages from the queue by recipient host, Envelope From address, or all messages.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does support a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `showrecipients` command can be used to perform all the functions of the traditional CLI command.

- Find messages by a recipient host name

```
showrecipients host <hostname>
```

- Find messages by an envelope from address

```
showrecipients [sender_options] <sender_email>
```

The following sender\_option is available:

`--match-case` Case-sensitive matching for the username portion of an address.

- Find all messages

```
showrecipients all
```

## Example

The following example shows messages in the queue for all recipient hosts.

```
mail3.example.com> showrecipients
```

Please select how you would like to show messages:

1. By recipient host.
2. By Envelope From address.
3. All.

[1]> **3**

Showing messages, please wait.

| MID/  | Bytes/  | Sender/                 | Subject |
|-------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| [RID] | [Atmps] | Recipient               |         |
| 1527  | 1230    | user123456@ironport.com | Testing |
| [0]   | [0]     | 9554@example.com        |         |
| 1522  | 1230    | user123456@ironport.com | Testing |
| [0]   | [0]     | 3059@example.com        |         |
| 1529  | 1230    | user123456@ironport.com | Testing |
| [0]   | [0]     | 7284@example.com        |         |
| 1530  | 1230    | user123456@ironport.com | Testing |
| [0]   | [0]     | 8243@example.com        |         |
| 1532  | 1230    | user123456@ironport.com | Testing |

```
[0] [0] 1820@example.com

1531 1230 user123456@ironport.com Testing
[0] [0] 9595@example.com

1518 1230 user123456@ironport.com Testing
[0] [0] 8778@example.com

1535 1230 user123456@ironport.com Testing
[0] [0] 1703@example.com

1533 1230 user123456@ironport.com Testing
[0] [0] 3052@example.com

1536 1230 user123456@ironport.com Testing
[0] [0] 511@example.com
```

## status

The status command is used to display the system status of your IronPort appliance. Using the 'detail' option (status detail) displays additional information.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-100**      *status*

```
example.mail3.com> status
```

Enter "status detail" for more information.

```
Status as of: Tue Aug 02 14:03:53 2005 PDT

Up since: Tue Aug 02 10:27:22 2005 PDT (3h 36m 31s)

Last counter reset: Tue Aug 02 10:24:51 2005 PDT

System status: Online

Oldest Message: No Messages

Feature - IronPort Anti-Spam: 25 days

Feature - Receiving: 25 days

Feature - Sophos: 25 days

Feature - Virus Outbreak Filters: 25 days

Feature - Central Mgmt: 29 days

Counters: Reset Uptime Lifetime

Receiving

 Messages Received 0 0 2

 Recipients Received 0 0 2

Rejection
```

**Table 3-100**     *status (Continued)*

|                           |         |   |   |
|---------------------------|---------|---|---|
| Rejected Recipients       | 1       | 1 | 1 |
| Dropped Messages          | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| Queue                     |         |   |   |
| Soft Bounced Events       | 0       | 0 | 0 |
| Completion                |         |   |   |
| Completed Recipients      | 0       | 0 | 2 |
| Current IDs               |         |   |   |
| Message ID (MID)          |         |   | 3 |
| Injection Conn. ID (ICID) |         |   | 1 |
| Delivery Conn. ID (DCID)  |         |   | 1 |
| Gauges:                   | Current |   |   |
| Connections               |         |   |   |
| Current Inbound Conn.     | 0       |   |   |
| Current Outbound Conn.    | 0       |   |   |
| Queue                     |         |   |   |
| Active Recipients         | 0       |   |   |
| Messages In Work Queue    | 0       |   |   |
| Messages In Quarantine    | 0       |   |   |
| Kilobytes Used            | 0       |   |   |

**Table 3-100      *status* (Continued)**

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Kilobytes In Quarantine | 0          |
| Kilobytes Free          | 39,845,888 |

## tophosts

### Description

To get immediate information about the email queue and determine if a particular recipient host has delivery problems — such as a queue buildup — use the `tophosts` command. The `tophosts` command returns a list of the top 20 recipient hosts in the queue. The list can be sorted by a number of different statistics, including active recipients, connections out, delivered recipients, soft bounced events, and hard bounced recipients.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-101** *tophosts*

```
mail3.example.com> tophosts
```

```
Sort results by:
```

1. Active Recipients
2. Connections Out
3. Delivered Recipients
4. Soft Bounced Events
5. Hard Bounced Recipients

```
[1]> 1
```

```
Status as of: Mon Nov 18 22:22:23 2003
```

```
Active Conn. Deliv. Soft Hard
```

```
Recipient Host Recip Out Recip. Bounced Bounced
```

```
1 aol.com 365 10 255 21 8
```

```
2 hotmail.com 290 7 198 28 13
```

```
3 yahoo.com 134 6 123 11 19
```

```
4 excite.com 98 3 84 9 4
```

```
5 msn.com 84 2 76 33 29
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

# topin

## Description

Display the top hosts by number of incoming connections

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-102** *topin*

```
mail3.example.com> topin
```

```
Status as of: Sat Aug 23 21:50:54 2003
```

| #  | Remote hostname         | Remote IP addr. | listener   | Conn. In |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| 1  | mail.remotedomain01.com | 172.16.0.2      | Incoming01 | 10       |
| 2  | mail.remotedomain01.com | 172.16.0.2      | Incoming02 | 10       |
| 3  | mail.remotedomain03.com | 172.16.0.4      | Incoming01 | 5        |
| 4  | mail.remotedomain04.com | 172.16.0.5      | Incoming02 | 4        |
| 5  | mail.remotedomain05.com | 172.16.0.6      | Incoming01 | 3        |
| 6  | mail.remotedomain06.com | 172.16.0.7      | Incoming02 | 3        |
| 7  | mail.remotedomain07.com | 172.16.0.8      | Incoming01 | 3        |
| 8  | mail.remotedomain08.com | 172.16.0.9      | Incoming01 | 3        |
| 9  | mail.remotedomain09.com | 172.16.0.10     | Incoming01 | 3        |
| 10 | mail.remotedomain10.com | 172.16.0.11     | Incoming01 | 2        |
| 11 | mail.remotedomain11.com | 172.16.0.12     | Incoming01 | 2        |
| 12 | mail.remotedomain12.com | 172.16.0.13     | Incoming02 | 2        |
| 13 | mail.remotedomain13.com | 172.16.0.14     | Incoming01 | 2        |

**Table 3-102** *topin (Continued)*

|    |                         |             |            |   |
|----|-------------------------|-------------|------------|---|
| 14 | mail.remotedomain14.com | 172.16.0.15 | Incoming01 | 2 |
| 15 | mail.remotedomain15.com | 172.16.0.16 | Incoming01 | 2 |
| 16 | mail.remotedomain16.com | 172.16.0.17 | Incoming01 | 2 |
| 17 | mail.remotedomain17.com | 172.16.0.18 | Incoming01 | 1 |
| 18 | mail.remotedomain18.com | 172.16.0.19 | Incoming02 | 1 |
| 19 | mail.remotedomain19.com | 172.16.0.20 | Incoming01 | 1 |
| 20 | mail.remotedomain20.com | 172.16.0.21 | Incoming01 | 1 |

## unsubscribe

### Description

Update the global unsubscribe list

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

In this example, the address `user@example.net` is added to the Global Unsubscribe list, and the feature is configured to hard bounce messages. Messages sent to this address will be bounced; the appliance will bounce the message immediately prior to delivery.

**Table 3-103**      ***unsubscribe***

```
mail3.example.com> unsubscribe
```

Global Unsubscribe is enabled. Action: drop.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- IMPORT - Import entries from a file.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.

```
[> new
```

Enter the unsubscribe key to add. Partial addresses such as

"@example.com" or "user@" are allowed, as are IP addresses. Partial hostnames such as "@.example.com" are allowed.

```
[> user@example.net
```

Email Address 'user@example.net' added.

Global Unsubscribe is enabled.

**Table 3-103      unsubscribe (Continued)**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- PRINT - Display all entries.
- IMPORT - Import entries from a file.
- EXPORT - Export all entries to a file.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

[> **setup**

Do you want to enable the Global Unsubscribe feature? [Y]> **y**

Would you like matching messages to be dropped or bounced?

1. Drop
2. Bounce

[1]> **2**

Global Unsubscribe is enabled. Action: bounce.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.

**Table 3-103      unsubscribe (Continued)**

- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- PRINT - Display all entries.
- IMPORT - Import entries from a file.
- EXPORT - Export all entries to a file.
- SETUP - Configure general settings.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

```
[]>
```

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[]> Added username "user@example.net" to global unsubscribe
```

```
Changes committed: Thu Mar 27 14:57:56 2003
```

## workqueue

### Description

Display and/or alter work queue pause status

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-104**     *workqueue - Manually Pausing the Work Queue*

```
mail3.example.com> workqueue
```

```
Status: Operational
```

```
Messages: 1243
```

```
Manually pause work queue? This will only affect unprocessed messages.
[N]> y
```

```
Reason for pausing work queue:
```

```
[]> checking LDAP server
```

```
Status: Paused by admin: checking LDAP server
```

```
Messages: 1243
```



### Note

Entering a reason is optional. If you do not enter a reason, the system logs the reason as “operator paused.”

In this example, the work queue is resumed:

**Table 3-105** *workqueue - Resuming a Paused Work Queue*

```
mail3.example.com> workqueue
```

```
Status: Paused by admin: checking LDAP server
```

```
Messages: 1243
```

```
Resume the work queue? [Y]> y
```

```
Status: Operational
```

```
Messages: 1243
```

## Networking Configuration / Network Tools

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [emconfig](#)
- [etherconfig](#)
- [interfaceconfig](#)
- [netstat](#)
- [nslookup](#)
- [ping](#)
- [routeconfig](#)
- [setgateway](#)
- [sethostname](#)
- [smtpoutes](#)
- [sslconfig](#)

- [telnet](#)
- [traceroute](#)

## emconfig

### Description

Configure the interoperability settings for RSA Enterprise Manager.



#### Note

---

RSA Enterprise Manager must already be configured via the DLP Global Settings page in the GUI before you can use the `emconfig` command. You cannot enable this functionality using the CLI, only edit the existing settings.

---

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is can be used at cluster, group or machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

### Batch Format

To set up a connection between the IronPort appliance and RSA Enterprise Manager:

```
emconfig setup [options]
```

**Table 3-106**     *emconfig Setup Options*

| Option               | Description                                                                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>--remote_host</b> | Hostname or IP address of the RSA Enterprise Manager.                                     |
| <b>--remote_port</b> | Port to connect to on RSA Enterprise Manager.                                             |
| <b>--local_port</b>  | Port on the ESA for Enterprise Manager to connect.                                        |
| <b>--enable_ssl</b>  | Enable SSL communication to the RSA Enterprise Manager.<br>Use 1 to enable, 0 to disable. |

## Example of Connecting to RSA Enterprise Manager

```
vm10esa0031.qa> emconfig
```

```
RSA Enterprise Manager connection status is: "UNKNOWN"
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Edit RSA Enterprise Manager interop config.
```

```
[> setup
```

```
RSA Enterprise Manager: test.example.com;20000
```

```
Local port for EM to connect to: 20002
```

```
SSL Communication to RSA EM: disabled
```

```
Enter hostname of RSA Enterprise Manager:
```

```
[test.example.com]> em.example.com
```

```
Enter port number of RSA Enterprise Manager:
```

```
[20000]>
```

```
Enter local port for EM to connect:
```

```
[20002]>
```

```
Enable SSL communication to EM [N]>
```

## Advanced Settings:

```
RSA Enterprise Manager GUID: emlocalsite

Device Vendor name: Cisco Systems

Device Status Interval: 5 seconds

Polling Cycle Interval: 30 seconds

Connection Throttle Interval: 0 milliseconds

Max event archive size: 31457280 bytes

Max files in event archive: 50

Max file size in event archive: 10485760 MB

Max size of event.xml file: 1048576 MB

Interoperability subsystem heartbeat interval: 500 milliseconds

Heartbeat service attempts before failing: 3

Connection timeout duration: 30 seconds

Command status timeout duration: 30 seconds

Max chunk size: 1000

Msg exchange cycle: 1

Do you want to change advanced settings? [N]>
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

```
- SETUP - Edit RSA Enterprise Manager interop config.
```

```
[]>
```

## etherconfig

### Description

Configure Ethernet settings, including media settings, NIC pairing, VLAN configuration, and DSR configuration.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example of Editing Media Settings

**Table 3-107** *etherconfig -Editing Media Settings*

```
mail3.example.com> etherconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.
- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.
- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.
- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

```
[> media
```

Ethernet interfaces:

1. Data 1 (Autoselect: <100baseTX full-duplex>) 00:06:5b:f3:ba:6d
2. Data 2 (Autoselect: <100baseTX full-duplex>) 00:06:5b:f3:ba:6e
3. Management (Autoselect: <100baseTX full-duplex>) 00:02:b3:c7:a2:da

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- EDIT - Edit an ethernet interface.

```
[> edit
```

Enter the name or number of the ethernet interface you wish to edit.

```
[> 2
```

**Table 3-107 etherconfig (Continued)-Editing Media Settings (Continued)**

Please choose the Ethernet media options for the Data 2 interface.

1. Autoselect
2. 10baseT/UTP half-duplex
3. 10baseT/UTP full-duplex
4. 100baseTX half-duplex
5. 100baseTX full-duplex
6. 1000baseTX half-duplex
7. 1000baseTX full-duplex

[1]> 5

Ethernet interfaces:

1. Data 1 (Autoselect: <100baseTX full-duplex>) 00:06:5b:f3:ba:6d
2. Data 2 (100baseTX full-duplex: <100baseTX full-duplex>) 00:06:5b:f3:ba:6e
3. Management (Autoselect: <100baseTX full-duplex>) 00:02:b3:c7:a2:da

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- EDIT - Edit an ethernet interface.

[ ]>

**Table 3-107      etherconfig (Continued)-Editing Media Settings (Continued)**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.
- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.
- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.
- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

[ ]>

## Enabling NIC Pairing via the etherconfig Command

**Table 3-108** *etherconfig - Enabling NIC Pairing*

```
mail3.example.com> etherconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.
- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.
- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.
- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

```
[> pairing
```

Paired interfaces:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new pairing.

```
[> new
```

Please enter a name for this pair (Ex: "Pair 1"):

```
[> Pair 1
```

1. Data 1

2. Data 2

**Table 3-108** *etherconfig - Enabling NIC Pairing (Continued)*

Enter the name or number of the primary ethernet interface you wish bind to.

```
[> 1
```

Paired interfaces:

1. Pair 1:

Primary (Data 1) Active, Link is up

Backup (Data 2) Standby, Link is up

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FAILOVER - Manually failover to other port.
- DELETE - Delete a pairing.
- STATUS - Refresh status.

```
[>
```

## Using the failover Subcommand for NIC Pairing

In this example, a manual failover is issued, forcing the Data 2 interface to become the primary interface. Note that you must issue the `status` sub-command to see the change in the CLI.

**Table 3-109** *etherconfig - Issuing a Manual Failover Command*

```
mail3.example.com> etherconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

**Table 3-109 etherconfig - Issuing a Manual Failover Command (Continued)**

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.
- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.
- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.
- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

```
[> pairing
```

Paired interfaces:

1. Pair 1:

Primary (Data 1) Active, Link is up

Backup (Data 2) Standby, Link is up

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FAILOVER - Manually failover to other port.
- DELETE - Delete a pairing.
- STATUS - Refresh status.

```
[> failover
```

Paired interfaces:

1. Pair 1:

Primary (Data 1) Active, Link is up

Backup (Data 2) Standby, Link is up

**Table 3-109**      *etherconfig - Issuing a Manual Failover Command (Continued)*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FAILOVER - Manually failover to other port.
- DELETE - Delete a pairing.
- STATUS - Refresh status.

[> **status**

Paired interfaces:

1. Pair 1:

Primary (Data 1) Standby, Link is up

Backup (Data 2) Active, Link is up

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FAILOVER - Manually failover to other port.
- DELETE - Delete a pairing.
- STATUS - Refresh status.

[>

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.
- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.
- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.

**Table 3-109** *etherconfig - Issuing a Manual Failover Command (Continued)*

- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

[ ]>

## Creating a New VLAN via the etherconfig Command

In this example, two VLANs are created (named VLAN 31 and VLAN 34) on the Data 1 port:

**Table 3-110** *etherconfig - Creating a New VLAN*

```
mail3.example.com> etherconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.

- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.

- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.

- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

[ ]> **vlan**

VLAN interfaces:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new VLAN.

[ ]> **new**

VLAN tag ID for the interface (Ex: "34"):

**Table 3-110**      *etherconfig - Creating a New VLAN (Continued)*

```
[> 34
```

Enter the name or number of the ethernet interface you wish bind to:

1. Data 1
2. Data 2
3. Management

```
[1]> 1
```

VLAN interfaces:

1. VLAN    34 (Data 1)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new VLAN.
- EDIT - Edit a VLAN.
- DELETE - Delete a VLAN.

```
[> new
```

VLAN tag ID for the interface (Ex: "34"):

```
[> 31
```

Enter the name or number of the ethernet interface you wish bind to:

**Table 3-110**      *etherconfig - Creating a New VLAN (Continued)*

1. Data 1
2. Data 2
3. Management

[1]> **1**

VLAN interfaces:

1. VLAN    31 (Data 1)
2. VLAN    34 (Data 1)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new VLAN.
- EDIT - Edit a VLAN.
- DELETE - Delete a VLAN.

[>

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.
- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.
- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.
- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

[>

## Enabling the Loopback Interface via the etherconfig Command

Once enabled, the loopback interface is treated like any other interface (e.g. Data 1):

**Table 3-111** *etherconfig Enabling the Loopback Interface*

```
mail3.example.com> etherconfig
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.
- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.
- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.
- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

```
[> loopback
```

```
Currently configured loopback interface:
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- ENABLE - Enable Loopback Interface.

```
[> enable
```

```
Currently configured loopback interface:
```

```
1. Loopback
```

**Table 3-111**      *etherconfig* **Enabling the Loopback Interface (Continued)**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- DISABLE - Disable Loopback Interface.

[ ]>

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MEDIA - View and edit ethernet media settings.

- PAIRING - View and configure NIC Pairing.

- VLAN - View and configure VLANs.

- LOOPBACK - View and configure Loopback.

[ ]>

## interfaceconfig

### Description

Configure the interface. You can create, edit, or delete interfaces. You can enable FTP, change an IP address, and configure Ethernet IP addresses.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `interfaceconfig` command can be used to perform all the functions of the traditional CLI command.

- Creating a new interface

```
interfaceconfig new <name>

 <ip address>

 <ethernet interface>

 <hostname>

 --ip=IPv4 Address/Netmask

 --ip6=IPv6 Address/Prefix Length

 [--ftp[=<port>]] (Note: only available on IPv4

 [--telnet[=<port>]]

 [--ssh[=<port>]]

 [--http][=<port>]

 [--https][=<port>]]

 [--euq_http[=<port>]]

 [--euq_https][=<port>]
```

- Deleting an interface

```
interfaceconfig delete <name>
```

## Example: Configuring an Interface

**Table 3-112** *interfaceconfig* **Configuring an Interface**

```
mail3.example.com> interfaceconfig
```

Currently configured interfaces:

1. Data 1 (192.168.1.1/24 on Data1: mail3.example.com)
2. Data 2 (192.168.2.1/24 on Data2: mail3.example.com)
3. Management (192.168.42.42/24 on Management: mail3.example.com)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new interface.
- EDIT - Modify an interface.
- GROUPS - Define interface groups.
- DELETE - Remove an interface.

```
[> edit
```

Enter the number of the interface you wish to edit.

```
[> 1
```

IP interface name (Ex: "InternalNet"):

```
[Data 1]>
```

**Table 3-112** *interfaceconfig* **Configuring an Interface (Continued)**

```
Would you like to configure an IPv4 address for this interface (y/n)?
[Y]>
```

```
IPv4 Address (Ex: 192.168.1.2):
```

```
[192.168.1.1]>
```

```
Netmask (Ex: "24", "255.255.255.0" or "0xffffffff"):
```

```
[0xffffffff00]>
```

```
Would you like to configure an IPv6 address for this interface (y/n)?
[N]>
```

```
Ethernet interface:
```

1. Data 1
2. Data 2
3. Management

```
[1]>
```

```
Hostname:
```

```
[mail3.example.com]>
```

```
Do you want to enable Telnet on this interface? [Y]> n
```

**Table 3-112**     *interfaceconfig* **Configuring an Interface (Continued)**

Do you want to enable SSH on this interface? [Y]> **n**

Do you want to enable FTP on this interface? [N]>

Do you want to enable HTTP on this interface? [Y]> **y**

Which port do you want to use for HTTP?

[80]> **80**

Do you want to enable HTTPS on this interface? [Y]> **y**

Which port do you want to use for HTTPS?

[443]> **443**

Do you want to enable Spam Quarantine HTTP on this interface? [N]

Do you want to enable Spam Quarantine HTTPS on this interface? [N]

Both HTTP and HTTPS are enabled for this interface, should HTTP requests redirect to the secure service? [Y]>

**Table 3-112** *interfaceconfig* **Configuring an Interface (Continued)**

Currently configured interfaces:

1. Data 1 (192.168.1.1/24 on Data 1: mail3.example.com)
2. Data 2 (192.168.2.1/24 on Data 2: mail3.example.com)
3. Management (192.168.42.42/24 on Management: mail3.example.com)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new interface.
- EDIT - Modify an interface.
- GROUPS - Define interface groups.
- DELETE - Remove an interface.

[>

mail3.example.com> **commit**

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

[> **enabled HTTP, HTTPS for Data 1**

Changes committed: Mon Jul 7 13:21:23 2003

mail3.example.com>

## Example: Changing the IronPort Spam Quarantine URL

The following example shows a change in the IronPort Spam Quarantine URL.

**Table 3-113**      *Changing the IronPort Spam Quarantine URL*

```
mail3.example.com]>interfaceconfig
```

```
Currently configured interfaces:
```

1. Data 1 (192.168.1.1/24 on Data1: mail3.example.com)
2. Data 2 (192.168.2.1/24 on Data2: mail3.example.com)
3. Management (192.168.42.42/24 on Management: mail3.example.com)

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new interface.
- EDIT - Modify an interface.
- GROUPS - Define interface groups.
- DELETE - Remove an interface.

```
[> edit
```

```
Enter the number of the interface you wish to edit.
```

```
[> 3
```

```
IP interface name (Ex: "InternalNet"):
```

```
[Management]>
```

**Table 3-113**      ***Changing the IronPort Spam Quarantine URL (Continued)***

[ ... ]

Do you want to enable IronPort Spam Quarantine HTTP on this interface?  
[Y]>

Which port do you want to use for IronPort Spam Quarantine HTTP?

[82]>

Do you want to enable IronPort Spam Quarantine HTTPS on this interface?  
[Y]>

Which port do you want to use for IronPort Spam Quarantine HTTPS?

[83]>

You have not entered an HTTPS certificate. To assure privacy, run  
"certconfig" first.

You may use the demo, but this will not be secure.

Do you really wish to use a demo certificate? [Y]>

Both HTTP and HTTPS are enabled for this interface, should HTTP requests  
redirect to the secure service? [Y]>

Both IronPort Spam Quarantine HTTP and IronPort Spam Quarantine HTTPS

**Table 3-113      Changing the IronPort Spam Quarantine URL (Continued)**

are enabled for this interface, should IronPort Spam Quarantine HTTP requests redirect to the secure service? [Y]>

Do you want Management as the default interface for IronPort Spam Quarantine? [Y]>

Do you want to use a custom base URL in your IronPort Spam Quarantine email notifications? [N]> **y**

Enter the custom base URL (Ex: "http://isq.example.url:81/")

[ ]> **http://ISQ.example.com:82/**

You have edited the interface you are currently logged into. Are you sure you want to change it? [Y]> **y**

Currently configured interfaces:

1. Data 1 (192.168.1.1/24 on Data1: mail3.example.com)
2. Data 2 (192.168.2.1/24 on Data2: mail3.example.com)
3. Management (192.168.42.42/24 on Management: mail3.example.com)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new interface.

**Table 3-113**      **Changing the IronPort Spam Quarantine URL (Continued)**

- EDIT - Modify an interface.
- GROUPS - Define interface groups.
- DELETE - Remove an interface.

## nslookup

### Description

Use the `nslookup` command to check the DNS functionality.

The `nslookup` command can confirm that the appliance is able to reach and resolve hostnames and IP addresses from a working DNS (domain name service) server.

**Table 3-114**      ***nslookup* Command Query Types**

| Query Type | Description                                                                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A          | the host's Internet address                                                                  |
| CNAME      | the canonical name for an alias                                                              |
| MX         | the mail exchanger                                                                           |
| NS         | the name server for the named zone                                                           |
| PTR        | the hostname if the query is an Internet address, otherwise the pointer to other information |
| SOA        | the domain's "start-of-authority" information                                                |
| TXT        | the text information                                                                         |

# netstat

## Description

Use the `netstat` command to displays network connections (both incoming and outgoing), routing tables, and a number of network interface statistics. Note that this version will not support all arguments. Specifically, you cannot use `-a`, `-A`, `-g`, `-m`, `-M`, `-N`, `-s`. The command was designed to be run in interactive mode, so that you may enter `netstat`, then choose from five options to report on. You can also specify the interface to listen on and the interval for display.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

**Table 3-115** *netstat*

```
example.com> netstat
```

Choose the information you want to display:

1. List of active sockets.
2. State of network interfaces.
3. Contents of routing tables.
4. Size of the listen queues.
5. Packet traffic information.

```
[1]> 2
```

Select the ethernet interface whose state you wish to display:

1. Data 1
2. Data 2
3. Management
4. ALL

```
[> 1
```

Show the number of bytes in and out? [N]>

Show the number of dropped packets? [N]> y

| Name   | Mtu  | Network     | Address     | Ipkts | Ierrs | Opkts | Oerrs | Coll | Drop |
|--------|------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Data 1 | 1500 | 197.19.1/24 | example.com | 30536 | -     | 5     | -     | -    | -    |
| -      | -    | -           | -           | -     | -     | -     | -     | -    | -    |

**Table 3-115**     *netstat (Continued)*

```
example.com>
```

## ping

### Description

The `ping` command allows you to test connectivity to a network host from the appliance.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-116**     *ping*

```
mail3.example.com> ping
```

Which interface do you want to send the pings from?

1. Auto
2. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)
3. PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)
4. PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24: mail3.example.com)

```
[1]> 1
```

Please enter the host you wish to ping.

```
[> anotherhost.example.com
```

Press Ctrl-C to stop.

```
PING anotherhost.example.com (x.x.x.x): 56 data bytes
```

```
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=1.421 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.126 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.118 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.115 ms
```

```
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.139 ms
```

**Table 3-116**     *ping (Continued)*

```

64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.125 ms
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.124 ms
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.122 ms
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.126 ms
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.133 ms
64 bytes from 10.19.0.31: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.115 ms

^C

--- anotherhost.example.com ping statistics ---

11 packets transmitted, 11 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.115/0.242/1.421/0.373 ms

^C

```

**Note**


---

You must use Control-C to end the `ping` command.

---

## routeconfig

### Description

The `routeconfig` command allows you to create, edit, and delete static routes for TCP/IP traffic. By default, traffic is routed through the default gateway set with the `setgateway` command. However, IronPort AsyncOS allows specific routing based on destination.

Routes consist of a nickname (for future reference), a destination, and a gateway. A gateway (the next hop) is an IP address such as 10.1.1.2. The destination can be one of two things:

- an IP address, such as 192.168.14.32
- a subnet using CIDR notation. For example, 192.168.5.0/24 means the entire class C network from 192.168.5.0 to 192.168.5.255.

For IPv6 addresses, you can use the following formats:

- 2620:101:2004:4202::0-2620:101:2004:4202::ff
- 2620:101:2004:4202::
- 2620:101:2004:4202::23
- 2620:101:2004:4202::/64

The command presents a list of all currently configured TCP/IP routes for you to select from using the `edit` and `delete` subcommands.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Batch Format

The batch format of the `smtproutes` command can be used to perform all the functions of the traditional CLI command. You can choose whether to use IPv4 or IPv6 addresses for the route.

- Creating a static route:

```
routeconfig new 4|6 <name> <destination_address> <gateway_ip>
```

**Table 3-117**      *routeconfig Arguments*

| Argument                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>4 6</b>                 | The IP version (IPv4 or IPv6) to apply this command to. For <code>clear</code> and <code>print</code> this option can be omitted and the command applies to both versions. |
| <b>name</b>                | The name of the route.                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>destination_address</b> | The IP or CIDR address to match on for outgoing IP traffic.                                                                                                                |
| <b>gateway_ip</b>          | The IP address to send this traffic to.                                                                                                                                    |

- Editing a static route:

```
routeconfig edit 4|6 <name> <new_name> <destination_address>
<gateway_ip>
```

- Deleting a static route:

```
routeconfig delete 4|6 <name>
```

- Deleting all static routes:

```
routeconfig clear [4|6]
```

- Printing a list of static routes:

```
routeconfig print [4|6]
```

## Example

```
mail3.example.com> routeconfig
```

Configure routes for:

1. IPv4

2. IPv6

[1]>

Currently configured routes:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new route.

[> **new**

Please create a name for the route:

[> **EuropeNet**

Please enter the destination IPv4 address to match on.

CIDR addresses such as 192.168.42.0/24 are also allowed.

```
[> 192.168.12.0/24
```

Please enter the gateway IP address for traffic to 192.168.12.0/24:

```
[> 192.168.14.4
```

Currently configured routes:

1. EuropeNet Destination: 192.168.12.0/24 Gateway: 192.168.14.4

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new route.
- EDIT - Modify a route.
- DELETE - Remove a route.
- CLEAR - Clear all entries.

```
[>
```

```
mail3.example.com> routeconfig
```

Configure routes for:

1. IPv4

2. IPv6

[1]> **2**

Currently configured routes:

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new route.

[> **new**

Please create a name for the route:

[> **EuropeIPv6Net**

Please enter the destination IPv6 address to match on.

CIDR addresses such as 2001:db8::/32 are also allowed.

[> **2620:101:2004:4202::/6**

Please enter the gateway IP address for traffic to  
2620:101:2004:4202::/6:

[> **2620:101:2004:4202::23**

Currently configured routes:

```
1. EuropeIPv6Net Destination: 2620:101:2004:4202::/6 Gateway:
2620:101:2004:4202::23
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

```
- NEW - Create a new route.
- EDIT - Modify a route.
- DELETE - Remove a route.
- CLEAR - Clear all entries.
[]>
```

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

## setgateway

### Description

The `setgateway` command configures the default next-hop intermediary through which packets should be routed. Alternate (non-default) gateways are configured using the `routeconfig` command.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-118**      *setgateway*

```
mail3.example.com> setgateway
```

Warning: setting an incorrect default gateway may cause the current connection to be interrupted when the changes are committed.

Enter new default gateway:

```
[10.1.1.1]> 192.168.20.1
```

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[]> changed default gateway to 192.168.20.1
```

Changes committed: Mon Jan 01 12:00:01 2003

## sethostname

### Description

The hostname is used to identify the system at the CLI prompt. You must enter a fully-qualified hostname. The `sethostname` command sets the name of the IronPort appliance. The new hostname does not take effect until you issue the `commit` command.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-119**      *sethostname*

```
oldname.example.com> sethostname
```

```
[oldname.example.com]> mail3.example.com
```

```
oldname.example.com>
```

For the hostname change to take effect, you must enter the `commit` command. After you have successfully committed the hostname change, the new name appears in the CLI prompt:

**Table 3-120**

```
oldname.example.com> commit
```

```
Please enter some comments describing your changes:
```

```
[> Changed System Hostname
```

```
Changes committed: Mon Apr 18 12:00:01 2003
```

The new hostname appears in the prompt as follows:

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## smtproutes

### Description

Set up permanent domain redirections.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

### Batch Format

The batch format of the `smtproutes` command can be used to perform all the functions of the traditional CLI command.

- Creating a new SMTP route

```
smtproutes new <source> <destination> [destination] [destination] [...]
```

- Deleting an existing SMTP route

```
smtproutes delete <source>
```

- Clear a listing of SMTP routes

```
smtproutes clear
```

- Print a listing of SMTP routes

```
smtproutes print
```

- Import a listing of SMTP routes

```
smtproutes import <filenames>
```

- Export a listing of SMTP routes

```
smtproutes export <filenames>
```

## Example

In the following example, the `smtproutes` command is used to construct a route (mapping) for the domain `example.com` to `relay1.example.com`, `relay2.example.com`, and `backup-relay.example.com`. Use `/pri=#` to specify a destination priority. THE # should be from 0-65535, with larger numbers indicating decreasing priority. If unspecified, the priority defaults to 0.

(Note that you may have constructed the same mapping during the `systemsetup` command when you configured the InboundMail public listener.)

**Table 3-121** *smtproutes*

```
mail3.example.com> smtproutes
```

There are no routes configured.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new route.
- IMPORT - Import new routes from a file.

```
[> new
```

**Table 3-121** *smtproutes*

Enter the domain for which you want to set up a permanent route.

Partial hostnames such as ".example.com" are allowed.

Use "ALL" for the default route.

```
[> example.com
```

Enter the destination hosts, separated by commas, which you want mail for example.com to be delivered.

Enter USEDNS by itself to use normal DNS resolution for this route.

Enter /dev/null by itself if you wish to discard the mail.

Enclose in square brackets to force resolution via address (A) records, ignoring any MX records.

```
[> relay1.example.com/pri=10, relay2.example.com,
backup-relay.example.com
```

Mapping for example.com to relay1.example.com, relay2.example.com, backup-relay.example.com/pri=10 created.

There are currently 1 routes configured.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new route.

**Table 3-121** *smtproutes*

- EDIT - Edit destinations of an existing route.
- DELETE - Remove a route.
- PRINT - Display all routes.
- IMPORT - Import new routes from a file.
- EXPORT - Export all routes to a file.
- CLEAR - Remove all routes.

[ ]>

Use `smtproutes` -> `EDIT` to modify the domain for an SMTP route.

## sslconfig

### Description

Configure SSL settings for the appliance

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

```
mail3.example.com> sslconfig
```

```
sslconfig settings:
```

```
GUI HTTPS method: sslv3tlsv1
```

```
GUI HTTPS ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL
```

```
Inbound SMTP method: sslv3tlsv1
```

```
Inbound SMTP ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL
```

```
Outbound SMTP method: sslv3tlsv1
```

```
Outbound SMTP ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- GUI - Edit GUI HTTPS ssl settings.
- INBOUND - Edit Inbound SMTP ssl settings.
- OUTBOUND - Edit Outbound SMTP ssl settings.
- VERIFY - Verify and show ssl cipher list.

```
[> gui
```

```
Enter the GUI HTTPS ssl method you want to use.
```

1. SSL v2.
2. SSL v3
3. TLS v1

4. SSL v2 and v3
  5. SSL v3 and TLS v1
  6. SSL v2, v3 and TLS v1
- [5]> **6**

Enter the GUI HTTPS ssl cipher you want to use.

[RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL]>

sslconfig settings:

GUI HTTPS method: sslv2sslv3tlsv1

GUI HTTPS ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL

Inbound SMTP method: sslv3tlsv1

Inbound SMTP ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL

Outbound SMTP method: sslv3tlsv1

Outbound SMTP ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- GUI - Edit GUI HTTPS ssl settings.
- INBOUND - Edit Inbound SMTP ssl settings.
- OUTBOUND - Edit Outbound SMTP ssl settings.
- VERIFY - Verify and show ssl cipher list.

[> **inbound**

Enter the inbound SMTP ssl method you want to use.

1. SSL v2.
2. SSL v3
3. TLS v1
4. SSL v2 and v3
5. SSL v3 and TLS v1
6. SSL v2, v3 and TLS v1

[5]> **6**

Enter the inbound SMTP ssl cipher you want to use.

[RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL]>

sslconfig settings:

GUI HTTPS method: sslv2sslv3tlsv1

GUI HTTPS ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL

Inbound SMTP method: sslv2sslv3tlsv1

Inbound SMTP ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL

Outbound SMTP method: sslv3tlsv1

Outbound SMTP ciphers: RC4-SHA:RC4-MD5:ALL

Choose the operation you want to perform:

```
- GUI - Edit GUI HTTPS ssl settings.

- INBOUND - Edit Inbound SMTP ssl settings.

- OUTBOUND - Edit Outbound SMTP ssl settings.

- VERIFY - Verify and show ssl cipher list.

[]>
```

## telnet

### Description

Connect to a remote host

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-122**      **telnet**

```
mail3.example.com> telnet
```

Please select which interface you want to telnet from.

1. Auto
2. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)
3. PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)
4. PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24: mail3.example.com)

```
[1]> 3
```

Enter the remote hostname or IP.

```
[> 193.168.1.1
```

Enter the remote port.

```
[25]> 25
```

Trying 193.168.1.1...

Connected to 193.168.1.1.

Escape character is '^'.

## traceroute

## Description

Use the `traceroute` command to test connectivity to a network host from the appliance and debug routing issues with network hops.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-123** *tracertoutes*

```
mail3.example.com> traceroute
```

```
Which interface do you want to trace from?
```

1. Auto
2. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)
3. PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)
4. PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24: mail3.example.com)

```
[1]> 1
```

```
Please enter the host to which you want to trace the route.
```

```
[> 10.1.1.1
```

```
Press Ctrl-C to stop.
```

```
traceroute to 10.1.1.1 (10.1.1.1), 64 hops max, 44 byte packets
```

```
1 gateway (192.168.0.1) 0.202 ms 0.173 ms 0.161 ms
```

```
2 hostname (10.1.1.1) 0.298 ms 0.302 ms 0.291 ms
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## Outbreak Filters

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [outbreakconfig](#)
- [outbreakflush](#)
- [outbreakstatus](#)
- [outbreakstatus](#)

## outbreakconfig

### Description

Use the `outbreakconfig` command to configure the Outbreak Filters feature via the CLI. Configuration includes enabling the Outbreak Filters feature, setting a threshold value, and selecting whether to receive email alerts for the Outbreak Filters features.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-124**      **vofconfig**

```
mail3.example.com> vofconfig
```

```
VOF: enabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Change VOF settings.
```

```
[> setup
```

```
Do you want to enable the Virus Outbreak Filters? [Y]> y
```

```
Virus Outbreak Filters enabled. The current threshold is 4.
```

```
Suspicious messages with a threat level that meet or exceed this
threshold will be quarantined.
```

```
Enter your threshold value. This is a number between 1 and 5, where 1 is
a very low tolerance for risk, and 5 is extremely high:
```

```
[4]> 2
```

```
Virus Outbreak Filters enabled. The current threshold is 2.
```

```
Suspicious messages with a threat level that meet or exceed this
threshold will be quarantined.
```

**Table 3-124      vofconfig (Continued)**

VOF Alerts are sent when filetypes cross the threshold (go above or back down below), meaning that new messages of certain types could be quarantined or will no longer be quarantined, respectively.

```
Would you like to receive VOF alerts? [Y]> y
```

The Virus Outbreak Filters (VOF) feature is now globally enabled on the system. You must use the 'policyconfig' command in the CLI or the Email Security Manager in the GUI to enable VOF for the desired Incoming and Outgoing Mail Policies.

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Change VOF settings.
```

```
[]>
```

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

## outbreakflush

### Description

Clear the cached Outbreak Rules.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a 'commit'.

## Example

**Table 3-125**      *vofflush*

```
mail3.example.com> outbreakflush
```

```
Cached Outbreak Rules have been cleared.
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## outbreakstatus

### Description

The `outbreakstatus` command shows the current Outbreak Filters feature settings, including whether the Outbreak Filters feature is enabled, any Outbreak Rules, and the current threshold.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-126** *outbreakstatus*

```
mail3.example.com> vofstatus
```

```
Virus Outbreak Filters: enabled
```

| Component            | Last Update         | Version         |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Virus Outbreak Rules | Tue May 03 11:17:42 | 20050422_231148 |
| CASE - Core          | Never               | 1.0.0-017       |
| CASE - Tools         | Tue May 03 13:33:30 | 1.0.0-013       |

```
Last download attempt made on Wed May 04 10:35:35
```

| Threat Outbreak | Outbreak            |                                             |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Level           | Rule Name           | Rule Description                            |
| -----           |                     |                                             |
| 5               | OUTBREAK_0002187_03 | A reported a MyDoom.BB outbreak.            |
| 5               | OUTBREAK_0005678_00 | This configuration file was generated by... |
| 3               | OUTBREAK_0000578_00 | This virus is distributed in pictures of... |

```
Virus Outbreak Filter Rules with higher threat levels pose greater
risks. (5 = highest threat, 1 = lowest threat)
```

**Table 3-126** *outbreakstatus (Continued)*

```
Last update: Tue May 3 11:17:46 2005
```

```
Current Virus Outbreak Filters threshold: 3 (use "vofconfig" to change)
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## outbreakupdate

### Description

Requests an immediate update of CASE rules and engine core.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

### Example

**Table 3-127** *outbreakupdate*

```
elroy.run> outbreakupdate
```

```
Requesting check for new CASE definitions
```

# Policy Enforcement

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [dictionaryconfig](#)
- [exceptionconfig](#)
- [filters](#)
- [policyconfig](#)
- [quarantineconfig](#)
- [scanconfig](#)
- [stripheaders](#)
- [textconfig](#)

## dictionaryconfig

### Description

Configure content dictionaries

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

Use `dictionaryconfig -> new` to create dictionaries, and `dictionaryconfig -> delete` to remove dictionaries.

### **Table 3-128** *dictionaryconfig - Creating a Dictionary 1*

```
example.com> dictionaryconfig
```

No content dictionaries have been defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.

```
[> new
```

Enter a name for this content dictionary.

```
[> HRWords
```

Do you wish to specify a file for import? [N]>

Enter new words or regular expressions, enter a blank line to finish.

*<list of words typed here>*

Currently configured content dictionaries:

1. HRWords

**Table 3-128**     *dictionaryconfig - Creating a Dictionary 1 (Continued)*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.
- EDIT - Modify a content dictionary.
- DELETE - Remove a content dictionary.
- RENAME - Change the name of a content dictionary.

```
[> delete
```

Enter the number of the dictionary you want to delete:

1. HRWords

```
[> 1
```

Content dictionary "HRWords" deleted.

No content dictionaries have been defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.

```
[>
```

In this example, a new dictionary named “secret\_words” is created to contain the term “codename.” Once the dictionary has been entered, the `edit -> settings` subcommand is used to define the case-sensitivity and word boundary detection for words in the dictionary.

**Table 3-129** *dictionaryconfig - Creating a Dictionary 2*

```
mail3.example.com> dictionaryconfig
```

```
No content dictionaries have been defined.
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.
```

```
[> new
```

```
Enter a name for this content dictionary.
```

```
[> secret_words
```

```
Do you wish to specify a file for import? [N]>
```

```
Enter new words or regular expressions, enter a blank line to finish.
```

```
codename
```

```
Currently configured content dictionaries:
```

```
1. secret_words
```

**Table 3-129**     *dictionaryconfig - Creating a Dictionary 2 (Continued)*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.
- EDIT - Modify a content dictionary.
- DELETE - Remove a content dictionary.
- RENAME - Change the name of a content dictionary.

[> **edit**

Enter the number of the dictionary you want to edit:

1. secret\_words

[> **1**

Choose the operation you want to perform on dictionary 'secret\_words':

- NEW - Create new entries in this dictionary.
- IMPORT - Replace all of the words in this dictionary.
- EXPORT - Export the words in this dictionary.
- DELETE - Remove an entry in this dictionary.
- PRINT - List the entries in this dictionary.
- SETTINGS - Change settings for this dictionary.

[> **settings**

Do you want to ignore case when matching using this dictionary? [Y]>

**Table 3-129** *dictionaryconfig - Creating a Dictionary 2 (Continued)*

Do you want strings in this dictionary to only match complete words? [Y]>

Enter the default encoding to be used for exporting this dictionary:

1. US-ASCII
  2. Unicode (UTF-8)
  3. Unicode (UTF-16)
  4. Western European/Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1)
  5. Western European/Latin-1 (Windows CP1252)
  6. Traditional Chinese (Big 5)
  7. Simplified Chinese (GB 2312)
  8. Simplified Chinese (HZ GB 2312)
  9. Korean (ISO 2022-KR)
  10. Korean (KS-C-5601/EUC-KR)
  11. Japanese (Shift-JIS (X0123))
  12. Japanese (ISO-2022-JP)
  13. Japanese (EUC)
- [2]>

Choose the operation you want to perform on dictionary 'secret\_words':

- NEW - Create new entries in this dictionary.
- IMPORT - Replace all of the words in this dictionary.

**Table 3-129** *dictionaryconfig - Creating a Dictionary 2 (Continued)*

- EXPORT - Export the words in this dictionary.
- DELETE - Remove an entry in this dictionary.
- PRINT - List the entries in this dictionary.
- SETTINGS - Change settings for this dictionary.

[ ]>

Currently configured content dictionaries:

1. secret\_words

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.
- EDIT - Modify a content dictionary.
- DELETE - Remove a content dictionary.
- RENAME - Change the name of a content dictionary.

[ ]>

mail3.example.com> **commit**

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

[ ]> **Added new dictionary: secret\_words**

**Table 3-129** *dictionaryconfig - Creating a Dictionary 2 (Continued)*

Changes committed: Thu Feb 03 13:00:19 2005 PST

mail3.example.com>

## Importing Dictionaries

In the example below, using the `dictionaryconfig` command, 84 terms in the `profanity.txt` text file are imported as Unicode (UTF-8) into a dictionary named `profanity`.

**Table 3-130** *dictionaryconfig - Importing Dictionaries*

mail3.example.com> **dictionaryconfig**

No content dictionaries have been defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.

[> **new**

Enter a name for this content dictionary.

[> **profanity**

Do you wish to specify a file for import? [N]> **y**

Enter the name of the file to import:

**Table 3-130** *dictionaryconfig - Importing Dictionaries (Continued)*

```
[> profanity.txt
```

```
Enter the encoding to use for the imported file:
```

1. US-ASCII
2. Unicode (UTF-8)
3. Unicode (UTF-16)
4. Western European/Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1)
5. Western European/Latin-1 (Windows CP1252)
6. Traditional Chinese (Big 5)
7. Simplified Chinese (GB 2312)
8. Simplified Chinese (HZ GB 2312)
9. Korean (ISO 2022-KR)
10. Korean (KS-C-5601/EUC-KR)
11. Japanese (Shift-JIS (X0123))
12. Japanese (ISO-2022-JP)
13. Japanese (EUC)

```
[2]>
```

```
84 entries imported successfully.
```

```
Currently configured content dictionaries:
```

1. profanity

**Table 3-130** *dictionaryconfig - Importing Dictionaries (Continued)*

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.

- EDIT - Modify a content dictionary.

- DELETE - Remove a content dictionary.

- RENAME - Change the name of a content dictionary.

[]>

mail3.example.com> commit
```

## Exporting Dictionaries

In the example below, using the `dictionaryconfig` command, the `secret_words` dictionary is exported to a text file named `secret_words_export.txt`

**Table 3-131** *dictionaryconfig - Exporting a Dictionary*

```
mail3.example.com> dictionaryconfig
```

```
Currently configured content dictionaries:
```

```
1. secret_words
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.
- EDIT - Modify a content dictionary.
- DELETE - Remove a content dictionary.

**Table 3-131**     *dictionaryconfig - Exporting a Dictionary (Continued)*

- RENAME - Change the name of a content dictionary.

```
[> edit
```

Enter the number of the dictionary you want to edit:

```
1. secret_words
```

```
[> 1
```

Choose the operation you want to perform on dictionary 'secret\_words':

- NEW - Create new entries in this dictionary.

- IMPORT - Replace all of the words in this dictionary.

- EXPORT - Export the words in this dictionary.

- DELETE - Remove an entry in this dictionary.

- PRINT - List the entries in this dictionary.

- SETTINGS - Change settings for this dictionary.

```
[> export
```

Enter a name for the exported file:

```
[> secret_words_export.txt
```

```
mail3.example.com> dictionaryconfig
```

**Table 3-131** *dictionaryconfig - Exporting a Dictionary (Continued)*

Currently configured content dictionaries:

1. secret\_words

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new content dictionary.
- EDIT - Modify a content dictionary.
- DELETE - Remove a content dictionary.
- RENAME - Change the name of a content dictionary.

[> **edit**

Enter the number of the dictionary you want to edit:

1. secret\_words

[> **1**

Choose the operation you want to perform on dictionary 'secret\_words':

- NEW - Create new entries in this dictionary.
- IMPORT - Replace all of the words in this dictionary.
- EXPORT - Export the words in this dictionary.
- DELETE - Remove an entry in this dictionary.
- PRINT - List the entries in this dictionary.
- SETTINGS - Change settings for this dictionary.

**Table 3-131** *dictionaryconfig - Exporting a Dictionary (Continued)*

```
[> export
```

Enter a name for the exported file:

```
[> secret_words_export.txt
```

## exceptionconfig

### Description

Use the `exceptionconfig` command in the CLI to create the domain exception table. In this example, the email address “admin@zzzaazzz.com” is added to the domain exception table with a policy of “Allow.”

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine)..

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-132**      *exceptionconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> exceptionconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new domain exception table entry

```
[> new
```

Enter a domain, sub-domain, user, or email address for which you wish to provide an exception:

```
[> mail.partner.com
```

Any of the following passes:

- @[IP address]

Matches any email address with this IP address.

- @domain

Matches any email address with this domain.

- @.partial.domain

Matches any email address domain ending in this domain.

- user@

Matches any email address beginning with user@.

- user@domain

**Table 3-132** *exceptionconfig (Continued)*

Matches entire email address.

Enter a domain, sub-domain, user, or email address for which you wish to provide an exception:

```
[> admin@zzzaazzz.com
```

Choose a policy for this domain exception:

1. Allow
2. Reject

```
[1]> 1
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new domain exception table entry
- EDIT - Edit a domain exception table entry
- DELETE - Delete a domain exception table entry
- PRINT - Print all domain exception table entries
- SEARCH - Search domain exception table
- CLEAR - Clear all domain exception entries

```
[>
```

# filters

## Description

Configure message processing options.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format

## Example

In this example, the `filter` command is used to create three new filters:

- The first filter is named **big\_messages**. It uses the `body-size` rule to drop messages larger than 10 megabytes.
- The second filter is named **no\_mp3s**. It uses the `attachment-filename` rule to drop messages that contain attachments with the filename extension of `.mp3`.
- The third filter is named **mailfrompm**. It uses `mail-from` rule examines all mail from `postmaster@example.com` and blind-carbon copies `administrator@example.com`.

Using the `filter -> list` subcommand, the filters are listed to confirm that they are active and valid, and then the first and last filters are switched in position using the `move` subcommand. Finally, the changes are committed so that the filters take effect.

**Table 3-133**      *filters*

```
mail3.example.com> filters
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter.

**Table 3-133** *filters (Continued)*

- IMPORT - Import a filter script from a file.

```
[> new
```

Enter filter script. Enter '.' on its own line to end.

**big\_messages:**

```
 if (body-size >= 10M) {
 drop();
 }
```

.

1 filters added.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter.
- DELETE - Remove a filter.
- IMPORT - Import a filter script from a file.
- EXPORT - Export filters to a file
- MOVE - Move a filter to a different position.
- SET - Set a filter attribute.
- LIST - List the filters.
- DETAIL - Get detailed information on the filters.
- LOGCONFIG - Configure log subscriptions used by filters.

**Table 3-133** *filters (Continued)*

- ROLLOVERNOW - Roll over a filter log file.

```
[> new
```

Enter filter script. Enter '.' on its own line to end.

```
no_mp3s:
```

```
 if (attachment-filename == '\\.mp3$') {
 drop();
 }
.
.
```

1 filters added.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter.
- DELETE - Remove a filter.
- IMPORT - Import a filter script from a file.
- EXPORT - Export filters to a file
- MOVE - Move a filter to a different position.
- SET - Set a filter attribute.
- LIST - List the filters.
- DETAIL - Get detailed information on the filters.
- LOGCONFIG - Configure log subscriptions used by filters.
- ROLLOVERNOW - Roll over a filter log file.

**Table 3-133**      *filters (Continued)*

```
[> new
```

Enter filter script. Enter '.' on its own line to end.

```
mailfrompm:
```

```
 if (mail-from == "^postmaster$")
 { bcc ("administrator@example.com");}
```

```
.
```

```
1 filters added.
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter.
- DELETE - Remove a filter.
- IMPORT - Import a filter script from a file.
- EXPORT - Export filters to a file
- MOVE - Move a filter to a different position.
- SET - Set a filter attribute.
- LIST - List the filters.
- DETAIL - Get detailed information on the filters.
- LOGCONFIG - Configure log subscriptions used by filters.
- ROLLOVERNOW - Roll over a filter log file.

**Table 3-133** *filters (Continued)*

```
[> list
```

## policyconfig

### Description

Configure per recipient or sender based policies.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

### Example

In this example, the `policyconfig -> edit -> antispam` subcommand is used to edit the IronPort Anti-Spam settings for the default incoming mail policy. (Note that this same configuration is available in the GUI from the Email Security Manager feature.)

- First, messages *positively* identified as spam are chosen not to be archived; they will be dropped.
- Messages that are *suspected* to be spam are chosen to be archived. They will also be sent to the IronPort Spam Quarantine installed on the server named `quarantine.example.com`. The text `[quarantined: possible spam]` is prepended to the subject line and a special header of `X-quarantined: true` is configured to be added to these suspect messages. In this scenario, Administrators and end-users can check the quarantine for false positives, and an administrator can adjust, if necessary, the suspected spam threshold.

- Unwanted marketing messages are delivered with the text [MARKETING] prepended to the subject line.

Finally, the changes are committed.



#### Note

See [Table 3-140 on page 3-411](#) to see an example of how DLP policies are enabled on an outgoing mail policy.

**Table 3-134** *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

```
mail3.example.com> policyconfig
```

```
Would you like to configure Incoming or Outgoing Mail Policies?
```

```
1. Incoming
```

```
2. Outgoing
```

```
[1]> 1
```

```
Incoming Mail Policy Configuration
```

```
Name: Anti-Spam: Anti-Virus: Content Filter: VOF:
```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```
DEFAULT
```

```
IronPort
```

```
McAfee
```

```
Off
```

```
Enabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- NEW - Create a new policy
```

**Table 3-134** *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

- EDIT - Edit an existing policy
- PRINT - Print all policies
- FILTERS - Edit content filters

[> **edit**

| Name:      | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----      | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| 1. DEFAULT | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

Enter the name or number of the entry you wish to edit:

[> **1**

Policy Summaries:

Anti-Spam: IronPort - Deliver, Prepend "[SPAM] " to Subject

Suspect-Spam: IronPort - Deliver, Prepend "[SUSPECTED SPAM] " to Subject

Anti-Virus: McAfee - Scan and Clean

Content Filters: Off (No content filters have been created)

Virus Outbreak Filters: Enabled. No bypass extensions.

**Table 3-134**     *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- ANTISPAM - Modify Anti-Spam policy
- ANTIVIRUS - Modify Anti-Virus policy
- VOF - Modify Virus Outbreak Filters policy

```
[> antis spam
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- EDIT - Edit Anti-Spam policy
- DISABLE - Disable Anti-Spam policy (Disables all policy-related actions)

```
[> edit
```

Begin Anti-Spam configuration

Some messages will be positively identified as spam. Some messages will be identified as suspected spam. You can set the IronPort Anti-Spam Suspected Spam Threshold below.

The following configuration options apply to messages POSITIVELY identified as spam:

What score would you like to set for the IronPort Anti-Spam spam threshold?

```
[90]> 90
```

**Table 3-134** *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

1. DELIVER

2. DROP

3. BOUNCE

4. IRONPORT QUARANTINE

What do you want to do with messages identified as spam?

[1]> **2**

Do you want to archive messages identified as spam? [N]>

Do you want to enable special treatment of suspected spam? [Y]> **y**

What score would you like to set for the IronPort Anti-Spam suspect spam threshold?

[50]> **50**

The following configuration options apply to messages identified as SUSPECTED spam:

1. DELIVER

2. DROP

3. BOUNCE

4. IRONPORT QUARANTINE

What do you want to do with messages identified as SUSPECTED spam?

**Table 3-134** *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

```
[1]> 4
```

```
Do you want to archive messages identified as SUSPECTED spam? [N]> y
```

```
1. PREPEND
```

```
2. APPEND
```

```
3. NONE
```

```
Do you want to add text to the subject of messages identified as SUSPECTED spam?
```

```
[1]> 1
```

```
What text do you want to prepend to the subject?
```

```
[[SUSPECTED SPAM]]> [quarantined: possible spam]
```

```
Do you want to add a custom header to messages identified as SUSPECTED spam? [N]
y
```

```
Enter the name of the header:
```

```
[]> X-quarantined
```

```
Enter the text for the content of the header:
```

```
[]> true
```

**Table 3-134** *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

Marketing email is normally legitimate email but sometimes undesirable. Do you want to enable special treatment of marketing messages? [N]> **y**

The following configuration options apply to messages identified as marketing messages:

1. DELIVER
2. DROP
3. BOUNCE
4. IRONPORT QUARANTINE

What do you want to do with messages identified as marketing messages?

[1]> **1**

Do you want to archive messages identified as marketing messages? [N]>

1. PREPEND
2. APPEND
3. NONE

Do you want to add text to the subject of messages identified as marketing messages?

[1]> **1**

What text do you want to prepend to the subject?

**Table 3-134**     *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

```
[[MARKETING]]> [MARKETING]
```

```
Do you want marketing messages sent to an external quarantine or alternate destination host? [N]> n
```

```
Do you want to add a custom header to messages identified as marketing messages? [N]> n
```

```
Do you want marketing messages sent to an alternate envelope recipient? [N]> n
```

```
Anti-Spam configuration complete
```

```
Policy Summaries:
```

```
Anti-Spam: IronPort - Drop
```

```
Suspect-Spam: IronPort - Quarantine - Archiving copies of the original message
```

```
Marketing-Messages: IronPort - Deliver, Prepend "[MARKETING]" to Subject
```

```
Anti-Virus: McAfee - Scan and Clean
```

```
Content Filters: Off (No content filters have been created)
```

```
Virus Outbreak Filters: Enabled. No bypass extensions.
```

**Table 3-134** *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- ANTISPAM - Modify Anti-Spam policy
- ANTIVIRUS - Modify Anti-Virus policy
- VOF - Modify Virus Outbreak Filters policy

[ ]>

Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

| Name:   | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----   | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| DEFAULT | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new policy
- EDIT - Edit an existing policy
- PRINT - Print all policies
- FILTERS - Edit content filters

[ ]>

mail3.example.com> **commit**

**Table 3-134** *policyconfig - Editing the Default Anti-Spam Settings*

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

```
[> configured anti-spam for Incoming Default Policy
```

Changes committed: Tue Nov 17 22:00:35 2009 GMT

Then, use the `new` subcommand to add two new policies for different sets of users — the sales organization and the engineering organization — and configure different email security settings for each. In the CLI, you can configure different settings than the default as you create the policy.

First, create the policy for the sales team, specifying a more aggressive anti-spam setting:

**Table 3-135** *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Sales Team*

Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

| Name:   | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----   | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| DEFAULT | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new policy
- EDIT - Edit an existing policy
- PRINT - Print all policies
- FILTERS - Edit content filters

```
[> new
```

**Table 3-135** *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Sales Team*

Enter the name for this policy:

```
[> sales_team
```

Begin entering policy members. The following types of entries are allowed:

Username entries such as joe@, domain entries such as @example.com, sub-domain entries such as @.example.com, LDAP group memberships such as ldap(Engineers)

Enter a member for this policy:

```
[> ldap(sales)
```

Please select an LDAP group query:

1. PublicLDAP.ldapgroup

```
[1]> 1
```

Is this entry a recipient or a sender?

1. Recipient

2. Sender

```
[1]> 1
```

Add another member? [Y]> n

**Table 3-135** *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Sales Team*

Would you like to enable Anti-Spam support? [Y]> **y**

Use the policy table default? [Y]> **n**

Begin Anti-Spam configuration

Some messages will be positively identified as spam. Some messages will be identified as suspected spam. You can set the IronPort Anti-Spam Suspected Spam Threshold below.

The following configuration options apply to messages POSITIVELY identified as spam:

What score would you like to set for the IronPort Anti-Spam spam threshold?

[90]> **90**

1. DELIVER
2. DROP
3. BOUNCE
4. IRONPORT QUARANTINE

What do you want to do with messages identified as spam?

[1]> **2**

**Table 3-135** *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Sales Team*

Do you want to archive messages identified as spam? [N]> **n**

Do you want to enable special treatment of suspected spam? [Y]> **y**

What score would you like to set for the IronPort Anti-Spam suspect spam threshold?

[50]> **50**

The following configuration options apply to messages identified as SUSPECTED spam:

1. DELIVER
2. DROP
3. BOUNCE
4. IRONPORT QUARANTINE

What do you want to do with messages identified as SUSPECTED spam?

[1]> **4**

Do you want to archive messages identified as SUSPECTED spam? [N]> **n**

1. PREPEND
2. APPEND

**Table 3-135** *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Sales Team*

3. NONE

Do you want to add text to the subject of messages identified as SUSPECTED spam?

[1]> **3**

Do you want to add a custom header to messages identified as SUSPECTED spam? [N]> **n**

Marketing email is normally legitimate email but sometimes undesirable. Do you want to enable special treatment of marketing messages? [N]> **n**

Anti-Spam configuration complete

Would you like to enable Anti-Virus support? [Y]> **y**

Use the policy table default? [Y]> **y**

Would you like to enable Virus Outbreak Filters for this policy? [Y]> **y**

Use the policy table default? [Y]> **y**

**Table 3-135**     *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Sales Team*

Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

| Name:      | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----      | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| sales_team | IronPort   | Default     | Default         | Default |
| DEFAULT    | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new policy
  - EDIT - Edit an existing policy
  - DELETE - Remove a policy
  - PRINT - Print all policies
  - SEARCH - Search for a policy by member
  - FILTERS - Edit content filters
  - CLEAR - Clear all policies
- [ ]>

Then, create the policy for the engineering team (three individual email recipients), specifying that .dwg files are exempt from Virus Outbreak Filter scanning.

**Table 3-136**     *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Engineering Team*

Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

| Name: | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF: |
|-------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------|
|-------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------|

**Table 3-136      *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Engineering Team***

| -----      | -----    | -----   | -----   | -----   |
|------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| sales_team | IronPort | Default | Default | Default |
| DEFAULT    | IronPort | McAfee  | Off     | Enabled |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new policy
- EDIT - Edit an existing policy
- DELETE - Remove a policy
- PRINT - Print all policies
- SEARCH - Search for a policy by member
- FILTERS - Edit content filters
- CLEAR - Clear all policies

[> **new**

Enter the name for this policy:

[> **engineering**

Begin entering policy members. The following types of entries are allowed:

Username entries such as joe@, domain entries such as @example.com, sub-domain entries such as @.example.com, LDAP group memberships such as ldap(Engineers)

**Table 3-136**     *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Engineering Team*

Enter a member for this policy:

```
[> bob@example.com
```

Is this entry a recipient or a sender?

1. Recipient

2. Sender

```
[1]> 1
```

Add another member? [Y]> **y**

Enter a member for this policy:

```
[> fred@example.com
```

Is this entry a recipient or a sender?

1. Recipient

2. Sender

```
[1]> 1
```

Add another member? [Y]> **y**

**Table 3-136** *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Engineering Team*

Enter a member for this policy:

```
[>] joe@example.com
```

Is this entry a recipient or a sender?

1. Recipient

2. Sender

```
[1]> 1
```

Add another member? [Y]> **n**

Would you like to enable Anti-Spam support? [Y]> **y**

Use the policy table default? [Y]> **y**

Would you like to enable Anti-Virus support? [Y]> **y**

Use the policy table default? [Y]> **y**

Would you like to enable Virus Outbreak Filters for this policy? [Y]> **y**

Use the policy table default? [Y]> **n**

**Table 3-136** *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Engineering Team*

Would you like to modify the list of file extensions that bypass

Virus Outbreak Filters? [N]> **y**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a file extension

[> **new**

Enter a file extension:

[> **dwg**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a file extension

- DELETE - Delete a file extension

- PRINT - Display all file extensions

- CLEAR - Clear all file extensions

[> **print**

The following file extensions will bypass Virus Outbreak Filter processing:

**Table 3-136      *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Engineering Team***

```
dwg
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Add a file extension
- DELETE - Delete a file extension
- PRINT - Display all file extensions
- CLEAR - Clear all file extensions

```
[]>
```

```
Incoming Mail Policy Configuration
```

| Name:       | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----       | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| sales_team  | IronPort   | Default     | Default         | Default |
| engineering | Default    | Default     | Default         | Enabled |
| DEFAULT     | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new policy
- EDIT - Edit an existing policy

**Table 3-136**      *policyconfig - Creating a Policy for the Engineering Team*

```
- DELETE - Remove a policy

- PRINT - Print all policies

- SEARCH - Search for a policy by member

- MOVE - Move the position of a policy

- FILTERS - Edit content filters

- CLEAR - Clear all policies

[]>
```

Next, create three new content filters to be used in the Incoming Mail Overview policy table.

In the CLI, the `filters` subcommand of the `policyconfig` command is the equivalent of the Incoming Content Filters GUI page. When you create content filters in the CLI, you must use the `save` subcommand to save the filter and return to the `policyconfig` command.

First, create the `scan_for_confidential` content filter:

**Table 3-137**      *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

| Name:       | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----       | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| sales_team  | IronPort   | Default     | Default         | Default |
| engineering | Default    | Default     | Default         | Enabled |
| DEFAULT     | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new policy
- EDIT - Edit an existing policy
- DELETE - Remove a policy
- PRINT - Print all policies
- SEARCH - Search for a policy by member
- MOVE - Move the position of a policy
- FILTERS - Edit content filters
- CLEAR - Clear all policies

```
[> filters
```

No filters defined.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter

```
[> new
```

Enter a name for this filter:

```
[> scan_for_confidential
```

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

Enter a description or comment for this filter (optional):

```
[> scan all incoming mail for the string 'confidential'
```

Filter Name: scan\_for\_confidential

Conditions:

Always Run

Actions:

No actions defined yet.

Description:

```
scan all incoming mail for the string 'confidential'
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action

```
[> add
```

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

1. Condition

2. Action

[1]> **1**

1. Message Body Contains

2. Only Body Contains (Attachments are not scanned)

3. Message Body Size

4. Subject Header

5. Other Header

6. Attachment Contains

7. Attachment File Type

8. Attachment Name

9. Attachment MIME Type

10. Attachment Protected

11. Attachment Unprotected

12. Envelope Recipient Address

13. Envelope Recipient in LDAP Group

14. Envelope Sender Address

15. Envelope Sender in LDAP Group

**Table 3-137** *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

16. Reputation Score

17. Remote IP

18. DKIM authentication result

19. SPF verification result

[1]> **1**

Enter regular expression or smart identifier to search message contents for:

[> **confidential**

Threshold required for match:

[1]> **1**

Filter Name: scan\_for\_confidential

Conditions:

body-contains("confidential", 1)

Actions:

No actions defined yet.

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

Description:

scan all incoming mail for the string 'confidential'

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action
- DELETE - Delete condition or action

[> **add**

1. Condition

2. Action

[1]> **2**

1. Bcc

2. Notify

3. Redirect To Alternate Email Address

4. Redirect To Alternate Host

5. Insert A Custom Header

6. Insert A Message Tag

**Table 3-137** *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

```
7. Strip A Header
8. Edit Header Text
9. Send From Specific IP Interface
10. Drop Attachments By Content
11. Drop Attachments By Name
12. Drop Attachments By MIME Type
13. Drop Attachments By File Type
14. Drop Attachments By Size
15. Send To System Quarantine
16. Duplicate And Send To System Quarantine
17. Add Log Entry
18. Drop (Final Action)
19. Bounce (Final Action)
20. Skip Remaining Content Filters (Final Action)
21. Encrypt (Final Action)
22. Encrypt on Delivery
23. Skip Virus Outbreak Filters check

[1]> 1
```

Enter the email address(es) to send the Bcc message to:

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

```
[> hr@example.com
```

```
Do you want to edit the subject line used on the Bcc message? [N]> y
```

```
Enter the subject to use:
```

```
[$Subject]> [message matched confidential filter]
```

```
Do you want to edit the return path of the Bcc message? [N]> n
```

```
Filter Name: scan_for_confidential
```

```
Conditions:
```

```
body-contains("confidential", 1)
```

```
Actions:
```

```
bcc ("hr@example.com", "[message matched confidential filter]")
```

```
Description:
```

```
scan all incoming mail for the string 'confidential'
```

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action
- DELETE - Delete condition or action
- SAVE - Save filter

[>> **add**

1. Condition

2. Action

[1]> **2**

1. Bcc

2. Notify

3. Redirect To Alternate Email Address

4. Redirect To Alternate Host

5. Insert A Custom Header

6. Insert A Message Tag

7. Strip A Header

8. Edit Header Text

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

```

9. Send From Specific IP Interface

10. Drop Attachments By Content

11. Drop Attachments By Name

12. Drop Attachments By MIME Type

13. Drop Attachments By File Type

14. Drop Attachments By Size

15. Send To System Quarantine

16. Duplicate And Send To System Quarantine

17. Add Log Entry

18. Drop (Final Action)

19. Bounce (Final Action)

20. Skip Remaining Content Filters (Final Action)

21. Encrypt (Final Action)

22. Encrypt on Delivery

23. Skip Virus Outbreak Filters check

[1]> 14

1. Policy

[1]> 1

```

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

Filter Name:   scan\_for\_confidential

Conditions:

body-contains("confidential", 1)

Actions:

bcc ("hr@example.com", "[message matched confidential filter]")

quarantine ("Policy")

Description:

scan all incoming mail for the string 'confidential'

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action
- DELETE - Delete condition or action
- MOVE - Reorder the conditions or actions
- SAVE - Save filter

[> **save**

**Table 3-137**     *policyconfig - Creating the scan\_for\_confidential Content Filter*

Defined filters:

1. scan\_for\_confidential: scan all incoming mail for the string 'confidential'

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter
- EDIT - Edit an existing filter
- DELETE - Delete a filter
- PRINT - Print all filters
- RENAME - Rename a filter

[ ]>

Code Example 3-138 illustrates creating the next two content filters. (Note that you cannot specify the variables for envelope sender and envelope recipient from within the CLI.)

**Table 3-138**     *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter
- EDIT - Edit an existing filter
- DELETE - Delete a filter
- PRINT - Print all filters

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

- RENAME - Rename a filter

```
[> new
```

Enter a name for this filter:

```
[> no_mp3s
```

Enter a description or comment for this filter (optional):

```
[> strip all MP3 attachments
```

Filter Name: no\_mp3s

Conditions:

Always Run

Actions:

No actions defined yet.

Description:

strip all MP3 attachments

**Table 3-138**     *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action

[> **add**

1. Condition
2. Action

[1]> **2**

1. Bcc
2. Notify
3. Redirect To Alternate Email Address
4. Redirect To Alternate Host
5. Insert A Custom Header
6. Insert A Message Tag
7. Strip A Header
8. Edit Header Text
9. Send From Specific IP Interface
10. Drop Attachments By Content

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

```

11. Drop Attachments By Name

12. Drop Attachments By MIME Type

13. Drop Attachments By File Type

14. Drop Attachments By Size

15. Send To System Quarantine

16. Duplicate And Send To System Quarantine

17. Add Log Entry

18. Drop (Final Action)

19. Bounce (Final Action)

20. Skip Remaining Content Filters (Final Action)

21. Encrypt (Final Action)

22. Encrypt on Delivery

23. Skip Virus Outbreak Filters check

[1]> 12

```

Enter the file type to strip:

```
[> mp3
```

Do you want to enter specific text to use in place of any stripped attachments? [N]> n

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

Filter Name: no\_mp3s

Conditions:

Always Run

Actions:

drop-attachments-by-filetype("mp3")

Description:

strip all MP3 attachments

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action
- SAVE - Save filter

[> **save**

Defined filters:

1. scan\_for\_confidential: scan all incoming mail for the string 'confidential'

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

2. no\_mp3s: strip all MP3 attachments

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter
- EDIT - Edit an existing filter
- DELETE - Delete a filter
- PRINT - Print all filters
- MOVE - Reorder a filter
- RENAME - Rename a filter

[> **new**

Enter a name for this filter:

[> **ex\_employee**

Enter a description or comment for this filter (optional):

[> **bounce messages intended for Doug**

Filter Name: ex\_employee

Conditions:

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

Always Run

Actions:

No actions defined yet.

Description:

bounce messages intended for Doug

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action

[> **add**

1. Condition

2. Action

[1]> **1**

1. Message Body Contains

2. Only Body Contains (Attachments are not scanned)

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

- 3. Message Body Size
  - 4. Subject Header
  - 5. Other Header
  - 6. Attachment Contains
  - 7. Attachment File Type
  - 8. Attachment Name
  - 9. Attachment MIME Type
  - 10. Attachment Protected
  - 11. Attachment Unprotected
  - 12. Envelope Recipient Address
  - 13. Envelope Recipient in LDAP Group
  - 14. Envelope Sender Address
  - 15. Envelope Sender in LDAP Group
  - 16. Reputation Score
  - 17. Remote IP
  - 18. DKIM authentication result
  - 19. SPF verification result
- [1]> **12**

Enter regular expression to search Recipient address for:

**Table 3-138**     *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

```
[> doug
```

```
Filter Name: ex_employee
```

```
Conditions:
```

```
rcpt-to == "doug"
```

```
Actions:
```

```
No actions defined yet.
```

```
Description:
```

```
bounce messages intended for Doug
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action
- DELETE - Delete condition or action

```
[> add
```

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

1. Condition

2. Action

[1]> **2**

1. Bcc

2. Notify

3. Redirect To Alternate Email Address

4. Redirect To Alternate Host

5. Insert A Custom Header

6. Insert A Message Tag

7. Strip A Header

8. Edit Header Text

9. Send From Specific IP Interface

10. Drop Attachments By Content

11. Drop Attachments By Name

12. Drop Attachments By MIME Type

13. Drop Attachments By File Type

14. Drop Attachments By Size

15. Send To System Quarantine

16. Duplicate And Send To System Quarantine

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

```
17. Add Log Entry
18. Drop (Final Action)
19. Bounce (Final Action)
20. Skip Remaining Content Filters (Final Action)
21. Encrypt (Final Action)
22. Encrypt on Delivery
23. Skip Virus Outbreak Filters check

[1]> 2
```

Enter the email address(es) to send the notification to:

```
[> joe@example.com
```

Do you want to edit the subject line used on the notification? [N]> y

Enter the subject to use:

```
[> message bounced for ex-employee of example.com
```

Do you want to edit the return path of the notification? [N]> n

Do you want to include a copy of the original message as an attachment to the

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

notification? [N]> **y**

Filter Name: ex\_employee

Conditions:

rcpt-to == "doug"

Actions:

notify-copy ("joe@example.com", "message bounced for ex-employee of  
example.com")

Description:

bounce messages intended for Doug

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action
- DELETE - Delete condition or action
- SAVE - Save filter

**Table 3-138**     *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

```
[> add
```

```
1. Condition
```

```
2. Action
```

```
[1]> 2
```

```
1. Bcc
```

```
2. Notify
```

```
3. Redirect To Alternate Email Address
```

```
4. Redirect To Alternate Host
```

```
5. Insert A Custom Header
```

```
6. Insert A Message Tag
```

```
7. Strip A Header
```

```
8. Edit Header Text
```

```
9. Send From Specific IP Interface
```

```
10. Drop Attachments By Content
```

```
11. Drop Attachments By Name
```

```
12. Drop Attachments By MIME Type
```

```
13. Drop Attachments By File Type
```

```
14. Drop Attachments By Size
```

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

```

15. Send To System Quarantine

16. Duplicate And Send To System Quarantine

17. Add Log Entry

18. Drop (Final Action)

19. Bounce (Final Action)

20. Skip Remaining Content Filters (Final Action)

21. Encrypt (Final Action)

22. Encrypt on Delivery

23. Skip Virus Outbreak Filters check

[1]> 18

Filter Name: ex_employee

Conditions:

rcpt-to == "doug"

Actions:

notify-copy ("joe@example.com", "message bounced for ex-employee of
example.com")

bounce()

```

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

Description:

bounce messages intended for Doug

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- RENAME - Rename this filter
- DESC - Edit filter description
- ADD - Add condition or action
- DELETE - Delete condition or action
- SAVE - Save filter

[> **save**

Defined filters:

1. scan\_for\_confidential: scan all incoming mail for the string 'confidential'
2. no\_mp3s: strip all MP3 attachments
3. ex\_employee: bounce messages intended for Doug

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new filter
- EDIT - Edit an existing filter

**Table 3-138**     *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

- DELETE - Delete a filter
- PRINT - Print all filters
- MOVE - Reorder a filter
- RENAME - Rename a filter

[ ]>

#### Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

| Name:       | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----       | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| sales_team  | IronPort   | Default     | Default         | Default |
| engineering | Default    | Default     | Default         | Enabled |
| DEFAULT     | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new policy
- EDIT - Edit an existing policy
- DELETE - Remove a policy
- PRINT - Print all policies
- SEARCH - Search for a policy by member

**Table 3-138** *policyconfig - Creating the no\_mp3s and ex\_employee Content Filters (Continued)*

```
- MOVE - Move the position of a policy

- FILTERS - Edit content filters

- CLEAR - Clear all policies

[]>
```

Code Example 3-139 illustrates how to enable the policies once again to enable the content filters for some policies, but not for others.

**Table 3-139** *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies*

Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

| Name:       | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----       | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| sales_team  | IronPort   | Default     | Default         | Default |
| engineering | Default    | Default     | Default         | Enabled |
| DEFAULT     | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

```
- NEW - Create a new policy

- EDIT - Edit an existing policy

- DELETE - Remove a policy

- PRINT - Print all policies

- SEARCH - Search for a policy by member
```

**Table 3-139      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies***

- MOVE - Move the position of a policy

- FILTERS - Edit content filters

- CLEAR - Clear all policies

[> edit

| Name:          | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----          | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| 1. sales_team  | IronPort   | Default     | Default         | Default |
| 2. engineering | Default    | Default     | Default         | Enabled |
| 3. DEFAULT     | IronPort   | McAfee      | Off             | Enabled |

Enter the name or number of the entry you wish to edit:

[> 3

Policy Summaries:

Anti-Spam: IronPort - Drop

Suspect-Spam: IronPort - Quarantine - Archiving copies of the original message

Marketing-Messages: IronPort - Deliver, Prepend "[MARKETING]" to Subject

Anti-Virus: McAfee - Scan and Clean

**Table 3-139      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies***

Content Filters: Off

Virus Outbreak Filters: Enabled. No bypass extensions.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- ANTISPAM - Modify Anti-Spam policy
- ANTIVIRUS - Modify Anti-Virus policy
- VOF - Modify Virus Outbreak Filters policy
- FILTERS - Modify filters

[> filters

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- ENABLE - Enable Content Filters policy

[> enable

1.            scan\_for\_confidential

2.            no\_mp3s

3.            ex\_employee

Enter the filter to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:

[> 1

**Table 3-139      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies***

1. Active scan\_for\_confidential

2.            no\_mp3s

3.            ex\_employee

Enter the filter to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:

[> 2

1. Active scan\_for\_confidential

2. Active no\_mp3s

3.            ex\_employee

Enter the filter to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:

[> 3

1. Active scan\_for\_confidential

2. Active no\_mp3s

3. Active ex\_employee

Enter the filter to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:

[>

Policy Summaries:

Anti-Spam: IronPort - Drop

**Table 3-139      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies***

```

Suspect-Spam: IronPort - Quarantine - Archiving copies of the original message
Marketing-Messages: IronPort - Deliver, Prepend "[MARKETING]" to Subject
Anti-Virus: McAfee - Scan and Clean
Content Filters: Enabled. Filters: scan_for_confidential, no_mp3s, ex_employee
Virus Outbreak Filters: Enabled. No bypass extensions.

```

```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

```

- ANTISPAM - Modify Anti-Spam policy
- ANTIVIRUS - Modify Anti-Virus policy
- VOF - Modify Virus Outbreak Filters policy
- FILTERS - Modify filters

```

[]>

```

```

Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

```

| Name:       | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----       | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| sales_team  | IronPort   | Default     | Default         | Default |
| engineering | Default    | Default     | Default         | Enabled |
| DEFAULT     | IronPort   | McAfee      | Enabled         | Enabled |

**Table 3-139      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies***

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new policy
- EDIT - Edit an existing policy
- DELETE - Remove a policy
- PRINT - Print all policies
- SEARCH - Search for a policy by member
- MOVE - Move the position of a policy
- FILTERS - Edit content filters
- CLEAR - Clear all policies

[> edit

| Name:          | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:    |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
| -----          | -----      | -----       | -----           | -----   |
| 1. sales_team  | IronPort   | Default     | Default         | Default |
| 2. engineering | Default    | Default     | Default         | Enabled |
| 3. DEFAULT     | IronPort   | McAfee      | Enabled         | Enabled |

Enter the name or number of the entry you wish to edit:

[> 2

**Table 3-139      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies***

Policy Summaries:

Anti-Spam: Default

Anti-Virus: Default

Content Filters: Default

Virus Outbreak Filters: Enabled. Bypass extensions: dwg

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change name of policy
- NEW - Add a new member
- DELETE - Remove a member
- PRINT - Print policy members
- ANTISPAM - Modify Anti-Spam policy
- ANTIVIRUS - Modify Anti-Virus policy
- VOF - Modify Virus Outbreak Filters policy
- FILTERS - Modify filters

[> filters

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- DISABLE - Disable Content Filters policy (Disables all policy-related

**Table 3-139      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies***

```
actions)
```

```
- ENABLE - Enable Content Filters policy
```

```
[> enable
```

```
1. scan_for_confidential
```

```
2. no_mp3s
```

```
3. ex_employee
```

```
Enter the filter to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:
```

```
[> 1
```

```
1. Active scan_for_confidential
```

```
2. no_mp3s
```

```
3. ex_employee
```

```
Enter the filter to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:
```

```
[> 3
```

```
1. Active scan_for_confidential
```

```
2. no_mp3s
```

```
3. Active ex_employee
```

```
Enter the filter to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:
```

```
[>
```

**Table 3-139      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies***

Policy Summaries:

Anti-Spam: Default

Anti-Virus: Default

Content Filters: Enabled. Filters: scan\_for\_confidential, ex\_employee

Virus Outbreak Filters: Enabled. Bypass extensions: dwg

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change name of policy
- NEW - Add a new member
- DELETE - Remove a member
- PRINT - Print policy members
- ANTISPAM - Modify Anti-Spam policy
- ANTIVIRUS - Modify Anti-Virus policy
- VOF - Modify Virus Outbreak Filters policy
- FILTERS - Modify filters

[>

Incoming Mail Policy Configuration

Name:                      Anti-Spam:              Anti-Virus: Content Filter: VOF:

**Table 3-139**      *policyconfig 0 Enabling Content Filters for Specific Policies*

|             |          |         |         |         |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| -----       | -----    | -----   | -----   | -----   |
| sales_team  | IronPort | Default | Default | Default |
| engineering | Default  | Default | Enabled | Enabled |
| DEFAULT     | IronPort | McAfee  | Enabled | Enabled |

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new policy
  - EDIT - Edit an existing policy
  - DELETE - Remove a policy
  - PRINT - Print all policies
  - SEARCH - Search for a policy by member
  - MOVE - Move the position of a policy
  - FILTERS - Edit content filters
  - CLEAR - Clear all policies
- [ ]>



**Note**

The CLI does not contain the notion of adding a new content filter within an individual policy. Rather, the `filters` subcommand forces you to manage all content filters from within one subsection of the `policyconfig` command. For that reason, adding the `drop_large_attachments` has been omitted from this example.

Table 3-140 illustrates how to enable DLP policies on the default outgoing policy.

**Table 3-140 DLP Policies for Default Outgoing Policy**

```
mail3.example.com> policyconfig
```

```
Would you like to configure Incoming or Outgoing Mail Policies?
```

```
1. Incoming
```

```
2. Outgoing
```

```
[1]> 2
```

```
Outgoing Mail Policy Configuration
```

| Name:   | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:  | DLP:  |
|---------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| -----   | -----      | -----       | -----           | ----- | ----- |
| DEFAULT | Off        | Off         | Off             | Off   | Off   |

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new policy
- EDIT - Edit an existing policy
- PRINT - Print all policies
- FILTERS - Edit content filters

```
[> edit
```

**Table 3-140      DLP Policies for Default Outgoing Policy**

| Name:      | Anti-Spam: | Anti-Virus: | Content Filter: | VOF:  | DLP:  |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| ----       | -----      | -----       | -----           | ----- | ----- |
| 1. DEFAULT | Off        | Off         | Off             | Off   | Off   |

Enter the name or number of the entry you wish to edit:

[> **1**

Policy Summaries:

Anti-Spam: Off

Anti-Virus: Off

Content Filters: Off (No content filters have been created)

Virus Outbreak Filters: Off

DLP: Off

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- ANTISPAM - Modify Anti-Spam policy
- ANTIVIRUS - Modify Anti-Virus policy
- VOF - Modify Virus Outbreak Filters policy

**Table 3-140      DLP Policies for Default Outgoing Policy**

- DLP - Modify DLP policy

```
[> dlp
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- ENABLE - Enable DLP policy

```
[> enable
```

1.            California AB-1298
2.            Suspicious Transmission - Zip Files
3.            Restricted Files

Enter the policy to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:

```
[> 1
```

1. Active California AB-1298
2.            Suspicious Transmission - Zip Files
3.            Restricted Files

Enter the policy to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:

```
[> 2
```

1. Active California AB-1298

**Table 3-140 DLP Policies for Default Outgoing Policy**

2. Active Suspicious Transmission - Zip Files

3. Restricted Files

Enter the policy to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:

[> 3

1. Active California AB-1298

2. Active Suspicious Transmission - Zip Files

3. Active Restricted Files

Enter the policy to toggle on/off, or press enter to finish:

[>

Policy Summaries:

Anti-Spam: Off

Anti-Virus: Off

Content Filters: Off (No content filters have been created)

Virus Outbreak Filters: Off

DLP: Enabled. Policies: California AB-1298, Suspicious Transmission - Zip  
Files, Restricted Files

Choose the operation you want to perform:

**Table 3-140      DLP Policies for Default Outgoing Policy**

- ANTISPAM - Modify Anti-Spam policy
- ANTIVIRUS - Modify Anti-Virus policy
- VOF - Modify Virus Outbreak Filters policy
- DLP - Modify DLP policy

[ ]>

## quarantineconfig

### Description

Configure system quarantines.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-141** *quarantineconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> quarantineconfig
```

Currently configured quarantines:

| # | Quarantine Name | Size (MB) | % full | Messages | Retention | Policy  |
|---|-----------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | Outbreak        | 3,072     | 0.0    | 1        | 12h       | Release |
| 2 | Policy          | 1,024     | 0.1    | 497      | 10d       | Delete  |
| 3 | Virus           | 2,048     | empty  | 0        | 30d       | Delete  |

2,048 MB available for quarantine allocation.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new quarantine.
- EDIT - Modify a quarantine.
- DELETE - Remove a quarantine.
- VOFMANAGE - Manage the Virus Outbreak Filters quarantine.

```
[> new
```

Please enter the name for this quarantine:

```
[> HRQuarantine
```

**Table 3-141** *quarantineconfig (Continued)*

Please enter the maximum size for this quarantine in MB:

```
[> 1024
```

Retention period for this quarantine. (Use 'd' for days or 'h' for hours.):

```
[> 15 d
```

1. Delete

2. Release

Enter default action for quarantine:

```
[1]> 2
```

Do you want to modify the subject of messages that are released

because "HRQuarantine" becomes full? [N]>

Do you want to give any users in the Operators/Guests

groups access to this quarantine? [N]> **y**

No users in the Operators/Guests groups have access to "HRQuarantine"

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new user.

```
[> new
```

**Table 3-141** *quarantineconfig (Continued)*

```

1. hrquar

Select a user name or number

[]> 1

Users in the Operators/Guests groups with access to "HRQuarantine":

1. hrquar

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- DELETE - Delete a user.

[]>

Currently configured quarantines:

Quarantine Name Size (MB) % full Messages Retention Policy
1 HRQuarantine 1,024 N/A N/A 15d Release
2 Outbreak 3,072 0.0 1 12h Release
3 Policy 1,024 0.1 497 10d Delete
4 Virus 2,048 empty 0 30d Delete

(N/A: Quarantine contents is not available at this time.)

```

**Table 3-141** *quarantineconfig (Continued)*

```
1,024 MB available for quarantine allocation.
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new quarantine.
- EDIT - Modify a quarantine.
- DELETE - Remove a quarantine.
- VOFMANAGE - Manage the Virus Outbreak Filters quarantine.

```
[]>
```

```
mail3.example.com> commit
```

## Users and Quarantines

Once you answer “y” or yes to the question about adding users, you begin user management, where you can manage the user list. This lets you add or remove multiple users to the quarantine without having to go through the other quarantine configuration questions. Press Return (Enter) at an empty prompt ([ ]>) to exit the user management section and continue with configuring the quarantine.



### Note

You will only be prompted to give users access to the quarantine if guest or operator users have already been created on the system.

A quarantine's user list only contains users belonging to the Operators or Guests groups. Users in the Administrators group always have full access to the quarantine. When managing the user list, the NEW command is suppressed if all the Operator/Guest users are already on the quarantine's user list. Similarly, DELETE is suppressed if there are no users to delete.

# scanconfig

## Description

Configure attachment scanning policy

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command supports a batch format.

## Example

In this example, the `scanconfig` command sets these parameters:

- MIME types of video/\*, audio/\*, image/\* are skipped (not scanned for content).
- Nested (recursive) archive attachments up to 10 levels are scanned. (The default is 5 levels.)
- The maximum size for attachments to be scanned is 25 megabytes; anything larger will be skipped. (The default is 5 megabytes.)
- The document metadata is scanned.
- Attachment scanning timeout is set at 180 seconds.
- Attachments that were not scanned are assumed to not match the search pattern. (This is the default behavior.)
- ASCII encoding is configured for use when none is specified for plain body text or anything with MIME type plain/text or plain/html.



### Note

When setting the `assume the attachment matches the search pattern` to Y, messages that cannot be scanned will cause the message filter rule to evaluate to true. This could result in unexpected behavior, such as the quarantining of

messages that do not match a dictionary, but were quarantined because their content could not be correctly scanned. This setting does not apply to RSA Email DLP scanning.

---

**Table 3-142**      *Scan Config - Configuring Scan Behavior*

```
mail3.example.com> scanconfig
```

There are currently 5 attachment type mappings configured to be SKIPPED.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- SETUP - Configure scanning behavior.
- IMPORT - Load mappings from a file.
- EXPORT - Save mappings to a file.
- PRINT - Display the list.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- SMIME - Configure S/MIME unpacking.

```
[1]> setup
```

1. Scan only attachments with MIME types or fingerprints in the list.
2. Skip attachments with MIME types or fingerprints in the list.

Choose one:

```
[2]> 2
```

Enter the maximum depth of attachment recursion to scan:

```
[5]> 10
```

**Table 3-142**     *Scan Config - Configuring Scan Behavior*

Enter the maximum size of attachment to scan:

```
[5242880]> 10m
```

Do you want to scan attachment metadata? [Y]> **y**

Enter the attachment scanning timeout (in seconds):

```
[30]> 180
```

If a message has attachments that were not scanned for any reason (e.g. because of size, depth limits, or scanning timeout), assume the attachment matches the search pattern? [N]> **n**

If a message could not be deconstructed into its component parts in order to remove specified attachments, the system should:

1. Deliver
2. Bounce
3. Drop

```
[1]>
```

Configure encoding to use when none is specified for plain body text or

**Table 3-142**     *scan config - Configuring Scan Behavior*

anything with MIME type plain/text or plain/html.

1. US-ASCII
2. Unicode (UTF-8)
3. Unicode (UTF-16)
4. Western European/Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1)
5. Western European/Latin-1 (Windows CP1252)
6. Traditional Chinese (Big 5)
7. Simplified Chinese (GB 2312)
8. Simplified Chinese (HZ GB 2312)
9. Korean (ISO 2022-KR)
10. Korean (KS-C-5601/EUC-KR)
11. Japanese (Shift-JIS (X0123))
12. Japanese (ISO-2022-JP)
13. Japanese (EUC)

[1]> **1**

Scan behavior changed.

There are currently 5 attachment type mappings configured to be SKIPPED.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

**Table 3-142**     *Scan Config - Configuring Scan Behavior*

- NEW - Add a new entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- SETUP - Configure scanning behavior.
- IMPORT - Load mappings from a file.
- EXPORT - Save mappings to a file.
- PRINT - Display the list.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.
- SMIME - Configure S/MIME unpacking.

```
[> print

1. Fingerprint Image
2. Fingerprint Media
3. MIME Type audio/*
4. MIME Type image/*
5. MIME Type video/*

>
```

## stripheaders

### Description

Define a list of message headers to remove.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

**Table 3-143**      *stripheaders*

```
mail3.example.com> stripheaders
```

Not currently stripping any headers.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Set message headers to remove.

```
[> setup
```

Enter the list of headers you wish to strip from the messages before they are delivered. Separate multiple headers with commas.

```
[> Delivered-To
```

Currently stripping headers: Delivered-To

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Set message headers to remove.

```
[>
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

# textconfig

## Description

Configure text resources such as anti-virus alert templates, message disclaimers, and notification templates, including DLP, bounce, and encryption notifications.

## Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example

Use `textconfig -> NEW` to create text resources, and `textconfig > delete` to remove them.

**Table 3-144**     *textconfig - Create Text Resources*

```
mail3.example.com> textconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new text resource.
- IMPORT - Import a text resource from a file.

```
[> new
```

What kind of text resource would you like to create?

**Table 3-144** *textconfig - Create Text Resources*

1. Anti-Virus Container Template
2. Anti-Virus Notification Template
3. DLP Notification Template
4. Bounce and Encryption Failure Notification Template
5. Message Disclaimer
6. Encryption Notification Template (HTML)
7. Encryption Notification Template (text)
8. Notification Template

```
[1]> 5
```

Please create a name for the message disclaimer:

```
[> disclaimer 1
```

Enter the encoding for the message disclaimer:

1. US-ASCII
2. Unicode (UTF-8)
3. Unicode (UTF-16)
4. Western European/Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1)
5. Western European/Latin-1 (Windows CP1252)
6. Traditional Chinese (Big 5)
7. Simplified Chinese (GB 2312)

**Table 3-144**     *textconfig - Create Text Resources*

1. Anti-Virus Container Template
  2. Anti-Virus Notification Template
  3. DLP Notification Template
  4. Bounce and Encryption Failure Notification Template
  5. Message Disclaimer
  6. Encryption Notification Template (HTML)
  7. Encryption Notification Template (text)
  8. Notification Template
- [1]> **5**

Please create a name for the message disclaimer:

[> **disclaimer 1**

Enter the encoding for the message disclaimer:

1. US-ASCII
2. Unicode (UTF-8)
3. Unicode (UTF-16)
4. Western European/Latin-1 (ISO 8859-1)
5. Western European/Latin-1 (Windows CP1252)
6. Traditional Chinese (Big 5)
7. Simplified Chinese (GB 2312)

**Table 3-144** *textconfig - Create Text Resources*

8. Simplified Chinese (HZ GB 2312)

9. Korean (ISO 2022-KR)

10. Korean (KS-C-5601/EUC-KR)

11. Japanese (Shift-JIS (X0123))

12. Japanese (ISO-2022-JP)

13. Japanese (EUC)

[1]>

Enter or paste the message disclaimer here. Enter '.' on a blank line to end.

**This message was sent from an IronPort(tm) Email Security appliance.**

.

Message disclaimer "disclaimer 1" created.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new text resource.
- IMPORT - Import a text resource from a file.
- EXPORT - Export text resource to a file.
- PRINT - Display the content of a resource.

**Table 3-144**     *textconfig - Create Text Resources*

```
- EDIT - Modify a resource.

- DELETE - Remove a resource from the system.

- LIST - List configured resources.

[]> delete
```

Please enter the name or number of the resource to delete:

```
[]> 1
```

Message disclaimer "disclaimer 1" has been deleted.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

```
- NEW - Create a new text resource.

- IMPORT - Import a text resource from a file.

[]>
```

Use `textconfig -> EDIT` to modify an existing text resource. You can change the encoding or replace the text of the selected text resource.

## Importing Text Resources

Use `textconfig -> IMPORT` to import a text file as a text resource. The text file must be present in the configuration directory on the appliance.

**Table 3-145** *textconfig - Importing a text file as a Text Resource*

```
mail3.example.com> textconfig
```

```
Current Text Resources:
```

```
1. footer.2.message (Message Footer)
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new text resource.
- IMPORT - Import a text resource from a file.
- EXPORT - Export text resource to a file.
- PRINT - Display the content of a resource.
- EDIT - Modify a resource.
- DELETE - Remove a resource from the system.
- LIST - List configured resources.

```
[> import
```

```
What kind of text resource would you like to create?
```

1. Anti-Virus Container Template
2. Anti-Virus Notification Template

**Table 3-145** *textconfig - Importing a text file as a Text Resource*

3. DLP Notification Template
4. Bounce and Encryption Failure Notification Template
5. Message Disclaimer
6. Encryption Notification Template (HTML)
7. Encryption Notification Template (text)
8. Notification Template

```
[1]> 8
```

Please create a name for the notification template:

```
[> strip.mp3files
```

Enter the name of the file to import:

```
[> strip.mp3.txt
```

Enter the encoding to use for the imported file:

1. US-ASCII

```
[list of encodings]
```

```
[1]>
```

Notification template "strip.mp3files" created.

**Table 3-145** *textconfig - Importing a text file as a Text Resource*

Current Text Resources:

1. disclaimer.2.message (Message Disclaimer)
2. strip.mp3files (Notification Template)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new text resource.
- IMPORT - Import a text resource from a file.
- EXPORT - Export text resource to a file.
- PRINT - Display the content of a resource.
- EDIT - Modify a resource.
- DELETE - Remove a resource from the system.
- LIST - List configured resources.

[ ]>

## Exporting Text Resources

Use `textconfig -> EXPORT` to export a text resource as a text file. The text file will be created in the configuration directory on the appliance.

**Table 3-146** *textconfig - Exporting a Text Resource as a Text File*

mail3.example.com> **textconfig**

Current Text Resources:

1. footer.2.message (Message Footer)

**Table 3-146** *textconfig - Exporting a Text Resource as a Text File*

2. strip.mp3 (Notification Template)

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new text resource.
- IMPORT - Import a text resource from a file.
- EXPORT - Export text resource to a file.
- PRINT - Display the content of a resource.
- EDIT - Modify a resource.
- DELETE - Remove a resource from the system.
- LIST - List configured resources.

```
[> export
```

Please enter the name or number of the resource to export:

```
[> 2
```

Enter the name of the file to export:

```
[strip.mp3]> strip.mp3.txt
```

Enter the encoding to use for the exported file:

1. US-ASCII

```
[list of encoding types]
```

**Table 3-146**     *textconfig - Exporting a Text Resource as a Text File*

```
[1]>
```

```
File written on machine "mail3.example.com" using us-ascii encoding.
```

```
Current Text Resources:
```

1. footer.2.message (Message Footer)
2. strip.mp3 (Notification Template)

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new text resource.
- IMPORT - Import a text resource from a file.
- EXPORT - Export text resource to a file.
- PRINT - Display the content of a resource.
- EDIT - Modify a resource.
- DELETE - Remove a resource from the system.
- LIST - List configured resources.

```
[>
```

## Logging and Alerts

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [alertconfig](#)

- [grep](#)
- [logconfig](#)
- [rollovernow](#)
- [snmpconfig](#)
- [tail](#)

## alertconfig

### Description

Configure email alerts.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

### Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient via the CLI

In this example, a new alert recipient (alertadmin@example.com) is created and set to receive critical system, hardware, and directory harvest attack alerts. The seconds to wait before sending a duplicate alert is set to 360 and the email From: address is set to Alerts@example.com.

**Table 3-147** *alertconfig - Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient*

```
mail3.example.com> alertconfig
```

```
Sending alerts to:
```

```
joe@example.com
```

**Table 3-147     *alertconfig - Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient***

Class: All - Severities: All

Seconds to wait before sending a duplicate alert (seconds): 300

Alerts will be sent using the system-default From Address.

IronPort AutoSupport: Enabled

You will receive a copy of the weekly AutoSupport reports.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new email address to send alerts.
- EDIT - Modify an email address.
- DELETE - Remove an email address.
- CLEAR - Remove all email addresses (disable alerts).
- SETUP - Configure alert settings.
- FROM - Configure the From Address of alert emails.

[> **new**

Please enter a new email address to send alerts.

(Ex: "administrator@example.com")

[> **alertadmin@example.com**

**Table 3-147**     *alertconfig - Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient*

Choose the Alert Classes. Separate multiple choices with commas.

1. All
2. System
3. Hardware
4. Virus Outbreak Filters
5. Anti-Virus
6. Anti-Spam
7. Directory Harvest Attack Prevention

[1]> **2,3,7**

Select a Severity Level. Separate multiple choices with commas.

1. All
2. Critical
3. Warning
4. Information

[1]> **2**

Sending alerts to:

joe@example.com

Class: All - Severities: All

alertadmin@example.com

**Table 3-147      *alertconfig - Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient***

```
Class: Hardware - Severities: Critical
```

```
Class: Directory Harvest Attack Prevention - Severities: Critical
```

```
Class: System - Severities: Critical
```

```
Seconds to wait before sending a duplicate alert (seconds): 300
```

```
Alerts will be sent using the system-default From Address.
```

```
IronPort AutoSupport: Enabled
```

```
You will receive a copy of the weekly AutoSupport reports.
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Add a new email address to send alerts.
- EDIT - Modify an email address.
- DELETE - Remove an email address.
- CLEAR - Remove all email addresses (disable alerts).
- SETUP - Configure alert settings.
- FROM - Configure the From Address of alert emails.

```
[> setup
```

```
Seconds to wait before sending a duplicate alert (seconds):
```

**Table 3-147     *alertconfig - Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient***

[300]> 360

Would you like to enable IronPort AutoSupport, which automatically emails system alerts and weekly status reports directly to IronPort Customer Care? (Enabling AutoSupport is recommended.) [Y]>

Would you like to receive a copy of the weekly AutoSupport reports? [Y]>

Sending alerts to:

joe@example.com

Class: All - Severities: All

alertadmin@example.com

Class: Hardware - Severities: Critical

Class: Directory Harvest Attack Prevention - Severities: Critical

Class: System - Severities: Critical

Seconds to wait before sending a duplicate alert (seconds): 360

Alerts will be sent using the system-default From Address.

IronPort AutoSupport: Enabled

**Table 3-147     *alertconfig - Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient***

You will receive a copy of the weekly AutoSupport reports.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new email address to send alerts.
- EDIT - Modify an email address.
- DELETE - Remove an email address.
- CLEAR - Remove all email addresses (disable alerts).
- SETUP - Configure alert settings.
- FROM - Configure the From Address of alert emails.

```
[> from
```

Alerts will be sent using the system-default From Address.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- EDIT - Edit the From Address.

```
[> edit
```

Please enter the From Address to use for alerts.

```
[> Alerts@example.com
```

Sending alerts to:

**Table 3-147      *alertconfig - Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient***

```
joe@example.com

Class: All - Severities: All

alertadmin@example.com

Class: Hardware - Severities: Critical

Class: Directory Harvest Attack Prevention - Severities: Critical

Class: System - Severities: Critical

Seconds to wait before sending a duplicate alert (seconds): 360

Alerts will be sent using this configured From Address: Alerts@example.com

IronPort AutoSupport: Enabled

You will receive a copy of the weekly AutoSupport reports.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new email address to send alerts.

- EDIT - Modify an email address.

- DELETE - Remove an email address.

- CLEAR - Remove all email addresses (disable alerts).

- SETUP - Configure alert settings.

- FROM - Configure the From Address of alert emails.
```

**Table 3-147** *alertconfig - Creating a New Alert and Alert Recipient*

```
[]>
```

```
mail3.example.com>
```

## grep

### Description

Searches for text in a log file.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command does not require a ‘commit’.

**Cluster Management:** This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

The `grep` command can be used to search for text strings within logs. Use the following syntax when you run the `grep` command:

```
grep [-C count] [-e regex] [-i] [-p] [-t] [regex] log_name
```



#### Note

You must enter either `-e regex` or `regex` to return results.

Use the following options when you run the `grep` command:

**Table 3-148** *grep Command Options*

| Option | Description                                                                                                       |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -C     | Provides lines of context around the grep pattern found. Enter a value to specify the number of lines to include. |
| -e     | Enter a regular expression.                                                                                       |
| -i     | Ignores case sensitivities.                                                                                       |
| -p     | Paginates the output.                                                                                             |
| -t     | Runs the grep command over the tail of the log file.                                                              |
| regex  | Enter a regular expression.                                                                                       |

## Example of grep

The following example shows a search for the text string ‘clean’ or ‘viral’ within the antivirus logs. The grep command includes a regex expression:

**Table 3-149** *grep-Search for Text in a Log File*

```
mail3.example.com> grep "CLEAN\\|VIRAL" antivirus
```

```
Fri Jun 9 21:50:25 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 1 - Result 'CLEAN' ()
Fri Jun 9 21:53:15 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 2 - Result 'CLEAN' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:47:41 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 3 - Result 'CLEAN' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:47:41 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 4 - Result 'CLEAN' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:47:41 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 5 - Result 'CLEAN' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:47:41 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 6 - Result 'CLEAN' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:47:42 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 12 - Result 'CLEAN' ()
```

**Table 3-149** *grep-Search for Text in a Log File*

```
Fri Jun 9 22:53:04 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 18 - Result 'VIRAL' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:53:05 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 16 - Result 'VIRAL' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:53:06 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 19 - Result 'VIRAL' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:53:07 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 21 - Result 'VIRAL' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:53:08 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 20 - Result 'VIRAL' ()
Fri Jun 9 22:53:08 2006 Info: sophos antivirus - MID 22 - Result 'VIRAL' ()

mail3.example.com>
```

## logconfig

### Description

Configure access to log files.

### Usage

**Commit:** This command requires a 'commit'.

**Cluster Management:** This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

**Batch Command:** This command does not support a batch format.

## Example of FTP Push Log Subscription

In the following example, the `logconfig` command is used to configure a new delivery log called `myDeliveryLogs`. The log is then configured to be pushed via FTP to a remote host

**Table 3-150** *logconfig - Configuring a New Delivery Log*

```
mail3.example.com> logconfig
```

Currently configured logs:

1. "antispam" Type: "Anti-Spam Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
2. "antivirus" Type: "Anti-Virus Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
3. "asarchive" Type: "Anti-Spam Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
4. "authentication" Type: "Authentication Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
5. "avarchive" Type: "Anti-Virus Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
6. "bounces" Type: "Bounce Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
7. "cli\_logs" Type: "CLI Audit Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
8. "encryption" Type: "Encryption Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
9. "error\_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
10. "euq\_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
11. "euqgui\_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
12. "ftpd\_logs" Type: "FTP Server Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
13. "gui\_logs" Type: "HTTP Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
14. "mail\_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

**Table 3-150** *logconfig - Configuring a New Delivery Log (Continued)*

15. "reportd\_logs" Type: "Reporting Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
16. "reportqueryd\_logs" Type: "Reporting Query Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
17. "scanning" Type: "Scanning Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
18. "slbld\_logs" Type: "Safe/Block Lists Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
19. "sntpd\_logs" Type: "NTP logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
20. "status" Type: "Status Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
21. "system\_logs" Type: "System Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
22. "trackerd\_logs" Type: "Tracking Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
23. "updater\_logs" Type: "Updater Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new log.
- EDIT - Modify a log subscription.
- DELETE - Remove a log subscription.
- SETUP - General settings.
- LOGHEADERS - Configure headers to log.
- HOSTKEYCONFIG - Configure SSH host keys.

[> **new**

Choose the log file type for this subscription:

**Table 3-150** *logconfig - Configuring a New Delivery Log (Continued)*

1. IronPort Text Mail Logs
2. gmail Format Mail Logs
3. Delivery Logs
4. Bounce Logs
5. Status Logs
6. Domain Debug Logs
7. Injection Debug Logs
8. SMTP Conversation Logs
9. System Logs
10. CLI Audit Logs
11. FTP Server Logs
12. HTTP Logs
13. NTP logs
14. LDAP Debug Logs
15. Anti-Spam Logs
16. Anti-Spam Archive
17. Anti-Virus Logs
18. Anti-Virus Archive
19. Scanning Logs
20. IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs
21. IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs
22. Reporting Logs
23. Reporting Query Logs
24. Updater Logs
25. Tracking Logs
26. Safe/Block Lists Logs
27. Authentication Logs

[1]> **8**

Please enter the name for the log:

[> **myDeliveryLogs**

Choose the method to retrieve the logs.

1. FTP Poll
2. FTP Push

**Table 3-150** *logconfig - Configuring a New Delivery Log (Continued)*

3. SCP Push
4. Syslog Push

```
[1]> 2
```

Hostname to deliver the logs:

```
[> yourhost.example.com
```

Username on the remote host:

```
[> yourusername
```

Password for youruser:

```
[> thepassword
```

Directory on remote host to place logs:

```
[> /logs
```

Filename to use for log files:

```
[conversation.text]>
```

Maximum time to wait before transferring:

**Table 3-150** *logconfig - Configuring a New Delivery Log (Continued)*

```
[3600]>
```

```
Maximum filesize before transferring:
```

```
[10485760]>
```

```
Currently configured logs:
```

1. "antispan" Type: "Anti-Spam Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
2. "antivirus" Type: "Anti-Virus Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
3. "asarchive" Type: "Anti-Spam Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
4. "authentication" Type: "Authentication Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
5. "avarchive" Type: "Anti-Virus Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
6. "bounces" Type: "Bounce Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
7. "cli\_logs" Type: "CLI Audit Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
8. "encryption" Type: "Encryption Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
9. "error\_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
10. "euq\_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
11. "euggui\_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
12. "ftpd\_logs" Type: "FTP Server Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
13. "gui\_logs" Type: "HTTP Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
14. "mail\_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
15. "myDeliveryLogs" Type: "SMTP Conversation Logs" Retrieval: FTP Push - Host

**Table 3-150** *logconfig - Configuring a New Delivery Log (Continued)*

```

yourhost.example.com

16. "reportd_logs" Type: "Reporting Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

17. "reportqueryd_logs" Type: "Reporting Query Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

18. "scanning" Type: "Scanning Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

19. "slbld_logs" Type: "Safe/Block Lists Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

20. "sntpd_logs" Type: "NTP logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

21. "status" Type: "Status Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

22. "system_logs" Type: "System Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

23. "trackerd_logs" Type: "Tracking Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

24. "updater_logs" Type: "Updater Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

```

## Example of SCP Push Log Subscription

In the following example, the `logconfig` command is used to configure a new delivery log called `LogPush`. The log is configured to be pushed via SCP to a remote host with the IP address of 10.1.1.1, as the user `logger`, and stored in the directory `/tmp`. Note that the `sshconfig` command is automatically called from within the `logconfig` command when the log retrieval method is SCP push. (See “Configuring Host Keys” in the *IronPort AsyncOS Advanced User Guide* for information about Host keys, and “Managing Secure Shell (SSH) Keys” in the *IronPort AsyncOS User Guide* for more information about User keys.) Also note that an IP address can be used at the hostname prompt.

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP ‘Push’ Delivery Log*

```

mail3.example.com> logconfig

```

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

Currently configured logs:

1. "antispam" Type: "Anti-Spam Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
2. "antivirus" Type: "Anti-Virus Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
3. "asarchive" Type: "Anti-Spam Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
4. "authentication" Type: "Authentication Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
5. "avarchive" Type: "Anti-Virus Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
6. "bounces" Type: "Bounce Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
7. "cli\_logs" Type: "CLI Audit Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
8. "encryption" Type: "Encryption Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
9. "error\_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
10. "euq\_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
11. "euqgui\_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
12. "ftpd\_logs" Type: "FTP Server Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
13. "gui\_logs" Type: "HTTP Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
14. "mail\_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
15. "reportd\_logs" Type: "Reporting Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
16. "reportqueryd\_logs" Type: "Reporting Query Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
17. "scanning" Type: "Scanning Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
18. "slbld\_logs" Type: "Safe/Block Lists Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
19. "sntpd\_logs" Type: "NTP logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
20. "status" Type: "Status Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

- 21. "system\_logs" Type: "System Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 22. "trackerd\_logs" Type: "Tracking Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 23. "updater\_logs" Type: "Updater Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new log.
- EDIT - Modify a log subscription.
- DELETE - Remove a log subscription.
- SETUP - General settings.
- LOGHEADERS - Configure headers to log.
- HOSTKEYCONFIG - Configure SSH host keys.

[> **new**

Choose the log file type for this subscription:

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

1. IronPort Text Mail Logs
2. gmail Format Mail Logs
3. Delivery Logs
4. Bounce Logs
5. Status Logs
6. Domain Debug Logs
7. Injection Debug Logs
8. SMTP Conversation Logs
9. System Logs
10. CLI Audit Logs
11. FTP Server Logs
12. HTTP Logs
13. NTP logs
14. LDAP Debug Logs
15. Anti-Spam Logs
16. Anti-Spam Archive
17. Anti-Virus Logs
18. Anti-Virus Archive
19. Scanning Logs
20. IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs
21. IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs
22. Reporting Logs
23. Reporting Query Logs
24. Updater Logs
25. Tracking Logs
26. Safe/Block Lists Logs
27. Authentication Logs

[1]> **3**

Please enter the name for the log:

[> **LogPush**

Choose the method to retrieve the logs.

1. FTP Poll
2. FTP Push

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

3. SCP Push

```
[1]> 3
```

Hostname to deliver the logs:

```
[> 10.1.1.1
```

Port to connect to on the remote host:

```
[22]>
```

Username on the remote host:

```
[> logger
```

Directory on remote host to place logs:

```
[> /tmp
```

Filename to use for log files:

```
[delivery.log]>
```

Maximum time to wait before transferring:

```
[3600]>
```

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

Maximum filesize before transferring:

[10485760]>

Protocol:

1. SSH1

2. SSH2

[2]> **2**

Do you want to enable host key checking? [N]> **y**

Do you want to automatically scan the host for its SSH key, or enter it manually?

1. Automatically scan.

2. Enter manually.

[1]> **1**

SSH2:dsa

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

```

10.1.1.1 ssh-dss
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBALwGi4IlWLDVndbIwEsArt9LVE2ts5yE9JBTSdUwLvoq0G3FRqifrce92z
tc/ZWyXavUTIM3Xd1bpiEcsMp2XKpSnPPx21y8bqkpJsSCQcM8zZMDjnOPm8ghiwhXYh7oNEUJCCP
Ay44r1J5Yz4x9eIoALp0dHU0GR+j1NAAAAFQDQi5GY/X9PlDM3fPMvEx7wc0edlwAAAIB9cgMTEFP1
GrlRtbowZP5zWZtVDTxLhdXzjlo4+bB4hBR7DKuc80+naAFnThyH/J8R3WlJVF79M5geKJbXzuJGDK
l3UYefPqBqXp2O1zLRQSJYx1WhwYz/rooopN1BnF4sh12mtq3tde1176bQgtwaQA4wKO15k3zOWsPw
IAicRYat3y+Blv/V6wde6BBk+oULv3eK38gafuip4WMBxkG9GO6EQi8nss82oznwWBy/pITRQfh4MB
TF4VEY00sARr1ZtuUJC1QGQvCgh7Nd3YNais2CSbEKBEaIoTf6+SX2RNpcUF3Wg5ygw92xtqQPKMcZ
K2ZJRkhC+Vw==

```

Add the preceding host key(s) for 10.1.1.1? [Y]> **y**

Currently installed host keys:

1. 10.1.1.1 1024 35 12260642076447444117847407996206675325...3520565607
2. 10.1.1.1 ssh-dss AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBALwGi4IlWLDVndbIwE...JRkhC+Vw==

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a new key.
- EDIT - Modify a key.
- DELETE - Remove a key.
- SCAN - Automatically download a host key.
- PRINT - Display a key.
- HOST - Display this machine's host keys.

[ ]>

Maximum filesize before transferring:

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

```
[10485760]>
```

```
Protocol:
```

```
1. SSH1
```

```
2. SSH2
```

```
[2]> 2
```

```
Do you want to enable host key checking? [N]> y
```

```
Currently installed host keys:
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- NEW - Add a new key.
```

```
- SCAN - Automatically download a host key.
```

```
- HOST - Display this machine's host keys.
```

```
[> scan
```

```
Choose the ssh protocol type:
```

```
1. SSH1:rsa
```

```
2. SSH2:rsa
```

```
3. SSH2:dsa
```

**Table 3-151** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

```
4. All
```

```
[4]> 4
```

```
SSH1:rsa
```

```
10.1.1.1 1024 35
```

```
122606420764474441178474079962066753259278682648965870690129496065430424463013
294798980627829828033793152226448694514316218272814453986931612508282328008815
072109975632356478532128816187806830746328234327778100131128176672666244511191
747965898000855947022484692079466697707373948871554575173520565607
```

## Example of Syslog Push Log Subscription

In the following example, the `logconfig` command is used to configure a new delivery log called `MailLogSyslogPush`. The log is configured to be pushed to a remote syslog server with the IP address of 10.1.1.2, using UPD, with a 'mail' facility and stored in the directory.

**Table 3-152** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log*

```
mail3.example.com> logconfig
```

```
Currently configured logs:
```

1. "antispam" Type: "Anti-Spam Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
2. "antivirus" Type: "Anti-Virus Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
3. "asarchive" Type: "Anti-Spam Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
4. "authentication" Type: "Authentication Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
5. "avarchive" Type: "Anti-Virus Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll

**Table 3-152** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

6. "bounces" Type: "Bounce Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
7. "cli\_logs" Type: "CLI Audit Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
8. "encryption" Type: "Encryption Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
9. "error\_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
10. "euq\_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
11. "euqgui\_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
12. "ftpd\_logs" Type: "FTP Server Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
13. "gui\_logs" Type: "HTTP Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
14. "mail\_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
15. "reportd\_logs" Type: "Reporting Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
16. "reportqueryd\_logs" Type: "Reporting Query Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
17. "scanning" Type: "Scanning Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
18. "slbld\_logs" Type: "Safe/Block Lists Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
19. "sntpd\_logs" Type: "NTP logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
20. "status" Type: "Status Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
21. "system\_logs" Type: "System Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
22. "trackerd\_logs" Type: "Tracking Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
23. "updater\_logs" Type: "Updater Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new log.

**Table 3-152** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

```

- EDIT - Modify a log subscription.

- DELETE - Remove a log subscription.

- SETUP - General settings.

- LOGHEADERS - Configure headers to log.

- HOSTKEYCONFIG - Configure SSH host keys.

[> new

```

Choose the log file type for this subscription:

```

1. IronPort Text Mail Logs
2. gmail Format Mail Logs
3. Delivery Logs
4. Bounce Logs
5. Status Logs
6. Domain Debug Logs
7. Injection Debug Logs
8. SMTP Conversation Logs
9. System Logs
10. CLI Audit Logs
11. FTP Server Logs
12. HTTP Logs
13. NTP logs
14. LDAP Debug Logs
15. Anti-Spam Logs
16. Anti-Spam Archive
17. Anti-Virus Logs
18. Anti-Virus Archive
19. Scanning Logs
20. IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs
21. IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs
22. Reporting Logs
23. Reporting Query Logs
24. Updater Logs
25. Tracking Logs
26. Safe/Block Lists Logs
27. Authentication Logs

[1]> 1

```

**Table 3-152** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

Please enter the name for the log:

```
[> MailLogSyslogPush
```

Log level:

1. Critical
2. Warning
3. Information
4. Debug
5. Trace

```
[3]> 2
```

Choose the method to retrieve the logs.

1. FTP Poll
2. FTP Push
3. SCP Push
4. Syslog Push

```
[1]> 4
```

Hostname to deliver the logs:

```
[> 10.1.1.2
```

Which protocol do you want to use to transfer the log data?

1. UDP
2. TCP

**Table 3-152** *logconfig - Creating a SCP 'Push' Delivery Log (Continued)*

```
[1]> 1
```

Which facility do you want the log data to be sent as?

1. auth
  2. authpriv
  3. console
  4. daemon
  5. ftp
  6. local0
  7. local1
  8. local2
  9. local3
  10. local4
  11. local5
  12. local6
  13. local7
  14. mail
  15. ntp
  16. security
  17. user
- ```
[14]> 14
```

Currently configured logs:

1. "MailLogSyslogPush" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: Syslog Push
Host 10.1.1.2

rollovernow

Description

Roll over a log file.

Usage

Commit: This command does not require a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command is restricted to machine mode.

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-153 *rollovernow*

```
mail3.example.com> rollovernow
```

Currently configured logs:

1. "antispam" Type: "Anti-Spam Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
2. "antivirus" Type: "Anti-Virus Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
3. "asarchive" Type: "Anti-Spam Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
4. "authentication" Type: "Authentication Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
5. "avarchive" Type: "Anti-Virus Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
6. "bounces" Type: "Bounce Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
7. "cli_logs" Type: "CLI Audit Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
8. "encryption" Type: "Encryption Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
9. "error_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
10. "euq_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
11. "euggui_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
12. "ftpd_logs" Type: "FTP Server Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
13. "gui_logs" Type: "HTTP Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
14. "mail_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
15. "reportd_logs" Type: "Reporting Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

Table 3-153 *rollovernow (Continued)*

- 16. "reportqueryd_logs" Type: "Reporting Query Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 17. "scanning" Type: "Scanning Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 18. "slbld_logs" Type: "Safe/Block Lists Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 19. "sntpd_logs" Type: "NTP logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 20. "status" Type: "Status Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 21. "system_logs" Type: "System Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 22. "trackerd_logs" Type: "Tracking Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 23. "updater_logs" Type: "Updater Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
- 24. All Logs

Which log would you like to roll over?

[]> **2**

Log files successfully rolled over.

mail3.example.com>

snmpconfig

Description

Configure SNMP.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

In the following example, the `snmpconfig` command is used to enable SNMP on the “PublicNet” interface on port 161. A passphrase for version 3 is entered and then re-entered for confirmation. The system is configured to service version 1 and 2 requests, and the community string `public` is entered for GET requests from those versions 1 and 2. The trap target of `snmp-monitor.example.com` is entered. Finally, system location and contact information is entered.

Table 3-154 *snmpconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> snmpconfig
```

```
Current SNMP settings:
```

```
SNMP Disabled.
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Configure SNMP.
```

```
[> setup
```

```
Do you want to enable SNMP? [N]> y
```

```
Please choose an IP interface for SNMP requests.
```

```
1. Data 1 (192.168.1.1/24: buttercup.run)
```

```
2. Data 2 (192.168.2.1/24: buttercup.run)
```

Table 3-154 *snmpconfig (Continued)*

3. Management (192.168.44.44/24: buttercup.run)

[1]>

Enter the SNMPv3 passphrase.

>

Please enter the SNMPv3 passphrase again to confirm.

>

Which port shall the SNMP daemon listen on?

[161]>

Service SNMP V1/V2c requests? [N]> **y**

Enter the SNMP V1/V2c community string.

[> **public**

From which network shall SNMP V1/V2c requests be allowed?

[192.168.2.0/24]>

Enter the Trap target (IP address). Enter "None" to disable traps.

[None]> **snmp-monitor.example.com**

Table 3-154 *snmpconfig (Continued)*

Enterprise Trap Status

1. RAIDStatusChange	Enabled
2. fanFailure	Enabled
3. highTemperature	Enabled
4. keyExpiration	Enabled
5. linkDown	Enabled
6. linkUp	Enabled
7. powerSupplyStatusChange	Enabled
8. resourceConservationMode	Enabled
9. updateFailure	Enabled

Do you want to change any of these settings? [N]> **y**

Do you want to disable any of these traps? [Y]>

Enter number or numbers of traps to disable. Separate multiple numbers with commas.

[> **1,8**

Enterprise Trap Status

1. RAIDStatusChange	Disabled
2. fanFailure	Enabled

Table 3-154 *snmpconfig (Continued)*

3. highTemperature	Enabled
4. keyExpiration	Enabled
5. linkDown	Enabled
6. linkUp	Enabled
7. powerSupplyStatusChange	Enabled
8. resourceConservationMode	Disabled
9. updateFailure	Enabled

Do you want to change any of these settings? [N]>

Enter the System Location string.

[Unknown: Not Yet Configured]> **Network Operations Center - west; rack #31, position 2**

Enter the System Contact string.

[snmp@localhost]> **Joe Administrator, x8888**

Current SNMP settings:

Listening on interface "Data 1" 192.168.2.1/24 port 161.

SNMP v3: Enabled.

SNMP v1/v2: Enabled, accepting requests from subnet 192.168.2.0/24.

SNMP v1/v2 Community String: public

Table 3-154 *snmpconfig (Continued)*

```
Trap target: snmp-monitor.example.com

Location: Network Operations Center - west; rack #31, position 2

System Contact: Joe Administrator, x8888

mail3.example.com>
```

tail

Description

Continuously display the end of a log file. The tail command also accepts the name or number of a log to view as a parameter: `tail 9` or `tail mail_logs`.

Usage

Commit: This command does not require a ‘commit’.

Cluster Management: This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-155 **tail**

```
mail3.example.com> tail
```

Currently configured logs:

1. "antispam" Type: "Anti-Spam Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
2. "antivirus" Type: "Anti-Virus Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
3. "asarchive" Type: "Anti-Spam Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
4. "authentication" Type: "Authentication Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
5. "avarchive" Type: "Anti-Virus Archive" Retrieval: FTP Poll
6. "bounces" Type: "Bounce Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
7. "cli_logs" Type: "CLI Audit Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
8. "encryption" Type: "Encryption Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
9. "error_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
10. "euq_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
11. "euqgui_logs" Type: "IronPort Spam Quarantine GUI Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
12. "ftpd_logs" Type: "FTP Server Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
13. "gui_logs" Type: "HTTP Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
14. "mail_logs" Type: "IronPort Text Mail Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
15. "reportd_logs" Type: "Reporting Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
16. "reportqueryd_logs" Type: "Reporting Query Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll
17. "scanning" Type: "Scanning Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

Table 3-155 *tail (Continued)*

18. "slbld_logs" Type: "Safe/Block Lists Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

19. "sntpd_logs" Type: "NTP logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

20. "status" Type: "Status Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

21. "system_logs" Type: "System Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

22. "trackerd_logs" Type: "Tracking Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

23. "updater_logs" Type: "Updater Logs" Retrieval: FTP Poll

Enter the number of the log you wish to tail.

[]> **19**

Press Ctrl-C to stop.

Sat May 15 12:25:10 2008 Info: PID 274: User system commit changes: Automated Update for Quarantine Delivery Host

Sat May 15 23:18:10 2008 Info: PID 19626: User admin commit changes:

Sat May 15 23:18:10 2008 Info: PID 274: User system commit changes: Updated filter logs config

Sat May 15 23:46:06 2008 Info: PID 25696: User admin commit changes: Receiving suspended.

Sat May 15 23:46:06 2008 Info: PID 25696: User admin commit changes: Suspended receiving.

Sat May 15 23:46:35 2008 Info: PID 25696: User admin commit changes: Receiving resumed.

Sat May 15 23:46:35 2008 Info: PID 25696: User admin commit changes: Receiving resumed.

Sat May 15 23:48:17 2008 Info: PID 25696: User admin commit changes:

Table 3-155 *tail (Continued)*

```
Sun May 16 00:00:00 2008 Info: Generated report: name b, start time Sun May 16
00:00:00 2004, size 2154 bytes
```

```
^Cmail3.example.com>
```

Reporting

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- reportingconfig

reportingconfig

Using the reportingconfig command

The following subcommands are available within the reportingconfig submenu:

Table 3-156 *reportingconfig Subcommands*

Syntax	Description	Availability
filters	Configure filters for the Security Management appliance.	M-Series only
alert_timeout	Configure when you will be alerted due to failing to get reporting data.	M-Series only
domain	Configure domain report settings.	M-Series only
mode	Enable centralized reporting on the Security Management appliance. Enable centralized or local reporting for the Email Security appliance.	C-, M-Series
mailsetup	Configure reporting for the Email Security appliance.	C-Series only

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Example: Enabling Reporting Filters (M-Series only)

Table 3-157 *reportingconfig - Enabling reporting filters*

```
mail3.example.com> reportingconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FILTERS - Configure filtering for the SMA.
- ALERT_TIMEOUT - Configure when you will be alerted due to failing to get reporting data
- DOMAIN - Configure domain report settings.
- MODE - Enable/disable centralized reporting.

```
[> filters
```

Filters remove specific sets of centralized reporting data from the "last year" reports. Data from the reporting groups selected below will not be recorded.

All filtering has been disabled.

1. No Filtering enabled
2. IP Connection Level Detail.
3. User Detail.
4. Mail Traffic Detail.

Table 3-157 *reportingconfig - Enabling reporting filters*

Choose which groups to filter, you can specify multiple filters by entering a comma separated list:

```
[> 2, 3
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FILTERS - Configure filtering for the SMA.
- ALERT_TIMEOUT - Configure when you will be alerted due to failing to get

reporting data

- DOMAIN - Configure domain report settings.
- MODE - Enable/disable centralized reporting.

```
[>
```

Enabling HAT REJECT Information for Domain Reports (M-Series only)

Table 3-158 *reportingconfig - Enabling HAT REJECT information for domain reports*

```
mail3.example.com> reportingconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FILTERS - Configure filtering for the SMA.
- ALERT_TIMEOUT - Configure when you will be alerted due to failing to get reporting data
- DOMAIN - Configure domain report settings.
- MODE - Enable/disable centralized reporting.

```
[> domain
```

If you have configured HAT REJECT policy on all remote appliances providing reporting data to this appliance to occur at the message recipient level then of domain reports.

Use message recipient HAT REJECT information for domain reports? [N]> **y**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FILTERS - Configure filtering for the SMA.
- ALERT_TIMEOUT - Configure when you will be alerted due to failing to get reporting data
- DOMAIN - Configure domain report settings.

Table 3-158 *reportingconfig* - Enabling HAT REJECT information for domain reports

- MODE - Enable/disable centralized reporting.

[]>

Enabling Timeout Alerts (M-Series only)

Table 3-159 *reportingconfig - Enabling timeout alerts*

```
mail3.example.com> reportingconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FILTERS - Configure filtering for the SMA.
- ALERT_TIMEOUT - Configure when you will be alerted due to failing to get reporting data
- DOMAIN - Configure domain report settings.
- MODE - Enable/disable centralized reporting.

```
[> alert_timeout
```

An alert will be sent if reporting data has not been fetched from an appliance after 360 minutes.

Would you like timeout alerts to be enabled? [Y]> **y**

After how many minutes should an alert be sent?

```
[360]> 240
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- FILTERS - Configure filtering for the SMA.

Table 3-159 *reportingconfig - Enabling timeout alerts*

- ALERT_TIMEOUT - Configure when you will be alerted due to failing to get reporting data
 - DOMAIN - Configure domain report settings.
 - MODE - Enable/disable centralized reporting.
- []>

Enabling Centralized Reporting for an Email Security Appliance

Table 3-160 *reportingconfig - Enabling centralized reporting*

```
mail3.example.com> reportingconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MAILSETUP - Configure reporting for the ESA.
- MODE - Enable centralized or local reporting for the ESA.

```
[> mode
```

Centralized reporting: Local reporting only.

Do you want to enable centralized reporting? [N]> **y**

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MAILSETUP - Configure reporting for the ESA.
- MODE - Enable centralized or local reporting for the ESA.

```
[>
```

Configure Storage Limit for Reporting Data (C-Series only)

Table 3-161 *reportingconfig - Configure storage limit for centralized reporting data*

```
esa01-vmw1-tpub.qa> reportingconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- MAILSETUP - Configure reporting for the ESA.
- MODE - Enable centralized or local reporting for the ESA.

```
[> mailsetup
```

SenderBase timeout used by the web interface: 5 seconds

Sender Reputation Multiplier: 3

The current level of reporting data recording is: unlimited

No custom second level domains are defined.

Legacy mailflow report: Disabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SENDERBASE - Configure SenderBase timeout for the web interface.
- MULTIPLIER - Configure Sender Reputation Multiplier.
- COUNTERS - Limit counters recorded by the reporting system.

Table 3-161 *reportingconfig - Configure storage limit for centralized reporting data*

- THROTTLING - Limit unique hosts tracked for rejected connection reporting.
- TLD - Add customer specific domains for reporting rollup.
- STORAGE - How long centralized reporting data will be stored on the C-series before being overwritten.
- LEGACY - Configure legacy mailflow report.

[> **storage**

While in centralized mode the C-series will store reporting data for the M-series to collect. If the M-series does not collect that data then eventually the C-series will begin to overwrite the oldest data with new data.

A maximum of 24 hours of reporting data will be stored.

How many hours of reporting data should be stored before data loss?

[24]> **48**

SenderBase timeout used by the web interface: 5 seconds

Sender Reputation Multiplier: 3

The current level of reporting data recording is: unlimited

No custom second level domains are defined.

Legacy mailflow report: Disabled

Table 3-161 *reportingconfig - Configure storage limit for centralized reporting data*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SENDERBASE - Configure SenderBase timeout for the web interface.
 - MULTIPLIER - Configure Sender Reputation Multiplier.
 - COUNTERS - Limit counters recorded by the reporting system.
 - THROTTLING - Limit unique hosts tracked for rejected connection reporting.
 - TLD - Add customer specific domains for reporting rollup.
 - STORAGE - How long centralized reporting data will be stored on the C-series before being overwritten.
 - LEGACY - Configure legacy mailflow report.
- []>

Senderbase

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [sbstatus](#)
- [senderbaseconfig](#)

sbstatus

Description

Display status of SenderBase queries.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-162 *sbstatus - Success*

```
mail3.example.com> sbstatus
```

```
SenderBase host status
```

```
Status as of:          Tue Oct 21 10:55:04 2003
```

```
Host up/down:          up
```

If the IronPort appliance is unable to contact the SenderBase Reputation Service, or the service has never been contacted, the following is displayed:

Table 3-163 *sbstatus - Failure*

```
mail3.example.com> sbstatus
```

```
SenderBase host status
```

```
Host up/down:          Unknown (never contacted)
```

senderbaseconfig

Description

Configure SenderBase connection settings.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-164 *senderbaseconfig*

```
ail3.example.com> senderbaseconfig
```

```
Share statistics with SenderBase Information Service: Enabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Configure SenderBase Network Participation settings
```

```
[> setup
```

```
Do you want to share statistical data with the SenderBase Information  
Service (recommended)? [Y]>
```

```
Share statistics with SenderBase Information Service: Enabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

```
- SETUP - Configure SenderBase Network Participation settings
```

```
[>
```

SMTP Services Configuration

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [listenerconfig](#)
- [localeconfig](#)

- [smtpauthconfig](#)

listenerconfig

Description

The `listenerconfig` command allows you to create, edit, and delete a listener. IronPort AsyncOS requires that you specify criteria that messages must meet in order to be accepted and then relayed to recipient hosts — either internal to your network or to external recipients on the Internet.

These qualifying criteria are defined in listeners; collectively, they define and enforce your mail flow policies. Listeners also define how the IronPort appliance communicates with the system that is injecting email.

Table 3-165 *listenerconfig* **Commands**

Name	Unique nickname you supply for the listener, for future reference. The names you define for listeners are case-sensitive. AsyncOS does not allow you to create two identical listener names.	
IP Interface	Listeners are assigned to IP interfaces. All IP interfaces must be configured using the <code>systemstartup</code> command or the <code>interfaceconfig</code> command before you create and assign a listener to it.	
Mail protocol	The mail protocol is used for email receiving: either ESMTP or QMQP	
IP Port	The specific IP port used for connections to the listener. by default SMTP uses port 25 and QMQP uses port 628.	

Table 3-165 *listenerconfig* Commands

Listener Type:	Public	Public and private listeners are used for most configurations. By convention, private listeners are intended to be used for private (internal) networks, while public listeners contain default characteristics for receiving email from the Internet.
	Private	
	Blackhole	“Blackhole” listeners can be used for testing or troubleshooting purposes. When you create a blackhole listener, you choose whether messages are written to disk or not before they are deleted. (See Chapter 9, “Testing and Troubleshooting” of the <i>AsyncOS Advanced User Guide</i> for more information.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a ‘commit’.

Cluster Management: This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

Batch Command: This command supports a batch format.

Batch Format - General listenerconfig

The batch format of the `listenerconfig` command can be used to add and delete listeners on a particular interface. The batch format of the `listenerconfig` command also allows you to configure a listener’s HAT and RAT.

- Adding a new listener:

```
listenerconfig new <name> <public|private|blackhole|blackholequeueing>
<interface_name> <smtp|qmqp>
```

- Deleting a listener:

```
listenerconfig delete <name>
```

Batch Format - HAT

The following examples demonstrate the use of the batch format of listenerconfig to perform various HAT-related tasks. For more information about arguments, consult Table 3-166, “listenerconfig Argument Values -HAT,” on page 494

- Adding a new sendergroup to the HAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess new sendergroup <name>  
<host_list> <behavior> [options [--comments]
```

- Add a new policy to the HAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess new policy <name> <behavior>  
[options]
```

- Add a new host list to a sendergroup

```
listenerconfig edit sendergroup <name> hostaccess edit sendergroup  
<name> new <host_list>
```

- Delete a host from a sendergroup

```
listenerconfig edit sendergroup <name> hostaccess edit sendergroup  
<name> delete <host>
```

- Move a host in a sendergroup’s list order

```
listenerconfig edit sendergroup <name> hostaccess edit sendergroup  
<name> move <host> <host-to-insert-before>
```

- Modify a sendergroup’s policy

```
listenerconfig edit sendergroup <name> hostaccess edit sendergroup  
<name> policy <behavior> [options]
```

- Print a sendergroup listing

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess edit sendergroup <name> print
```

- Rename a sendergroup

```
listenerconfig edit sendergroup <name> hostaccess edit sendergroup  
<name> rename <name>
```

- Editing a HAT's policy

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess edit policy <name> <behavior>  
[options]
```

- Deleting a sendergroup from a HAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess delete sendergroup <name>
```

- Deleting a policy

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess delete policy <name>
```

- Moving a sendergroup's position in the HAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess move <group>  
<group-to-insert-before>
```

- Changing a HAT default option

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess default [options]
```

- Printing the hostaccess table

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess print
```

- Import a local copy of a HAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess import <filename>
```

- Exporting a copy of the HAT from the IronPort appliance

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess export <filename>
```

- Deleting all user defined sendergroups and policies from the HAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> hostaccess clear
```

Table 3-166 *listenerconfig Argument Values -HAT*

Argument	Description
<behavior>	“Accept”, “Relay”, “Reject”, “TCP Refuse”, or “Continue”. When selecting a behavior for use with a sendergroup, additional behaviors of the form “Policy: FOO” are available (where “FOO” is the name of policy).
<filename>	The filename to use with importing and exporting the hostaccess tables.
<group>	A sendergroup <name>.
<host>	A single entity of a <host_list>

Table 3-166 *listenerconfig* **Argument Values -HAT**

<host_list>	Enter the hosts to add. Hosts can be formatted as follows: CIDR addresses (10.1.1.0/24) IP address ranges (10.1.1.10-20) IP Subnets (10.2.3) Hostname (crm.example.com) Partial Hostname (.example.com) Sender Base Reputation Score range (7.5:10.0) Senderbase Network Owner IDS (SBO:12345) Remote blacklist queries (dnslist[query.blacklist.example]) Note Separate multiple hosts with commas
<name>	The name of the sendergroup or policy. HAT labels must start with a letter or underscore, followed by any number of letters, numbers, underscores or hyphens.

Table 3-166 *listenerconfig* Argument Values -HAT

[options]	--max_size	Maximum message size. Add a trailing k for kilobytes, M for megabytes, or no letters for bytes.
	--max_conn	Maximum number of connections allowed from a single host.
	--max_msgs	Maximum number of messages per connection.
	--max_rcpt	Maximum number of recipients per message.
	--override	Override the hostname in the SMTP banner. “No” or SMTP banner string.
	--cust_acc	Specify a custom SMTP acceptance response. “No” or SMTP acceptance response string.
	--acc_code	Custom SMTP acceptance response code. Default is 220.
	--cust_rej	Specify a custom SMTP rejection response. “No” or SMTP rejection response string.
	--rej_code	Custom SMTP rejection response code. Default is 554.
	--rate_lim	Enable rate limiting per host. “No”, “default” or maximum number of recipients per hour per host.
	--cust_lim	Specify a custom SMTP limit exceeded response message. “No” or SMTP rejection response string. Default is “No”.
	--lim_code	Custom SMTP limit exceeded response code. Default is 452.
	--use_sb	Use SenderBase for flow control by default. “Yes”, “No”, or “default”.
	--as_scan	Enable anti-spam scanning. “Yes”, “No”, “Default”.
	--av_scan	Enable anti-virus scanning. “Yes”, “No”, “Default”.

Table 3-166 *listenerconfig* Argument Values -HAT

	--dhap	Directory Harvest Attack Prevention. “No”, “default”, or maximum number of invalid recipients per hour from a remote host.
	--tls	Not supported; use menuing system to configure TLS.
	--sig_bits	Number of bits of IP address to treat as significant. From 0 to 32, “No” or “default”.
	--dkim_verification	Enable dkim verification. "Yes", "No", "Default".
	--dkim_verification_profile <name>	The name of DKIM verification profile. This option is only applicable if --dkim_verification value is set to `yes`.
	--spf	Enable SPF verification. "Yes", "No", "Default".

Batch Format - RAT

The following examples demonstrate the use of the batch format of *listenerconfig* to perform various RAT-related tasks. For more information about arguments, consult Table 3-167, “*listenerconfig* Argument Values - RAT,” on page 498

- Adding a new recipient to the RAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> rcptaccess new <rat_addr> [options]
```

- Editing a recipient in the RAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> rcptaccess edit <rat_addr> [options]
```

- Deleting a recipient from the RAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> rcptaccess delete <rat_addr>
```

- Printing a copy of the RAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> rcptaccess print
```

- Importing a local RAT to your IronPort appliance

```
listenerconfig edit <name> rcptaccess import <filename>
```

- Exporting a RAT

```
listenerconfig edit <name> rcptaccess export <filename>
```

- Clearing the default access

```
listenerconfig edit <name> rcptaccess clear <default_access>
```

Table 3-167 *listenerconfig* Argument Values - RAT

Argument		Description
<rat_addr>		Enter the hosts to add. Hosts can be formatted as follows: CIDR addresses (10.1.1.0/24) Hostname (crm.example.com) Partial Hostname (.example.com) Usernames (postmaster@) Full email addresses (joe@example.com, joe@[1.2.3.4]) Note Separate multiple hosts with commas
<options>	--action	Action to apply to address(es). Either “Accept” or “Reject”. Default is “Accept”.
	--cust_resp	Specify a custom SMTP response. “No” or SMTP acceptance response string.

Table 3-167 *listenerconfig* Argument Values - RAT

	--resp_code	Custom SMTP response code. Default is 250 for “Accept” actions, 550 for “Reject”.
	--bypass_rc	Bypass receiving control. Default is “No”.
	--bypass_la	Bypass LDAP Accept query. Either “Yes” or “No.”

Example - Adding a listener

In the following example, the `listenerconfig` command is used to create a new private listener called OutboundMail that can be used for the B listener needed in the Enterprise Gateway configuration. (Note: you also had the option to add this private listener during the GUI’s System Setup Wizard CLI `systemsetup` command.)

A private listener type is chosen and named OutboundMail. It is specified to run on the PrivateNet IP interface, using the SMTP protocol over port 25. The default values for the Host Access Policy for this listener are then accepted.

Table 3-168 *listenerconfig* - Adding a listener

```
mail3.example.com> listenerconfig
```

```
Currently configured listeners:
```

```
1. InboundMail (on PublicNet, 192.168.2.1) SMTP TCP Port 25 Public
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new listener.
- EDIT - Modify a listener.
- DELETE - Remove a listener.
- SETUP - Change global settings.

```
[> new
```

Table 3-168 *listenerconfig - Adding a listener (Continued)*

Please select the type of listener you want to create.

1. Private
2. Public
3. Blackhole

[2]> **1**

Please create a name for this listener (Ex: "OutboundMail"):

[> **OutboundMail**

Please choose an IP interface for this Listener.

1. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)
2. PrivateNet (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)
3. PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24: mail3.example.com)

[1]> **2**

Choose a protocol.

1. SMTP
2. QMQP

[1]> **1**

Table 3-168 *listenerconfig - Adding a listener (Continued)*

Please enter the TCP port for this listener.

[25]> **25**

Please specify the systems allowed to relay email through the IronPort C60.

Hostnames such as "example.com" are allowed.

Partial hostnames such as ".example.com" are allowed.

IP addresses, IP address ranges, and partial IP addresses are allowed.

Separate multiple entries with commas.

[> **.example.com**

Do you want to enable rate limiting for this listener? (Rate limiting defines the maximum number of recipients per hour you are willing to receive from a remote domain.) [N]> **n**

Default Policy Parameters

=====

Maximum Message Size: 100M

Maximum Number Of Connections From A Single IP: 600

Maximum Number Of Messages Per Connection: 10,000

Maximum Number Of Recipients Per Message: 100,000

Maximum Number Of Recipients Per Hour: Disabled

Use SenderBase for Flow Control: No

Table 3-168 *listenerconfig - Adding a listener (Continued)*

```
Spam Detection Enabled: No

Virus Detection Enabled: Yes

Allow TLS Connections: No

Allow SMTP Authentication: No

Require TLS To Offer SMTP authentication: No

Would you like to change the default host access policy? [N]> n

Listener OutboundMail created.

Defaults have been set for a Private listener.

Use the listenerconfig->EDIT command to customize the listener.

Currently configured listeners:

1. InboundMail (on PublicNet, 192.168.2.1) SMTP TCP Port 25 Public
2. OutboundMail (on PrivateNet, 192.168.1.1) SMTP TCP Port 25 Private

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new listener.

- EDIT - Modify a listener.

- DELETE - Remove a listener.

- SETUP - Change global settings.

[ ]>
```

Example - Customizing the Host Access Table (HAT) for a listener via Export and Import

Many of the subcommands within the `listenerconfig` command allow you to import and export data in order to make large configuration changes without having to enter data piecemeal in the CLI.

These steps use the CLI to modify the Host Access Table (HAT) of a listener by exporting, modifying, and importing a file. You can also use the HAT CLI editor or the GUI to customize the HAT for a listener. For more information, see the “Configuring the Gateway to Receive Mail” and “Using Mail Flow Monitor” chapters in the *IronPort AsyncOS User Guide*.

To customize a HAT for a listener you have defined via export and import:

Step 1 Use the `hostaccess -> export` subcommands of `listenerconfig` to export the default HAT to a file.

In the following example, the HAT for the public listener `InboundMail` is printed, and then exported to a file named `inbound.HAT.txt`

Table 3-169 *listenerconfig* - Exporting the HAT

```
mail3.example.com> listenerconfig
```

```
Currently configured listeners:
```

1. InboundMail (on PublicNet, 192.168.2.1) SMTP TCP Port 25 Public
2. OutboundMail (on PrivateNet, 192.168.1.1) SMTP TCP Port 25 Private

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new listener.
- EDIT - Modify a listener.

Table 3-169 *listenerconfig - Exporting the HAT*

- DELETE - Remove a listener.
- SETUP - Change global settings.

```
[> edit
```

Enter the name or number of the listener you wish to edit.

```
[> 1
```

Name: InboundMail

Type: Public

Interface: PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24) TCP Port 25

Protocol: SMTP

Default Domain:

Max Concurrency: 1000 (TCP Queue: 50)

Domain map: disabled

TLS: No

SMTP Authentication: Disabled

Bounce Profile: Default

Use SenderBase For Reputation Filters and IP Profiling: Yes

Footer: None

LDAP: off

Choose the operation you want to perform:

Table 3-169 *listenerconfig - Exporting the HAT*

- NAME - Change the name of the listener.
- INTERFACE - Change the interface.
- LIMITS - Change the injection limits.
- SETUP - Configure general options.
- HOSTACCESS - Modify the Host Access Table.
- RCPTACCESS - Modify the Recipient Access Table.
- BOUNCECONFIG - Choose the bounce profile to use for messages injected on this listener.
- MASQUERADE - Configure the Domain Masquerading Table.
- DOMAINMAP - Configure domain mappings.

[> **hostaccess**

Default Policy Parameters

=====

Table 3-169 *listenerconfig - Exporting the HAT*

```

Maximum Message Size: 10M
Maximum Number Of Concurrent Connections From A Single IP: 10
Maximum Number Of Messages Per Connection: 10
Maximum Number Of Recipients Per Message: 50
Directory Harvest Attack Prevention: Enabled
Maximum Number Of Invalid Recipients Per Hour: 25
Maximum Number Of Recipients Per Hour: Disabled
Use SenderBase for Flow Control: Yes
Spam Detection Enabled: Yes
Virus Detection Enabled: Yes
Allow TLS Connections: No
Allow SMTP Authentication: No
Require TLS To Offer SMTP authentication: No
DKIM/DomainKeys Signing Enabled: No
DKIM Verification Enabled: No
DKIM Verification Profile: No
SPF/SIDF Verification Enabled: No
Envelope Sender DNS Verification Enabled: No
Domain Exception Table Enabled: No
Accept untagged bounces: No

```

There are currently 4 policies defined.

There are currently 5 sender groups.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- MOVE - Move an entry.
- DEFAULT - Set the defaults.
- PRINT - Display the table.
- IMPORT - Import a table from a file.

Table 3-169 *listenerconfig - Exporting the HAT*

- EXPORT - Export the table to a file.

- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

```
[> print
```

```
$BLOCKED
```

```
    REJECT {}
```

```
$TRUSTED
```

```
    ACCEPT {
```

```
        tls = "off"
```

```
        dhap_limit = 0
```

```
        max_rcpts_per_hour = -1
```

```
        virus_check = "on"
```

```
        max_msgs_per_session = 5000
```

```
        spam_check = "off"
```

```
        use_sb = "off"
```

```
        max_message_size = 104857600
```

```
        max_rcpts_per_msg = 5000
```

```
        max_concurrency = 600
```

```
    }
```

```
$ACCEPTED
```

```
    ACCEPT {}
```

Table 3-169 *listenerconfig - Exporting the HAT*

```

$THROTTLED

    ACCEPT {

        tls = "off"

        dhap_limit = 0

        max_rcpts_per_hour = 1

        virus_check = "on"

        max_msgs_per_session = 10

        spam_check = "on"

        use_sb = "on"

        max_message_size = 1048576

        max_rcpts_per_msg = 25

        max_concurrency = 10

    }

WHITELIST:

    $TRUSTED (My trusted senders have no anti-spam or rate limiting)

BLACKLIST:

    $BLOCKED (Spammers are rejected)

SUSPECTLIST:

    $THROTTLED (Suspicious senders are throttled)

```

Table 3-169 *listenerconfig - Exporting the HAT*

UNKNOWNLIST:

\$ACCEPTED (Reviewed but undecided, continue normal acceptance)

ALL

\$ACCEPTED (Everyone else)

Default Policy Parameters

=====

Allow TLS Connections: No

Allow SMTP Authentication: No

Require TLS To Offer SMTP authentication: No

Maximum Concurrency Per IP: 1,000

Maximum Message Size: 100M

Maximum Messages Per Connection: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Message: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Hour: Disabled

Use SenderBase For Flow Control: Yes

Spam Detection Enabled: Yes

Virus Detection Enabled: Yes

Table 3-169 *listenerconfig - Exporting the HAT*

There are currently 4 policies defined.

There are currently 5 sender groups.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- MOVE - Move an entry.
- DEFAULT - Set the defaults.
- PRINT - Display the table.
- IMPORT - Import a table from a file.
- EXPORT - Export the table to a file.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

```
[> export
```

Enter a name for the exported file:

```
[> inbound.HAT.txt
```

File written on machine "mail3.example.com".

Step 2 Outside of the Command Line Interface (CLI), get the file `inbound.HAT.txt`.

Step 3 With a text editor, create new HAT entries in the file.

In this example, the following entries are added to the HAT above the `ALL` entry:

```

spamdomain.com    REJECT
.spamdomain.com   REJECT
251.192.1.        TCPREFUSE
169.254.10.10     RELAY

```

- The first two entries reject all connections from the remote hosts in the domain `spamdomain.com` and any subdomain of `spamdomain.com`.
- The third line refuses connections from any host with an IP address of `251.192.1.x`.
- The fourth line allows the remote host with the IP address of `169.254.10.10` to use the IronPort appliance as an SMTP relay for all of its outbound email to the Internet



Note

The order that rules appear in the HAT is important. The HAT is read from top to bottom for each host that attempts to connect to the listener. If a rule matches a connecting host, the action is taken for that connection immediately. You should place all custom entries in the HAT above an `ALL` host definition. You can also use the HAT CLI editor or the GUI to customize the HAT for a listener. For more information, see the “Configuring the Gateway to Receive Mail” and “Using Mail Flow Monitor” chapters in the *IronPort AsyncOS User Guide*.

Step 4 Save the file and place it in the configuration directory for the interface so that it can be imported. (See Appendix B, “Accessing the Appliance,” for more information.)

Step 5 Use the `hostaccess -> import` subcommand of `listenerconfig` to import the edited Host Access Table file.

In the following example, the edited file named `inbound.HAT.txt` is imported into the HAT for the InboundMail listener. The new entries are printed using the `print` subcommand.

Table 3-170 *listenerconfig - Importing the HAT*

```
mail3.example.com> listenerconfig
```

```
Currently configured listeners:
```

1. InboundMail (on PublicNet, 192.168.2.1) SMTP TCP Port 25 Public
2. OutboundMail (on PrivateNet, 192.168.1.1) SMTP TCP Port 25 Private

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new listener.
- EDIT - Modify a listener.
- DELETE - Remove a listener.
- SETUP - Change global settings.

```
[> edit
```

```
Enter the name or number of the listener you wish to edit.
```

```
[> 1
```

```
Name: InboundMail
```

```
Type: Public
```

Table 3-170 *listnerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

Interface: PublicNet (192.168.2.1/24) TCP Port 25

Protocol: SMTP

Default Domain:

Max Concurrency: 1000 (TCP Queue: 50)

Domain Map: Disabled

TLS: No

SMTP Authentication: Disabled

Bounce Profile: Default

Use SenderBase For Reputation Filters and IP Profiling: Yes

Footer: None

LDAP: Off

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NAME - Change the name of the listener.

- INTERFACE - Change the interface.

- LIMITS - Change the injection limits.

- SETUP - Configure general options.

- HOSTACCESS - Modify the Host Access Table.

- RCPTACCESS - Modify the Recipient Access Table.

- BOUNCECONFIG - Choose the bounce profile to use for messages injected on this listener.

Table 3-170 *listnerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

- MASQUERADE - Configure the Domain Masquerading Table.

- DOMAINMAP - Configure domain mappings.

[> **hostaccess**

Default Policy Parameters

=====

Allow TLS Connections: No

Allow SMTP Authentication: No

Require TLS To Offer SMTP authentication: No

Maximum Concurrency Per IP: 1,000

Maximum Message Size: 100M

Maximum Messages Per Connection: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Message: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Hour: Disabled

Use SenderBase For Flow Control: Yes

Spam Detection Enabled: Yes

Virus Detection Enabled: Yes

There are currently 4 policies defined.

There are currently 5 sender groups.

Table 3-170 *listnerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- MOVE - Move an entry.
- DEFAULT - Set the defaults.
- PRINT - Display the table.
- IMPORT - Import a table from a file.
- EXPORT - Export the table to a file.
- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

```
[> import
```

Enter the name of the file to import:

```
[> inbound.HAT.txt
```

9 entries imported successfully.

Default Policy Parameters

=====

Allow TLS Connections: No

Allow SMTP Authentication: No

Table 3-170 *listnerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

Require TLS To Offer SMTP authentication: No

Maximum Concurrency Per IP: 1,000

Maximum Message Size: 100M

Maximum Messages Per Connection: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Message: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Hour: Disabled

Use SenderBase For Flow Control: Yes

Spam Detection Enabled: Yes

Virus Detection Enabled: Yes

There are currently 4 policies defined.

There are currently 5 sender groups.

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.
- EDIT - Modify an entry.
- DELETE - Remove an entry.
- MOVE - Move an entry.
- DEFAULT - Set the defaults.
- PRINT - Display the table.
- IMPORT - Import a table from a file.

Table 3-170 *listnerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

- EXPORT - Export the table to a file.

- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

```
[> print
```

```
$ACCEPTED
```

```
ACCEPT
```

```
$THROTTLED
```

```
ACCEPT {
```

```
    spam_check = "on"
```

```
    max_msgs_per_session = 10
```

```
    max_concurrency = 10
```

```
    max_rcpts_per_msg = 25
```

```
    max_rcpts_per_hour = 1
```

```
    dhap_limit = 0
```

```
    virus_check = "on"
```

```
    max_message_size = 1048576
```

```
    use_sb = "on"
```

```
    tls = "off"
```

```
}
```

```
$TRUSTED
```

```
ACCEPT {
```

Table 3-170 *listnerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

```

    spam_check = "off"

    max_msgs_per_session = 5000

    max_concurrency = 600

    max_rcpts_per_msg = 5000

    max_rcpts_per_hour = -1

    dhap_limit = 0

    virus_check = "on"

    max_message_size = 104857600

    use_sb = "off"

    tls = "off"

}

$BLOCKED

REJECT

WHITELIST:

    $TRUSTED (My trusted senders have no anti-spam scanning or rate limiti

BLACKLIST:

    $BLOCKED (Spammers are rejected)

SUSPECTLIST:

```

Table 3-170 *listnerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

```
$THROTTLED (Suspicious senders are throttled)

UNKNOWNLIST:

$ACCEPTED (Reviewed but undecided, continue normal acceptance)

spamdomain.com

REJECT (reject the domain "spamdomain.com")

.spamdomain.com

REJECT (reject all subdomains of ".spamdomain.com")

251.192.1.

TCPREFUSE (TCPREFUSE the IP addresses in "251.192.1")

169.254.10.10

RELAY (RELAY the address 169.254.10.10)

ALL

$ACCEPTED (Everyone else)
```

Table 3-170 *listnerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

```

Default Policy Parameters

=====

Allow TLS Connections: No

Allow SMTP Authentication: No

Require TLS To Offer SMTP authentication: No

Maximum Concurrency Per IP: 1,000

Maximum Message Size: 100M

Maximum Messages Per Connection: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Message: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Hour: Disabled

Use SenderBase For Flow Control: Yes

Spam Detection Enabled: Yes

Virus Detection Enabled: Yes


There are currently 4 policies defined.

There are currently 5 sender groups.


Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new entry.

- EDIT - Modify an entry.

```

Table 3-170 *listenerconfig - Importing the HAT (Continued)*

```

- DELETE - Remove an entry.

- MOVE - Move an entry.

- DEFAULT - Set the defaults.

- PRINT - Display the table.

- IMPORT - Import a table from a file.

- EXPORT - Export the table to a file.

- CLEAR - Remove all entries.

[]>

```

Remember to issue the `commit` command after you import so that the configuration change takes effect.

Example - Advanced HAT Parameters

Table 3-171 defines the syntax of advanced HAT parameters. Note that for the values below which are numbers, you can add a trailing **k** to denote kilobytes or a trailing **m** to denote megabytes. Values with no letters are considered bytes. Parameters marked with an asterisk support the variable syntax shown in Table 3-171

Table 3-171 *Advanced HAT Parameter Syntax*

Parameter	Syntax	Values	Example Values
Maximum messages per connection	<code>max_msgs_per_session</code>	Number	1000
Maximum recipients per message	<code>max_rcpts_per_msg</code>	Number	10000 1k
Maximum message size	<code>max_message_size</code>	Number	1048576 20M

Table 3-171 Advanced HAT Parameter Syntax

Parameter	Syntax	Values	Example Values
Maximum concurrent connections allowed to this listener	<code>max_concurrency</code>	Number	1000
SMTP Banner Code	<code>smtp_banner_code</code>	Number	220
SMTP Banner Text (*)	<code>smtp_banner_text</code>	String	Accepted
SMTP Reject Banner Code	<code>smtp_banner_code</code>	Number	550
SMTP Reject Banner Text (*)	<code>smtp_banner_text</code>	String	Rejected
Override SMTP Banner Hostname	<code>use_override_hostname</code>	on off default	default
	<code>override_hostname</code>	String	newhostname
Use TLS	<code>tls</code>	on off required	on
Use anti-spam scanning	<code>spam_check</code>	on off	off
Use Sophos virus scanning	<code>virus_check</code>	on off	off
Maximum Recipients per Hour	<code>max_rcpts_per_hour</code>	Number	5k
Maximum Recipients per Hour Error Code	<code>max_rcpts_per_hour_code</code>	Number	452
Maximum Recipients per Hour Text (*)	<code>max_rcpts_per_hour_text</code>	String	Too many recipients
Use SenderBase	<code>use_sb</code>	on off	on
Define SenderBase Reputation Score	<code>sbrs[value1:value2]</code>	-10.0- 10.0	sbrs[-10:-7.5]
Directory Harvest Attack Prevention: Maximum Invalid Recipients Per Hour	<code>dhap_limit</code>	Number	150

Example - Configuring SPF and SIDF

When configuring the default settings for a listener's Host Access Table, you can choose the listener's SPF/SIDF conformance level and the SMTP actions (ACCEPT or REJECT) that the appliance performs, based on the SPF/SIDF verification results. You can also define the SMTP response that the appliance sends when it rejects a message.

Depending on the conformance level, the appliance performs a check against the HELO identity, MAIL FROM identity, or PRA identity. You can specify whether the appliance proceeds with the session (ACCEPT) or terminates the session (REJECT) for each of the following SPF/SIDF verification results for each identity check:

- **None.** No verification can be performed due to the lack of information.
- **Neutral.** The domain owner does not assert whether the client is authorized to use the given identity.
- **SoftFail.** The domain owner believes the host is not authorized to use the given identity but is not willing to make a definitive statement.
- **Fail.** The client is not authorized to send mail with the given identity.
- **TempError.** A transient error occurred during verification.
- **PermError.** A permanent error occurred during verification.

The appliance accepts the message for a Pass result unless you configure the SIDF Compatible conformance level to downgrade a Pass result of the PRA identity to None if there are Resent-Sender: or Resent-From: headers present in the message. The appliance then takes the SMTP action specified for when the PRA check returns None.

If you choose not to define the SMTP actions for an identity check, the appliance automatically accepts all verification results, including Fail.

The appliance terminates the session if the identity verification result matches a REJECT action for any of the enabled identity checks. For example, an administrator configures a listener to accept messages based on all HELO identity check results, including Fail, but also configures it to reject messages for a Fail result from the MAIL FROM identity check. If a message fails the HELO identity check, the session proceeds because the appliance accepts that result. If the message then fails the MAIL FROM identity check, the listener terminates the session and then returns the SMTP response for the REJECT action.

The SMTP response is a code number and message that the appliance returns when it rejects a message based on the SPF/SIDF verification result. The TempError result returns a different SMTP response from the other verification results. For TempError, the default response code is 451 and the default message text is #4.4.3 Temporary error occurred during SPF verification. For all other verification results, the default response code is 550 and the default message text is #5.7.1 SPF unauthorized mail is prohibited. You can specify your own response code and message text for TempError and the other verification results.

Optionally, you can configure the appliance to return a third-party response from the SPF publisher domain if the REJECT action is taken for Neutral, SoftFail, or Fail verification result. By default, the appliance returns the following response:

```
550-#5.7.1 SPF unauthorized mail is prohibited.  
  
550-The domain example.com explains:  
  
550 <Response text from SPF domain publisher>
```

To enable these SPF/SIDF settings, use the `listenerconfig -> edit` subcommand and select a listener. Then use the `hostaccess -> default` subcommand to edit the Host Access Table's default settings. Answer yes to the following prompts to configure the SPF controls:

```
Would you like to change SPF/SIDF settings?  [N]> yes
```

```
Would you like to perform SPF/SIDF Verification?  [Y]> yes
```

The following SPF control settings are available for the Host Access Table:

Table 3-172 **SPF Control Settings**

Conformance Level	Available SPF Control Settings
SPF Only	• whether to perform HELO identity check • SMTP actions taken based on the results of the following identity checks: • HELO identity (if enabled) • MAIL FROM Identity • SMTP response code and text returned for the REJECT action • verification time out (in seconds)
SIDF Compatible	• whether to perform a HELO identity check • whether the verification downgrades a Pass result of the PRA identity to None if the Resent-Sender: or Resent-From: headers are present in the message • SMTP actions taken based on the results of the following identity checks: • HELO identity (if enabled) • MAIL FROM Identity • PRA Identity • SMTP response code and text returned for the REJECT action • verification timeout (in seconds)
SIDF Strict	• SMTP actions taken based on the results of the following identity checks: • MAIL FROM Identity • PRA Identity • SMTP response code and text returned in case of SPF REJECT action • verification timeout (in seconds)

The following example shows a user configuring the SPF/SIDF verification using the SPF Only conformance level. The appliance performs the HELO identity check and accepts the None and Neutral verification results and rejects the others. The CLI prompts for the SMTP actions are the same for all identity types. The user does not define the SMTP actions for the MAIL FROM identity. The appliance automatically accepts all verification results for the identity. The appliance uses the default reject code and text for all REJECT results.

Table 3-173 SPF/SIDF Settings

```
Would you like to change SPF/SIDF settings?  [N]> yes
```

```
Would you like to perform SPF/SIDF Verification?  [N]> yes
```

```
What Conformance Level would you like to use?
```

1. SPF only
2. SIDF compatible
3. SIDF strict

```
[2]> 1
```

```
Would you like to have the HELO check performed? [Y]> y
```

```
Would you like to change SMTP actions taken as result of the SPF verification?  
[N]> y
```

```
Would you like to change SMTP actions taken for the HELO identity? [N]> y
```

Table 3-173 SPF/SIDF Settings

What SMTP action should be taken if HELO check returns None?

1. Accept

2. Reject

[1]> **1**

What SMTP action should be taken if HELO check returns Neutral?

1. Accept

2. Reject

[1]> **1**

What SMTP action should be taken if HELO check returns SoftFail?

1. Accept

2. Reject

[1]> **2**

What SMTP action should be taken if HELO check returns Fail?

1. Accept

2. Reject

[1]> **2**

What SMTP action should be taken if HELO check returns TempError?

Table 3-173 **SPF/SIDF Settings**

1. Accept

2. Reject

[1]> **2**

What SMTP action should be taken if HELO check returns PermError?

1. Accept

2. Reject

[1]> **2**

Would you like to change SMTP actions taken for the MAIL FROM identity? [N]> **n**

Would you like to change SMTP response settings for the REJECT action? [N]> **n**

Verification timeout (seconds)

[40]>

The following shows how the SPF/SIDF settings are displayed for the listener's Default Policy Parameters.

Table 3-174 **SPF/SIDF in Default Policy Parameters**

SPF/SIDF Verification Enabled: Yes

Conformance Level: SPF only

Do HELO test: Yes

Table 3-174 SPF/SIDF in Default Policy Parameters

```
SMTP actions:

  For HELO Identity:

    None, Neutral: Accept

    SoftFail, Fail, TempError, PermError: Reject

  For MAIL FROM Identity: Accept

SMTP Response Settings:

  Reject code: 550

  Reject text: #5.7.1 SPF unauthorized mail is prohibited.

  Get reject response text from publisher: Yes

  Defer code: 451

  Defer text: #4.4.3 Temporary error occurred during SPF
  verification.

  Verification timeout: 40
```

localeconfig

Description

Configure multi-lingual settings

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-175 *localeconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> localeconfig
```

Behavior when modifying headers: Use encoding of message body

Behavior for untagged non-ASCII headers: Impose encoding of message body

Behavior for mismatched encodings bodies and footers: Use encoding of message footer

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Configure multi-lingual settings.

```
[> setup
```

If a header is modified, encode the new header in the same encoding as the message body? (Some MUAs incorrectly handle headers encoded in a different encoding than the body. However, encoding a modified header in the same encoding as the message body may cause certain characters in the modified header to be lost.) [Y]>

If a non-ASCII header is not properly tagged with a character set, impose the encoding of the body on the header during processing and final representation of the message? (Many MUAs create non-RFC-compliant headers that are then handled in an undefined way. Imposing the encoding of the body on the header may encode the header more precisely.) [Y]>

Table 3-175 *localeconfig (Continued)*

When there is an encoding mismatch between the message body and a footer, the system initially attempts to encode the entire message in the same encoding as the message body. If the system cannot combine the message body and the footer the same encoding, do you want the system to failover and attempt to encode the entire message using the encoding of the message footer? (When this feature is enabled, the system will attempt to display the footer "in-line" rather than defaulting to adding it as an attachment.) [N]> **y**

Behavior when modifying headers: Use encoding of message body

Behavior for untagged non-ASCII headers: Impose encoding of message body

Behavior for mismatched encodings bodies and footers: Use encoding of message body

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- SETUP - Configure multi-lingual settings.

[]>mail3.example.com>

smtpauthconfig

Description

Configure SMTP Auth outgoing and forwarding profiles.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

In the following example, the `smtpauthconfig` command is used to create a new, forwarding-based profile for the server “smtp2.example.com.”

Table 3-176 *smtpauthconfig*

```
mail3.example.com> smtpauthconfig
```

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new SMTP Auth profile

```
[> new
```

Choose the type of profile you wish to create:

- FORWARD - Create an SMTP Auth forwarding server group profile

- OUTGOING - Create an outgoing SMTP Auth profile

```
[> forward
```

Enter a name for this profile:

```
[> forwarding-based
```

Please begin entering forwarding servers for this group profile.

Enter a hostname or an IP address for the forwarding server:

```
[> smtp2.example.com
```

Table 3-176 *smtppauthconfig (Continued)*

Enter a port:

[25]>

Choose the interface to use for forwarding requests:

1. Auto
2. Data 1 (192.168.1.1/24: mail3.example.com)
3. Data 2 (192.168.2.1/24: mail3.example.com)
4. Management (192.168.42.42/24: mail3.example.com)

[1]>

Require TLS? (issue STARTTLS) [Y]> **y**

Enter the maximum number of simultaneous connections allowed:

[10]>

Use SASL PLAIN mechanism when contacting forwarding server? [Y]>

Use SASL LOGIN mechanism when contacting forwarding server? [Y]>

Would you like to enter another forwarding server to this group? [N]>

Table 3-176 *smtpauthconfig (Continued)*

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new SMTP Auth profile
- EDIT - Edit an existing SMTP Auth profile
- PRINT - List all profiles
- DELETE - Delete a profile
- CLEAR - Delete all profiles

[]>

mail3.example.com> **commit**

Please enter some comments describing your changes:

[]> **created SMTP auth profile**

Changes committed: Tue Dec 21 12:51:56 2004 PST

**Note**

An authenticated user is granted a RELAY HAT policy.

**Note**

You may specify more than one forwarding server in a profile. SASL mechanisms CRAM-MD5 and DIGEST-MD5 are not supported between the IronPort C-Series appliance and a forwarding server.

System Setup

systemsetup

Description

First time system setup as well as re-installation of the system.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

```
mail3.example.com> systemsetup
```

```
WARNING: The system setup wizard will completely delete any existing  
'listeners' and all associated settings including the 'Host Access Table'  
_
```

```
mail operations may be interrupted.
```

```
Are you sure you wish to continue? [Y]> y
```

```
Before you begin, please reset the administrator password to a new value.
```

```
Old password:
```

```
New password:
```

```
Retype new password:
```

```
*****
```

```
You will now configure the network settings for the IronPort C100.
```

```
Please create a fully qualified hostname for the IronPort C100 appliance
```

```
(Ex: "ironport-C100.example.com"):
```

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

```
[> ironport-C100.example.com
```

```
*****
```

You will now assign an IP address for the "Data 1" interface.

Please create a nickname for the "Data 1" interface (Ex: "Data 1"):

```
[> Data 1
```

Enter the static IP address for "Data 1" on the "Data 1" interface? (Ex:

```
"192.168.1.1"):
```

```
[> 192.168.1.1
```

What is the netmask for this IP address? (Ex: "255.255.255.0" or
"0xffffffff"):

```
[255.255.255.0]>
```

You have successfully configured IP Interface "Data 1".

```
*****
```

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

Would you like to assign a second IP address for the "Data 1" interface?
[Y]> **n**

What is the IP address of the default router (gateway) on your network?:
[192.168.1.1]> **192.168.2.1**

Do you want to enable the web interface on the Data 1 interface? [Y]> **y**

Do you want to use secure HTTPS? [Y]> **y**

Note: The system will use a demo certificate for HTTPS.

Use the "certconfig" command to upload your own certificate.

Do you want the IronPort C100 to use the Internet's root DNS servers or
would

you like it to use your own DNS servers?

1. Use Internet root DNS servers

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

2. Use my own DNS servers

[1]> **2**

Please enter the IP address of your DNS server.

[> **192.168.0.3**

Do you want to enter another DNS server? [N]>

You have successfully configured the DNS settings.

You are now going to configure how the IronPort C100 accepts mail by creating a

"Listener".

Please create a name for this listener (Ex: "MailInterface"):

[> **InboundMail**

Please choose an IP interface for this Listener.

1. Data 1 (192.168.1.1/24: ironport-C100.example.com)

[1]> **1**

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

Enter the domain names or specific email addresses you want to accept mail for.

Hostnames such as "example.com" are allowed.

Partial hostnames such as ".example.com" are allowed.

Usernames such as "postmaster@" are allowed.

Full email addresses such as "joe@example.com" or "joe@[1.2.3.4]" are allowed.

Separate multiple addresses with commas.

```
[> example.com, .example.com
```

Would you like to configure SMTP routes for example.com, .example.com?
[Y]> **n**

Please specify the systems allowed to relay email through the IronPort C100.

Hostnames such as "example.com" are allowed.

Partial hostnames such as ".example.com" are allowed.

IP addresses, IP address ranges, and partial IP addresses are allowed.

Separate multiple entries with commas.

```
[> example.com, .example.com
```

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

Do you want to enable filtering based on SenderBase Reputation Service (SBRs)

Scores for this listener? (Your selection will be used to filter all incoming

mail based on its SBRs Score.) [Y]> **y**

Do you want to enable rate limiting for this listener? (Rate limiting defines

the maximum number of recipients per hour you are willing to receive from a

remote domain.) [Y]> **y**

Enter the maximum number of recipients per hour to accept from a remote domain.

[]> **1000**

Default Policy Parameters

=====

Maximum Message Size: 10M

Maximum Number Of Concurrent Connections From A Single IP: 10

Maximum Number Of Messages Per Connection: 10

Maximum Number Of Recipients Per Message: 50

Directory Harvest Attack Prevention: Enabled

Maximum Number Of Invalid Recipients Per Hour: 25

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

```
Maximum Number Of Recipients Per Hour: 1,000

Maximum Recipients Per Hour SMTP Response:

    452 Too many recipients received this hour

Use SenderBase for Flow Control:  Yes

Spam Detection Enabled:  Yes

Virus Detection Enabled:  Yes

Allow TLS Connections: No

Allow SMTP Authentication: No

Require TLS To Offer SMTP authentication: No

DKIM/DomainKeys Signing Enabled: No

DKIM Verification Enabled: No

SPF/SIDF Verification Enabled: No

Envelope Sender DNS Verification Enabled: No

Domain Exception Table Enabled: No

Accept untagged bounces:  No

Would you like to change the default host access policy? [N]> n

Listener InboundMail created.

Defaults have been set for a Public listener.

Use the listenerconfig->EDIT command to customize the listener.
```

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

Do you want to use Anti-Spam scanning in the default Incoming Mail policy? [Y]> **y**

Would you like to enable IronPort Spam Quarantine? [Y]> **y**

IronPort Anti-Spam configured globally for the IronPort C100 appliance. Use the

policyconfig command (CLI) or Mail Policies (GUI) to customize the IronPort

settings for each listener.

IronPort selected for DEFAULT policy

Do you want to use Anti-Virus scanning in the default Incoming and Outgoing

Mail policies? [Y]> **y**

1. McAfee Anti-Virus

2. Sophos Anti-Virus

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

Enter the number of the Anti-Virus engine you would like to use on the default

Incoming and Outgoing Mail policies.

[> **2**

Sophos selected for DEFAULT policy

Do you want to enable Virus Outbreak Filters? [Y]> **y**

Virus Outbreak Filters enabled. The current threshold is 3.

Virus Outbreak Filter alerts are sent when outbreak rules cross the threshold

(go above or back down below), meaning that new messages of certain types could

be quarantined or will no longer be quarantined, respectively.

Allow the sharing of limited data with SenderBase? [Y]> **y**

You have successfully configured Virus Outbreak Filters and SenderBase.

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

You will now configure system alerts.

Please enter the email address(es) to send alerts.

(Ex: "administrator@example.com")

Separate multiple addresses with commas.

[> **administrator@example.com**

Would you like to enable IronPort AutoSupport, which automatically emails
system alerts and weekly status reports directly to IronPort Customer
Support?

You will receive a complete copy of each message sent to IronPort.

(Recommended) [Y]> **y**

You will now configure scheduled reporting.

Please enter the email address(es) to deliver scheduled reports to.

(Leave blank to only archive reports on-box.)

Separate multiple addresses with commas.

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

```
[> administrator@example.com
```

```
*****
```

You will now configure system time settings.

Please choose your continent:

1. Africa

2. America

...

11. GMT Offset

```
[11]> 2
```

Please choose your country:

1. Anguilla

...

47. United States

48. Uruguay

49. Venezuela

50. Virgin Islands (British)

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

51. Virgin Islands (U.S.)

[> **47**

Please choose your timezone:

1. Alaska Time (Anchorage)

...

26. Pacific Time (Los_Angeles)

[> **26**

Do you wish to use NTP to set system time? [Y]> **y**

Please enter the fully qualified hostname or IP address of your NTP
server, or

press Enter to use time.ironport.com:

[time.ironport.com]>

Would you like to commit these changes at this time? [Y]> **y**

Table 3-177 *systemsetup*

Congratulations! System setup is complete.

For advanced configuration, please refer to the User Guide.

User Management

This section contains the following CLI commands:

- [userconfig](#)
- [password or passwd](#)
- [last](#)
- [who](#)
- [whoami](#)

userconfig

Description

Manage user accounts and connections to external authentication sources.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command is restricted to cluster mode.

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example - Creating a New User Account

The following example shows how to create a new user account with a Help Desk User role.

Table 3-178 *userconfig - Creating new user account*

```
mail3.example.com> userconfig
```

```
Users:
```

```
1. admin - "Administrator" (admin)
```

```
External authentication: Disabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new account.
- EDIT - Modify an account.
- DELETE - Remove an account.
- PASSWORD - Change the password for a user.
- EXTERNAL - Configure external authentication.

```
[> new
```

Table 3-178 userconfig - Creating new user account

Enter the new username.

```
[> helpdesk1
```

Enter the full name for helpdesk1.

```
[> Help Desk
```

Assign a role to "helpdesk1":

1. Administrators - Administrators have full access to all settings of the system.
2. Operators - Operators are restricted from creating new user accounts.
3. Read-Only Operators - Read-Only operators may only view settings and status information.
4. Guests - Guest users may only view status information.
5. Help Desk Users - Help Desk users have access only to ISQ and Message Tracking.

```
[1]> 5
```

Enter the password for helpdesk1.

```
>
```

Please enter the new password again.

```
>
```

Users:

Table 3-178 *userconfig - Creating new user account*

1. admin - "Administrator" (admin)
2. helpdesk1 - "Help Desk" (helpdesk)

External authentication: Disabled

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Create a new account.
- EDIT - Modify an account.
- DELETE - Remove an account.
- PASSWORD - Change the password for a user.
- EXTERNAL - Configure external authentication.

[]>

Example - Setting Up a RADIUS Server for External Authentication

The following example shows how to set up a RADIUS server for external authentication. To set up a RADIUS server, enter the hostname, port, shared password, and whether to use CHAP or PAP for the authentication protocol.

Table 3-179 *userconfig - Setting up a RADIUS server*

mail3.example.com> **userconfig**

Users:

Table 3-179 *userconfig - Setting up a RADIUS server*

```
1. admin - "Administrator" (admin)
```

```
External authentication: Disabled
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- NEW - Create a new account.
- EDIT - Modify an account.
- DELETE - Remove an account.
- PASSWORD - Change the password for a user.
- EXTERNAL - Configure external authentication.

```
[> external
```

```
Choose the operation you want to perform:
```

- SETUP - Set up global settings.

```
[> setup
```

```
Do you want to enable external authentication? [N]> y
```

```
Please enter the timeout in seconds for how long the external  
authentication credentials will be cached. (Enter '0' to disable  
expiration of authentication credentials altogether when using one time  
passwords.)
```

Table 3-179 *userconfig - Setting up a RADIUS server*

```
[0]> 30
```

Choose a mechanism to use:

LDAP is unavailable because no LDAP queries of type EXTERNALAUTH are configured

1. RADIUS

```
[1]>
```

Configured RADIUS servers:

- No RADIUS servers configured

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a RADIUS server configuration.

```
[> new
```

Please enter host name or IP address of the RADIUS server:

```
[> radius.example.com
```

Please enter port number of the RADIUS server:

```
[1812]>
```

Table 3-179 userconfig - Setting up a RADIUS server

Please enter the shared password:

>

Please enter the new password again.

>

Please enter timeout in seconds for receiving a valid reply from the server:

[5]>

1. CHAP

2. PAP

Select authentication type:

[2]> **2**

Configured RADIUS servers:

Host	Port	Timeout (s)	Auth type

radius.example.com	1812	5	pap

Choose the operation you want to perform:

- NEW - Add a RADIUS server configuration.

Table 3-179 *userconfig - Setting up a RADIUS server*

```

- EDIT - Modify a RADIUS server configuration.

- DELETE - Remove a RADIUS server configuration.

- CLEAR - Remove all RADIUS server configurations.

[]>

```

password or passwd

Description

Change your password.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a 'commit'.

Cluster Management: This command is restricted to cluster mode.



Note

The `passwd` command is a special case because it needs to be usable by guest users who can only ever be in machine mode. If a guest user issues the `passwd` command on a machine in a cluster, it will not print the warning message but will instead just silently operate on the cluster level data without changing the user's mode. All other users will get the above written behavior (consistent with the other restricted configuration commands).

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-180 *password*

```
mail3.example.com> password

Old password: your_old_password
New password: your_new_password
Retype new password: your_new_password

Password changed.
```

last

Description

The `last` command displays who has recently logged into the system. By default, it shows all users who have logged into the system

Usage

Commit: This command does not requires a ‘commit’.

Cluster Management: This command is restricted to machine mode.

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-181 last

```
elroy.run> last
```

Username	Remote Host	Login Time	Logout Time	Total Time
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
admin	10.251.23.186	Thu Sep 01 09:14	still logged in	1h 5m
admin	10.251.23.186	Wed Aug 31 14:00	Wed Aug 31 14:01	1m
admin	10.251.16.231	Wed Aug 31 13:36	Wed Aug 31 13:37	0m
admin	10.251.23.186	Wed Aug 31 13:34	Wed Aug 31 13:35	0m
admin	10.251.23.142	Wed Aug 31 11:26	Wed Aug 31 11:38	11m
admin	10.251.23.142	Wed Aug 31 11:05	Wed Aug 31 11:09	4m
admin	10.251.23.142	Wed Aug 31 10:52	Wed Aug 31 10:53	1m
admin	10.251.60.37	Tue Aug 30 01:45	Tue Aug 30 02:17	32m
admin	10.251.16.231	Mon Aug 29 10:29	Mon Aug 29 10:41	11m
shutdown			Thu Aug 25 22:20	

who

Description

The `who` command lists all users who are logged into the system via the CLI, the time of login, the idle time, and the remote host from which the user is logged in.

Usage

Commit: This command does not require a ‘commit’.

Cluster Management: This command is restricted to machine mode. It is further restricted to the login host (i.e., the specific machine you are logged onto). This command requires access to the local file system.

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-182 *who*

```
mail3.example.com> who
```

Username	Login Time	Idle Time	Remote Host	What
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
admin	03:27PM	0s	10.1.3.201	cli

whoami

Description

The `whoami` command displays the username and full name of the user currently logged in, and which groups the user belongs to.

Usage

Commit: This command requires a ‘commit’.

Cluster Management: This command can be used in all three machine modes (cluster, group, machine).

Batch Command: This command does not support a batch format.

Example

Table 3-183 *whoami*

```
mail3.example.com> whoami
```

```
Username: admin
```

```
Full Name: Administrator
```

```
Groups: admin, operators, config, log, guest
```